





Referring to this interconnection, there is a strong need for the adoption of an inclusive, comprehensive approach to protect planetary health, as a new concept, and on the basis of the "One Health" principle





In the framework of the 2030 Agenda and building upon the achievements of the past Presidencies, the objective of the Italian Presidency is the formulation and launch of a "Global Strategy for the mitigation of the effects of Climate Change on Planetary Health"

This should define both the high priorities and policies, and translate these into practical tools according to the following two principles "one health" and "health for all".

METHODOLOGY

In order to develop this approach, during two meetings with the representatives of G7 Countries and International Organizations, the Italian Presidency has proposed a preparatory process relying on:

- a Matrix, which is a broad and cross-cutting framework, used as a tool to investigate all the available information, to share strategies and to highlight a set of possible actions
- a Delphi questionnaire, which is structured on the statements and actions identified in the Matrix for global experts consultation.

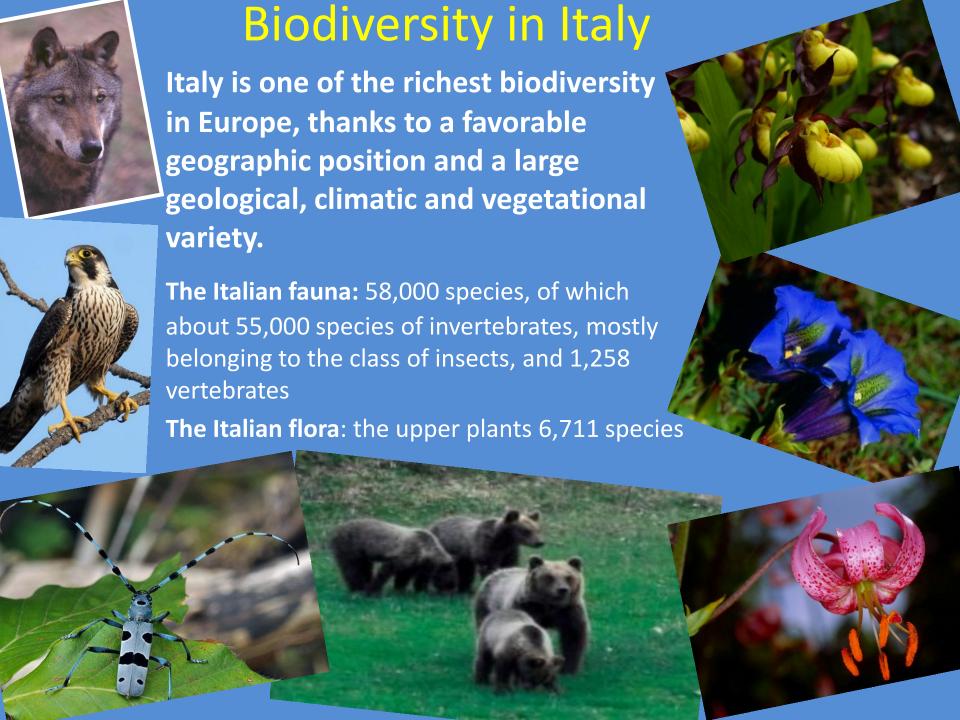
This process is based on the best knowledge and collective awareness, through the use of methods for the analysis of complex systems, with the aim of identify policies and strategies to strengthen the resilience of biological, economic and social systems and to safeguard the homeostasis of the global health.

MATRIX

Taking into account the known climate drivers (as identified by IPCC - Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change in its assessment reports), eight main topics have been identified in the Matrix, as follows the

Extreme Events
Health effects of air pollution related to climate change
<u>Vector borne diseases</u>
Water access and waterborne diseases
Food System and Nutrition
Animal health at the animal/human interface
Migrant's flows
Antimicrobial resistance

In the Matrix, each topic is discussed starting from the 'exposures' derived by the climate drivers impact through the 'health outcomes' on human and animal health in order to identify strategies ('expert statements') leading to possible corrective 'actions'.



The richness of biodiversity in Italy



Is the richest country in Europe's Sites of Interest with Environmental Conservation Systems in protected areas at various levels:

- 24 National Parks,
- 26 protected marine areas
- 140 regional parks

covering 10% of the land area.

(Around one million five hundred thousand hectares)

"the value of these parks is life in itself and our participation in life itself"

S. Kauffman



The value of the Natural Parks

Biodiversity and invasive species

The country has an additional tool for monitoring and mitigating climate change, including the introduction of aloft and invasive species



An important problem is the invasion of allergenic plant species with a short life cycle that results in widespread pathologies with very variable seasonality, plus impacts on indigenous biodiversity

In Italy, the largest number of alien species is recorded, in all grading classifications of the living, microbial, vegetal and animal world



The Mediterranean Sea has the highest rates of invasion over all European seas; The recent enlargement of the Suez Canal, along with climate change, will result in further invasion of aloft species

Here are some important notions and reflections

Biodiversity and medicine

"Few people realize to what extent Western medicine depends on wild organisms"

Edwards O. Wilson



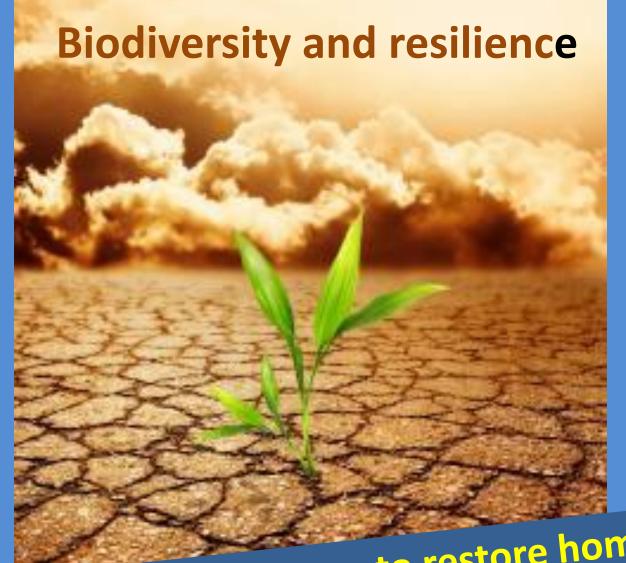
Biodiversity and human nutrition

Plants with edible parts are about 30000, but over the course of history only 7000 types have been cultivated and harvested.

Of these, 20 species account for only 90% of the food consumed all over the world; Among these only three species, wheat, rice and maize form more than half

We still depend on the plant species discovered and cultivated by our ancestors of the Neolithic in the regions that saw the birth of agriculture





Ability of the ecosystem to restore homeostasis

Biodiversity, complexity and redundancy



Biodiversity redundancy in an ecosystem is a factor proportional to its capacity to create new conditions for balance.



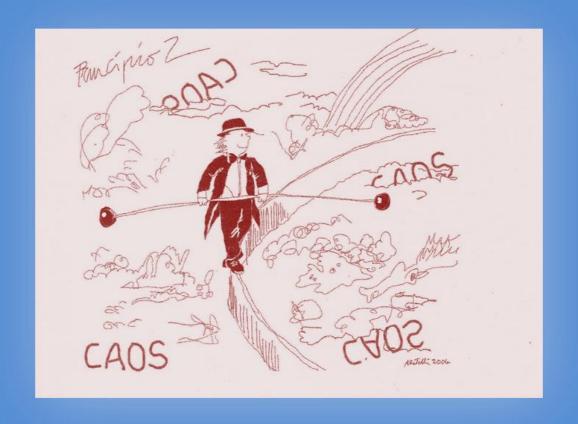
Monet poppies And the systemic vision of health



Form beauty order Emerging organizations
As unexpected properties not owned by the individual parts of the artistic work
Single brush strokes do not have any properties,
But something emerges at the level of the whole work, in scientific terms we would say

the "complex system"

Health as a dynamic equilibrium



The concept of dynamic balancing is a useful concept for defining health, not a static equilibrium but a flexible pattern of fluctuations

Homeostasis: a coherent key to survival

Some definitions

A unique heuristic key to understanding the physiological distinctive needs of life at every level, including mental, cultural, social

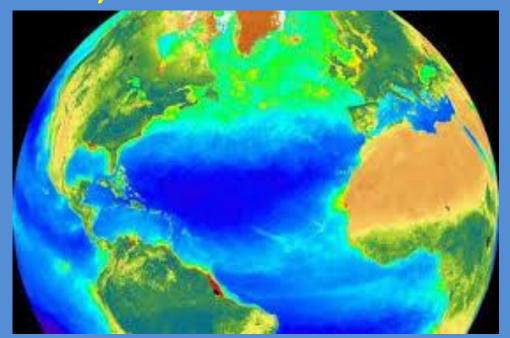


Everything that interacts with a living entity necessarily involves a homeostatic restatement activity

Attitude to self-correct and regulate within consistent coherent limits of vital compatibility all their physico-chemical and morphological parameters, despite the unpredictable changes in the external context.

Homeostasis of the biosphere

The Earth's atmosphere is constrained by stabilizing, homeostatic forces, those same vital forces that formed it



Human beings and microbes have been living and interacting continuously for millions of years. Rarely, this interaction produces a new illness. Factors that disturb the homeostatic balance of the biosphere may favor this phenomenon

Conclusions:

Health is a multidimensional process

Systemic vision of life recognizes that in living systems living include individual organisms, parts of organisms, organism communities. Everyone shares a common set of common and common organization principles

We can distinguish three levels of interconnected health: Individual, social, ecological

All variables in a living system fluctuate continuously within tolerance limits: the more dynamic the state of the system is and the redundant, the greater its plasticity

For the system, it is essential to adapt to environmental change. Loss of complexity, biodiversity, flexibility, means loss of health



Recent reflections



«This time is out of joint» This is the time of disjuncture, no longer know how to connect

«...My mission is to fix this disconnected world»

W. Shakespeare

Amleto (Act 1, Scene 5)



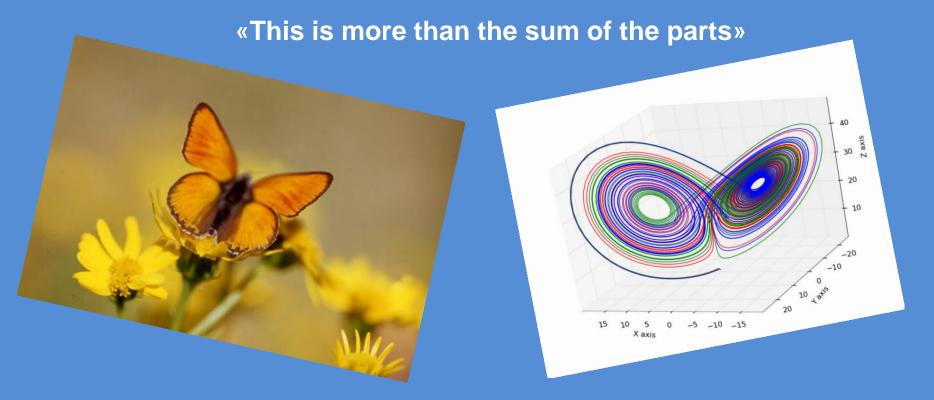
The power of relationships

Considering the power of connections allows you to evaluate the multiple combinations of factors that, by affecting each other, give rise to and maintain the health system



"Put together" both living organisms and social systems

More is different



That is the title of the article published in the journal Science by Philip Anderson, Nobel Prize for condensed matter physics, symbolizing the manifest of complexity.

(Science 1977)

Final reflection

I think the integration of the disciplines is a step forward, but it is not enough, because in order to build a systemic vision, it is necessary to modify the basics of formation through a path based on the culture of complexity.

