

Nairobi's rapid green space losses could open door to more diseases

13 April 2021, by Eric Fèvre and James Hassell



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There's been widespread concern in Kenya over the shrinking of green spaces in Nairobi, the capital city. Most recently, there was [uproar](#) over the construction of a raised highway. This [resulted in](#) the felling of hundreds of trees, though protests managed to save the life of one [100-year-old fig tree](#).

It was also proposed that part of the highway run through Uhuru park—one of the city's few recreational parks. Protests successfully diverted the highway to the park's outskirts, but development still threatens the city's few undeveloped spaces.

To give an idea of how much green space has already been lost, between 1976 and 2000, Nairobi's forest cover [went from](#) 14% to 3%. Bushland cover, over the same period, was also reduced from 22% to 13%.

This will have an impact on the city's wildlife and livestock. Nairobi, like other urban environments in

the tropics, has an ecosystem that includes wildlife—such as birds, rodents, primates—and livestock such as cattle, goats, sheep and pigs. As green spaces are lost, [native wildlife](#) and [bird species](#) can dwindle and non-[native species](#) proliferate.

But very few studies explore how development affects wildlife and livestock in tropical cities. Recognising this gap, [we explored](#) the impact of a growing and changing [urban environment](#) on the wildlife and livestock that live with people in Nairobi from 2013 to 2018.

We found that, as land use in Nairobi transformed, there have been significant changes.

Competition between [invasive and endemic species](#) has grown, to the detriment of native biodiversity. Species—many of which play important roles in ecosystems such as fruit bats, primates and pollinators—are lost. And as the ecological landscape becomes less diverse, wildlife species that co-exist with humans—such as rats, scavenging and seed-eating birds (collectively known as synanthropes) – thrive, particularly in the [poorer](#), most densely populated areas of Nairobi.

This is troubling because evidence suggests that synanthropes [host more germs](#) and [could pass](#) diseases on to people and make them sick. These are called ["zoonotic diseases"](#) and range from minor short-term illness to major life-changing illness and even death.

We could not assess the risk posed by zoonoses in Nairobi in our study. What we do know is that the city (and likely most other biodiverse, tropical cities) harbours all the ingredients for zoonotic spillover to occur between animals and people, particularly in the most densely populated areas.

Urban development policymakers must recognise that by shrinking green spaces, they [increase the](#)

[likelihood](#) that people will catch [zoonotic diseases](#). This is because species such as [rodents proliferate](#)

Which species dominate, and where

We studied 99 household compounds—people's houses and private land—across the city. These were selected to represent the different ways in which people interact with livestock and wildlife across the city. Households were stratified by people's wealth, the types of livestock they kept and the ecological habitats in which they live.

Our data show that synanthropic species—like rats and insectivorous bats—dominate lower income, densely populated areas of the city. Here the synanthropes live in close quarters with poultry, pigs and small ruminants, such as goats and sheep.

We found that the decline in biodiversity—and subsequent colonisation by synanthropes—was driven by urban development. Trees and other forms of vegetation were replaced by man-made structures, removing the natural resources that most wildlife require to survive. Meanwhile, the resources (such as waste) on which synanthropes thrive increased.

As we argue [in our paper](#), this kind of restructuring has important implications for the emergence of novel diseases at urban interfaces, which is why we used our research results to generate a set of testable hypotheses that explore the influence of urban change on microbial communities.

By testing the hypotheses we provide insights into how rapid urbanisation can generate interfaces for pathogen emergence, which should be targeted for surveillance.

Research done elsewhere shows that synanthropes—which thrive in disturbed environments with lower biodiversity—host [more](#) pathogens. And synanthropes seek resources provided by humans and their livestock, such as waste, which brings them into closer contact and increases opportunities for pathogens to cross between them.

For instance, our work in Nairobi [shows](#) that, as densities of humans and livestock increase, there is more sharing of antimicrobial resistance with wild birds.

Policy recommendations

Our findings have important implications for the public health and the sustainable planning and management of cities, particularly rapidly developing, biodiverse cities.

The high levels of competent disease carriers near humans is a huge risk to public health. The current response to COVID-19 has [shown](#) that the ability to limit the spread of a disease depends upon good public health infrastructure. Developing this [infrastructure](#), while more studies are conducted to assess the risk of zoonotic disease transmission, is crucial.

Mitigating steps can be taken. One would be to maintain areas of forests, grasslands and clean waterways throughout the city. This would preserve and increase the wildlife biodiversity that competes with synanthropes, while also improving biosecurity within households, which could help moderate the presence of synanthropic species in urban centres.

It is, however, worth noting that some synanthropes, like insectivorous bats, help to [control mosquito populations](#) and agricultural pests in heavily urbanised environments. Eradicating them would not be advisable. Managing people's interactions with synanthropes through smart urban planning—for example by removing resources on which synanthropes rely such as manure and rubbish from households—is best.

Our findings also raise important concerns about the social equality of urban development. The benefits of urban biodiversity and risks posed by human exposure to animal-borne diseases are not equally distributed. Currently equitable access to green spaces is [restricted](#) in many cities due to socioeconomic barriers, such as land ownership, proximity or lack of transportation. Reconfiguring the distribution of green space from the peri-urban fringe of the city to densely populated areas would build a more equitable society, allowing more [city](#)

dwellers to have access to recreational space.

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