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Sharing space achievements and heritage: space museums and societies (5)

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COMPILE 7000 YEARS OF AFRICAN AEROSPACE HISTORY AND BUILD THE AFRICAN SPACE
MUSEUM TO CONSERVE THE PAST, IMMERSE IN THE PRESENT AND PREPARE THE
SUSTAINABLE FUTURE OF THE AFRICAN SPACE SECTOR IMMERSIVITY - LESSONS
LEARNED FROM DUBAI DESERT F

Abstract

Africa is home to the world's oldest technological achievement in the world. Space science and technology, and the many practical benefits that can be derived from their application, have played a significant role in international, regional and national economic and social development efforts. Even at a reduced rate when compared to other continents lot has been developed in the last 50 years of space exploration, in Africa. And now there is a strong ouch for humans to test their mettle on other planets in the solar system, or to harness the resources that outer space has to offer. Despite its spatial history, the African continent is the least space museum. After identifying and analysing space museums around the world, this article focuses on Africa and presented some of the possible reasons for this reduced investment in the Space Museum sector. More than discussing these gaps, this article aims to present a first generic study on the African spatial history in order to justify the pertinence of the creation of this type of infrastructures, making it possible to reach the third and main objective of the research done that is to be created from a set of solutions for this problem is made. Despite numerous supports and strategic frameworks from institutions such as the International Council of Museums as well as the emergence of the African union, other challenges were identified before various solutions emerged. After the research it was created a database of all African rockets, satellites, nano satellites, rovers, antennas and other artifacts, aerospace museums based on the presentation of a country's aviation history to society, including enthusiasts of the space area coming from other places that want to know more about the subject. The deserts of Namibe and Dubai served as an object of study for the pilot project given their geological, climatic, location, logistical, mobility and scientific and technological investment characteristics. More than allowing access to a technological, cultural and scientific collection from Africa and the World, this heritage was designed in order to catalyse other areas that will be the target of future studies such as housing to the interplanetary, Scientific camps for the dissemination of Science Technology Engineering and Mathematics in Africa and in the World, thus joining the useful to the pleasant that is Education, culture, science and technology in favour of space exploration.