

Integrated approach with the science
of urban development and urban living studies

ONE HEALTH x CITY CONFERENCE 2021

This event is part of the Conference cycle Fonds d'Alembert 2021

16-17 December 2021

INSTITUT
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EN THAILANDE
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Général
Bangkok





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ORGANIZERS



The Embassy of France in Thailand



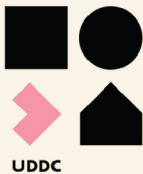
The Embassy of France in Thailand is one of the oldest diplomatic mission in the country. It was established as a consulate in its current location on the Chao Phraya River off Charoen Krung Road in Bangkok's Bang Rak District in 1857, following the signing of the Treaty of Friendship and Commerce which established diplomatic relations between the two countries the previous year. The mission was elevated to a legation in 1892 and an embassy in 1949, and supports the ambassador in promoting political, economic, scientific, educational and cultural ties between the two countries.

French Research Institute on Contemporary Southeast Asia (IRASEC, CNRS-MEAE)



IRASEC aims to develop research on contemporary Southeast Asia. The Institute's various research projects cover political, social, economic and environmental processes, as well as regional integration dynamics among the region's 11 countries — Brunei Darussalam, Burma/Myanmar, Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Timor-Leste and Vietnam. In addition to producing regional and country-based research works, the Institute identifies ASEAN as an object of study in itself, in its broader Asia-Pacific context.

Urban Design and Development Center (UDDC) Chulalongkorn University



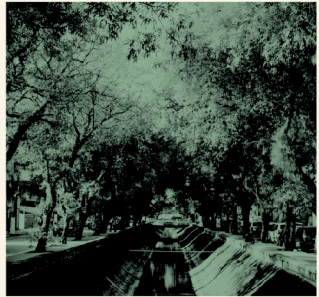
The Urban Design and Development Center (UddC) has expertise in regeneration of a city's potential, and focuses on five main areas: Urban design and planning, research and analysis of urban data, creating participation of stakeholders and development partners, communications and public relations, and training. Through its joint planning process, UddC's end results are not limited to physical plans, strategies, and measures, but also extend to changing people's relationships by creating mutual understanding and a sense of ownership to facilitate smooth implementation.

Thai Health Promotion Foundation



Thai Health Promotion Foundation (ThaiHealth) is an autonomous government agency established by the Health Promotion Foundation Act in 2001. To inspire, motivate, coordinate, and empower individuals and organizations in all sectors for the enhancement of health promotive capability as well as healthy society and environment to support health promotion movement in Thailand.

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WHY?

One Health x Cities



Today, the world is changing rapidly in every dimension as a result of globalization that is fueling trends such as urbanization and population migration, combined with the worsening effects of climate change. According to data tracking, global urbanization is accelerating, and it is estimated that by 2030 60 percent of the world's population will live in a city (African Development Bank, Asian Development Bank, European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, and Inter-American Development Bank, 2020). This phenomenon is occurring in the midst of both planned and unplanned urban expansion and the biodiversity loss that brings wildlife closer to population settlement.



“ as a guideline for anticipating, preventing, and solving health problems through the collaboration

These shifts include the movement of people and resources between urban and suburban areas. Population migration and travel is also increasing the likelihood of the emergence and distribution of infectious diseases, especially zoonotic disease (Institute of Development Studies, 2015). These contemporary events that are impacting on the development and lifestyle of urban people has led to the concept.

“One Health” as a guideline for anticipating, preventing, and solving health problems through the collaboration between various professions for the health of people, animals, and the environment (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, n.d.). The One Health concept is not new; it has long been a vision of integrating health with other sciences.

However, at present, due to the Covid-19 pandemic who highlighted

the close link between human, animal and environment health, this concept is becoming increasingly important and at the forefront of planning for today and in the near future. In just the past 18 months alone, the world has become thoroughly sensitized to the threat of emerging infectious diseases and recurrent epidemics.

WHY?

One Health x Cities



It can be said that Southeast Asia is the epicenter of emerging infectious diseases based on its geographic location, the humid climate, regional climate change, biodiversity loss, urban expansion, changes in land use patterns, and the increase in the population (Serge Morand, Jean-Pierre Dujardin, Régine Lefait-Robin, and Chamnam Apiwathnasorn, 2015). The region is also a hub for trade in livestock and international wildlife exports (Lathaka Nettas, 2020), which is a potentially contributing factor to the spread of infectious disease in the region. Most of the nations in Southeast Asia are developing countries with a limited ability to cope with large infectious disease outbreaks. As a result, international organizations and researchers attach great importance to forecasting and preventing

the spread of infectious disease in Southeast Asia

In this regard, UDDC-Chulalongkorn University, together with the Research Institute on Contemporary Southeast Asia (IRASEC) and the Embassy of France in Thailand, recognize the importance of the One Health concept and the need to take an integrated approach with the science of urban development and urban living studies. Accordingly, the ONE HEALTH x CITY CONFERENCE 2021 event was conceived to be held on 16th-17th December as a forum for discussion, exchange of ideas, public relations, and awareness-raising on the One Health concept. The aim is to promote knowledge and understanding of current infectious disease phenomena, including biodiversity in SEA.

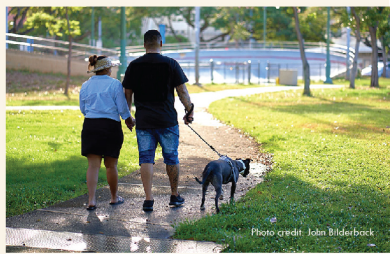


Photo credit: John Bilderback

SPEAKERS+ MODERATORS

Serge Morand, Ph.D.



Serge Morand is a researcher at the French CNRS and CIRAD, associate to IRASEC, visiting professor at the Faculty of Tropical Medicine at Mahidol University and at the Faculty of Veterinary Medicine at Kasetsart University in Bangkok. Serge Morand analyzes the interlinkages between global changes, biodiversity, health and societies in Southeast Asia from a "One Health" and "Planetary Health" perspective. As disease ecologist and field epidemiologist, he is interested in the role of bio-diversity in reducing the risks associated with zoonotic infectious diseases at the environment, animal and human interfaces. Among others, he published: Morand S, Lajaunie C, Satrawaha R, Biodiversity Conservation in Southeast Asia: Challenges in a Changing Environment (Routledge EarthScan, 2017), and Barriere O, Behnassi M, David G, Douzal V, Fargette M, Libourel T., Loireau M, Pascal L, Prost C, Ravena-Cañete V, Seyler F, Morand S (eds), Coviability of Social and Ecological Systems: Reconnecting Mankind to the Biosphere in an Era of Global Change (Springer, 2018, Vol. 1 The Foundations of a New Paradigm & 2 Coviability Questioned by a Diversity of Situations).

Prof. Wiwandari Handayani, Ph.D.



Wiwandari Handayani is a professor at the Department of Urban and Regional Planning, Faculty of Engineering – Diponegoro University (Indonesia). She graduated with a bachelor's degree in urban and regional planning (UNDIP), master degrees in urban and regional planning (ITB) and population studies (ANU-Australia), and holds a doctoral degree from the University of Stuttgart - Germany in Regional Development Planning. Her research focuses on urban and regional resilience, mostly in the context of disaster risk management, climate adaptation, and governance. She actively involves in works related to urban/region sustainability and resilience since 2011. She was in the team of Asian Cities Climate Change Resilience Network (ACCCRN)-Rockefeller program in Semarang city, performed as M&E coordinator for several projects implemented in 2011-2014 and Deputy Chief Resilience Officer of Semarang City since 2015.

Assoc. Prof. Rukuh Setiadi, Ph.D.



Rukuh Setiadi is an associate professor in the Department of Urban and Regional Planning, Diponegoro University (Indonesia) and a researcher at the SDGs Centre of the university. He received his Ph.D from Griffith University, hold a master degree in environmental management (Flinders University), and he has background in urban planning (UNDIP). He is interested on the intellectual space between urbanization and the environment particularly in various contemporary urban topics such as climate change, healthy urban ecosystem, and resilience.

Rukuh is now the secretary of master study program in urban and regional planning. He also serves as an executive director of the Initiative for Urban Climate Change and Environment (IKUPI), a non-profit organization based in Semarang, which focuses to support urban climate change initiative in Indonesia and a contributing author of the 6th Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC).

SPEAKERS+ MODERATORS

Asst.Prof.Niramon Serisakul, Ph.D.



Niramon Serisakul is an assistant professor at the Department of Urban and Regional Planning, Chulalongkorn University, Bangkok, Thailand. She received her B. Arch (Hons.) from Chulalongkorn University and MA and D. Eng. in Urban Engineering from the University of Tokyo. Since 2005, She has taught urban design at Chulalongkorn University. In 2013, she became a co-founder and director of the Urban Design and Development Center (UddC; uddc.net) as the first urban agency in Bangkok. UddC is aimed to be a deliberative platform to engage a wide range of stakeholders in the city. It includes local government, public and private sector, and civil society in a decision-making process in order to propose innovative solutions for urban development. UddC work with local residents and stakeholders in a participatory way, and UddC has gained the trust of the Thai government, local government, the private sector and the communities. Key milestone projects of UddC include Chaophraya Sky Park, Bangkok250 (bangkok250.org) and GoodWalk Thailand (goodwalk.org). In 2016, Niramon was invited as a Fellow of the Collegium de Lyon, and an associate researcher in Institute for East Asian Studies (IAO), in ENS de Lyon and RIVES, in Ecole nationale des travaux publics de l'État (ENTPE), France. And year 2017, she became an invited professor at the Science Po de Lyon, France. She has been a long collaborator with IRASEC, French Embassy and French research institutes. In year 2021, she has been honored by the French Republic with the Ordre des Palmes Académiques.

Assoc.Prof.Kraichat Tantrakarnapa, Ph.D.



Kraichat Tantrakarnapa (PhD) is Assoc. Prof. in the Department of Social and Environmental Medicine, within the Faculty of Tropical Medicine, Mahidol University (Thailand). He has gained a lot of experience in many natural resources and environmental areas in Thailand and neighboring countries. He has participated as consulting unit for a number of organizations both local and international agency. His focus is on Environmental Health, Environmental Impact Assessment, Environmental Health Impact Assessment, Climate change and health impact, and Environmental Planning. He has experience in the investigation of environmental health/sanitation among migrants who are living in Thailand, chemicals usage and health risk among farmers funded by WHO, GHG (Green House Gas) inventory from IPPU sectors in Thailand supported by ONEP, Thailand and UNDP, Environmental.

SPEAKERS+ MODERATORS

**Asst.Prof.Tavida
Kamolvej, Ph.D.**



Tavida (PhD) currently serves as National Board of Disaster Prevention and Mitigation. Other areas of expertise served are Policy and Strategic Analyst for Bangkok Metropolitan Authority, Open Government and Participation Subcommittee for the Office of The Public Sector Development Commission, and Policy Innovation Assessor to the National Innovation Agency, (Thailand).

**Pongsak
Yingchoncharoen**



Pongsak, Mayor of Yala City Municipality and President of National Municipal League of Thailand. Interest in better healthcare and cleaner, greener cities for sustainable future using technology to ensure the well-being of all life forms.

**Nittaya
Phanuphak, MD, Ph.D.**



Nittaya (MD, PhD) has deep interest in Key Population-Led Health Services which empower lay providers to design and co-deliver health services to their peers..

**Tavida Wan
Kamolvej Chantavilasvong**



MODERATORS

SCHEDULE

16 DEC 2021

Opening Session

Rémi Lambert, Deputy Head of Mission, Embassy of France to Thailand

Pairoj Saonuam, MD Ph.D. Assistant Chief Executive Officer, Thai Health Promotion Foundation (ThaiHealth)

Niramorn Serisakul, Ph.D. Asst.Prof. at the Department of Urban and Regional Planning, Chulalongkorn University and Direct of Urban Design and Development Center (UddC)

Jérôme Samuel, Ph.D. Director of IRASEC

Speaker Topic Abstract

Serge Morand, Ph.D. (French National Centre for Scientific Research (CNRS))

The One Health approach for a growing urbanization

The COVID-19 crisis has once again underlined the importance of cities in a global vision of health. More than half of the human population today lives in cities and this will continue to increase in the coming decades, especially in the intertropical areas. The challenges of urbanism are considerable. The One Health is an approach to address these challenges by recognizing that the health and well-being of urban populations depends on good urban environmental health. Nature-based solutions are innovative tools capable of meeting multiple objectives of mitigating the impact of climate change as well as resilience to health risks.

Prof. Wiwandari Handayani, Ph.D. and Assoc.- Prof. Rukuh Setiadi, Ph.D. (Department of Urban and Regional Planning, Diponegoro University)

Indonesian Urbanization and Health Dimension in a Changing Climate: Evidence from Semarang and Pekalongan

Climate change is closely associated with negative impacts on human activities and society. Most climate-related disasters, such as floods and tidal flooding, affect growingly Indonesian cities that are located in coastal (low-lying) areas. These cities experience an increasing risk of various types of disturbances and it may affect the health sector. High population density in addition to tropical climate and the steady increase of temperature due to climate change have aided the different types of climate-related disease. Vector and water-borne diseases such as dengue fever and diarrhea emerge as rampant problems in many vulnerable urban kampong and public vertical housing across Indonesian cities. This presentation focuses on a longitudinal exploration of case study in Semarang and Pekalongan to portray the health-related challenges faced by many rapid developing cities and propose recommendations that town planners could use to manage the issue.

SCHEDULE

01
16 DEC 2021

Speaker Topic Abstract

Asst.Prof.
Niramom
Serisakul,
Ph.D.
(Director,
Urban Design
and Develop-
ment Center)

The Post-Pan-
demic City We
Want

Cities affect people's well-being, and have a profound effect during crises such as the recent experience with the Covid-19 pandemic.

Covid-19 has shown that a well-designed city can help communities and societies cope better with a health crisis, while maintaining an active lifestyle and functional urban economy. On the other hand, a city with high disparity and unequal access to basic public services can exacerbate the spread of the disease, leading to the collapse of vital parts of the clinical care system.

This presentation will review urban design principles and standards, and apply them to assess the readiness of Bangkok to cope with future outbreaks of deadly disease. The presentation also offers recommendations for urban design to help a city like Bangkok cope with a prolonged epidemic such as Covid-19, so that people can live as close to normal as possible. presentation focuses on a longitudinal exploration of case study in Semarang and Pekalongan to portray the health-related challenges faced by many rapid developing cities and propose recommendations that town planners could use to manage the issue.

Nittaya
Phanuphak,
MD, Ph.D.
(Executive
Director,
Institute of HIV
Research and
Innovation)

Community-led
COVID-19
responses:
addressing
COVID-19
crisis in
Bangkok
through
community
empowerment
and primary
health care

Urban communities can be rapidly empowered to deliver fact-based responses to reduce COVID-19 transmission, morbidity and mortality. Community lay providers are essential workers, who work hand-in-hand with virtual healthcare professionals, to provide quality COVID-19 care in dedicated community spaces and support family members to provide COVID-19 care at home. From July-October 2021, leading NGOs like IHRI, Human Settlement Foundation, TNP+, ACCESS, SWING and RSAT, together with the Royal College of Family Physicians of Thailand has brought COVID-19 testing and treatment to more than 25,000 people in Bangkok and its vicinity – 10% being non-Thai. Convincing government stakeholders and healthcare specialists in accepting and endorsing the leadership and roles of communities in designing and co-delivering the most appropriate healthcare to their people have been challenging but achievable. Support from Thailand MOPH's Department of Medical Services and the National Health Security Office have been instrumental in the success of community-led COVID-19 responses in Bangkok. Community-led primary healthcare system, with adequate investment for sustainability, has huge potential as an efficient service delivery model for other health conditions in urban settings in Thailand.

SCHEDULE



17 DEC 2021

Speaker Topic Abstract

<p>Assoc.Prof. Kraichat Tantrakarnapa, Ph.D. (Department of Social and Environmental Medicine,</p>	<p>Climate Change and Heat: Thailand perspectives</p>	<p>Thailand has been classified as high based on modeled heat information. It might induce prolonged exposure to extreme heat, the consequence would be heat stress. According to the most recent IPCC assessment report (AR5), the high temperature in the future would be significant, different temperature and tolerance were observed in each region of Thailand. Heat induces health impacts in different symptoms such as heat rash, heat edema, heat cramps, heat exhaustion or heat stroke. In addition, heat is also related to other health related impacts such as mental health, job disruption, stress. Other risk factors are related to personality, medicine intake, behavior, and socio-economic. Monitoring system is required for warning the people and responsible organizations. National Adaptation Plan (TNAP) has been developed under the collaboration of stakeholders. Heat issue is one key observed and anticipated from climate change under public health aspect.</p>
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<p>Asst.Prof. Tavida Kamolvej, Ph.D. (Dean, Faculty of political science thammasat university)</p>	<p>Making Collaborative Health Governance Work Better in Mega-City (Bangkok)</p>	<p>Nearly a decade since the announcement of Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (SFDRR) and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), not only have the nations move their attention toward resiliency and inclusiveness as part of the national development plans, but many mega-cities also have been motivated to move into more appropriate direction for innovative solutions to public problems at hands. However, the appearance of COVID-19 has derailed all planned plans to quickly respond to such crisis and put all efforts to launch what best for economic recovery. The existing pandemic has reminded all the leaders and people of complex cities how less do they prepare fundamental necessity structurally and non-structurally to cope with almost 2 years of social distancing in the dense population, business and official centric, and diversified vulnerabilities. Although the goal of making cities of this significance Healthy Cities is not farfetched or difficult to encourage all parties to collaborate, the key results of such policy is less likely to be comprehensively and agreeably executed. There are several institutional challenges, from all the government agencies as well as diverse needs of the people in such cities. The government functions are as fragmented as priorities of the problems on the table of policy makers. The urgency of curing the chronic symptoms of governing might also be as crucial as making health governance collaboratively.</p>
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SCHEDULE



17 DEC 2021

Speaker Topic Abstract

Pongsak
Yingchon-
charoen
(Mayor of Yala
City Municipali-
ty and
President of
National
Municipal
League of
Thailand)

Rethinking
Cities in the
Pandemic and
Vulnerability
Era

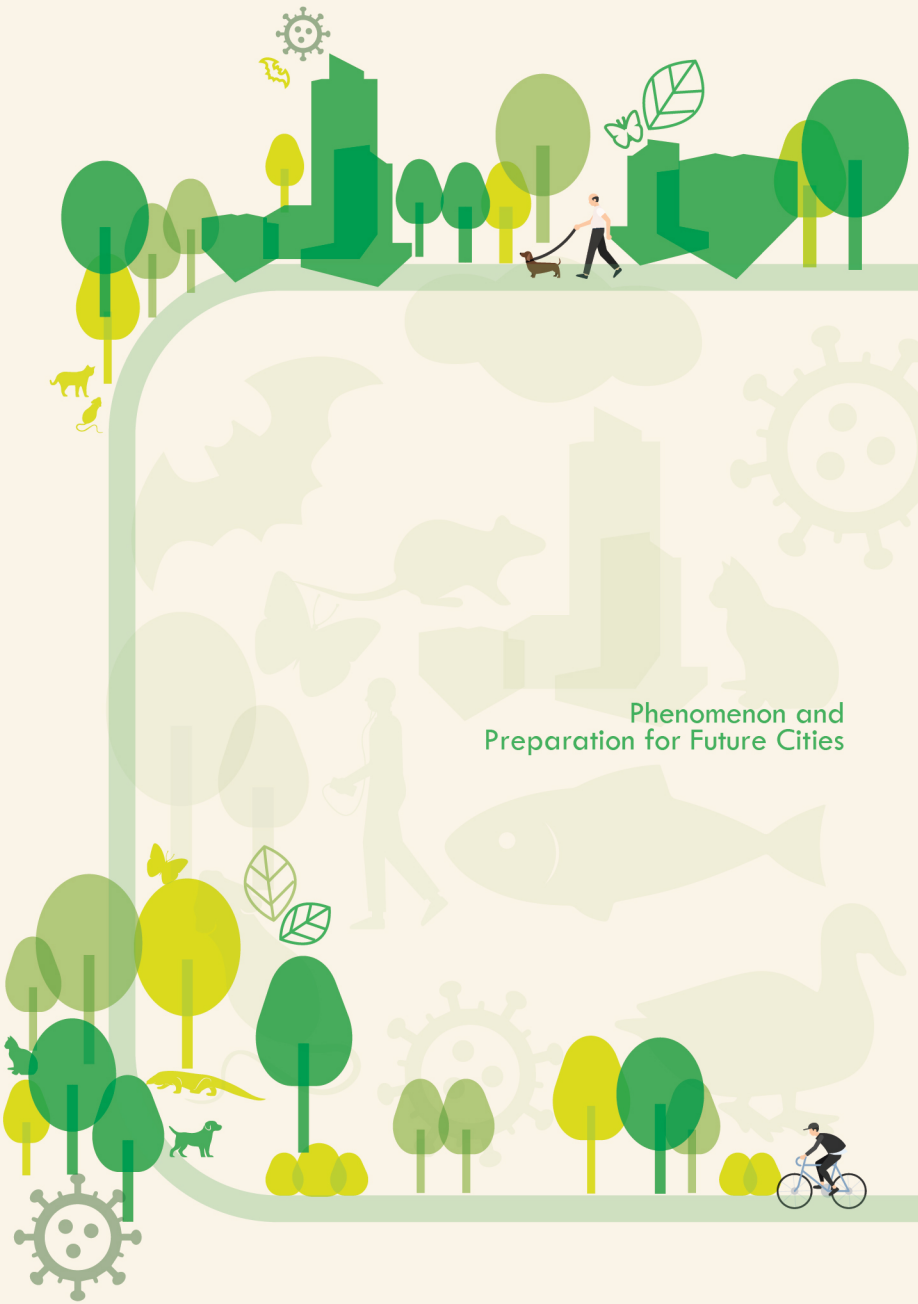
Cities are complicated entities in which people, animals, the environment, and urban systems coexist. Our climate change issue is already wreaking havoc on our cities, ranging from floods to epidemics. There is a need for reconsideration of health management in response to the exponentially rapid environmental changes of the previous century, as well as the concurrent exponential increase of the worldwide human population. All of the stresses on people's, animals', and our shared environment's health are the direct or indirect result of climate change that currently far outpaces people's and animals' biological speeds of adaptability. How can city leaders and planners formulate and implement response plans to safeguard our urban economies, facilities, and, particularly, our most vulnerable communities?

In this presentation, the connection and dependence among humans, animals, and the environment are explained in the local governance context, and challenges across Southeast Asia are stated. Lastly, Smart City as a solution is covered, complementing Yala City's initiative samples.



Integrated approach with the science of urban development and urban living studies





Phenomenon and
Preparation for Future Cities