

# One Health 4 Cities



## Baseline Study & Network Roadmap

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## About this document

The Baseline Study and Network Roadmap is a key deliverable for the One Health 4 Cities network activation phase. The Baseline Study describes the network challenge and outlines the network policy priority within the EU context. The Baseline Study and Network Roadmap seek to capture each city's starting point and local context, explore partners' needs and experiences, and clarify shared learning objectives for the network. In addition, the Network Roadmap, is a collaborative planning tool for the group, co-developed with city partners and informed by the Baseline Study and city visits knowledge. It sets the framework for customized exchanges and learning methodology on the transnational level over the next two years, supporting the development of Integrated Action Plans (IAP) for each partner.

The primary audience for the Baseline Study and Network Roadmap are network partners. This document will serve as a continual point of reference, guidance throughout the network's lifetime. Partners should share the Study and Network Roadmap with local stakeholders to explain and co-design the URBACT network and journey at local level.

## About the Network

The One Health 4 Cities Network, an Action Planning Network of URBACT IV Programme, brings light on how to implement the One Health approach in urban public policies, strategies, and projects. Comprising cities with varying levels of experience in One Health and local contexts, the network fosters a collaborative environment where the nine partners come together to learn and share experiences: Benissa (ES), Elefsina (GR), Kuopio (FI), Lahti (FI), Loulé (PT), Lyon (FR), Munich (DE), Eurometropolis of Strasbourg (FR) and Suceava (RO). The network aims to develop tools that empower decision-makers and operational teams to increase the positive impact of urban projects on the well-being and health of people, animals, and the environment. The network's lead partner is the City of Lyon.

# SECTION 1: EU Overview

## Introduction

This section explores the concept of One Health. It explains the definition of One Health, its importance within EU policy context and its relevance within the urban environment. It also summarises the main challenges and solutions to develop and implement it.

## What is One Health?

According to the World Health Organisation (WHO), One Health is an integrated approach to designing and implementing programs, policies, legislation, and research. This approach aims at “balancing and optimising the health of people, animals and environment”. It is crucial to prevent, predict, detect, and respond to global health threats<sup>1</sup>. One Health policy implies for multiple sectors of public action to communicate and work together to achieve better public health outcomes.

One Health is not new, but it has become more important in recent years. This is because many factors have changed; interactions between people, animals, plants, and our environment<sup>2</sup>. This approach analyses the three components and how they behave when they interact. It recognises that the health of people, animals and the planet are connected and interdependent. It is impossible to take care of one without taking care of the other. It emphasises the need of collaboration and integration between stakeholders to achieve better health outcomes and sustainable solutions for people, animals, and the environment. This is highly relevant in complex urban environments, which feature many interdependent actors, policies, and risks. The main objective of One Health is to attain optimal health and sustainability for humans, animals, and the environment simultaneously<sup>3</sup>.



The One Health approach can (but not limited to):

- Prevent outbreaks of zoonotic disease in animals and people.
- Improve food safety and security.
- Reduce antimicrobial-resistant infections and improve human and animal health.
- Protect global health security.
- Protect biodiversity and conservation.

<sup>1</sup> [https://www.who.int/health-topics/one-health#tab=tab\\_1](https://www.who.int/health-topics/one-health#tab=tab_1)

<sup>2</sup> <https://www.cdc.gov/onehealth/basics/index.html>

<sup>3</sup> <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/B9780128227947000046>

Other complementary policies and approaches are [the Health in all Policies](#) and [the Planetary health](#).

## Current EU and International Policies and Projects on One Health

The One Health approach is gaining renewed traction and political attention in the wake of the COVID-19 pandemic. It now features prominently in the priorities of the G7, G20 and European Union and in the work of multiple United Nations agencies. The increasing backing for the One Health concept has spurred the creation of numerous global initiatives aimed at adopting and promoting a One Health approach to combat global health threats. These initiatives are witnessing substantial investments from funding partners, resulting in the emergence of One Health networks and projects across the globe. Many countries and regions are actively encouraging collaboration among professionals from diverse disciplines, fostering cooperation from local to global scales, and breaking down institutional barriers. This growing global movement reflects the commitment to address health challenges holistically and foster interdisciplinary efforts in safeguarding public health for all beings.

Within WHO, the recommendations of the Pan-European Commission on Health and Sustainable Development have heightened the commitment of Member States in the WHO European Region towards operationalizing One Health at the national, subnational, and local levels. This is precisely because there is recognition that a One Health approach can be cost-effective and highlights the benefits of health promotion, disease prevention and preparedness over cure. Wellbeing economies feed strongly into this approach, with their aim to direct resources towards multisectoral approaches that deliver not only particularly on well-being but also equity, inclusion, and sustainability to ensure that no one is left behind.

The WHO, FAO, OIE, and UNEP have joined forces to mainstream the One Health approach, aiming to enhance global preparedness in preventing, predicting, detecting, and responding to health threats while fostering sustainable development. During their inaugural quadripartite meeting in March 2023, the partners unveiled a call to action to strengthen collaboration and cross-sector commitments in tackling global health emergencies. Priority actions recommended for all countries to undertake include:

- Prioritise One Health in the international political agenda, increase understanding and advocate for the adoption and promotion of the enhanced intersectoral health governance;
- Strengthen national One Health policies, strategies and plans;
- Accelerate the implementation of One Health plans;
- Build intersectoral One Health workforces;
- Strengthen and sustain prevention of pandemics and health threats at source;
- Encourage and strengthen One Health scientific knowledge and evidence creation and exchange; and
- Increase investment and financing of One Health strategies and plans.

The current status of One Health in Europe reflects a growing recognition and

implementation of this integrative approach, with several initiatives and policies aimed at addressing health challenges at the interface of humans, animals, and the environment, including the following<sup>4</sup>:

1. **European One Health Action Plan against Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR):** The European Commission published this plan in 2017 to combat antimicrobial resistance, acknowledging the interconnected spread of antibiotic-resistant microorganisms among humans, animals, food, and the environment. This plan emphasises an integrated approach guided by the One Health principle to tackle the challenges posed by AMR.
2. **One Health European Joint Programme (OHEJP):** Funded through Horizon 2020, this program is a partnership of 44 food, veterinary, and medical laboratories, and institutes across 22 EU member states. It emphasises the importance of an interdisciplinary, integrative, and international approach to One Health to address zoonotic diseases and antimicrobial resistance. The program seeks to harmonise approaches and methodologies to manage food-borne hazards, emerging infectious threats, and AMR.
3. **Cross-Border Pathogen Surveillance System:** As part of the 2022 EU4Health Work Programme, a One Health-based initiative aims to create a cross-border pathogen surveillance system. This project, supported with a budget of €20 million, strengthens the European One Health Action Plan against Antimicrobial Resistance and includes monitoring and evaluation frameworks.
4. **The Recognition of Interconnected Health and Natural Systems:** The Scientific Committee on Health, Environmental, and Emerging Risks (SCHEER) acknowledges that the COVID-19 pandemic has led to a broader recognition of the relationship between human health and the health of natural systems. Environmental degradation, pollution, climate change, and biodiversity loss are factors that can impact human health, although the relationships between these factors require further understanding.
5. **One Health in Regional Policy** - French Presidency of the Council of the EU: The current French Presidency of the Council of the European Union has supported the One Health approach in regional policy. At an informal meeting of Council health ministers (EPSCO), the Presidency proposed discussing the future of EU public health based on three priorities: identifying areas of health that require European action, achieving the One Health approach in EU policy, and outlining a Public Health Union by maximising the potential of available European tools in various sectors.

Despite this widespread support and engagement, and despite the importance of cities as health enablers. One Health implementation in urban policy is less common than in agricultural or pharmaceutical arenas where the concept originated from. This is, however, changing. As an example of the increasing interest in the One Health approach among cities all over Europe, multiple European cities of various sizes and regions started to work on a three-step strategy that was summarised in the "[Lyon Declaration](#)" in 2022. This document stated that it is necessary to integrate the One Health approach across all sectors and policies by, firstly, acquiring a better understanding of urban ecosystems, then

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<sup>4</sup> <https://www.isglobal.org/en/-/2022-el-ano-del-one-health-en-espana-y-europa->

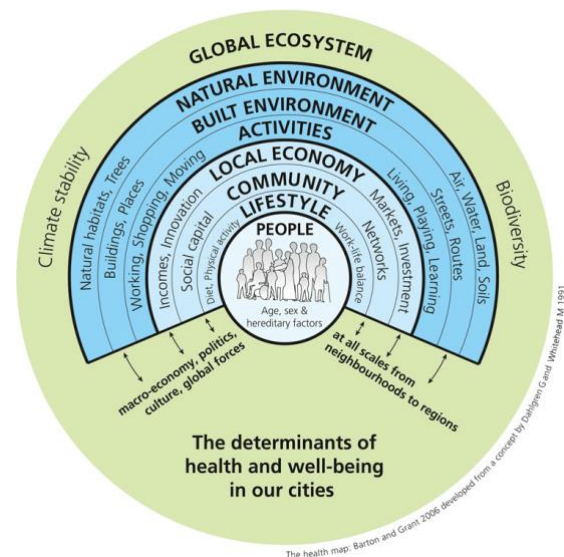
by sharing the One Health approach with other stakeholders by implementing concrete actions, and lastly by reinforcing advocacy in favour of the One Health approach.

### EU collaborative projects with a One Health focus

- COHESIVE: One Health Structure In Europe
- CARE: Cross-sectoral framework for quality Assurance Resources for countries in the European Union
- OH-HARMONY-CAP: One Health Harmonisation of Protocols for the Detection of Foodborne Pathogens and AMR Determinants
- MATRIX: Connecting dimensions in One-Health surveillance
- COVRIN: One Health research integration on SARS-CoV-2 emergence, risk assessment and preparedness
- SIMEX: A One Health Simulation Exercise as a roadmap for future foodborne outbreak preparedness

## One Health in Cities

The urban characteristics and high population density of cities make them important actors in the health realm. By 2030, over 80% of Europe's population is projected to reside in urban areas, which will put more stress on all three healths (human, animal and environmental) due to pollution, consumption patterns, mobility needs, sanitation, infrastructure, climate change impacts, emerging diseases and all negative aspects linked to rapid urbanisation<sup>567</sup>. Various studies reveal that people's health is intricately tied to the quality of their living space, including lifestyle choices, the built environment, natural surroundings, and social relationships (see image).



According to the WHO European Healthy Cities Network, cities are key in the diagnosis of the health needs and are responsible for assessing the potential benefits and risks of the modifications of their environments<sup>8</sup>. Their legal power enables them to act on One Health determinants: they implement health prevention policies, are responsible for territorial hygiene, and lead on urban policies which organise public spaces in ways that promote or inhibit health. In addition, Urban planning plays a crucial role in shaping the urban determinants affecting human health but also animal and environmental and their interactions. By incorporating the One Health approach into urban planning and policies, cities can foster healthier, more sustainable, and inclusive environments, promoting the well-being of their inhabitants and ensuring a better quality of life for all. Well-designed urban spaces can promote active lifestyles, encourage community cohesion, and foster

<sup>5</sup> [https://www.epc.eu/content/PDF/2023/Climate\\_Adaptation\\_PB.pdf](https://www.epc.eu/content/PDF/2023/Climate_Adaptation_PB.pdf)

<sup>6</sup> [https://knowledge4policy.ec.europa.eu/foresight/topic/continuing-urbanisation/developments-and-forecasts-on-continuing-urbanisation\\_en](https://knowledge4policy.ec.europa.eu/foresight/topic/continuing-urbanisation/developments-and-forecasts-on-continuing-urbanisation_en)

<sup>7</sup> <https://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/urban-health>

<sup>8</sup> <https://www.who.int/europe/groups/who-european-healthy-cities-network>

physical and mental well-being, support plants and animals, biodiversity and mitigate pollutions. Conversely, poorly planned urban areas can lead to sedentary behaviours, pollution, introduction of pathogens (e.g. due to poorly planned waste and water systems) and invasive species.

## Main Health Challenges Facing European Cities

European cities face a multiple of intersectoral health challenges, and adopting a One Health perspective is crucial for addressing these interconnected issues.



- **Emerging communicable diseases and new sanitary risks** due to climate change pose significant threats to public health - with the COVID-19 pandemic a clear example, which has raised interest in the One Health approach globally<sup>9</sup>.
- **Climate change** also contributes to **heat stress**, which affects vulnerable populations and animals.
- **Soil pollution and urban biodiversity loss** require comprehensive measures to safeguard ecosystems, protect animal habitats, and preserve the interconnected health of humans, animals, and the environment.
- **Air pollution** - which caused an estimated 287,000 premature deaths in 2020, is a major concern in urban areas, and requires collaborative efforts to mitigate its impact on respiratory and cardiovascular health in both humans and animals<sup>10</sup>.
- **Noise pollution**, another urban challenge, can lead to stress and health issues in humans and wildlife alike.
- **Sedentary lifestyles and lack of physical activity** have become prevalent in cities, contributing to **chronic diseases and health inequalities**.
- **Unhealthy diets** are also a pressing issue that requires an integrated approach by promoting access to fresh, nutritious food in urban areas to combat food insecurity and improve overall health.
- As European cities experience **ageing populations**, they must address chronic diseases more effectively. From the One Health point of view, elderly people are more vulnerable to all diseases (incl. zoonotic), overuse medications that have impact to the ecosystem and animals and stress the healthcare systems.
- **Health inequalities** persist in cities, with marginalised communities facing greater health risks<sup>11</sup>.
- **Mental health issues** are on the rise, necessitating integrated support systems that consider the psychological well-being of both humans and their animal companions.

By adopting a One Health approach to these diverse health challenges, European cities can pave the way for healthier, more sustainable, and inclusive urban living that supports all life

<sup>9</sup> <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC9331948/>

<sup>10</sup> <https://www.eea.europa.eu/publications/air-quality-in-europe-2022/health-impacts-of-air-pollution>

<sup>11</sup> <https://www.instituteofhealthequity.org/resources-reports/fair-society-healthy-lives-the-marmot-review>



(human, animal and plant) and support solutions that will safeguard all 3 healths.

## One Health Application in Cities

In the urban context, One Health can be addressed adequately within the following applications (but not limited to):

1. **Urban Green Spaces and Health Promotion:** Many cities have recognized the importance of urban green spaces for promoting physical and mental health. One Health approaches advocate for the creation and preservation of parks, gardens, and green corridors that not only provide recreational opportunities for residents but also support biodiversity and ecosystem health. Properly designed green spaces can reduce the impact of extreme weather, mitigate flooding and heat island effects. By integrating nature appropriately into urban landscapes, cities can enhance the well-being of both humans and wildlife.
2. **Urban Planning and Active Transportation:** One Health considerations in urban planning focus on creating walkable and bike-friendly cities. By prioritising active transportation, such as walking and cycling, cities can promote physical activity, reduce air pollution, and traffic congestion, support social cohesion and improve overall health for all.
3. **Pollution monitoring and Control:** Air pollution is a significant health concern in urban areas. One Health strategy involves implementing air quality monitoring systems that assess pollution levels and identify sources of contamination. By integrating data from both human and animal health, authorities can better understand the health impacts of air pollution and implement targeted measures to improve air quality. Similar practices can happen to water systems and soils.
4. **Urban Agriculture and Food Security:** Urban agriculture initiatives if implemented well, such as community gardens and rooftop farms, can align with One Health principles by promoting access to fresh, locally grown food, support pollinators and soils. These projects not only improve food security in urban areas but also foster community engagement and environmental sustainability.
5. **Noise Pollution Mitigation:** Urban noise pollution can have adverse effects on both human and animal health. The One Health approach can include identifying noise hotspots, implementing noise reduction measures, and considering the impact of noise on wildlife habitats and animal well-being.
6. **Waste Management:** Proper waste management in cities is essential to prevent environmental pollution and potential health risks. One Health strategies emphasise sustainable waste practices that protect human health, wildlife, and ecosystems. Cities can promote recycling, composting, and waste reduction to minimise the environmental impact of urban living.
7. **Urban Biodiversity Conservation:** Maintaining urban biodiversity is vital for the health of ecosystems and the well-being of urban dwellers. One Health initiatives promote urban conservation efforts, including the protection of green spaces, urban wildlife corridors, and urban forests, contributing to the overall ecological balance and supporting human health.
8. **Addressing Health Inequalities:** One Health considerations in the urban context involve addressing health disparities and promoting health equity. By ensuring equitable access to healthcare, green and pollution-free spaces, and recreational facilities, cities can enhance the health and well-being of all residents, regardless of

their socioeconomic status.

Those specific ones were selected due to their relevance to the One Health 4 Cities Network. Other key sectors include energy efficiency, digital health and technology, Social and Cultural Integration, Occupational Health and Safety, Education and Awareness etc. New fields of application of One Health are being explored, as it is a very holistic and cross disciplinary topic.

## Implementing the One Health Approach in Cities: Challenges and Solutions

While the One Health approach is increasingly understood by decision-makers, its integrated application in all areas of public policy at the city level needs further development. The three dimensions of health are often addressed one by one and by different stakeholders working independently from each other. In addition, many key city departments do not consider health relevant to their work, for example the urban planning, education, and mobility department etc. This segmented approach hinders the development of a cohesive, holistic approach that integrates all three dimensions of health at once. More specifically, challenges hindering the implementation of the One Health approach include<sup>12</sup>:

- **Fragmented Approach:** The three dimensions of health (human, animal, and environmental) are often addressed individually, hindering the cohesive integration of all aspects of health, and impeding a comprehensive One Health approach.
- **Technical, Institutional, and Professional Barriers:** Practical implementation of One Health faces difficulties due to technical complexities, institutional barriers, and professional divisions. The need for communication, collaboration, coordination and capacity building across sectors and disciplines can be challenging to achieve, especially when different sectors speak different technical languages and have varying priorities.
- **Sustainability Concerns and Funding Deficiencies:** One Health initiatives may encounter concerns about long-term sustainability and can face insufficient funding, limiting their effectiveness and impact.
- **Lack of Integration of Environmental and Socioeconomic Factors:** While the concept of One Health has a broad scope, certain aspects, such as environmental considerations and socioeconomic factors in disease emergence, are not currently adequately integrated into policies and programs.
- **Animal health integration:** While cities extensively address human and environmental health, there's a notable gap in adequately incorporating animal health and recognizing its interconnectedness with the other two health dimensions. Biodiversity, though essential, falls short of fully covering the scope of this vital aspect.
- **Inadequate Representation and Collaboration:** Limited cross-sectoral cooperation and inadequate representation of certain sectors and diverse stakeholders can hinder the effective implementation of One Health policies.
- **Disjointed Legislative Schemes and Data Sharing:** Inadequate legislative frameworks, data sharing issues, and lack of multisectoral coordination mechanisms can pose obstacles to the successful implementation of One Health.

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<sup>12</sup> <https://www.woah.org/app/uploads/2022/04/one-health-joint-plan-of-action-final.pdf>

- **Uncertainty:** Implementing One Health in cities faces a significant challenge in dealing with uncertainty, stemming from the complex and dynamic interactions between human, animal, and environmental factors. The complexity of urban ecosystems, combined with the constant evolution of diseases and environmental conditions, introduces unpredictability into health outcomes. This uncertainty demands adaptable strategies and collaborative efforts among diverse stakeholders to effectively address emerging health threats within the urban landscape.
- **City scope:** The concept of One Health application in urban areas is still innovative, not yet adequately explored nor integrated into the development and implementation of policies.

To overcome challenges in implementing One Health in cities, there is a need to address all challenges through strong leadership, developing clear guidelines, policy instruments, providing robust tools for capacity building, gathering and managing data, offering education and awareness, co-create collaborative frameworks, community and stakeholder engagement and secure investments. It requires a prioritisation of health transversally adopting a **“One Health-First Approach”**.

## Health Impact Assessment

To specifically assess policies, strategies, and projects in regard to health there is the tool named Health Impact Assessment (HIA) which is often attributed to a conference held in Rotorua, New Zealand, in 1990. Since then, HIA has evolved, and its methodologies and frameworks have been refined. International organizations, such as the WHO, have provided guidelines and support for the implementation of HIA<sup>13</sup>. The HIA is a methodology used to estimate the public health consequences of proposed decisions in non-health sectors (e.g. urban planning). HIA is a systematic process that uses an array of data sources and analytic methods and considers input from stakeholders to determine the potential effects on the health determinants of a population and whether the health effects are distributed evenly within the population. The HIA brings potential positive and negative public health impacts and considerations to the decision-making process. An HIA provides practical recommendations to increase positive health effects and minimise negative health effects<sup>14</sup>. This tool is not designed for the One Health purposes, but the network aims to develop a simple assessment methodology that will integrate the 3 healths. This will be the 3HIA.

## Network’s contribution to policy challenge

The One Health 4 Cities project will support the implementation of the One Health approach in urban areas by sharing knowledges and testing tools and solutions in different European cities and developing successful proof of concepts. The network’s activities are explained in detail in section 3.

<sup>13</sup> <https://www.who.int/tools/health-impact-assessments>

<sup>14</sup> [https://www.who.int/health-topics/health-impact-assessment#tab=tab\\_1](https://www.who.int/health-topics/health-impact-assessment#tab=tab_1)

## SECTION 2: Partners Profiles

This section provides key information of the nine partners of the network. The information was collected through a questionnaire and through the city visits. Additional information can be found in the Annex. This section details the needs, priorities, plans and provides background information for each one of the partners.

### Lyon: France



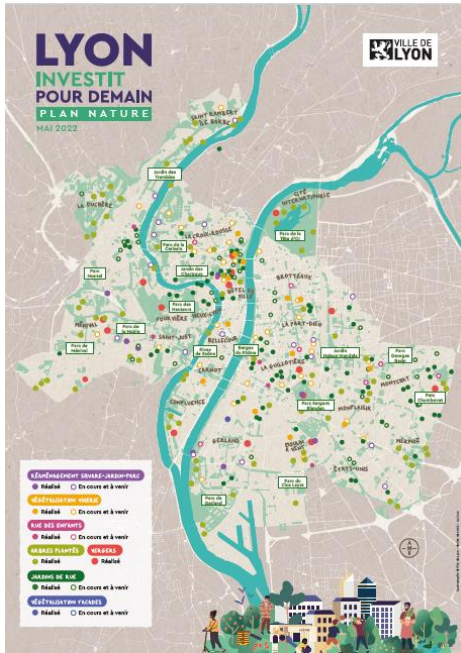
### Overview of the City

Lyon is France's third biggest city, located in south-eastern France at the confluence of the Saône and Rhône rivers. Historically, it was a significant European trade and financial centre and from the 16th century became the largest producer of textiles in France, known for fine silk. The 20th century saw the city expand further, particularly into its hinterland beyond the administrative boundaries. As a result, there are a range of complex and multi-layered governance structures that characterise the city and its surroundings. Today the city faces challenges around economic competitiveness, social cohesion, and environmental sustainability. Despite several high-profile urban development projects, including La Confluence regeneration area, there are still high levels of social polarisation in the city, with significant socio-spatial disparities between neighbourhoods.



**Key topics: Emerging diseases (climate-related and non-communicable), heatwaves, invasive species**

## Ambition to integrate One Health to Tackle Local Challenges



Lyon is particularly affected by climate change, with impacts on public and ecosystem health, ranging from heat stress to invasive species and emerging diseases. The city is proactively greening urban spaces and managing soil de-sealing to enhance water circulation and reduce ground temperature. By embracing the One Health approach, Lyon aims to develop comprehensive strategies that assess the benefits and manage the risks of these urban changes. The city's commitment to One Health, as outlined in the 2022 Declaration of Lyon, focuses on integrating this concept into urban policies, providing decision-makers as well as the technical teams with tools and guidelines for implementation. Lyon's Health local strategy also includes One Health as the transversal axis of the whole strategy, and the city advocates at EU level for regulation and support in the integration of One Health throughout policies at all levels.

## Existing Urban Health Policies and Activities

At national and regional levels, there are key policies and strategic frameworks such as the National Health and Environment Plan 4, the Regional Health, and Environment Plan. At local level, Lyon developed the Local Health Contract 2022-2027. These frameworks focus on understanding health in a global context, promoting healthier living environments, and integrating health promotion and prevention in various aspects of urban life.

## Focus of the URBACT Integrated Action Plan (IAP)

The IAP for Lyon focuses on incorporating the One Health approach into urban public policies and projects, with a specific emphasis on adapting to climate change and emerging diseases for both animals and people, including non-communicable diseases. The goal is to utilise this approach to enhance the benefits of city actions and mitigate any potential negative impacts on the 3 healths. This aim requires a deepened understanding and cross-functional collaboration among different departments of the City of Lyon.

A core feature of the IAP is the integration of the Health Impact Assessment (HIA) that consider human, animal, and environmental health factors in public policymaking. This approach is expected to start early in the policy development process and be included in more actions. The testing action of the IAP will involve applying the three healths impact assessment (3HIA) in the planning of outdoor nurseries, serving as a model for other urban renovation projects which will systematically include the assessment. The goal is to develop a comprehensive understanding of One Health among city departments, enabling them to apply this approach within their projects and policies. The plan addresses the challenges posed by climate change, such as heat waves, heat stress, and the spread of invasive species. It also focuses on mitigating negative health determinants like air pollution, noise, and lack of green spaces.

## Learning Needs & Expertise Offer

Lyon has identified a need to focus on training various departments in the One Health approach and enhancing cross-functional collaboration between teams and roles.



The city already possesses significant expertise in managing species affected by climate change and is engaged in innovative projects following the One Health approach.

## Unique Contribution to the Network

Lyon offers valuable experience in managing urban ecosystems, public health, and environmental health challenges. The city's expertise in implementing cross-disciplinary projects and its robust network of scientific and academic partners position it as a key contributor in the One Health domain. Lyon's commitment to creating a climate-neutral city by 2030 further underscores its dedication to health-promoting urban environments.

Strengths	Weaknesses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Local health contract</li> <li>• Lyon 2030: Climate-neutral city</li> <li>• Various projects (urban ecosystem management) are interdisciplinary in the sense of One Health</li> <li>• One Health expert within the team</li> <li>• Strong political support</li> <li>• Health delegation is specialised in environmental health, social health and mental health</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Working in silos between town hall departments</li> <li>• Lack of knowledge of the "One Health" concept within politicians and technical teams</li> <li>• Excessive workload of the teams</li> <li>• Lack of capacity within all internal teams</li> </ul>
Opportunities	Threats
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A rich life and social sciences ecosystem including local universities</li> <li>• Strong Civil society</li> <li>• Lyon One Health institute</li> <li>• WHO academic</li> <li>• Political project of Lyon's metropolis is in line PNSE4: National Health and Environment Plan 4.</li> <li>• The law for the reconquest of biodiversity + combating invasive exotic species</li> <li>• Climate and Resilience Law</li> <li>• France 2030: Climate-neutral objectives</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Compartmentalised national, regional and local public policies</li> <li>• Cross-sector cooperation is difficult</li> <li>• Knowledge of the "One Health" concept in stakeholders is not always strong</li> <li>• Citizen misunderstanding of the One Health concept</li> <li>• National / regional regulations can restrict our activities – regulations are sometime not relevant to field reality</li> </ul>

## Munich: Germany



### Overview of the city

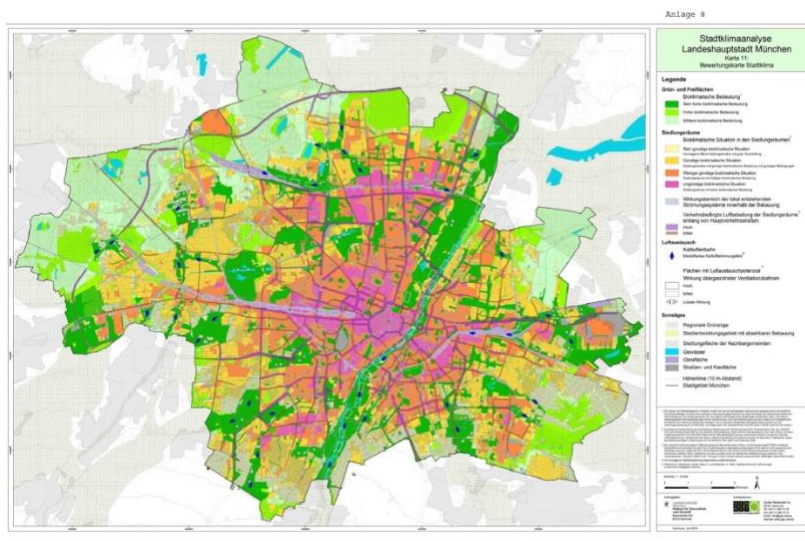
Munich, the Bavarian State Capital, is the thriving economic and social centre of southern Germany. With a population of 1.6 million, it is the most densely populated city in Germany, set to grow due to economic expansion. Challenges include housing, educational infrastructure, and environmental issues due to this rapid growth. The city's Department of Health is focused on equitable access to health services, emphasising health promotion for vulnerable groups and integrating the One Health approach to tackle climate change impacts on health.



**Key topics: Health equity, health promotion, healthy environments**

## Ambition to integrate One Health to tackle local challenges

The Department of Health in Munich plays a pivotal role in safeguarding public health, promoting wellness, and preventing disease, while also partially overseeing healthcare provision. Recognising the clear link between socioeconomic status and health—evidenced by the lower life expectancy among those with lower socioeconomic status—Munich is committed to



ensuring that all citizens have fair access to healthcare services. This commitment extends across a broad spectrum of initiatives, from targeted health promotion for minors, persons with disabilities, women, and minority groups, to comprehensive disease prevention and health protection measures. By embedding the One Health approach into its health strategy, Munich aims to proactively address the adverse effects of climate change and environmental factors on the health of its populace, with a particular emphasis on protecting its most vulnerable groups. Moreover, the city is dedicated to sustaining its biodiversity, maintaining soil health, and conserving its green, blue, and black corridors amidst rapid urban expansion.

## Existing urban health policies and activities

In Munich, the existing multi-tiered approach to urban health is guided by strategic frameworks at national, regional, and local levels. At the national level, Germany has established health goals with the cooperation of various stakeholders, including the federal government, state governments, healthcare providers, insurance companies, and patient advocacy groups. Regionally, the "Health for All" initiative in Bavaria aids municipalities in developing "prevention chains" to coordinate health promotion efforts across all ages and life stages. Locally, the city of Munich has developed a health guideline as part of the broader "Perspective Munich" urban development plan. The health guideline envisions a holistic approach to health, integrating the principles of "health in all policies." It emphasises sustainability and equity in health policy, regardless of gender, age, origin, sexual orientation, and socio-economic status. The guideline also pays special attention to vulnerable social groups.



## Focus of the URBACT Integrated Action Plan (IAP)

The “Perspective Munich” initiative outlines strategic goals for sustainable city development. The plan aligns with EU policies for sustainable urban development and integrates the UN's Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). It emphasises a balanced city that values the common good, developed through participatory processes involving various stakeholders. A major policy challenge identified for the ULG is integrating the One Health approach into the upcoming update of the ‘Perspective Munich’ Health Guideline, originally established in 2009.

The IAP will concentrate on embedding the One Health approach into revised health Guidelines across four key topics—health equity, health promotion, a healthy environment, and health services. Expected outcomes include heightened understanding of the One Health approach within the health department and among ULG partners, enhanced collaboration on One Health within city administration and with external partners, and the implementation of tested tools and pilot projects that incorporate the One Health perspective.

Updating the Health Guideline provides an opportunity to approach health equity by also considering the health of animals and the environment, thus addressing the broader determinants of health. The One Health approach will serve as a tool for Munich to mitigate climate change's impact on public health and preserve biodiversity and ecological corridors amidst the city's growth.

## Learning Needs & Expertise Offer



Munich is seeking to expand its knowledge in integrating environmental protection efforts with health promotion initiatives. Munich has a learning gap in combining the domains under the One Health umbrella. The city is also keen to enhance its understanding of the health implications of climate change and emerging diseases.



The city is poised to contribute its extensive expertise in delivering health services to socially disadvantaged groups, drawing from its substantial experience in urban health and health promotion within the Health Department. Additionally, the Department of Climate and Environment Protection offers profound knowledge in environmental safeguarding, biodiversity, and animal protection.

## Unique Contribution to the Network

Munich boasts well-rounded expertise in urban development, particularly in health strategy formulation and implementation. The city's Health Guideline was crafted through an innovative participatory process, engaging a wide range of stakeholders from within the administration to the broader public. Munich has a rich portfolio of projects aimed at addressing health inequalities and fostering social cohesion, with a strong focus on health promotion and services for socially deprived populations. The city has also implemented numerous initiatives promoting healthy lifestyles, supported by co-financing schemes.

Specialised teams in Munich work to remove healthcare access barriers for vulnerable groups, including the elderly, disabled, and migrants, developing tailored, innovative approaches to their needs. Additionally, Munich has experience in integrating gender and health considerations into its health policies, emphasising diversity and inclusivity.

Strengths	Weaknesses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Scale of the administration and abundance of competence</li> <li>• Strong connections between the Health Department and the Department on Climate and Environmental Protection (they were a joint department organized under one roof until the end of 2020)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Abundance of stakeholders makes it difficult to coordinate and generate efficiency in limited project duration</li> </ul>
Opportunities	Threats
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As the effects of climate change are inevitable and felt more and more, there is a window of opportunity to change the mindset of a lot of stakeholders and the population regarding one health topics together with our collaborating departments of the city of Munich.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dependency on political decisions</li> <li>• The current municipal budget consolidation may leave little room for the permanent continuation of projects and actions</li> </ul>

## Suceava: Romania



### Overview of the City



Suceava, a historic city in northeast Romania, serves as the capital of Suceava County. Known for its rich heritage, including UNESCO-listed monasteries and a 14th-century castle, the city is situated on the Suceava River, which demarcates the old and new parts of the city. With a population of over 125,000, the city has an ageing population, a common pattern in many urban areas. Its economy is the third most significant in the Northeast region, with key sectors including trade, services, and industry. Environmentally, Suceava has a mix

of urban areas, forests, agricultural land, and green spaces, making air quality management a focus, especially given the various sources of pollution such as industry, domestic fuel combustion, and traffic.

**Key topics: Healthy lifestyles, physical activity, healthy environments, active ageing**

### Ambition to integrate One Health to tackle local challenges

Suceava Municipality is driven by the goal to enhance the urban quality of life, addressing health risks associated with rapid urbanisation. The ambition is to create public spaces that are accessible and safe, fostering healthy behaviours and social connections. This includes improving green spaces and promoting sports and physical activities to improve individual health and social cohesion.

## Existing Urban Health Policies and Activities

Romania's urban health policies encompass a multi-faceted strategy focused on modernising public health services, involving citizens in health decisions, and enhancing the capacity of local authorities to improve community health. The National Health Strategy 2023-2030 emphasises health promotion, well-being, and reducing non-communicable disease mortality. In tandem, the National Strategy for Sustainable Development by 2030 promotes health education and lifestyle changes to minimise health risks. The strategy for active ageing seeks to bolster social participation and positive representation of the elderly. Suceava's Integrated Urban Development Strategy for its Functional Urban Area sets sustainable urban development goals, integrating various sectors and ensuring stakeholder involvement in pursuit of a harmonious urban environment.

## Focus of the URBACT Integrated Action Plan (IAP)

The IAP for Suceava will focus on promoting a healthy urban lifestyle, primarily through the development and encouragement of sports and physical activities. Suceava aims to develop sports and physical activity policies that increase active participation among all ages in sports and to promote health and social trust. The city is focused on boosting sports among children and young people to foster responsible citizenship. The local administration plays a crucial role in bringing together public and private entities to form a strategy that supports a healthy lifestyle across all ages.

The IAP will also concentrate on embedding health-conscious measures within the city's urban planning. This includes advocating for eco-friendly mobility, creating healthy walking routes, increasing green public spaces, reducing air pollution, and promoting healthy lifestyles and active ageing. Suceava will look to revitalise local infrastructure, enhancing the capacity to offer quality programmes, and eliminating barriers to sports and physical activity. Key aspects of the IAP include:

- Encouraging eco-friendly mobility such as biking, walking, and electric transportation.
- Supporting measures for a healthier urban lifestyle.
- Expanding green public spaces and rehabilitating deprived areas.
- Conserve biodiversity friendly wildlife habitats along the Suceava riverbanks.
- Reducing air pollution by installing green barriers and promoting alternative transportation methods.
- Creating and enhancing healthy walking routes.
- Promoting healthy eating, especially in schools.
- Supporting active ageing through volunteerism and adapting public spaces to the needs of the elderly.

## Learning Needs & Expertise Offer



Suceava seeks to improve community health education and raise awareness about the importance of active lifestyles. The learning needs centre around

altering citizens' mindsets, engaging them more effectively, and securing funding for health-promoting measures.



The city has a history of creating recreational areas, managing urban green spaces, and supporting a range of cultural and sports activities that contribute to the community's health and well-being.

## Unique Contribution to the Network

The municipality has expertise in urban and green space development and is active in implementing health-responsive policies. Suceava brings valuable experience from its participation in the "Health & Greenspace" URBACT project and its selection as one of the 100 cities aiming for climate neutrality by 2030.

SWOT Analysis	
Strengths	Weaknesses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Municipal commitment to sustainability, healthy lifestyles, and action on climate change</li> <li>• Efficient transport system - 100% electric public transportation fleet</li> <li>• EU-funded projects in energy efficiency and increasing sport facilities</li> <li>• The existence of two forests (Sipote and Zamca) around the city (green belt)</li> <li>• The richness of green areas within the city</li> <li>• Large recreational areas near Suceava river</li> <li>• Numerous EU-funded projects in implementation or to be submitted to increase sport and physical activity facilities and infrastructure</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Insufficient pedestrian walkways and areas</li> <li>• Large number of cars, parking space, and citizen reluctance to use public transportation or active mobility</li> <li>• High density of building and development of construction at expense of green space</li> <li>• Non-involvement of citizens in the implementation of green and sustainability policies</li> <li>• Meets only a minimum of green space per capita with unequal access to green spaces</li> <li>• Limited opportunities to practise sports for all ages</li> <li>• An ageing population</li> <li>• Low awareness among of the importance of an active lifestyle and the benefits on health</li> </ul>
Opportunities	Threats
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Existence of depreciated lands in the immediate vicinity of the city for forest, thus enlarging the green belt of the city.</li> <li>• Involvement of stakeholders and focus on people</li> <li>• Parks with potential for relaxation and play areas</li> <li>• Existence of financing resources for landscaping/ extension of green spaces</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increasing urban density</li> <li>• Citizen reluctance to expert proposals</li> <li>• Insufficiency of investment funds</li> <li>• The disappearance of green spaces due to construction</li> <li>• Air, noise pollution and groundwater pollution</li> <li>• Existence of large heat islands in the municipality</li> <li>• High incidence of cardiovascular diseases, obesity and other chronic conditions deriving from sedentary lifestyle</li> <li>• The (rapid) ageing of the population</li> </ul>

## Benissa: Spain



### Overview of the City

Benissa, a town in the province of Alicante, Spain, has a population of 11,462. It boasts a strategic location on the Costa Blanca of the Mediterranean coast and is known for its rich cultural heritage, historic architecture, and tourist appeal. The local economy is primarily driven by the service sector, especially tourism, followed by construction and industry. Agriculture, while only a small portion of the economy, enhances the area's beauty. Benissa faces the challenge of balancing tourism with the preservation of its historical and natural heritage to ensure sustainable development.



**Key topics: Healthy ageing, sustainable tourism, nature promotion & protection**

### Ambition to integrate One Health to tackle local challenges

Benissa aims to improve residents' quality of life and promote sustainable town development. Key goals include diversifying the economy beyond traditional sectors like agriculture and fishing, fostering social cohesion, preserving cultural and natural heritage, ensuring a healthy and sustainable environment, and promoting citizen participation. Benissa faces the challenge of balancing tourist development with the preservation of its natural and cultural environment, while promoting the health of its citizens. These

ambitions underline the town's commitment to holistic and inclusive community development.

## Existing Urban Health Policies and Activities

Benissa adheres to several national and regional health strategies, including the Public Health Strategy 2022-2025 and the 5th Health Plan of the Generalitat Valenciana (2022-2030). These strategies focus on strengthening public health, modernising health surveillance, promoting healthy lifestyles, improving health equity, and adapting the health system to societal needs.

## Focus of the URBACT Integrated Action Plan (IAP)

Benissa's IAP aims to create a health-promoting urban environment, addressing sustainability and health in the context of coastal tourism. The IAP will focus on developing a sustainable tourism strategy that promotes quality tourism, reducing environmental impact and improving the health of visitors and residents. This will include the promotion of cultural and ecological activities, sustainable waste management and health-oriented urban planning. The IAP will address on the following aspects:

- Promoting the use of public transport and sustainable mobility to reduce traffic congestion and improve air quality.
- Creation and improvement of accessible green spaces and recreational areas to promote physical activity and the well-being of citizens.
- Promoting healthy and sustainable food by promoting local products and farmers' markets.
- Promoting sustainable waste management and the reduction of single-use plastics in collaboration with local industry.
- Development of education and awareness programmes to promote healthy lifestyles and responsible tourism.

The IAP will integrate these actions into a holistic approach that promotes urban health and sustainability, improving the quality of life in Benissa.

## Learning Needs & Expertise Offer



Benissa's learning needs include raising awareness of the 'One Health' approach, developing health promotion strategies in urban settings, and fostering interdepartmental cooperation.



The town has experience in planning and maintaining health-promoting urban spaces but seeks to learn from other cities about innovative urban biodiversity approaches, sustainable urban mobility, and pollution management.

## Unique Contribution to the Network

Benissa brings unique value to the network with its aspiration to become an "International Ageing Centre" reflecting a strong commitment to promoting active and healthy ageing. This vision and the strategies developed towards achieving it can inspire other network members and contribute to the collective knowledge on active ageing and health promotion in urban settings.

SWOT Analysis	
Strengths and weaknesses	Weaknesses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support from a strong network of local institutions and health organisations is a stable basis for addressing urban health issues</li> <li>• Active commitment to health promotion through participation in community wellness programmes and health-related activities</li> <li>• Availability of highly qualified local health professionals</li> <li>• Previous experience in cross-sectoral collaboration</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of urban health awareness: Although the community shows commitment to health promotion, there is a lack of awareness of urban health concepts</li> <li>• Limited financial resources for health programmes</li> <li>• Limited local collaboration in health promotion - relationships between local actors need to be strengthened</li> <li>• Lack of experience in similar projects.</li> </ul>
Opportunities	Threats
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• External funding for urban health projects.</li> <li>• Increased global awareness of the importance of health for effective promotion.</li> <li>• Cooperation with similar cities on health projects provides opportunities for learning and shared experiences that can enrich Benissa's efforts.</li> <li>• Healthy lifestyle trends in the population serve as an opportunity to actively promote urban health.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Changes in health regulations at local, regional or national level may affect the implementation of urban health projects</li> <li>• Economic crises or budget cuts may threaten the funding of local health promotion projects.</li> <li>• Changes in government health policies</li> <li>• Changes in the demographics of the local population, such as an ageing population, may require adaptations.</li> </ul>



## Kuopio: Finland



### Overview of the City

Kuopio, the eighth largest city in Finland, is situated in Eastern part of the country. Known for its versatile nature, clean environment, and strong focus on health, health technology, and education through the University of Eastern Finland, Kuopio stands out as a city dedicated to sustainable growth and quality living. Its strategic vision is to become a



capital of good life by 2030, emphasising climate and resource wisdom with goals like achieving carbon neutrality and pioneering in circular economy. The city's charm lies in its balance between growth and environmental sustainability, which is reflected in its programs and city planning.

**Key topics: Health and wellbeing, biodiversity, environmental health**

### Ambition to Integrate One Health to Tackle Local Challenges

Kuopio is committed to becoming a capital of good life by 2030 through its four strategic programs: Healthy and communal Kuopio, Resource-wise and climate-wise Kuopio, Dynamic and growing Kuopio, and Progressive and cooperative Kuopio. It is urgent to apply One Health approach to Kuopio as the city is facing multiple challenges related

human, animal, and environmental health of which some are already existing, and some will be major problems in future if there are not tackled multisectoral now. The city, a member of the WHO Healthy Cities network, has pledged to implement the One Health approach, integrating human, animal, and environmental health considerations into its strategic planning. This holistic approach aims to address local health challenges, particularly those related to mental, cardiovascular, and musculoskeletal health.



## Existing Urban Health Policies and Activities

Kuopio's existing urban health policies include a range of strategic programs and plans focusing on health and wellbeing, biodiversity, and environmental health control. These policies are underpinned by national and regional guidelines like the Nordic Nutrition recommendations, Finnish Nutrition recommendations, and regional welfare reports. The city's health policies are geared toward improving physical and mental health, promoting a healthy lifestyle, and ensuring sustainable environmental practices.

## Focus of the URBACT Integrated Action Plan (IAP)

The IAP in Kuopio focuses on enhancing cross-sectoral collaboration and knowledge in implementing the One Health approach. It aims to integrate this approach into the city's annual planning and reporting, with a focus on citizen participation and healthy lifestyle patterns as key tools for improving mental health. The IAP will work towards more holistic health strategies, encompassing human, animal, and environmental health aspects.

As part of this initiative, several small-scale actions have been planned. The Puijo Summit, scheduled for May 2024 and 2025 at the City Hall, aims to promote multi-sectorial discussions and collaborative approaches, inviting international experts to expand the local dialogue to a global scale. Concurrently, in response to President Sauli Niinistö's challenge, One Health Walks will be organised, bringing together citizens, local experts, activists, and politicians for interactive discussions on pertinent themes, utilising the Place Standard Tool for structured dialogues. Additionally, Citizen Discussion Forums will be held in the City Library and other communal spaces to provide a platform for community engagement and discourse on One Health topics. These initiatives are integral to Kuopio's strategy to not

only address immediate health challenges but also to proactively manage future issues through comprehensive, community-centric solutions. The outcomes and progress of these actions will be meticulously monitored and reported annually, aligning with Kuopio's broader strategic objectives.

## Learning Needs & Expertise Offer



Kuopio seeks to deepen its understanding of the One Health approach and enhance its collaborative network locally, nationally, and internationally.



The city boasts significant expertise in health promotion, particularly in the benefits of green and blue spaces and urban biodiversity. However, it aims to expand its knowledge in integrating these health aspects into practice, enhancing its strategies in health promotion and sustainable development.

## Unique Contribution to the Network

Kuopio brings to the table its extensive experience in health promotion and sustainable development. As a forerunner in wellbeing promotion and a member of the WHO Healthy Cities network, Kuopio's contribution lies in its successful implementation of health and wellbeing initiatives, its innovative approach to health benefits through nature-based solutions, and its commitment to sustainability and resource wisdom. The city's expertise in these areas positions it as a national exemplar and a leader in the One Health approach.

SWOT Analysis	
Strengths	Weaknesses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Professional and highly committed local group</li> <li>• The need for the project has been identified</li> <li>• High support from political decision makers</li> <li>• The importance of the topic is widely understood</li> <li>• High expertise for conducting the network</li> <li>• Geography of the city is ideal to support health</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Everyone needs to find time to participate in the development process</li> <li>• There are still silos between different sectors</li> </ul>
Opportunities	Threats
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To create strong local and international network</li> <li>• New innovations with One Health</li> <li>• To set a national example together with Lahti and implement the results in close cooperation with National Institute of Health and Welfare</li> <li>• Membership of National Healthy City network steering committee</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of time</li> </ul>

## Strasbourg: France



### Overview of the City

Eurométropole de Strasbourg, located in north-eastern France on the Rhine River, is a vibrant, multicultural city of 511,552 inhabitants. It is a major economic centre in France's Grand Est region, home to several key economic sectors, including education, research, healthcare, biotechnology, and tourism. Thanks to its location near the German border, Strasbourg is an important transportation and logistics hub, and the port is a major transit hub for merchandise in Europe. Known for its strong focus on sustainability and environmental awareness, Strasbourg boasts efficient public transportation and extensive biking facilities. Its geographical diversity, including the central city and residential suburbs, offers a mix of urban and natural environments. Strasbourg is one of the official seats of the European Parliament, along with Brussels and Luxembourg.



**Key topics: Health-promoting environment, pollution mitigation, biodiversity**

## Ambition to Integrate One Health to Tackle Local Challenges

Strasbourg Eurometropolis is dedicated to enhancing the quality of life and well-being of its residents by improving coherence with the One Health approach. This commitment is part of the "Healthy and Sustainable Living Environment" roadmap, initiated in 2018, to tackle social and territorial health inequalities, promote health in public policies, and foster good health practices. The One Health approach is particularly relevant for Strasbourg in adapting to climate change and addressing urban pollution, which often exacerbates health inequalities. By 2030, Strasbourg aims to systematically incorporate the interconnectedness of human, animal, and environmental health into all its projects, recognizing the significant role of both individual actions and public policies in creating a health-promoting environment.

## Existing Urban Health Policies and Activities

Strasbourg's approach to urban health is multi-layered, involving national, regional, and local strategic frameworks. The city's commitment to environmental health, as part of the Local Health Contract introduced in 2019, has led to the emergence of a vast network of local stakeholders. These collaborations have facilitated numerous projects and initiatives, focusing on air and indoor air quality, noise pollution, urban planning, housing quality, and more. Approximately 40 projects were undertaken between 2019 and 2021, addressing various environmental health themes. The third Local Health Contract, signed in 2023 and lasting until 2027, emphasises an integrated health approach, targeting environmental pollution reduction, prevention of exposure to endocrine disruptors and chemicals, health promotion through urban planning, and balancing invasive species control with biodiversity preservation.

## Focus of the URBACT Integrated Action Plan (IAP)

The primary challenge tackled by the IAP is to foster transversal work, breaking down barriers between various disciplines and mobilising citizens on issues concerning human, animal, and environmental health. The IAP aims to integrate various sectors like human health, environmental health, animal health, climate, and biodiversity.

The focus of the IAP encompasses three critical areas: the role of nature in urban areas, regulation of invasive species, and reduction of micro-pollutants in water. The plan will promote nature within the city, offering residents more natural spaces that also function as biodiversity reserves. The One Health perspective will be used to balance the benefits and risks of urban nature. A growing concern in Strasbourg is the increase in invasive species like the tiger mosquito, which carries disease. The plan includes strategies to regulate these species through an integrated approach, considering the broader ecological and health implications. The plan also focuses on reducing exposure to chemicals and endocrine disruptors to protect both the environment and the health of the population, particularly the most vulnerable groups.

The IAP's goal is to move One Health issues from expert discussions to public consciousness. It seeks to systematically integrate the impact of policies on the health of

all living beings. The plan will include awareness-raising initiatives to engage the public actively and innovative solutions to the highlighted issues.

## Learning Needs & Expertise Offer



Strasbourg recognises the need to develop a more inclusive view of health promotion, integrating environmental, human, and animal health aspects. The city aims to learn how to apply a holistic approach to public policies and desires tools for a broader consideration of health impacts, as well as tools for mobilising and involving citizens in environmental health issues. There are challenges in creating cross-functional links between different health sectors and a lack of local veterinary expertise.



Strasbourg can contribute with a variety of expertise, through their ambitious soft mobility plan, Integrated insect management strategy, e.g. tiger mosquitoes, Urban heat island studies, public policies in air quality and building a dedicated environmental health strategy and action plan.

## Unique Contribution to the Network

Strasbourg's experience in building environmental health strategies, action plans, and green initiatives provides valuable insights into health and sustainability. The city's "green prescription" programs, health and sports centres, and strategies for animals in urban settings are potential contributions to the network.

SWOT Analysis	
Strengths	Weaknesses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Political support and dynamism, willingness to engage to the issue</li> <li>• Environmental health is already one of the municipality's priority projects</li> <li>• Dedicated human and financial resources</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Direct contact with the public on environmental health issues</li> <li>• Communication and participation methods</li> <li>• Few cross-functional links between health, environment and animal sectors</li> <li>• No veterinary school in Strasbourg: less expertise in this field</li> </ul>
Opportunities	Threats
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strong interest in the topic of One Health</li> <li>• A community of stakeholders ready to commit and willing to tackle this issue</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Stakeholder disengagement</li> <li>• Loss of political support</li> <li>• Changes in municipality's priorities</li> </ul>

## Lahti: Finland



### Overview of the City

Lahti, a city of 120,175 inhabitants, stands as a notable example of sustainable urban development. As the 2021 European Green Capital, Lahti is committed to achieving carbon neutrality by 2025. Known for its rich geological heritage, particularly the Salpausselkä ridges, Lahti offers an environment conducive to outdoor activities and houses significant reserves of high-quality groundwater. The city, an hour away from Helsinki, is Finland's newest university city, fostering education and innovation. Lahti's economy is characterised by a focus on circular economy, food and beverage industry, e-mobility, and sports events. Despite its numerous environmental achievements, Lahti continues to face challenges such as demographic changes, environmental sustainability, and ensuring social cohesion within its diverse community.



**Key topics: healthy diets, health-promoting environments, sustainability**

## Ambition to Integrate One Health to tackle local challenges

Lahti has initiated the 'Nature Step to Health 2023-2033' program, a regional health and environment program, in collaboration with multiple stakeholders including the Wellbeing services county of Päijät Häme, Lahti University Campus, and other experts. This program addresses the interconnected challenges of public health, such as non-communicable diseases, biodiversity loss, and climate change, through the promotion of healthy, socially equal, and environmentally sustainable practices. The initiative focuses on preventing chronic diseases by strengthening the connection to nature and fostering responsible lifestyle choices, with the objective of enhancing both health and the environment through a holistic approach.

## Existing Urban Health Policies and Activities

Lahti's urban health policies are encompassed within its 'Nature Step to Health' program. The program aims to promote public health and environmental sustainability through various tasks and initiatives. These include emphasising vegetarian diets in early childhood education and schools, reducing food waste, and implementing local action plans tailored for two-year periods. The city's strategy for implementing these targets involves collaboration with schools to improve the quality of vegetarian meals and reduce food waste. The 'Nature Step to Health' program is marked by its comprehensive approach, combining environmental and public health goals to create a system that effectively serves its citizens.

## Focus of the URBACT Integrated Action Plan (IAP)

Lahti's IAP is centred around enhancing the city's sustainable dietary practices, particularly in educational institutions. The primary focus is on increasing the emphasis on vegetarian food in schools and early childhood education centres, aligning with the broader environmental and health objectives of the city. The IAP involves practical steps like organising food tasting events at schools, discussions with young people about their attitudes towards vegetarian food, and measuring the impact of these initiatives on food waste reduction and the acceptance of vegetarian meals by students. Pilot projects in selected schools will serve as a testing ground, allowing for continuous evaluation and improvement based on student feedback and nutritional outcomes. Collaborative efforts with nutritionists, educators, and environmental experts are key to refining the approach. The ultimate goal is to expand this initiative, making sustainable, health-conscious eating a norm in Lahti's schools, thus contributing to both public health and environmental sustainability.

## Learning Needs & Expertise Offer



Lahti's learning needs in relation to One Health and urban health promotion include understanding and implementing One Health principles across various city departments.





The city benefits from the expertise of professionals like Planetary Health Doctor Hanna Haveri, who contributes to the One Health approach in the ULG. Lahti aims to enhance its capacity for cross-functional collaboration and prioritise determinants that significantly impact health.

## Unique Contribution to the Network

Lahti offers unique contributions to the network, including its experience as the European Green Capital 2021 and its commitment to becoming carbon neutral by 2025. The city's experience in environmental sustainability, circular economy, and innovative health and environmental programs provides valuable insights for other cities aiming to integrate One Health principles into urban policies and practices.

SWOT Analysis	
Strengths	Weaknesses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lahti is a leading environment city in Finland Nature Step to Health -program</li> <li>• Cooperation between City of Lahti, Wellbeing services county of Päijät Häme and Lahti University Campus</li> <li>• Ongoing projects and cooperation with the three organisations</li> <li>• Political support</li> <li>• Encouraging Steering Group (related to local action at schools)</li> <li>• Lahti City Strategy and many programs related to wellness, green areas, environment etc.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Challenges to cooperate with schools and with the school administration</li> <li>• Lack of time and other resources</li> <li>• Lack of time at schools especially</li> <li>• Nature Step to Health -program: very holistic, very large</li> </ul>
Opportunities	Threats
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Changes in City Government (new Mayor)</li> <li>• New stakeholders and cooperation with them</li> <li>• New projects</li> <li>• Nature Step to Health -program: very holistic, very large</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Changes in the City Strategy</li> <li>• Changes in the City Government (new Mayor)</li> <li>• Changes in political aspects</li> <li>• City economy and many challenges to solve</li> </ul>

## Elefsina: Greece



### Overview of the City

Elefsina, a town of 30,147 in the western part of the Athens metropolitan area in Greece, is characterised by its rich history and connection to ancient Greek rituals. It's strategically located on the eastern coast of the Saronic Gulf. The local economy, historically centred around shipbuilding and maritime industries, has diversified into manufacturing, trade, services, and tourism, leveraging its historical sites.



**Key topics: Environmental awareness, community engagement, pollution mitigation**

### Ambition to Integrate One Health to Tackle Local Challenges

Elefsina is motivated to integrate the One Health approach, focusing on the interconnectedness of human, animal, and environmental health. This includes tackling pollution and habitat degradation, improving public health, adapting to climate change, and fostering sustainable economic development. The municipality is committed to promoting active community participation



and collaboration with various stakeholders for a resilient and sustainable future.

## Existing Urban Health Policies and Activities

Elefsina's existing plans and policies include policies for spatial and urban planning, natural environment management, and adopting circular economy principles. They include the 2019-2023 Business Plan of the Municipality of Elefsina. This plan outlines key priorities and actions such as sustainability practices, collaboration and partnerships, cultural sensitivity, and health services. It shows Elefsina's commitment to addressing urban health challenges in a holistic manner.

## Focus of the URBACT Integrated Action Plan (IAP)

The IAP for Elefsina, grounded in the One Health approach, aims to synergize efforts in enhancing environmental quality, public health, and sustainable economic development. Central to the plan is the reduction of air and water pollution, achieved through targeted emission controls, monitoring, and the promotion of green technologies in local industries. The IAP prioritises public health by mitigating pollution-related risks, supported by community health monitoring and public awareness campaigns.

Emphasising community engagement, the plan involves residents, businesses, and local organisations in environmental stewardship and health promotion activities. A data-driven strategy underpins the IAP, ensuring adaptive and responsive measures based on regular assessments. Collaborative governance is a key feature, with the plan fostering partnerships across local, regional, and international levels for expertise sharing and resource mobilisation. Policy development, capacity building, and advocacy for One Health principles are integral to the IAP, aiming to create a resilient, health-conscious urban environment in Elefsina.

## Learning Needs & Expertise Offer



Elefsina's learning needs in relation to the network's themes include interdisciplinary collaboration, surveillance and monitoring, research and data sharing, policy development, community engagement, and environmental stewardship. The city seeks to enhance its understanding and knowledge in these areas to effectively address health and environmental challenges.



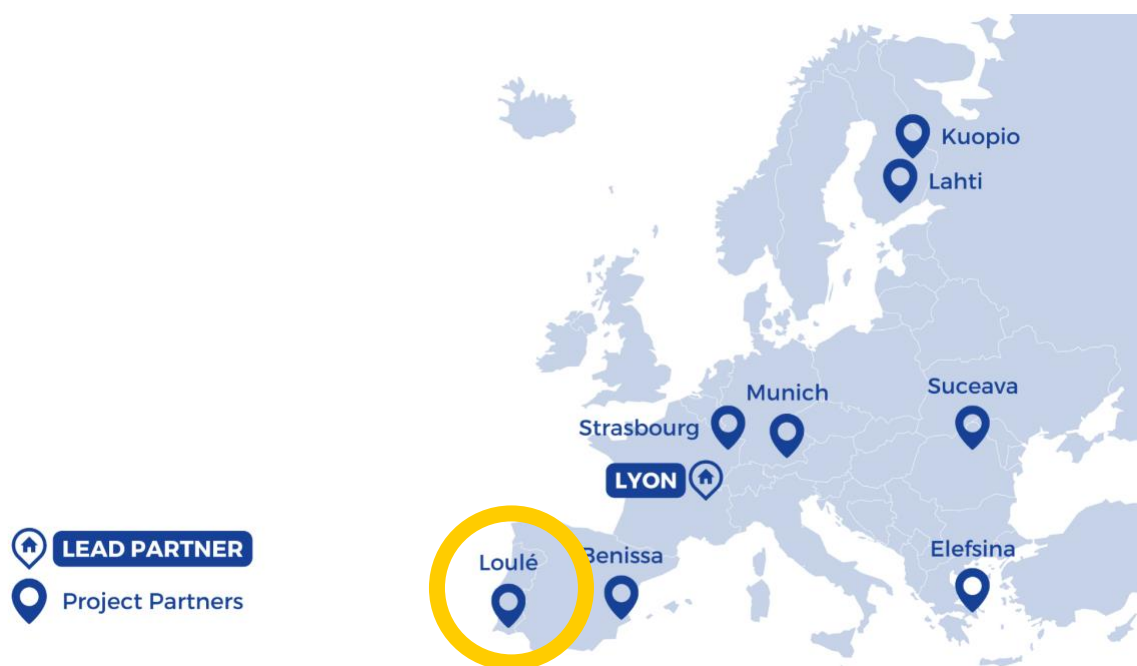
Elefsina brings expertise in health and environmental policies, with successful pilot projects in telemedicine, telecare services, and promoting the Mediterranean diet in schools. They intend to share these experiences with network members for local experimentation.

## Unique Contribution to the Network

Elefsina can contribute its unique experiences with industrial heritage, Mediterranean climate, cultural significance, local expertise, and community engagement initiatives. The city's experiences in urban regeneration, sustainability, and strong local partnerships are valuable contributions to the network, providing insights into managing urban health challenges in a culturally rich, industrial city. In addition, Elefsina's cultural and historical significance, including its connection to ancient Greece, can be leveraged to promote health and well-being through heritage-based initiatives and tourism.

SWOT Analysis	
Strengths	Weaknesses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Elefsina's cultural and historical significance</li> <li>• Elefsina's strategic location in the Athens metropolitan area allows for collaboration with neighbouring cities and institutions</li> <li>• A strong tradition of community engagement and civic participation can facilitate collaboration with residents and community organisations in addressing health and environmental challenges.</li> <li>• The presence of local experts, researchers, and institutions with knowledge in relevant fields, can contribute to the development of evidence-based solutions.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Historical industrial activities have left a legacy of environmental pollution, which could pose challenges for sustainability and public health.</li> <li>• Constraints on municipal budgets limit implementation</li> <li>• Resistance to change, community scepticism regarding health or environmental initiatives.</li> <li>• Barriers to collaboration across sectors, such as health, environment, and urban planning, hinder a holistic approach.</li> <li>• Vulnerability to climate change impacts, such as extreme weather events or rising temperatures, may require adaptation strategies.</li> </ul>
Opportunities	Threats
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Access to EU funding programs, such as Horizon Europe, LIFE, and Structural Funds</li> <li>• Participation in the OH4C Network facilitates collaboration with other European cities and access to a wealth of knowledge, best practices, and expertise</li> <li>• Opportunities to collaborate with various sectors, including public health agencies, environmental organisations, educational institutions, and industry, can lead to comprehensive and holistic solutions.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Economic downturns or changes in EU funding could threaten the resources for implementation.</li> <li>• Inadequate staffing, expertise, or technological infrastructure can hinder implementation and data management.</li> <li>• Extreme weather events or natural disasters may disrupt activities, vulnerability to climate change may increase over time.</li> <li>• Strong opposition from community members or organisations to initiatives may pose a threat to project success.</li> </ul>

## Loulé: Portugal



### Overview of the City

Loulé, a municipality in Portugal's Algarve region, encompasses a large area with diverse geography, including Sierra, Barrocal, and Coastal zones. With a population of around 75,000 spread across 763.67 km<sup>2</sup>, Loulé comprises two cities and nine parishes. The region is known for its tourism, sports, and sustainable quality-of-life initiatives. Loulé is also recognized for its commitment to addressing climate change and promoting a healthy urban environment. The area is characterised by its mix of urban and rural landscapes, with a focus on sustainable tourism and diversified economic development.



**Key topics: Healthy lifestyles, social cohesion, active ageing**

### Ambition to Integrate One Health

Loulé faces challenges like increasing cardiovascular issues and child obesity due to sedentary lifestyles. However, the area boasts a high rate of sports participation. The municipality is motivated to integrate the One Health approach, continuing its efforts from previous projects (Vital Cities and Healthy Cities) to improve community health through informal physical activities. The focus is on fostering active and healthy lifestyles, social cohesion, and active ageing within a healthy environment.

## Existing Urban Health Policies and Activities



Loulé has a robust sports infrastructure, with a variety of sports and facilities available for the community. The region is home to diverse sports clubs and hosts several sporting activities. Challenges include shifting from centralised sports facilities to community-based ones and addressing the needs of vulnerable groups. Monitoring systems to assess the community's sports habits and needs are under consideration. The municipality is also involved in various sustainability and environmental projects,

including “Loulé Zero Waste” and the “Loulé Municipal Climate Change Adaptation Strategy.”

## Focus of the URBACT Integrated Action Plan (IAP)

In Loulé's URBACT IAP, the core objective is to foster a healthy, inclusive community through a holistic approach to urban health. Emphasizing the essential role of sports and physical activities, the plan aims to make these accessible to everyone, particularly focusing on vulnerable groups like children, the elderly, and disadvantaged communities. This shift from centralized sports facilities to smaller, community-based infrastructures aims to embed physical activities in daily life, making them more accessible and inclusive. The IAP advocates for integrated municipal planning, breaking down departmental silos to create a cohesive strategy that addresses the diverse needs of the community. Key to this strategy is monitoring and data collection to assess the community's sports habits and needs, informing the development of targeted, effective programs.

Additionally, the IAP stresses the importance of strengthening local partnerships between the municipality, sports clubs, and other stakeholders to co-create and implement relevant programs. Enhancing public spaces for physical activity and social interaction is another critical aspect, promoting active lifestyles and combatting sedentary habits. Community events and programs further encourage physical activity and overall well-being. Adaptable to the unique context of Loulé, the plan is responsive to the city's specific challenges and opportunities, aiming to improve the quality of life for all its residents. Loulé's IAP under URBACT represents a significant commitment to developing a more active, healthy, and inclusive urban environment.

## Learning Needs & Expertise Offer



Loulé's learning needs include changing population mindsets for active participation in problem-solving, engaging populations in existing and new projects, and improving stakeholder involvement. The city seeks to use its existing programs and activities, which fit within the One Health context, to achieve more effective results. The key is finding new approaches and methodologies to tackle existing problems.



Loulé can share its experiences and methodologies in fostering a healthy society through sports and physical activities. The city's experience in integrating sports clubs and community activities offers valuable insights for other cities.

## Unique Contribution to the Network

Loulé's has various methodologies, activities of interconnection with society (population, clubs and institutions) that allow that to achieve objectives in a clear and direct way. Loulé can demonstrate to other partner cities and inspire them to replicate and adapt solutions to other places.

SWOT Analysis	
Strengths	Weaknesses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Interconnection between all parts involved (population, municipality and clubs/institutions)</li> <li>• Interest in improving the living conditions in the cities</li> <li>• Implement "active ageing" policies</li> <li>• Activity of local associations (sportive and social clubs)</li> <li>• Activity of private and public social departments or organisations</li> <li>• The offer of new recreational, sports and living areas</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sceptical attitude of the locals to local policies or activities</li> <li>• High percentage of people unemployed or in post-working age, ageing community</li> <li>• Insufficient, or inappropriate, number of sports grounds and playgrounds for children and youth</li> <li>• Low educational level of young people</li> </ul>
• Opportunities	• Threats
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improve the quality of life</li> <li>• Improve the sports habits in the population</li> <li>• Improve accessibility and habits and mentalities of the population and other urban users</li> <li>• Improve the sense of public safety</li> <li>• Improve habits and attitudes that are ecological and friendly to the environment</li> <li>• Improve the educational level of the inhabitants</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Non-active ageing</li> <li>• Social discrimination</li> <li>• Young people not prepared for current labour market needs</li> <li>• Progressive degradation and difficulties of everyday life</li> <li>• Degradation of public space and residential environment</li> <li>• No participation from inhabitants in municipal activities (cultural, recreational or sportive)</li> </ul>

# SECTION 3: Synthesis, Methodology, and Network Roadmap

## Synthesis

### Introduction

This section critically examines the information acquired from diverse sources, including interactions with the Lead Expert during city visits, partner profiles, steering committee, and the transnational 1<sup>st</sup> core meeting. It offers a comprehensive overview of the network, presenting a structured methodology and roadmap that will guide the partners over the next two years. It is essential to highlight that both the methodology and roadmap are designed to be flexible, allowing for adaptation based on the evolving needs and knowledge acquired by the group during this dynamic period. This adaptive approach ensures that the network remains responsive to emerging insights and developments, fostering a more agile and effective collaborative process. A review of the planned methodology and network roadmap will happen at the end of the planning phase (M19-20).

### Network's experience

The One Health 4 Cities network comprises cities with diverse levels of expertise in One Health. Cities like Lyon, Munich, Kuopio, and Lahti, possessing advanced knowledge in One Health and related domains, and can offer valuable support to less experienced counterparts such as Elefsina or Benissa by sharing their extensive insights and previous experiences. However, the reciprocal nature of knowledge exchange ensures that even the more experienced cities stand to gain significantly from each other. For example, Lyon will benefit from Lahti's innovative Nature Step to Health Programme. Furthermore, cities like Suceava and Loulé bring valuable hands-on experience from their involvement in previous URBACT networks centered on health topics, enriching the group with practical insights. This collaborative dynamic fosters an environment where cities, whether embarking on their first or subsequent URBACT journey, can collectively maximize the benefits of the URBACT Method and Network over the next two years.

### Network's learning objectives

The analysis of collected data uncovers shared learning objectives across the partners. The cities seek to improve their knowledge on:

- How to mainstream One Health in urban policies, strategies, and projects (including securing funding)
- How to work collaboratively on One Health across departments, disciplines, and stakeholders
- How to foster health-promoting environments using One Health approach in urban areas
- How to foster health-promoting lifestyles using One Health approach in urban areas



The aims of those objectives are to address the impact of climate change on health, mitigating environmental risks, address (prevent, mitigate) health issues holistically, fostering a health-conscious urban environment.

### Main themes, synergies, and complementarities

Several common themes emerge from the IAP priorities and plans of the partners. The One Health approach is a central focus, with an emphasis on addressing the interconnectedness of human, animal, and environmental health. Lyon and Munich share a commitment to incorporating this approach into urban policies and health guidelines, with Lyon's focus on climate change adaptation and Munich's emphasis on sustainable urban development, health promotion and health equity. Suceava and Benissa similarly prioritize health through lifestyle promotion, with Suceava concentrating on sports and physical activities and Benissa incorporating a health-promoting urban environment within coastal tourism.

Kuopio, Strasbourg, and Elefsina emphasize cross-sectoral collaboration, integrating the One Health approach into various aspects of city planning and governance. Kuopio's initiatives, such as the Puijo Summit and One Health Walks, mirror Strasbourg's focus on public engagement through awareness-raising initiatives. Kuopio and Strasbourg both emphasize the importance of nature in urban areas and the regulation of invasive species, reflecting a shared concern for ecological balance. Both Elefsina and Strasbourg are interested to work on topics of pollution mitigation. In addition, Elefsina, prioritises environmental quality, public health, and sustainable economic development, aligning with the broader One Health perspective. Lahti and Loulé adopt a holistic approach to urban health, with Lahti concentrating on sustainable dietary practices in educational institutions and Loulé emphasizing inclusive community-based physical activities. Both cities highlight the importance of community engagement, data-driven strategies, and collaborative governance in achieving their health and sustainability goals.

Overall, the partner cities exhibit a collective commitment to holistic and sustainable approaches, integrating One Health principles into various aspects of urban planning, health promotion, and environmental conservation. The diversity in specific focuses allows for a rich exchange of ideas and potential cross-city learning opportunities.

When partners were asked to indicate their highest priorities within the identified One Health topics they have responded with the following:

Topic	Partner's high priorities
Urban Green & Blue Spaces and Health Promotion, Urban Biodiversity	Suceava, Elefsina, Strasbourg, Lyon, Benissa, Kuopio
Pollution (soil, water, air, noise)	Suceava, Strasbourg, Lyon
Waste management and environmental health	Suceava, Loulé, Elefsina
Health Inequalities, social cohesion	Munich, Lyon, Kuopio, Strasbourg
Lifestyle and health promotion, healthy habits (e.g. diet, exercise)	Suceava, Munich, Lahti, Loulé, Lyon, Kuopio
Non-communicable diseases & mental health	Suceava, Munich, Lyon, Benissa, Kuopio
Climate change & extreme weather	Loulé, Lyon, Benissa

Climate change: Emerging diseases	Strasbourg, Lyon
Vulnerable groups (elderly, disabilities)	Munich, Loulé, Lyon, Kuopio

The overall analysis indicates a strong interest towards two main topics along with the main overarching topic. Resulting to **three theme areas** for the partners to work on:

**Theme 1:** *Horizontal integration of One Health into policies, strategies, and projects*

**Theme 2:** *Urban Green & Blue Spaces and Health Promotion, Urban Biodiversity*

**Theme 3:** *Lifestyle and health promotion, healthy habits (e.g. diet, exercise)*

### **Theme 1: Horizontal integration of One Health into policies, strategies, and projects**

The central theme of the network revolves around the horizontal integration of the One Health approach into policies, strategies, and projects. Recognising the interconnectedness of human, animal, and environmental health, cities in the network are committed to fostering collaboration across diverse sectors to address complex urban challenges. The horizontal integration of One Health will be a common thread during core meetings and a specific focus for one of the cluster groups (explained below), providing a platform for cities to share insights, strategies, and best practices. Key subtopics within this overarching theme will be explored collaboratively, encompassing areas such as stakeholder engagement, monitoring, funding, and One Health communication. The network's emphasis on these subtopics aims to break down the highly complex topic to more manageable parts and facilitate more in-depth discussions and exchanges.

In addition to the broad focus on horizontal integration, the network aims to develop a simple and comprehensive **Health Impact Assessment** methodology that considers the health of humans, animals, and the environment, the **3HIA**. This methodology will serve as a practical guide for cities to systematically evaluate the health implications of their policies and projects and will be tested at the IAP level and Lyon will further explore its use during a testing action.

### **Theme 2: Urban Green & Blue Spaces and Health Promotion, Urban Biodiversity**

The second key theme of the network, "Urban Green & Blue Spaces and Health Promotion, Urban Biodiversity," underscores the crucial intersection between environmental elements and public health within the framework of One Health. The focus of this theme is on harnessing the potential of urban green and blue spaces to promote holistic well-being, enhance biodiversity, and contribute to the overall objectives of One Health.

The network partners will collaborate to develop and share knowledge on how to integrate urban green and blue spaces into health promotion initiatives. This involves not only recognizing the aesthetic and recreational value of these spaces but also understanding their role in mitigating health risks, fostering mental well-being, and supporting urban biodiversity. Key aspects within this theme include the development and maintenance of green infrastructure, the creation of accessible and inclusive public spaces, and the promotion of active lifestyles through nature-centric activities. Cities will exchange knowledge on successful projects related to urban biodiversity, sustainable landscaping, and the incorporation of nature-based solutions into health promotion programs.

Additionally, the theme will emphasize the importance of community engagement and education to raise awareness about the mutual benefits of maintaining healthy urban ecosystems. By aligning the interests of partner cities and the overarching goal of One Health, this theme aims to establish a comprehensive approach that recognizes the symbiotic relationship between urban environments, human health, and the well-being of the broader ecosystem.

### Theme 3: Lifestyle and health promotion, healthy habits (e.g. diet, exercise)

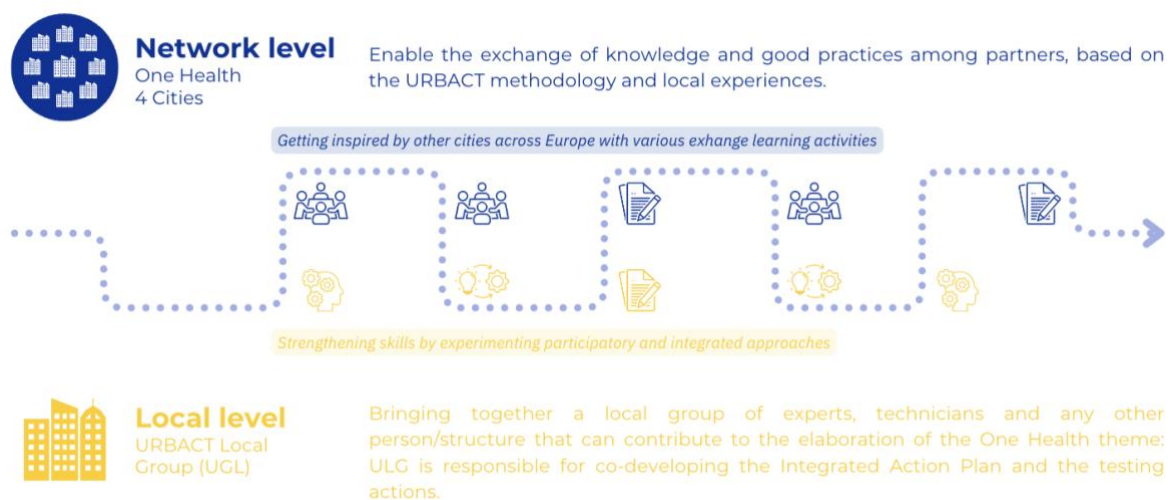
The third key theme of the network, "Lifestyle and Health Promotion, Healthy Habits" places a spotlight on the critical intersection between individual behaviors and public health within the overarching framework of One Health. This theme recognizes that lifestyle choices, including diet and exercise, play a pivotal role in shaping the health of individuals and, collectively, the health of urban populations.

The partners in the network will collaborate to explore innovative approaches to promoting healthy habits and lifestyles, emphasizing the interconnectedness of human, animal, and environmental health. The focus will extend beyond traditional health promotion strategies, incorporating One Health principles to address the broader determinants of health. Key components of this theme include developing and implementing initiatives that encourage physical activity, fostering awareness about the importance of a balanced diet, and promoting overall well-being through sustainable and health-conscious lifestyle choices. Partner cities will share successful programs and interventions that have effectively engaged their communities in adopting healthier habits.

Both theme 2 and 3 will be handled by the cluster groups named "One Health in Action".

## Network methodology and Roadmap

By meticulously evaluating the inputs from all partners, we have crafted a robust methodology for the network, ensuring effective facilitation of knowledge exchanges. The network's operations are structured across two levels: the **network level** and the **local level**.



At the network level, we will foster a diverse array of knowledge exchange, encompassing good practices, tools, and methodologies among partners through peer learning. This approach is grounded in the URBACT methodology, enriched by the input of URBACT experts, and capitalizing on the network's inherent strengths, including expertise, local knowledge and learning needs.

## Cluster Groups

To enhance collaboration and delve deeper into specific themes, the network will form smaller working groups, the “**Cluster Groups**”, each comprising three partners. The formation of three distinct groups aligns with the diverse focus areas identified within the network, the context of the partners (size of cities, common challenges, learning needs) providing a tailored and focused approach to address the unique challenges each partner faces.

Cluster Group 1 One Health Strategy	Cluster Group 2 One Health in Action	Cluster Group 3 One Health in Action
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Lyon (Lead)</b></li> <li>• Munich</li> <li>• Lahti</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Strasbourg (Lead)</b></li> <li>• Kuopio</li> <li>• Elefsina</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Suceava (Lead)</b></li> <li>• Loulé</li> <li>• Benissa</li> </ul>

Cluster Group 1 comprises cities with advanced expertise in the One Health domain, focusing on the comprehensive development of knowledge and tools for horizontally integrating One Health into policies, strategies, and projects. Meanwhile, Cluster Groups 2 and 3 will concentrate on more specialised fields of application within the One Health framework. It is important to note that all three groups will actively engage with and contribute to the three main thematic areas previously outlined. The leader of each group will play a crucial role in ensuring comprehensive coverage of the selected topics and facilitating the effective sharing of knowledge across all three clusters. The responsibility for the high-quality delivery of network activities is equally shared among all partners, emphasizing the collective commitment to the success and impact of the One Health 4 Cities network.

## Network Activities

The primary network activities encompass hosting and participating in both online and in-person events, including a) Core Meetings, b) Cluster Meetings, and c) various online exchanges such as steering committee meetings, one-to-one interactions, and collaborative knowledge generation on the main themes. Additionally, the partnership is committed to actively engaging in both online and in-person activities organized by the URBACT Programme. This multifaceted approach aims to foster collaboration, knowledge exchange, and active participation throughout the network's initiatives and URBACT Programme activities.

At the local level, each partner will regularly convene a local group comprising experts, technicians, and any other relevant individuals or structures capable of contributing to the development of the One Health theme, forming the ULG. The ULG plays a pivotal role in collaboratively crafting the Integrated Action Plan and implementing testing actions aimed at integrating the One Health approach locally. Within the initial three months of the planning action phase, partners will collaborate with their ULGs to co-create local

roadmaps. These roadmaps will strategically outline the content, format, planning, and desired outputs of their meetings, ensuring a focused and effective local implementation of the network's approach.

During the Activation Phase, each partner has successfully engaged local stakeholders and established their respective groups, with the upcoming phase dedicated to finalising any missing members. Comprehensive information regarding the ULGs can be found in the accompanying Annex "Partner Profiles."

### Networks' Meetings

The **Core Meetings** will always advance the topic of the Horizontal Integration of One Health in Policies, Strategies and Projects and focus specifically on the topic and cases of one cluster group and the local context of the host. The main themes to be covered in each core meeting include:

- One Health theme
- IAP, ULG & Testing
- Cluster focus
- Local focus on Host's needs and local work

The following tables provide all key information about the planned Core Meetings. Some changes may apply as the project evolves.

<p><b>2nd Core Meeting in Lahti 12-14 Feb 2024 (M9)</b></p> <p><b>Main theme</b> One Health Strategic Planning &amp; Toolbox</p> <p><b>Meeting Objectives</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Understand the IAP expectations and planning</li> <li>2. Advance knowledge on developing a OH Strategy</li> <li>3. Learn about relevant urban planning tools and methods</li> </ol> <p style="text-align: center;">***</p> <p><b>One Health theme / Cluster focus</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• How to develop a long-term integrated strategy on OH, exploring the Lahti's Nature Step to Health 10-year programme</li> <li>• Urban planning tools and methods (Healthy Cities Generator, Healthy Streets, Place Standard, etc.)</li> </ul> <p><b>IAP, ULG &amp; Testing</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Draft local roadmaps for IAP implementation (part of IAP template)</li> <li>• Finalise IAP focus and define possible testing activities</li> </ul> <p><b>Meeting Outputs</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Review local roadmaps</li> <li>• One Health 4 Cities: Essentials guidebook - Making Integrated Strategies</li> </ul>	<p><b>3rd Core Meeting in Elefsina Jun/Jul 2024 (M13-14)</b></p> <p><b>Main theme</b> One Health Stakeholders Engagement &amp; One Health Promotion Action</p> <p><b>Meeting Objectives</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Knowledge transfer on ULG management</li> <li>2. Explore stakeholders' engagement and communication (including citizens)</li> <li>3. Understanding the essential information of the 3-Healths Impact Assessment</li> </ol> <p style="text-align: center;">***</p> <p><b>One Health theme / Cross-cutting topics</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Adapt the HIA in the 3 healths (3HIA part 1)</li> <li>• Stakeholder Engagement</li> <li>• Citizens' engagement and communication (potential support by Ad-hoc Expert)</li> </ul> <p><b>Cluster &amp; Local focus</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Health benefits of green spaces, Culture, heritage, and health</li> </ul> <p><b>IAP, ULG &amp; Testing</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• IAP advancements, ULG advancements and sharing learnings</li> </ul> <p><b>Meeting Outputs</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 3 Health Impact Assessment planning</li> <li>• One Health 4 Cities: Essentials guidebook - governance structures and multi-stakeholder engagement</li> </ul>
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#### 4th Core Meeting in Loulé Jan/Feb 2025 (M20-21)

##### Main theme

One Health Monitoring & One Health Promotion Action

##### Meeting Objectives

1. Share draft IAPs and testing actions
2. Work on OH monitoring, social inclusion, health equality and gender aspects
3. Advance 3 HIA methodology (3HIA part 2)

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##### One Health theme

- Monitoring of OH (indicators, databases, digitalisation - Observatory)
- 3 Healths Impact Assessment (part 2)
- Social inclusion, health equality and gender

##### IAP, ULG & Testing

- Peer-to-peer review of IAPs (including One-Health Peer Review)
- Share results of testing and ULG actions

##### Cluster & Local focus

- Lifestyle and promotion of health, active ageing, green prescribing

##### Meeting Outputs

- Peer-to-peer IAPs review (consider topics of inclusion, gender, health equality, One Health)
- One Health 4 Cities: Essentials guidebook - Monitoring

#### 5th Core Meeting in Strasbourg May/June 2025 (M24-25)

##### Main theme

One Health Implementation, Funding & One Health Promotion Action

##### Meeting Objectives

1. Explore IAP impact creation and measure, and dissemination
2. Work on OH implementation and funding, *Climate Change and Health*
3. Advance 3 HIA methodology (3HIA part 3)

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##### One Health theme

- Implementation of OH Implementation & Funding
- 3 Healths Impact Assessment (part 3)

##### IAP, ULG & Testing

- Dissemination of results, impact creation and funding
- Tangible ways for continuation of the network's work
- Share results of testing and ULG actions

##### Cluster & Local focus

- How to build a city promoting Health for all living beings, ecological urban planning, biodiversity

##### Meeting Outputs

- 3 Healths Impact Assessment methodology
- One Health 4 Cities: Essentials guidebook – Implementation and Funding

#### 6th Core Meeting in Benissa Oct/Dec 2025 (M29-31)

##### Main theme

Final results, learnings and continuity

##### Meeting Objectives

1. Share learnings, local results and next steps
2. Share the 3 HIA methodology

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##### One Health theme

- Overview of knowledge development
- Open topics and next steps

##### IAP, ULG & Testing

- Final presentation of local results

##### Cluster & Local focus

- Share learnings from all cluster exchanges

##### Meeting Outputs

- 3 HIA tools & methods
- One Health 4 Cities: Essentials guidebook – Effective Communication
- Next steps for network continuation

#### Final Event in Brussels Nov 2025 (M30)

##### Main theme

One Health 4 Cities from Planning to Action

##### Meeting Objectives

- Disseminate learnings of the OH4C
- Advocate for uptake of OH across Europe
- Networking with key stakeholders and cities
- Present project results, final project product, best practices and share learnings
- Share the One Health 4 Cities: Essentials guidebook

## Cluster Meetings

Cluster meetings (online or physically visiting partner cities) are collaborative sessions where cluster groups, comprising three partner cities each, convene to intensively address specific themes related to the Network. Three meetings will happen within the defined

clusters while a last working group will consist of new groups of three partners, to provide the opportunity to all partners to interact and benefit by almost all partners. The selection of the final working group meetings will happen within 2024.

During visits, the host city will take on the responsibility of coordinating sessions and content. The primary objective is to openly share local initiatives, engage in discussions about common needs and challenges, explore potential solutions, and receive constructive feedback from peers. The Lead Expert will actively participate, attending as many meetings as possible to provide support in terms of organization and facilitation, ensuring a minimum attendance of four meetings throughout the project's lifespan (1 per each period).

<b>Cluster Group 1: One Health in Planning (Lyon, Lahti, Munich)</b>		
<b>Cluster Theme: One Health Horizontal Integration in city policies, strategies, and projects</b>		
<p><b>1st Cluster Meeting 15-16 May 2024 - Munich</b></p> <p><b>Main Theme</b> Share already existing strategies</p> <p><b>Sub-themes</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Integration of One Health</li> <li>- Health Impact Assessment</li> <li>- City planning processes</li> <li>- Stakeholder Engagement</li> </ul> <p><b>Learning Objectives</b> Participation, Methodology, Tools</p> <p><b>Prerequisites</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Sharing Documents in English</li> </ul>	<p><b>2nd Cluster Meeting Sep/Dec 2024 – Lyon (Online, tbd)</b></p> <p><b>Main Theme</b> Health Impact Assessment</p> <p><b>Sub-themes</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Link with Strategy Plan</li> <li>- Link with One Health Approach</li> <li>- Operationalisation in the field</li> </ul> <p><b>Learning Objectives</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Indicators</li> <li>- Explore network continuation and funding opportunities</li> </ul> <p><b>Prerequisites</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Assessment for kindergarten project</li> </ul>	<p><b>3rd Cluster Meeting Mar/Apr 2025 - Lahti</b></p> <p><b>Main Theme</b> Implementation</p> <p><b>Sub-themes</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Implementation of strategies</li> <li>- Adoption of Strategies</li> </ul> <p><b>Learning Objectives</b> Gather Learnings and best practices</p> <p><b>Prerequisites:</b> Not yet defined</p>

<b>Cluster Group 2: One Health in Action (Strasbourg, Kuopio, Elefsina)</b>		
<b>Cluster Theme: One Health Promotion through education, engagement and urban planning</b>		
<p><b>1st Cluster Meeting Feb. 2024 - Kuopio</b></p> <p><b>Main Theme</b> Health benefits of green spaces</p> <p><b>Sub themes</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Focus on children and schools</li> <li>- Outdoor pre schools</li> <li>- Balancing health risks</li> <li>- Community engagement, civil society participation</li> <li>- Culture &amp; arts</li> <li>- Animals &amp; mental health</li> </ul> <p><b>Learning Objectives</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Anticipate future health risks</li> <li>-Which tools to promote health &amp; nature</li> <li>-How to implement outdoor schools? What is the impact on children's health</li> </ul>	<p><b>2nd Cluster Meeting Oct 2024 - Elefsina</b></p> <p><b>Main Theme</b> How to engage people to change their habits</p> <p><b>Sub themes</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Nutrition, esp. In schools</li> <li>- Gardens / gardening</li> <li>- Health education</li> <li>- Green prescription for pregnant women to fight chemicals</li> </ul> <p><b>Learning Objectives</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Good practices in every city to engage citizens, sharing experiences (inspiration for testing actions)</li> </ul>	<p><b>3rd Cluster Meeting May-Jun 2025 (around the 5th Core meeting) - Strasbourg</b></p> <p><b>Main Theme</b> How to build a city promoting Health for all living beings?</p> <p><b>Sub themes</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Access to green and blue species</li> <li>- Which policies to give this access?</li> <li>- Ecological approach</li> </ul> <p><b>Learning Objectives</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- How to 'take advantage' of all natural resources?</li> </ul>

Cluster Group 3: One Health in Action (Loulé, Suceava, Benissa)		
Cluster Theme: One Health Promotion through urban greening and healthy lifestyle		
<p><b>1st Cluster Meeting May 2024 - Loulé</b></p> <p><b>Main Theme</b> Lifestyle and health promotion</p> <p><b>Sub-themes</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Active Ageing</li> <li>- Physical activities (indoors and outdoors)</li> <li>- Open spaces for activities</li> </ul> <p><b>Learning Objectives</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Feedback</li> <li>- Learn about active ageing in Loulé</li> </ul> <p><b>Prerequisites</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Checklist of project and ideas</li> <li>- Project/activities inventory (a month in advance)</li> </ul>	<p><b>2nd Cluster Meeting 2nd half of October 2024 - Benissa</b></p> <p><b>Main Theme</b> Urban Greening and Health Promotion</p> <p><b>Sub-themes</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Active ageing</li> <li>- Sport activities in natural areas</li> <li>- Accessibility</li> <li>- Open spaces for activities</li> </ul> <p><b>Learning Objectives</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Feedback</li> <li>- To learn about projects that combine nature and sports / healthy Life, active ageing projects, accessibility</li> </ul> <p><b>Prerequisites</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Checklist of project and ideas</li> <li>- Project/activities inventory (a month in advance)</li> </ul>	<p><b>3rd Cluster Meeting End of March 2025 - Suceava</b></p> <p><b>Main Theme</b> Urban greening and health promotion</p> <p><b>Sub-themes</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Urban green (green mobility)</li> <li>- Urban forest</li> <li>- Outside physical activities</li> </ul> <p><b>Learning Objectives</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Feedback</li> <li>- To learn about Suceava's experience in urban green</li> </ul> <p><b>Prerequisites</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Checklist of project and ideas</li> <li>- Project/activities inventory (a month in advance)</li> </ul>

## Network's Outputs

The **Integrated Action Plans** are strategic documents that outline the specific actions and measures cities plan to implement to address their identified urban challenges. Each partner will co-develop their IAP together with their ULG. After the first complete draft cluster groups will provide peer-review to support their fellow partners. The final IAPs will also be examined through the 3HIA methodology, to ensure all proposed actions mitigate negative health impacts and enhance positive impacts on human, animal, and environmental healths.

**Testing actions** within the context of an IAP are key in the validation and refinement of concepts and strategies developed for urban development. The process involves implementing specific short-term interventions in a real-world setting, allowing for the validation of their feasibility, effectiveness, and adaptability to the local context and engagement of local stakeholders and communities.

The network's main deliverable will be a comprehensive guidebook titled "**One Health 4 Cities: Essentials Guidebook**," focusing on the integration of One Health principles into urban policies, strategies, and projects. This resource will encapsulate plenty of recommendations and insights gathered from the diverse range of network activities. The guidebook's key thematic areas encompass a) Making integrative strategies, b) Establishing robust governance structures and engaging multi-stakeholder groups, c) Implementing and monitoring initiatives, d) Navigating funding routes, and e) Developing effective communication strategies. Additionally, the guidebook will feature a curated collection of both good and bad practices, serving as a practical toolkit for partners and other cities embarking on the journey of local One Health incorporation. After each Core Meeting we will draft a fact sheet following the guidebook's key thematic areas.



An essential output of the network will be the development and exploration of the "**3 Healths Impact Assessment**" tools and methodology. This aims to integrate human, animal, and environmental health considerations into existing HIA methodology (checklists, guidelines, tools, etc.). The network will systematically assess and refine these tools with the support of external experts and through the experimentation in various city contexts, unravelling valuable lessons in the process. The network's collaborative effort in this area seeks to contribute novel insights to the broader field of urban health planning and establish a benchmark for future endeavours in holistic health impact assessments.

The "One Health 4 Cities: Essentials Guidebook" and the knowledge gathered from the 3 Healths Impact Assessment" tools and methodology will comprise the **final report**. The final report may also include specific testimonies and examples from the partners. All in all, the final report will outline the networks methodology, best practices and tools for capacity-building. This publication will allow other cities and local authorities to implement a "One Health" approach through public policies.

### **Other key deliverables**

The **communication plan** will be developed between M1 and M7 by Lyon's communication officer with input from partners' project coordinators and the Lead expert's Baseline study findings.

During phases 2 and 3, the Lead Expert will produce 6 **quarterly network reports** (at M9, M13, M17, M21, M25 and M28) capturing progress in line with project indicators, as well as methods, tools and best practices which will feed into the final set of guidelines to be delivered at M29.

The Network will publish several **articles** to present the Network activities to a wider audience. Three will be published at M7 (challenges and ambitions), M19 (exchanges and learning activities during action planning phase) and M31 (results, impact at local level and future perspectives) but others will be drafted to showcase site visits, results of core meetings, implication of local stakeholders and small-scale experimentations. The Lead expert will be responsible for their publication with support from all partners.

### **Tools & URBACT Methodology**

During the project implementation we will also use and tailor if needed the URBACT methodologies and toolbox to support knowledge generation on the topics of the network. The URBACT toolbox provides a wide range of tools that can be used across various thematic along the journey of the network. We have used already many of the URBACT tools such as the problem tree, Newspaper of tomorrow, 4 Ws, stakeholder mapping, prioritization matrix etc. We have also adapted existing tools from literature (Business Model Canvas, see image below) to support the activities of the Network and worked with innovative tools like the One Health Mural : [One health mural – École Nationale des Services Vétérinaires – France Vétérinaire International \(ensv-fvi.fr\)](#).

## One Health Canvas 4 Cities

Core Meeting in Lyon 14-16 November 2023

URBACT Co-funded by the European Union Interreg

<b>One Health Vision Statement</b> Where do you want to be in 10 years?		<b>SMART objective</b> Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Relevant, and Time-bound	
<b>Key Stakeholders</b> Who are the key stakeholders? What expertise and resources do they provide? What outcomes do they pursue?	<b>Beneficiaries</b> Who will benefit from One Health implementation? Individuals/groups, patients, associations, companies, etc.  <b>Key Resources</b> What resources are available? Implementation (physical, human, financial, digital, etc.) What tools, services, technologies are required? Are there already existing tools that can be adapted to One Health?	<b>Value proposition</b> What value do we deliver to the beneficiaries? Which one of our beneficiaries' problems and needs are we targeting? What services are we offering to each beneficiary?	<b>Financing</b> What are the main program costs inherent to the One Health approach implementation? Is there a need of investment (equipment, infrastructure, technology, etc.)? Are there funding mechanisms prone to fund One Health projects?  <b>Communication</b> What are the target audiences? One Health? What messages are appropriate to reach the target audience? What communication activities need to be implemented?
<b>Themes of application</b> A chosen approach: One Health approach, LAM, 16 implementation? Where would it be more relevant and impactful?		<b>Key Activities</b> What key activities need to be implemented? How do you prioritize them? Is there a need of testing activities? Which kind of testing activities and why?	



## Ad hoc expertise

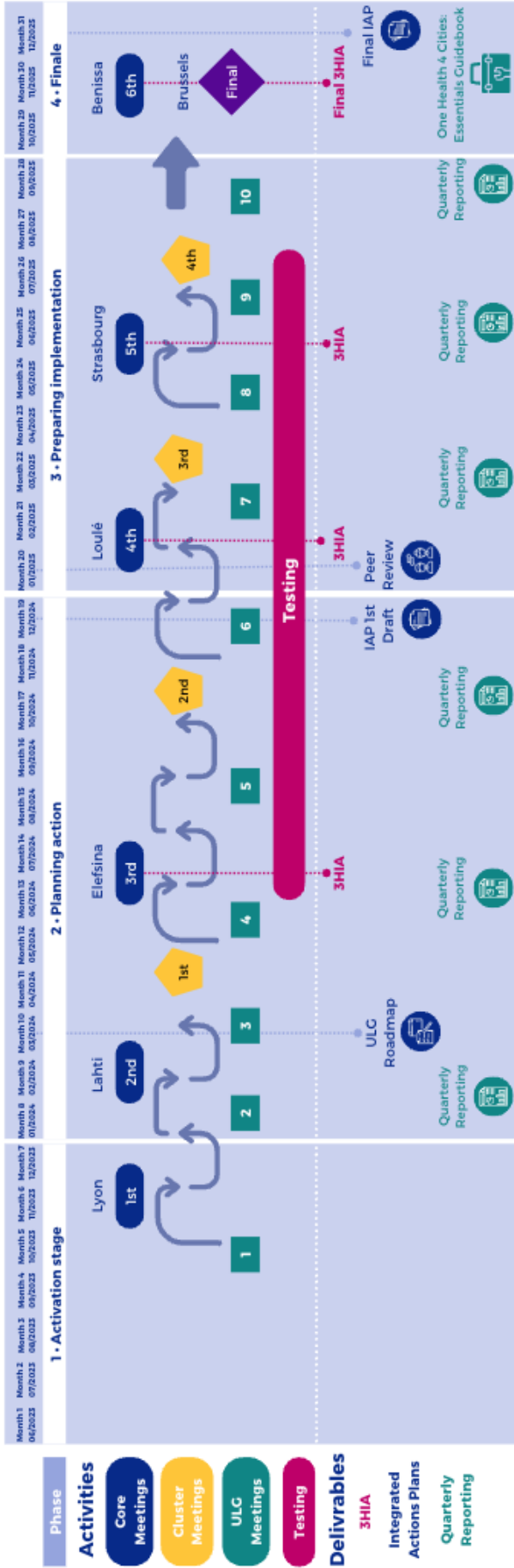
The network aims to have two URBACT Ad Hoc Experts for the time being, to support the topics: a) integration of the gender/health equality and social inclusion dimensions and b) the engagement of multi-stakeholder groups. The Ad Hoc Experts will support the capacity building of partners and the knowledge integration in partner's IAPs and network's final product.

The first Ad Hoc Expert will concentrate on integrating the gender, health and social inclusion dimensions into the One Health strategy and tools sharing resources, conducting sessions on gender-related topics, and reviewing Network outputs and Integrated Action Plans (IAPs).

The second Ad Hoc Expert will provide support on governance of multi-stakeholder groups, emphasizing integrated and participatory approaches, offering guidance on continuous engagement, supporting long term local-level involvement of key stakeholders, and assisting in the development and implementation of the multi-sectoral approach needed for One Health. Skills include expertise in stakeholder involvement, participatory meetings, co-construction approaches, and familiarity with the URBACT Toolbox.

Their role and involvement will be defined in more detail in the first half of 2024.

## The Network's Planning



## Conclusions

The One Health 4 Cities network is well-positioned to foster collaborative efforts among diverse cities, promoting the integration of One Health principles into urban policies for the benefit of human, animal, and environmental health. The key aspects of the network include:

- The network comprises cities with varying levels of expertise in One Health, ensuring a rich exchange of insights and experiences.
- The network activities (at network and local levels) will facilitate in-depth discussions, knowledge exchange, and peer learning, following the URBACT methodology.
- The network identifies three main themes: horizontal integration of One Health, urban green spaces and health promotion, and lifestyle and health promotion.
- The formation of cluster groups allows focused collaboration on the main themes, ensuring tailored approaches to the challenges faced by partner cities.
- The network has planned to produce multiple deliverables that will allow not only the cities involved but more cities to integrate One Health approach into their activities and strategies.
- The network's methodology and roadmap prioritize flexibility, enabling adaptation based on evolving needs and knowledge.



# ANNEX: Partner Profiles Additional Information

## Partner Profile: Lyon

### About the local challenges, strategies, and actions specific to the network theme

#### Summary table

<p><b>Main policy challenge to be addressed in ULC (max 40 words)</b></p>	<p>The City of Lyon need to adapt to climate change and emerging diseases for animals and people (including non-communicable diseases). In this adaptation it is essential to integrate the One health approach into urban public policies and projects to boost benefits of our action and prevent negative impact of our policies. This will need acculturation of the departments of the City of Lyon in terms of One Health understanding and as well as working cross-functional collaboration.</p>
<p><b>The potential focus of IAP (max 40 words)</b></p>	<p>IAP: Integrate 3 Health Impact Assessment in public policies. The IAP can start earlier, start while developing the methodology &amp; tools and include in more actions. The testing action will be the use of 3 health Impact assessment in the outdoor nurseries planning.</p>
<p><b>Expected changes/ results (max 40 words)</b></p>	<p>We expect to be able to provide:          Proof of the added value of one health approach,          Tools and methodology to apply it in urban project          Good understanding          At the end, departments of the city of Lyon will be able to apply One Health approach within their projects and policies.</p>

#### Detail the local challenge and policy to be addressed and what will be the focus of the Integrated Action Plan (IAP)?

Lyon is facing major impact from the climate change and globalisation: heat waves and heat stress for all the livings beings – human, animals and environment, as an example, the life cycle of animals and humans is changing and stressing. As another example, new invasive species are arriving either due to the global warming or the increase of the global traveling and trade.

The city is also struggling with negative determinants on health such as air pollution, noise, lack of greening spaces, and heat islands.

There is an urgent need to adapt the city in a sustainable way. To adapt to this context, Lyon is already modifying its general landscape, implementing lot of greening project through the city. Therefore, the interaction of the 3 components (human, animal and environment) within the urban ecosystem is evolving and we need to take into account the ecological, health, economic and social challenges as a whole in a holistic approach. This holistic approach is necessary to ensure a sustainable urban development into such an evolving context.

As the city is adapting to the climate change, our goal is to make sure the changes are having will boost the positive impact on the 3 healths and mitigate potential negative impacts. For this purpose, we want to work on the Health Impact assessment and adapt it to the 3 health. Adding determinants on plants, animals and the interaction within all the ecosystem.

The IAP will support to preserve and protect the 3 healths to increase trans-sectoriality and to have a wider analysis on 3 healths determinants.

The IAP will have as an aim to integrate 'systematic' 3health impact assessment within urban planning project from the beginning.

**Are there existing local plans, policies, and strategic frameworks in place on urban health/one health and specific challenges?**

Level	Description and Link
National	National Health and Environment Plan 4. The law for the reconquest of biodiversity + combating invasive exotic species. Climate and Resilience Law.
Regional	Regional Health and Environment Plan  - The 2022-2027 Local Health Contract (LHC), which lays out Lyon's and its local partners' priority actions to improve the inhabitants' health, sets out the need to "understand health in its global sense, in line with the WHO's One Health approach, for each of the actions outlines in the Local Health Contract". Recognising the evolutions in the urban landscape and, thus, the evolutions of human-animal-environment interfaces and interactions, the City and its partners also recognise the need to take these new challenges into account as part of the implementation of the LHC.
Local	-Finally, Lyon is part of the 100 Climate-Neutral and Smart Cities by 2030 Mission which embodies an overall and strategic commitment to taking strong actions to lower gas emissions on its territory and, thus, to improve the health of its inhabitants and biodiversity.  -UNICEF – Lyon, city of children  Metropolitan Lyon's Local Urban Planning and Housing Plan: regulation may "require a minimum proportion of non-impermeable or eco-amenitable surfaces, possibly weighted according to their nature, in order to contribute to the preservation of urban biodiversity and nature" (The Biotope Coefficient per Surface)

**About existing and needed resources**

**Is there active backing of elected officials in the city? Is there political support available for One Health 4 Cities? Do you have there a particular political champion?**

Active support from the Deputy Mayor of Health, who initiated the work on OH – Céline de Laurens, Deputy Mayor of Lyon in charge of Health, Prevention, and Environmental Health, is our political champion.

The mayor of Lyon is an ambassador of OH. He is strongly supporting the project as this project is in line with his political goals and strategy.

Other elected officials are also highly involved:

Gautier Chapuis: Deputy Mayor of Lyon in charge of greenery, biodiversity, animal welfare, and food.

Sylvain Godinot: Deputy Mayor of Lyon for ecological transition and heritage.

Yes, there is strong support from the elected officials of the City of Lyon for the One Health 4 Cities project.

Steven Vasselín : Deputy mayor for Early Childhood

**Are there sufficient organisational capacity and resources available for the co-production of the IAP? Please elaborate.**

**Organizational Capacity:**

Project Coordinator + Local Coordinator

**Resources :**

Internal resources :

Environmentally-friendly municipality supporting the OH approach

Technician teams of health and other directions (depending on the topic we will choose for the experimentation)

External resources

Shape-Med@Lyon, which is already a coordination of various stakeholders

Universities in Lyon

One Health Institute

WHO University currently being established in Lyon

Some of the signatories of the CLS: ARS (Regional Health Agency), Hospices Civils de Lyon, IREPS (Regional Institute for Health Education and Promotion)

Pharmacists

ANSES: National Agency for Food, Environmental and Occupational Health and Safety

VetAgro Sup School (Veterinary School of Lyon)

INRAE (National Institute for Agricultural Research, Food, and the Environment)

Regional Health Observatory

Air Quality Observatory in AURA (Auvergne-Rhône-Alpes region)

Social Security

Local Mental Health Council, etc.

**Have potential testing actions (small-scale actions) been identified? If yes, what is their nature? (Provide all available information: plan, location, timeline, objective, output, stakeholders involved)?**

We are thinking of integrated the OH approach within a project that is starting for the municipality. We have not choose yet, but it will be one of these 2 projects :

Outdoor kindergarden

Urban renovation of a priority neighbourhood

**What is the potential to fund/implement actions designed within the IAP?** (Possible resourcing, such as fit with the ERDF/ESF operational programmes and links with related Managing Authorities as well as other funding streams)?

The City of Lyon will evaluate its capacity to fund the actions that will be designed within the IAP, if this is not possible we will be looking for additional funds.

### About the URBACT local group to be set up by the cities

**Have the key relevant stakeholders to be involved in the ULG been identified and mobilised? Yes/No/Partially, please provide details.**

Partially : We will finalise the composition of the ULG during once the theme & the tested project will be decided to ensure that we involve the most relevant persons. Some person however have been identify already : they have been contacted, and the project has been presented – most of them have already collaborated on this topic with the City of Lyon :

Scientific community: INRAE, VetAgro Sup, Shape@med, HCL (Hospices Civils de Lyon), Science Po, Claude Bernard Universities

Managers of urban public spaces: City of Lyon and Metropolitan services

Various technical departments of the City of Lyon.

Structures and persons not yet mobilized but mostly already collaborators of the City of Lyon / Health Department:

-Associations

-Healthcare professionals

-HCL (Hospices Civils de Lyon)

Within the ULG, we want to create a strong link with sciences, political & the society.

**Who are they (in terms of city departments, local organisations/agencies, NGOs, civil society, private sector, universities, research centres, etc.)?**

Name	Organisation/ type of organisation	Department/Role
Bernard Kaufmann	Teaching and Research Units (UFR) University Claude Bernard	Training and research in the health sciences, science and technology and sports science sectors
Mariam Godde Amandine Gautier Sebastien Gardon	One Health Institute VetAgro Sup, Teaching and Research Units (UFR)	Training public and private decision-makers in the "one health" approach Training for veterinarians, agronomic engineers, and health inspectors.
Anna-Laure Badin	ENTPE National School of Public Works of the	Training for engineers and executives tasked with carrying out and implementing the ecological and solidarity transition in



	State (sustainable territorial development) Teaching and Research Units (UFR)	territories, leveraging the knowledge and innovations generated within its research laboratories.
Gwenola Le Naour	Institute of Political Studies of Lyon Science Po	School specialized in the teaching of social sciences, politics, and international relations <sup>7</sup>
David Atchoarena	WHO academic	Developing learning cursus
Diana Sepulveda	City of Lyon	Health department – One Health
Guillaume Fauvel	City of Lyon	Health department – director
Marlène Dussauge	City of Lyon	Health department – OH4C coordinator
Fabrice Delaveau	City of Lyon	Health department – deputy director for urban health
Ombeline Triau	City of Lyon	Health department – expert on soil pollution
Cecile Jacasson	City of Lyon	Health department
Nicolas Magalon	City of Lyon	Green spaces
Sophie Gardenat	City of Lyon	Medical doctor for children (paediatrician)
<i>To define who in the department</i>	City of Lyon	Early childhood
<i>To define who in the department</i>	City of Lyon	Urban planning department
<i>To define who</i>	ARS	
Carole Martin	ORS	Director
<i>To define who with them</i>	Shape-Med@Lyon	Scientific

**Do you have an expert in One Health in your ULG?**

Diana Sepulveda referent One health ( diploma on 'One Health in practice' at the National Veterinary School)

Potential members of the ULG who are experts in OH :

Amandine Gautier: a researcher in political science and sociology associated with the Triangle UMR 5206 laboratory, coordinates the One Health Institute. Training, Expertise, Decision at ENSV-FVI VetAgro Sup.

Sebastien Gardon: Researcher - doctor in political science, Head of humanities and social sciences training, ENSV VetAgro Sup

Mariam GODDE: Veterinarian , Project Manager One Health Institute, ENSV-FVI | VetAgro Sup

Gwenola Le Naour: Senior lecturer (HDR) in political science at Sciences Po Lyon, member of TRIANGLE UMR 5206 (interdisciplinary laboratory: political science, political moral philosophy, philosophy of social sciences, history of economic thought and civilisation studies).

**Does the ULG build on a pre-existing group/forum/platform involving or is this set up as a new group?**

A new group, but one that builds upon existing networks and partnerships that are already engaged in the One Health approach

Shape-Med@Lyon (consortium of scientific structures, industries, pharmacies, etc.)

Réseau français Villes-Santé de l'OMS (french network of healthy cities for WHO)

LEHNA (Ecology of Natural and Anthropised Hydrosystems Laboratory)

TRIANGLE UMR : UMR 5206 "**Triangle. Action, discourses, economic and political thought**" is a pluridisciplinary joint research unit of different social sciences schools/universities)

This cross-functional work allows us to understand the links between health and ecological transition, environmental quality (water, air, urban nature, etc.), climate, food, agriculture, and biodiversity with a holistic vision of health.

**Who is/will be the ULG coordinator (name, organisation in which the coordinator is working, position, connections with the city administration and relevant city departments, etc.)? Are they suitably qualified (relevant experience)? What is their status in relation to the ULG members?**

Diana Sepulveda – referent of One Health

She has graduated from the One Health Institute (ENSV-FVI VetAgro Sup) and in charge of One Health development in Lyon's Health Department, Diana will assume this position.

She has a robust experience in local project management, network facilitation, and an excellent knowledge of One Health.

**Describe the management structure of ULG: decision-making, planning meetings (calendar) etc. If you don't know yet, try to make your first draft of it.**

This is not decided yet, the city of Lyon health department through Diana Sepulveda will coordinate the ULG. We expect meetings at least every 2 months and a participative process of decision making.

The decision makers (politicians and director) of the city of Lyon will be regularly updated on the project.

**How will you ensure learning from the transnational network activities will be shared with the ULG members for the co-production of the IAP?**

After each transnational meeting, ULG meetings will be organised to share the outputs of transnational activities.

We expect the transnational coordinator and the lead expert to share with us the outputs on time ;)

**About the experience, learning needs and contributions to One Health**

**What are the learning needs of your city in relation to the policy theme addressed by OH4C, One Health / Health promotion / Urban Health?**

1. improving our level of understanding and knowledge of ecosystems, their interactions (the chain of determinants) and the impact of changes to ecosystems on the 3 health issues.

2 Sensitization / training of relevant departments other than health Department (urban planning & others)

It is essential that everyone speaks the same language, from policymakers to citizens, including technicians and partners. How to build a common culture with the teams of the municipality.

Implementation of the One Health approach.

Cross-functional collaboration

How we collaborate and how we work on transdisciplinarity - sharing / culture

□ On which levers we can act and how we prioritise. (the determinants that have the greatest impact on health)

**What would you like to learn and what would you contribute to specific issues regarding OH4C? Please fill in the table below only when relevant to your city (not all cities need to have contributions in all fields).**

List of Contributions and Needs		
One Health Themes	Contribution in terms of experience and practice to others	Knowledge and skills to learn from others

<b>Urban Green &amp; Blue Spaces and Health Promotion, Urban Biodiversity</b>	Sanitary risks due to cianobacteries  We have one expert : D. Sepulveda  Atlas for Lyon's biodiversity is being developed with new sanitary and ecologic indicators for cross-cutting analysis for urban planning allow to analyse the biotope.  Water strategy	How to protect blue and green spaces – in usage, how to sensitize communities?  Urban swimming in rivers or other blue spaces
<b>Urban Planning and Active Transportation (e.g. healthy walking routes)</b>	X (active mobility)	
<b>Pollution (soil, water, air, noise)</b>	X – noise charter / system of Installation Classée pour l'Environnement (Environmentally Classified Facility/Area)	X
<b>Urban agriculture and food security</b>		
<b>Waste management and environmental health</b>	X Experimented team on environmental health (including health related to mobile telephony (waves)	
<b>Health Inequalities, social cohesion</b>	X dedicated service for health inequalities	
<b>Lifestyle and health promotion, healthy habits (e.g. diet, exercise)</b>	X (active mobility)	X
<b>Non-communicable diseases &amp; mental health</b>		
<b>Climate change &amp; extreme weather</b>	X Climate plan and ecological transition for the city of Lyon + water strategy +	X
<b>Climate change: Emerging diseases</b>	X (experience with ticks management in urban parks and peri-urban)	X

<b>Vulnerable groups (elderly, disabilities)</b>	X dedicated teams	
<b>OTHER</b>	Applied Sciences in Urban Ecosystems: The City of Lyon and the scientific community (including social sciences, life sciences, and environmental sciences) collaborate on various issues related to urban ecology. Through these collaborations in various forms, at the intersection of research and practical techniques for urban environment management (Urban Green & Blue Spaces), results have emerged that have contributed to advancements in the scientific understanding of urban ecosystem functioning, as well as the development of more applied approaches and management and communication tools for the municipality of Lyon.	Community sensitization Politician engagement  How to manage vector-borne disease

**What is the level of your experience with One Health, what methodologies do you use that are integrated into your practices and policies? How this can be used in OH4C?**

The City of Lyon has embarked on a series of innovative projects and is leading working groups on the management of species with implications related to the effects of climate change, actively involving the scientific community, urban public space managers, and healthcare professionals, following the 'One-Health' approach. These efforts encompass various topics, such as:

- Understanding the interactions between the environment/biodiversity and diseases transmitted by rodents in forests and urban parks, and transferring this knowledge to the public (European research project BioRoDdis/Biodiversa and INFERNO project).
- Characterizing the risk associated with ticks in urban and peri-urban parks in the Lyon metropolitan area (ERATIQ project).
- Assessing the impact of differentiated management of green spaces on grass pollen production (study on health risks associated with local pollen).
- Diagnosing and evaluating health and environmental risks associated with the presence of cyanobacteria in certain bodies of water in the City of Lyon (Cross-Perspective Cyanobacteria Study).

At policy and strategic level, Lyon has carried out the declaration de Lyon in 2022 which is an advocacy paper signed by 25 cities with one axis on commitment for the application of OH in the cities and one axis on advocating towards the EU to regulate and support One Health policies and projects.

**Has the partner already produced an integrated urban strategy/action plan dedicated**

**to the Urban Health/One Health/health Promotion or relevant using an integrated and participatory approach?**

Main urban strategy : Lyon City Health Contract (2022-2027)

This contract is structured around a cross-cutting axis and four strategic axes:

Cross-Cutting Axis: Understanding health in its global sense, **in line with the WHO's One Health approach**, for each of the actions of the Local Health Contract.

Axis 1 – Promoting living environments conducive to the health and well-being of all: The living environment is a major determinant of health. The WHO has highlighted its various aspects, both physical, chemical, biological, social, psychosocial, and aesthetic, which have an impact on health in daily life and throughout life (the concept of the exposome).

Axis 2 – Developing and improving prevention, health promotion, and education: The challenges of this axis concern diverse themes within a comprehensive approach to health: mental health, sexual health, physical activity, nutrition, addiction prevention, environmental health, the first 1,000 days... Priority populations have been identified: early childhood and childhood, youth, vulnerable populations.

Axis 3 – Promoting access to healthcare and rights for everyone: The diagnostic revealed that the residents of Lyon may encounter difficulties in accessing healthcare professionals. Actions aimed at addressing access barriers to healthcare and mental health services are at the core of this axis.

Axis 4 – Developing coordination, networking, and expertise within the ecosystem of healthcare stakeholders: Coordination, networking, and shared expertise among stakeholders in the healthcare field are major priorities for streamlining and facilitating healthcare pathways, sharing information among professionals, initiating new partnerships, mobilizing stakeholders, and fostering a common understanding of health by reinforcing the "One Health" approach throughout the Lyon territory.

This contract comprises 43 action sheets.

**How do you prioritise the following ONE HEALTH topics, in relation to your ambition with the IAP and the SSA? Which ones will you focus on?**

Topic	High priority	Medium priority	Low priority	Specify
Urban Green & Blue Spaces and Health Promotion, Urban Biodiversity	X			
Urban Planning and Active Transportation (e.g. healthy walking routes)		X		
Pollution (soil, water, air, noise)	X			

<b>Urban agriculture and food security</b>			<b>X</b>	Might become a priority in a next step
<b>Waste management and environmental health</b>		<b>X</b>		
<b>Health Inequalities, social cohesion</b>		<b>X</b>		
<b>Lifestyle and health promotion, healthy habits (e.g. diet, exercise)</b>	<b>X</b>			
<b>Non-communicable diseases &amp; mental health</b>		<b>X</b>		
<b><i>Climate change &amp; extreme weather</i></b>	<b>X</b>			
<b><i>Climate change: Emerging diseases</i></b>	<b>X</b>			
<b><i>Vulnerable groups (elderly, disabilities)</i></b>	<b>X</b>			
<b><i>OTHER</i></b>				

**What added value does your city bring to the network, a contribution that no other city can provide?**

One Health expertise  
A great network of specialists

**About the capacity building needs and contributions in terms of skills in relation to the network methodology and the URBACT approach**

**Does your city have the necessary skills and competence in place to understand and work with the Network's methodology and URBACT approach? (This will be clearer after the URBACT Summer University)**

Yes :  
One Health expertise + network management (Diana)  
Project management and coordination (Marlène)  
Leadership (Guillaume / Céline de Laurens)

**What key capacities should be enhanced in your organisation? What expertise do you miss?**

Training and implementation of the HIA approach: Health Impact Assessment in various departments of the Lyon City.  
 One Health knowledge/training in the various departments of the City and for the concerned Deputy Mayors.  
 Capacity for cross-functional collaboration/work

**What is the level of experience/understanding with participative approaches and transnational cooperation?**

Understanding with participative approaches:

The Local Health Contract (CLS) was co-constructed with the residents of Lyon over nine months, from January to September 2022. This contract is the result of a collective, participative, and inclusive approach, allowing us to tap into the knowledge of Lyon's citizens and to highlight their individual and collective contributions.

The participative approach of the CLS helped inform the health diagnosis, better understand the needs and expectations of the population and professionals, and consequently identify the main priorities of the CLS and formalize its actions.

Transnational cooperation: On February 9, 2022, at the invitation of the City of Lyon, many mayors from important European cities signed a joint declaration of commitment on health at the conclusion of the conference 'Healthy cities, healthy citizens.'

From this meeting emerged a commitment from the cities for a comprehensive health approach, which was presented to the 27 European foreign affairs and health ministers gathered in Lyon on the same day, as part of the French Presidency of the European Union

As another exemple: the Health department of the city of Lyon has organised with the French network of healthy cities a working group to work on invasive species.

**URBACT cross-cutting themes**

**What is your experience with the URBACT cross-cutting themes of gender equality, digital and green, see more on the topics here.**

<b>Gender equality</b>	<p>There are two deputy-mayors one for "Solidarity and social inclusion", and one dedicated "Equality and rights".</p> <p>Action plan for gender equality at the city level. The city is proactive, starting with the employees, as an exemple, the City of Lyon just extended the paternity leaves to make it equal to maternity leaves.</p>
<b>Digitalisation</b>	<p>There is a service within the City about GIS Data and Applications Management. We can use this service for our project. The health department is already used to work with MapInfo and Q-Gis to manage their data. Also used to work with open data website, etc.</p>



	The different department of the city work with dedicated software to use / analyse the data they are collecting. Many of these data are communicated to the citizens.
<b>Green</b>	Since 2020, the elected team of Lyon is from the ecological party. Therefore, all the city actions are driven by the green and ecological, sustainable principles in all decisions. Lyon is part of climate neutral city for 2030. As an example, the sustainable public procurements rules have been applied since 2020. There is a department for biodiversity and urban greening

### How do you envision tackling them within the OH4C Network?

We will engage people from these direction regularly into the ULG meeting according to the agenda and the needs to tackle these cross-cutting issues. We will also mobilize the Ad Hoc expert that will be expert in gender equality.

### Implementation Risks

#### Do you identify any risks for the implementation of planned activities within the OH4C Network? How will you mitigate them each one of them?

Lack of awareness among various stakeholders about the One Health approach => raising awareness / training / involvement (so that each participant becomes an active part of the project).  
Delays in projects for experimentation => We will identify a core ULG enabling us to work even if everyone is not available / We will create a politician steering committee to support us if we face difficulties.  
Working in silos between town hall departments :  
=> People from all department are already being sensitized about the approach and will be involved in the ULG  
=> Social sciences will help as well, sociologist specialized in public policies will be part of the ULG to help common understanding.

## Partner Profile: Munich

### About the local challenges, strategies and actions specific to the network theme

#### Summary table

<b>Main policy challenge to be addressed in ULG (max 40 words)</b>	The "Perspective Munich" defines goals for the overall development of the city, which lead to strategic and thematic guidelines. The Health Guideline will be updated in a process starting in October 2023. The ULG will address the integration of the One Health approach in the update including the development of a frame and pilot projects.
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<p><b>The potential focus of IAP (max 40 words)</b></p>	<p>The current Health Guideline is composed of general guiding principles, mission statements on four topics (health equity, health promotion, healthy environment, health services) and pilot projects. The focus of the IAP will be the definition of guiding principles and/ or a mission statement as well as pilot projects for the integration of the One Health approach in the updated Health Guideline.</p>
<p><b>Expected changes/ results (max 40 words)</b></p>	<p>Awareness/understanding for One Health approach within health department and among ULG partners  Intensified collaboration on One Health within the city administration and with external ULG partners  Tested tools and pilot projects integrating One Health approach</p>

**Detail the local challenge and policy to be addressed and what will be the focus of the Integrated Action Plan (IAP)?**

With the “Perspective Munich”, principles, guidelines, programs and measures are continuously developed in order to achieve the strategic and technical goals of “Shaping the Future of Munich”. One core concept is the new urban development plan “STEP2040”, which sets the framework for action for future-oriented and sustainable urban development. The City of Munich acknowledges and practices sustainable urban development in line with the Urban Dimension of EU Cohesion Policy and the New Leipzig Charter (LC) for a just, green and productive city. Representatives of the Munich Municipality have actively contributed to the development of the New LC, which has been launched under the German EU Presidency in 2020.

The central result of the latest update of the “Perspective Munich” is a new preamble, which, in the sense of a “City in Balance”, includes a commitment to sustainability and a focus on the common good as fundamental value of Munich's urban development. The UN's SDGs were fully integrated into its strategic goals as well. The document was developed in an innovative participation process both within the administration and in dialogue with citizens and various stakeholders of the urban society.

The “Perspective Munich” currently has four strategic and 16 thematic guidelines, one of them the Health Guideline. The Health Guideline was finalized in 2009 and needs to be updated. In the Health Guideline the city has committed itself to a holistic vision of health, to an integrated approach following the principles of health in all policies as well as to sustainability and equity in its health policy regardless of gender, age, origin, sexual orientation, and socio-economic status with a special focus on the most vulnerable social groups.

The integration of the One Health approach in the process of updating the Health Guideline offers a chance to consider health equity from another perspective namely the perspective of health equity for animals and for nature. This will be an instrument for the city of Munich to mitigate the impacts of the climate change and of environmental factors on the health of its inhabitants (for example heat). Furthermore, the aim is to preserve biodiversity, soil health, green, blue and black corridors and animal health in spite of the rapid development of Munich.

**Are there existing local plans, policies, and strategic frameworks in place on urban health/one health and specific challenges?**

Level	Description and Link	Key priorities/actions
National	<p><b>Health goals (Gesundheitsziele)</b>  <a href="https://gvg.org/de/topic/7.nationale-gesundheitsziele.html">https://gvg.org/de/topic/7.nationale-gesundheitsziele.html</a></p> <p>With the participation of the federal government, the federal states, statutory health and pension insurance, private health insurance, doctors and other service providers in the health care system as well as patient representatives and self-help groups, health goals have been adopted on several issues. The participants commit themselves to align their activities with health goals and to work together to achieve them.</p>	<p>Topics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Type 2 diabetes mellitus: reducing the risk of developing the disease, recognizing and treating the sick early</li> <li>- Breast cancer: reduce mortality, increase quality of life</li> <li>- Reduce tobacco use</li> <li>- Growing up healthy: life skills, exercise, nutrition</li> <li>- Increase health literacy, strengthen patient sovereignty</li> <li>- Depressive disorders: prevent, recognize early, treat sustainably</li> <li>- Aging healthy</li> <li>- Reduce alcohol consumption</li> <li>- Mother-child health</li> <li>- Patient safety</li> </ul>
Regional	<p><b>Partner process "Health for All" in Bavaria</b>  <a href="https://www.zpg-bayern.de/partnerprozess-gesundheit-fuer-alle.html">https://www.zpg-bayern.de/partnerprozess-gesundheit-fuer-alle.html</a></p> <p>Initiated by the Federal Center for Health Education (BZgA), the partner process is carried out within the framework of the cooperation network Equal Opportunities in Health and in cooperation with the Healthy Cities Network (GSN). The regional Coordination Office for Equal Health Opportunities coordinates and accompanies the partner process in Bavaria, advises the participating municipalities and contributes to quality development in practice.</p> <p>By the end of 2021, 20 municipalities, had joined the partner process in Bavaria.</p>	<p>The municipal partner process "Health for All" supports and accompanies municipalities in the development and expansion of integrated municipal strategies, so-called "prevention chains". Prevention chains form a network within a municipality to develop an action plan that coordinates</p>

		prevention and health promotion across all age groups and phases of life.
Local	<b>Perspective Munich, Health Guideline</b> <a href="https://stadt.muenchen.de/infos/stadtentwicklung-perspektive-muenchen.html#id15">https://stadt.muenchen.de/infos/stadtentwicklung-perspektive-muenchen.html#id15</a>	See 2.2.

### About existing and needed resources

#### Is there active backing of elected officials in the city? Is there political support available for OH4C? Do you have there a particular political champion?

There is political backing. The One Health Approach is in agreement with the contract of the coalition ruling the city.

The project was presented to several bodies of the City of Munich, including the Steering Committee and the City Council Commission for Europe and International Affairs. The Steering Committee consists of representatives of the city's departments and, under the leadership of the deputy mayor, is responsible for deciding on the funding of projects from the city's climate budget. It has unanimously decided that the city's own share of the OH4C project costs will be borne from this budget. The City Council Commission, which consists of members of the City Council, also explicitly supports the project.

The project was officially presented to the city council in October 2023.

#### Are there sufficient organisational capacity and resources available for the co-production of the IAP? Please elaborate.

To implement measures outlined in the IAP, we will be able to tap into the resources of the Health Department with several hundred colleagues, especially the Health Planning Unit (with expertise on public health, sociology, psychology and social work). Staff from the Departments of Climate and Environmental Protection and Urban Planning will also be involved.

#### Have potential testing actions (small-scale actions) been identified? If yes, what is their nature? (Provide all available information: plan, location, timeline, objective, output, stakeholders involved)?

Potential testing actions have not been identified yet.

#### What is the potential to fund/implement actions designed within the IAP? (Possible resourcing, such as fit with the ERDF/ESF operational programmes and links with related Managing Authorities as well as other funding streams)?

As it is an implicit goal and prerequisite of the "Perspective Munich" that the programs and guidelines developed in the process lead to direct action, projects within this framework are usually approved and funded by the City Council. Examples are "Handlungsräume" ("action areas"), city districts which need restructuring. Within

these, departments work together in testing measures according to the newly developed guidelines like building more green spaces and parks in very densely built areas.

Furthermore, every guideline has to be tried out via lead projects approved and funded by the City Council. In the current Health Guideline, the lead project “Biostadt München” was developed to foster sustainability and organic food provision and is now permanently funded. We intend to fund projects developed within the IAP in the same way, especially because “One Health” approaches are in accordance with the municipal government’s coalition agreement. Measures dealing with the consequences of climate change on health and providing health care for all inhabitants will therefore most certainly be financed by the City Council.

In addition, we have experience in co-financing measures with funds from health insurances or the state. One example are communal health centers providing on-site health services in city districts with health, socio-economic and other challenges (e. g. low access to proper health care, more environmental stress). Furthermore, the Department of Health has a considerable budget each year approved by the City Council to subsidize external partners who are going to work on the implementation of the project.

**About the URBACT local group to be set up by the cities**

**Have the key relevant stakeholders to be involved in the ULG been identified and mobilised? Yes/No/Partially, please provide details.**

Partially.

**Who are they (in terms of city departments, local organisations/agencies, NGOs, civil society, private sector, universities, research centres, etc.)?**

Name	Organisation/ type of organisation	Department/Role
Paul Bungenstock	City of Munich, public organisation	Department of Climate and Environment Protection Service nature protection and biodiversity Service environment provision, team sustainable development and reporting
N.N.	City of Munich, public organisation	Department of Health, Prevention
Sandra Vogt/ Annabel Lehmann	City of Munich, public organisation	Department of Health, Protection
Dr Sylvia Pintarits	City of Munich, public organisation	Department of Urban Planning

Have to be identified	NGOs	Protection of environment and animals
Have to be identified	NGOs/ private organisations	Health providers, health counselling, health insurance
Have to be identified	University, research centres	Scientists working on One Health

**Do you have an expert in One Health in your ULG?**

We want to identify an expert/ scientist.

**Does the ULG build on a pre-existing group/forum/platform involving or is this set up as a new group?**

We will set up a new group.

**Who is/will be the ULG coordinator (name, organisation in which the coordinator is working, position, connections with the city administration and relevant city departments, etc.)? Are they suitably qualified (relevant experience)? What is their status in relation to the ULG members?**

Marion Chenevas, Health Department, Health planning unit, head of the service "Strategy and Principles"  
 Marion Chenevas has a master's degree in public health. She has longstanding experience in animating and coordinating working groups for example for the health council of the city of Munich. As a member of the health department of the city, Marion has a neutral position.

**Describe the management structure of ULG: decision-making, planning meetings (calendar) etc. If you don't know yet, try to make your first draft of it.**

The management of the ULG will be participative. The first tasks of the members will be to define the focus and the way of working of the group together. Furthermore, a citizen survey and regional conferences are planned in the first half of 2024 for the update of the Health Guideline. One task of the ULG will be to define questions taking into account the One Health Approach for the citizen survey. Other topics of the ULGs for the coming year will be defined together. The planning and organisation of the meetings will be done by the Health Department.

**How will you ensure learning from the transnational network activities will be shared with the ULG members for the co-production of the IAP?**

We will set a recurring point "news of the network" on the agenda. Interesting documents will be forwarded per email or via basecamp on a regular basis.

**About the experience, learning needs and contributions to One Health**

**What are the learning needs of your city in relation to the policy theme addressed by OH4C, One Health / Health promotion / Urban Health?**

We have a high expertise on urban health and health promotion within the Health Department as well as a high expertise on protection of the environment, biodiversity, animals etc. within the Department of Climate and Environment Protection. Our learning needs are mainly on how to link both issues and integrate the One Health approach in our strategies and activities.

**What would you like to learn and what would you contribute to specific issues regarding OH4C? Please fill in the table below only when relevant to your city (not all cities need to have contributions in all fields).**

<b>List of Contributions and Needs</b>		
<b>One Health Themes</b>	<b>Contribution in terms of experience and practice to others</b>	<b>Knowledge and skills to learn from others</b>
<b>Urban Green &amp; Blue Spaces and Health Promotion, Urban Biodiversity</b>		
<b>Urban Planning and Active Transportation (e.g. healthy walking routes)</b>		
<b>Pollution (soil, water, air, noise)</b>		
<b>Urban agriculture and food security</b>		
<b>Waste management and environmental health</b>		
<b>Health Inequalities, social cohesion</b>	X Many projects and years of experience providing health services and health promotion for social deprived populations	
<b>Lifestyle and health promotion, healthy habits (e.g. diet, exercise)</b>	X Projects, co-financing activities	
<b>Non-communicable diseases &amp; mental health</b>		

<b>Climate change &amp; extreme weather</b>		X
<b>Climate change: Emerging diseases</b>		X
<b>Vulnerable groups (elderly, disabilities)</b>	X Teams working specially to tackle barriers to healthcare and to develop innovative approaches for disabled persons, for elderly people and for migrants	
<b>OTHER</b>	X Gender and health, diversity	

**What is the level of your experience with One Health, what methodologies do you use that are integrated into your practices and policies? How this can be used in OH4C?**

We don't have experience specifically on One Health. The department of Health and Environment Protection were under one roof and linked as one department until 2020. We have experiences developing activities to link both issues of protecting the environment and health promotion, for example the above mentioned BIOSTADT. We have some experiences in integrated health and environmental reporting.

**Has the partner already produced an integrated urban strategy/action plan dedicated to the Urban Health/One Health/health Promotion or relevant using an integrated and participatory approach?**

Yes, see above Perspective Munich/ Health Guideline

**How do you prioritise the following ONE HEALTH topics, in relation to your ambition with the IAP and the SSA? Which ones will you focus on?**

Topic	High priority	Medium priority	Low priority	Specify
Urban Green & Blue Spaces and Health Promotion, Urban Biodiversity			X	
Urban Planning and Active Transportation (e.g. healthy walking routes)			X	
Pollution (soil, water, air, noise)			X	
Urban agriculture and food security			X	



<b>Waste management and environmental health</b>			X	
<b>Health Inequalities, social cohesion</b>	<b>X (including regional inequalities)</b>			
<b>Lifestyle and health promotion, healthy habits (e.g. diet, exercise)</b>	<b>X</b>			
<b>Non-communicable diseases &amp; mental health</b>	<b>X</b>			
<b><i>Climate change &amp; extreme weather</i></b>		<b>X</b>		
<b><i>Climate change: Emerging diseases</i></b>		<b>X</b>		
<b><i>Vulnerable groups (elderly, disabilities)</i></b>	<b>X</b>			
<b><i>Gender diversity</i></b>		<b>x</b>		

**What added value does your city bring to the network, a contribution that no other city can provide?**

The overall strategy for urban development in Munich, the Health Guideline and the method with which it was developed (innovative participation process both within the administration and in dialogue with citizens and various stakeholders of the urban society).

**About the capacity building needs and contributions in terms of skills in relation to the network methodology and the URBACT approach**

**Does your city have the necessary skills and competence in place to understand and work with the Network's methodology and URBACT approach? (This will be clearer after the URBACT Summer University)**

Yes

**What key capacities should be enhanced in your organisation? What expertise do you miss?**

How to use the One Health Approach

**What is the level of experience/understanding with participative approaches and transnational cooperation?**

Medium

**URBACT cross-cutting themes**

**What is your experience with the URBACT cross-cutting themes of gender equality, digital and green, see more on the topics here.**

<b>Gender equality</b>	High
<b>Digitalisation</b>	Medium
<b>Green</b>	Medium

**How do you envision tackling them within the OH4C Network?**

Through study visits and learning from each other.

**Implementation Risks**

**1) Do you identify any risks for the implementation of planned activities within the OH4C Network? 2) How will you mitigate them each one of them?**

To 1)  
 Complex coordination and approval processes in a huge city administration vs deadlines of the project  
 Changing the mindset not only within the project group, but with regard to all stakeholders so that they grow accustomed to considering the one health approach  
 limited project duration bears the risks that we cannot implement as many projects as we would like

To 2)  
 We aim to initiate a transparent process for working on our guidelines with a broad and constant communication within our organization. We want to have our colleagues on board.  
 We consider getting consultation for preparing and implementing external actions with the service of a communications agency  
 We are open to learn new (agile) working methods

**Partner Profile: Suceava**

**About the local challenges, strategies and actions specific to the network theme**

**Summary table**

<b>Main policy challenge to be</b>	A sport and physical activity policy shall assume the mission of supporting and developing practising sports and physical activity, considering the following directions of action:
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<p><b>addressed in ULG (max 40 words)</b></p>	<p>a) increasing the degree of active participation of the population of all ages in sports activities of a permanent nature in the interest of raising and maintaining the level of individual health, improving the degree of cohesion, integration and social trust;</p> <p>b) increasing the degree of practicing sports activities especially among children and young people in order to train and develop active, educated and responsible citizens;</p> <p>Public administration authorities have an essential role in achieving these objectives. By involving all public and private entities in the sports sector and related fields in a common strategy that promotes a healthy lifestyle for all ages we can generate change.</p>
<p><b>The potential focus of IAP (max 40 words)</b></p>	<p>Suceava aims to integrate more healthy measures in its local urban planning. This includes :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>measures to encourage more eco-friendly mobility options, like biking, walking, or electric transportation</li> <li>measures to support a healthy urban lifestyle</li> </ul>
<p><b>Expected changes/ results (max 40 words)</b></p>	<p>Actions envisaged to be included in the IAP include among others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>increasing green public space, by rehabilitation of deprived areas</li> <li>Reducing air pollution by installing green curtains on the main roads, encouraging alternative transportation</li> <li>Enhancing existing and creating healthy walking routes</li> <li>Promoting a healthy "urban life" style</li> <li>Healthy eating in schools</li> <li>Encouragement of active aging - the promotion of volunteerism, the adaptation of public space and buildings to the needs of the elderly population.</li> </ul>

**Detail the local challenge and policy to be addressed and what will be the focus of the Integrated Action Plan (IAP)?**

The focus of the IAP will be to promote a healthy urban lifestyle, by assuming the mission of supporting and developing practising sports and physical activity. Steps to be taken towards this mission, may be :

- a) Revitalization of local infrastructure
- b) Strengthening the capacity of local structures to offer quality programs and services to as many participants as possible;
- c) The school must once again become the centre of physical activity for the local community outside of school hours;
- d) Elimination of obstacles that inhibit the practice of sports and physical activities:

- e) Stimulating the increase in the number of volunteers willing to give up part of their free time and assume the responsibilities arising from assisting individuals in various physical activities.
- f) Attracting health specialists (nurses, doctors, physiotherapists, etc.) to provide free advice on the optimal way to perform physical activity and its benefits;
- g) The training of volunteers with professional capacity and social responsibility, for the correct application of social policies in sport.
- h) modernization of large green areas - the Sipote and Zamca forests - with the integration of measures for the protection of wild life (conservation of habitats of existing species of small size animals and birds)
- i) Planting species of honey plants in parks and green areas during spring planting campaigns for city embellishment
- j) Introduction of new plant and tree species to increase biodiversity in parks and green areas as part of city strategy to increase green areas per capita
- k) conservation of wild life habitats (fauna and flora) on Suceava river banks

**Are there existing local plans, policies, and strategic frameworks in place on urban health/one health and specific challenges?**

Level	Description and Link
National	National Health Strategy 2023-2030 <a href="https://ms.ro/media/documents/Anexa_1_-_SNS.pdf">https://ms.ro/media/documents/Anexa_1_-_SNS.pdf</a>
	The national strategy for the sustainable development of Romania 2030 <a href="https://www.edu.ro/sites/default/files/Strategia-nationala-pentru-dezvoltarea-durabila-a-Rom%C3%A2niei-2030.pdf">https://www.edu.ro/sites/default/files/Strategia-nationala-pentru-dezvoltarea-durabila-a-Rom%C3%A2niei-2030.pdf</a>
	National strategy on long-term care and active ageing for the period 2023-2030 <a href="https://hr.prefectura.mai.gov.ro/wp-content/uploads/sites/52/2022/11/Strategie-nationala-2023-2030-ILD1.pdf">https://hr.prefectura.mai.gov.ro/wp-content/uploads/sites/52/2022/11/Strategie-nationala-2023-2030-ILD1.pdf</a>
	National Strategy on Education for the environment and climate change 2023 – 2030 <a href="https://www.edu.ro/sites/default/files/SNEM.pdf">https://www.edu.ro/sites/default/files/SNEM.pdf</a>
	National Integrated Urban Development Strategy For Resilient, Green, Inclusive And Competitive Cities 2022-2035 (Urban Policy Of Romania) <a href="https://www.mdipa.ro/pages/politicaurbanaro2035">https://www.mdipa.ro/pages/politicaurbanaro2035</a>

<b>Regional</b>	<p>Agency for Regional Development- ADR -Nord Est</p> <p>StructurapentruSprijinireaDezvoltării Urbane Durabile (SSDU)</p> <p><a href="https://www.adrnordest.ro/ce-oferim/dezvoltare-urbana/">https://www.adrnordest.ro/ce-oferim/dezvoltare-urbana/</a></p>
<b>Local</b>	<p>Integrated Urban Development Strategy of the Functional Urban Area Suceava2021-2030</p> <p><a href="https://www.primariasv.ro/dm_suceava/site.nsf/pagini/strategia+integrata+de+dezvoltare+urbana+a+zonei+urbane+functionale+suceava+20212030-000324CA">https://www.primariasv.ro/dm_suceava/site.nsf/pagini/strategia+integrata+de+dezvoltare+urbana+a+zonei+urbane+functionale+suceava+20212030-000324CA</a></p>

### About existing and needed resources

**Is there active backing of elected officials in the city? Is there political support available for OH4C? Do you have there a particular political champion?**

The project was approved by the Local Council (the deliberative body), and also the co-financing.  
Moreover, the deputy mayor, who is also part of the Local Council, is part of the ULG.

**Are there sufficient organisational capacity and resources available for the co-production of the IAP? Please elaborate.**

This project will be developed by the European Funded Projects and Development Strategies Department, a qualified team with considerable experience in European funded projects and also URBACT. The designated team will focus on achieving the projects objectives.

**Have potential testing actions (small-scale actions) been identified? If yes, what is their nature?** (Provide all available information: plan, location, timeline, objective, output, stakeholders involved)?

No, not yet. The small scale action will be identified together with the ULG members.

**What is the potential to fund/implement actions designed within the IAP?** (Possible resourcing, such as fit with the ERDF/ESF operational programmes and links with related Managing Authorities as well as other funding streams)?

The planned actions of the IAP will be funded from local budget resources completed by integrated use of national and EU support opportunities. The majority of the small planned actions will be secured from local budget while others will be integrated in other bigger projects which will be funded through ERDF for the next programming period 2021-2027.  
Private sector will also be involved in these actions through public-private partnership. In addition, for some of the actions that are suitable, volunteers and NGOs will be involved for achieving the expected results.

**About the URBACT local group to be set up by the cities**

**Have the key relevant stakeholders to be involved in the ULG been identified and mobilised? Yes/No/Partially, please provide details.**

The stakeholders to be involved in the ULG of “One Health” project have already been identified as they were part of the ULG of “Health& Greenspace- Health-responsive planning and management of urban green infrastructure” project.

The actions will be designed in cooperation with all the ULG members. There will be meetings with all members and also separate meetings for specific topics with the stakeholders involved in these topics.

There will be a signed agreement with all the stakeholders and they will be informed about topics, best practice solutions, other city partners’ realities and will be encouraged to participate in the project implementation.

Working closely with the ULG members during the process of designing the Local Action Plan will enable the successful achievement of a viable, dynamic and well consolidated and integrated strategic document and a successful replication of best practice ideas.

Within the Municipality of Suceava a Committee for the Development of the Business Environment, Tourism, Youth and Sport was established in 2020, under the supervision of the Deputy Mayor, Lucian Harşovschi. The members of the committee meet on regular basis, usually once a month, to discuss the main topics related to their field of activity.

**Who are they (in terms of city departments, local organisations/agencies, NGOs, civil society, private sector, universities, research centres, etc.)?**

Name	Organisation/ type of organisation	Department/Role
Lucian Harşovschi	City Council of Suceava	Deputy Mayor City Council of Suceava Involved in urban planning and urban development, tourism youth and sport
Muntean Sebastian Augustin	“Sfântul Ioan cel Nou” County Emergency Hospital Suceava	Health Protocols Department
Penciu Daniela Săncu Nicoleta Elena	Public Health Directorate of Suceava County)	Health Promotion Department -involved in all public and community health programs and policies
Ionce Anca Poleacu Daniela	Environmental Protection Agency of Suceava	Implementation of policies, strategies and legislation in the field of environmental protection at the county and local level

Vieriu Gabriela Ana	“PetruMușat” Technical High School of Suceava	Department of Environmental Protection and Industrial Chemistry / Wood Processing
Busuioc Adriana BejenariuCocuța Chiper Ramona	“DimitrieCantemir” Economical High School of Suceava	Department of Vocational education in the fields of Tourism, Commerce and Public Hospitality
CătălinaBiholar	SC Intermedia SRL -Local Media	Head of News Department Actively involved in public and charity campaigns
PuiuDinu	Apartment Owner`s Association no 50 Suceava	Actively involved in programs for: -Prevention of health deterioration; - Maintaining and improving physical capabilities – practicing physical exercises; - Maintaining or improving mental and sensory capacities – training cognitive function, preventing depression, cognitive decline and senile dementia; - Valorising the elderly - promoting the image of active ageing; - Valuing the life experience, altruism and availability of the elderly person – communication and socialization, actively spending free time; - Preventing and combating the risk of social exclusion – support for overcoming difficult situations, social reintegration and providing a framework to benefit from the feeling of belonging to the group.
BeatriiceStefanescu Mihai Bezrucico	GEC Bucovina Suceava (Ecological Cooperation Group Bucovina Association, Suceava)	NGO Increasing the interest and involvement of civil society in decisions related to solving environmental problems; Consultancy in environmental issues and ecological expertise; preventing the destruction of natural and cultural capital; mediation of environmental conflicts; Organization of scientific events that provide the framework for

		debates and initiatives specific to the field of competence; Editing of technical-scientific works for information, assistance, evaluation in the fields of competence
Delia Moscaliuc Alexandrov Maria-Antoneta	Social Assistance Directorate, Suceava Municipality	Social Assistance Directorate Role of identifying and solving social problems of the community in the field of child protection, family, single people, elderly people, disabled people, as well as other people in situations of social need
Daniela Fusa	Environmental Protection Office, Suceava City Hall	Environmental Protection Office 1. Preservation, protection and improvement of the quality of the environment; 2. Protection of human health; 3. Prudent and rational use of natural resources; 4. Promoting measures at local level to deal with regional environmental problems
Lazar Virginica Crușcă Cristian Marian Andronache	General Directorate of Public Domain	General Directorate of Public Domain Urban Planning and Urban Development Coordinates, improves and monitors the activities regarding the arrangement, maintenance and beautification of green spaces Prepares the annual planting programs and determines the need for dendrological material
Tomescu Cezar	Faculty of Forestry, "Stefan cel Mare" University of Suceava	Faculty of Forestry Professor Member of Trib Suceava Sports Association Actively involved in physical activities campaigns such as: - Veterans Relay Race-Invictus 2023 -Trail running in Bucovina (TRIB) - Piatra-Neamt Royal Court Half Marathon -Suceava cross country Race



		- Dragomirna Marathon
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**Do you have an expert in One Health in your ULG?**

No

**Does the ULG build on a pre-existing group/forum/platform involving or is this set up as a new group?**

The One Health ULG is built on a pre-existing group namely ULG of “Health& Greenspace- Health-responsive planning and management of urban green infrastructure” project. The ULG is composed of different institutions and organizations, represented by qualified and experienced staff in all areas related to the project’s main areas of intervention, who have conscientiously responded to all calls to local and transnational meetings, roundtables and seminars organized by Suceava Municipality. They have experience and expertise in areas such as education, health, social assistance, environmental protection authorities and NGOs for environmental protection, apartment owners association, local media and the City Council of Suceava. As the project is implemented, new members will be recruited according to the necessary expertise required in order to obtain the best results for One Health in Suceava Municipality.

**Who is/will be the ULG coordinator (name, organisation in which the coordinator is working, position, connections with the city administration and relevant city departments, etc.)? Are they suitably qualified (relevant experience)? What is their status in relation to the ULG members?**

The ULG coordinator is Dan Dura – Executive Director within European Projects, Tourism, Culture and Transport Directorate. Mr Dura is an environmental engineer by profession, possessing the necessary skills for the topic addressed by One Health project. He has extensive experience in the field of European projects and in particular URBACT projects, having been project manager in former URBACT projects as well as “Health& Greenspace- Health-responsive planning and management of urban green infrastructure”. Mr. Dura has a lot of experience as he has been working within the Municipality for a long time, having a very good collaboration with the decision making as well as with all the essential departments (urban planning, social assistance, legal, etc) to implement the project in the most efficient manner.

**Describe the management structure of ULG: decision-making, planning meetings (calendar) etc. If you don’t know yet, try to make your first draft of it.**

The management structure of the ULG will be as follows: decision making will be handled by the ULG coordinator who will also be planning the meetings, taking into account several factors such as transnational meetings, deadline of deliverables , online meetings, progress of the project etc.

The ULG group is formed by all stakeholders and stands as extended ULG , while some of the most relevant stakeholders form the core ULG, who has more frequent meetings

and consult on unforeseen issues that may arise. The number of ULG meetings that will be scheduled during the implementation of the project is 7 and will be taking place as follows: one meeting in 2023 and 3 meetings both in 2024 and 2025. Each of the 7 meetings with the extended ULG will be scheduled after transnational meetings with project partners.

**How will you ensure learning from the transnational network activities will be shared with the ULG members for the co-production of the IAP?**

Suceava Municipality will be represented in every transnational meeting by members of the implementation team of the project and / or decision makers (mayor/deputy mayor). Also, the members of the ULG will attend the transnational meetings when necessary.

All the information provided within the transnational meeting will be disseminated to the ULG via email but also during the ULG meetings at local level.

They will have access of all the dissemination materials and will be encouraged to ask questions, send messages and establish direct contacts with partners and also with the members of the ULG from each city partner.

At the same time, the best practices, techniques and strategies applied by the partners will be discussed during the ULG meetings. The best ideas will be selected, with applicability in the Municipality of Suceava, and a road map will be established detailing their implementation. The methodologies to inform the citizens will be established, as well as the strategies for involving local actors in their implementation.

When establishing the annual budget of the Suceava Municipality, the specific department within the Suceava Municipality will prioritize the funding sources for the projects to be implemented.

**About the experience, learning needs and contributions to One Health**

**What are the learning needs of your city in relation to the policy theme addressed by OH4C, One Health / Health promotion / Urban Health?**

The learning needs of Suceava city in relation to the policy theme addressed are the following:

- changing the mentality of citizens
- attracting citizens
- convincing stakeholders to get more involved
- funding for proposed measures

**What would you like to learn and what would you contribute to specific issues regarding OH4C? Please fill in the table below only when relevant to your city (not all cities need to have contributions in all fields).**

List of Contributions and Needs		
One Health Themes	Contribution in terms of experience and practice to others	Knowledge and skills to learn from others

<p><b>Urban Green &amp; Blue Spaces and Health Promotion, Urban Biodiversity</b></p>	<p>-Recreational area on Suceava river banks- the newest investment completed on an area of 15 hectares -Tătărași Rearecreational Area</p>	<p>Revitalization of local infrastructure – innovativemethodsfor both green and blue infrastructure</p> <p>In addition to the increased need for urban spaces for recreation and green areas, the Suceava Municipality understood that using innovative methods, any non-functional or degraded urban area can be transformed and returned to the use of citizens, and the destinations can be multiple and environmentally friendly.</p>
<p><b>Urban Planning and Active Transportation (e.g. healthy walking routes)</b></p>		
<p><b>Pollution (soil, water, air, noise)</b></p>	<p>Integrated urban mobility system and priority for public transport- ongoing project consisting in introduction of priority systemsfor local public transport, promotion of alternative transport, reducing road traffic pollution, congestion, number of private car trips and planting of protective green curtains along main traffic axes to reduce noise, air pollution, GHG emissions and improve quality of life</p>	<p>Methods of decreasing traffic in the city</p> <p>The municipality of Suceava offers free local transport for pupils and students from Suceava. Pensioners living in the municipality of Suceava will benefit, starting October 1, 2023, from free monthly subscriptions for local public transport of people through regular routes, valid for all lines.</p> <p>At the same time, every 1<sup>st</sup> Friday of each month is declared “ Green Friday” which involves free public transportation for every person travelling the city.</p>
<p><b>Urban agriculture and food security</b></p>		
<p><b>Waste management and environmental health</b></p>	<p>- Integrated system of selective waste collection -Two voluntary collection centers (VCCs) to meet the needs of the population to dispose of: textile waste,</p>	<p>-Recycling systems- different technologies -Educating the population</p>

	<p>paper/cardboard, plastic, small electrical and electronic waste, large household items, hazardous waste, small animal carcasses, wood/furniture, glass, tires, metal, garden waste, miscellaneous construction waste, rubble by providing the necessary spaces for separate collection of these wastes and by equipping these spaces with specific containers for each type of waste, thus completing the existing collection system.</p>	
<b>Health Inequalities, social cohesion</b>		
<b>Lifestyle and health promotion, healthy habits (e.g. diet, exercise)</b>	<p>-Open air cultural activities- theatre, cinema in the street, in parks -Sport competitions for citizens in open air (Cross – country race , fitness competitions etc)</p>	<p>Changing people mentality towards having a more active lifestyle and eating healthy food Creating new opportunities for citizens in terms of recreational and open air activities will slowly contribute to change mentalities. The citizens want to be more and more involved and they will propose new activities and policies that encourage a healthy urban lifestyle.</p>
<b>Non-communicable diseases &amp; mental health</b>	No experience or practice	<p>The covid 19 pandemic highlighted the fact that citizens have not paid too much attention to mental health in the past. The need to take this issue more seriously and create activities that contribute to people's wellbeing and mental health.</p>
<b><i>Climate change &amp; extreme weather</i></b>		
<b><i>Climate change: Emerging diseases</i></b>		

<b>Vulnerable groups (elderly, disabilities)</b>		
<b>OTHER</b>		

**What is the level of your experience with One Health, what methodologies do you use that are integrated into your practices and policies? How this can be used in OH4C?**

In the framework of “Health& Greenspace- Health-responsive planning and management of urban green infrastructure” project, an integrated action plan was created containing a series of measures and initiatives to be implemented in order to increase the health and quality of life of the citizens of Suceava Municipality.

**Has the partner already produced an integrated urban strategy/action plan dedicated to the Urban Health/One Health/health Promotion or relevant using an integrated and participatory approach?**

No

**How do you prioritise the following ONE HEALTH topics, in relation to your ambition with the IAP and the SSA? Which ones will you focus on?**

Topic	High priority	Medium priority	Low priority	Specify
Urban Green & Blue Spaces and Health Promotion, Urban Biodiversity	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			<b>FOCUS</b>
Urban Planning and Active Transportation (e.g. healthy walking routes)		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
Pollution (soil, water, air, noise)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			<b>FOCUS</b>
Urban agriculture and food security			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Waste management and environmental health	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			<b>FOCUS</b>
Health Inequalities, social cohesion		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
Lifestyle and health promotion, healthy habits (e.g. diet, exercise)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			<b>FOCUS</b>
Non-communicable diseases & mental health	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			

<b>Climate change &amp; extreme weather</b>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
<b>Climate change: Emerging diseases</b>			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
<b>Vulnerable groups (elderly, disabilities)</b>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
<b>OTHER</b>				

**What added value does your city bring to the network, a contribution that no other city can provide?**

Suceava municipality was part of “Health& Greenspace- Health-responsive planning and management of urban green infrastructure”, part of the URBACT III. Health&Greenspace Action Planning Network links green infrastructure design and management to urban health policies and practices. Actions targeted by the network are linked to both physical changes to the urban environment and the promotion of social activities such as community, cultural, education and physical activity programs in green areas.

Another important aspect worth mentioning is that at the end of April 2022 Suceava Municipality was selected among the 100 cities that will become climate- neutral by 2030. The proposed mission is called ‘100 Climate-neutral Cities by 2030 – by and for the Citizens’, under the Climate-neutral and smart cities mission area, financed through Horizon Europe.

**About the capacity building needs and contributions in terms of skills in relation to the network methodology and the URBACT approach**

**Does your city have the necessary skills and competence in place to understand and work with the Network’s methodology and URBACT approach? (This will be clearer after the URBACT Summer University)**

We understand the Network’s methodology and URBACT approach, we worked with it in the past years and we are open to discover new methods and tools that URBACT IV develops.

We are interested in identifying together with the Urbact network what strategies can be implemented to contribute to a more vivid image of the cities involved and an increase in the quality of life.

**What key capacities should be enhanced in your organisation? What expertise do you miss?**

In our European projects department, we are not appointed to deal only with URBACT projects (through the method of participation of interested parties at the local level and transnational exchanges). Our responsibilities cover many other sources of financing for investments such as: infrastructure, education, digitization of the administration, etc.

Related to the theme of our project, a disadvantage is the fact that the public health and environmental departments are not under the direct authority of the local public authority. The local administration is in charge only with the activity of school medical offices. Therefore, within our institution, there is a lack of specialists in human and environmental health. In order to compensate for this lack of experience of the own staff when establishing ULG, people with the necessary expertise in the field, active from a professional point of view and open to new ideas and development opportunities were identified.

### **What is the level of experience/understanding with participative approaches and transnational cooperation?**

Our level of experience/understanding with participative approaches and transnational cooperation it's high. In recent years Suceava Municipality has known a strong development and we consider that the transnational exchange has played a very important role, contributing to learning and capacity building. We have experience working inside transnational partnerships, being involved in more URBACT II and URBACT III networks (EVUE, SUSTAINABLE URBAN MARKETS, SMART IMPACT, FREIGHT TAILS, CARD4ALL, HEALTH&GREENSPACE) and we consider that we are a partner who can contribute to the network by sharing our experience as a city from a less developed region that has managed to improve itself in recent years.

### **URBACT cross-cutting themes**

#### **What is your experience with the URBACT cross-cutting themes of gender equality, digital and green, see more on the topics here.**

##### **Gender equality**

Gender equality and equal sharing of power is an essential condition for the well-being of urban communities. Women organizations in Suceava city are pretty active both in administrative sector and private field of activities. Organizations such as "County Board of Business Women from SME Suceava" and "Federation of Business Women of the North-East Region" are active in organizing various annual events recognizing the contribution of women in nowadays society. Suceava Municipality is very active in supporting the role of women in terms of leadership and decision making. Seven women were elected in the City Council and they preside various commissions and committees responsible on public policies. At the municipality level 50% of the top management positions are represented by women. Moreover, Suceava municipality takes account of gender equality in every activity that undertakes in all the directions of actions. At present, the municipality is working on many projects of great importance for the development of the city, for example: Rehabilitation of The Dendrological Park Șipote-Cetate and Zamca Forest, having a technical commission for elaborating the projection of these facilities where women are representatives as part of the civil society.

In the previous Urbact projects, local stakeholders chosen for the ULGs included NGOs or private actors that were able to represent

	vulnerable groups and had previous experience in relation to the gendered aspects of the targeted policy challenge. Their valuable expertise and inputs will be used in the current project and they will be invited to evaluate any proposed strategy and policy.
<b>Digitalisation</b>	<p>Suceava Municipality was partner in few European projects with the main topic: sustainable local development, sustainable mobility, energy efficiency, innovative services and technologies through a Citizen Card System, health-responsive planning and management of urban green infrastructure.</p> <p>In all projects, the digital component was followed, the tools were always used to achieve the best performance in project management. The municipality of Suceava is fully committed to the digitalization process of the public administration. Which allows citizens easy access to electronic services through a personalized account. This Digitization module facilitates the submission and release of documents and requests for individuals and legal entities. At the same time, the electronic signature system was implemented, an application for inventory / asset management, a Smart City type application for the electronic management of parking lots, the public lighting system, public transportation schedule etc.</p>
<b>Green</b>	Suceava Municipality was a partner in a URBACT III project: „Health&Greenspace –Health-responsive planning and management of urban green infrastructure” aimed to support and improve quality urban green infrastructure specifically designed to provide benefits for health and well-being. The aim of the project was to promote responsible planning and management of urban green areas.

### How do you envision tackling them within the OH4C Network?

The URBACT cross-cutting themes of gender equality, digital and green will be fully covered:

Suceava Municipality will respect the principle of **gender equality**, as follows:

- there is no discrimination regarding: employment, salary, evaluation, promotion of staff;
- discriminatory behaviors of any kind between local public administration personnel are prohibited;
- all the requests of the city's citizens are resolved with professionalism and respect, there being no discrimination on any grounds.

All citizens are treated equally, regardless of gender, their requests are resolved in the order they are submitted, without being favored certain categories of people;

Respect for gender equality will also be done during the project implementation period, from the project implementation team both female and male persons participate. They were chosen based on knowledge, expertise and experience in the implementation of other projects, without gender discrimination in this sense. At the same time, unlimited access will be offered permanently for all categories of people, regardless of their gender, male or female.



In order of **digital** theme, Suceava municipality will participate in online meetings, powered by digital communication tools, that will allow the group, regardless of the physical distance, to be able to rapidly and effectively share the experiences that are taking place in the different cities. The work in the project will also be supported by a shared library online where resources regarding One Health could be found and consulted by all members of the group freely and easily. We will use this tool with great interest. If necessary, evidence-based health data can also be used in our city.

As a project partner, Suceava Municipality will respect all actions in line with the **green transition** that the network will purpose and, certainly, will be many such actions, considering the main theme of the project. The application and obtaining a position for Suceava Municipality among the “100 Climate-neutral Cities by 2030” strengthens our interest for the green transition.

The municipality also owns an electric fleet. The increase of number of electric and hybrid vehicles forces the administration to provide recharging facilities.

Moreover, regarding the topic approached by this URBACT network, Suceava Municipality was partner in the project „Health&Greenspace –Health-responsive planning and management of urban green infrastructure”, project realised under URBACT III Programme.

The result of this project was the Integrated Action Plan for the promotion of health-responsive and green infrastructure in Suceava Municipality.

The aim of the IAP was to provide recommendations for the city’s authorities in terms of improvement of urban green spaces which play an important role in improving social health and air quality and also contribute in reducing heat stress in cities and plan for implementing them.

### Implementation Risks

**Do you identify any risks for the implementation of planned activities within the OH4C Network? How will you mitigate them each one of them?**

Risk Analysis Table	Description of the risks	Likelihood (high, medium, low)	Impact (high, moderate, low)	Mitigation
Administrative Risks	Unclear team roles and responsibilities	Low	Moderate	Delegate tasks amongst all team members. Identify other possible sources of information to clarify the deliverables.
	Missing project management activities	Medium	Moderate	
	Deliverables not clear	Low	Low	
Financial risks	Rising costs	Medium	Moderate	<b>The project’s costs will be monitored</b> by reviewing its progress during each stage and
	Impossibility of supporting co-financing	Low	Moderate	

				making sure there are no discrepancies.
External risks	Relevant stakeholders may not be available during consultation due to other work demands	Medium	Moderate	Identify and schedule other possible sources of information if particular stakeholders are unavailable. Provide stakeholders with several appointment dates and times.

## Partner profile: Benissa

### On local challenges, strategies and actions specific to the network theme

#### Summary table

<b>Main policy challenge to be addressed by the GUL (max. 40 words)</b>	The central challenge is to promote the health and well-being of citizens in the urban environment, addressing factors such as air pollution, sustainable mobility and the promotion of healthy lifestyles.
<b>The potential focus of the EPI (max. 40 words)</b>	It will focus on the creation of health-promoting urban environments, promoting sustainable mobility, health-oriented urban planning, and the creation of accessible green spaces.
<b>Expected changes/outcomes (max. 40 words)</b>	Expected changes include a significant improvement in air quality, a decrease in pollution-related diseases and an increase in citizens' physical activity, leading to a healthier city and a better quality of life for all.

#### Detail the local challenge and policy to be addressed and what the Integrated Action Plan (IAP) will focus on.

The local challenge in Benissa focuses on addressing sustainability and health in the context of coastal tourism, where the main policy to be addressed is the promotion of sustainable tourism and the improvement of public health in the urban environment. The Integrated Action Plan (IAP) will focus on the following aspects:

##### **Local challenge and policy to be addressed:**

Sustainable tourism and urban health: Benissa faces the challenge of balancing tourism development with the preservation of its natural and cultural environment, while promoting the health of its citizens.

##### **Integrated Action Plan (IAP) approach:**

Sustainable tourism development: The IAP will focus on developing a sustainable tourism strategy that promotes quality tourism, reducing environmental impact and

improving the health of visitors and residents. This will include the promotion of cultural and ecological activities, sustainable waste management and health-oriented urban planning.

**Specific EPI actions:**

Promoting the use of public transport and sustainable mobility to reduce traffic congestion and improve air quality.

Creation and improvement of accessible green spaces and recreational areas to promote physical activity and the well-being of citizens.

Promoting healthy and sustainable food by promoting local products and farmers' markets.

Promoting sustainable waste management and the reduction of single-use plastics in collaboration with local industry.

Development of education and awareness programmes to promote healthy lifestyles and responsible tourism.

The PAI IAP will focus on integrating these actions into a holistic approach that promotes urban health and sustainability, thus improving the quality of life in Benissa.

**Are there local plans, policies and strategic frameworks on urban health/health and specific challenges?**

Level	Description and link	Priorities and key actions
National	PUBLIC HEALTH STRATEGY 2022 (2022-2025)	Strategic Line 1: Strengthen public health to improve the health of the population. Strategic Line 2: Modernise public health surveillance and ensure responsiveness to health risks and emergencies. Strategic Line 3: Improve health and well-being through the promotion of healthy, safe and sustainable lifestyles and environments. Strategic Line 4: Promote health and health equity throughout the life course.
Regional	5th Health Plan of the Generalitat Valenciana (2022-2030)	Line 1: Health gains from a cross-cutting and equity approach Line 2: Healthy people and communities in health-promoting environments Line 3: Plasticity of the health system so that it is able to adapt to the dynamics and needs of the society.
Local		

**On existing and necessary resources**

**Is there active support from the city's elected officials, is there political support for OH4C, and are there any particular political champions?**

Yes, in Benissa there is active support from the town's elected officials for the OH4C project. The project has the support of the entire local government and municipal corporation. This demonstrates strong political support at the local level for initiatives aimed at improving the quality of life in the town. In this sense, there is no particular political champion, as the support comes from the whole Local Government, indicating a collective commitment to the objectives of the URBACT OH4C network.

**Is there sufficient organisational capacity and resources available for the co-production of the EIP? Please explain.**

Yes, Benissa has a solid basis for the co-production of the Integrated Action Plan (IAP). The municipality has a specialised environmental and citizen participation team on its staff, which guarantees the technical capacity and organisation necessary to carry out the project effectively. In addition, ongoing collaboration with other regional and national institutions further expands Benissa's capacity to address quality of life challenges in the town, which will contribute to the success of the IAP.

**Have possible test actions (small-scale actions) been identified? If yes, what is their nature** (provide all available information: plan, location, timing, objective, results, stakeholders involved)?

They have not yet been identified.

**What is the potential for funding/implementing actions designed within the IPA** (possible resourcing, such as the fit with ERDF/ESF operational programmes and links with related managing authorities, as well as with other sources of funding)?

The aim is to develop a Sustainable and Integrated Urban Development Strategy (EDUSI) in Benissa, which offers a significant opportunity to access funding from European Union operational programmes, such as the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF). The EDUSI aims to drive actions that promote sustainability, quality of life and health in the town, and these actions can be funded through cooperation with managing authorities, grant seeking and collaboration with various stakeholders.

**About the local URBACT group to be set up by cities**

**Have the main stakeholders to be involved in the GUL been identified and mobilised? Yes/No/Partially, please provide details.**

Partially. Progress has been made in identifying and mobilising some of the key stakeholders to participate in the URBACT Local Group (ULG) in Benissa. However, additional effort are still needed to involve all key stakeholders in the process. It is essential to continue engagement and collaboration efforts with a wide range of local stakeholders, including civic organisations, community groups, residents, and other relevant actors, to ensure diverse and meaningful representation in the ULG.

**Who are they (in terms of municipal departments, local organisations/agencies, NGOs, civil society, private sector, universities, research centres, etc.)?**

Name	Organisation/type of organisation	Department
University of Alicante	University	Climate change
Local Employers' Association	Association	Presidency
International Resident Assignments	Association	
Municipal staff of the City Council	Technicians	Environment Town planning Gender equality Citizen participation

**Do you have a One Health expert in your ULG?**

No

**Is the ULG based on a pre-existing group/forum/platform or is it a new group?**

The Local Participation Group (ULG) in Benissa is based on a new civic participation body, which will be constituted as the Benissa Social Participation Council on 31 October 2023. This new council will play a central role in the co-production of the Integrated Action Plan and will become the ULG to address challenges and opportunities related to quality of life in the town. Its formation and participation is a fresh and strategic approach to engage the community in decision making and implementation of actions aimed at improving the city.

**Who is or will be the ULG coordinator (name, organisation where he/she works, position, connections to the city administration and relevant city departments, etc.)? Is he/she suitably qualified (relevant experience) and what is his/her status in relation to the ULG members?**

The coordinator of the Local Participation Group (ULG) in Benissa will be Councillor Jorge Ivars. Councillor Jorge Ivars is a politician with more than 15 years of local and provincial experience and holds an important position in Benissa Town Hall. His status in relation to the ULG members is that of political leadership and coordination of the group. His extensive local experience and his position in the Town Council give him the necessary qualifications to lead the ULG and facilitate effective collaboration between its members in the co-production of the Integrated Action Plan.

**Describe the ULG management structure: decision making, meeting planning (calendar), etc. If you don't know it yet, try to make your first draft about it.**

The management structure of the ULG in Benissa will be based on participatory and democratic decision-making. Monthly meetings will be held with a pre-established agenda, and the creation of thematic working groups will be encouraged.

Communication and transparency will be essential, with minutes and progress published online to keep the community informed.

**How will you ensure that learning from transnational network activities is shared with ULG members for the co-production of the EIP?**

Learning from the transnational network activities will be shared with ULG members in Benissa in the following ways:

Regular update meetings: Regular meetings will be organised at which lessons learned and best practices from the transnational network will be presented.

Documentation and materials: Documentation and information materials summarising the lessons learned and experiences of the transnational network will be provided. These documents will be available for review and reference by ULG members.

Training and workshops: Training workshops could be held in which ULG members could acquire specific knowledge related to the successful practices of the transnational network.

Ongoing communication: Continuous communication will be established through email channels, online platforms and social media to keep ULG members informed about developments and learning from the transnational network.

**On experience, learning needs and contributions to One Health**

**What are the learning needs of your city in relation to the OH4C policy theme of One Health / Health Promotion / Urban Health?**

Benissa's learning needs in relation to the policy issue addressed by OH4C (One Health) and urban health promotion focus on the following priority points:

'One Health' awareness: prioritizing the promotion of understanding and awareness of the importance of the 'One Health' approach, which addresses the interconnectedness between human health, animal health and environmental health in the urban context. This would include community education and training of health and environmental professionals.

Health promotion in the urban environment: Develop strategies and programs focused on health promotion in the urban environment, such as the creation of accessible green spaces and the promotion of healthy lifestyles.

Interdepartmental cooperation: Encourage collaboration between different departments and organizations related to health, environment and urban planning to address comprehensive 'One Health' approaches and urban health promotion.

These points represent the initial priorities for addressing Benissa's needs in relation to urban health and the 'One Health' approach. Subsequently, implementation of other aspects of the plan, such as health risk management and urban health monitoring and evaluation, can be considered once progress is made in these main areas.

**What would you like to learn and what would you contribute to specific issues related to OH4C? Please fill in the following table only when it is relevant to your city (not all cities need to have contributions in all fields).**

**List of contributions and needs**

<b>One Health Issues</b>	<b>Contribution in terms of experience and practice to others</b>	<b>Knowledge and skills to learn from others</b>
<b>Urban green and blue spaces and health promotion, urban biodiversity</b>	Experience in planning and maintaining urban green and blue spaces that promote health and biodiversity in the city.	Learn from other cities about innovative approaches to improving urban biodiversity and how to measure and assess its impact on health.
<b>Urban planning and active transport (e.g. healthy walking routes)</b>	Knowledge on sustainable urban mobility planning in tourist municipalities	Learn from other cities about effective urban planning strategies that promote active transport and sustainable mobility.
<b>Pollution (soil, water, air, noise)</b>	- Experience in the management of soil, water, air and noise pollution in urban contexts	Acquire additional knowledge on technologies and approaches to pollution mitigation and control.
<b>Urban agriculture and food security</b>	Knowledge on the promotion of urban agriculture and the KM0 product	Knowledge on the promotion of urban agriculture
<b>Waste management and environmental health</b>	Experience in waste management	To learn about best practices in waste management and their relation to public health.
<b>Health inequalities, social cohesion</b>	Experience in promoting social cohesion, in inclusion policies through Social Services.	Learning from innovative approaches and successful policies to reduce health inequalities and strengthen social cohesion.
<b>Lifestyle and health promotion, healthy habits (e.g. diet, exercise)</b>	Experience in promoting the Mediterranean lifestyle	Learn effective strategies to promote healthy habits in the community and evaluate their impact on health.
<b>Non-communicable diseases and mental health</b>	Mental health promotion.	Share best practices and learn innovative approaches to address non-communicable diseases and mental health in urban contexts.

<b>Climate change and extreme weather events</b>	-	Learn about climate change adaptation strategies and how to deal with extreme weather events in urban settings.
<b>Climate change: Emerging diseases</b>	-	Understanding how to address and prevent emerging diseases related to climate change.
<b>Vulnerable groups (elderly, disabled)</b>	Experience in implementing measures to protect and improve the health of vulnerable groups, such as the elderly and the disabled. Extensive development of municipal social services	Learn about effective strategies for inclusion and care for vulnerable groups in the context of urban health.
<b>OTHER</b>	Experience in Citizen Participation and Open Government Policies	

**What is your level of experience with One Health, what methodologies do you use embedded in your practices and policies, how can this be used in OH4C?**

In Benissa, we do not have much previous experience with the One Health methodology. However, we have been working on cross-cutting measures to improve health, especially from Social Services, Environment and Urbanism. We are willing to learn and apply One Health approaches to promote urban health in our community.

**Has the partner already developed an integrated urban strategy/action plan dedicated to Urban Health/One Health/Health Promotion or relevant using an integrated and participatory approach?**

No

**How do you prioritise the following ONE HEALTH issues, in relation to your ambition with the EPI and ESA? Which ones will you focus on?**

Theme	High priority	Medium priority	Low priority	Specify
<b>Urban green and blue spaces and health promotion, urban biodiversity</b>	X			Urban green and blue spaces play a key role in promoting health and biodiversity. They contribute to citizens' quality of life and ecological balance. Given their direct impact on community



				health and well-being, we consider this a high priority.
<b>Urban planning and active transport (e.g. healthy walking routes)</b>		<b>x</b>		Urban planning and the promotion of active transport are important for health, but require considerable coordination and effort and contact with other supra-local institutions.
<b>Pollution (soil, water, air, noise)</b>			<b>x</b>	Although pollution is a major problem, it is not as immediate in Benissa compared to other focus areas.
<b>Urban agriculture and food security</b>			<b>x</b>	Urban agriculture and food security are relevant, but they are not areas of immediate urgency for Benissa.
<b>Waste management and environmental health</b>			<b>x</b>	Waste management and environmental health are important, but are not considered immediate needs of high priority compared to other aspects.
<b>Health inequalities, social cohesion</b>			<b>x</b>	While it is crucial to address health inequalities and promote social cohesion, Benissa does not face extreme challenges in these areas at the moment. They can be addressed gradually.
<b>Lifestyle and health promotion, healthy habits (e.g. diet, exercise)</b>		<b>x</b>		Although climate change is a global problem, Benissa does not face extreme events to the same extent as other regions. It is considered a low priority in this context.
<b>Non-communicable diseases and mental health</b>	<b>x</b>			In recent years, it has become necessary for municipalities in Spain to address the issue of mental health, particularly for young people.
<b>Climate change and extreme weather events</b>	<b>x</b>			Benissa aims to establish itself as a space in the fight against climate change and in the resilience of cities.

<b>Climate change: Emerging diseases</b>			<b>X</b>	This problem must be worked on, studied and quantified in Benissa.
<b>Vulnerable groups (elderly, disabled)</b>		<b>X</b>		Given the ageing population and the multitude of older international residents, Benissa wants to focus efforts on health from an intergenerational perspective.
<b>OTHER</b>				

**What added value does your city bring to the network, a contribution that no other city can provide?**

Benissa brings unique value to the OH4C network by aspiring to become an "International Ageing Centre" in the future. This ambition reflects Benissa's strong commitment to promoting active and healthy ageing, an approach of growing importance in an ageing world.

Benissa's vision of becoming a centre of reference in healthy ageing is a valuable contribution in itself. This vision can serve as a beacon of inspiration for other cities in the OH4C network that are also seeking to strengthen their programmes and policies related to active ageing. Sharing this aspiration and the strategies Benissa is developing to achieve it can inspire and inform other members of the network.

In addition, Benissa can collaborate with other cities in the OH4C network, learning from the best practices and experiences of those who have already established international ageing centres. This will not only benefit Benissa on its way to becoming a renowned ageing centre, but will also contribute to the enrichment of the collective knowledge and experience of the OH4C network.

**On training needs and contributions in terms of competencies in relation to the network methodology and the URBACT approach.**

**Does your city have the necessary skills and competences to understand and work with the Network methodology and the URBACT approach? (This will become clearer after the URBACT Summer University).**

Yes, our city has the necessary skills and competences to understand and work with the Network methodology and the URBACT approach. We are prepared to participate and contribute effectively in the OH4C network and apply the URBACT principles and methods in our Integrated Action Plan (IAP).

**What key skills should be strengthened in your organisation? What competencies are missing?**

In our organisation, we identified key areas to strengthen, such as project management, communication and collaboration, knowledge in urban health and One Health, competencies in data collection and analysis, and awareness of trends and best practices. We are committed to developing these capacities to effectively contribute to the OH4C network and achieve our goals in urban health.

**What is the level of experience/understanding of participatory approaches and transnational cooperation?**

In our city, we have a significant level of experience and understanding of participatory approaches at the local level. We have been involved in various citizen participation initiatives that have strengthened our capacity to involve the community in local decision-making.

However, when it comes to transnational cooperation, our experience is more limited. Although we are committed to collaboration at international level, we do not have an extensive track record in transnational cooperation projects. This is an area in which we are eager to learn and improve, and we see participation in the OH4C network and the URBACT methodology as an opportunity to develop this competence.

**URBACT cross-cutting themes**

**What is your experience with URBACT's cross-cutting themes on gender equality, digital and green? Read more about the themes here.**

<b>Equality between men and women</b>	Benisa has a Local Plan for the promotion of equality which was drawn up in 2021 and expires in 2023.
<b>Digitisation</b>	Benisa has held various digital transition conferences, including the promotion of digitalisation in SMEs and the self-employed.
<b>Green</b>	Benisa forms part of the Covenant of Mayors for sustainability and the environment

**How do you plan to address them within the OH4C Network?**

Gender Equality:  
 Integration of a gender perspective in all actions related to urban health. This implies considering gender needs when designing public spaces, health care services and wellness programmes.  
 Promoting equal opportunities in access to health services and participation in health promotion programmes.  
 Promoting research and collection of gender-disaggregated data to better understand health disparities between different groups.

Digitisation:  
 Use of digital technologies to improve the efficiency of health services, such as telemedicine and health data management.  
 Development of applications and digital platforms that provide information on health services, opening hours and wellness resources.  
 Promoting digital health literacy so that citizens can access and understand information related to their wellbeing.

Sustainability:  
 Designing sustainable urban environments that encourage physical activity, such as walking and cycling, thereby reducing air pollution and improving air quality.

Promotion of healthy diets and local food production to reduce the ecological footprint and improve community nutrition.  
 Creation of green spaces and natural areas in the city that promote recreation and the well-being of residents.

**Application risks**

**Do you identify any risks to the implementation of the activities foreseen in the OH4C Network and how will you mitigate each of them?**

The main risk identified for the implementation of the activities foreseen in the OH4C Network is the English language. To mitigate this risk, the following measures will be taken:

Presence of bilingual staff: It will be ensured that in all activities and meetings related to the OH4C Network, at least one person fluent in English will always be present. This person will act as an interpreter and facilitate effective communication between project members and international participants.

Translation and documentation support: Translation and documentation services will be provided in English to ensure that all materials and communications are available in both languages, thus facilitating the understanding of the information by all stakeholders.

English language training: If necessary, English language training will be provided to staff involved in the project, which will strengthen their language skills and improve communication skills.

Partner Profile: Kuopio

**About the local challenges, strategies and actions specific to the network theme**

**Summary table**

<p><b>Main policy challenge to be addressed in ULC (max 40 words)</b></p>	<p>Our overall aim is to create integrative One health -action plan, which considers Kuopio`s strategic programs as a whole and sets holistic objectives. That includes a need to enhance multisectoral collaboration, locally, nationally and internationally. It is urgent to apply One Health approach to Kuopio as we are facing multiple challenges related human, animal, and environmental health of which some are already existing, and some will be major problems in future if there are not tackled multisectorally immediately. Our aim is to further develop our strategic policies Healthy and communal Kuopio, Resource-wise and climate-wise Kuopio, Dynamic and growing Kuopio, and Progressive and cooperative Kuopio.</p>
<p><b>The potential focus of IAP (max 40 words)</b></p>	<p>Citizen participation and healthy lifestyle patterns are our strategic wellbeing goals. We would potentially focus IAP for using One health approach to create sustainable opportunities for participation and healthy lifestyle patterns. These both are important tools for improved mental health of citizens.</p>

<p><b>Expected changes/ results (max 40 words)</b></p>	<p>More holistic approach, enhanced collaboration and understanding of One health, including sectors from human health, environmental health, animal health, climate, biodiversity, culture, communication and city development and planning. The overall aim is to improve physical and mental health of the Kuopio population.</p>
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**Detail the local challenge and policy to be addressed and what will be the focus of the Integrated Action Plan (IAP)?**

In Kuopio´s Integrated Action Plan we are going to focus strengthening the cross-sectoral cooperation and increase capabilities and knowledge. In addition, our aim is that in future One Health approach will be an essential part of our strategy and tie together our strategy programs. The reporting of the progress of the One Health approach will be included in the annual wellbeing report of the city. In addition, IAP will include the framework and plan for implementing One health as part of the annual planning. Our focus is on bringing the officials from governmental and local organisations as well as research organisations and non-governmental non-profit organisations closer together with a shared one health –aim.

**Are there existing local plans, policies, and strategic frameworks in place on urban health/one health and specific challenges?**

Level	Description and Link	Key priorities/actions
National	<p>Nordic Nutrition recommendations  <a href="#">Finnish Nutrition recommendations</a>  <a href="#">Physical activity recommendations</a>  <a href="#">Government program</a> (including physically active Finland –action plan) (primeminister Orpo)            Environmental Health control program 2020-2024</p>	<p>Increase physical activity and decrease sedentary behaviour.             More frequent meal frequency and diet quality.             Improve mental health</p>
Regional	<p>Welfare report and plan (Northern Savo) (In Finnish)            Culture strategy (in Finnish)  <a href="#">Carbon neutral program</a> (Northern Savo) (In Finnish)</p>	
Local	<p>Kuopio´s strategy and strategy programs            Welfare report and plan            CultureKuopio and Active Kuopio programs            Biodiversity program            Local Enviromental health control plan (2020 –2024)</p>	<p>Kuopio´s welfare plan includes 27 actions to promote health and wellbeing.</p>

**About existing and needed resources**

**Is there active backing of elected officials in the city? Is there political support available for OH4C? Do you have there a particular political champion?**

In Kuopio OH4C project has a strong political support. Kuopio´s city board has appointed two local politicians to ULG. The chair of the City Board is a member of the City Wellbeing Group, in which OH4C project follow-up will be conducted. Thus, the chair of the City Board

**Are there sufficient organisational capacity and resources available for the co-production of the IAP? Please elaborate.**

There are 19 members in our local group. Five different organizations (including the city of Kuopio) are represented in the group. The members of the local group have various professional backgrounds. Additional members are invited to participate in the local network.

**Have potential testing actions (small-scale actions) been identified? If yes, what is their nature? (Provide all available information: plan, location, timeline, objective, output, stakeholders involved)?**

Small scale-actions have been planned as follows;

**Puijo Summit 5/2024 and 5/2025, City hall.**

An international Puijo Summit seminar will be organised under the One health theme together with the partner organizations (members of the ULG). The aim of the summit is to encourage multi-sectorial discussion and to encourage joint approaches through workshops. The summit has been tested at a small scale twice locally, without international aspects for far. The aim is to broaden the scope of the summit and invite international experts to join the One health discussion and workshops.

**One health walks**

The president of Finland, Sauli Niinistö, has thrown a challenge to all Finns to organise group walks to discuss important themes together. The challenge was thrown 27.8.2023 as the president's 75th birthday campaign. In Kuopio, the challenge will be taken up by the ULG as part of the project. One health discussion walks will be organised together with e.g. local experts, activists and politicians. The citizens will be invited to join the discussion. The discussions will be facilitated and reported e.g. via arts. The framework/approach of the Place Standard Tool will be adopted to structure the discussions.

**Discussion forum for citizens (e.g. in City Library)**

**What is the potential to fund/implement actions designed within the IAP? (Possible resourcing, such as fit with the ERDF/ESF operational programmes and links with related Managing Authorities as well as other funding streams)?**

After the OH4C project actions will be implemented using to the city budget, partners' funding opportunities, as well as grants and support from the private sector. Different types of projects fundings, like ERDF and ESF may also be possible

### About the URBACT local group to be set up by the cities

**Have the key relevant stakeholders to be involved in the ULG been identified and mobilised? Yes/No/Partially, please provide details.**

Yes. Kuopio's local working group consists of 19 members representing five different organizations (city of Kuopio, Savonia Applied Sciences, University of Eastern Finland, Europe Direct Kuopio/Pohjois-Savo Region and Centre for Economic Development, Transport and the Environment.

The members of the group are in different fields and represent different areas of expertise: human health and wellbeing promotion, animal health, climate issues and climate security, nature protection and environmental planning.

It is possible to invite new members to the group at a later time.

**Who are they (in terms of city departments, local organisations/agencies, NGOs, civil society, private sector, universities, research centres, etc.)?**

Name	Organisation/ type of organisation	Department/Role
Kati Vähäsarja	City of Kuopio	Wellbeing promotion dpt
Tanja Tilles-Tirkkonen	City of Kuopio	Wellbeing promotion dpt
Heli Laurinen	City of Kuopio	City planning dpt
Tarja Hartikainen	City of Kuopio	Animal health, Environment and building control dpt
Anniina Le Tortorec	City of Kuopio	Environmental dpt
Arto Holopainen	City of Kuopio	Strategy dpt
Eeva Lehtomäki	City of Kuopio	City development
Kirsi Soininen	City of Kuopio	Marketing & communication
Hannu Kokki	City of Kuopio	City board member & Regional Wellbeing Council member
Björn Cederberg	City of Kuopio	City board
Jyri Wuorisalo	Savonia University of Applied Sciences	Savonia University of Applied Sciences
Raisa Leinonen	Savonia University of Applied Sciences	Savonia University of Applied Sciences

Tapio Kettunen	Centre for Economic Development, Transport and the Environment	Climate specialist
Saara Karkulahti	Centre for Economic Development, Transport and the Environment	Climate specialist
Minna Kokkonen	Centre for Economic Development, Transport and the Environment	Climate specialist
Anne Grönlund	Centre for Economic Development, Transport and the Environment	Nature Protection
Jari Sihvonen	The Regional Council of Northern-Savo	Europe Direct Kuopio/Pohjois-Savo Region
Arto Salonen	University of Eastern Finland	Faculties of humanities & economics
Tiina Laatikainen	University of Eastern Finland	Institute of public health and clinical nutrition

### Do you have an expert in One Health in your ULG?

In our local group we have experts in different fields, for example wellbeing promotion, nutrition, physical activity, environmental health, climate, biodiversity, planetary health and environmental planning, and innovations. Professors Arto Salonen, UEF, and Tiina Laatikainen, UEF are specialised scientific experts in planetary health. Kati Vähäsarja, Kuopio, is specialised in health benefits of green and blue spaces in health and physical activity promotion.

### Does the ULG build on a pre-existing group/forum/platform involving or is this set up as a new group?

Our local group is a new group and set up in autumn 2023.

### Who is/will be the ULG coordinator (name, organisation in which the coordinator is working, position, connections with the city administration and relevant city departments, etc.)? Are they suitably qualified (relevant experience)? What is their status in relation to the ULG members?

Tanja Tilles-Tirkkonen, coordinator of wellbeing promotion, city of Kuopio.  
Education: doctor of health sciences.



Tirkkonen is an experienced network coordinator and she is responsible of coordinating wellbeing promotion in the city of Kuopio. She is an expert in strategic wellbeing data analysis and reporting.

**Describe the management structure of ULG: decision-making, planning meetings (calendar) etc. If you don't know yet, try to make your first draft of it.**

We are planned to have meeting regularly. The ULF of Kuopio had a first meeting in August 2023.

**How will you ensure learning from the transnational network activities will be shared with the ULG members for the co-production of the IAP?**

Our local group meets regularly. We also have shared Teams platform to share information and communicate with each other. Once we enhance collaboration, we will benefit from each others' expertise, become aware of the experts in different disciplines and create opportunities for innovations.

**About the experience, learning needs and contributions to One Health**

**What are the learning needs of your city in relation to the policy theme addressed by OH4C, One Health / Health promotion / Urban Health?**

We need to increase knowledge about One Health and share this knowledge more widely in our organisation and stakeholders. We need to create an ecosystem of stakeholders to enhance the efficacy of actions.

**What would you like to learn and what would you contribute to specific issues regarding OH4C? Please fill in the table below only when relevant to your city (not all cities need to have contributions in all fields).**

List of Contributions and Needs		
One Health Themes	Contribution in terms of experience and practice to others	Knowledge and skills to learn from others
<b>Urban Green &amp; Blue Spaces and Health Promotion, Urban Biodiversity</b>	We have high level expertise in green and blue space & health promotion -field. Experience in research and development in practice. Were have piloted nature based solutions successfully. In general, Kuopio is well known of it's progressive health and wellbeing promotion activities and experience. We have high level expertise in urban biodiversity. City of Kuopio covers significant Natura 2000 protection areas offering rich	We would like to learn from others about the nature based solutions conducted in cooperation with the 3 <sup>rd</sup> sector. Our aim is to implement research

	biodiversity. We have a good experience of cross-sectorial collaboration in terms of green space & health and would like to share our knowledge with the project group.	
<b>Urban Planning and Active Transportation (e.g. healthy walking routes)</b>	Kuopios has a Finland's 2 <sup>nd</sup> largest National Urban Park, which covers large lake areas, urban parks and cultural heritage destinations (buildings). We'd like to share our experience and knowledge of urban planning including large green and blue spaces.	We'd like to learn from other urban parks practices and ideas of implementing one health into practice
<b>Pollution (soil, water, air, noise)</b>	polluting operators need an environmental permit, operators are controlled. Emissions are measured. Air quality is monitored online.	
<b>Urban agriculture and food security</b>	Food chain is well organized and controlled, animal health is also important part of food security	
<b>Waste management and environmental health</b>	Waste management needs an environmental permit. Environmental officers control permit.	
<b>Health Inequalities, social cohesion</b>	In Kuopio, green and blue space surround the whole city providing very equal opportunities to accessing nature. We have utilised nature in our health promotion activities and as the research indicates, nature decreases social inequalities and increases social cohesion. Nature is valued highly among citizens of Kuopio.	
<b>Lifestyle and health promotion, healthy habits (e.g. diet, exercise)</b>	Evidence based models/interventions to increase healthy lifestyle habits and implementation of these models. Knowledge based management. Health promotion in strategies.	Evidence based models/interventions to increase healthy lifestyle habits and implementation of these models. Knowledge based management. Health promotion in strategies.

<b>Non-communicable diseases &amp; mental health</b>	Effective models to decrease non-communicable diseases.	Effective models to decrease non-communicable diseases.
<b>Climate change &amp; extreme weather</b>	We are preparing for disruptions all the time	Experiences from disasters
<b>Climate change: Emerging diseases</b>		
<b>Vulnerable groups (elderly, disabilities)</b>	In Kuopio, we have a wide voluntary network of elderly physical activity instructors (140 volunteers) and also volunteers in community houses and cultural activities. Through voluntary work we increase our resources the meet the need of vulnerable groups' wellbeing promotion.	We would like to learn new ideas about involving voluntary work in promotion one health ideology

**What is the level of your experience with One Health, what methodologies do you use that are integrated into your practices and policies? How this can be used in OH4C?**

One health ideology is essentially included in environmental health promotion in Finland. It is clearly understood that animal health, food, water and environment affect to human health. However, we need to increase collaboration to increase the effectiveness of our practices. We also have a strong experience on implementing scientific evidence on health benefits of nature on human health promotion. The results of the ESF-projects have been presented in the EU office for regions seminars, especially those with nature based interventions on obese, high risk men, which produced scientifically significant improvements in men's' health. In the university of eastern Finland, we have published internationally acknowledged scientific research on e.g. associations of biodiversity on human health (Tari Haahtela, Tiina Laatikainen) and immune system.

**Has the partner already produced an integrated urban strategy/action plan dedicated to the Urban Health/One Health/health Promotion or relevant using an integrated and participatory approach?**

We haven't produced action plan yet.

**How do you prioritise the following ONE HEALTH topics, in relation to your ambition with the IAP and the SSA? Which ones will you focus on?**

Topic	High priority	Medium priority	Low priority	Specify
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<b>Urban Green &amp; Blue Spaces and Health Promotion, Urban Biodiversity</b>	x			
<b>Urban Planning and Active Transportation (e.g. healthy walking routes)</b>		x		
<b>Pollution (soil, water, air, noise)</b>			x	
<b>Urban agriculture and food security</b>			x	
<b>Waste management and environmental health</b>		x		
<b>Health Inequalities, social cohesion</b>	x			
<b>Lifestyle and health promotion, healthy habits (e.g. diet, exercise)</b>	x			
<b>Non-communicable diseases &amp; mental health</b>	x			
<b><i>Climate change &amp; extreme weather</i></b>		x		
<b><i>Climate change: Emerging diseases</i></b>			x	
<b><i>Vulnerable groups (elderly, disabilities)</i></b>	x			
<b>OTHER</b>				

**What added value does your city bring to the network, a contribution that no other city can provide?**

Promotion of citizens' wellbeing as well as sustainable development is high priority in the city of Kuopio, in our strategy and actions. City of Kuopio has been member of WHO Healthy Cities network since 2005. Our wellbeing planning and reporting have been nationally acknowledged as of high quality and we are considered as a forerunner in wellbeing promotion.

**About the capacity building needs and contributions in terms of skills in relation to the network methodology and the URBACT approach**

**Does your city have the necessary skills and competence in place to understand and work with the Network's methodology and URBACT approach? (This will be clearer after the URBACT Summer University)**

Yes, we have.

**What key capacities should be enhanced in your organisation? What expertise do you miss?**

We are very much willing to enhance our international collaboration. We find it very important to have a wider spectrum continuously and we have a strong tendency to join the forerunners in wellbeing promotion.

**What is the level of experience/understanding with participative approaches and transnational cooperation?**

Kuopio has a good experience of using participative approaches and transnational cooperation. For example we have been member of WHO Healthy Cities network since 2005 and our position withing the network has been always strong. Our experts have a wide international project experience, especially among WHO collaboration. Our partners in UEF and Savonia collaborate actively in international networks and have very high standard of experience.

**URBACT cross-cutting themes**

**What is your experience with the URBACT cross-cutting themes of gender equality, digital and green, see more on the topics here.**

<b>Gender equality</b>	Gender equality is of our high priority. The city of Kuopio has a strong history of promoting gender equality as we are the home of internationally famous Finnish female writer Minna Canth. Minna Canth has left us a great heritage as a city of Minna Canth and gender equality.
<b>Digitalisation</b>	One of our most important expertise in Kuopio is an innovation ecosystem related to digitalisation of health services
<b>Green</b>	<p>The city of Kuopio has a great reputation in promoting health and wellbeing through nature-based solutions. We have several Natura 2000 protection areas right in the city centre providing excellent opportunities to wellbeing promotion for human, animals, and environment.</p> <p>Kuopio has high expertise to the issues related to sustainable development. Kuopio ´s comprehensive and detailed Resource and Climate vice –program emphasises sustainability of energy production and consumption, city mobility and community structure, consumption and material cycles, food production and consumption, natural waters and use of water, and wellbeing benefits of green and blue spaces on human.</p>

**How do you envision tackling them within the OH4C Network?**

We wish to find ideas of promoting these themes even more strongly with our partners.

## Implementation Risks

**Do you identify any risks for the implementation of planned activities within the OH4C Network? How will you mitigate them each one of them?**

The greatest risk is the lack of time, as usual. However, we have a very dedicated local experts and steering groups so we don't see the time as a difficult challenge.

## Partner Profile: Strasbourg Eurometropole

### About the local challenges, strategies and actions specific to the network theme

#### Summary table

<b>Main policy challenge to be addressed in ULC (max 40 words)</b>	Locally, our main challenge will be to work more transversally, to break down barriers and to mobilize every citizen on issues about human, animal and environmental health. We aim for greater interconnection between professions and disciplinary fields in a holistic approach.
<b>The potential focus of IAP (max 40 words)</b>	Our action plan will likely focus on the place of nature in urban areas – benefits and risks –, exposure to chemicals and reduction of micro-pollutants (especially in water) and the regulation of invasive species in an integrated approach.
<b>Expected changes/ results (max 40 words)</b>	We expect that, by the end of IAP, One Health issues will have moved beyond the circle of insiders and down to citizens and the public. In addition, policies will more systematically consider every impact on all living beings' health.

#### **Detail the local challenge and policy to be addressed and what will be the focus of the Integrated Action Plan (IAP)?**

In the Eurométropole de Strasbourg, we face several environmental health challenges. We decided that, through work via URBACT and the local group, we would focus on three topics that we felt met the OH4C network's objectives:

#### **What role should nature play in the city, balancing benefits and risks for the health of all living beings? How to promote a green city as part of a One Health vision?**

Our municipality is very sensitive to promote nature in the city and to provide residents with more natural spaces that also serve as a biodiversity reserve. We want to build on existing initiatives and consider them from a One Health perspective, particularly in terms of benefits and risks: health benefits of nature (mental health, physical activity, etc.), allergenic risks, proliferation of disease-carrying species...

#### **How to regulate and control "invasive" species using an integrated approach?**

Locally, the tiger mosquito is increasing strongly. This mosquito not only causes nuisance but can also carry diseases (several cases of dengue fever were reported in Strasbourg during summer 2022 and 2023). Ticks, potential vectors of Lyme borreliosis, are also present in large numbers in green spaces and forests. Their recrudescence is linked to the presence of large numbers of animals, for instance deers. Finally, invasions of new species of *Tapinoma Magnum* ant are causing problems in the municipal family gardens.

Regulating all these species to limit nuisances requires an integrated approach, for which One Health seems to be an appropriate guideline.

### **How to protect ecosystems and health by reducing exposure to chemicals and micropollutants?**

Our municipality is particularly sensitive to prevent the exposure to chemicals and endocrine disruptors. The aim is to protect the environment (water, air, soil) from impregnation by substances linked to human activities, such as agriculture, but also to protect the health of populations especially the most vulnerable.

To further address these issues, our main challenge will be to work transversally, to break down barriers and to mobilize every stakeholder and citizen. We aim for greater interconnection between professions and disciplinary fields in a holistic approach.

Our action plan will focus on awareness-raising initiatives aimed at getting the public on board. We also aim to innovate by developing integrated solutions to the issues mentioned above.

### **Are there existing local plans, policies, and strategic frameworks in place on urban health/one health and specific challenges?**

Level	Description and Link	Key priorities/actions
National	<p><b>National Health and Environment Plan 4</b> (<i>Plan national santé environnement 4 – PNSE 4</i>)</p> <p>The fourth National Health and Environment Plan has one ambition: to better understand the risks to which everyone is exposed in order to better protect our environment and ourselves.</p> <p>Based on the "One Health" approach, it should enable everyone - citizens, consumers, elected representatives, professionals and researchers to take action for an environment that promotes health for all living beings.</p>	<p><b>Inform and educate about the state of our environment and the “good practices” for our health and that of ecosystems</b></p> <p><b>Reduce environmental exposures affecting human health and ecosystem quality</b></p> <p><b>Multiply the concrete actions taken by local authorities</b></p> <p><b>A better understanding of environmental exposure and impact on human health and ecosystems</b></p>

	<p>+ National plan to fight the spread of chikungunya and dengue fever in metropolitan France</p> <p>+ <u>National strategy on endocrine disruptors</u></p>	
Regional	<p><b>Regional Health and Environment Plan 4 – Grand Est</b> (<i>Plan régionale santé environnement 4 – PRSE 4</i>)</p> <p>The Regional Health and Environment Plan must implement the actions of the national plan, while taking into account local issues and promoting actions specific to each region.</p>	<p><b>Human activities that protect the environment and health</b></p> <p><b>A healthy living and working environment</b> : strengthen monitoring networks for invasive species harmful to health and reinforce networks of stakeholders, implement health and environment-friendly urban planning policies</p> <p><b>Keys to promoting environmental health in everyday life</b> : develop environmental health education and communication for the public and professionals</p>
Local	<p><b>Local Health Contract III Eurométropole de Strasbourg</b> (<i>Contrat local de santé III Eurométropole</i>)</p> <p>This contract aims to support and finance local actors (associations, researchers, public interest organizations, etc) carrying through projects and innovative initiatives addressing environmental related issues. The third Local Health Contract has been signed in July 2023 to last until 2027.</p>	<p><b>Support observation and research to improve knowledge of the effects of environment and climate change on people's health</b></p> <p><b>Get the public involved by informing, raising awareness and educating them about environmental health</b></p> <p><b>Promoting urban planning for a healthier living environment</b></p> <p><b>Strengthen the fight against exposure to endocrine disruptors and other chemical substances</b></p> <p><b>Prevent the spread of invasive species (such as tiger mosquitoes, ticks, bedbugs) through an integrated approach</b></p> <p><b>Understanding and reducing environmental exposure</b></p>

### About existing and needed resources

**Is there active backing of elected officials in the city? Is there political support available for OH4C? Do you have there a particular political champion?**

For several years now, environmental health has gained real political support in the municipality. The actions to promote inhabitants' health and the preservation of their environment are fully supported by the elected team. They are fully convinced of the



need to take an integrated, ecological approach to the health of all living beings. This also includes animals through the "animal in the city" policy. This provides a relative strength of action and a favourable framework for developing a global "One Health" strategy on the territory.

**Participation in the OH4C network has been approved by the elected representatives and officially validated by the Eurometropolitan Council in early October 2023.**

Our vice-president in charge of environmental health is particularly dynamic and convinced by these issues and she will take part in the work of the ULG. In addition, a strategy dedicated to animals in the city has been in place since 2020, with a deputy mayor particularly committed to these issues.

**Are there sufficient organisational capacity and resources available for the co-production of the IAP? Please elaborate.**

In the environmental health field, we have several years' experience of building action plans. The IAP's production will therefore draw on existing resources and be integrated with other ongoing initiatives.

A number of stakeholders (both internal and external to the municipality) will be involved and have already confirmed their availability to contribute to this work.

**Have potential testing actions (small-scale actions) been identified? If yes, what is their nature?** (Provide all available information: plan, location, timeline, objective, output, stakeholders involved)?

Potential testing actions have not been identified yet. This will be done within the ULG partners.

**What is the potential to fund/implement actions designed within the IAP?** (Possible resourcing, such as fit with the ERDF/ESF operational programmes and links with related Managing Authorities as well as other funding streams)?

As mentioned above, environmental health is a priority for Eurométropole de Strasbourg's elected representatives. The Local Health Contract is a particularly well supported initiative for which resources are being allocated.

This statement implies the following:

- dedicated envelopes and budget lines,
- favourable decision making for new projects,
- 3 project managers dedicated to the development of these projects.

For example, for the realization of environmental health actions in 2023, a budget of 200,000 € has been set aside. We can regularly count on co-financing from partners in the territory, for example this year 50,000 € from the Regional Health Agency.

"One Health" vision is prioritized in our new Local Health Contract and the objectives are fully aligned. **Within URBACT, it means that we will integrate the IAP into the**

**Contract implementation mechanisms.** Therefore, all resources will be gathered to carry out its actions: political support, budget, human time, experts and technical means in practice.

In addition, once the action plan has been drafted, we will be able to submit it as is through national or European calls for projects to secure additional resources.

Finally, some of the actions will probably not require additional funding as they will be carried out directly by the municipality or via existing partnerships, notably ongoing student tutoring projects.

### About the URBACT local group to be set up by the cities

**Have the key relevant stakeholders to be involved in the ULG been identified and mobilised? Yes/No/Partially, please provide details.**

The stakeholders to be involved have been **partially identified and mobilized.**

For the first ULG meeting (4<sup>th</sup> October 23), we succeeded in mobilizing partners representing a variety of fields and structures: researchers and representatives of the academic world, associations, institutions and state agencies, medical representatives and numerous departments of our community (water, air, public health, climate, environment, urban planning, territorial ecology, animals in the city, etc).

We'll also be working on One Health with students from the University of Strasbourg, starting in October 2023. They will then be associated with the ULG.

It is possible that new members will join the group over time. The first group meetings will also help to collectively reflect on the missing stakeholders and our "unusual suspects". At this point, we identify that we mainly lack links with the economic sector as well as with civil society.

### Do you have an expert in One Health in your ULG?

At the moment we don't have a One Health expert in the group, as we don't know any specific expert locally in Strasbourg. The concept of One Health is mostly unknown or misunderstood in our administration and services (it will be part of the challenge to tackle !).

On the other hand, several academic experts have confirmed their interest in taking an active part in the ULG. Each of them specializes in topics that may be more or less directly related to One Health. The sharing of different expertise and visions could be a way of broadly covering the issues raised by the One Health approach. However, if the intervention of an expert ultimately proves indispensable to the group's work, we'll decide to call on someone.

### Does the ULG build on a pre-existing group/forum/platform involving or is this set up as a new group?

In order to organize the ULG, we rely on existing partnerships, notably through our Local Health Contract: it is not an actual group, but builds on existing initiatives.

**Who is/will be the ULG coordinator (name, organisation in which the coordinator is working, position, connections with the city administration and relevant city departments, etc.)? Are they suitably qualified (relevant experience)? What is their status in relation to the ULG members?**

The ULG coordinator will be Eliabel Seys, project manager in the Environmental health department of the Eurométropole de Strasbourg. The department collaborates with many other administration departments: health, environment, urbanism, ecological and climatic transition ...

Eliabel has a master's degrees in life sciences and in public health/health promotion. She has been working in the department for 5 years and therefore has significant experience of projects and working with partners.

Her status in relationship to the ULG members is partner and collaborator.

Pascale Rouillard-Neau, head of the Environmental Health and Hygiene Department of the Strasbourg Eurometropolis and a sanitary engineer, will support her.

**Describe the management structure of ULG: decision-making, planning meetings (calendar) etc. If you don't know yet, try to make your first draft of it.**

**We consider the ULG as a collaborative entity to work on our challenges.** We therefore draw up the following organization:

Group meetings will be used to collectively define priorities, proposals, courses of action, etc. By the end of these meetings, a lot of material will be collected. The role of the ULG's coordination team is to review and synthesize this material. This work will result in proposals presented to the group during the next meeting: every group decision is subject to approval by the members.

We plan to bring the group together every 2 months or so. Depending on the phase of the project, it will be possible to increase or decrease the frequency of meetings.

**How will you ensure learning from the transnational network activities will be shared with the ULG members for the co-production of the IAP?**

The ULG coordinator will also take part in the transnational network's activities, so she will have all the information and will be able to easily link the two processes. **We will do our best to integrate the lessons learned from network exchanges directly into the co-production of the IAP.**

At the start of each group meeting, a briefing will be given on the network's operations and news. At the first ULG, participants were very keen on feedback from transnational meetings, so they will be interested in the information provided.

**About the experience, learning needs and contributions to One Health**

**What are the learning needs of your city in relation to the policy theme addressed by OH4C, One Health / Health promotion / Urban Health?**

Our municipality is well on the way to promoting human health and protecting biodiversity. We also have a strategy dedicated to animals in the city. Numerous projects are underway to address these issues.

**However, we still lack an overall vision to link the different approaches :**

Environmental health' approaches are generally very anthropocentric, focused on risks to human health.

Biodiversity conservation projects take little or no account of human health issues, We often neglect the question of animal health in the projects we carry out outside the dedicated strategy.

We need to learn how to take a more inclusive view when considering Health promotion. We require tools that enable us to take this more holistic approach to our public policies.

**What would you like to learn and what would you contribute to specific issues regarding OH4C? Please fill in the table below only when relevant to your city (not all cities need to have contributions in all fields).**

List of Contributions and Needs		
One Health Themes	Contribution in terms of experience and practice to others	Knowledge and skills to learn from others
Urban Green & Blue Spaces and Health Promotion, Urban Biodiversity		How to promote them in a One Health perspective
Urban Planning and Active Transportation (e.g. healthy walking routes)	Ambitious soft mobility plan	
Pollution (soil, water, air, noise)	Major public policy on air quality	Projects and tools about water pollution Experience sharing on how to improve the quality of soundscapes (noise from nature, birds, wind, etc.)
Urban agriculture and food security	Existence of a territorial food project	
Waste management and environmental health	Building a dedicated environmental health strategy and action plan	

<b>Health Inequalities, social cohesion</b>		What tools can be use to reduce health inequalities?
<b>Lifestyle and health promotion, healthy habits (e.g. diet, exercise)</b>	Pilot region for health sport on prescription	
<b>Non-communicable diseases &amp; mental health</b>		
<b>Climate change &amp; extreme weather</b>	Urban heat island studies	More link between urban heat and health
<b>Climate change: Emerging diseases</b>	Integrated insect management strategy, e.g. tiger mosquitoes	How to address this issue other than through the human health approach
<b>Vulnerable groups (elderly, disabilities)</b>		
<b>OTHER</b>		

**What is the level of your experience with One Health, what methodologies do you use that are integrated into your practices and policies? How this can be used in OH4C?**

As this is a relatively new topic, we have no specific experience with One Health. In this way, participation in the OH4C network is a great opportunity for us to work on this subject.

However, we do have a strong background in environmental health. In particular, **we strive to apply the "health in all policies" principle to our public policies.** This means considering health from a cross-functional point of view and recognizing that every local public policy can have an impact on the health of inhabitants in one way or another. In this way, we seek to bridge the gap between environmental and health policies.

In One Health 4 Cities, we will try to apply this approach even broadly, taking into account animal health and the health of eco-systems in the same way as human health previously.

**Has the partner already produced an integrated urban strategy/action plan dedicated to the Urban Health/One Health/health Promotion or relevant using an integrated and participatory approach?**

Eurométropole de Strasbourg is committed to fostering an environment that promotes quality of life and well-being for its inhabitants through a **"Healthy and sustainable living environment" roadmap** deliberated in 2018.

The aim is to help reduce social and territorial inequalities in health, increase the consideration of health in all public policies, develop the territory's capacity for action and encourage the adoption of "good practices" for better health.

This ambition turned into action by the introduction in 2019 of a strategic axis dedicated to environmental health in our **Local Health Contract**.

The goal is to support and finance local actors (associations, researchers, public interest organizations, etc) carrying through projects and innovative initiatives addressing environmental related issues. Thus, a large network of local stakeholders emerged, allowing for the implementation or support of various diagnostic studies and public awareness actions on the following themes: air pollution and indoor air quality, noise, urban planning, housing quality, bedbugs and rodents, tiger mosquitoes, mobility, pollens, endocrine disruptors and more generally environmental health education. Around 40 projects have been set up between 2019 and 2021

In 2021, a stakeholder consultation process was launched to renew the Local Health Contract. The participatory approach was carried out with local partners; due to a lack of time, this approach could not be extended to citizens.

**Our third Local Health Contract was signed in July 2023 to last until 2027.**

Environmental health is a key component of this plan and, as such, is a high-priority public policy of our administration and its partners.

The main purpose is to work towards an integrated approach to health while focusing on several key objectives: furthering the knowledge of environmental pollutions in order to reduce them, preventing endocrine disruptors and chemicals exposure (via food and water for example), promoting health through urban planning, finding balance between the fight against the expansion of invasive species and the preservation of biodiversity.

**Integrating the One Health approach into these different priorities is one of the major challenges of our action plan.**

**How do you prioritise the following ONE HEALTH topics, in relation to your ambition with the IAP and the SSA? Which ones will you focus on?**

Topic	High priority	Medium priority	Low priority	Specify
Urban Green & Blue Spaces and Health Promotion, Urban Biodiversity	X			Impact of urban vegetation on health (benefits and risks), preservation of biodiversity
Urban Planning and Active Transportation (e.g. healthy walking routes)			X	
Pollution (soil, water, air, noise)	X			Integrated approach to reducing pollution
Urban agriculture and food security		X		Indirect links can be made

<b>Waste management and environmental health</b>		X		We focus particularly on environmental health, less on waste management
<b>Health Inequalities, social cohesion</b>	X			This is a cross-functional priority that will be addressed in our IAP
<b>Lifestyle and health promotion, healthy habits (e.g. diet, exercise)</b>		X		Lifestyle changes and health-promoting behavior linked to environmental factors (biodiversity, chemicals, invasive species, ...)
<b>Non-communicable diseases &amp; mental health</b>		X		Non-communicable / chronic diseases caused by pollution
<b>Climate change &amp; extreme weather</b>		X		Using vegetation to reduce urban heat islands
<b>Climate change: Emerging diseases</b>	X			Focus on climate change-related invasive species and associated diseases
<b>Vulnerable groups (elderly, disabilities)</b>			X	
<b>OTHER</b>				

**What added value does your city bring to the network, a contribution that no other city can provide?**

Eurométropole de Strasbourg has been involved in public health action plans for some fifteen years, and has included environmental health as a key theme for the past 5 years. **We therefore have experience in building an integrated health strategy and bringing partners together around a common action plan.**

Through our health and environmental policies, we have developed successful pilot projects and strategies that could be shared with network members who are interested in experimenting it locally :

Experience in building environmental health strategies, action plans and project implementation through the Local Health Contract,

"Green prescription" for pregnant women: awareness of endocrine disruptors and free distribution of biological vegetables during pregnancy

Sport for health on prescription and development of a municipal health and sports center

Greening schoolyards to address climate change, rethink their use and promote gender equality

Promoting nature in the city with nature walks, biodiversity refuge, support for urban and natural gardening  
A specific action plan for animals in the city

### About the capacity building needs and contributions in terms of skills in relation to the network methodology and the URBACT approach

**Does your city have the necessary skills and competence in place to understand and work with the Network's methodology and URBACT approach? (This will be clearer after the URBACT Summer University)**

On the whole, our municipality has all the skills and tools in place to meet the expectations of the URBACT method:

**Project management to set up the IAP:** We're used to working in project mode and already using the steps of the URBACT method, namely needs identification, involvement of stakeholders, definition of SMART objectives and indicators, planning of actions program to meet objectives, evaluation of results.

**Integration:** We are working horizontally and in partnership on a territorial basis, as environmental health is a very cross-disciplinary field

**Participatory approach:** Our municipality has an entire department dedicated to citizen participation. It will be necessary to integrate them into the process in order to meet the participatory approach called for by URBACT.

**What key capacities should be enhanced in your organisation? What expertise do you miss?**

We lack experience in mobilizing and involving citizens in environmental health issues. We could improve our communication skills, but also find strategies for going "beyond the walls".

We also lack any real expertise dedicated to One Health within our organization. Participation in the OH4C network will undoubtedly enable us to develop our skills in this area.

Finally, we could develop our skills in digital tools to reach the public and be more innovative.

**What is the level of experience/understanding with participative approaches and transnational cooperation?**

#### **At the municipality level:**

Developing participation is one of the priorities of our elected team. Citizen participation department carries out a wide range of initiatives in neighborhoods and with residents. That is why we can assert to have an advanced level of understanding of the subject.

Strasbourg is at the heart of Europe's influence, involved in numerous transnational cooperations (Europe and beyond – for instance Montreal). We are also involved in many cross-border projects, as we are located on the border between three countries: France, Germany and Switzerland.

#### **Environmental health department level:**



We conducted a participatory consultation process with our stakeholders when we relaunched our Local Health Contract. However, we have little experience of citizen participation, which is why we can count on the support of our dedicated department. This is the first time our department has been involved in a transnational cooperation project such as URBACT.

### URBACT cross-cutting themes

**What is your experience with the URBACT cross-cutting themes of gender equality, digital and green, see more on the topics here.**

<b>Gender equality</b>	The municipality carries out a range of actions in the field of gender equality, notably through the work of the “women's rights and gender equality” mission
<b>Digitalisation</b>	Although our municipality has a dedicated digital department, we work very little with them. We have limited experience in this theme.
<b>Green</b>	Strong experience, as our environmental health policies and projects are closely linked to green transition issues. We always work closely with the Ecological Transition Department of the municipality.

### How do you envision tackling them within the OH4C Network?

We could consider actions dedicated to groups of women or make actions more accessible to certain groups facing particular constraints  
 Digital tools could enable us to carry out innovative projects in our IAP  
 Green challenges are completely linked to the topics addressed in the One Health approach, so the integration of this theme will be inherent to the work.

### Implementation Risks

**Do you identify any risks for the implementation of planned activities within the OH4C Network? How will you mitigate them each one of them?**

#### **Losing the adhesion of partners and participants to the local group during the course of the project**

To keep participants engaged, we plan to maintain dynamism so that they can always know: what the next step is, where we are heading, how the project can be useful and make sense at their own level.

#### **Failing to break down barriers adequately and reaching out only to experts**

Successfully reaching out to citizens through our activities is one of the priorities we define in our work. We're therefore going to use all the means at our disposal to make sure we break away from expert debate in our meetings and exchanges.

#### **Losing political support for this topic (Municipal elections in 2026)**

We will strive to ensure that the resources needed to implement the action plan will be validated before the next elections, so that the risk of a change of municipality does not call them into question.

## Partner Profile: Lahti

### About the local challenges, strategies and actions specific to the network theme

#### Summary table

<b>Main policy challenge to be addressed in ULG (max 40 words)</b>	Increasing the emphasis on vegetarian food in early childhood education and schools and reducing food waste
<b>The potential focus of IAP (max 40 words)</b>	increasing the emphasis on vegetarian food in schools and reducing food waste
<b>Expected changes/ results (max 40 words)</b>	The served vegetarian food is tasty for children, they eat it and there is less food waste

#### Detail the local challenge and policy to be addressed and what will be the focus of the Integrated Action Plan (IAP)?

Lahti City Strategy and it´s implementation: "Increasing the emphasis on vegetarian food in early childhood education and schools".

In the URBACT project we will concentrate on increasing the emphasis on vegetarian food in schools. We will work with some schools to find the best ways to get tasty vegetarian food and to get children taste it. Our target is also to minimize the amount of wasted food.

In Finland children get free warm lunch at school, but approximately 34 % of 14-15 years old don´t eat every day. Finnish people eat too much red meat (79 % men - 26 % of women) and people eat too few vegetables. This also has a deep impact on GHG emissions and on health.

#### Are there existing local plans, policies, and strategic frameworks in place on urban health/one health and specific challenges?

Level	Description and Link	Key priorities/actions
National	<a href="https://www.ruokavirasto.fi/en/foodstuffs/healthy-diet/nutrition-and-food-recommendations/">https://www.ruokavirasto.fi/en/foodstuffs/healthy-diet/nutrition-and-food-recommendations/</a>	
Regional	Nature Step to Health 2022-2032 <a href="https://pajjat-sote.fi/yhtyma/hankkeet/luontoaskel-terveyteen/">https://pajjat-sote.fi/yhtyma/hankkeet/luontoaskel-terveyteen/</a>	Increasing the emphasis on vegetarian food in early childhood education and schools
Local	Nature Step to Health 2022 – 2032 – local action plan <a href="https://www.lahti.fi/tiedostot/lahden-lasten-ja-nuorten-hyvinvointisuunnitelma/">https://www.lahti.fi/tiedostot/lahden-lasten-ja-nuorten-hyvinvointisuunnitelma/</a>	Increasing the emphasis on vegetarian food in early childhood education and schools

		Healty lifestyles
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**About existing and needed resources**

**Is there active backing of elected officials in the city? Is there political support available for OH4C? Do you have there a particular political champion?**

Yes, we do have political support. Nature Step to Health -program ´s implementation is mentioned in City of Lahti ´s budget book.

**Are there sufficient organisational capacity and resources available for the co-production of the IAP? Please elaborate.**

In principle we have organisational capacity – it is always a question of resources. We have two different project teams who deal with this topic and which are either planning actinons or planning and implementing actions.

**Have potential testing actions (small-scale actions) been identified? If yes, what is their nature?** (Provide all available information: plan, location, timeline, objective, output, stakeholders involved)?

We are starting some testing: sustainable school meals. Pupils prepare meals from plantbased proteins (home economics class). Discussions with young people about their attitudes towards vegetarian food in the spring 2024. Food tasting events at schools.

**What is the potential to fund/implement actions designed within the IAP?** (Possible resourcing, such as fit with the ERDF/ESF operational programmes and links with related Managing Authorities as well as other funding streams)?

We have made an project application to the Ministry of Environment. We are waiting for the answer in October.

**About the URBACT local group to be set up by the cities**

**Have the key relevant stakeholders to be involved in the ULG been identified and mobilised? Yes/No/Partially, please provide details.**

YES, We have a core program group with participants from Lahti University Campus and Wellbeing services county of Päijät Häme. Then we have a larger group for the food theme. There we have people from education department and two nutritionists from Helsinki University and Finnish institute for health and welfare and some people from the catering services.

**Who are they (in terms of city departments, local organisations/agencies, NGOs, civil society, private sector, universities, research centres, etc.)?**

Name	Organisation/ type of organisation	Department/Role
Riitta-Maija Hämäläinen	Wellbeing services county of Päijät Häme, Lahti, Finland	Nature Step to Health -project coordinator
Hanna Haveri	Wellbeing services county of Päijät Häme, Lahti, Finland	Planetary Health Doctor
Marju Prass	Lahti University Campus	Nature Step to Health
Minna-Maija Salomaa	Lahti University Campus	Nature Step to Health
Jukka Turta	Catering Services	Product developer
Ulla Hoppu	Helsinki University	Researcher/developer
Susanna Raulio	Finnish institute for health and welfare	Researcher
Matti Saarela	Education department	Service manager
Suvi Rantalainen	Education department/A school	Headmaster

**Do you have an expert in One Health in your ULG?**

Yes, Planetary health doctor Hanna Haveri

**Does the ULG build on a pre-existing group/forum/platform involving or is this set up as a new group?**

Pre-existing but especially in the food theme we have a larger group. There might be some new members from schools later.

**Who is/will be the ULG coordinator (name, organisation in which the coordinator is working, position, connections with the city administration and relevant city departments, etc.)? Are they suitably qualified (relevant experience)? What is their status in relation to the ULG members?**

Päivi Sieppi, Environmental Advisory Manager

**Describe the management structure of ULG: decision-making, planning meetings (calendar) etc. If you don't know yet, try to make your first draft of it.**

We meet every week and make decisions for the Nature Step to Health -program. The program has the steering group – meetings about three times a year. Each organization uses it's own money and resources to Nature Step to Health work. We also try to get common projects funded.

**How will you ensure learning from the transnational network activities will be shared with the ULG members for the co-production of the IAP?**

We have discussions every week with the core group, once a month with the food team and other meetings, too.

**About the experience, learning needs and contributions to One Health**

**What are the learning needs of your city in relation to the policy theme addressed by OH4C, One Health / Health promotion / Urban Health?**

How to implement One Health.

**What would you like to learn and what would you contribute to specific issues regarding OH4C? Please fill in the table below only when relevant to your city (not all cities need to have contributions in all fields).**

<b>List of Contributions and Needs</b>		
<b>One Health Themes</b>	<b>Contribution in terms of experience and practice to others</b>	<b>Knowledge and skills to learn from others</b>
<b>Urban Green &amp; Blue Spaces and Health Promotion, Urban Biodiversity</b>	The Master Plan, Lahti Health Forest	
<b>Urban Planning and Active Transportation (e.g. healthy walking routes)</b>	SUMP	
<b>Pollution (soil, water, air, noise)</b>		
<b>Urban agriculture and food security</b>		
<b>Waste management and environmental health</b>	Circular Economy Road Map, Waste management system as a whole	
<b>Health Inequalities, social cohesion</b>		
<b>Lifestyle and health promotion, healthy habits (e.g. diet, exercise)</b>	Our pilot in this project: sustainable school meals	
<b>Non-communicable diseases &amp; mental health</b>		

<b>Climate change &amp; extreme weather</b>	Target: Lahti isCarbon neutral 2025, Lahti belongs to "100 mission cities", SECAP,	
<b>Climate change: Emerging diseases</b>		
<b>Vulnerable groups (elderly, disabilities)</b>		
<b>OTHER</b>		

**What is the level of your experience with One Health, what methodologies do you use that are integrated into your practices and policies? How this can be used in OH4C?**

Nature Step to Health -program and how we made it.

**Has the partner already produced an integrated urban strategy/action plan dedicated to the Urban Health/One Health/health Promotion or relevant using an integrated and participatory approach?**

Nature Step to Health

**How do you prioritise the following ONE HEALTH topics, in relation to your ambition with the IAP and the SSA? Which ones will you focus on?**

Topic	High priority	Medium priority	Low priority	Specify
Urban Green & Blue Spaces and Health Promotion, Urban Biodiversity		X		
Urban Planning and Active Transportation (e.g. healthy walking routes)		X		
Pollution (soil, water, air, noise)			X	
Urban agriculture and food security			X	
Waste management and environmental health			X	
Health Inequalities, social cohesion			X	

<b>Lifestyle and health promotion, healthy habits (e.g. diet, exercise)</b>	We are focusing			We are focusing on sustainable school meals
<b>Non-communicable diseases &amp; mental health</b>			X	
<b>Climate change &amp; extreme weather</b>			X	
<b>Climate change: Emerging diseases</b>			X	
<b>Vulnerable groups (elderly, disabilities)</b>			X	
<b>OTHER</b>				

**What added value does your city bring to the network, a contribution that no other city can provide?**

Lahti is European Green Capital 2021  
 Our target: carbon neutral in 2025  
 We do not burn coal any more in the energy production  
 Finnish language

**About the capacity building needs and contributions in terms of skills in relation to the network methodology and the URBACT approach**

**Does your city have the necessary skills and competence in place to understand and work with the Network's methodology and URBACT approach? (This will be clearer after the URBACT Summer University)**

yes

**What key capacities should be enhanced in your organisation? What expertise do you miss?**

I think the main problem is the lack of time in every levels. We try to get some help from the university students. They have many projects where they can offer their time to our project.

**What is the level of experience/understanding with participative approaches and transnational cooperation?**

In the City of Lahti we do a lot of participative work. We do have 3-4 officers who´s main task is to participate people to what is going on. Transnational cooperation has raised since Lahti got the European Green Capital Award.

### URBACT cross-cutting themes

What is your experience with the URBACT cross-cutting themes of gender equality, digital and green, see more on the topics here.

<b>Gender equality</b>	Is not enough taken into account
<b>Digitalisation</b>	Ongoing change in city`s services and work habits, enables new people to participate in discussions
<b>Green</b>	Very big issue in the City of Lahti, we have been very successful in that

### How do you envision tackling them within the OH4C Network?

Green: difficult because there is a lot of travelling by plane

### Implementation Risks

Do you identify any risks for the implementation of planned activities within the OH4C Network? How will you mitigate them each one of them?

Implementation projects at schools: it is difficult to cooperate with very busy teachers – it is even hard to find time to discuss with them. Still – I try to contact them and also persons in the administration level.

## Partner Profile: Elefsina

### About the local challenges, strategies and actions specific to the network theme

#### Summary table

<b>Main policy challenge to be addressed in ULG (max 40 words)</b>	<p>Schools can play a central and crucial role in promoting One Health principles within an ideal neighborhood. They serve as hubs for education and community engagement, helping to raise awareness, build knowledge, and instill behaviors that support the interconnected health of humans, animals, and the environment.</p> <p>Improving waste management indicators poses a significant challenge for us. However, we believe that by implementing educational initiatives centered around school gardens, we can effectively inform and engage students. This educational approach not only benefits students but also extends its impact to families and, subsequently, entire neighborhoods.</p>
<b>The potential focus of IAP (max 40 words)</b>	<p>Creating an Integrated Action Plan (IAP) to emphasize the role of schools as central pillars in promoting One Health principles in an ideal neighborhood involves a comprehensive approach. .</p>



	By making school yards attractive for both people and local ecosystems, you create a holistic approach to environmental education and sustainability. Introducing urban planning aspects, adds another layer of comprehensive community development.
<b>Expected changes/ results (max 40 words)</b>	Increased Knowledge and Awareness, Integrated Curriculum, Behavioral Change, Community Engagement, Student Leadership, Interdisciplinary Collaboration, Healthier Ecosystems, Environmental Stewardship, Cultural Sensitivity, Sustainability Practices, Collaboration and Partnerships, Positive Health Outcomes, Advocacy and Policy Influence

**Detail the local challenge and policy to be addressed and what will be the focus of the Integrated Action Plan (IAP)?**

Creating an Integrated Action Plan (IAP) in Elefsina, involves identifying specific local challenges and formulating policies and strategies to address them.

**Hands-On Learning:** School gardens provide students with a practical, hands-on learning experience. They can actively participate in composting, recycling, and waste reduction initiatives, gaining a better understanding of the waste management process.

**Environmental Awareness:** Involving students in garden projects fosters a sense of environmental awareness. They learn about the interconnectedness of ecosystems and the impact of waste on the environment.

**Composting Education:** Gardens are an excellent way to teach students about composting. By composting organic waste from the school and local community, students can see how waste can be transformed into valuable resources for the garden, reducing the overall waste footprint.

**Community Engagement:** Involving families in school garden projects creates a strong community engagement platform. Parents and other community members can participate in garden activities and, in the process, learn about waste management practices.

**Behavioral Change:** When students actively engage in waste reduction practices in the school setting, they often carry these behaviors back to their homes and communities. This can contribute to a broader shift in attitudes toward waste management.

**Curriculum Integration:** School gardens provide an opportunity to integrate waste management education into the curriculum. Lessons about recycling, composting, and sustainable practices can be seamlessly incorporated into various subjects.

**Demonstration Effect:** Successful waste management practices in school gardens serve as a model for others in the community. As families witness the positive impact of sustainable waste management, they may be more inclined to adopt similar practices at home.

**Are there existing local plans, policies, and strategic frameworks in place on urban health/one health and specific challenges?**

Level	Description and Link	Key priorities/actions
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National	<a href="https://www.government.gov.gr/wp-content/uploads/2021/12/yp_periballontos_2022.pdf">https://www.government.gov.gr/wp-content/uploads/2021/12/yp_periballontos_2022.pdf</a>	<p><i>Reform and implementation of the regulatory framework for spatial and urban planning</i></p> <p><i>Strengthening the protection and management of the natural environment and the country's biodiversity</i></p> <p><i>Strengthening recycling and adopting its principles</i></p> <p><i>circular economy</i></p>
Regional	<a href="https://www.patt.gov.gr/wp-content/uploads/2021/06/PESPKA_ATTIKI_D8.pdf">https://www.patt.gov.gr/wp-content/uploads/2021/06/PESPKA_ATTIKI_D8.pdf</a>	<p>Educational programs dealing with the impact of climate change in water resources</p> <p>Protection of forests from other biotics and</p>
Local Business Plan of Municipality of Elefsina 2019-2023		<p>Sustainability Practices</p> <p>Collaboration and Partnerships</p> <p>Cultural Sensitivity</p> <p>Health Services and Support</p>

### About existing and needed resources

**Is there active backing of elected officials in the city? Is there political support available for OH4C? Do you have there a particular political champion?**

The Mayor and the General Secretary of the Municipality have an active role in the project. Their responsibilities and roles can include:

Advocacy: The Mayor and the General Secretary actively promotes the One Health project to other political leaders, government officials, and relevant stakeholders. They use their influence and persuasive abilities to garner support and resources for the project.

**Funding and Resource Allocation:** They work to secure funding and allocate resources from government budgets or other sources to ensure the project's financial sustainability. This may involve lobbying for budget allocations or seeking grants and partnerships.

**Policy Development:** They may engage in the development of policies and regulations that are conducive to the goals of the One Health project. This can include advocating for laws that promote environmental sustainability, public health, and animal welfare.

**What is the potential to fund/implement actions designed within the IAP?** (Possible resourcing, such as fit with the ERDF/ESF operational programmes and links with related Managing Authorities as well as other funding streams)?

The potential to fund and implement actions designed within the Integrated Action Plan (IAP) for Elefsina will depend on a variety of factors, including available resources, funding sources, and alignment with regional and national programs. Here are some considerations regarding potential funding and implementation:

**EU Funding Programs:** Greece has access to various European Union (EU) funding programs, including the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) and the European Social Fund (ESF). These funds support projects related to regional development, economic growth, and social inclusion. The Municipality of Elefsina may explore opportunities to align the IAP with these programs, particularly if the actions within the plan address economic and social challenges.

**National and Regional Funding:** Greek government agencies and regional authorities often provide funding for local projects and initiatives. Elefsina can collaborate with these entities to seek financial support for specific actions outlined in the IAP.

**Public-Private Partnerships:** Engaging with private sector partners, including local industries, can be a source of funding and expertise. Businesses may be willing to invest in initiatives that align with their corporate social responsibility (CSR) goals or benefit their operations.

**International Grants and Initiatives:** Elefsina may explore opportunities for international grants and partnerships. Organizations such as the United Nations, World Bank, and various foundations offer funding for projects that promote sustainability, environmental conservation, and public health.

**Community and Stakeholder Engagement:** Engaging the local community and stakeholders in the co-production of the IAP can also involve mobilizing resources. Community members may volunteer their time, expertise, or resources to support specific actions.

**Technical Assistance and Capacity Building:** Technical assistance programs and capacity-building initiatives offered by government agencies or international organizations can help Elefsina develop the necessary skills and knowledge to implement the actions outlined in the IAP effectively.

**Collaboration with Managing Authorities:** Collaboration with relevant Managing Authorities responsible for EU funding programs can help Elefsina navigate the application and approval processes for EU funds. These authorities can provide guidance on eligibility criteria and the submission of proposals.

**Innovation and Research Grants:** Actions within the IAP that involve innovation, research, or technology development may be eligible for grants from research institutions, universities, or innovation agencies.

**Environmental Grants:** Actions aimed at environmental conservation, sustainability, or pollution reduction may be eligible for grants from environmental organizations and agencies.

**Sustainability Bonds and Green Finance:** Elefsina can explore opportunities to issue sustainability bonds or access green finance mechanisms to fund environmentally friendly projects.

### About the URBACT local group to be set up by the cities

**Have the key relevant stakeholders to be involved in the ULG been identified and mobilised? Yes/No/Partially, please provide details.**

The identification and mobilization of stakeholders are underway, with some progress already made.

During the inaugural ULG meeting on October 28, 2023, we successfully engaged partners from diverse sectors and structures. These include representatives from the companies, various associations, institutions, state agencies, medical professionals, and multiple departments within our community such as water, air, public health, climate, environment, urban planning, territorial ecology, and the "animals in the city" initiative.

From this point forward, our objective is to incorporate individuals from the university community and the topical hospital

**Who are they (in terms of city departments, local organisations/agencies, NGOs, civil society, private sector, universities, research centres, etc.)?**

Name	Organisation/ type of organisation	Department/Role
Alexandra Tsigou	Head of Environmental Education of the Directorate of Primary Education of West Attica, Elementary Schools	Educator/ Organization of educational programs in primary schools
Panagiotoulis Ioannis	General Secretariat	
Georgia BouvouriVoudouri	Elefsis 2023	Director of Cultural Development
Lila Athanasiadi	Volunteer	Volunteering for stray animals
Sryros Elefsiniotis	Municipality of Elefsina	Department of environmental and circular economy
Evangelia Makri	Municipality of Elefsina	Department of European Project
Eftimios Thanasias	Municipality of Elefsina	Doctor

Georgoulea Panagiota	Municipality of Elefsina	Financial Department
Eleni Anaplioti	Municipality of Elefsina	Administrative Department
Kondili Eleni	Private animal clinic - partner of the Municipality of Elefsina	veterinary
Georgia Dimitropoulou	HELLENIQ ENERGY Holdings S.A	Head of CSR and Local Communities Support for South Greece
Koliofoti Aikaterini	Public Nursery of Elefsina	Director of preschool education department
Diaggelaki Ioanna	Lyceum of Magoula	Teacher
Lemonia Golikidou	3 <sup>rd</sup> Gymnasium Magoulas	Teacher/ Responsible for European Projects
Giovanou Eirini	2o Gymnasium of Elefsina	Teacher
Have to be identify	University,hospital ,NGOs	

**Do you have an expert in One Health in your ULG?**

No

**Does the ULG build on a pre-existing group/forum/platform involving or is this set up as a new group?**

Yes, a ULG was built the previous years. The Municipality participated in another URBACT Network URBAN ERNERGY PACT –URB-EN PACT. Of course we will add new members in relative with the subject of project.

**Who is/will be the ULG coordinator (name, organisation in which the coordinator is working, position, connections with the city administration and relevant city**

For Municipality of Elefsina Papageorgiou Sonia is the coordinator. She has experience in planning, implementing, and managing projects, particularly in the context of urban health, public health, or community development. She proven ability to effectively engage and collaborate with diverse stakeholders, including local government agencies, community organizations, businesses, and residents. She has experience in organizing and conducting community engagement activities, workshops, and public consultations to involve the community in decision-making processes. Her Knowledge and experience in environmental health, public health, or related fields is beneficial to address health-related challenges within an urban context is on high level.

She can understand policy development, advocacy, and how to navigate government structures and processes to advance initiatives related to urban health and One Health.

About Budget Management she has the ability to prepare and manage budgets, allocate resources efficiently, and maximize financial resources for the success of the ULG initiatives.

Finally she has strong communication skills to effectively convey the ULG's mission, engage the public, and foster positive relationships with stakeholders and the broader community.

**Describe the management structure of ULG: decision-making, planning meetings (calendar) etc. If you don't know yet, try to make your first draft of it.**

Our ULG structure for an urban health or One Health initiative include the following components:

**Leadership Team:**

The ULG is led by our coordinator who oversees the day-to-day activities, coordinates stakeholders, and ensures the implementation of the ULG's goals and objectives.

A steering committee or advisory board will be established to provide strategic guidance and decision-making support. This committee will include representatives from local government, relevant agencies, community organizations, and experts in urban and environmental health.

Our group meetings will serve as forums for collectively defining priorities, proposals, and courses of action. These sessions will yield a substantial amount of material. The coordination team within the ULG is tasked with reviewing and synthesizing this material. The outcome of this effort will be proposals presented to the group in subsequent meetings, with every decision subject to approval by the members.

Our plan is to convene the group approximately every two months. Depending on the project's phase, there is flexibility to adjust the frequency of meetings, allowing for potential increases or decreases as needed.

**How will you ensure learning from the transnational network activities will be shared with the ULG members for the co-production of the IAP?**

To keep all participants informed, a briefing on the network's operations and updates will be presented at the beginning of each group meeting. During the initial ULG session, there was significant enthusiasm among participants for feedback from transnational meetings, indicating a strong interest in the information provided.

**About the experience, learning needs and contributions to One Health**

**What are the learning needs of your city in relation to the policy theme addressed by OH4C, One Health / Health promotion / Urban Health?**

Our municipality is actively advancing initiatives to promote human health and safeguard biodiversity, with a dedicated strategy for animals in the city guiding various ongoing projects.

However, a comprehensive vision is still lacking, hindering the integration of different approaches:

Environmental health strategies typically prioritize risks to human health with a strong anthropocentric focus.

Biodiversity conservation projects tend to overlook or inadequately address human health concerns.

The question of animal health is often neglected in projects outside the scope of the dedicated strategy.

To enhance our approach to health promotion, there is a need for a more inclusive perspective. We must develop tools that facilitate a holistic consideration of health in our public policies.

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**What would you like to learn and what would you contribute to specific issues regarding OH4C? Please fill in the table below only when relevant to your city (not all cities need to have contributions in all fields).**

<b>List of Contributions and Needs</b>		
<b>One Health Themes</b>	<b>Contribution in terms of experience and practice to others</b>	<b>Knowledge and skills to learn from others</b>
<b>Urban Green &amp; Blue Spaces and Health Promotion, Urban Biodiversity</b>		<b>x</b>
<b>Urban Planning and Active Transportation (e.g. healthy walking routes)</b>		<b>x</b>
<b>Pollution (soil, water, air, noise)</b>	<b>x</b>	
<b>Urban agriculture and food security</b>		<b>x</b>
<b>Waste management and environmental health</b>		<b>x</b>
<b>Health Inequalities, social cohesion</b>		<b>x</b>
<b>Lifestyle and health promotion, healthy habits (e.g. diet, exercise)</b>	<b>x</b>	
<b>Non-communicable diseases &amp; mental health</b>	<b>x</b>	

<b>Climate change &amp; extreme weather</b>	x	
<b>Climate change: Emerging diseases</b>		x
<b>Vulnerable groups (elderly, disabilities)</b>	x	
<b>OTHER</b>		

**What is the level of your experience with One Health, what methodologies do you use that are integrated into your practices and policies? How this can be used in OH4C?**

Given that One Health is a relatively new topic for us, we lack specific experience in this area. Consequently, our participation in the OH4C network presents a valuable opportunity for us to delve into and collaborate on this subject. Nonetheless, we possess a robust foundation in environmental health. Within One Health 4 Cities, our aim is to extend this approach more comprehensively, considering animal health and the well-being of ecosystems with the same emphasis as human health.

**Has the partner already produced an integrated urban strategy/action plan dedicated to the Urban Health/One Health/health Promotion or relevant using an integrated and participatory approach?**

An overarching Action Plan has been formulated by the Municipality, encompassing all its units. This comprehensive plan outlines strategies for environmental initiatives, civil society engagement for the betterment of health, and the safeguarding of animal protection and health. One of the primary challenges within our action plan is to seamlessly integrate the One Health approach into these various priorities.

**How do you prioritise the following ONE HEALTH topics, in relation to your ambition with the IAP and the SSA? Which ones will you focus on?**

Topic	High priority	Medium priority	Low priority	Specify
<b>Urban Green &amp; Blue Spaces and Health Promotion, Urban Biodiversity</b>	x			Influence of urban vegetation on well-being (advantages and potential risks) and the conservation of biodiversity.
<b>Urban Planning and Active Transportation (e.g. healthy walking routes)</b>			x	



<b>Pollution (soil, water, air, noise)</b>	x			Holistic strategy for mitigating pollution.
<b>Urban agriculture and food security</b>			x	
<b>Waste management and environmental health</b>	x			Our specific emphasis lies in environmental health, coupled with waste management.
<b>Health Inequalities, social cohesion</b>		x		This is a multifaceted priority that will be tackled in our Integrated Action Plan (IAP).
<b>Lifestyle and health promotion, healthy habits (e.g. diet, exercise)</b>		x		Our objective is to orchestrate initiatives that induce lifestyle changes and foster behaviors promoting health, complemented by attention to environmental factors.
<b>Non-communicable diseases &amp; mental health</b>			x	
<b><i>Climate change &amp; extreme weather</i></b>		x		
<b><i>Climate change: Emerging diseases</i></b>		x		
<b><i>Vulnerable groups (elderly, disabilities)</i></b>			x	
<b><i>OTHER</i></b>				

**What added value does your city bring to the network, a contribution that no other city can provide?**

Via our health and environmental policies, we've formulated successful pilot projects and strategies that can be shared with network members interested in local experimentation:

- telemedicine and telecare services
- Help at home for those who cannot leave the house
- Mediterranean diet for kindergarten children

**About the capacity building needs and contributions in terms of skills in relation to the network methodology and the URBACT approach**

**Does your city have the necessary skills and competence in place to understand and work with the Network’s methodology and URBACT approach? (This will be clearer after the URBACT Summer University)**

Our municipality possesses the necessary skills and tools to fulfill the requirements of the URBACT method:

Project Management for IAP Setup: We are adept at project management, routinely employing the URBACT method's stages, including needs identification, stakeholder engagement, formulation of SMART objectives and indicators, action program planning to achieve objectives, and results evaluation.

Integration: Our approach involves horizontal collaboration and partnerships at the territorial level, reflecting the cross-disciplinary nature of environmental health.

**What is the level of experience/understanding with participative approaches and transnational cooperation?**

As a result of actively participating in various European programs, our municipality has accumulated substantial expertise in employing both transnational and participative methodologies. This experience extends across diverse initiatives, allowing us to navigate the complexities inherent in collaborative efforts that transcend borders and involve active engagement from multiple stakeholders.

Past Initiatives: Municipality of Elefsina has previously engaged in participatory projects or initiatives where community input and involvement were actively sought.

Community Engagement Strategies, Feedback Mechanisms, Participative Success Stories, Previous Collaborations : Municipality of Elefsina has established strategies and mechanisms for involving the community in planning, decision-making, and implementation of projects.

**URBACT cross-cutting themes**

**What is your experience with the URBACT cross-cutting themes of gender equality, digital and green, see more on the topics here.**

<b>Gender equality</b>	In our municipal structure, a dedicated department operates with a primary focus on social welfare, emphasizing gender equality, and actively addressing the protection of women from violence. This department plays a crucial role in implementing comprehensive initiatives and support services in these areas.
<b>Digitalisation</b>	In the coming months, we are set to launch transformative projects aimed at turning our city into a smart city. These initiatives will involve the integration of advanced technologies and data-driven solutions to enhance urban living, sustainability, and overall efficiency.
<b>Green</b>	Over the course of the next few months, we will initiate a reforestation project on Mount Magoula, responding to the environmental impact caused by the summer wildfires. This endeavor aims to restore the ecological balance and enhance the resilience of the affected area.

**How do you envision tackling them within the OH4C Network?**

Deliberating on inclusivity, we are exploring the possibility of crafting targeted initiatives designed for specific groups of women. Additionally, we aim to enhance the accessibility of actions for groups facing distinct constraints, ensuring that our programs cater to diverse needs.

Leveraging the potential of digital tools, we envision implementing groundbreaking projects within our Integrated Action Plan (IAP), introducing innovative approaches that harness technology for the betterment of our community.

Recognizing the interconnected nature of environmental issues, particularly in the context of One Health, we acknowledge that addressing green challenges is integral to our overarching goals. Consequently, the seamless integration of environmental sustainability will be woven into the fabric of our work.

### Implementation Risks

**Do you identify any risks for the implementation of planned activities within the OH4C Network? How will you mitigate them each one of them?**

Identifying and mitigating risks is a crucial part of successful project implementation within the OH4C Network or any collaborative initiative.

**Resource Constraints:**

**Risks:** Insufficient financial, human, or technological resources to support planned activities.

**Mitigation:** Secure adequate funding through grants, partnerships, or budget reallocation. Optimize resource allocation by prioritizing high-impact activities.

**Lack of Stakeholder Engagement:**

**Risk:** Inadequate engagement and buy-in from local stakeholders, including government agencies, community organizations, and residents.

**Mitigation:** Developing a comprehensive stakeholder engagement plan, involving stakeholders from the planning stage, and communicating the benefits of participation clearly.

**Change Resistance**

**Risk:** Resistance to change within the organization or community, hindering the adoption of new practices or policies.

**Mitigation:** Implementing change management strategies, providing training and education, and engaging in continuous communication to address concerns and build support.

**Political Instability:**

**Risk:** Changes in local or national leadership or political instability that may affect the continuity of initiatives.

**Mitigation:** Diversifying partnerships and sources of support, and maintaining strong relationships with key stakeholders to navigate political changes.

**Public Perception and Resistance:**

**Risk:** Negative public perception or resistance to certain initiatives.

**Mitigation:** Implementing effective public relations and communicating strategies to gain public support and address concerns proactively.

**Environmental or Health Emergencies:****Risk:** Unexpected environmental or health crises that disrupt planned activities.**Mitigation:** Developing emergency response and continuity plans, and maintaining flexibility in project timelines.**Dependency on External Funding:****Risk:** Overreliance on external funding sources that may not be sustainable in the long term.**Mitigation:** Exploring diversification of funding sources and considering strategies for long-term financial sustainability.

## Partner Profile: Loulé

### About the local challenges, strategies and actions specific to the network theme

#### Summary table

<b>Main policy challenge to be addressed in ULG (max 40 words)</b>	Understand the topic of "Health" in a holistic way: Environment; People and Animals. Improve an active and healthy lifestyles, fighting against the sedentary lifestyle, foment of the social cohesion, an active aging, in a healthy environment.
<b>The potential focus of IAP (max 40 words)</b>	With the sharing of experiences and methods that the participation in an Urbact Project gives us, create a dynamic IAP to be used by all local partners (in articulation with the municipality).
<b>Expected changes/ results (max 40 words)</b>	Better articulation between all the agents of our society, in order to have a more accurate and inclusive way to have an even more "Healthy Society" (Holistic vision of "Healthy").

#### Detail the local challenge and policy to be addressed and what will be the focus of the Integrated Action Plan (IAP)?

Sports eclecticism has long been a distinctive brand in the Municipality of Loulé, where more than 69 types of sports are being practiced, throughout 57 clubs and associations and involving about 8 000 registered athletes every day, who compete at all levels (local, regional, national and international). Diversity reigns in the city: from gymnastics to swimming, horse riding to pigeon racing, triathlon to handball and BMX to motocross. Loulé has an extensive sports infrastructure: the city is equipped with 241 sports establishments, 137 of which are open to the public offering more than 30 modalities for the citizens. On average, they are used by 50.000 people per month. There is a strong cycling tradition in Loulé, the Louletano Desportos Clube, the largest club in the municipality, achieved several accomplishments on a national level. The club is investing in training, together with the Clube de BTT Terra de Loulé, standing out as Portugal's prime and one of Europe's largest mountain bike schools.

The Municipality of Loulé has the largest number of golf courses (13) in the Algarve region. The municipality's coastline, of about 13 km, enables the practice of equally important nautical activities. Among these, CIMAV (Vilamoura Marina's International Club) is the most significant in terms of sailing, surf and, more. Rugby, basketball and roller-skate hockey are also getting more and more important, not only due to the number of participants but also because they promote the municipality through their achievements.

The public bike share system counts 36 stations and over 200 bicycles. It is a GSM-guided system. There are citizens' initiatives growing on social platforms like Facebook groups for bicyclists.

**The challenge of the “Sports for All” principle**

Large scale sports facilities in the municipality are used for well-organized, centralised, formal sports, with scheduled trainings. There is a growing need to shift from this approach, as this format does not effectively reach the most vulnerable target groups (children, disadvantaged people, elderly) and is mostly used by the well-off population. The municipality recognized the need to move from the development of large scale centralised facilities to smaller scale urban sports equipment, embedded in the living areas. Involving residents of deprived areas in sport activities is also a challenge for Loulé. The objective of the Municipality is to open it up the deprived areas through connecting the community by creating public spaces and sport facilities: safe open spaces, close to the community. In short, make the sport accessible to all the residents of the municipality.

The application of this new approach requires a change in the mind-set of the municipality as well, to bring down the 'silos' of the different departments (Social, Sports, Urban Planning) and develop a holistic, integrated approach.

**The challenge to find a suitable monitoring system**

To implement a successful transition from central facilities to community based, embedded equipment, the municipality has to have sufficient data on the needs of its residents and their sport habits. The challenge in this regards it to find the most suitable methods for monitoring sports activity in the municipality and apply them to the local circumstances.

**Are there existing local plans, policies, and strategic frameworks in place on urban health/one health and specific challenges?**

Level	Description and Link	Key priorities/actions
National	- “Sustainable Cities Strategy 2020”  - - Integrated Actions for Sustainable Urban Development (AIDUS)	(National Government is updating this plan for the period until 2030) “Sustainable Cities 2020” Strategy presents Portugal's sustainable urban development strategy. Focused on cities and the critical role they play in the structuring of territories, their development and cohesion, this Strategy is intended as a guiding reference framework for municipalities, inter-municipal entities and other urban agents, pointing a medium and medium path. term framework for integrated territorial development

		in its economic, social, environmental, cultural and governance dimensions
Regional	- Sustainable Urban Mobility Plan (PAMUS)	Sustainable urban mobility plans developed for the intercity territory
Local	- "Loulé Zero Waste" - Loulé Municipal Climate Change Adaptation Strategy (EMAAC Loulé) - "ODS Loulé" - Etc...	Integrated into "AGENDA 2030", Loulé is part of the ODSlocal Platform consortium (CNADS - National Council for the Environment and Sustainable Development, OBSERVA), has allowed the SDGs to be territorialized in the municipality of Loulé ( <a href="https://odslocal.pt/loule">https://odslocal.pt/loule</a> ).

### About existing and needed resources

**Is there active backing of elected officials in the city? Is there political support available for OH4C? Do you have there a particular political champion?**

Yes. Loulé has an active backing of elected officials in the municipality. The Vice President of the municipality of Loulé is directly responsible for several projects with the spirit of OH4C

**Are there sufficient organisational capacity and resources available for the co-production of the IAP? Please elaborate.**

Yes. The City Council is committed to provide financial, human and technical resources for the production and implementation of the IAP.  
The interconnection and cooperation between all stakeholders (City Council and all Local Partners we already contact) has led to the commitment for the creation of several free events / programs in OH4C Project.

**Have potential testing actions (small-scale actions) been identified? If yes, what is their nature?** (Provide all available information: plan, location, timeline, objective, output, stakeholders involved)?

We have potential small-scale solutions / programs / projects, to be tested in Phase 2.  
Examples:  
- Public awareness programs about animal health (vaccination, daily care, identification of all domestic animals with a chip...). Example: "*CãoMinhada*" ("Wall with your Dog")...  
- "Active Easter", "Active Summer" and "Active Christmas", (free sport activities for all, using municipal and clubs technicians, teachers and sports monitors);  
- "Individualities in Schools" (Program that takes several national and international champions to schools to play and speak with local students. Possibility of use national and international champions between cities of this network);

- Conferences and Seminars with an interactive and dynamic participation of “Local Partners” and general population;
- “Urban Mobility” Events (promotion, reflection and debate on the need to change behavior in the face of mobility issues, in order to make it more sustainable and less harmful to the environment);
- “Active Aging” Events (Events with the objective to create a space debate and reflection on the aging process, understanding the concept of positive aging, approach from the perspective of neuropsychology and the sharing of social and multidisciplinary responses that foster the integration of the elderly in the dynamics of our cities society);
- “Knowledge and Memory” workshops/seminars (workshops/seminars with the goal of reflect about the past, think about the present and prepare the future, identifying the clues for tomorrow);
- Etc...

**What is the potential to fund/implement actions designed within the IAP?** (Possible resourcing, such as fit with the ERDF/ESF operational programmes and links with related Managing Authorities as well as other funding streams)?

The municipality has the necessary funds and the political commitment to implement the actions within the IAP.

**About the URBACT local group to be set up by the cities**

**Have the key relevant stakeholders to be involved in the ULG been identified and mobilised? Yes/No/Partially, please provide details.**

Yes.  
 The ULG will have 3 groups:  
 Local Partners Parish (9 Parish of Loulé Council. Mainly the 3 with more urban areas: “S. Clemente”; “Quarteira” and “Almancil”);  
 Local Partners - Sport Clubs (There are over 70 sports clubs on Loulé's council);  
 Institutional Local Partners (PSSI - Private Social Solidarity Institutions).

**Who are they (in terms of city departments, local organisations/agencies, NGOs, civil society, private sector, universities, research centres, etc.)?**

Name	Organisation/ type of organisation	Department/Role
Tiago Guadalupe	Municipality of Loulé / public	Sport   Coordinator European and sports projects
Rita Pina	Municipality of Loulé / public	Communication
André Gomes	Municipality of Loulé / public	Sport   Division boss
Eduardo Pires	Municipality of Loulé / public	Sport   Department boss

Alberto Guerreiro	Municipality of Loulé / public	Health Promotion Operational Unit   Boss
Sandra Vaz	Municipality of Loulé / public	Department of Social Development and Health   Department boss

**Do you have an expert in One Health in your ULG?**

No

**Does the ULG build on a pre-existing group/forum/platform involving or is this set up as a new group?**

The group's basis comes from the previous projects (Example: "Healthy Cities" Urbact Project) but adapted to the One Health approach.

**Who is/will be the ULG coordinator (name, organisation in which the coordinator is working, position, connections with the city administration and relevant city departments, etc.)? Are they suitably qualified (relevant experience)? What is their status in relation to the ULG members?**

**Luís Vicente Correia** is the ULG coordinator. He is a lawyer, with experience in Project Consultancy and Coordination (institutional and/or investment). He is an elected member of the São Clemente Parish Council (local partner); Vice-president of the jurisdictional department of the "Algarve Tennis Association"; and President of the President of the General Assembly of CTL – Tennis Club of Loulé (local partner). Luis Vicente already coordinated the ULG in Urbact's "Vital Cities" and "Healthy Cities" projects.

**Describe the management structure of ULG: decision-making, planning meetings (calendar) etc. If you don't know yet, try to make your first draft of it.**

The municipality already develop an integrated approach aiming to involve all "stakeholders". We are creating mechanisms that led to interconnection and cooperation between all stakeholders that will be in ULG. All parts involved recognize the existing problems / challenges and want to be part of the solution. Our ULG will have:  
 Local Partners (Parish of Loulé Council);  
 Local Partners (Sports Clubs);  
 Local Partners (Institutional - PSSI).  
 We have a mutual collaboration (activities, annual plans, financial support, etc.) with all Loulé sports clubs (there are over 70 sports clubs on Loulé's council) and other Institutional Local Partners (PSSI – Private Social Solidarity Institutions).

**How will you ensure learning from the transnational network activities will be shared with the ULG members for the co-production of the IAP?**



The connection with the ULG will be Luis Vicente. Luis Vicente will be present at transnational meetings to, in an easier way, transmit learning to ULG members, share knowledge, information, etc. We will also, informally, meet with all ULG members after each transnational meeting in order to convey everything relevant that was covered in each meeting, analyze, discuss ideas and actions. This proximity will benefit the co-production of the IAP.

### About the experience, learning needs and contributions to One Health

#### What are the learning needs of your city in relation to the policy theme addressed by OH4C, One Health / Health promotion / Urban Health?

The learning needs of Loulé city in relation to the policy theme addressed are the following:

- change the mentality of population so that they can be an active part in resolving problems
- involve the population in existing projects/activities and to be developed, in an active way
- convincing stakeholders to get more involved
- use the dynamics of the relationship between the stakeholders and society to best achieve the intended goals
- interconnection between existing projects and projects/proposals to be included in OH4C.

#### What would you like to learn and what would you contribute to specific issues regarding OH4C? Please fill in the table below only when relevant to your city (not all cities need to have contributions in all fields).

List of Contributions and Needs		
One Health Themes	Contribution in terms of experience and practice to others	Knowledge and skills to learn from others
<b>Urban Green &amp; Blue Spaces and Health Promotion, Urban Biodiversity</b>	Projects and activities we have in that area. As well as what "good results" we have achieved (green areas, garden areas, interactive use of public spaces for sports, recreational and educational activities, whether municipal or society (formal and informal groups).	How to use urban areas in a more interactive and dynamic way, with new methodologies, perspectives, etc... to achieve our goals
<b>Urban Planning and Active Transportation (e.g. healthy walking routes)</b>	Projects and activities we have in that area, and/or the projects we will implement	creation of new roads /access roads in a sustainable way How to adapt existing roads to the needs of healthy and environmentally friendly use

<b>Pollution (soil, water, air, noise)</b>	share our projects and methodologies in this area	how to adapt their projects to our reality and needs
<b>Urban agriculture and food security</b>	still to be analyzed	still to be analyzed
<b>Waste management and environmental health</b>	still to be analyzed	Recycling systems. Learn different/new technologies/methodologies how to raise awareness/teach the population
<b>Health Inequalities, social cohesion</b>	still to be analyzed	still to be analyzed
<b>Lifestyle and health promotion, healthy habits (e.g. diet, exercise)</b>	Projects and activities we have in that area. The focus on how to have a healthy City/population/environment through sport and physical activity. The connection and collaboration between the municipality and the approximately 70 existing sports clubs. The use of public spaces in an interactive way	What are the "good practices" and "good and innovative results" that other partners have in this area
<b>Non-communicable diseases &amp; mental health</b>	still to be analyzed	
<b><i>Climate change &amp; extreme weather</i></b>	still to be analyzed	
<b><i>Climate change: Emerging diseases</i></b>	still to be analyzed	
<b><i>Vulnerable groups (elderly, disabilities)</i></b>	still to be analyzed	
<b><i>OTHER</i></b>	still to be analyzed	

**What is the level of your experience with One Health, what methodologies do you use that are integrated into your practices and policies? How this can be used in OH4C?**

We have experience in the area of "One Health", but not yet with the global results we want.  
 Our perspective is: *"Before choosing the way, we should know clearly where we want to go"*.  
 A strategic process is effective if we define paths to long-term goals based on a Vision for the Future. It will only prove effective if we are based on a governance framework that involves the necessary partners (Local Partners) and the community itself through clear rules and efficient mechanisms, ensuring the formulation and implementation of the strategy to achieve the desired objectives.  
 If we use activities or programs as in the past, or if we act as in the past, we will have the same old results.  
 Our "dilemma" is "how to get more and better results"?  
 Our programs and activities clearly fit in One Health's context, but not yet with the results we want.

**Has the partner already produced an integrated urban strategy/action plan dedicated to the Urban Health/One Health/health Promotion or relevant using an integrated and participatory approach?**

Not yet.  
 We have several projects/activities in those areas, but not in a integrated urban strategy/action plan

**How do you prioritise the following ONE HEALTH topics, in relation to your ambition with the IAP and the SSA? Which ones will you focus on?**

Topic	High priority	Medium priority	Low priority	Specify
Urban Green & Blue Spaces and Health Promotion, Urban Biodiversity		X		
Urban Planning and Active Transportation (e.g. healthy walking routes)		X		
Pollution (soil, water, air, noise)		X		
Urban agriculture and food security			X	
Waste management and environmental health	X			
Health Inequalities, social cohesion		X		

<b>Lifestyle and health promotion, healthy habits (e.g. diet, exercise)</b>	X			
<b>Non-communicable diseases &amp; mental health</b>			X	
<b>Climate change &amp; extreme weather</b>	X			
<b>Climate change: Emerging diseases</b>		X		
<b>Vulnerable groups (elderly, disabilities)</b>	X			
<b>OTHER</b>				

**What added value does your city bring to the network, a contribution that no other city can provide?**

We "did not discover gunpowder or invent the wheel", but we have methodologies/activities of interconnection with society (population, clubs and institutions) that allow us to achieve objectives in a clear and direct way. It is this methodology/activities that we intend to demonstrate to other partner cities, so that, if possible, they can adapt it to their realities/needs.

**About the capacity building needs and contributions in terms of skills in relation to the network methodology and the URBACT approach**

**Does your city have the necessary skills and competence in place to understand and work with the Network's methodology and URBACT approach? (This will be clearer after the URBACT Summer University)**

Yes. We understand the Network's methodology and URBACT approach. It is our 3<sup>rd</sup> URBACT PROJECT, but we still want to discover, and learn better how to use, new methods and tools of URBACT IV.

**What key capacities should be enhanced in your organisation? What expertise do you miss?**

Our cities / urban areas (at least in the last 3 centuries) were created and growing without any planning or structuring, but in keeping with the capacity and momentary availability of the municipality and / or its inhabitants.

What we have to improve and enhanced is:

- a) How to make the best use of our resources and other available means to upgrade existing urban areas so that we have a better "ONE HEALTH city"?
- b) How not to make mistakes and defects of the past in new urban areas or in the expansion of existing areas?

Mainly, the "key capacities" (what we need) is new ways of approaching existing problems, new mindsets and new ways of acting.

**What is the level of experience/understanding with participative approaches and transnational cooperation?**

We have a good level due to the participation in several international programs/projects, including the past 4 URBACT projects we already participated.

**URBACT cross-cutting themes**

**What is your experience with the URBACT cross-cutting themes of gender equality, digital and green, see more on the topics here.**

<b>Gender equality</b>	Not yet
<b>Digitalisation</b>	We have already had indirect contact with several projects in this area, with some results, but not yet the ones we wanted.
<b>Green</b>	Loulé Municipality was a partner in a URBACT III project - "Healthy Cities", with focus in 3 areas: Mobility, Healthy Lifestyle and greening.

**How do you envision tackling them within the OH4C Network?**

*(still to be analysed)*

**Implementation Risks**

**Do you identify any risks for the implementation of planned activities within the OH4C Network? How will you mitigate them each one of them?**

Identifying and mitigating risks is fundamental to the implementation of this project. We are still identifying and analyzing the risks, as the "list of activities" is still in a provisional phase.

The full partner profiles are available on [basecamp](#).