68th session of COPUOS_ Statement
Agenda item 6
Coordinator of the Space and Global Health Network.

Distinguished delegates, distinguished Chair

As it is the first time that the Space and Global Health Network is taking the floor in this session, I would like to congratulate for your able leadership during the session.

On behalf of the coordinator of the Space and Global Health Network, I am pleased to report the summary the two meetings held on February 6th on the margins of the sixty-eight sessions of COPUOS. More than 30 participants attended those sessions, including participants from both the space and health sectors, space agencies, academia and international organizations including the Office for Outer Space Affairs and the World Health Organization.
During

During these meetings, specific updates on the progress of various activities within the SGH Network for 2025 were presented. The discussions placed particular emphasis on the strategic priorities outlined in the long-term strategy on space and global health for the period 2025–2035 (A/AC.105/C.1/127).

One of the main priority focuses on capacity building, with the primary goal to develop a Space and Global Health Curriculum.

We are pleased to share that the first draft of the curriculum, developed by the Space and Global Health Curriculum Taskforce, has been presented.

This curriculum offers a structured exploration of the intersections between space and global health. It comprises 11 key modules that integrate space technologies, geospatial methods, artificial intelligence, telehealth, environmental health, and policy frameworks.
Each module highlights a unique aspect of how space-based innovations can enhance healthcare delivery, disease surveillance, and emergency response. The curriculum also addresses critical considerations such as legal and ethical implications.

In addition, as noted in a previous report of the meetings of the Space & Global Health Network (A/AC.105/C.1/2024/CRP.28), the identification and description of Space-based Essential Health Variables (SEHVs) remains a key pillar of the Network's work. To advance this specific objective, the Network is focusing on developing operational activities this year, which may include the development of a preliminary set of SEHVs to support global health monitoring efforts.

During the meeting, it was also noted that the SGH Network held high-level discussions during the Geneva Digital Health Day, organized by the gdhub in partnership with the European Space Agency, on the margins of the World Health Assembly.

In the coming months, the Space and Global Health Network will focus on advancing the development of the Space and Global Health Curriculum. As a key next step, efforts will be concentrated on refining the current draft. We warmly invite various stakeholders, Member States, and subject matter experts to review the document and provide their feedback by 30 July.

This collaborative process will support the creation of a comprehensive and innovative curriculum tailored to our target audiences: policy- and decision-makers on one hand, and graduate students and professionals in medicine, public health, and related fields on the other.

Delegations and members of the Space and Global Health Network are encouraged to actively participate in and promote the Network's activities. Relevant institutions or experts interested in joining the Network may do so by signing the Statement of Intent, available here: https://sgh.network/statement-of-intent/, and submitting it to the SGH Network Coordinator.

Finally, and importantly, we would like to take this opportunity to express our sincere gratitude to the members of the SGH Network, our partners particularly our colleagues from the Office for Outer Space Affairs and the Government of Switzerland and the ESA for their continued and invaluable support, which has been a key driver of our progress to date.

Thank you for your kind attention, and I wish you all the best for the rest of this session.

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