

**Agenda 9 : Space and sustainable development**  
By: Mr. Mego Pinandito

Mr. Chair,

Indonesia is committed to implement the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) program. We believe that space technology is a very effective tool to achieve the SDG's.

At national level, space activities to support SDGs are conducted in various sectors, among others the use of satellite remote sensing technology for monitoring agricultural land, marine, fisheries, plantations, forestry, disaster mitigation. There are also many other uses of space technology, such as space/atmospheric science, telecommunications satellites, aeronautics.

Indonesia actively uses remote sensing to support the achievement of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly for zero hunger (#2), clean water and sanitation (#6), sustainable cities and communities (#11), climate action (#13), life below water (#14), and life on land (#15).

Furthermore, remote sensing applications are utilized for agriculture, watershed health, slum area mapping, coastal and marine monitoring, disaster mitigation, and many others.

Regionally, Indonesia supports the SDGs programs, among others, by implementing the Asia-Pacific Plan of Action (POA) on Space Applications for Sustainable Development (2018–2030) which was adopted in the 3<sup>rd</sup> Ministerial Conference on Space Applications for Sustainable Development in Asia and the Pacific.

The first phase of implementation (2018–2022) of the Plan of Action were aimed for the application of a wide range of space technologies in the six priority thematic areas. Allow me to inform you that Indonesia's important contribution in the first phase is the availability of remote sensing satellite data with a Government license, where all central and local government agencies can obtain the data with a wide range of advantages.

All central and local government agencies could obtain more data free of charge, getting remote sensing-based information for land area resources, marine and coastal area resources, water resources, and disasters, accessing to open access data and information platform; and increasing the capacity of human resources for data processing and analysis of remote sensing information.

On strengthening the implementation of the Phase II (2022-2026) Plan of Action, as stipulated in Jakarta Ministerial Declaration on Space Applications for Sustainable Development, Indonesia has also implemented five areas of action, namely disaster risk reduction and resilience, management of natural resources, connectivity, energy, and climate change. The Government of Indonesia has also proposed an initiative, as our contribution, namely: disaster risk management tools.

Thank You