

Climate change and health

Draft Global Action Plan on Climate Change and Health

Report by the Director-General

1. In May 2024, the Seventy-seventh World Health Assembly considered a report on climate change and health and adopted resolution WHA77.14 on the same topic. In the resolution, the Health Assembly requested the Director-General, inter alia, to develop a results-based, needs-oriented and capabilities-driven 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 and the Paris Agreement, for consideration by the Seventy-eighth World Health Assembly in 2025.

2. The draft global action plan on climate change and health (see Annex) was developed through a consultative process with Member States, over 50 civil society stakeholders, and staff from WHO and across the United Nations system. The process involved countries from all WHO regions and levels of development, as well as the financing community and the private sector.

Action by the Executive Board

3. The Board is invited to note the report and to consider the following draft decision:

The Executive Board, having considered the report by the Director-General,¹

Decided to recommend that the Seventy-eighth World Health Assembly adopt the following decision:

The Seventy-eighth World Health Assembly, having considered the report by the Director-General,

¹ Document EB156/25.

Decided:

- (1) to adopt the Global Action Plan on Climate Change and Health (2025–2028);
- (2) to request the Director-General to submit a progress report on the implementation of the Plan to the Eightieth World Health Assembly in 2027 and the Eighty-second World Health Assembly in 2029.

Annex

Draft Global Action Plan on Climate Change and Health

Introduction

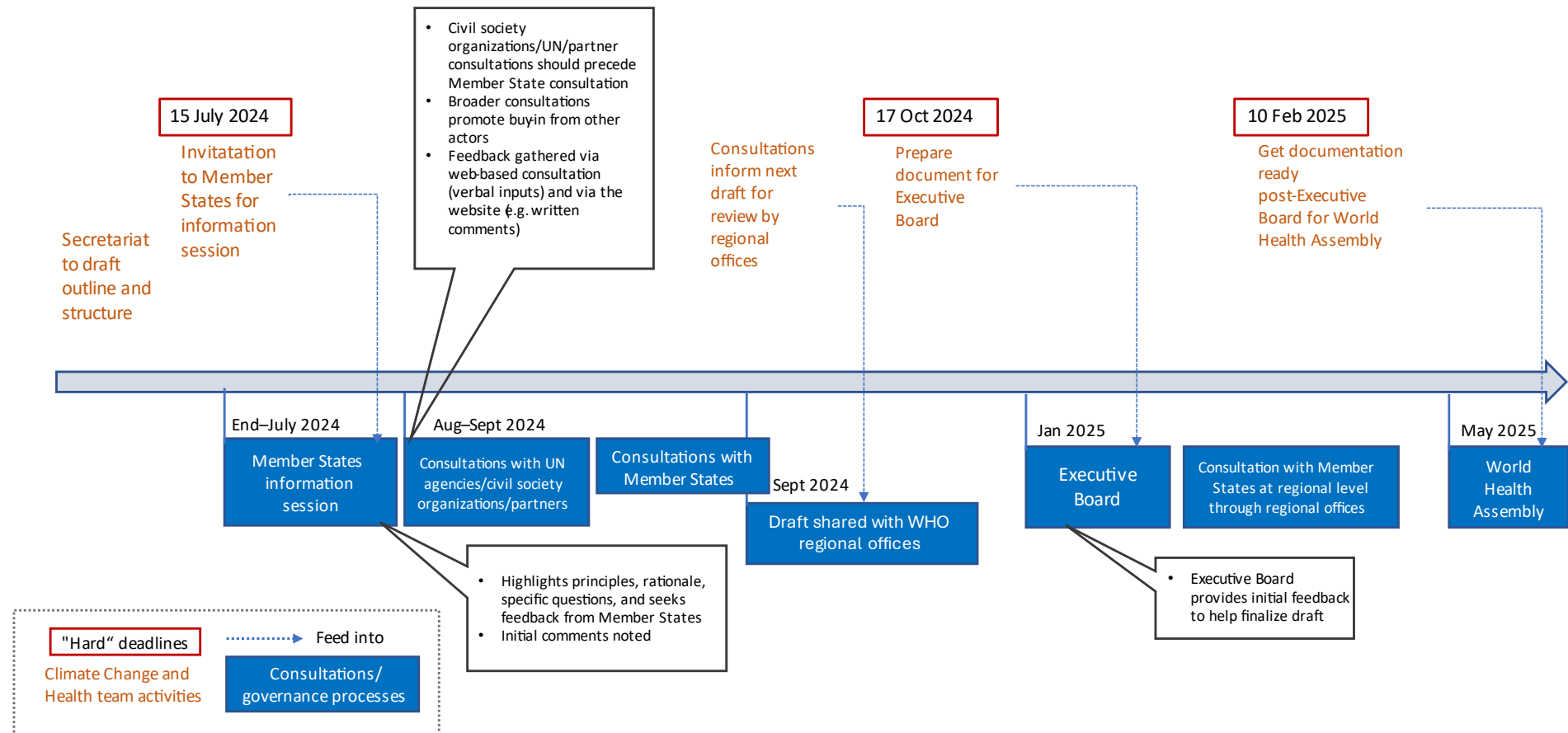
The climate crisis is a global health crisis, with human-induced climate change leading to extreme weather events, disease outbreaks and the undermining of health systems and determinants. Despite the Paris Agreement goal to limit global warming to 1.5°C, current trends suggest this threshold may be exceeded as early as the 2030s. While climate finance recently reached the US\$ 100 billion/year target, less than 1% is allocated to health protection. This disconnect between climate change policy and health leaves populations vulnerable and misses opportunities for creating a healthier, more sustainable future. Recent developments, such as the first dedicated Health Day and the Declaration on Climate and Health adopted at the twenty-eighth session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP28) in 2023, have set a comprehensive agenda for action.

In response to the climate change crisis, the Seventy-seventh World Health Assembly adopted resolution WHA77.14 (2024) on climate change and health, calling for the development of 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 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 will allow 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), which was adopted by the Health Assembly in resolution WHA77.1 (2024).

Consultative process

The creation of this draft Global Action Plan on Climate Change and Health reflects the global consensus that climate change poses a profound threat to human health. The draft Global Action Plan has been developed through an extensive consultative process, involving Member States, civil society organizations/partners, technical experts and staff participating at the three levels of WHO. The consultation process, which was launched in July 2024, is outlined in the Figure below.

Fig. Draft global action plan on climate change and health: consultation process



Guiding frameworks and principles

The draft Global Action Plan builds on and aligns with the agreements reached by Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, and the Paris Agreement of 2015, and by WHO Member States under resolution WHA77.14.

Other relevant frameworks have helped to establish a supporting political environment for the launch and operationalization of this work. Key principles have also been identified that run throughout the draft Global Action Plan and that are contextually important for continued growth and dissemination. These include, but are not limited to:

Recognized frameworks to be considered in implementing the draft Global Plan of Action	
Sustainable Development Goals	
Health in All Policies	
One Health	
Planetary Health	
Principles	
Adaptability	Holistic approaches and collaboration
Community orientation	Human rights
Environmental justice	Innovation, creativity and technology-based
Evidence-based practice	Multisectoral partnerships
Financial efficiency	Social determinants of health
Gender equality/Gender inequalities and differences in needs and opportunities	Traditional and indigenous knowledge
Local and regionally led strategies	Vulnerable populations
Health equity	

Structure

The draft Global Action Plan is organized into three primary action areas: (i) leadership; coordination and advocacy; (ii) evidence and monitoring; and (iii) country-level action and capacity-building. Each action area includes at least one global target, with multiple stated objectives, as well as proposed actions for Member States, the WHO Secretariat and other stakeholders.

Action area: Leadership, coordination and advocacy

Global target: Advocate for the integration of health in national and global climate agendas and vice versa

Objective A: Foster integrated and coherent action on climate change and health at a global scale, with WHO guiding overall implementation of the draft Global Action Plan

- Proposed actions for Member States:
 - Support the implementation of this draft Global Action Plan and coordinate with WHO and other stakeholders;

- Strengthen the implementation of WHO’s Global Strategy on Health, Environment and Climate Change, adopting a Health in All Policies approach, without diverting resources meant for primary prevention and primary healthcare;
 - Mobilize high-level attention and action to climate and health and related aspects within multilateral forums, in line with the Health Day and the COP28 Declaration on climate and health, to help to ensure sustained and concrete political visibility and momentum, and explore ways to integrate health into climate actions towards adaptation, mitigation and other areas to be determined;
 - Support efforts to mobilize resources from all sources for integrated action on climate and health and consider expanding opportunities for multilateral funding from multilateral development banks and funds, climate funds, health funds and others, with a focus on funding for developing countries, especially those that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change.
- Proposed actions for the WHO Secretariat:
 - Support the implementation of the draft Global Action Plan and coordinate with Member States and other stakeholders;
 - Create a cross-Organizational mechanism for the implementation of the climate change and health priority, as included in the GPW 14, emphasizing links between health and other sectors and the need for cross-sectoral cooperation;
 - Collaborate with the wider United Nations system and other relevant partners at the national, regional and multilateral levels to foster action on climate change and health that is more integrated and coherent and advances equity, in line with the Sustainable Development Goals, in order to promote synergy and coherence with other relevant international organizations and forums, in particular the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and Paris Agreement processes;
 - Promote the consideration of health within the Conferences of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, including supporting the Baku COP Presidencies Continuity Coalition for Climate and Health;
 - Provide technical leadership in the field of climate change and health for other stakeholders, while continuing to identify country needs for technical and financial support on climate change and health;
 - Convene, facilitate and contribute to global and regional discussions on potential financing mechanisms for national and subnational implementation of recommended policy actions, in alignment with WHO strategies;
 - Coordinate with civil society organizations via the WHO–Civil Society Working Group for Action on Climate Change and Health;
 - Promote and develop the Alliance for Action on Climate Change and Health (ATACH) as a key voluntary platform to support the implementation of climate change and health interventions.
 - Proposed actions for stakeholders:
 - Support the implementation of this draft Global Action Plan and coordinate with WHO Member States and the Secretariat;

- Strengthen international collaborations and emphasize the links between health and other sectors and the need for cross-sectoral cooperation;
- Prioritize, as appropriate, investments in health and climate action, for example through the Multilateral Development Bank Joint Roadmap for Climate-Health Finance and Action;
- Promote better integration of health considerations into climate policy agendas processes and the integration of climate considerations across health policy agendas and processes;
- Advocate for ongoing capacity-building, leadership and implementation of knowledge and approaches to promote the inclusion of health in climate-related agendas.

Objective B: Lead by example in reducing emissions

- Proposed actions for Member States:
 - Mitigate climate change, as agreed under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, in such a way as to also promote and protect human health, through stronger engagement in the circular economy and through the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions and other climate-changing pollutants, such as black carbon, through more sustainable energy-use choices, agricultural practices, transport options, reduced food loss and waste, city densification and use of industrial technology and practices, as well as through support for healthier diets in low-income populations, with special attention to women of reproductive age, while promoting a shift to healthier and more environmentally sustainable diets among higher-income groups;
 - Limit or reduce actions that cause emissions in other countries through manufacturing, shipping or energy production;
 - Include and strengthen the health component and health sector in nationally determined contributions under the Paris Agreement, as appropriate;
 - Promote demand-side mitigation that encompasses changes in infrastructure use, end-use technology adoption, and sociocultural and behavioural changes.
- Proposed actions for the WHO Secretariat:
 - WHO to continue technical and political leadership in the field of climate change and health, including among others and where feasible, within available resources, by establishing a WHO road map to net zero by 2030 for the WHO Secretariat, in line with the United Nations Global Roadmap.
- Proposed actions for stakeholders:
 - Actively respond to and support sustainable government policies, link and strengthen climate strategies, including specific emission reduction targets, bolster technical expertise and capacity, and aid in the local execution of national policy objectives.

Objective C: Empower, inform and effectively engage the health community to support climate and health action

- Proposed actions for Member States:
 - Promote awareness among the public and health community on the health impacts of climate change, as well as engagement in the development of climate and health policies, fostering recognition of health co-benefits of mitigation and adaptation actions, as well as any risks or trade-offs;
 - Strengthen healthy and sustainable behaviour and health consciousness through health promotion education on climate change, while addressing practices that are harmful to human health.
- Proposed actions for the WHO Secretariat:
 - Raise awareness on climate change and health through advocacy campaigns, key messages, reports, communication materials, publications and policy briefs;
 - Develop a detailed WHO plan on partnerships and advocacy on climate change and health;
 - Continue collaboration and support to the World Meteorological Organization–WHO Joint Office for Climate and Health;
 - Participate in relevant climate forums, including virtually and as resources permit;
 - Create effective alliances and networks at global, regional and national levels to support resource mobilization, policy development and national implementation on climate change and health.
- Proposed actions for stakeholders:
 - Support the representation of health actors in climate forums through, for example, the inclusion of health expertise in United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change delegations;
 - Contribute to the scaling up of national, regional and global promotional campaigns on climate change and health, including those led by WHO;
 - Support national and subnational implementation of communications campaigns and dissemination of WHO key messages to promote awareness on the climate-health associations and health co-benefits of climate action.

Action area: Evidence and monitoring

Global target: Create a robust and relevant, evidence base that is available and connected directly to policy, implementation and monitoring

Objective A: Strengthen the scientific and traditional knowledge evidence base through scientifically-sound research and empirical evidence on the connections between climate change, climate action and health

- Proposed actions for Member States:
 - Encourage collaboration between policy-makers, researchers and practitioners in order to accelerate the translation of evidence to policy and climate health innovation;
 - Build capacity for integrating emerging evidence in practice through evidence-based decision-making and targeted interventions related to climate change and health;
 - Promote research and development to detect, prevent, test for, treat and respond to climate-sensitive diseases and health outcomes, including those related to climate-forcing pollutants, and support affected communities in efforts to adapt to climate impacts;
 - Create an enabling environment to facilitate equitable access to health tools by those hit hardest by climate-related health impacts;
 - Build and support research capacity to address research priorities identified in national, regional and global research agendas, in particular through WHO's Research for Action on Climate Change and Health (REACH) agenda;
 - Support integrated climate and health data and surveillance systems and identify gaps for the integration of climate and weather information into country-level health information systems by building collaborative partnerships among national meteorological and hydrological services and national ministries of health;
 - Support research that explores connections between climate change and health determinants, universal health coverage (including primary healthcare) and health emergencies (notably pandemic prevention, preparedness and response, health security, antimicrobial resistance and zoonotic disease).
- Proposed actions for the WHO Secretariat:
 - Develop and synthesize evidence for key climate and health risks, health and economic benefits and costs of climate action, and develop a compendium of effective policy interventions;
 - Provide best practice methods, technical guidance, tools and case studies to evaluate the health effects of policy scenarios (such as the expected lives saved by improvements in air quality associated with nationally determined contributions to the Paris Climate Agreement), or specific policy interventions (such as provision of clean household energy, fossil fuel subsidy reform or carbon pricing);
 - Promote cross-border cooperation in research and monitoring to tackle transnational health impacts of climate change;
 - Provide policy and technical support to, and facilitate international collaboration among, Member States in integrating climate and health data and surveillance systems.
- Proposed actions for stakeholders:
 - Conduct and support research on priorities identified in national, regional and global research agendas, including with respect to the effects of climate change on health and health systems and the effectiveness of climate mitigation and adaptation interventions and their health benefits, as well as any risks or trade-offs;

- Build research networks to advance efficient implementation of the regional and global research agendas;
- Support and fund the creation of regional climate-health research networks in low- and middle-income countries that are cross-sectoral and include expertise in fields that include health, data, weather/meteorology and climate.

Objective B: Shape the global research agenda

- Proposed actions for Member States:
 - Contribute to regional and global research priority-setting, focusing on identifying the evidence gaps that are most relevant to policy-making and implementation, considering the populations most at risk;
 - Develop and support the implementation of national research agendas to advance the evidence base for action on climate change and health, aligned with relevant regional agendas and informed by the REACH agenda.
- Proposed actions for the WHO Secretariat:
 - Identify knowledge gaps and co-develop the REACH agenda at global and regional levels, with particular emphasis on implementation research on the effectiveness of interventions;
 - Carry out horizon-scanning for emerging issues and summarize the current state of knowledge for policy-makers;
 - Work with research funders to fill critical evidence gaps and with innovation partners to develop new solutions;
 - Track research outputs by global research priorities identified under the REACH agenda;
 - Support countries in developing national research agendas.
- Proposed actions for stakeholders:
 - Contribute to global, regional and national research priority-setting, while ensuring the inclusion of high-risk geographies and vulnerable populations in research agendas;
 - Advocate for the mobilization of resources and capacity for addressing regional and global research agendas;
 - Support tracking research outputs;
 - Invest in local-level studies on impacts and on existing and novel interventions, with a particular focus on generating real-world evidence on vulnerable populations;
 - Ensure research in low- and middle-income countries is led or has significant engagement by researchers from the countries in which the research takes place to ensure localization and capacity-strengthening.

Objective C: Monitor progress on global and national targets

- Proposed actions for Member States:
 - Build capacity at national level to monitor progress on health and climate change, including the impact of interventions and financing;
 - Mobilize investment in infrastructure, human resources and information management systems to enable sustained collection and application of meteorological, health and other relevant data and to inform and track progress on climate and health.
- Proposed actions for the WHO Secretariat:
 - Monitor the progress of countries towards global and national targets on climate and health by continuing to collect information through the WHO global survey on climate change and health;
 - Build synergies with other monitoring mechanisms within the United Nations system, including on the Sustainable Development Goals and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, as well as with other relevant international monitoring initiatives and partners;
 - Design an indicator framework that connects high-level indicators, including those for Sustainable Development Goals on climate change (Goal 13) and on health (Goal 3), with more detailed information on metrics and indicators for health risks, impacts, benefits of action and country progress;
 - Track the contribution of the WHO Secretariat to climate change mitigation through GPW 14 indicators and independent assessments, such as through the Multilateral Organisation Performance Assessment Network and the Joint Inspection Unit of the United Nations system;
 - Enhance the relevance and accessibility of WHO's evidence and data from the WHO global survey and for the WHO/United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change climate and health country profiles into publicly accessible databases and dashboards;
 - Build more effective connections between researchers and national policy-makers, such as through supporting regional and national climate change observatories and policy platforms.
- Proposed actions for stakeholders:
 - Contribute to the development of indicators and tools for monitoring;
 - Support capacity-building for monitoring at the national level;
 - Support the organizations tracking progress on climate and health commitments, including the commitments made under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change COP26 health programme and COP28 Declaration on climate and health.

Action area: Country-level action and capacity-building

Global target: Promote climate change adaptation efforts to address health risks and support mitigation efforts that maximize health benefits

Objective A: Include health in global and national climate policies and activities

- Proposed actions for Member States:
 - Promote a coherent and holistic One Health approach to building resilience and addressing the root causes of climate change and climate-sensitive determinants of health by supporting intersectoral and multisectoral cooperation among health ministries and relevant national authorities, including those responsible for environment, economy, nutrition, water and sustainable development;
 - Promote policies for urban and rural climate resilience as they relate to health;
 - Conduct assessments of the health benefits, as well as any risks or trade-offs, of mitigation and adaptation actions in other sectors, to inform and drive climate action;
 - Conduct regular national health vulnerability assessments, to inform country-level health national adaptation plans, including through engagement with national meteorological and hydrological services, national statistics offices and other entities collecting and analysing relevant data.
- Proposed actions for the WHO Secretariat:
 - Strengthen the capacity of all levels of WHO to provide technical guidance, support and capacity-building tools for assessing the health effects of adaptation and mitigation action in health and other sectors;
 - Continue supporting Member States and other stakeholders in sharing knowledge, facilitating access to technical assistance and financing, providing quality assurance and monitoring, and helping to drive a global shift on climate and health action, including via the WHO-led Alliance for Transformative Action on Climate and Health.
- Proposed actions for stakeholders:
 - Facilitate collaboration between health, education, infrastructure and social services to integrate health benefits, avoid health risks and optimize trade-offs through climate action;
 - Collaborate on the provision of data through research, case studies and best practices to maximize health benefits of climate adaptation and mitigation;
 - Support the development and implementation of indicator tracking of global and national climate and health policy and make recommendations for continued optimization;
 - Facilitate the active involvement of local communities in designing and implementing climate and health plans.

Objective B: Integrate health into national-level climate plans and strategies, including those under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change; integrate climate in national health policies, strategies, and plans

- Proposed actions for Member States:
 - Ensure the health sector is meaningfully engaged in climate change processes and plans at national level, while also engaging environment and climate actors in health planning;
 - Ensure health effects are considered across sectors in the development of national climate plans and strategies;
 - Integrate health in national climate plans and strategies, including the health components of national adaptation plans (NAPs) nationally determined contributions (NDCs) and long-term low-emissions development strategies (LT-LEDS) and integrate climate in national health policies, strategies and plans (NHPSPs).
- Proposed actions for the WHO Secretariat:
 - Support Member States, upon request, in the development of national strategies for sustainable and climate-resilient health systems through capacity-building of health professionals and providing training to health professionals on climate change and health;
 - Provide technical assistance and support to Member States to integrate health in national climate plans and strategies and integrate climate into national health policies, strategies and plans;
 - Convene countries to share experiences, best practices and challenges in integrating health in national climate plans and strategies;
 - Develop technical guidance and capacity-building tools to support Member States to integrate health in national climate plans and strategies, including online and face-to-face training materials and courses; and
 - Work with partners to deliver training to health professionals to support integration of health in national climate plans and strategies.
- Proposed actions for stakeholders:
 - Support the creation of indicators to measure the effectiveness of climate-related health interventions, and promote their integration into relevant national climate plans and strategies to track progress;
 - Support the development of competency-based training programmes and capacity-building initiatives for health professions, including community health workers, nongovernmental organizations, youth groups and academic institutions, to ensure they are meaningfully engaged in climate change processes and plans at national level;
 - Enable healthcare professionals to address climate-related health impacts, and to engage with policy-makers to ensure that health services are integrated into national climate plans and strategies, while advocating for approaches that align with global health and climate goals.

Objective C: Increase access to finance for climate change and health

- Proposed actions for Member States:
 - Support efforts to mobilize resources for integrated action on climate and health;
 - Expand opportunities and access to finance, with a focus on vulnerable populations, for multilateral funding, through multilateral development banks, foundations, governments and other existing multilateral funds, such as those dedicated to climate, health or innovation.
- Proposed actions for the WHO Secretariat:
 - Support Member States to access finance for climate change and health by identifying and promoting opportunities within health, climate and development funds, while increasing the efficiency and efficacy of access to funding;
 - Develop technical guidance and tools and capacity-building materials and delivery of training to support Member States in accessing finance for climate change and health;
 - Support Member States to develop climate change and health proposals for submission to relevant multilateral or bilateral donors.
- Proposed actions for stakeholders:
 - Expand advocacy efforts for increased financing for climate change and health, including at national, regional and global levels;
 - Support the development of proposals to access climate change and health finance.

Global target: Ensure health systems and healthcare facilities are climate-resilient, low-carbon and environmentally sustainable

Objective D: Conduct periodic assessments of health risks of climate change and greenhouse gas emissions of health systems and facilities

- Proposed actions for Member States:
 - Conduct iterative climate change and health vulnerability and adaptation assessments towards the development of health-focused national adaptation plans or other adaptation planning strategies, as appropriate and according to national contexts;
 - Assess the greenhouse gas emissions from the health sector towards the development of national decarbonization and “net zero” strategies or action plans;
 - Conduct climate change vulnerability assessments at the healthcare facility level towards the development of relevant improvement plans.
- Proposed actions for the WHO Secretariat:
 - Provide technical assistance and support to Member States to conduct climate change and health vulnerability and adaptation assessments at the population and healthcare facility levels and assess greenhouse gas emissions of health systems, including technical guidance and tools and training materials and delivery of training;

- Promote and support climate-resilient health systems through the Alliance for Action on Climate Change and Health.
- Proposed actions for stakeholders:
 - Evaluate health risks associated with climate change and greenhouse gas emissions, using the results to develop recommendations for improving health system resilience, while building local capacity for effective interventions;
 - Create and disseminate knowledge-sharing materials for the health workforce and policy-makers based on successful programmes and case studies addressing health risks from climate change and greenhouse gas emissions;
 - Advocate for the establishment of standard guidelines/procedures for periodic assessments of health risks and greenhouse gas emissions within health systems and facilities, in collaboration with other stakeholders;
 - Support and/or provide funding, technical assistance and innovative solutions to address both health challenges related to climate change and greenhouse gas emissions, promoting collaboration between the private and public sector where possible.

Objective E: Implement climate change and health interventions to increase climate resilience and reduce greenhouse gas emissions of health systems and facilities

- Proposed actions for Member States:
 - Invest in climate adaptation measures that proactively address climate-related health impacts, including early warning systems for climate-related health impacts, including disease outbreaks and pandemics, while enhancing emergency preparedness and response;
 - Support the development and implementation of national action plans, in accordance with national context and priorities, working towards decarbonization and ensuring environmentally sustainable health systems, in line with relevant WHO guidance;
 - Develop and implement relevant programmes for health professionals linked to climate change impacts on health;
 - Reduce greenhouse gas emissions from healthcare facilities through the development of improvement plans to target identified key greenhouse gas hotspots, including those transitioning to renewable energy in buildings, transportation and other operations, and through development of green supply chains;
 - Explore and invest in health promotion and prevention measures to reduce pressure on health systems and reduce greenhouse gas emissions and the negative impact of health systems on climate change and the environment.
- Proposed actions for the WHO Secretariat:
 - Provide technical assistance and capacity-building to support Member States' implementation of national action plans for building climate-resilient and low-carbon health systems;

- Promote dialogue with private sector organizations to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and implement climate-smart industrial practices;
 - Provide technical and capacity-building support to Member States for the integration of climate change considerations in vertical health programmes;
 - Provide technical assistance and capacity-building for Member States to implement climate change and health interventions, including through establishing climate-informed health surveillance and climate-informed health early warning systems, climate-resilient and environmentally sustainable healthcare facilities, and climate change and health education and capacity-building;
 - Work with partners to deliver training to health professionals to support implementation of climate change and health interventions;
 - Strengthen the implementation of the Alliance for Action on Climate Change and Health as a voluntary platform for countries to share experiences, best practices and challenges in implementation of climate change and health interventions.
- Proposed actions for stakeholders:
 - Develop and integrate climate change considerations and health professional curriculums, as well as ongoing graduate, postgraduate and professional training of healthcare workers;
 - Build a compendium of effective, low-carbon health products and services for healthcare professionals that can be used as substitutes for high-carbon health products and services;
 - Support non-government healthcare facilities in becoming climate-resilient, low-carbon and environmentally sustainable;
 - Support and stimulate governments, companies and health facilities to move towards net zero goals;
 - Support the promotion of climate-health issues in the funding portfolios of multilateral development banks, regional development banks, climate finance institutions, global health initiatives, regional and bilateral donors, as appropriate.

Coordination, monitoring and evaluation of the draft Global Action Plan

Coordination and monitoring of this draft Global Action Plan will be internally implemented and tracked across the three WHO levels, with senior management oversight via a dedicated Climate Change and Health Steering Group. The Steering Group will meet regularly to ensure that climate change is mainstreamed and coordinated throughout WHO's work, and will allocate resources to WHO programmes and regional and country offices in order to best leverage capacities towards effective overall contributions, as defined within this draft Global Action Plan and the GPW 14. To ensure broad representation and oversight, the Steering Group is anticipated to include representatives from WHO headquarters, regional and country offices, and will ensure connections with partners, including funding organizations, the WHO–Civil Society Working Group for Action on Climate Change and Health and the WHO Youth Council.

WHO will convene regular meetings with leading international health agency management in order to promote a continued and coherent response to the climate and health crisis. These meetings should be held with the aim of achieving strategic alignment on advocacy and awareness-raising, provision of country support and mobilization of finance.

Indicators for measuring progress towards defined targets are to be developed with partners, aligning with other relevant ongoing processes, including the GPW 14, the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change Global Goal on Adaptation, the Sustainable Development Goals and other processes, as relevant.
