# TEMPLATE A

**RESPONSE FOR SOLUTIONS: "Space2030" Agenda Mid-term Review**

**For Member States**

NOTE BY SECRETARIAT: the following template is designed to allow Member States of the United Nations and permanent observer organizations with COPUOS to provide standardized responses to any of the 4 Overarching Objectives, and showcase their space solutions

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| **Overarching objective [1-4]** | Actions 1.1. |
| **Country/Observer Organization** | Norway |
| **Project partners** | IAF |
| **Short Project summary and goals** | Arrangement of the Global Space Conference on Climate Change 2023 (GLOC 2023) in Oslo, Norway by the Norwegian Space Agency and the International Astronautical Federation (IAF). Objectives were to explore how to increase the use of space to enhance climate action, to determine the effectiveness of public engagement, to evaluate the ability to achieve societal benefits based on existing data and services, and to identify shortcomings and gaps. Focus was on climate change impacts on the environment, applications and services driven by climate change, impacts of a changing climate on policy and law, commercial opportunities created by a changing climate, present and future international collaboration on space missions related to climate change, and social, communications, economic and cultural dimensions of environmental change. |
| **Relevant SDGs** | 13,17 |

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| **Space/Satellite solution:** | Climate change monitoring, disaster management |
| **Project impact** | • The space community is making major contributions to modelling and assessing the changing climate<br>• The space community needs to communicate its contribution differently and with persistence to the decision makers and public<br>• The "last mile" to local users is a large impediment to effective climate action<br>• Collaboration of traditional space community is occurring although integration of the new players needs additional effort<br>• Commitment to long time series of data is crucial to understanding the climate |
| **Reference** | https://www.iafastro.org/events/global-series-conferences/gloc-2023/ |
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| **Overarching objective [1-4]** | 1.6 |

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| **Country/Observer Organization** | Norway |
| **Project partners** | Blue Justice Initiative (BJI) |
| **Short Project summary and goals** | The goal of the BJI is to identify measures required to address transnational organized fisheries crime. Criminals seek out the most vulnerable regions of the world in which to conduct their activities, typically states with limited resources to prevent and combat organized crime. An important element of the BJI is therefore to support developing countries implement measures to deter and counter transnational organized fisheries crime. |
| **Relevant SDGs** | 14,17 |
| **Space/Satellite solution:** | Accessing satellite data from Norwegian and other satellites through the digital platform for cooperation - *Blue Justice Community* - from the Norwegian Coastal Administration |
| **Project impact** | The aim is to strengthen the government agencies need for satellite data and analysis to address this problem. Currently around 60 countries have joined Blue Justice. |
| **Reference** | https://bluejustice.org |
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| **Overarching objective [1-4]** | 1.7 |
| **Country/Observer Organization** | Norway |
| **Project partners** | FAO |
| **Short Project summary and goals** | Ref also 1.6<br><br>Norway's International Climate and Forest Initiative (NICFI)s Satellite Data Programme is targeting protection of tropical forest, but the open mosaics that are provided through the programme can also be used in service of agriculture, as well as for food safety and security.<br><br>NICFI is also supporting FAOs SEPAL (System for earth observation, data access, processing & analysis for land monitoring)-platform, where users from all over the world can get |

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| | practical support in use of satellite images and analysis of national and global landcover dynamics. |
| **Relevant SDGs** | 2,13,14,15,16,17 |
| **Space/Satellite solution:** | Satellite data (NICFI Satellite Data Program) and the SEPAL-platform for analysis and related capacity building |
| **Project impact** | Enable better monitoring and management of forest and land dynamic for 98 countries in the tropics and sub-tropics |
| **Reference** | NICFI: https://www.nicfi.no/2025/01/28/nicfi-satellite-data-program-enters-new-phase/<br><br>FAO SEPAL:<br>https://www.fao.org/in-action/sepal/en |
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| **Overarching objective [1-4]** | 1.8 |
| **Country/Observer Organization** | Norway, International Climate and Forest Initiative (NICFI) |
| **Project partners** | UN REDD (UNDP, FAO, UNEP) WRI, bilateral partners: Brazil, Colombia, the Congo Basin, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Guyana, Indonesia, Liberia, Peru, |
| **Short Project summary and goals** | The goal of NICFI's Satellite Data Program is to provide the world with free access to high-resolution satellite images to support efforts to document environmental crime and stop the destruction of the world's rainforests. NICFI Satellite Data Program covers 98 countries in the tropics and sub-tropics.<br>FAO is exploring use of the SEPAL-data infrastructure also for ocean monitoring and management and have tested data from Norwegian ocean monitoring satellites in this regard. |

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| **Relevant SDGs** | 13,15,17 |
| **Space/Satellite solution:** | Satellite data (NICFI Satellite Data Program) |
| **Project impact** | Preservation and re-generation of tropical forests |
| **Reference** | https://www.nicfi.no |
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| **Overarching objective [1-4]** | 2.3 |
| **Country/Observer Organization** | Norway |
| **Project partners** | The Norwegian Space Agency |
| **Short Project summary and goals** | The Norwegian Space Agency administers national funding to enhance our user uptake and societal benefit of Copernicus, resulting in national capacity building and locally adapted services such as the Glacier and ice monitoring service and the Ground motion service for Norway. |
| **Relevant SDGs** | 13 |
| **Space/Satellite solution:** | Copernicus |
| **Project impact** | Copernicus, the European Union's earth observation programme. is enabling us to monitor the environment and effects of climate change in remote, vast ocean areas and the Arctic. Polar regions are particularly vulnerable to climate change, and it is of global importance to document, understand and prevent negative effects in these regions. |
| **Reference** | |
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| **Overarching objective [1-4]** | 2.8 |
| **Country/Observer Organization** | Norway |
| **Project partners** | |
| **Short Project summary and goals** | Ref 1.6 and 1.8 |
| **Relevant SDGs** | |
| **Space/Satellite solution:** | |
| **Project impact** | |
| **Reference** | |
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| **Overarching objective [1-4]** | 3.6 |
| **Country/Observer Organization** | Norway |
| **Project partners** | Space Norway, Norwegian Armed Forces, Inmarsat, US Space Force |
| **Short Project summary and goals** | The Arctic Satellite Broadband Mission is to provide broadband coverage in the Arctic, north of the 65$^{th}$ latitude |

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| **Relevant SDGs** | 9,17 |
| **Space/Satellite solution:** | Two satellites working in tandem, following an elliptical orbit, providing continuous broadband coverage |
| **Project impact** | Reliable satellite broadband to one of the most remote regions in the world |
| **Reference** | https://spacenorway.com/satellite-connectivity-solutions/vsat-data-services/arctic-satellite-broadband-mission/ |
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| **Overarching objective [1-4]** | 3.8 |
| **Country/Observer Organization** | Norway |
| **Project partners** | NRK, Norwegian Meteorological Instiute ++ |
| **Short Project summary and goals** | An episode about a solar superstorm hitting earth in a series called Catastrophy ("Katastrofe") by the main Norwegian broadcasting company highlights what happens during a major solar storm (superstorm) and spreads awareness of society dependencies.<br><br>Norwegian meteorological institute are working with the Norwegian entities providing operative space weather services to hopefully establish a common national service. The national Met-office has been assigned to develop the front-end supported by other governmental entities and institutes. The space weather centre will use international available satellite observations as well as data from national ground infrastructure. |

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| **Relevant SDGs** | 13 |
| **Space/Satellite solution:** | |
| **Project impact** | Increased awareness and understanding of the risks and consequences of space weather. |
| **Reference** | |
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| **Overarching objective [1-4]** | 4.4 |
| **Country/Observer Organization** | Norway |
| **Project partners** | Norwegian Government |
| **Short Project summary and goals** | In order to enhance existing registration practices, the responsibility of maintaining the national Register of Objects Launched into Outer Space has been transferred from the Norwegian Space Agency to the Civil Aviation Authority, which is the designated national space authority in Norway. |
| **Relevant SDGs** | 16 |
| **Space/Satellite solution:** | |
| **Project impact** | Enhanced registration practice |
| **Reference** | |
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| **Overarching objective [1-4]** | 4.5 |
| **Country/Observer Organization** | Norway |
| **Project partners** | Norwegian Space Agency |
| **Short Project summary and goals** | Participation in the working group on long-term sustainability, sharing of experiences in implementing the guidelines for the long-term sustainability, and address new challenges, risks and threats posed to the long-term sustainability of outer space activities. |

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| **Relevant SDGs** | 13,14,15,17 |
| **Space/Satellite solution:** | |
| **Project impact** | Implementation, on a voluntary basis, of the adopted guidelines for the long-term sustainability of outer space activities |
| **Reference** | |
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| **Overarching objective [1-4]** | 4.7 |
| **Country/Observer Organization** | Norway |
| **Project partners** | The Norwegian Space Agency |
| **Short Project summary and goals** | From the beginning of 2024, the Norwegian Space Agency has been given the civil responsibility for space SSA, as well as space traffic management topics. Information sharing and coordination nationally, as well as handling of warnings, including in emergency response settings is part of the mandate. The function will act as a national contact point and will also focus on international collaboration and data sharing. It will also have an advisory role, both to the government and the space industry on safe and sustainable space operations. |
| **Relevant SDGs** | 9 |
| **Space/Satellite solution:** | |
| **Project impact** | Increased focus on the safety and sustainability aspects of outer space activities. A good national coordination also enables better international coordination and clear contact points. |
| **Reference** | |
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| **Overarching objective [1-4]** | 4.10 |
| **Country/Observer Organization** | Norway |
| **Project partners** | UN Satellite Centre (UNOSAT), Peace Research Institute Oslo (PRIO), Kongsberg Satellite Services (KSAT) |
| **Short Project summary and goals** | Enhance the capacity of UNOSAT to provide data and analysis for UN-operations, especially in the peace and humanitarian field |

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| **Relevant SDGs** | 9,16,17 |
| **Space/Satellite solution:** | Detailed optical satellite images |
| **Project impact** | The project is in its initial phase, but the goal is to build an alliance to provide detailed satellite imagery for the UN-family's peace and humanitarian efforts |
| **Reference** | https://unosat.org/services |
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