
Strengthened community resilience and COVID-19 response through community action interventions

Meeting Report – Fourth COVID-19 response meeting of the WHO European Healthy Cities Network and National Network Coordinators

Thursday 30 April 2020 11:00-12:50 CET

Online via WebEx

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Context

On 11 March 2020 the Director General of WHO has announced the current global COVID-19 outbreak a pandemic.

This decision was based on two factors. First, the speed and scale of transmission. Second, concerns that not all countries are addressing the outbreak with the level of political commitment needed to control it. The full speech is available at this link:

<https://www.who.int/dg/speeches/detail/who-director-general-s-opening-remarks-at-the-media-briefing-on-covid-19---11-march-2020>

Cities are majorly affected by the COVID-19 pandemic and are key actors in an effective response. The WHO European Healthy Cities Network is a platform through which the WHO Regional Office for Europe can directly engage with and support city response efforts across the region.

On Thursday 30 April 2020, the fourth COVID-19 response meeting of the WHO European Healthy Cities Network and National Network Coordinators was convened. It responds to the information sharing needs of cities in relation to the COVID-19 pandemic, as expressed in the first extraordinary meeting on 19th March. The 2nd meeting (2nd April), focused on sharing of insights within the network on how to reach and support vulnerable and at-risk groups. The third meeting (16 April) was used as an opportunity to share experiences, problems, and solutions from WHO the Healthy Cities Network and for the secretariat to share resources and guidelines from WHO for Cities and Communities.

This fourth meeting began to look at the response from cities to the easing out of lockdown into the next phase of pandemic containment, while allowing some businesses and institutions to reopen to protect the economy, and lighten the social and economic burden on citizens of lockdown

The meeting brought together cities and national networks from 15 countries.

Purpose

This meeting addressed transition strategies in many instances from lockdown. The network was given the opportunity to share examples of local-level measures taken, as well as sharing their information needs.

Summary of shared experiences

It is clear that across the WHO European Region the pandemic is far from over, with containment measures differing between Member States, and between regions and cities, and at different stages in the pandemic. Many countries are beginning to see a decrease in new cases and deaths from COVID, though are still very aware of the potential consequences of the pandemic, while beginning to have an eye on the future. There remains a concern about the deaths among older people in long-term care facilities, where in many countries the rate of contagion is still increasing.

Cities were advised that this period is shaping the future of societies and economies and the dialogue on future-planning, future-proofing and the impact on the health and well-being of urban populations is critical. It is essential that public health is central to planning and design of institutions and processes as countries transition to the new normal. It is clear that local governments need to be key partners in the striving for healthy and sustainable development.

WHO update

Healthy Cities Network

The WHO Regional Focal Point for Healthy Cities, Ms Monika Kosinska, indicated that WHO would like to develop case studies of cities responses to COVID possibly on specific vulnerable groups, response plans, circular economy, activities that foster well-being, social cohesion and community resilience like the arts and cultural activities. WHO will contact cities on a one-to one basis.

There is also growing concern on digital inequality. The most excluded communities face multiple issues regarding digital inclusion. The network was asked to consider how it is addressing this inequity in its response to COVID 19.

Ms Hanna Dunning was thanked for her major contribution to the secretariat over the past 6 months, and has now taken maternity leave. Mr Chris Brookes was introduced as the new Project Manager for the Healthy Cities network.

WHO Environment and Health

The Head of the WHO European Centre for Environment and Health (ECEH), Bonn, Germany, Ms Francesca Racioppi stated that several important economic choices need to be made, including investments into some sectors of the economy traditionally linked to economic rebound (e.g. construction, transport, infrastructure). A critical upfront appraisal of these options will be instrumental to ensure "no-regret" policies.

Cities and local levels are having a huge role in ensuring no one is left behind during the pandemic and the transition. There are discussions on developing a place-based response to COVID 19 with a focus on bouncing back better and a focus on solution-based interventions that can be drawn around; protecting health, wellbeing and prosperity in the "new normal".

WHO Investment for Health and Development

The Head of the WHO European Office for Investment for Health and Development, Venice, Italy, Ms Chris Brown asked whether cities are using or planning to use social dialogues to engage diverse groups and those hard to reach in transition and interventions.

Resources

WHO Website on COVID-19 technical guidance for cities and local governments is now available at <https://www.who.int/teams/risk-communication/cities-and-local-governments>

WHO Interim Guidance for Local Authorities: Strengthening Preparedness for COVID-19 in Cities and Urban Settings – This includes a framework for operationalizing psycho-social support: https://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/331896/WHO-2019-nCoV-Urban_preparedness-2020.1-eng.pdf

The link for COVID-19 Simulation exercise for Urban Environments is available at: <https://web-prod.who.int/emergencies/diseases/novel-coronavirus-2019/training/simulation-exercise>

Presentation by Monika Kosinska in webinar UNESCO Global Network of Learning Cities, 29 April 2020. **Cities and COVID-19: mental health and well-being at the heart of healthy cities**



WHO HCP
presentation UNESC

The role of local government in support of national or regional government

When governments decided to lock-down and put the population in quarantine, cities and the local authorities took on the task of supporting people to stay at home. Cities have created telephone call centers and helplines, social media, websites and leaflets to provide information, instructions, and to gather the needs and requests of the citizens. Cities are reporting a focus on frontline community services including health services, and how to meet the needs of vulnerable communities, working in collaboration and partnership with voluntary organizations, other authorities and the business sector.

Emerging from lockdown – and avoiding a second wave

Many of the cities report that governments are now planning to slowly lift restrictions and thus move into a transition phase. National transition plans are being presented and actions to ease restrictions will be taken whenever the right conditions are in place. Letting people go outside, go to work and opening schools (partly or fully) and open smaller shops seems to be the first steps back to a new normal. In the Netherlands, a large consultation has opened, in which people can design their own scenarios for the transition strategy for 20th May until 20th July.

Cities and national networks of cities report that they will adapt to new and different needs and focus on helping people and communities consider the future and respond to the consequences of the pandemic; including the loss of loved ones, mental health issues arising from the containment measures, support to health and social professionals and to those losing jobs and economic capacity. Introducing the circular economy has been identified as important by some local authorities.

Some cities are now building an evidence base on who has been affected in addition to the usual groups and what has changed compared to pre-COVID. There are increasing concerns about population well-being so reinforcing community networks and health promotion initiatives are priority areas of action. The City of Utrecht, Netherlands reports having created a strategic taskforce to make a societal impact inventory. The findings will be reported back to city of Utrecht directors and will be used in guiding them to redefine the city's strategies.

Cycling and walking (Active travel).

The Spanish Ministry of Health indicated an interest in learning more about how cities are facilitating bicycle use, to support active travel. Some cities report working in collaboration with departments responsible for infrastructure on how to support active travel and alternative transport options once the streets reopen, both in terms of walking and cycling. For example, the City of Nice, France is dedicating new roads to bicycles and offering grants for bicycle repairs.

The WHO European Centre for Environment and Health said that many cities have taken steps to encourage and support safe cycling for local travel. Key examples include reserving road space solely to bikes (e.g. in Berlin, Germany) and strict enforcement of speed limits, since there should not be an additional burden to health care facilities from having to treat victims of accidents.

A link to good examples collected by POLIS (including bicycling) was provided:

<https://www.polisnetwork.eu/document/covid-19-keeping-things-moving/>

Digital inequalities (the digital divide)

Several cities have identified the problem of those who have no access to the internet and/or computers, both in terms of information and gaining access to services, and in terms of home education and social support.

The lack of access and longer school closures are likely to widen existing inequalities between children who have vastly different resources available to help them learn at home.

Other barriers and access issues

Another issue is asylum seekers whose cards are not permitted to use Automated Teller Machine (ATMs), and others who are not permitted to use payment cards online, have created barriers to being able to access food delivery online.

Summaries by country

<p>Croatia <i>City of Rijeka</i></p>	<p>The city of Rijeka reported that Croatia is doing well in terms of minimizing the impact of the virus. 2.062 people have been infected overall, of those infected 67 persons have died and 1.288 have recovered. Croatia has around 4 million citizens, so the results are considered good (especially taking into account proximity to Italy which has been impacted severely). Yesterday (29 April) there were only 15 people newly infected, 9 the day before and 8 the day before that. This might be the result of stringent measures at the start of the epidemic in Croatia.</p> <p>Croatia is now in the middle of Phase 1 of loosening the measures. This phase allows most business (except those with direct customer contact and large shopping malls) to open up (with strict hygiene and distancing measures implemented). Phase 2 starts next week and the week after that phase 3 that will include selective opening up of schools. The economy has been hit hard, many people have lost their jobs, and there is a big debate on how to salvage the tourist season which is, a big part of the economy.</p> <p>Another debate in Croatia is the bars and restaurants. Many are saying that there's no point in even doing business, once reopening is allowed, if strict social distancing measures are in place as they will be uneconomic. Most are currently doing only takeout and delivery service. The cultural sector has also been badly affected as no shows and concerts are allowed. For now, groups of more than five people are not allowed and in Phase 3, groups of up to 10 people will be allowed.</p>
<p>Czech Republic <i>Czech National Healthy Network</i></p>	<p>The Czech National Network reports that a lot have been done in the field of medical professionals who are in the front-line, and also with city representatives who have struggled but done a very good job.</p> <p>Due to the pandemic, the national network has adapted to providing support through on-line activities - collecting concrete examples of city responses in the country, setting up Facebook groups and webinars around specific topics. Partnerships with lawyers have been established supporting cities and citizens with free legal advice.</p> <p>Measures that have been taken for the future revolve around methodological support in crisis management as the preparedness for this crisis was low. The network is now trying to find partners to deliver on-line communication tools for free.</p> <p>The WHO information and infographics are reported to be very valuable.</p>
<p>France <i>City of Nice</i></p>	<p>The city of Nice reported that in France, the full lock-down should stop on the 11th of May with schools gradually reopening. All public gatherings will remain forbidden until mid-July. A national distribution of face masks has been organized in Nice (350.000 persons)</p>

	<p>In Nice some new roads will be dedicated for bicycles in order to promote social distancing and a national grant scheme for bicycle repairs has been established.</p>
<p>Germany <i>German National Healthy Cities Network</i></p>	<p>The German National Network reported that Germany is also discussing how to open up more, as the psychological and social and economic impacts are getting worse.</p> <p>A big problem in Germany is how to open up schools and kindergartens. The distancing rules means double the amount of classes and teachers. Some schools want to introduce a system in higher classes where half are physically in school and the other half is following online, swapping round on alternate days between home and school. Day care centers are still closed. Now some nursing-homes allow relatives to visit once a week for one hour by appointment and with strict distancing rules.</p> <p>Protection for nursing homes in Frankfurt means testing of all residents and nurses.</p>
<p>Greece <i>Hellenic National Healthy Cities Network</i></p>	<p>The Hellenic national network reported that Greece is preparing for a gradual lifting of measures.</p> <p>The network has made instructions and standards for new services with leaflets, videos with instructions for dancing, fairy tales, gymnastics, etc. for the new services that had to be created. It was a difficult and arduous job which had to be done very quickly and which is constantly supplied with new information.</p> <p>The Greek cities took on the task of supporting people to stay at home when the government decided to lock-down and put the population in quarantine. All municipalities immediately created telephone call centers and helplines to provide information and advice, and to gather the needs and requests of the citizens.</p> <p>They started (for those who did not have) or strengthened the existing assistance services "at home", so that the people in the municipality could take care of the needs of vulnerable groups, such as the supply of medicines, food, paying bills, medical and nursing needs, etc. . This was a very big and difficult project.</p>
<p>Republic of Ireland <i>City of Cork</i></p>	<p>The City of Cork reported that people are trying to stay well and are applying social distancing. The healthy cities activities in Cork are focusing on frontline community services, working in collaboration with the police, health authority, the local authority and the voluntary organizations,</p> <p>The first group identified were older people 'cocooning' and living alone. A partnership was set up working to deliver hot meals. Cork also set up a central helpline and information was sent to all residents. This was</p>

	<p>children’s facilities for those aged 3-14 to support families and especially women/mothers.</p>
<p>Netherlands <i>City of Utrecht</i></p>	<p>In the Netherlands primary schools will open from 11th May for half-time schooling. Whether this is half-days across the whole week, or alternating days is not yet clear but is being discussed by the schools, school boards, and Ministry of Education. Special care primary schools will open fully/ full days as well as child care facilities. Secondary schools will open from 1st June, though they will have to find ways to adhere to 1,5-meter distancing. In the Netherlands children up to 12 years are, since this week, allowed to go sports training again. Those between 12 and 18 years may sport s training as well though need to adhere to 1,5 meter distancing</p> <p>In the Netherlands shops could stay open, but with the 1.5-meter distancing rule. Many still closed but started reopening again this week. Restaurants, bars, cultural institutions etc are still closed, at least until 20th May. Larger events, like sports and festivals, are not allowed until 1st September. Dentist and physiologists began working this week. But other contact professions such as hair dressers are not yet allowed to work.</p> <p>In the Netherlands on 29 April 2020, a large consultation has opened in which people can design their own scenarios for the transition strategy for 20th May until 20th July. The tool provides information on various measures, the impact on Intensive Care and health care, on the economy etc., The tool is developed by several universities and the RIVM, the Dutch Public Health Institute.</p> <p>Information and communications technology (ICT) students from the University of Applied Sciences are helping more vulnerable and digitally less experienced citizens in Utrecht - and receiving study credits. The same approach is being applied with deaf people (including parents) with students from a sign language university helping families with online education of (deaf) children with (deaf) parents.</p> <p>Deaf signage of the national updates by the Prime Minister are given in the Netherlands.</p> <p>Utrecht has a weekly newsletter to members of the local council to communicate developments and what measures have been taken at both local and national levels. There is an active and visible mayor in the city.</p> <p>Information and infographics are reaching migrants with no knowledge of providing an overview of support organizations and how to reach them. Utrecht organizes an increasing number of webinars and has now started to think more about the transition and medium-term impact of the pandemic. A taskforce of strategic colleagues from all departments has been created to make a societal impact inventory on the role of the city and the ambition and challenges formulated regarding healthy urban living and the recent health policy plan. The findings are being documented and shared with the</p>

	<p>directors to guide the redefining and redesigning of strategies based on the experience from this pandemic.</p> <p>The newest update from Utrecht, is: https://ris2.ibabs.eu/Reports/ViewListEntry/Utrecht/7f64617f-f880-461c-b4d0-388e12d1ac57 with two PDF documents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The weekly updates for the local council (and everybody else, interested in the topics) on COVID-19 and the measures, impacts, results within the city of Utrecht • Some statistics from the regional public health service GGDrU, including results from a survey (of 1000 respondents).
<p>Portugal <i>Portuguese National Healthy Cities Network</i></p>	<p>Portugal reported that they are not renewing their state of emergency next week, and there will be a gradual reopening of the economy, but there will be limitations, though they do not yet know how exactly this will proceed</p> <p>The Portuguese Network reported that Portugal is planning to reopen schools for lower years. Kindergartens will open first but parents will still be able to continue staying at home, receiving family support of 66% of monthly salary. Small shops of 200m² or less will open , including bookstores, hairdressers, and others, but with obligatory mask use.</p> <p>Those who have no access to the internet and computers have a problem with online schooling. There are a lot of students that while being able to access online schooling via national broadcast TV, are missing or struggling to access extra work and conferences with teachers, because of the lack of means.</p>
<p>Russian Federation <i>Russian Federation National Healthy Cities Network</i></p>	<p>The Russian Federation National Network reports that in Russia, the peak of the epidemic is still expected. Non-working days will last until May 11. Self-isolation and restrictive measures will continue, including the May holidays.</p> <p>Regions (entities of the Russian Federation) will gradually develop plans for a phased exit from the regime of self-isolation.</p> <p>Given the current situation, the Russian National Healthy Cities Network, together with the Center for Information Security on the Internet "Protection" (Vologda region) and the Center for Crisis Psychology (Moscow), organized a series of webinars on mental health and information security delivered online.</p>
<p>Spain <i>Spanish National Healthy Cities Network (Ministry of Health)</i></p>	<p>The Spanish National Network reports that Spain is still in a 'state of alarm' but slowly moving forward. From April 26, children were allowed outside again for one hour with one adult and a maximum of 3 children. This step is important since Spain has the most restricted lockdown measures allowing no one to go outside. On May 5 people will be able to go outside for 1h to take physical exercise.</p>

	<p>Last Tuesday (28 April) a national transition plan was presented which will be implemented by provinces differently according to conditions. 4 phases of the transition have been identified and will be reevaluated every two weeks using public health and social indicators.</p> <p>The main issues in this transition plan, are to strengthen and reinforce resources, surveillance of cases and contacts, isolation of cases, minimizing risks in crowds, restriction of mobility and commitment of citizens to compliance.</p> <p>There are obligations to follow this strategy on all levels. Municipalities have played and still play a very important role. On local level it is important to implement measures in all municipalities while considering the different realities This goes beyond the Healthy Cities network and takes on sustainability and new ways of thinking about and being in public space. On health promotion level Spain is worried about well-being so reinforcing community networks and health promotion initiatives are the main areas of concern.</p> <p>The circular economy will be important for the local economy in future.</p> <p>Regarding mental health there is a focus on the confinement and the most vulnerable and those living alone. It has been addressed on all levels, through hotlines and psychological support, and support for addressing gender violence. Spain will now adapt to different needs and focus on helping people move into the next phase and the consequences of the pandemic; the loss of loved ones, mental health support to health and social professionals and to those losing jobs and economic capacity.</p>
<p>UK <i>City of Belfast</i></p>	<p>Belfast reported that it is important to share examples of supporting mental health.</p> <p>NI and the Republic of Ireland have taken a common approach in terms of restrictions. They have starting contact tracing and testing and a big focus is on nursing-homes and vulnerable population groups. There has been a significant increase in domestic abuse and difficulties contacts from children and families living apart.</p> <p>Belfast has been invited by the Ministry responsible for infrastructure to look at how streets can open back up to pedestrians and how to support active travel and different transport options, so people will be able to move around and go to work once the lock-down is over.</p> <p>The arts and culture sector is struggling, and Belfast is trying to plan how to support it.</p> <p>There is a four-country project being developed on health literacy and specifically on how public information has been developed, how this has been understood by the public, and whether this has impacted on behaviour.</p>

<p><i>City of Derry and Strabane</i></p>	<p>[DN – please check if this is what was meant]</p> <p>There is deaf signage - both Irish and British - in their daily uptakes from the First and Deputy Ministers.</p> <p>The City of Derry and Strabane reports a focus around coordinating and sharing information. They are working in collaboration with the Council, the Health Care Trust and voluntary organizations to share and develop a hub for information for voluntary organizations, workplaces and those working with families. This is to share information on what support and funding is available and to be able to promote and share the WHO information. They are still in the middle of the lockdown and the city is keen to stress that the message hasn't changed - even though people are beginning to see that the death rate is falling.</p>
<p><i>City of Newcastle</i></p>	<p>The city of Newcastle reported that the UK is behind Europe, so they are now learning about different transition strategies. The virus peaked in early April so cases in hospitals are now going down but still cases in care-homes are increasing. Many cities are still in the midst of dealing with the logistics of testing and addressing vulnerable groups. Thursday next week (7 May) the British government will make decisions about transition, so cities are waiting for a UK strategy and options. Currently the approach is that five tests must be met to consider breaking the lock-down; reduction in death rate, capacity to cope in health care, infection rates declining, containable second peak and sufficient testing capacity.</p> <p>Wales has released a framework for coming out of lock-down based on contact tracing, surveillance and learning from international experience, and engaging the public.</p> <p>Scotland has a strategy with a framework for coming out of lock-down, though we are not there on a UK wide level yet.</p> <p>On the local level cities are looking to develop a social and economic COVID strategy, and identifying which groups have been most affected and the increase in gender-based violence. Building an evidence base on who has been affected in addition to the usual groups and what has changed compared to pre-COVID. Cities need to know what has changed in order to target resources.</p> <p>Newcastle would be really interested to hear more about how school opening is working elsewhere. The UK government has confirmed that schools won't open over the summer holidays and that opening is likely to be phased. There is a growing concern that only a very small number of the very vulnerable children entitled to still attend school are actually attending. Longer school closures are likely to widen inequalities between children who have vastly different resources available to help them learn at home. Digital exclusion is an issue in Newcastle - it's not just an issue of skills or access for learners. E.g. Some asylum seekers are not permitted to use ATMs</p>

<p><i>City of Swansea</i></p>	<p>and others are not permitted to use payment cards online. This has created a barrier to being able to access food delivery online and makes isolating at home harder if symptomatic. Newcastle has a helpline (called City Lifeline) which uses volunteers to deliver food and medicines to address this.</p> <p>The city of Swansea reports that in Wales key worker children attend school and there are some discussions on opening, if small class sizes and social distancing is possible. There are conditions to be met before relaxing the lockdown. The general population are starting to break rules, though only small numbers at the moment.</p> <p>In Wales day care centers are still closed and nursing homes closed to relatives. Some care workers have locked down with residents so reducing risk of spread but Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) remains an issue. Symptomatic residents and caregivers are able to be tested in nursing homes and residential homes. Care homes seem to be a barometer for the community spread.</p> <p>They have produced COVID related guidance for individuals and organisations available here: https://www.scvs.org.uk/coronavirus-orgs https://www.scvs.org.uk/coronavirus-inds</p> <p>Case study from Swansea A mobile sexual health service has just started in Swansea. All community clinics had been cancelled and the clinic staff were fed up with being moved around with no permanent base. They managed to get hold of a disused ambulance and converted it into a mobile sexual health clinic. One lady with chaotic lifestyle on substance misuse was in urgent need of a long acting reversible contraceptive injection. The homelessness nurse employed by a local primary care and community cluster referred this lady to the service and within half hour the converted ambulance was at the hostel and procedure completed soon after.</p> <p>The ingenuity of the staff to find a way round the current situation for vulnerable clients has been impressive.</p>
<p>WHO Response and information</p>	<p>The first meeting report is now available on-line and the second and third will soon follow.</p> <p>Monika informed that there has been a database of infographics produced by WHO on different aspects with regards to the pandemic and a wide range of parent and school resources are produced by UNICEF. She informed that there is some guidance on preschools, but guidance for nursing homes are still in process.</p> <p>For infographics see: https://who.canto.global/index.html#/v/coronavirus/album/HLDPs?from=thumbnail&scrollTo=498.888916015625&gOrderProp=uploadDate&gSortingForward=false&display=thumbnail&viewIndex=1</p>

For UNICEF resources see:

<https://www.unicef.org/coronavirus/covid-19>

Questions raised from WHO for consideration:

- 1) Do cities have the capacity to participate in a more structured way in WHO collection of case studies? Important topics; specific vulnerable groups, response plans, circular economy, activities that foster social cohesion like arts and culture. WHO will contact cities on a one-to one basis.

- 2) Digital inequality. A lot of services are now moving from face-to-face settings to telephone and settings on-line. The most excluded communities face multiple issues regarding digital inclusion. With regards to city planning how are cities responding to these communities, how are cities meeting the needs of those who are excluded from digital means and services and how are cities acting not to perpetuate and worsen inequalities?

Ms Hanna Dunning was thanked for her major contribution to the secretariat over the past 2 years and has now taken maternity leave.

Mr Chris Brookes was introduced as the new Project Manager for the Healthy Cities network.

WHO stated that several important economic choices need to be made, including investments into some sectors of the economy traditionally linked to economic rebound (e.g. construction, transport, infrastructure). A critical upfront appraisal of these options will be instrumental to ensure "no-regret" policies.

On bicycles in cities: many cities have taken steps to encourage and support SAFE cycling for local travel. Key examples include reserving road space solely to bikes (e.g. in Berlin) and strict enforcement of speed limits, since there should not be an additional burden to health care facilities from having to treat victims of accidents.

Cities and local levels are having a huge role in ensuring no one is left behind during the pandemic and the transition. There are discussions on developing a place-based response to COVID 19 with a focus on bouncing back better and a focus on solution-based interventions that can be drawn around; protecting health, wellbeing and prosperity in the "new normal".

WHO asked whether cities using / planning to use social dialogues to engage diverse groups and those hard to reach in transition and interventions

A link to good examples collected by POLIS (including bicycling)

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	<p>WHO Website on COVID-19 technical guidance for cities and local governments is now available at https://www.who.int/teams/risk-communication/cities-and-local-governments</p> <p>WHO Interim Guidance for Local Authorities: Strengthening Preparedness for COVID-19 in Cities and Urban Settings – This includes a framework for operationalizing psycho-social support https://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/331896/WHO-2019-nCoV-Urban_preparedness-2020.1-eng.pdf</p> <p>Presentation by Monika Kosinska in webinar UNESCO Global Network of Learning Cities, 29 April 2020 Cities and COVID-19: mental health and well-being at the heart of healthy cities</p>  <p>WHO HCP presentation UNESC</p>
Next meeting	April 14 11.00-12:30 CET

List of participants

Croatia

City of Rijeka

Czech Republic

Czech National Network

Finland

City of Helsinki

France

City of Nice

Germany

German National Healthy Cities Network

Greece

Hellenic National Healthy Cities Network

Ireland

City of Cork

Italy

Italian National Healthy Cities Network

City of Modena

City of Udine

Lithuania

City of Kaunas

The Netherlands

City of Utrecht

Portugal

Portuguese National Healthy Cities Network

Russian Federation

Russian Federation National Healthy Cities Network

City of Chapaevsk

Spain

Spanish National Healthy Cities Network

Turkey

Turkish National Healthy Cities Network

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

City of Belfast

City of Derry and Strabane

City of Newcastle

City of Swansea

WHO Regional Office for Europe

Laura Azzaro, Programme Assistant, Governance for Health

Elisabeth Bengtsson, Consultant, WHO European Healthy Cities Network

Hanna Dunning, Consultant, WHO European Healthy Cities Network

Susan Gardiner, Programme Assistant, WHO European Healthy Cities Network

Monika Kosinska, Regional Focal Point, WHO European Healthy Cities Network

Adam Tiliouine, Technical Officer, Governance for Health

Leonardo Palumbo, Consultant, Legal and Economic Monitoring, Governance for Health

Christopher Brookes, Consultant, Healthy Cities Project Manager (maternity cover)

Lucia Dell Amura, Administrative Assistant, Governance for Health

Christine E Brown, Head of the European Office for Investment for Health and Development

Francesca Racioppi, Head of the WHO European Centre for Environment and Health

Agis Tsouros, Healthy Cities Consultant