



UNOOSA

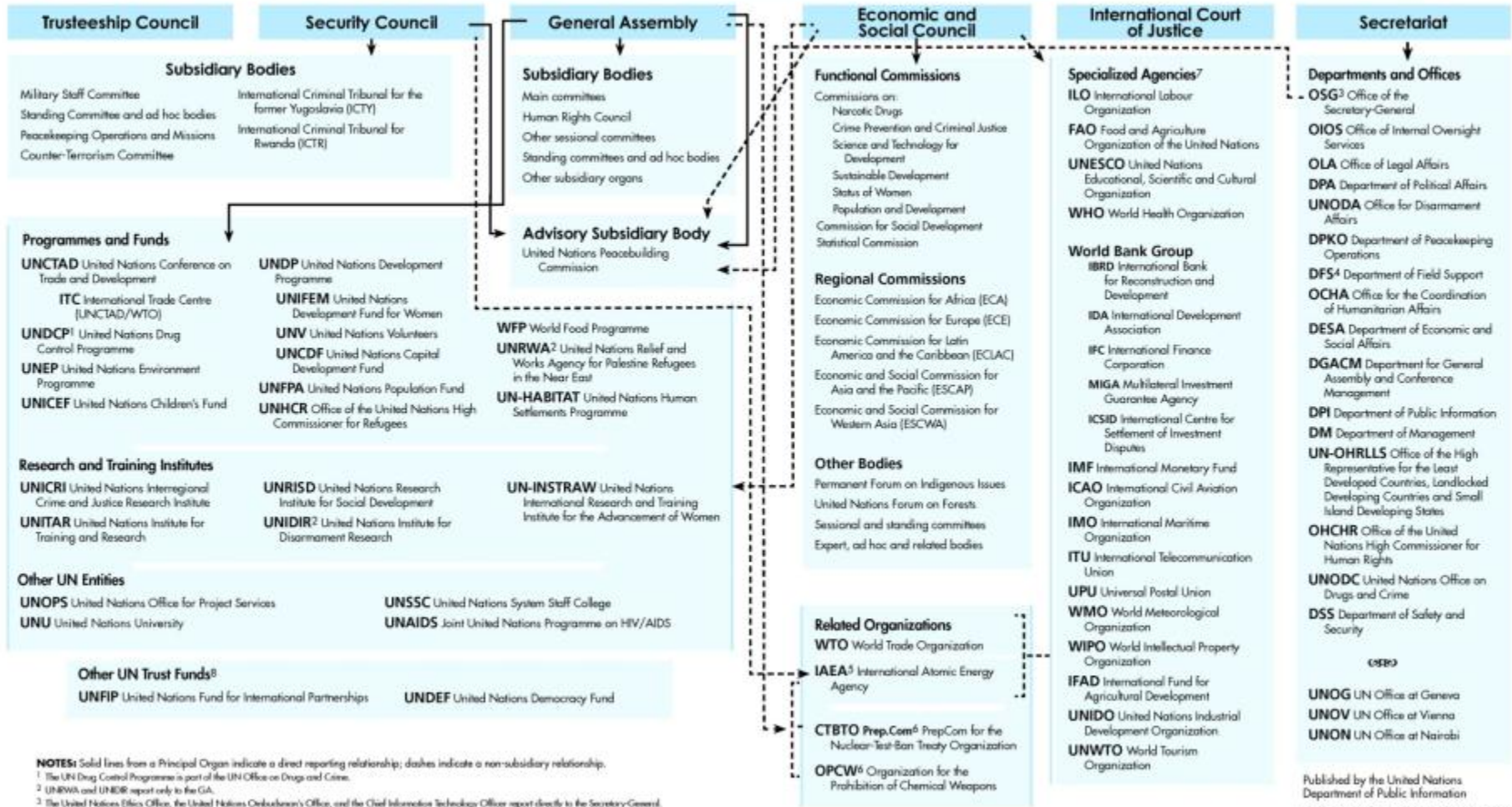
and Capacity Building Activities



UNITED NATIONS Office for Outer Space Affairs



The United Nations System



NOTES: Solid lines from a Principal Organ indicate a direct reporting relationship; dashes indicate a non-subsidiary relationship.

¹ The UN Drug Control Programme is part of the UN Office on Drugs and Crime.

² UNRWA and UNHCR report only to the GA.

³ The United Nations Ethics Office, the United Nations Ombudsman's Office, and the Chief Information Technology Officer report directly to the Secretary-General.

⁴ In an exceptional arrangement, the Under-Secretary-General for Field Support reports directly to the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations.

⁵ IAEA reports to the Security Council and the General Assembly (GA).

⁶ The CTBTO Prep.Com and OPCW report to the GA.

⁷ Specialized agencies are autonomous organizations working with the UN and each other through the coordinating machinery of the ECOSOC at the intergovernmental level, and through the Chief Executive Board for coordination (CEB) at the inter-organizational level.

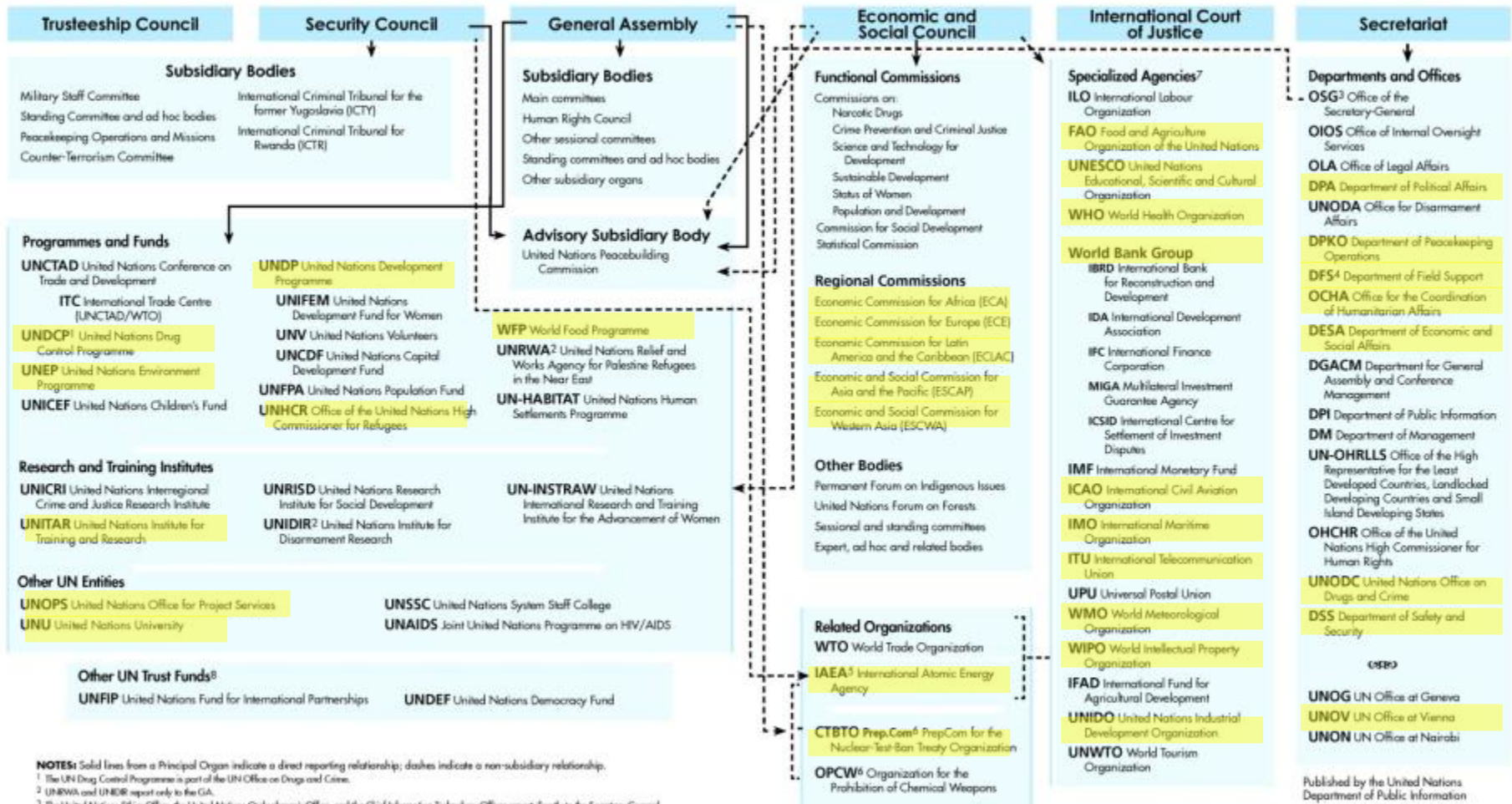
⁸ UNFIP is an autonomous trust fund operating under the leadership of the United Nations Deputy Secretary-General. UNDEF's advisory board recommends funding proposals for approval by the Secretary-General.



UNITED NATIONS Office for Outer Space Affairs



Space and the United Nations System



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UNOOSA Operational priorities

A. SPACE AND DIPLOMACY: Strengthening the intergovernmental process

B. SPACE AND LAW: Discharging the responsibilities of the Secretary-General under the treaties

C. SPACE AND DEVELOPMENT:

Securing global public goods:

- Global platform for space-based information for disaster management and emergency response
- Global navigation satellite systems
- Support to regional mechanisms
- Capacity-building in utilizing space-based solutions in developing countries

E. DELIVERING AS ONE: Enhancing cooperation and coordination within the UN system



SPACE AND DIPLOMACY

-UNOOSA is the Secretariat to the only Committee of the General Assembly that deals with international cooperation in the peaceful uses of outer space. COPUOS serves as a unique platform for maintaining outer space for peaceful purposes at the international level.

- UNOOSA organized three major United Nations conferences on the exploration and peaceful uses of outer space, all held in Vienna in 1968, 1982 and 1999 (UNISPACE)



- The third conference (UNISPACE III) outlined a wide variety of actions to:

- ▶ Protect the global environment and manage natural resources;**
- ▶ Increase the use of space applications for human security, development and welfare;**
- ▶ Protect the space environment;**
- ▶ Increase developing countries' access to space science and its benefits;**
- ▶ Enhance training and educational opportunities, especially for young people.**



Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space

- 1961: Establishment of two Subcommittees
 - Scientific and Technical Subcommittee (STSC)
 - Legal Subcommittee (LSC)
- Membership to date: 74 member States and 32 organizations with permanent observer status
- Reports to the Fourth Committee of the General Assembly
- Adopts an annual resolution on “International cooperation in the peaceful uses of outer space”





COPUOS Membership

74 member States and 32 international intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations with permanent observer status

The 74 member States of COPUOS are:

- **African states:** Algeria, Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chad, Egypt, Kenya, Libya, Morocco, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Sudan, Tunisia
- **Asian states:** Armenia, Azerbaijan, China, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Lebanon, Malaysia, Mongolia, Pakistan, Philippines, Korea (Republic of), Saudi Arabia, Syrian AR, Thailand, Viet Nam
- **Eastern European states:** Albania, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland, Romania, Russian Federation, Slovakia, Ukraine
- **Latin American and Caribbean states:** Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, Mexico, Nicaragua, Peru, Uruguay, Venezuela
- **Western European and Other states:** Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom, USA



Permanent Observers to the Committee:

African Organization of Cartography and Remote Sensing,
Asia-Pacific Space Cooperation Organization,
Association of Space Explorers,
Committee on Earth Observation Satellites,
Committee on Space Research,
Regional Centre for Remote Sensing of the North African States,
Eurisy,
European Organisation for Astronomical Research in the Southern Hemisphere,
European Space Agency,
European Space Policy Institute,
European Telecommunications Satellite Organization,
International Academy of Astronautics,
International Astronautical Federation,
International Association for the Advancement of Space Safety,
International Astronomical Union,
International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis,
International Institute of Space Law,
International Law Association,
International Mobile Satellite Organization,
Intersputnik International Organization of Space Communications,
International Society for Photogrammetry and Remote Sensing,
International Space University,
National Space Society,
Prince Sultan Bin Abdulaziz International Prize for Water,
Secure World Foundation,
Space Generation Advisory Council,
World Space Week Association and
The Planetary Society.



SPACE AND DEVELOPMENT

- Three major United Nations conferences on the exploration and peaceful uses of outer space, held in Vienna in 1968, 1982 and 1999 (**UNISPACE**) outlined a wide variety of actions.
- **United Nations Programme on Space Applications**, implemented by UNOOSA, was established in 1971 on the recommendation of UNISPACE I
- **UNISPACE III adopted “The Space Millennium: Vienna Declaration on Space and Human Development” in 1999 and emphasized a variety of actions to:**
 - ▶ Protect the global environment and manage natural resources;
 - ▶ Increase the use of space applications for human security, development and welfare;
 - ▶ Protect the space environment;
 - ▶ Increase developing countries’ access to space science and its benefits;
 - ▶ Enhance training and educational opportunities, especially for young people.

UNISPACE III also led to the establishment of:

- **United Nations Platform for Space-based Information for Disaster Management and Emergency Response (UN-SPIDER)**
- **International Committee on GNSS (ICG)**



SPACE AND DEVELOPMENT:UN Programme on Space Applications

UNITED NATIONS
OFFICE FOR OUTER SPACE AFFAIRS

United Nations Programme on Space Applications

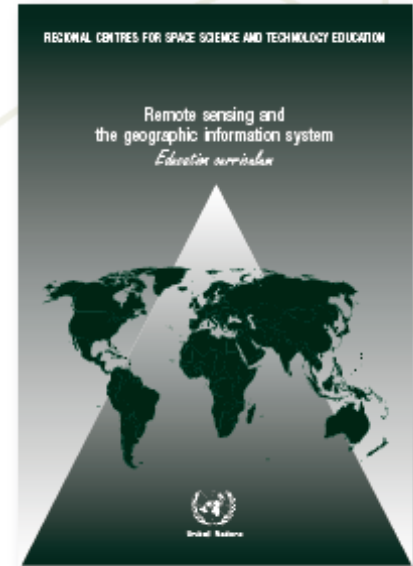
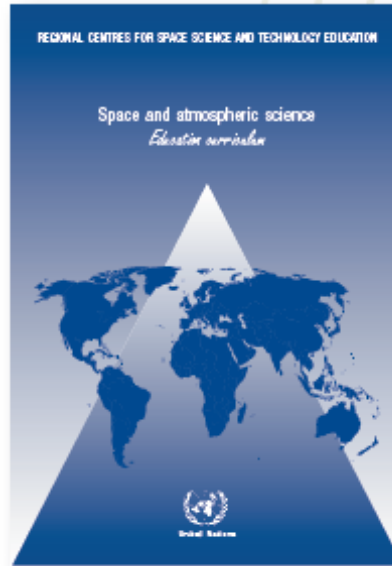
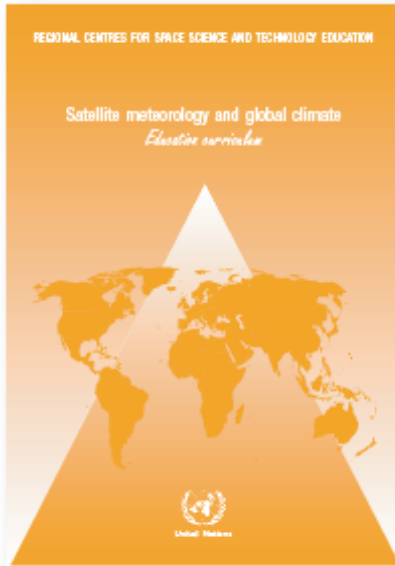


UNITED NATIONS

- Established in 1971 as a result of recommendations of 1968 UNISPACE conference
- Conducts a series of world-wide activities
 - Workshops
 - Symposiums
 - Training Courses
- **Priority Areas**
 - Basic Space Technology
 - Human Space Technology
 - Natural resources management and environmental monitoring
 - Satellite communications
 - Global navigation satellite systems
 - Satellite-aided search and rescue



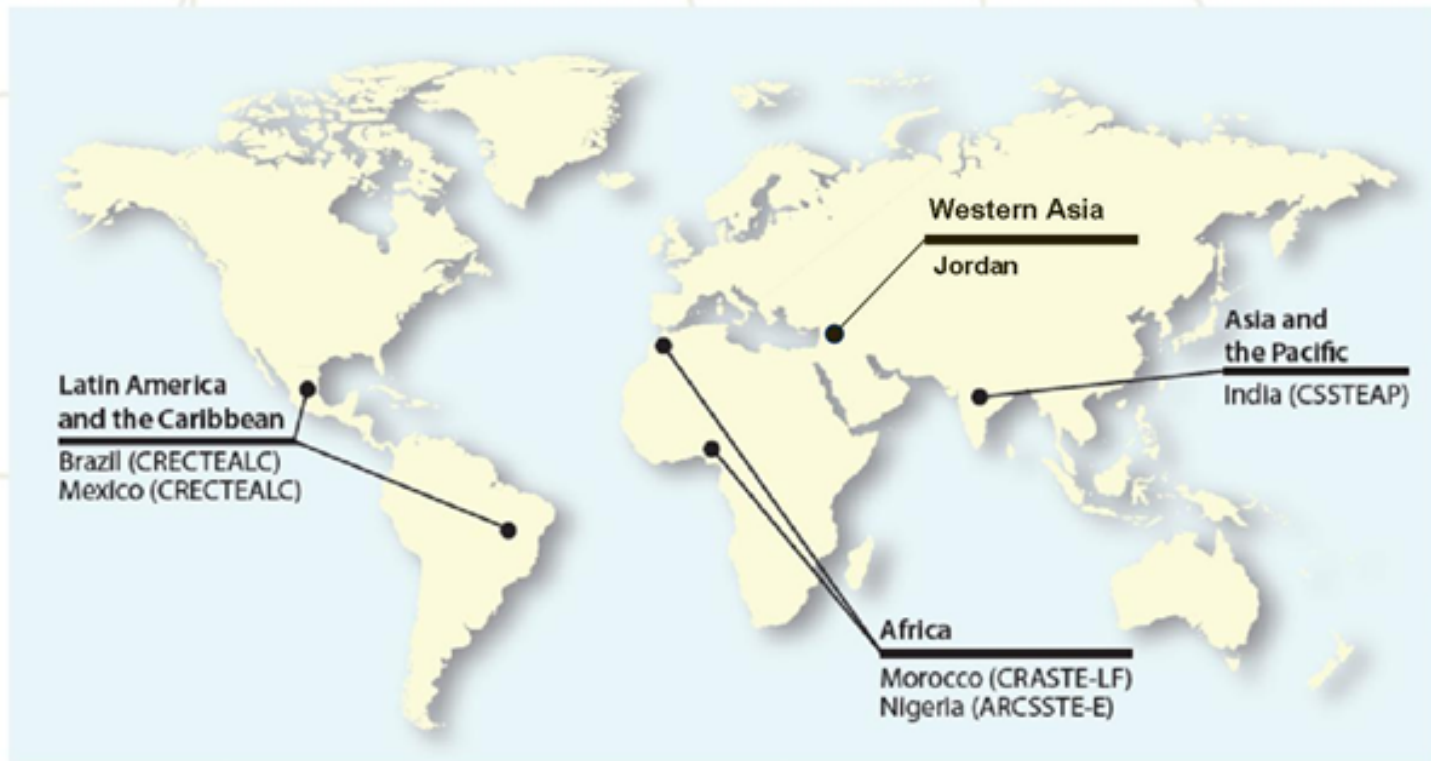
United Nations Education Curricula



- Education curricula and education modules have been and are being developed for
 - Remote Sensing and Geographical Information Systems
 - Satellite Communications
 - Satellite Meteorology and Global Climate
 - Space and Atmospheric Sciences as well as data management
 - In preparation: Space Law, GNSS



UN-AFFILIATED REGIONAL CENTRES FOR SPACE SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY EDUCATION





GLOBAL NAVIGATION SATELLITE SYSTEM OF SYSTEMS



International Committee on
Global Navigation Satellite Systems

ICG was established in 2005 to achieve **compatibility and interoperability** of GNSS systems

UNOOSA serves as the Executive Secretariat to ICG

-Global navigation satellite systems (GNSS) are constellations of satellites that provide geo-spatial positioning data to users on a continuous and worldwide basis.

-To date, the United States' Global Positioning System (GPS), the Russian Federation's Global Navigation Satellite System (GLONASS), and elements of Europe's Galileo and China's Compass/BeiDou systems have been deployed.

-Satellite navigation, positioning and timing have applications in a wide variety of fields, such as surveying and mapping, transportation, precision agriculture, monitoring of the environment, leisure, recreation and disaster risk reduction.



The UN-SPIDER Programme

On 14 December 2006 the United Nations General Assembly established UN-SPIDER as a programme implemented by UNOOSA with the following mission statement:

“Ensure that all countries and international and regional organizations have access to and develop the capacity to use all types of space-based information to support the full disaster management cycle.”

- Especially by being a gateway to space information for disaster management support;**
- serving as a bridge to connect the disaster management and space communities; and**
- being a facilitator of capacity-building and institutional strengthening (A/RES/61/110).**



Space Technologies for Disaster Risk Management and Emergency Response

Images from **earth observing satellites** help assess the damage caused by disasters and assess vulnerability to hazards.



Satellite communications help warn people who are at risk, especially in remote areas. They help connect a disaster zone to the outside world.

Global navigation satellite systems enable us to obtain positional information on events that have to be mapped.





Knowledge Portal

A web portal for information, communication, and process support. A platform which supports knowledge management, capacity building, technical advisory support and support to emergency and humanitarian assistance. <http://www.un-spider.org>



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Contact Profile Sitemap

United Nations Platform for Space-based Information for
Disaster Management and Emergency Response

Search...



HOME

SPACE APPLICATION

ADVISORY SUPPORT

KNOWLEDGE BASE

NETWORK

PROJECTS

ABOUT US



IN FOCUS



Strong earthquake in southwestern Guatemala
UN-...



International Conference on Space and Climate...



Satellite imagery for floods in northern Cameroon...



UN-SPIDER-WORLD

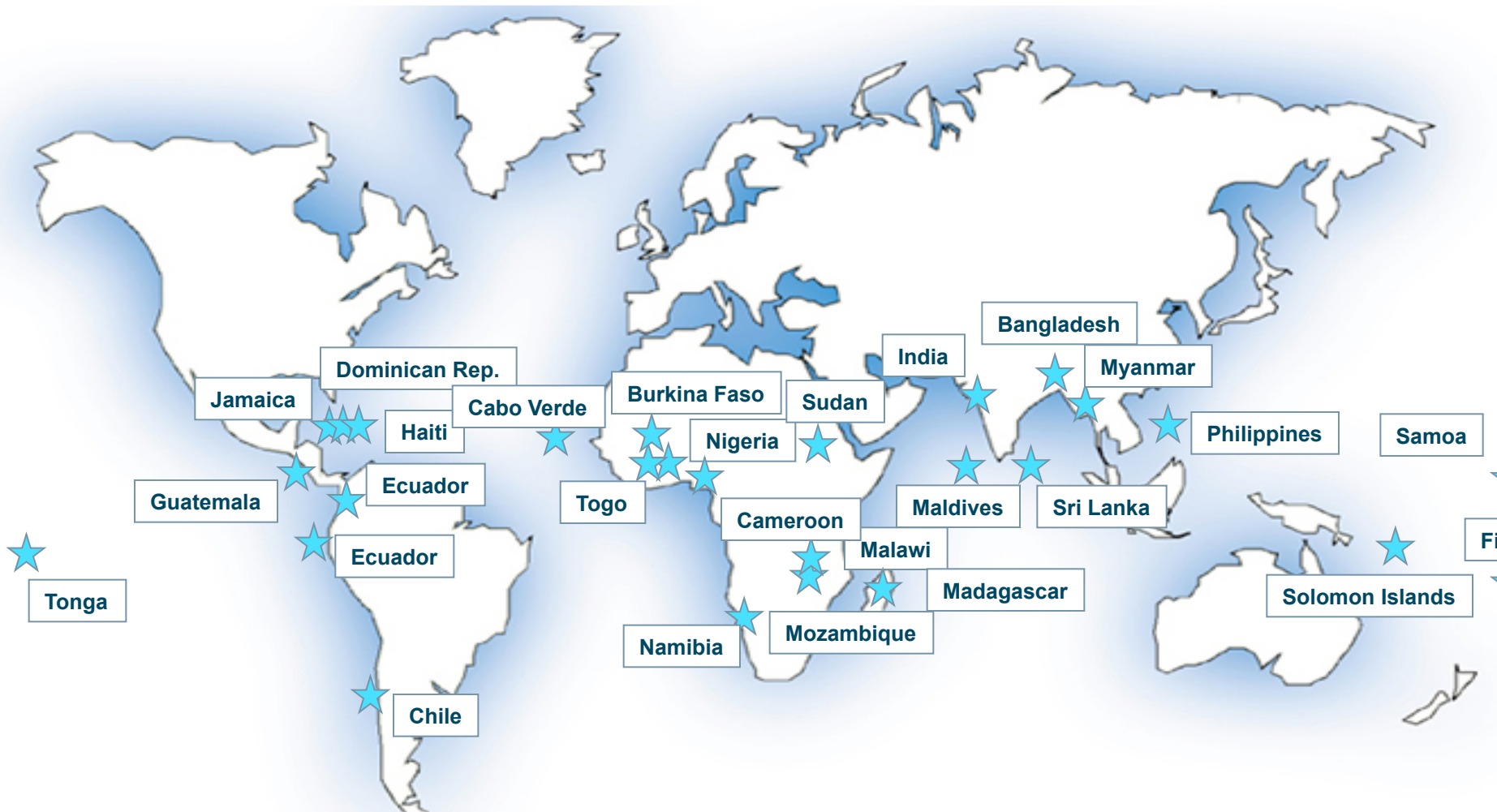


UN-SPIDER-World

See a geographical representation of news, events, contact points, etc.



Countries receiving Technical Advisory Support (2009 - 2012)





Network of Regional Support Offices





Workshops and Symposia on Space Applications organized to increase awareness of space-based information and applications among all U.N. Member States for

- Natural Resource Management and Environment Monitoring
- Socio-Economic Benefits
- Data Analysis
- Sustainable Development, Climate Change

Training also provided through the Regional Centres for Space Science and Technology Education, affiliated to the United Nations.

Important: UNGA Reports produced!

See: <http://www.unoosa.org/oosa/en/SAP/sched/index.html>
<http://www.un-spider.org/capacity-building-guides/training-opportunities>

Near Future:

- United Nations/Pakistan International Workshop on Integrated Use of Space Technology for Food and Water Security, 11-15 March 2013, Islamabad, Pakistan
- United Nations/Indonesia Workshop on Climate Change, 2-4 Sep 2013, Jakarta, Indonesia

PSA also considering partnership with UNEP and others in developing an international mountain observatory network for periodic and innovative trend monitoring (and online reporting) of the mountain regions' environment



THANK YOU!

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