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**Committee on the Peaceful
Uses of Outer Space**
Sixty-seventh session
Vienna, 19–28 June 2024

Draft report

Addendum

Chapter II

Recommendations and decisions

F. Space and water

1. The Committee considered the agenda item entitled “Space and water”, in accordance with General Assembly resolution [78/72](#).
2. The representatives of Colombia, Ecuador, France, India, Indonesia, Italy, Mexico, Pakistan, the Republic of Korea, the Russian Federation, South Africa, the United States and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) made statements under the item. The observer for PSIPW also made a statement under the item. During the general exchange of views, other member States also made statements relating to the item.
3. The Committee heard the following presentations:
 - (a) “Harnessing space technology for water resources and water-related disaster management in Indonesia”, by the representative of Indonesia;
 - (b) “Space-based applications and pilot projects for water resources sustainable management”, by the representative of Italy;
 - (c) “Monitoring coastal habitats and water quality with remote sensing data”, by the representative of Singapore.
4. The Committee was informed of water-related cooperation activities carried out through national programmes and of bilateral, regional and international cooperation activities that demonstrated the beneficial effects of international cooperation and policies on the sharing of remote sensing data.
5. The Committee noted that water and related issues were becoming some of the most critical environmental issues of the twenty-first century, and that, in order to contribute to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals, it was important to make use of space technologies and applications, practices and initiatives enabled by space-based observations of water.



6. The Committee noted that a large number of space-borne platforms addressed water-related issues and that space-derived data were used extensively in water management. The Committee also noted that space technology and applications, combined with non-space technologies, played an important role in addressing many water-related issues, including the observation and study of sea levels; the monitoring of sea and ocean temperatures; seawater intrusion mapping; global water cycles and unusual climate patterns; the mapping of surface water bodies, watercourses and basins, including the mapping of their seasonal and annual variabilities; the monitoring of water volume levels in dam reservoirs; the assessment of sedimentation processes in reservoirs and rivers; river run-off; the monitoring of evapotranspiration; estimated values for water quality parameters; the estimation of snowmelt run-off; the monitoring of groundwater resources; the planning and management of reservoirs and irrigation projects; early warning with regard to hydrological disasters; the monitoring and mitigation of the effects of floods, droughts, typhoons, cyclones, landslides and glacial lake outburst floods; the monitoring of soil moisture; the reuse of agricultural drainage water; the harvesting of rain; the identification of prospective zones of groundwater development; the improvement of the timeliness and accuracy of forecasts; and the identification of emergency situations, such as fires, pollution, salinization, water blooms, pipeline accidents and oil spills.
7. The Committee noted that Sustainable Development Goal 6, on clean water and sanitation for all, could not be achieved without the successful implementation and monitoring of integrated water resource management.
8. The Committee noted that the third Space4Water stakeholder meeting had been held in Vienna on 24 and 25 October 2023 (see [A/AC.105/1300](#)).
9. The Committee noted that the United Nations/Costa Rica/PSIPW sixth Conference on the Use of Space Technology for Water Management had been held in San José from 7 to 10 May 2024.
10. The Committee noted the proposal by Uzbekistan to host the seventh conference on the use of space technology for water management in Uzbekistan in 2027, and that the agenda for that conference would address the Aral Sea crisis, its impact and innovative solutions for better management to achieve a water-secure future.
11. The Committee noted that in May 2024, the Office for Outer Space Affairs had organized, with the support of PSIPW, two training courses hosted by the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture and held back to back with the United Nations/Costa Rica/PSIPW Conference, focusing on Earth observation information for monitoring water quality and on the streamflow services of the European Centre for Medium-Range Weather Forecasts.
12. The Committee noted the value of the Space4Water portal of the Office for Outer Space Affairs, supported by PSIPW, and highlighted the role of the portal in the dissemination of information on the use of space technology for water-related purposes.
13. Some delegations emphasized the connection between climate change and water, as could be seen from the increasing number and intensity of water-related extreme climate events in particular, and stressed the importance of space-based monitoring of both climate and water.