

UNITED NATIONS ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMISSION FOR ASIA AND THE
PACIFIC

Space Leaders Forum

2 November 2016
New Delhi, India

Summary Meeting Report
(Draft)

Prepared by the Secretariat

I. Conclusions and Recommendations

1. The Forum adopted the Declaration of Space Leaders on Applications of Space Technology to support implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development attached as Annex 1.

II. PROCEEDINGS

A. Organization of the Meeting

2. The Asia-Pacific Space Leaders Forum was held on 2 November 2016 following the twentieth Session of the Intergovernmental Consultative Committee (ICC) on the Regional Space Applications Programme for Sustainable Development in Asia and the Pacific (RESAP) in New Delhi, India. The meeting was organized by the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) and the Indian Space Research Organization (ISRO).

B. Attendance

3. The meeting was attended by the following ESCAP member States: Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Japan, Maldives, Mongolia, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Vanuatu and Viet Nam. Representatives from the following UN organizations and specialized agencies also attended: WMO, the United Nations Office for Outer Space Affairs (UNOOSA), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Regional Bureau for Asia and the Pacific (RBAP), the International Charter on Space and Major Disasters, The Regional Integrated Multi-Hazard Early Warning System for Africa and Asia (RIMES), Centre for Space Science and Technology Education in Asia and the Pacific (CSSTEAP). The complete list of the participants is included in Annex 3 of this report.

C. Agenda item 1: Opening of the meeting

4. The opening session of the Asia-Pacific Space Leaders Forum commenced with speeches from Dr. Shamshad Akhtar, Under Secretary General of the United Nations and Executive Secretary of ESCAP and Dr. A. S. Kiran Kumar, Chairman, Indian Space Research Organization. Dr. Akhtar highlighted that a new integrated global development agenda has been set with the adoption of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, along with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction and the Paris Agreement in 2015. She emphasized the potential for space technology applications to support the work towards achieving these goals, and how ESCAP's work with RESAP can be expanded to support member States better access and utilize space applications. Dr. Kumar emphasized the relevance of RESAP with the support of ESCAP, and how RESAP was established with the strong support of member States to operate as a regional hub for harnessing the latest advances in innovative technologies by bringing together space agencies and other sectoral stakeholders. To end his speech, Dr. Kumar called on all members to take this unique opportunity to seize this new development focus, together with the exponential growth in space technology applications, to align space applications to the SDGs and set forth a practical course for a sustainable future.

D. Agenda Item 2: Space+ for the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development - Outcome of the 20th Session of the Intergovernmental Consultative Committee for the Regional Space Applications Programme for Sustainable Development

5. Dr. P. G. Diwakar, Scientific Secretary, ISRO provided an overview of the outcome of the 20th Intergovernmental Consultative Committee (ICC) of RESAP, held 31 October – 1 November 2016.
6. He noted the recommendations from the ICC include reviewing to 2030 Agenda, and the role of space applications for implementing the SDGs. The following three pillars were identified as priority areas with relevant thematic areas under each pillar: (i) disaster risk reduction and resilience, (ii) environment and natural resources, and (iii) geo-spatial information for infrastructure and services.
7. Under disaster risk reduction and resilience, the committee recommended the secretariat encourage countries to become Authorized Users of the Disaster Charter and suggested the secretariat to collaborate with other UN agencies in the region, to develop mechanisms and procedures for triggering the Disaster Charter, which ensure coordination with the affected country. The Committee also noted that the use of space applications for agricultural drought and other slow onset disasters had great potential to support food security and water management, and noted with appreciation the work under the Drought Mechanism. However, the Committee emphasized that this needed sustained support and engagement across various institutions.
8. On environment and natural resources, the committee acknowledged the importance of freshwater resources, agriculture, fisheries and coastal protection, urbanization and land management as priority areas in Asia and the Pacific, where space applications can be of particular use. Various recommendations were made on expanding activities under RESAP to these areas or align with existing programmes.
9. The committee acknowledged the importance of geo-spatial information for infrastructure and services as the backbone of space applications and encouraged all members to develop a form of National Spatial Data Infrastructure (NSDI). In this regard, the Committee noted that ESCAP has a responsibility to bring all countries to a certain level of capacity so that countries can implement some level of geospatial information infrastructure.
10. Ms. Tiziana Bonapace, Head of ESCAP Subregional Office for North and Central Asia, and Director of the Information and Communications Technology and Disaster Risk Reduction Division from 1 December 2016, provided an overview of how ESCAP can potentially support the work of RESAP by aligning its programme and future activities to deliver on the recommendations. In addition, Ms. Bonapace emphasized the long experience of ESCAP in developing partnerships with other appropriate organizations and institutions, thereby allowing a coordinating role for ESCAP in Asia-Pacific.

E. Agenda Item 3: High Level Panel on SPACE+ for 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

11. Dr. Shamshad Akhtar moderated a high level panel discussion comprised of the following space leaders and end users of space applications:

- Dr. A. S. Kiran Kumar, Chairman, Indian Space Research Organization
 - Her Excellency, Ms. Fathimath Thasneem, Deputy Minister of Defence and National Security, Maldives
 - Mr. Masanobu Tsuji, Director of the Japan Aerospace Exploration Agency
 - Mr. Md. Dilwar Bakth, Chairman, Space Research and Remote Sensing Organization (SPARRSO), Bangladesh
 - Mr. Sanath Panawennage, Director General & CEO, Arthur C Clarke Institute for Modern Technologies, Ministry of Science, Technology & Research (ACCIMT), Sri Lanka
 - Mr. Xu Tang, Director, Weather and Disaster Risk Reduction Service Department, World Meteorological Organization Secretariat
12. Dr. Kumar provided an overview of the extensive work undertaken by ISRO to support the SDGs, including providing early warning and geo-spatial information for planning for agriculture, fisheries, water management, urban planning, forestry, land management, air pollution, telemedicine and tele-education, among many other services.
 13. H.E. Thasneem provided an overview of the challenges faced by small island developing States and the potential benefits that space applications can bring to countries like the Maldives.
 14. Mr. Tsuji highlighted the role of Sentinel Asia during a disaster and its role in supporting the Sendai Framework.
 15. Mr. Bakth provided the perspective of a space agency from an LDC, which has been important for disaster risk reduction and response, but has limited capacity in other areas where they could support the implementation of the SDGs. He specifically requested assistance on drought monitoring and fisheries.
 16. Mr. Panawennage's intervention highlighted the important role of geo-spatial information in supporting economic and social development. Using an example of and urban area in Sri Lanka, he highlighted how combining a range of information can help with urban planning.
 17. Mr. Tang discussed how space applications and geospatial information can support the international network for multi-hazard early warning system (IN-MHEW), an important WMO initiative for disaster risk management and early warning.

F. Agenda Item 4: Adoption of the Draft Declaration from Space Leaders towards achieving the 2030 Agenda on Sustainable Development, including inputs to the AMCDRR 2016 Declaration

18. The Forum then went through the Draft Declaration by Asia-Pacific Space Leaders on Applications of Space Technology to support implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development paragraph by paragraph, taking note of any changes from the participants. The recommendations were adopted on 2 November 2016.

G. Agenda Item 5: Closing

19. Dr. Shamshad Akhtar and Dr. A.S. Kiran Kumar then delivered their closing remarks, emphasizing the great potential of space applications to support the attainment of the SDGs, especially considering the rapid progress that has been made in the field over the last few years. Dr. Akhtar impressed upon participants that ESCAP will continue to support this work, and expand the work on space applications in line with recommendations by member States.

List of Annex Documents

1. Annex 1: Declaration by Asia-Pacific Space Leaders on Applications of Space Technology to support implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development
2. Annex 2: Programme of the Space Leaders Forum
3. Annex 3: List of Participants
4. Annex 4: Agenda

Declaration by Asia-Pacific Space Leaders on Applications of Space Technology to support implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

1. We, the representatives of the space technology community in Asia and the Pacific and members of the Regional Space Applications Programme for Sustainable Development (RESAP) who have convened through the regional platform provided to us by the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP), at the Asia-Pacific Space Leaders Forum held in New Delhi, India on the 2nd of November 2016, hereby adopt the following declaration.
2. We acknowledge the contributions of space technology applications in addressing sustainable development and disaster risk management in the region and recognize the potential of space technology applications to support the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction and COP-21.
3. We recall the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20), entitled “The future we want”,¹ and the strong acknowledgement of the potential role of space applications for sustainable development. This document formed a basis for ESCAP Resolution 68/5 on the Asia-Pacific Plan of Action for Applications of Space Technology and Geographic Information Systems for Disaster Risk Reduction and Sustainable Development, 2012-2017.
4. We reaffirm that space applications are now an integral part of disaster risk management by providing early warning alerts for impending disaster, allowing the modelling and forecasting of different disaster scenarios, providing valuable and timely information that can save lives during emergencies, and giving us the means to evaluate and monitor redevelopment efforts to ensure that resilience is achieved and maintained in order to better manage disaster risks.
5. We acknowledge that the institutional frameworks, cooperation mechanisms and technical capacity of the space community that has been developed in the Asia-Pacific region has great potential to address disaster risk management while playing a central role in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development as well as support the monitoring of related global goals and targets.
6. We undertake to share good practices from our own experiences and to support other countries to access and effectively utilize space technology applications, by offering

¹ General Assembly resolution 66/288, annex.

our spacefaring capabilities, technologies, tools, geo-spatial information & services, capacity building & development opportunities as appropriate, including through regional cooperation mechanisms such as RESAP and its collaboration with AOMSUC and IN-MHEW.

7. We reconfirm the relevance of ESCAP's RESAP for bringing together the space community in support of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. We also encourage greater engagement with new institutions such as the ESCAP's Asia and Pacific Centre for the Development of Disaster Information Management (APDIM).
8. We support the preparation of a new Asia-Pacific Plan of Action for Space Applications, 2018-2030 by ESCAP Secretariat; to focus on how space technology applications and RESAP can support the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Development Goals as well as the implementation of the Asian Regional Plan for Implementation of the Sendai Framework – the outcome of the Seventh Asian Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction (AMCDRR).
9. We recommend that the draft plan to be brought for endorsement at the Inter-governmental Consultative Committee of RESAP in 2017 and subsequent adoption at the Third Ministerial Conference on Space Applications to be convened in 2018 and/or the ESCAP commission in 2018. We further encourage Member States to consider hosting the Ministerial Conference.

Asia-Pacific Space Leaders Forum

2 November 2016

Hotel Ashok, New Delhi, India

Annex 2

Programme

Wednesday, 2 November 2016

1430-1455 *Registration*

1500-1530 Opening of the Space Leaders Forum

- Dr. Shamshad Akhtar, Under Secretary General of the United Nations and Executive Secretary of ESCAP
- Dr. A. S. Kiran Kumar, Chairman, Indian Space Research Organization

1530-1550 Space+ for the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development - Outcome of the Intergovernmental Consultative Committee (ICC) for RESAP, Dr. P. G. Diwakar, Scientific Secretary, ISRO

1550-1605 Space+ for the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development – a vision for RESAP and the role of ESCAP, Ms. Tiziana Bonapace, Head of ESCAP Subregional Office for North and Central Asia

1605-1620 *Coffee break*

1620-1720 High level panel on Space+ for the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

Moderator: Dr. Shamshad Akhtar, Under Secretary General of the United Nations and Executive Secretary of ESCAP

Panelists:

- Dr. A. S. Kiran Kumar, Chairman, Indian Space Research Organization
- Her Excellency, Ms. Fathimath Thasneem, Deputy Minister of Defence and National Security, Maldives
- Mr. Masanobu Tsuji, Director of the Japan Aerospace Exploration Agency
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预览已结束，完整报告链接和二维码如下：

https://www.yunbaogao.cn/report/index/report?reportId=5_2202

