Utilizzo degli indici di rischio climatico relativi alle fasce deboli della popolazione

ANCI ER, AUSL Bologna, Comune di Bologna, CNR IBE

il progetto, pur basandosi su attività già precedentemente svolte dai diversi attori,
nasce in virtù delle sinergie che si sono venute a creare
al tavolo di lavoro urban@bo FIU

(della serie: scusa ma allora non si potrebbe…?)

e risulta attualmente finanziato da urban@bo-FIU e Comune di Bologna

COVID-19 ha profondamente influenzato lo svolgimento del progetto

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Urban Resilience and Population Health

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Deadline for manuscript submissions:
31 May 2021

Message from the Guest Editors

Cities in many parts of the world are often on the verge of their resilience due to climate change. Among the effects that this climate change produces, there is an increase in the frequency and duration of heat waves that directly and indirectly affect the well-being and health of populations.

Therefore, the urgency of the need for the development of adaptation strategies capable of reducing the strong influences on citizens' health and particularly on the most vulnerable is clear. The main adaptation strategies could interest not only local health units but different sectors of the community, and include short- and long-term actions. In the short term, for example, early warning systems can be very useful tools for providing strategic information to communities in order to react appropriately to extreme weather events. In the long term, the strategic forms of urban adaptation to climate change include real urban regenerations such as keeping fragile segments of the population in a safe environment.

Open Access Article

The Influence of COVID-19 on Community Disaster Resilience

by Wenping Xu, Lingli Xiang, David Proverbs and Shu Xiong
Int. J. Environ. Res. Public Health 2021, *18*(1), 88; https://doi.org/10.3390/ijerph18010088 - 24 Dec 2020
Cited by 1

Abstract Global pandemics, such as the Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19), have serious harmful effects on people's physical health and mental well-being. It is imperative therefore that we seek to understand community resilience and identify ways to enhance this, especially within our cities and communities. [...] Read more.
(This article belongs to the Special Issue Urban Resilience and Population Health)

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Open Access Article

Influence of Evacuation Policy on Clearance Time under Large-Scale Chemical Accident: An Agent-Based Modeling

by Minjun Kim and Gi-Hyoug Cho
Int. J. Environ. Res. Public Health 2020, *17*(24), 9442; https://doi.org/10.3390/ijerph17249442 - 16 Dec 2020

Abstract Large-scale chemical accidents that occur near areas with large populations can cause significant damage not only to employees in a workplace but also to residents near the accident site. Despite the increasing frequency and severity of chemical accidents, few researchers have argued for [...] Read more.
(This article belongs to the Special Issue Urban Resilience and Population Health)

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Open Access Article

Mental Health Disorders and Summer Temperature-Related Mortality: A Case Crossover Study

by Elisa Stivanello, Federico Chierzi, Paolo Marzaroli, Sara Zanella, Rossella Miglio, Patrizia Biavati, Vincenza Perlangeli, Domenico Berardi, Angelo Fioritti and Paolo Pandolfi
Int. J. Environ. Res. Public Health 2020, *17*(23), 9122; https://doi.org/10.3390/ijerph17239122 - 07 Dec 2020
Cited by 1

Abstract Identifying the most vulnerable subjects is crucial for the effectiveness of health interventions aimed at limiting the adverse consequences of high temperatures. We conducted a case crossover study aimed at assessing whether suffering from mental health disorders modifies the effect of high temperatures [...] Read more.
(This article belongs to the Special Issue Urban Resilience and Population Health)

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Open Access Article

Preliminary Analysis of Relationships between COVID19 and Climate, Morphology, and Urbanization in the Lombardy Region (Northern Italy)

by Massimiliano Fazzini, Claudia Bavasi, Carlo Bisci, Claudio Bna, Alessandro Cecili, Andrea Giuliacci, Sonia Illuminati, Fabrizio Pregliasco and Enrico Miccadei
Int. J. Environ. Res. Public Health 2020, *17*(19), 6955; https://doi.org/10.3390/ijerph17196955 - 23 Sep 2020
Cited by 4

Abstract The coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic is the most severe global health and socioeconomic crisis of our time, and represents the greatest challenge faced by the world since the end of the Second World War. The academic literature indicates that climatic features, specifically [...] Read more.
(This article belongs to the Special Issue Urban Resilience and Population Health)

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Review

Jump to: Research

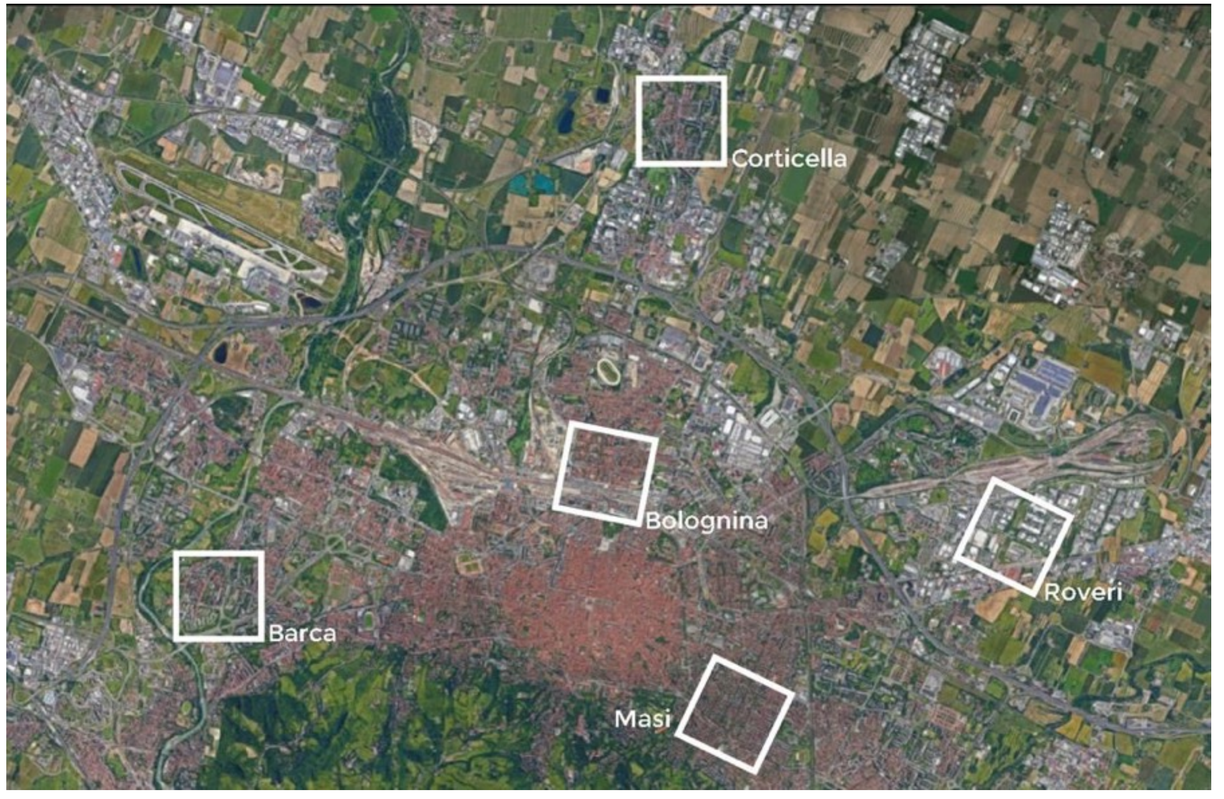
Open Access Review

Observed and Potential Impacts of the COVID-19 Pandemic on the Environment

by Sorin Cheval, Cristian Mihai Adamescu, Teodoro Georgiadis, Mathew Herrnegger, Adrian Piticar and David R. Legates
Int. J. Environ. Res. Public Health 2020, *17*(11), 4140; https://doi.org/10.3390/ijerph17114140 - 10 Jun 2020
Cited by 25

Abstract Various environmental factors influence the outbreak and spread of epidemic or even pandemic events which, in turn,

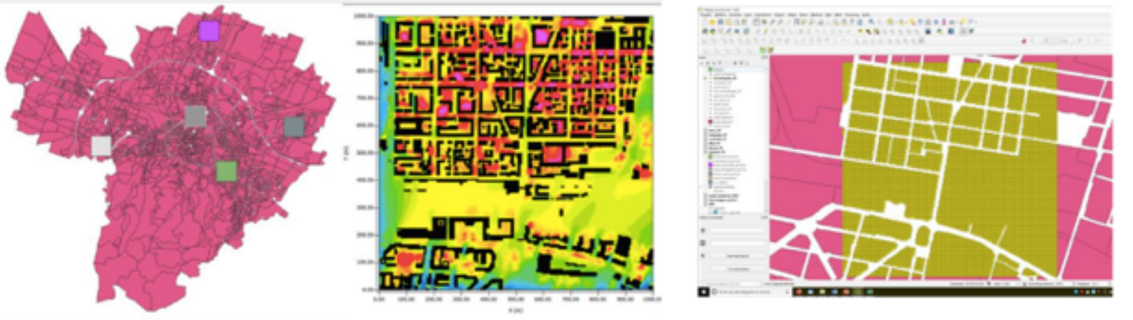
I risultati conseguiti al momento

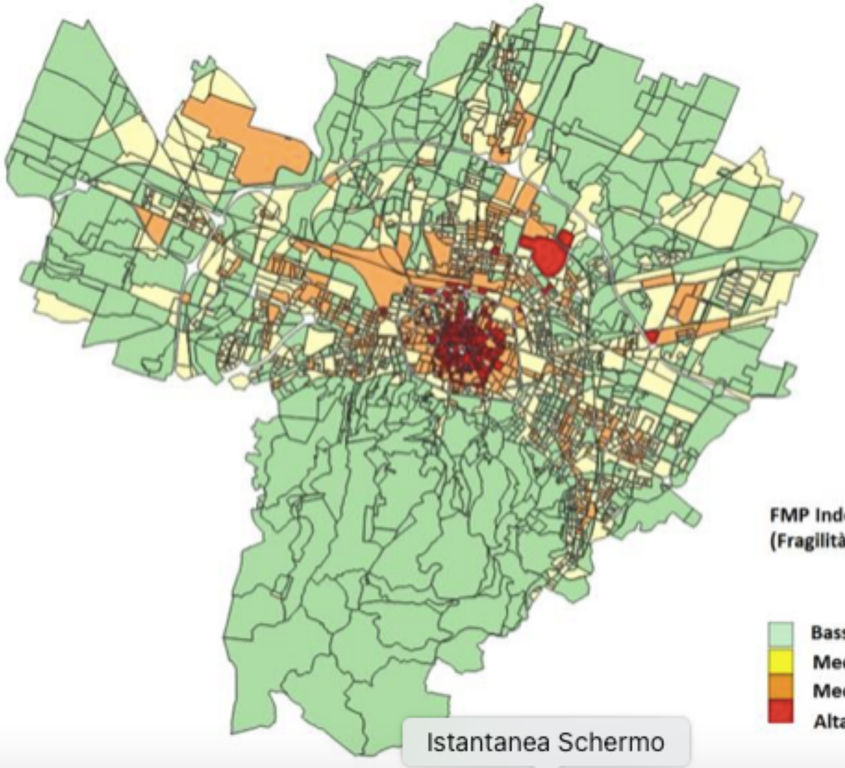


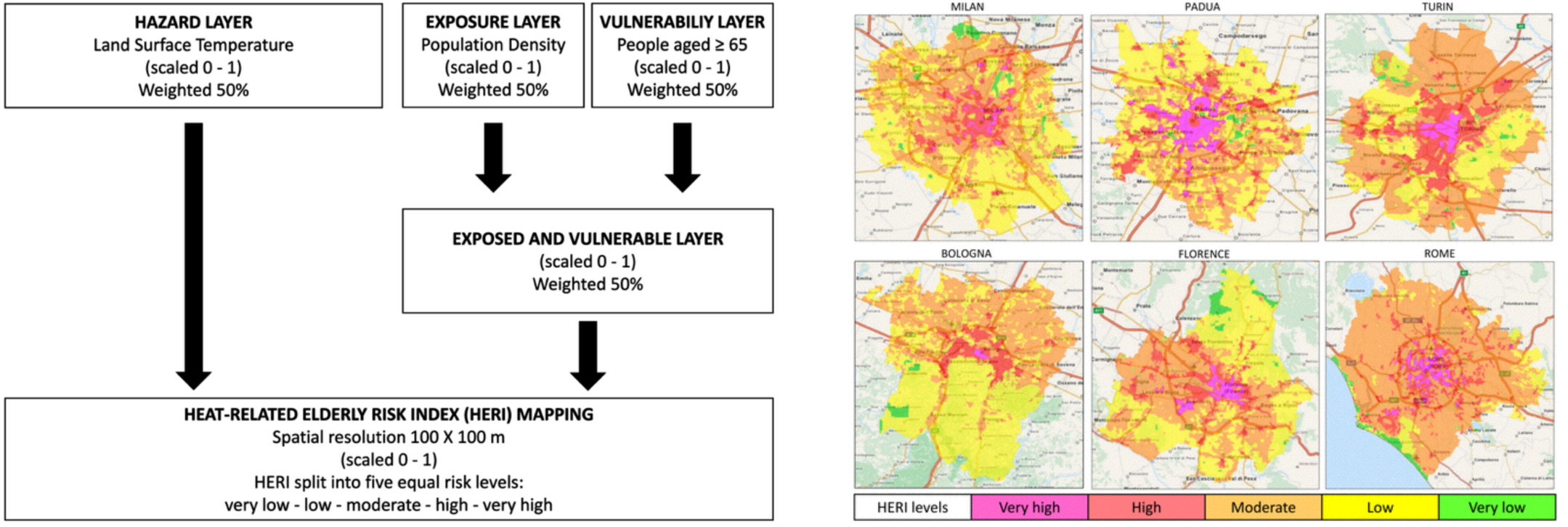
Le 5 aree simulate con Envi-met sono state Geolocalizzate

Per ogni area i valori di PET ottenuti dal modello sono stati estratti

E' stato ottenuto un valore di PET per ogni isolato

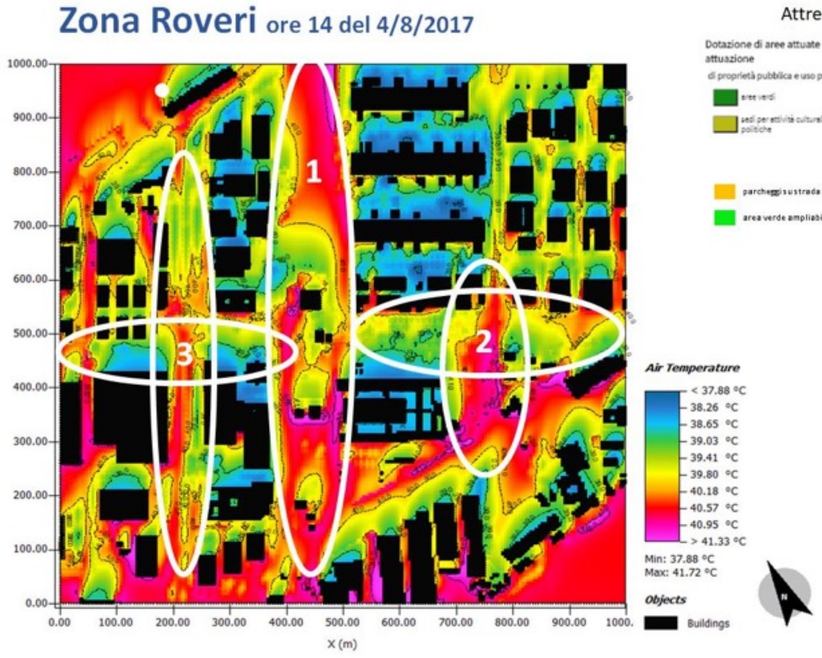


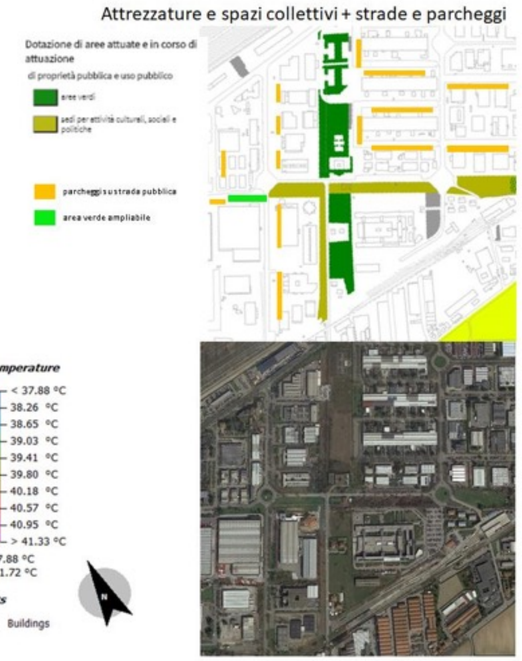




Citation: Morabito M, Crisci A, Gioli B, Gualtieri G, Toscano P, Di Stefano V, et al. (2015) Urban-Hazard Risk Analysis: Mapping of Heat-Related Risks in the Elderly in Major Italian Cities. PLoS ONE 10(5)

PIANO DI ADATTAMENTO → **STRUMENTI URBANISTICI** → **EFFICACIA SULLO SPAZIO PUBBLICO E PRIVATO: RESILIENZA**
SALUTE
PARTECIPAZIONE
ACCESSIBILITA'



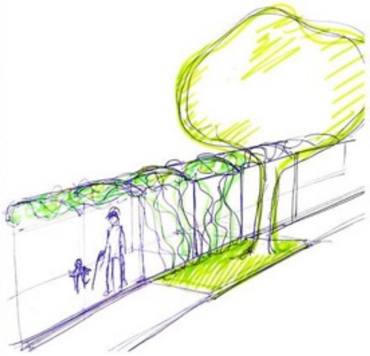


Via Bentini e Via di Corticella + giardino in Via London _ Approfondimento

- Soppressione di alcune aree adibite a parcheggio per piantare specie arboree di seconda o terza grandezza, ponendo attenzione alla selezione delle specie non allergeniche;
- Realizzare pergolati di sicurezza microclimatica, con rampicanti piantati a suolo, così da garantire maggior attecchimento e copertura.

Progettazione integrata

- Coinvolgimento AUSL Bologna ed enti di ricerca
- Progettazione partecipata



completamento progetto:
(se COVID19 ce la manda buona)

1. **AUSL Bologna preparerà la banca dati per la creazione del layer di fragilità delle fasce deboli presenti sul territorio**

2. **messa a punto della mappa di fragilità determinata dalla sovrapposizione dei layer climatico e sanitario**

3. **valutazione del miglioramento delle politiche di supporto alle fasce deboli anche in funzione della distribuzione dei servizi sul territorio**