

NRW Forschungskolleg One Health and urban Transformation –

Identifying Risks, Developing Sustainable Solutions

Silvia Berenice Fischer

Ministerium für Kultur und Wissenschaft des Landes Nordrhein-Westfalen





The Brazil Case

Background



OH focus

-Zoonotic diseases

OH actions

- Education and knowledge management.

- Surveillance, identification, and control of disease

Policy instruments

- Regulatory
- Economic / Fiscal
- Agreement based
- Information / Communication



OH Actors

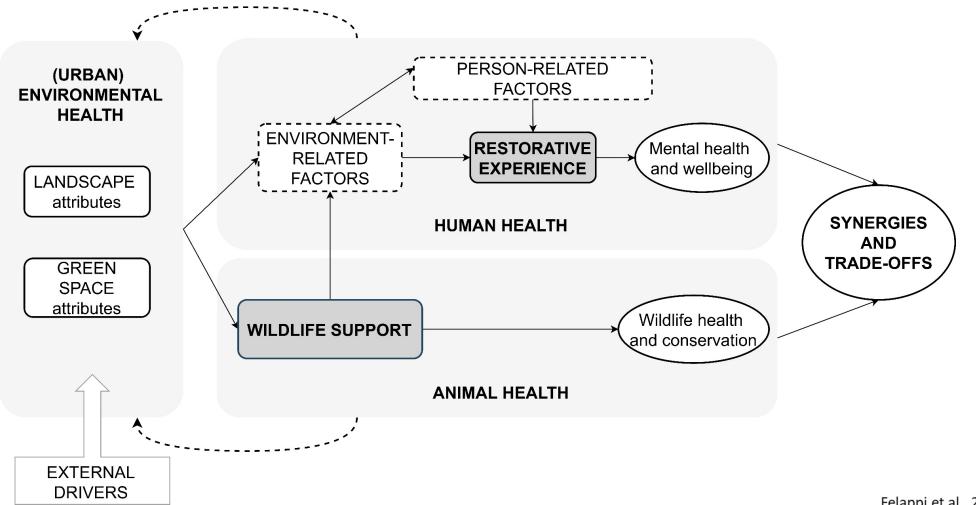
- State agencies
- Universities
- Private sector
- International organizations

OH Knowledge management

- International institutions
- National universities

Urban green infrastructure as hotspots for biodiversity and human health

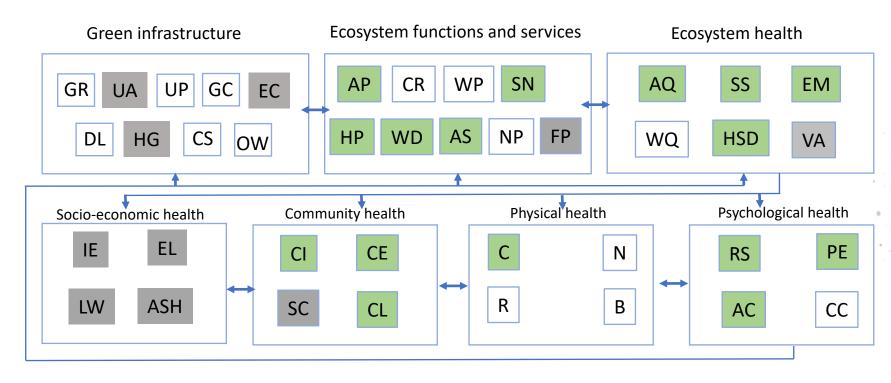




Felappi et al., 2020

Urban Agriculture as benefit multiplier







ONE HEALTH & URBAN TRANSFORMATION

Health in all policies

Strategic Master Plan

- Ligue os Pontos project
- Plan for agroecology and sustainable and solidary rural development
- Plan for conservation and recovery of areas providing environmental services
- Plan for protected, green and free spaces
- Plan for the conservation and recovery of the Atlantic Forest

Family health strategy

• Green and healthy environments program

Plan of food and nutritional security

• Community gardens and nurseries program

Lead sector: Urban development and planning

Collaborating sectors: Green space and environment, agriculture, employment, health

Key issues: No explicit assessment/monitoring of health outcomes, limited cooperation among sectors.

Policy drivers: Sustainable Urban Development, Nutrition for Growth (N4G), SDGs

Health drivers: Nutrition, food security, physical and mental health, zoonotic diseases, ecosystem health





- Continue the **multi-stakeholder collaboration** between the Conselho Municipal de Segurança Alimentar e Nutricional de São Paulo, and public health stakeholders seeking for a stronger link.
- **Urban agriculture and urban green** should explicitly be integrated into urban planning, public health, climate change mitigation, and adaptation policies.
- Establish targets for availability, accessibility, and quality of urban green spaces
- Establish priority areas for green infrastructure implementation, considering the equal distribution across the territory and the potential mitigation of health inequities and environmental stressors.
- Adopt green infrastructure as a **public health measure**, including it in the health agenda.
- Integrate multifunctional green infrastructure into new urban developments and urban regeneration projects.
- **Assess** the current urban green, identifying the roles they adopt across the three components of One Health.



The One Health approach may contribute to practical guidance on more effective green space design and management to maximize socio-ecological benefits.



- Felappi, J. F., Henning Sommer, J., Falkenberg, T., Terlau, W., & Kötter, T. (2020). Green infrastructure through the lens of "One Health": A systematic review and integrative framework uncovering synergies and trade-offs between mental health and wildlife support in cities. Science of the Total Environment, 748(141589).
- Tzoulas, K., Korpela, K., Venn, S., Yli-Pelkonen, V., Kaźmierczak, A., Niemela, J., & James, P. (2007). Promoting ecosystem and human health in urban areas using Green Infrastructure: A literature review. Landscape and Urban Planning, 81(3), 167– 178. doi:10.1016/j.landurbplan.2007.02.001

Thank you!

Jéssica Felappi jfelappi@uni-bonn.de Berenice Fischer squintan@uni-bonn.de

