











Health & recreation

The Commons

Mobility

Energy









Retail

Production & logistics

Housing

Forestry

Agriculture



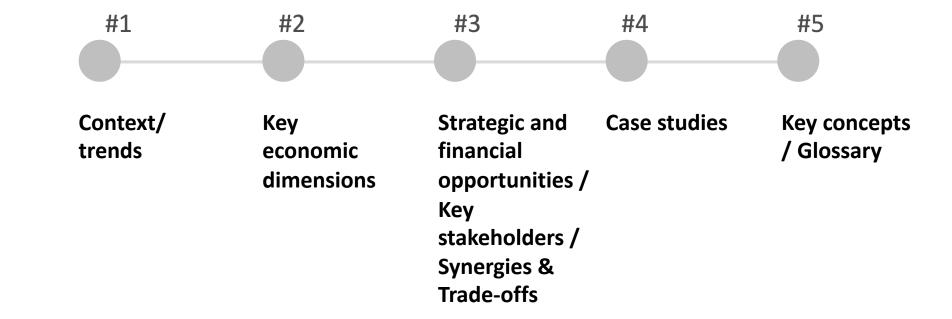






Introduction Social business modelling

Social business model/impact evaluation



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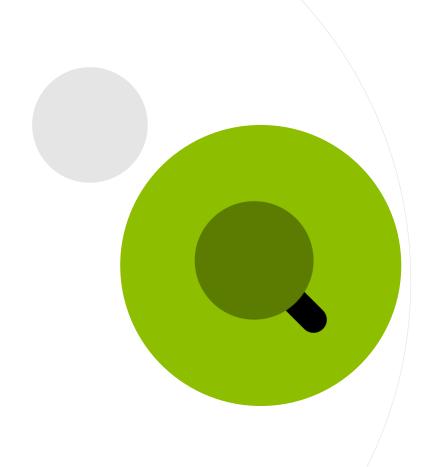
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Context / trends

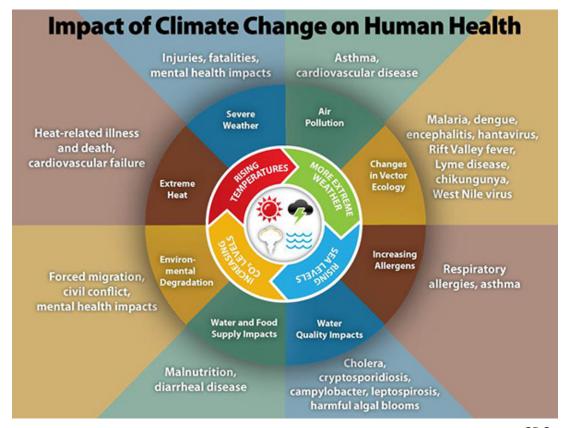


Climate change and health

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No health without mental health

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According to the World Health
Organization's definition, "health is a
state of complete physical, mental and
social well-being and not only the
absence of disease or infirmity."



Social injustice and Nature gap

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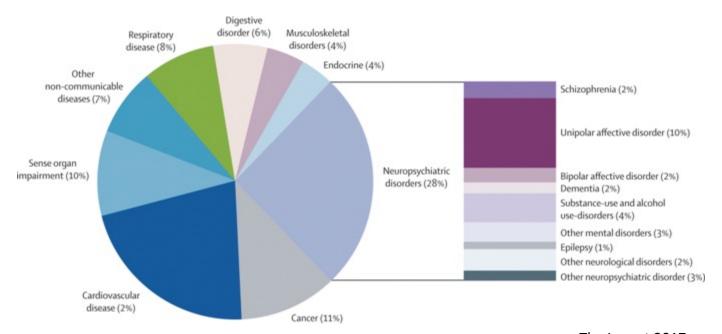


Non-Communicable Diseases

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The Lancet 2017

CMD LEADING CAUSES OF MORBIDITY AND DISABILITY

At a global level, over **300 million people** are estimated to suffer
from depression, equivalent to **4.4% of the world's population**

(WHO, 2017)

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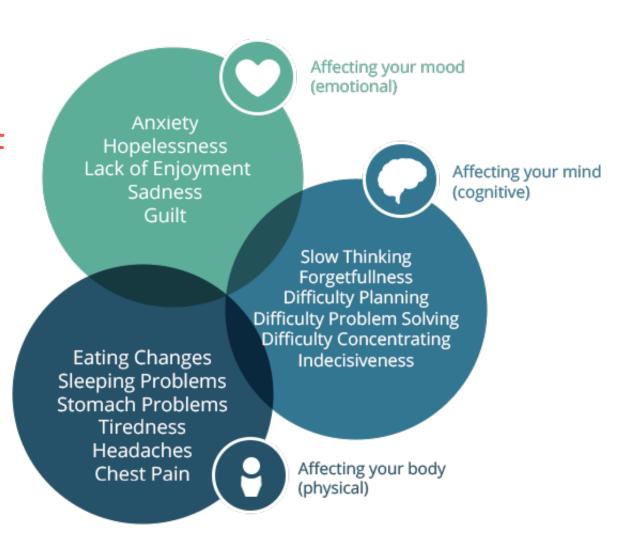
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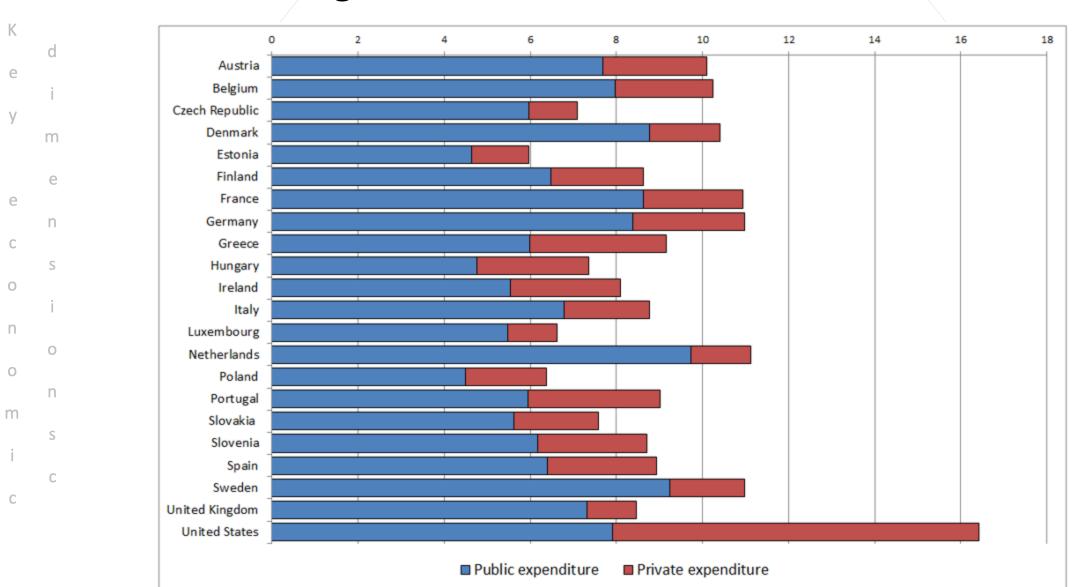
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Key economic dimensions



WEF

Increasing demand for health services



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Financial costs of NCDs





A Series by The Lancet

NCDs as a major challenge for sustainable development



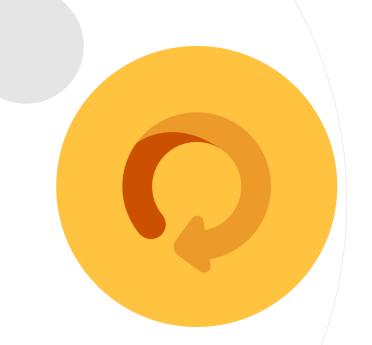
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NCDs ACROSS THE SDGs
A CALL FOR AN INTEGRATED APPROACH

#3

Strategic and financial opportunities / Key stakeholders / Synergies & Trade-offs



Importance of space and proximity to Nature



Greenwich

Building evidence of benefits of nature



Biophilia

bio•phil•ia

(bahy-oh-fil-ee-uh) noun

an innate and genetically determined love for the natural world felt universally by humankind.

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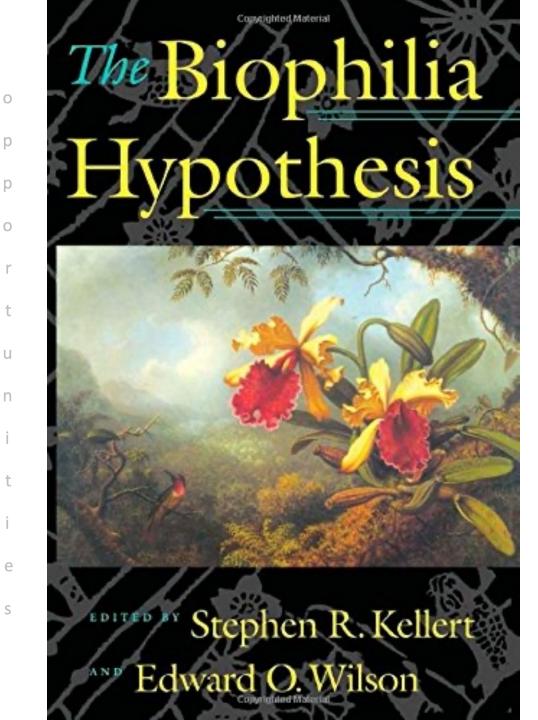
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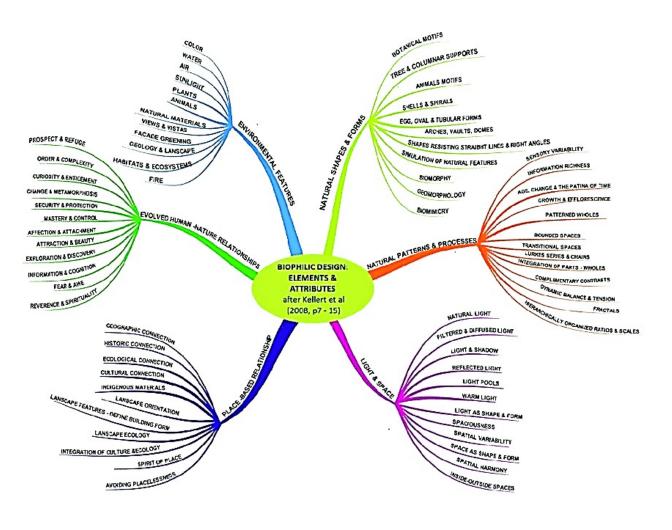
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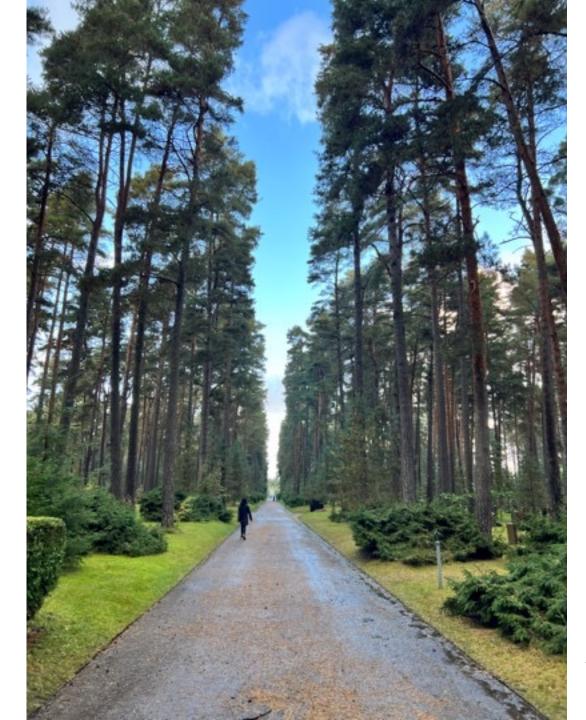
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Sayuti

The role of biophilic designers



Andreucci

The pathways

Pregnancy outcomes
 Vector-borne diseases

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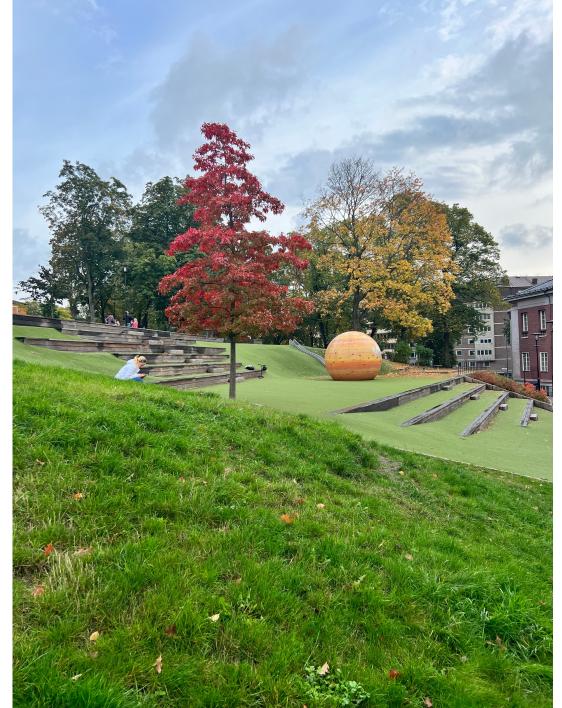
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Pathways to health Individual status Physical environment Socialenvironment Healthy lifestyle · Air quality Neighbourhood quality Living expenses Immune system function Climate change adaption Safety issues Noise Mental state Diverse natural Temperature · Social cohesion, Physical fitness micro-organism Traffic emissions interaction and and antigens participation Water quality Health status and well-being Physical health Physical health Social well-being Health inequity Allergies Cognitive functions Isolation Socially determined Cardiovascular effects Depression Life satisfaction health differentials Injuries Psychological well-being · Quality of life Spatially determined health differentials Mortality rates Stress Obesity

Hartig et al.

Stress reduction



Andreucci

Physical activity



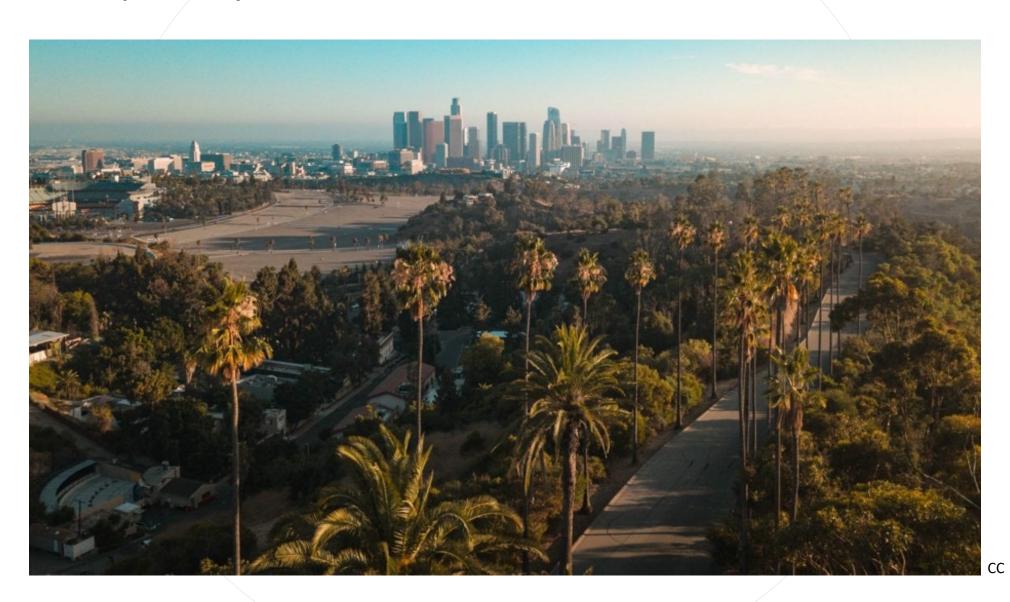


Social Cohesion





Air quality



Difficulties with biophilic design



Who benefits from Nature?



(3))OECD

CLIMATES HIEALTH





#4

Case studies



Oslo



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The Harbour Promenade

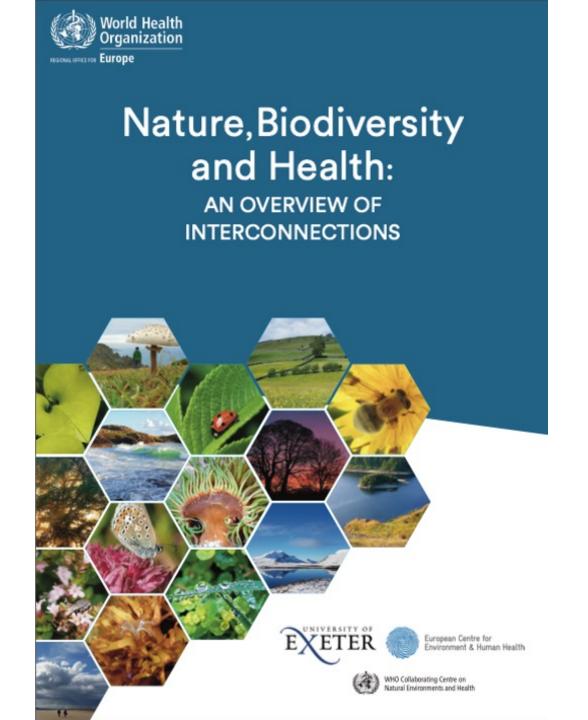


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Losæter "Garden of Senses"



World Health
Organization European Centre
for Environment
and Health



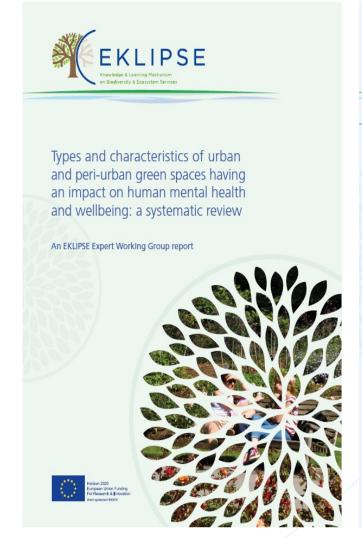
EKLIPSE Expert Working Group and the policy request

Maria Beatrice Andreucci¹, Barbara Livoreil², Agnieszka O. Guizzo³, Sjerp de Vries⁴, Annamaria Lammel⁵, Alessio Russo⁶, Liz O'brien⁷, Zoe Davies⁸, Julie Glanville⁹, Hans Keune¹⁰, Melissa R. Marselle¹¹, Roy Remmen¹⁰, Hanna Wood⁹.

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¹Sapienza University of Rome; ²Fondation pour la Recherche sur la Biodiversité; ³National University of Singapore; ⁴Wageningen University & Research; ⁵Université Paris 8; ⁶Far Eastern Federal University; ⁷Forest Research; ⁸Durrell Institute of Conservation and Ecology; ⁹University of York; ¹⁰University of Antwerp; ¹¹German Centre for Integrative Biodiversity Research.





Types and characteristics of urban and peri-urban blue spaces having an impact on human mental health and wellbeing: a systematic review

An EKLIPSE Expert Working Group report



Key findings: The relevance of biodiversity

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Urban green space, parks, forests, grassland, trees and other plants, the coast all showed positive relations with mental health.

Dense vegetation may have a **negative** association with mental health.

The *limited* evidence base for inland waters did not show pronounced effects on mental health.

Comparisons for green space showed highly mixed results, indicating that there is not one "superior" type of green space. All green space matters.

More research is needed making direct comparisons between different green / blue space types and characteristics.

More research is needed looking at actual exposure and taking experiences into account.

Key findings: Explaining the health benefits of natural settings

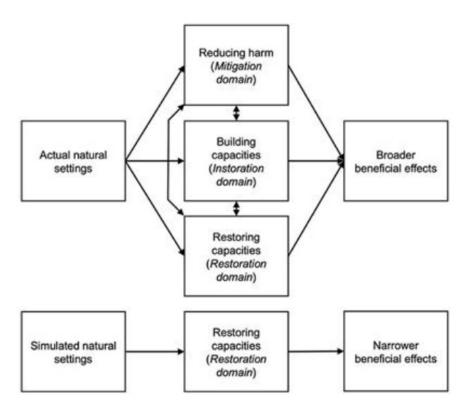
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Markevych et al.

Key findings: Multiple benefits

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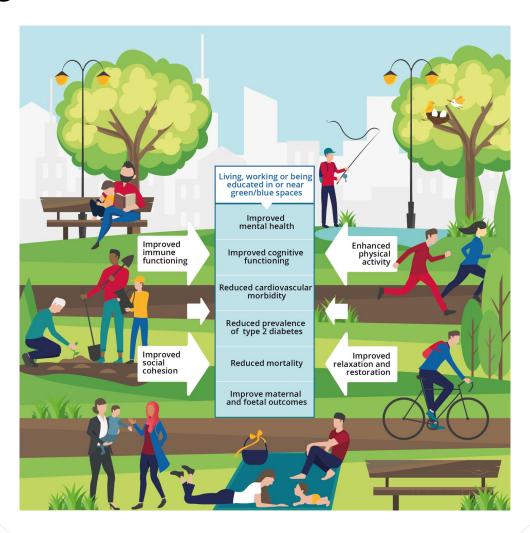
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NATURE AND MENTAL HEALTH: THE BENEFITS Reduce stress Open up Be more Improve your Better your levels creatively present mood physical health Enjoy the calm of Nature is an Use the Establish a Walking, running, nature, helping to endless resource outdoors to connection with cycling - it all helps lower your blood of inspiration. practice nature to help release positive pressure and Head outside for mindfulness. build positive hormones that helping you be a world of reduce long-term improve our production of opportunities to more relaxed outcomes for your physical and stress hormones. be creative. and less anxious. wellbeing. mental health.

priorygroup

Key findings: Mostly relevant for urbanites



ÉΕΑ

Key findings: Green vs Blue spaces



Andreucci

WHO European Programme of Work 2020 – 2025 – "United Action for Better Health in Europe"

European Programme of Work United Action for Better Health in Europe

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MENTAL HEALTH
COALITION

DIGITAL HEALTH EMPOWERMENT AGENDA

BEHAVIOURAL AND CULTURAL INSIGHTS



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Green and Blue Spaces and Mental Health

New Evidence and Perspectives for Action



Booklet and reports (and other relevant publications) can be found at:

https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Maria-Andreucci

#5

Key concepts / Glossary



Health

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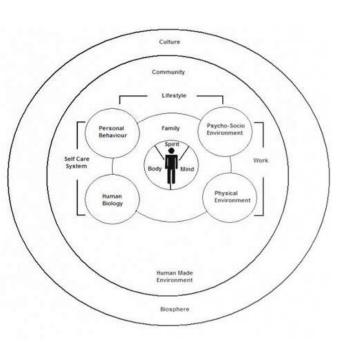
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Definition of Health

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



Mental health

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Definiton of Mental Health according to the World Health Organisation

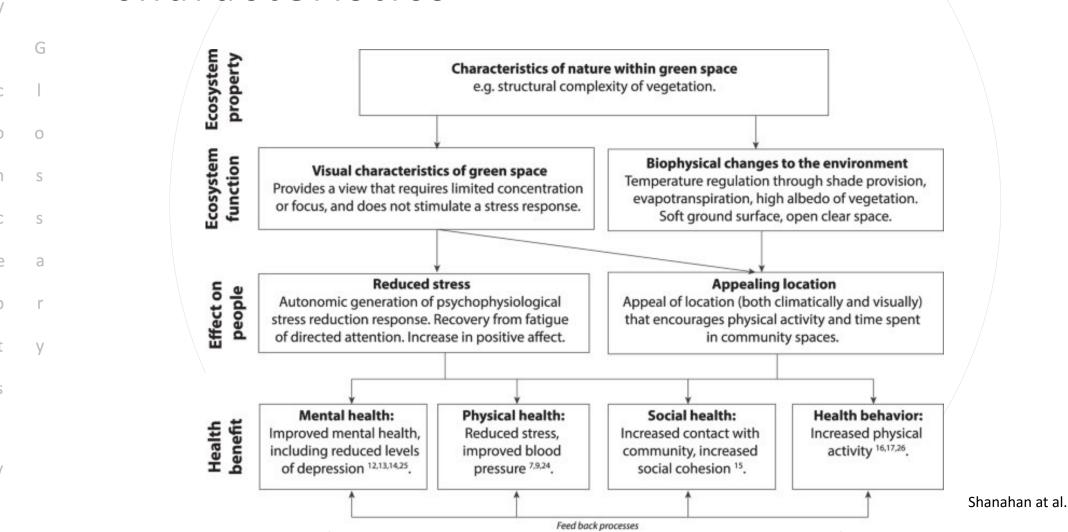


Direct and indirect е pathways / effects improves social contacts / gives promotes healthy 0 people a sense of behaviours familiarity and n belonging supports the mediates development of potential skills and harms capabilities

Improving public е health Effect modifiers Situational Individual (e.g. SES, trait nature G (e.g. Access, quality, connectedness) weather, culture) Exposure / contact / "dose" 0 Mechanisms / pathways (life-course, duration, frequency, intensity etc.) Outcomes Mitigation n Indirect Human health & well-(e.g. reduced urban heat being (e.g. window view, Blue island) Planet TV programme) (e.g. general health, mental health) Proximity Instoration Incidental (e.g. home, (e.g. physical activity, state work) Planetary health & (e.g. cycle commute along nature connectedness) well-being river path) (e.g. pro-environmental Restoration behaviours) Intentional (e.g. reduced anxiety / (e.g. family trip to beach) attentional fatigue) Actions / interventions / changes Societal Local Personal (e.g. bathing water (e.g. improved access, (e.g. affect regulation, quality, safety etc.) monitoring and signage) group interventions) White at al.

Relevance of types and characteristics

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Mutually reinforcing benefits

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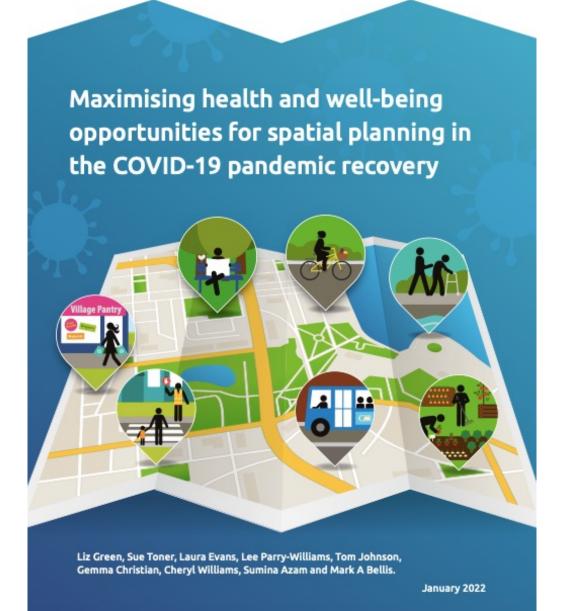


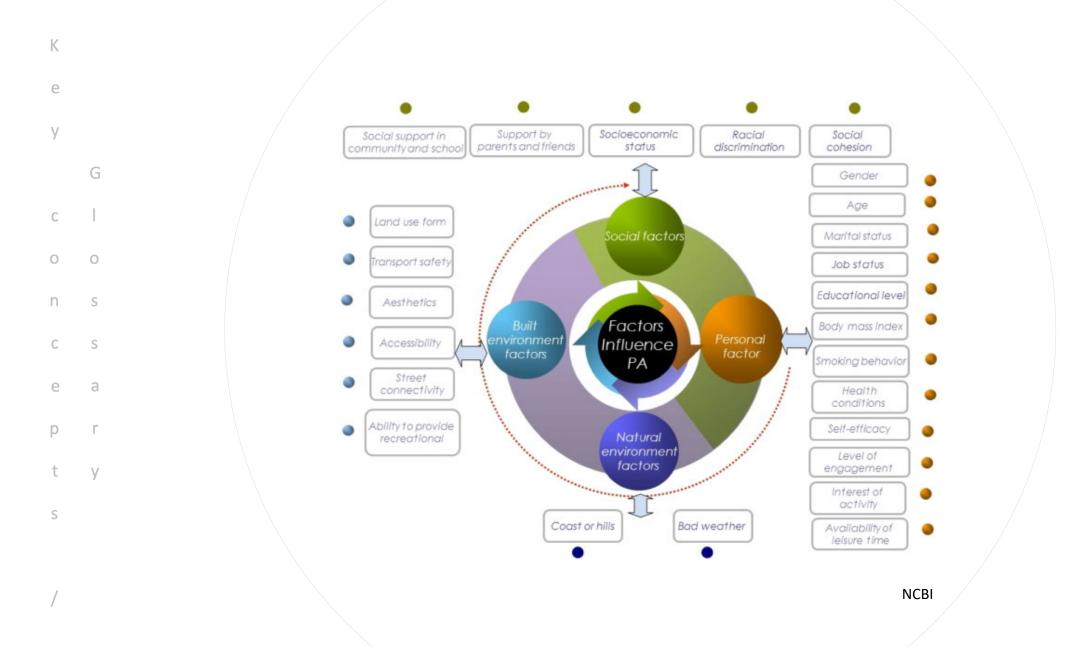


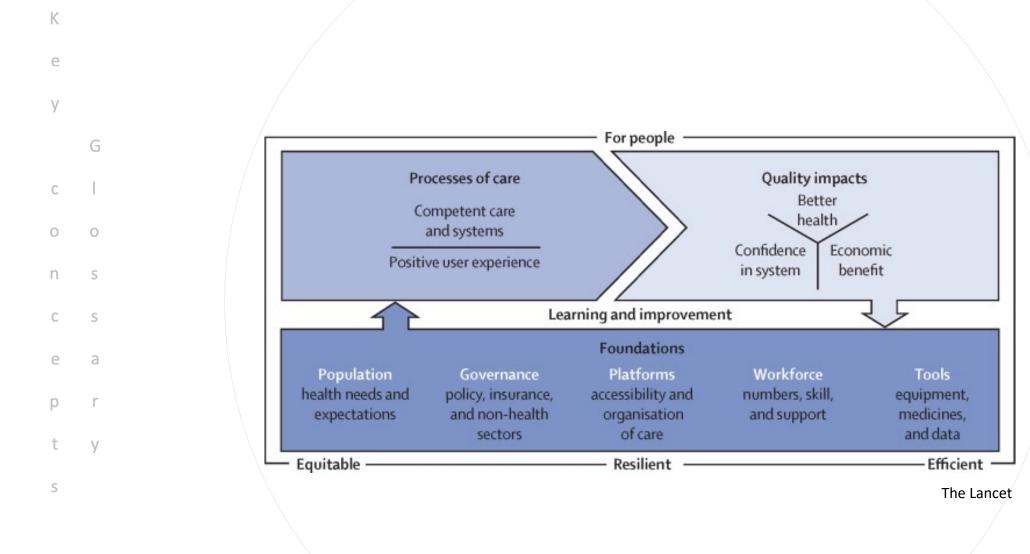












MENTAL HEALTH POLICY, PLANS AND **PROGRAMMES**

(updated version)

"A mental health policy and plan is essential to coordinate all services and activities related to mental health. Without adequate policies and plans, mental disorders are likely to be treated in an inefficient and fragmented manner.

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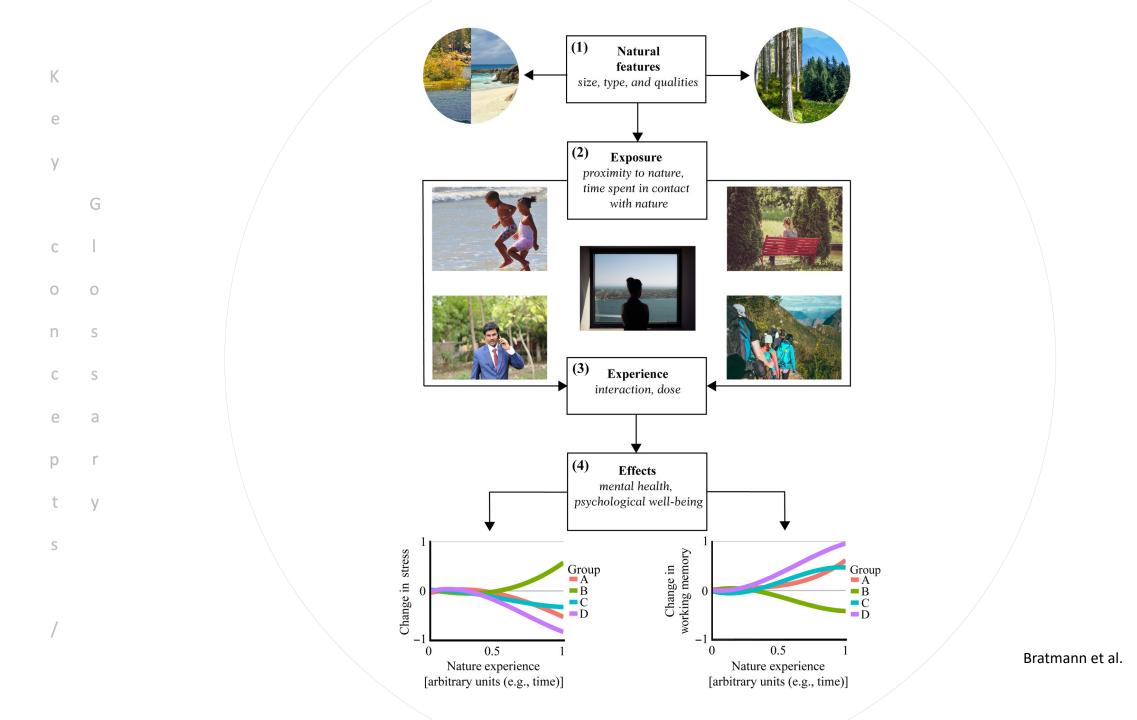
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K				Environmental Features	Natural Shapes and Forms	Natural Patterns and Processes
е		SCALI Buildin PLACI Opera Ho		Color, Water, Air Sunlight Natural Materials Views, Vistas Landscape Habitats, Ecosystems	Simulation of Natural Features Biomorphy, Geomorphology, Biomimicry	Sensory Variability Information Richness Central Focal Point Bounded Spaces and Transitional Spaces Dynamic Balance and Tensions
	G		H. Kars Ma	Color, Water, Air	Botanical and Animal Motifs	Sensory Variability
С		SCALI Urban P PLACI Bee Sanct	rk	Sunlight Plants, Animals Natural Materials Landscape Habitats, Ecosystems	Simulation of Natural Features	Information Richness Patterned Wholes Linked Series and Chains
0	0		AND DESIGNATION OF THE PERSON			
n	S	SCALI Distric	THE REAL PROPERTY AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY AND	Color, Water, Air Sunlight Plants, Animals Natural Materials	Botanical and Animal Motifs Simulation of Natural Features Trees and Columnar Support Biomorphy, Geomorphology,	Sensory Variability Information Richness Age, Change and Patina of Time Bounded Spaces and Transitional
c e	s	PLACI Akersel		Views, Vistas Greewalls Geology, Landscape Habitats, Ecosystems	Biomimicry	Spaces Integration of Parts to Wholes
	d			Color, Water, Air	Botanical and Animal Motifs	Sensory Variability
р	r	SCALI Neighbori PLACI Søreng	Cood	Sunlight Plants, Animals Natural Materials Views, Vistas	Simulation of Natural Features Biomorphy, Geomorphology, Biomimicry	Information Richness Age, Change and Patina of Time Bounded Spaces and Transitional Spaces
t	У	Succession		Geology, Landscape Habitats, Ecosystems		Integration of Parts to Wholes Dynamic Balance and Tensions
S		SCALI Commun PLACI Losaete	ity	Color, Water, Air Sunlight Plants, Animals Natural Materials Views, Vistas Green Walls	Botanical and Animal Motifs Trees and Columnar Support Shapes Resisting Straight Lines and Right Angles	Sensory Variability Information Richness Age, Change and Patina of Time Growth and Efflorence Patterned Wholes Bounded Spaces and Transitional
/				Geology, Landscape Habitats, Ecosystems		Spaces

Andreucci



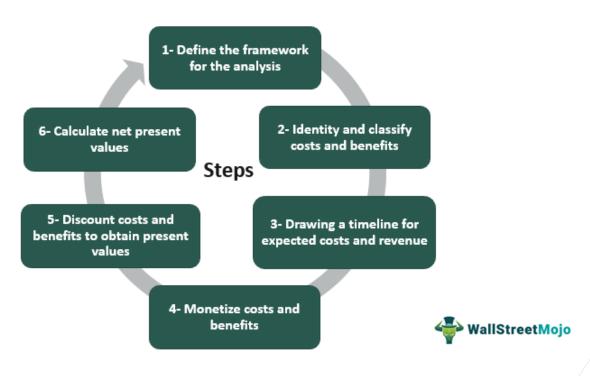
Priority setting matters!

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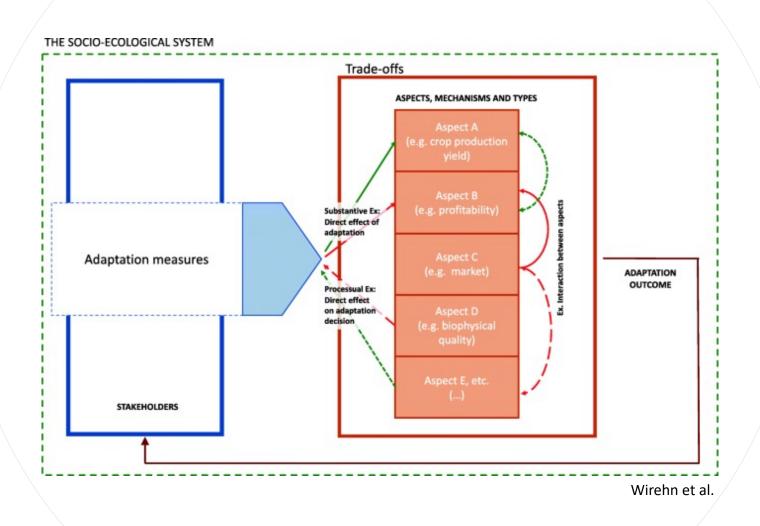
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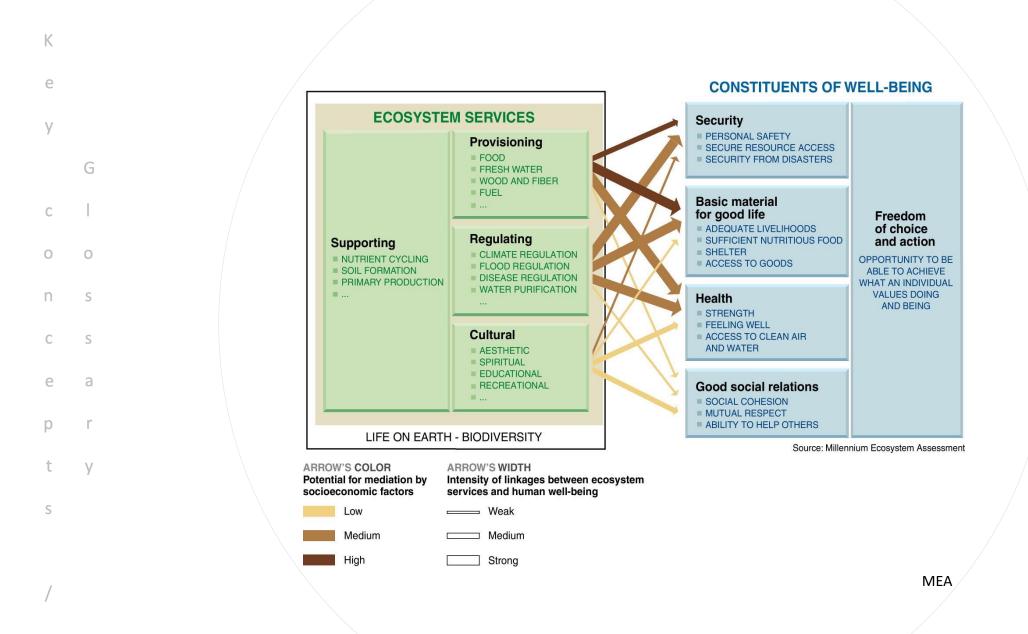
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Cost-Benefit Analysis



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Guided Q&A Session on Health and Wellbeing

- 1) Which **Threats / Challenges** do you consider most relevant with respect to preserving / enhancing Health and Wellbeing?
- 2) Which **Opportunities / Barriers** can you identify in **your Country** to progress towards the achievement of SDGs 3 (and specifically 3.4)
- 3) Which **Stakeholders / Interest Groups** can you identify?
- 4) Which **Sustainability Dimension(s)** is mostly **converging** towards this Goal?
- 5) Which Sustainability Dimension(s) is mostly **conflicting** towards this Goal?

Thank you for the attention!

mbeatrice.andreucci@uniroma1.it

"The relationship between humankind and nature can be one of respect and love rather than domination...The outcome...can be rich, satisfying, and lastingly successful, but only if both partners are modified by their association so as to become better adapted to each other...With our knowledge and sense of responsibility...we can create new environments that are ecologically sound, aesthetically satisfying, economically rewarding"

René Dubos, The Wooing of the Earth













