**FINLAND KUOPIO**

Annual Business & Technical Conference

WHO European Healthy Cities Network

Network of European National Healthy Cities Networks

**WORKSHOP: PREPARING FOR TRAINING IN HEALTH IN ALL POLICIES (HIAP) USING THE NEWLY LAUNCHED WHO HIAP TRAINING MANUAL**

**Handout 2: Case studies**

*The Canton of Geneva, Switzerland*

In 2006, the Canton and city of Geneva introduced a programme based on the Health Act in Quebec, which would demonstrate their participation in the Healthy Cities Network and promote social determinants of health. For any cantonal legislative project, that may adversely affect health, a health impact assessment (HIA) could be requested by local and cantonal levels of government. The HIA would be administered by the Health Directorate for Economic Affairs and Health. Assessments were made regarding smoking in certain areas, the promotion of power-assisted bikes, the use of environmentally friendly paints and the development of (unnamed) suburban areas. The programme addressed intermediate determinants that affect living and working conditions. It provided access to health and social services to all residents of Geneva and was directed at the health gradient.

*The City of Rotterdam, Netherlands*

The City of Rotterdam tested two different approaches in management of the inner city pollution issue. One was introduction of 'adaptive traffic management' (temporary traffic interventions that are invoked based on pre-set conditions); the other were permanent temporary traffic interventions (measures that are always invoked for a few hours, irrespective of other criteria). The impact of permanent measures such as lowering the traffic density during rush hours is higher than measures taken for short time periods when air pollution is high or expected to be high. Additionally, a speed limit of 80 km/h with "strict enforcement" has been introduced in 2005 on zones of urban motorways in Netherlands. Reduction by speed management was in the range of 5-30% for NO(x). These interventions have been made in collaboration with lawmakers, city councils, law enforcement and traffic police as well as air quality control agency.

*Limbach-Oberfrohna municipality, West Saxony region, Germany*

After the unification of East and West Germany, the East German economy experienced a transition involving major financial investment, which created health and social problems. The health promotion strategy at the regional level aimed to address differential exposure to intermediate determinants of health (i.e., living and working conditions, generally), while also addressing social stratification by empowering communities to help shape the local-level projects (i.e., structural determinants). At the local level, the Space Pro Motion project aimed to address differential exposure to sedentary behaviour by addressing intermediate determinants (i.e., health promotion and healthy lifestyle). The regional-level "Umbrella Group’’ developed projects by negotiating for health as a central aspect of regional development. It gathered individuals responsible for designing and managing local-level project, along with representatives of stakeholders (university, private enterprises, building alliances and architects, trade unions).

*British Alcohol Strategy*

In March 2012, the British Government launched a new strategy on alcohol focused on reducing the health and social impacts of binge drinking. The strategy focuses on alcohol as the cause of problems, rather than the “harmful use” of alcohol; promotes joined-up action across different government sector. The strategy recognizes that the alcohol industry has a direct and powerful influence on consumer behaviours – people consume more when prices are lower; marketing and advertising affect drinking behaviour; and store layout and product location affect the type and volume of sales. The proposal to introduce a new minimum price per gram of alcohol will make it illegal for shops and pubs to sell alcohol for less than this set price.