



**UN/Russian Federation Workshop on  
Human Capacity-Building for Space Science and  
Technology for Sustainable Social and Economic  
Development**

Results from the UN/Austria Symposium

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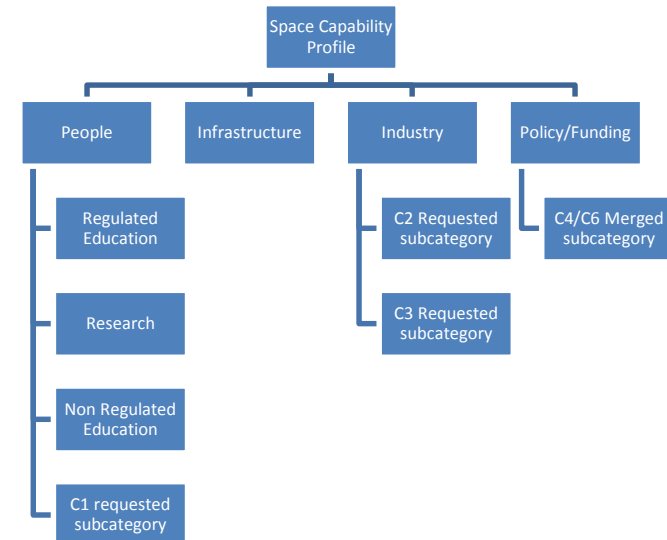


# Description of the SDP



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- Space for Development Profile:
  - Four categories in line with the four pillars
    - People (Space Society)
    - Infrastructure (Space Accessibility)
    - Industry (Space Economy)
    - Policy/Funding (Space Diplomacy)
  - Inside each category there are indicators
  - Indicators are mapped to SDGs or other global indicators if possible
- SDP and SSC are **modular**
- SDP is tailored to a country





- Features:
  - Linked to other Global indicators (e.g. SDGs)
  - Shared between UNOOSA and the country
    - On a second step aggregated data can be published
  - Possible to measure the impact of capacity building activities using the profile (challenge)
  - Possible to link the solutions to one or several categories (People, Infrastructure, Industry, Policy/Funding)
  - Generic and Specific: **Modularity**
    - UNOOSA can work with Countries to Create more Specific Indicators related to their Strategy and indicator proven useful (and “collectable”) will be added



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# Space Solutions Compendium



# Description of the SSC

Space Solutions Compendium, draft6 - Excel

13.1.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population

Ready | Chart1 | Space Solutions Compendium | Agendas | 20%

- Fields developed
- Agreed with ESA on common fields



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# Pilot Project



## UN/Austria Symposium results

- Strong support to the SDP and SSC.
- Recommendations:
  - To support the development of one-stop-shop through the SDP and SSC
  - That space agencies and space actors contribute to the SSC





## UN/Austria Symposium results

- Need to define and collect specific user needs
- Provide solutions targeting these needs
- Development of long-term capacity-building plans  
assessment - solutions addressing national priorities



## Results: Role of Private Sector

- Strengthen working on a triangular approach in order to bring together stakeholders from developing and developed countries
- Recommend to extend the capacity building efforts in space law and policy, including **in partnership with industry and the private sector**. In that regard, it is also recommended that the Office for Outer Space Affairs should seek to mobilise resources for additional fellowship programmes in order to promote space law education
- to reach out to industry and private sector entities on the importance of their contribution to a sustainable space economy



## Results: Cost-Effective C-B/Academic

- To develop infrastructure for cross-sectoral applications to strengthen and deliver targeted capacity-building and technical advisory services
- Capacity Building Network (CBN) could provide research opportunities and hands-on training programmes, including exchange of students programmes and in working environments
- Enhance the role of the Regional Centres for Space as centres for local and regional economic development and as a node to develop collaborations at the regional level. The Regional Centres are encouraged to establish a closer interrelationship – Alliance of Regional Centres



## Results: Cost-Effective C-B/Academic

- Recommend that Regional Centres, in coordination with the Office for Outer Space Affairs, develop and implement new **curricula** and new approaches to capacity building with a focus on the 3Is– Interdisciplinary, International and Intercultural
- Recommends that the Office for Outer Space Affairs is mandated to develop, and identify and adapt existing dedicated **online courses and e-learning materials** as a way to increase the impact of its capacity building activities



## Results: Legal Aspects

- Recommended that the Office for Outer Space Affairs be given the necessary mandate to develop, in close cooperation with States, the prerequisites for targeted technical legal assistance aimed at governmental authorities and regulatory authorities, as well as to take action to foster holistic cross-sectorial capacity building.
- The strategy for Thematic Priority 2 “Legal regime of outer space and global space governance: current and future perspectives” was welcomed in view of the importance to promote the universality of the United Nations treaties on outer space



## Results: Legal Aspects

- Recommends that the Office for Outer Space Affairs develops a **model for national space legislation**
- Recommend that the UN **curriculum on space law** be reviewed and updated, adding new topics and teaching materials, e.g. perspective of space security, in particular transparency and confidence building measures in outer space activities.



## Results: Examine views on C-B areas

- To reduce the **space divide**, it is recommended to follow established best practices examples in capacity-building, with a possible inclusion of the triangular approach:
  - C-B for the development of small satellites as efficient means to reduce the gap on infrastructure development
  - C-B on Space-based applications is recommended as a good approach to reduce gaps in accessing the benefits of space science and technology;
  - Outreach on the importance and benefits of open data policies and practices is recommended as a way forward to raise awareness on the potential of space technology, including in a south-south context.



## Results: Space and Sustainable Development Goals

- Recommend that the Office be mandated and provided with the necessary resources to establish SPACE4SDGs, the Global Partnership for the Coordination of the Development, Operation and Utilization of Space related Infrastructure, Data, Information and Services in support of the 2030 Development Agenda



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THANK YOU



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