



# UN/ WHO/ Switzerland Conference: Strengthening Space Cooperation for Global Health

## UN-SPACE OPEN SESSION

24 August 2017



UNITED NATIONS  
Office for Outer Space Affairs

SIMONETTA DI PIPPO  
Director

# UN Office for Outer Space Affairs (UNOOSA)

## Vision:

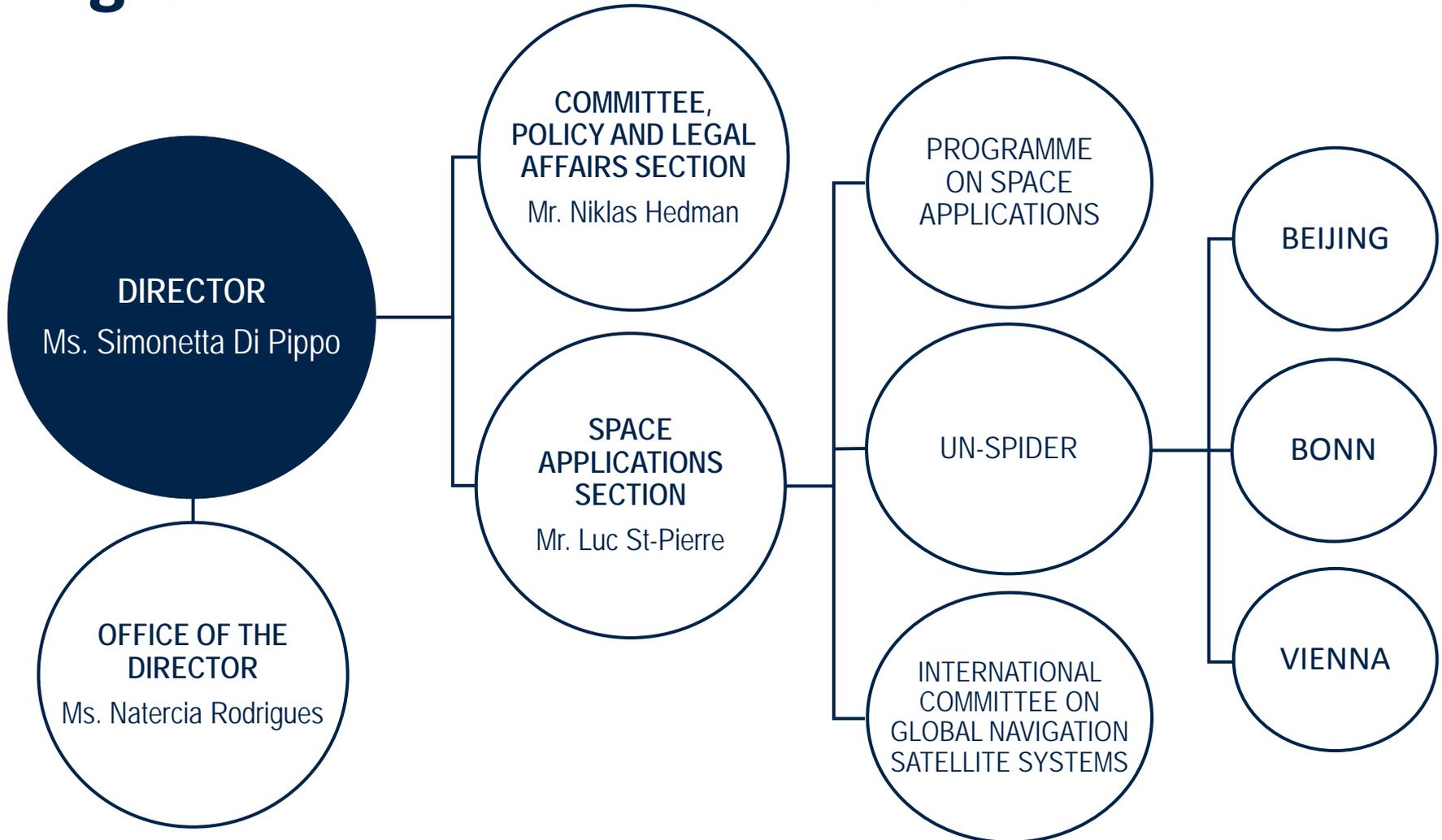
Bringing the benefits of space to humankind

## Mission Statement:

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



# Organizational Structure of the Office



# The uniqueness of UNOOSA

## Capacity-Builder

UNOOSA aims to bring the benefits of space to humankind by building space capacity of non-spacefaring countries, particularly developing countries.

## Global Facilitator

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

## Gateway to Outer Space in the UN

UNOOSA is the main UN agency on space matters and facilitates the coordination of UN agencies' activities for using space-related technologies for improving the human condition around the world (UN-Space).



# Space in the UN system

**UNOOSA** is the only UN Office with a number of General Assembly mandates to bridge access to space technologies and space-based information for Member States and other UN agencies and to build capacity in the use of such technologies.

## UN-Space

The annual Inter-Agency Meeting on Outer Space Activities (est. 1975)

New name since 2014.

For the attainment of all 17 SDGs and 169 targets, **space tools** carry significant relevance:

**Direct:** as enablers and drivers for sustainable development

**Indirect:** as an integral part of the indicators for monitoring progress



# UN-Space Open Sessions (since 2004)

Africa



Disaster Management

Education and training in space-related areas



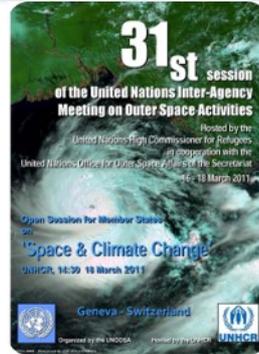
Sustainable Development

Climate Change

Emergency Communications



Agriculture and Food Security



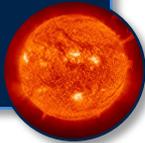
Resilient Human Settlements

Space for Public-private Partnerships and Innovative Funding Approaches in the United Nations System to Promote the Use of Space Technology and its Applications

# UN-Space Special Reports and SG Reports

Space  
Weather

A/AC.105/1146  
2017



Transparency  
and Confidence-  
Building  
Measures

A/AC.105/1116  
2016

TCBM

**Space for  
Global Health**

A/AC.105/1091  
2015



Space for  
Agriculture  
Development  
and Food  
Security

A/AC.105/1042  
2013



Space  
and Climate  
Change

A/AC.105/991  
2011



Space  
Benefits for  
Africa

A/AC.105/941  
2009



New and  
Emerging  
Technologies

A/AC.105/843  
2005



Coordination of  
space-related  
activities in the  
UN system

Secretary-  
General's Reports



# 50 years of Outer Space Treaty

The Outer Space Treaty provides the basic framework on international space law, including the following principles:

- the exploration and use of outer space shall be carried out for the benefit and in the interests of all countries and shall be the province of all mankind;
- outer space is not subject to national appropriation by claim of sovereignty, by means of use or occupation, or by any other means;
- States shall not place nuclear weapons or other weapons of mass destruction in orbit or on celestial bodies or station them in outer space in any other manner;
- the Moon and other celestial bodies shall be used exclusively for peaceful purposes;
- States shall be responsible for national space activities whether carried out by governmental or non-governmental entities.



# UNOOSA and TCBMS: Discharging the Secretary-General's Treaty Obligations

- Maintaining the Register of Objects Launched into Outer Space (Convention on Registration of Objects Launched into Outer Space art. III).
- Disseminating information relating to outer space activities (including discovery of harmful phenomena) provided by States (Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies art. V and art. XI).
- Disseminating information relating to the recovery of “foreign” astronauts in distress and/or space objects by States within their territory and their return (Agreement on the Rescue of Astronauts, the Return of Astronauts and the Return of Objects Launched into Outer Space art. II b).
- Disseminating information relating to lunar exploration and habitation (Agreement Governing the Activities of States on the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies art. IX).



## Joint Panel Discussion: GA Committees (1 & 4)

- Joint half-day panel discussion by the First and Fourth Committees of the General Assembly on “**possible challenges to space security and sustainability**” to be held in a plenary meeting during the seventy-second session of the Assembly, in 2017 (see GA resolution 71/90, op 15).
- This panel discussion is tentatively scheduled for **12 October 2017** and is to include panel presentations and an interactive dialogue with delegations.
- The panel discussion is to constitute a contribution of the First and Fourth Committees to the 50th anniversary of the Outer Space Treaty.

# The Importance of Space Today

- 60 years of space era: the world has become dependent on **outer space activities** and the **amount of data and information** generated affecting **all** nations worldwide
- Space today is a major societal and economic factor **valued at around USD320 billion**, with over 70 space agencies, more than 1,400 satellites operated by over 60 countries, and increasing number of private players

## Space is a “global commons”:

The advancements of space technology benefit all member states of the UN in one way or another.

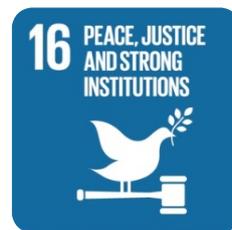


# Space and Sustainable Development Goals

Space technology can help us address **global challenges** and achieve the **2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development**.

Cutting-edge technologies such as satellite technology and space applications are indispensable as we strive towards 2030 and beyond.

There is no better example of UNOOSA's vision **'to bring the benefits of space to humankind'** by showing space's importance in the realization and implementation of the 17 SDGs.



# UNISPACE +50

## Towards UNISPACE+50 in 2018

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

**UNISPACE+50 will articulate a long-term vision for Space:** from a domain of States towards a domain of a commonly shared human experience.



- **20-21 June 2018**, Vienna International Centre: **UNISPACE+50 high-level segment** as part of the 61st session of the Committee (20-29 June 2018)
- Special events and symposia: 18-19 June 2018

# UNISPACE+50 – unprecedented opportunity

to address challenges and opportunities in space today

In a **historic event** on 4 October 1957, Sputnik was launched

➔ Less than a year later the first UN Committee on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space was organized with the scope of raising awareness of the potential of space benefits for all humankind.

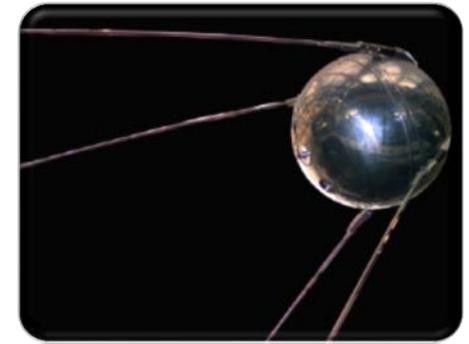
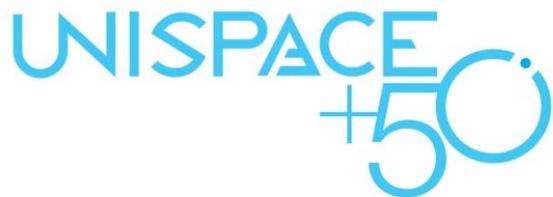


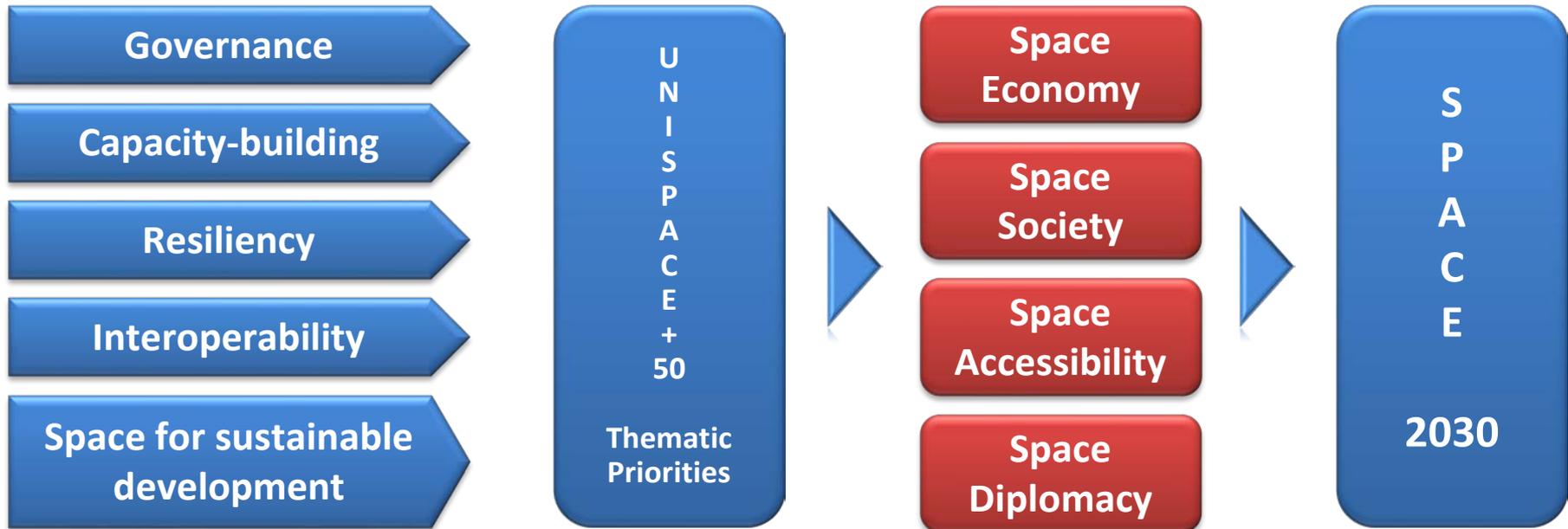
Photo: NASA



Today, there is a similar revolution in space, the beginning of a new era in space (new stakeholders, renovated interest for space...)

➔ UNISPACE+50 will be an **unprecedented event** during the 61<sup>st</sup> Session of COPUOS, 50 years after UNISPACE I, a **milestone to steer and strengthen** the Committee's mandates to **address current challenges and opportunities**

# UNISPACE+50



People



Planet



Prosperity



Peace



Partnership

# UNISPACE+50 thematic priorities (COPUOS 2016)

1. Global **partnership** in space exploration and innovation
2. **Legal regime** of outer space and global space governance: current and future perspectives
3. Enhanced **information exchange** on space objects and events
4. International framework for **space weather** services
5. Strengthened space cooperation for **global health**
6. International cooperation towards **low-emission and resilient** societies
7. **Capacity-building** for the 21st Century

## TP 5: Space for Global Health

As part of preparations for UNISPACE+50, this Conference will work to **Strengthen international coordination and cooperation in space for global health**, contributing to the following UNISPACE+50 thematic priorities:

- Global partnership in space exploration and innovation
- International framework for space weather services
- Capacity-building for the twenty-first century

Thematic priority objectives:

- Improve the use of space technologies / space-based information / systems.
- Promote enhanced cooperation and sharing of information in emergencies, epidemics and early warning events, as well as on environmental parameters.
- Enhance capability in integrating health data in disaster management plans.
- Strengthen capacity-building in advancing space technologies in global health efforts.
- Identify governance and cooperation mechanisms to support this objective.

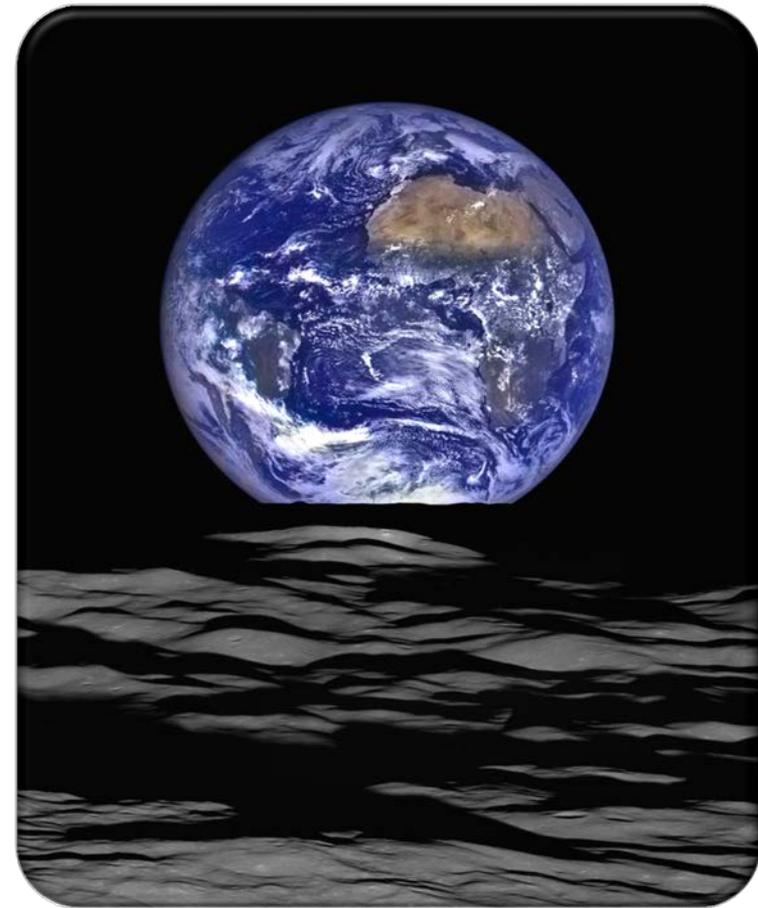


## TP 5: UN/WHO/Switzerland Conference

- Together with all participants, UNOOSA is aiming at fostering dialogue on how to create and reinforce relevant partnerships for better utilization of space-based assets, data and technologies in addressing global health and for sharing and integrating of environmental and health-related information in disaster management plans.
- This Conference will showcase global health initiatives and their use of space technologies, data access, data provision services and information sharing, including data and services interoperability, capacity building, funding for gap-filling projects, identification of key stakeholders and further definition of a road-map for progressing in the development of UNISPACE+50 thematic priority.
- The outcomes and recommendations identified will provide inputs for a dedicated report on this thematic priority.

## Towards Space 2030

- **UNISPACE+50** 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**.
- Space technology supports our common goals to address **global challenges**.
- **New, collectively negotiated norms** under the roof of international bodies, such as COPUOS and UNOOSA, can ensure the benefits of space for future generations
- **Space is a limited resource** that has to be protected through **one joint vision** enshrined in Space2030.



## Four Pillars

**Space Economy**

1. Development of space-derived economic benefits.

**Space Society**

2. Evolution of society and societal benefits stemming from space-related activities.

**Space Accessibility**

3. All communities using and benefitting from space technologies.

**Space Diplomacy**

4. Building partnerships and strengthening international cooperation in space activities.

# Space2030 agenda and its strategic objectives

- The outcome of UNISPACE+50 process and its thematic priorities will form, at the UNISPACE+50 in 2018, a **dedicated General Assembly resolution** comprising a comprehensive Space2030 agenda and its strategic objectives for the contribution of space activities in addressing overarching, long-term development concerns
- A **plan of actions** will also be presented for approval with initiatives, projects and activities
- The **Space2030 agenda for strengthened cooperation and governance** of outer space activities and their contribution in addressing overarching, long-term development concerns will be an output of UNISPACE+50
- The strategic objectives of Space2030 agenda, aligned with the objectives and results of work under **UNISPACE+50 thematic priorities** as well as **targeted inputs** from other related activities and **workshops** in the lead-up to UNISPACE+50, will to be presented under the **four pillars of Space Economy, Space Society, Space Accessibility and Space Diplomacy.**

## A series of High Level Fora (2015 – 2017)

- 2017 High Level Forum: Space as a driver for socio-economic sustainable development (6-9 November 2017, Dubai, UAE)
- **Platform for dialogue** under the Forum's 4 pillars: of space economy, space society, space accessibility and space diplomacy, among representatives of governments, international organizations, industry, the private sector, academia and civil society.



RECOMMENDATIONS FOR UNISPACE  
+50 

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THANK YOU



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