Cork also launched the inaugural 'Green Award' in 2020 to celebrate and acknowledge the industry's commitment to improving sustainability.

Find out more at:
https://www.corkconventionbureau.com/wp-content/uploads/2021/08/Visit-Cork-Sustainability-Strategy-2020-2023-4.pdf
https://www.corkconventionbureau.com/wp-content/uploads/2021/08/Visit-Cork-Sustainability-Policy.pdf

"Gdynia Development Strategy 2030" for sustainability and air quality monitoring; Gdynia: has introduced an action plan with respect for the natural environment and resources. The "Gdynia Development Strategy 2030" as a line of actions is working towards social and economic development that is sustainable. The consistent implementation of strategic plans like the Development Strategy has allowed Gdynia to become the city with the cleanest air in Poland. The city's air quality is perpetually monitored by a network of meters.

Find out more at : https://kgseen.ug.edu.pl/2015/05/gdynia-development-strategy-2030/ http://www.2030.gdynia.pl

Plans for a sustainable city; Gijón: Gijón has implemented many initiatives and is following several plans to be a sustainable city. It is the case with the Sustainable and Integrated Urban Development Strategy (EDUSI), Gijón, Ciudad Atlántica, which strives for a more environmentally and socially sustainable environment. Furthermore, the city has put in place the Gijón Strategic Plan 2016-2016, aiming the creation of an open, connected, and sustainable city. The latter is also raising awareness on sustainability in companies with the participation in the Impulsa Empresas EcoCircular project.

Find out more at:
https://dryfta-assets.s3.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com/assets/eusmarttourism2023/abstractfiles/165355749711GIJON_PEG2026_DocFinal.pdf

Plan8; Seville: The product of the combined collaboration of 117 experts and 200 stakeholders in the city's tourism industry, Seville's Plan8 is an ambitious plan to reactivate the tourism industry following the wake of the global COVID-19 pandemic and reignite the creation of employment and taking on the challenges following the pandemic. As a result, Plan8 was conceived which is based on around 8 main axes that each demonstrate a different line of work and set of tools for moving the municipal tourism industry forward. Tourism in Seville is taking a proactive role and focused its efforts by engaging with stakeholders and experts to bring a cohesive and innovative strategy for change.

Find out more at: https://plan8sevilla.org

Szeged Sustainable Energy and Climate Plan; Szeged: Szeged has adopted a Sustainable Energy and Climate Action Plan (SECAP) that sets an emission reduction target of 40% by 2030 – compared to the 2008 base year. This means that Szeged's annual CO2 emissions will not exceed 369 000 tons by 2030. Szeged is in a fortunate position: As its territory is rich in

renewable energy sources, it will support the city in achieving its sustainability goals. The number of annual hours of sunshine and the radiation intensity make Szeged the most favourable region in Hungary in terms of solar energy. The geothermal potential of the region is excellent, too: A significant amount of geothermal heat can be extracted and can play a major role in the district heating supply of the city. Biomass and wind energy are also economically viable sources of renewable energy that could help the city to expand its renewable energy potential.

Find out more at :
https://energiaklub.hu/en/project/sustainable-energy-and-climate-action-plan-for-szeged-city-4660

4.2.1.3 Urban Water Management: Pafos; Seville

Smart Water Management Project; Pafos: The main purpose of the project is for Pafos to achieve optimal use of available water resources, ensuring the quantity and quality of drinking water through the infrastructure of the water supply and distribution networks, while achieving significantly lower maintenance and operation costs. The project includes the supply, installation, and operation of equipment and software as well as services for the implementation of a smart and integrated Water Resources Management System for the Municipality of Pafos. It is expected that water losses and unpriced water will be reduced from 33% to 10-15%.

Find out more at: https://mayorsofeurope.eu/news/smart-water-management-project-kicks-off-in-paphos/

LIFE WATERCOOL; Seville: The climate in Seville and southern Spain can get extremely hot and as a result of climate change the average temperature is expected to rise by 4.5 degrees. In order to tackle the increased demand on water resources, Seville has developed the WATERCOOL project which aims to develop and test innovative solutions to combatting these rising temperatures. The objectives of the project are to develop a grid based water management system, improve urban climate by decreasing the average temperatures, develop new tools for collaborative management, engage new cities and citizens to increase participation in the project, and to create a framework for integrating all stakeholders.

Find out more at: https://lifewatercool.com/en/

4.2.1.4 Urban Waste Management: San Sebastián

The Zero Plastik Programme, to improve waste management; San Sebastián: In collaboration with the City Council's Environment Department, San Sebastián Turismo launched in 2021 the Zero Plastik Programme, with the aim of improving waste management in tourist accommodations. The latter, who are participating in the project, are committed to correctly classify waste they generate, offer customers tap water to avoid waste from plastic bottles and reduce waste from other plastic containers, mainly those related to amenities. Furthermore, guesthouses and apartments that request the card to open the public organic