



UNOOSA in the Asia-Pacific Region

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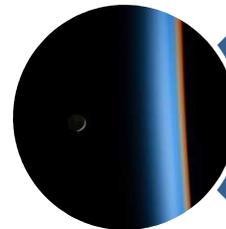
Vision

Bringing the benefits of space to humankind

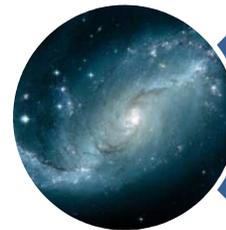
Mission Statement

The core business of the Office is to promote **international cooperation** in the use of outer space to achieve development goals

Unique Roles of UNOOSA



CAPACITY-BUILDER: UNOOSA brings the benefits of space to humankind by building space capacity of non-space-faring countries.



GLOBAL FACILITATOR: UNOOSA plays a leading and facilitating role in the promotion of the peaceful uses of outer space.



GATEWAY TO SPACE: UNOOSA is the main UN agency on space matters and facilitates the coordination of UN activities using space technology to improve lives around the world.

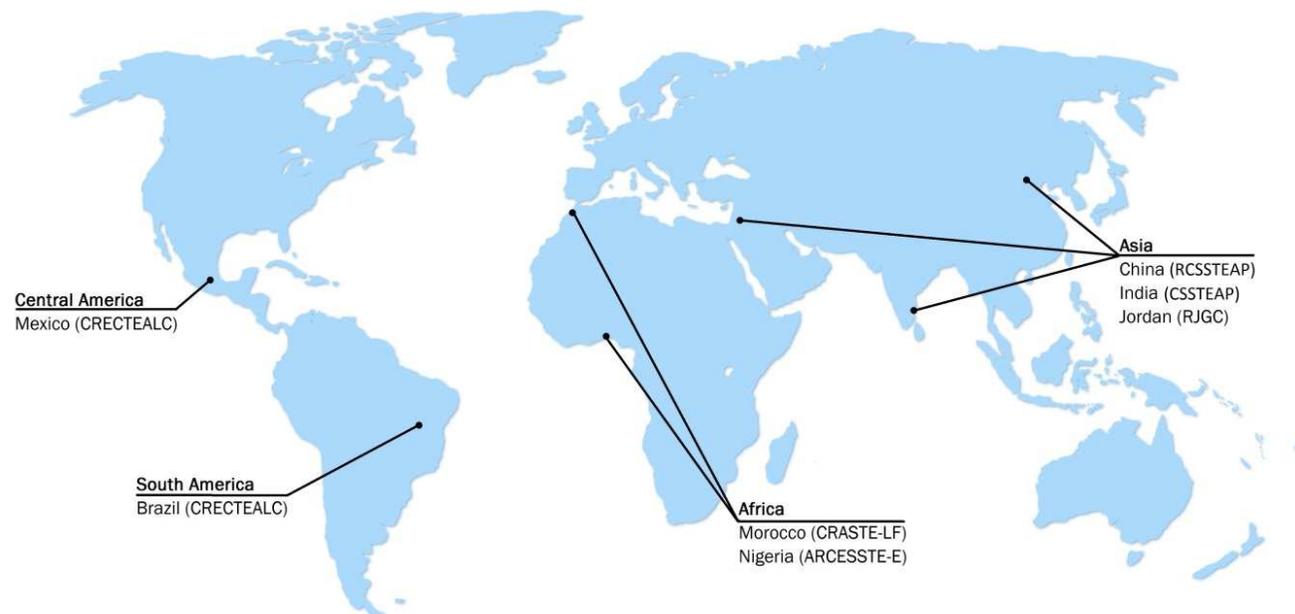


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Examples of UNOOSA activities in the Asia-Pacific region: Regional Centres for Space Science and Technology Education

Regional Centres for Space Science and Technology Education
(affiliated to the United Nations)





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Centre for Space Science and Technology Education in Asia and the Pacific (CSSTEAP)

- **CSSTEAP was inaugurated on 1 November 1995 in New Delhi, India.** It was the first Regional Centre created under the auspices of the United Nations.
- Educational Postgraduate Programmes are offered in:
 - Remote Sensing and Geographic Information System
 - Satellite Communications
 - Satellite Meteorology and Global Climate
 - Space and Atmospheric Sciences
 - Global Navigation Satellite Systems
- The Centre organizes additional training courses in the Asia and Pacific Region



Training Course of CSSTEAP and UNOOSA in 2017

750+

Participants in
PG courses

30+

Countries
represented
by
participants

5+

Linkages with
UN Agencies



Examples of UNOOSA activities in the Asia-Pacific region: UN-SPIDER

UNOOSA's **UN Space-based Information for Disaster Management and Emergency Response (UN-SPIDER)** programme was created in 2006 to help communities, particularly in developing countries, to take full advantage of disaster-risk management from space-based technologies.

UN-SPIDER has aided over 35 countries with the various advisory missions, and the **Asia-Pacific region is highly involved** in UN-SPIDER's capacity-building activities for sustainable development. From Asia, countries such as Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Lao PDR, Maldives, Myanmar, Nepal, Sri Lanka and Vietnam have participated in UN-SPIDER programmes.



In the Pacific region, UN-SPIDER supported Fiji, Samoa, Solomon Islands and Tonga in its activities.

UN-SPIDER in the Asia-Pacific Region

National Focal Points in

- India
- Myanmar
- New Zealand
- Philippines
- Republic of Korea
- Singapore
- Tajikistan
- Thailand

Support Offices:

- Asian Disaster Reduction Centre Regional Support Office
- Indonesia Regional Support Office
- Islamic Republic of Iran Regional Support Office
- Pakistan Regional Support Office
- Thailand Regional Support Office
- International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development
- International Water Management Institute



UN-SPIDER in the Asia-Pacific

Myanmar 2012

UN-SPIDER conducted two TAMs in Myanmar with organizations, including the University of South Wales, the National Disaster Reduction Centre of China and the US Geological Survey.



Myanmar 2016

UN-SPIDER followed up with an ISM to increase the state's institutional disaster management. The impact:

- Emergency Operation Centre (EOC) established with "Remote Sensing Unit"
- Trained personnel in Remote Sensing and Geographic Information System are available at EOC
- Disaster Management Training Centre conducts courses in remote sensing/GIS
- NSDI and one map policy under consideration.

Sri Lanka 2011

The TAM team met with several of the country's offices, including the Ministry of Disaster Management and other stakeholders and the parties discussed the Country's current capacities and recommendations to increase its ability to manage disasters.



Sri Lanka 2012, 2014, 2017

2012 & 2014 – Follow up and capacity building activities

2013 – Sri Lanka Spatial Data Infrastructure (SL SDI) approved by the Cabinet of Ministers

2014 – SL SDI Road map prepared. NSDI components – Data, Data supply, Data Access & Applications, Governance, Legal and Policy

2017 – Training on drought monitoring techniques.

Sri Lanka becomes Authorised User of International Charter



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Transforming our world: 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development





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UNOOSA & the SDGs: cooperation with Asia-Pacific nations

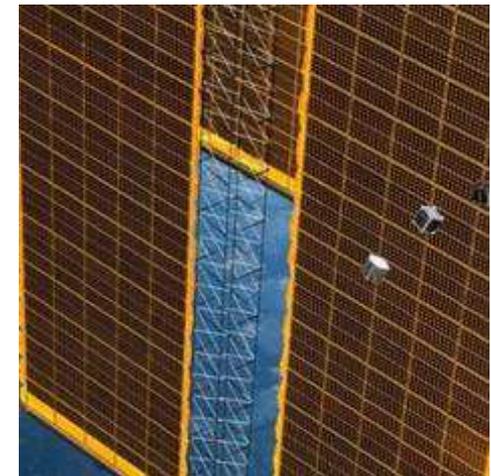
KiboCUBE

UNOOSA and JAXA are providing access to space by giving research institutions from developing nations the opportunity to deploy their own cube satellites (CubeSats) from International Space Station's Kibo module.

- Round 1: University of Nairobi
- Round 2: Universidad del Valle de Guatemala

China's Space Station

UNOOSA and the China Manned Space Agency (CMSA) are developing the space capabilities of Member States via opportunities on China's future Space Station. Developing countries will have the opportunity to conduct space science experiments and enjoy flight opportunities for astronauts and payload engineers.





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The Future of Global Space Cooperation:

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2018 marks the 50th anniversary of the first UN Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (UNISPACE), held in Vienna in 1968.

UNISPACE+50 will be a **global space summit** to articulate a **long-term vision for space in line with the Sustainable Development Goals**: from a domain of States towards a domain of a commonly shared human experience. This vision will be called **Space2030**.



Space2030

UNISPACE+50 will consider the future course of global space cooperation for the benefit of humankind.

It will be the best opportunity for joint work among Member States on **Space2030**, in order to address global space governance and the future of space.

This is an opportunity for **new and creative ideas to strengthen global partnerships**, including in the areas of space exploration and innovation.

Space is a limited resource that has to be protected through **one joint vision**, to be enshrined in Space2030.



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Conclusion: The Importance of Space Today

60 years of the space era: the world has become dependent on **outer space activities** and the **amount of data and information** generated.

Space today is a major societal and economic factor **valued at around USD320 billion**, with over 70 government space agencies, more than 1,400 satellites operated by over 60 countries, & an increasing number of private actors.

Space is a “global commons”:

The advancements of space technology benefit all Member States of the UN in one way or another. International cooperation is vital!



We would love to see involvement by Asia-Pacific countries and institutions in our initiatives.

Join us for UNISPACE+50 and shape the future of international space cooperation!

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THANK YOU



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