



UNITED NATIONS
Office for Outer Space Affairs



UN-SPIDER 2030 Strategy

Briefing to RSOs

A bit of history



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UN-SPIDER:

The UNGA
established UN-
SPIDER in Dec. 2006
through its
Resolution 61-110





The first UN-SPIDER Strategy:

The first suggestion of a UN-SPIDER strategy was presented as a Report of COPUOS of 04 August 2006 (A/AC.105/873).

An updated strategy was introduced in Sept. 2007, already presenting activities to be carried out by the Bonn Office, the Vienna and the Beijing Offices (A/AC.105/893). This version included 11 activities.



The UN-SPIDER 2030 Strategy:

UN-SPIDER began to conceive an updated version for its strategy after the 10th anniversary of the programme, in 2016. At this time, UNOOSA was carrying out the UNISPACE+50 effort, geared to develop the Space2030 Agenda.

This version was developed between 2019 and 2020, benefitted from inputs by the Director, and was approved by the Director in Feb. 2020.



Why a new strategy:

The original strategy was somewhat outdated, it did not include:

- The 3 global development agendas launched in 2015 (Sendai framework, Paris Climate Agreement, 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development)
- The reforms launched by the UNGA, the UNSG and other UN agencies in recent years.
- Advances by the space and the IT communities.
- COVID 19.



Why a new strategy:

Something about the new initiatives of the UNGA, the UNSG and other UN entities:

- The UNGA 72/279 resolution of June 2018 calling on the Secretary General to reposition the UN, strengthening the UNCTs and the role of the UNRCs.
- The UNSG's Strategy on New Technologies.
- The UN High-Level Committee on Programmes of the CEB (HLCP)' initiative on new technologies.
- The UN Chief Executives' Board (UN CEB)' Strategy for Sustainability Management in the UN System 2020-2030.



Why a new strategy:

Something about the new initiatives of the space and the IT community:

- Copernicus imagery and services, as well as additional sources of imagery and services from other organizations.
- Cloud-computing platforms.
- Big data (combination of data from satellites, aerial vehicles, ground monitoring networks and social media).
- Enhanced products, web-based platforms, analysis ready data (Data Cubes), etc.



The UN SPIDER 2030 Strategy: Activities

- Maintains the mandate provided by the UNGA in 2006 and the three pillars (gateway, bridge and capacity building/institutional strengthening).

Gateway	Bridge	Technical Advisory Support
Activity 1. Gateway to space-based information	Activity 4. Outreach activities	Activity 7. Integrated and complementary use of satellite technologies
Activity 2. Online Learning Environment	Activity 5. Platform for fostering alliances	Activity 8. Emerging technologies
Activity 3. Geo-intelligence Technology Centre	Activity 6. UN-SPIDER networks	Activity 9. Humanitarian action and development cooperation
		Activity 10. Gender mainstreaming and youth engagement



The UN-SPIDER 2030 Strategy: key principles for its implementation

1. Align efforts with the core values, obligations and strategic priorities of the United Nations, the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space and UNOOSA.
2. Recognize the value of and build on existing capabilities and mandates of the space, the disaster risk and the emergency response communities, and the climate change community.
3. Implement activities benefitting from international and regional collaboration and cooperation.
4. Raise the profile of space-based and geospatial information making it more actionable.
5. Mainstream efforts at the national level through enhanced integration of additional stakeholders from different sectors of development, the private sector and civil society including the youth.



The UN-SPIDER 2030 Strategy: Main expected outcomes

1. An increased number of national and regional risk and disaster management and climate change agencies incorporate the routine use of space-based technologies, services, data and products included in the UN-SPIDER Knowledge Portal.
2. An increased number of UN agencies and UN country teams contribute to the efforts conducted by UN-SPIDER at the national and regional levels and are using the services provided by UN-SPIDER.
3. An increased number of members of the space and the geospatial community respond to the requests elevated by UN-SPIDER regarding the generation of specific types of products, applications and support capacity building and institutional strengthening efforts.
4. An increased number of UN agencies are using the services provided by UN-SPIDER and its RSOs.
5. The network of RSOs has been strengthened and is supporting the programme in the conduction of its activities and in the provision of services.



The UN-SPIDER 2030 Strategy: Implementation

1. A governance mechanism that includes the leadership of the Director, a Coordination Team (3 programme officers), a Consultation Mechanism (experts from RSOs and donors), and a Monitoring and Evaluation Component overseen by the Management Committee of UNOOSA.
2. Enhanced role of Regional Support Offices.
3. Incorporation of Liaison Offices (Geneva, and possibly Bangkok, Panama, and Nairobi).
4. Fund-raising supported by UNOOSA.

The Business Implementation plan will be developed once the UNOOSA Project Team on Business Development and Implementation develops its Handbook



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Thank you