

**UN/Austria/ESA Symposium on
Space Applications to Support the Plan of Implementation of
the World Summit on Sustainable Development:**

**“Space Tools for Monitoring Air Pollution and Energy
use for Sustainable Development”**

Objectives of the Symposium

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Objectives

- ❑ Learn about the uses of space technology to support actions called for in the PoI of the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) in 2002;
- ❑ Examine low-cost space-based technologies and informational resources available for addressing air pollution and energy use;
- ❑ Identify functional partnerships to promote the use of space technologies for monitoring air pollution and energy use and production;
- ❑ Recommend how such partnerships could be established through voluntary actions that could include Governments, international organizations and other relevant stakeholders.

Objectives (continued)

- ❑ Consider what type and level of training is required for using space technologies.
- ❑ Receive feedback from you on what should be the focus of various capacity-building initiatives to increase the use of space technologies in monitoring air pollution and energy use and production
- ❑ Consider “gender streaming” when developing and implementing various policies and projects in the area of monitoring air pollution and energy use
- ❑ Assess the practical benefits of the follow-up actions resulting from symposium and its contribution to the Plan of Implementation of the WSSD

Background information

- Symposium is the first in a series to be held from 2006 to 2008 to promote the use of space technologies for monitoring air pollution and energy production for sustainable development.
- Future symposia could explore how to develop and implement pilot projects, and address policy issues for the operational use of space applications for monitoring air pollution and energy use.

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Background information (continued)

- World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD), Johannesburg, South Africa (2002):
 - More than one hundred Heads of States and Governments reaffirmed their strong commitment to the full implementation of Agenda 21, adopted at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development in 1992;
 - Governments also committed to achieving the internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the United Nations Millennium Declaration (2000).

Background information (continued)

- ❑ In 1999, General Assembly endorsed the “Space Millennium: Vienna Declaration for Space and Human Development”, adopted by the Third United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (UNISPACE III);
- ❑ The Vienna Declaration contains a strategy for enhancing the use of space science and technology to contribute to the solutions of major global issues;
- ❑ The Declaration notes the benefits and applications of space technologies and the effectiveness of space instruments for dealing with pollution of the environment and depletion of natural resources.

Background information (continued)

- ❑ The implementation of the recommendations in the Vienna Declaration could support many of the actions of the WSSD Plan of Implementation.
- ❑ Existing space-based tools could strengthen the capacities of developing countries and countries with economies in transition to measure, reduce and assess the impacts of air pollution.
- ❑ Space technology could provide tools for monitoring and managing energy supply and consumption by providing information on resource location and availability

Background information (continued)

- ❑ To achieve sustainable energy supply and consumption for development while combating air pollution, the United Nations included both issues for consideration by the Commission on Sustainable Development;
- ❑ The Commission was set up in 1992 to consider the implementation of the recommendations made by major global conferences (Earth Summit WSSD);
- ❑ The United Nations also established an inter-agency mechanism on energy, UN-Energy to ensure coherence in the UN system's multi-disciplinary response.

Background information (continued)

- ❑ In 2002, the United Nations Office for Outer Space Affairs organized a symposium in Stellenbosch, South Africa to consider steps to carry out actions proposed for inclusion in the WSSD Plan of Implementation;
- ❑ That symposium recommended that pilot projects should be launched to demonstrate operational capabilities of space technologies to support sustainable development.

Background information (continued)

- As follow up to that recommendation, OOSA, with the sponsorship of the Government of Austria and ESA, held a series of symposia from 2003 to 2005 to examine how pilot projects in water resource management could be initiated.
- Based on the positive results of that series of symposia, OOSA, the Government of Austria and ESA, are organizing the next series of symposia to consider how space applications could contribute to air pollution monitoring and use of energy resources.

Programme of the Symposium

- ❑ Technical presentations of applications of space technologies that provide cost-effective solutions or essential information for planning and implementing projects to monitor air pollution and energy use and production.
- ❑ Presentations on the needs of end users engaged in monitoring air pollution and managing energy resources
- ❑ Discussions to determine how space technology could meet those needs.

Programme of the Symposium (continued)

- Discussions among participants to identify the priority areas where pilot projects could be launched;
- Discussions among participants to propose possible partnerships that could be established to carry out pilot projects in the priority areas.
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THANK YOU