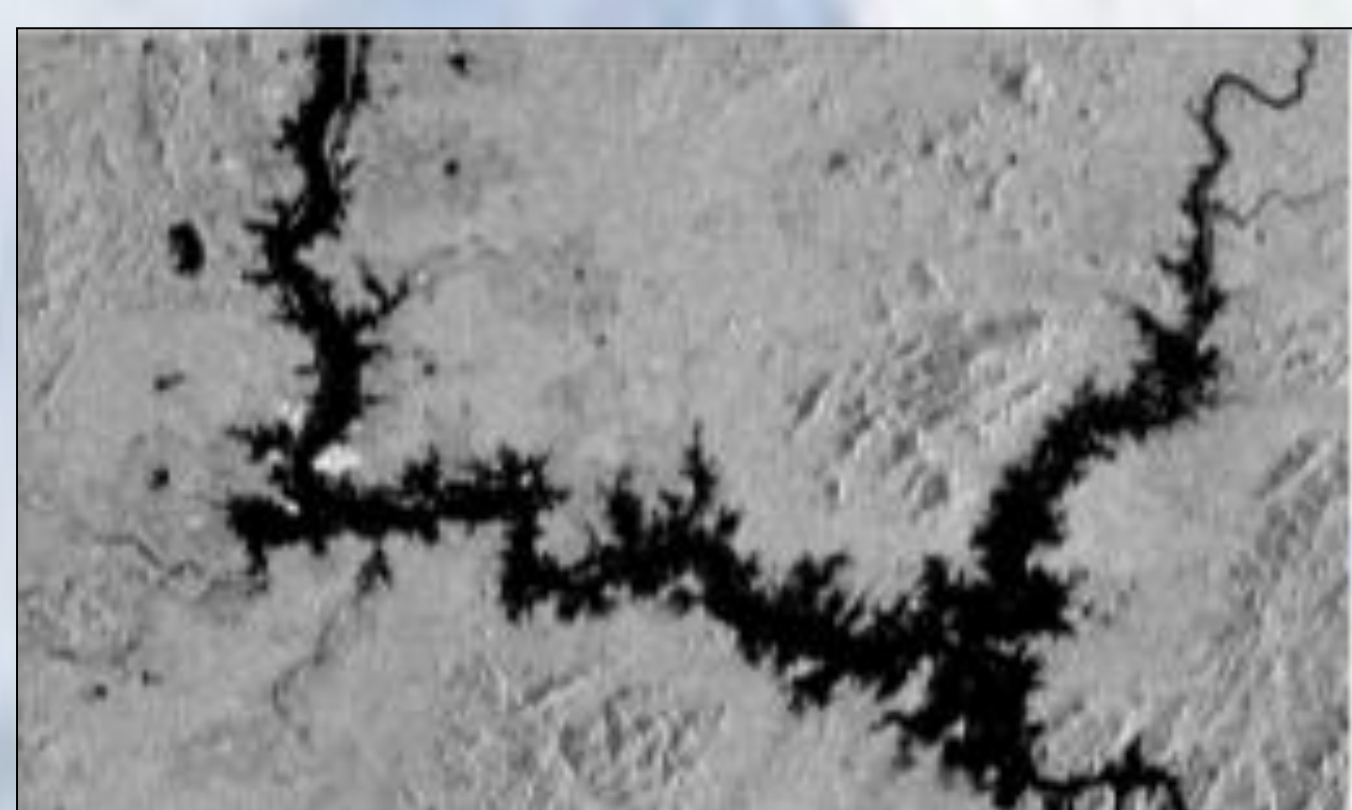


Examples of potential use of satellite technologies for adaptation planning

Adapting to more intense and frequent floods and droughts



Some regions of the world will experience more frequent and intense floods and droughts.



Images courtesy of ISRO

The use of flood retention areas may contribute to minimize floods and to irrigation of crops.



Comparison of rain-fed and irrigated agriculture in Turkey (imagery courtesy of NASA).

New satellites will offer the possibility to model possible locations for such retention areas.



TanDEM X mission of the German Aerospace Center (DLR). (Courtesy of DLR).

Adapting to the consequences of glacier melting in tropical regions



Glacier retreat has implications for downstream river flows



Satellites can be used to monitor glacier retreat (glaciers in South America, image courtesy of ESA).

Characterization of land-use types is important to understand consequences



Satellites with multi-spectral capacities contribute to land-use characterization. (Image courtesy of NASA).

Assessing future needs of water supply and energy in cities



Tracking urban growth may allow experts to assess future energy and potable water needs in cities. (Image courtesy of ESA)

Shaping the SPACE 2030 Agenda

Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (COPUOS)



UNITED NATIONS
Office for Outer Space Affairs

COPUOS and UNOOSA launched in 2015 the **UNISPACE+50 process** to define how space technology applications will contribute to the achievement of the goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development including climate change.

One of the seven thematic priorities that have been agreed to by COPUOS to guide this UNISPACE+50 process focuses on **International cooperation towards low-emission and resilient societies**.

The **Space 2030 Agenda** will be the outcome of UNISPACE+50 and will be launched in June 2018.



UNISPACE+50 will identify ways to promote the effective use of space tools to contribute to achieving sustainable development goals and targets, building resilient societies, and monitoring and mitigating climate change. Among them:

- Improving the use of space technologies and space-based information and systems; and
- Forging partnerships to strengthen and deliver capacity-building in the use and applications of space science and technology, fit for the 21st century.

Bringing the benefits of space to humankind