TEMPLATE C

TOOLS: "Space2030" Agenda Mid-term Review

For Member States

NOTE BY THE SECRETARIAT: In implementing the "Space2030" Agenda, Member States could contribute to and benefit from a number of international and regional mechanisms, programmes, projects and platforms that are already in place or are being developed (A/RES/76/3, paras. 24 and 25).

The responses on recent UNOOSA capacity-building activities would be greatly appreciated by the Office to determine the longer-term impact of our capacity-building activities and identify positive case studies.

1. Have you benefitted from any of the "Tools", listed in paragraph 24?

Yes ☐ No ☑

If YES, please indicate those mechanisms, and please summarize the impact [max 200 words]

2. In addition, several tools and initiatives have been and are being developed by the United Nations Office for Outer Space Affairs (UNOOSA), as part of its capacity-building for the twenty-first century, and in cooperation with its partners (A/RES/76/3, para. 25), as listed in paragraph 25, subsections (a)-(i) of the "Space2030" Agenda;

2.1. Have you benefitted from any of the "Tools", developed by UNOOSA, listed in paragraph 25?

Yes ☑ No ☐

If YES, please indicate those mechanisms, and please summarize the impact [max 200 words]

Earth-Observation-Based Services for National Reporting of the Sustainable Development Goal Indicators—Three Showcases in Bulgaria by Risk Space Transfer—Technology Transfer Office, Bulgarian Academy of Sciences (**RST**-TTO), 1113 Sofia, Bulgaria Earth Observation (EO) is used to monitor and assess the status of, and changes in, the natural and man-made environment via remote sensing technologies. EO applications provide important inputs to governments in planning, implementing, and monitoring the progress of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Along with other countries, Bulgaria has committed to all 17 SDGs and	*Hyperlink to the article:* https://www.mdpi.com/2072-4292/14/11/2597 Aleksieva-Petrova, A.; Mladenova, I.; Dimitrova, K.; Iliev, K.; Georgiev, A.; Dyankova, A. Earth-Observation-Based Services for National Reporting of the Sustainable Development Goal Indicators—Three Showcases in Bulgaria. *Remote Sens.* **2022**, *14*, 2597. https://doi.org/10.3390/rs14112597

reflected them in its strategic documents. EO is one of the priority technologies for the development of the Bulgarian space sector. This article analyses, based on the "**Earth Observation for SDG - Compendium"** and the developed methodology, how EO data could significantly help Bulgarian authorities in achieving and monitoring the progress of the SDG targets, based on three specific EO monitoring pilot RST projects' results (showcases), focused more on the policy management approach than scientific achievement: The first project (Copernicus Risk Relay) shows the applicability of EO data for integration of a national (local) geospatial database with the existing international networks for monitoring natural disasters and accidents. The EMOWAF Project demonstrates the time series of EO and in-situ data used for water quality monitoring. The "Smart Crop Production" Programme integrates EO data and in-situ measurements with ancillary data to provide phenology status and crop production forecast to support the Bulgarian agriculture sector modernisation.	

3. As the lists contained in paragraphs 24 and 25 of the "Space2030" Agenda and implementation plan are not exhaustive, and new initiatives could be developed, including by UNOOSA, with a view to assisting Member States in implementing the "Space2030" Agenda, please indicate additional relevant Tools and any proposed enhancements to the ones listed. [max 200 words]

Tools (new or enhanced existing ones)	**How they could benefit your country**

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