Technical presentation for the 56th Session of the United Nations Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space

June 17, 2013

Japanese proposal on Space and Sustainable Development

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Contents

1. **The Chair’s Initiatives**
2. **Strengthen the role of COPUOS**
3. **Development agenda**
4. **Contributions of Space Technologies**
5. **Our Missions at COPUOS**
6. **Expected time frame**

The Chair's Initiatives

The 3 Pillars

1.To strengthen the role of the Committee and its Subcommittees as a unique platform for the global cooperation in space science and technology and the long-term peaceful utilization of outer space;

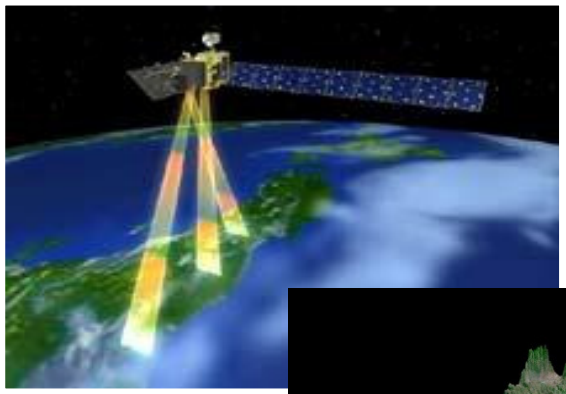
2.To promote fruitful dialogues between the Committee and the regional and interregional cooperation mechanisms about space activities for sustainable development; and

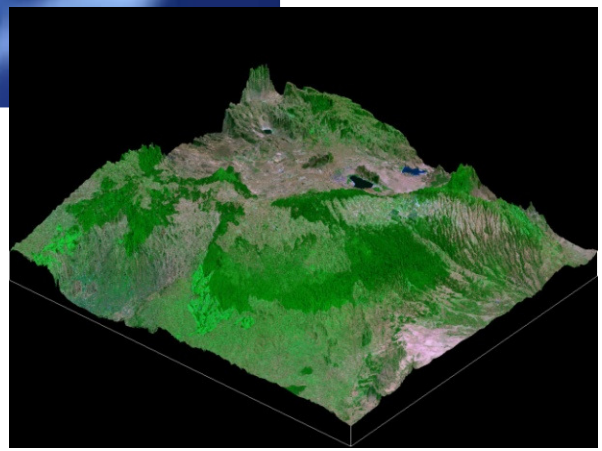
3.To stimulate the further advancement of space science and technology and their applications for the benefit of all humankind

Strengthen the role of COPUOS

Fostering the contribution of outer space science and technology application for the benefit of all humanity.

Space based services





Space products

Sustainable development

Post-2015 development agenda

Development agenda

Millenium Development Goals (MDGs)

RIO+20
the future we want

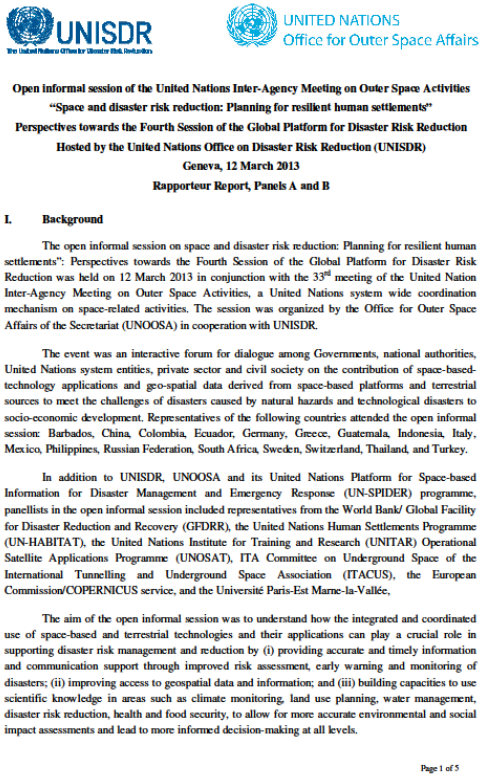
2012

Post 2015 development agenda will start soon.

High-Level Panel, Task Team, Consultations, SDGs OWG etc.
The discussions have already started.

Contributions of Space Technologies

United Nations Coordination of Outer Space Activities



UNISDR

UNITED NATIONS
Office for Outer Space Affairs

Open informal session of the United Nations Inter-Agency Meeting on Outer Space Activities
"Space and disaster risk reduction: Planning for resilient human settlements"
Perspectives towards the Fourth Session of the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction
Hosted by the United Nations Office on Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR)
Geneva, 12 March 2013
Rapporteur Report, Panels A and B

I. Background

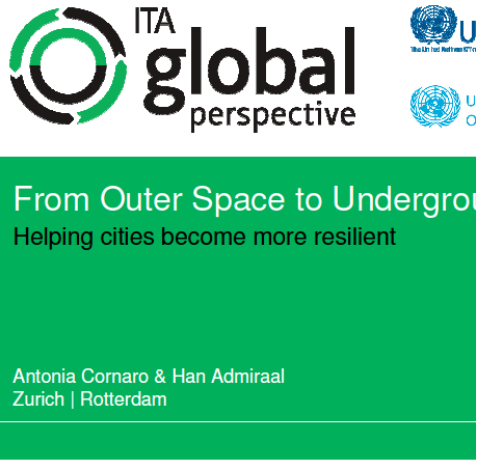
The open informal session on space and disaster risk reduction: Planning for resilient human settlements": Perspectives towards the Fourth Session of the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction was held on 12 March 2013 in conjunction with the 33rd meeting of the United Nation Inter-Agency Meeting on Outer Space Activities, a United Nations system wide coordination mechanism on space-related activities. The session was organized by the Office for Outer Space Affairs of the Secretariat (UNOOSA) in cooperation with UNISDR.

The event was an interactive forum for dialogue among Governments, national authorities, United Nations system entities, private sector and civil society on the contribution of space-based-technology applications and geo-spatial data derived from space-based platforms and terrestrial sources to meet the challenges of disasters caused by natural hazards and technological disasters to socio-economic development. Representatives of the following countries attended the open informal session: Barbados, China, Colombia, Ecuador, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Indonesia, Italy, Mexico, Philippines, Russian Federation, South Africa, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, and Turkey.

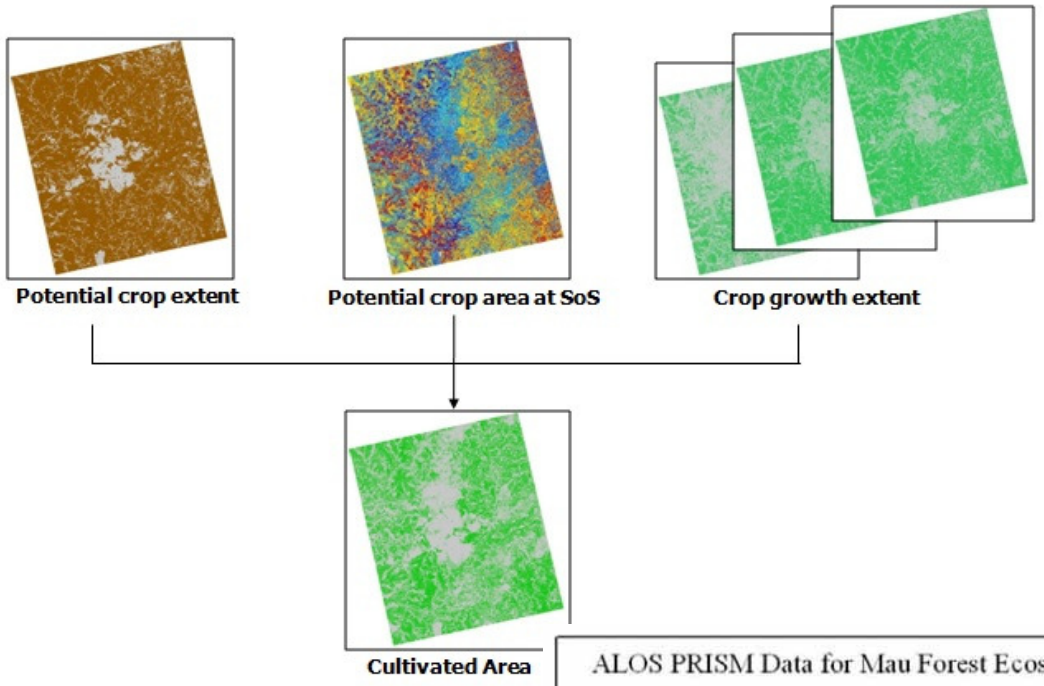
In addition to UNISDR, UNOOSA and its United Nations Platform for Space-based Information for Disaster Management and Emergency Response (UN-SPIDER) programme, panellists in the open informal session included representatives from the World Bank/ Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery (GFDRR), the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-HABITAT), the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) Operational Satellite Applications Programme (UNOSAT), ITA Committee on Underground Space of the International Tunnelling and Underground Space Association (ITACUS), the European Commission/COPERNICUS service, and the Université Paris-Est Marne-la-Vallée,

The aim of the open informal session was to understand how the integrated and coordinated use of space-based and terrestrial technologies and their applications can play a crucial role in supporting disaster risk management and reduction by (i) providing accurate and timely information and communication support through improved risk assessment, early warning and monitoring of disasters; (ii) improving access to geospatial data and information; and (iii) building capacities to use scientific knowledge in areas such as climate monitoring, land use planning, water management, disaster risk reduction, health and food security, to allow for more accurate environmental and social impact assessments and lead to more informed decision-making at all levels.

Page 1 of 5

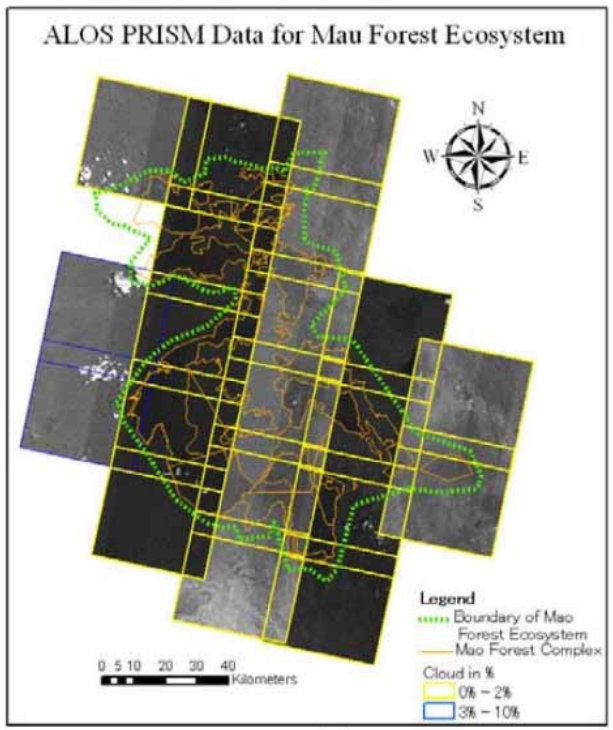


Contributions of Space Technologies

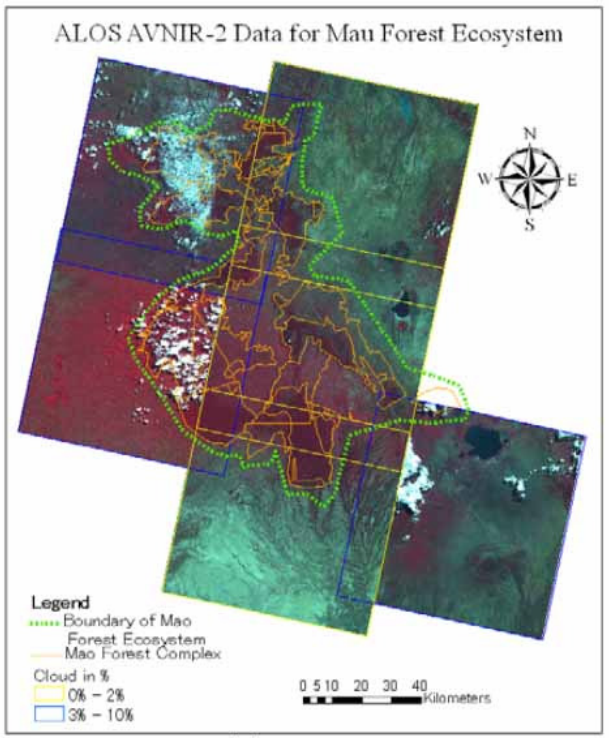


Malawi-Lilongwe - Intermediate products (top) and Cultivated Area product (bottom).

Potential Crop Extent prior at the start of the rain-fed crop season is derived from **ALOS PALSAR-1 FBD (15m)** multi-annual intensity acquired during the dry season. Potential Cultivated Area at Start of Season is derived from one-day interferometric **Cosmo-SkyMed data (3m)** acquired during the fields preparation period. Crop Growth Extent is derived from multi-temporal **ENVISAT ASAR AP/IM** intensity data (15m) acquired during the crop season.



(a)



(b)

Our Mission as COPUOS

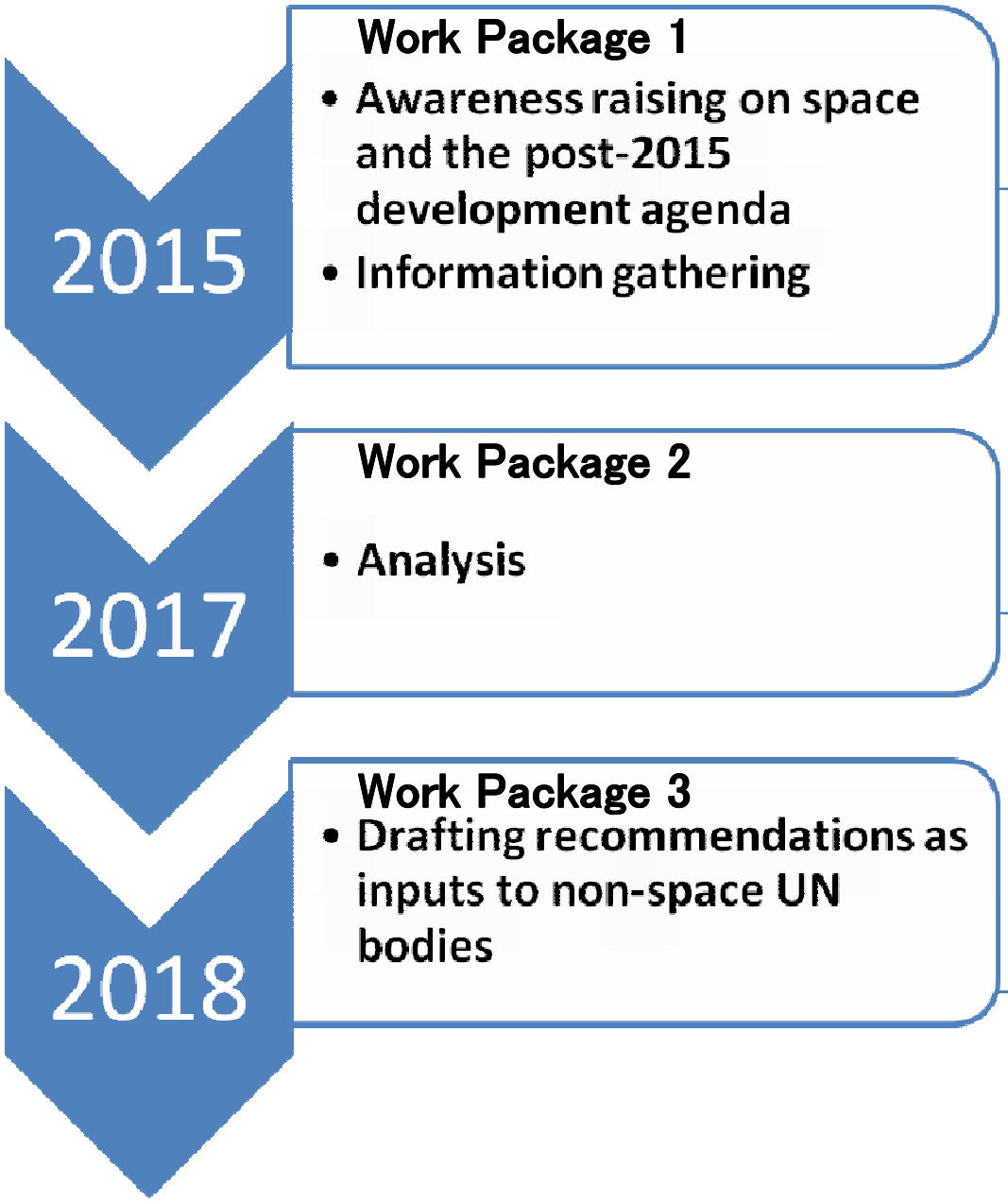
The advantage of COPUOS: Directly reporting to the UNGA

We should extend our voices as the Space Community to the International Community!

RIO+20 the future we want

And BEYOND 2015

Expected Work Plan (Food for thought)



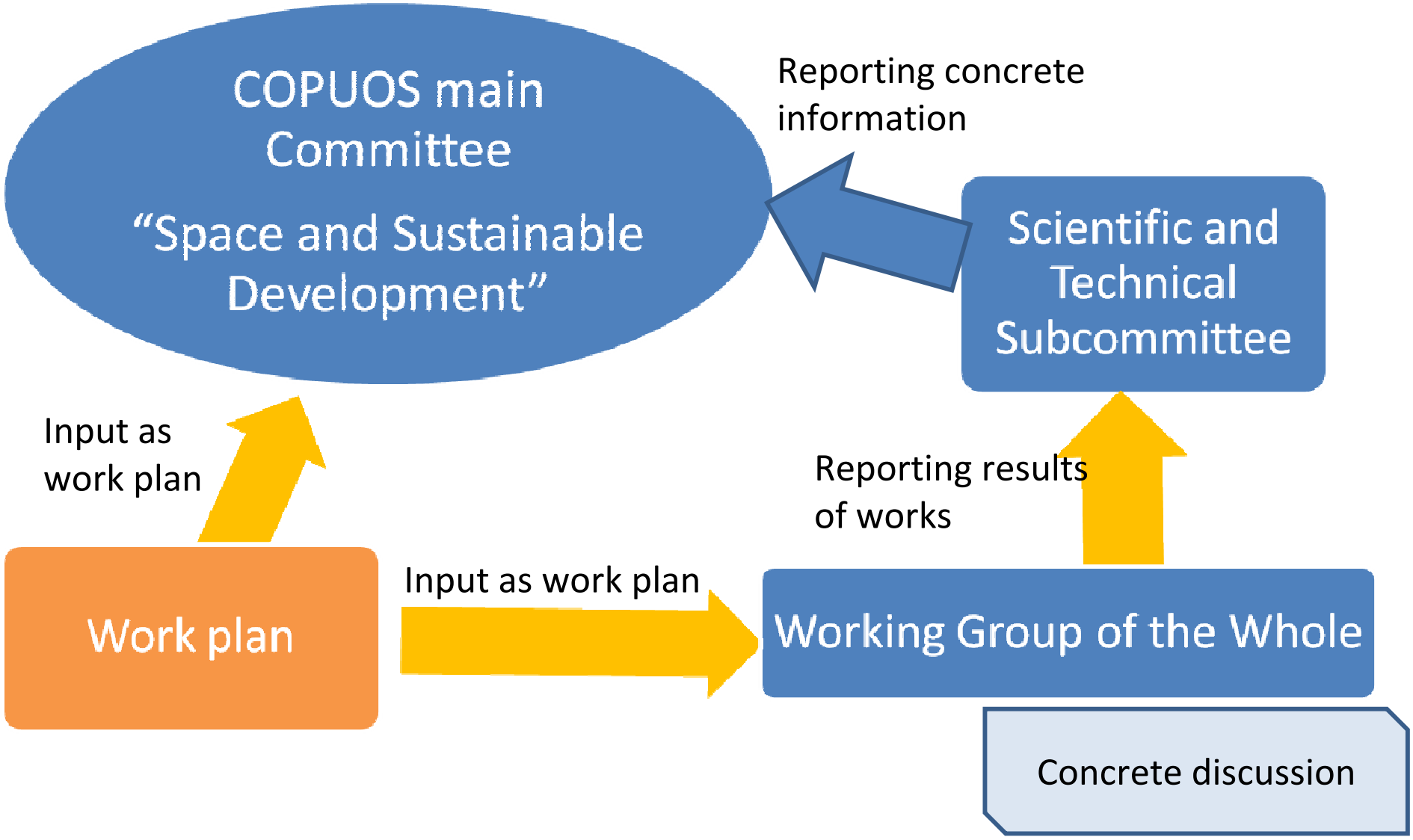
◆Identification and organization of existing information concerning the contributions of space technologies to sustainable development.

◆Encourage direct input from member States prove to be effective in obtaining an accurate overview of the contributions of space technologies to the global development agenda.

◆Categorize information according to the space technologies that contribute to sustainable development from the viewpoint of post-2015 development agenda.

◆Drafting a recommendation for Member States in order to give full recognition to the significance of space technology.

Expected Work Plan (Food for thought)



THANK YOU
AND
PLEASE SHARE YOUR THOUGHTS

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