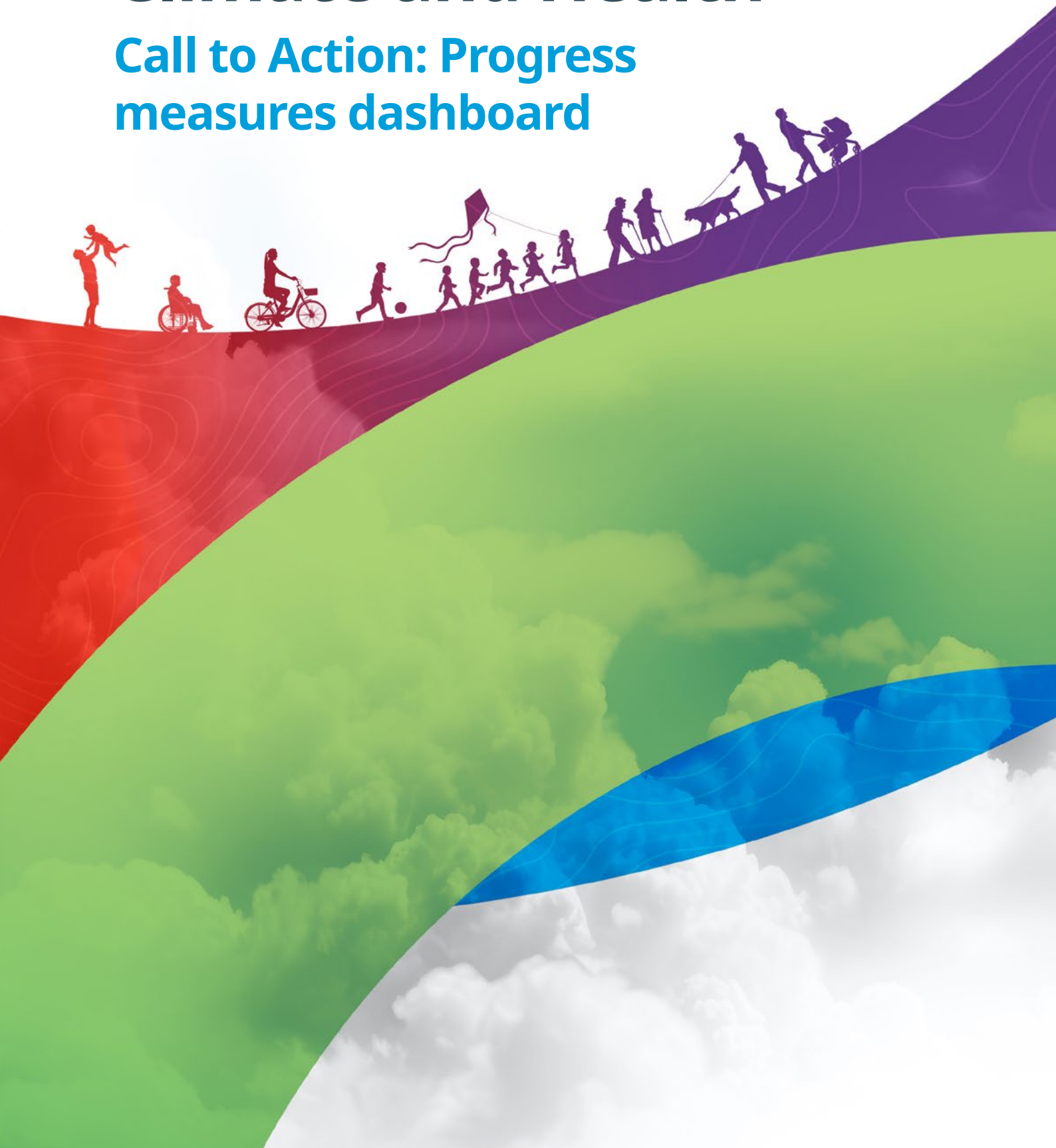


Pan-European Commission on Climate and Health

**Call to Action: Progress
measures dashboard**





The indicators presented in Table A1 represent a preliminary long list of potential measures for tracking progress against the Pan-European Commission on Climate and Health’s recommendations. They are presented here as a starting point for discussion and will require further review, prioritization and agreement among relevant interest holders before adoption.

Table A1. Pan-European Commission on Climate and Health’s Call to Action: Progress measures dashboard

Recommendation	Progress measure(s)	Source/mechanism
 Domain 1. Confronting climate change as a catastrophic threat to human health, security and social stability		
1a: declare climate change as a public health emergency of international concern		
WHO to formally declare climate change as a public health emergency of international concern	<p>Short term: track formal WHO discussions and proposals regarding declaration of climate change as a public health emergency of international concern, including engagement at the World Health Assembly and International Health Regulations Review Committee</p> <p>Medium term: reflection of climate–health emergency framing in subregional strategies (e.g. European Climate Adaptation Plan, European Union (EU) Health Emergency Preparedness and Response Authority mandate expansion)</p> <p>Long term: climate change is formally declared a public health emergency of international concern by WHO</p>	<p>WHO governance proceedings (World Health Assembly, Executive Board)</p> <p>International Health Regulations Review Committee reports</p> <p>EU Health Security Council/Health Emergency Preparedness and Response Authority documentation</p>
1b: establish a climate–health information hub		
WHO to establish a climate–health information hub to provide countries with access to trusted resources for evidence-informed policies, advocacy, communications, fact-checking, myth-busting and trend analyses, based on the latest developments in science	<p>Establishment: climate-health information hub operational, providing trusted synthesis of research, briefing papers, fact sheets, myth-busting tools and trend analysis for policy and scientific communities</p> <p>Capacity building: number of capacity-building initiatives delivered to climate–health policy and scientific communities on countering mis- and dis-information and communicating climate–health evidence</p> <p>Partnerships formalized: with United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization Global Initiative for Information Integrity on Climate Change, European Commission (#ClimateFactsMatter), EU DisinfoLab and Climate Action Against Disinformation Coalition</p> <p>Digital Evidence Synthesis Tool INnovation for Yielding Improvements in Climate & Health (DESTINY) Project integration: scientific findings from the DESTINY Project and equivalent initiatives translated into accessible policy briefs and fact sheets via the hub</p>	<p>WHO Regional Office for Europe</p> <p>European Commission climate disinformation programme</p> <p>United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization Global Initiative for Information integrity</p> <p>Modelled on the WHO Vaccination Information Hub and EU DisinfoLab</p>





Table A1 (contd.)

Recommendation	Progress measure(s)	Source/mechanism
1c: promote United Nation system coordination		
WHO to strengthen WHO-led coordination on climate and health across the United Nations system in the WHO European Region	Operationalization: formal integration of climate–health action, including explicit links between health/well-being and environment and climate change streams	Progress reports (Europe and central Asia)
	Food–health nexus: number of joint actions addressing climate change as a driver of food insecurity across the pan European region, with direct health/nutrition consequences	United Nations Country Team joint work plans
	Country-level: number of United Nations country teams with joint climate–health programmes	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations/ United Nations Environment Programme /WHO joint programming documentation
	Institutional linkage: formal documented links between WHO and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations/United Nations Environment Programme/United Nations World Food Programme on climate–health and sustainable food systems	
1d: bring climate change to national security councils		
Heads of government to bring climate change to the agenda of national security councils or equivalent bodies, engaging all relevant ministries, including ministries of health	Number of countries with formal interministerial coordination mechanisms on climate and health convened at security council or equivalent level	WHO periodic Health and Climate Change Global Survey
	Number of countries whose Nationally Determined Contributions integrate health considerations	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) Nationally Determined Contributions registry
	Number of countries whose civil protection and health security agencies integrate climate preparedness and response in their mandates	Country self-reporting/voluntary review National security/ civil protection frameworks





Table A1 (contd.)

Recommendation	Progress measure(s)	Source/mechanism
1e: establish a dedicated climate–health mechanism within ministries of health or cabinets		
Heads of government and ministers of health to establish, within their ministries or cabinets, a sustainable mechanism with a specific mandate to support action on climate change and health	Number of countries with a dedicated and resourced climate–health unit or mechanism within the Ministry of Health with a formal mandate	WHO periodic Health and Climate Change Global Survey
	Number of countries with national climate–health impact assessments disaggregated by age, sex, disability, income and migration status	WHO health national adaptation plan tracking
	Number of countries that have integrated health into national adaptation plans and Nationally Determined Contributions under the Paris Agreement	UNFCCC Nationally Determined Contributions registry
	Proportion of countries where civil society and community representatives, including children and youth, Indigenous communities and vulnerable-group organizations, have formal shared decision-making authority (not merely consultation) in the design and governance of climate-health mechanisms	World Health Assembly resolution reporting mechanism
Reporting: progress operationalized through World Health Assembly resolution on Climate and Health and the <i>WHO Global Action Plan on Climate Change and Health</i>		

Operational mechanism: monitoring infrastructure and Climate–Health Observatory expansion

Establish a dashboard for monitoring national climate–health mechanisms; extend the European Climate and Health Observatory to the full WHO European Region	Dashboard established (or existing WHO survey extended): systematically monitoring national climate–health coordination mechanisms across all 53 countries	WHO Regional Office for Europe/ EEA European Climate and Health Observatory
	Formal discussions initiated: with European Climate and Health Observatory partners on extending the Observatory’s work and geographical coverage beyond the European Economic Area to the full pan-European region	WHO Health and Climate Change Global Survey
	Number of countries with climate-health profiles in the Observatory	

Note: This is an enabling mechanism supporting Recommendations 1a–1e and Domain 4 accountability; not a standalone recommendation





Table A1 (contd.)


Recommendation	Progress measure(s)	Source/mechanism
 Domain 2. Transforming health systems for people and climate		
2a: embed climate resilience and sustainability competencies into health professional education accreditation		
Ministries of health, health authorities and mandated health system institutions to embed climate resilience and environmental sustainability competencies into the education accreditation standards of health-care professionals	<p>Number of countries with nationally recognized accreditation standards for pre-service education and/or continued professional development (CPD) that explicitly include climate and sustainability competencies (mandatory versus recommended)</p> <p>Number of countries with nationally recognized licensing and/or CPD standards including explicit climate and sustainability competencies for at least two professions (e.g. physicians, nurses, pharmacists, health service managers)</p> <p>Number/percentage of accredited training programmes and CPD courses that include climate and sustainability competencies</p> <p>Engagement of health professional schools in collaborative activities via the Planetary Health Alliance Education Forum and European Hub, and the European Network on Climate and Health Education</p>	<p>National accreditation bodies</p> <p>European Observatory on Health Systems and Policies</p> <p>WHO Europe workforce data</p> <p>Planetary Health Alliance/European Network on Climate and Health Education</p>
2b: harmonize sustainable and climate-resilient procurement standards across the region		
Ministries of health, competent health authorities and mandated health system institutions to harmonize sustainable and climate-resilient procurement standards across the region to send a consistent demand signal to suppliers.	<p>Number of countries that have issued national health-sector procurement guidance and/or standard tender templates mandating (or recommending) minimum environmental criteria</p> <p>Number of collaborative efforts across the WHO European Region to harmonize environmental procurement criteria, building on EU, Alliance for Transformative Action on Climate and Health (ATACH) procurement task team and existing cross-country alliances</p> <p>Adoption of harmonized metrics for measuring health-sector supply chain carbon footprint (as per Sustainable Healthcare Coalition/ European Federation of Pharmaceutical Industries and Associations/WHO work)</p> <p>Evidence tools developed: life cycle assessments for priority products; standardized environmental impacts incorporated in health technology assessments</p>	<p>Sustainable Healthcare Coalition resources</p> <p>European Federation of Pharmaceutical Industries and Associations sustainability reporting</p> <p>WHO harmonization initiatives</p> <p>European Commission Joint Research Centre criteria</p>





Table A1 (contd.)

Recommendation	Progress measure(s)	Source/mechanism
Implied by 2c/2e: health sector decarbonization targets and pathways		
Health systems to adopt decarbonization targets and pathways (aligned with recommendations 2e health system performance assessment (HSPA) integration and 2c care redesign)	Number of countries that have adopted national health-sector decarbonization targets (net-zero or equivalent)	ATACH membership and Belém Health Action Library
	Number of countries participating in ATACH	National health system sustainability reports
	Reported reductions in direct health-sector greenhouse gas emissions (where data is available, e.g. National Health Service England model)	WHO Health and Climate Change Global Survey
	Number of countries participating in the European Environment and Health Partnership for Health Sector Climate Action	
2c: transform care delivery to promote health, cut emissions and build climate resilience		
Ministries of health, health authorities and mandated health system institutions to transform how care is delivered to promote health, cut emissions and build climate resilience, while enhancing equity, quality and safety	Number of countries with a national requirement for health-care facilities to develop, implement and report on climate resilience and environmental sustainability plans	National facility reporting
	Number of countries with active programmes to identify and reduce low-value care as a decarbonization and quality strategy	European Observatory Policy Briefs
	Number of countries with national policies that mandate the inclusion of updated clinical guidelines that embed climate-hazard triggers (e.g. heat alerts), patient advice and alternative care modalities during climate disruptions	National Institute for Health/national clinical guideline bodies
	Number of countries strengthening primary health care's role in climate preparedness (e.g. heat-health outreach, registry-based identification of at-risk groups)	
Supporting 4b: climate-resilient health infrastructure investment		
Align health infrastructure investment with Paris Agreement standards and climate-risk appraisal (also linked to 4b on scaling climate-health investment)	Number of countries that require climate-risk assessment for new and existing health infrastructure investment	CEB project data
	Number of health facilities upgraded for energy performance and climate resilience (building on models from Greece, Council of Europe Development Bank (CEB)-financed projects in Barcelona, Spain; Belgrade, Serbia; Helsinki, Finland; Leipzig, Germany)	National health infrastructure investment plans ATACH resource repository
	Note: This measure straddles Domain 2 (health systems) and Domain 4 (financing); progress depends on Recommendation 4b investment reforms	





Table A1 (contd.)

Recommendation	Progress measure(s)	Source/mechanism
2d: integrate mental health and psychosocial support across national climate-health planning and preparedness frameworks		
<p>Ministries of health, health authorities and mandated health system institutions to integrate mental health and psychosocial support across national climate-health planning and preparedness frameworks</p>	<p>Number of countries whose health national action plans (or national action plans/heat health action plans) explicitly include mental health and psychosocial support with: (i) identified priority groups including children and youth, women and disabled people; (ii) defined mental health service delivery in routine and emergency care; and (iii) surge/trigger mechanisms for climate hazards (e.g. heat events)</p> <p>Equitable access: number of countries with stronger community-based and primary care-embedded mental health services with clear referral pathways and equitable access for climate-vulnerable groups, including those whose psychological burden is compounded by structural inequity and historic exclusion from the decisions that affect their health</p> <p>Community resilience: number of countries with participatory local planning approaches that build agency and adaptive capacity, in collaboration with schools, social services and civil society, with specific focus on children and youth, women, disabled people, and others facing structural inequity</p>	<p>WHO health national action plans/heat health action plans reviews</p> <p>Red Cross Red Crescent Climate Centre</p>
2e: integrate climate and sustainability indicators into health system performance assessment		
<p>Ministries of health, competent health authorities and health authorities to integrate key environmental sustainability and climate indicators into national HSPA or equivalent frameworks</p>	<p>Number of countries who report on health system performance with respect to climate adaptation, mitigation, and/or environmental sustainability on a routine basis through accessible platforms (such as HSPA dashboards)</p> <p>Number of countries reporting regularly on global goal on adaptation indicators on health</p>	<p>HSPA frameworks</p> <p>WHO Regional Office for Europe health systems monitoring</p> <p>Lancet Commission on Sustainable Health Care</p>





Table A1 (contd.)

Recommendation	Progress measure(s)	Source/mechanism
 Domain 3. Scaling up local, community-based solutions for climate and health		
Mayor actions + 3b: city and regional climate–health action and WHO accountability framework		
<p>Mayors and heads of local government to adopt integrated climate–health action plans co-designed with communities; WHO to develop an accountability framework to monitor and evaluate progress, in partnership with urban and regional networks</p>	<p>Number of cities/regions in the WHO European Region with integrated climate–health action plans that include measurable health indicators, co-designed with community representation (e.g. disabled people, older adults, children and youth, outdoor workers, Indigenous peoples, ethnic minorities)</p> <p>Number of cities/regions participating in WHO European Healthy Cities Network with explicit climate-health commitments</p> <p>Number of cities with operational urban early warning systems for heat, air quality or multi-hazard health risks</p> <p>WHO accountability framework established co-designed with city networks (C40 Cities, Sustainable Development Solutions Network), with reporting mechanism and independent verification commission, to benchmark cities' implementation of evidence-based interventions</p> <p>Expansion of health co-benefit reporting in existing city climate databases (C40 Cities, ICLEI - Local Governments for Sustainability)</p> <p>Specific local actions tracked: clean-air zones, active travel infrastructure, green/blue spaces, heat-health plans, emergency planning, citizen assemblies, plant-rich food access, building retrofit, renewable energy scale-up</p>	<p>WHO European Healthy Cities Network</p> <p>C40 Cities/ICLEI - Local Governments for Sustainability</p> <p>Barcelona Institute for Global Health Ranking of Cities</p> <p>Regions for Health Network</p>





Table A1 (contd.)

Recommendation	Progress measure(s)	Source/mechanism
3a: urban and regional networks to formalize climate and health in their mandates		
Urban and regional networks to formalize climate change and health in their mandates and to take a collective commitment to evaluate, support and scale successful local, community-based climate and health initiatives; WHO to convene networks to share best local practices and monitor progress	<p>Number of countries with formal national-local coordination platforms on climate and health</p> <p>Number of cities/regions that have adopted participatory governance mechanisms (e.g. citizen assemblies on climate, community-led adaptation initiatives)</p> <p>Formalization by networks: WHO Healthy Cities and Regions for Health Networks, C40 Cities, ICLEI - Local Governments for Sustainability, United Cities and Local Governments, all formally include climate and health in terms of reference</p> <p>2026 European Mayors' Summit on Climate and Health (Cork, Ireland, October 2026): commitments made and follow-up actions documented</p>	<p>Country self-reporting</p> <p>Mayors' Summit outcomes</p> <p>Resilient Cities Network</p>





Table A1 (contd.)

Recommendation	Progress measure(s)	Source/mechanism
 Domain 4. Reforming economic, financial and regulatory systems to drive climate–health progress		
4a: reform subsidies and reallocate finance for climate–health action		
National governments to reform subsidies and reallocate finance for climate–health action	<p>Number of countries with formal plans and timelines for phasing out fossil fuel subsidies and carbon-intensive agricultural subsidies, with equity safeguards for lower-income households and energy-vulnerable communities</p> <p>Reallocation: volume of redirected subsidy revenues allocated to: renewable energy, public transport, sustainable housing, and climate-resilient health system investment</p> <p>Volume of climate finance (international and domestic) directed to health-sector adaptation and mitigation in the WHO European Region</p> <p>Number of development banks applying Paris Agreement-aligned health infrastructure financing in the Region (building on Asian Development Bank/CEB/European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) models)</p> <p>Number of countries that have integrated climate risk into health investment planning and budgeting frameworks</p>	<p>National health budgets/investment plans</p> <p>Asian Development Bank/CEB/ EBRD project portfolios</p> <p>UNFCCC climate finance tracking</p> <p>International Monetary Fund/ Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) fossil fuel subsidy tracker</p>
4b: scale up climate and health investment		
National governments to scale up climate and health investment.	<p>Number of countries that systematically evaluate public spending based on climate, health and equity impacts through legislative budget processes</p> <p>Volume of climate–health investment tracked and reported, with standardized metrics and methodologies developed in partnership with the European Commission, OECD, WHO, United Nations and other institutions</p> <p>Number and value of climate-health investments across the full WHO European Region financed through CEB, EBRD and equivalent institutions (not limited to the EU)</p> <p>Return on investment: evidence base for climate adaptation investments returning around a four-fold economic, social and environmental benefit (building on existing estimates)</p>	<p>National budget documentation</p> <p>Asian Development Bank/CEB/EBRD project portfolios</p> <p>OECD/WHO investment tracking frameworks</p>





Table A1 (contd.)

Recommendation	Progress measure(s)	Source/mechanism
4c: strengthen air quality standards and implementation		
National governments to strengthen air quality standards and implementation	Number of countries with legally mandated national air quality standards aligned (or on a pathway to alignment) with the latest WHO Air quality guidelines	WHO Air quality guidelines compliance database
	Population exposure: proportion of urban population exposed to fine particulate matter (that is 2.5 um or less in diameter) levels above WHO guideline limits (current baseline ~94%; progress measured by reductions in this proportion)	European Environmental Agency European Air Quality Index
	Monitoring coverage: number of countries with expanded high-quality monitoring networks providing real-time publicly accessible air quality data	EU Ambient Air Quality Directive implementation reports
	Air quality plans: number of countries with air quality plans incorporating health-based targets consistent with WHO recommendations	Lancet Countdown Europe air quality indicators
	EU Ambient Air Quality Directive: Progress of EU Member States in implementing new Directive requirements and the pace of alignment in non-EU WHO European Region countries	
4d: WHO European Region biennial climate-health progress review		
WHO to establish a WHO European Region climate-health progress review	Biennial review published: first edition published and submitted to the WHO Regional Committee for Europe, covering all 53 countries	WHO Regional Office for Europe
	Content coverage, each review assesses progress on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the health effects of climate change addressed; • fossil fuel subsidy phase-out; • reallocation of revenues to health and climate resilience; • inclusion of health in national actions plans and Nationally Determined Contributions; • beyond-gross domestic product (GDP) indicator adoption; and • climate-health investment levels 	WHO Regional Committee for Europe proceedings
	Disaggregation: all indicators disaggregated by income group to reflect heterogeneity of the Region	Building on existing WHO infrastructure and convening authority
	Political visibility: review presented to WHO Regional Committee for Europe, providing named, public and politically anchored accountability across all 53 countries	





Table A1 (contd.)

Recommendation	Progress measure(s)	Source/mechanism
Supporting 4a/4b: mission-oriented governance and commercial safeguards		
National governments to adopt mission-oriented, cross-sectoral governance approaches to climate and health; protect policy from commercial interference through mandatory disclosure rules	Number of countries applying mission-oriented, cross-sectoral governance approaches to climate and health (e.g. conditional public finance, strategic procurement linking health/climate/food)	National governance reviews WHO commercial determinants monitoring
	Number of countries with mandatory disclosure rules for industry involvement in climate/health policy (e.g. conflict-of-interest safeguards)	WHO Council on Economics of Health for All
4e: build indicators and monitoring systems for health and societal progress beyond GDP		
National governments and the international community to build indicators and monitoring systems for equitable health and broader societal progress and environmental sustainability beyond GDP.	Progress towards integrating well-being and equity indicators alongside GDP in national accounting frameworks for health and climate policy evaluation	OECD Better Life Index/Beyond GDP frameworks
	Number of countries with active beyond GDP dashboards that routinely track health, equity and climate targets, aligned with OECD, European Commission Joint Research Centre and Wellbeing Economy Governments frameworks	European Commission Joint Research Centre beyond GDP tools Wellbeing Economy Governments network
	Intergenerational impact assessment: number of countries embedding intergenerational impact assessments into legislation (following models of long-term impact requirement in Italy and the Future Generations Act in Wales (United Kingdom))	United Nations Statistical Commission reports
	United Nations Statistical Commission: formal recognition of health as a core domain of inclusive and sustainable well-being surfaced in Member State reporting frameworks, per the United Nations High-Level Expert Group on Beyond GDP	Impact assessment in Italy/Future Generations Commissioner, Wales (United Kingdom)
	EU/OECD Beyond GDP dashboard adoption: number of countries actively using these tools to guide investment priorities and public communication	



Table A1 (contd.)

Recommendation	Progress measure(s)	Source/mechanism
Cross-cutting: data, evidence, equity and accountability		
Cross-cutting equity and inclusion principles (apply across all domains)		
<p>Three principles from the Call to Action equity section to apply across every domain:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. prioritize the most exposed ii. include, don't consult iii. disaggregate by design 	<p>Prioritize the most exposed: climate–health planning, resourcing and monitoring is explicitly oriented toward those at greatest risk: older adults, children and youth, women, disabled people, low-income households, outdoor workers, migrants, ethnic minorities and Indigenous peoples, who bear a disproportionate burden yet remain underrepresented in research, surveillance and governance</p> <p>Include, don't consult: moving from tokenistic engagement to shared decision-making authority for civil society, children and youth, Indigenous communities and vulnerable-group organizations across all governance processes, from national security councils (Recommendation 1d) to Ministry of Health mechanisms (Recommendation 1e) to city co-design (Recommendation 3a) to mental health and psychosocial support planning (Recommendation 2e)</p> <p>Disaggregate by design: ensuring that data systems, indicators and accountability mechanisms are designed from the outset to reveal, not conceal, differential impacts across population groups. Applied across all four domains: HSPA dashboards (Recommendation 2a), climate-health impact assessments (Recommendation 1e), air quality monitoring (Recommendation 4c), city reporting (Recommendation 3a), and the biennial WHO progress review (Recommendation 4d)</p>	<p>Call to Action Introduction: a note on equity, inclusion and co-design</p> <p>Lancet Countdown Europe equity indicators</p> <p>Budapest Declaration on Health and Climate</p> <p>WHO World Report on Social Determinants of Health Equity (2025)</p>



Table A1 (contd.)

Recommendation	Progress measure(s)	Source/mechanism
Data, surveillance and evidence systems		
Strengthen climate–health data infrastructure, attribution studies and intervention evaluation capacity across the Region	Number of countries with integrated climate–health surveillance systems producing standardized indicators	Lancet Countdown Europe Report
	Number of countries producing climate–health attribution studies (addressing gaps especially in central Asia, eastern Europe and the Western Balkans)	Pathfinder Initiative European Climate and Health Observatory
	Disaggregate by design: number of countries whose climate–health data systems routinely disaggregate indicators by age, sex, disability, income, migration status and ethnicity, so that data reveals, rather than conceals, differential impacts across population groups	WHO Health and Climate Change Global Survey
	Growth in evidence base for evaluated climate–health interventions (building on the Pathfinder Initiative and Lancet Countdown Europe)	
	International Court of Justice Advisory Opinion follow-up (23 July 2025): number of countries formally responding to obligations to prevent significant climate-related harm, particularly in vulnerable countries and communities	

Notes: ATACH: Alliance for Transformative Action on Climate and Health; CEB: Council of Europe Development Bank; CPD: continued professional development; EBRD: European Bank for Reconstruction and Development; EU: European Union; GDP: gross domestic product; HSPA: health system performance assessment; OECD: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development; UNFCCC: United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.





