



KENYA EQUATORIAL SPACEPORT DEVELOPMENT

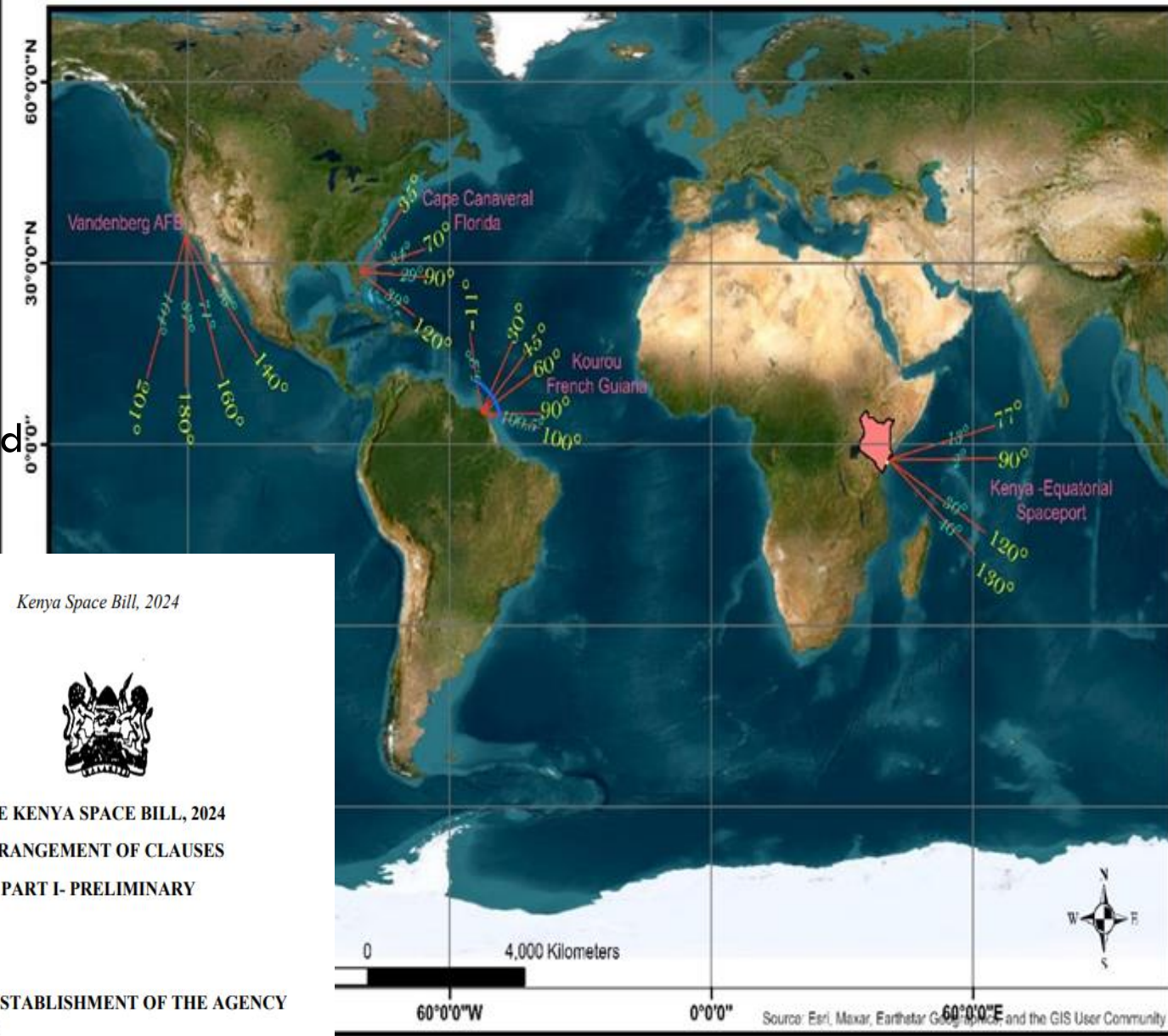
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GLOBAL SPACEPORT ORBITAL MARKETS



Why Kenya?

- ❑ Less Costly-Fuel Plane Change Maneuvers
- ❑ Proximity to the Equator/Geographical Advantage
- ❑ Historical Launch Experience _San Marco Project
- ❑ 10-15% Payload Capacity Advantage over Cape Canaveral and high-latitude launch sites
- ❑ Versatility in orbital markets from LEO-GEO for commercial, Scientific and Military missions.
- ❑ Stable region with robust transport infrastructure and progressive space policies, Kenya Space Bill 2024



Kenya Space Bill, 2024



THE KENYA SPACE BILL, 2024 ARRANGEMENT OF CLAUSES

PART I- PRELIMINARY

- 1 – Short title.
- 2 – Interpretation.
- 3 – Objects of the Act.
- 4 – Application of the Act

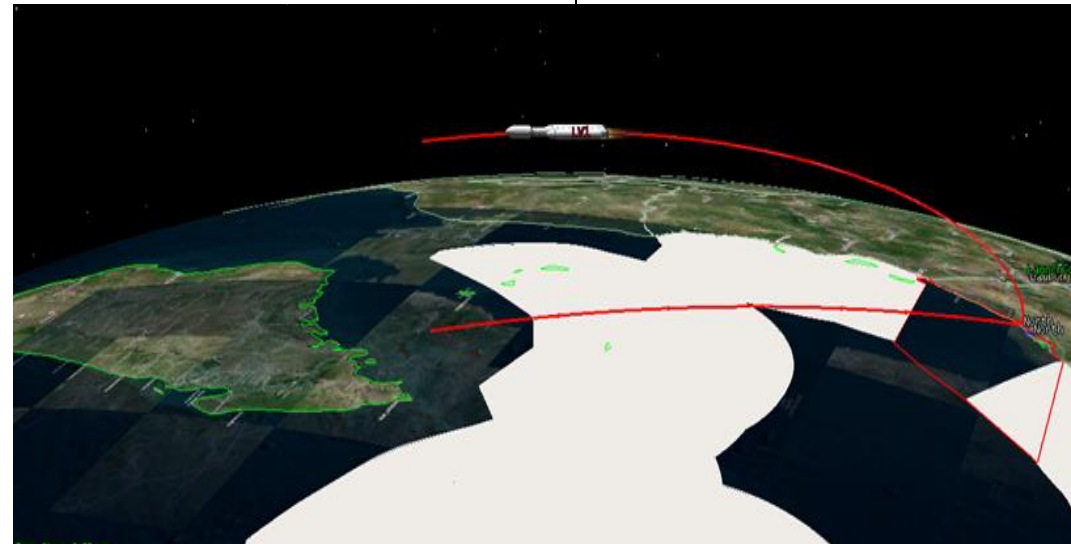
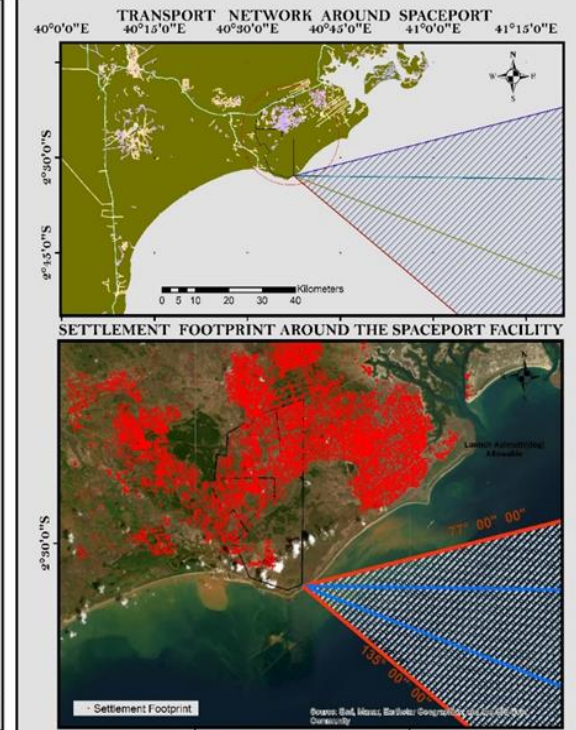
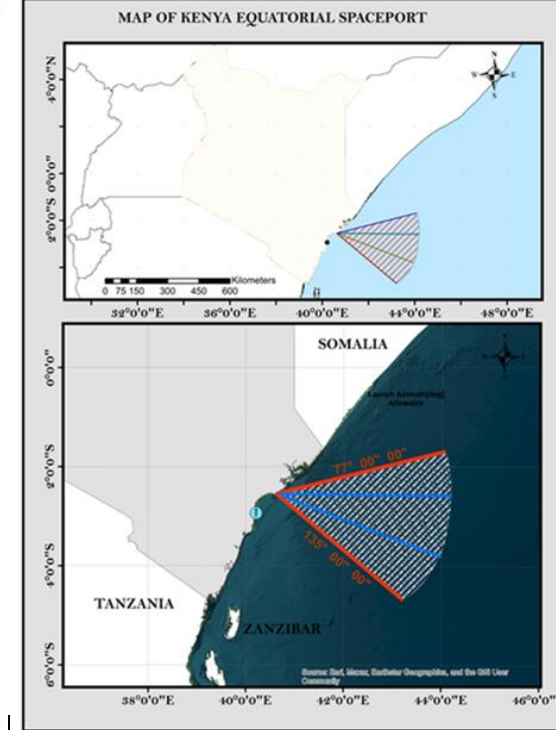
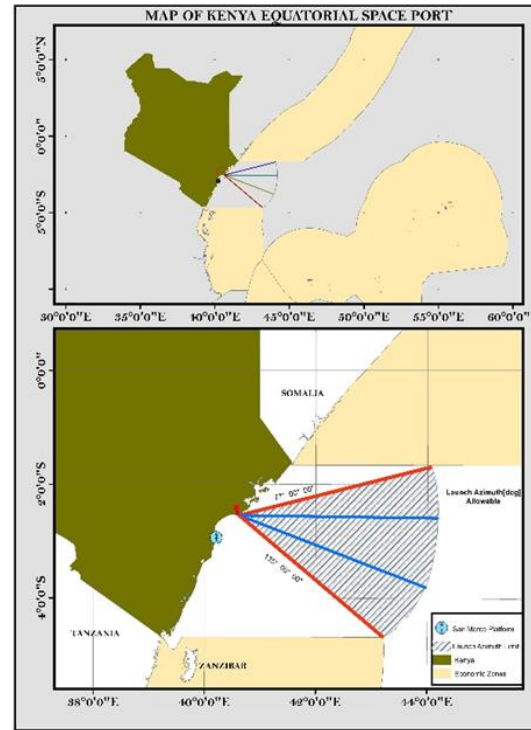
PART II - ESTABLISHMENT OF THE AGENCY

- 5 – Establishment of the Agency.
- 6 – Functions of the Agency.

LAUNCH TRAJECTORY & SAFETY MODEL



- ❖ The downrange safety model for this Spaceport ensures that the Launcher Overflies within a narrow flight corridor in Kenya's **Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ)**, which extends 200 nautical miles (370 km) as stated in the **1982 UN Law of the Sea**.
- ❖ The Model ensures that Kenya is held accountable for any damage caused by launch failures as stated in **1972 UN Liability Convention**.
- ❖ The model accounts for **primary and secondary ocean impact zones** for different phases of the rocket's ascent, ensuring that even in the event of a catastrophic failure, the debris will not endanger lives or infrastructure.
- ❖ **Chicago Convention (1944)** - Rocket launches coordination with civil aviation authorities for airspace overflight.



Downrange Safety

SUSTAINABILITY ASPECTS OF PROPOSED SPACEPORT



Versatility in Orbital
Markets/Missions

Reduction in the need
for additional launch
infrastructure globally

Fuel Efficiency &
reduced Plane Change
Maneuvers

Increased
Payload
Capacity

Reduced
Launch Costs

Optimized Launch
Vehicle Design

Down Range Flight
Safety-Indian Ocean

Reduction in Space
Debris Footprint

Compliance with
International
Laws/Conventions

Environmental Impact Reduction-
Ocean Impact Zones, Launch
Trajectory Optimization, Green
Propellants

Sustainable Infrastructure
Development-Solar energy,
water recycling systems
,eco-friendly materials

Local community-
driven
development

Implementation of a carbon offset
program -Local reforestation
projects and clean energy initiatives
to neutralize the carbon emissions
generated from launch activities

SPACEPORT DEVELOPMENT PARTNERSHIP



So, What Kind of Partners are we looking for?



**Financial and
Investment Partners**



**Aerospace Technology
& Infrastructure
Development Partners**



**Legal and
Regulatory Partners**



**Educational and
Capacity-Building
Partners**

Visionaries who see the value in leveraging our strategic position, tech innovators ready to pioneer sustainable space launch solutions, and investors eager to capitalize on a market that's as green as our savannahs.

HISTORY OF ROCKET LAUNCHES IN KENYA

- ❑ The **San Marco Project** was an Italian space program that began in the early 1960s in collaboration with NASA. **San Marco 1** was launched on **December 15, 1964**, using a Scout rocket provided by NASA.
- ❑ Sea launch platform Coordinates 2.938° S latitude and 40.211° E longitude
- ❑ The San Marco Project conducted a total of **27 launches** between 1964 and 1988.



Nakuja Rocket Project is a pioneering aerospace initiative in Kenya focused on advancing the country's capabilities in rocket technology and space exploration.



Credit: NASA Courtesy of John Ives and John Raymond



Join us at the Kenyan Equatorial Spaceport—where the future is bright, and the payloads are lighter!

Thank you