



KLIMA- OG MILJØDEPARTEMENTET



Norwegian Institute of Public Health



NORWAY

Biodiversity & Health

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ONE HEALTH or a "case by case" approach?

- 1) What joint actions have (or could) the health and biodiversity sectors respectively taken at the national level in order to develop policies and promote activities that try to achieve co-benefits for human health and biodiversity?
- 4) What, if any, are the best practices in your country that jointly address human health and biodiversity concerns and opportunities?
- 5) What collaborative mechanisms/examples currently exist within your country or region for cross-sector human health and biodiversity collaboration?

ONE HEALTH approach

Norway takes the lead on antibiotic resistance

2017-06-27 News story Ministry of Health and Care Services, Ministry of Trade, Industry and Fisheries, Ministry of Agriculture and Food

The Norwegian government has set clear goals nationally, and wants to take a leading role in reducing the use of antibiotics globally. It must be done in a one health multi sectorial approach.

National strategy against AMR 2015 -2020 (4 ministries)

Some monitoring

Ministry of Climate and Environment (i)

- **Outdoor Recreation**
- **Act of 28 June 1957 No.16 Relating to Outdoor Recreation.**
- **The purpose of this Act is to protect the natural basis for outdoor recreation and to safeguard the public right of access to and passage through the countryside and the right to spend time there, etc, so that opportunities for outdoor recreation as a leisure activity that is healthy, environmentally sound and gives a sense of well-being are maintained and promoted.**
- **The municipalities designate areas for outdoor recreation as part of their land-use planning and, in certain instances, may apply for government funding in order to protect outdoor recreation areas for the general public.**
- **”Markaloven” legislation to conserve the forest surrounding cities**

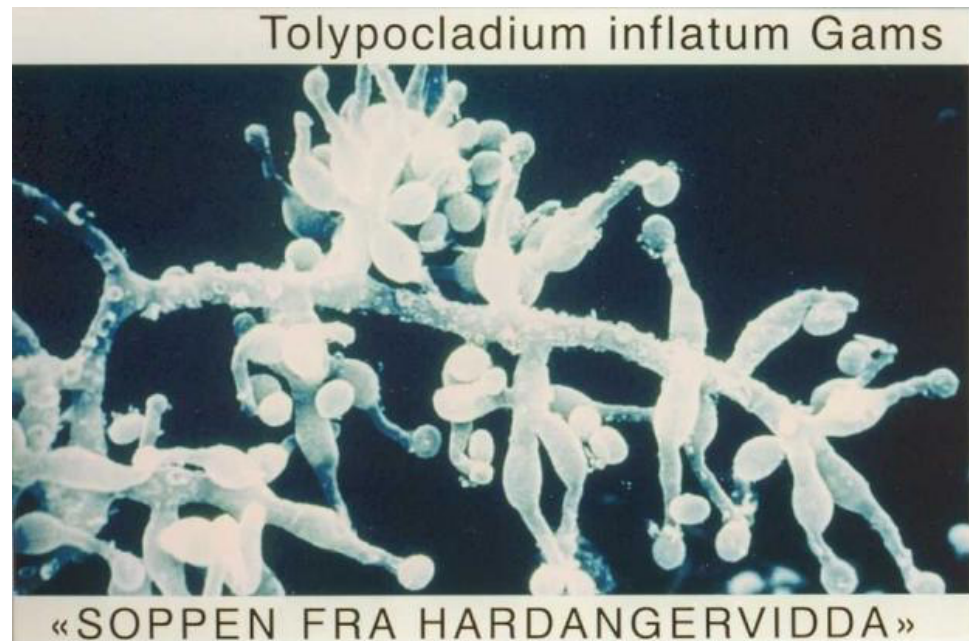
White paper 2016:

Friluftsliv — Natur som kilde til helse og livskvalitet

(Outdoor recreation – nature as source for public health and quality of life)

Ministry of Climate and Environment (ii)

- Genetic resources,
- Cyclosporin was isolated in 1971 from the fungus *Tolypocladium inflatum* and came into medical use in 1983.^[8] It is on the World Health Organization's List of Essential Medicines, the most effective and safe medicines needed in a health system.^[9] The wholesale cost in the developing world is about US\$106.50 a month.^[10] In the United Kingdom it costs the NHS about GB£121.25 per month.^[11] The wholesale price in the United States is about US\$172.95 per month.^[12]



Ministry of Food and Agriculture



The Svalbard Global Seed Vault was established and is fully funded by the Norwegian government

The vault hold the seeds of many tens of thousands of varieties of essential food crops such as beans, wheat and rice. In total, the vault now holds seeds of more than 4000 plant species. These seed samples are duplicates of seed sample stores in national, regional and international gene banks.



Other relevant collaboration between ministries

- Action plan for better diets, 2017 (8 ministries)
- National action on food waste (4 ministries)
- Nordic collaboration on food waste
- Implications of marine plastic pollution

- 2) What would be the key elements for a joint human health and biodiversity action plan? At what scale (local, sub-national, national, regional and global) do you think that this would be most effective?
 - STICK or/and CARROT
- 3) What is needed, at the national and regional scales, in terms of research, capacity building and information dissemination for joint human health and biodiversity sector actions?
 - EXPAND CURRICULA AT ALL LEVELS ON THE SDG AGENDA, AND IT'S IMPACTS
- 5) What collaborative mechanisms/examples currently exist within your country or region for cross-sector human health and biodiversity collaboration? How can we promote further collaboration? What impedes collaborative action?
- 6) What actions for human health and biodiversity are needed as a matter of urgency (1 year); medium term (2- 5 years); and in the long term (6 – 8 years)?
- Inspiration from this workshop, a meeting will be held in January 2018 between health-, agriculture-, environment-, fisheries-sector