



Advancing Health Related Sustainable Development Goals through Space Science, Technology and Applications

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Space and Global Health: Capabilities and Challenges



- Space Capabilities (Science, Technology and Operational Systems) make significant contributions to many areas relevant to Global Health
 - Space and Global Health a thematic priority of UNISPACE+50
 - In stakeholder consultations during preparation of UNISPACE+50 end user needs and space capabilities were clearly identified.
 - A number of challenges and barriers exist which limit broader use of capabilities
 - Top level recommendation in UNISPACE+50 for closer and effective coordination between space and health stakeholders to improve public health
- How do we practically achieve the UNISPACE+50 Space and Global Health recommendations?





Examples of application of space capabilities to health





WHO Polio eradication project:

Locating sample sites on the satellite images and tracking over time using JAXA's 5-m resolution DEM data



90m/30m Upstream Water Sources - Kano Nigeria Legend Original Collection Locations 30m Upstream Boundary 90m Upstream Boundary





B-Life (Light Fieldable laboratory for Emergencies)

Developed through ESA's Integrated Applications Programme

Integrates Satellite Telecoms, Earth Observation and GNSS Capabilities with field labotary Deployed in Guinea during 2014-2015 Ebola

outbreak













AMAZON Project (TEMPUS)

Developed through ESA's Integrated Applications Programme

Field diagnostic device, enhanced with telemedicine and GNSS locatisation. Commercially available as Tempus device













Mapping Global Health Needs & Space Capabilities

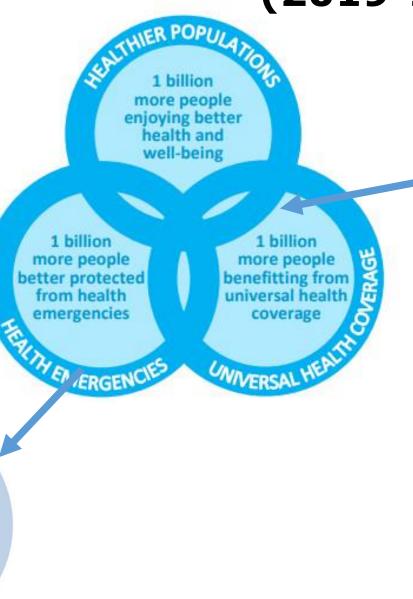


SDGs directly implicated in WHO Health Impact

SDG 3 (13 targets)

WHO 13th Programme of Work (2019-2023)





Mission Promote health – keep the world safe – serve the vulnerable

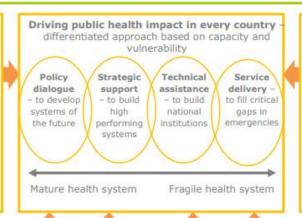
Strategic Priorities (and goals) Ensuring healthy lives and promoting well-being for all at all ages by:

Achieving universal health coverage - 1 billion more people benefitting from universal health coverage

Addressing health emergencies — 1 billion more people better protected from health emergencies

Promoting healthier populations – 1 billion more people enjoying better health and well-being

Strategic shifts Stepping up leadership – diplomacy and advocacy; gender equality, health equity and human rights; multisectoral action; finance



Focusing
global public
goods on
impact normative
guidance and
agreements;
data, research
and innovation

Organizational shifts

- Measure impact to be accountable and manage for results
- Reshape operating model to drive country, regional and global impacts
- Transform partnerships, communications and financing to resource the strategic priorities
- Strengthen critical systems and processes to optimize organizational performance
- Foster culture change to ensure a seamless, high-performing WHO





HEALTH IN

SUSTAINABLE GALS
DEVELOPMENT GALS
1750ALS TO TRANSFORM OUR WORLD

TARGETS

Support the research and development communicable and non-communicable developing countries, provide access to and vaccines, in accordance with the D Agreement and Public Health, which af countries to use to the full the provisio Related Aspects of Intellectual Property protect public health, and, in particular all

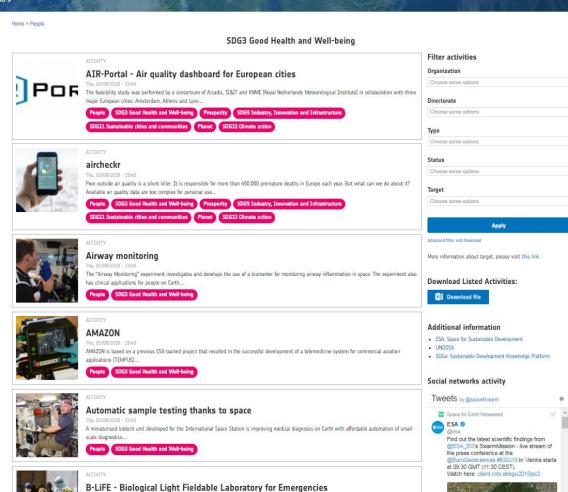
Substantially increase health financing development, training and retention of developing countries, especially in leas island developing States

Strengthen the capacity of all countries countries, for early warning, risk reduc and global health risks

> Framework Convention on Tobacco Co appropriate



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The objective of the ESA IAP-ARTES 20 Biological Light Fieldable laboratory for Emergencies (B-LiFE) project was to bring a diagnostic capability as close as possible to the crisis area, thus providing an essential element of fast emergency response while preserving the safety of deployed staff a...











Examples of potential focus areas identified in ESA-WHO Cooperation discussions



Earth Observation Data and Products







ESA Space Capability

Earth observation data from a wide range of ESA Developed Earth Observation Satellite Missions

- Scientific (Earth Explorers),
- Sentinels (EU Copernicus)
- MetOp (Eumetsat)



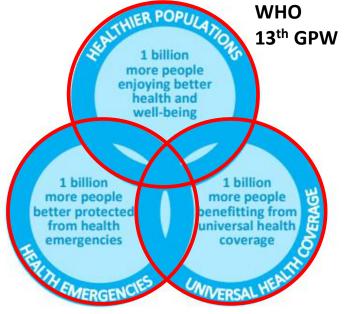
EO for SDG

Use of EO data in implementation of Official Development Assistance (ODA) projects, source of environmental information for environmental safeguard, monitoring and evaluation

Integration of EO data in measuring and monitoring of SDG targets with UN Statistical Offices and National Statistical Offices

Health SDG Relevant Focus areas;

- Water mapping => Accessibility, quality, disease vectors
- Climate change and determinants of health
- **Disaster / epidemic response** (link with IDC)





Operations Planning and Big Data Analytics













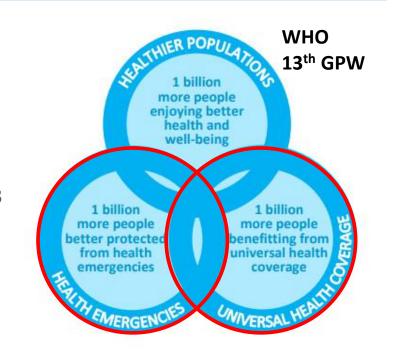


ESA Space Capability

- Spacecraft Operations: Tracking & Control of Spacecraft, planning of operations
- Innovative Technology solutions for decision making

Potential Applications to Health

- Predictive Analytics, data driven modelling and forecasting
 - Early detection of disease outbreaks, models of evolution of epidemics, what if analysis of different scenarios & preventative measures
- Artificial Intelligence Planning & Scheduling of Health services delivery
 - Optimal allocation of resources & sequences for service delivery
 - Simulated feasibility analysis of (what-if) scenarios of new services
 - Health Emergency process management & decision support





Space Technology and Services





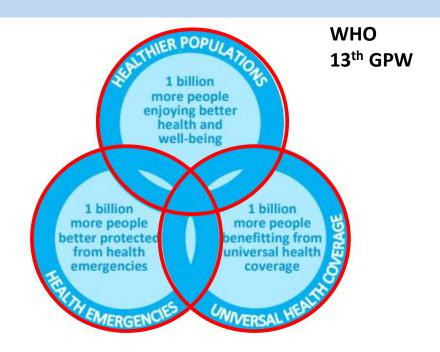




- Supporting development of projects which utilise space technologies and capabilities for terrestrial applications
- Transfer of technology developed for space applications for terrestrial use

Example Health Applications

- eHealth & Telemedicine (50% of ESA's Health Projects)
- Deployable lab / midi lab on table technology
- Environment water & air monitoring
- Water treatment technologies





Human Spaceflight Research, Applications and Technology





















Space Capability

- Health relevant research in space and analogue platforms
- Living & working in hostile environments and development of countermeasures
- Diagnostic technology and emergency / autonomous medical care for space crew

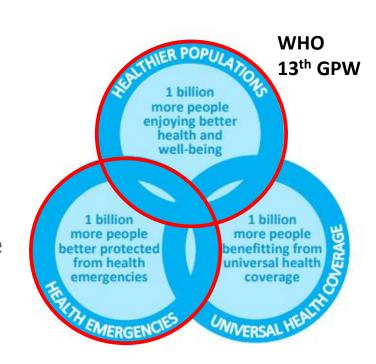
Terrestrial Health Application of Human Spaceflight research findings & technology

- Medical and biology research applicants to terrestrial health
- Water treatment, food production in compact environment / limited resources

Technology & Knowledge Spin in / Spin out for Human Space Exploration

- Emergency medical care, Monitoring of personalised in isolated environments, with remote or autonomous decision making for medical care
- Medical diagnostics technologies and processes

Healthy Living / Optimising use of Physical Exercise





Education & Capacity Building



















Space Capability

- Full portfolio of ESA space activities
- Broad range of education activities at many different levels associated with projects and programme
- Inspiration and fostering cooperation

Education Activities linked to Health relevant SDG's

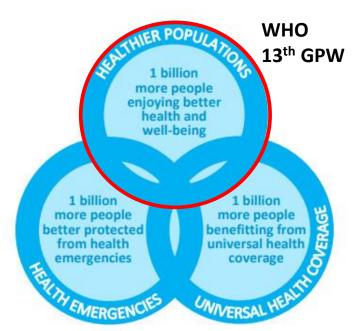
SDG 3 - Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages Mission X - train like an astronaut

SDG 4 - Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all --> ESA Education runs a continuous teacher training programme at school level and student training programme at university level

SDG 5 - Achieve gender equity and empower all women and girls; Gender equity/breaking of stereotypes is a cultural aspect we promote through all ESA Education initiatives

SDG 6 - Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all; new European school initiative about Exploration, including water recycling

SDG 13 - Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts new European school initiative about Climate Change





Conclusions



- Space capabilities benefit a broad range of health relevant applications and activities, yet there are a number of barriers to broader use of capabilities
- Implementation of the UNISPACE+50 thematic 5 recommendations can be facilitated by mapping of user needs with space capabilities
- The sustainable development goals & target can act as a common framework for connecting needs with capabilities
- Coordination between stakeholders can occur at many different levels. Space agencies and specialised UN agencies have a key role to play through their broad based programmes which can link space capabilities to end users
- Ultimately space capabilities may be integrated into health care systems, such that the space capability is transparent to the end user