
Connecting Indicator Initiatives Across Health, Climate and Statistics Communities

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Countdown)**

Countries have made climate change a top strategic priority for health: Indicators in the WHO Fourteenth General Programme of Work (GPW14)



Strategic objective 1

Respond to climate change, an escalating health threat in the 21st century

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1.1. More climate-resilient health systems are addressing health risks and impacts | Index of national climate change and health capacity (New) |
| 1.2. Lower-carbon health systems and societies are contributing to health and well-being | Health care sector greenhouse gas emissions (New) |

Output indicators:

- Number of countries having conducted a **climate change and health vulnerability and adaptation assessments (V&A)** and developed the **Health component of National Adaptation Plans (HNAP)**
- Number of countries **integrating meteorological information into surveillance and response systems** for at least one climate-sensitive health risk
- Number of countries **implementing national plans to develop a low carbon and sustainable health system**

Monitoring and Indicators embedded in the new Global Action Plan on climate and health

- **Monitoring implementation of Global Action Plan:** indicators to be developed with partners
- **Objective on Monitoring Progress on Climate & Health Targets:**
 - **Member States**
 - Build national capacity, infrastructure, staff & data systems to sustainably monitor climate & health progress and intervention impact
 - **Stakeholders**
 - Help develop indicators and monitoring tools
 - Support capacity-building for national monitoring
 - Assist organizations tracking climate & health commitments
 - **WHO Secretariat**
 - Track country progress via Global Survey & align with UNFCCC and relevant UN monitoring efforts
 - Develop detailed indicator frameworks complementing SDG Goals 3 & 13
 - Monitor WHO's own contribution via GPW 14 indicators & external reviews
 - Improve access to survey data through public dashboards



Seventy-eighth World Health Assembly

Provisional agenda item 18.3

15 May 2025

A78/4 Add.2

Climate change and health

Draft Global Action Plan on Climate Change and Health

Introduction

The climate crisis is a global health crisis, with human-induced climate change leading to extreme weather events, disease outbreaks and the undermining of health systems and determinants. Despite increases in climate finance since 2020, funding remains inadequate – especially for developing countries – and less than 1% is directed towards health protection. The disconnect between climate change policy and health leaves populations vulnerable and misses opportunities for creating a healthier, more sustainable future.

In response, the Seventy-seventh World Health Assembly adopted resolution WHA77.14 (2024) calling for a "global WHO plan of action on climate change and health within existing resources, as feasible, that is coherent with the text of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the Paris Agreement for consideration by the Seventy-eighth World Health Assembly in 2025, firmly integrating climate across the technical work of WHO at all three levels of the Organization and emphasizing the need for cross-sectoral cooperation, as appropriate". The implementation of the draft Global Action Plan on Climate Change and Health allows WHO to strengthen its ongoing work and mandate, in line with the WHO Global Strategy on Health, Environment and Climate Change, as well as the Fourteenth General Programme of Work, 2025–2028 (GPW 14), adopted in resolution WHA77.1 (2024).

Consultative process

The draft Global Action Plan was developed through an extensive consultative process (Fig. 1) involving Member States, civil society organizations, partners, technical experts and staff participating at the three levels of WHO.

20 indicators on climate resilient and low carbon sustainable health systems: creating an index

- Funding to implement climate change and health interventions available
- Funding allocated to GHG emissions' reduction in health facilities

- Health component of National Adaptation Plan developed
- A GHG emissions' reduction plan or roadmap in the national health system developed

- Climate-related health emergency and disaster preparedness and management actions integrated into disaster risk reduction plans
- GHG emissions reduction actions integrated into national health emergency and disaster risk reduction programmes

- The Ministry of Health workforce has received training on climate change and health in the last two years
- The Ministry of Health workforce is trained on GHG emissions' reduction in health sector operations

- Information on climatic conditions for climate-sensitive health risks integrated into the implementation of health programmes
- Climate change mitigation actions integrated into health programmes

- Climate change and health vulnerability and adaptation assessment conducted in the past 5 years
- Health sector GHG emissions reduced in identified hotspots

- Mechanism established for collection and analysis of data to inform the management of climate-related environmental determinants of health within the health system
- A mechanism for the management of GHG emissions from climate-related environmental determinants of health areas within the health system is in place

- Climate-informed health EWS allowing the prediction of the risk of specific outbreaks available
- Monitoring process for GHG emissions reduction tracking established

- Percentage of health facilities built or retrofitted to be climate resilient based on national, regional or global guidance
- Low carbon technologies adopted in health facilities

- National research plan on climate change and health developed
- Research on climate change and health for health system to assess GHG emissions developed



Indicator levels to calculate the indices across all 10 indicators each, on resilience and on mitigation

| | | |
|--|---|---------|
| Climate resilience component indicator | Health component of National Adaptation Plan (HNAP) developed* | |
| | Select the most appropriate level of implementation in your setting: | |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> No HNAP developed | Level 0 |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> HNAP is being developed | Level 1 |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> HNAP developed and endorsed by MoH | Level 2 |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> HNAP has an allocated budget and human resources to begin implementation | Level 3 |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Initial action is being taken on some of the HNAP priorities | Level 4 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> All HNAP identified actions are being implemented | Level 5 | |
| The indicator has a unitless scale of 0 to 100 (corresponding to one of the six levels). | | |
| *The HNAP can be stand alone or be a component of the National Adaptation Plan | | |

| | | |
|--|--|---------|
| GHG emissions component indicator | A GHG emissions' reduction plan or roadmap in the national health system developed | |
| | Select the most appropriate level of implementation in your setting: | |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> No emissions' reduction plan or roadmap is in place | Level 0 |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Emissions' reduction plan or roadmap being developed | Level 1 |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Emissions' reduction plan or roadmap developed and endorsed by MoH | Level 2 |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Emissions' reduction plan or roadmap developed with targets defined and agreed among all relevant partners and stakeholders at national level | Level 3 |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Initial action is being taken on the emissions' reduction plan or roadmap including covering scope 3 (supply chain) | Level 4 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Action is being taken on all components of the emissions' reduction plan or roadmap | Level 5 | |
| The indicator has a unitless scale of 0 to 100 (corresponding to one of the six levels). | | |

WHO Health and Climate Change Global Survey



- **3rd iteration of the global survey is now with Member States:**
 - Tracks countries' health sector responses to climate change
 - Monitory WHO Global, regional and national commitments
 - Supports member states driven national, regional, and global policy and action
 - Submission still open (climatehealthmonitoring@who.int)
- **2025 WHO Global Survey will be used for:**
 - Reporting on GPW14 outcomes/outputs
 - Reporting on the *Global Action Plan on Climate Change and Health*
 - Refining and finalizing the *Climate resilience and GHG emissions indicators index*
 - Alignment with the GGA health indicators developed under the UAE-Belém work programme
 - Climate and health data dashboard
 - 2025 WHO Health & Climate Change Global Survey Report

2025 WHO Health and Climate Change Global Survey

Organisation mondiale de la Santé
Enquête mondiale 2025 de l'OMS sur la santé et les changements climatiques
Langue : Français - Français

Section 2. Surveillance intégrée des risques précoces

Section 1. Gouvernance collaborative

20. Le Ministère de la santé a-t-il conclu avec des services météorologiques des protocoles officiels fournissant des indications pour le partage des données sur la santé et le climat/le climat?

21. Le Ministère de la Santé a-t-il conclu avec des services météorologiques des protocoles officiels fournissant des indications pour le partage des données sur la santé et le climat/le climat?

1. Has your country established a multi-ministerial coordination mechanism?

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Governance and multisectoral collaboration: national coordination structures; MOH roles; stakeholder engagement; strategy; health national adaptation plan; climate mitigation policies; vulnerability and adaptation assessments; national research agenda/plan

Integrated risk surveillance and early warning: collaboration with met services; early warning systems; surveillance of climate-sensitive health outcomes; integration of weather/climate data into health programmes; use of environmental data for health risk management

Climate resilient and sustainable low carbon health systems: health workforce training and capacity building; GHG emissions hotspots assessments; national plan/roadmap

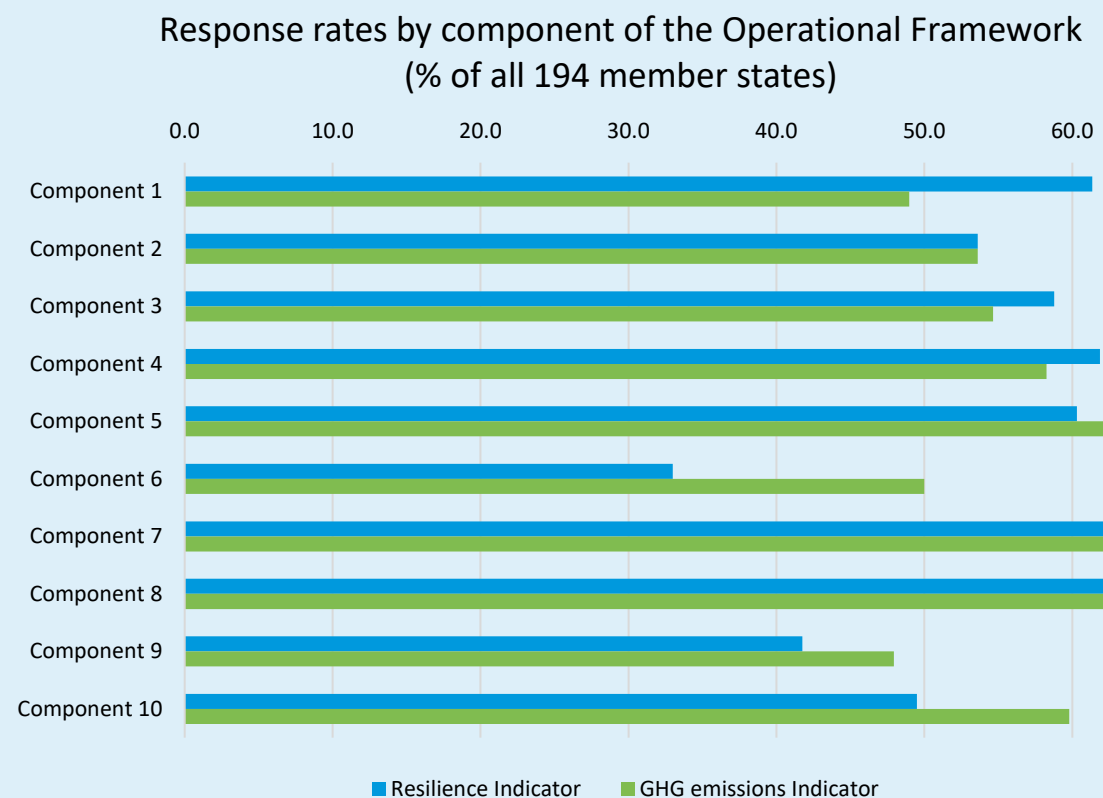
Financing: governmental/ministerial funds and international/external/private funds; identification of challenges

Snapshot of the response to the Global Survey (as of 29 July 2025)

Global Total Responses: 123 out of 194 Member States

| WHO Regions | Proportion of member states who have responded to survey |
|------------------------------|--|
| African region | 68% |
| Region of the Americas | 66% |
| Eastern Mediterranean Region | 71% |
| European Region | 55% |
| South-East Asia Region | 90% |
| Western Pacific Region | 54% |
| Global | 63% |

Response Coverage for Resilience and GHG Emission Indicators (based on OF)



Monitoring the UNFCCC Global Goal on Adaptation (GGA):

Target 9c (thematic)

Attaining **resilience** against climate change related health **impacts**, promoting **climate-resilient** health services and significantly reducing **climate-related morbidity and mortality**, particularly in the most vulnerable communities



Global Goal on Adaptation (GGA) Target 10 (dimensional)

Impact, vulnerability and risk assessment: By 2030 all Parties have conducted up-to-date assessments of climate hazards, climate change impacts and exposure to risks and vulnerabilities and have used the outcomes of these assessments to inform their formulation of national adaptation plans, policy instruments, and planning processes and/or strategies, and by 2027 all Parties have established multi-hazard early warning systems, climate information services for risk reduction and systematic observation to support improved climate-related data, information and services;

Planning: By 2030 all Parties have in place country-driven, gender-responsive, participatory and fully transparent national adaptation plans, policy instruments, and planning processes and/or strategies, covering, as appropriate, ecosystems, sectors, people and vulnerable communities, and have mainstreamed adaptation in all relevant strategies and plans;

Implementation: By 2030 all Parties have progressed in implementing their national adaptation plans, policies and strategies and, as a result, have reduced the social and economic impacts of the key climate hazards identified in the assessments referred to in paragraph 10(a) above;

Monitoring, evaluation and learning: By 2030 all Parties have designed, established and operationalized a system for monitoring, evaluation and learning for their national adaptation efforts and have built the required institutional capacity to fully implement the system;

100 indicators in total

21 indicators explicitly have a health target:

1 in target 9b (food and agriculture)

10 in target 9c (health)

1 in target 10b (planning)

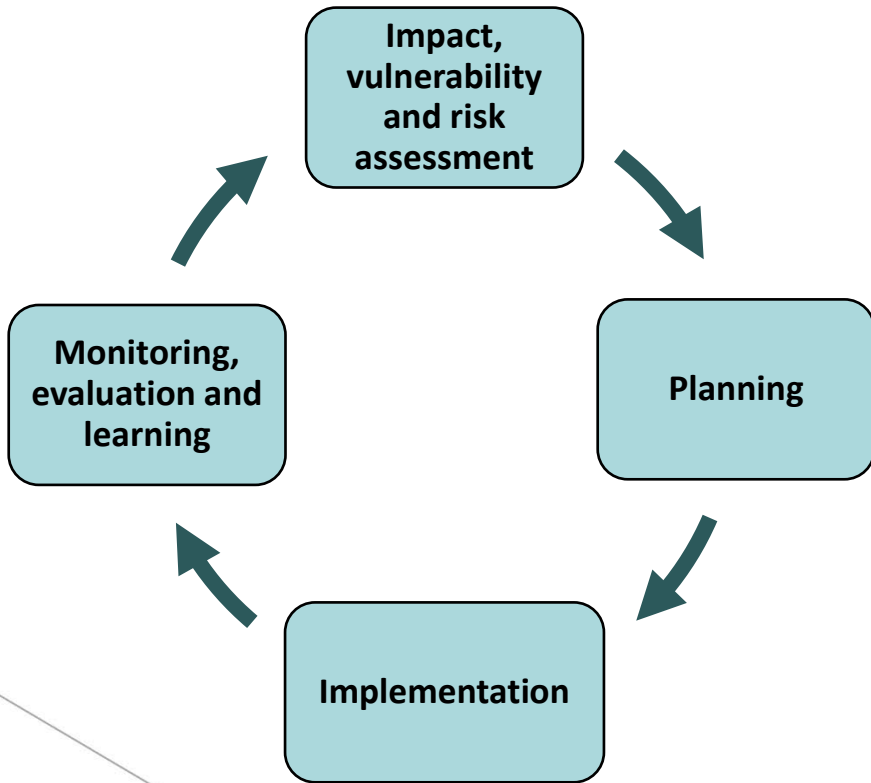
8 in target 10c (implementation)

1 in target 10d (monitoring, evaluation and learning)

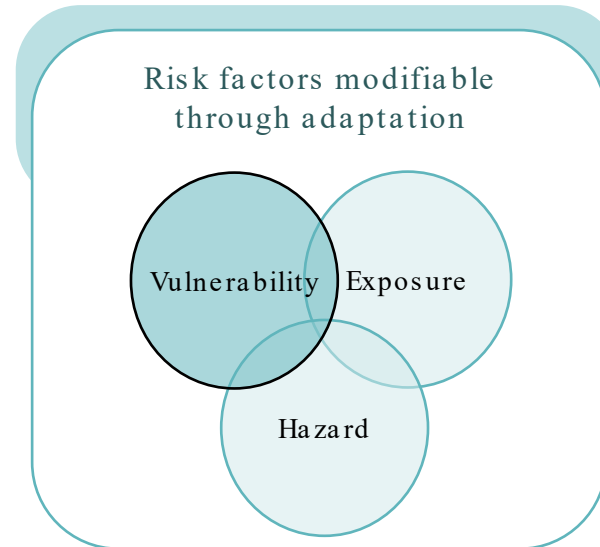
However, most indicators are health-relevant

Global Goal on Adaptation (GGA)

Dimensions of the adaptation cycle (Paragraph 10)



Adaptation impact and outcome (Paragraph 9c)



Impacts on health systems & facilities



Impacts on healthcare facilities



Effects on health systems

Health outcomes



Injury and mortality from extreme weather events



Heat-related illness



Noncommunicable diseases



Respiratory illness



Mental and psychosocial health



Malnutrition and foodborne diseases



Water-borne diseases and other water-related health impacts



Zoonoses



Vectorborne diseases

Adaptation process and delivery

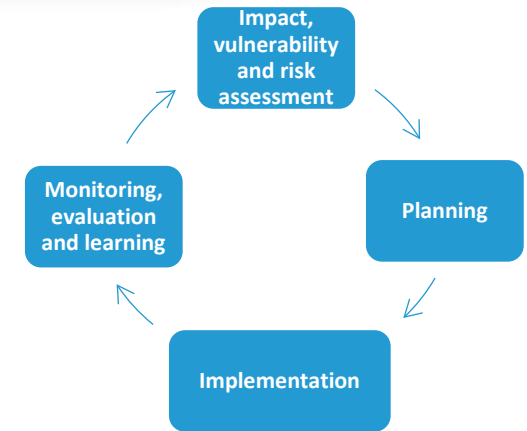
9c: Attaining resilience against climate change related health impacts, promoting climate-resilient health services

10a: Impact, vulnerability and risk assessment

10b: Planning

10c: Implementation

10d: Monitoring, evaluation and learning



Impact, vulnerability and risk assessment

- 9C09 Level of implementation of climate change and health vulnerability and adaptation assessment

Planning

- 10D01 Number of Parties with adopted national adaptation plans, policy instruments, and planning processes and/or strategies including whether separate national sectoral adaptation plans exist (e.g. a Health National Adaptation Plan)
- 10C05 Costs of adaptation actions identified in adopted national adaptation plans, policy instruments, and planning processes and/or strategies

Implementation

Health-specific

- 9C06 Percentage of health facilities built or retrofitted to be climate resilient based on national, regional or global guidance
- 9C08 Level of operationalisation of climate-informed health early warning systems for climate change-related health risks accessible to vulnerable groups
- 9C10 Proportion of the ministry in charge of health's workforce that has received training on climate change and health in the last two years
- 9C07 Universal Health Coverage (UHC): Coverage of essential health services (SDG 3.8.1)

Crosscutting with health disaggregation

- 10C06 Amount of international public finance for climate adaptation [provided, mobilized, and received] [provided, and received] [provided or mobilized by developed countries and received by developing countries] [provided by developed countries and received by developing countries] for the implementation of national adaptation plans, policy instruments and planning processes and/or strategies per [time frame] disaggregated by thematic target
- 10C07 Annual adaptation finance expenditure disaggregated by thematic target
- 10C08 [Amount of private sector finance directed towards climate adaptation annually including private finance mobilized through public interventions] [Percentage of total private climate finance dedicated to adaptation], disaggregated by thematic target
- 10C09 Level of implementation of adaptation technology needs identified by [developing countries] [Parties], including needs expressed in Technology Needs Assessments (TNAs), NAPs, NDCs and other equivalent policy instruments, including their development and transfer from developed to developing countries, disaggregated by thematic target
- 10C11 Extent of capacity-building interventions enhancing adaptive capacity of vulnerable communities/people, disaggregated by thematic target

Monitoring, evaluation and learning

- 10D04 Level of integration of MEL system findings into relevant plans, policies, processes, legal frameworks, and budgets

Impact and outcome indicators

9c: Reducing climate-related morbidity and mortality from climate change



Injury and mortality from extreme weather events

- 10C02 Number of deaths and missing persons associated with climate-related hazards, per 100,000 population



Heat-related illness

- 9C01 Change in the rate of mortality associated with heat exposure
- 9C03 Change in the annual rate of reported heat-related occupational injuries and deaths



Mental and psychosocial health

- 9C04 Extent of implementation of Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS) preparedness and response for climate change-sensitive events



Vectorborne diseases

- 9C02 Change in the incidence of climate-sensitive infectious diseases (dengue, chikungunya, zika, tick-borne encephalitis (TBE), West Nile fever (WNF), malaria and diarrheal diseases)



Malnutrition and foodborne diseases

- 9D09 Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity associated with climate-related drivers and events



Impacts on healthcare facilities

- 9C05 Number of destroyed or damaged health facilities and number of disruptions to health services associated with climate-related events

Indicator status

Metadata availability

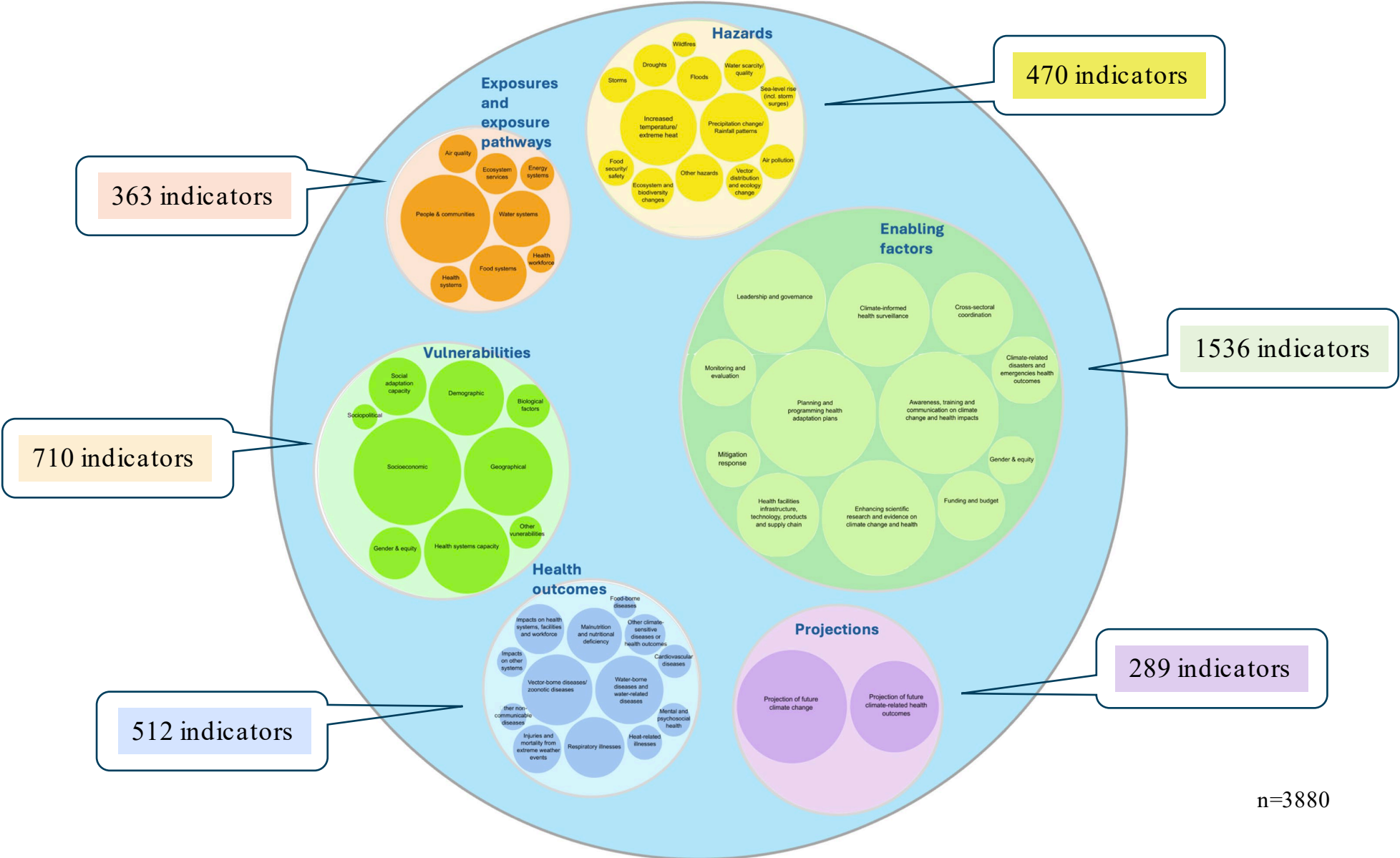
- 8 have metadata available; some have metadata partially available
- 11 have metadata that needs modification
- 1 needs metadata to be developed (but has a robust template to do so)

Data availability

- 9 have data available
- 15 have data partially available
- 2 don't have data yet available

Too much of a good thing?

Mapping V&A and HNAP indicators



Considerations going forward

- Several global climate and health indicator initiatives exist, with different mandates and purposes
- To generalize: National statistics-led seem to focus more on outcomes; health-led more on resilience capacity; climate-led cover both
- A very large number of indicators have been proposed
- Premium now seems to be on “fit for purpose” design, clear definition, high data quality, and interchange between initiatives