

Space for Global Health: Intergovernmental process

Space4Health
Webinar

UNISPACE
I
1968

- V Thematic Session. Biology and Medicine (B/M): (a) B/M played a leading role in cosmic research (part. manned cosmic flight); (b) the results of cosmic research and of the general development of cosmic science produced a considerable influence on the progress of B/M as disciplinary sciences, as well as on their general practical aspects.

UNISPACE
II
1982

- Space environment (micro-gravity, cosmic spectrum of radiations, near-vacuum, etc) represented a new and powerful research environment for biology and medicine.
- GA Res 40/162 of 1985: STSC to start its consideration of the agenda item on life sciences, including space medicine.

UNISPACE
III
1999

- “The Space Millennium: Vienna Declaration on Space and Human Development”
- Action should be taken to improve public health services by expanding and coordinating space-based services for telemedicine and for controlling infectious diseases.

UNISPACE III
follow up

COPUOS Action Team on Public Health (action team 6)
officially created in 2001

2001

- Action Team on Public Health (action team 6)
- Final report A/AC.105/C.1/L.305 (2011)

2012

- Action team 6 follow-up initiative
- Series of workshops with the support of UNOOSA

2014

- STSC focused expert group on space and global health

2016

- 7 thematic priorities (TP) of UNISPACE+50
- TP5: Strengthened space cooperation for global health

2017

- UN/WHO/Switzerland Conference on Strengthening Space Cooperation for Global Health

2018

- STSC agenda item on Space and global health
- STSC Working Group on Space and Global Health

Domains

- Telemedicine and tele-health
- Tele-epidemiology and environmental health
- Space life sciences
- Disaster and health emergency management

Technologies

- Remote sensing
- Telecommunications
- GNSS/GIS
- Space technology development

For more details, see
A/AC.105/C.1/2015/CRP.29, Appendix

SPACE AND GLOBAL HEALTH						
	<i>Individual health</i>	<i>Individual and Communities</i>		<i>Population Health</i>		
Key HEALTH activities	Medical practice	Health services	Medical Research	Prevention and control of infectious and chronic diseases	Global Health Security	
Key Space Activities	Tele-Medicine	Tele-Health	Health Sciences	Tele-epidemiology	Disaster Management	
Satellite Activities	<i>Tele-communications</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Specialist ▪ Second opinion ▪ Remote monitoring ▪ Tele-diagnostic ▪ Tele-consultation ▪ Peer to peer ▪ Tele-Robotic 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Professional training ▪ Community health worker training ▪ Community health education ▪ Tele-education ▪ Peer-to-peer training 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Knowledge transfer 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Data dissemination through centres of expertise ▪ Water levels & water borne diseases ▪ Emergency communication for outbreak/pandemic management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Flexible and deployable capacities ▪ Strategic planning, coordination and communication among relief workers; coordination sites; experts; individuals
	<i>Global Navigation Space Systems & GIS</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Routing Medical Emergencies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Contextual information on site ▪ Health services optimization 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Geographic occurrences of diseases ▪ Location of sources of infection/pollution ▪ Tracking animals as disease sentinels 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Detailed site information ▪ Response worker location coordination
	<i>Remote sensing of the Earth and Atmosphere</i>				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Tracking disease and risk factors ▪ Vector-borne diseases (malaria) ▪ Air-born disease, including dust, air pollution (ex: Asthma) ▪ Waterborne diseases (ex: Cholera) ▪ Food security 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Disaster mapping (before and after) ▪ Planning and response ▪ Emergency tele-epidemiology
Human Space Flight	<i>Space Life Science</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Knowledge of the human body (ex: aging) ▪ Infection prevention 			
	<i>Technology Development</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Digital Applications 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Point of care medicine 		

STSC Working Group on Space and Global Health

- Chair: Antoine Geissbühler (Switzerland). Multi-year workplan: 2019-2022.
- 2019 - Agreement on methods of work and workplan. Development of a questionnaire.
- 2020 - Nominations of national points of contact received
 - Review of contributions received in response to the questionnaire
 - The process enabled constructive discussions at the national level btw. space / health sectors.
 - Collected information to be organized with a view to establishing a globally accessible platform to enhance the sharing of information, best practices, tools and capacity-building resources in the area of space and global health.
 - Wikiversity: Development of free and open educational resources on space and global health [with support from the University of Koblenz-Landau, Germany].
 - UNOOSA to send a letter to WHO to inform it of the work of the Working Group; to continue to invite responses to questionnaire/nomination of points of contact.
 - Public health and medical experts be included in delegations to STSC.
 - WG to prepare recommendations as to the role and structure of the globally accessible platform.
- June 2020: Virtual meeting of the WG on Space and Global Health to discuss lessons learned from the COVID-19 pandemic that could be useful for the work of the WG

THANK YOU