

CONTRAT LOCAL DE SANTÉ DE LYON

2022-2027



Addendum

Integration of the **One Health** strategic axis
and its action plan:

Testing and implementing the One Health approach
in public policies and projects in the Lyon area with
all the local stakeholders

The 2022-2027 Local Health Contract (LHC) was built around four strategic axes and one crosscutting axis: "Understanding health in its global sense, in line with the WHO's 'One Health' approach for each of the LHC's actions". Its objective: to put at the core of the LHC a holistic vision of health that recognises that the health of humans, animals, plants and ecosystems are closely linked and interdependent. In 2022, the aim of positioning the One Health axis as a cross-cutting axis was to disseminate this global approach to health in each of the LHC's four strategic axes. Today, after two and a half years of collaborative work within the framework of the European "One Health 4 Cities" project, the challenges are manifold:

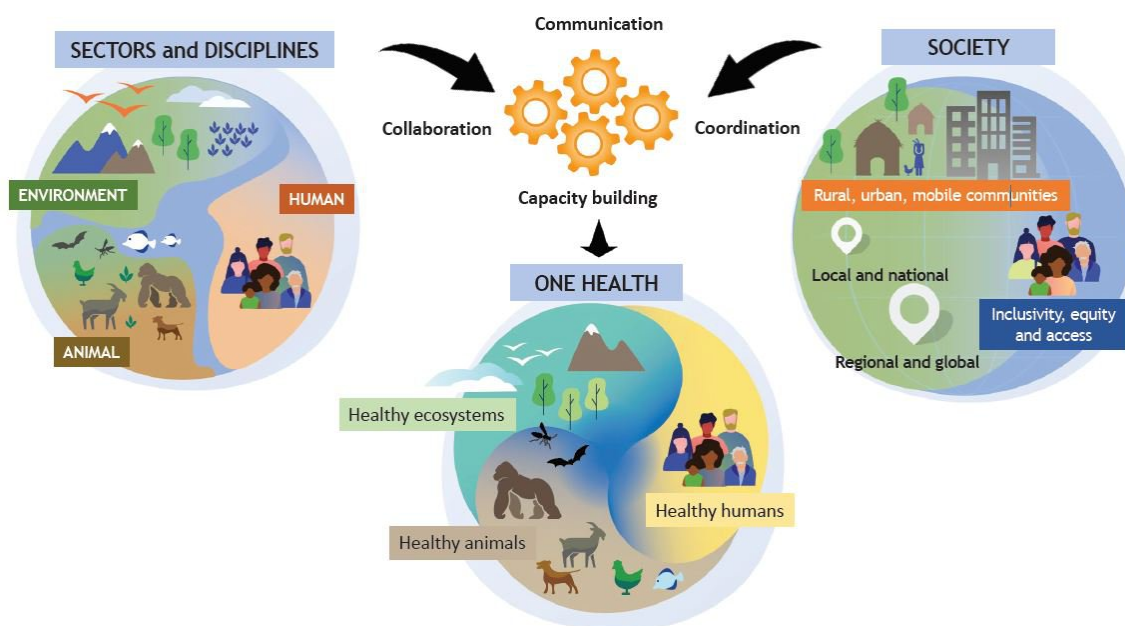
- 1) **Sustain the local momentum** generated by the local "One Health 4 Cities" group and putting into practice the ideas that emerged from the numerous working sessions held with more than forty local partners.
- 2) **Maintain the LHC's initial approach of disseminating the One Health approach** across the LHC's four strategic axes.
- 3) **Operationalise the One Health approach by developing a dedicated action plan.**
- 4) **Go further in taking into account animal, plant and ecosystem health**, as well as their interdependencies with each other and with human health.

Initially conceived as a cross-cutting theme that would spread out within the four other axes of the Local Health Contract, the "One Health" axis is now taking on a whole new dimension by also becoming a strategic axis supported by an action plan. Due to the "One Health" approach, the action sheets are linked to each other, to the other areas of the LHC and to other policies promoted by the City of Lyon.

Context for the development of the “One Health” action plan

1. Presentation of the “One Health” approach and its acceptance by the City of Lyon

The One Health High-Level Expert Panel (OHHLEP) defines the One Health principle as *"an integrated, unifying approach that aims to sustainably balance and optimise the health of people, animals and ecosystems"*. The approach mobilises multiple sectors, disciplines and communities at different levels of society to work together to promote well-being and fight threats to health and ecosystems. It also involves responding to the collective need for safe drinking water, clean energy, clean air, and safe and nutritious food, taking action against climate change and contributing to sustainable development.



¹ WHO, 2021. Available here : [Tripartite and UNEP support OHHLEP's definition of One Health](#)

After two and a half years of work on the topic, the One Health 4 Cities network and the City of Lyon are approaching the operationalisation of the One Health concept in urban areas with a clear vision. Faced with accelerating environmental degradation, biodiversity loss, climate change, increasing health and socio-ecological inequalities, and the growing burden of noncommunicable diseases, cities are on the front line, both in terms of risks and opportunities.

2. The role of cities as a relevant level for developing concrete solutions

By 2050, more than 70% of the world's population will live in urban areas. However, in cities we can see a concentration of :

- greenhouse gas emissions,
- pollution (air, water, soil),
- social health inequalities,
- and emerging health risks (heatwaves, vector-borne diseases, food crises).

And climate change amplifies these vulnerabilities.

Today, our urban systems often remain compartmentalised, reactive and anthropocentric, prioritising short-term human gains at the expense of the ecosystems that support all life. Yet it is precisely in urban environments that significant changes can take place. Cities are not merely victims of global health and ecological crises; but they are also particularly well suited to be catalysts for emerging initiatives and integrated, equitable and regenerative solutions.

Adopting the One Health approach at the city level provides a **preventive, systemic and strategic framework for action**. It enables municipalities to align human well-being with ecosystem health, anticipating multiple and cascading crises, thereby reducing long-term risks and improving quality of life. This approach also strengthens the role of cities in achieving national and global commitments to climate resilience, sustainable development, biodiversity protection and health equity.

Given the current challenges related to climate change and increasing urbanisation, cities must adopt a One Health approach to help address global issues at the local level. This approach is part of the desire to make Lyon not only a sustainable city, but also a regenerative one, so that it can serve as a lever for adaptation to climate change and its consequences.

3. A “One Health” action plan that is the result of a long-term commitment by the City of Lyon and local stakeholders

The City of Lyon has been using the One Health approach since 2016 on a number of projects. But since the Covid-19 health crisis, there has been a real turning point. Coupled with the challenges of climate change and the biodiversity crisis, it has become necessary to take a systemic approach rather than using it sporadically for specific responses.

This commitment is clearly evident in both the LHC and the 2022 Lyon Declaration, an advocacy document promoted by the City of Lyon and signed by 25 European cities, calling on the European Union to implement and support initiatives related to the One Health approach.

To make the One Health approach **more operational**, the City of Lyon responded to the call for proposals "One Health 4 Cities" (OH4C), a European territorial cooperation programme cofunded by the European Union (URBACT program promoting integrated urban development). The **"One Health 4 Cities" network** that we have implemented and supported consists of nine European cities and its main objective is to develop an integrated action plan to integrate the One Health approach into local policies and projects. In Lyon, the local One Health 4 Cities group brought

together around 40 local partners from a wide range of backgrounds (academics, associations, professionals from several city departments, architects, urban planning agencies, etc.) to move forward with the development of an action plan. This project will come to an end in December 2025, but its results and dynamic will persist thanks to the inclusion of the action plan in the LHC's One Health axis.

The work of the nine cities in the OH4C network has resulted in the creation of a One Health guidebook for local authorities. Several guidelines are presented in the guidebook: the integration of the One Health approach into public policy, governance, project monitoring, citizen involvement and social inclusion. In addition to this guide, the OH4C network has developed a toolkit bringing together the resources created for the occasion. The tools range from the design of One Health strategies to their monitoring, including the involvement of citizens in consultations and decisions. Several means of popularising and raising awareness of the One Health approach complete this toolkit. The One Health action plan is an opportunity to capitalise on these outputs by enriching the new actions that make up the LHC. As part of the work carried out within the OH4C network, gender and social inclusion issues were also considered. The members of the OH4C network were supported by Dr. Mary Dellenbauch-Losse, who produced a report analyzing gender and social inclusion, including several recommendations that will be taken into account in the development of this new LHC axis.

4. The “One Health” action plan: a collaborative, multi-partner and interdisciplinary approach

The local OH4C group met for the first time in September 2023 at a launch meeting to present the project approach. The collaborative work continued in working groups bringing together stakeholders from various backgrounds. Thanks to the collaborative work carried out within the OH4C local group, numerous courses of action were proposed. These were then prioritised, developed and formalised to produce the current action plan.

Involvement of the local stakeholders

The One Health action plan was developed thanks to the collaboration of some forty partners brought together within the local One Health 4 Cities group:

- **Institutions** : ARS Auvergne-Rhône-Alpes, Centre de santé planétaire et communautaire de Bron, Hospices Civils de Lyon, Métropole de Lyon, SPL Confluence, SPL Lyon Part Dieu, Ville de Lyon (Directions : Aménagement Urbain, Biodiversité et Nature en Ville, Construction, Centrale de l'Immobilier, Santé Prévention Sécurité, Gestion Technique des Bâtiments, Petite Enfance, Santé, Éducation), (Missions : Transition Écologique, Ville des Enfants), Ville de Villeurbanne
- **Academics** : Académie de l'OMS, CEREMA, CNRS ENS Lyon, ENSV, ENTPE, INRAE, Institut Michel Serres, Institut One Health Lyon, LabEx IMU, Sciences Po Lyon, SHAPE-Med@Lyon, Université Claude Bernard Lyon 1, Université Lumière Lyon 2, VetAgro Sup
- **Associations** : Arthropologia, Association Une Souris Verte, France Nature Environnement, Ligue de Protection des Oiseaux – Aura, Observatoire Régional de la Santé, Promotion Santé Aura, Réseau National de Surveillance Aérobiologique, UrbaLyon

The main stages in the development of the “One Health action plan

- *Identification of the main “One Health” issues in the area: Working Group No. 1, 24 January 2024*

First, the members of the local OH4C group identified the main One Health issues in the Lyon area, which enabled them to organise the rest of the process around five themes:

- Coexistence of uses
- Contamination
- Social inequalities
- Nature in the city
- Cross-cutting issues



- *Defining a shared vision: Working Group No. 2, 20 March 2024*



The aim of this working group was to define a shared vision of the One Health approach based on the challenges identified during the previous workshop and to organise the work for the next two years. The workshop enabled the One Health approach for the area to be organised around five guidelines:

- Main vision: An ecosystem that promotes all forms of health (human, animal, plant and ecosystem health)
- Goal 1: A regenerative city for a lowcarbon society, a green, permeable city that promotes biodiversity and is accessible to all.
- Goal 2: A city conducive to the movement of all species, thanks to natural spaces, ecological continuity networks, access to nature and water, and sustainable mobility.
- Goal 3: A city that promotes the harmonious coexistence of different uses through accessibility, reconciliation with nature, urban planning that promotes all aspects of health, and improved waste management.
- Goal 4: Users who are active participants and protectors of their health and the environment, thanks to education, awareness of nature and urban environmental issues, and pollution reduction.
- Goal 5: A participatory city that functions in a cross-cutting manner: consultation with users, observation of urban living environments, a collaborative approach promoting a lasting partnership between local stakeholders and researchers.

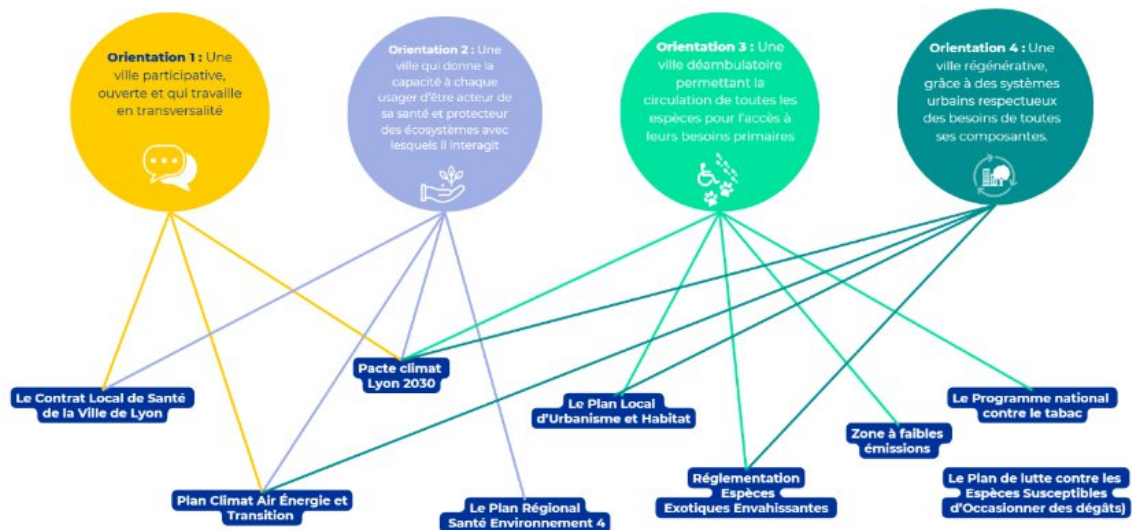
- *Breakdown of the five orientations into intermediate objectives: WG No .3, 23 May 2024*

The orientations have been broken down into intermediate objectives to help develop the integrated action plan. This working document produced by the local group presents various objectives, some of which will become dedicated actions, while others will appear in a cross-functional manner in the action plan.



- *Identification of existing plans and strategies related to the One Health approach: WG No. 4, 12 September 2024*

After identifying possible links between the future action plan and existing local plans, projects and strategies, the OH4C local group conceived actions that complement these. The aim was to place all aspects of health at the heart of sectors where they are not currently sufficiently taken into account. This work also provided an opportunity to highlight a number of initiatives that were already consistent with the One Health approach. Forty-three measures were identified, including nine main ones:



This work to link up with other measures and actions carried out by the City and its partners in the Lyon area highlighted a number of actions that already apply, at least in part, the overall One Health approach without necessarily knowing it and without necessarily being able to formalise it. For example, some projects already partially or completely integrate the One Health approach: outdoor nurseries, nature classes, the biodiversity strategy, the Renaturation and Rewilding Plan, the development of cycling and pedestrian mobility, the Endocrine Disruptors Action Plan, the Lighting Plan, the Climate Plan, etc.

- *Brainstorming session to develop actions to be implemented as part of the LHC's future One Health action plan: WG No. 5, 21 November 2024*

This working group was marked by the decision to integrate the future One Health action plan into axis 5 of the LHC. In line with this, the participants of the local OH4C group carried out brainstorming work to devise actions to be implemented in the action plan, based on the goals defined previously. The proposals were prioritised according to their relevance and feasibility, and then reworked within working groups.

- *Seminar for City of Lyon directors at the WHO Academy: 13 May 2025*

This meeting provided an opportunity to build a common culture around the One Health approach in urban areas and to strengthen its integration into our municipal policies.

- *Development of an action plan: working session, 9 July 2025*

In July 2025, a team from the City Health Department studied the reflections of the local OH4C group in order to analyse and understand the operationality of the proposals, prioritise and select a dozen actions. Initiatives that could be implemented before the end of 2027 were given priority so that the action plan could also be integrated into the LHC timeframe.

- *Launch of the drafting and review of the action sheets: WG No. 6, 11 September 2025*

The progress made by the working groups and the City Health Department team was presented, particularly the 11 actions proposed at this stage of the process. This working group provided an opportunity to discuss these proposals and present the next steps in the process: the drafting of action sheets and their review by the concerned stakeholders. As with the entire development of the action plan, the drafting and review process involved various partners with expertise in the

subject, resulting in an action plan that is feasible, scientifically rigorous and complementary to existing measures.

The “One Health” strategic focus and its action plan: Testing and implementing the “One Health” approach in public policies and projects in the Lyon area with all the local stakeholders

1. Axis 5. Testing and implementing the “One Health” approach in public policies and projects in the Lyon area with all the local stakeholders

Dedicating an action plan to the One Health approach means recognising the role of cities as catalysts for integrated, equitable and regenerative solutions. It also means proposing a multifactorial and holistic vision. Finally, it means embracing long-term solutions and exploring the issues related to the interdependencies between human health, animal health, plant health and ecosystem health.

A foundation of guiding principles

The One Health action plan is based on the founding principles of the LHC (Article 3, page 29), with the additional following principles:

- Adopting a **systemic approach**.
- **Fight socio-ecological health inequalities**, which can be defined as the overexposure of certain populations to environmental risk factors that may have an impact on health.
- Strengthen **interdisciplinarity**: social sciences, engineering sciences, ecology, etc.
- Involve **research**
- Develop a **common culture** in the area around One Health issues by strengthening information and education on this approach

Links and synergies between the “One Health” action plan and the other strategic axes of the LHC

This axis dedicated to One Health is not an additional layer but aims both to create synergies with the LHC's other priorities by challenging the entire action plan and to go further in developing actions guided by the One Health approach by proposing to develop a long-term development strategy for the city and trying to put all aspects of health on an equal footing.

The aim is therefore to develop the One Health approach from two perspectives:

- 1) Influencing and challenging the entire LHC action plan: the cross-cutting dimension of the One Health approach is maintained**
- 2) Developing a specific action plan that provides an opportunity to go further on a number of actions guided by the One Health approach**

There are therefore many synergies between the One Health action plan and the other strategic priorities of the LHC. The main interactions are as follows.

- **With Axis 1: Promoting living environments that are conducive to health and well-being for all**

The major challenges of axis 1 raise issues related to environmental health: exposure to pollutants, air, water and soil quality, greening, etc. There are therefore strong synergies between axis 1 and axis 5, One Health. The One Health axis was developed by taking further some themes that had already been explored, such as urban planning that promotes all aspects of health, the sanitary quality of buildings, greening issues, access to information on environmental health, etc. This new axis innovates by including more in-depth monitoring of animal, plant and ecosystem health and their interdependencies with each other and with human health.

- **With Axis 2: Develop and improve prevention, promotion and health education**

Axis 2 aims to address health determinants through a preventive approach. Axis 5, One Health, was developed by involving the prevention stakeholders and to address the subject of access to information on One Health issues in order to develop a common culture around these health issues.

- **With Axis 3: Promoting access to healthcare and health rights for all**

Axis 3 primarily concerns issues of access to care. With this in mind, the development of axis 5, One Health, focused on mobilising healthcare institutions and professionals around issues related to the One Health approach. The actions under this new axis question the impact of healthcare on all aspects of health and aim to move towards greater environmental responsibility in this area.

- **With Axis 4: Developing coordination, networking and expertise within the ecosystem of healthcare stakeholders in the health sector**

One of the major challenges of axis 4 is to develop interactions and partnerships between all stakeholders in the area involved in the health sector, but also to develop a common culture on health issues within a global approach. Thus, action 3 of axis 4: "Strengthen the 'One Health' approach throughout the Lyon area" is directly linked to the objectives of the One Health axis and will also be implemented by the partners involved in Axis 5 aiming to experiment a new form of cross-functional governance.

Many of the actions under Axis 5, "Testing and implementing the One Health approach in public policies and projects in the Lyon area with all the local stakeholders", are in line with the other priorities of the LHC. However, they are innovative in that they enable to take a further step in addressing "One Health" issues. In addition, new experimental actions enrich this action plan by addressing new issues in a One Health approach, particularly on the question of zoonoses and water management, and by experimenting with a One Health project methodology in the context of new projects (for example Cité Jardin) or by developing the concept of a demonstration project. The strategic axis on the One Health approach aims to mobilise all stakeholders in the area around the development and experimentation of a regenerative city.

Cross-cutting Axis

Understanding health in its broadest sense, in line with the WHO's One Health approach, for each of the LHC's actions.

Axis 5

Testing and implementing the One Health approach in public policies and projects in the Lyon area with all the local stakeholders

Guideline 5.1

Building a regenerative city

Action 1: Implement coordinated, multi-sector urban planning in order to develop urban planning that promotes all aspects of health

Action 2: Promote access to nature as a vector of health for all living beings

Action 3: Take local action against zoonoses

Guideline 5.2

Experiment to develop a One Health project methodology

Action 4 : Promote the health quality of buildings using a One Health approach

Action 5 : Develop the integration of One Health issues into the Darse bathing project

Action 6 : Develop the integration of One Health issues into the future health centre in the Cité-Jardin

Action 7 : Testing a demonstration project to develop a healthy neighbourhood for all living beings

Guideline 5.3

Mobilise local stakeholders around One Health issues

Action 8 : Mobilise, understand and take action by involving cultural organisations and stakeholders in events and popular education

Action 9 : Strengthen the consideration of One Health issues by healthcare establishments, private healthcare professionals and CPTS

2. Governance

The implementation of this One Health action plan requires significant coordination and collaboration between all stakeholders involved. The transdisciplinary nature of the One Health approach and the importance of sharing our knowledge on this complex subject raise acute questions about governance. As the current governance structure of the LHC has demonstrated its ability to ensure multi-partner steering, it is suggested that the governance of this fifth axis dedicated to One Health should be consistent with that of the other LHC axes. Axis 5 One Health will be led by a dedicated technical committee composed in particular of partners from the local "One Health 4 Cities" group, some of whom are signatories or associate partners of the LHC. It will be steered by the City of Lyon, the ARS and SHAPE-Med@Lyon. This committee will meet twice a year and will be responsible for facilitating the exchange of information between the partners involved in implementing the actions, reporting the results of the implementation of the actions to the COPIL and proposing an annual programme of actions to the COPIL. Axis 5 will participate in the same way as the other axes at all levels of LHC governance, and will therefore be part of the COPIL and the Scientific Council.



APPENDICES Axis 5: Action sheets

Strategic axis
Testing and implement the “One Health” approach in public policies and projects in the Lyon area with all local stakeholders Goal 5.1 Building a regenerative city
Action title
Action 1 : Implement coordinated, multi-sector urban planning to develop urban development that promotes all aspects of health
Context
<p>At a time when the effects of climate change, pollution, biodiversity loss and land artificialisation are having an increasing impact on health, particularly in dense urban areas², it is essential to take these issues related to all aspects of health into account in urban planning. Based on the concepts of One Health and healthy urban planning extended to all aspects of health, this initiative aims to develop a regenerative city, preserve ecosystems and promote ecological continuity. Its objective is to identify and limit exposure to chronic pollution and zoonotic risks through planning, design and better coexistence with urban wildlife, while providing residents with spaces conducive to physical, mental and social well-being³.</p> <p>Actions have already been taken in this direction within the framework of the LHC (Axis 1, Action6) and as part of the work of the Citizens' Convention for Climate Agents (3CA) with Proposal 11, <i>"Promote ambitious urban planning and encourage individuals to ensure that buildings can shelter and preserve biodiversity."</i></p> <p>This action aims to go further by systematising the One Health approach and integrating its principles into structural and regulatory documents, in particular in the next Local Urban Planning Plan, by training urban planning stakeholders in health and environmental issues, by integrating global health objectives adapted to each operation and by incorporating health indicators into the environmental assessments of development operations.</p> <p>One of the major challenges is to build a common culture among technicians, elected officials, and professionals in development, urban planning, the environment, and all areas of health, and to communicate this culture to citizens.</p> <p>More specifically, the aim is to take advantage of the general review of the PLU-H (local urban planning plan) to integrate One Health issues. This action has a strong ambition that is not limited to human health issues but aims to strengthen the One Health approach in the preparatory work for the revision of the Local Urban Planning Plan and contributes to the adaptation and resilience issues of our territory.</p>
Specific objectives
<p>Structure the revision of the Local Urban Planning Plan based on OH issues: an ambition supported by the Urban Planning Department and the Health Department of the Metropolis:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Develop recommendations integrating human health, the urban environment and biodiversity for the revision of the Local Urban Planning Plan - Mobilise the Urban Planning Agency and other LHC partners (notably CEREMA and CAUE) to support the feasibility of these recommendations <p>Propose a methodology for operational urban planning</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identify operations for the application of the OH approach in conjunction with the operational departments, particularly during urban project reviews led by the Urban Planning Department. - Continue to test the One Health impact assessment methodology (EIOH) by applying it to at least two urban projects on different scales by the end of 2027

² IPBES (2020). Workshop Report on Biodiversity and Pandemics. Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services.

³ OMS (2021). One Health: Joint Plan of Action 2022–2026. Organisation mondiale de la santé.

Develop the knowledge of urban planning stakeholders on the One Health approach and its challenges. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Organise awareness-raising sessions on the One Health approach to urban planning for urban planning officials (planning, operational urban planning) by the end of 2026, based on those carried out by the City of Strasbourg. 			
Link with LHC's axes			
Axis 1 - Promote living environments that are conducive to the health and well-being of All <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Action 6: Develop and implement a health-promoting approach to urban planning and development 			
Axis 4 - Develop coordination, networking and expertise within the ecosystem of actors in the field of health <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Goal 4.2: Contribute to strengthening the expertise of professionals 			
Timeline			
According to the schedule for the revision of the Local Urban Planning Plan			
Stakeholders			
Action leader(s)	City of Lyon (Urban Planning Department and Health Department) and UrbaLyon	Stakeholders who can provide expertise/support	Métropole, CAUE, SPL, ARS, CEREMA, ATMO, DREAL, AIA Foundation, research stakeholders
Actors responsible for political and administrative validation		Actors informed of the action	
Scope of the action			
Type(s) of health targeted	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Human <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Animal <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Plant <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Ecosystems		
Area of intervention	Lyon		
Social and territorial health inequalities			
Socio-ecological inequalities	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Inequalities in access to green spaces and biodiversity <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Inequalities in exposure to environmental risks (water quality, air quality, soil pollution, etc.) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Inequalities relating to the effects of climate change (heat islands, thermal sieves, etc.) <input type="checkbox"/> Inequalities in access to information		
Graduated responses (proportionate universalism)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Action targeting the entire population <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Action targeted at the most vulnerable groups <input type="checkbox"/> Action proportional to the health needs of the population		
Participatory approach	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information <input type="checkbox"/> Consultation / coordination <input type="checkbox"/> Co-decision <input type="checkbox"/> Co-facilitation / Involvement in the implementation of the action		
Cross-functional approach	<input type="checkbox"/> Employment/integration <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Housing <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Urban planning <input type="checkbox"/> Social / solidarity <input type="checkbox"/> Education <input type="checkbox"/> Other		
Potential funding			

ADEME as part of future calls for proposals	
Deliverables	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cross-referenced assessment of the PLU-H and health issues: analysis of the integration of health determinants in PLUH documents (graphic documents, regulations, development and programming guidelines, PADD) - Feasibility analysis of proposals with the support of the Urban Planning Agency and other partners (CEREMA, CAUE, VAD) - Urban planning and health workshops integrated into the "preliminary workshops" prior to the issuance of planning permissions for targeted developments - Monitoring report on health-friendly urban planning indicators: quantitative assessment of biodiversity, de-impermeabilisation, housing quality, access to services, etc. - Organisation of a meeting bringing together municipal services, professionals, associations and residents 	
Monitoring indicators	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of provisions incorporating or strengthening the links between health, the environment and biodiversity as part of the revision of the PLU-H - Number of awareness-raising and training sessions on the One Health approach organised for urban planning officials. - Number of urban projects incorporating the EIOH methodology 	

Strategic axis
<p>Testing and implement the “One Health” approach in public policies and projects in the Lyon area with all local stakeholders</p> <p>Goal 5.1 Building a regenerative city</p>
Action title
<p>Action 2 : Promote access to nature as a vector of health for all living beings</p>
Context
<p>Natural spaces in cities are essential levers for improving the physical and mental health of residents and reducing inequalities in access to nature. They also help to strengthen urban resilience and restore ecological continuity for fauna and flora. In the face of the global biodiversity crisis and the effects of climate change (heat islands, loss of ecosystems, pollution, etc.), there is an urgent need to reintroduce nature into the heart of the city. At the local level, the City of Lyon has a high urban density (10,909 inhabitants per km²) with neighbourhoods that still lack natural spaces (e.g. Presqu'île, Vaise, 5th arrondissement).</p> <p>With this action, the City of Lyon is acting in line with the health, social and governance issues it has identified in its territory. The development of natural spaces in the city promotes decontamination, cooling and de-impermeabilisation, making it an essential lever to be mobilised in the city's adaptation to climate change. In terms of human health, promoting access to nature has positive effects on the well-being and mental health of residents. This initiative also seeks to reduce zoonotic risks in urban parks while promoting coexistence between wildlife and humans. The issue of natural spaces in cities directly concerns citizens, which is why it is important to engage them by offering participatory planting, urban gardening and awarenessraising initiatives such as "Lyon Nature" and "Tout le monde dehors" (Everyone outside). More broadly, this initiative aims to integrate health and nature considerations into all local public policies.</p> <p>This initiative is part of the City of Lyon's biodiversity strategy and complements the One Health approach by linking human health, urban biodiversity and citizen use. It mobilises municipal services, scientific partners and local stakeholders, and aims to improve access to nature for all, enhance residents' well-being and support the ecological resilience of neighbourhoods. The initiative aims to make nature in the city a lever for overall health, social inclusion and ecological resilience.</p>
Specific objectives
<p>Develop a shared culture of living things and strengthen the link between residents and natural environments</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Develop a participatory programme of educational walks, participatory planting and scientific mediation to raise residents' awareness of the interdependencies between living and non-living things (soil, water, fauna, flora, microclimates), actively involving researchers, mediators and local structures (schools, CCAS, community centres). - Promote urban biodiversity through nature awareness and education initiatives, drawing in particular on the Tête d'Or Zoo to illustrate the links between health, the environment and living things. <p>Ensure equitable and inclusive access to nature for all audiences by promoting soft mobility.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strengthen ecological continuity to facilitate the movement of wildlife and living organisms within urban natural spaces. - Map natural spaces and their accessibility using interactive "Nature & Soft Mobility" mapping - Implement the "Nature and Inclusion" programme, in partnership with associations, to reconnect vulnerable groups with nature. <p>Reconcile human uses and ecological needs for sustainable and respectful coexistence</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Formulate recommendations to ensure respect for natural cycles and the tranquillity of

<p>fauna and flora, by limiting overcrowding and nuisances.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Initiate, with scientific partners, the implementation of a One Health indicator system to measure the effects of urban nature projects on residents' health, urban biodiversity and the quality of public use. <p>Include nature and health in all local public policies and strengthen cooperation between departments</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Establish a cross-functional working group bringing together DBNV, DS, Mission Cours Nature, the Education Department, CCAS, the Cemeteries Department and the Central Real Estate Department. - Promote a culture of nature as a lever for overall health throughout the community, through internal training, communication and the sharing of practices. 			
Link with LHC's axes			
<p>Axis 1 – Promote living environments that are conducive to the health and well-being of all</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Action 8: Implement the One Health approach in the management of the urban ecosystem - Action 9: Develop a risk-benefit approach to greening initiatives - Action 11: Facilitate access to information on environmental health 			
Timeline			
From 2026			
Stakeholders			
Action leader(s)	City of Lyon (Department of Biodiversity and Nature in the City and Department of Health) and CCAS	Stakeholders who can provide expertise/support	Scientific stakeholders, medical and social associations
Actors responsible for political and administrative validation		Actors informed of the action	
Scope of the action			
Type(s) of health targeted	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Human <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Animal <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Plant <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Ecosystems		
Area of intervention	Lyon		
Social and territorial health inequalities			
Socio-ecological inequalities	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Inequalities in access to green spaces and biodiversity <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Inequalities in exposure to environmental risks (water quality, air quality, soil pollution, etc.) <input type="checkbox"/> Inequalities relating to the effects of climate change (heat islands, thermal sieves, etc.) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Inequalities in access to information		
Graduated responses (proportionate universalism)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Action targeting the entire population <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Action targeted at the most vulnerable groups <input type="checkbox"/> Action proportional to the health needs of the population		
Participatory approach	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information <input type="checkbox"/> Consultation / coordination <input type="checkbox"/> Co-decision <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Co-facilitation / Involvement in the implementation of the action		

Cross-functional approach	<input type="checkbox"/> Employment/integration	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Involvement of external stakeholders
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Housing	
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Urban planning	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Social / solidarity	
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Education	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Other	
Potential funding		
Deliverables		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sensory and educational walks, in line with the One Health approach - Interactive "Nature & Soft Mobility" map - Materials to raise awareness of respect for living things - Educational signage to raise awareness of respect for living things - One Health indicators measuring the effects of urban nature projects on residents' health, urban biodiversity and the quality of public use 		
Monitoring indicators		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of awareness-raising activities carried out with residents (educational walks, scientific mediation, nature education, etc.) - Number of site developments taking natural cycles into account - Number of participants in cross-functional working group meetings - Number of internal training courses organised on nature as a lever for overall health 		

Strategic axis
Testing and implement the “One Health” approach in public policies and projects in the Lyon area with all local stakeholders Goal 5.1 Building a regenerative city
Action title
Action 3 : Taking local action against zoonoses
Context
<p>Rapid urbanisation, climate change and biodiversity loss are profoundly altering interactions between humans, animals and urban ecosystems, promoting the emergence of zoonoses, diseases that can be transmitted between animals and humans⁴. Urban factors such as high population density, stagnant water and poor waste management create conditions conducive to the proliferation of zoonosis vectors, increasing health risks⁵.</p> <p>The transmission of zoonoses is a complex and multifactorial phenomenon that is difficult to anticipate due to the interdependencies between humans, animals, vectors and ecosystems. An interdisciplinary approach is needed, focusing not only on disease surveillance but also on the development of predictive models.</p> <p>Nature-based solutions (NBS), such as vegetation and rainwater management, are effective levers for improving the urban environment. They offer multiple benefits, but can also pose certain risks, such as the proliferation of mosquitoes, ticks, rodents and pathogens.</p> <p>At the international level, zoonosis management relies on the Quadripartite (WHO, FAO, OMSA and UNEP) for the coordination of the One Health approach and on the European Commission, ECDC and EFSA for the surveillance and reporting of zoonoses at the European level. The State defines national guidelines and coordinates surveillance and prevention. Local authorities – prefectures, regional health agencies (ARS) and town halls – implement these measures on the ground. This link between national and international coordination ensures integrated health monitoring and a rapid response to emerging zoonoses, while taking into account the state of ecosystems.</p> <p>Faced with the challenges of zoonoses, the City of Lyon is taking local action by integrating human, animal, plant and environmental dimensions, particularly in the management of at-risk species. Its strategy is consistent with the Animal Welfare Action Plan and is based on a combination of urban planning, scientific surveillance and citizen participation. The City favours prevention over the use of chemicals, which can have harmful effects on health and ecosystems. It thus adopts an integrated and sustainable approach, reconciling development, biodiversity, zoonotic risk prevention and ecosystem protection.</p> <p>This local zoonosis management initiative is a strategic tool: it aims to integrate knowledge about human, animal and ecosystem health into planning and prevention decisions, combining vector monitoring, quality of natural spaces and building management.</p>
Specific objectives
<p>Strengthen research, data sharing and health monitoring</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Develop action research projects and promote innovation in surveillance and prevention. - Position the City of Lyon as a facilitator of information sharing between all areas of health (human, animal, plant and ecosystem). - Create an interdisciplinary working group to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Centralise health monitoring information (in conjunction with the City Health Observatory). o Benchmark existing practices and tools (in France and internationally).

⁴ Hassell, J. M., et al. (2017). Urbanization and zoonotic disease risk. Trends in Ecology & Evolution

⁵ Semenza, J. C., & Suk, J. E. (2018). Vector-borne diseases and urbanization. Current Opinion in Environmental Sustainability

Adapt urban management to reduce zoonotic risks.

- Formulate recommendations to adapt waste collection schedules and methods in parks to limit their attractiveness to rodents
- Promote nature-based solutions, while assessing their impact on vector proliferation.

Develop an action plan for the surveillance and prevention of mosquitoes and ticks

- Conduct a shared diagnosis taking into account human, animal, plant and ecosystem health
- Implement actions to raise awareness among residents about best practices for dealing with mosquitoes and ticks

Involve citizens and local stakeholders

- Mobilise veterinarians, who are key players in the prevention of zoonoses and the promotion of healthy coexistence between humans and animals.
- Involve social landlords and property managers in disseminating information on the prevention of disease vectors (stagnant water, waste, etc.).

Link with LHC's axes**Axis 1 - Promote living environments that are conducive to the health and well-being of all**

- Action 8: Implement the One Health approach in the management of the urban ecosystem
- Action 9: Develop a risk-benefit approach to greening initiatives

Axis 4 - Develop coordination, networking and expertise within the ecosystem of actors in the health field

- Action 12: Develop health and health-environment monitoring in the Lyon area

Timeline

From 2026

Stakeholders

Action leader(s)	City of Lyon (Biodiversity and Nature in the City Department and Health Department) and VetAgro Sup	Stakeholders who can provide expertise/support	INRAE, RESPAC, network for monitoring infectious diseases in domestic animals, Des Espèces Parmi'lyon
Actors responsible for political and administrative validation		Actors informed of the action	

Scope of the action

Type(s) of health targeted	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Human <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Animal <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Plant <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Ecosystems
Area of intervention	Lyon

Social and territorial health inequalities

Socio-ecological inequalities	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Inequalities in access to green spaces and biodiversity <input type="checkbox"/> Inequalities in exposure to environmental risks (water quality, air quality, soil pollution, etc.) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Inequalities relating to the effects of climate change (heat islands, thermal sieves, etc.) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Inequalities in access to information
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Graduated responses (proportionate universalism)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Action targeting the entire population <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Action targeted at the most vulnerable groups <input type="checkbox"/> Action proportional to the health needs of the population
Participatory approach	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information <input type="checkbox"/> Consultation / coordination <input type="checkbox"/> Co-decision <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Co-facilitation /Involvement in the implementation of the action
Cross-functional approach	<input type="checkbox"/> Employment/integration <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Housing <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Urban planning <input type="checkbox"/> Social / solidarity <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Education <input type="checkbox"/> Other
Potential funding	
Deliverables	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 1 summary guide to best practices for the surveillance and prevention of urban zoonoses. - Identification of key partners and available data - Benchmark report on existing practices and tools in France and internationally. - Action plan for monitoring and preventing mosquitoes and rodents, identifying areas, stakeholders and possible actions. 	
Monitoring indicators	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of municipal officials who have participated in an awareness-raising campaign on the links between urban planning, biodiversity and zoonoses. - Number of actions carried out with veterinarians - Number of awareness-raising activities carried out for residents 	

Strategic axis
Testing and implement the “One Health” approach in public policies and projects in the Lyon area with all local stakeholders Goal 5.2 Experiment to develop a “One Health” project methodology
Action title
Action 4 : Promote the health quality of buildings using a “One Health” approach
Context
<p>Municipal buildings – schools, nurseries, sports and cultural facilities, administrative offices – welcome thousands of people every day. The health quality of these places has a direct impact on the health of users, particularly vulnerable groups such as children, the elderly and staff who are continuously exposed. Numerous studies have established a direct link between building quality (indoor air, humidity, thermal and acoustic comfort, materials used) and observed health effects: respiratory disorders, allergies, chronic diseases, stress, sleep disorders and reduced cognitive performance⁶. Providing water that meets quality standards and taking soil pollution issues into account are part of an integrated approach to the sanitary quality of buildings. In addition, the impacts of climate change – heat waves, pollution peaks, increased humidity – exacerbate these risks, particularly in old and poorly insulated buildings, which are still numerous in Lyon, especially in socially vulnerable neighbourhoods.</p> <p>Aware of these issues, the City of Lyon has launched a Building Health Quality Plan (QSB). This initiative aims to increase awareness of health and environmental risks in municipal facilities. The plan is based on several pillars: continuing health and environmental assessments and corrective actions, training staff, creating crisis management protocols, improving ventilation system maintenance, reducing pollutants (particularly VOCs, asbestos, lead and radon), controlling humidity and monitoring comfort conditions. This work is consistent with other municipal policies: the "Cities without Endocrine Disruptors" Charter, the Climate Plan, the Heatwave Plan, and the "Lyon 2030 – Climate-Neutral City" strategy.</p> <p>Action 7 of Axis 1 of the LHC (Displaying health requirements in the construction and renovation of municipal public buildings) already addresses issues related to buildings, but the integration of this action into this new axis of the Local Health Contract allows us to go further by structuring the QSB approach within a cross-functional, participatory and shared framework. It also incorporates animal, plant and ecosystem health into the QSB project, particularly in the implementation of corrective actions. The action aims to strengthen synergies between technical departments, public and environmental health, safety, hygiene, establishments open to the public and local partners. It also contributes to the fight against social and territorial health inequalities by focusing efforts on buildings frequented by the public most exposed to health vulnerabilities.</p>
Specific objectives
<p>Strengthen the integration of the One Health approach into the Municipal Building Health Quality project</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Raise health standards for public buildings that serve vulnerable populations, particularly in construction and renovation projects - Integrate One Health issues into the data and issue sheets of the QSB project - Integrate the One Health approach into corrective actions <p>Raise awareness and mobilise local stakeholders around the One Health approach in buildings</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Share QSB and One Health issues with local stakeholders, particularly social landlords in the first instance - Connect local partners to promote exchange and collaboration between One Health stakeholders and those in the building sector

⁶ ANSES (2018) – “Air intérieur : effets sur la santé de l’humidité, des moisissures et des composés chimiques”./ OMS (2022) – “Guidelines for indoor air quality – selected pollutants”./ Santé Publique France (2021) – “Le logement, déterminant majeur de santé publique” (La santé en action, n°457).

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Share lessons learned from research and experimentation projects (e.g. Oh punaise, SHAPE-Med@Lyon) 			
Link with LHC's axes			
Axis 1 – Promote living environments that are conducive to the health and well-being of all			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Goal 1.2: Adopt a health-friendly approach to urban planning and promote the sanitary quality of buildings - Action 2: Develop an action plan for indoor air quality in public buildings and contribute to improving indoor air quality - Action 5: Limit the exposure of Lyon's residents (especially the most vulnerable) to electromagnetic fields - Action 7: Display health requirements in the construction and renovation of municipal public buildings 			
Timeline			
From 2026			
Stakeholders			
Action leader(s)	City of Lyon (Technical Building Management Department and Health Department)	Stakeholders who can provide expertise/support	VAD (Ville & Aménagement Durable), CEREMA, SHAPE-Med@Lyon, Oh Punaise
Actors responsible for political and administrative validation		Actors informed of the action	
Scope of the action			
Type(s) of health targeted	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Human <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Animal <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Plant <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Ecosystems		
Area of intervention	Lyon		
Social and territorial health inequalities			
Socio-ecological inequalities	<input type="checkbox"/> Inequalities in access to green spaces and biodiversity <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Inequalities in exposure to environmental risks (water quality, air quality, soil pollution, etc.) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Inequalities relating to the effects of climate change (heat islands, thermal sieves, etc.) <input type="checkbox"/> Inequalities in access to information		
Graduated responses (proportionate universalism)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Action targeting the entire population <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Action targeted at the most vulnerable groups <input type="checkbox"/> Action proportional to the health needs of the population		
Participatory approach	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information <input type="checkbox"/> Consultation / coordination <input type="checkbox"/> Co-decision <input type="checkbox"/> Co-facilitation / Involvement in the implementation of the action		
Cross-functional approach	<input type="checkbox"/> Employment/integration <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Housing <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Urban planning <input type="checkbox"/> Social / solidarity <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Education <input type="checkbox"/> Other		
Potential funding			

ADEME	
Deliverables	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - QSB project issue sheets incorporating One Health issues - Pollutant presentation sheets - Building diagnostic sheets including the interdependencies between all health issues - Prioritisation list of City buildings requiring corrective action in relation to One Health issues - Communication of research and experimentation project results (Oh Punaise, SHAPEMed@Lyon) - Summary of studies conducted with the CSTB and Santé Publique France on exposure to phthalates, NO₂ and the health impacts of formaldehyde and NO₂ in nurseries and schools 	
Monitoring indicators	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of QSB project issue sheets incorporating OH issues - Number of corrective actions incorporating OH issues - Number of meetings involving stakeholders from the building sector and OH - Number of feedback reports on research and experimentation projects shared with local partners 	

Strategic axis			
Testing and implement the “One Health” approach in public policies and projects in the Lyon area with all local stakeholders			
Goal 5.2. Experiment to develop a One Health project methodology			
Action title			
Action 5 : Develop the integration of “One Health” issues into the Darse bathing project			
Context			
<p>Water management in urban areas is now a major health, environmental and social issue. In a densely populated city like Lyon, water is a shared resource, a factor promoting biodiversity and a medium for multiple uses. The City of Lyon wants its residents to be able to reclaim their rivers. To this end, the Sports Department, in conjunction with the project partners, is working to open a swimming area in the Darse, located in the Confluence district (Lyon, 2nd arrondissement). This project presents several challenges:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - developing an environmentally friendly, well-designed and safe whitewater swimming area; - responding to the challenges of climate change during heat waves by offering residents a way to cool off; - to provide a safe swimming site, limiting dangerous wild swimming. <p>This action aims to include the One Health approach in the Darse swimming project by drawing on an interdisciplinary approach and combining expertise in environmental health, animal health, human health, ecology and social sciences. The aim of this action is to improve the consideration of One Health issues in the development of the project. The opening of a swimming area in the Darse will also be an opportunity to raise awareness among residents about the ecosystem by carrying out scientific mediation.</p> <p>This initiative complements the existing swimming project, led by the Sports Department in partnership with SPL Confluence. It will enable the approach to be capitalised on and replicated in other similar projects, including in other areas.</p>			
Specific objectives			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identify the One Health stakeholders to be involved in the project, through stakeholder mapping, and enhance cross-sector coordination. - Raise awareness among residents about living water and its interdependencies with the environment and the uses of the site, through mediation actions. - Provide a framework for analysis and dialogue between institutional and scientific stakeholders (life sciences and social sciences). - Take the One Health approach into account in analyses and diagnoses 			
Link with LHC's axes			
<p>Axis 1: Promote living environments that are conducive to the health and well-being of all</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Action 8: Implement the One Health approach in the management of the urban ecosystem - Action 9: Develop a risk-benefit approach to greening initiatives - Action 11: Facilitate access to information on environmental health 			
Timeline			
From 2026			
Stakeholders			
Action leader(s)	City of Lyon (Sports Department, in collaboration with the Health Department)	Stakeholders who can provide expertise/support	SPL Confluence, research stakeholders, SHAPE-Med@Lyon, Université Claude

			Bernard Lyon 1, CNRS, ENTPE
Actors responsible for political and administrative validation		Actors informed of the action	
Scope of the action			
Type(s) of health targeted	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Human <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Animal <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Plant <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Ecosystems		
Area of intervention	Confluence neighbourhood – La Darse		
Social and territorial health inequalities			
Socio-ecological inequalities	<input type="checkbox"/> Inequalities in access to green spaces and biodiversity <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Inequalities in exposure to environmental risks (water quality, air quality, soil pollution, etc.) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Inequalities relating to the effects of climate change (heat islands, thermal sieves, etc.) <input type="checkbox"/> Inequalities in access to information		
Graduated responses (proportionate universalism)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Action targeting the entire population <input type="checkbox"/> Action targeted at the most vulnerable groups <input type="checkbox"/> Action proportional to the health needs of the population		
Participatory approach	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Consultation / coordination <input type="checkbox"/> Co-decision <input type="checkbox"/> Co-facilitation / Involvement in the implementation of the action		
Cross-functional approach	<input type="checkbox"/> Employment/integration <input type="checkbox"/> Housing <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Urban planning <input type="checkbox"/> Social / solidarity <input type="checkbox"/> Education <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other : Sport, Open Democracy mission <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Involvement of external stakeholders		
Potential funding			
Deliverables			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Methodological framework to encourage reuse on other sites - Mapping of stakeholders - Outreach documents (raising awareness among stakeholders about the One Health approach) - Seminar to present the ecosystemic perspective on the project 			
Monitoring indicators			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of ecosystem recommendations validated by stakeholders - Number of interdisciplinary meetings organised between project leaders and One Health stakeholders - Number of awareness-raising activities carried out among residents 			

Strategic axis
Testing and implement the “One Health” approach in public policies and projects in the Lyon area with all local stakeholders Goal 5.2 Experiment to develop a One Health project methodology
Action title
Action 6 : Develop the integration of “One Health” issues into the future Cité Jardin health centre
Context
<p>Anthropological and sociological studies reveal that vulnerable neighbourhoods are characterised by fragmented social ties, healthcare practices that vary according to cultural background, and multiple barriers to accessing healthcare services, all of which increase the vulnerability of these populations. Socio-ecological approaches also highlight the interdependence between the urban environment, social conditions and human health: the design of the living environment, the quality of housing and local biodiversity contribute directly to well-being and the prevention of chronic diseases⁷.</p> <p>The Cité Jardin neighbourhood (Lyon 7th arrondissement) suffers from multiple social, health and territorial vulnerabilities: 34% of residents receive Complémentaire Santé Solidaire (supplementary health insurance) (compared to 12.1% in the arrondissement), 23.5% are foreign nationals, more than half live alone, and the area is classified as a Zone d'Action Complémentaire (ZAC) due to limited access to healthcare, despite the presence of healthcare professionals. These indicators reflect the social and health inequalities typical of priority neighbourhoods, where social determinants (income, housing, isolation, administrative precariousness) and environmental determinants (air quality, access to natural spaces, urban density) have a strong influence on the health of populations, in line with public health and social science research⁸.</p> <p>As part of the development of the health centre in Cité Jardin, it is necessary to conduct local quantitative and qualitative studies that will guide targeted interventions tailored to the real needs of residents. It is also essential to analyse the network of stakeholders involved in this project and to formalise partnerships that promote cross-sector coordination in order to take into account the challenges of One Health. These steps will contribute to the preparation of the Call for Expressions of Interest (CEI), which will enable the most relevant project leader to be selected.</p> <p>This preparatory work will ensure the consistency of the actions carried out, adapt interventions to emerging needs and provide a solid foundation for the opening of the integrated health centre. This action will provide a framework for monitoring the progress of the project, ensuring the consistency of the actions carried out and adjusting interventions according to the results and emerging needs of the area. The aim is to respond effectively and in an integrated manner to the health, socio-ecological and environmental challenges of the Cité Jardin, based on a rigorous and coordinated scientific and territorial approach.</p>
Specific objectives
<p>Develop the Call for Expressions of Interest (CEI) for the future health centre</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Define detailed specifications taking into account the results of the research and the recommendations of scientific and territorial stakeholders and residents - Incorporate the socio-ecological and health needs identified in the neighbourhood assessment into the CEI to guide candidates in their responses. - Implement a pre-operational monitoring plan to support the project leader in preparing for the opening of the centre and to promote consistency between actions and the research findings and residents' expectations.

⁷ Frumkin H. et al. (2017). Nature contact and human health: A research agenda. *Environmental health perspectives*

⁸ Marmot, M. (2005). Social determinants of health inequalities. *The lancet*

Mobilise research stakeholders, local partners and neighbourhood residents. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Initiate a collaborative approach involving research stakeholders and local partners in defining the local context and challenges for the future health centre - Produce a comprehensive map of local stakeholders and One Health actors to guide local coordination and ensure that actions meet the socio-ecological and health needs of local residents. 			
Connect the main stakeholders in the Cité-Jardin project to strengthen consideration of One Health issues <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ensure, in particular, that discussions are held on the proposal for a veterinary prevention and care service linked to the health centre 			
Link with LHC's axes			
Axis 1 – Promote living environments that are conducive to the health and well-being of all <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Action 6: Develop and implement a health-promoting approach to urban planning and development - Action 7: Display health requirements in the construction and renovation of municipal public buildings 			
Axis 2 – Develop and improve prevention, promotion and health education <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Action 1: Test a prevention funding model in Lyon 			
Axis 3 – Promote access to health and healthcare for all <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Goal 1: Facilitate access to healthcare and health rights for all 			
Timeline			
From 2026			
Stakeholders			
Action leader(s)	City of Lyon (Urban Biodiversity and Nature Department and Health Department)	Stakeholders who can provide expertise/support	Research stakeholders, Métropole de Lyon, GrandLyon Habitat, local associations, association project leader selected via AMI
Actors responsible for political and administrative validation		Actors informed of the action	
Scope of the action			
Type(s) of health targeted	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Human <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Animal <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Plant <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Ecosystems		
Area of intervention	Lyon		
Social and territorial health inequalities			
Socio-ecological inequalities	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Inequalities in access to green spaces and biodiversity <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Inequalities in exposure to environmental risks (water quality, air quality, soil pollution, etc.) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Inequalities relating to the effects of climate change (heat islands, thermal sieves, etc.) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Inequalities in access to information		
Graduated responses (proportionate universalism)	<input type="checkbox"/> Action targeting the entire population <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Action targeted at the most vulnerable groups		

	<input type="checkbox"/> Action proportional to the health needs of the population
Participatory approach	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Consultation / coordination <input type="checkbox"/> Co-decision <input type="checkbox"/> Co-facilitation /Involvement in the implementation of the action
Cross-functional approach	<input type="checkbox"/> Employment/integration <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Involvement of external stakeholders <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Housing <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Urban planning <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Social / solidarity <input type="checkbox"/> Education <input type="checkbox"/> Other
Potential funding	
Deliverables	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Specifications for the call for expressions of interest - Assessment taking into account socio-ecological and health needs - Mapping of local stakeholders and One Health - Support plan for the project leader 	
Monitoring indicators	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of research stakeholders and local partners involved in the neighbourhood study - Implementation of the project leader support plan 	

Strategic axis
<p>Testing and implement the “One Health” approach in public policies and projects in the Lyon area with all local stakeholders</p> <p>Goal 5.2 Experiment to develop a “One Health” project methodology</p>
Action title
<p>Action 7 : Testing a demonstration project to develop a healthy neighbourhood for all living beings</p>
Context
<p>In an urban context marked by density, artificialisation, urban pollution, loss of biodiversity and climate change, it is crucial to integrate the One Health approach into urban planning so that it takes into account the complex interactions between human, environmental and animal health. The benefits of developments incorporating the One Health approach are widely supported by research: for example, a meta-analysis by Twohig-Bennett & Jones (2018) shows that access to green spaces is linked to reduced stress, chronic disease and premature mortality. In addition, soil restoration contributes to the regeneration of microbial ecosystems, which are essential to human and non-human health.</p> <p>SPL Lyon Confluence, the local public company in charge of developing the Confluence district, has an ambitious environmental strategy that incorporates sustainable development targets into its building and public space operations. Various issues such as urban biodiversity, sustainable water management, soft mobility, renewable energies, energy efficiency and the carbon impact of construction are addressed. SPL has committed to integrating the One Health approach by signing the Local Health Contract and works closely with stakeholders in the city and the metropolitan area, and more broadly with researchers and associations, to innovate and strengthen the region's resilience in the face of climate and health challenges.</p> <p>The SPL Lyon Confluence therefore wishes to define a demonstration site to apply the One Health principles. This would be the Sud Montrochet sector, currently undeveloped and set to accommodate six blocks with mixed use (offices, housing, active bases) and around two hectares of public spaces by 2030-2035. This area represents an opportunity to create a true demonstration neighbourhood that fully integrates the One Health approach.</p> <p>In addition, the urban planning agency UrbaLyon is a key player in the planning and development of the Lyon area, supporting local authorities in the ecological transition and urban cohesion. It is a signatory to the Lyon LHC and is actively committed to the One Health approach in its studies and projects, particularly through its work on biodiversity, air quality and resilient public spaces.</p> <p>In cooperation with SPL Confluence and UrbaLyon, this initiative contributes to the integration of the One Health approach into urban planning by laying the foundations for the gradual construction of an exemplary neighbourhood in the Sud Montrochet sector, designed to promote resilience, quality of life and health for all living beings. This dynamic aims to trigger changes in usage and lay the foundations for projects that can be replicated on a larger scale.</p>
Specific objectives
<p>Contribute to the planning of the South Montrochet neighbourhood</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Carry out a shared diagnosis integrating animal, human, plant and ecosystem health (vegetation, urban biodiversity, pollution, soil quality, adaptation to climate change, access to healthcare, etc.) - Propose programme guidelines and scenarios for the design phase, as well as levers for action by the developer: public procurement, specifications, lot sheets, etc. <p>Enrich the project with various areas of expertise</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Present the technical deliverables of the project (diagnosis, design documents, etc.) to local partners involved in the local OH4C group to gather feedback and inform the design.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Involve residents in the design, particularly through consultation sessions. 			
Test One Health assessment tools			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Build and test various decision-making tools to integrate the One Health approach. 			
Link with LHC's axes			
Axis 1 – Promote living environments that are conducive to the health and well-being of all Axis 2 – Develop and improve prevention, promotion and health education Axis 4 – Develop coordination, networking and expertise within the ecosystem of stakeholders in the health sector			
Timeline			
From 2026			
Stakeholders			
Action leader(s)	SPL Confluence and City of Lyon (Health Department)	Stakeholders who can provide expertise/support	UrbaLyon, SHAPeMed@Lyon, research stakeholders
Actors responsible for political and administrative validation		Actors informed of the action	
Scope of the action			
Type(s) of health targeted	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Human <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Animal <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Plant <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Ecosystems		
Area of intervention	South Montrochet neighbourhood		
Social and territorial health inequalities			
Socio-ecological inequalities	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Inequalities in access to green spaces and biodiversity <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Inequalities in exposure to environmental risks (water quality, air quality, soil pollution, etc.) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Inequalities relating to the effects of climate change (heat islands, thermal sieves, etc.) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Inequalities in access to information		
Graduated responses (proportionate universalism)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Action targeting the entire population <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Action targeted at the most vulnerable groups <input type="checkbox"/> Action proportional to the health needs of the population		
Participatory approach	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Consultation / coordination <input type="checkbox"/> Co-decision <input type="checkbox"/> Co-facilitation / Involvement in the implementation of the action		
Cross-functional approach	<input type="checkbox"/> Employment/integration <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Housing <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Urban planning <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Social / solidarity <input type="checkbox"/> Education <input type="checkbox"/> Other	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Involvement of external stakeholders	
Potential funding			

Deliverables
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Shared diagnosis taking into account OH issues - Technical design document incorporating the OH approach
Monitoring indicators
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Production of deliverables (diagnosis, design document) - Number of residents involved in carrying out the shared diagnosis

Strategic axis
<p>Testing and implement the “One Health” approach in public policies and projects in the Lyon area with all local stakeholders</p> <p>Goal 5.3 Mobilise local stakeholders around “One Health” issues</p>
Action title
<p>Action 8 : Mobilise, understand and take action by involving cultural organisations and stakeholders in events and popular education</p>
Context
<p>The World Health Organisation recognises culture as a social determinant of health in its own right⁹, capable of increasing access to health messages, reducing stigma and promoting citizen engagement. Recent research also shows that art can facilitate access to abstract scientific concepts and make complex topics, such as climate change or environmental health, accessible and engaging for diverse audiences¹⁰. Furthermore, participation in cultural life improves well-being, mental health, sense of belonging and capacity for action¹¹.</p> <p>Cultural action, designed with health promotion in mind, is in line with the principles set out in the Ottawa Charter (1986), enabling information sharing, prevention and the strengthening of social ties. Similarly, popular education is a valuable lever for informing, enlightening and mobilising citizens around health and ecological transition issues.</p> <p>At the local level, the Cultural Cooperation Charter mobilises cultural structures and their partners in education, popular education and the social field. It aims to combat inequalities in access to culture by developing cultural actions aimed at audiences who are distant from culture and by strengthening cultural mediation. It thus echoes one of the founding principles of the Local Health Contract, proportionate universalism. Furthermore, as part of the "100% Artistic and Cultural Education" (EAC) label awarded by the State, the City of Lyon is strengthening its commitment to artistic and cultural education for all young people, from nursery school to secondary school.</p> <p>This action is part of a broader effort to use culture as a privileged means of raising awareness and making the One Health approach accessible. It addresses three challenges: promoting scientific and environmental culture around global health issues, strengthening people's capacity to act through accessible and participatory artistic and cultural initiatives, and facilitating participation in cultural life as a source of wellbeing, a sense of belonging and social ties.</p> <p>By bringing together the perspectives of culture, science and society, this initiative aims to make global health issues understandable, concrete and relevant to people's everyday lives. It also provides a testing ground for strengthening links between cultural institutions, event organisers and popular education providers, health professionals, researchers and citizens.</p> <p>This initiative aims to mobilise cultural structures, event organisers and popular education stakeholders around One Health issues.</p>
Specific objectives
<p>Raise awareness among directors of cultural establishments and event organisers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Integrate the One Health approach as a theme in the programming and activities of cultural institutions and local events - Make cultural institutions information relays in the field of all health issues.

⁹ WHO Europe (2019). Health and well-being through culture and arts: a perspective from the WHO European Region.(Rapport officiel de l'Organisation Mondiale de la Santé Europe sur la culture comme déterminant social de santé.)

¹⁰ Thompson, B., Jürgens, A.-S., , B. and Lamberts, R. (2023). Street art as a vehicle for environmental science communication JCOM 22(04), A01

¹¹ Clift, S., & Camic, P. (Eds.). (2018). The Oxford Handbook of Community Music. Oxford University Press.

Graduated responses (proportionate universalism)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Action targeting the entire population <input type="checkbox"/> Action targeted at the most vulnerable groups <input type="checkbox"/> Action proportional to the health needs of the population
Participatory approach	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Consultation / coordination <input type="checkbox"/> Co-decision <input type="checkbox"/> Co-facilitation / Involvement in the implementation of the action
Cross-functional approach	<input type="checkbox"/> Employment/integration <input type="checkbox"/> Housing <input type="checkbox"/> Urban planning <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Social / solidarity <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Education <input type="checkbox"/> Other
Potential funding	
Deliverables	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Communication kit: One Health video produced as part of OH4C and development of complementary tools - Development and provision of games to raise awareness of the OH approach - Brochure explaining the OH approach - Exhibitions, walks, artistic debates, etc 	
Monitoring indicators	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of events organised by cultural institutions with content related to the One Health approach. - Number of directors of cultural institutions made aware of the One Health approach - Number of events related to the One Health approach organised by municipal libraries - Number of activities/events related to the One Health approach offered during the Festival entre Rhône et Saône. 	

Strategic axis
<p>Testing and implement the “One Health” approach in public policies and projects in the Lyon area with all local stakeholders</p> <p>Goal 5.3 Mobilise local stakeholders around One Health issues</p>
Action title
<p>Action 9 : Increase awareness of One Health issues among healthcare institutions, private healthcare professionals and CPTS (community healthcare networks).</p>
Context
<p>Climate change has serious consequences for health: in 2022, 60,000 heatwave-related deaths were recorded in Europe¹². In France, ANSES and Santé publique France are warning of the rise of vector-borne diseases (dengue, chikungunya, etc.) linked to ticks and mosquitoes. Environmental degradation (air, water, soil, food) and pollution also contribute to the emergence of chronic diseases: cancer, diabetes, respiratory and cardiovascular diseases. Paradoxically, the healthcare system itself contributes to this crisis, accounting for more than 8% of the national carbon footprint, or around 50 million tonnes of CO₂ per year¹³, and generating various pollutants and waste specific to healthcare.</p> <p>In response to this situation, numerous initiatives have emerged, led by stakeholders in the sector (federations, institutions, learned societies), with the aim of reducing the impact on human, animal, environmental and plant health. In 2023, a health-environment roadmap was</p>

¹² Ballester, J., Quijal-Zamorano, M., Méndez Turrubiates, R.F. et al. Heat-related mortality in Europe during the summer of 2022. Nat Med 29, 1857–1866 (2023).

¹³ The Shift Project (2023). Décarboner la santé pour soigner durablement.

launched to mobilise the entire healthcare system, with a strong commitment from the Haute Autorité de Santé (French National Authority for Health) to integrate environmental issues into its missions on a long-term basis.

At the local level, the links between the environment and health are increasingly being integrated into the care, research and training practices of the Hospices Civils de Lyon. Committed to decarbonising the activities of the University Hospital and adapting its infrastructure and care pathways to the effects of climate change, the institution has structured an action plan to reduce the impact of each of its support functions (energy efficiency, digital efficiency, responsible food supply, etc.) and has also initiated an eco-design project for healthcare that is accessible to all medical and paramedical teams.

Based on the relevance of care, waste reduction and circularity, reduction of environmental impact, and medical-ecological research, eco-design enables the implementation of changes in practices that are regularly communicated and disseminated within the institution, as well as to other institutions in the Regional Hospital Group (GHT) and the hospital community.

Working closely with healthcare establishments, private healthcare professionals (doctors, pharmacists, veterinarians, etc.) represent a major interface with the population and animals. The creation of CPTS aims to promote a more collective and coordinated response to primary care in order to better meet the local healthcare needs of the population. CPTSs are key players (in conjunction with hospitals, veterinarians, etc.) in raising awareness of the issues related to the One Health approach, both among healthcare professionals and the general public. In Lyon, all districts are now covered by a CPTS, all of which are signatories to the 2022-2027 Local Health Contract.

This action aims to strengthen awareness of One Health issues by raising awareness among healthcare professionals and patients and promoting this approach within healthcare establishments.

Specific objectives

Train and raise awareness among private healthcare professionals about the "One Health" approach in conjunction with the CPTS, URPS and WHO Academy

- Organise interdisciplinary conferences and workshops bringing together doctors, veterinarians, private pharmacists, healthcare professionals, environmental stakeholders and economic stakeholders to discuss One Health issues.
- Provide private healthcare professionals with information and training resources on One Health, particularly in conjunction with the WHO Academy.

Promote the One Health approach within healthcare institutions

- Initiate a One Health dynamic among Lyon healthcare establishments that are signatories to the LHC in order to identify how this approach is being implemented within each establishment, identify best practices and facilitate their dissemination (waste, eco-responsible care, vaccination, patient advice, etc.).
- Encourage awareness-raising initiatives on the One Health approach within healthcare establishments, targeting hospital doctors, nurses and paramedical staff.
- Promote initiatives by local stakeholders aimed at offering prescriptions of nature

Raise patient awareness of the One Health approach

- Conduct joint information campaigns for patients, coordinated by private practitioners, with the support of pharmacies and private practices.
- Develop public information materials to be distributed by all professionals to raise awareness of the interdependencies between human, animal, plant and environmental health.

Promote research and innovation based on the One Health approach, encourage interdisciplinary research on the links between human, animal, plant and environmental health.

Link with LHC's axes			
Axis 1 – Promote living environments that are conducive to the health and well-being of all <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Action 1: Formalise an initial action plan against endocrine disruptors - Action 11: Facilitate access to information on environmental health Axis 2 – Develop and improve prevention, promotion and health education Axis 3 – Promoting access to health and health rights for all Axis 4 – Developing coordination, networking and expertise within the ecosystem of actors in the health field <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Action 3: Strengthen the One Health approach throughout the Lyon region 			
Timeline			
From 2026			
Stakeholders			
Action leader(s)	City of Lyon (Health Department) and HCL	Stakeholders who can provide expertise/support	Healthcare institutions, CPTS, research stakeholders, environmental stakeholders, WHO Academy, URPS
Actors responsible for political and administrative validation		Actors informed of the action	Private healthcare professionals, veterinarians, Residents
Scope of the action			
Type(s) of health targeted	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Human <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Animal <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Plant <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Ecosystems		
Area of intervention	Lyon		
Social and territorial health inequalities			
Socio-ecological inequalities	<input type="checkbox"/> Inequalities in access to green spaces and biodiversity <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Inequalities in exposure to environmental risks (water quality, air quality, soil pollution, etc.) <input type="checkbox"/> Inequalities relating to the effects of climate change (heat islands, thermal sieves, etc.) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Inequalities in access to information		
Graduated responses (proportionate universalism)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Action targeting the entire population <input type="checkbox"/> Action targeted at the most vulnerable groups <input type="checkbox"/> Action proportional to the health needs of the population		
Participatory approach	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information <input type="checkbox"/> Consultation / coordination <input type="checkbox"/> Co-decision <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Co-facilitation / Involvement in the implementation of the action		
Cross-functional approach	<input type="checkbox"/> Employment/integration <input type="checkbox"/> Housing <input type="checkbox"/> Urban planning <input type="checkbox"/> Social / solidarity <input type="checkbox"/> Education <input type="checkbox"/> Other		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Involvement of external stakeholders			
Potential funding			

Deliverables
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Communication kit for healthcare professionals: practical information sheets, short videos, directory of local resources. - Information materials on the One Health approach for patients - Information materials for the general public on the interdependencies between all aspects of health
Monitoring indicators
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of professionals trained / total number of professionals targeted. - Number of beneficiaries of information and awareness-raising activities - Number of interdisciplinary conferences and workshops organised around OH issues - Number of awareness-raising activities on the One Health approach carried out in healthcare establishments for healthcare professionals - Number of patient information campaigns coordinated by private practitioners