

Health and Social Benefits of Nature: Addressing societal challenges, hopes for future action

Patrick ten Brink

Head of Green Economy programme & Head of Brussels Office, IEEP

Workshop 'Health and Social Benefits of Biodiversity and Nature Protection'

27 January 2016, Brussels



#naturehealth
#naturefit4all

Health and Social benefits of biodiversity and nature protection – aims and focus

Understand and communicate benefits of nature for health and social inclusion.

Understand the different stakeholder roles in promoting the health and social benefits of nature.

Assess the scale of the benefits to help communicate the opportunities of integration and taking action and improve political will for action.

Identify the tools that have been (or could be) successfully used to help map and estimate the health and social benefits of biodiversity.

Direct and Indirect Health Benefits

Improved **air quality** & health benefits

Noise reduction benefits

Improved **climatic conditions** & avoiding heat stress

More **pleasant & peaceful**, less stressful **environment**

Healthier lifestyles – nature experience

Outdoor recreation and physical activity

Wellbeing – **living in attractive location**

Promoting social cohesion

Quality of green public spaces, **reduced social tension**

Opportunities for **involvement** from all sectors of society – **volunteers and employment.**



Workshop structure

Day 1



- S1: Addressing societal challenges, hopes for future action
- S2: Air pollution and urban heat islands
- S3: Noise reduction and living near nature
- S4: Case presentation: *Poster Session*
- S5: Wellbeing and Exercise
- S6: Social inclusion, sense of place, engagement and jobs



Poster Session case representatives

Belgium	Hoge Kempen National Park	Ignace Schops
Bulgaria	Zmееva Dupka Eco-Trail	Ivan Hristoforov & Plamen Stoyanov
Croatia	Medvednica Nature Park	Tajana Ban Ćurić & Kristina Vugrek Petljak
Finland	Moved by Nature Programme	Kajala Liisa
Germany	StadtKlima	Ulrich Reuter
Hungary	Lake Hévíz	Németh György & Gyorgy Toth
Italy	Slow Food	Marta Messa
Latvia	Green Routes without Obstacles	Irena Muskare
Poland	Primeval Forest Nordic Walking Park	Walentyна Gorbacz
Portugal	Quinta do Pisão	João Melo
Slovenia	Secovlje Salina Nature Park	Sovinc Andrej
Spain	Barcelona GI and Biodiversity Plan 2020	Laura Zapata Gonzalez
Sweden	Alnarp Rehabilitation Garden	Anna Maria Palsdottir
UK	Walkability	Paul Casson

Workshop structure

Day 2



- Welcome and recap from Day 1
- S7: Role of Natura 2000 and Green Infrastructure
- S8: Stakeholder roles, collaborations, instruments, successes and needs
- S9: Breakout groups
Cities and regions; Civil society; Member states; EU institutions; Science policy interface
- S10: Reporting back to plenary
- S11: Closing plenary: implementation, EU institutions and health/nature synergies



Session 1 - Speakers



- **Humberto Delgado Rosa**, European Commission – DG ENV
- **Marina Maiero**, World Health Organisation
- **Roby Biwer**, Committee of the Regions
- **Ignace Schops**, EUROPARC
- **Agnes Zolyomi**, CEE Web



Session 1 – key aim



Explore what health and social challenges society is facing and what role nature can play in contributing solutions...



A project funded by the European Commission (ENV.B.3/ETU/2014/0039) and workshop hosted by the Committee of the Regions



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Local
Governments
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Luke
LIFE
NATURE

milieu



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the Committee of the Regions

Connecting Global Priorities Biodiversity and Human Health

Marina Maiero, WHO

Department of Public Health,
Environmental and Social Determinants of Health



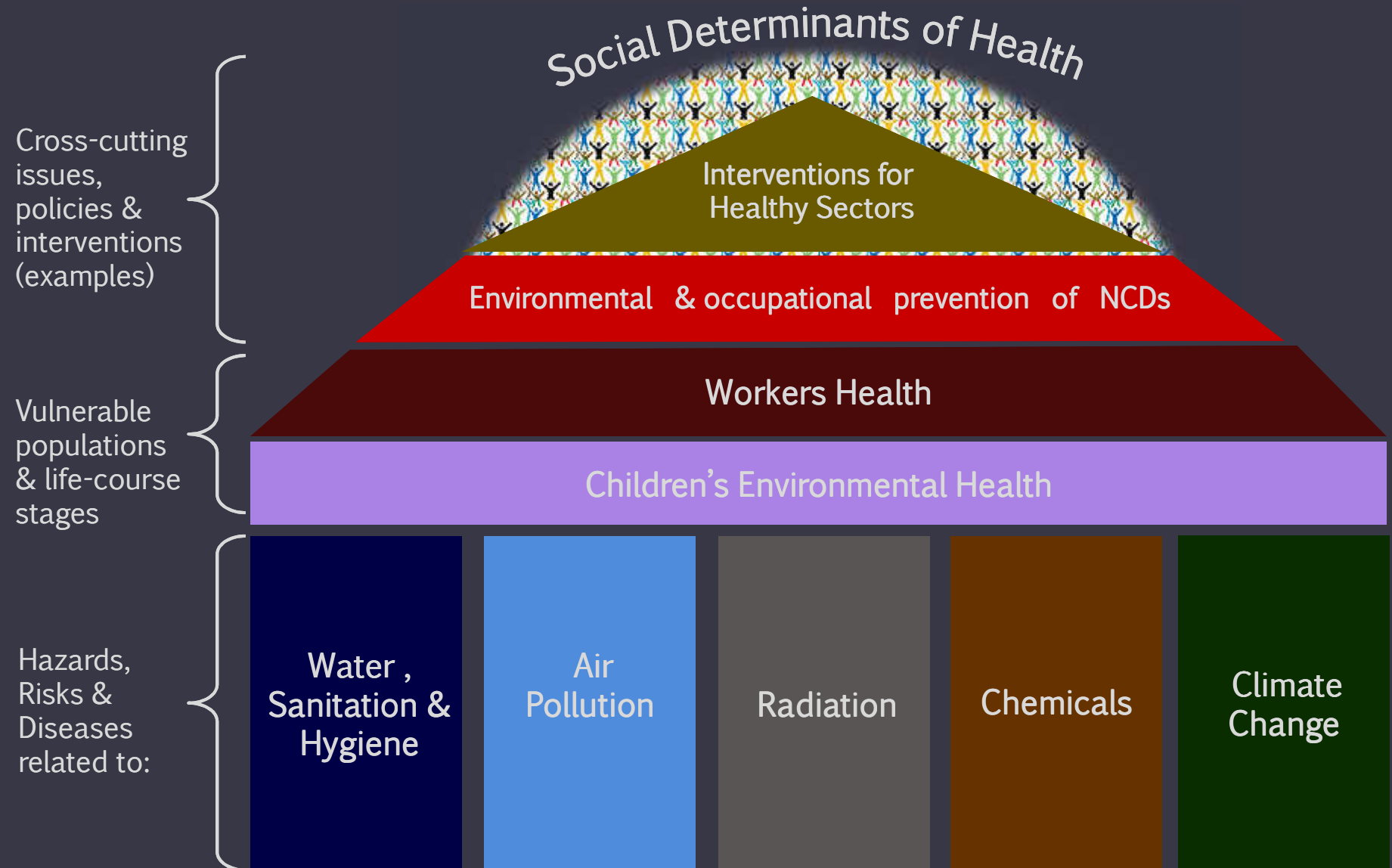
**World Health
Organization**

WHO work on Environmental Health

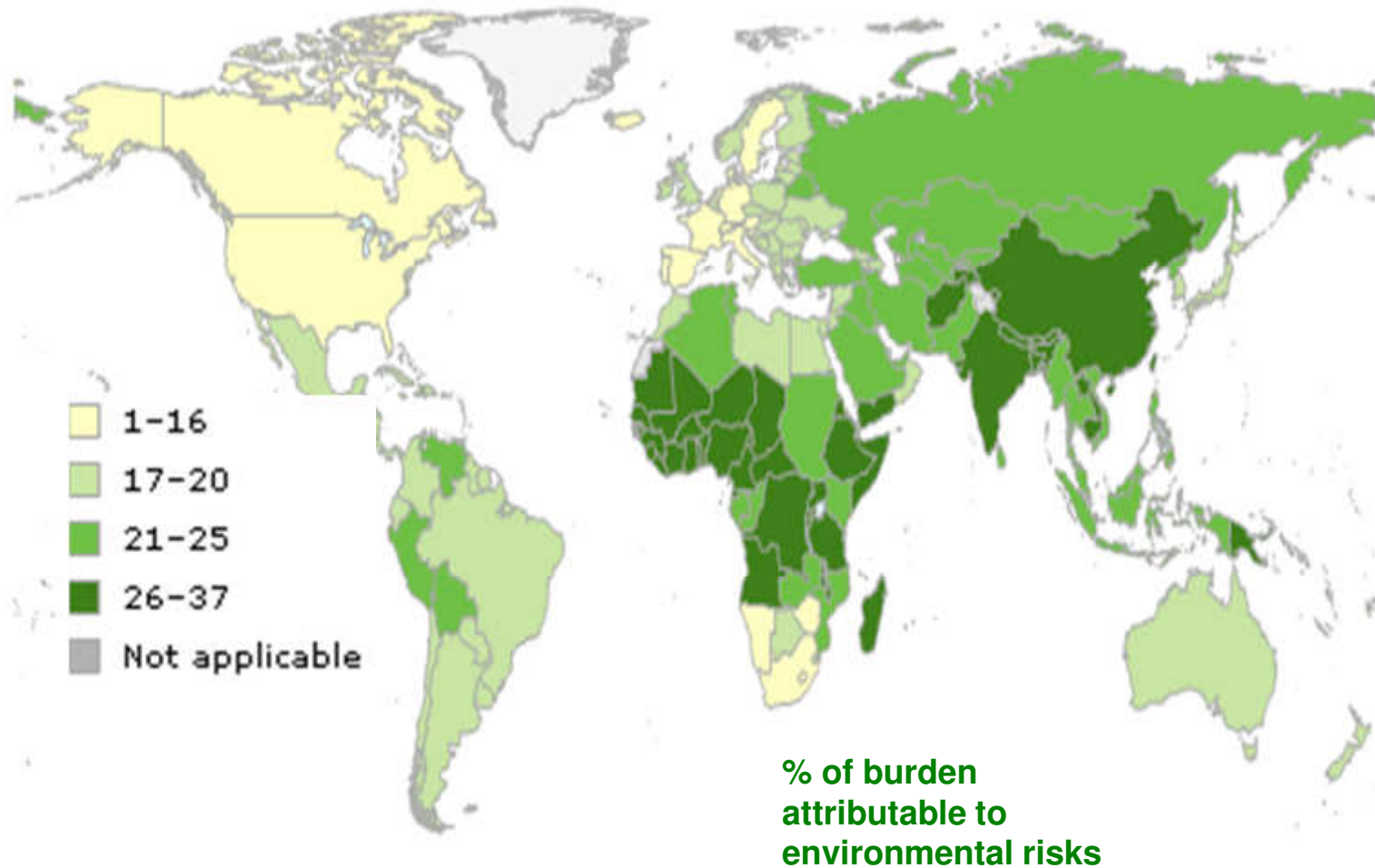
- Assessing and managing risks (such as from outdoor and indoor air pollution, climate change, chemicals, unsafe water, lack of sanitation, ionizing and non-ionizing radiation)
- Intensifying primary prevention
- Promoting a healthier environment formulating evidence-based norms and guidance on major environmental and social hazards to health
- Creating guidance, tools and initiatives to facilitate the development and implementation of policies that promote human health in priority sectors.



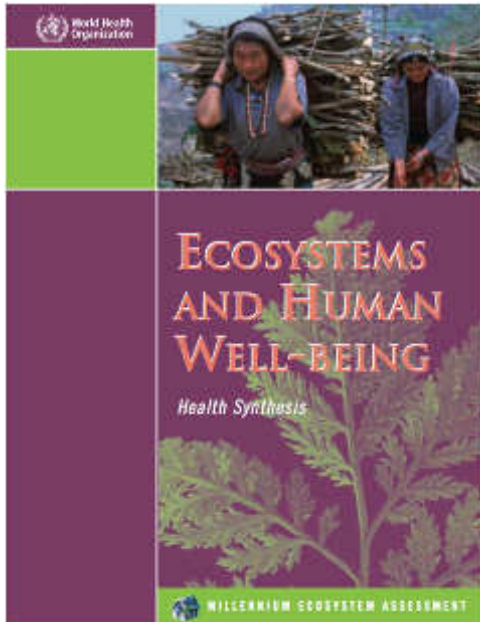
Our work advances primary prevention policies and interventions on a foundation of distinct technical disciplines.



Environmental factors cause a quarter of global burden of disease- more in poorer countries



Importance of biodiversity and ecosystems to human health



An increasing recognition in the health sector of the environmental drivers of ill health that was highlighted by the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment contributed to a call by the international community for increased collaboration between the biodiversity and human health sectors



A new era of collaboration & partnerships



Courtesy of IISD

Our Planet, Our Health, Our Future,
WHO, jointly prepared with UNFCCC,
UNCCD, and SCBD



(2012)

COP 11 (Decision XI/6)

Called for the establishment of a **joint work programme with the WHO**, and others, to support the contribution of the SP to achieving human health objectives;



CBD Mandate on biodiversity and health

Strengthen collaboration with WHO and other partners to support mainstreaming of biodiversity into health policies, programmes & plans.

Investigate how implementation of the Strategic Plan can best **support efforts to address global health issues**...and the MDGs

Bridge gaps between work on impacts of climate change on public health and its impacts on biodiversity.

Continue collaborating with relevant organizations in these fields to support the **mainstreaming** of biodiversity issues into health policy and action plans.

(Decision X/20, para 17)



Evidence-based decision making

Connecting Global Priorities: Biodiversity and Human Health

A State of Knowledge Review



Co-led by WHO & CBD

Peer review & expert consultations

Contributions from over 100 interdisciplinary scientists

Main finding: anthropogenic drivers of biodiversity loss are hindering the capacity of ecosystems to provide essential services, from provision of clean air and freshwater, to discovery and production of medicines, to support for spiritual and cultural values.

Key risks identified:

- The loss of agrobiodiversity.
- Complex effects on the regulation of infectious diseases.
- Reduced diversity in human microbiota, contributing to immune dysfunction and disease.



The Rockefeller Foundation -Lancet Commission on Planetary Health (2014-2015)

Three categories of challenges



1. Conceptual and empathy failures (imagination challenges), such as an over-reliance on GDP as a measure of human progress, the failure to account for future health and environmental harms over present day gains, and the disproportionate effect of those harms on the poor and those in developing nations.
2. Knowledge failures (research and information challenges), such as failure to address social and environmental drivers of ill health, a historical scarcity of transdisciplinary research and funding.
3. Implementation failures (governance challenges), such as how governments and institutions delay recognition and responses to threats, especially when faced with uncertainties, pooled common resources, and time lags between action and effect.



Issues addressed in the *State of Knowledge Review*

Concepts, themes & directions

• Chapter 1 & 2

Water and air quality

• Chapter 3 & 4

Agricultural biodiversity and nutrition

• Chapter 5 & 6

Infectious diseases

• Chapter 7

Microbial diversity and noncommunicable diseases

• Chapter 8

Biomedical discovery and impact of pharmaceuticals

• Chapter 9 & 10

Traditional medicine

• Chapter 11

Physical and mental health and cultural well-being

• Chapter 12

Climate change and disaster risk reduction

• Chapter 13 & 14

Population, consumption and production patterns

• Chapter 15

Strategies , tools and ways forward

• Chapter 16



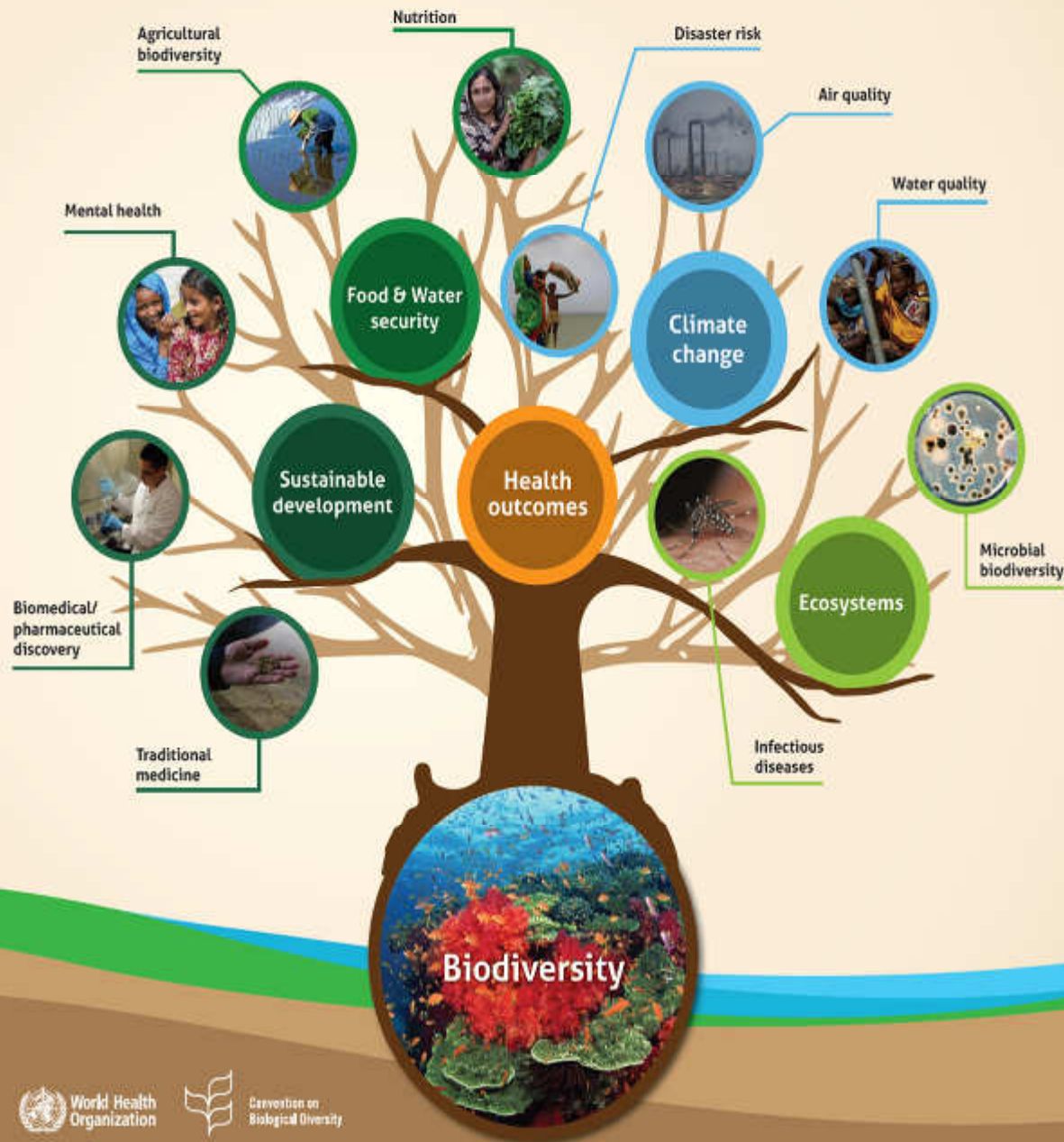
Biodiversity and human health

Health "is a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity".

Biological diversity (biodiversity) is "the variability among living organisms from all sources including, inter alia, terrestrial, marine and other aquatic ecosystems and the ecological complexes of which they are part; this includes diversity within species, between species and of ecosystems."

Biodiversity underpins ecosystem functioning and the provision of goods and services that are essential to human health and well being.

The links between **biodiversity and health** are manifested at various spatial and temporal scales. Biodiversity and human health, and the respective policies and activities, are interlinked in various ways.



Direct drivers of biodiversity loss include land-use change, habitat loss, over-exploitation, pollution, invasive species and climate change. Many of these drivers affect human health directly and through their impacts on biodiversity.

Women and men have different roles in the conservation and use of biodiversity and varying health impacts.

Human population health is determined, to a large extent, by social, economic and environmental factors.

The social and natural sciences are important contributors to biodiversity and health research and policy. Integrative approaches such as the Ecosystem Approach, Eco-health and One Health unite different fields and require the development of mutual understanding and cooperation across disciplines.

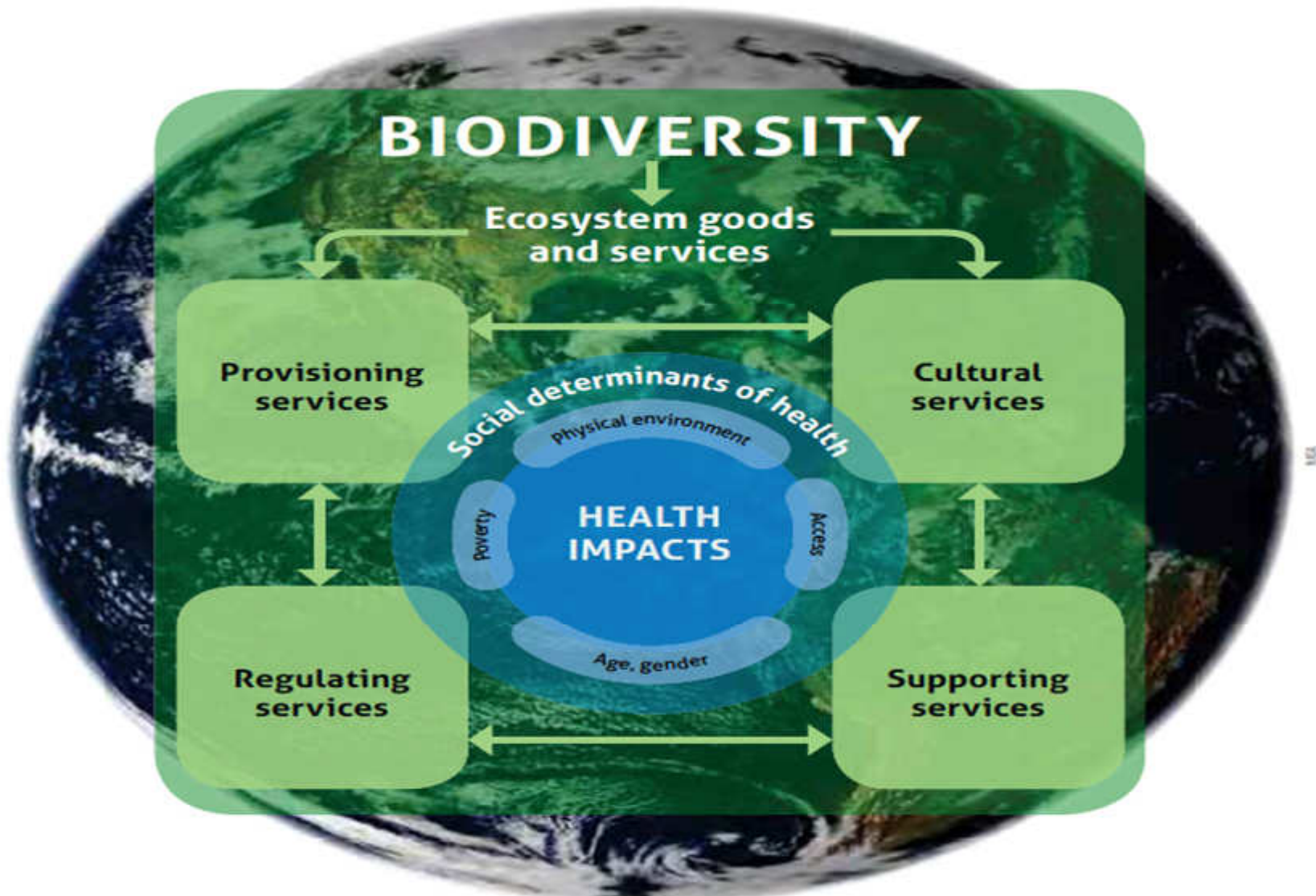


World Health Organization



Convention on Biological Diversity

Linkages and co-dependencies at the intersection of biodiversity and human health



www.cbd.int/en/health/stateofknowledge

Impacts of anthropogenic pressures

- Up to 95 % of wetlands have been lost in some areas;
- 80 % of grasslands are suffering from soil degradation;
- 20 % of dry lands are in the danger of becoming deserts;
- 90 % of all large fish species have disappeared from the oceans in the past half century;
- Tropical forest shrinking at about 5 % per decade, adding 3 billion tons of CO₂ to the atmosphere yearly;
- Current atmospheric emissions of CO₂ are nearly 400 % emissions in 1950.

Sources: JLG 2007 / SCBD 2006/ World Bank 2008/Worm, Lotze and Myers 2003



We all depend on biodiversity for human health, but some more than others

20 to 120 million people live in areas affected by desertification;
1.3 billion live from agro-forestry resources;
60 million indigenous people are almost wholly dependent on forests;

An estimated 70% of world population relies on medicinal plants;

More than 3 billion people depend on marine and coastal biodiversity for their livelihoods and subsistence;

350 million people depend on forests for subsistence and income;

About 33% of the world is living under moderate to severe water stress.



Biodiversity-Health Linkages: Air quality

Over half of the world population relies on solid fuels for cooking and heating, often in unventilated space.

Air pollution is one of the most significant environmental health risks worldwide, responsible for seven million deaths in 2012.

Effects on Acute Respiratory Infections

Ecosystems may affect air quality and have primarily beneficial outcomes for human health.

Opportunities for the health sector:

Use components of biodiversity (e.g. lichens) as bioindicators of human health stressors and in air and water quality mapping, monitoring & regulation



Burden of disease from Air Pollution – higher than previous estimates

- Outdoor air pollution → 3.3 million deaths/yr – large proportion urban exposures
- Indoor air pollution → 3,5 million deaths/yr* – mostly from inefficient biomass/coal cookstoves



(Lim S et al, Lancet, 2012)



Air Pollution is responsible for a very large proportion of major NCDs*

Indoor Air Pollution

~50% of all pneumonia deaths among children under 5

~30% of all COPD (Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease) deaths

~18% of disease & deaths from ischaemic heart disease

Outdoor Air pollution

~22 % of disease & deaths from ischaemic heart disease

~15 % of deaths from pneumonia in children under 5

~5% of COPD deaths – (from ambient ozone pollution)

Air pollution also is a factor in: Cancers, Asthma (ozone), Cataracts, Adverse pregnancy outcomes, TB



Biodiversity and Health Linkages: Physical, mental and cultural well-being

Role of biodiversity:

Physical and mental health - Cultural/spiritual enrichment

Direct opportunities for the health sector:

Integrate 'value of nature' into health policy including mental health and non-communicable diseases

Increase opportunities for exposure to green spaces and microbial diversity as a preventive health strategy

Indirect interest of the health sector:

Promote protection of values, species and ecosystems



Linking Health, Biodiversity and Climate Change



Important for the climate change community to recognize that human health and well-being are influenced by the health of local plant and animal communities, and the integrity of the local ecosystems

Paris Agreement

DECISION PREAMBLE: Also acknowledging the importance for Parties, when taking action to address climate change, to promote, respect and consider, in accordance with their respective obligations, **the right to health**, the rights of indigenous peoples...;

AGREEMENT PREAMBLE: Recognizing also that when developing policies and taking action to address climate change, Parties should promote, protect, respect, and take into account their respective obligations on all human rights, **the right to health**....;

ENHANCED ACTION PRIOR TO 2020 : Recognizes the social, economic and environmental value of voluntary mitigation actions and their **co-benefits** for adaptation, **health** and sustainable development....;

There are also references within the text to several important articles in previous UNFCCC agreements, including **UNFCCC Article 1** (defining that concept of “adverse effects of climate change as *impacts on human health and welfare*, alongside socioeconomic systems and ecosystems), and **Article 4** (committing countries to *assess the health implications of adaptation and mitigation policies*). It also includes references to the **2010 Cancun agreement**, which identify *health as a priority for adaptation*, and the **2014 Lima Outcome document**, which calls for *assessment of health co-benefits of mitigation policies*.



Call for Broader Collaboration: WHO/CBD Liaison Group on Health and Biodiversity

Memorandum of Understanding

Between

the World Health Organization, acting through the Secretariat's Family, Women's and Children's Health Cluster (hereinafter "WHO") located at Avenue Appia 20, 1211 Geneva 27, Switzerland.

and

the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity (hereinafter "SCBD") located at 413 St-Jacques Street West, Suite 800 in Montreal, Quebec, H2Y 1N9, Canada.

(each of WHO and SCBD hereinafter referred to individually as a "Party" and jointly as the "Parties")

WHEREAS

WHO and SCBD wish to strengthen their existing collaboration in:

1. Raising awareness of the complex linkages between biological diversity, ecosystems and human health;
2. Leveraging scientific expertise and experience of WHO, SCBD and relevant partners on the scientific, technical and technological work of the SCBD and WHO regarding human health and biodiversity inter-linkages including, as appropriate, the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 adopted by Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity at its tenth meeting and noted with appreciation by the sixty-fifth session of the United Nations General Assembly, and any other area of mutual interest, in line with the objectives for sustainable development set out by the United Nations.

WHO is the directing and coordinating authority on international health work in the United Nations system. It is responsible for providing leadership on global health matters, shaping the health research agenda, setting norms and standards, articulating evidence-based policy options, providing technical support to countries and monitoring and assessing health trends.

SCBD was established by Article 24 of the Convention on Biological Diversity to support its goals: the conservation of biological diversity (biodiversity), the sustainable use of its components and the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilization of genetic resources. SCBD is hosted by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP).

The liaison group will provide a platform to collaboratively:

- request expert advice and assistance
- exchange information and
- coordinate activities related to human health and biodiversity linkages.

The liaison group shall be comprised of a number of experts from organizations and institutions with demonstrated expertise in the areas of human health and biodiversity, as invited by WHO and SCBD.



THANK YOU!



The health and social benefits of Nature and biodiversity protection

27 Januari 2016 – Ignace Schops

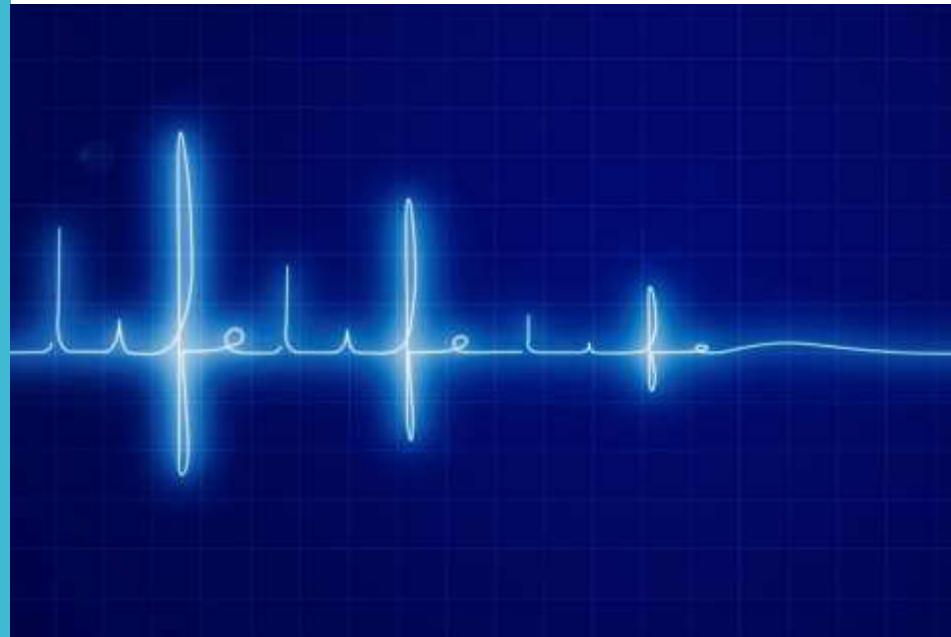


Health and
social
challenges

The role of
nature



Nature based solutions?!



A different
point of view



Find the
difference



Soil biodiversity and human health

- Soil biodiversity is increasingly recognized as providing benefits to human health because it can suppress disease-causing soil organisms and provide clean air, water and food
- Diana H. Wall, Uffe N. Nielsen & Johan Six -Doi:10.1038/nature15744

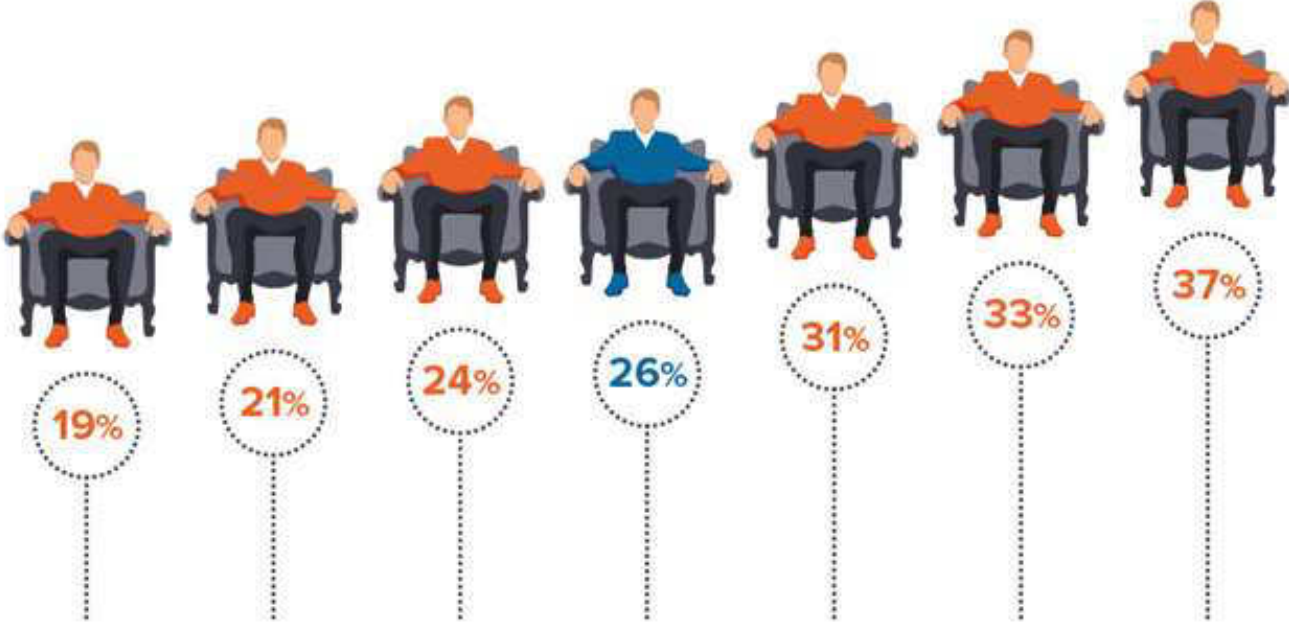
The image shows a screenshot of the Nature journal website. At the top, the 'nature' logo is displayed in white on a dark red background. Below the logo, there are navigation links for 'Home', 'News & Comment', 'Research', 'Careers & Jobs', 'Current Issue', 'Articles', 'Audio & Video', and 'For Authors'. A search bar is located in the top right corner. The main content area is titled 'ARTICLE PREVIEW' and features the article 'Soil biodiversity and human health' by Diana H. Wall, Uffe N. Nielsen & Johan Six. The article is categorized as 'NATURE | PERSPECTIVES'. Below the title, there are links for 'Affiliations', 'Contributions', and 'Corresponding author'. The article's publication details are listed: 'Nature 528, 69–76 (03 December 2015) | doi:10.1038/nature15744'. The article has been received on 14 April 2015, accepted on 25 September 2015, and published online on 23 November 2015. There are buttons for 'Cite this article', 'Reprints', 'Rights & permissions', and 'Article metrics'. The abstract text is visible, starting with 'Soil biodiversity is increasingly recognized as providing benefits to human health because it can suppress disease-causing soil organisms and provide clean air, water and food...'. Below the abstract, there are 'Subject terms' including 'Environmental sciences', 'Infectious diseases', 'Ecosystem services', and 'Conservation biology'. At the bottom of the article preview, there is a section titled 'At a glance'. On the right side of the page, there are several sidebar sections: 'Editor's summary' with a 'الترجمة' (translation) link, 'Editor's pick' featuring an image of a globe and a headline about 'The physics of life: From bucking birds to swimming molecules...', 'Science jobs', 'Science events', and 'nature events directory' listing events like 'Chongqing Partnering Forum 2015' and 'Practical Aspects of Small Molecule Drug Discovery: At the Interface of Biology, Chemistry and Pharmacology'.

Impacts of biodiversity on the emergence & transmission of infectious diseases

- mounting evidence indicates that biodiversity loss frequently increases disease transmission
- Felicia Keesing, Lisa K. Belden, Peter Daszak, Andrew Dobson, C. Drew Harvell, Robert D. Holt, Peter Hudson, Anna Jolles, Kate E. Jones, Charles E. Mitchell, Samuel S. Myers, Tiffany Bogich & Richard S. Ostfeld. doi:10.1038/nature09575

The screenshot shows the Nature journal website interface. At the top, the 'nature' logo is displayed in white on a dark red background, with the tagline 'accelerating world's progress' below it. Navigation links for 'Home', 'News & Comment', 'Research', 'Careers & Jobs', 'Current Issue', 'Archives', 'Audio & Video', and 'For Authors' are visible. Below the navigation bar, the article title 'Impacts of biodiversity on the emergence and transmission of infectious diseases' is prominently displayed. The authors' names are listed below the title: Felicia Keesing, Lisa K. Belden, Peter Daszak, Andrew Dobson, C. Drew Harvell, Robert D. Holt, Peter Hudson, Anna Jolles, Kate E. Jones, Charles E. Mitchell, Samuel S. Myers, Tiffany Bogich & Richard S. Ostfeld. The article's DOI is 10.1038/nature09575. The publication date is December 21, 2010. The article is categorized under 'ARTICLE PREVIEW' and 'REVIEW'. A short abstract is visible, discussing the impact of biodiversity loss on disease transmission. The right sidebar contains an 'Editor's summary' and an 'Editor's pick' section featuring a photograph of a bird on a branch.

Inactivity time bomb



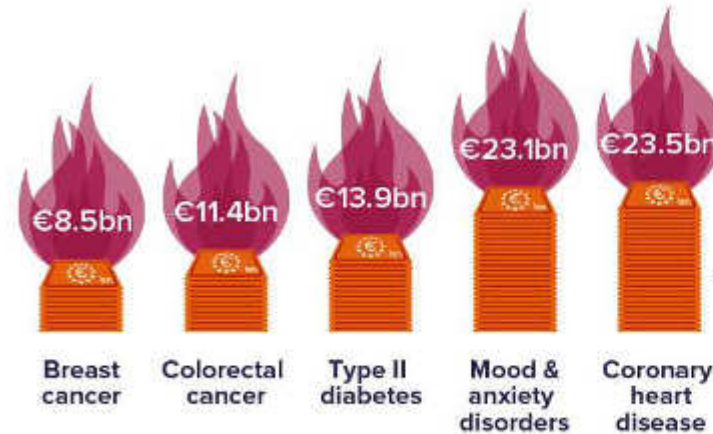
% of adult population who are inactive

Poland Germany France European average Spain Italy UK

Inactivity time bomb

There is a high cost to doing nothing

Lack of exercise contributes to diseases that cost Europe over 80 billion Euros every year



Total: €80.4bn

which is more than:



Global spending on cancer drugs
€75.3bn



Spanish healthcare budget
€64.5bn



Overseas development aid from EU countries
€55.1bn

EUROPARC Federation



EUROPARC
FEDERATION

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Nature & People

- European Charter for Sustainable Tourism in Protected Areas (ECST)
- Transboundary Protected Areas
- Young People
- Health and Protected Areas**
- Europe's Nature-Regional-Landscape Parks
- Resource Efficiency
- Green Infrastructure

Transboundary: TransParcNet Conference Projects Training Sustainable Tourism publications

Health and Protected Areas

Healthy nature, healthy people, Oulu Parks (P) © Parks & Wildlife Finland

Health and Protected Areas: Case Studies

We can all agree that physical activity and contact with nature is essential for human health, and that 'Green exercise' can make a significant and sustained contribution to good physical and mental health and well-being. However, as this is a relatively new field of work there has been a clear need to build the evidence base to demonstrate the public health benefits that Protected Areas provide.

EUROPARC
Federation

Health
Working Group

www.europarc.org

HEALTH AND PROTECTED AREAS

EUROPARC
FEDERATION

Promoting 'Green Health' in Scotland

Encouraging greater use of the natural environment for better health and quality of life in Scotland.



Nature and the environment are a health resource

Outcomes

Linking the Environment and Health sectors through establishment of a Green Exercise Partnership and turning policy into practice:

- Increased profile of the benefits of Green exercise in the Health and Environment sectors
- Demonstration project showing how to maximise the health-promoting potential of environmental assets surrounding healthcare settings

Summary

Scotland has a poor record when it comes to public health, but in recent years has developed a policy framework embracing the natural environment and the health sector in order to change the status quo.

The Green Exercise Partnership brings together a range of actors so that a National Health Service can complement the National Health Service.

Nature and the environment are increasingly perceived as a health resource and progress in a number of health initiatives is being made.

HEALTH AND PROTECTED AREAS

EUROPARC
FEDERATION

Walkability Project

Exercise Referral Scheme: Walkability Project uses group based walking to reduce sedentary behaviour, develop participants' fitness and improve health



Pembrokeshire Coast National park

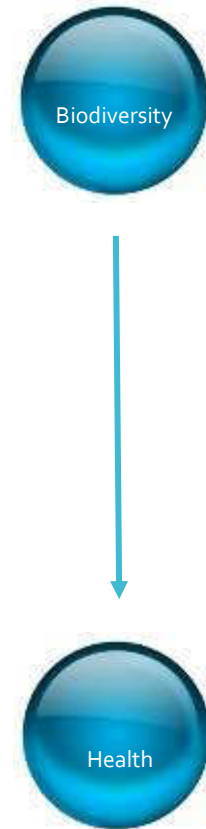
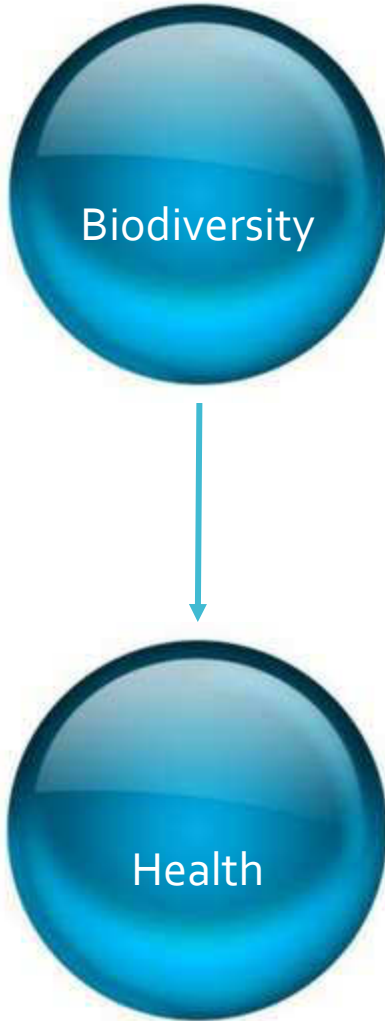
Summary

As a 'health asset' offering benefits for the community, the Pembrokeshire Coast National Park Authority funded the Walkability Project, which sought to use walking as the basis for encouraging or preventing a number of mild to moderate medical conditions.

Demand has been high and the cost of this therapy has been less than other comparable medical interventions.

There are significant challenges in ensuring the sustainability of the project.

Correlation



Biodiversity and Human Health

Biodiversity and human health

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Health Stream

- **Jonathan Patz**, professor & director of the **Global Health Institute** - University of Wisconsin (US)

"It is my opinion that conservation and park management can save more lives, promote more health and deal with more ill health than the public health sector can achieve"

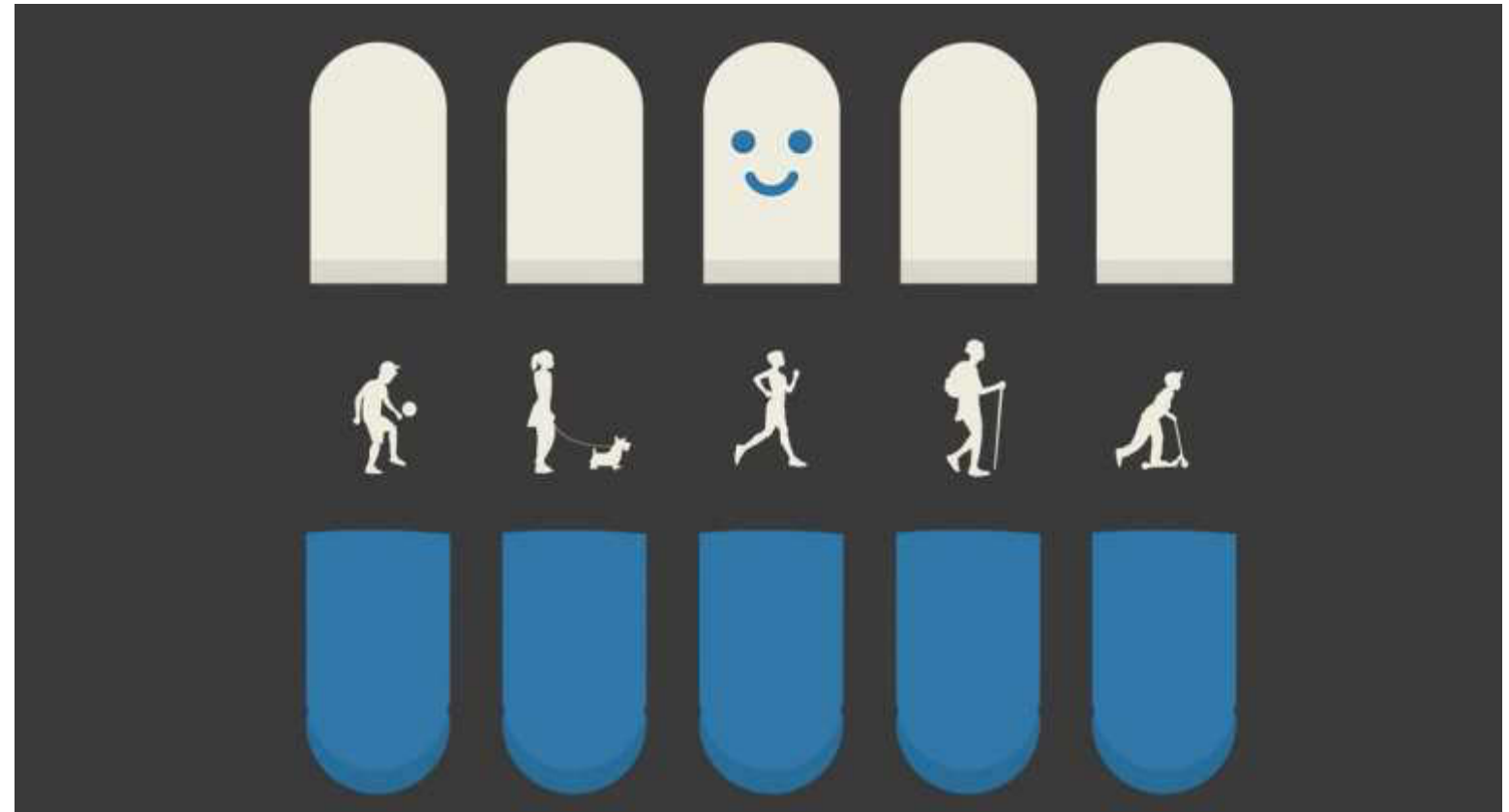
Protected Areas

Biodiversity
WE ARE ALL IN THIS TOGETHER



Protected Areas, the new Health Centers

Healthy parks,
healthy people



Health and
social
challenges

The role of
nature



Find the
difference



A renewed focus
on regional nature

Circular economy,
regional products

Social inclusion &
community
engagement





145 destinations
17 countries
441.000.000€ invested
72.000.000 visitors/year

Annual turnover:
over 1 billion





THE HOGE KEMPEN NATIONAL PARK BELGIUM

- 6000 ha - 6 local communities
over 6000 species
- 1,2 million visitors per year
(+47% r.t. 2005)

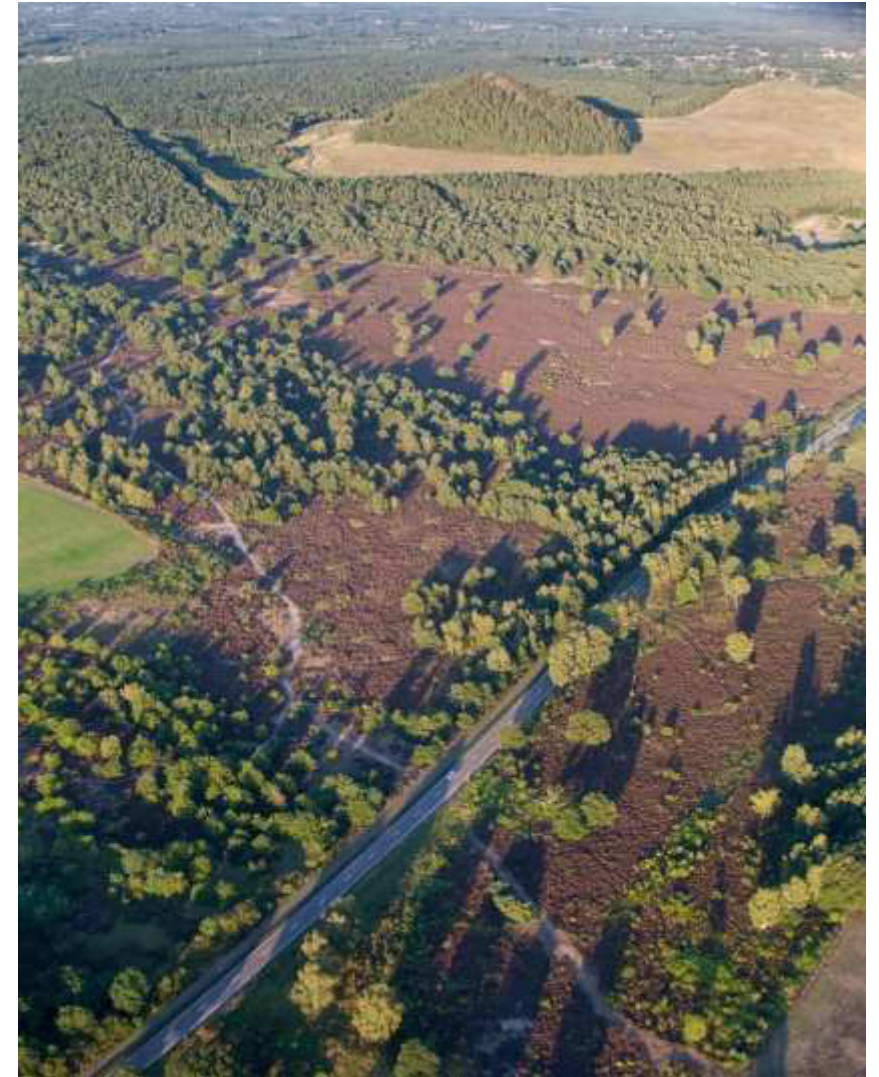
ECOSYSTEM SERVICES

- Annual turnover: 191 million euro
- 5000 jobs

SOCIAL COHESION & COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

- Identity

POSITIVE CORRELATION



“We are parks”

October 19-23

Jura Vaudois
regional park
Switzerland



The image shows a screenshot of the EUROPARC Federation website. The header features the EUROPARC logo and the text "EUROPARC FEDERATION". To the right of the logo are social media icons for Twitter, Facebook, LinkedIn, YouTube, and Instagram, along with a "Select your own text" dropdown menu. Below the header is a navigation bar with links for Home, About us, EUROPARC Network, Nature & People, Get Involved, European Policy, News, and Library. A "JOIN US" button and a search bar are also present in the header area.

The main content area is divided into two columns. The left column contains a "Get Involved" section with a blue header and several menu items: "Join us", "Training", "Capacity Building in Europe", "EUROPARC Conferences & Events" (highlighted), "EUROPARC Annual Conferences", "EUROPARC Events", "Other Events of interest", "EUROPARC Awards", and "European Day of Parks (EDoP)". Below this menu is a banner for the "EUROPARC CONFERENCE 2016" with a red and white graphic.

The right column features a featured article titled "EUROPARC Annual Conferences" with a photograph of a large group of people in traditional attire dancing in a hall. Below the photo is a caption: "EUROPARC Conference 2016 | August 9-10th 2016". The article text reads: "Each year, the EUROPARC Federation members, partners and friends gather to discuss and debate the importance of Protected Areas in Europe and to meet, share news, experiences and ideas. The conference is indeed one of the greatest events for the European network of Protected Areas where people from a diversity of countries, cultures, languages come together. It is the heart of our network." Below the text is a partial sentence: "The EUROPARC conferences are highly appreciated by all those participating as well as the".

The nature of healthy aging



Health and Nature

A Central and Eastern European perspective
Agnes Zolyomi, CEEweb for Biodiversity



#naturehealth
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Local
Governments
for Sustainability

Luke
LIFE ENVIRONMENTAL
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Health and social challenges in CEE and nature's contribution



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Health and social challenges in CEE and nature's contribution



- Eating and living habits



OBTK / H. Szabo Sándor

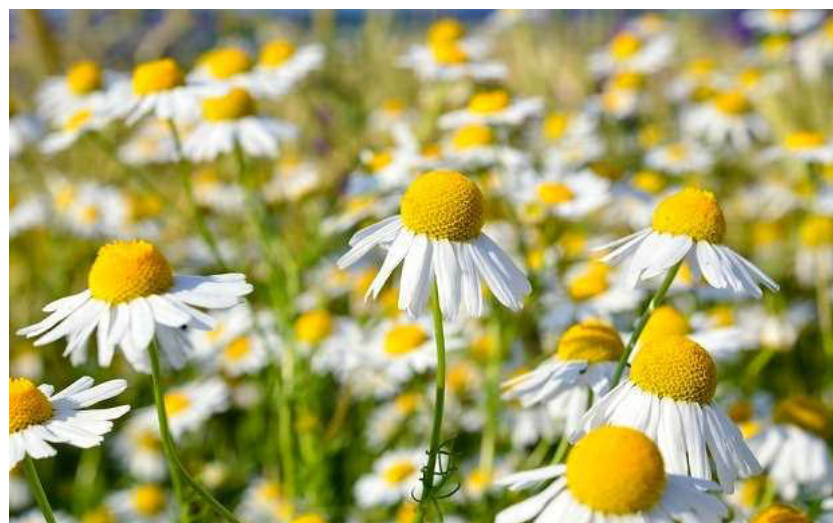
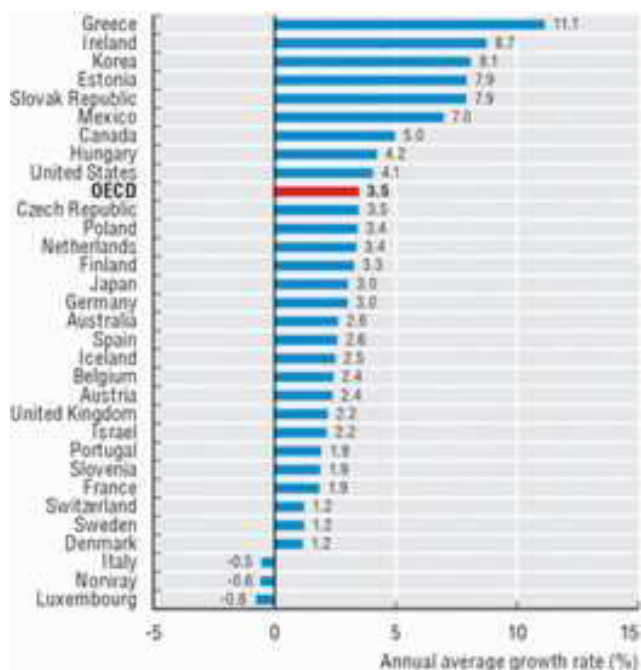


A project funded by the European Commission (ENV.B.3/ETU/2014/0039) and workshop hosted by the Committee of the Regions

Health and social challenges in CEE and nature's contribution



- Drug consumption



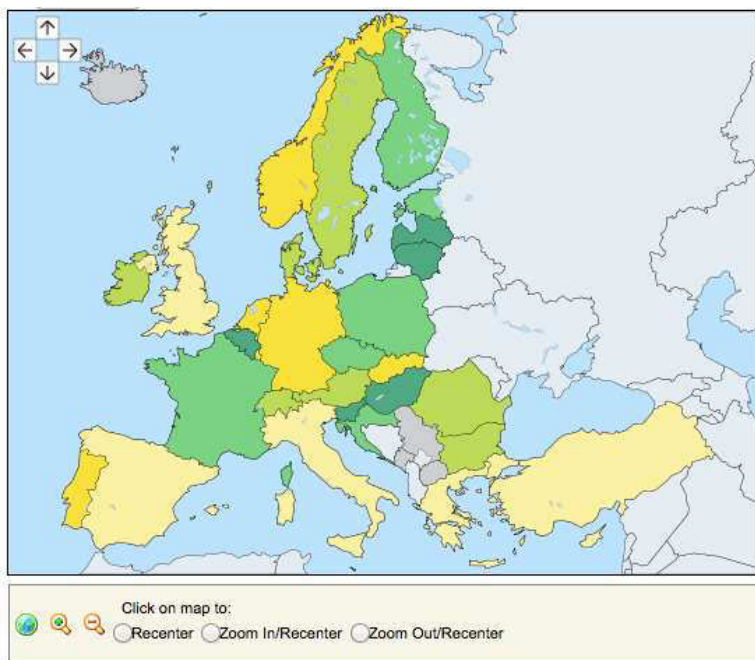
OECD, Growth in real per capita pharmaceutical expenditure, 2000-09



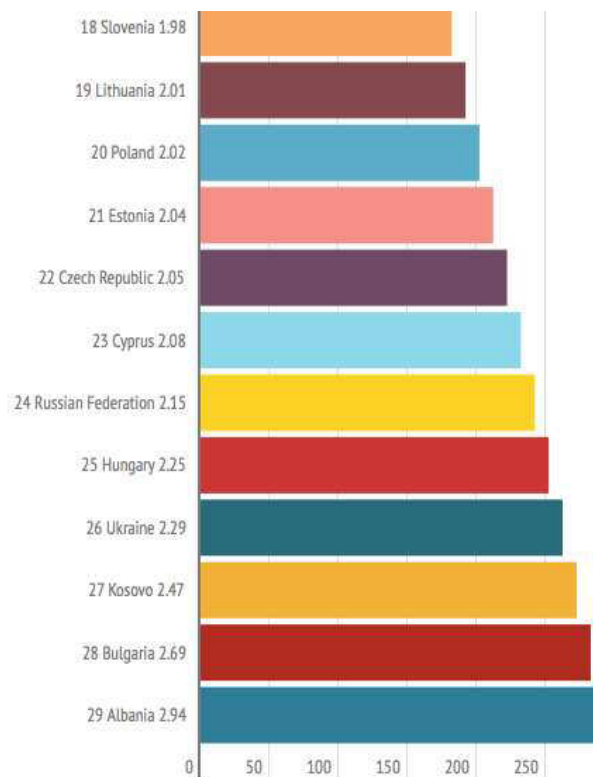
Health and social challenges in CEE and nature's contribution



- General mood



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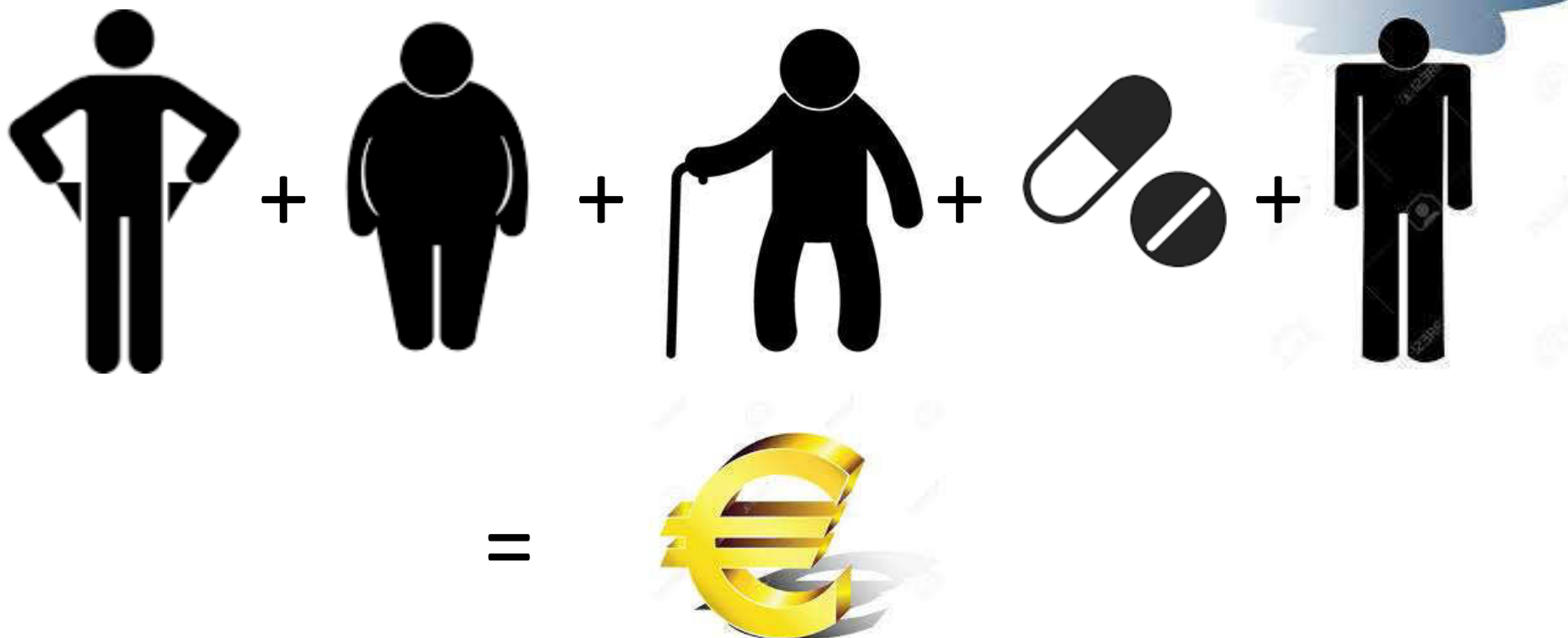
The Happiness Research Institute

Suicidal rate

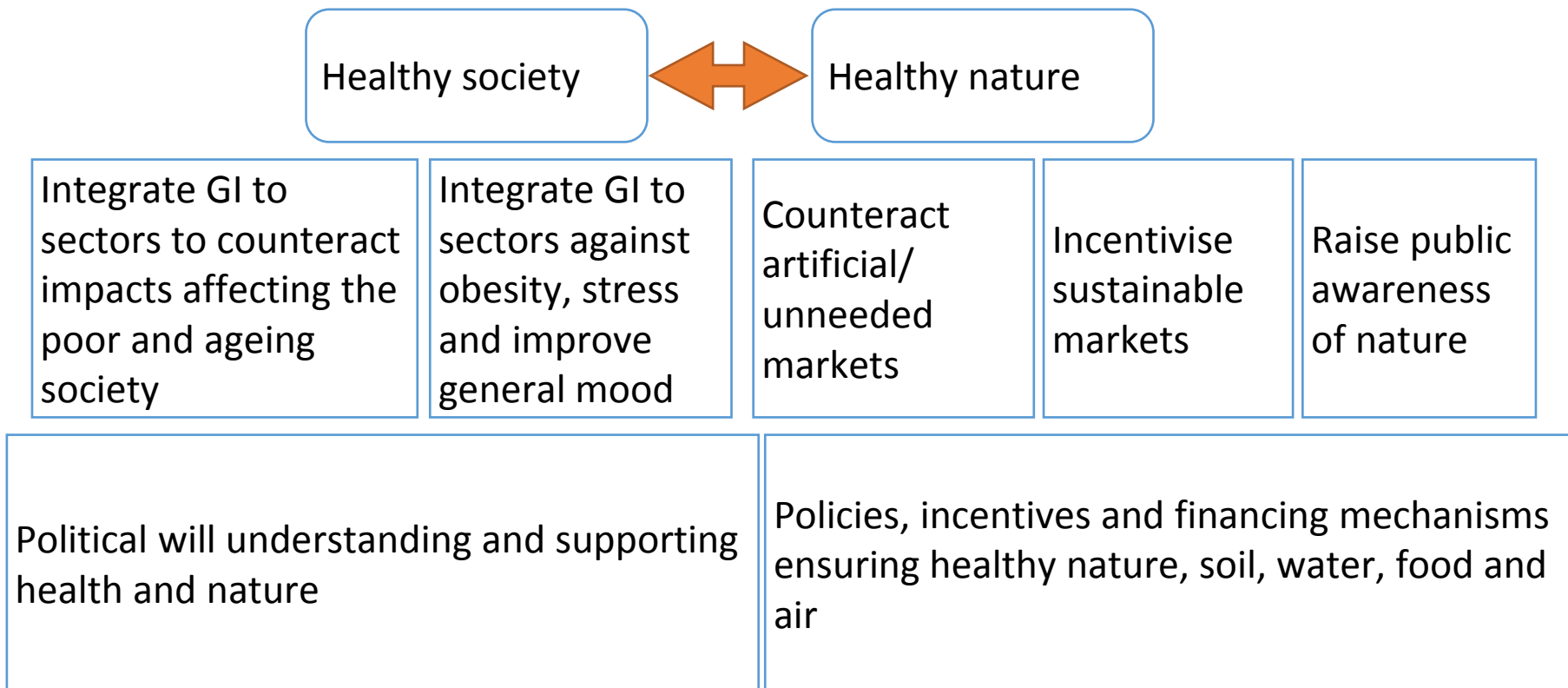


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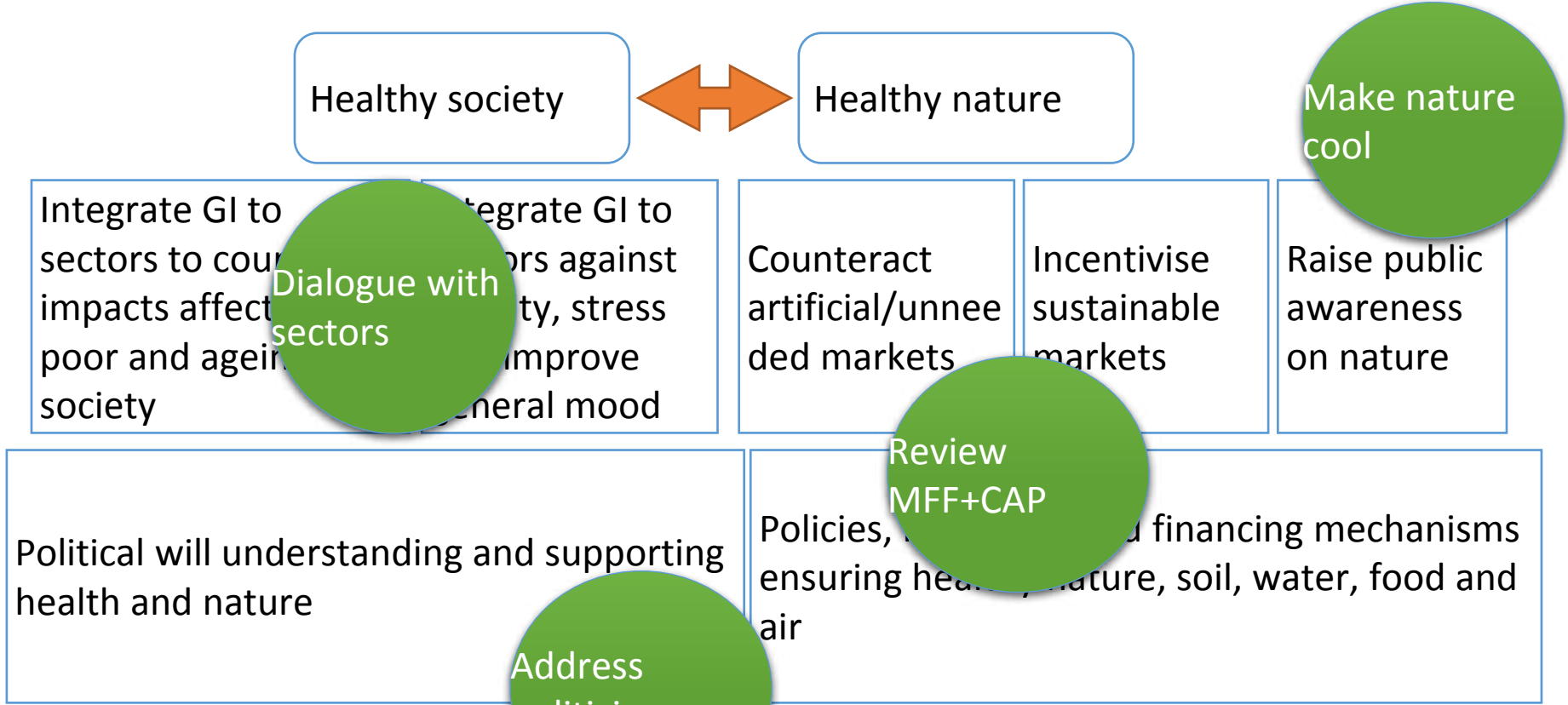
Situation



Needs, opportunities, enabling factors



What are we doing about this?



Thank you!

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