

Support package for implementation

COMPENDIUM OF TOOLS, RESOURCES AND NETWORKS

PLACE



WHO European Healthy Cities Network Phase VII (2019–2024)

Support package for implementation

COMPENDIUM OF TOOLS, RESOURCES AND NETWORKS



Abstract

In 2018, the WHO European Healthy Cities Network adopted the political vision of the Network until 2030 that is fully aligned with the United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development: the Copenhagen Consensus of Mayors: Healthier and Happier Cities for All. The vision is built around six themes. This compendium comprises tools, resources and networks that are related to one of the themes – place – from across the WHO European Healthy Cities Network from 2010 to 2019. It is part of the support package for implementation of the place theme in Phase VII (2019–2024) of the WHO European Healthy Cities Network.

Keywords

PLACE

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WELL-BEING

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HEALTHY CITIES

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It was produced under the guidance of Monika Kosinska, Programme Manager, Governance for Health and Regional Focal Point for Healthy Cities, WHO Regional Office for Europe.

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The document was edited by David Breuer and designed by Christophe Lanoux.

FOREWORD

The WHO European Healthy Cities Network has more than 30 years of experience in supporting local-level sustainable and equitable urban development with health and well-being at its centre, local health planning and implementation of intersectoral action between multiple stakeholders through whole-of-city and whole-of-society approaches. The Network provides a platform at the European Region level to support the implementation of the United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Development Goals and other global policy agendas, WHO regional priorities and strategies and national policies and initiatives.

The national networks of healthy cities – currently in more than 30 of the 53 European Member States – provide an opportunity to act as national platforms convening political and technical leads across municipalities to support the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals and other relevant strategic and policy approaches.

Most importantly, healthy cities puts people at the centre of their cities, making the sustainable urban development that the Network promotes and delivers the development of its human capital. This is crucial in all facets of urban development – but none more so than the development of places. If places are not designed with people at their heart, then they will not facilitate the improvements in health and well-being that we are all working for.

This is now more important than ever given the impact of COVID-19 on our communities, societies and economies. Social and physical distancing measures have drastically impacted how we interact with the places within our cities, and to an extent changed what we need from our places.

The Copenhagen Consensus of Mayors: healthier and happier cities for all is the political vision of the Network from 2018 to 2030 – fully aligned with the 2030 Agenda. Place is one of the six pillars of the vision of the six P's, the others being people, planet, participation, prosperity and peace. In 2018, at the WHO European Healthy Cities Network Summit of Mayors and political representatives from across the globe adopted and committed to this vision.

This city-level political commitment complemented the existing national-level political commitment to the role of place in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals. It is included in the roadmap to implement the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development adopted by all 53 WHO European Member States at the 68th session of the WHO Regional Committee for Europe in 2018.

Therefore, we have the political commitments at both the national and city levels – and now we need to make it happen. By collating and presenting tools and resources that support the creation and design of places that work better for all the people who interact with them, this compendium should serve as support to cities when they are implementing initiatives to meet their political commitments under the place theme, in response to COVID-19, in the 'new normal' and 'building back better' by ensuring that cities commit to 'no regret' policies and use the changes to continue to develop with health and well-being at their heart. As Phase VII develops and evolves, the work undertaken by the Network and WHO under the 'Place' theme will explore how placemaking can support cities in their actions to respond to the needs of COVID-19 affected communities.

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INTRODUCTION

This compendium collates tools, resources, networks, projects and programmes related to place. It supports the implementation of the place theme of the political vision of the WHO European Healthy Cities Network, the *WHO European Healthy Cities Network Copenhagen Consensus of Mayors: healthier and happier cities for all* (see Fig. 1).

The compendium compiles tools from WHO and the wider United Nations System as well as other relevant and related initiatives. First, a desk review was undertaken to map relevant material for inclusion, both internally and externally. This was then supplemented by a mapping exercise across the WHO European Healthy Cities Network, requesting member cities and national networks to provide tools and resources to be included. Experts and both academic and practitioner partners of the Network provided further supplementary tools.

This is one of the six compendiums of tools and resources produced, one for each of the P's – as part of the support package for implementation during Phase VII of the Network (2019–2024).

The COVID-19 pandemic outbreak has changed the way that people, communities, and societies live, work and play. The tools and resources in this compendium as applicable in a world impacted by COVID-19, as they were before; placemaking with a focus on people, communities and societies remains an important approach to how cities prepare, respond and build back better from the impact of the pandemic.

Support package for implementation: Phase VII

Phase VII of the WHO European Healthy Cities Network runs from 2019 to 2024, is fully aligned with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and focuses on six themes – the six P's, which form the structure of the Copenhagen Consensus of Mayors: peace, planet, place, people, participation and prosperity.

To support cities and national networks in implementing activities related to place and to meet the political and technical commitments they have made as part of the WHO European Healthy Cities Network, the WHO Regional Office for Europe has developed a support package for each of the six P's. This compendium is one of the core instruments of the support package for place. It is intended to support cities in implementing the place theme of the Copenhagen Consensus of Mayors throughout the duration of Phase VII (2019-2024) of the WHO European Healthy Cities Network and beyond.

The tools, resources, networks, projects and programmes collated and presented in this compendium should serve to support cities directly when they are implementing initiatives and activities to meet their political and technical commitments on place. They are accessible, transferable and relevant to cities across the European Region. Although the list is not exhaustive, it offers a starting-point to aid cities in engaging with the place theme.

Fig. 1. WHO European Healthy Cities Network Copenhagen Consensus of Mayors: healthier and happier cities for all



Place

The idea of place exists on many scales, from individual rooms and apartments to neighbourhoods, cities and city regions. Nevertheless, when people think of place in the context of health, they often think of physical characteristics: local buildings, streets and public and natural spaces. The concept of place also has social dimensions: the relationships, support networks, social contacts and other aspects of a community. Place can therefore be defined as a human habitat whose diverse characteristics combine to create or undermine health and well-being. The characteristics of a place also influence the behaviour and choices of the individuals who live there. Importantly, what constitutes a healthy place can vary between groups within society. Older people, young people, disadvantaged people and people with disabilities, for example, all have specific requirements for a place if it is to optimally support their health and well-being.¹

In many cities, access to, and interaction with, places has been severely impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic outbreak and public health and social measures taken in response. This has changed the way that places are seen, considered, and used

¹ WHO Regional Office for Europe. (2017). Roadmap to implement the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, building on Health 2020, the European policy for health and well-being

within cities across the world. This has made the focus on people-centred design of places more pertinent than ever before – with places needing to be designed by and with communities, to serve their health and social needs, to protect the vulnerable and to build back better.

A WHO healthy city commits to leading by example, with the social, physical and cultural environments aligned to create a place that is actively inclusive and non-exploitative and facilitates the pursuit of health and well-being for all.

In relation to the place theme, through the adoption of the Copenhagen Consensus of Mayors: healthier and happier cities for all, members of the WHO Network commit to:

- ensure human-centred urban development and planning;
- make the healthiest choice the cheapest, easiest, and most accessible choice;
- create places that support health and well-being throughout the life-course;
- ensure community and participatory governance of places; and
- enhance community resilience.

Who is the compendium for?

The compendium is for:

- cities, local practitioners, researchers and ministries responsible for health and local development;
- WHO technical programmes, regional and country offices in their technical cooperation work with country counterparts at the national and local levels in relation to place; and
- people working to improve the quality of places to foster improved health and well-being for all at the local and municipal levels.

Why is this compendium needed?

- This compendium is one of the core instruments to support cities in implementing the place theme of the Copenhagen Consensus of Mayors throughout the duration of Phase VII of the WHO European Healthy Cities Network and beyond.
- It is a technical resource for cities to support the development of places that improve health and well-being for all.
- It highlights adaptable tools and resources that can support local sustainable urban development.

How the compendium can be used?

- It can be used as a reference list of helpful tools and resources aimed at designing places that serve to improve health and well-being for all.
- It provides an overview of available tools and resources for cities to create design and plan places that foster health and well-being for all.
- The current compendium is not an exhaustive list of tools and resources on place. It should be used in conjunction with other existing evidence-informed guidance.



TOOLS

WHO TOOLS

AirQ+: software tool for health risk assessment of air pollution

<http://www.euro.who.int/en/health-topics/environment-and-health/air-quality/activities/airq-software-tool-for-health-risk-assessment-of-air-pollution>

AirQ+ is the WHO Regional Office for Europe's software tool for quantifying the health effects of exposure to air pollution, including estimating the reduction in life expectancy.

Checklist of essential features for age-friendly cities

https://www.who.int/ageing/age_friendly_cities_material/en

This tool is available in English, French and Spanish.

This checklist of essential age-friendly city features is based on the results of the WHO Global Age-Friendly Cities project consultation in 33 cities in 22 countries. The checklist is a tool for a city's self-assessment and a map for charting progress.

Clean Household Energy Solutions Toolkit (CHEST)

<https://www.who.int/airpollution/household/chest/en>

CHEST provides tools for countries and programmes to create and/or evaluate policies that expand clean household energy access and use. CHEST is an analytical framework created from expert input. The CHEST analysis generates an assessment of the current state of household energy use, air pollution and health impact.

Creating age-friendly environments in Europe: a tool for local policy-makers and planners

<http://www.euro.who.int/en/health-topics/Life-stages/healthy-ageing/publications/2016/creating-age-friendly-environments-in-europe.-a-tool-for-local-policy-makers-and-planners-2016>

This publication provides a toolbox to guide local policy-makers and planners in developing, implementing and evaluating age-friendly policies and interventions – policies that support people to age actively and healthily and thus both to do the things that are important to them and to contribute to their communities. Based on lessons learned from existing age-friendly initiatives in Europe, this publication summarizes key factors for establishing and sustaining successful initiatives within four phases of the policy process: engaging, planning, implementing and evaluating. A wealth of examples illustrates how local governments have put the principles of age-friendly action into practice.

GreenUr: the green urban spaces and health tool

<http://www.euro.who.int/en/health-topics/environment-and-health/urban-health/activities/greenur-the-green-urban-spaces-and-health-tool>

GreenUr is a plug-in for QGIS, a free and open-source desktop geographical information system. GreenUr offers the possibility to measure availability and accessibility of green space in cities. It accommodates algorithms to calculate potential direct health effects of green space, for example, on mental health, and indirect impacts, for example, through ecosystem services. Expected to be released in 2020.

Health economic assessment tool (HEAT) for walking and for cycling: methods and user guide on physical activity, air pollution, injuries and carbon impact assessments

<http://www.euro.who.int/en/health-topics/environment-and-health/urban-health/who-european-healthy-cities-network/key-publications/health-economic-assessment-tool-heat-for-walking-and-for-cycling.-methods-and-user-guide-on-physical-activity,-air-pollution,-injuries-and-carbon-impact-assessments-2017>

This tool is available in English, French and German.

The promotion of cycling and walking for everyday physical activity not only promotes health but can also have positive effects on the environment. This publication summarizes the tools and guidance developed to facilitate this shift: the methods for the economic assessment of transport infrastructure and policies in relation to the health effects of walking and cycling; systematic reviews of the economic and health literature; and guidance on applying the health economic assessment tools and the principles underlying it.

Integrated Transport and Health Impact Modelling Tool (ITHIM) (University of Cambridge in collaboration with WHO)

<http://www.mrc-epid.cam.ac.uk/research/research-areas/public-health-modelling/ithim>

ITHIM performs integrated urban and national level assessments of the health impact of transport scenarios and policies, including: changes in physical activity, road traffic injury risk, and exposure to fine particulate matter (PM_{2.5}) air pollution (transport modal shift). ITHIM estimates the health impact of scenarios, compares the impact of travel patterns in different places and models the impact of interventions. Changes in carbon dioxide emissions can also be modelled.

iSThAT: Integrated Sustainable Transport and Health Assessment Tool

www.euro.who.int/en/health-topics/environment-and-health/urban-health/activities/isthat-the-integrated-sustainable-transport-and-health-assessment-tool

iSThAT is a simplified methodological framework and accompanying software tool for evaluating the health and economic benefits of carbon reduction measures in the context of urban transport. The tool supports the identification of alternative transport choices based on sound, reproducible, science-based reasoning. In addition, it is a user-friendly, interactive Excel-based tool for evaluating carbon mitigation alternatives in surface transport for informational and educational purposes. Expected to be available in 2020.

Surveillance of water, sanitation and hygiene in schools: a practical tool (WHO, UNECE and UNICEF)

<http://www.euro.who.int/en/health-topics/environment-and-health/water-and-sanitation/publications/2019/surveillance-of-water,-sanitation-and-hygiene-in-schools.-a-practical-tool-2019>

This publication provides a practical tool to support countries in strengthening surveillance of adequate access to water, hygiene and sanitation in schools. The findings will inform the development of supportive regulations and improvement planning to safeguard children's health, well-being, dignity and cognitive performance. The tool also enables countries to use the data collected to facilitate policy dialogue and inform international reporting, including on progress towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goal targets related to water, hygiene and sanitation in schools.

Urban HEART: Urban Health Equity Assessment and Response Tool

<https://apps.who.int/iris/handle/10665/79060>

This tool is available in English, French and Spanish.

Urban HEART guides local policy-makers and communities through a standardized procedure of gathering relevant evidence and planning efficiently for appropriate actions to tackle health inequities.

TOOLS FROM OTHER UNITED NATIONS AGENCIES

City Resilience Profiling Tool (UN-Habitat)

<http://urbanresiliencehub.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/08/CRPT-Guide-18.07-Pages-small.pdf>

The City Resilience Profiling Tool provides a framework for local governments to collect the right data from their city, evaluate it and generate a resilience profile that is unique to their urban context.

Quick Risk Estimation Tool (United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction)

<https://www.unisdr.org/campaign/resilientcities/toolkit/article/quick-risk-estimation-qre>

This tool is available in English, Mongolian, Russian and Spanish.

The Quick Risk Estimation (QRE) Tool has been designed for the purposes of identifying and understanding current and future risks, stress, shocks and exposure threats to both human and physical assets.

OTHER TOOLS

Using national and local data to address health inequalities; a step-by-step guide (Public Health England)

https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/817767/PBA_Inequalities_datasources.pdf

This pack is one of several resources being produced by Public Health England to accompany its place-based approaches to reducing health inequalities. It aims to support local systems in navigating some of the national tools and data that can be used alongside local joint strategic needs assessments and other data sources to develop plans to address health inequalities.

- **Tool A: Place-based working towards population-level change in health inequalities**

https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/825133/Tool_A.pdf

- **Tool B: Civic support to communities**

https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/825134/Tool_B.pdf

- **Tool C: Service to community**

https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/825135/Tool_C.pdf

- **Tool D: Civic to service integration**

https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/825136/Tool_D.pdf

Creating places for people: the RIAI Town and Village Toolkit (Royal Institute of the Architects of Ireland)

https://www.riai.ie/whats-on/news/creating_places_for_people_riai_town_and_village_toolkit

The RIAI Town and Village Toolkit has been developed by the RIAI and the RIAI Urban Design Committee in response to requests to provide expert advice for people to assess the quality of the towns and villages where they live, work or have responsibility.

List of tools related to air pollution emissions and impacts

<https://www.who.int/sustainable-development/urban/guidance-tools/en>

The following open tools enable users to calculate air pollution emissions and impacts. The calculations will allow users to assess how sector policies and land-use planning affect health. These software tools support analysis and encourage engagement among multiple stakeholders regarding how human activity affects the environment and health.

- **BenMAP**
<https://www.epa.gov/benmap>
 Environmental Benefits Mapping and Analysis Program (BenMAP) – advanced tool for calculating the impacts of air pollution on health, with geographical information system capabilities.
- **GAINS**
<https://www.iiasa.ac.at/web/home/research/researchPrograms/air/GAINS.html>
 Greenhouse gas–Air pollution Interactions and Synergies (GAINS) – software that provides a framework for assessing strategies that reduce emissions of multiple air pollutants and greenhouse gases while minimizing costs and their negative effects on human health, ecosystems and climate change.
- **Household Air Pollution Interventions Tool – HAPIT**
<https://householdenergy.shinyapps.io/hapit3>
 HAPIT estimates health changes from interventions designed to reduce the exposure to household air pollution of household members currently using unclean fuels (wood, dung, coal, kerosene and others). These interventions include cleaner burning stoves, cleaner fuels, providing chimneys or other ventilation changes, moving the traditional hearth to a different location, changing behaviour or a combination of the above.
- **i-Tree**
<https://www.itreetools.org>
 i-Tree (Tools for Assessing Forests & Community Trees) – the i-Tree suite of software tools helps users to evaluate and manage the structure, function, and value of trees and forests regardless of community size or technical capacity. Estimates tree and forest ecosystem services and monetary values of annual environmental benefits such as: air quality improvement and associated public health effects; carbon dioxide reduction; stormwater control; and energy effects related to trees and buildings.
- **Solid Waste Emissions Estimation Tool (SWEET) version 3.0**
<https://www.ccacoalition.org/en/resources/solid-waste-emissions-estimation-tool-sweet-version-30>
 This is an Excel-based tool that quantifies emissions of methane, black carbon and other pollutants from sources of municipal solid waste. Cities can use this information for multiple purposes, including establishing a baseline scenario and comparing a baseline scenario to as many as four alternative scenarios.

Living Wage Places: a toolkit on tackling low pay by celebrating local action (Carnegie UK Trust, Living Wage Foundation and Living Wage Scotland)

<https://www.livingwage.org.uk/sites/default/files/LWP%20Low%20Pay%20Local%20Actions%20Report.pdf>

This document is for organizations that are interested in developing a place-based approach to increasing the number of people earning a real living wage.

Municipal Solid Waste Knowledge Platform (Climate and Clean Air Coalition)

<https://www.ccacoalition.org/en/resources/municipal-solid-waste-knowledge-platform>

The Municipal Solid Waste Knowledge Platform is a tool that has been established to promote, share and exchange information and provide outreach resources to support cities and governments to reduce short-lived climate pollutants through improving municipal solid waste management practices. The Platform allows open access to an extensive array of material and resources disseminating existing and new best practice strategies for reducing methane and black carbon emissions across the waste sector.

Placemaking tools for community action (CONCERN, Inc., Environmental Simulation Center, Denver Regional Office of the United States Department of Energy and United States Department of Housing and Urban Development)

<https://www.sustainable.org/creating-community/community-visioning/475-placemaking-tools-for-community-action>

This guide provides a starter kit for a community member, city official, planner or design professional to identify currently available planning tools and to assess their applicability and appropriateness to specific projects or issues, alone or in combination. The framework can be adapted by communities anywhere in the country for their context and can be modified to cover small or large geographical areas and their economies.

Place Standard Tool (Scottish Government, Public Health Scotland, Architecture & Design Scotland and Glasgow City Council)

<https://www.placestandard.scot>

The Place Standard is a tool that is used to assess the quality of a place. It can assess places that are well established, undergoing change or still being planned. The tool can also help people to identify their priorities for a particular place. The tool is simple and free to use. It consists of 14 questions that cover both the physical and social elements of a place.

The tool has been translated into the following languages: simplified Chinese, Danish, Dutch, German, Greek, Latvian, Lithuanian, North Macedonian, Norwegian, Polish, Punjab, Spanish, Turkish and Urdu. Other versions of the tool include: Children & Young People's Versions, Designers Version and Version 2 Place Standard Toolkit.²

Policy Readiness Tool: assessing readiness for policy change (School of Public Health, University of Alberta)

<http://policyreadinesstool.com/about/background>

This tool is available in English and French.

The communities in which we live, work and play (e.g. municipalities, neighbourhoods, schools or workplaces) have a significant influence on our health. By encouraging the development of healthy policies in these locations, we can play a powerful role in building healthier environments for everyone. The Policy Readiness Tool was designed to help those interested in encouraging policy change to target their involvement in the often-complex policy process.

² For information regarding the other versions please contact: placestandard@gov.scot

Propensity to Cycle Tool (PCT) for England and Wales (University of Cambridge, Centre for Diet and Activity Research, University of Westminster, University of Leeds and Department for Transport, Welsh Government)

<http://www.pct.bike>

The Propensity to Cycle Tool is an open source transport planning system. It is released under the Affero GPL: it is free to use, copy and modify, including creating versions for new cities and regions.

Risk Systemicity Questionnaire (EU-funded)

<http://smr-project.eu/tools/risk-systemicity-questionnaire>

The Risk Systemicity Questionnaire is an Excel-based tool that asks users to consider the relative likelihood of a broad range of risks in their cities. Based on the responses to the questions contained in each of the topics, participants are provided with a relative risk score (an estimated risk level for the city) and an awareness score (the level of knowledge the city has about the possible risk scenarios). In addition to this, users can access policy recommendations that may be used to address the risk scenarios that pose the greatest threat to the city.

SPeAR® – Sustainable Project Appraisal Routine (ARUP)

<https://www.arup.com/projects/spear>

SPeAR® output is available in several languages, including Chinese, English, German, Italian, Polish and Spanish.

SPeAR® (Sustainable Project Appraisal Routine) is a flexible and robust sustainability decision-making tool developed by Arup's software and sustainability experts to help the company support clients' sustainability goals. It appraises projects based on key themes such as transport, biodiversity, culture, employment and skills.

Stalled Spaces Scotland toolkit (Scottish Government and Architecture and Design Scotland)

<https://www.ads.org.uk/stalled-spaces-scotland-toolkit>

Stalled Spaces Scotland is a legacy 2014 programme commissioned by the Scottish Government and delivered by Architecture and Design Scotland to facilitate the temporary use of underused green spaces, stalled development sites or vacant and derelict land in town centres throughout Scotland.

Step-by-Step tool (Interreg North-West Europe)

<https://www.nweurope.eu/projects/project-search/accelerating-condominium-energy-retrofitting-ace-retrofitting/undefined>

This tool is available in Dutch, English, French and German.

This tool helps condominium co-owners in getting insight into all steps that are necessary to implement an energy retrofitting project.

The Hotmaps Toolbox – supporting strategic heating and cooling planning at the local level (Energy Cities)

<https://energy-cities.eu/wp-content/uploads/2019/11/brochure-hotmaps-web-2-1.pdf>

<https://energy-cities.eu/project/hotmaps>

Leading research institutions in Europe developed a website that can estimate in just five minutes the heating and cooling demand in a region and the potential of local renewable energy to cover this demand. Uploading data that are more detailed and applying Hotmaps calculation modules enables the elaboration of comprehensive heating and cooling strategies for an area of interest. Hotmaps can help cities to reach their climate and energy objectives and become greener and more liveable.

The Place Game: how we make the community the expert (Project for Public Spaces)

<https://www.pps.org/article/place-game-community>

http://www.placemakingchicago.com/cmsfiles/placemaking_PlaceGame.pdf

The Place Game is a tool for evaluating any public space – a park, a square, a market, a street or even a street corner – and examining it through guided observation strategies.

Walkability Assessment for Healthy Ageing (Belfast Healthy Cities)

<https://www.belfasthealthycities.com/sites/default/files/publications/HealthyAgeingWalkabilityReport.pdf>

The Walkability Assessment for Healthy Ageing tool was designed for use by older people and organizations to evaluate the age-friendliness of the built environment on local streets and in parks. The project was piloted in the Sydenham area of eastern Belfast and in parks across Belfast by older people with various mobility levels.

Town Centre Toolkit (Scottish Government)

https://www.scotlandstowns.org/town_centre_toolkit

The toolkit is written for those who want to understand the breadth of areas that affect town centre vitality or where and how we might start to use our town centres to transform ideas into new opportunities – whether our interests lie in delivering services against best value, supporting community and civic amenity and developing business, enterprise or untapped individual ability and talent.

RESOURCES

WHO RESOURCES

[BreatheLife stories and updates \(WHO, Climate & Clean Air Coalition, UNEP and World Bank\)](#)

<https://breathelife2030.org/about/stories-and-updates>

BreatheLife combines public health and climate change expertise with guidance on implementing solutions to air pollution in support of global development goals.

2020

[Integrating health in urban and territorial planning: A Sourcebook \(WHO and UN-HABITAT\)](#)

<https://www.who.int/publications-detail/integrating-health-in-urban-and-territorial-planning>

The sourcebook – for urban leaders, health and planning professionals – provides the health dimension in the practice and implementation of urban and territorial planning. It is designed as a tool to assist national governments, local authorities, planning professionals, civil society organizations and health professionals, by helping to improve planning frameworks and practice through the incorporation of health considerations, at all levels of governance and across the spatial-planning continuum.

2019

[A multilevel governance approach to preventing and managing noncommunicable diseases: the role of cities and urban settings](#)

<http://www.euro.who.int/en/health-topics/environment-and-health/urban-health/publications/2019/a-multilevel-governance-approach-to-preventing-and-managing-noncommunicable-diseases-the-role-of-cities-and-urban-settings-2019>

This publication is available in English and Russian.

A multilevel governance approach is necessary effectively to manage and tackle noncommunicable diseases, with cities operating within an enabling national framework and with coherence between the different levels of governance. This background paper focuses on the role of cities and local governments in tackling and preventing noncommunicable diseases, including the policy context and examples of interventions.

[Healthy environments: why do they matter and what can we do?](#)

<https://www.who.int/publications-detail/healthy-environments-why-do-they-matter-and-what-can-we-do>

This publication aims to provide the rationale for action to improve health through healthy environments and an overview of key actions to take. It aims to support policy-makers and others who can influence determinants of health to navigate through the various environment and health areas.

Improving health and learning through better water, sanitation and hygiene in schools: an information package for school staff

<http://www.euro.who.int/en/health-topics/environment-and-health/water-and-sanitation/publications/2019/improving-health-and-learning-through-better-water,-sanitation-and-hygiene-in-schools.-an-information-package-for-school-staff-2019>

This information package offers practical support for school staff on how to address common problems related to access to safe and reliable water, sanitation and hygiene and deliver improvements at the school level, alongside students and the entire school community. It will help schools strengthen health education and implement whole-school policies that promote the health, well-being and dignity of students and school staff, making every school a health-promoting school.

The power of cities: tackling noncommunicable diseases and road traffic injuries

<https://www.who.int/ncds/publications/tackling-ncds-in-cities/en/>

This report is a call for city leaders to rise to the challenge and show the world how local action can help solve global health problems. Case studies related to this report are also available.

2018

Age-friendly environments in Europe: indicators, monitoring and assessments

<http://www.euro.who.int/en/health-topics/Life-stages/healthy-ageing/publications/2018/age-friendly-environments-in-europe-indicators,-monitoring-and-assessments-2018>

This publication examines the contribution of information systems, indicators, monitoring and assessment to the success and sustainability of age-friendly policy initiatives. It is based on lessons learned from existing age-friendly initiatives in Europe and the various ways in which these are supported by measurement, monitoring and tailored communication tools, such as healthy ageing profiles and community information systems.

Healthy settings for older people are healthy settings for all: the experience of Friuli-Venezia Giulia, Italy

<http://www.euro.who.int/en/countries/italy/publications/healthy-settings-for-older-people-are-healthy-settings-for-all-the-experience-of-friuli-venezia-giulia,-italy-2018>

This report shows how age-friendly environments have been created at the subnational level, using examples primarily from the Autonomous Region of Friuli-Venezia Giulia, Italy but also from other regions belonging to the WHO Regions for Health Network.

Making THE (Transport, Health and Environment) link

<http://www.euro.who.int/en/publications/abstracts/making-the-transport,-health-and-environment-link-2018>

Since 2002, the Transport, Health and Environment Pan-European Programme (THE PEP), jointly serviced by the WHO Regional Office for Europe and the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe, has provided a unique intersectoral policy platform for Member States, and other stakeholders active in the pan-European region, to collaborate to integrate environment and health considerations into transport policies, and improve the integration of transport and urban planning. This publication presents an analysis of how Member States, working through THE PEP, can advance the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development on multiple fronts and provides examples of how THE PEP can help.

WHO Global Ambient Air Quality Database

<https://whoairquality.shinyapps.io/AmbientAirQualityDatabase>

In the past two years, the WHO ambient air quality database – now covering more than 4300 cities and settlements in 108 countries – has nearly doubled. More and more locations are measuring air pollution levels and recognizing the associated health effects.

WHO housing and health guidelines

<https://www.who.int/sustainable-development/publications/housing-health-guidelines/en>

The WHO housing and health guidelines aim at informing housing policies and regulations at the national, regional and local level and are further relevant in the daily activities of implementing actors who are directly involved in constructing, maintaining and demolishing housing in ways that influence human health and safety.

2017

Age-friendly environments in Europe: a handbook of domains for policy action

<http://www.euro.who.int/en/publications/abstracts/age-friendly-environments-in-europe.-a-handbook-of-domains-for-policy-action-2017>

This publication links actions to create more age-friendly environments to the broader context of European health and social policies for ageing populations.

Fact sheet 1 – Cities: transport, health and environment (WHO, UNECE and UNEP)

<http://www.euro.who.int/en/health-topics/environment-and-health/urban-health/who-european-healthy-cities-network/key-publications/fact-sheet-1-cities.-transport,-health-and-environment-2017>

This publication is available in English and Russian.

Sustainable transport policies that promote public transport, safe cycling and walking and electric mobility – and that are integrated with compact urban

planning – can promote health, reduce pollution and congestion, support action to address climate change and make cities more liveable and attractive places. The WHO and UNECE Transport, Health and Environment Pan-European Programme (THE PEP) supports these policy shifts in Member States.

Fact sheet 2 – Cities: urban planning and health (WHO, UNECE and UNEP)

<http://www.euro.who.int/en/health-topics/environment-and-health/urban-health/who-european-healthy-cities-network/key-publications/fact-sheet-2-cities.-urban-planning-and-health-2017>

This publication is available in English and Russian.

Urban planning directly affects health and well-being by providing services – such as energy, waste management, water, housing, green spaces and public facilities – and creating health-supportive and resilient environments. In addition, urban living can be associated with environmental and social challenges, such as: a lack of natural resources, environmental pollution, an unhealthy urban lifestyle, crime and social exclusion. Given high urban population densities, urban interventions can support and promote health and well-being for residents, and subnational actors should thus be supported in developing and applying sustainable and healthy urban planning approaches.

Flooding: managing health risks in the WHO European Region

<http://www.euro.who.int/en/health-topics/environment-and-health/urban-health/publications/2017/flooding-managing-health-risks-in-the-who-european-region-2017>

This publication is available in English, German and Russian.

A survey of countries in the European Region highlighted the gaps in preventing the health effects of floods and the availability of timely response strategies related to floods and health or established action plans. A range of measures to protect population health are proposed in this publication, organized around prevention, preparedness, response and recovery.

Inheriting a sustainable world: atlas on children's health and the environment

<https://www.who.int/ceh/publications/inheriting-a-sustainable-world/en>

This publication is available in English, French and Spanish.

This book seeks to promote the importance of creating sustainable environments and reducing the exposure of children to modifiable environmental hazards.

Towards more physical activity: Transforming public spaces to promote physical activity – a key contributor to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals in Europe

<http://www.euro.who.int/en/health-topics/environment-and-health/urban-health/publications/2017/towards-more-physical-activity-transforming-public-spaces-to-promote-physical-activity-a-key-contributor-to-achieving-the-sustainable-development-goals-in-europe-2017>

This publication is available in English and Russian.

This publication focuses on physical activity and how it can be supported through urban planning.

Urban green space and health: intervention impacts and effectiveness

<http://www.euro.who.int/en/health-topics/environment-and-health/Housing-and-health/publications/2017/urban-green-space-and-health-intervention-impacts-and-effectiveness-2017>

Interventions on green space in urban settings can help to address several public health issues related to obesity, cardiovascular effects, mental health and well-being. However, knowledge on the effectiveness of the interventions in relation to health, well-being and equity is partial. To explore the effectiveness of urban green space interventions to enhance healthy urban environments, WHO gathered European experts on green space and urban planning to discuss approaches and experiences on urban green space interventions.

Urban green space interventions and health: a review of impacts and effectiveness – full report

<http://www.euro.who.int/en/health-topics/environment-and-health/urban-health/publications/2017/urban-green-space-interventions-and-health-a-review-of-impacts-and-effectiveness.-full-report-2017>

This report provides the three working papers prepared for a meeting and presents the discussion and conclusions on what intervention components have been found to be effective in maximizing the environmental, health and equity benefits derived from urban green spaces.

Urban green spaces: a brief for action

<http://www.euro.who.int/en/health-topics/environment-and-health/urban-health/publications/2017/urban-green-spaces-a-brief-for-action-2017>

This publication is available in English and Russian.

This brief aims to support urban policy-makers and practitioners by translating the key findings of a review of research evidence and practical case studies on urban green space interventions into implications for practice. It presents lessons learned and highlights aspects to consider when designing urban green spaces to maximize social and health benefits.

2016***Ambient air pollution: a global assessment of exposure and burden of disease***

<https://www.who.int/phe/publications/air-pollution-global-assessment/en>

This report presents a summary of methods and results of the latest WHO global assessment of ambient air pollution exposure and the resulting burden of disease.

Global report on urban health: equitable healthier cities for sustainable development (WHO and UN-Habitat)

<https://apps.who.int/iris/handle/10665/204715>

This report reviews progress made in reducing equity gaps and enhancing health in cities, especially with respect to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals. It emphasizes the use of high-quality evidence and best practices for a

wide array of multisectoral actions and solutions, illustrates how health and non-health sectors are determinants for one another's outcomes, and strategies for addressing health inequities, essential for achieving the Sustainable Development Goals.

Health as the pulse of the New Urban Agenda

<https://www.who.int/phe/publications/urban-health/en>

This publication clarifies critically important connections between health and urban policies. It also provides a detailed vision for integrating health into urban planning and governance and offers practical guidance on health-promoting approaches for those tasked with implementing the New Urban Agenda in the years to come.

Urban green spaces and health: a review of evidence

<http://www.euro.who.int/en/health-topics/environment-and-health/urban-health/publications/2016/urban-green-spaces-and-health-a-review-of-evidence-2016>

This report summarizes evidence of health benefits, discusses pathways to health and evaluates health-relevant indicators of urban green space. An example of a green space accessibility indicator with a detailed methodological tool kit is provided at the end of the report.

2012

Addressing the social determinants of health: the urban dimension and the role of local government

<http://www.euro.who.int/en/health-topics/environment-and-health/urban-health/publications/2012/addressing-the-social-determinants-of-health-the-urban-dimension-and-the-role-of-local-government>

This publication is available in English and Russian.

This report summarizes the evidence on the social determinants of health in the urban context, drawing on the findings of the global Commission on Social Determinants of Health and the European review of social determinants of health and the health divide.

Health indicators of sustainable cities

https://www.who.int/hia/green_economy/indicators_cities.pdf?ua=1

Health is an important benchmark of sustainability of urban policies. The health indicators proposed here also reflect progress on social equity, environment and development dimensions of sustainable cities.

Healthy cities tackle the social determinants of inequities in health: a framework for action

<http://www.euro.who.int/en/health-topics/environment-and-health/urban-health/publications/2012/healthy-cities-tackle-the-social-determinants-of-inequities-in-health-a-framework-for-action>

This report provides practical guidance for taking action to address health inequalities at the local level. It offers helpful explanations of key concepts and offers examples of how to go about making a case and deciding which interventions to use to tackle more effectively the social determinants of health and increase commitment to addressing the causes of inequalities.

2011

Health co-benefits of climate change mitigation – transport sector: health in the green economy

https://www.who.int/hia/green_economy/transport_sector_health_co-benefits_climate_change_mitigation/en

This new WHO report, part of the Health in the Green Economy series, considers the evidence regarding health co-benefits and risks of climate change mitigation strategies for transport, as reviewed by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change.

Making cities smoke-free

https://www.who.int/tobacco/publications/second_hand/making_cities_smoke_free/en

This publication is available in Chinese, English, Russian and Spanish.

This publication is the result of a joint project between the WHO Tobacco Free Initiative and the WHO Centre for Health Development (Kobe Centre). It is intended as a technical resource to assist Member States implementing Article 8 of the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control and its guidelines to fully protect people from tobacco smoke.

Urban transport and health. Module 5g in Sustainable transport: a sourcebook for policy-makers in developing cities

https://www.who.int/hia/green_economy/giz_transport_report/en

This module aims to describe the health risks and benefits that arise from transport and to identify transport systems that protect and promote people's health both in the short term, such as reducing immediate risks from air pollution and injuries, as well as over time by supporting the development of healthier and more sustainable cities.

2010

Hidden cities: unmasking and overcoming health inequities in urban settings (WHO and UN-Habitat)

<https://apps.who.int/iris/handle/10665/44439>

This publication is available in English and French.

This report provides information and tools to help governments and local leaders in reducing health inequities in their cities.

RESOURCES FROM OTHER UNITED NATIONS AGENCIES

2020

City-Wide Public Space Strategies: A Guidebook for City Leaders (UN-HABITAT)

<https://unhabitat.org/city-wide-public-space-strategies-a-guidebook-for-city-leaders>

This guidebook aims to achieve a holistic approach to the process of creating a city-wide public space strategy, consolidating and building on existing knowledge to provide a strong foundation for local governments to successfully achieve public space goals.

2019

City-wide Public Space Strategies: A Compendium of Inspiring Practices (UN-HABITAT)

<https://unhabitat.org/city-wide-public-space-strategies-a-compendium-of-inspiring-practices>

Cities must move beyond typically site-specific approaches to addressing public space if sustainable and longer lasting benefits are to be achieved. Establishing and implementing a city-wide strategy that approaches a city as a multi-functional and connected urban system can ensure the best chances of proactively driving good urban development. City-Wide Public Space Strategies: a Compendium of Inspiring Practices offers summaries and assessments of 26 such strategies from different cities in all regions of the world. It also proposes a new set of typologies of strategies and a framework with which strategies can be evaluated.

2018

Child Friendly Cities and Communities handbook (UNICEF)

<https://childfriendlycities.org/resources>

This publication is available in Chinese, English, French, and Spanish.

This handbook provides guidance on how to establish a child-friendly cities initiative to help cities do better for children within their jurisdictions. It introduces a global framework and step-by-step guidance on establishing a child-friendly

cities initiative to professionalize and streamline the initiative globally, while leaving adequate room for adaptation to local contexts, structures, priorities and needs.

This website provides links to other additional resources.

Shaping urbanization for children: a handbook on child-responsive urban planning (UNICEF)

https://www.unicef.org/publications/index_103349.html

This publication calls on all urban stakeholders to invest in child-responsive urban planning, recognizing that cities are not only drivers of prosperity but also drivers of inequity. Through 10 children's rights and urban planning principles, the handbook presents concepts, evidence, tools and promising practices to create thriving and equitable cities where children live in healthy, safe, inclusive, green and prosperous communities. By focusing on children, it provides guidance on the central role that urban planning should play in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals, from a global perspective to a local context.

2017

Innovating for children in an urbanizing world: a use-case handbook (UNICEF)

<https://www.unicef.org/innovation/reports/innovation-children-urbanizing-world>

This handbook seeks to outline opportunities for design, technology and social impact communities to work together in creating technological innovations that improve the lives of vulnerable children in cities. It highlights the urgent need for innovation on behalf of children in the context of a rapidly urbanizing planet and offers guidance on specific approaches and principles – through the lens of UNICEF's innovation priorities.

The New Urban Agenda (United Nations)

<http://habitat3.org/the-new-urban-agenda>

The New Urban Agenda has been translated into more than 30 languages, including the six United Nations official languages, as well as the most widely spoken languages in the world such as Hindi, Bengali and Portuguese. These translations reach more than 80% of the global population, calculating the languages by the total number of speakers.

The New Urban Agenda was adopted at the United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development (Habitat III) in Quito, Ecuador, on 20 October 2016. The New Urban Agenda represents a shared vision for a better and more sustainable future. If well planned and well managed, urbanization can be a powerful tool for sustainable development for both high-income and low- and middle-income countries.

OTHER RESOURCES

Architecture and Design Scotland

<https://www.ads.org.uk/category/resources>

Architecture and Design Scotland supports the delivery of a wide range of buildings and places, including many schools, health facilities, town centres and regeneration schemes. It supports communities to shape the places that matter to them and works with decision-makers to create resilient and sustainable places across Scotland. They are a partner in developing the Place Standard tool alongside NHS Health Scotland and the Scottish Government.

Build your own TestTown: pop-ups to imagine and create your future place (Carnegie UK Trust)

<https://d1ssu070pg2v9i.cloudfront.net/pex/testtown/2016/12/15203039/TestTown-Build-your-own-Guide-15.12.16.pdf>

TestTown is the UK and Ireland's biggest skills programme for town centre entrepreneurs, and is one of Carnegie UK Trust's largest projects. The project was developed from the Trust's research, and our conclusion that many town centres could face significant challenges unless they became more welcoming to new businesses, ideas, services, technology and customers.

Building collaborative places: infrastructure for system change (Lankelly Chase and Collaborate for Social Change)

http://wordpress.collaboratei.com/wp-content/uploads/Building-Collaborative-Places_Digital-Report-Pages.pdf

This report draws on a year of action research supported by Lankelly Chase and hosted by local authorities and their partners in Greater Manchester, the West Midlands and the South East in the United Kingdom. It examines how system change in a place can improve outcomes for individuals and families with complex and multiple needs and identifies the necessary infrastructure for whole-system change across local public services, anchor institutions and civil society.

The City at Eye Level – Place Game, Eye Level Game and Plinth Game

<https://thecityateyelevel.com/about>

The City at Eye Level is a worldwide programme with many partners. In collaborative networks throughout the world, it helps cities to develop great places where people want to be. This includes: transforming specific public spaces (parks, squares, streets) into places where people want to be; street coalitions and place management with the underlying sustainable funding; redeveloping empty buildings into lively hubs of interaction; transforming existing areas – great places and human scale; developing new areas – rules and strategies for the human scale; city-wide public space strategies; street and places research using the Eye Level Game, the Place Game (workshops to co-create with the local network) and public space user analyses.

Creating dementia-friendly communities: resources (Local Government Association, London)

<https://www.local.gov.uk/creating-dementia-friendly-communities-resources>

<https://www.local.gov.uk/sites/default/files/documents/dementia-friendly-communi-8f1.pdf>

The publication attempts to define dementia-friendly communities and sets out the learning from the work in two pilot councils (Sheffield City Council and Hampshire County Council).

Environmental Action Germany (Deutsche Umwelthilfe)

Environmental Action Germany (Deutsche Umwelthilfe) has been campaigning to preserve the natural foundations of life for more than 40 years. The organization is politically independent, recognized as a non-profit organization entitled to bring legal action and campaigns mainly at the national and European levels. Environmental Action Germany supports all sustainable ways of life and economic systems that respect ecological boundaries.

The following publications are available only in German.

- *Naturschutz und Lebensqualität in Städten und Gemeinden – Gute Beispiele aus dem Wettbewerb* [Conservation and quality of life in cities and towns – good examples from the competition]

https://www.duh.de/fileadmin/user_upload/download/Projektinformation/Kommunaler_Umweltschutz/Dokumentation_Gruen-in-der-Stadt.pdf

- *Perspektiven für Wildnis in der Stadt Naturentwicklung in urbanen Räumen zulassen und kommunizieren* [Perspectives for wilderness in the city – allow and communicate the development of nature in urban areas]

https://www.duh.de/fileadmin/user_upload/download/Projektinformation/Kommunaler_Umweltschutz/Wild_Cities/Wildnis_in_der_Stadt_final_kl.pdf

- *Publikationen und Positionen zum Thema Stadtnatur* [Publications and positions on urban nature]

<https://www.duh.de/komm-publikationen-stadtnatur>

Healthy places (Public Health England)

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/phe-healthy-places/healthy-places>

The Healthy Places programme has been designed to support the development of healthy places and homes with the aim of ensuring that health inequalities are considered and addressed when planning, developing and improving the built environment and in enabling people to have a place they can call home. This publication provides resources on planning and the built environment, housing and homelessness, natural environment and active travel and transport.

Healthy Places, Healthy Children teaching resource (Belfast Healthy Cities, Public Health Agency, Northern Ireland Housing Executive and the Education Authority)

<https://www.belfasthealthycities.com/hphc>

Belfast Healthy Cities designed this resource in collaboration with the Public Health Agency, Northern Ireland Housing Executive and the Education Authority. It has been successfully piloted by more than 20 primary schools. It provides an opportunity for children to research their local area and develop proposals for how to make their local environment more child friendly and provides a mechanism to share their proposals with local decision-makers.

KlimaHaus – CasaClima (Agentur für Energie Südtirol – KlimaHaus)

<https://www.agenziacasaclima.it/it/certificazioneostenibilita-1381.html>

This website is available in Italian and German.

Sustainability – a holistic approach that not only evaluates the energy efficiency of a building but goes deeper and wider. The basis for the ClimateHaus Sustainability Seal is the proven KlimaHaus building certification.

Living Streets

<https://www.livingstreets.org.uk>

Living Streets is a United Kingdom charity for everyday walking. Its mission is to achieve a better walking environment and inspire people to walk more.

Paths for All

<https://www.pathsforall.org.uk>

Paths for All is a partnership of 30 national organisations who share a vision for a happier, healthier Scotland. The aim of this partnership is to significantly increase the number of people who choose to walk in Scotland – whether that is leisure walking or active-choice walking to work, school or shops; and to create more opportunities and better environments not just for walking but also for cycling and other activities, to help make Scotland a more active, more prosperous and greener country.

Place-based approaches for reducing inequalities: main report (Public Health England)

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/health-inequalities-place-based-approaches-to-reduce-inequalities/place-based-approaches-for-reducing-health-inequalities-main-report>

The aims are to reinforce a common understanding of the complex causes and costs of health inequalities and to provide a practical framework and tools for places to reduce health inequalities.

Placemaking resources and tools (Michigan Municipal League)

<http://placemaking.mml.org/how-to/resources>

This is a list of placemaking resources and tools collated by the Michigan Municipal League.

Understanding Scottish Places (Scottish Government, Carnegie UK Trust, Centre for Local Economic Strategies, Scotland's Towns Partnership and University of Stirling)

<https://www.usp.scot>

Understanding Scottish Places is a free-to-use, simple data website that enables you to visualize, compare and download key information about towns in Scotland and plan effective change.

Walkipedia (Paths for All)

<http://www.walkipedia.scot>

The Walkipedia signposts users to the key sources of information and evidence relating to walking, pedestrians, and active travel.

NETWORKS

WHO NETWORKS

Partnership for Healthy Cities

<https://partnershipforhealthycities.bloomberg.org>

The Partnership for Healthy Cities is a prestigious global network of cities committed to saving lives by preventing noncommunicable diseases and injuries. Supported by Bloomberg Philanthropies in partnership with WHO and Vital Strategies, this initiative will enable cities around the world to deliver a high-impact policy or programmatic intervention to reduce risk factors for noncommunicable diseases in their communities.

WHO European Healthy Cities Network

<http://www.euro.who.int/en/health-topics/environment-and-health/urban-health/who-european-healthy-cities-network>

WHO Healthy Cities is a global movement working to put health high on the social, economic and political agenda of city governments. For 30 years, the WHO European Healthy Cities Network has brought together some 100 flagship cities and about 30 national networks. The flagship cities interact directly with the WHO Regional Office for Europe, and the national networks bring together cities in a given country. In both cases, WHO provides political, strategic and technical support as well as capacity-building.

WHO Global Network for Age-friendly Cities and Communities

https://www.who.int/ageing/projects/age_friendly_cities_network/en

The WHO Global Network for Age-friendly Cities and Communities was established to foster the exchange of experience and mutual learning between cities and communities worldwide.

NETWORKS OF OTHER UNITED NATIONS AGENCIES

Child Friendly Cities Initiatives (UNICEF)

<https://childfriendlycities.org/initiatives>

The Child Friendly Cities Initiative provides a governance framework for building child-friendly cities and communities.

Global Network of Urban Planning and Design Labs (UN-Habitat)

<https://unhabitat.org/global-network-of-urban-planning-and-design-labs>

The Global Network of Urban Planning and Design Labs is an initiative of UN-Habitat to support local governments in achieving sustainable urban development by bringing together local and international planners to work on concrete projects.

United for Smart Sustainable Cities (ITU, UNECE and UN-Habitat)

<https://www.itu.int/en/ITU-T/ssc/united/Pages/default.aspx>

United for Smart Sustainable Cities is a United Nations initiative coordinated by ITU, UNECE and UN-Habitat and supported by CBD, ECLAC, FAO, ITU, UNDP, UNECA, UNECE, UNESCO, UNEP, UNEP-FI, UNFCCC, UNIDO, UNU-EGOV, UN-Women and WMO to achieve Sustainable Development Goal 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable. United for Smart Sustainable Cities serves as the global platform to advocate for public policy and to encourage the use of information and communication technologies to facilitate and ease the transition to smart sustainable cities.

OTHER NETWORKS

Created by Cities for Cities (World Council on City Data)

<https://www.dataforcities.org>

The World Council on City Data hosts a network of innovative cities committed to improving services and quality of life with open city data and provides a consistent and comprehensive platform for standardized urban metrics. The World Council on City Data is a global hub for creative learning partnerships across cities, international organizations, corporate partners and academia to further innovation, envision alternative futures and build better and more liveable cities.

Dementia Friendly Communities (Alzheimer's Society)

<https://www.dementiafriends.org.uk/WEBArticle?page=dementia-friendly-communities#.XZSf7ExuldU>

The Dementia Friendly Communities programme focuses on improving inclusion and the quality of life for people with dementia in several ways and encourages communities to support people living with dementia, sign up and work towards becoming dementia-friendly.

Energy cities – the European association of cities in energy transition

<https://energy-cities.eu>

Energy Cities is a network of more than 1000 local governments in 30 countries. They believe that the energy transition is about more than renewable energy or great technologies: it is about using resources wise while strengthening local participation and well-being in a democratic Europe.

European Foundations' Initiative on Dementia (Network of European Foundations)

<https://www.efid.info>

A group of European foundations, comprising the Fondation Médéric Alzheimer, the King Baudouin Foundation, the Robert Bosch Stiftung and the Porticus Foundation, is convinced that the community approach has to be developed to tackle the challenges linked to dementia.

European green cities (EU)

<http://greencities.eu/home-1>

European Green Cities is a network of cities, organizations, companies and consultants focusing on contributing to developing green cities and buildings in a sustainable Europe.

Placemaking Europe

<https://placemaking-europe.eu>

Placemaking Europe is a network of placemakers in Europe and the consortium of members PlaceCity. Useful insights, publications, tools, manuals and events are shared on this website.

Scotland's Towns Partnership

<https://www.scotlandstowns.org>

Scotland's Towns Partnership is Scotland's national towns' collective; representing and promoting the diversity of our towns and places and supporting the organizations and groups that have an interest in or ownership of them.

Towards an Age-Friendly Europe – Covenant on Demographic Change (EU Covenant on Demographic Change)

<https://www.agefriendlyeurope.org>

The Covenant on Demographic Change is a partner of the European Innovation Partnership on Active and Healthy Ageing and affiliated programme to the WHO Global Network of Age-Friendly Cities and Communities. It gathers European public authorities at the local, regional and national levels and other relevant stakeholders committed to develop environments that support active and healthy ageing, enhance the independent living and well-being of older people and create a society for all ages.

URBACT, an opportunity for action and change (EU-funded)

<https://urbact.eu/urbact-opportunity-action-and-change>

Since 2002, about 1000 EU cities involved in URBACT have experienced the added value of transnational cooperation, the transfer of good practices beyond national borders and the participatory approach to policy-making. URBACT continues to bring cities together, with a new call for action planning networks.



PROJECTS AND PROGRAMMES

ACE-Retrofitting: Accelerating Condominium Energy Retrofitting (Interreg North-West Europe – EU-co-funded programme)

<https://www.nweurope.eu/projects/project-search/accelerating-condominium-energy-retrofitting-ace-retrofitting>

Most buildings in north-western Europe are still energy-inefficient and need deep renovation. Through the ACE Retrofitting project, local governments learn to act as facilitators between co-owners and building experts.

CH4ALLENGE – addressing the four key challenges of sustainable urban mobility planning (EU-co-funded project)

In addition to English, some information is provided in Croatian, Czech, Dutch, French, German, Hungarian, Polish and Romanian.

The CH4ALLENGE project supported mobility practitioners in improving local transport planning processes and developing high-quality sustainable urban mobility plans.

European Mobility Week (EU)

<http://www.mobilityweek.eu>

The European Mobility Week campaign provides the perfect opportunity to present sustainable mobility alternatives to local residents and to explain the challenges cities and towns are facing.

Healthy New Towns programme (NHS England)

<https://www.england.nhs.uk/ourwork/innovation/healthy-new-towns>

The Healthy New Towns programme worked with 10 demonstrator sites across England to explore how developing new places could create healthier and connected communities with integrated and high-quality services.

Interreg Mediterranean (EU co-funded programme)

<https://interreg-med.eu>

The Interreg Mediterranean Programme gathers 13 European countries from the northern shore of the Mediterranean. They are working together for sustainable growth in the region. The Programme supports projects developing innovative concepts and practices and promoting the reasonable use of resources.

MOBI – promoting smart mobility to employees (EU-co-funded project)

<http://www.mobi-project.eu>

The project ended in March 2016. However, the From5To4 game will continue to be implemented – not only in Europe but also beyond. The aim of the game is to encourage employees to travel to work more smartly (such as walking, cycling, public transport and car sharing) as well as having fun competing against their friends and colleagues at the same time.

PASTA – Physical Activity through Sustainable Transport Approaches (EU-funded project)

<http://www.pastaproject.eu/home>

The EU-funded PASTA project aims to show how promoting active mobility (walking and cycling) can lead to a healthier, more physically active population – saving money and, more importantly, improving our lives.

Project for Public Spaces

<https://www.pps.org>

Project for Public Spaces is a nonprofit organization dedicated to helping people create and sustain public spaces that build strong communities. It is the central hub of the global placemaking movement, connecting people to ideas, resources, expertise and partners who see place as the key to addressing our greatest challenges.

PTP-Cycle – personalized travel planning for cycling (EU-co-funded project)

<https://ec.europa.eu/energy/intelligent/projects/en/projects/ptp-cycle>

PTP-Cycle was a project using personalized travel planning methods to promote a shift from private motor vehicle use towards cycling, walking and public transport. PTP-Cycle assists cities in designing and implementing personalized travel plans for households, workplaces and universities; increasing levels of cycling and walking in cities as well as public transport use and car-sharing; reducing congestion and carbon dioxide levels; and encouraging healthier lifestyles by cycling and walking more often.

Smarter Together – Smart and Inclusive Solutions for a Better Life in Urban Districts (EU-funded project)

<https://www.smarter-together.eu>

Smarter Together is a pilot project that aims at developing information and communication technology solutions for the energy transition in urban areas. A special focus will be on residential housing renovation, production and consumption of renewable energy and mobility.

The United Smart Cities programme in cooperation with UNECE

https://www.unece.org/fileadmin/DAM/hlm/projects/SMART_CITIES/United-Smart-Cities-Folder_FINAL.pdf

United Smart Cities is a multi-stakeholder programme that aims to address the major urban issues, especially in medium-sized cities in the UNECE region and supports the implementation of the 2030 Agenda at the local level.

Urban SIS (Copernicus)

<http://urbansis.climate.copernicus.eu/>

UrbanSIS: Climate Information for European Cities is a project funded by Copernicus. The goal of the project is to provide a proof-of-concept of a service offering Essential Climate Variables (ECV) and impact indicators based on temperature and other climatic variables together with air pollutant concentrations. This information will bring more consistent and useful data to different sectors operating in urban areas, e.g. related to infrastructure and health.



**World Health
Organization**

REGIONAL OFFICE FOR **Europe**

The WHO Regional Office for Europe

The World Health Organization (WHO) is a specialized agency of the United Nations created in 1948 with the primary responsibility for international health matters and public health. The WHO Regional Office for Europe is one of six regional offices throughout the world, each with its own programme geared to the particular health conditions of the countries it serves.

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Bulgaria	Poland
Croatia	Portugal
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Czechia	Romania
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