

One Health in cities, one health for all!

One Health for Cities Conference

Brussels, 10 December 2025



One Health 4 Cities

URBACT



Co-funded by
the European Union
Interreg



München
Gesundheitsreferat



Suceava
Municipality

Lahti

loulé
Aqui e Agora

KUOPIO



BENISSA

Strasbourg.eu
eurometropole



Conference Opening

Clémentine Gravier

Head of the Network and Capacity Building Unit,
URBACT Secretariat



**Driving
change
for better
cities**

URBACT IV

One Health 4 Cities

Final event

10th December 2025

URBACT



Co-funded by
the European Union
Interreg

Clémentine Gravier

Head of Unit for Networks & Capacity-Building
URBACT

European territorial cooperation programme co-funded by ERDF

Since
2002



Over
1000
cities
involved



more than
150
networks

Promoting sustainable urban development in cities

URBACT



Co-funded by
the European Union
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[Finding tailored responses with the **URBACT Method**

The **URBACT Method** is based on 3 key concepts:

INTEGRATION

PARTICIPATION

ACTION-LEARNING

To achieve

SUSTAINABLE URBAN DEVELOPMENT



URBACT has... 3 strands of activities

Networking



Between cities
Between stakeholders

Capacity-Building



Community of
practice & learning

Communication Knowledge-sharing



Knowledge uptake &
dissemination

Three types of networks



Cities and local stakeholders co-produce an Integrated Action Plan to tackle their common policy challenges.



Cities share and adapt a successful Good Practice that has already been implemented in their Network's lead city.



Cities adapt the experience of a successful Urban Innovative Actions' project and develop an investment plan to implement it.

One Health 4 Cities: 1 of 30 URBACT Action Planning Networks



[One Health 4 Cities

Lyon (FR)

Lahti (FI)

Suceava (RO)

Kuopio (FI)

Munich (DE)

Loulé (PT)

Benissa (ES)

Strasbourg
Eurometropolis (FR)

Elefsina (EL)



URBACT



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Tackling specific challenges

- Holistic view on the well-being and health of **people**, **animals** and **environment**
- Developing strategies to embed and make the One Health approach **concrete** at local level
- Cities as **essential actors** of this transition within EU

[Time to disseminate the results!

URBACT
CITY FESTIVAL



**Pack your bag,
we are going to Cyprus!**

Nicosia, 31 March - 01 April 2026

URBACT



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the European Union
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Δήμος Λευκωσίας
Nicosia Municipality



→ <https://urbact.eu/city-festival-2026>

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THANK [u] FOR YOUR ATTENTION

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MORE INFORMATION AT
[urbact.eu]

Conference Opening



Marlène Dussauge

Network Coordinator, One Health 4 Cities
City of Lyon



Sofia Aivalioti

Lead Expert, One Health 4 Cities, URBACT
Senior Consultant, BAX

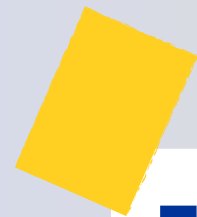
One Health 4 Cities

Quiz

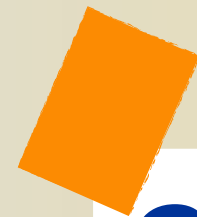




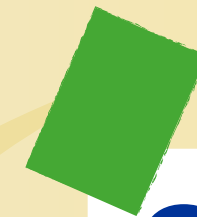
**What percentage of
infectious diseases have an
animal origin?**



15 - 20%



20 - 35%



60 - 75%

??
What percentage of infectious diseases have an animal origin?

15 - 20%

20 - 35%

60 - 75%



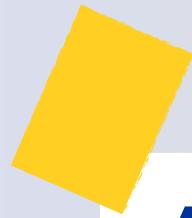
It is estimated that 60% of all existing infectious diseases in the world (in 2021) are caused by a zoonotic (animal) pathogen.

The proportion is even higher for new emerging diseases: around 75% of all new infectious diseases are zoonoses.

Zoonoses are infectious diseases caused by pathogens that can be present in both animals and humans, and are transmissible between the two. These pathogens can be viruses, bacteria, fungi, protozoa and other parasites.



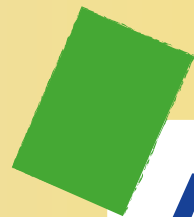
Where is this noise coming from?



A mammal



An insect



A plant





Where is this noise coming from?

A mammal

An Insect

A plant



Discovered by researchers at Tel Aviv University, following experiments carried out on tomato, tobacco, maize, wheat and cactus plants: plants emit sounds in the ultrasound range when they are under stress.

A possible 'early warning system' for farmers in the future.



**How much do all the
bacteria in our body
weigh?**

**Approximately
300 mg**

**Approximately
500 g**

**Approximately
1 kg**



How much do all the bacteria in our body weigh?

About 300 mg

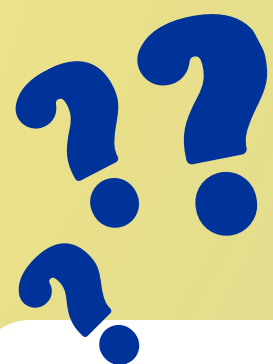
About 500 g

About 1 kg



The numbers are astonishing: the gut alone is estimated to be populated by **40 to 100 trillion bacteria**, which make up around one kilogramme of our body weight.

The number of bacterial cells exceeds that of our body cells by a factor of 1.3. In addition to bacteria, there are other microorganisms such as **viruses**, **parasites**, **fungi** and **archaea** (ancient single-celled organisms).



The air breathed by pedestrians and cyclists is more polluted than the air breathed by a passenger in a car



True



False





The air breathed by pedestrians and cyclists is more polluted than the air breathed by a passenger in a car

True

False



False: contrary to popular belief, the air breathed by pedestrians and cyclists is less polluted than the air inside a car: 5.9 mg/m³ of carbon monoxide exposure when cycling compared with 14.1 mg/m³ in a car.





• Which of the following is NOT a risk factor for zoonotic epidemics?

Population density

More green spaces

Climate change



Which of the following is NOT a risk factor for zoonotic epidemics?

Climate Change

More green spaces ✓

Population Density

If well managed, **green spaces can reduce the number of species at risk** by creating **more competition** and **reducing transmission chains**.

They offer numerous additional benefits for human health, including **reduced air pollution, lower stress levels, and decreased incidence of cardiovascular and respiratory diseases**. Exposure to microbe-rich natural environments also **enhances the microbial diversity** in and on our bodies, which is nowadays linked to a lower risk of inflammatory diseases such as asthma, allergies, and eczema, as well as improved immune system balance.

On the other hand, population density will **encourage the transmission of diseases from human to human**, and climate change will encourage **the arrival and establishment of new species that pose a threat to our health**.



What is the main challenge in applying the One Health approach?

The availability of evidence to support decision-making

Cross-functional working, each with their own language, each with their own understanding

Paradigm shift: 'de-anthropocentric' and ecosystem thinking





What is the main challenge in applying the One Health approach?

Cross-functional working, each with their own language, each with their own understanding



Paradigm shift: 'de-anthropocentric' and ecosystem thinking



The availability of evidence to support decision-making



End of the Quiz...

Well done!

Why One Health Matters in Cities



Céline De Laurens

Deputy Mayor in charge of Health, Prevention and Environmental Health, City of Lyon



Marie Macauley

Learning Specialist - Healthy Cities Flagship, WHO Academy



From Global One Health Vision to Urban Implementation

Why One Health needs cities to move from concept to action

Marie Macauley

WHO Academy

Implementing One Health at the national level:

guided by the Quadripartite One Health Joint Plan of Action



What is the One Health Joint Plan of Action?

The One Health Joint Plan of Action (OH JPA), developed by the Quadripartite organizations (FAO, UNEP, WHO, and WOAH), is a global framework designed to create sustainable, holistic solutions to prevent, predict, detect, and respond to health threats. This involves developing national action plans or integrating into existing ones, all while contributing to sustainable development.

The OH JPA outlines practical pathways for One Health by identifying and addressing the deeper causes of critical global health risks. Delivered through six action tracks, it recommends specific actions for countries and international communities to help transform health systems and mitigate the impact of health challenges at global, regional, and country levels.

The One Health Joint Plan of Action Theory of Change

The theory of change of the OH JPA underscores the capacity of One Health to address critical health challenges. Comprising three interconnected and mutually supportive pathways, it identifies areas requiring sustainable and impactful interventions.

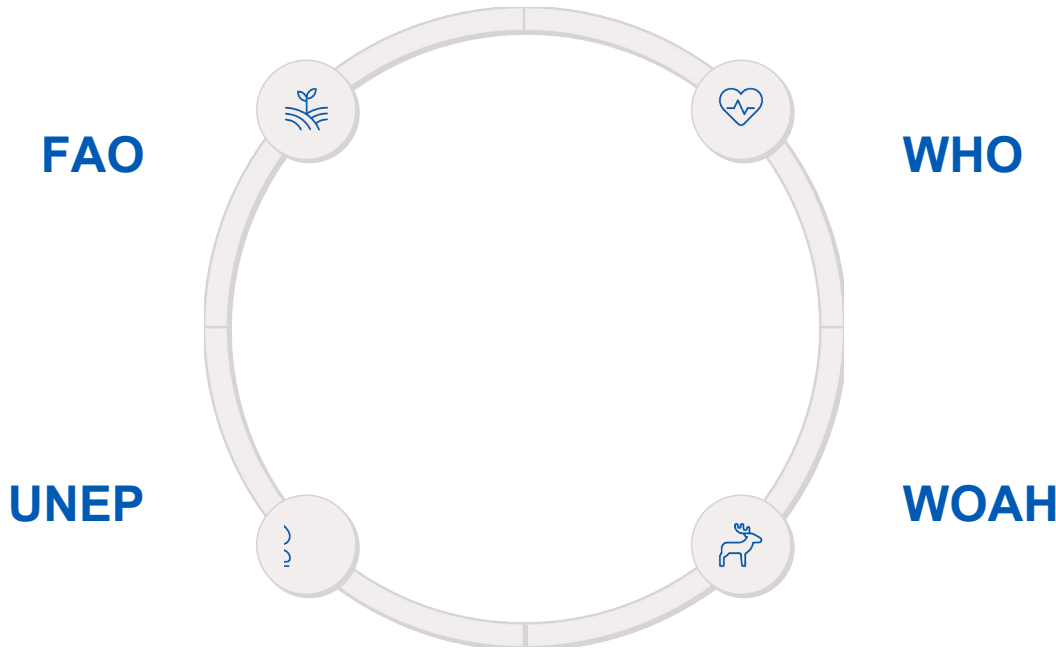
Countries can operationalize the One Health approach by embarking on the three pathways of change either through developing national One Health plans or integrating into existing ones.

The six Action Tracks of the One Health Joint Plan of Action

The six interdependent Action Tracks collectively contribute to achieving sustainable health and food systems, reducing global health threats, and improving ecosystem management.



Quadripartite: a global framework



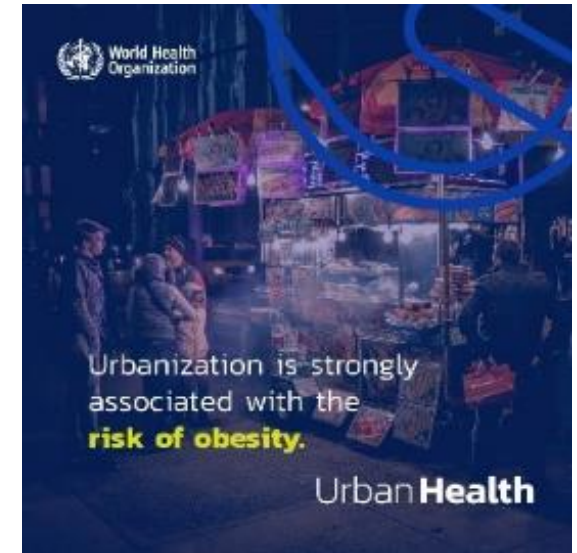
One Health



Mapping the socioecological system - The *Lancet* One Health Commission: harnessing our interconnectedness for equitable, sustainable, and healthy socioecological systems -Winkler, Andrea S et al. The Lancet, Volume 406, Issue 10502, 501 - 570

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Cities at the heart of public health



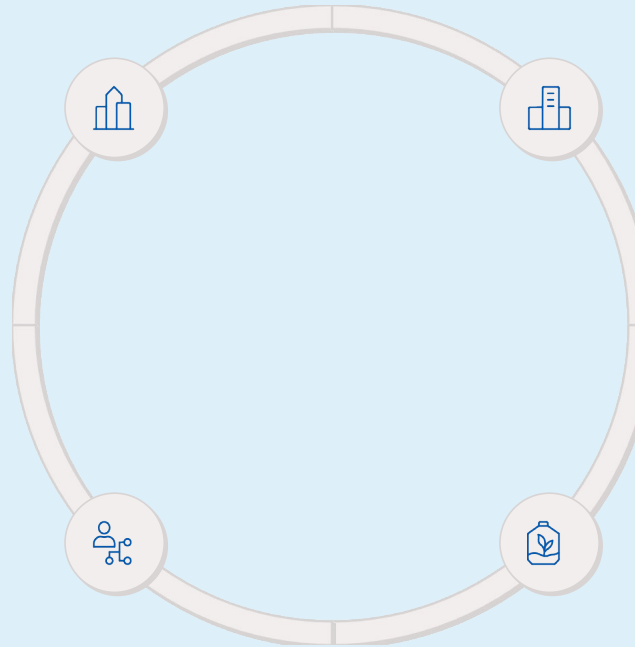
Why Cities Matter for One Health

Population Concentration

Majority of world population, growing informal settlements

System Nodes

Food, water, energy, waste systems with far-reaching impacts



Exposure Hotspots

Air pollution, heat islands, infectious disease transmission

Human-Animal Interface

Urban form determines contact between humans, animals, ecosystems

Epidemiological evidence of health benefits of green spaces

Environmental benefits



Reduced urban heat island effect
(e.g. Bowler et al., 2010)



Flood mitigation
(Gill et al., 2007)



Improved air quality
(e.g. Nowak et al., 2006)

Nature benefits for humans



Anthropogenic noise buffering and production of pleasant sounds
(e.g. Pathak et al., 2008)



Exposure to diverse microbiota
(e.g. von Hertzen et al., 2015)



UV exposure
(e.g. Grant and Holick, 2005)

Social benefits



Social interaction
(e.g. Maas et al., 2009)



Community Cohesion
(e.g. Weinstein et al., 2015)



Promotion of physical activity
(e.g. Bowler et al., 2010a)

Mental benefits



Enhanced nature connection
(e.g. Cleary et al., 2017)



Stress reduction
(Ulrich et al., 1991)

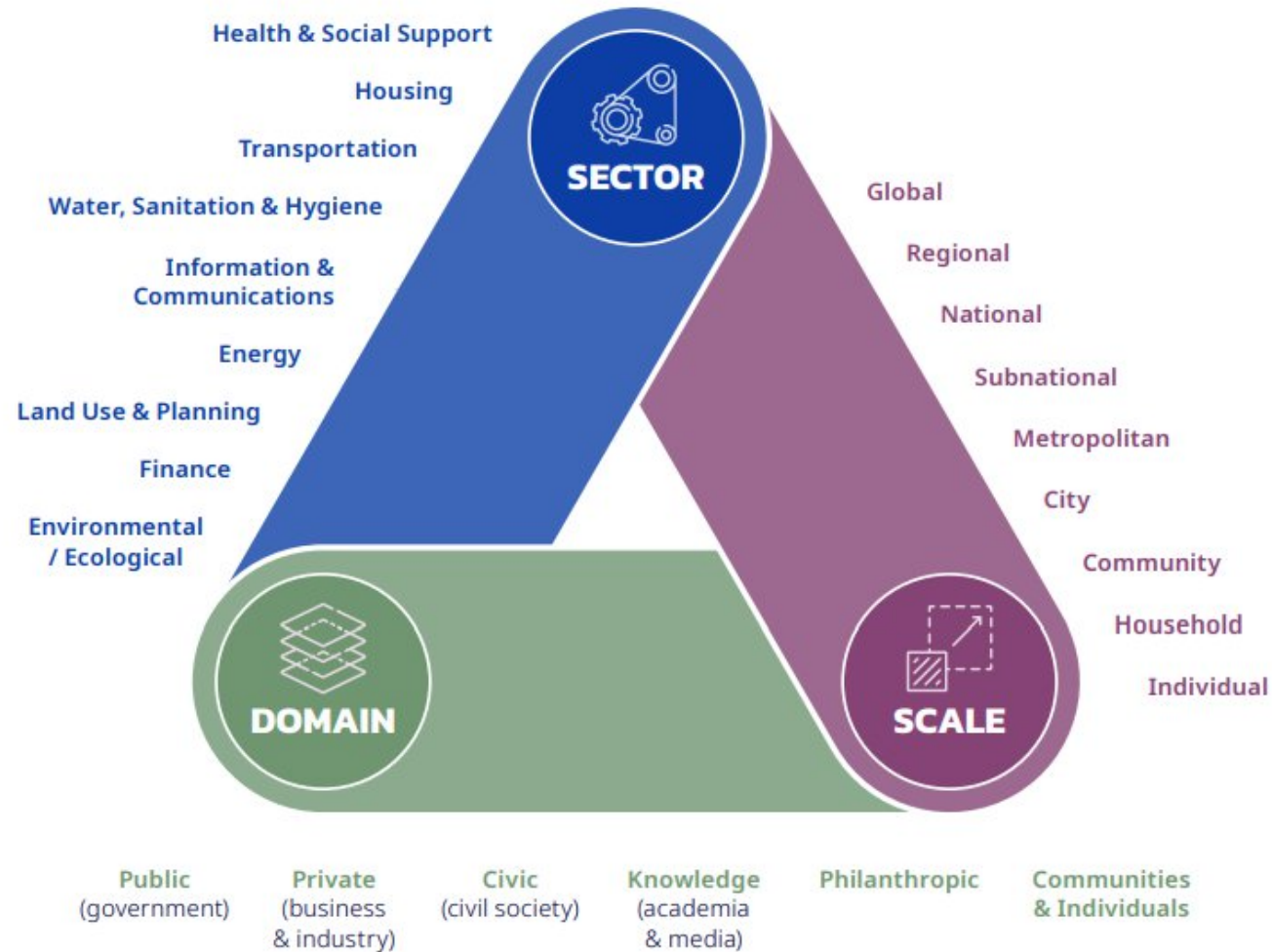


Attention restoration
(Kaplan, 1995)

- **Reduced cardiovascular morbidity:** Hypertension, stroke, coronary heart disease
- **Reduced type 2 diabetes**
- **Improved pregnancy outcomes:** Greater birthweight, reduced pre-term births
- **Reduced mortality:** Cardiovascular, respiratory, all internal causes
- **Improved mental health:** Reduced depression, improved cognition, behavioral development in children

Taking a strategic approach to urban health: a guide for decision-makers

Fig. 1
The multifaceted nature of urban health challenges and solutions.



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One Health: The Urban Challenge

An integrated approach facing today's interconnected crises



Interconnected Crises

Climate change, antimicrobial resistance, zoonoses, air pollution, mental health



Urban Risk Concentration

Cities concentrate exposures but also resources and innovation capacity



Urban Solution

Cities provide concrete levers, data, and alliances for One Health action

A WHO Governance Approach for Urban Health Transformation

The Healthy Cities approach, established by the World Health Organisation, fundamentally repositions health, well-being, equity and sustainability at the centre of all local policies and programmes. This is governance *for* health, not merely health governance, activating every sector that shapes daily exposures, risks and opportunities for urban populations.

Rather than treating health as a siloed concern, Healthy Cities creates the political mandate and operational structure that makes comprehensive, intersectoral health action not just possible, but routine. It provides the institutional backbone through which One Health principles can be translated into tangible municipal action.



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1946

1

WHO defines health holistically as "complete physical, mental, and social well-being," not merely absence of disease—establishing a foundation for comprehensive urban health approaches.

2

1960s–1970s

Leonard Duhl's 1963 *The Urban Condition* linked public health and urban planning. The 1974 Lalonde Report stated that health determinants are an interplay of biology, environment, lifestyle, and healthcare and that health promotion is key.

1978

3

Alma-Ata Declaration champions primary health care and Health for All, emphasizing intersectoral collaboration and community participation as essential.

4

1982–1984

WHO's Health for All strategy reinforces community involvement and participation of social and economic sectors. Toronto's "Beyond Health Care" conference (1984) introduces the Healthy Cities model.

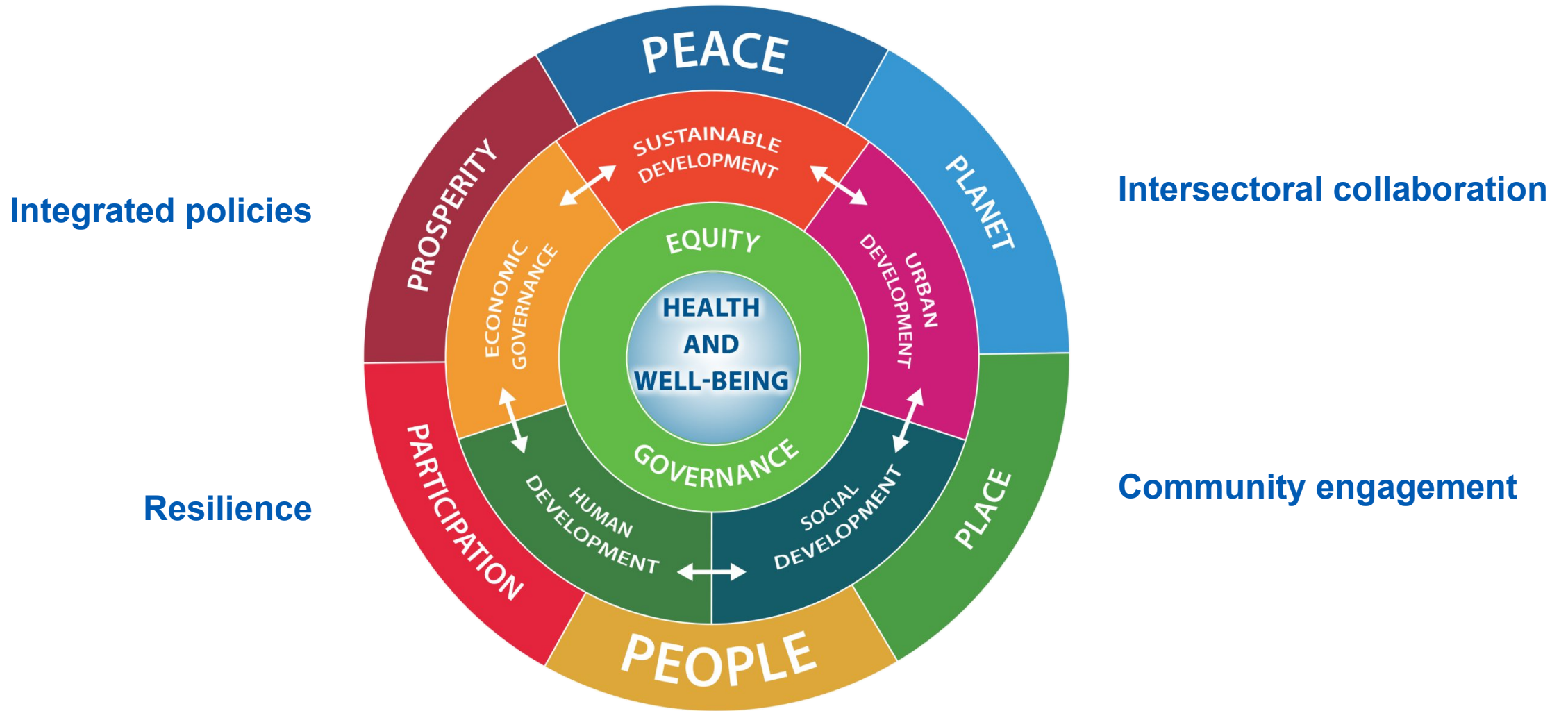
1986

5

EURO begins planning a Healthy Cities project. Hancock and Duhl published a foundational paper outlining 11 characteristics of a Healthy City and a definition. The Ottawa Charter for Health Promotion becomes a seminal document, cementing the "new public health" paradigm.

The origins of Healthy Cities

The Healthy Cities approach

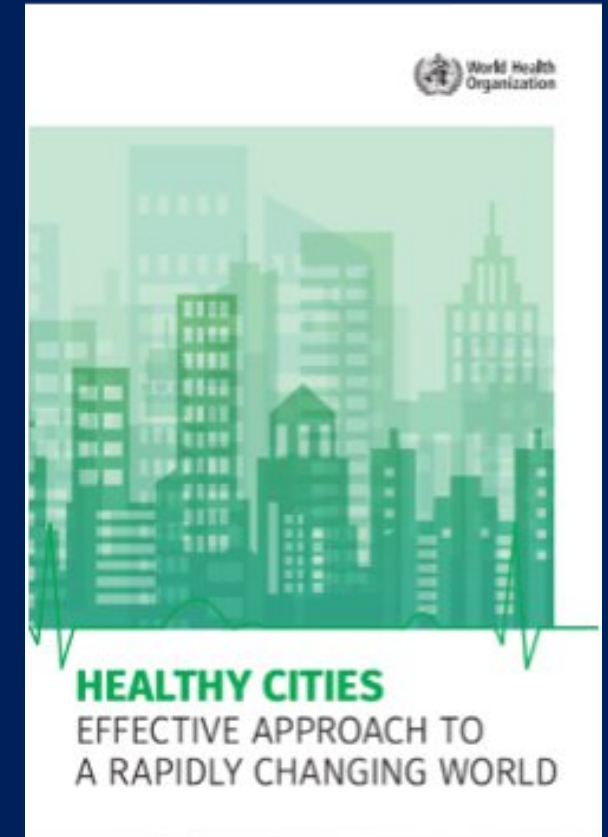


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What is a Healthy City?

“A healthy city is one that is continually creating, expanding and improving those physical and social environments and community resources that enable people to mutually support each other in performing all the functions of life and in developing to their maximum potential.”

- Health Promotion Glossary (2021)



Effective approach to a rapidly changing world



Improve city governance for health and well-being



Promote community development and empowerment, and create social environments that support health



Consider and plan for all people in the city and prioritize those most in need



Reduce/minimize health inequalities



Create physical and built environments that are supportive to health and healthy choices



Strengthen local public health services and capacity to deal with health-related emergencies



Promote health-in-all-policies approach



Improve the quality of and access to local health and social services



Plan for urban preparedness, readiness and response in public health emergencies

Theory of change

Transformative changes in the way cities understand and deal with health, equity and well-being

Active civic engagement



One Health in Cities : examples

Dakar



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Urban greening programme + sanitation facilities in disadvantaged neighbourhoods

Montreal



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Participatory ‘Vital Signs’ diagnosis involving citizens and healthcare professionals

Barcelona

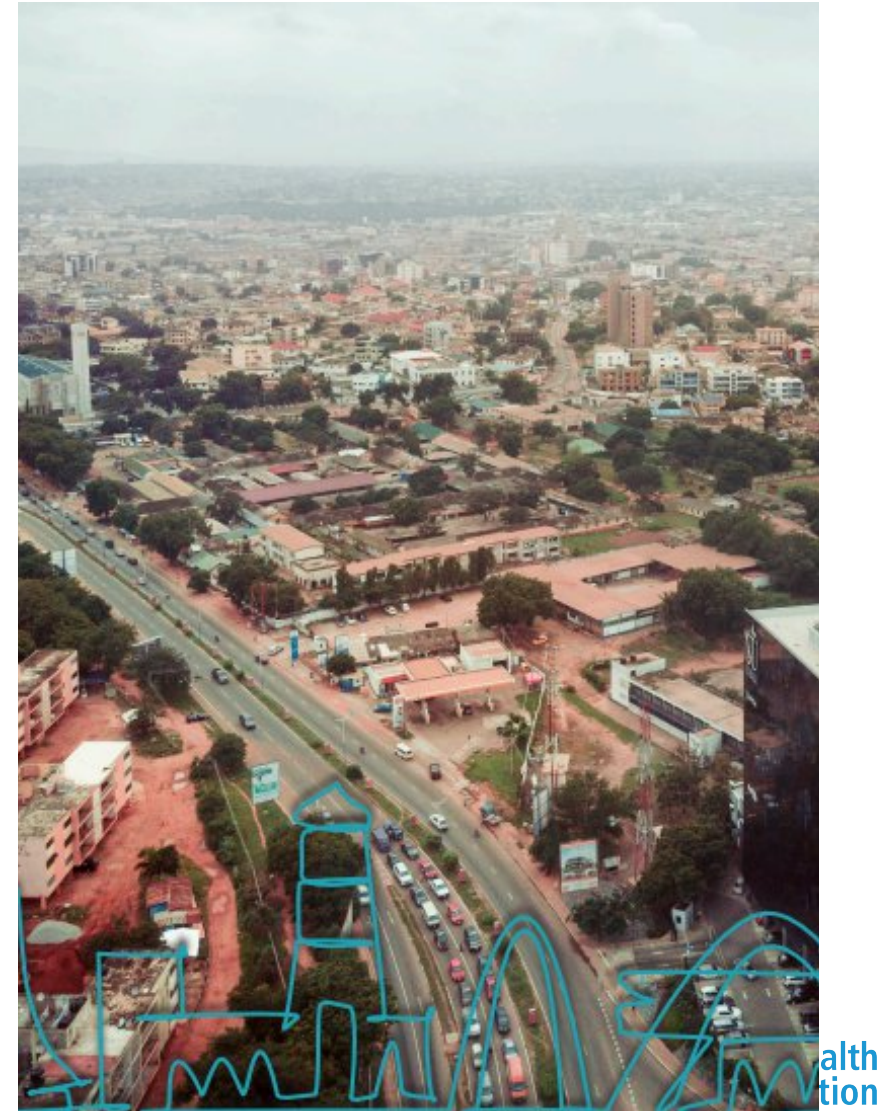


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Superblocks: redefining neighbourhoods

Urban health initiative Ghana – GreenUR modeling

- small increasing of green spaces can significantly reduce premature mortality
- 3% increase of green spaces in Accra will result in 77 annual prevented deaths among adults in the city,
- 5% increase will prevent 139 premature deaths)
- a scenario characterized by a greater availability of green spaces in Accra, would lead to 53 cases of depression incidence prevented among the adult population in the city.



Multiple Learning Modalities for Urban One Health: a capacity-building approach

Urban One Health requires shared conceptual grounding, skills for intersectoral governance, and practice under real constraints. This is why a single training format is not enough. **One Health is not only about knowing, but about deciding together.**

01

Online Learning

Creating a shared baseline of knowledge and common language across sectors

02

In-Person Convening

Hybrid formats for cross-department alignment and relationship building

03

Applied Practice

Simulation and exercises addressing real trade-offs that urban leaders face

Register for free at www.whoacademy.org and start your learning journey today.



The One Health Impact Assessment tool (OH4C)

Identify Early

Recognise co-benefits and trade-offs at project inception



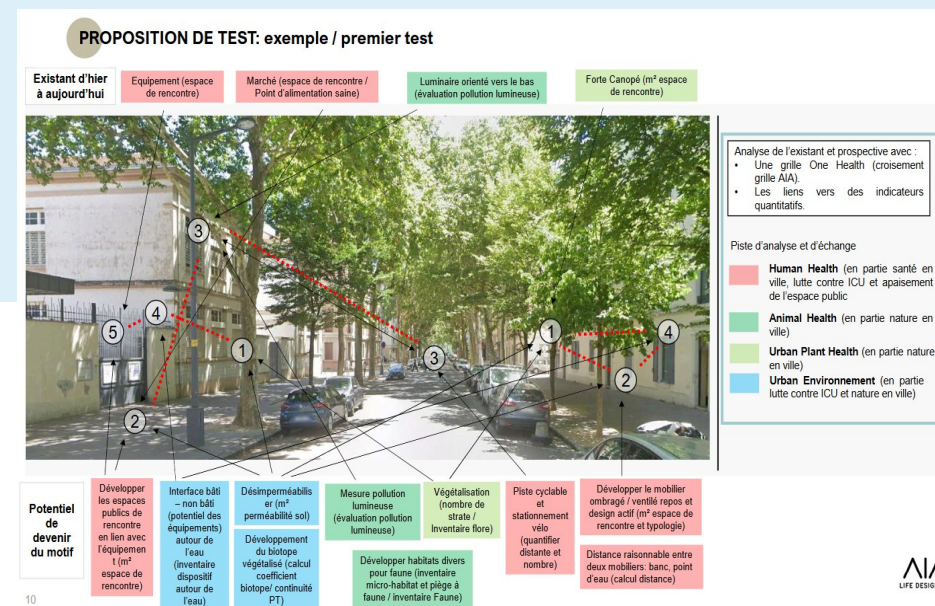
Avoid Harm

Prevent unintended consequences across non-human health dimensions



Embed Upstream

Integrate prevention in construction, regeneration and spatial planning



Building Urban Health Capacity for One Health



One Health

The integrated systems framework (the interdependence of human, animal and environmental health)



Healthy Cities

Municipal governance and implementation model for cross-sector action



Local Implementation

Practical tools and capacity building for city teams



If One Health is the 'why' and 'what', Healthy Cities is often the 'how' at local level.

Register for free at www.whoacademy.org and start your learning journey today.

Approche de l'Académie de l'OMS

Un curriculum intégré et connecté

- Modules **One Health** intégrés dans plusieurs parcours (prévention, préparation et réponse aux urgences, systèmes de santé, climat et durabilité)
- Pas un programme séparé, mais une **approche transversale** qui relie les disciplines et les met en cohérence
- Alignement avec les priorités de l'OMS et des partenaires internationaux



- Formations qui mettent l'accent sur la **gouvernance locale et intersectorielle**
- Intégration de thèmes urbains : urbanisme favorable à la santé, santé mentale, inclusion sociale, and more
- Approches participatives : **équité et engagement citoyen** intégrés comme compétences à acquérir

1

Méthodes innovantes

Apprentissage hybride : MOOCs, simulations, ateliers, podcasts, jeux

Études de cas de villes

2

Communautés collaboratives

Espaces d'échange et de pratique

Réseau international de professionnels

3

Croisements intersectoriels

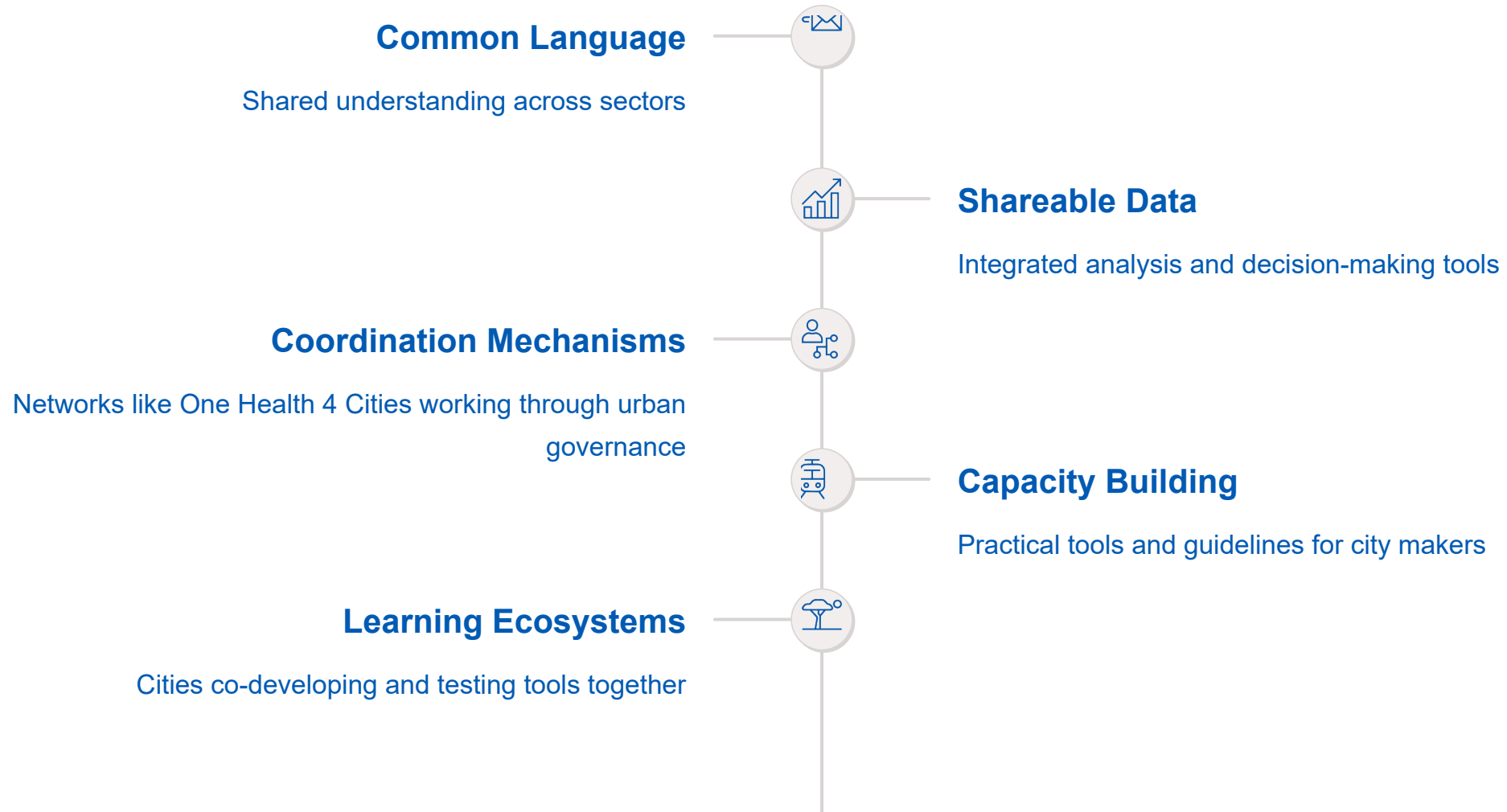
Capacités renforcées au carrefour des secteurs

Culture apprentissage tout au long de la vie



Résultat attendu : Renforcement des liens entre santé mondiale, santé urbaine et durabilité

Governance and Implementation Success



Conclusion: Three Core Messages

1 Cities Concentrate One Health Risks

They intensify interdependence between people, animals, ecosystems, infrastructure and climate-related hazards. The density and complexity of urban systems create unique vulnerabilities.

2 Cities Also Concentrate One Health Solutions

They hold practical levers over planning, mobility, housing, local food systems, water, waste and urban nature. Municipal governance can directly shape health outcomes across multiple systems.

3 Urban Health Provides the Engine

Urban health provides the analytical engine and Healthy Cities provides the governance model that can turn One Health into municipal routines.

Reflective questions

Where are the biggest silos?

What boundaries in local administration prevent integrated action? What structural or cultural barriers keep sectors from collaborating effectively?

What is missing?

Which data sets, tools or competencies are missing to bridge human, animal and ecosystem perspectives in everyday decisions? What would enable your teams to work differently?

How do we embed One Health?

How can you embed One Health into your existing planning instruments and governance routines so it survives beyond individual projects? What institutional mechanisms will ensure continuity?

Thank you

For more information, please contact:

Marie Macauley

Healthy Cities Flagship

macauleym@who.int



WHO Academy

This presentation has been designed to be ACCESSIBLE, for a positive and inclusive user experience for all.

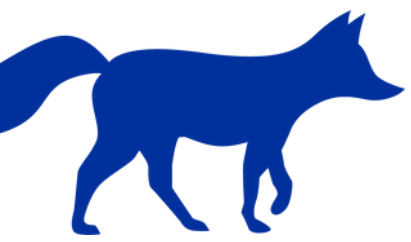
One Health 4 Cities

Céline De Laurens,
Deputy Mayor in charge
of Health in Lyon



New political team elected during a zoonotic pandemic crisis (July 2020)





2020: an initial vision for Lyon

Integrated approach into all policies

6 Main Challenges for each public policy :

- Lyon, united with all living beings
- Respecting planetary boundaries
- Lyon, a resilient city, rooted in its territory
- Lyon, an inclusive and solidary city
- Lyon, an engaged city, building an adaptative and confident society
- Lyon, a city for cooperation

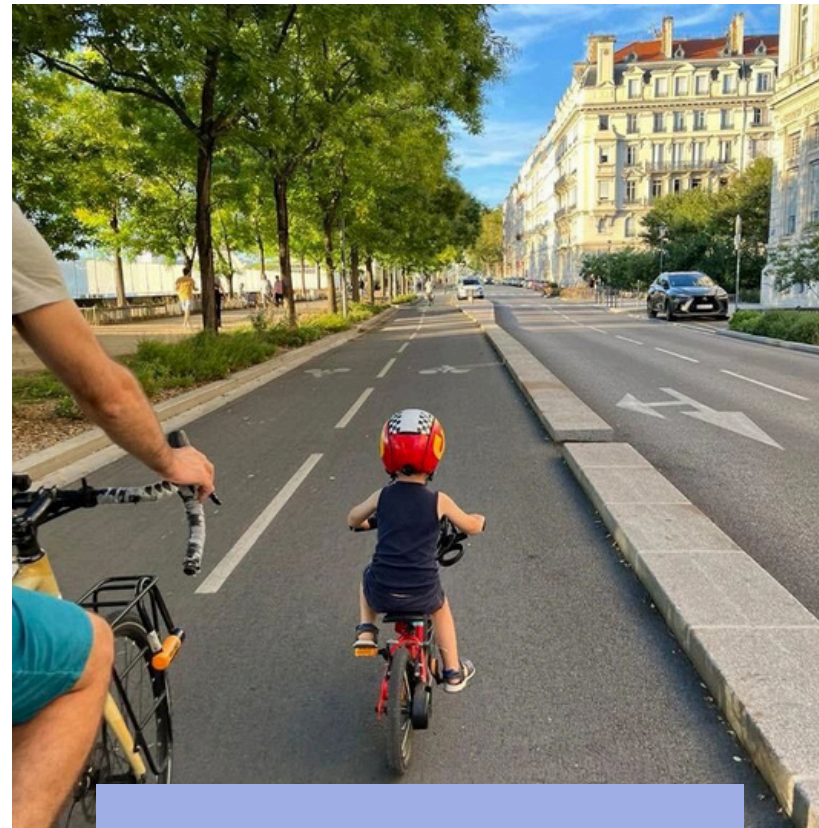




Main achievements for a One Health City



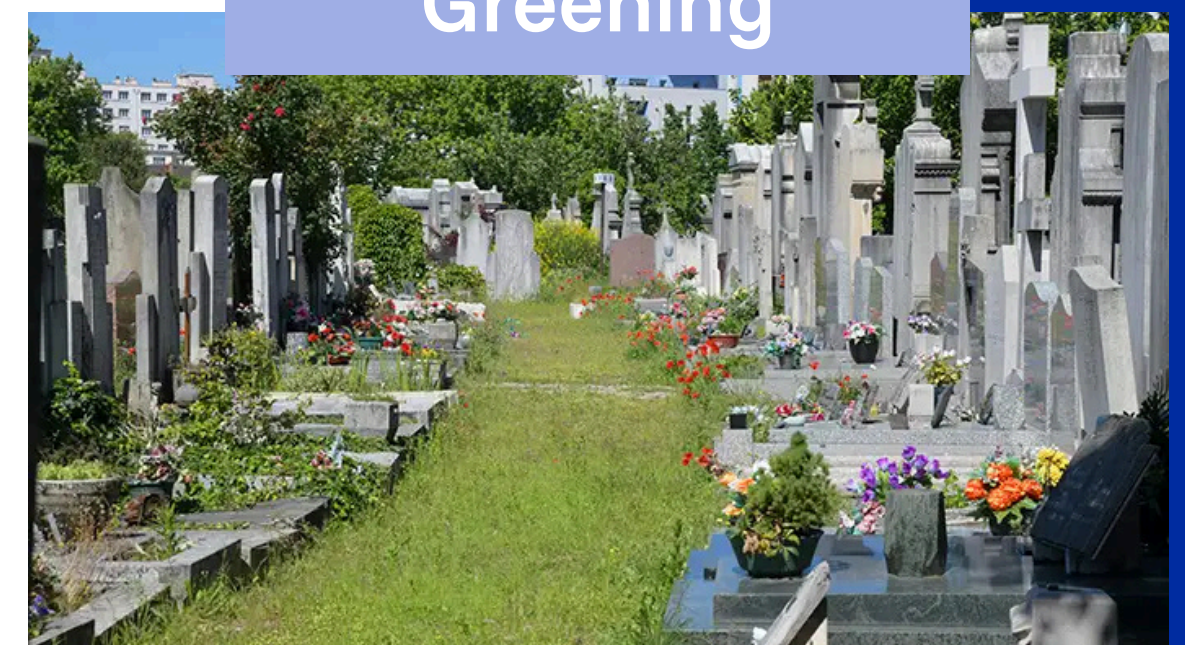
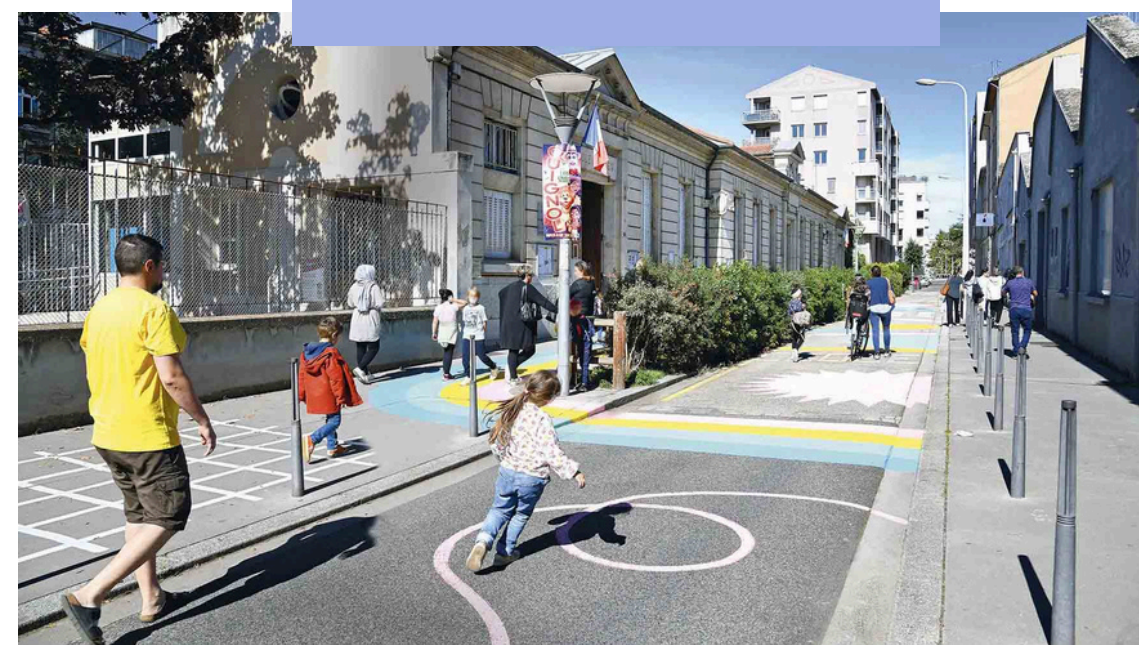
Greening



Soft Mobility



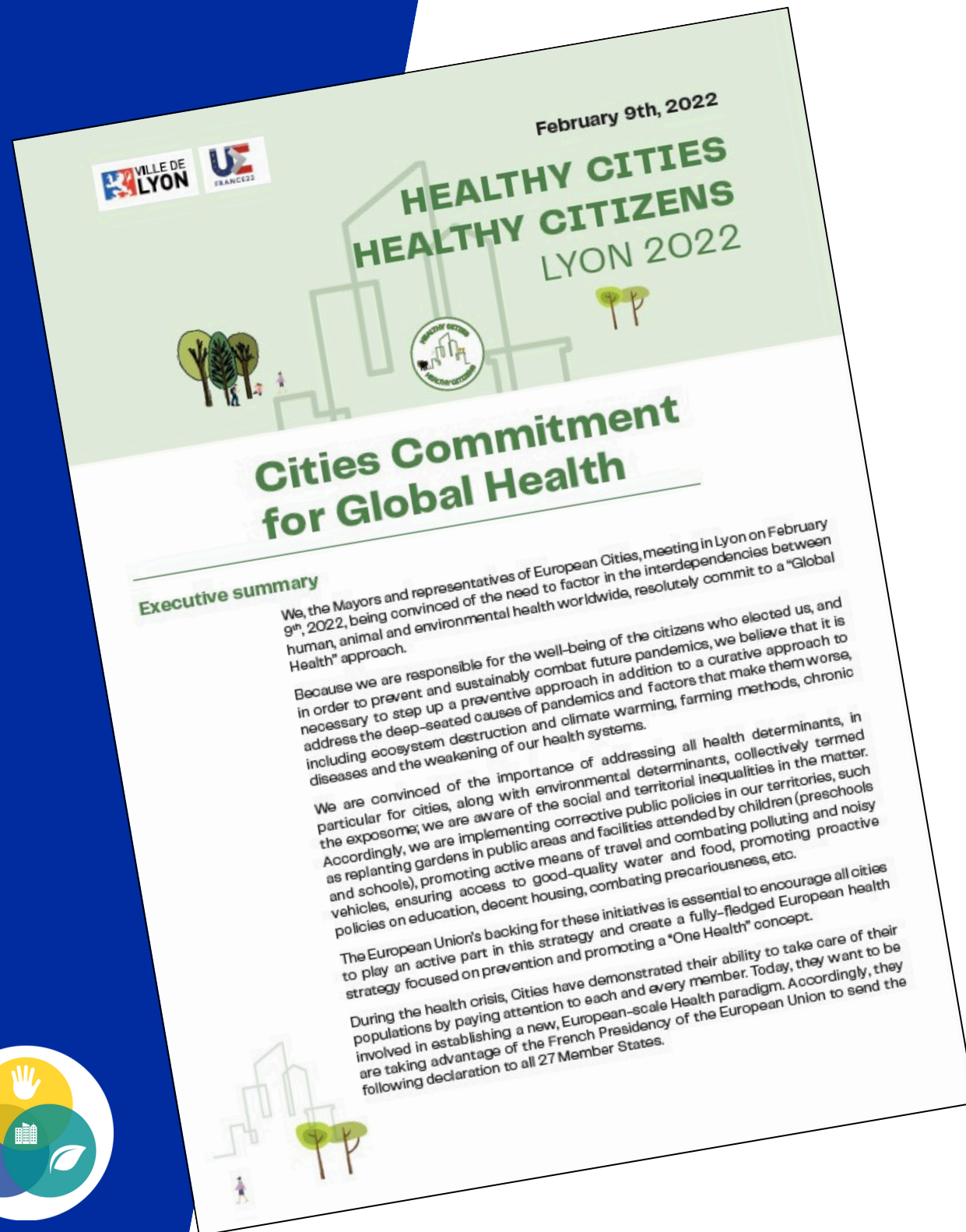
Outdoor Nursery



Greening

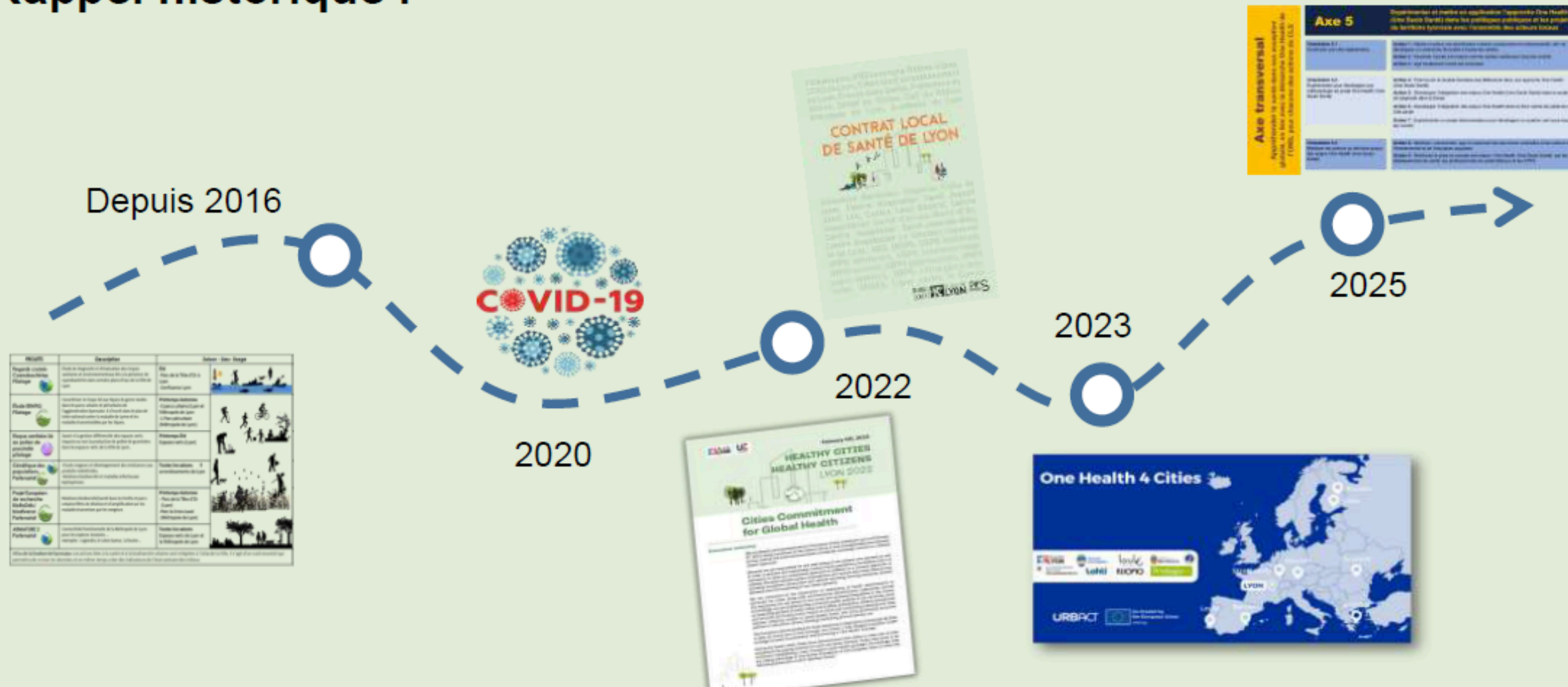
February 2022: French Presidency of the EU

An opportunity to build Europe for Health with cities

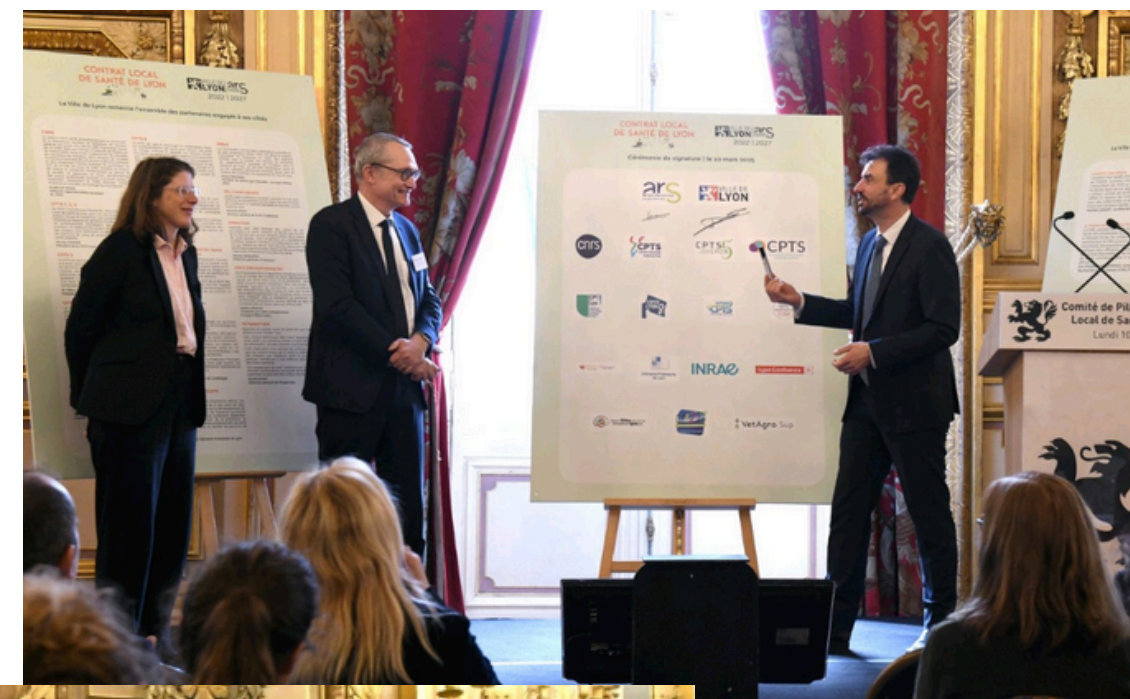


Urbact Program: an opportunity to go further

Rappel historique :



Lyon, a One Health City: Local Network First !

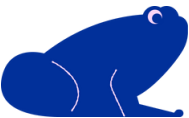


Lyon, a One Health city: Experimenting tools



ONE HEALTH FOR CITIES SCORE TOOL

ANSWER THE QUESTIONS TO FIND OUT AND EVALUATE WHICH OF THE TOPICS PRESENTED CAN ENRICH YOUR STRATEGY, PROGRAMME AND ACTIONS			
A. HUMAN HEALTH		(If yes=1 point)	
No	Categories	SCORE	Comments
1	Do the strategy and the actions improve access to healthcare services for all (including preventive care, vaccination programmes, digital health services, physical accessibility to health centres and hospitals)?	0	
2	Do the strategy and the actions include measures to prevent communicable diseases (surveillance systems for monitoring and early detection of zoonotic diseases, vector-borne illnesses)?	0	
3	Do the strategy and the actions include measures to prevent non-communicable diseases (including healthy lifestyles promotion, including access and affordability on ecological products, active ageing programmes, physical activity measures, activation of green spaces, pollution reduction, etc.)?	0	
4	Do the strategy and the actions include measures that promote mental health and well-being across all populations (including gender and social inclusion aspects, awareness campaigns, access to support centres)?	0	
5	Do the strategy and the actions improve access to clean, free water and adequate sanitation facilities for all?	0	
6	Do the strategy and the actions include awareness and prevention measures on indoor air quality?	0	
7	Do the strategy and the actions enhance the physical safety and security for all (gender and social inclusion considerations, accessibility, lighting, information to users, prevention of accidents, etc.)?	0	
8	Do the strategy and the actions prioritise the access and proximity to green and blue spaces for all and climate adaptation measures (heatwave plans, climate shelters, etc.) to improve and protect human health?	0	
9	Does the strategy and the actions take into account the quality of housing for vulnerable populations, ensuring a healthy, safe, and suitable living environment?	0	
10	Do the strategy and the actions foster social cohesion by promoting inclusive public spaces, community engagement initiatives, and equitable access to resources and opportunities for all residents, regardless of age, gender, ethnicity, or socioeconomic status?	0	
TOTAL SCORE		0	
B. ANIMAL HEALTH		(If yes=1 point)	
No	Categories	SCORE	Comments
1	Do the strategy and the actions improve access to veterinary services for livestock and pets?	0	
2	Do the strategy and the actions implement disease prevention, control and management measures for vector-borne, zoonotic and other diseases?	0	
3	Do the strategy and the actions promote the fair treatment, care and welfare of animals?	0	
4	Do the strategy and the actions support the conservation of local wildlife species?	0	
5	Do the strategy and the actions contribute to the preservation and restoration of natural habitats for animals?	0	
6	Do city strategy and the actions ensure the development and preservation of green, blue, black and brown corridors to support biodiversity?	0	
7	Do the strategy and the actions ensure the health, well-being and safety of animals used in the food supply chain?	0	
8	Do the strategy and the actions include measures for the prevention and ecological management of invasive or non-native species?	0	
9	Do the strategy and the actions include awareness and prevention measures on the use of biocidal products that can harm animals?	0	
TOTAL SCORE		0	
C. PLANT HEALTH		(If yes=1 point)	
No	Categories	SCORE	Comments
1	Do the strategy and the actions support the conservation of local biodiversity (flora) and their ecosystems, through the implementation of measures for the prevention and ecological management of invasive or non-native species?	0	
2	Do the strategy and the actions prioritise conservation of existing trees and plants?	0	
3	Do the strategy and the actions promote a diversity of plant species and key ecosystem components (such as soil quality and organic matter)?	0	
TOTAL SCORE		0	
D. ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH		(If yes=1 point)	
No	Categories	SCORE	Comments
1	Do the strategy and the actions include measures to reduce and prevent air, water, and soil pollution?	0	
2	Do the strategy and the actions address climate change through mitigation and adaptation practices (urban heat island, green roofs, etc.)?	0	
3	Do the strategy and the actions create new or enhance existing green and blue spaces?	0	
4	Do the strategy and the actions promote sustainable resource management (reuse, repurpose, waste management and recycling)?	0	
5	Do the strategy and the actions support non-aggressive/toxic solutions (e.g. nature-based solutions) to prevent and control pollution?	0	
6	Do the strategy and the actions guarantee sustainable water management that ensures clean water access for all living beings?	0	
7	Does the strategy and its actions include measures to reduce and manage light pollution in order to protect human health, ecosystems and the environment?	0	
8	Do the strategy and its actions take into account safe and healthy urban greening, considering the allergenic and toxic risks of plants?	0	
9	Do the strategy and the actions promote sustainable food systems that minimise environmental impact (e.g. through local food systems, etc.)?	0	
TOTAL SCORE		0	
E. ONE HEALTH INTERLINKAGES		(If yes=1 point)	
No	Categories	SCORE	Comments
1	Do the strategy and the actions include integrated action plans for responding to public health emergencies, ensuring coordination between sectors?	0	
2	Do the strategy and the actions implement integrated measures to monitor and reduce antimicrobial use and resistance?	0	
3	Do the strategy and the actions prioritise suitable plants that support the ecosystem and do not harm animal and human health?	0	
4	Do the strategy and the actions incorporate measures to limit exposure to PFAS, endocrine-disrupting chemicals, heavy metals, etc.?	0	
TOTAL SCORE		0	
F. TRANSVERSAL TOPICS		(If yes=1 point)	
No	Categories	SCORE	Comments
1	Do the strategy and the actions developed in cooperation with cross-disciplinary experts across the four One Health topics (human, animal, plants and the environment)?	0	
2	Do the strategy and the actions developed in collaboration with actors of the civil society (including citizens, business, political opposition, etc.)?	0	
3	Do the strategy and the actions developed with an integrated approach with various city-departments and in collaboration with other local, regional and national authorities?	0	
4	Do the strategy and the actions ensure inclusive governance structures that integrate feedback from diverse stakeholders, including healthcare providers, environmentalists/ecologists, and animal welfare advocates?	0	
5	Do the strategy and the actions include a monitoring programme to measure its effectiveness?	0	
6	Do the strategy and the actions include a communication and awareness plan for all professional target groups (citizens, health experts, local authorities, inhabitants, etc.) on all One Health aspects?	0	
7	Do the strategy and the actions include a communication and awareness plan for all target groups (all citizen groups, vulnerable, minorities, women, etc.) on all One Health aspects?	0	
8	Do the strategy and the actions include multi-sectoral risk assessments that identify overlapping vulnerabilities for human, animal, plant and environmental health?	0	
TOTAL SCORE		0	



Lyon, a One Health City: Integrating the One Health Action Plan into the Local Health Contract



LES 43 ACTIONS DU CONTRAT LOCAL DE SANTÉ

AXE 1

Promouvoir des milieux de vie favorables à la santé et au bien-être de tous

- Formaliser un premier plan d'actions contre les perturbateurs endocriniens
- Structurer un plan d'actions pour l'air intérieur des ERP¹ et participer à l'amélioration de la qualité de l'air extérieur
- Améliorer la qualité des logements
- Résorption des nuisances sonores et prévention des risques auditifs
- Limiter l'exposition des lyonnaises et lyonnais (et en particulier les plus vulnérables) aux champs électromagnétiques
- Développer et mettre en œuvre l'approche urbanisme favorable à la santé dans la planification urbaine et les aménagements urbains
- Afficher des exigences de santé dans les constructions et rénovations des ERP¹ municipaux
- Mettre en œuvre l'approche une seule santé dans le cadre de la gestion de l'écosystème urbain
- Développer une approche bénéfices-risques dans les actions de végétalisation
- Limiter les impacts des lumières artificielles sur la biodiversité urbaine et la santé humaine
- Faciliter l'accès à l'information en Santé-environnement
- Faciliter le lien social entre les habitantes et les habitants

AXE 3

Favoriser un accès à la santé et aux droits de santé pour tous

- Faciliter l'accès au médecin traitant
- Faciliter l'accès aux soins d'urgence et aux soins non programmés
- Développer des actions de soins et d'accès aux droits en santé à destination des personnes les plus éloignées du système de santé
- Accompagner l'installation de professionnels de santé pour répondre aux besoins en matière de santé des habitants et davantage mailler le territoire
- Développer des dispositifs expérimentaux pour améliorer l'accès aux soins des plus jeunes dans le cadre de la Cité Éducative
- Faciliter l'accès aux soins d'urgence et aux soins non programmés en santé mentale
- Faciliter la prise en charge des troubles du neuro-développement

AXE 2

Développer et améliorer la prévention, la promotion et l'éducation à la santé

- Expérimenter un modèle de financement de la prévention à Lyon
- Soutenir le déploiement d'activité physique adaptée et de sport santé dans la ville
 - Informer, accompagner et faciliter l'accès à une alimentation saine
 - Informer et fédérer les acteurs autour des enjeux de la vaccination
- Renforcer la lutte contre les addictions (tabac, drogues, alcool, écrans...)
- Renforcer la lutte contre les infections sexuellement transmissibles et la prévention des pratiques sexuelles à risque
 - Accompagner les CPTS² et les MSP³ dans la mise en œuvre d'actions de prévention et de promotion de la santé
- Sensibiliser aux enjeux de santé et de santé environnementale dès la grossesse et la petite enfance
- Développer et coordonner les actions de prévention, de promotion et d'éducation à la santé à destination des enfants de 3 à 11 ans, des jeunes de 12 à 18 ans
 - Développer des actions de prévention, de promotion à la santé auprès des jeunes de 18 à 25 ans
- Renforcer des actions de prévention et de promotion de la santé à destination des 60 ans et plus
 - Déployer des actions en promotion et prévention de la santé à proximité des publics vulnérables

AXE 4

Développer la coordination, la mise en réseau et l'expertise de l'écosystème des acteurs du champ de la santé

- Renforcer la mise en réseau entre les CH psy et les professionnels de santé libéraux (médecins généralistes, psychiatres, psychologues)
- Créer une maison des femmes
- Renforcer l'approche One Health sur tout le territoire lyonnais
- Développer la formation en santé mentale pour les élus et les agents
- Structurer et animer des réseaux d'acteurs de la prévention articulés autour de public-cibles et/ou objectifs communs
- Faire connaître les appels à projets aux partenaires du CLS⁴
 - Organiser des cycles de conférence partagés entre les partenaires du CLS⁴
- Développer la mise en réseau des acteurs impliqués dans la gestion de crise pour faciliter la prise en charge médico-psychologique
- Intégrer le service sanitaire des étudiantes et étudiants en santé aux actions de prévention mises en place dans le cadre du CLS⁴
- Favoriser l'implantation de l'Académie de l'OMS dans l'écosystème lyonnais
 - Création d'un conseil scientifique du CLS⁴
- Développer l'observation en santé et Santé-environnement sur le territoire de Lyon



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

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

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

¹Établissements Recevant du Public

²Contrat Local de Santé

³Communautés Professionnelles Territoriales de Santé

⁴Maisons de Santé Pluriprofessionnelles

Lyon, a One Health city: Focus on 2 examples

Cité Jardin



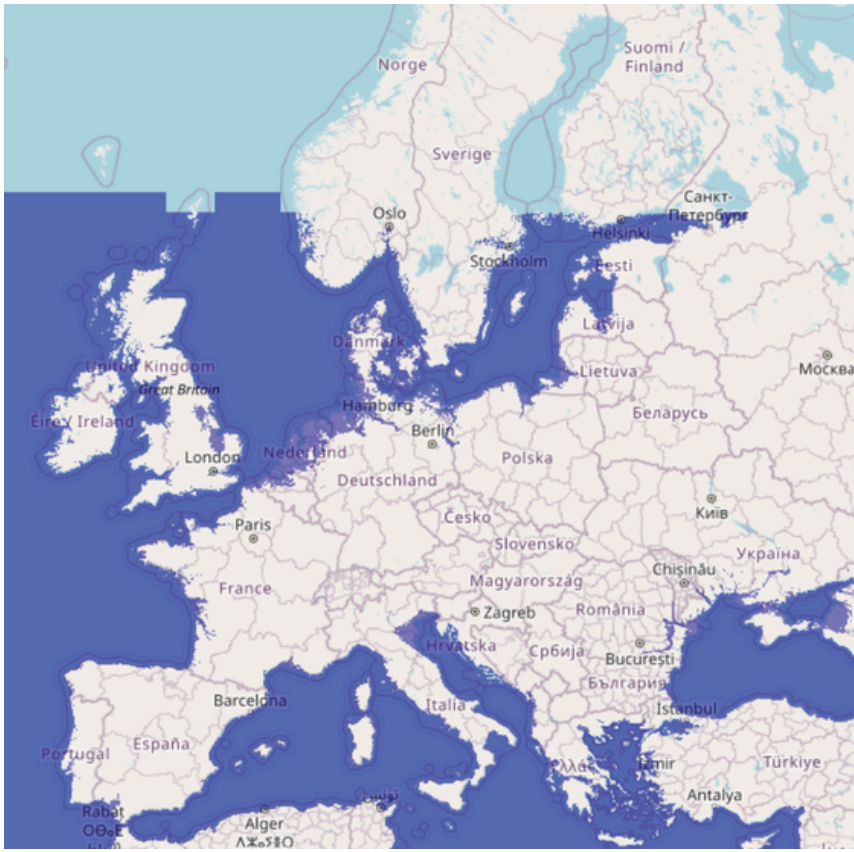
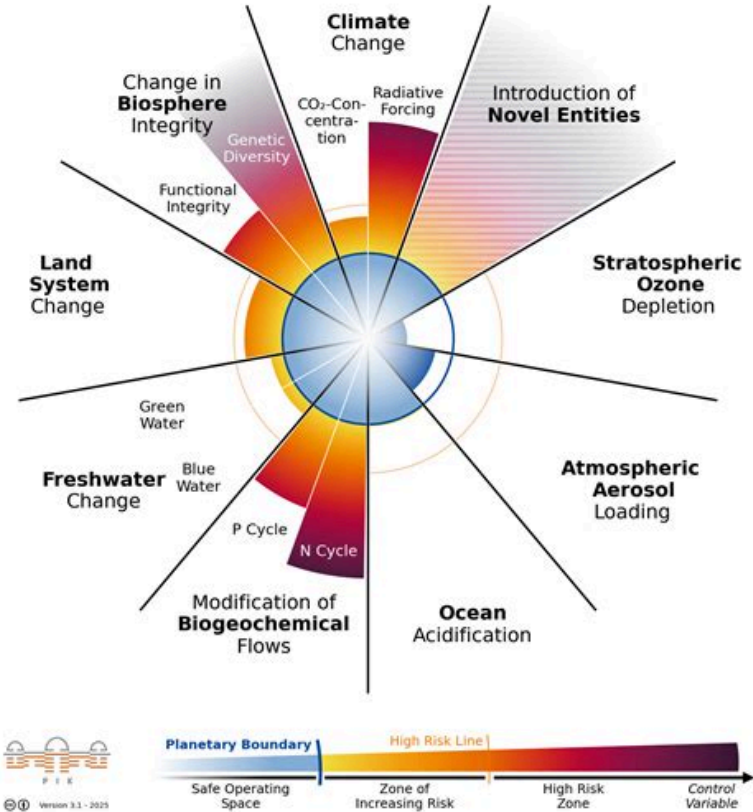
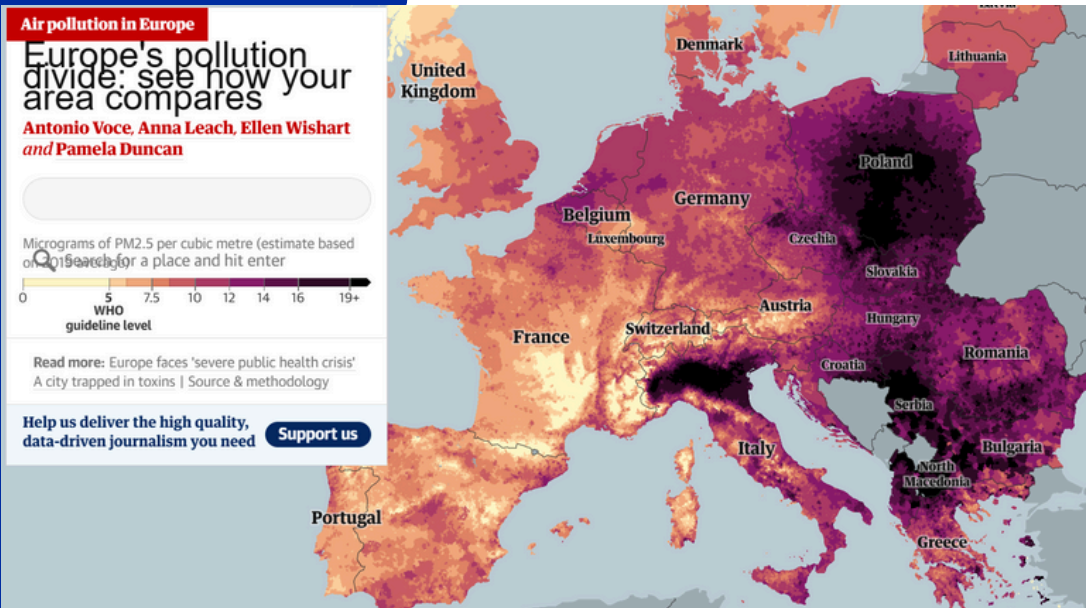
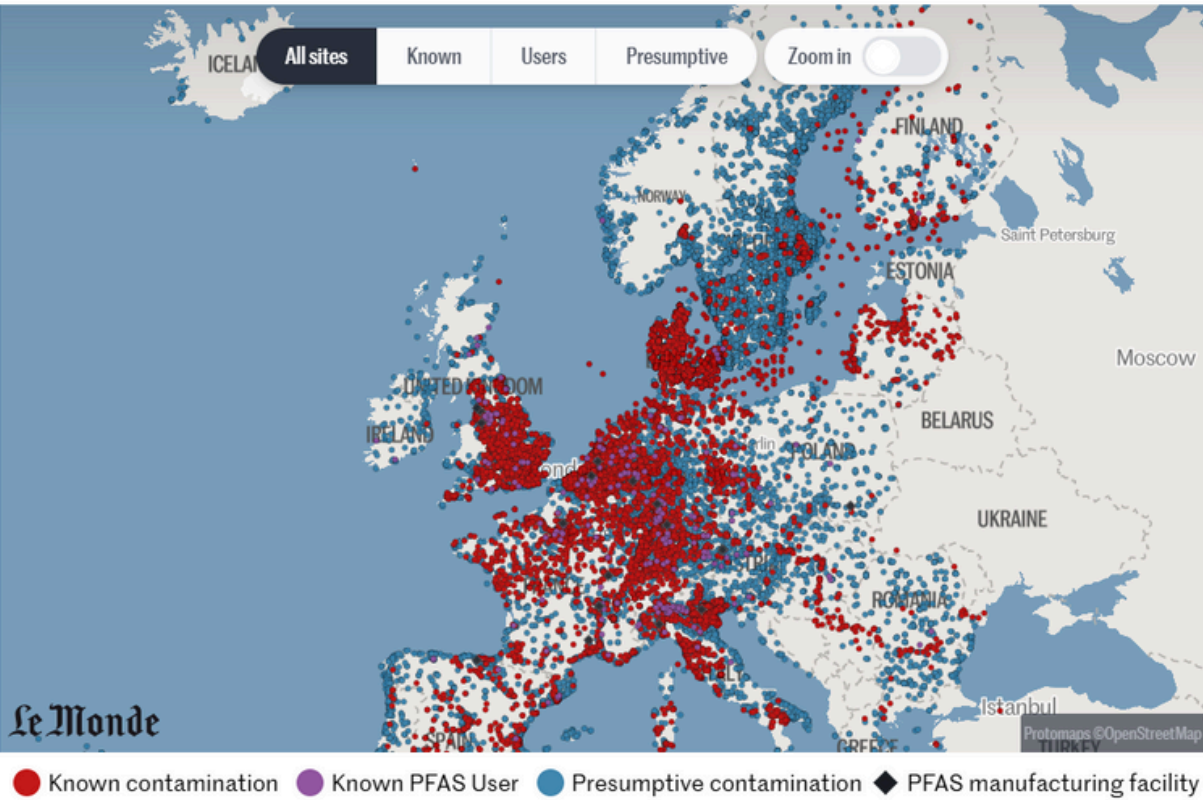
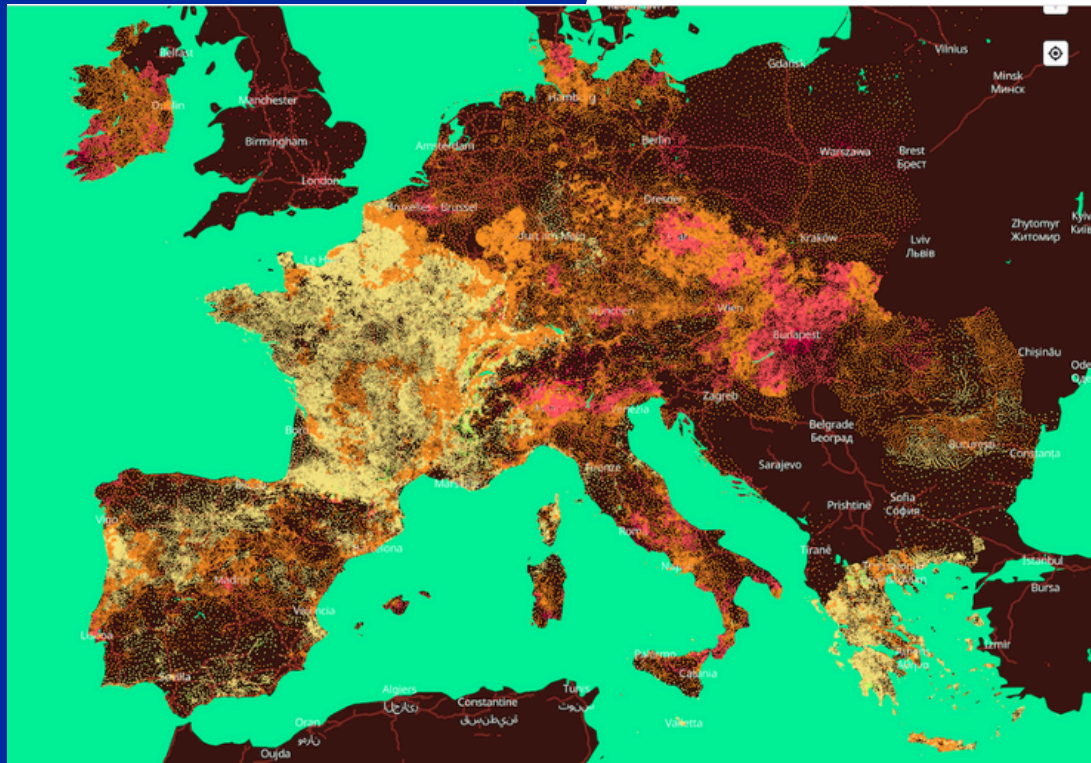
Rhône and Saône Festival



One Health
4 Cities



Towards a One Health Cities' Network



Towards a One Health Cities' Network

One Health 4 Cities



One Health for Cities A European Call to Action

Empowering Cities to Lead the One Health Transition

Executive summary

European cities call on EU decision-makers to fully integrate the One Health approach, linking human, animal, plant, and environmental health, into policies, funding, and cooperation, with cities at the centre.

Cities are on the frontline of intertwined human, animal, plant, and environmental health challenges, from climate change and biodiversity loss to pollution, chronic diseases and emerging infectious threats. Through the One Health 4 Cities (OH4C) network (co-funded by the EU through the URBACT programme), municipalities have developed tools and policies that demonstrate the potential of local action and the need for better support.

Although the EU has begun embedding One Health into strategies and frameworks, cities remain under-recognised. With 75% of Europeans living in urban areas, municipalities are uniquely positioned to drive systemic change through proximity to citizens, cross-sector competencies, and innovation.

To fully realise the One Health transition, the EU must enable and empower cities by:

1. Positioning One Health as a strategic priority across all EU policies and investment instruments
2. Strengthening city involvement and access to funding, ensuring governance mechanisms and resources that support integrated action
3. Developing local capacity through coordinated scientific support, harmonised data, shared knowledge, technical assistance, and citizen engagement

By empowering cities to lead, the EU can create a healthier, more resilient, and sustainable future for all living beings and ecosystems.

European cities stand ready to co-lead this transition.

This European Call to Action was developed by the nine cities of the OH4C Network, established through the URBACT programme from 2023 to 2025.

URBACT

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the European Union



One Health 4 Cities

One Health in Motion - Leading City Examples



One Health in cities,

one health for all!

In our cities,

City of Kuopio

Capital of Good Life And One Health

Kati Vähäsarja,
Manager, Wellbeing Promotion

URBACT



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VILLE DE
LYON



Suceava
Municipality
y

Lahti

loulé
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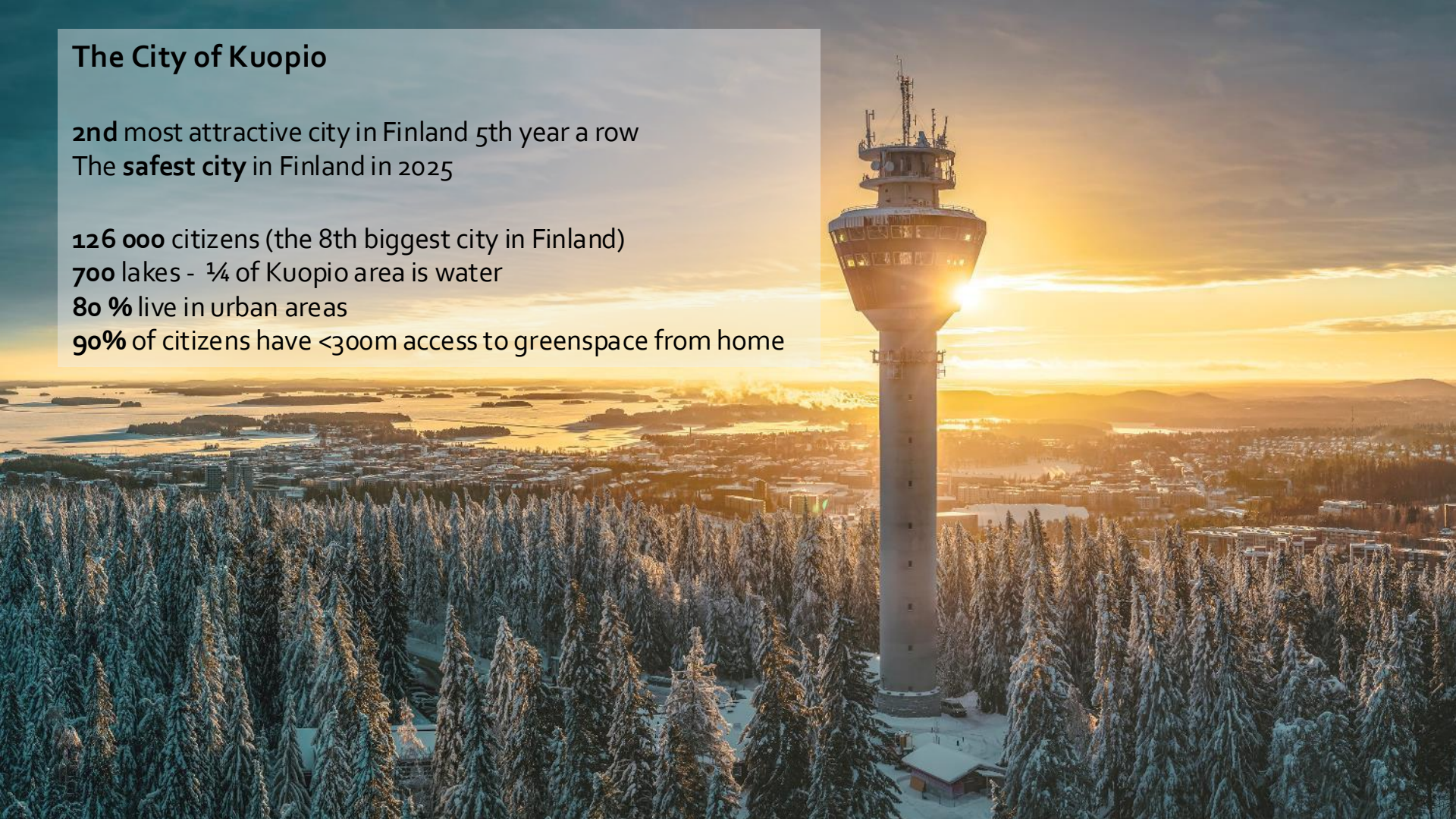


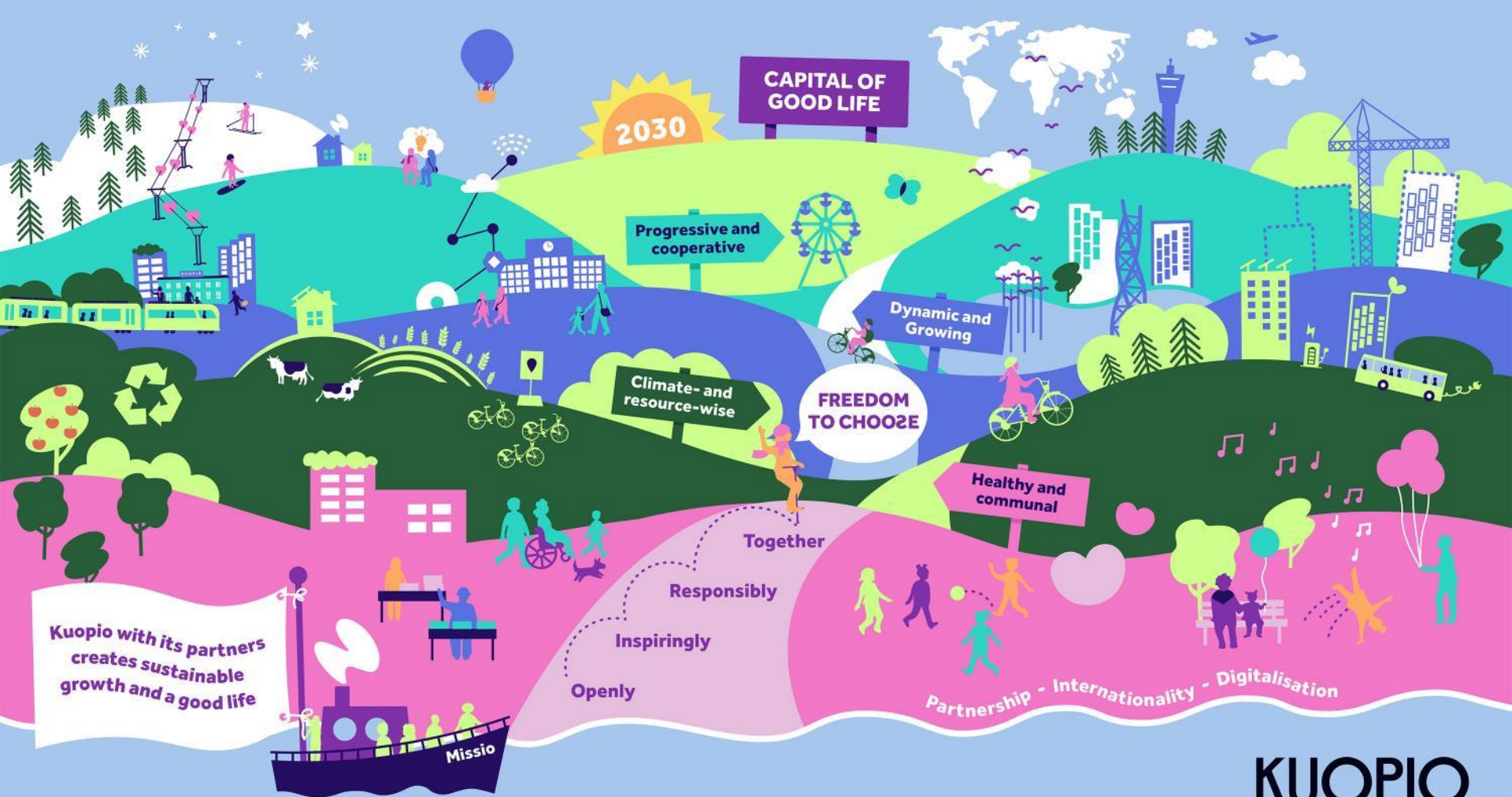
Landeshauptstadt
München
Gesundheitsreferat

The City of Kuopio

2nd most attractive city in Finland 5th year a row
The **safest city** in Finland in 2025

126 000 citizens (the 8th biggest city in Finland)
700 lakes - $\frac{1}{4}$ of Kuopio area is water
80 % live in urban areas
90% of citizens have <300m access to greenspace from home





KUOPIO

More holistic approach, One health, was needed in Kuopio

- In 2021, as a member of the **WHO Healthy Cities network** we committed to implement One Health Approach in Kuopio.
- In 2022, the Mayors of 25 European Cities, including Kuopio, signed the **Lyon Declaration** highlighting the need for One Health approach
- In 2025, we have created a **One Health Integrated Action Plan** for the city of Kuopio





Strategy 2035

Flourishing Kuopio

The capital of good life will flourish through One Health

- Kuopio's goal is to ensure sustainable future for future generations
- By applying the One Health approach we are able to **achieve sustainable long-term impacts** in
 - Economic growth and wellbeing
 - Human wellbeing
 - Environmental wellbeing
 - Animal wellbeing



Kuopio – Key Strategic Priorities 2035

- **Sustainable & Safe City**
For both nature and people
- **Competitiveness & Vitality**
- **Community & Inclusion**
- **Balanced Economy**
- **Agile Organization**



Kuopio's One Health Action Plan

1. **Multidisciplinary communication** aimed at change is strengthened.
2. **Interaction and collaboration** are strengthened between different sectors, stakeholders, and residents.
3. The **One health perspective is visible in all strategic plans** guiding the city's operations.
4. The **impact assessment of decisions** is carried out consistently **across sectors**.
5. The implementation of the **One health perspective** in the city's services and decision-making **is continuously evaluated**.



Concrete steps of One Health implementation from 2025 →

- One health approach is now included in the **Kuopio's strategy 2035**
- **Strategic programs**, applying the strong One health approach and determining the goals in detail, are in process.
- **Kuopio's Strategic Wellbeing Plan** applying the One health approach is in process
- **Our Kuopio** –citizen participation model was accepted by the City Board 12/25
- **Implementation is rooted in existing organizational structure and practices**
 - One Health is not a separate "theory", but an umbrella for all city policies and practices.



The Puijo Summit – for One Health

Where One Health disciplines meet in Kuopio

- An annual forum inviting intersectoral experts for discussion and knowledge sharing
 - Human health and wellbeing
 - Environmental health
 - Climate
 - Biodiversity
 - Business
 - Culture
 - Education
 - Etc...

Theme 2026: One Health and Water



Thank You!

Kati Vähäsarja

kati.vahasarja@kuopio.fi



One Health 4 Cities

Cities in action for Human,
Animal and Environmental health

Informal Sport's for One Health

By *Tiago Guadalupe* / *Municipality of Loulé*

Brussels, 10 December 2025

URBACT



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loulé
Aqui e Agora



Why Informal Sport Matters for One Health

“Moving the body also moves the city - and the ecosystem it lives in.”

- **Human Health:** Movement, mental wellbeing, social interaction.
- **Environmental Health:** Green spaces, less motorised transport.
- **Animal Health:** Shared, safe public spaces.

When more people use public spaces, coexistence can be harmonious, but it can also put pressure on the environment; therefore, it is essential to use these spaces respectfully, aware that our health also depends on the well-being of all living beings and ecosystems.

From Concept to Practice

Loulé Active Summer: A One Health Laboratory

The program has turned the municipality of Loulé into a **national example of how informal sport can activate health, ecosystems and community life** - all at once.

Part of the European One Health 4 Cities initiative, it includes:

- Walking groups, yoga, zumba, pilates, capoeira, and senior dance
- Workshops on healthy eating and climate action
- Activation of public spaces: squares, gardens, and seaside promenades - as vibrant hubs of wellbeing

“Active Summer shows that with creativity and political will, sport can become the beating heart of a community.”

Examples: Healthy Eating & Climate Workshops | Yoga/Pilates in Parks

- Nutrition for human health
- Sustainable food systems
- Climate and biodiversity benefits



- Mental health
- Calm use of green spaces
- Shared human–animal environments

Examples: Group Activities in Nature | Beach Workouts

- Cardiovascular health
- Coexistence with local fauna
- Connection with natural landscapes



- Physical activity
- Coastal stewardship
- Low environmental impact

Loulé Active Summer Outcomes

- Increased participation in public spaces
- Strengthened community wellbeing
- Healthier urban ecosystems

In Loulé, informal sport is not just movement - it is a healthy ecosystem in action.

Every city can turn its public spaces into One Health engines - all it takes is movement, community and nature.

One Health 4 Cities

Cities in action for Human,
Animal and Environmental health

Move Your City, Move Your One Health

“Active cities are healthy ecosystems.

Informal sport is one of the most integrated forms of One Health public policy.”

THANK YOU!

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One Health Agenda for Suceava



The municipality of Suceava is located in the north-eastern part of Romania, 433 km from the capital Bucharest and 60 km from the border with Ukraine. Hosting a beautiful 14th century medieval fortress, international airconnected, Suceava welcomes you at any time



URBACT



SUCEAVA MUNICIPALITY: GREEN VISION IN “ONE HEALTH 4 CITIES MISSION”



Healthy Lifestyle and active aging

- Promoting a healthy lifestyle of “urban life”
- Creating healthy habits
- Improve access to preventive healthcare and screening services
- Encourage regular physical activity among seniors and general population



Healthy environment

- Increasing green areas of public/private buildings
- Reconversion and reuse of degraded lands
- Establishing bee pastures and placing “insect hotels”
- Placing small animal houses in green public places



On 8 October 2024 the Municipality of Suceava received from the European Commission the Mission Label in the framework of the Mission "Climate-Neutral and Smart Cities - 100 climate-neutral and smart cities by 2030"

Both
One Health 4 Cities Mission &
100 Climate-Neutral and
Smart Cities are a catalyst for
change in Suceava
Municipality

Suceava Municipality is committed to act upon the following slogan:

"Environment is not a heritage from previous generation but most likely a loan from the future ones"

The regeneration of Suceava riverbanks



The project worth 3.5 million euros, was financed from European funds and consisted of creating an open space created or rehabilitated in a former industrial degraded area.

- 155,560 sqm (of which **140,050 sqm green spaces**) were rehabilitated
- the **mix of functions** contributed to the increase and diversification of leisure, recreation and outdoor spending offers for the community
- improving the **aesthetic aspect** by arranging the public space with an impacted the **attractiveness and vitality** of the city

The rehabilitation of the area has brought profound and **multiple benefits for people, animals and the environment**, catalyzing a true renaissance of that urban area



Benefits for People (Community and Health)



The newly created green space became the social heart of the city, drastically improving the quality of life for its residents:

- **Physical and Mental Health:** It offers safe places for **recreation, physical activity** (jogging, yoga, playing), and relaxation. Exposure to nature reduces levels of stress, anxiety, and depression, while improving concentration and overall well-being.
- **Social Cohesion:** This recreation area function as **meeting points**, facilitating social interactions, strengthening the sense of community and reducing social isolation.



Benefits for Wildlife (Urban Biodiversity)



The conversion transformed a sterile space into an essential ecosystem for the survival of urban wildlife:

- **Habitat and Refuge:** Diverse vegetation (shrubs, flowers) offers **shelter, nesting sites, and food sources** for pollinators (bees, butterflies), birds, small mammals, and amphibians
- **Ecological Corridors:** Green spaces act as **vital pathways**, allowing species to move safely between fragmented urban habitats, thus supporting biodiversity
- **Natural Balance:** The introduction of native plants helps restore a natural balance, controlling pests by attracting natural predators (for example, birds)



Benefits for the Environment (Ecological Regeneration)



The ecological impact of transforming degraded land is of crucial importance in the fight against climate change:

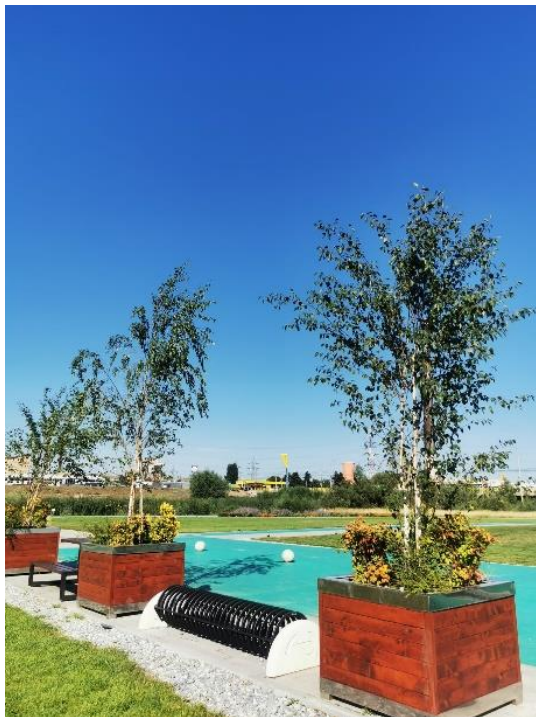
- **Thermal Regulation (Heat Island Effect):** Vegetation offers **shade and natural cooling** through evapotranspiration. This can significantly reduce ambient temperatures during the summer, diminishing the "urban heat island" effect
- **Air Quality:** Plants act as **natural filters**, absorbing atmospheric pollutants (nitrogen oxides, sulfur dioxide) and producing oxygen, contributing to cleaner air
- **Water Management:** Uncompacted soil and vegetation improve **rainwater infiltration**, reducing the risk of flooding and the overload of the sewage system. It also helps in the natural filtration of water before it reaches the groundwater table
- **Carbon Sequestration:** Vegetation is essential in **capturing carbon dioxide**, playing an active role in climate change mitigation

The regeneration of the SUCEAVA riverbanks

The ecological conversion of degraded urban spaces is a **virtuous cycle**. Transforming **a brownfield into a greenfield** not only heals the scars of the industrial past but builds a healthier, more resilient, and more equitable future for all city dwellers, whether they have two legs, four, or wings.



One Health 4 Cities



Thank You!
MULTUMESC!

One Health 4 Cities

From the Seed to the Fruit

A One Health Educational Initiative

Elefsina, Greece

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The City of Elefsina



Historic and Industrial city in Greece.

Strong cultural identity.

Dense urban environment.

Challenges:

- sustainability
- biodiversity loss
- public health awareness.

Baseline



Limited awareness about:

- Biodiversity, ecosystem balance.
- Healthy eating, sustainable habits.
- The interconnection between human, animal, and environmental health.

Urbanization and socio-economic disparities.

The Initiative

From the Seed to the Fruit



- Implemented by the Municipality of Elefsina.
- Targets nurseries and their families.
- Introduces hands-on gardening as a tool for learning.
- Promotes One Health principles through experiential and family-centered education.

Key Activities of Implementation



- Small gardens in nursery schools.
- Children planted, watered, cared for fruits, vegetables, and flowers.
- Teachers used storytelling, games, and observation to teach One Health concepts.
- Parents joined workshops and gardening sessions with their children.

Project Assessment



- Easy to implement.
- Easy to copy.
- Easy to expand.
- Minimal cost.
- People of all ages loved it.

Conclusion



From the Seed to the Fruit

Demonstrates that small seeds of awareness can grow to:

- Health,
- sustainability,
- shared responsibility 🌱

One Health 4 Cities

Thank you!



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One Health 4 Cities

One Health for Cities Conference City of Lahti

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City of Lahti

- Finland's 9th largest city
- 120 700 residents in Lahti
- 205 000 residents in urban region
- Central logistical location
- One hour to Helsinki




A photograph of a dense forest with vibrant green foliage. In the foreground, a large, gnarled tree trunk is covered in moss and has two branches reaching upwards, forming a heart-like shape. The background is filled with various green plants and trees, creating a sense of depth and a healthy ecosystem.

Strategy 2035

Lahti – enduring change

The European Green Capital 2021



A man with a beard and glasses, wearing a bright yellow quilted jacket, black ski pants, and a grey knit beanie, is cross-country skiing through a snowy forest. He is holding ski poles and smiling. The background is filled with snow-covered evergreen trees under a bright sky.

***Creating the nature-
positive and carbon-
neutral future***

Nature Step to Health

- An ten-year program until 2032 integrates health and environmental goals
- Coordination is done at the local level, cooperation regionally and nationally
- Finland's first Planetary health physician



Nutrition

- Healthier and more sustainable diets
- More plant-based food in kindergartens and schools



Physical activity

- 500 electric citybikes
- 32 electric buses
- 570 kilometres of walking and cycling paths in Lahti.



Living environment

- We design a health-promoting environment starting from the master plan
- We protect natural diversity and the network of green areas
- Lahti is a pioneer in ecological compensation



Connection to nature

- Lahti Health Forest is located near Päijät-Häme Central Hospital



Outdoor environmental education

Teaching takes place outdoors –
In nearby forests, by lakeshores, on
bogs, and in nature reserves.





Thank you!

Lahti

URBACT



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One Health 4 Cities

One Health in cities, one health for all!

COFFEE BREAK



One Health in cities, one health for all!

Bringing holistic governance to One Health

Marju Prass

Project Coordinator One Health Gov
Urban ecology researcher
Lahti University campus



**Interreg
Europe**



Co-funded by
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One Health Gov

Holistic Regional Governance for One Health

Marju Prass

University of Helsinki / Lahti University Campus

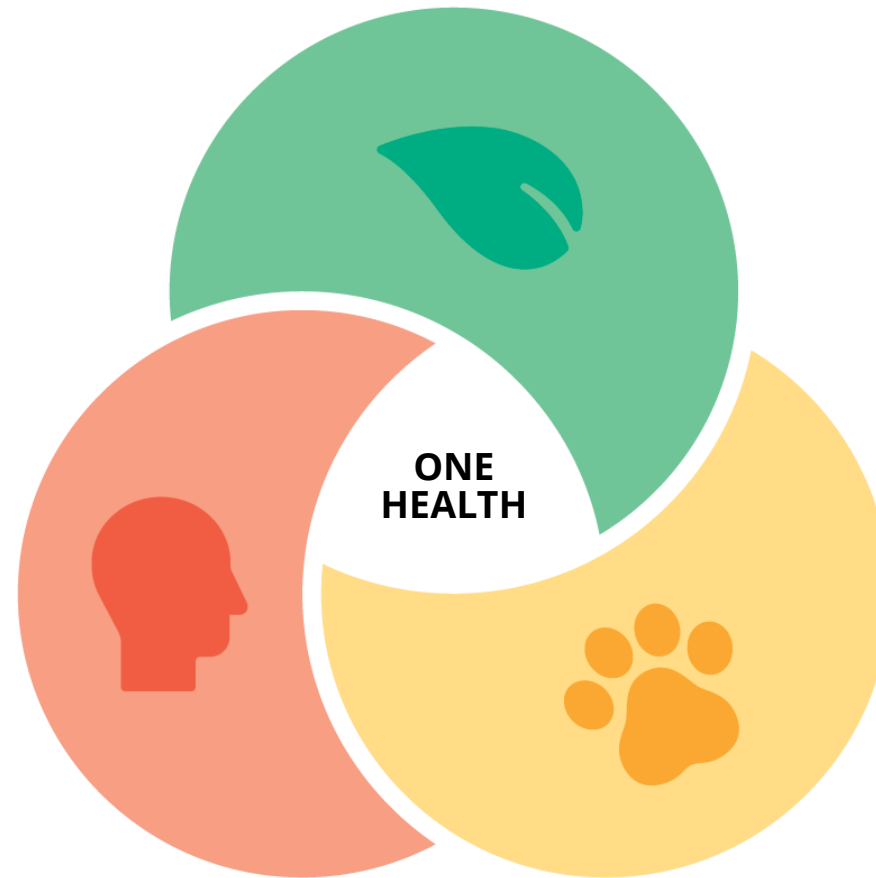
Project coordinator

marju.prass@helsinki.fi

10.12.25 | OH4C conference, Brussels



SUSTAINABILITY 2.0



Sustainability 2.0

*Systems thinking,
synergies, trade-offs*

*Doing and spending with
efficiency, win-win-win*

**Fragmented governance is one of the
key barriers to more effective and
synergistic solutions**

Milutin Stojanovic, et al. 2025, *pre-print*
Urban Sustainability



Taking further leaps based on evidence and practice

Blind spots in urban governance of the BCS nexus and the actionable insights to overcome them.

Summary of blindspots	Actionable insights to overcome the blindspots
1. Limited policy coherence and implementation gaps	1. Mainstream Transformative Metrics and Indicators
2. Persistence of sectoral silos and weak institutional integration	2. Institutionalize Cross-Sectoral Nexus Governance
3. Insufficient recognition of indirect emissions and systemic trade-offs	3. Expand Governance Toolkits and Evaluation to Address Systemic Trade-Offs
4. Over-reliance on voluntary and soft governance measures	4. Cultivate a Culture of Innovation, Learning, Co-Creation and Leadership
5. Scarcity of types of nexus solutions	5. Integrate Multi-Benefit Nature-Based Solutions across Sectors

SOURCE: Milutin Stojanovic, Thea Wübbelmann, Sirkku Juhola et al. Bright spots and actionable insights for urban governance of the climate-biodiversity-health nexus, 03 July 2025, PREPRINT (Version 1) available at Research Square <https://doi.org/10.21203/rs.3.rs-6944613/v1>

Continuing One Health 4 Cities by leveraging the very core - governance

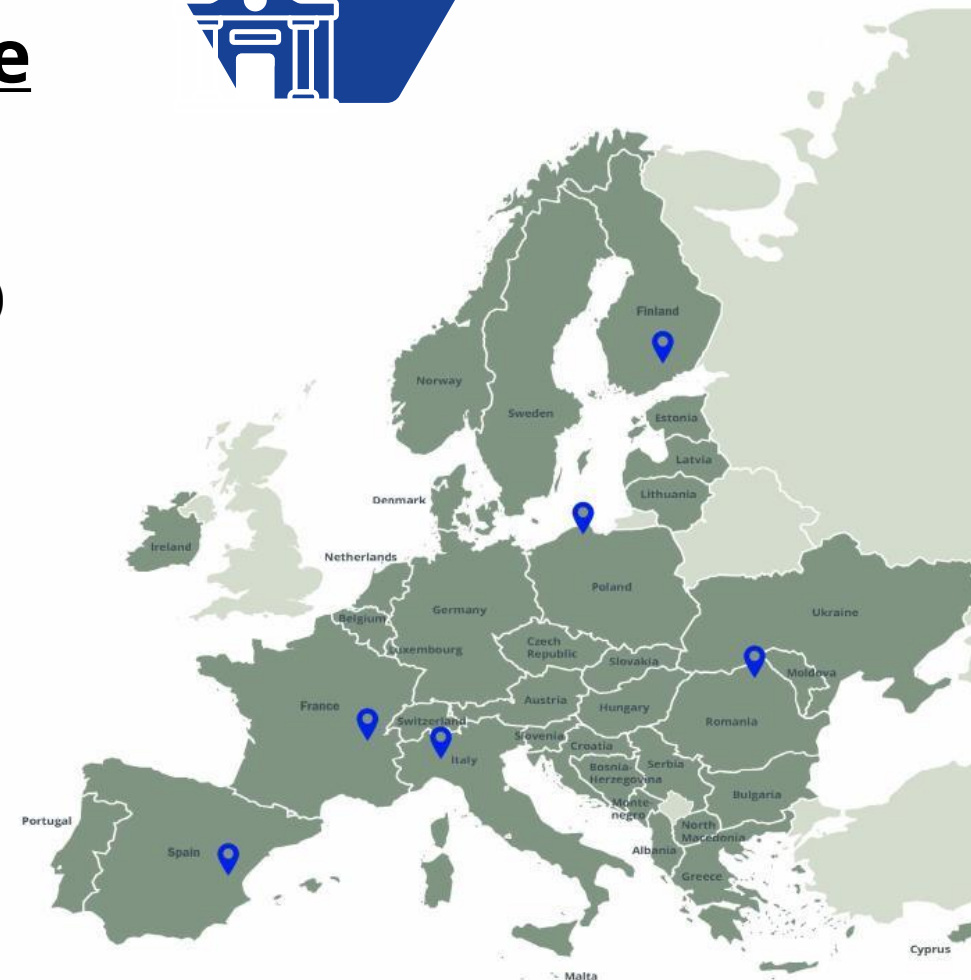
1.5.2025
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31.7.2029

Six regions

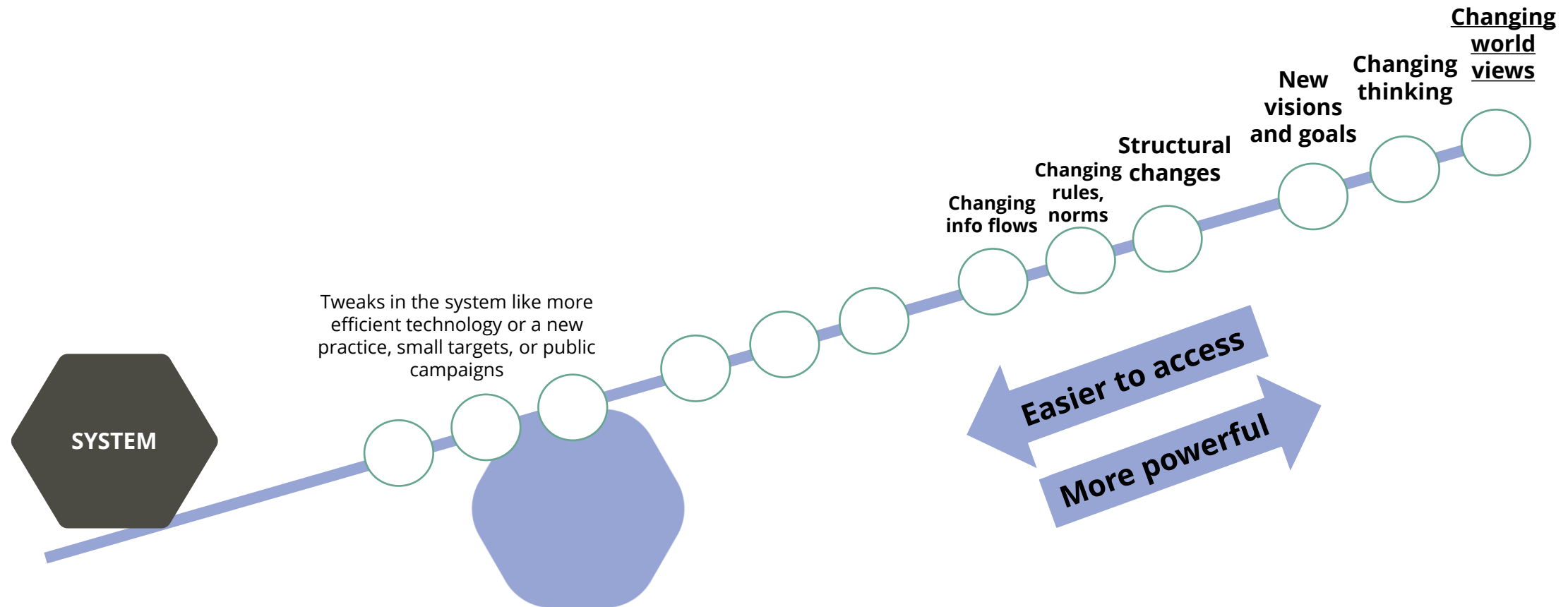


- Lahti city, Finland (leading region)
- University of Helsinki / Lahti University Campus (lead partner)
- Pomorskie Voivodeship, Poland
- Suceava city, Romania
- Lyon city, France
- Milan municipality, Italy
- La Costera – La Canal Mancomunidad, Spain with Valencia Community as Associated Policy Authority

<https://www.interregeurope.eu/one-health-gov>



Leveraging measures that matter



**Lahti,
Finland:**

**hearts,
minds,
matter**

City decision-makers gathered for a guided forest excursion to discuss the well-being of nature and its connection to human health.

Picture: Tommi Mattila



Enguera, Valencia, Spain:

hearts,
minds,
matter

small town for
big inspiration

Its One Health initiative includes:

- *Management model*
- *Education and awareness campaigns*
- *Local and organic foods*
- *Sustainable tourism and protection of natural resources*
- *Waste management*



Lahti, Finland

hearts,
minds,
matter

Serious
games for
balancing
strategic
goals,
investments
and value
plurality



Transformative Cities

Helsinki game

- ☐ Planned light rail network
- ☐ Electric car charging points
- ☐ Planned bicycle lane network
- ☐ Green areas suitable for stormwater management
- ☐ Current valuable green areas

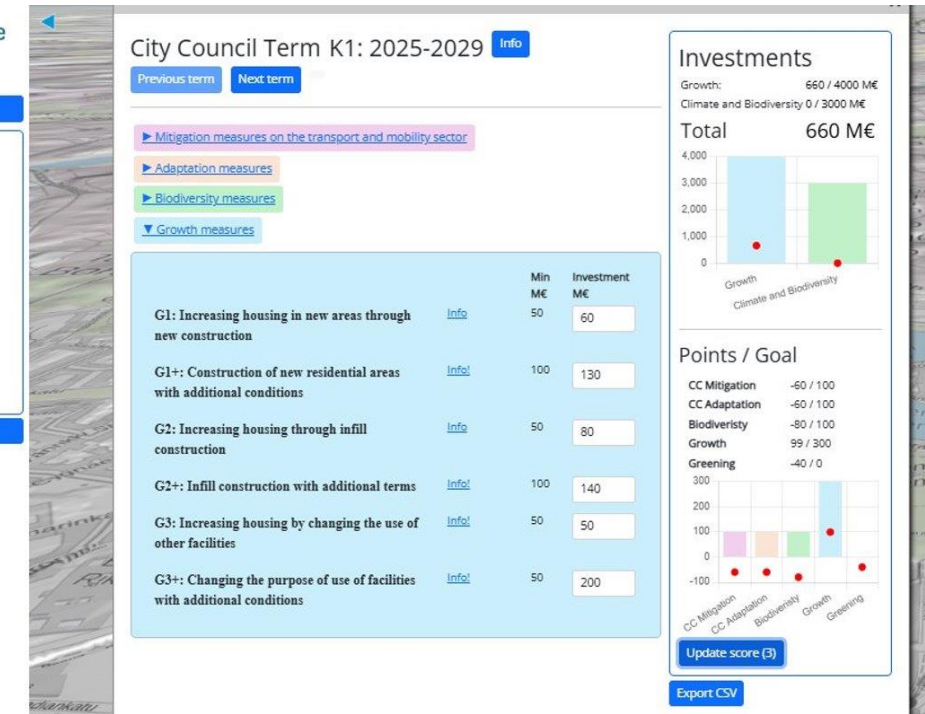
Current environmental zone

Vulnerability

Seawater floods

Master plan explanations

Project



hearts,
minds,
matter

measuring
what
matters

- Possibilities like none before
- e.g., Planetary Health Check
- Big data, network models, Bayesian approaches and more to be tested
- Much progress, e.g.,
- In the **city of Lahti**, a list of monitoring indicators for tracking disease and environmental conditions for planetary health
- **Municipality of Milan** developing data approaches

Planetary Health Check 2025



Planetary Health Check 2025

A Scientific Assessment of the State of the Planet

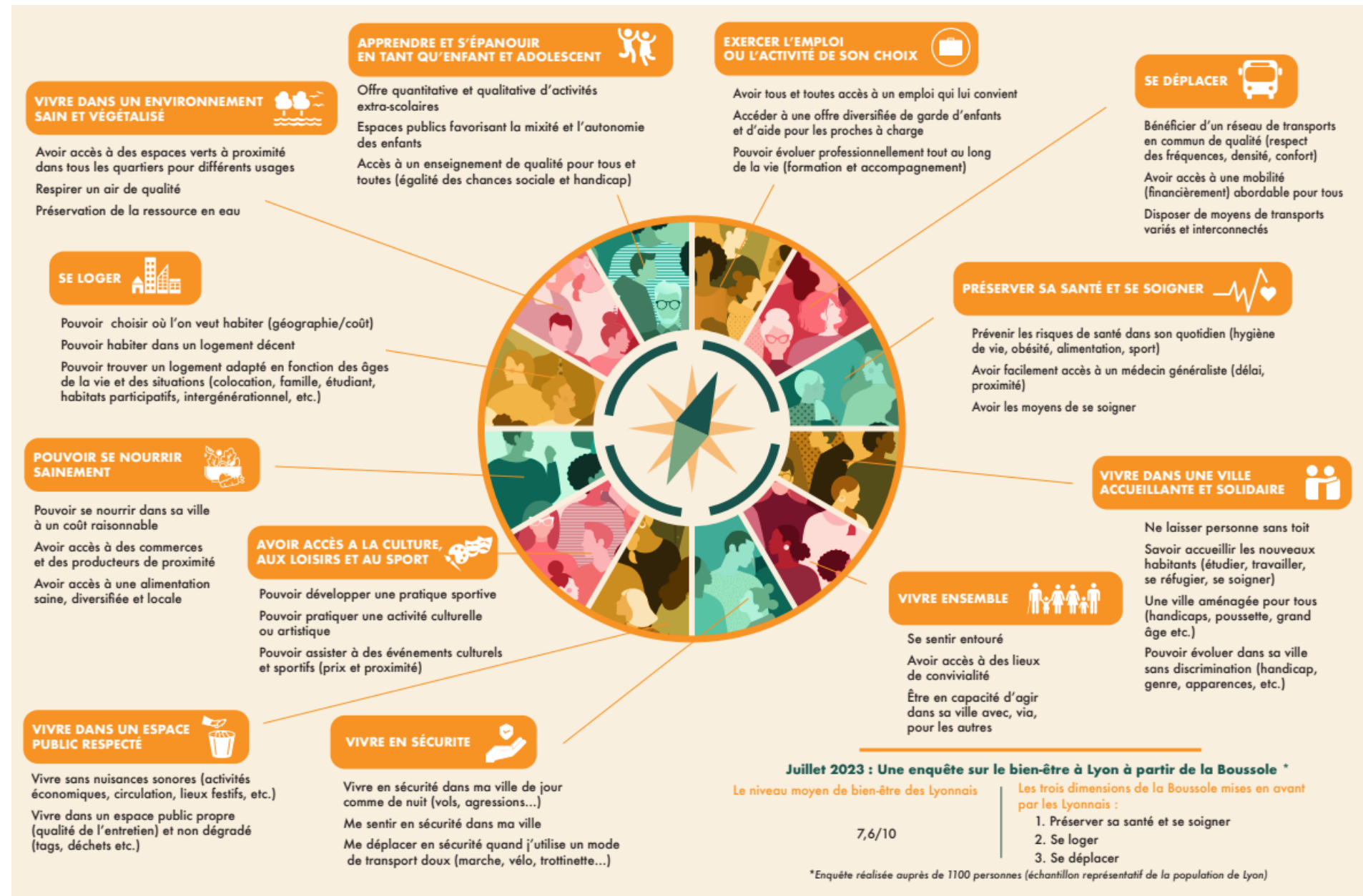


Planetary Boundaries
SCIENCE

Lyon, France

hearts,
minds,
matter

In development:
Wellbeing Compass
incl. environmental
health. To be
integrated into One
Health strategy



Pomorskie, Poland

hearts,
minds,
matter

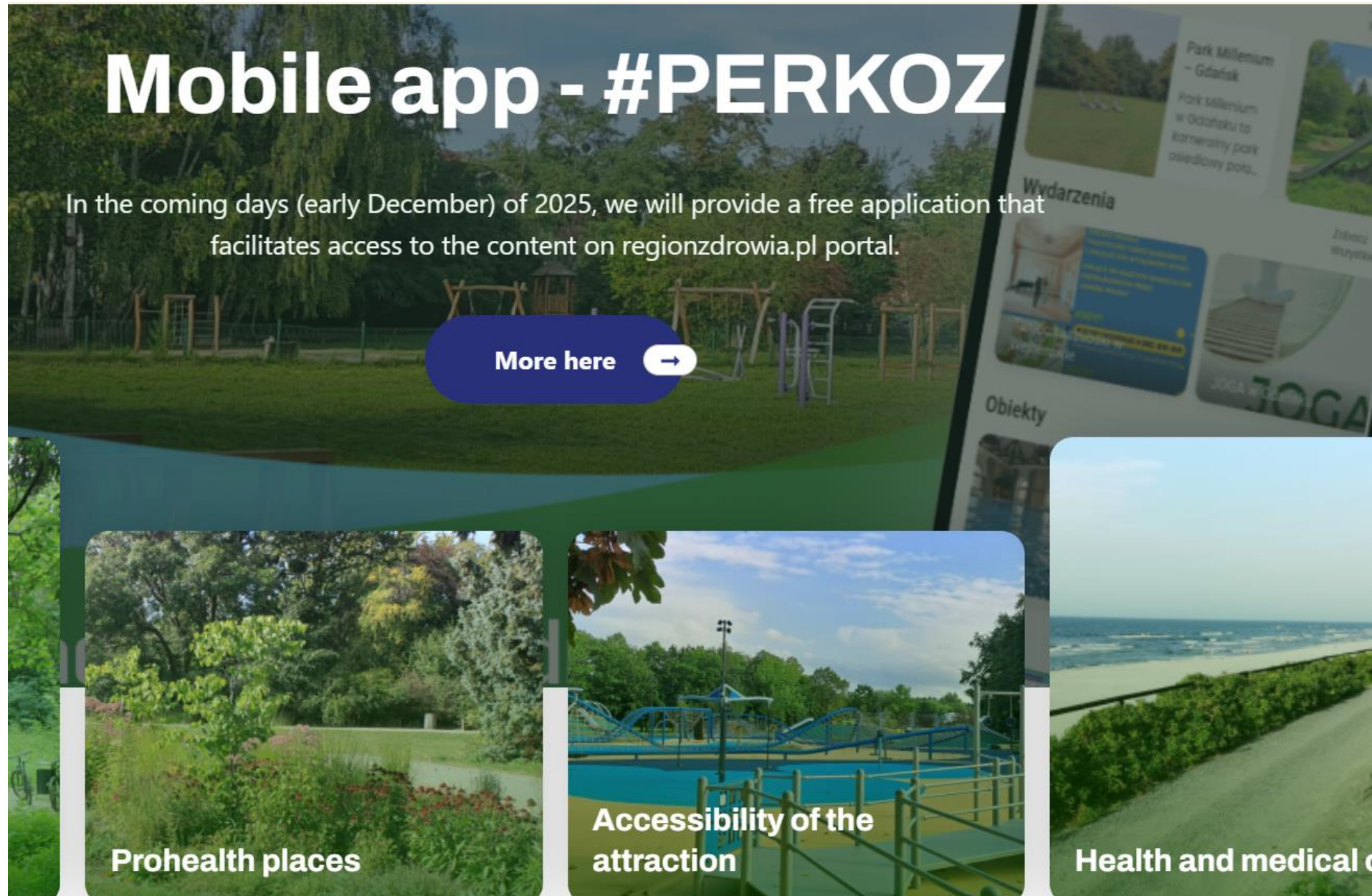
innovation,
research and
development

for public
health,
business and
savings

Mobile app - #PERKOZ

In the coming days (early December) of 2025, we will provide a free application that facilitates access to the content on regionzdrowia.pl portal.

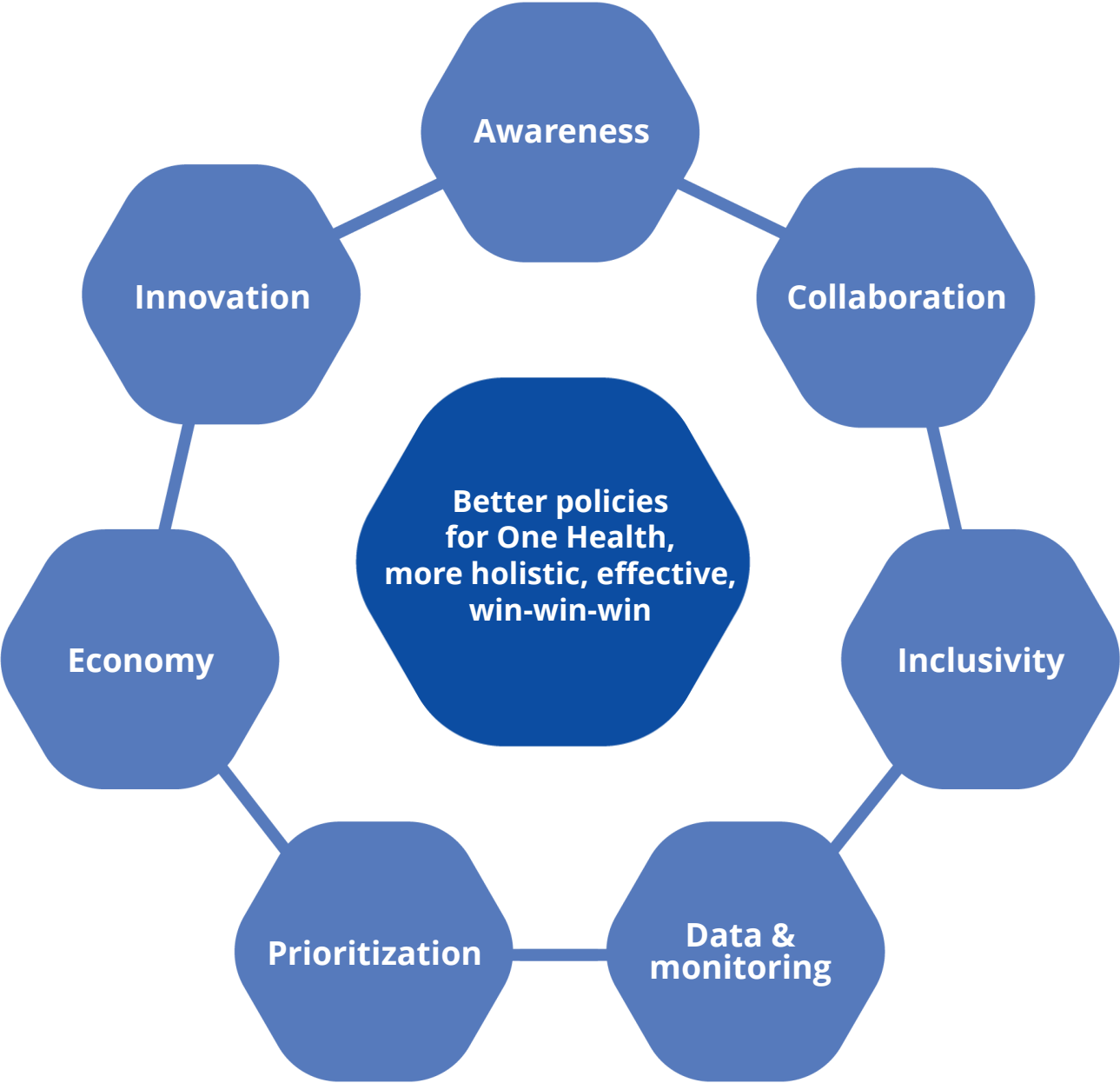
More here



Prohealth places

Accessibility of the
attraction

Health and medical



Thank you!

Follow One Health Gov on LinkedIn and on Facebook



Path to One Health governance

Interreg
Europe



Co-funded by
the European Union

One Health Gov

Mapping
solutions, testing
waters, gathering
interest



ENGAGING
STAKEHOLDERS for
joint vision,
roadmap and
policies with
SMART targets

EVIDENCE
MAPPING for
preparation and
monitoring, also
for continuous
feedback and
corrections



ESTABLISH
MANDATES AND
RESOURCES,
preferably high up
in the
institutional
structures

ESTABLISH
COORDINATION
MECHANISMS,
revise governance
structures, NB!
not just a new silo

Cultivate
bold experi-
mentation

Build
compe-
tencies,
share
lessons

Build trust,
networks and
partnerships

Develop
commu-
nication and
language

Measure
what
matters,
reflect,
improve

Read more

- Project webpage of One Health Gov

<https://www.interregeurope.eu/one-health-gov>

- EU Directorate-General for Environment article from July 2025 “How can we apply the One Health approach in EU policies”

https://environment.ec.europa.eu/news/how-can-we-apply-one-health-approach-eu-policies-2025-07-24_en

- Group of Chief Scientific Advisors for EU Directorate-General for Research and Innovation. Scientific Opinion from November 2024 “One Health Governance in the European Union”

<https://scientificadvice.eu/advice/one-health-governance-in-the-european-union/>

- IPBES (2024). Thematic Assessment Report on the Interlinkages among Biodiversity, Water, Food and Health of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services. Harrison, P. A., McElwee, P. D., and van Huysen, T. L. (eds.). IPBES secretariat, Bonn, Germany.

<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.13850054>

- Taking a strategic approach to urban health: a guide for decision-makers. Geneva: World Health Organization; 2025. Licence: CC BY-NC-SA 3.0 IGO

<https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/9789240116177>

One Health 4 Cities Results: The Guidebook and Toolbox for City Makers

Sofia Aivalioti, OH4C Network Expert

Marlene Dussauge, OH4C Network Coordinator



VILLE DE
LYON



Landeshauptstadt
München
Gesundheitsreferat



Suceava
Municipality

Lahti

loulé
Aqui e Agora

KUOPIO

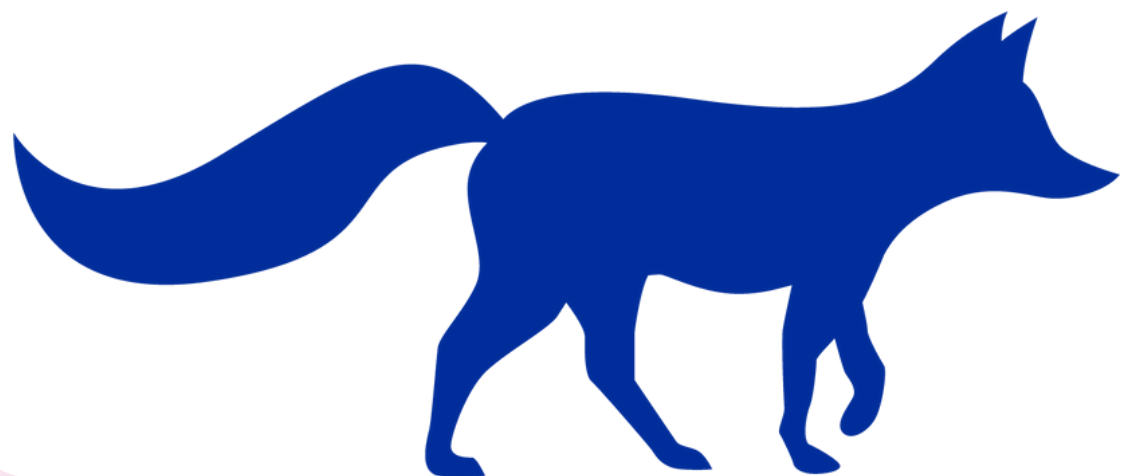


AJUNTAMENT DE
BENISSA



Strasbourg.eu
eurometropole

*“ One Health is not a fixed end goal,
but an ever-evolving process of continuous understanding
of the interconnectedness and improvement of co-existence
of humans, animals, plants and the environment in cities ”*



ONE HEALTH FOR CITIES



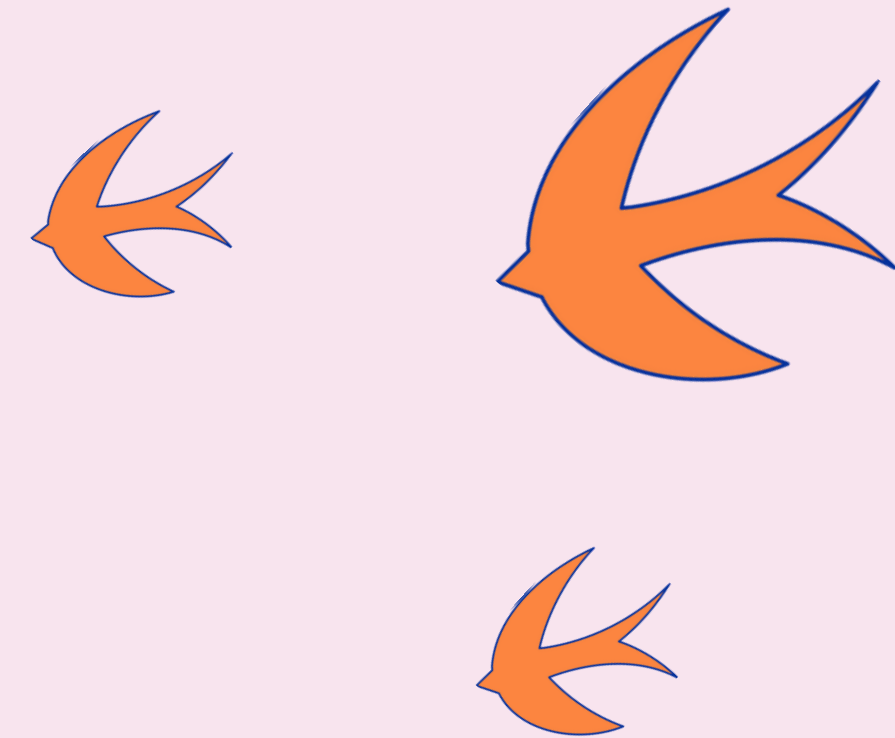
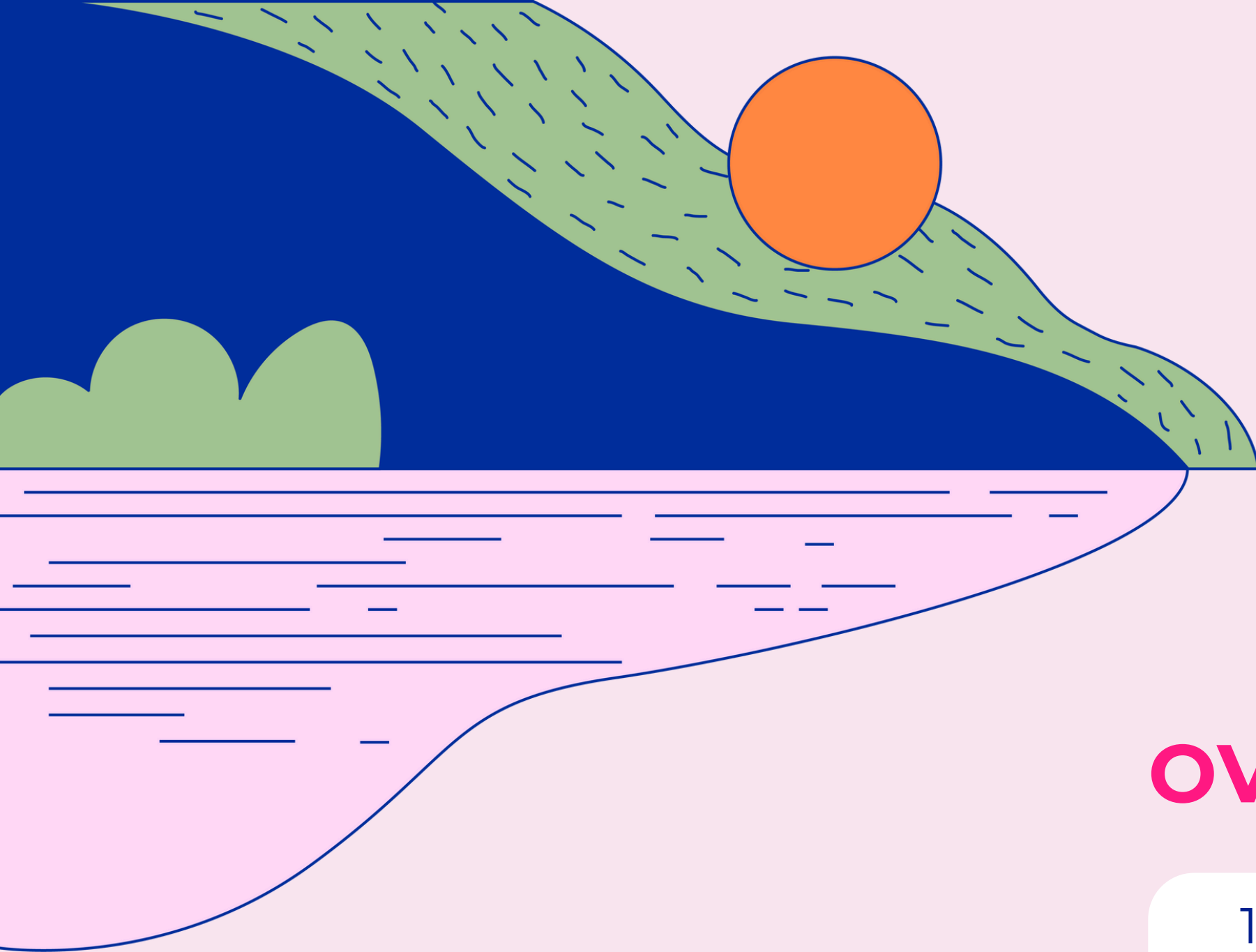
THE ESSENTIAL GUIDEBOOK FOR CITY MAKERS

ONE HEALTH FOR CITIES



15 CASE STUDIES
19 TOOLS
142 TIPS

THE ESSENTIAL GUIDEBOOK FOR CITY MAKERS



OVERVIEW

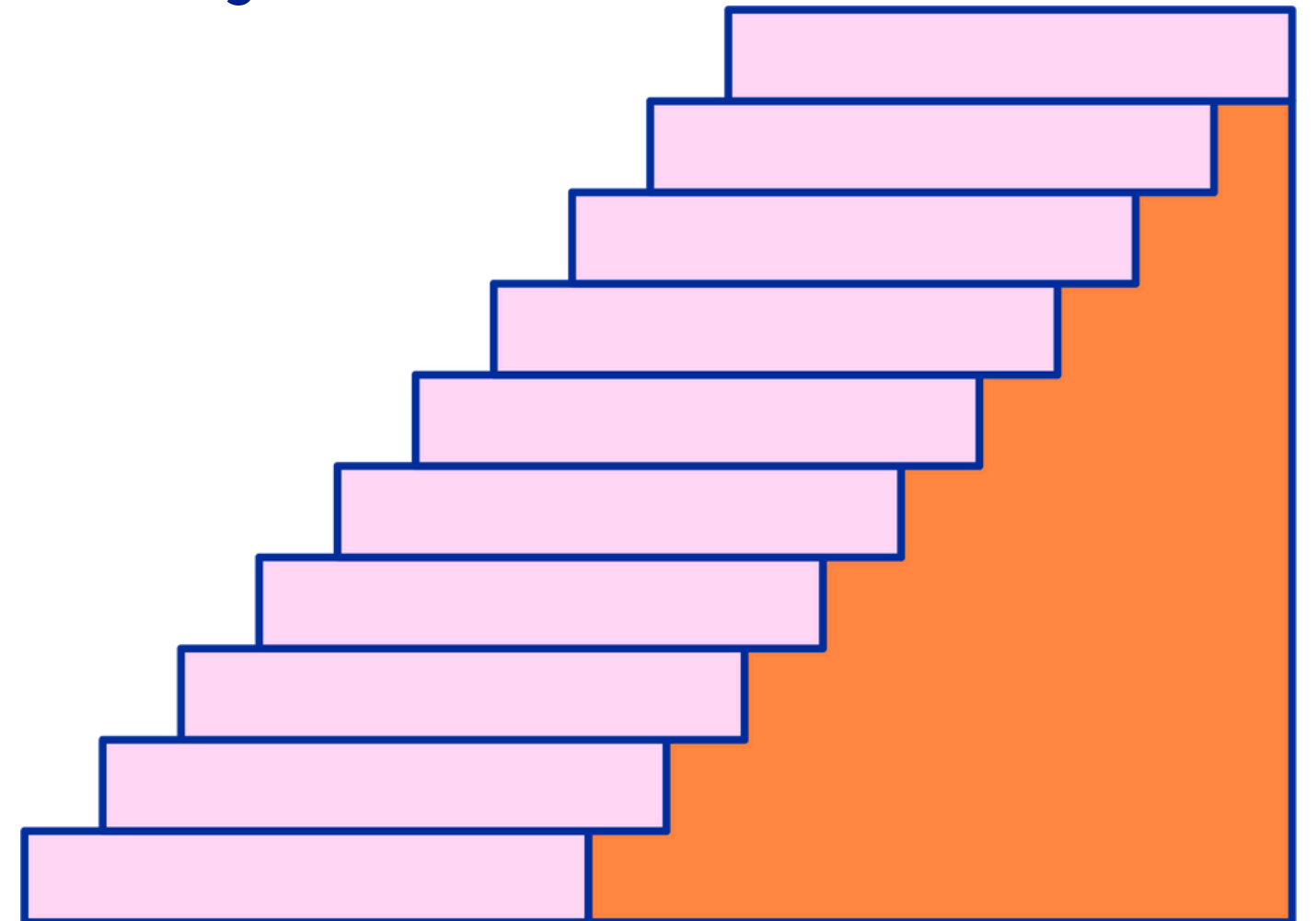
1. **One Health-Integrated Strategies**
2. **Governance Models for Multi-Stakeholder Collaboration**
3. **Information Management**
4. **Engaging and Mobilising Citizens**
5. **Gender Equity and Social Inclusion**
6. **Implementing One Health**
7. **Toolbox**

ONE HEALTH-INTEGRATED STRATEGIES

City-wide or One Health-integrated strategy is key for long-term commitment

No one can deliver One Health alone - create your team!

Build a shared understanding and work collaboratively



ONE HEALTH-INTEGRATED STRATEGIES

City-wide or One Health-integrated strategy is key for long-term commitment

No one can deliver One Health alone - create your team!

Build a shared understanding and work collaboratively

One Health Tip

- **Map existing One Health capacity, knowledge, expertise, and programs.**
Do not start from scratch; many city departments already address these topics, usually in silos.

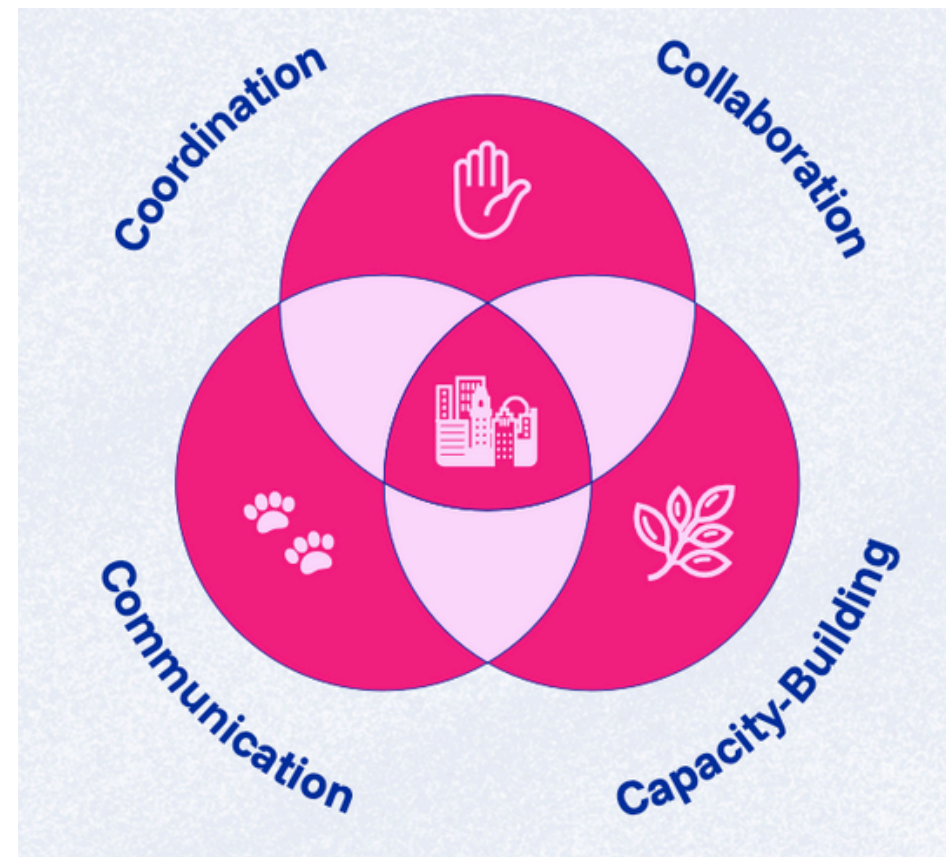
One Health Tip

- **Identify within the team or hire a One Health coordinator** who will ensure the coordination and the inclusion of all aspects of One Health in the strategy and develop a One Health culture in the team.

GOVERNANCE MODELS FOR MULTI-STAKEHOLDER COLLABORATION

Governance Models

- **Single Department-Led Model**
- **Cross-Departmental Collaborative Model**
- **External Stakeholder Partnership Model**



GOVERNANCE MODELS FOR MULTI-STAKEHOLDER COLLABORATION

Governance Models

- **Single Department-Led Model**
- **Cross-Departmental Collaborative Model**
- **External Stakeholder Partnership Model**



One Health Tip

- Use One Health as a **connector between departments** (ecology, public health, planning, etc.). Their involvement and priorities come in equal terms for human and non-human concerns under the One Health approach.

One Health Tip

- A communication plan is needed to **narrate the impact story** (storytelling), **justifying expenditure** on this cross-cutting topic, **which may be perceived as 'extra'**. This plan should be tailored to the diverse stakeholders and actors.

INFORMATION MANAGEMENT

ADDRESS!

Urban Determinants of One Health

UNCOVER!

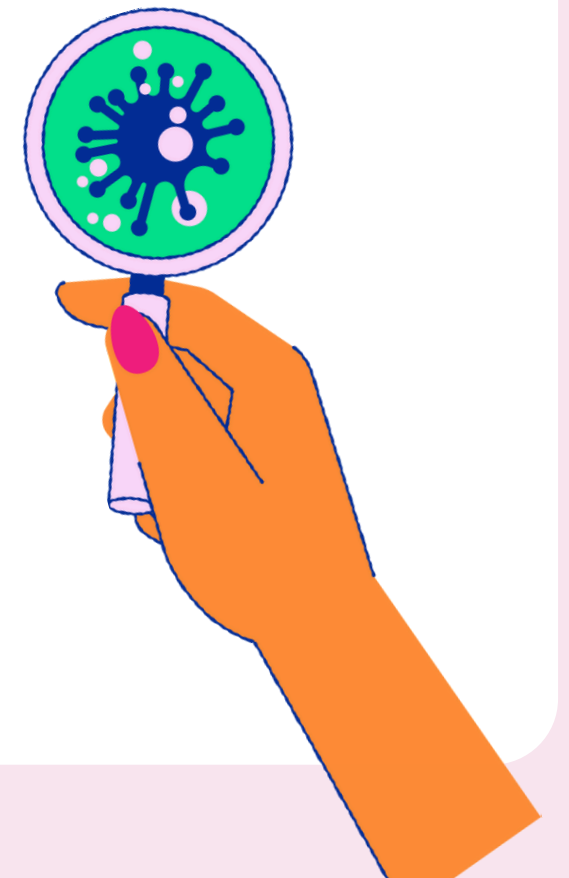
Interlinkages among health domains

One Health Tip

- **Analyse One Health information in context** by integrating health indicators with cross-sectoral datasets, including mobility, heat exposure, biodiversity, socio-economic factors, and water and air quality, etc.

One Health Tip

- **Map each indicator across the One Health domains**, human, animal, plant, and environmental health, rather than analysing them in isolation. Use a simple matrix to ensure no domain is left out.



ENGAGING AND MOBILISING CITIZENS

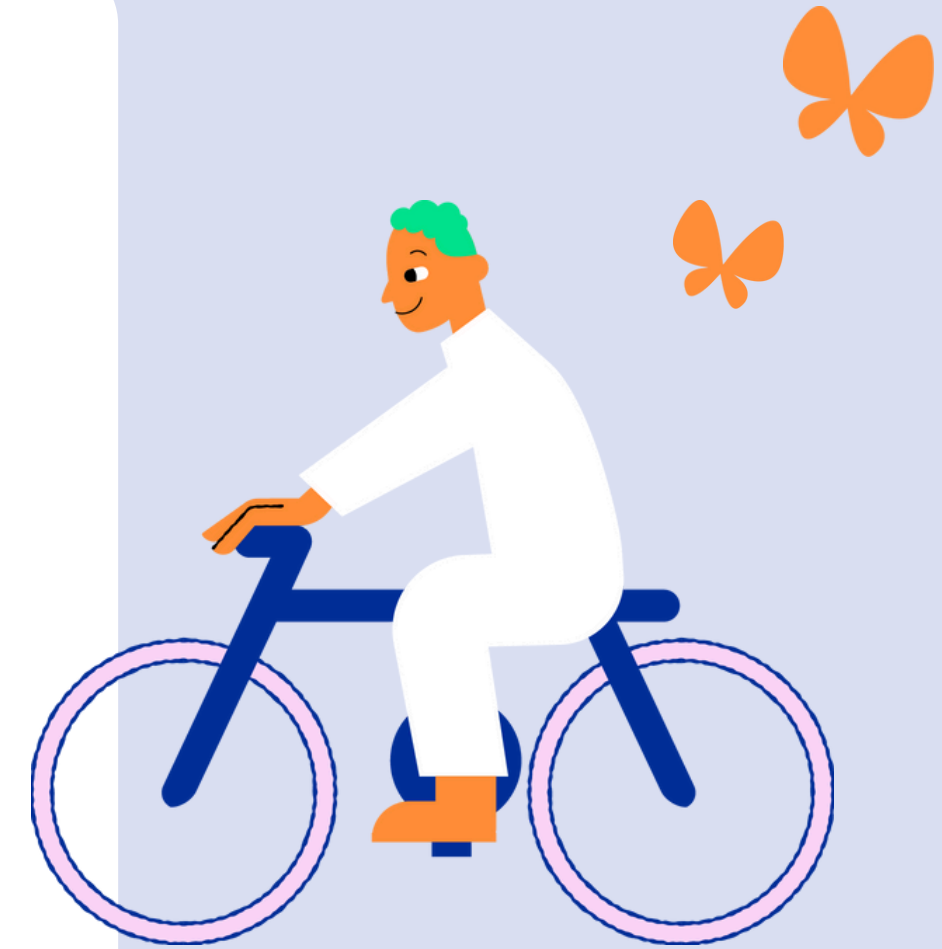
Increase understanding of One Health

Build trust with the citizens and with linked organisations

Design initiatives for long-term participation and engagement

One Health Tip

- Use **simple, relatable examples** showing how **human well-being depends on animals, plants, and the environment and vice versa**. Not everyone needs the full complexity of One Health.



One Health Tip

- Use **creative tools** that build **empathy and curiosity**, such as **storytelling, games, or role-play** linked to **local experiences**.

GENDER EQUITY AND SOCIAL INCLUSION

The burdens and benefits of city interventions, are not felt equally by all

Trade-offs

- Safety vs. Biodiversity
- Access vs. Ecosystem Protection
- Popular Sports vs. Equal Access
- Universal vs. Targeted Measures
- Comfort vs. Climate Resilience

Transversal Topic

Fairness and effectiveness



GENDER EQUITY AND SOCIAL INCLUSION

The burdens and benefits of city interventions, are not felt equally by all

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- Access vs. Ecosystem Protection
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- Universal vs. Targeted Measures
- Comfort vs. Climate Resilience

Transversal Topic

Fairness and effectiveness



One Health Tip

- **Work with the community** to identify which trade-offs are most important to address, ensuring diverse voices are heard
Seek “win-win” designs

One Health Tip

- **Removing participation barriers** by offering childcare, translation, stipends for time, or holding meetings in familiar neighbourhood spaces.

Case studies Examples



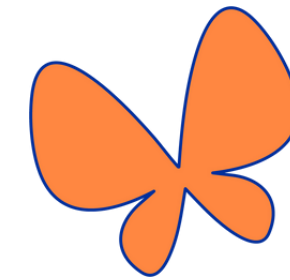
Elefsina (GR)



Lyon (FR)



Kuopio (FI)



ONE HEALTH 4 CITIES TOOLBOX

One Health Toolbox (Click to open)

[illegible]

POLICY AND PLANNING



ONE HEALTH
GOVERNANCE CANVAS

NAME:

DATE:

GOVERNANCE VISION <small>What instrument or policy needs One Health Governance? What should One Health governance look like in the city 10 years from now?</small>				
IMPACT <small>What measurable changes should this specific governance deliver? What measurable improvements in coordination, data-sharing, stakeholder participation or other, do you seek?</small>	OUTPUTS & STRUCTURES <small>Which governance model fits the city's context? What tangible results and structures are needed (cross-departmental groups, policies, frameworks, agreements, etc.)?</small>	STAKEHOLDERS <small>Who must be involved and what is their role (city departments, external partners, civil society, government bodies, etc.)? What roles and responsibilities does each actor have?</small>	STAKEHOLDERS' BENEFITS <small>How does each stakeholder (city departments, citizens, businesses, experts, other) benefit from the One Health approach? How do ecosystems and non-human entities benefit?</small>	ACTIVITIES & PROCESSES <small>What activities are needed to establish and operate the governance model? How are they prioritised?</small>
	RESOURCES <small>What resources are critical for a successful One Health governance (physical, human, intellectual, data, tools, systems, etc.)?</small>		FINANCING <small>What are the most important costs? Which departments or external actors can co-finance activities? How can shared-budget mechanisms get activated to support One Health implementation from across city departments?</small>	
COMMUNICATION STRATEGY <small>Which narrative will be used to show impact and justify cross-sectoral collaboration and investment? Who are the priority audiences (directors, politicians, citizens, partners)? What communication channels are most appropriate (internal briefings, public events, digital spaces, etc.)?</small>		RISKS & MITIGATION <small>What institutional, political, financial or organisational barriers may arise (leadership, silos, unclear mandates, resistance)? How will these risks be monitored and mitigated?</small>		

DESIGNED BY: Sofia Aivalioti (BAX) and Marlène Dussauge (City of Lyon) for the network One Health 4 Cities (2025)
Adapted from the Business Model Canvas by Business Model Foundry AG

One Health 4 Cities URBACT

ONE HEALTH STAKEHOLDER MAP

INSTRUCTIONS

- List all stakeholders.
- Group them by health domain (human, animal, plant, environment) and organisation type.
- Use colour-coding for the four health domains.
- Mark stakeholders in all relevant domains, applying distinct colours to highlight their areas of operation.
- Reflect: Who is missing or not yet involved?

Human

Animal

Plant

Environment

PUBLIC AUTHORITIES	PRIVATE SECTOR
CIVIL SOCIETY	ACADEMIA

DESIGNED BY: Sofia Aivalioti (BAX) and Marlène Dussauge (City of Lyon) for the network One Health 4 Cities (2025)

One Health 4 Cities URBACT

Co-funded by the European Union Interreg

RAISING AWARENESS



TROUT

Trout are freshwater fish prized for their delicate flavor and fighting spirit. They live in cold, clean streams and lakes and are good indicator of water quality since they need oxygen-rich environments. As opportunistic feeders eating insects, small fish, and crustaceans.

Living area **River, lake**



PIGEON

Pigeons are urban-adapted birds found worldwide, known for their intelligence and homing abilities. These hardy birds eat seeds, scraps, and small insects, thriving in cities where they're often considered pests despite their remarkable navigation skills and historical use as messengers.

Living area **Urban**



FOX

Foxes are intelligent, adaptable canids found in forests, grasslands, deserts, and urban areas across the world. These omnivorous hunters eat small mammals, birds, insects, and fruits, known for their cunning nature, bushy tails, and distinctive pointed ears. species.

Living area **Forest, grassland, periurban**



DANDELION

Dandelions are hardy weeds found in lawns and fields across temperate regions worldwide. These bright yellow flowers bloom spring through fall, with serrated leaves and wind-dispersed seed heads. All parts are edible and historically used medicinally.

Living area **Garden, park, grassland**



CORN

Corn is a staple grain crop grown worldwide, originally domesticated in Mexico. These tall grasses produce large ears with hundreds of kernels, thriving in warm climates with adequate rainfall. Corn is used for food, animal feed, and industrial products like ethanol and corn syrup.

Living area **Field, countryside**



WILLOW TREE

Willow trees are fast-growing deciduous trees found near water sources in temperate regions worldwide. These graceful trees have long, narrow leaves and drooping branches, thriving in moist soils along rivers, ponds, and wetlands. Their bark contains salicin, historically used for pain relief.

Living area **Riverside, lakeside**



TEENAGE GIRL

Teenage girls are young women typically aged 13-19, navigating the transition from childhood to adulthood. This stage involves physical, emotional, and social changes. They're found in schools, communities, and homes worldwide, each with unique interests, talents, perspectives, including identity formation.

Living area **Village, City**



GRANDMA

Grandmothers are older women who have grandchildren, typically found in families worldwide across all cultures. They often serve as caregivers, wisdom-keepers, and sources of unconditional love, sharing stories, traditions, and life experience. Many are known for their cooking, nurturing nature, and special bond with grandchildren.

Living area **Village, City**












YOUNG DAD

Young fathers are men typically in their 20s or early 30s who have recently become parents. They balance learning parenting skills with career development and personal growth, often found juggling work, family responsibilities, and maintaining relationships. Many are energetic, hands-on parents adapting to the challenges and joys of early fatherhood.

Living area **Village, City**

This spring's perfect rains trigger a regional super bloom, and plants remember what it's like to be colorful.












+5

+10

+10

An unusually clean spring leads to a visible rebound in river fish this month. Apparently they prefer water to microplastics, who knew!



+10

0

+5

0

0










+5

0

+5

0

A rare medicinal plant pops up along the path. Nature's free sample!



0

0

+5

0

0

+10

0

+10

0

Bees expand into rooftops and planters, and the city pops with flowers. The balcony experiment pays off.



+5

0

0

+10

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0

Moist weeks spark a fungal bloom underground. The soil just got better at its job.



0

0

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+10

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+10

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After a year of being ignored, an empty lot with grass, small bugs, and a few animals, like a nature documentary.



0

+5

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+10

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Warm spring days melt mountain snow into cold, clear streams. The whole valley takes a deep, satisfied breath.



+10

0

0

+10

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Local hawks discover that the new foreign pest is a great snack. The invasion becomes a dinner party.



0

+5

0

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Weeks without rain and mosquitoes with no predators to breed. Outdoor parties make a comeback.



0

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+10

+10

HEALTH BOARD

100	95	90	85	80	75	70	65	60	55	50	45	40	35	30	25	20	15	10	5	0						
																										
																										
																										
																										
																										
																										
																										
																										
																										

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

Explore Life in Schoolyards

A small, interconnected world where every part plays a role

Analysing the schoolyard through the **One Health** approach reveals the intricate interactions between children, air, biodiversity, furniture, buildings, ground and the surrounding environment. It highlights an individual and collective impact on the health and well-being of humans, animals, and the environment.



Instructions

This tool is an observation grid designed to guide the analysis of schoolyards through a One Health lens. Work in small teams to observe the surrounding environment and assess its potential impacts on human, plant, and animal health. This tool can be used both to raise awareness and to inform corrective actions aimed at creating a healthier and more sustainable schoolyard.

Acknowledgements

This tool was developed by Diana Sepulveda and Marlène Dussauge (City of Lyon)

About the Network

This document was created within the scope of the One Health 4 Cities network (2023-2025). The One Health 4 Cities network aims to promote the integration of the One Health approach into urban strategies and projects. It develops 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.

One Health 4 Cities is co-funded and supported by the EU through the URBACT IV programme - 2021-2027.

URBACT

 Co-funded by the European Union Interreg

One Health 4 Cities

Outdoor air quality

Do you feel like you're breathing clean air?

YESNO

Are there any sources of pollution nearby, such as vehicles, pesticides and agrochemicals, or biocides?

YESNO

How do you feel in the schoolyard?

COOLWARM

Impact of air quality on the following	Positive	Negative	Actions for improvement/comments
HUMAN HEALTH			
ANIMAL HEALTH			
PLANT HEALTH			

Ground quality

Is the ground covered with vegetation?

YESNO

Is most of the schoolyard concrete?

YESNO

Are the materials used for the outdoor installations natural and non-toxic?

YESNO

Examples of toxic materials: treated wood, plastics, PVC cladding, contaminated sand/gravel (heavy metals, hydrocarbons), etc.

Is compost available at this location?

YESNO

Impact of soil quality on the following	Positive	Negative	Actions for improvement/comments
HUMAN HEALTH			
ANIMAL HEALTH			
PLANT HEALTH			

Water quality

Are schoolyards equipped with rainwater harvesting systems?

YESNO

Is there any standing water?

YESNO

Impact of water quality on the following	Positive	Negative	Actions for improvement/comments
HUMAN HEALTH			
ANIMAL HEALTH			
PLANT HEALTH			

Option 2: Upgrade your project with One Health

Step 1: Read and Reflect

- Present the project, current challenges and interests.
- Form groups of 6 to 8 players.
- Distribute the character cards (try to balance different types: humans, animals, plants, environment).
- Each player reads their character card.
- Individually, write down three conditions that would make your character healthy and happy in the context of the project.

Step 2: Share and Discuss

- Each player presents the three conditions of their character to the group.
- As a group, place the conditions on the table and discuss:
 - Are there any synergies (overlaps or shared goals)?
 - Are there any contradictions (conflicts between needs)?
- Discuss trade-offs and possible solutions.

Step 3: Provide Recommendations

- Together, develop recommendations to adjust the project so that it better meets the needs of the different characters around the table.
- Define specific next steps for implementing the changes.

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You can access the [Essential Guidebook for City Makers](http://urbact.eu/networks/one-health-4-cities) and full [Toolbox](http://urbact.eu/networks/one-health-4-cities), via the link below:

<http://urbact.eu/networks/one-health-4-cities>

Design: Diana Sepulveda, Manon Barlet and Marlène Dussauge (City of Lyon)

The One Health Role Play

One Health 4 Cities

A tiger mosquito

A TIGER MOSQUITO

Strength: I have adapted very well to the urban environment and I can survive many circumstances.

Weakness: I'm sensitive to pollution and drought.

Urban service: I am a great pollinator.

Step into the shoes of humans, animals, plants, and the environment! Your mission is to co-create solutions that make cities and places healthier and more sustainable for all living beings.

A RAT

Strength: I'm very active in terms of reproduction, so there's no risk of my congeners disappearing.

Faiblesse: No one likes me :(

Service urbain: I am one of your best garbage collectors.




A DOG

Strength: I'm man's faithful companion, I bring my owner great emotional happiness.

Weakness: Just like human beings, I'm also affected by air pollution, which can damage my health.

Urban service: My urine and excrement are rich in nitrogen and phosphorus, making them beneficial to the soil (although they can become a problem when concentrated in one place).



AN URBAN TREE

Strength: I'm very independent and able to develop on my own despite unfavorable conditions.

Weakness: In an urban environment, I lack sunlight and space. I am also the toilets of the dogs (which is bad for my health).

Urban service: I provide many ecosystem services, such as regulating temperature, improving air quality, providing a home for many species, and so on. You all need me!




AN INHABITANT OF A DEPRIVED AREA

Strength: I'm mostly resilient and able to adapt to daily challenges of all kinds. Together with my neighbors, we show great community solidarity.

Weakness: I may be faced with socio-economic difficulties that have a direct impact on my ability to meet my basic needs and those of my family.

Urban service: My lifestyle is very sober and I favor the circular economy and repair.



THE OWNER OF A BAR

Strength: I have a great location with a nice terrace!

Weakness: During summer my terrace is invaded by mosquitoes, and every year I lose some of my customers.

Urban service: I play an active role in the local economy, creating jobs, social ties and joy.



MONITORING AND EVALUATION

ONE HEALTH FOR CITIES SCORE TOOL

ANSWER THE QUESTIONS TO FIND OUT AND EVALUATE WHICH OF THE TOPICS PRESENTED CAN ENRICH YOUR STRATEGY, PROGRAMME AND ACTIONS

A. HUMAN HEALTH			(if yes=1 point)	
No	Categories		SCORE	Comments
1	Do the strategy and the actions improve access to healthcare services for all (including preventive care, vaccination programmes, digital health services, physical accessibility to health centres and hospitals)?		0	
2	Do the strategy and the actions include measures to prevent communicable diseases (surveillance systems for monitoring, early detection, rapid response, etc.)?			
C. PLANT HEALTH			(if yes=1 point)	
No	Categories		SCORE	Comments
1	Do the strategy and the actions support the conservation of local biodiversity (flora) and their ecosystems,		0	
2	Do the strategy and the actions include measures for the prevention and ecological management of invasive or		0	
3	Do the strategy and the actions prioritise conservation of existing trees and plants?		0	
4	Do the strategy and actions promote a diversity of plant species and key ecosystem components (such as soil		0	
	TOTAL SCORE		0	
D. ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH			(if yes=1 point)	
No	Categories		SCORE	Comments
1	Do the strategy and the actions include measures to reduce and prevent air, water, and soil pollution?		0	
2	Do the strategy and the actions address climate change through mitigation and adaptation practices (urban		0	
3	Do the strategy and the actions create new or enhance existing green and blue spaces?		0	
4	Do the strategy and the actions promote sustainable resource management (reuse, repurpose, waste		0	
E. ONE HEALTH INTERLINKAGES			(if yes=1 point)	
No	Categories		SCORE	Comments
1	Do the strategy and the actions include integrated action plans for responding to public health emergencies,		0	
2	Do the strategy and the actions implement integrated measures to monitor and reduce antimicrobial use and		0	
3	Do the strategy and the actions prioritise suitable plants that support the ecosystem and do not harm animal		0	
4	Do the strategy and the actions incorporate measures to limit exposure to PFAS, endocrine-disrupting		0	
	TOTAL SCORE		0	
F. TRANSVERSAL TOPICS			(if yes=1 point)	
No	Categories		SCORE	Comments
1	Do the strategy and the actions developed in cooperation with cross-disciplinary experts across the four One Health topics (human, animal, plants and the environment)?		0	
2	Do the strategy and the actions developed in collaboration with actors of the civil society (including citizens, business, political opposition, etc.)?		0	
3	Do the strategy and the actions developed with an integrated approach with various city-departments and in collaboration with other local, regional and national authorities?		0	
4	Do the strategy and the actions ensure inclusive governance structures that integrate feedback from diverse stakeholders, including healthcare providers, environmentalists/ecologists, and animal welfare advocates?		0	
5	Do the strategy and the actions include a monitoring programme to measure its effectiveness?		0	

URBACT

Co-funded by the European Union

Interreg

URBAN DETERMINANTS OF ONE HEALTH

One Health 4 Cities

The Urban Determinants of One Health were developed through a multidisciplinary effort (part of the local URBACT group in Lyon). They cover human, animal, and plant health, as well as environmental health (air, soil, water, built environment). The tool identifies urban components that may influence these determinants. This tool provides a framework for analysing urban territories from a One Health perspective and supports urban planning and management while taking all dimensions of health into account.

URBAN COMPONENTS

Mobility, road infrastructures, etc.

Roads (including high-traffic roads)

Rail networks

Soft transport routes (pedestrians, scooters, cyclists)

Tunnels and bridges

Black corridors (areas without lighting)

Brown, green and blue corridors

Parking areas/car parks

Electric charging stations

Carpooling/car sharing area

Accessibility for people with reduced mobility

Surface public transport (stops, lines, park-and-ride facilities)

Metro stations, train stations

Metro tunnels

Underground ventilation points

Buildings and infrastructure

Residential buildings (houses, apartment buildings)

Tertiary and commercial buildings (offices, shopping centres)

Industrial buildings, warehouses, logistics platforms

Green roofs and walls (including green balconies)

Water management

Animal health

Animal health - wildlife

Species diversity

Genetic diversity

Natural reproductive capacity

Introduction or proliferation of invasive species

Quality and availability of natural habitats

Availability of food resources

Status and protection of species (protected species, regulatory measures)

Animal behaviour and welfare

Regulatory framework and territorial management of human-wildlife coexistence

Animal health – domestic and local animals (e.g. educational farms, etc.)

Accessibility and availability of veterinary care

Vaccination and prevention of infectious diseases

Mental and social well-being

Access to physical activity and safe spaces

Land management policies and social recognition

Plant health

Plant diversity (indicator of the stability and resilience of a plant ecosystem. Greater diversity makes systems more resistant to disease, pests and climate change).

Plant development and growth (directly dependent on vital resources (light, water, space, temperature). If these conditions are limited or stressful, the plant becomes weak and vulnerable).

Physiological state and vitality (This factor directly reflects the plant's ability to function properly, fight off attacks and maintain its vital functions).

Soil characteristics (Soil is the main source of life for plants. Its fertility, structure and quality determine the availability of nutrients, water and root development).

Urban environmental constraints (Urban factors (pollution, heat, confinement) are major abiotic stresses for plants. They alter photosynthesis, respiration, or growth cycles).

Quality of plant selection (Selecting unsuitable species can lead to planting failures, increased vulnerability to disease, and poor ecological functioning).

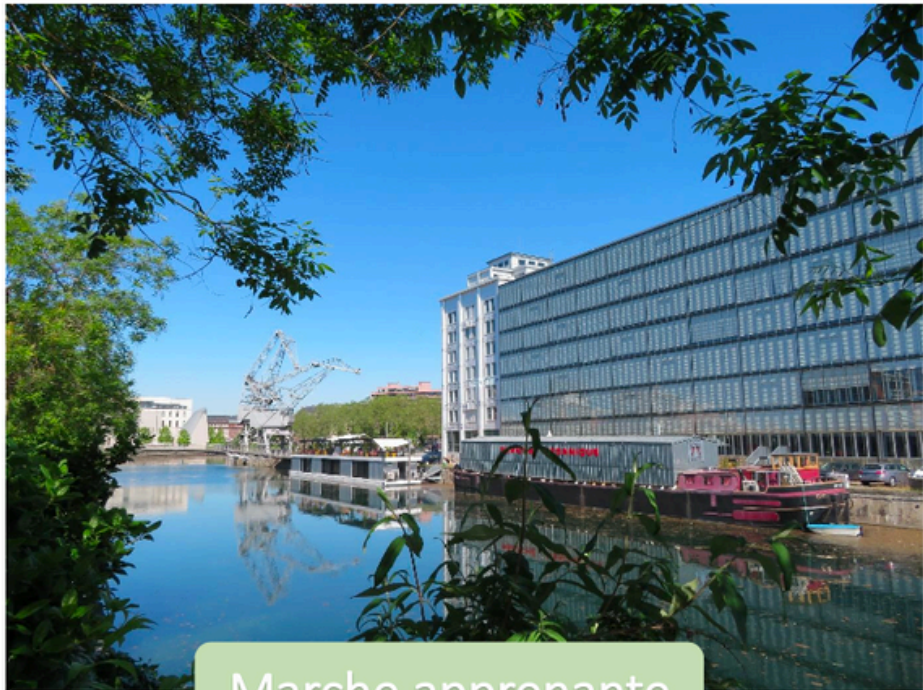
Management and monitoring practices (Maintenance and monitoring influence disease prevention, water stress, appropriate pruning, etc. Inappropriate management can cause imbalances).

Ecological structure and connectivity (Plant health at the population level depends on their ability to disperse, regenerate and interact within a coherent ecological network).

IMPLEMENTATION AND METHODS



FORMATION « UN URBANISME FAVORABLE À LA SANTÉ »
Septembre 2024



Marche apprenante

Secteur : Quartiers Danube et Malraux à Strasbourg

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LIVRET DE PRÉCONISATIONS

Intégration de l'approche One Health - Une seule santé aux cours Oasis

PROPOSÉ PAR
L'équipe Oasi'Santé



COMMANDITÉ PAR
Ville et Eurométropole de Strasbourg



Fiche-espèce de collecte de données Moustique tigre



Objectif de la fiche : Identifier les facteurs du développement de l'espèce.

Nom-Prénom de l'agent :
Autre interlocuteur :
Matin/après-midi/nuite :
Adresse du lieu :

Coordonnées SIG :
Date :
Saison :
Heure :

1) Le contexte

(Cocher la case correspondant au lieu de l'intervention)

- ☐ Centre urbain (architecture verticale, présence de commerces...)

☐ Zone industrielle (Absence d'habitations, présence d'entreprises et d'activités)

☐ Quartier résidentiel (présence d'habitations, pas de commerce ...)

☐ Etablissement public (préciser le type (hôpital, école etc.) :)

☐ Espace vert public

☐ Espace vert privé

☐ Autre :

Où est observée l'espèce ? (plusieurs réponses possibles)

- ☐ Aux abords d'un étang ou d'un lac

☐ Parc

☐ Square (petit parc avec aire de jeux)

☐ Dans un cimetière

☐ Dans une résidence (Grand ensemble, immeuble...)

☐ Chez un particulier

☐ Dans un jardin partagé / pédagogique

☐ En extérieur

☐ En intérieur

Contributions

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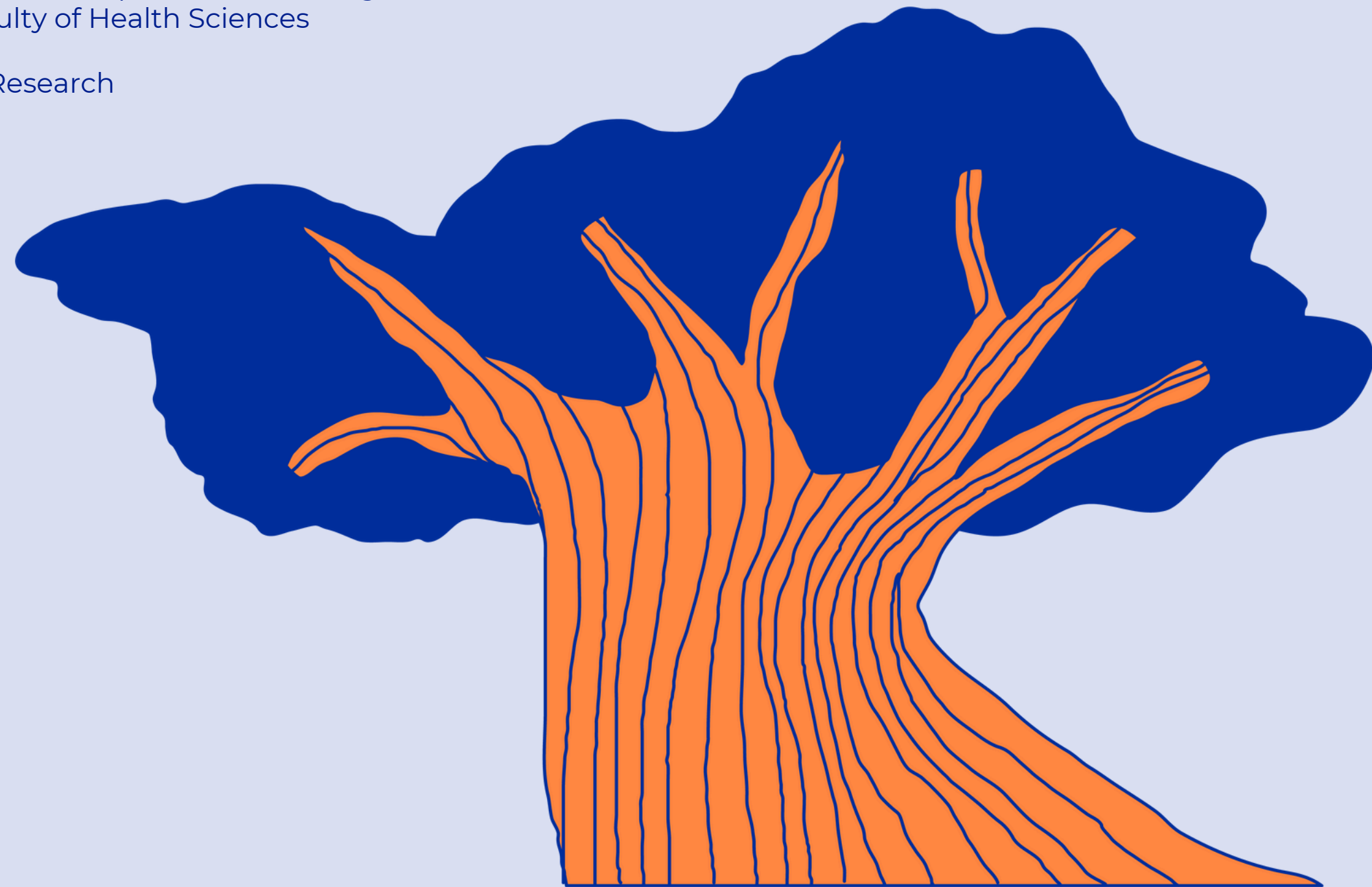
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DESIGN

Kibbind Agency



One Health 4 Cities

Merci beaucoup!
Kiitos!
Obrigado!
¡Muchas Gracias!
Ευχαριστούμε!
Multumesc!
Danke!
Thank You!



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