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associations between diet's blue WF (i.e. irrigation) and socio-demographic characteristics were assessed.

Findings: The food items with the highest blue WF (per tonne) in India are nuts and seeds, vegetable oils and meat products, whereas the foods with the lowest blue WF in India are mostly fruits and vegetables. However, there are wide spatial variations in the food and animal product WFs. The average total WF of diets was roughly 20% blue WF, and the rest consisting of green water consumption (i.e. rainfall). Wheat is the highest contributor to the average dietary blue WF, followed by rice. The dietary blue water footprint was associated with a number of factors, with region being the greatest predictor of dietary blue WF. Blue WFs of diets of was highest in northern participants and lowest in southern, largely due to greater wheat consumption in the north. The WF of urban diets was greater than that of rural diets, even after adjusting for total calories. Higher standard of living was also associated with more blue water demanding diets, in both calories and composition.

Interpretation: The WF of diets in India varies between social and geographical groups. Further study should consider local impact by combining WFs with data on water availability and scarcity. Optimisation techniques can be used to establish trade-offs and co-benefits for sustainable diet recommendations.

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A Novel Approach to One Health Education and Collaboration across Academic Institutions and the Public/Private Sector

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Program/Project Purpose: The interinstitutional One Health course introduces the concept of One Health as an important approach to a holistic understanding of the prevention of disease and the maintenance of human, animal and environmental health.

The goal of the course is to create a platform that brings together students, faculty and professionals from varied disciplines, whilst fostering transdisciplinary discussion and out of the box thinking to address health at the human, animal and environmental interface. The overriding focus of the course includes the bi-directional impact of animal health on human health, environmental impacts on the health of animals and people, and the mutual benefits of comparative medicine.

Course objectives include: (1) understanding how different disciplines contribute to the discipline of One Health, (2) creatively designing interdisciplinary interventions to improve local/global health using a One Health model, and (3) establishing one health relevant networks among professionals in North Carolina and beyond.

Structure/Method/Design: The One Health course is cross-listed at three academic institutions namely: Duke University, UNC Chapel Hill and North Carolina State University. The inter-institutional course includes a weekly multi-campus discussion-based seminar and networking sessions (for students, faculty and professionals), held off-site at the private non-profit North Carolina Biotechnology Center (NC Biotech), followed by a weekly student-centered but instructor guided, focused discussion via video conferencing from each of the three participating campuses. Partnership with NC Biotech ensures diverse high quality professional engagement whilst providing a neutral platform for collaborative discussions and networking. Expert professional speakers are selected from across North Carolina, the United States and internationally.

Outcome & Evaluation: Course evaluations demonstrate an increased interest for one health education amongst students in addition to the growing desire for practical one health engagement opportunities. Students mention a revolutionized perspective towards health and their long-term academic, career and professional choices. Others incorporate in their course work holistic approaches to health, whilst others upon graduation, have enrolled in graduate level institutions offering certification or degrees in one health.

Going Forward: Increasing intra and inter university dialogue for one health education approaches in curricular design, training and service opportunities. Increasing student opportunities for practical engagement in one health oriented programs. Increasing dialogue for one health education and systems thinking approaches.

Source of Funding: None.

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GEOHealth - The Caribbean Consortium for Research in Environmental and Occupational Health: Environmental Health Science Research Training in Suriname

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Program/Project Purpose: Suriname and other Caribbean Region countries suffer a triple public health burden: high perinatal mortality, environmental contamination, and a lack of environmental policies. *The Caribbean Consortium for Research in Environmental and Occupational Health* (CCREOH) is designed to examine the impact of exposures to neurotoxicants on maternal and child health and increase research capability. Tulane University (TU), the Academic Hospital Paramaribo Scientific Research Center Suriname and Anton de Kom University of Suriname (AdeKUS) are collaborating to strengthen global environmental and occupational health (EOH) research capacity specifically in Suriname and the Caribbean Region.

Structure/Method/Design: CCREOH features a portfolio of short-, intermediate – and long-term training. CCREOH has as