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 X ☐ No ☐

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

"International Charter management" training provided by UN-SPIDER, as Project Manager, for effective management of the International Charter on Space and Major Disasters.	Significant improvements were made in: – The management of the International Charter platform Geoprocessing of satellite images and the preparation of rapid-response thematic maps (value-added products) – Timely delivery to the end user – Updating of knowledge
24 – Tool b	Office for Outer Space Affairs – UN-SPIDER Knowledge Portal The Military Geographical Institute (IGM) has taken advantage of the resources made available through the UN-SPIDER Knowledge Portal in order to apply advanced methodologies in disaster risk reduction and emergency response. A notable example thereof is the mapping of floods through radar imagery, using the SNAP software of the European Space Agency. Link: https://www.un-spider.org/es/advisory-support/recommended-practices/practica-recomendada-mapeo-de-inundaciones-con-im%C3%A1genes-de
24 – Tool d	UN-SPIDER/ECLAC/International Charter training course for Latin America The Military Geographical Institute (IGM) participated in a training course on project management for the International Charter on Space and Major Disasters using the Charter Mapper, organized by UN-SPIDER, ECLAC and the International Charter. Over the course of various activations of the Charter, IGM has played a key role as Project

	Manager, in addition to contributing added value on multiple occasions. Link: https://www.un-spider.org/es/news-and-events/news/curso-de-entrenamiento-de-onu-spidercepalcarta-internacional-para-am%C3%A9rica
World Meteorological Organization Integrated Global Observing System	Specialized information obtained for modelling and zoning
International Committee on Global Navigation Satellite Systems	Accurate geolocation, primarily for multitemporal studies
United Nations Platform for Space-based Information for Disaster Management and Emergency Response (UN-SPIDER)	Reference information on reference frameworks for risk and disaster management, early warnings and natural hazards
World Meteorological Organization Integrated Global Observing System	Access to WMO System observations for research and development

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 X ☐ No ☐

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

Space for women	Participation in these events has made it possible to establish regional and global collaboration networks with experts in the space domain. Availability of tools enabling outreach with regard to the space activities of women, in order to promote the participation of women and girls in science. Promotion of international cooperation in the field of space information management and the use of satellite technologies with other States, agencies and related organizations.
Space Law for New Space Actors project	Ecuador is currently at the requesting stage, but the project has provided the opportunity to network and to raise awareness among the various institutions involved of the importance of regulating space activities, and has generated a positive expectation that a proposal will be reached for a policy and legal framework for outer space activities that promotes the topic in the country (UNOOSA being the body that is to provide this assistance).

Para. 25 – Tool i	World Space Forum 2024: “Sustainable space for sustainability on Earth” The Military Geographical Institute (IGM) participated in the World Space Forum 2024, a key event on sustainability in space research and exploration that brought together 400–450 experts from 90 countries. Organized by UNOOSA in cooperation with the German Space Agency (DLR), the United Arab Emirates and Peru, the Forum addressed crucial issues such as space debris management and the sustainable use of space. This global meeting provided a strategic platform for international dialogue and the strengthening of partnerships in the space sector. In addition, it contributed to the implementation of the United Nations Pact for the Future and supported the “Space2030” Agenda, promoting key initiatives recently adopted at the United Nations Summit of the Future in New York.
Para. 25 – Tool g	Information exchange at the World Space Forum During the World Space Forum, the participating delegate shared information on various space initiatives: – Space Generation Advisory Council (SGAC): a non-governmental organization operating as a global network of young professionals and students interested in space Link: https://spacegeneration.org/ – ShakthiSAT: an initiative bringing together 108 women from 108 countries as ambassadors to collaborate in the construction of a lunar satellite. Each ambassador also selects and mentors a secondary-school student from her country, giving the student the opportunity to get involved in the project. This initiative is being implemented in partnership with SpaceX, ISRO, Roscosmos, UNICEF and other organizations. Link: https://www.shakthisat.org/ – Astreo Tech Hub: a platform dedicated to furthering the development of space technology by connecting global players in financing, innovation and access to networks. Its goal is to apply space technology for the advancement of humankind.

	Link: https://astreotechhub.org/

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**
Catalogue of training opportunities in technical and scientific subject areas	It is proposed that a directory similar to the directory of education opportunities in space law, but for opportunities in the technical and scientific field, be created, providing information on training and/or education opportunities offered by other countries, including information on scholarships, for the benefit of those who are or wish to be involved in national space development.
Space Object Information System – additional tool: a platform that provides detailed information on space objects launched into outer space, facilitating the monitoring and management of such objects.	Assists Member States in monitoring and managing space traffic, promoting the safety and sustainability of space activities.
Space Applications for Sustainable Development Programme – additional tool: an initiative that promotes the use of space technologies to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals by providing training and resources to developing countries.	Facilitates the integration of space solutions into national policies, improving such areas as agriculture, water resource management and disaster response.
UN-SPIDER Knowledge Portal: expand the recommended practices database and include specific case studies from different regions, as well as translating resources into multiple languages.	This would enable a wider audience to access and apply knowledge, promoting the adaptation of practices to local contexts.
World Space Forum: establish an online platform for ongoing collaboration among Forum participants, thus enabling the exchange of information and best practices on a regular basis.	This would foster an active and engaged community, facilitating the implementation of joint initiatives and the follow-up of projects discussed at the Forum.
International Charter on Space and Major Disasters: develop online training modules in order to train more professionals in the management and use of data provided by the Charter during emergencies.	This would increase the disaster response capacity of Member States by ensuring more effective use of available satellite data.
Expansion of digital infrastructure	– Facilitates Internet access in remote and hard-to-access regions (rural areas, jungles, oceans and mountainous regions) – Reduces the digital divide by complementing land-based networks where the installation of fibre optics or

	telecommunication towers is unfeasible or costly – Enables greater digital inclusion by connecting marginalized communities
Accessibility and global coverage	– Promotes the adoption of emerging technologies such as Internet of Things (IoT), 5G, artificial intelligence and blockchain in productive sectors – Supports the digitalization of key industries such as agriculture, logistics, mining and energy, improving efficiency and sustainability – Enables the implementation of smart cities, telemedicine and distance education in isolated communities
Economic development and competitiveness	– Facilitates electronic commerce and digital banking in communities without access to traditional banking – Increases the competitiveness of companies in strategic sectors such as maritime transportation, aviation and natural resource exploration – Generates jobs in the space industry, telecommunications and digital technologies
Reduction of environmental impact	– Optimizes the use of natural resources by enabling satellite monitoring of climate, deforestation and pollution – Facilitates renewable energy solutions such as remote monitoring of solar panels and wind turbines in isolated locations
Geostatistical grid	Statistical grids make it possible to anonymize data and offer levels of disaggregation beyond the limits that can be established by census, national and jurisdictional coverage, and can be linked to the geostatistical grids of other countries for the purpose of comparison of regional findings.
Initiative on technical support in relation to the use of space technologies for the benefit of agriculture	Establishment of technical support channels, transfer of knowledge and experience, accessibility of information for scientific and technological development, and support funds.

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