Improving the evidence base



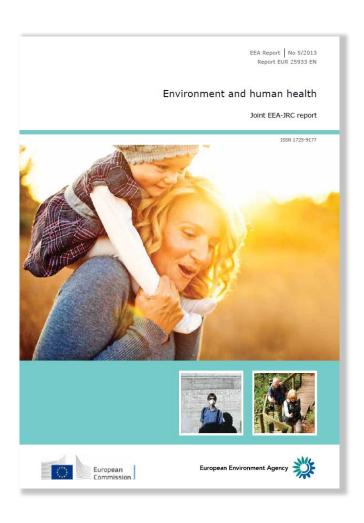




- Air
- Water
- Noise
- Ultraviolet radiation
- Radon

Relatively well-known





- Air
- Water
- Noise
- Ultraviolet radiation
- Radon
- Chemicals
- Nanotechnology
- Electromagnetic fields



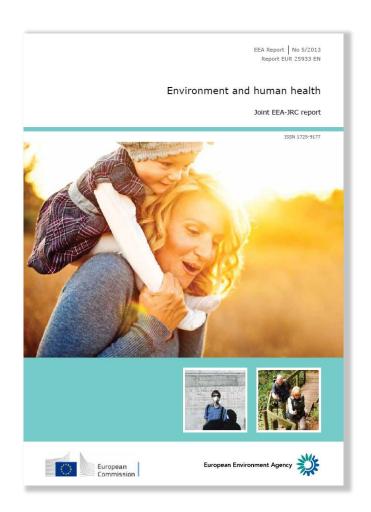




- Air
- Water
- Noise
- Ultraviolet radiation
- Radon
- Chemicals
- Nanotechnology
- Electromagnetic fields
- Climate change
- Biodiversity loss / Ecosystem services

Systemic

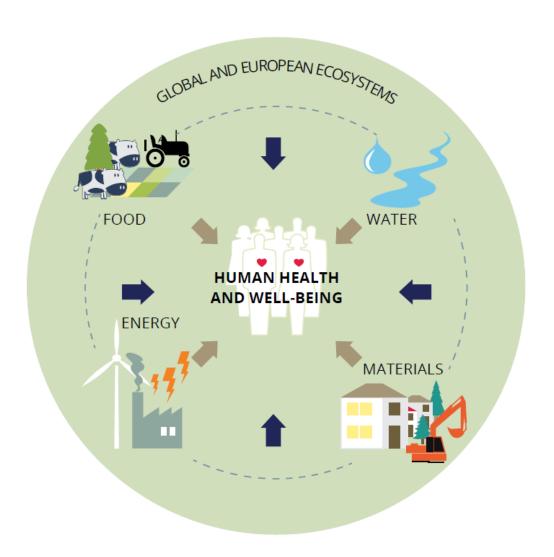


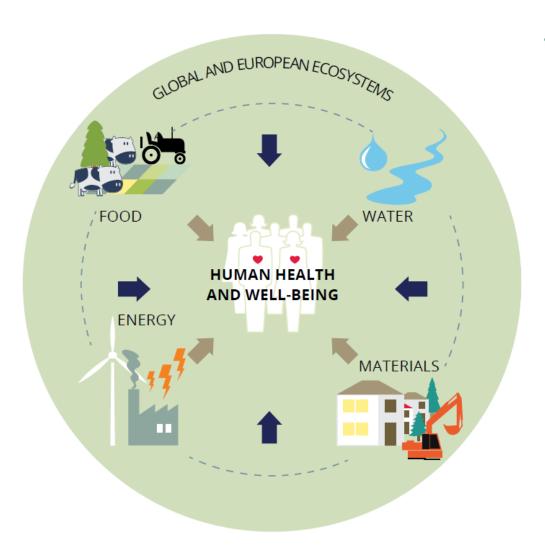


To reduce multiple exposure and optimise health & well-being outcomes of natural resource use, there is a need to move away from compartmentalised hazard-based approaches towards an **integrated** (ecosystem) perspective.

This will also have to address:

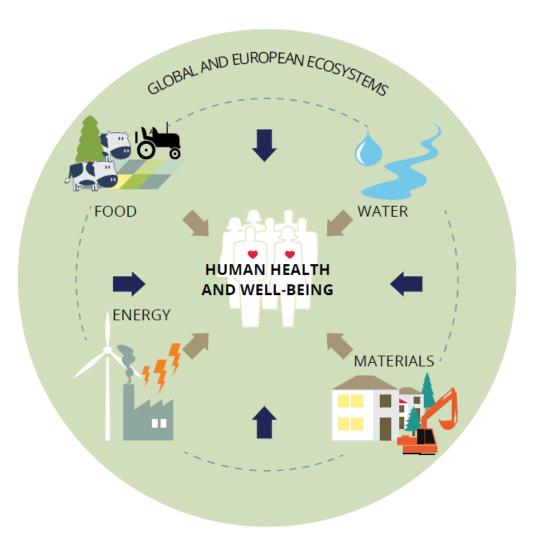
Positive environmental health impacts
Multiple exposure
Inequalities (spatial, socio-economical)
Uncertainty (precaution)





Megatrends

- Resource use
- Ageing
- Urbanisation
- Climate change
- Biodiversity loss

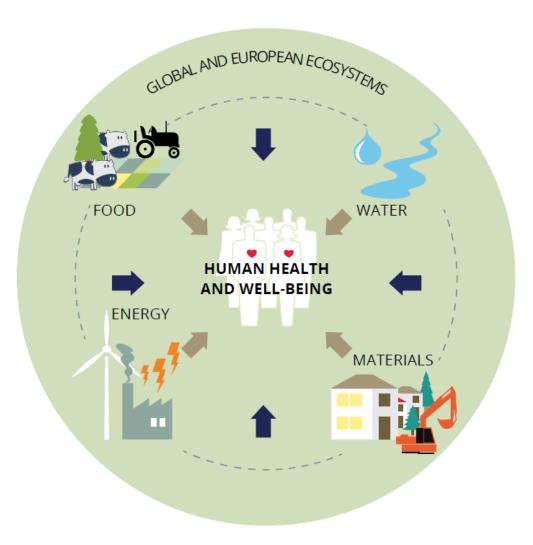


Megatrends

- Resource use
- Ageing
- Urbanisation
- Climate change
- Biodiversity loss

Environmental stressors

- Single stressors
- Multiple exposure
- Vulnerability
- (Human) bio-monitoring



Megatrends

- Resource use
- Ageing
- Urbanisation
- Climate change
- Biodiversity loss

Environmental stressors

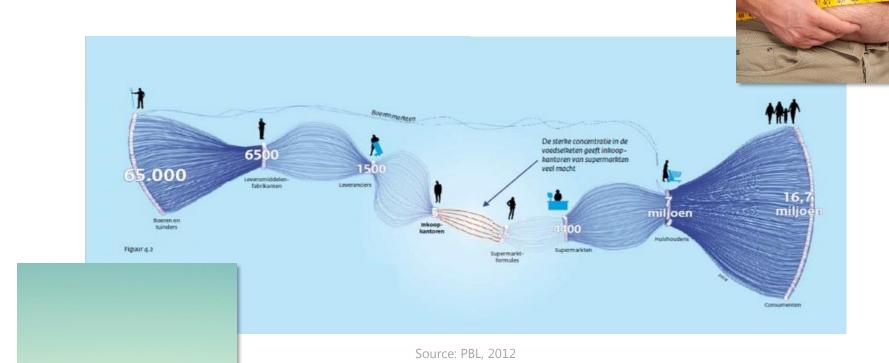
- Single stressors
- Multiple exposure
- Vulnerability
- (Human) bio-monitoring

System analysis

- Food
- Energy
- Transport
- Housing



Food system



Circular economy



Minimise











The evidence base - EEA contributions



Data

- IPCheM Information Platform on chemicals Monitoring
- HBM4EU European biomonitoring project

Assessments

- SOER2020
- Food system analysis 2017
- Environment & Health Report 2019