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* ISWI Newsletter – Vol. 4 No. 123                      15 December 2012 *
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Attachment(s):

- (1) "Mahrous SW talk in Japan on 21Dec2012", 432 KB pdf, one page.
- (2) "stratplan_2012update", 3.5 MB pdf, 62 pages.

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:                               Re:
:                               (1) Space Weather talk by Dr Mahrous
:                               at Saitama University.
:                               (2) IAU strategic planning document; 2012.
:
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Dear ISWI Participant:

Two items today:

(1)

An active member of ISWI is Dr Ayman Mahrous of Helwan University in Egypt. He is giving a space weather talk at Saitama University, Japan, on 21 Dec 2012 -- the announcement (in Japanese) is attached. Dr Mahrous received his Phd at this university.

(2)

COSPAR and IAU were co-organizers of all twenty UNBSSI workshops. Both organizations have space weather components to them. COSPAR releases information on COSPAR's "Panel on Space Weather" on a regular basis through COSPAR publications. As for the IAU, I attach their updated strategic planning document (courtesy of Dr Hans Haubold at UNOOSA in Vienna).

Wishing you a Merry Christmas,

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:      George Maeda
:      The Editor
:      ISWI Newsletter
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第7回 HiSEP特別セミナー

特別
講演

An Introduction to Space Weather and its Applications

講師

エジプト(カイロ) Helwan大学理学部物理学科

Ayman MAHROUS 准教授

概要:

第7回特別セミナーの講師は、エジプトカイロHelwan大学理学部物理学科で加速器物理学・素粒子物理学、放射線科学の研究をなさっているAyman MAHROUS准教授です。宇宙の天気は太陽から地球の大気圏への空間または地球周辺の環境条件によって変わります。また、人工衛星などにも大きな影響を与える場合があります。このセミナーでは、衛星や地上施設での宇宙天気の監視と地球大気圏上の宇宙天気の様子について、わかりやすい英語で解説していただきます。理学部12年生を対象にしていますが、他学部の皆さんの参加もお待ちしております。



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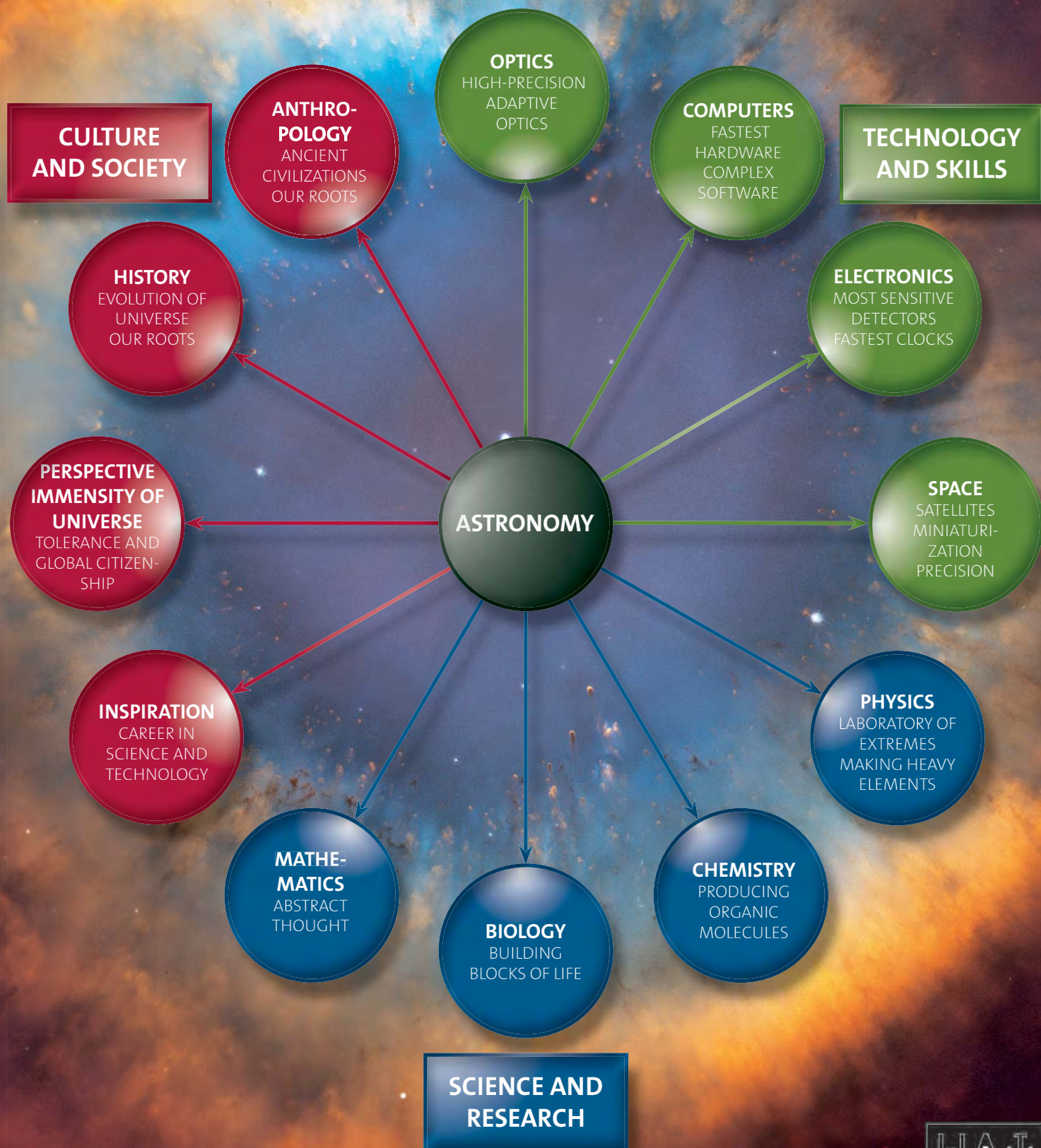
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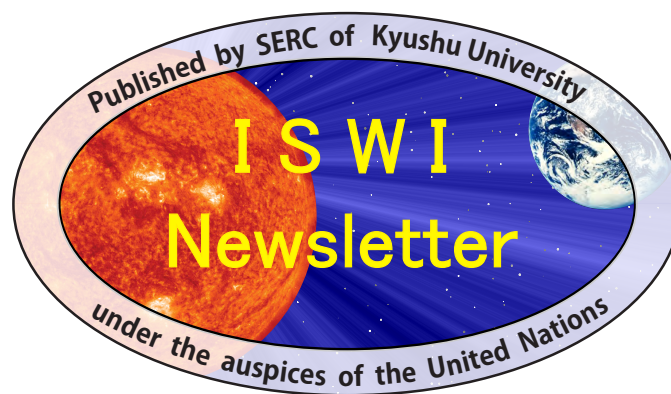
Astronomy for Development

Building from the IYA2009

Strategic Plan 2010–2020

with 2012 update on implementation





This pdf circulated in
Volume 4, Number 123,
on 15 December 2012.

PREAMBLE:

The IAU Strategic Plan 2010 – 2020 “Astronomy for the Developing World - Building from IYA2009” was adopted at the IAU General Assembly in August 2009 and is now a crucial part of the IAU’s mission. The plan includes a vision, specific goals for the decade, a strategy for attaining them and a detailed blueprint for their implementation. As part of this implementation, the IAU Office of Astronomy for Development (OAD) was launched in April 2011 at the South African Astronomical Observatory in Cape Town, South Africa, following an international call for potential host institutions and a subsequent agreement between the IAU and the South African National Research Foundation. This updated version of the IAU Strategic Plan was produced in July 2012. It contains a report on implementation (Section 6) and a revision of relevant nomenclature.

Kevin Govender (Director OAD) and George Miley (Chairperson OAD Steering Committee)

PROLOGUE

The International Astronomical Union (IAU) is the single international organization of the world’s professional astronomers. Its mission to promote astronomy and serve as a coordinating body for international activity has evolved over the 90 years of the IAU’s existence. A substantial fraction of its budget has traditionally gone to supporting professional symposia and other meetings that bring astronomers together to debate ideas and discuss research results. Increasingly, the importance of outreach and education of the public have taken up a larger fraction of the attention and efforts of the Union.

The huge success of the IAU-sponsored and UN- and UNESCO-supported International Year of Astronomy (IYA) 2009, which commemorates 400 years since Galileo first turned a telescope to the sky to make fundamental discoveries that changed people’s perceptions of the Universe, has motivated the IAU to commit to even more ambitious programs of educating the world to the beauty of the Universe and the sense of common humanity that derives from it. At our General Assembly in Rio de Janeiro in August 2009 the Union approved this strategic plan for education and development, which was formulated during the past two years by the members. It proposes a range of programs that will stimulate the development of a generation of youth who will become the science and technology leaders of their countries in future years.

Robert Williams,
President, IAU (2009-2012)

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Figure 1

MESSIER 82

Composite of images of the active galaxy Messier 82 from the Hubble Space Telescope, Chandra X-Ray Observatory and Spitzer Space Telescope. X-ray data recorded by Chandra appears here in blue, infrared light recorded by Spitzer appears in red. Hubble's observation of hydrogen emission appears in orange. Hubble's bluest observation appears in yellow-green.



FOREWORD

Astronomy is a unique and cost-effective tool for furthering sustainable global development, because of its technological scientific and cultural dimensions. This plan shows how astronomy can contribute globally to education at the primary, secondary and tertiary levels and can enable less developed, poorer countries to participate in cutting-edge scientific research.

Stimulating astronomy education and development throughout the world is one of the most important missions of the International Astronomical Union (IAU). During the past two decades the IAU has conducted a range of educational activities. Much has been achieved with few resources. The UN-proclaimed IAU–UNESCO International Year of Astronomy (IYA2009) was an opportune time to review the educational strategy of the IAU and develop a long-term educational plan that will focus on using astronomy to stimulate capacity building and further sustainable global development.

There are several reasons why such a plan is needed. Firstly, technology is changing. Widespread access to the internet and the future availability of remotely operated telescopes for education

Figure 2

GIANT METREWAVE RADIO TELESCOPE

Portion of the Giant Metrewave Radio Telescope (GMRT), one of the world's largest arrays of radio telescopes at metre wavelengths. It is operated by the National Centre for Radio Astrophysics, a part of the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Bombay.



are important opportunities that can be exploited. Secondly, recently several new programs have been created that are contributing substantially to astronomy education, particularly at the primary and secondary levels. Coordination of the various astronomy education programs could optimize the resources and result in a focused program whose whole is greater than the sum of its parts. Thirdly, the IYA was one of the most successful and widespread science outreach programs ever undertaken. It is important to exploit the momentum of IYA and build on its accomplishments. Fourthly, there is an enormous potential for using astronomy as a tool for stimulating



Figure 3

**AN IAU TAD
SCHOOL**

*A question and
answer session at
the "Teaching Astronomy
for Development" school
in Ulaanbaatar, Mon-
golia in July 2008.*

international development. An ambitious, credible and well-founded strategic plan is a prerequisite to raising funds for such activities.

Our plan is the result of a two-year process that involved input from a wide range of experts and stakeholders. There has been consultation with bodies such as the United Nations Office for Outer Space Affairs (UNOOSA), the Committee on Space Research (COSPAR) and the International Union of Radio Science (URSI). The plan was approved by the IAU Executive Committee on 7 April

2009 and endorsed by two resolutions at the IAU General Assembly at Rio de Janeiro on 13 August 2009.

Thanks are due to all who contributed. The individuals are listed in the Colophon on p.60.

The IAU is proud to present this plan to the world. It is an ambitious, flexible and credible blueprint for expanding astronomy development programs during the next decade. It contains a long-term vision, achievable goals and a comprehensive new strategy for attaining these goals. The plan will be implemented with an effective and lean organisational structure subject to professional oversight.

The rationale for using astronomy to stimulate sustainable international development is stated in the plan and illustrated on its front and back covers. Astronomy provides an inspirational and unique gateway to technology, science and culture, three fundamental characteristics of developed nations. By mobilizing large numbers of talented and creative scientists, engineers and teachers in the service of international development the plan will be a cost effective spinoff of one of the most profound adventures of our civilization — the exploration of the Universe.

Realizing the plan will be a substantial challenge. The slogan of IYA was “The Universe — yours to discover”. Our slogan for this IAU decadal plan is “Exploring our Universe for the benefit of humankind”.

George Miley (miley@strw.leidenuniv.nl)

IAU Vice President for Education and Development

Figure 4

**IMAGE FROM SPACE OF
RHEA, ONE OF SATURN'S
MOONS**

The terminator between light and dark throws Rhea's cratered surface into stark relief while the southern hemisphere is scored by bright icy cliffs. The image was taken in visible light with the narrow-angle camera of the Cassini spacecraft on 2 February 2009. The view was acquired at a distance of approximately 181,000 kilometres from Rhea.



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Because astronomy combines science and technology with inspiration and excitement, it can play a unique role in facilitating education and capacity building and in furthering sustainable development throughout the world.

- A challenging science in itself, astronomy provides an exciting gateway into physics, chemistry, biology and mathematics.
- The need to study the faintest celestial objects has driven advanced developments in electronics, optics and information technology.
- The quest to explore the Universe satisfies the deepest cultural and philosophical yearnings of our species and can stimulate a sense of global citizenship.

Astronomy is inspirational. It inspires teenagers to choose a career in science and technology and is a staple of adult education. Many large international telescope facilities are accessible to all astronomers throughout the world, providing an inexpensive entry to cutting-edge international research for developing countries.

The International Astronomical Union regards access to knowledge about the Universe as a birth-right of all people, and furthering the exploitation of astronomy for sustainable global development as an important part of its mission (Section 1.1). We present here an ambitious decadal strategic plan for stimulating astronomy in the developing world. The plan shows that astronomy can make an important contribution to global development and outlines a strategy for furthering this process.

The Union presently conducts a range of activities directed towards education and development, with emphasis on universities and research. Several complementary programs have recently been initiated by IAU members for exploiting astronomy in primary and secondary education. During the next decade the IAU intends to expand its role in furthering the use of astronomy at all levels in developing countries, working closely with relevant external organizations and using the International Year of Astronomy in 2009 as a springboard. The vast reservoir of talent presently active in astronomy and related technology throughout the world will be exploited and mobilized to further sustainable global development.

The long-term vision of the IAU (Section 3.1) is that:

- All countries will participate at some level in international astronomical research.
- All children throughout the world will be exposed to knowledge about astronomy and the Universe.

Goals for the next decade are:

- Raising the level of astronomy development in as many countries as possible, so as to maximize the size of the population reached.
- Working to include aspects of astronomy as aids to the primary and secondary education of as many children as possible.

To achieve these goals existing efforts will be intensified, new programs will be initiated and the IAU development activities will be incorporated into a more professional organizational structure (Section 3.2).

Ingredients of the strategy include the following:

- An integrated strategic approach involving primary, secondary, tertiary and research education and public outreach. The mix of activities will be based on the future potential for astronomy research and education in each country, using objective data (Section 2.3), augmented by advice from experts in the region (Section 3.3.3). Because of its relative under-development, Sub-Saharan Africa is a region that will receive special attention.
- Enlarging the number of active volunteers. Present activities depend entirely on volunteers, both for their coordination and implementation. The IAU aims to enlarge the number of volunteer-experts by recruiting more members and augmenting the pool of volunteers by doctoral and postdoctoral trainees and talented non-member experts on pre-tertiary education and outreach (Section 4.3).
- Initiation of new programs. The IAU will begin several new programs to stimulate astronomy development (Section 3.3; Figure 18).
 - An endowed lectureship program will provide semi-popular lectures on inspirational topics in modern astrophysics and astronomical technology for high-school students and the general public in developing countries.

- An institute twinning scheme will encourage developed astronomy institutes to provide long-term guidance and advice to university departments in developing countries interested in building up an astronomy research capability.
- Creation of a global Office of Astronomy for Development. Mobilizing more volunteers and implementing new programs cannot be achieved without some professional coordination. A crucial step is the creation of a small IAU Office of Astronomy for Development (OAD), led by a full time Director and OAD Team.
- Increasing regional involvement. An important component of the plan is the adoption of a “bottom-up” approach for astronomy development, with a substantial degree of decentralization. This will involve the appointment of regional development coordinators and the designation of regional nodes. The regional coordinators will coordinate development efforts throughout their geographical or language region (Section 4.2).
- Building on IYA2009 and using relevant IYA cornerstone activities to advance sustainable global development.
- Furthering the UN Millennium Goals, with particular attention to “promoting gender equality” and in helping to achieve “universal primary education”.
- Exploiting new tools, such as archives, robotic telescope networks, the web and mobile outreach centres.

Evaluation and assessment will be an essential part of every component of the plan. The strategy will be implemented flexibly, taking account of available funding (Section 5.2). The total annual direct cost of the plan, excluding primary and secondary education activities, is about €1,000,000 (Table 2), an order of magnitude larger than the present cost of the IAU astronomical development program, but tiny compared with the annual global expenditure on astronomical research.

Funding the plan will need an innovative approach and action on several fronts. Firstly, vigorous attempts at external fundraising will be made, with approaches to international and regional aid agencies, national governments, industry and private foundations for support of various aspects of the plan. Secondly, in-kind contributions from developed astronomical institutes and national astronomical societies will be sought. Thirdly, consideration will be given to adopting a target of at least 0.7% of the budgets of astronomical institutes and astronomical projects in rich countries for furthering astronomy education and research in developing countries. This would be in line with the well-established United Nations target for development aid.

Figure 5

THE PINWHEEL GALAXY

The Pinwheel Galaxy, otherwise known as Messier 101, sports bright reddish edges in this infrared image from NASA's Spitzer Space Telescope. Research from Spitzer has revealed that this outer red zone lacks organic molecules present in the rest of the galaxy. The red and blue spots outside of the spiral galaxy are either foreground stars or more distant galaxies. In this image, infrared light with a wavelength of 3.6 microns is coloured blue; 8-micron light is green; and 24-micron light is red.



1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Relevance of astronomy for development and capacity building

From the dawn of history, astronomy has been an important factor in human development. The beauty and regularity of the sky has been a source of wonderment and the ability to predict the motions of the Sun and stars were decisive factors in the emergence of agriculture and navigation in early civilizations. A yearning for knowledge about our roots has resulted in a deep curiosity about the origin and history of the Sun and Moon, the stars and galaxies and the Universe itself.

Because it embodies a unique combination of science, technology and culture, astronomy continues to play an important role in modern society. On the one hand astronomy has driven developments in several areas of advanced technology and on the other hand, the astronomer is the ultimate historian, who delves much deeper into the past than conventional historians.

There are several reasons why astronomy plays a special role in furthering the advancement of science and technology and equipping students with useful skills.

- The Universe provides an inexpensive laboratory for studying extreme conditions that are inaccessible on Earth. Stars and galaxies are environments that have produced the chemical elements around us and formed organic molecules, the building blocks of life. During the last century astronomical studies have led to new discoveries in physics, chemistry and biology and to the creation of the new sciences of astrophysics, astrochemistry and astrobiology. Because of its mathematical basis, astronomy is also an excellent tool for teaching mathematics.
- Astronomy has been an important driver for the development of advanced technology, such as the most sensitive detectors of light and radio waves and the fastest computers. The need to study the faintest objects requires sophisticated electronics and extreme-precision adaptive optics as well as state-of-the-art engineering. Astronomy has also played an important role in the development of space technology that has opened up the Universe for study across the whole electromagnetic spectrum. Modern optical and radio telescopes are among the most advanced machines ever built and are outstanding educational vehicles for introducing the latest complex technology.

Astronomy also contributes substantially to modern culture and is relevant to several topical issues of present-day society.

- Because radiation from the distant Universe takes so long to reach the Earth, an astronomer can probe deeply into our past. Large telescopes operating throughout the electromagnetic spectrum are “time machines” that routinely provide pictures and other information about the observable Universe close to its “birth”, 13.7 billion years ago. Unravelling the history of the Universe has been a crowning achievement of humankind during the last half-century.



Figure 6

THE HUBBLE SPACE TELESCOPE

The Hubble Space Telescope is a telescope with a 2.4-metre mirror. Because Hubble is located in an orbit above the turbulent atmosphere it produces images of unprecedented clarity. Hubble observations of our Universe have resulted in several fundamental astrophysical breakthroughs during the last two decades and have been a source of inspiration for the public throughout the world. The Hubble Space Telescope is operated by NASA and ESA and is open for use to all astronomers throughout the world. This photo was taken during Servicing Mission 4.

- One of the most important societal functions of modern astronomy is as a tool for education in the broadest sense. Because it is one of the most approachable of sciences, and one that consistently fascinates young people, astronomy is an excellent vehicle for introducing science and technology to children. The accessibility of the sky, the beauty of cosmic objects and the immensity of the Universe are inspirational and provide a perspective that encourages internationalism and tolerance. The excitement of astronomy has stimulated large numbers of young people to choose a career in science and technology, thereby contributing to the “knowledge economy” of many countries.

In summary, because astronomy combines science and technology with inspiration and excitement, it can play a unique role in facilitating education and capacity building and in furthering sustainable development throughout the world.

1.2 The IAU and world astronomy development

The International Astronomical Union is an organization of professional astronomers, founded in 1919, whose mission is to promote and safeguard the science of astronomy in all its aspects through international cooperation. Now, at the onset of the twenty-first century, the Union regards access to knowledge about the Universe as a birthright of people in all countries and considers the dissemination of astronomical knowledge throughout the world as one of its most important tasks.

This document is a decadal strategic plan for stimulating astronomy in developing countries during the period 2010–2020. The plan shows that astronomy can make an important contribution to sustainable global development and outlines a strategy for furthering this process.

Figure 7

THE VERY LARGE ARRAY

The Very Large Array of the National Radio Astronomy Observatory located near Socorro, USA.

This radio astronomical facility consists of 27 antennas. Each antenna is 25 metres in diameter and the antennas can be transported along rail tracks over distances stretching up to 36 kilometres across. This facility is open to astronomers from the whole world.



Figure 8

THE KECK TELESCOPES

The domes of the two Keck Telescopes, Keck I and Keck II, at Mauna Kea, Hawaii. Each telescope stands eight stories tall, weighs 300 tons and operates with nanometre precision. The telescopes' primary mirrors are 10 metres in diameter and are each composed of 36 hexagonal segments that work in concert as a single piece of reflective glass. The telescopes are located at the top of Mauna Kea, Hawaii at a height of 4,200 metres.



2

ASTRONOMY FOR DEVELOPMENT

2.1 Elements of astronomy for development

As outlined in Section 1.1, because of its combined inspirational, scientific and technological aspects, astronomy can play a unique role in education at all levels and in raising public awareness about science. Furthermore, unlike most sciences, astronomers can participate in frontier astronomical research, no matter where they are based. Many of the cutting-edge ground-based and space facilities developed for astronomy are available for use at no cost by scientists throughout the world.

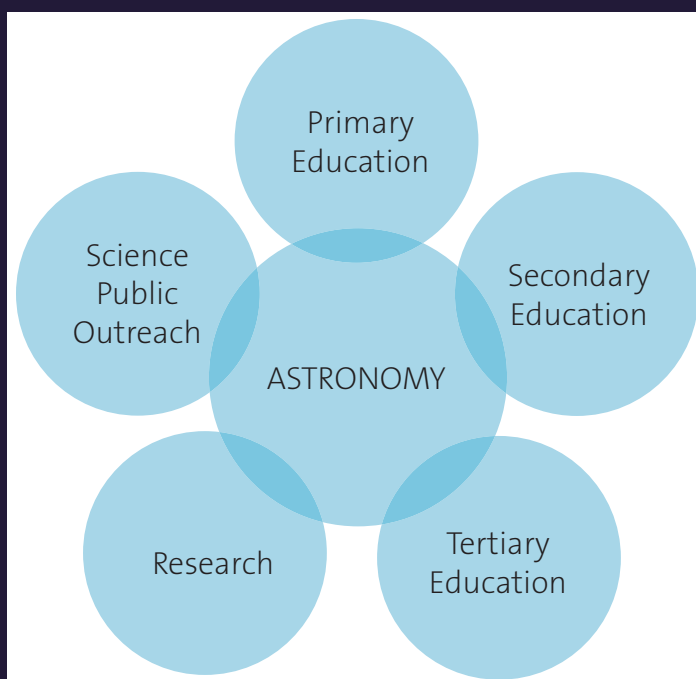


Figure 9

ELEMENTS OF ASTRONOMY FOR DEVELOPMENT

Fundamental ingredients for national development to which astronomy can make a unique contribution.

2.1.1 Primary education (ages 4–10)

The early formative years are crucial in the development of the human value system. At this age children can readily appreciate and enjoy the beauty of astronomical objects and can learn to develop a “feeling” for the vastness of the Universe. The sky and the Universe can excite young children and stimulate their imaginations. Exposure to inspirational astronomical themes can help broaden minds and stimulate a worldview. Furthermore, astronomy is an excellent and exciting introduction to the scientific method and the concept that nature can be investigated by rational means.

2.1.2 Secondary education (ages 11–18)

Astronomy is an outstanding medium for stimulating the interest of secondary school students in science and technology. The Universe and space travel are fascinating subjects in their own right. These topics can be integrated into physics, chemistry, biology and mathematics teaching and provide a link with technology and engineering studies. Recently, educational networks of telescopes have been developed that enable schoolchildren throughout the world to do astronomical observations by means of the internet and so introduce students to exciting scientific research.

2.1.3 Tertiary education and research training

The link with astronomy is a frequent reason for young people to choose to study the physical sciences at university, and the study of astronomy provides an excellent preparation for many careers in technology and management. Astronomy deals with matter at the extremes, much denser or much sparser than anything that can be produced on Earth. Analyzing phenomena under the extreme conditions that are present in astrophysical objects develops problem-solving abilities. Furthermore, modern astronomical research is often carried out in international collaborative teams, which, by necessity, develops managerial and people skills.

2.1.4 Research capabilities and infrastructures

Much modern astronomical research requires facilities that are too expensive even for individual developed countries to build and operate. The realization of such facilities has frequently necessitated large international collaborations. Nevertheless, many of the largest astronomical telescopes and satellites and their archival treasures can be used by astronomers throughout the world, no matter where they are based, providing an easy and relatively inexpensive entry for developing countries into inspirational and visible world-class international research.

2.1.5 Public outreach

Astronomy is the most approachable of all sciences for the general public. Compare the relative attention that astronomy receives in the newspapers and other media of most countries with that devoted to most other sciences. Everybody can gaze at the sky and appreciate its beauty. The evocative images produced by modern telescopes fascinate, whereas stories about exotic cosmic objects and the evolution and origin of our Universe can inspire, entertain and stretch the imagination. Information about the state of the Universe in the distant past has deep implications about the roots and future of our species. Astronomy provides an ideal introduction for teenagers to the creative excitement of the exact sciences and frequently stimulates students to embark on a scientific career. The adventure of astronomy is a popular ingredient of adult education programs.

2.2 Present programs and activities for furthering astronomy in developing countries

The Union presently works to promote astronomical education, research and public outreach through two commissions of its members. Commission 46 is concerned with “Astronomy Education and Development” and Commission 55 is devoted to “Communicating Astronomy with the Public”. The IAU Executive Committee oversees development activities and, with the assignment of the portfolio of “Development and Education” to a Vice President, is playing an active role in the development of overall strategy. Until now, the coordination and implementation of all IAU activities pertaining to development and education have been carried out on a purely voluntary basis.

As part of Commission 46, four main Program Groups are involved with furthering astronomy in the developing countries. These Program Groups are World Wide Development of Astronomy, Teaching Astronomy for Development, the International Schools for Young Astronomers and the newly set up Network for Astronomy School Education (NASE). The present annual budget for all these activities is about 10% of the total annual expenditure of the IAU.

As an additional stimulus to astronomy development, the IAU provides funding for symposia on astronomical research topics, a triennial General Assembly and regional meetings. A significant fraction of this funding is devoted to travel grants to enable scientists in developing countries to attend the conferences. The IAU also carries out some educational activities jointly with COSPAR and UNOOSA. For example, the IAU and COSPAR co-sponsor one capacity-building workshop annually.

Specific IAU activities have — until now — been understandably biased towards developing tertiary education and building up research capabilities in astronomy. However, recently some programs have been initiated, outside the direct auspices of the IAU, to stimulate astronomical education at the primary and secondary levels. These programs complement the current IAU activities. Members of the Union have been involved in their initiation, organization and execution. A list of some relevant IAU and complementary activities is given in Table 1. Taken together, they comprise a suite of activities that actively stimulates all elements of global astronomy, from the education of very young children to the building up of research and public understanding through the donation of small telescopes and planetariums. Global development at all levels has been emphasized in the activities implemented for the UN-ratified International Year of Astronomy in 2009 (Section 3.2.7), an initiative of the IAU.

In addition to supporting these activities, there is another way in which the IAU encourages the progress of world astronomy. As a prestigious international scientific union, the IAU plays a special role in the discussion of astronomy development with governments and scientific academies and in interceding about such matters at the highest levels. The IAU is a member of the International Council for Science (ICSU), a non-governmental organization representing a global interdisciplinary membership that includes both national scientific bodies and international scientific unions. When appropriate, the President and officers of the IAU are proactive in persuading the

Public outreach	Primary education	Secondary education	Tertiary education	Research capability
<i>Japan: Tripod/ODA</i> Comm. 55	Universe Awareness (UNAWA)	<i>Hands-on Universe (HOU)</i> Comm. 46 NASE <i>LasCumbres/Faulkes Telescopes</i> GTTP <i>Japan: Tripod/ODA</i>	Comm. 46 TAD Comm. 46 ISYA	Comm. 46 WWDA Comm. 46 TAD Comm. 46 ISYA

Table 1

SOME GLOBAL ACTIVITIES CONCERNING ASTRONOMY FOR DEVELOPMENT

Shown here are programs conducted by the IAU with programs that are complementary to IAU activities in italics

authorities of the importance of astronomy for development and education and in encouraging countries to become members of the IAU through an appropriate affiliating organization.

2.3 State of world astronomy development

The present state of astronomical development, the degree of primary, secondary and tertiary education and the gross domestic product (GDP) of each country are all factors that need to be taken into account in planning and optimizing future strategy.

2.3.1 Research

An overview of the state of astronomy development was given by Hearnshaw (2007)¹, who classified countries into various groups, using the GDP as a classification parameter. Here we shall use data supplied by Hearnshaw (2008)² and adopt a slightly modified classification scheme, based purely on the state of astronomy in the individual countries.

For the purposes of discussing world astronomical development, it is convenient to divide countries into five groups as follows:

- Group 1A: Developed astronomy research countries A. These are IAU member states with more than 4 IAU members per million population, indicative of a thriving astronomy research community.
- Group 1B: Developed astronomy research countries B. These are IAU member states with fewer than 4 members per million population that participate in, or host, frontline astronomy research facilities.
- Group 2: Emerging astronomy research countries. These are IAU member states with between 0.5 and 4 IAU members per million population that do not participate in frontline astronomy research facilities. They may be targets for stimulating the growth of their astronomical research.
- Group 3: Developing astronomy research countries. These are countries that do not adhere to the IAU, but have at least one individual IAU member, indicative of limited involvement in astronomical research. They may be targets for stimulating the growth of their astronomical research.

1 Hearnshaw, J., Proc. Special Session 5, 26th IAU Gen. Assembly, p9
2 Hearnshaw, J., private communication (2008)

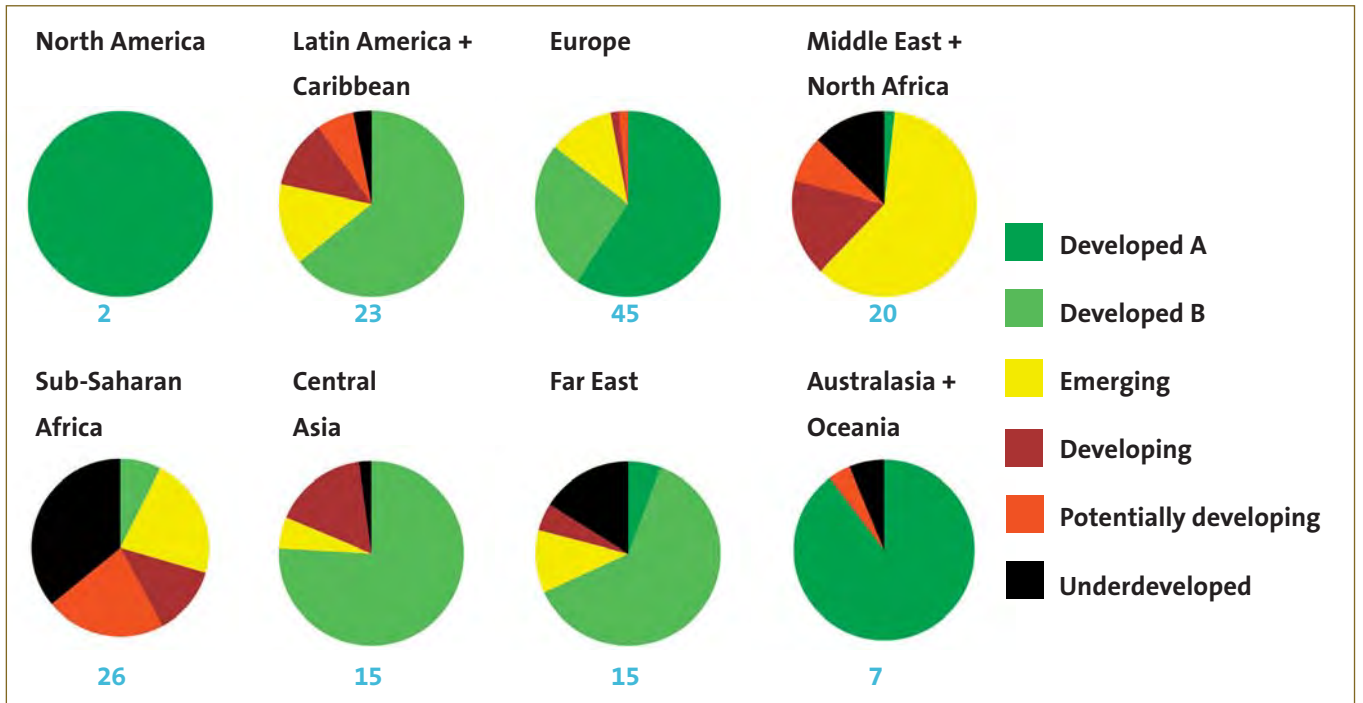


Figure 10

ASTRONOMY RESEARCH DEVELOPMENT BY REGION

Population in millions that inhabit countries at various stages of astronomy development in different regions of the world. The plots were compiled on the basis of data from Hearnshaw (2008, private communication). The number of countries included in each region is indicated in blue.

- Group 4: Potential developing astronomy research countries. These are countries with well-developed tertiary education that neither adhere to the IAU nor contain individual IAU members. They may be targets for stimulating the establishment of astronomy-oriented research groups.
- Group 5: Underdeveloped astronomy countries. These are countries that neither adhere to the IAU nor contain individual IAU members whose tertiary education is only weakly developed. They may be targets for stimulating the dissemination of astronomy education within their schools and among public.

Although the above classification method is inevitably arbitrary to some extent, it provides a useful basis for an overall view of the degree of professional astronomy development (tertiary education and research) throughout the world.

It is also convenient for this exercise to place countries into eight geographical regions as follows:

- Region 1: North America
- Region 2: Latin America (including Central America and the Caribbean)
- Region 3: Europe
- Region 4: Middle East and North Africa
- Region 5: Sub-Saharan Africa
- Region 6: Central Asia
- Region 7: Far East and South-East Asia
- Region 8: Oceania (including Australia and New Zealand)

A summary of the present state of astronomical development in 152 countries as a function of region is given in Figures 10 and 11, which, for each region, shows the number of countries and the number of inhabitants that fall into each of the above classifications.

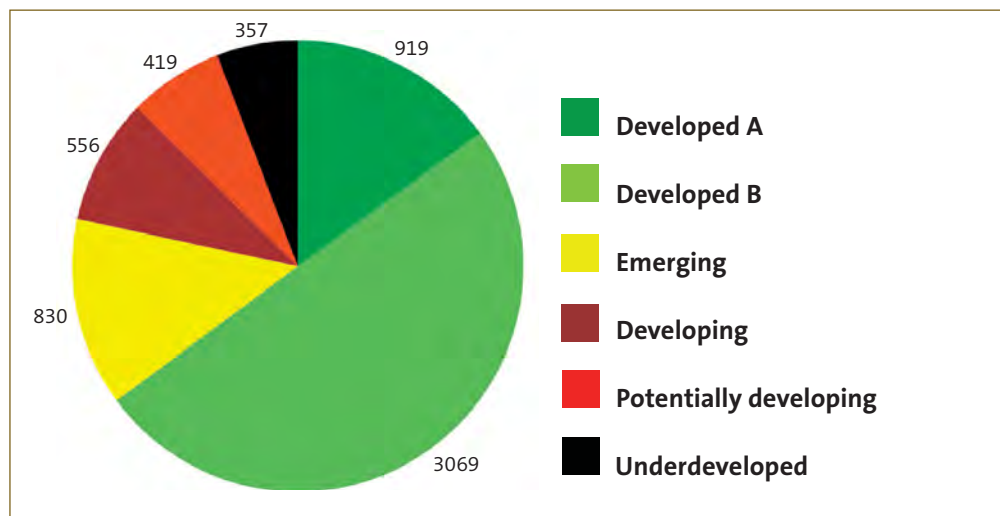


Figure 11

POPULATION IN COUNTRIES IN VARIOUS STAGES OF ASTRONOMY DEVELOPMENT

Number of inhabitants (million) in countries at various stages of astronomy development compiled on the basis of data from Hearnshaw (2008, private communication).

A number of conclusions follow from these statistics:

1. About two thirds of the world's population inhabit Group 1 countries that are developed in astronomical research. However, many of the developed astronomy countries in Group 1B have large populations and within these countries there are often substantial regional variations in the degree of astronomy development.
2. There is considerable disparity from region to region. The region that has the largest populations in the least developed astronomical groups is Sub-Saharan Africa.
3. As is to be expected, there is a strong correlation between astronomical development and GDP, with poorer countries generally being less developed in astronomy.



Figure 12

UNAWE

Universe Awareness (UNAWE) is an international programme to expose underprivileged young children aged from four to ten years to the inspirational aspects of astronomy. By raising awareness about the scale and beauty of the Universe, UNAWE attempts to stimulate tolerance and awaken curiosity in science, at a formative age when the value system of children is developing. The photos show UNAWE activities in Tunisia.

2.3.2 Education

The state of the educational infrastructure in a country is an important factor that should be taken into account when determining a strategy for astronomy development, particularly in the areas of school education and public outreach. The global distribution of education index is illustrated in Figure 13. Since not all UN member states choose to, or are able to, provide the necessary statistics, the data is not complete. Nevertheless, they provide a useful basis for planning future initiatives for programs directed at stimulating astronomy in primary, secondary and tertiary education.

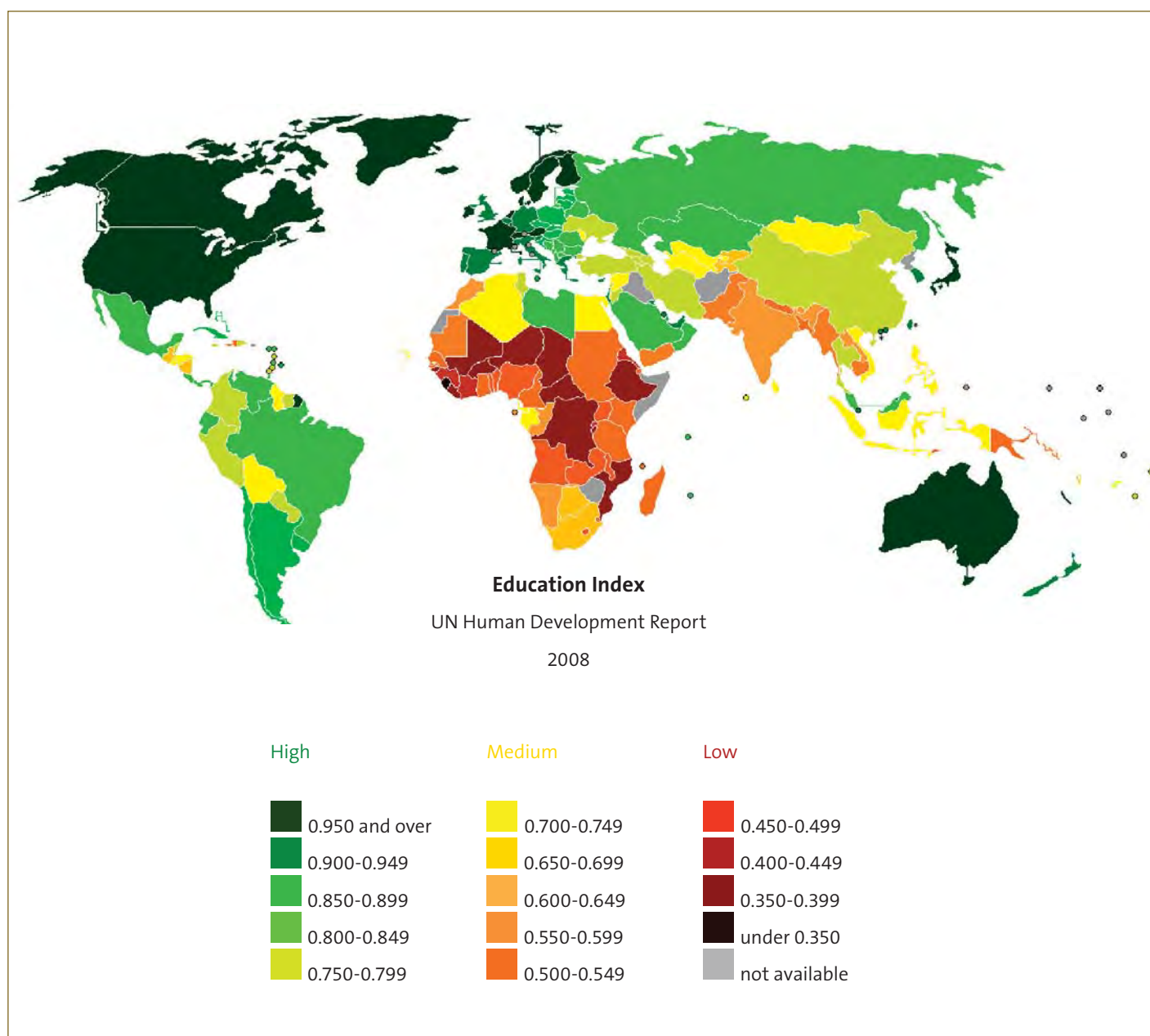


Figure 13

GLOBAL DISTRIBUTION OF EDUCATION INDEX

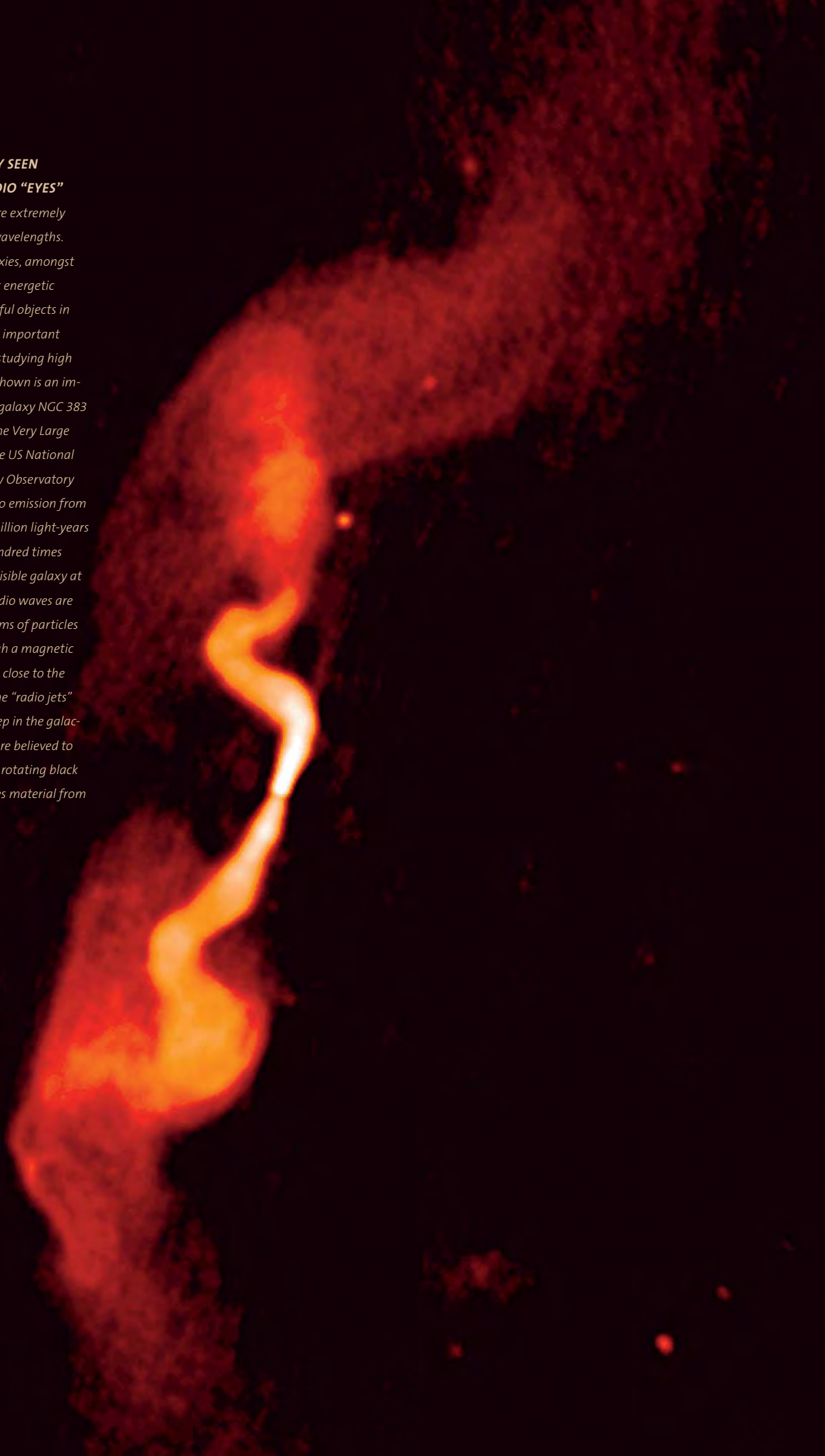
The education index is defined by $E = \frac{2}{3}(L) + \frac{1}{3}(C)$, where L is the literacy rate and C is the combined gross school enrolment ratio. This is taken from the 2008 update to the 2007/2008 edition of the UN Human Development Report (2007, ISBN 978-0-230-54704-9).

Countries can be divided into three broad categories based on their education index: high, medium, and low. As is the case with astronomy research development, Sub-Saharan Africa has the largest number of least developed countries as measured by their education index.

Figure 14

**RADIO GALAXY SEEN
THROUGH RADIO “EYES”**

Some galaxies are extremely bright at radio wavelengths. These radio galaxies, amongst the largest, most energetic and most beautiful objects in the Universe, are important laboratories for studying high energy physics. Shown is an image of the radio galaxy NGC 383 produced with the Very Large Array (VLA) of the US National Radio Astronomy Observatory (NRAO). The radio emission from this object is 3 million light-years across, many hundred times larger than the visible galaxy at its centre. The radio waves are emitted by streams of particles travelling through a magnetic field at velocities close to the speed of light. The “radio jets” are produced deep in the galactic nucleus and are believed to be powered by a rotating black hole that accretes material from the galaxy.



3

STRATEGY FOR THE NEXT DECADE

3.1 Vision and goals

As we discussed in Section 1.1, astronomy can play an important role in stimulating technological development and capacity building. The IAU intends to stimulate this process and encourage the use of astronomy as a tool for capacity building in less developed countries.

The long-term vision of the IAU is that:

1. All countries will participate at some level in international astronomical research, i.e. satisfy the criteria of Groups 1 and 2 defined in Section 2.3.1.
2. All children throughout the world will be exposed to some knowledge about astronomy and the Universe at school in support of their education.

Although these are the ultimate objectives of the IAU, reaching them will take several generations to achieve.

For the next decade the IAU has set itself the goals of:

1. Raising the level of astronomy development of as many countries as possible by one or more categories (Section 2.3.1), so as to maximize the size of population reached.
2. Working to include aspects of astronomy in the primary and secondary education of as many children as possible.

A phased approach will be adopted to achieve these goals, in which astronomy development in all its aspects will be addressed — primary, secondary, tertiary education, research and public outreach. The plan focuses on a range of resources at international, national and local levels and harnesses global and regional expertise to achieve these goals. The optimum strategy and mix of programs will differ from country to country, depending on the conditions. Such a strategy can make a unique contribution to sustainable global development.

3.2 Elements of the plan

During the next decade, the IAU will initiate several new programs, intensify existing activities and incorporate astronomy for development activities into a more professional organizational structure. In this section the most important elements of the new IAU strategy will be summarized. A more detailed description will be given in Section 4.



Figure 15

THE SALT TELESCOPE

The Southern African Large Telescope (SALT) near Sutherland in South Africa is the largest single optical–infrared telescope in the Southern Hemisphere, with a hexagonal mirror array 11 metres across.

3.2.1 Integrated strategic approach

A more integrated approach to astronomy development will optimize available resources in achieving the desired goals. The details of the approach will be based on a careful analysis of the present state and the future potential for astronomy education and research in each country, using objective data, augmented by advice from experts in the region (see, for example, Section 3.2.5). The integrated approach will involve all elements of astronomy for development outlined in Section 2.1, including primary, secondary and tertiary education, research and public outreach. Coordination of IAU activities and complementary programs will maximize the available resources to achieve the agreed long-term goals of the plan. An example of such an integrated plan is a strategy for Africa that was developed within the region itself. Because of its relative under-development (Section 2.3.1), Sub-Saharan Africa is a region that will receive special attention in implementing IAU activities for astronomy development during the next decade.

3.2.2 Increasing the number of active volunteers

The present IAU activities in the area of development and education depend entirely on volunteers, both for their coordination and implementation. Until now only a few tens of IAU members have been involved actively in such activities, out of a total membership of around 10,000 established professional astronomers worldwide. During the next decade the IAU aims to enlarge the number of volunteer-experts involved in world astronomy development by actively recruiting more members for such activities. In addition, the pool of volunteers will be augmented by the following categories of non-members: (i) young apprentice astronomers associated with IAU members (doctoral and postdoctoral trainees) and (ii) non-members who are experts on pre-tertiary education and outreach, such as talented teachers (Section 4.3). This expansion in numbers of active volunteers can only be achieved provided the coordination and management of the programs are professionalized (see Sections 3.2.4 and 4.1).

3.2.3 Initiation of new astronomy development programs

New programs will be initiated to enhance IAU development activities.

- An endowed lectureship program will provide semi-popular lectures on inspirational topics in modern astrophysics and technology for high-school students and the general public in developing countries.
- A long-term institute twinning scheme will encourage developed astronomy institutes to provide long-term guidance and advice to university departments in developing countries interested in building up a sustainable astronomy research capability.

3.2.4 Creation of an IAU Office of Astronomy for Development

Mobilizing more volunteers and implementing new programs cannot be achieved without some professional management and coordination. For this reason a crucial element of the strategic plan is the creation of a small IAU Office of Astronomy for Development. We shall elaborate on this in Section 4.1. In setting up the office, care will be taken to ensure that bureaucracy is minimized and that those volunteers involved in carrying out the activities remain motivated and share in the decision-making processes.

3.2.5 Increasing regional involvement

There are several reasons for stimulating more regional involvement in IAU astronomy development activities. First, special conditions, opportunities and problems in specific countries are better understood at a regional level and there is a more considered knowledge of the most appropriate people to involve. A realistic assessment of people and local conditions are generally

more important than objective criteria in determining whether a country is ripe for sustainable astronomy development. Secondly, contacts are more readily made and travel is less expensive between neighbouring countries. Thirdly, there is usually more affinity in language and background within a region. For these reasons, the decadal plan envisages a “bottom-up” approach to astronomy development, with a considerable degree of decentralization. Regional coordinators and regional institute nodes will be designated across the world. It is expected that the regional coordinators will be familiar with all aspects of astronomy development in the regions and will be best able to mobilize the available local talent. In some countries (e.g., those with little or no astronomy at tertiary level), enthusiastic talented amateur astronomers can be important ambassadors for astronomy development. Although expertise for the various programs will be provided at a global level, advice and input from the regional coordinators will be the determining factors in implementing the various development programs. An example of the regional approach is the draft plan for astronomy development in Africa.

3.2.6 Sector-related task forces

After the Office of Astronomy for Development has been set up and the pool of volunteers has been substantially increased, the various programs will be reorganized and streamlined to take account of the new situation. The activities will be consolidated by the OAD into three task forces that will cover the various sectors of astronomy development, (i) tertiary education and research, (ii) primary and secondary education, and (iii) public outreach. Each sector task force will comprise representatives of relevant programs in the sector, both for IAU activities and complementary programs. The task forces will be the descendants of the present IAU Program Groups. It should be noted that several members of Commission 46 are already working towards setting up a global pre-tertiary education network to coordinate astronomy development activities for teachers and schools.

3.2.7 Using the IYA as a springboard

The International Year of Astronomy in 2009 was an initiative by the IAU and UNESCO that has been ratified by the United Nations. The vision of the IYA was to help the citizens of the world rediscover their place in the Universe through the day- and night-time sky, and thereby engage a personal sense of wonder and discovery. All humans should realize the impact of astronomy and basic sciences on our daily lives, and understand better how scientific knowledge can contribute to a more equitable and peaceful society. The IYA included a wide range of activities that generated enormous momentum and engendered public interest in astronomy throughout the world. The strategic plan builds on the momentum generated by the IYA. Several of the global cornerstones adopted for the IYA are relevant to the long-term vision and goals of the IAU and

have been incorporated in this plan. The Galileo Teacher Training Program, Developing Astronomy Globally and Universe Awareness are examples.

3.2.8 Furthering the UN Millennium Goals

In accordance with the IYA aims, an important part of the strategy of the new plan will be to further the UN Millennium goals in all of the “astronomy for development” activities. Particular attention will be given to “promoting gender equality and empowering women” (Millennium Goal 3) and in helping to achieve “universal primary education” (Millennium Goal 4). Using astronomy to stimulate quality and inspiring education for very young disadvantaged children has been an important goal of the Universe Awareness program since its inception.

3.2.9 Exploiting new tools and techniques

The use of the internet and the availability of robotic telescopes for education will be exploited in a global strategy for astronomy development and education. Access to a well-supported international telescope network can be a more efficient educational tool for development than attempting to acquire and operate small in-house telescopes. Another innovative tool for reaching out to children in remote areas is the mobile “Astro-Bus” pioneered in Tunisia (Figure 25).

Internet telephony will allow regular liaison via teleconferencing and videoconferencing to take place between the Office of Astronomy for Development, the regional coordinators and the various task forces.

Figure 16

ASTRONOMY INSPIRES CHILDREN

*Community outreach
activity for children
organised by the
South African Astro-
nomical Observatory
(SAAO) at Sutherland
in the Northern Cape.*



3.2.10 Exploiting astronomical archives

The strategic plan also envisages increasing use of astronomical archives in the developing world. Nowadays data from most large astronomical facilities are archived. These astronomical archives are usually open to scientists throughout the world. They contain a rich treasure of material that can frequently be used for other purposes than the projects that motivated the observations. Archival data mining is a particularly valuable (free) resource for new astronomical research groups.

3.3 New IAU initiatives for astronomy development

The decadal strategy envisages the initiation of several new programs by the IAU.

3.3.1 IAU Endowed Astronomy Lectures (EAL)

An endowed lecturer program will be a major new initiative to promote interest in astronomy and science in developing countries. The goal of such a program is to facilitate excellent and inspiring semi-popular lectures, thereby enhancing worldwide public interest and understanding in astronomy and the Universe. Special attention will be devoted to including topics connected with the cutting-edge technology that is needed to obtain the scientific results. The target audience will be secondary school students, university students and members of the public.

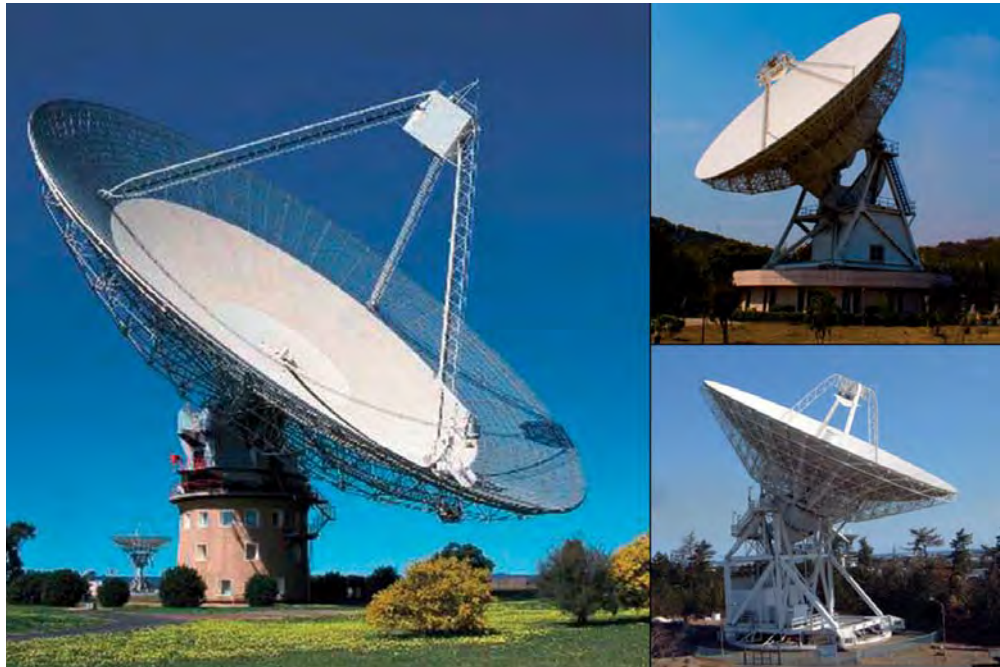
The following implementation of the scheme is foreseen:

- About 100 invited lecturers of high calibre will be recruited.
- The lecturers will generally be established senior astronomers, who already have a high reputation for their ability to communicate to audiences at the appropriate level.
- About 40 lecture tours per year to developing countries are envisaged.
- The program will be coordinated through the new Office of Astronomy for Development and overseen by the IAU Executive Committee. The Director of the Office of Astronomy for Development will liaise with the regional coordinators (Section 4), institutions/organizations in developing countries and potential visiting lecturers.
- The language for the lectures will depend on the target countries and the available lecturers. Where appropriate, expatriate astronomers with relevant language skills will be recruited.
- The cost of the new program is estimated at about €2,500 per lecture tour of duration one to two weeks in a developing country. The cost of 40 such lecturers per annum would be around €100,000. This figure does not include the salary costs of the global coordinator, or any incidental administrative costs. This is a program well suited for external funding via endowments, joint ventures with existing endowed lecture programs and in-kind contributions by institutes in developed countries.

Figure 17

ASTRONOMY WITHOUT BORDERS

Radio telescopes near Shanghai, China (above right), Kashima, Japan (below right) and Parkes, Australia (left). These antenna-telescopes are part of a high technology network that is regularly linked together to simulate the resolution of a huge radio telescope that stretches between continents. All three telescopes are connected with optical fibres to a large computer allowing streams of precisely time-linked data to flow simultaneously between countries at a rate of several gigabits to produce high-definition pictures of the radio sky. Astronomers use very long baseline interferometer (VLBI) networks to probe tiny regions such as the sites of massive black holes in the nuclei of galaxies. Close long-term international scientific collaborations and painstaking planning are essential for VLBI observations.



3.3.2 Astronomy Institute Twinning (AIT)

Another new element of the IAU strategic plan is a long-term program for “twinning” between developed astronomy institutes and institutes and university departments where astronomy is less developed. The goal is to provide guidance in setting up astronomy courses and building up an astronomy research capability. The rationale for this program is that such an association can provide needed continuity and focus for sustainable astronomy development.

The following implementation of this scheme is foreseen.

- Each medium-sized astronomy department or institute in a developed astronomy country will be encouraged to develop relations with at least one interested university department in a developing country, e.g., a physics department that is interested in developing astronomy.
- The developed institute will provide expertise and advice on astronomy development and fund at least one visit by a staff member to the developing institute every year, possibly augmented by exchange visits.
- A commitment would be expected from the developed institute to continue the relationship for a period of at least five years.

- The program will be coordinated through the new Office of Astronomy for Development with input from the regional coordinators and will be overseen by the Executive Committee.
- The IAU Office of Astronomy for Development will be proactive in stimulating institute twinning, provide model agreements and official endorsements for institutes interested in joining the program and integrate institute twinning within the overall development strategy.

3.3.3 IAU regional nodes for astronomy development

A key element in the new strategy will be to inject more regional input into the IAU development activities. To this end, the IAU will work towards establishing regional nodes. Initially the goal will be to cover those parts of the world most in need of astronomy development.

A regional node will be an existing astronomical institute engaged in both research and promoting astronomy education at all levels. The latter activity is more likely to be through workshops, conferences, short refresher courses for teachers and schools for students, rather than in formal degree programs.

There is already at least one role model for such a regional node. The South African Astronomical Observatory (SAAO) at Cape Town, South Africa, presently acts as an effective node for much of Africa. It provides excellent facilities for computing, library, conferences and access to optical and radio observing facilities and organizes numerous outreach programs and courses for teachers. It facilitates visitors from many countries in Africa, and provides considerable assistance in building up an educational and research capability in such countries.

The following implementation of the regional node scheme is foreseen:

- Each regional node will be responsible for optimizing astronomy development in the region by helping to frame the IAU regional development strategy and its implementation, hosting graduate programs for students in the region, providing graduate and undergraduate schools and teacher training courses. They will also provide input for the endowed lecture program, be proactive in ensuring that IAU regional assemblies are held every three years and take the lead in regional fundraising activities in support of local astronomy development.
- Where conditions are appropriate, at the instigation of the regional node, the regions may be divided into smaller sub-regions, each with its own sub-regional hub-institute for astronomy development.

- A goal for the next decade is for each regional node to organize at least one school for graduate students and one teacher training course annually and a regional IAU assembly every three years.
- All these tasks will be carried out in close collaboration with the IAU Office of Astronomy for Development and the global task forces for universities, schools and public outreach.
- The IAU will enter into contractual arrangements with existing institutes, in which those institutes would provide regional services as a node for a period of five years.
- The IAU will work towards establishing regional development nodes operating in five regions by the end of the decade, funding permitting. A start will be made by establishing regional nodes in at least two regions most in need of astronomy development.
- The cost of operating a regional astronomy node from an existing institute is estimated to be about €30,000/yr, for which half would be spent on tertiary and research education, and half for primary, secondary education and public outreach. This budget would fund up to 15 visits from visiting astronomers in the region, to take place, at typically €1,000 per visit. An additional €15,000/yr would be reserved for outreach to schools and public awareness. With five regional nodes initially, a total annual budget of €150,000 would be required. Each node will be required to submit an annual proposal and report.
- A task for the new Office of Astronomy for Development will be to gauge the interest of possible host institutes in the various regions and, if needed, organize an announcement of opportunity and selection procedure for candidate nodes.
- It is envisaged that each node will appoint and fund a regional coordinator (1 Full Time Equivalent [FTE], Section 4.2), who will liaise with the Office of Astronomy for Development and astronomers and educators in countries within the region. The regional coordinators will also advise the coordinators of each of the global programs about the optimum strategy and tactics to follow in the region.

3.4 Enhancing existing IAU programs — sector task forces

As mentioned in Section 2.2, IAU Commission 46 has been involved for several years in a number of successful activities directed towards developing astronomy throughout the world. During the next decade the present activities of Commission 46 and 55 in this area will be intensified. An early task of the Director of the Office of Astronomy for Development, in consultation with the regional coordinators, will be to recruit additional volunteers and funding for development activities. The organization and oversight of these activities will then be rationalized to take account of the new management structure and the results of fundraising and recruitment.

Three global task forces will be set up to carry out activities in the various areas of astronomy development, (i) tertiary education and research, (ii) primary and secondary education, and (iii) public outreach. The strategy for each of these task forces will be determined by agreement between the task force, the Office of Astronomy for Development and the regional coordinators. Several of the planned activities impinge on more than one task force. For example, visits to developing countries by established astronomers can be relevant for tertiary education, secondary education and public outreach (endowed lectures) and such visits will be led by the regional coordinators to optimize the outcome.

3.4.1 Astronomy for Universities and Research (TF1)

The Office of Astronomy for Development will coordinate activities and consolidate the presently overlapping tasks of the four relevant Program Groups into a task force for the development of astronomy in tertiary education and research — Astronomy for Universities and Research (Task Force 1). The incorporation of these activities into a sector task force will stimulate more coordination between the programs. Furthermore, the activities of the programs will benefit from regional input, once the regional coordinators are appointed and the regional nodes are in place. A summary of the proposed activities is given in Figure 18.

In stimulating astronomy in tertiary education and research Task Force 1 will continue to concentrate on countries in Groups 2, 3 and 4 (Section 2.3) as at present, with special emphasis on Africa (See Section 3.2.1). Specific goals will be:

- To increase the present IAU membership of 64 countries to about 80 during the timescale of this plan. This will be achieved by attempting to double the present number of exploratory visits to such countries from two or three a year to five or six. There will be close liaison between the task force, the IAU Office of Astronomy for Development and the regional coordinators regarding the selection of appropriate target countries, the choice of lecturers and the implementation of the visits to achieve the agreed decadal strategic goals. Where possible, the “research-oriented” lecturers will be urged to give additional semi-popular lectures under the auspices of the new endowed lecture program. Visits of expatriate astronomers to their countries of origin will be particularly encouraged.
- To increase the frequency of the highly successful regional International Schools for Young Astronomers (ISYA) from one per year to three per year, with increased involvement of the

regional coordinators. They would be organized through the new regional nodes (Section 3.3.3) and coordinated by the appropriate members of the sector task force.

- To establish an ISYA Alumni Community. This will result in a network of researchers who have experienced the regional schools and act as a vehicle to stimulate future interactions between them. Furthermore, the existence of such a network will allow the impact of the schools to be evaluated, e.g., via follow-up questionnaires over a long timescale.

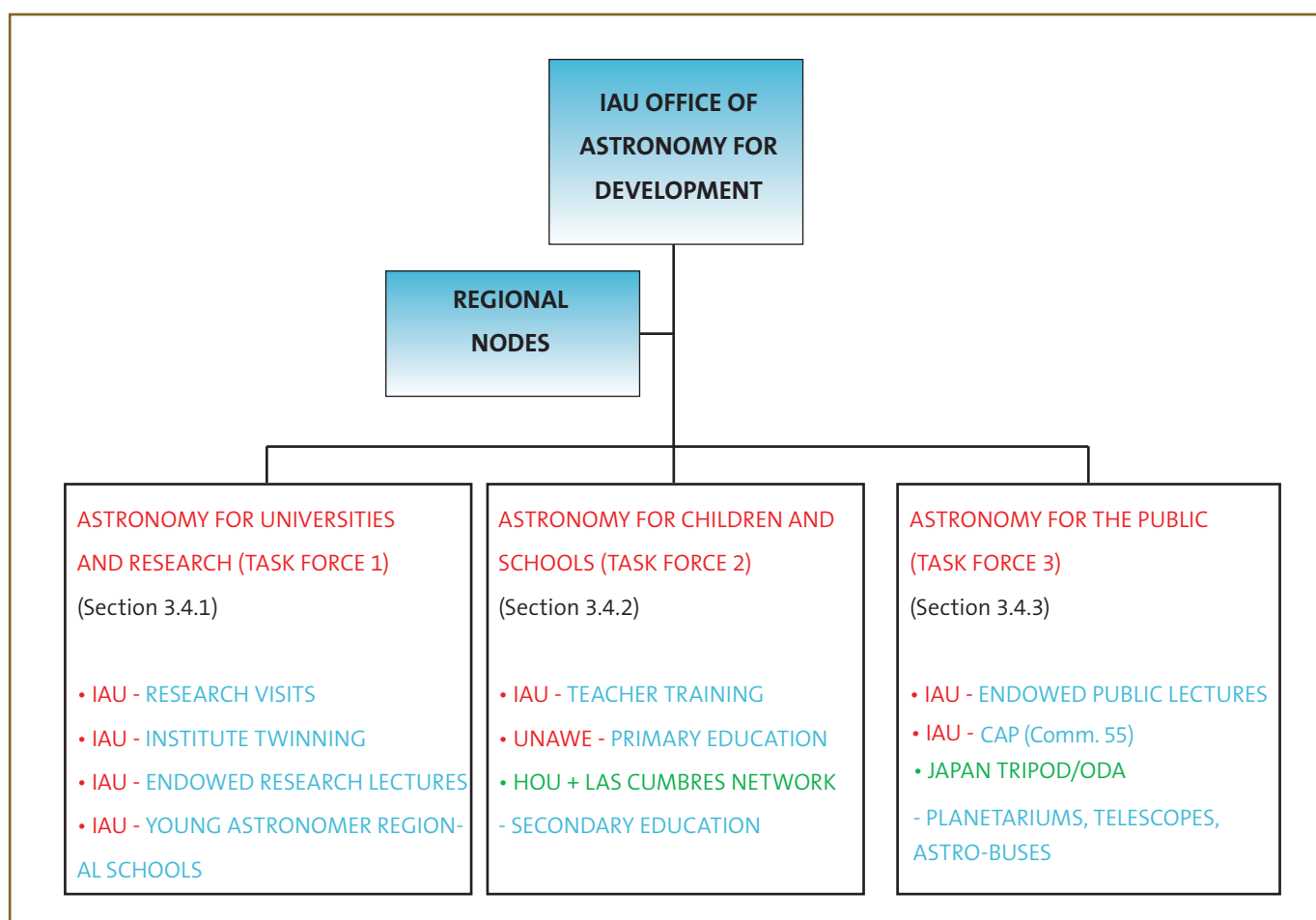


Figure 18

FUTURE ASTRONOMY DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES TO BE COORDINATED BY THE THREE IAU TASK FORCES

Activities are shown in blue. IAU activities are prefixed by red and complementary programs are prefixed by green.

Representatives of complementary programs will be included in the relevant task forces.

The current budget of the four Program Groups together is around €105,000. To achieve all the goals would require an annual budget of €380,000/yr for the task force, a substantial increase. To achieve such a funding level, external funding will be needed (Section 5).

3.4.2 Astronomy for Children and Schools (Task Force 2)

During the next decade the IAU will concentrate more resources on education activities for children and schools designed to advance sustainable global development. In anticipation of the plan, two previously independent IYA cornerstone activities, Universe Awareness (UNAWA) and the Galileo Teacher Training Program (GTTP) will join the recently created Network for Astronomy School Education (NASE) as Program Groups within Commission 46 and later will all be incorporated into the Task Force 2 that will be coordinated by the Office of Astronomy for Development.



Figure 19

THE FUN OF ASTRONOMY

Astronomy workshop for children held at the Bibliotheca Alexandrina, Alexandria, Egypt, as part of a science festival in celebration of the International Year of Astronomy.

In coordinating Task Force 2 the IAU Office of Astronomy for Development (OAD) will be assisted by experts representing astronomy programs involved in primary and secondary education. The global strategy of the network will be determined by the task force together with strong involvement by the regional coordinators and bottom-up input from educators in partner countries. Outreach to teachers will involve the provision of training courses, development and translation of materials and harnessing global technological resources in the service of primary and secondary education. A specific goal will be to provide expertise for at least one teacher training course in each region every year, to be organized together with the regional coordinators.

Task Force 2 will work with the various astronomy-for-children programs to stimulate astronomy education in schools and implementation of astronomy activities for children, particularly for those from disadvantaged regions. Where useful, the task force together with the OAD will encourage the use of innovative techniques for delivery of astronomy outreach activities, such as the Tunisian Astro-Bus (Figure 25).

3.4.3 Astronomy for the Public (Task Force 3)

A new task force will be set up to coordinate global public outreach programs in developing countries. The purview of this task force will include the new IAU endowed lecturer program, the use of planetariums and small telescopes in outreach activities and harnessing the contribution of amateur astronomy groups. As with the other task forces, strategy will be determined in close consultation with the OAD and the regional coordinators.

Figure 20

THE ASTRONOMER AS THE ULTIMATE HISTORIAN

Above. Concise history of the Universe derived from modern astronomy.

Below. A picture, taken by NASA's WMAP satellite, shows tiny variations in the temperature of the fireball radiation from the Big Bang, about 13.7 billion years ago. The relic radiation is red-shifted by the expansion of the Universe and observed at microwave wavelengths.

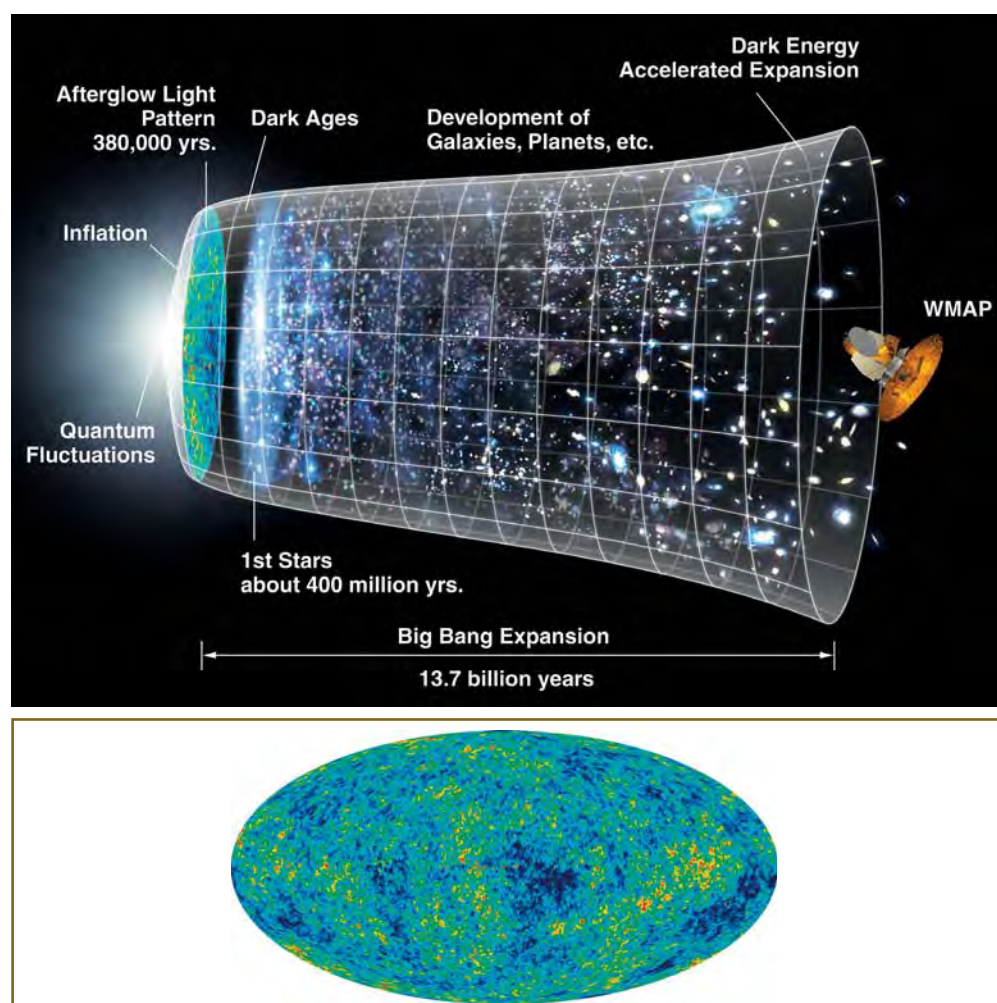


Figure 21

VIEW OF THOUSANDS OF GALAXIES

This view of thousands of galaxies is the deepest image ever taken from the ground in the ultraviolet U-band. This galaxy-studded view represents a “deep” core sample of the Universe, cutting across billions of light-years. The snapshot includes galaxies of various ages, sizes, shapes, and colours and shows galaxies that are 1 billion-times fainter than can be seen by the unaided eye. The image was assembled by a combination of ESO’s Very Large Telescope and MPG/ESO 2.2-metre observations.



4

FACILITATING THE PLAN

The decadal plan is a highly ambitious one that will require a new organizational structure and a substantial increase in funding. The two most important prerequisites in adopting the plan are (i) the creation of the IAU Office of Astronomy for Development (OAD), and (ii) a proactive drive to seek additional sources of funding. A summary of the plan and organizational structure are shown in Figure 23. As a 2012 update on implementation, a summary of the first year of the OAD is given in Section 6.1 with an excerpt from the OAD's 2011-2015 business plan given in Section 6.2. Specific aspects of the new organizational structure will now be discussed in more detail.

4.1 Office of Astronomy for Development

The creation of an IAU global coordinating office for development and education is an essential part of this plan. In the present organizational structure, the IAU astronomy development programs are administered and implemented entirely by volunteers. The scope and diversity of the present astronomy development programs and the ambitions of the IAU for the future are no longer compatible with a purely volunteer-administered system. The time has come to build on past success by introducing a more professional management structure and the creation of a small Office of Astronomy for Development. The OAD will facilitate the mobilization of more volunteers for astronomy development activities and provide the coordination needed for an integrated strategic approach.

Among the tasks envisaged for the Office of Astronomy for Development will be:

- Management, coordination and evaluation of the IAU programs in the area of development and education.
- Organization of oversight of the IAU development programs and the establishment of their annual budgets.
- Liaison with the chairs of the various Commission 46 Program Groups/Commission 55/sector task forces in planning and implementing the relevant programs.
- Liaison with the IAU regional coordinators and IAU regional nodes in planning and implementing the relevant programs.
- Provision of administrative support for IAU programs in development and education.
- Coordination of contacts between the IAU and national authorities.
- Establishment of the new IAU endowed lectureship program described in this document.
- Stimulation of communication on IAU development matters between members and associated members through the maintenance of an IAU website for development and education and appropriate forums.
- Provision of information for astronomers in all developing countries about IAU programs.
- Proactive coordination and initiation of fundraising activities for astronomy development.

The office will initially consist of:

- A Director of the OAD (1 FTE). It is envisaged that this full-time position would be filled by an astronomer or scientist in an allied field with management experience, good international contacts and an affinity both with education at all levels and with international development programs. This is a critical position that will require extreme care in recruiting and appointing a suitable candidate.
- A Project Officer who will support the Director. The Project Officer should be a university graduate or equivalent who is able to deputize for the Director, when necessary.
- An Administration Officer who will support the Director and Project Officer by coordinating logistics and administrative tasks.

Proposals were invited from institutes around the world willing to host such an office. Selection was made by the IAU Executive Committee on the basis of criteria such as the resource infrastructure and support offered by candidate host institutes, the availability of a suitable Director and the optimum location for the activities to be carried out. In May 2010 the South African Astronomical Observatory (SAAO) was chosen to host the OAD in Cape Town, South Africa. See Section 6 for more details.

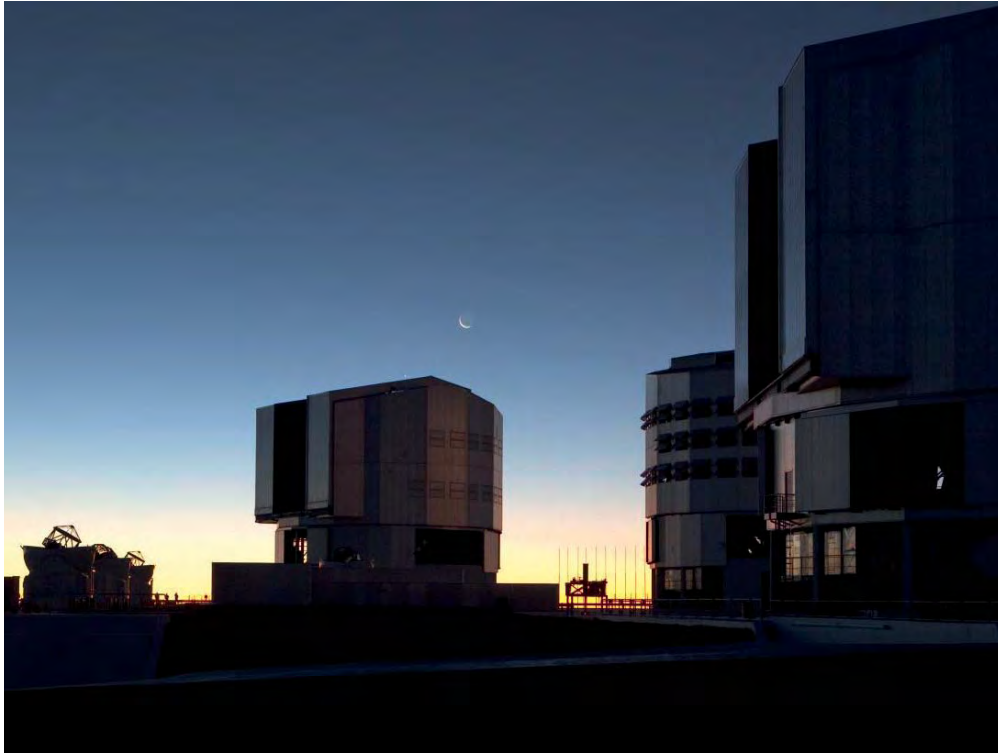
4.2 Regional coordinators

The plan foresees the appointment of a regional coordinator in designated regions of the world at a typical level of about 1 FTE. In regions for which institute nodes are designated (Section 3.3.3), the regional coordinators will normally be associated with, and funded by, the relevant institute. The ability to provide such a regional coordinator will be a criterion in the selection of an official regional node institute. The IAU may provide funding for travel and other expenses of the regional coordinator. The need for a regional coordinator is more critical in some regions than others, depending on the degree of astronomy development. A stage-by-stage approach is envisaged, beginning with the designation of regional coordinators in a few regions, building up to six regional coordinators at the end of the decade. The regional coordinators will typically be scientists with good regional contacts, an affinity with education and astronomical outreach at all levels and preferably some experience of international development programs and activities.

Figure 22

**ESO'S VERY LARGE
TELESCOPE**

This spectacular high-tech facility, located at Paranal, Chile, operates at optical and near-infrared wavelengths. It consists of four 8-metre diameter telescopes housed in separate buildings, connected by an underground tunnel. Photographed just after sunset, the four telescopes are preparing to start observing.



The tasks of the regional coordinators will include:

- Fostering the development of astronomy education and research in countries throughout the region.
- Advising to the Office of Astronomy for Development and the various task forces about opportunities for astronomy development in the region.
- Participation in the development and implementation of a strategy for each task force in the region.
- Regular liaison (e.g. by internet telephony) with the Office of Astronomy for Development about progress in matters pertaining to the development of astronomy.
- Consultation with the relevant task forces and the Office of Astronomy for Development, in organizing logistics for regional sponsored meetings, summer schools or training courses.

- Taking the lead in finding potential regional sources of funding for astronomy development and pursuing these together with the IAU Office of Astronomy for Development, where relevant.

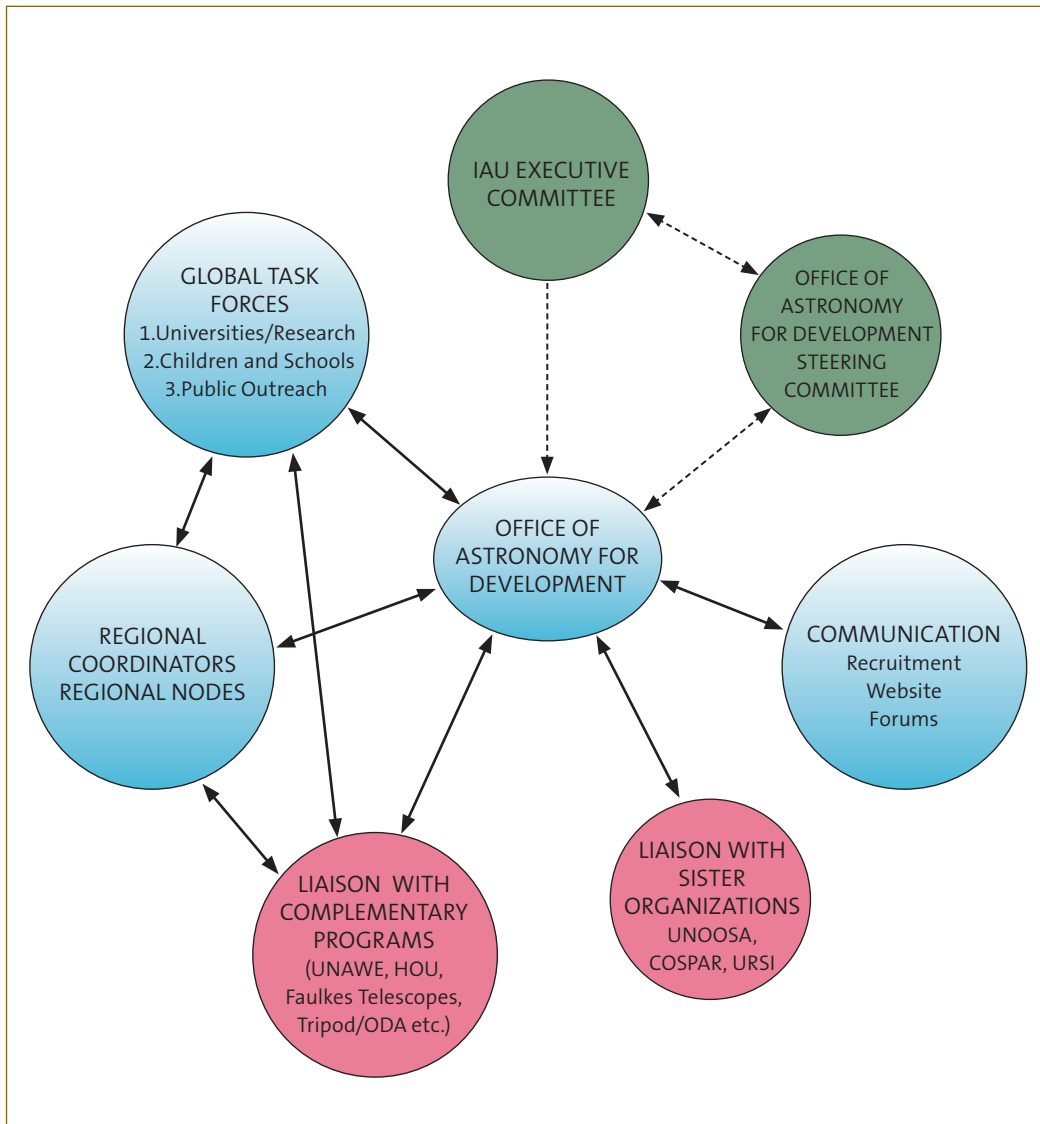


Figure 23

FUNCTION OF THE OFFICE OF ASTRONOMY FOR DEVELOPMENT

Schematic diagram showing the relationship of the Office of Astronomy for Development to the various structures and activities described in this plan

4.3 Enlarging the volunteer base

As mentioned above, there is great potential for mobilizing many more IAU members and others in development activities than are active at present.

- After a Director of the Office of Astronomy for Development is appointed, an active recruiting campaign will be mounted by the new IAU Office of Astronomy for Development among the ~10,000 IAU members. Meanwhile, interest in the topic will be polled in the member registration profile. A pool of members interested in and capable of participating actively in existing or planned development activities (e.g., the endowed lectureship program) will be created. This will be exploited when implementing all the various relevant development activities.
- The Office of Astronomy for Development will mobilize expert non-members to volunteer for the programs. Particularly relevant categories of non-members are:
 - PhD students and postdocs. Many IAU members have associated PhD students and/or postdoctoral fellows. Many of these are active and enthusiastic young people with considerable expertise. They could contribute a great deal to world astronomy development activities.
 - Teachers and educators. The involvement of interested school teachers and professional educators in the activities of the Commission 46 initiative to form a Network for Astronomy in School Education and the proposed task force for primary and secondary education is essential.
 - The large amateur astronomy community around the world.

4.4 Evaluation and oversight

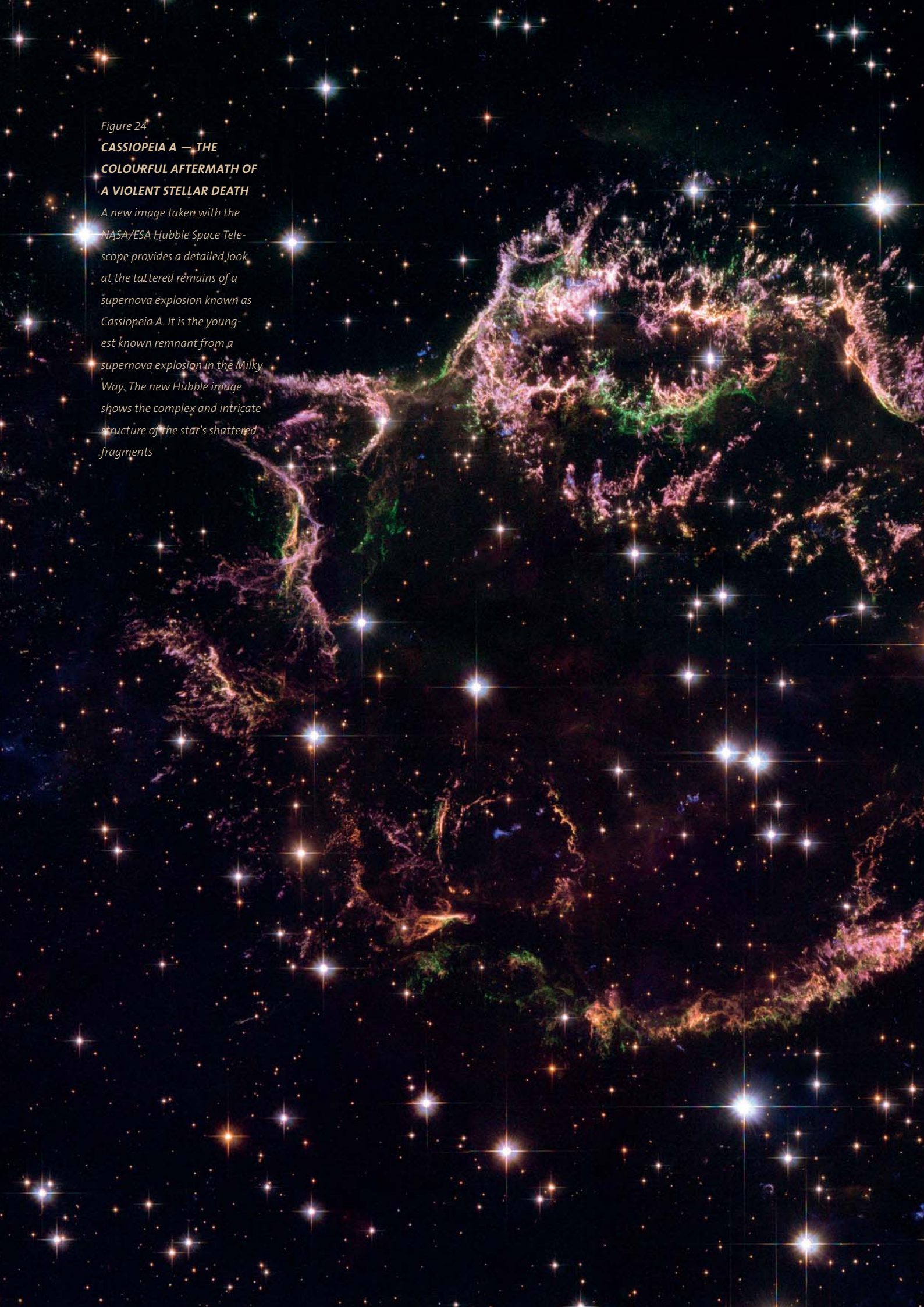
Evaluation and assessment of astronomy for development programs are essential and where possible, relevant metrics for measuring effectiveness will be incorporated into the various activities being coordinated by the OAD.

The expansion of activities, increased professionalism and creation of the Office of Astronomy for Development will enhance the need for careful oversight of the whole astronomy development program. This will be provided by the IAU Executive Committee, advised by a special Development Oversight Committee set up to review all aspects of the program. The Office of Astronomy for Development will provide the Committee with the material and metrics necessary for their review. The Development Oversight Committee will meet at least once a year, preferably through the use of internet teleconferencing and video conferencing.

Figure 24

**CASSIOPEIA A — THE
COLOURFUL AFTERMATH OF
A VIOLENT STELLAR DEATH**

A new image taken with the NASA/ESA Hubble Space Telescope provides a detailed look at the tattered remains of a supernova explosion known as Cassiopeia A. It is the youngest known remnant from a supernova explosion in the Milky Way. The new Hubble image shows the complex and intricate structure of the star's shattered fragments



5

FUNDING THE PLAN

5.1 Estimated cost

An estimate of the annual cost of the decadal plan is given in Table 2. The total of about €1 million per year is an order of magnitude larger than the present cost of the Commission 46 IAU astronomical development program and does not include the cost of the activities for children and schools, including the international UNAWE office. The additional cost of the schools and children's activities will amount to several million Euro per year, depending on its scope and the number of target countries. The feasibility of expanding the schools and children's activities and the additional cost will be estimated by the OAD after conducting a survey of suitable target countries and relevant funding opportunities.

5.2 Sources of funding

The present total income of the IAU is less than €1M, so the plan cannot be funded from the regular IAU budget. However, the IAU has committed to increase expenditure on educational activities during the next triennium from 10% to 17% of its total budget, with € 140,000 per year reserved for activities in the plan.

Realizing the plan will require a vigorous external fundraising campaign. Many of the specific planned activities are well suited for funding by international education aid programs, industry, national governments or private foundations.

- A suitable activity for earmarked external funding is the new endowed lecturer program.
- Large multinational companies that operate in developing countries will be approached to fund activities in specific relevant countries or regions.
- Astronomical institutes will be approached to make in-kind contributions to world astronomy development. Examples of in-kind contributions are (i) funding staff to give lectures in developing countries and (ii) support of twinning arrangements with institutes or departments in developing countries.
- Additional contributions to astronomy for development activities will be sought through a voluntary levy on astronomy institutes and new large astronomical and space projects. More than 30 years ago the United Nations urged every developed country to devote at least 0.7% of its GDP to development aid. The 0.7% target was reaffirmed when formulating the Millennium Development Goals and it is still an accepted rule of thumb today. In accordance with the spirit of this resolution of the international community, it is reasonable to expect that each developed astronomical institute and new astronomical project will devote at least 0.7% of the project cost to global astronomy development. Since several billion Euros are spent annually on ground-based and space-based astronomy, such a levy could produce several million Euros per year for world astronomy development.

ACTIVITY	SPECIFICATION	ESTIMATED ANNUAL COST (2009) €	FUNDING OPPORTUNITIES	
			IAU	EXTERNAL
Task force 1: Astronomy for Universities Tertiary education and research	Visits: Research capacity €150,000 Visits: Tertiary education €100,000 Regional training schools €100,000 Institute twinning	€350,000	Present IAU Com. 46 €105,000	Levy on institutes and projects in developed astronomical countries Contributions from national governments and development agencies
Task force 2: Astronomy for Schools and Children Primary and secondary education, UNAWE	Training schools, Global coordination, Regional coordination Implementation	€100,000		
Task force 3: Public Outreach	Endowed lecturer program 40 x €2500	€100,000		External foundations Development tax
First five regional node institutes	5 x €30,000	€150,000		In-kind contributions Development tax
Support for first five regional Coordinators	5 x €15,000	€75,000		
IAU Office of Astronomy for Development (OAD)	Director 1 FTE Project Officer 1 FTE Administration Officer	€250,000	IAU	Contribution from nat. governments and astronomy agencies In-kind contribution from host institute
TOTAL ANNUAL COST		€1,025,000		

Table 2

ANNUAL COST ESTIMATE OF PROPOSED IAU ASTRONOMY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM 2010–2020

Excluding the schools and children's activities (NASE, GTTP, UNAWE) and the cost of complementary activities that are not administered by the IAU, e.g. Tripod/ODA, Hands-on Universe, Las Cumbres Observatories. Substantial additional external funding will be needed for all these programs.

5.3 Conclusion

Modern astronomy is a crowning achievement of human civilization. This plan shows how astronomy can contribute substantially to global development and presents a strategic vision for the stimulation of astronomy in developing countries during the decade 2010–2020. The plan is an ambitious one that will exploit the unique inspirational, scientific, technological and cultural aspects of astronomy to serve global development, provided funding is available.

Figure 25

TUNISIA'S ASTRO-BUS

Children waiting to board the Astro-Bus at a village in Tunisia.

The Astro-Bus is an initiative of La Cité des Sciences, Tunis. The bus transports a small telescope, a mini-planetarium and an exhibition. It travels around Tunisia throughout the year introducing the excitement of astronomy to children, even in the remotest villages. During 2008 more than 100,000 people visited the Astro-Bus.



UPDATE ON IMPLEMENTATION

6

Section 6.1. Update on the Implementation of the IAU Strategic Plan

This update was prepared in July 2012 by the Director of the Office of Astronomy for Development and the Chair of the OAD Steering Committee.

6.1.1 Background

The IAU Strategic Plan 2010 – 2020 “Astronomy for the Developing World - Building from IYA2009” was adopted at the Rio GA as a crucial part of the IAU’s future mission. The Plan (SP) includes a vision, specific goals for the decade, a strategy for attaining them and a detailed blueprint for their implementation. Central to this implementation was the establishment of the Office of Astronomy for Development.

6.1.2 The OAD

Following a competitive call for proposals, the IAU Office of Astronomy for Development (OAD) was set up in March 2011 to coordinate Astronomy for Development (AfD) activities globally as a joint venture between the IAU and the South African National Research Foundation (NRF), with financial support from the South African Department of Science and Technology (DST). The OAD Director was appointed after an international search by a committee chaired by the IAU General Secretary. The official launch of the OAD was carried out by the South African Minister of Science and Technology and IAU President, on 16th April 2011. The OAD is hosted within an established astronomical institution (the South African Astronomical Observatory) and is overseen by a Steering Committee (SC), presently consisting of 6 IAU members, 3 nominated by the IAU and 3 nominated by the NRF. As of July 2012 the OAD SC has had 2 face-to-face meetings and 4 telecons. Important decisions, including annual plans by the OAD must be approved by the Extended Development Oversight Committee (EDOC) consisting of the OAD SC, augmented by the President and General Secretary of the IAU.

The first year of operation of the OAD was mainly occupied by appointing staff, setting up the office infrastructure (including website - www.astro4dev.org - and email addresses), building the necessary networks, recruiting volunteers and promoting the existence of the OAD in various forums around the world. The Administration Officer was appointed on 1st June 2011 and although an extensive process was conducted to appoint a Project Officer, that position remained unfilled in July 2012.

6.1.3 OAD Stakeholders Workshop

A highly successful workshop of OAD stakeholders was held on 12 – 14 December 2012 at the SAAO in Cape Town, with 56 participants from 28 different countries. The workshop focused on such matters as governance of the various envisaged Task Forces, the nature of Regional Nodes and future fund raising campaigns. Additional topics such as the role of distance learning, institute twinning and evaluation in future capacity building programs were also discussed at length. Records of this workshop have been captured on the OAD website.

6.1.4 Regional Nodes and Language Expertise Centres

In accordance with the “bottom-up” strategy outlined in the SP, an Announcement of Opportunity was issued in January 2011 for the establishment of Regional Nodes of the OAD (ROADs) and Language Expertise Centres for the OAD (LOADs). ROADs would be offices similar to the OAD established within host institutions and employing a full time coordinator, with a focus on activities in a specific geographic region. LOADs would have a similar structure but with a focus on a particular language or cultural region, which could sometimes stretch across the entire world. There was an excellent response with 31 Expressions of Interest and 14 full proposals received until July 2012. Evaluation of this first round of proposals was conducted by the EDOC. At the time of writing this several exchanges and negotiations are being conducted with proposers in order to establish the first of the ROADs and LOADs globally.

6.1.5 Task Forces

In accordance with the strategy outlined in the SP and following the OAD Stakeholders Workshop in December 2011, three “Task Forces” have been established to lead AfD activities. These are TF1 (Universities and Research), TF2 (Children and Schools) and TF3 (Public Outreach). The Chairs and Vice Chairs of the TFs have been appointed and approved by the EDOC to include a combination of veterans from the Commission 46 and 55 Organising Committees and “new blood” from amongst the more than 400 volunteers that have registered on the OAD website thus far, as well as names received from an open call for nominations. A Management Team (MT) was proposed for each Task Force by the TF Chairs and Vice Chairs in consultation with the OAD Director and submitted to the EDOC for approval. The MTs consist of relevant experts distributed over geographical regions and from different cultural backgrounds. The names of these individuals can be found on the OAD website. Starting in 2012, an open call for proposals will be issued annually by the OAD for projects relevant to each task force. The proposals will be evaluated by the MTs (together with the OAD) and used as a basis for implementation plans and budgets for the next calendar year, which will be submitted to the EDOC for approval.

6.1.6 Volunteers

The number of volunteers who have registered with the OAD as potentially interested in participating in AfD activities exceeds 400, at least half of who are IAU members. It is expected that these volunteers would drive activities funded through the task force calls for proposals mentioned above, as well as several other grant opportunities. The OAD is currently developing a volunteer management system which is intended to be launched at the 2012 General Assembly in August 2012.

6.1.7 Projects

Several projects have been started to explore the usefulness of various activities in future astronomy for development activities. More information on the following test projects can be found on the OAD website.

a. *Science Hack Day*: The OAD, along with several partners, hosted a Science Hack Day in Cape Town in January 2012, which was themed “Hacking Science for Development.” This event was aimed at exploring the developmental benefits of the immense computing and instrumentation skills that comes with most astronomy careers.

b. *WorldWide Telescope (WWT) Workshop*: The OAD partnered with Microsoft Research and the South African Astronomical Observatory (SAAO) to host a workshop in April 2012, aimed at training attendees on using the WWT software for outreach and research. This was an opportunity to evaluate the usefulness of the software for development.

c. *Transit of Venus Consolidation of Experiences*: This global transit event on 5/6 June 2012 was enjoyed by millions of people around the world. The OAD, through its management of the large “Beyond IYA2009” email list, coordinated a consolidation of experiences as a global record of the event.

d. *Sutherland Youth Day Computer Programming Workshop*: The OAD participated as co-organiser of a pilot project in June 2012 in the rural town of Sutherland (close to the Southern African Large Telescope). Rural South African youth who had little to no experience with a computer were taught the basics of computer programming, to the point where they could generate applications that were immediately published and viewed on the internet.

e. *Astronomy Teaching and Research Orientation Workshop*: This workshop, to be held late 2012, aims to provide hands-on training on observational astronomy using both real (small portable telescopes and affordable astronomical instrumentation) and virtual observatories. The project is targeted at Physics Departments from the so called Historically Black South African Universities, in order to explore the possibility of implementing it in developing regions.

6.1.8 Funding by external partners

As at July 2012 agreements have been concluded with 3 external partners to provide funding for some of the OAD-coordinated AfD activities. These are:

a. OAD – RAS (Royal Astronomical Society) program for visits to developing countries by UK-based experts.

b. OAD – NWO (The Netherlands Organisation for Scientific Research – Physical Sciences Division) program for visits to developing countries by Netherlands-based experts.

c. OAD – ICTP (International Centre for Theoretical Physics) program which covers several different aspects of AfD including astronomy schools, networking and travel grants.

Figure 26

**THE ATACAMA
LARGE
MILLIMETER/
SUBMILLIMETER
ARRAY (ALMA)**

ALMA is a huge global facility presently being built in Chile at an altitude of 5,000 metres. It will provide unprecedented sensitivity at millimetre and sub-millimetre wavelengths, enabling molecular gas to be studied throughout the Universe. The array will consist of 66 large 12-metre and 7-metre diameter telescope-antennas linked together. These antennas, which each weigh more than 100 tons, can be moved to different positions with custom-built transporter vehicles in order to reconfigure the array. This revolutionary facility is a partnership of Europe, North America and East Asia in cooperation with Chile.



6.1.9 OAD at the IAU General Assembly

There will be a Special Session (SpS11) at the 2012 General Assembly entitled “IAU Strategic Plan and the Global Office of Astronomy for Development”. Talks will range across the three Task Force areas (universities and research, children and schools, and public outreach) as well as talks regarding development in different regions of the world. SpS11 will take place on 27 and 28 August 2012. The OAD will also have a booth in the exhibition area which will be used to inform GA delegates about the OAD and its activities. Importantly this exhibition booth, will also be used as a central coordination point for development activities during the GA such as the Young Astronomers Lunch and Young Astronomers Consultancy Service (where young/developing astronomers link up with senior/more experienced astronomers in their field). It will also serve as an area for the recruiting of volunteers and “state-of-astronomy” surveys in delegates’ home countries.

6.1.10 OAD Staffing

The full OAD staff will consist of a Director, a Project Officer and an Administration Officer. At the time of writing, only the OAD Project Officer has not yet been appointed. The OAD also launched an internship program in February 2012 both to handle the extra workload and to offer experience to individuals interested in the field. As at July 2012 two interns have been appointed and the opportunity remains open for others.

6.1.11 Miscellaneous

Besides the highlights mentioned above, the OAD was represented at many international meetings and is building a positive image for IAU Astronomy for Development activities around the world. More detailed updates are communicated regularly to IAU membership via the Information Bulletins, as well as the OAD mailing list.

Figure 27

**ASTRONOMY
DRIVES EARTH
OBSERVATIONS.**

The next-generation LOFAR radio telescope, centered at Exloo in the Netherlands, presently under construction. It will operate at the lowest radio frequencies that can penetrate the Earth's ionosphere. LOFAR consists of several thousand simple dipoles (top left) located in a 2-km-sized core (bottom right) and about 50 stations spread out throughout the Netherlands and northern Europe. Its beam is steered on the sky by means of a supercomputer. A novel aspect is that, although conceived as a radio telescope, LOFAR has become a multidisciplinary sensor array, with arrays of geophones (top-right) to monitor changes in the Earth's subsurface in North Netherlands caused by the "mining" of gas.



6.1.12 Future Outlook

Once the Task Forces, Regional Nodes and Language Expertise Centres have been set up and a credible, functional, global organizational structure can be demonstrated, the OAD will be in a position to raise substantial external sources of funding for the AfD activities. The proposals received through the Task Force calls, together with the needs of the Regional Nodes and Language Expertise Centres, will inform the OAD's fundraising strategy. The organization of an effective fund-raising campaign in support of AfD activities will be an important task for the OAD during the triennium 2012 – 2015.

The OAD will also work closely with the IAU Office for Public Outreach (OPO) based at the National Astronomical Observatory of Japan in Mitaka, Tokyo. The OPO will be a key component in the implementation of activities related to the Task Force on Astronomy for the Public (TF3) and as such the Public Outreach Coordinator (who will lead the OPO) will serve on this task force.

6.1.13 More information/Contact

For more information or to provide suggestions and input, please visit the OAD website (www.astro4dev.org) or contact Kevin Govender at kg@astro4dev.org.

Section 6.2. Excerpt from OAD Business Plan 2011-2015

The following was taken from the OAD Business Plan 2011-2015. More information available on request.

6.2.1 Overview of the OAD

6.2.1.1 Background

In a strong partnership between the IAU and the South African National Research Foundation (NRF), the OAD began its work on 1st March 2011 at the South African Astronomical Observatory (SAAO) in Cape Town, under the directorship of Kevin Govender and a steering committee comprising 3 nominees from the IAU (George Miley, Kaz Sekiguchi and Megan Donahue) and 3 nominees from the NRF (Khotso Mokhele, Patricia Whitelock and Claude Carignan). The Director of the SAAO would normally be invited to serve as an ex-officio member of the Steering Committee. Funding for the OAD is provided for an initial period of 5 years from the South African Department of Science and Technology and the IAU, all administered by the NRF. It has always been paramount that the OAD remain pragmatic and shape its activities based on the needs of the community in order to ensure optimal impact. This document thus represents the interpretation of these tasks into a business plan, based on input from OAD stakeholders.

6.2.1.2 Vision

Astronomy for a better world!

6.2.1.3 Mission

To help further the use of astronomy as a tool for development by mobilizing the human and financial resources necessary in order to realize its scientific, technological and cultural benefits to society.

6.2.1.4 Guiding Principles

The OAD functions fundamentally as a strategic coordinating centre and as such is guided by a few overarching principles: (a) Regional; (b) “Bottom-up”; (c) Innovative; (d) Development oriented; (e) Transparent; (f) Dynamic; and (g) Humble

6.2.1.5 Transitional considerations within the IAU

The IAU Strategic Plan (SP) foresees that during the coming decade there will be a substantial expansion of programmes, and funding, together with a large increase in the number of volunteers. Building on the IYA model, the focus will be on a demand-driven coherent mix of sustainable activities. Such a large expansion and strategic approach will require a more suitable organisational structure.

The SP envisages that the Commission Program Groups (PGs) will be replaced by three global task forces. These task forces will be set up to coordinate and carry out activities in the three major areas of astronomy development: (i) tertiary/university education and research, (ii) primary and secondary education, and (iii) public outreach. According to the SP, the strategy for each of these task forces will be determined by agreement between

the task force, the OAD and the regional coordinators, or the relevant institutes or authorities. In accordance with the IYA model, the activities will be “bottom-up” and demand-driven by the regions, with large task forces providing the necessary global expertise. In this way the outstanding record of achievement built up over the years by the PGs and other astronomy-for-development programmes will be complemented by the hugely successful IYA philosophy and strong support from OAD.

A key element in the strategy is to inject more regional input into the IAU development activities. The OAD will work towards establishing regional institute nodes. A “regional node” is envisaged to be an astronomical or related institute that is presently engaged both in research and in promoting astronomy education.

6.2.2 Strategic Priorities

The strategic direction of the OAD is guided by the following priorities:

Implementation of the IAU Strategic Plan

Strategic advice

Coordination and Facilitation

Funding and Infrastructure

Implementation of special projects

6.2.3 Operational Objectives

Specific operational objectives for the 2012-2013 period are:

Establishing the Task Forces (TF)

Establishing Regional Nodes (ROADs)

Presence at the IAU General Assembly (GA)

Establish volunteer management system

Fundraising

Increase OAD Communication with stakeholders

6.2.4 Major Challenges

a. Funding the demand: Although the OAD will be going on major fundraising drives it is expected that the demand will still exceed the supply in terms of funding AfD activities.

b. Managing the volunteers: The increasing number of volunteers creates a valuable pool of skills for the OAD, but they will often require individual attention and regular communication to sustain their motivation.

c. Managing the Task Forces (TF): Members of the TFs are volunteers and as such will not have large amounts of time available for OAD activities.

d. Political sensitivities: As has already been experienced within certain regions there are some significant political considerations which may result in difficult challenges when establishing regional nodes.

6.2.5 Resources

6.2.5.1 Human Resources

- a. Director
- b. Project Officer
- c. Administration Officer
- d. Interns/Volunteers (short term)

6.2.5.2 Infrastructure

Important services and infrastructure provided to the OAD via the host institution:

- a. Office space
- b. Communications and IT support
- c. Financial management support
- d. Human Resources (HR) management support
- e. Auditorium and accommodation facilities
- f. Access to fleet vehicles

6.2.5.3 Annual Budget

In July 2010 the IAU entered into a 5 year agreement with the South African National Research Foundation (NRF) to host the OAD at the South African Astronomical Observatory (SAAO) in Cape Town, South Africa, and committed financial support to the project of at least €50,000 per year. The South African Department of Science and Technology (DST) committed an additional ZAR 1,500,000 per year, which is administered via the NRF.

6.2.6 2015 Strategic Goals

- a. Active regional nodes on all populated continents, collectively covering at least two thirds of world population in terms of target regions
- b. Active Task Forces with an established annual strategic planning process and funding procedure (yearly cycle) for Astronomy-for-Development activities.
- c. Secured funding and plan for the continuation of the OAD in the 2016 to 2020 period.
- d. Sustainable volunteer programme including efficient registration of both volunteers and opportunities for volunteers.
- e. Total accumulated funding commitments from external sources exceeding the annual investments made through the IAU-NRF agreement.

COLOPHON

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TECHNOLOGY

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