

# Introducing OneAquaHealth Project

 12.06.2026  16:00 PM CET  Host: SYNYO GmbH

OneAquaHealth 

GLOBAL  
VIRTUAL HACKATHON 

  
Orange County EMBS  
Engineering in Medicine and  
Biology Society Chapter

  
Computer Society  
Orange County Chapter

  
Orange County Active

  
IEEE  
BLOCKCHAIN

  
SYNYO

1 2 9 0  
UNIVERSIDADE D  
COIMBRA

SHINE  
2Europe

TOULOUSE  
INP

EFMI  
EUROPEAN FEDERATION  
for MEDICAL INFORMATICS

UNIVERSITY  
OF OSLO

ENORA  
INNOVATION

SYNYO

WISE ANGLE

 **Funded by  
the European Union**

 Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche

 Dipartimento  
Medicina Veterinaria  
Produzioni Animali

 UNIVERSITÀ  
DEGLI STUDI DI NAPOLI  
FEDERICO II

 Hit  
מכון טכנולוגי חולון  
Holon Institute of Technology

HL7  
Europe

 GHENT  
UNIVERSITY

 marionet

Funded by the European Union. Views and opinions expressed are however those of the author(s) only and do not necessarily reflect those of the European Research Executive Agency. Neither the European Union nor the granting authority can be held responsible for them.

# AGENDA

## Key information

Time	Topic	Presenter
16:00 – 16:05	Welcome and introduction to the webinar	<b>Alexander Nikolov</b> SYNYO GmbH, Austria
16:05 – 16:40	Introducing the project: OneAquaHealth	<b>Maria Feio</b> University of Coimbra, Portugal
16:40 – 17:10	Introducing OneAquaHealth - IEEE Hackathon	<b>Gora Datta</b> IEEE   HL7 Europe
17:10 – 17:30	Q&A session	All participants
17:30	<b>END OF THE WEBINAR</b>	

# HOUSEKEEPING RULES



The session will be **entirely recorded** and published on the OneAquaHealth Open Information Hub.



All participants except speakers and moderators will be **muted by default**.



Feel free to post your questions in the **chat**.



If you would like to **speak, raise your hand** and wait for the moderator to give you the floor.

# Introducing OneAquaHealth project



**Maria João Feio**

Project coordinator

University of Coimbra

MARE-Marine and Environmental Sciences Centre

ARNET-Associate Laboratory Aquatic Research Network

12 June 2026



Funded by the European Union. Views and opinions expressed are however those of the author(s) only and do not necessarily reflect those of the European Union or the European Commission. Neither the European Union nor the granting authority can be held responsible for them.



# HORIZON EUROPE Framework Programme (Research and Innovation Action)

**Call:** Innovative governance, environmental observations and digital solutions in support of the Green Deal (HORIZON-CL6-2022-GOVERNANCE-01)

**Topic:** Environmental observations solutions contributing to meeting “One Health” challenges

**Funding:** 5M euros, 4 years (2023-2026)

Vienna 2026



Naples 2025

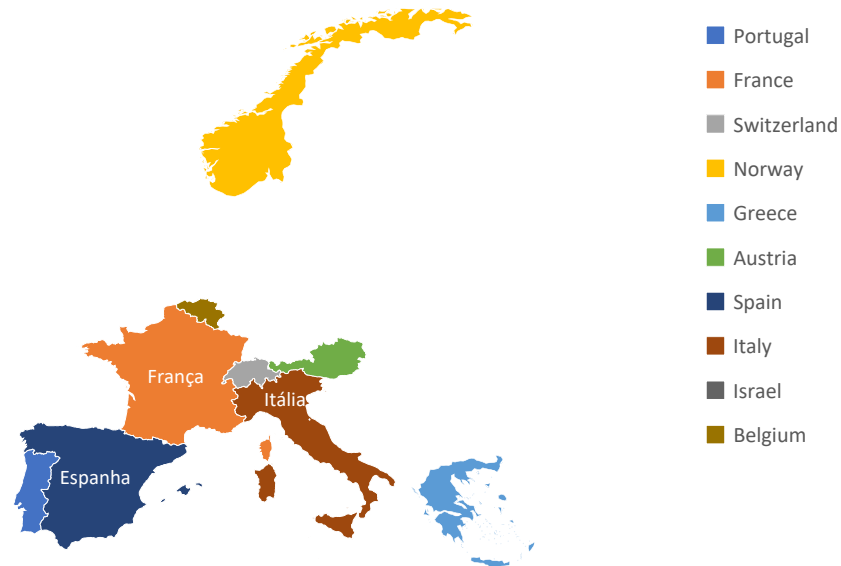


Oslo 2024



Coimbra 2023

Freshwater Ecology  
Biodiversity  
Public Health  
Veterinary  
Social Sciences  
Humanities and Arts  
Communication  
Computer engineering  
Digital Health  
Satellite observations/GIS



14 partners, 10 countries

Com tecnologia Bing  
© GeoNames, Microsoft, OpenStreetMap, TomTom



# OneAquaHealth

**OneAquaHealth** address the challenges that **growing global urbanization** poses to nature preservation, specifically to **FRESHWATER ECOSYSTEMS** (including their animals and plants), and to **HUMAN HEALTH**.



**OneAquaHealth concept: the health of freshwater ecosystems and human health and wellbeing in urban contexts are interconnected**

# Ecosystem services of healthy rivers and streams



**Provisioning**  
Water, food, timber,...

**Regulating**  
Water, soil, climate regulation.  
Flood mitigation...

**Functions and Habitat**  
Habitat, Primary production, nutrient  
and energy cycling, decomposition or  
organic matter...

**Cultural**  
Recreation, aesthetics,  
relaxation, education, ...

*Common International Classification of Ecosystem Services (CICES),  
European Environment Agency*









**DEGRADED URBAN FRESHWATER ECOSYSTEMS**  
are a source of (water and vector-borne) diseases and lack of wellbeing that affect animals, plants and humans

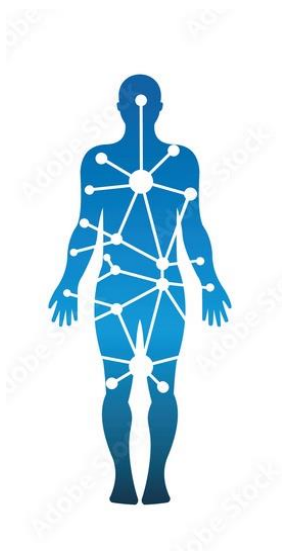




## Risks for human health from the loss of urban stream ecosystem services

Maria Carolina Sousa <sup>a,b</sup>, Andreína Zerega <sup>a,b</sup>, Ana Raquel Calapez <sup>a</sup>, Sónia R. Q. Serra <sup>a</sup>,  
Nuno Eduardo Simões <sup>b</sup> and Maria João Feio <sup>a</sup>

<sup>a</sup>Faculty of Sciences and Technology, Department of Life Sciences, Marine and Environmental Sciences Centre - MARE, Aquatic Research Network – ARNET, University of Coimbra, Coimbra, Portugal; <sup>b</sup>Faculty of Sciences and Technology, Department of Civil Engineering, Institute for Systems Engineering and Computers at Coimbra – INESCC, University of Coimbra, Coimbra, Portugal



Services	Health issues	Risk (variation among indicators)
Climate regulation	Cardiovascular and Respiratory disorders, skin problems...	26% - 56%
Air quality	Pulmonary diseases and neurological, impacts on livers, spleen, blood, reproductive system, cardiovascular diseases	59%
Water quality	Enteric water borne diseases and Vector-Borne.	13% - 55%
Education and cognitive development	Loss of opportunities for maintenance of better cognitive skills ...and higher education level...	19% - 36%
Therapeutic services	Poorer mental health...	0 – 69%

Risks for physical health specially from **poor climate regulation and air quality** – often associated to the degradation of riparian areas and from **low biological quality**

**High potential for cognitive development** but some **limited therapeutic services** associated to the presence of calm and tranquil locations and temporal getaways

# But how can One Health be assessed in the context of freshwater ecosystems?

What is the influence of the degradation of freshwater ecosystems as result of urbanization in the health of their organisms and human health?



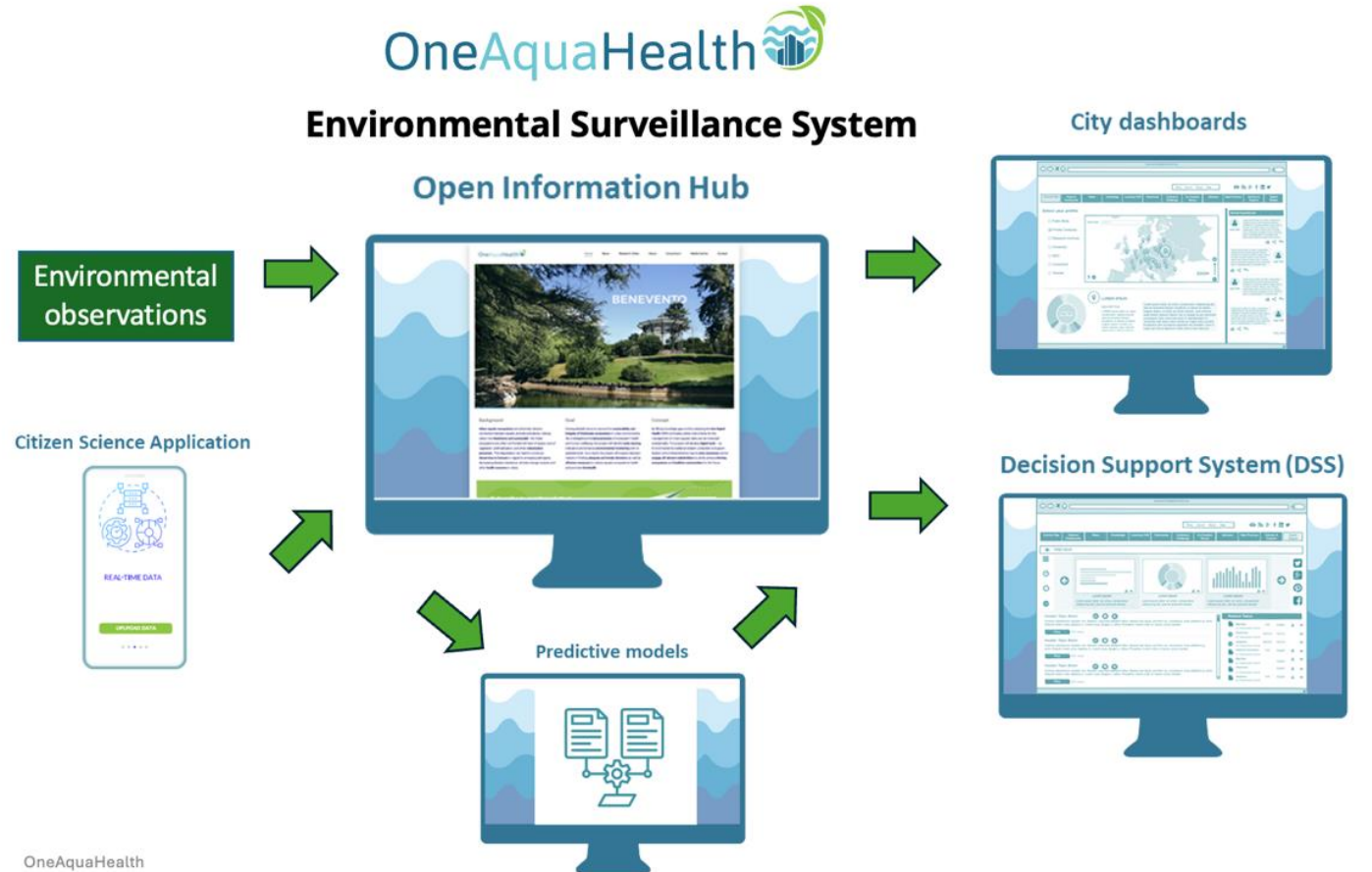
Which are the most relevant indicators to measure these integrated One Health risks?



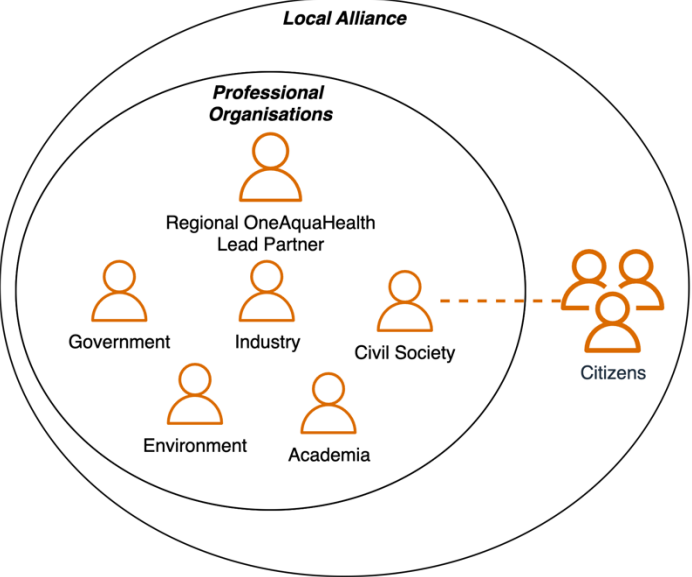
Which tools can integrate those indicators, help decision makers and involve all relevant stakeholders, including common citizens?

## Aims:

- Establishment of **Early-warning indicators** of environmental health degradation **that indicate risks for human health**
- Development of an **Environmental surveillance system** to support managers
- Involve all stakeholders



# Involvement of all stakeholders: Local Alliances



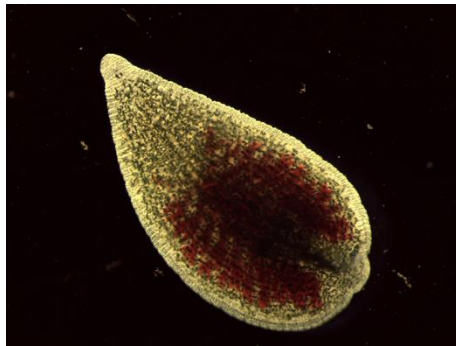


# Selection of Key Indicators

Ecological assessment of Rivers: example of the European Water Framework Directive, EC 2000

**Biological indicators: structure and composition of aquatic communities**

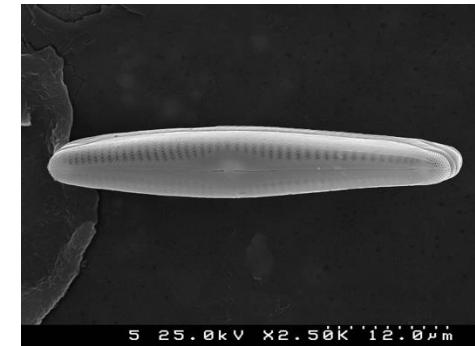
**Macroinvertebrates**



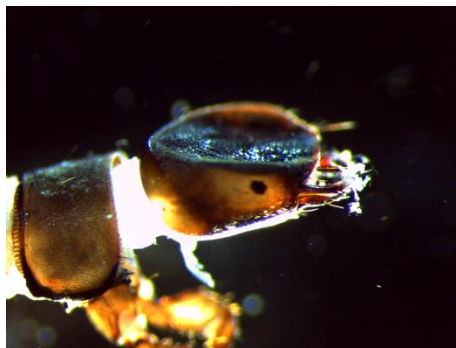
**Fish**



**Diatoms**



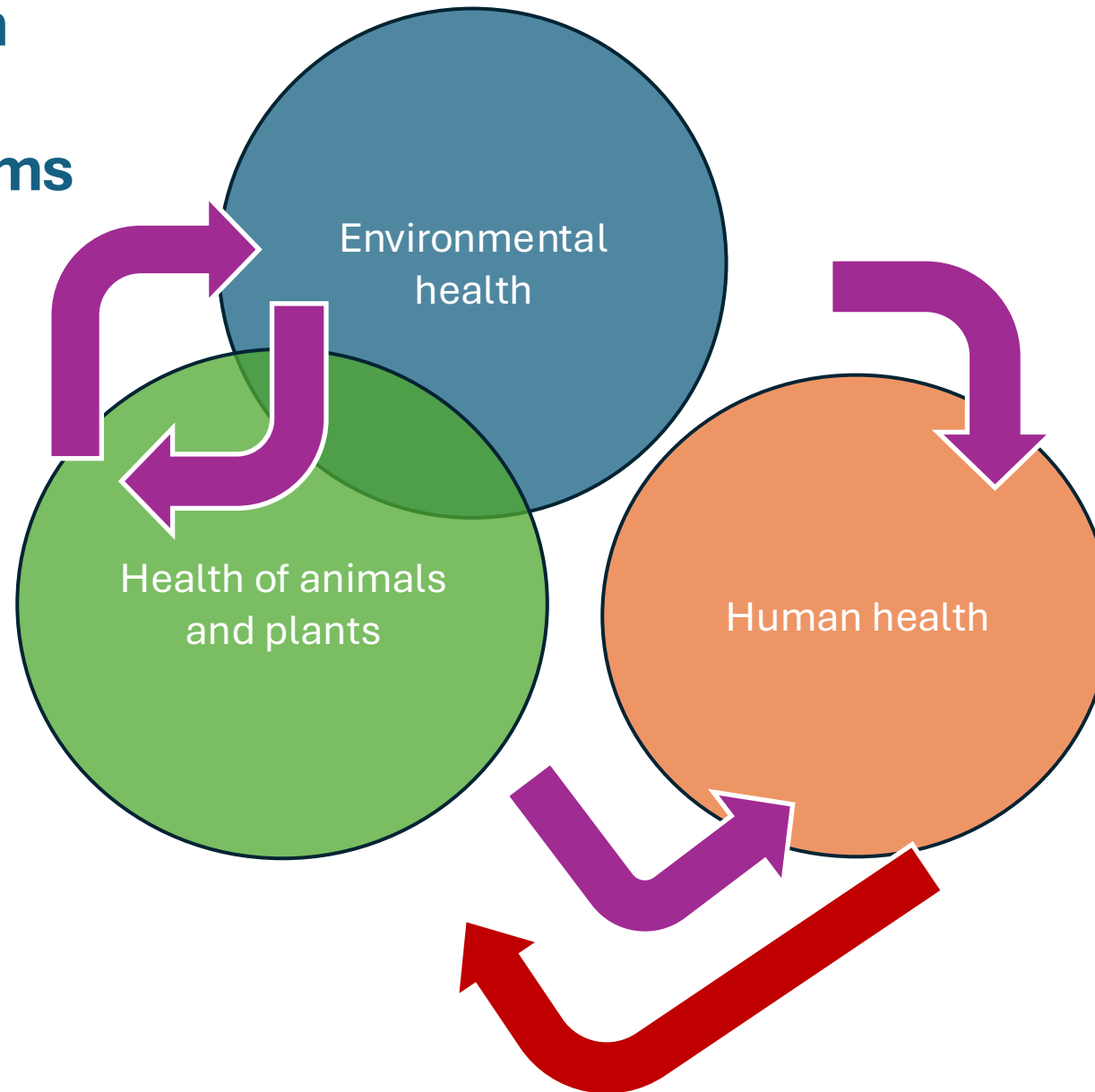
**Water  
chemistry  
+**



**+  
Hydromorphology**

**Macrophytes**

# The One Health concept...and aquatic ecosystems

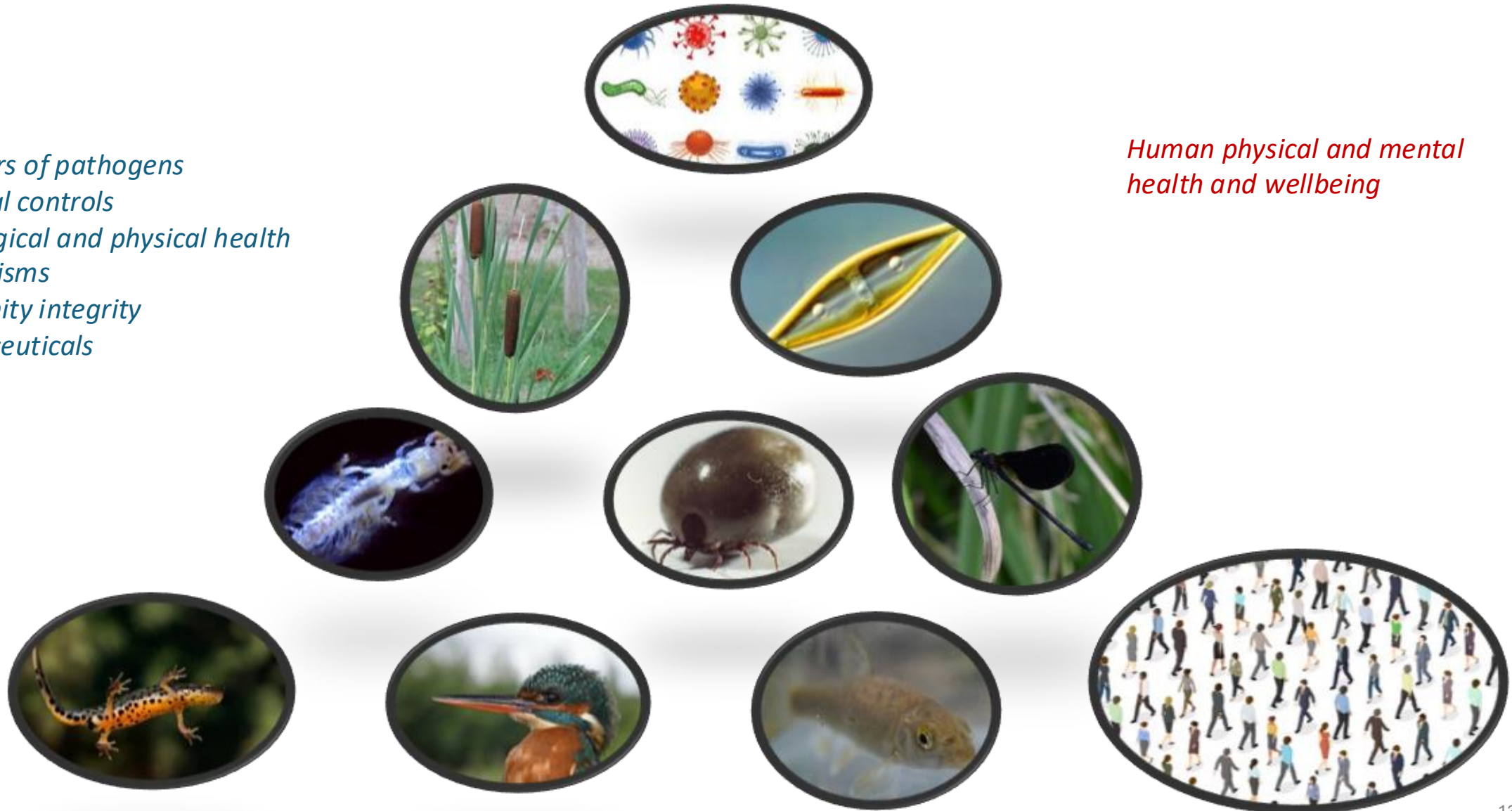


**The relationship between the ecosystem health and the human health is not covered by the existing monitoring tools, namely those established in Europe, USA and other countries**

# Relate health of animals, plants, freshwater ecosystems and humans

*Vectors*  
*Reservoirs of pathogens*  
*Biological controls*  
*Physiological and physical health of organisms*  
*Community integrity*  
*Pharmaceuticals*

*Human physical and mental health and wellbeing*



Type of indicator	Indicator	Rationale	Method
Ecosystem health indicators	22	Why were they selected; why are each of the indicators related to human health	How is each of the indicators sampled in the field/species identification/counting/etc
Biological indicators of health risks	7	Why were they selected; why are each of the indicators related to human health	How is each of the indicators sampled in the field/species identification/counting/etc

Selection of Indicators:

Realistic

(Some) are known indicators of freshwater ecosystem health

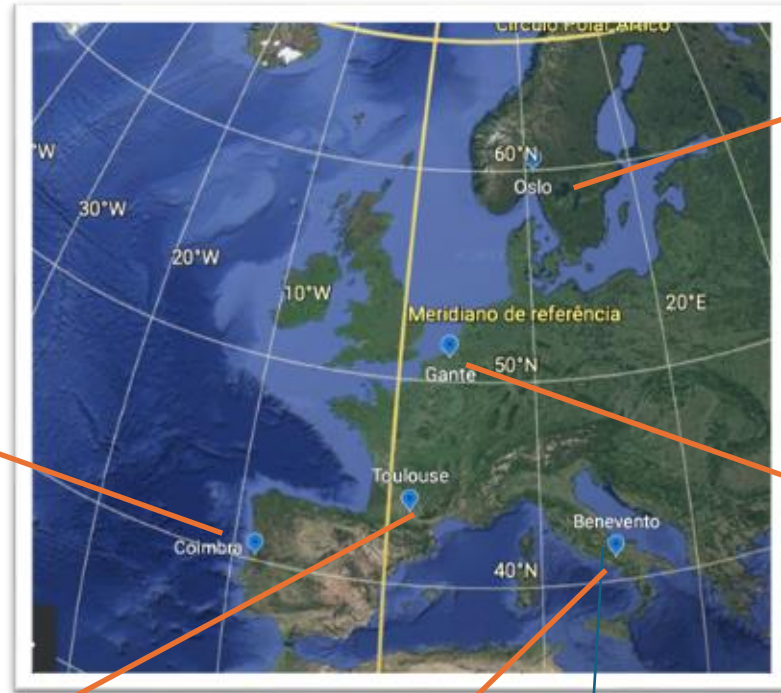
With (some) historical information (environmental agencies, research projects)

Citizens can contribute with (some) new information

with  
of the indices  
and metrics  
New field data



# Research sites and streams



# **Data analyses and results**

# Pharmaceuticals



Contents lists available at [ScienceDirect](https://www.sciencedirect.com)

Journal of Hazardous Materials

journal homepage: [www.elsevier.com/locate/jhazmat](http://www.elsevier.com/locate/jhazmat)



Patterns of pharmaceutical contamination in streams of European cities across urbanisation gradients: Potential impacts on One Health

Fernanda Rodrigues<sup>a,b,c,\*</sup>, Ana R. Calapez<sup>a</sup>, André M.P.T. Pereira<sup>d</sup>, Liliana J.G. Silva<sup>d</sup>, Andreia Freitas<sup>e,f</sup>, Rayan Bouchali<sup>g</sup>, Andree De Cock<sup>h</sup>, Marie Anne Eurie Forio<sup>h</sup>, Peter Goethals<sup>h</sup>, Silje H. Henni<sup>i</sup>, Adeline Loyau<sup>g</sup>, Anne Moen<sup>i</sup>, Nadia Piscopo<sup>j</sup>, Dirk S. Schmeller<sup>g</sup>, Janine P. da Silva<sup>a</sup>, Luisa Durães<sup>b</sup>, Nuno E.C. Simões<sup>c</sup>, Maria J. Feio<sup>a</sup>

102 sampling sites in urban streams of Coimbra, Benevento, Toulouse, Ghent and Oslo.

## Risks for aquatic organisms:

Alterations in the growth, reproduction

Deformities

Alteration in ecosystem functions:

primary production, biomass

Bioaccumulation

## Risks for human health?

- **16 pharmaceuticals detected, mostly above concentrations ever reported.**
- Pharmaceuticals and their mixtures: 91 % and 79 % of sites, respectively.
- **Irbesartan, bisoprolol and carbamazepine: found in more than 50 % of the sites.**
- Acetaminophen: highest median concentration (near 1 µg/L).
- **Pharmaceuticals from European Watch List 2025 (ofloxacin, propranolol, fluoxetine): found in Coimbra, Benevento, Toulouse and Ghent.**
- Urbanisation's influence was negative, while the **ecological condition was positive – ecological integrity mitigates pharmaceutical contamination?**
- Coimbra, Benevento and Ghent had relationships between pharmaceuticals and urbanisation gradients.

## Disease vectors (dengue, malaria, West Nile virus: DIPTERA in the riparian vegetation



Culicidae:  
*Aedes albopictus*

Sciaridae

Simulidae

**Present as larvae in the water.  
Adults in the margins!**

## 16 SCENARIOS

Climate change scenarios	City	Abiotic variables changed
<b>Climatic (2050)</b>		
Change in Tmean_monthly (+ x°C), Totmonth_Percp (-/+y%), Tot_Rainy_ds (-/+y%)		
<b>(Cl.1)</b> SSP1-2.6 "Taking the Green Road"	B	3.0 °C increase during in summer; -10% in precipitation
	C	2.5 °C increase during both spring and autumn; -5% in precipitation
	G	2.5 °C increase during both spring and autumn; +5% in precipitation
	O	2.5 °C increase during both spring and autumn; +5% in precipitation
	T	2.5 °C increase during both spring and autumn; -5% in precipitation
<b>(Cl.2)</b> SSP2-4.5 "Business as Usual"	B	3.8 °C increase during in summer; -20% in precipitation
	C	3 °C increase during both spring and autumn; -10% in precipitation
	G	3 °C increase during both spring and autumn; +7% in precipitation
	O	3 °C increase during both spring and autumn; +7% in precipitation
	T	3 °C increase during both spring and autumn; -10% in precipitation
<b>(Cl.3)</b> SSP5-8.5 "Taking the Highway"	B	4.5 °C increase during in summer; -25% in precipitation
	C	3.6 °C increase during both spring and autumn; -15% in precipitation
	G	3.6 °C increase during both spring and autumn; +10% in precipitation
	O	3.6 °C increase during both spring and autumn; +10% in precipitation
	T	3.6 °C increase during both spring and autumn; -15% in precipitation
<b>Climatic (2090)</b>		
Change in Tmean_monthly (+ x°C), Totmonth_Percp (-/+y%), Tot_Rainy_ds (-/+y%)		
<b>(Cl.4)</b> SSP1-2.6 "Taking the Green Road"	B	3.2 °C increase during in summer; -15% in precipitation
	C	2.7 °C increase during both spring and autumn; -10% in precipitation
	G	2.7 °C increase during both spring and autumn; +10% in precipitation
	O	2.7 °C increase during both spring and autumn; +10% in precipitation
	T	2.7 °C increase during both spring and autumn; -10% in precipitation
<b>(Cl.5)</b> SSP2-4.5 "Business as Usual"	B	5.0 °C increase during in summer; -30% in precipitation
	C	4.1 °C increase during both spring and autumn; -20% in precipitation
	G	4.1 °C increase during both spring and autumn; +14% in precipitation
	O	4.1 °C increase during both spring and autumn; +14% in precipitation
	T	4.1 °C increase during both spring and autumn; -20% in precipitation
<b>(Cl.6)</b> SSP5-8.5 "Taking the Highway"	B	7.5 °C increase during in summer; -40% in precipitation
	C	6.6 °C increase during both spring and autumn; -30% in precipitation
	G	6.6 °C increase during both spring and autumn; +20% in precipitation
	O	6.6 °C increase during both spring and autumn; +20% in precipitation
	T	6.6 °C increase during both spring and autumn; -30% in precipitation

<b>Rehabilitation</b>		
<b>(Rh.1)</b> Water-quality improvement	All	Nutrients: TP < 70 µg P /L; TN < 2.5 mg/L; Nitrites < 0.06 mg/L; Pharmaceutical (all 0)
<b>(Rh.2)</b> Morphological stream renaturalized	All	No barriers (e.g., Weirs, Dams =0); Stream connectivity and morphological condition < 2 (least impacted); No Channel Substrate Artificial (CS_AR =0)
<b>(Rh.3)</b> Riparian vegetation renaturalized	All	Riparian vegetation related variables (Riparian Zone; Tree cover density; ndvi, rededge3 (the max value found in each city was attributed to all urban streams of each city); ALAN Mean was decrease in 50%; Riparian Vegetation (RV_T; RV_B; RV_H were all considered 1)
<b>(Rh.4)</b> All improvements above, therefore including water-quality, stream morphology and riparian vegetation	All	All the above rehabilitation environmental alterations (Rh.1+2+3)
<b>Climate + Rehabilitation</b>		
<b>(Cl.1 + Rh.4), (Cl.2 + Rh.4), (Cl.3 + Rh.4), (Cl.4 + Rh.4), (Cl.5 + Rh.4), (Cl.6 + Rh.4)</b>	All	Combination of the corresponding conditions

### Modelling Diptera populations in European urban streams: potential implications for One Health

Maria João Feio<sup>a</sup>, Ana Raquel Calapez<sup>a</sup>, Marcos Dias<sup>a</sup>, Ana Cláudia Norte<sup>a</sup>, Hugo Costa Osório<sup>b</sup>, Janine P. da Silva<sup>a</sup>, Fernanda Rodrigues<sup>a,c,d</sup>, Dirk S. Schmeller<sup>e</sup>, Rayan Bouchali<sup>e</sup>, Adeline Loyau<sup>e</sup>, Peter Goethals<sup>f</sup>, Marie Anne Eurie Forio<sup>f</sup>, Long Ho<sup>f</sup>, Anne Moen<sup>g</sup>, Silje Havrevold Henni<sup>g</sup>, May Linn Bokma Morch<sup>g</sup>, Luigi Esposito<sup>h</sup>, Nadia Piscopo<sup>h</sup>, Akis Karagiannis<sup>i</sup>, Symeon Symeonidis<sup>i</sup>, George Koutalieris<sup>i</sup>, Sónia R.Q. Serra<sup>a</sup>



# Alien and invasive plants in urban streams under the One Health framework

Marcos Dias, Ana Raquel Calapez , Elizabete Marchante, Maria João Feio

*Manuscript submitted to Neobiota*

20 urban streams of Coimbra, Portugal.

- A total of **53 alien plant species were recorded**, accounting for  $30 \pm 14\%$  of the total riparian vegetation cover.
- Of these, **17 species are invasive species and six were identified as potential invasive species.**
- The **alien assemblage showed correlations with organic contamination indicators and urbanization metrics**, including riparian integrity, soil imperviousness, and population density.

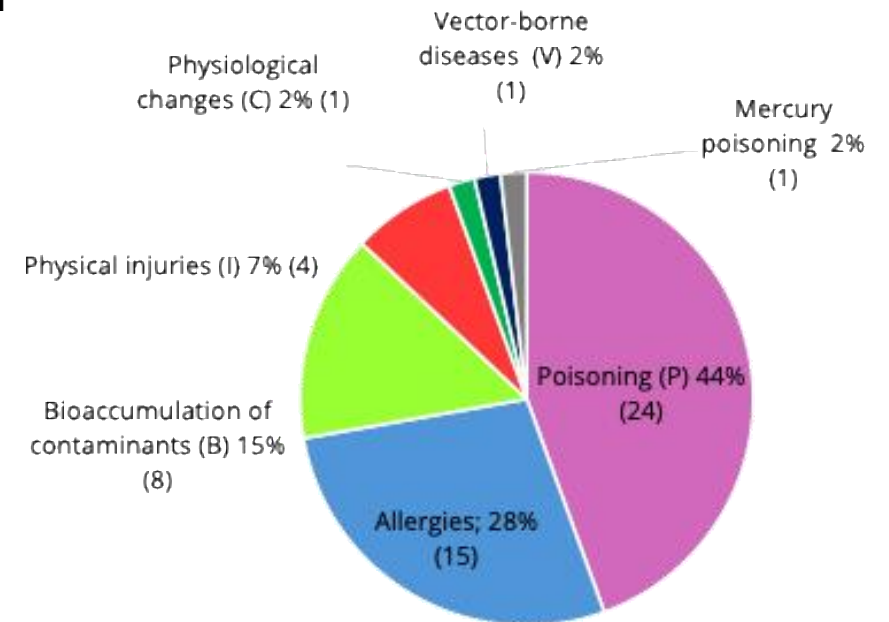


# Alien and invasive plants in urban streams under the One Health framework

Marcos Dias, Ana Raquel Calapez , Elizabete Marchante, Maria João Feio

*submitted to Neobiota*

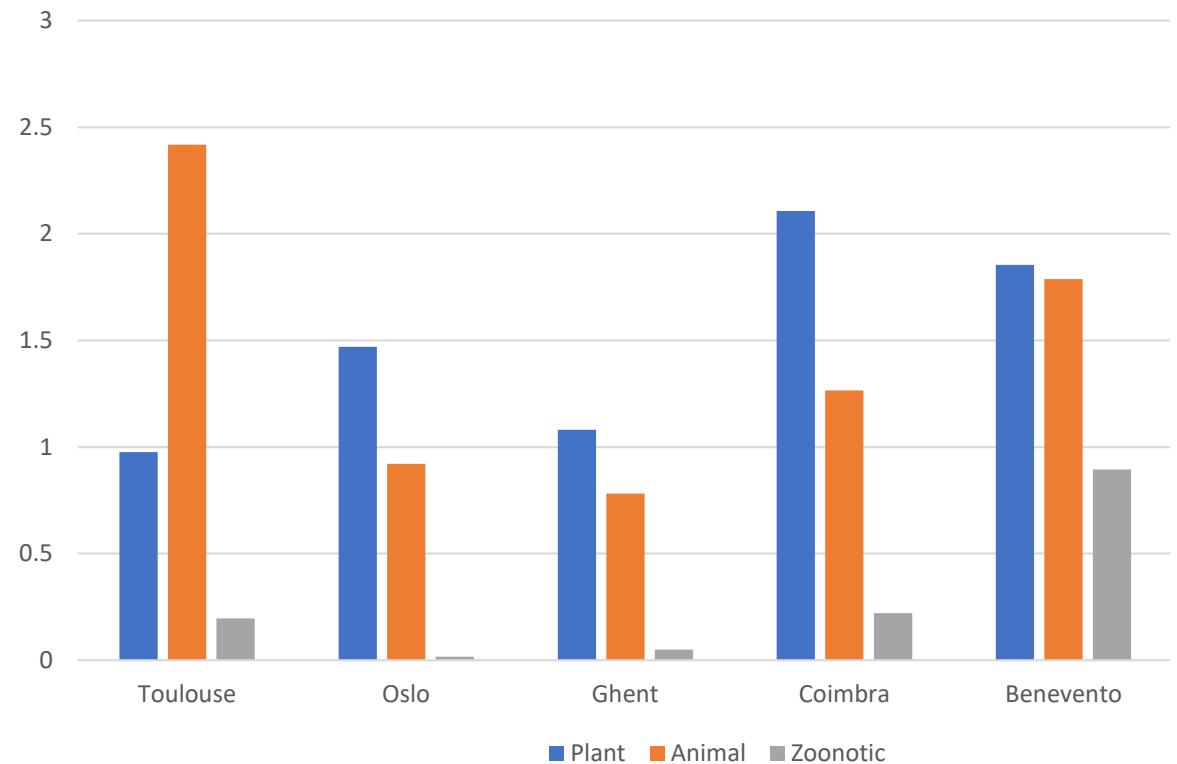
- Invasive alien plant cover and harmful alien plant cover **increased significantly along the urbanization gradient.**
- **Health risks** from the invasive plants included:
  - **gastrointestinal, respiratory and cardiac diseases**
  - **allergies,**
  - **transfer contaminants,**
  - **favourable habitat conditions for disease vectors.**



## Pathogenic bacteria (16S) in the biofilms



- 101 animal pathogens
- 13 plants pathogens
- **20 zoonotic / human pathogens**



### Zoonotic/Human pathogens :

- *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* → various infections
- *Acinetobacter baumannii* → bronchiolitis, abscess
- *Enterobacter asburiae* → pneumonia, abscess
- ***Bacillus anthracis* → Anthrax**
- *Klebsiella pneumoniae* → pneumonia
- *Brucella abortus* → brucellosis

**Final selection contemplates:**

- indicators that better respond to urbanization
  - are they feasible for regular monitoring
- are they able to indicate risks for One Health



**Decision Support System**

**Toolkit of solutions**

to improve One Health in the context of cities and  
freshwater ecosystems

**OAH Environmental Surveillance System**

# OneAquaHealth Environmental Surveillance System tools



# Key selected indicators: Sampling protocols & Factsheets

**OneAquaHealth**  
PROTECTING URBAN AQUATIC ECOSYSTEMS TO PROMOTE ONE HEALTH  
Grant Agreement: 101088521

**OneAquaHealth Field Sampling Protocols for Urban Stream Ecosystems**  
Ana R Calapez, Ana Cláudia Norte, Rayan Bouchali, Jaime A Ramos, Dirk Schmelzer, Maria João Feio

Funded by the European Union. Views and opinions expressed are however those of the author(s) only and do not necessarily reflect those of the European Union or European Research Executive Agency. Neither the European Union nor the granting authority can be held responsible for them.

### 3 Ecosystem Health Indicators sampling

#### 3.1 Benthic macroinvertebrates

**Aim:** To use benthic macroinvertebrates as an ecological indicator/biodiversity measure.

Aquatic macroinvertebrate sampling is based in European standards of sampling and treatment (European Committee for Standardization, 2003, 2004, 2006).

**Material:**

- Hand-net (0.5-mm mesh size, 0.25 x 0.25 m opening)
- Waders
- Plastic containers (wide-mouth, 1.5 L) or large ziplock-bags or similar.
- Permanent markers, pencil and labels
- 10% formalin or 96% ethanol

**Procedure:**

- Select a stream section of 50 meters, including different types of substrate and flow velocity (e.g. riffle zones, pools, etc.) if available.
- Perform 6 sub-samples distributed by the existing habitats (in proportion to their existence). Each sub-sample covers 1 m long and ca. 25 cm width (corresponding to the net opening).
- The net is placed in the bottom of the stream facing upstream (against the current) and the sampling is performed by kicking the substrate and stir the bottom and sweep along 1 m upstream.
- Transfer the sample from the hand net to the plastic bottle container or ziplock-bag, previously labeled (use always an internal label and an external one with: the name of the stream and code, date and project name). Samples should be transported/maintained in a cooler until preserved with 10% formalin or using ethanol 96% (note: remove as much

© 2023 OneAquaHealth Horizon Europe

### Field Sampling Protocols

#### 3.3 Diatoms

**Aim:** To use diatoms as an ecological indicator/biodiversity measure.

Diatom sampling is based in European standards of sampling and treatment (European Committee for Standardization, 2003a, 2004a).

**Material:**

- Waders
- Soft brush (e.g. toothbrush)
- Razor blades 50 ml (or similar) to urine cups with screw cap (50 ml)
- Tray/transfermer
- Permanent markers, pencil and labels
- 96% ethanol
- Distilled water

**Procedure:**

- The upper surface of five submerged stones (in an area of ~100 cm<sup>2</sup>) will be scrubbed with a toothbrush and washed with running water or distilled water in the tray/transfermer.
- The scrapped material (with the minimum amount of water) will be transferred to a Falcon lab-cleaning container and preserved in 70% ethanol (fill the tubes). Close the container very well, covering the lid with parafilm.

#### 3.4 Macrophytes

**Aim:** To use macrophytes (aquatic plants) as an ecological indicator and measure of biodiversity.

Macrophyte sampling was conducted using standardized field methods for the survey and assessment of aquatic macrophytes in running waters.

**Material:**

- Substrate, pencil
- Field Form (Annex 1)

**Procedure:**

- Select a stream section of 100 m, including different types of substrate and flow velocity (e.g. riffle zones, pools, etc.) if available.
- Record in the field form (Annex 1) the different in channel vegetation type (e.g., filamentous algae, submerged broad-leaved, free-floating, emergent reeds, etc.) along one river section using the presence and indicating if it is extensive (33% wide and native/non-native).
- Take pictures!

© 2023 OneAquaHealth Horizon Europe | HORIZON-CB-2022-GOVERNANCE-01-09 | 101088521

**OneAquaHealth**  
PROTECTING URBAN AQUATIC ECOSYSTEMS TO PROMOTE ONE HEALTH  
Grant Agreement: 101088521

**OneAquaHealth Key Indicators of Ecosystem and Biological Health**  
Dirk Schmelzer, Ana R Calapez, Janine P Silva, Ana Cláudia Norte, Sónia R Q Serra, Marcos Dias, Gabriel Silva, Rayan Bouchali, Adeline Loyau, Jaime A Ramos, Maria João Feio

Funded by the European Union. Views and opinions expressed are however those of the author(s) only and do not necessarily reflect those of the European Union or European Research Executive Agency. Neither the European Union nor the granting authority can be held responsible for them.

### Key indicators of ecosystem and biological health

**OneAquaHealth**

#### Amphibians

**Rational:** Amphibians are vital vertebrates whose dependence on aquatic ecosystems for reproduction makes them vulnerable to environmental changes. Their phylogenetic sensitivity, especially their permeable skin, allows them to function as bioindicators of ecosystem health, providing early warnings of environmental contamination.

**How is the indicator measured?** Amphibians are sampled with a hand net (mesh size 25-50µm), by wading a total length of 100 meters in each stream, covering each individual habitat type (e.g. riffle and lotic zones). Along each transect, amphibians (adults, larvae and eggs) are captured, identified and counted.

**Importance of indicator:** Urbanization seems to influence the diversity, population and disease dynamics of amphibians. Habitat loss and water contamination are additional documented causes of amphibian population declines.

**Photos of amphibian surveys:** *Triturus cristatus*

**Diptera Adults**

**Rational:** By tracking how different Diptera adults respond to urban pressures and restoration, these indicators highlight when ecological imbalances may translate into increased vector presence and health risks for humans and other animals.

**How is the indicator measured?** Riverine Diptera adult assemblages are assessed using standardized CO-baited traps (e.g., Biogents BIO-Fly, with CO generated by dry-ice sublimation powered by a powerbank).

**Importance of indicator:** Diptera adult assemblages integrate signals from aquatic, semi-aquatic and terrestrial taxa, capturing key ecological functional roles (decomposers, pollinators, herbivores, predators, parasitoids) as well as medically relevant vectors capable of transmitting pathogens, including invasive species expanding under favorable conditions.

**Fig. 3. Barplot showing the relative abundance of fecal coliforms, i.e. their proportion relative to the total number of bacteria, as a percentage.**

# Policy brief



## POLICY BRIEF

OneAquaHealth | Protecting Urban Aquatic Ecosystems to Promote One Health



### Urban stream ecosystem health as a One Health priority

Urban freshwater ecosystem restoration should be prioritized as a **preventive One Health measure** that simultaneously protects biodiversity and reduces public health risks. **Immediate investment** is needed to rehabilitate riparian zones, renaturalize channels, and upgrade sewage systems and wastewater treatments to address pollution and emerging contaminants. **Systematic monitoring of urban streams** should be integrated into public health surveillance frameworks. European water policy, including the Water Framework Directive, should be **expanded to incorporate One Health indicators** linking ecosystem and human health.

*The OneAquaHealth initiative investigated 100 urban stream sites across five European cities to assess how urbanization impacts freshwater ecosystems and how this degradation may increase health risks for people. The findings confirm that ecosystem degradation and human health are deeply interconnected, while urban stream restoration delivers mutual benefits for environmental and public health.*

## Key early-warning indicators



### URBAN STREAM RESTORATION

- Removal of artificial materials (e.g. concrete)
- Renaturalization and reinforcement of channels and margins with natural materials and autochthonous substrates
- Recovery of the riparian galleries
- Creation of space for natural flooding (e.g., removal of grey infrastructure from the margins and floodplains)
- Removal of barriers to the longitudinal connectivity that prevent the circulation of water, sediments and organisms (e.g., dams, weirs, grids)
- Adaptation or reduction of the artificial light in the margins of streams
- Improvement of sewage systems and water treatments, among others.

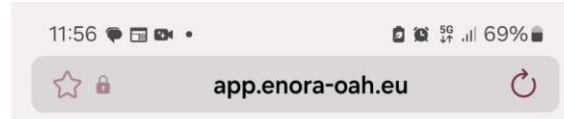
# OAH Citizen Science app

## Sign up for the Citizen Science App!

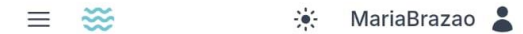
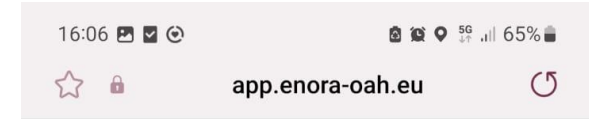
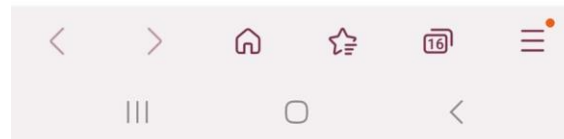
and help protect urban streams across Europe and beyond!

The Citizen Science App invites everyone to take an active role in understanding and protecting local stream ecosystems. By combining simple data collection tools with engaging features and clear visual feedback, the App empowers citizens to observe, report, and learn about the health of their urban waterways.

SIGN UP FOR THE APP



Protecting Urban Aquatic Ecosystems to Promote One Health



Instruções

Fazer nova Observação

As Minhas Submissões



### Passo 1

Informação Básica

Para que serve esta App?  
Esta App destina-se aos cidadãos e visa recolher dados sobre a saúde das ribeiras urbanas

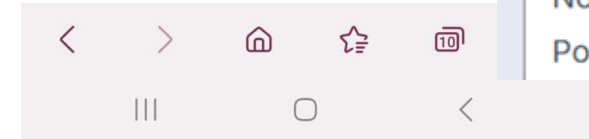
Antes de submeter

Seguinte →

Português  
Select a Language

English

- English
- Français
- Italiano
- Nederlands
- Norsk
- Português



### Step 2

#### Additional Details



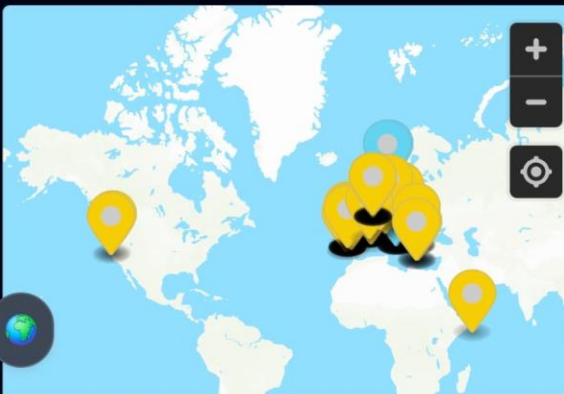
← Previous

Next →

Select OneAquaHealth urban stream sites to assess (Distance from you to the site is indicated)

Add New Site

- C10 / Arregaça (1.14km)
- C1 / Exploratório (1.15km)
- C5 / Mina Hospital (1.32km)
- C3 / Vale das Flores (1.60km)

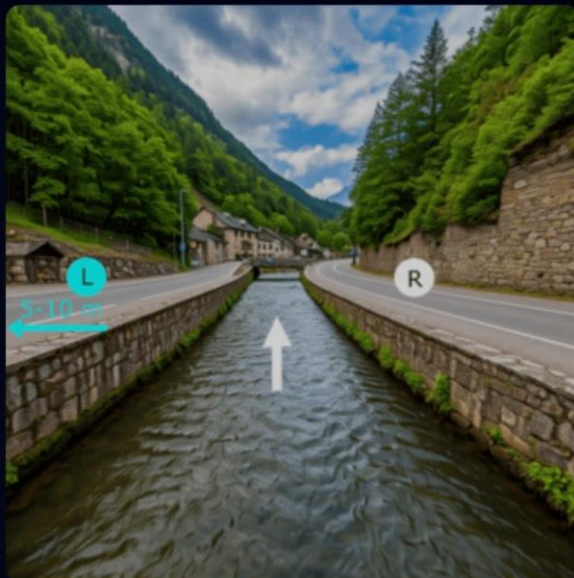


In the margins/riparian zone (5-10m from the channel banktop)

#### Impervious Areas (Left)

Is more than one third of the left margin covered by impervious areas (such as roads, sidewalks or buildings)?

- Yes
- No
- I'm not sure



#### Impervious Areas (Right)

Is more than one third of the right margin covered by impervious areas (such as roads,



#### Bank Type

The banks of the channel are...

- Natural (A)
- Artificial (concrete or stones with concrete) (B)
- Layed stones with no concrete (C)
- I'm not sure



#### Habitats

The habitats present are...

Are there any habitats present?



#### Channel Form

The channel form is...

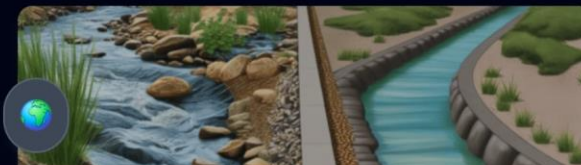
- Flat (A)
- U Shape (B)
- V Shape (C)
- I'm not sure

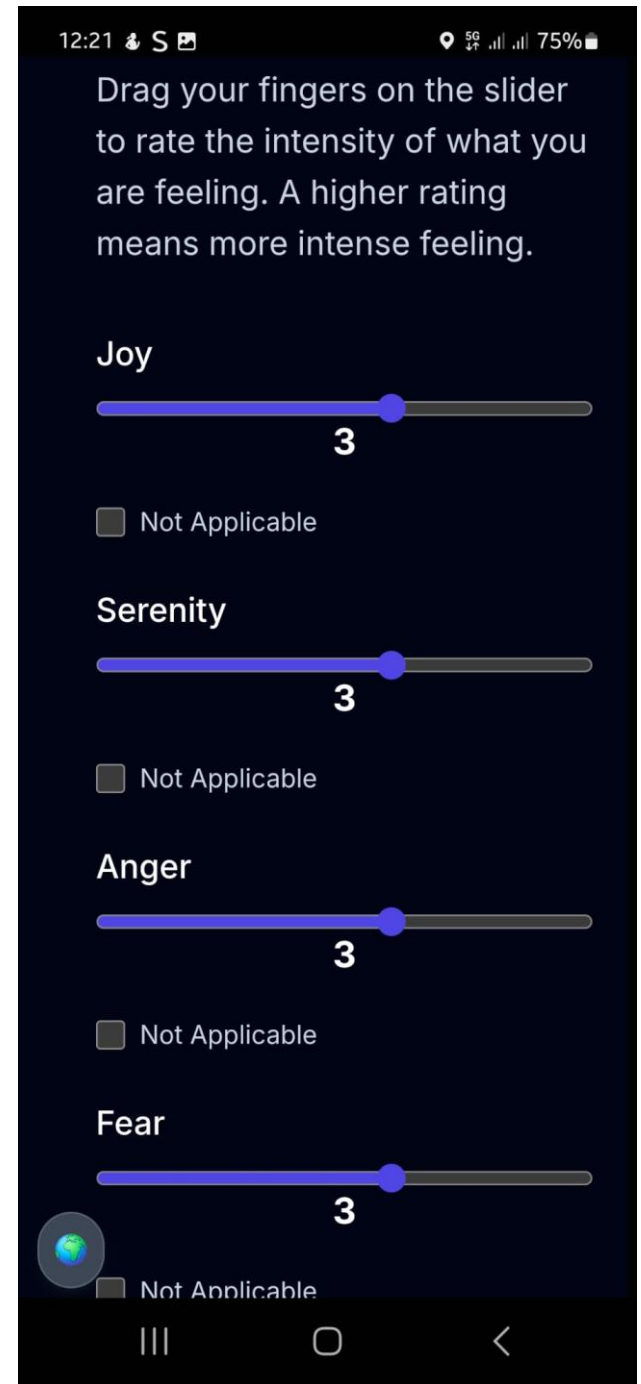
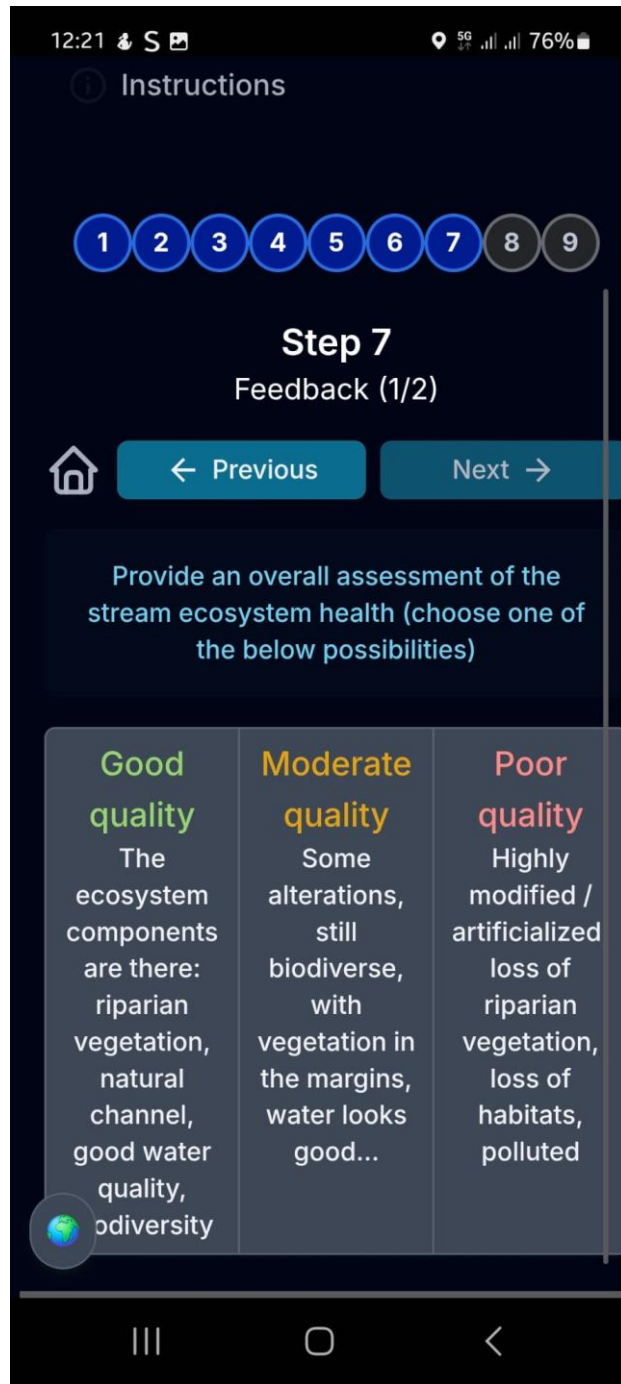
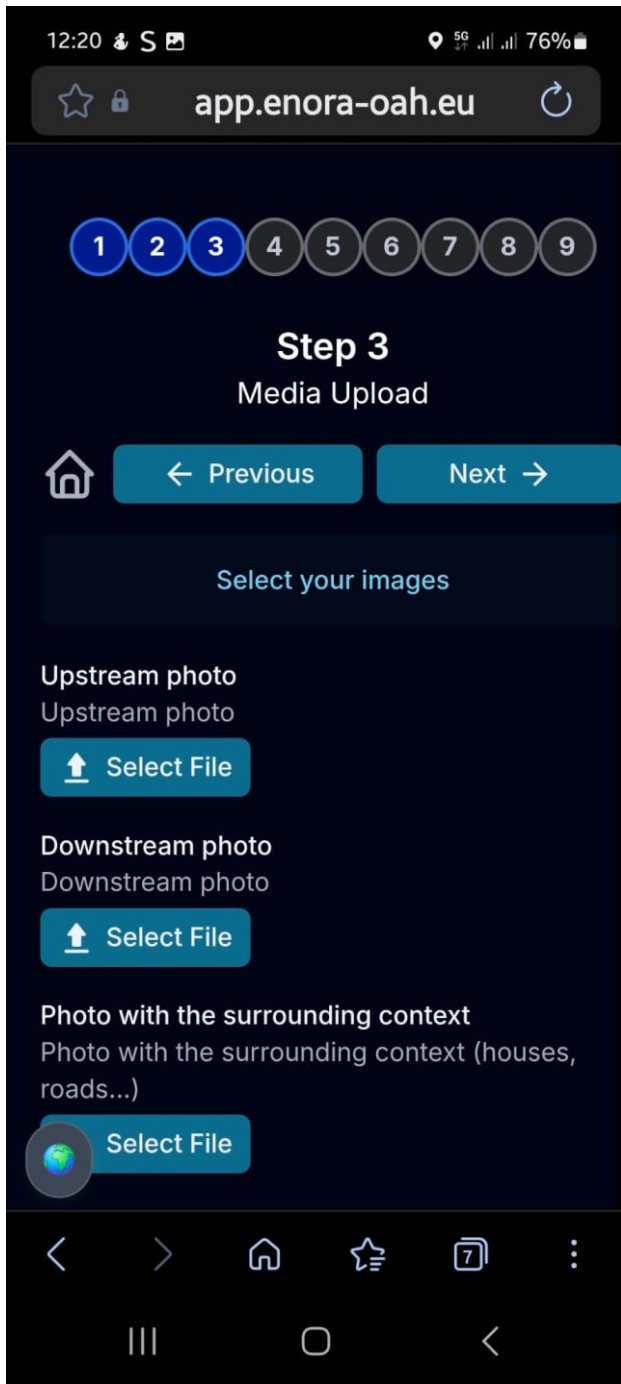


#### Bottom Type

The bottom of the wet channel is...

- Natural (A)
- Artificial (concrete or stones with concrete) (B)
- I'm not sure

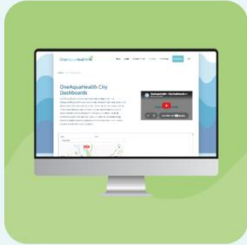




# City Dashboards

## OneAquaHealth City Dashboards

Access real-time environmental insights!



The OneAquaHealth City Dashboards are interactive web tools that make environmental and research data easy to access for citizens, researchers, and public institutions. By using intuitive visual interfaces, users can explore city-specific indicators such as water quality, biodiversity, and pollution.

[ACCESS THE DASHBOARDS](#)

City

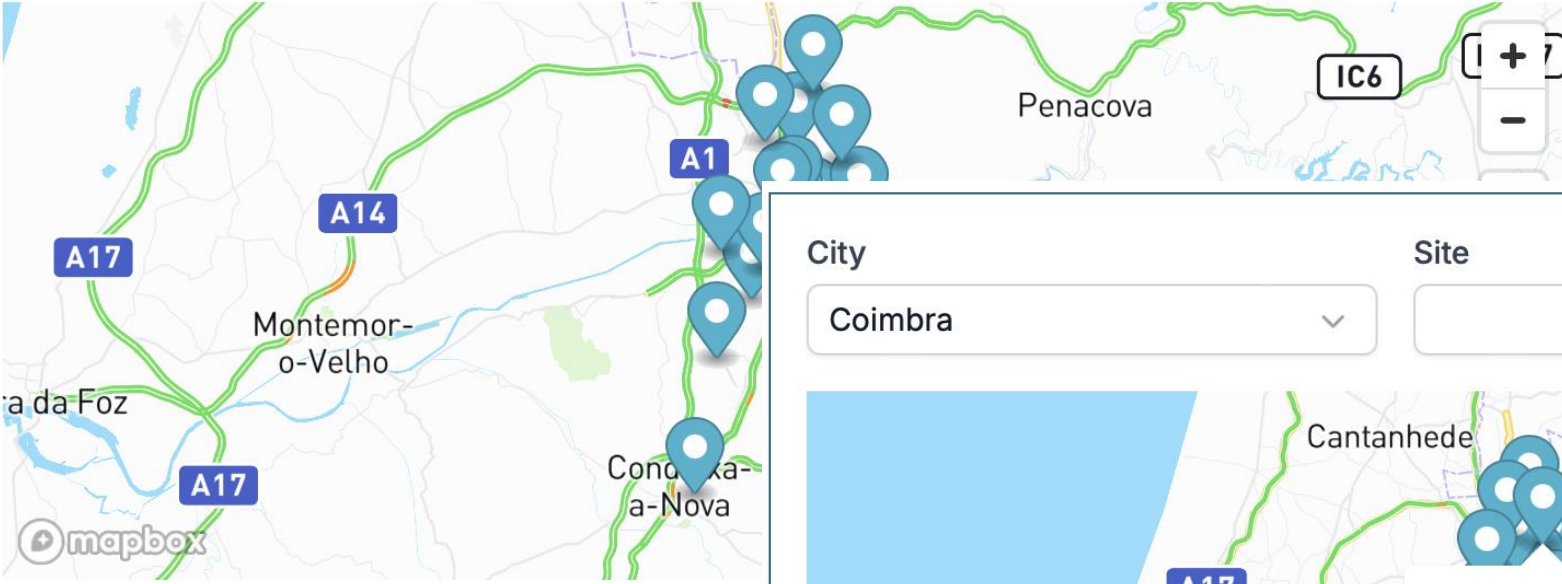
- Coimbra
- Toulouse
- Ghent
- Benevento
- Oslo

Site



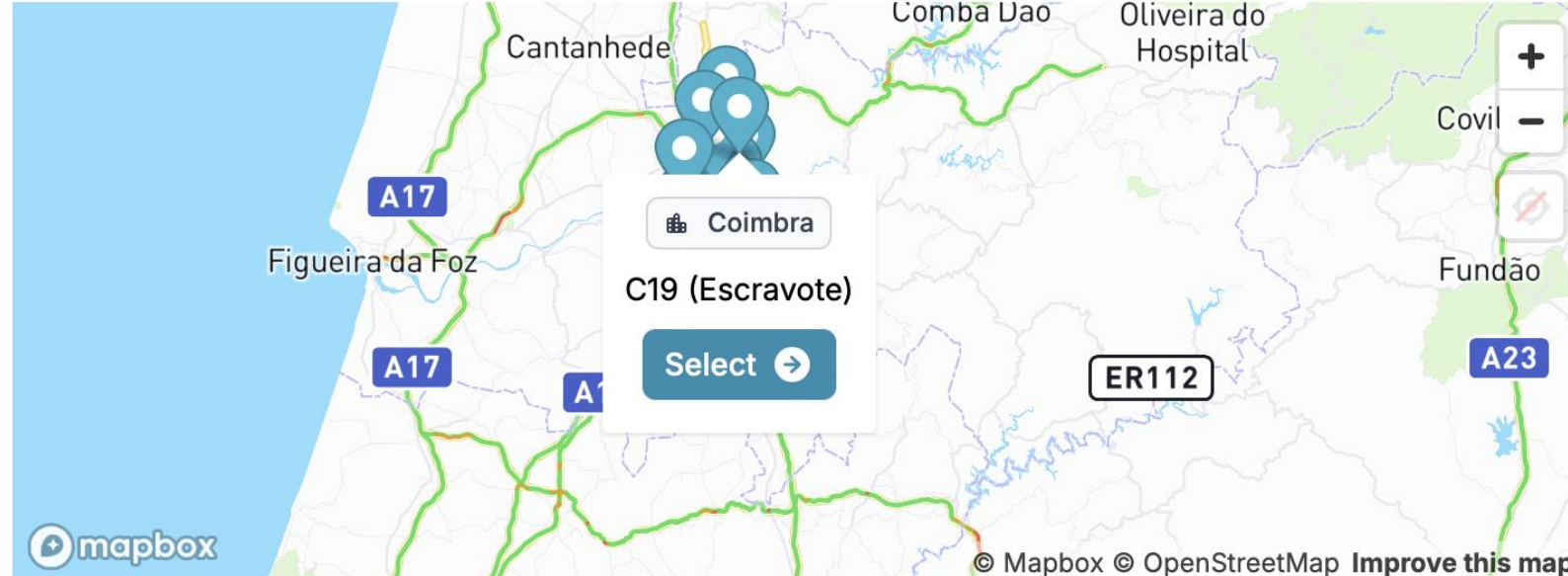
# City Dashboards

City: Coimbra Site:



This map shows the Coimbra region with several blue location pins clustered around the city center. Major roads are labeled with shields: A17, A14, A1, and IC6. Geographical labels include Penacova, Montemor-o-Velho, and Condeixa-a-Nova. A zoom control with '+' and '-' buttons is visible in the top right corner.

City: Coimbra Site:



This map shows a zoomed-in view of the Coimbra region. A popup window is open over a cluster of pins, displaying the following information: a location pin icon, the text "Coimbra", "C19 (Escravote)", and a "Select" button with a right-pointing arrow. The map shows roads A17, A1, and ER112, and labels for Cantanhede, Figueira da Foz, Comba Dao, Oliveira do Hospital, Covil, Fundão, and A23. A zoom control is visible in the top right corner.

# City Dashboards

Coimbra

C19



Novos dados podem ser adicionados;  
dependem da continuidade das  
amostragens

## Research Data for Escravote (C19)

Water-related health risks: ■ Low ■ Moderate ■ High ■ Very high

Date ▼	Fish Quality	Fish Richness	Macroinvertebrate Quality	Macroinvertebrate Richness
April 2024	Bad	3	-	-
June 2023	-	-	-	-
June 2023	-	-	Good	39

Diatom Quality	Diatom Richness	Nitrate	Water-related health risks
-	-	-	-
Good	35	1.5763	0.44
-	-	-	0.44

# Resilience maps

## Dive into the OneAquaHealth Resilience Map

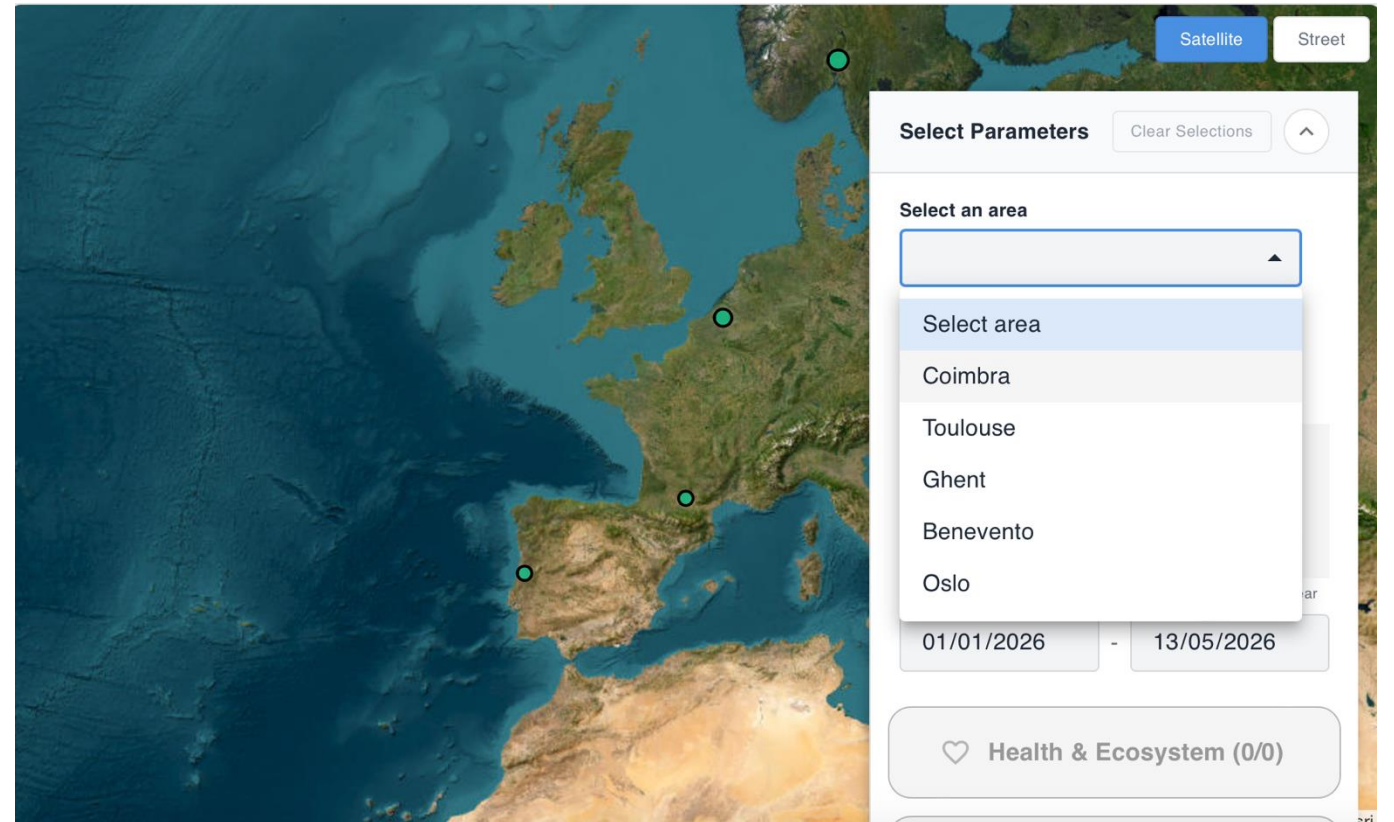
and unlock data-driven insights for healthier waterways!



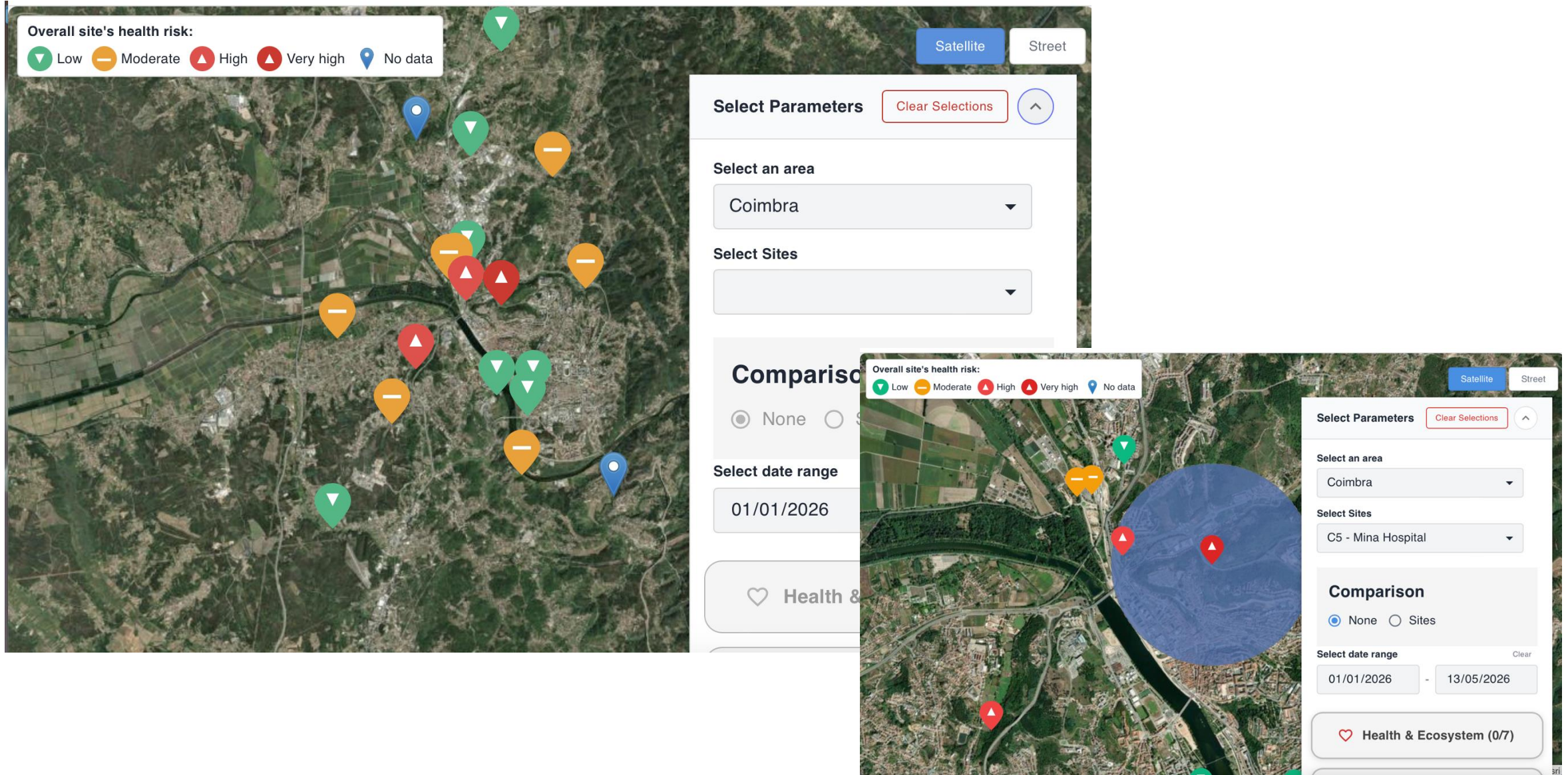
The OneAquaHealth (OAH) Resilience Map is an interactive tool that brings together biodiversity, environmental data, pathogens, weather, and satellite indicators to assess the health of urban water ecosystems across five European countries. Users can explore indicators, track changes, compare sites, and view data through dynamic maps, graphs, and tables. The tool supports evidence-based decisions by offering clear insights and exportable data.

[DIVE INTO THE RESILIENCE MAP](#)

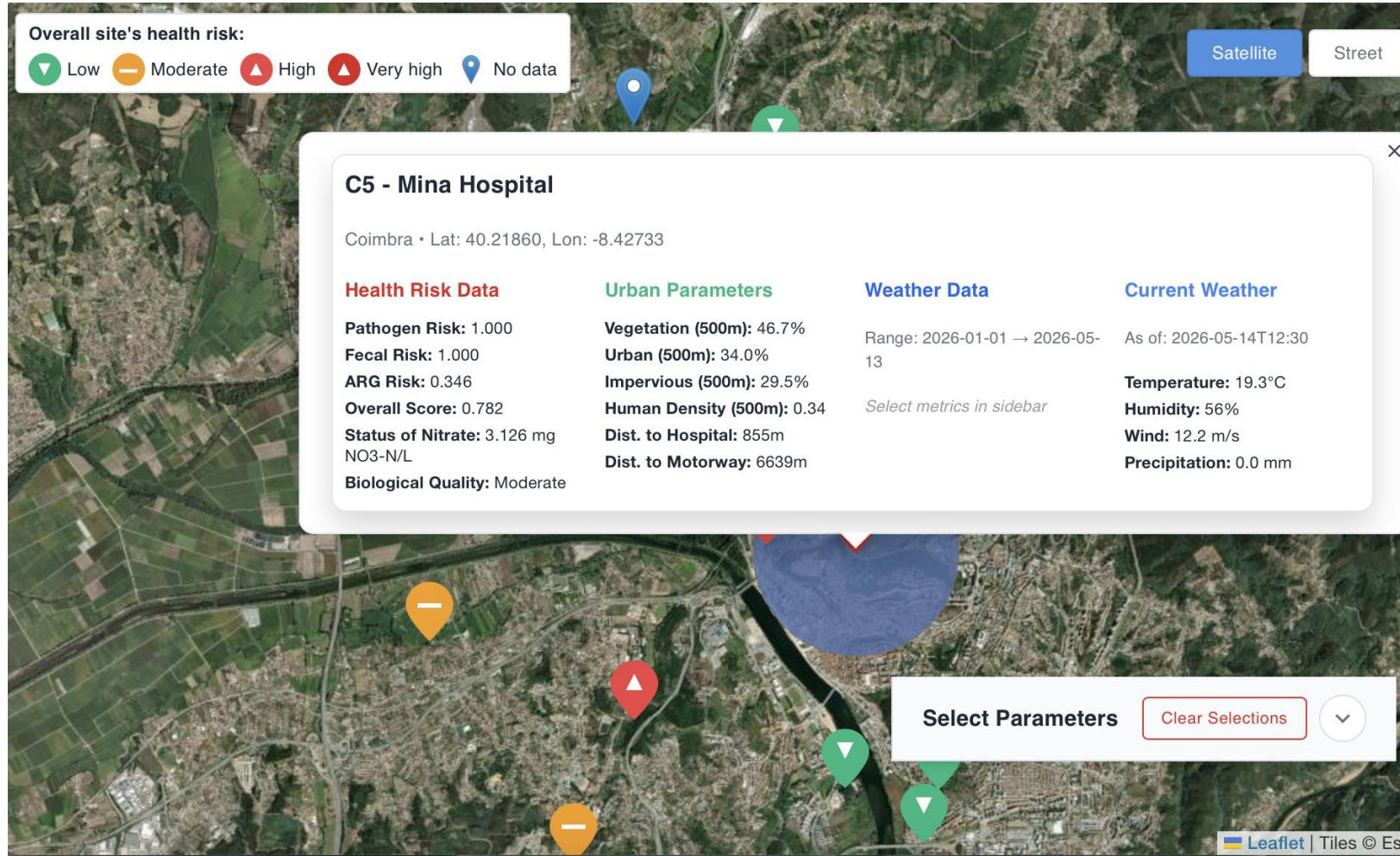
Additional information: satellite, climate, pathogenic risks



# Resilience maps



# Resilience maps



## Turn indicators into action

### use the OneAquaHealth Decision Support System for urban stream rehabilitation!



The Decision Support System (DSS) helps identify suitable rehabilitation measures for urban and peri-urban streams. Users first select indicators describing the stream's condition. The DSS then identifies likely impairments and their underlying stressors. Finally, it recommends matching rehabilitation measures. The tool supports expert judgement but does not replace it; local conditions must guide final decisions.

[ACCESS THE DECISION SUPPORT SYSTEM](#)

The Decision Support System (DSS) is designed to assist decision-makers (including practitioners, land managers, and restoration planners) in identifying the most appropriate rehabilitation measures for urban and peri-urban streams. The tool operates through three sequential steps.

First, the user selects the indicators that best characterise the current condition of the stream under assessment. These indicators span multiple dimensions of stream health, including water chemistry, hydromorphology, and biological quality elements such as macroinvertebrate communities, diatoms, fish, and riparian vegetation.

Based on the selected indicators, the DSS identifies the most likely impairments, the underlying stressors and pressures driving the observed degradation, whether morphological, hydrological, chemical, or ecological in nature.

Finally, the system recommends a set of rehabilitation measures matched to those impairments.

The DSS does not replace expert judgement, it structures it. Site-specific conditions, feasibility constraints, and local ecological knowledge should always inform the final selection of measures.

[Start Assessment](#)

## Decision Support System

- 1 Indicators   2 Impairments   3 Measures

### STEP 1 Select observed indicators

0 of 47 indicators selected

### Ecological

- ▶ **Altered trophic structure** (2)
- ▶ **Amphibians** (2)
- ▶ **Benthic macroinvertebrates** (3)
- ▶ **Birds** (2)
- ▶ **Cyanobacteria** (1)
- ▶ **Cyanobacteria** (1)
- ▶ **Diatoms (microalgae/ phytobenthos)** (2)
- ▶ **Diptera adults** (1)
- ▶ **Diptera adults (specially Culicidae and Psychodidae)** (1)
- ▶ **Fecal Coliforms** (1)
- ▶ **Fish** (2)
- ▶ **Invasive species dominance - Invasive plants in the riparian corridor** (1)
- ▶ **Microbial diversity (molecular methods targeting marker genes/ shotgun metagenomics)** (1)
- ▶ **Pathogens** (1)
- ▶ **Riparian vegetation loss** (3)

## Hydromorphological

- ▶ **Artificial bank protection (substrate)** (1)
- ▶ **Barrier fragmentation (longitudinal)** (1)
- ▶ **Channel linearization** (1)
- ▶ **Flashiness / rapid runoff** (1)
- ▶ **Floodplain occupation** (1)
- ▶ **In-stream habitat simplification (no riffles/pools/woody debris)** (2)
- ▶ **Marginal zone habitat simplification (no stratification)** (1)

## Water Chemistry

- ▶ **Heavy metals** (1)
- ▶ **Low dissolved oxygen** (1)
- ▶ **Nutrients (Nitrates, nitrites, ammonia, Phosphates, total P, total N, ...)** (8)
- ▶ **Organic pollution** (1)
- ▶ **Organic pollution / Difuse pollution** (1)
- ▶ **pH level** (1)
- ▶ **Pharmaceuticals** (2)
- ▶ **Thermal stress** (1)

# Decision Support System

▼ Low dissolved oxygen (1)

DISSOLVED OXYGEN low (% or mg/L) (hypoxia <50% ≈ 5 mg/L to severe hypoxia <20% ≈ 2 mg/L)

▶ Nutrients (Nitrates, nitrites, ammonia, Phosphates, total P, total N, ...) (8)

▶ Organic pollution (1)

▼ Organic pollution / Difuse pollution (1)

FECAL COLIFORMS (High Colony-forming units (CFU)/100 mL > 1000 affects macroinvertebrate and diatom assemblages)

▶ pH level (1)

▼ Pharmaceuticals (2)

PHARMACEUTICALS detection of any pharmaceutical

ANTIBIOTIC RESISTANCE GENES presence

▶ Thermal stress (1)

Continue

▼ Barrier fragmentation (longitudinal) (1)

LOSS OF CONNECTIVITY (presence of barriers that prevent water and organisms circulation completely or partially)

▶ Channel linearization (1)

▼ Flashiness / rapid runoff (1)

IMPERVIOUSNESS is high (e.g., >25%)

▼ Floodplain occupation (1)

FLOODPLAIN OCCUPATION with other land uses including impervious areas

▶ In-stream habitat simplification (no riffles/pools/woody debris) (2)

▶ Marginal zone habitat simplification (no stratification) (1)

## STEP 2 Confirm relevant impairments

Based on your selected indicators, the following impairments may apply.

### Chemical

Diffuse pollution

Low dissolved oxygen

Organic pollution

Pharmaceuticals

### Hydrology

Flashiness / Peak discharge

Reduced baseflow

### Morphology

Organic pollution

Pharmaceuticals

### Hydrology

Flashiness / Peak discharge

Reduced baseflow

### Morphology

Connectivity loss (presence of barriers)

Floodplain occupation

[← Back](#)

[Show Measures](#)

## STEP 3 Recommended measures

[← Back to Impairments](#)

**i** About the measure groups & how to read the score

Urban river restoration faces multiple, interacting pressures, so m

### First line Measures (Essential)

Address dominant pressures (water quality, riparian function, hydrolo  
bucket.

### Second line Measures (Structural)

Restore physical habitat, morphology, and connectivity to restore ec  
parallel with, essential conditions are at least partially secured.

### Third line Measures (Social)

Embed rehabilitation within governance, stewardship, and socio-ec  
protection of outcomes.

### Fourth line (Complementary)

## First line Measures (Essential)

**Vegetated corridors promoting connectedness**

[PDF](#) [View in catalogue](#) →

Score: 3 / 4

**Passive riparian vegetation: allowing natural regeneration**

[PDF](#) [View in catalogue](#) →

Score: 2 / 4

**Active riparian vegetation restoration: re-establishment riparian forest**

[PDF](#) [View in catalogue](#) →

Score: 2 / 4

**Constrained riparian vegetation corridors ("buffers")**

[PDF](#) [View in catalogue](#) →

Score: 2 / 4

**In-stream self-purification enhancement**

[PDF](#) [View in catalogue](#) →

Score: 2 / 4

**Sewer system and point-source improvements**

[PDF](#) [View in catalogue](#) →

Score: 2 / 4

## Second line Measures (Structural)

Floodplain reconnection and storage basins (Floodplain)

[PDF](#) [View in catalogue](#) →

Score: 2 / 4

Removing barriers (in-stream)

[PDF](#) [View in catalogue](#) →

Score: 1 / 4

Passing barriers: Nature-like bypasses (in-stream)

Passing barriers: Rock-Ramp (in-stream)

## Third line Measures (Social)

Regulatory and behavioural measures for pollution reduction

[PDF](#) [View in catalogue](#) →

Score: 2 / 4

Enabling governance, land stewardship and long-term management

[PDF](#) [View in catalogue](#) →

Score: 1 / 4

Citizen Science and educational partnerships

[PDF](#) [View in catalogue](#) →

Score: 1 / 4

Participatory planning, educational trails and active cultural-recreational use of nearnatural urban stream landscape

[PDF](#) [View in catalogue](#) →

Score: 1 / 4

## Active riparian vegetation restoration: re-establishment riparian forest.

In many degraded or urbanised systems, however, the riparian zone has been so heavily altered, through channelisation, woody species removal and other stressors, that natural

regeneration  
measure, req  
native, but lo  
genetic pool  
site, increasin

Active riparia  
natural reger  
contaminated  
recovery. Act  
establishmen  
disturbance r

**III) Use native and regionally adapted plant material** approach is to source propagules from nearby preserve regional genetic integrity and local maladaptation and unintended genetic effects issues) and supports resilient, functional vegetation aligns with the process- and site-specific selection (Figure 2).

**IV) Avoid “one-species solutions” and ornamentals** frequently rely on a small set of fast-growing plants under the assumption they facilitate later success. reliance on a narrow palette can lock the system. limitation exists, later successional species may not consistent with reference vegetation and local conditions.

**V) Treat invasive species risk as a design constraint** are particularly prone to invasion, and a large address exotic species control. Ecologically, the favour native community assembly and resist with the strategic establishment of native competitors.



Figure 1. Riparian vegetation, the living interface between terrestrial and aquatic systems.

For this, there are some ecological design rules and careful considerations to be followed:

**I) Start with hydro-geomorphic compatibility (the “non-negotiable”):** Riparian plant survival and the eventual community structure are strongly constrained by hydrology, groundwater

## Case studies



**Figure 2.** Restored riparian corridor (right: wider view of the restored area, left: closer view highlighting finer-scale features) along the Olo River (Alvão Natural Park, northern Portugal). Restoration and reinforcement of riparian vegetation were implemented to safeguard habitats protected under the EU Habitats Directive. The intervention focused on restoring and densifying the riparian buffer along the Olo River, a tributary of the Tâmega River (and part of the Douro River basin), aiming to improve the conservation status of degraded natural habitats and enhance ecological connectivity in an area subject to significant environmental pressures. Left: general view of the restored riparian corridor. Right: detail of the restored riparian vegetation.

# Conclusions and Challenges

- **Conservation and restoration priorities of urban freshwater ecosystems** should consider the context of **One Health, should be considered an important Public Health measure** preventing the emergence of diseases that affect human physical health and promoting a better mental health
- **It is essential to monitor** freshwater ecosystems in a **more holistic way**, specially in urbanized areas or areas affected by strong alterations in their land use
- Involve **different scientific areas and societal actors and raise awareness among the entire society**

# Opportunities:

- The **UN Decade of Restoration** – until 2030
- In Europe, the **EU Nature Restoration Regulation (2024)** obliges member states to the elaboration and implementation of restoration projects for all ecosystems. Including:
  - **Halt the net losses of urban green spaces until 2030**, increase 3% of those spaces until 2040, and 5% until 2050
  - **Restore fluvial ecosystems:**
    - restore at least 25,000 kilometers of European rivers to a **free-flowing state** by 2030)
    - restore 30% of degraded habitats until 2030



<https://www.oneaquahealth.eu/oneaquahealth-ieee-global-hackathon>

OneAquaHealth  
IEEE  
Global  
Hackathon 2026  
May – Nov 2026

Healthy Waters.  
Healthy Ecosystems.  
Healthy Communities.



# Why Hackathon?

Empower	 Empower Citizen Science
Turn	 Turn Data into Actionable Health Insights
Advance	 Advance Responsible AI for Environmental Monitoring
Raise	 Raise Awareness of the One Health Connection
Drive	 Drive Innovation & Global Collaboration

# Partners



OneAquaHealth [EU project partner & co-lead]



IEEE

IEEE Orange County Computer Society Chapter [primary IEEE lead]  
IEEE Orange County Engineering in Medicine & Biology Society [EMBS] Chapter  
iGET: IEEE Global Emerging Technologies Conference [Oct 2026]  
IEEE Blockchain Technical Community  
IEEE Southern California Council  
IEEE Computer Society (multiple Chapters)  
IEEE Planet Positive 2030 [TBC]  
IEEE EU Tech Center [TBC]



HL7 International



ISO/TC 215: Health Informatics



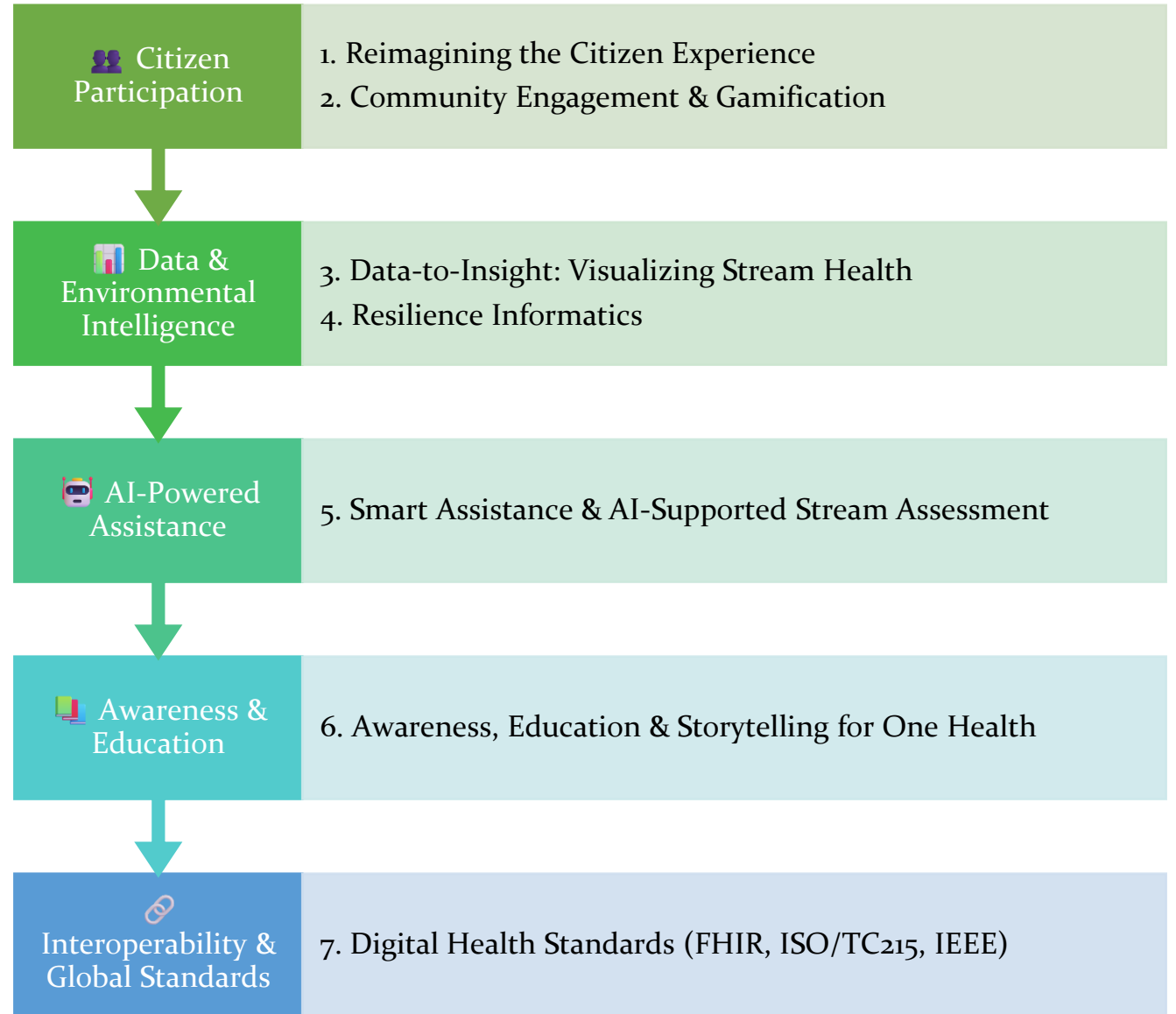
Funded by  
the European Union

Views and opinions expressed are however those of the author(s) only and do not necessarily reflect those of the European Research Executive Agency. Neither the European Union nor the granting authority can be held responsible for them



Partners








# Hackathon 7 Tracks – spread over 5 categories



# Track Structure

 Track	 Challenge	 Problem	 Build
<b>Track 1: Citizen Science UX</b>	Improve citizen science app experience for stream assessments	Complex tools, confusing terminology, and low participation reduce usability and impact	Guided workflows, simplified ecological terms, improved data accuracy, and repeat engagement features
<b>Track 2: Data-to-Insight</b>	Turn citizen-collected data into actionable stream health and One Health insights	Stream data is hard to interpret and does not clearly show patterns, risks, or health impact	Dashboards, maps, trend analysis, and One Health insight summaries
<b>Track 3: AI-Supported Assessment</b>	Use AI responsibly to support stream assessment without replacing human judgment	Citizen observations can be inconsistent and error-prone	AI prompts, validation checks, explainable AI, and human-in-the-loop workflows
<b>Track 4: Awareness &amp; Storytelling</b>	Make One Health understandable and engaging	Low awareness and lack of engaging formats	Educational modules, storytelling, and personalized insights
<b>Track 5: Community &amp; Gamification</b>	Drive sustained participation	Low repeat engagement	Gamification, dashboards, challenges, and social features
<b>Track 6: Resilience Informatics</b>	Enable early warning & resilience planning	Lack of predictive environmental tools	Predictive dashboards, alerts, and resilience tools
<b>Track 7: Digital Health Standards</b>	Enable interoperability across systems	Fragmented data and lack of standards	FHIR models, AI agents, and integration frameworks

# 2026 TimeLine and Schedule

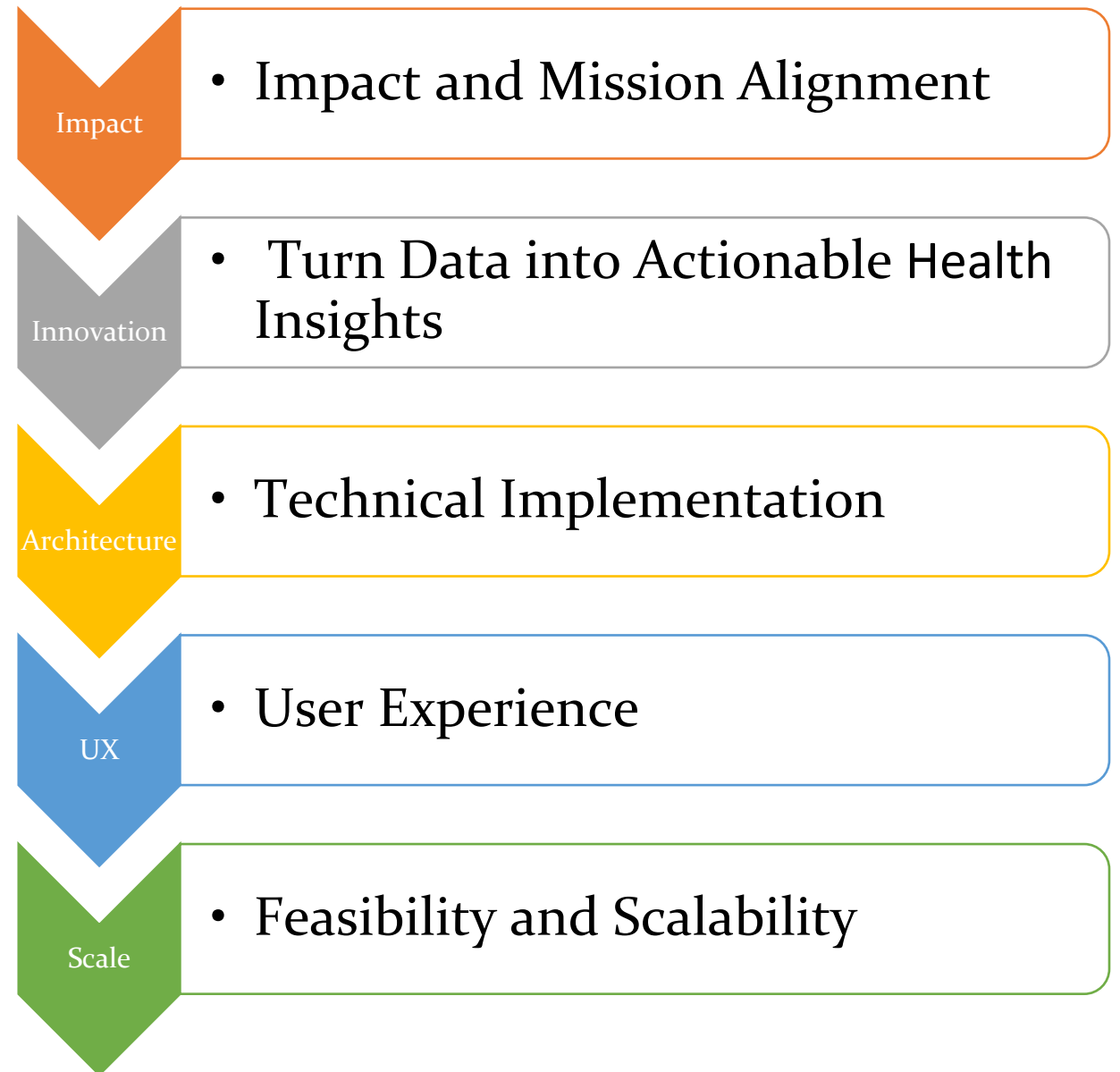
 Date	 Milestone	 Details
 May 1 <sup>st</sup>	<b>Registration Open</b>	Start submitting your projects! Share your ideas early and iterate
 June 1 <sup>st</sup> – Sept 15 <sup>th</sup>	<b>Tech Workshop + Mentor Onboarding</b>	Power Packed 8 Education sessions - twice a month
 Sept 1	<b>Registration Closes</b>	Last day to enroll. Don't miss your chance to participate
 Sept 14- 30	<b>Hackathon Period</b>	Hackathon Execution time
 October 24	<b>Results Announced</b>	Winner announced at IEEE <a href="#">iGET Conference @ Irvine, CA, US</a>
 November 3	<b>Winners Acknowledged</b>	Winners facilitated at OAH Summit @ BCN, ES

# Education/Training Sessions

Sessions	Date	Topic	Speaker(s)	Duration
Ed Session#1	June 12, 2026	Introducing the project: OneAquaHealth	Alexander Nikolov (OAH)	45 min
		Introducing OneAquaHealth-IEEE Hackathon	Maria João Feio, PhD (OAH) Gora Datta (OAH, IEEE)	45 min
Ed Session#2	June 26, 2026	OneAquaHealth Hub Tools#1 (Citizen Science App, City Dashboards. Resilience Map & GEOSSIP)	George Koutalieris (OAH)	30 min
			Symeon Symeonidis (OAH)	60 min
Ed Session#3	July 10, 2026	Nature as BluePrint: Plantery intelligence and Human Innovation	Sonia Serra (OAH)	90 min
Ed Session#4	July 15, 2026	One Digital Health and FAIR Principles: OneAquaHealth as case study for designing a One Digital Health Intervention	Oscar Tamburis, PhD Arriel Benis	90 min
Ed Session#5	Aug 7, 2026	Informatics, Technology & Standards (Global emerging standards like HL7 FHIR and others + hands-on learning experience)	Gora Datta, FHL7	45 min
			HL7 Speaker	60 min
Ed Session#6	Aug 17, 2026	ABC2Q of Emerging Technologies (AI, Blockchain, Cryptography to Quantum & Beyond)	Panel	2 hrs
Ed Session#7	Sept 1, 2026	Agentic AI for Citizen Science and Environmental Monitoring	Pawan Jindal, MD	45 min
			Pradyumna Kodgi	45 min
Ed Session#8	Sept 15, 2026	Building Intelligent Solutions: What Teams Should Create and What Success Looks Like (Q&A Type of session)	OAH Organizing Team.	90 min

# Judging Criteria

---



# Submission Criteria

---



Work begins and ends  
**within hackathon  
dates**



Code developed  
**exclusively for this  
event**



Solutions judged on  
**innovation &  
originality**



Presentation must be  
**recorded within  
hackathon timeframe**

# Prizes & Recognition (\$3,000/-: cash/in-kind)

---

## 🏆 Awards

- One 1<sup>st</sup> Prize
- Two 2<sup>nd</sup> Prize
- Three 3<sup>rd</sup> Prize

[prize details TBD]

## 📜 Certificates

- **IEEE Certificate of Merit** for the **Top 3 teams**
- **IEEE Certificate of Participation** for all eligible participants who meet hackathon requirements

## 🎓 Membership & Recognition

**Top 3 winning teams may receive a 1-year IEEE Basic Membership**  
Eligible IEEE members may be **nominated for IEEE Senior Member elevation** by the judging panel





# Hackathon Crew

- Alex Nikolov
  - Lead
  - Judge
- Maria João Feio, PhD
  - OAH Lead
  - Judge
- Harm op den Akker
  - Judge
- George Koutalieris
  - Judge
- Ângela Freitas, PhD
  - Judge
- Gora Datta, FHL7
  - Lead
  - Judge
- Pradyumna Kodgi (IEEE)
  - Program Manager
  - Judge([pkodgi@ieee.org](mailto:pkodgi@ieee.org))
- Srikanth Reddy (IEEE)
  - Judge
- Vinay Sharma (IEEE)
  - Judge
- David E Gonzalez (IEEE)
  - Judge

THANK YOU

GORA DATTA

[Gora.Datta@hl7Europe.org](mailto:Gora.Datta@hl7Europe.org)

[Gora.Datta@berkeley.edu](mailto:Gora.Datta@berkeley.edu)





# Questions & Answers

## Education Sessions (Bi-weekly)

Session	Date & Focus
Introducing OneAquaHealth Project	June 12, 2026 - Introducing OneAquaHealth Project
One Aqua Health Hub Tools (Citizen Science App ,City Dashboard,GEOSSIP & Resillience Map)	June 26, 2026 - Citizen Science App & City Dashboard
Nature as BluePrint: Plantery intelligence and Human Innovation	July 1, 2026 - GEOSSIP & Resilience Map
One Digital Health & FAIR Principles	July 15, 2026 - One Digital Health and FAIR Principles
Informatics, Technology & Standards (HL7 FHIR Standards + hands-on Sandbox experience)	Aug 1, 2026 - HL7 FHIR Standards + hands-on Sandbox experience
AB2Q of Emerging Technologies (AI, Blockchain to Quantum & Beyond)	Aug 17, 2026 - AI, Blockchain to Quantum & Beyond
Agentic AI for Citizen Science	Sep 1, 2026 - Agentic AI for Citizen Science & Environmental Monitoring
Building Intelligent Solutions: What Teams Should Create and What Success Looks Like (Q&A Type of session)	Sep 15, 2026 - What Teams Should Create & What Success Looks Like (Q&A)





**Protecting Urban Aquatic Ecosystems to Promote One Health**

**Background**  
Urban aquatic ecosystems are extremely relevant connectors between people, animals and plants, making cities more **biodiverse and sustainable**. Yet, these ecosystems are often confronted with lack of space, cuts of vegetation, artificialization, and other **urbanisation processes**. This degradation can lead to numerous **disservices to humans** in regard to emerging pathogens, decreasing **disease resistance**, climate change impacts and other **health concerns** in cities.

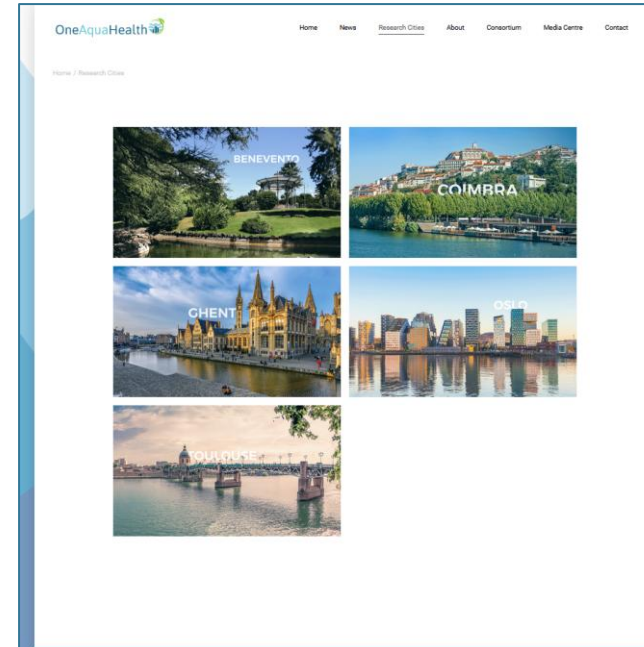
**Goal**  
OneAquaHealth aims to improve the **sustainability and integrity of freshwater ecosystems** in urban environments. By investigating the **interconnection of ecosystem health and human well-being**, the project will identify **early warning indicators** and enhance **environmental monitoring** with AI-assisted tools. As a result, the project will support decision-makers in finding **adequate and timely decisions** as well as **effective measures** to restore aquatic ecosystems health and **promote OneHealth**.

**Concept**  
By filling knowledge gaps and by adopting the **One Digital Health (ODH)** principles, policy instruments for the management of **urban aquatic sites** can be improved substantially. The project will develop **digital tools** – an Environmental Surveillance System, a Decision & Support System and a CitizenScience App to **raise awareness** and to **engage all relevant stakeholders** to jointly achieve **thriving ecosystems and healthier communities** for the future.

Subscribe to our Newsletter!  
Discover our latest updates and news about the OneAquaHealth project. [Click Here](#)

**Social Media News**

- 24 Apr: Role of SHINE 2 Europe in OneAquaHealth
- 20 Apr: The exhibition EDURRIO was opened in Coimbra, Portugal
- 22 Mar: OneAquaHealth at International Women's Day 2023 Roundtable
- 6 Mar: OneAquaHealth at Medical Informatics Europe 2023
- 1 Mar: OneAquaHealth Kick-Off Meeting – February 1st and 2nd, 2022



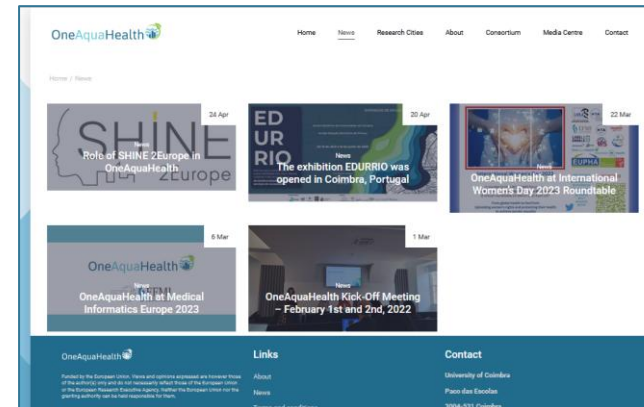
Home / Research Cities

BENEVENTO

COIMBRA

GHENT

OSLO



Home / News

24 Apr: Role of SHINE 2 Europe in OneAquaHealth

20 Apr: The exhibition EDURRIO was opened in Coimbra, Portugal

22 Mar: OneAquaHealth at International Women's Day 2023 Roundtable

6 Mar: OneAquaHealth at Medical Informatics Europe 2023

1 Mar: OneAquaHealth Kick-Off Meeting – February 1st and 2nd, 2022

**Links**  
About  
News  
Terms and conditions

**Contact**  
University of Coimbra  
Polo das Escadas  
3004-531 Coimbra



# DISSIMINATION & COMMUNICATION

Twitter account | <https://twitter.com/OneAquaHealth>

← **OneAquaHealth**  
24 Tweets



Protecting Urban Aquatic Ecosystems to Promote One Health



**OneAquaHealth**  
@OneAquaHealth

Restoring urban aquatic ecosystems for animal, plant & human health @HorizonEU  
#onehealth #urbanenvironment #aquaticecosystem #EUScienceInnov

📍 Europe 🌐 [oneaquahealth.eu](https://oneaquahealth.eu) 📅 Seit Januar 2023 bei Twitter

**Folgen**

**OneAquaHealth** @OneAquaHealth · 3. Mai  
Stream ecologists in action 🌿💧

@OneAquaHealth project coordinator from #UCoimbra demonstrates how to monitor the wellbeing of urban stream ecosystems

#biodiversity #EcosystemMonitoring #OneHealth



**OneAquaHealth** @OneAquaHealth · 25. Apr.  
Exhibition EDURRIO opened in Portugal!  
First stop, until 16 June: #Coimbra 🌟

Learn about the role of urban streams for the #sustainability of cities and #bestpractices to protect their #ecosystems 🌿🌳

Organised by #UCoimbra researchers.  
Details: [ineews.eu/universidade-d...](https://ineews.eu/universidade-d...)



**OneAquaHealth** @OneAquaHealth · 13. Apr.

It's time to introduce our ambitious and multidisciplinary consortium - not only the brains but also the hearts of @OneAquaHealth

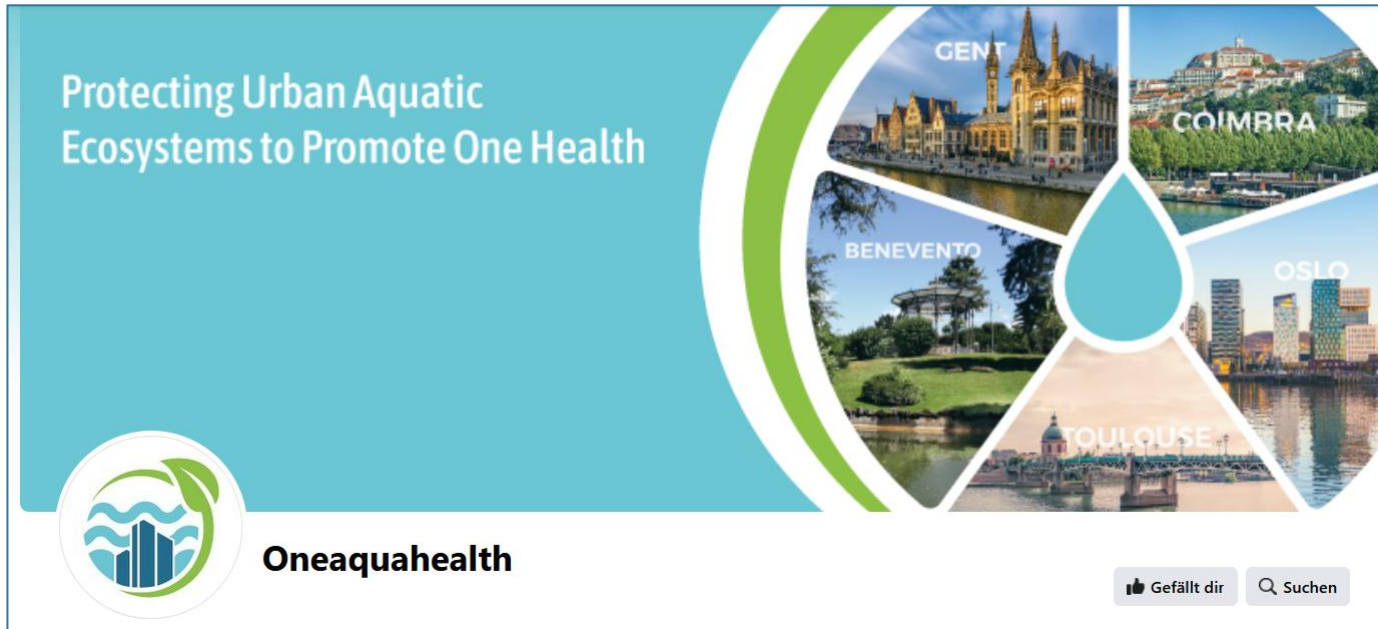
13 partners from 10 countries share their expertise and motivation 🙌  
learn more about them here: [oneaquahealth.eu/consortium/](https://oneaquahealth.eu/consortium/)




**Scan Me** 

# DISSIMINATION & COMMUNICATION

Facebook account | <https://www.facebook.com/OneAquaHealth/>




Scan Me 






# DISSIMINATION & COMMUNICATION

LinkedIn account | <https://www.linkedin.com/company/oneaquahealth/>



Protecting Urban Aquatic Ecosystems to Promote One Health

## OneAquaHealth Project

EU-funded project to protect #UrbanAquaticEcosystems to promote #OneHealth



Scan Me 

**OneAquaHealth Project** 113 followers  
2d • Edited

**Register NOW!**  
07.12. 15–16:30 pm CET ONLINE Webinar (free of charge)  
"Threats, challenges and innovation technologies for sustainable balai ...see more"

**WEBINAR**  
**Threats, challenges and innovation technologies for sustainable balance between health of freshwater ecosystems, human health and wellbeing in urban contexts**

07.12.2023 15:00 PM CET - 16:30 PM CET  
Host: SYNYO GmbH

OneAquaHealth  


**OneAquaHealth Project** 113 followers  
1h •

Our partners from the **Holon Institute of Technology** presented the **OneAquaHealth Project** during a webinar organized by the **DEETECTIVE** project.

**One Digital Health: Shifting from ODH Dimensions Real-World Practice**

Contribute to Governance of interoperability standards specifications

Protecting urban aquatic ecosystems to promote One Health



**OneAquaHealth Project** 113 followers  
2w •

Our partners of **Ghent University** conducted intensive field work in urban areas of and around Ghent to assess the status of freshwater ecosystems.

In Belgium, expanding urban, industrial and agricultural activities as well as the impacts of climate change are increasingly putting pressure on urban habitats and biodiversity. Read more about the great variety of indicators assessed in the **OneAquaHealth Project** for comprehensive **#environmentalsurveillance** to achieve **#OneHealth!**

<https://lnkd.in/dm6sR46t>



