



EUROPEAN ENVIRONMENT
AND HEALTH PROCESS



World Health
Organization
European Region



UNECE

UN
environment
programme

Newsletter

2026

JANUARY–MARCH





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1. EDITORIAL

Dear reader,

2026 is about accelerating the [Budapest Declaration commitments](#) and delivering what matters.

This first newsletter issue of 2026 shows how countries across the WHO European Region – and the partners working with them – are stepping up to face the major (or defining) challenges of our time: climate change, environmental pollution and biodiversity loss.

Scroll down to catch up on the latest news, fresh publications and see what is coming next on the events calendar.

Stay in the loop: get the [European Environment and Health Process \(EHP\) newsletter](#) delivered to you every quarter.

Warmest regards,
EHP Secretariat



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2. TOP STORY

Momentum for wastewater and environmental surveillance for public health is growing in the Western Balkans

Wastewater and environmental surveillance involves the systematic sampling and testing of wastewater, sewer sludge and other human-impacted environmental waters, to detect and track the presence of pathogens and other disease agents. The [Budapest Declaration](#) commits to increasing efforts in prevention, preparedness and early detection of and response to emergencies, and calls for establishing environmental surveillance of disease agents in wastewater, for the effective response to outbreaks and incidents, and informed public health action.

On 10–12 March 2026, the workshop on wastewater and environmental surveillance (WES) for public health in Western Balkan countries, hosted by the Serbian Ministry of Health, the National Institute of Public Health and WHO/Europe, brought together 23 health, environment and water stakeholders from Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro, North Macedonia and Serbia, as well as representatives from the European Commission. Participants discussed the usefulness, applications and advantages of multi-pathogen WES

within the broader context of public health surveillance. The workshop also contributed to the implementation of the 2026–2028 programme of work of the United Nations (UN) Economic Commission for Europe–WHO/Europe [Protocol on Water and Health](#). Building on WHO's draft multi-pathogen WES tool, group activities and peer-to-peer exchanges between countries with established programmes and those in early stages of development, enabled countries to develop country-specific action plans to support the adoption of WES. The workshop was organized by the WHO European Centre for Environment and Health (WHO ECEH) in cooperation with the Health Security Division of WHO/Europe, the WHO Country Office in Serbia, and with contributions by WHO collaborating centres from Hungary and the Netherlands (Kingdom of the).

This effort reflects the growing momentum around WES as part of WHO's broader approach to collaborative surveillance, helping countries detect outbreaks earlier, strengthen preparedness and better understand health risks circulating in communities.



Photo: Opening statements from the workshop on WES for public health in Belgrade, Serbia. © WHO.



3. COUNTRY ACTIVITIES

This section provides the opportunity to learn more on how countries are showcasing efforts to tackle health challenges arising from the triple crisis of climate change, environmental pollution and biodiversity loss.

Launch of the National Health System Climate Change Preparedness Program in Israel

The [Program](#) was initiated by the Ministry of Health in collaboration with the Israeli Climate Forum, which was founded by the President, Isaac Herzog.

The national Program is designed to strengthen the resilience of the health system, ensure continuity of operations and provide optimal medical care even under changing conditions, while leading long-term, system-wide change for the health of the public and future generations. The Program focuses on preparedness for extreme climate events and emergencies; protection of populations at increased risk; training of medical teams; the promotion of a greener health system and reduction of greenhouse gas emissions; strengthening food security; the development of data infrastructure; monitoring and

research; and increasing public information and awareness.

In addition, the “Shahar” program was launched for the first time. This is a unique climate leadership training programme for the health system, developed in partnership with Ben-Gurion University of the Negev and the Heschel Center for Sustainability and is intended for climate officers and managers leading the field in health institutions. The training will provide scientific and practical knowledge on health and climate topics, including heat stress, zoonotic diseases, food security, water risks, sustainability and emissions reduction, while also focusing on developing leadership skills, policy design, crisis management and leading institutional change.



Photo: a moment from the Senior Israeli Health Officials meeting where the National Health System Climate Change Preparedness Program was presented. © Kobi Gideon / Israeli Government Press Office.



Enhancing public health capacity for water safety in Poland

On 23–25 March 2026, WHO ECEH, in collaboration with the Chief Sanitary Inspectorate and the WHO Country Office in Poland, conducted a 3-day capacity building workshop on risk-based drinking-water quality management in Warsaw, Poland, based on the WHO-recommended water safety plan approach. The training was attended by 27 staff from the Chief Sanitary Inspectorate, as well as from all Voivodeship (Regional) Sanitary Inspectorates and selected Powiat (district) Sanitary Inspectorates, who are responsible for overseeing the supply of drinking-water in Poland.



The initiative supported Poland's implementation of the 2020 [European Union Drinking Water Directive](#), which requires the adoption of risk-based management principles and advances the development of water safety plans. It helped public health authorities to strengthen their capacity to move beyond verification and enforcement functions towards a more proactive role in guiding and improving water safety management.



Photos: participants in the capacity-building workshop on risk-based drinking-water quality management in Warsaw, Poland. ©WHO

Slovenia joins the EHP Partnerships on Human Biomonitoring and Health Sector Climate Action

A warm welcome to Slovenia as it joins the EHP Partnership on [Human Biomonitoring](#) and [Health Sector Climate Action](#)! Slovenia's engagement is an encouraging example of how the EHP Partnership

mechanism supports stronger regional solidarity and practical cooperation in accelerating the implementation of the [Budapest Declaration](#) commitments.

WHO Country Office in Ukraine supports hospitals on the frontline

In Ukraine's frontline regions, access to water, hygiene and safe waste management is not merely about meeting standards, it is about survival. In early 2026, 24 hospitals have [received water heaters, water storage tanks and equipment](#) for the safe handling of hazardous medical waste, which are small interventions with life-saving impact.

With the support of the Asia-Europe Foundation and the Government of Japan, the WHO Country Office in Ukraine continues to strengthen health facilities by providing critical supplies, equipment and training. Together, these efforts ensure that care remains accessible, even in the most challenging conditions.



4. RECENT EVENTS

In the past 3 months several important events in the field of environment and health have taken place; a few of which are highlighted below.

Special consultation with the Pan-European Commission on Climate and Health

19 January 2026, virtual



This [consultation](#) convened senior health systems experts and leaders from across the WHO European Region to share insights and practical experiences on advancing climate–health action. Discussions focused on solutions to strengthen health systems in the face of climate change, including adaptation and mitigation strategies, innovative approaches and policy actions to accelerate resilience.



The exchange will inform actionable recommendations for the [Pan-European Commission on Climate and Health](#) to ensure systems remain robust, responsive and climate-ready, while protecting populations and safeguarding health equity.

In February 2026, commissioners of the Pan-European Commission convened in London, United Kingdom to finalize their recommendations for Member States, ahead of their official launch at the World Health Assembly in May 2026.

Drawing on insights from political leaders, researchers, practitioners and civil society, the Commission is preparing a set of concrete, pragmatic and actionable recommendations in its Call to Action aimed at supporting countries to:

- address climate change as a critical health security threat;
- transform health systems towards a climate-safe and sustainable future;
- strengthen community resilience through local climate and health solutions, particularly in urban settings; and
- counter mis- and disinformation and its impact on public health.

The Commission will review evidence and experiences to develop final recommendations for accelerated health and climate action.



Photo: WHO ECEH with commissioners of the Pan-European Commission on Climate and Health in London. © WHO.



Global health diplomacy in focus at a high-level dialogue in central Asia

16–18 February 2026, Ashgabat, Turkmenistan

Senior officials and experts from 10 Member States of the WHO European Region convened in Ashgabat, for the [High-level Dialogue on Global Health Diplomacy](#). Over 3 days, participants explored how to navigate complex health challenges, with a particular focus on the role of diplomacy in an increasingly polarized and unpredictable world, and further developed their skills in negotiation, strategic communication and evidence-based policy-making.

WHO ECEH contributed to the session on environmental security and health diplomacy by highlighting how these can help align climate, environment and health agendas across global, regional and multilateral platforms. The session

focused on key elements of effective diplomacy, including trust-building, multisectoral negotiation, reliance on shared scientific evidence and sustained capacity-building. As a regional example, the EHP was presented as a platform where countries come together to negotiate and agree on shared priorities, translating global commitments into regional cooperation and concrete action.

The Dialogue was held under WHO/Europe's flagship programme Action for Health through Engagement, Advocacy and Diplomacy, developed by the WHO Representation Office to the European Union, and hosted by the Government of Turkmenistan.



Photos: participants of the High-Level Dialogue on Global Health Diplomacy in Ashgabat, Turkmenistan. © WHO.



First meeting of the renewed European Network on Health Promoting Schools (HPS)

26 February 2026, virtual

Convened to support the implementation of the WHO/United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) Strategy A *healthy start for a healthy life*, the meeting brought together national representatives from ministries of health and education, national focal points for HPS and for child and adolescent health; the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization; UNICEF; WHO offices; and researchers and partners across the Region. Discussions focused on supporting countries to move from strategic commitments to system-level implementation of the HPS approach. Participants emphasized the importance of formalizing HPS through national policies, standards and governance mechanisms, and of strengthening

coordination among focal points and representatives working on school health, education and related sectors, including environment and health. HPS provide a practical framework for integrating environmental determinants of health – such as safe water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) and healthy school settings – into education systems. By embedding environmental elements within national HPS policies and standards, countries can strengthen the implementation of environment and health commitments related to safe school environments, also in line with the objectives of the [EHP Partnership on Risk Reduction in the School Environment](#) and the work done by countries under the [Protocol on Water and Health](#).

Tenth Partners Meeting of the European Climate and Health Observatory

26–27 February 2026, Bonn, Germany

The [European Climate and Health Observatory](#) held its 10th partners meeting in Bonn, hosted by WHO ECEH. The meeting brought together the Observatory's partner organizations to review the progress under the 2025–2026 workplan, discuss next priorities and explore opportunities to strengthen collaboration and capacity-building across the WHO European Region to address the impacts of climate change on human health.

Established jointly by the European Commission and the European Environment Agency with multiple other partners, including WHO/Europe, the Observatory supports efforts to build climate resilience by strengthening knowledge on the impacts of climate change on human health. The Observatory brings together expertise from climate, health and environmental domains to support evidence-based action: from heat and air pollution to vector-borne diseases and health system resilience.



Photo: participants of the 10th Partners Meeting of the European Climate and Health Observatory. © WHO.



World Water Day

22 March 2026, virtual

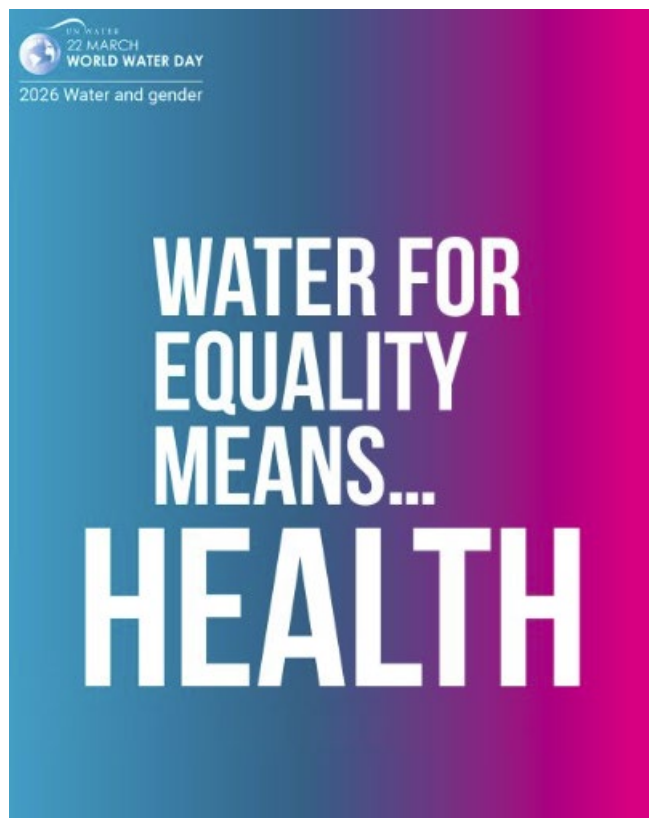
Have you ever imagined not having water for drinking, cooking or cleaning for 30 days? Around 4 billion people experience severe water scarcity for at least one month each year.

Women and girls are often hit hardest – spending hours each day collecting water, yet too often excluded from decisions about the water systems that serve their communities.

Ensuring safe and reliable drinking-water, whether in homes, health-care facilities, workplaces or wherever people go, is not only a public health priority but also essential for advancing equality, dignity and opportunity.

WHO works with countries and partners such as UNICEF to strengthen water systems that protect health and leave no one behind.

In the pan-European region, WHO/Europe and the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe support countries under the [Protocol on Water and Health](#) to reduce equity gaps and increase access to quality water to all. Particular attention is given to the needs and health of women and girls attending schools and visiting health-care facilities, as they are often more affected by a lack of water or inadequate sanitation through urinary infections, dehydration and impaired safe menstrual hygiene. Check out available reports and tools [here](#).



For more about the World Water Day, click [here](#). See the related social media posts, “Water and sanitation are fundamental to health equity” and [“Safe drinking-water is essential for healthy development, educational equity and well-being, for every child”](#) for relevant work by WHO/Europe.



5. LATEST PUBLICATIONS AND CAPACITY-BUILDING MATERIALS

Discover the latest WHO publications and capacity-building materials in the field of environment and health, as listed below.



Promoting mental health through cycling and walking: a win-win approach for health and sustainability

This [publication](#) addresses the triple challenge of reducing physical inactivity, promoting mental health and providing healthy and sustainable mobility options. It draws on review studies and a growing body of evidence on the benefits of active mobility across a wide range of mental health conditions in all age groups. It also brings together evidence-based recommended actions and good-practice examples to encourage further investments in active mobility as well as continued research on its impact on mental health, helping to tackle the significant burden of mental ill-health and physical inactivity across the pan-European region.

The publication was actively promoted on Facebook, Instagram, LinkedIn and X through a series of [social media tiles](#) highlighting key facts and figures, making the main messages more accessible and engaging for a wider audience. In February and March, these posts reached a total of more than 15 900 impressions.



Air quality indexes: key considerations and roadmaps for best practices

Air pollution contributes to around 6.7 million deaths annually. To inform the public about air quality, countries, regions and cities use air quality indexes (AQIs). This [report](#) examines public health approaches to improve AQIs, with a focus on roadmaps for best practices in developing, validating and communicating health-based AQIs. It first reviews the status of and differences between conventional and health-based AQIs. Next, published studies supporting conventional and health-based AQIs across several tiers of evaluation are reviewed, focusing on evidence of public health benefits. The roles of public communication and global equity are also discussed. From this assessment, key considerations that serve as the basis for framing roadmaps for best practices moving forward are identified. For further information on what is new in this report, take a look at the [news release](#).



Air quality monitoring for enhanced understanding of health impacts and beyond

Monitoring air quality (for example by collecting continuous and quality data) is integral and critical to detecting air pollutants and to ensuring information sharing with the public and policy-makers, and regulatory compliance. This [technical brief](#) summarizes the different types of air quality data that can be used to assess health impacts, barriers and enablers to using this data and the different stakeholders and sectors that contribute to monitoring the health impacts of air pollution. This document is part of the [WHO Air Quality, Energy and Health Science and Policy Summaries](#).



WHO water, sanitation, hygiene and waste strategy 2026–2035

Unsafe WASH still drives at least 1.4 million preventable deaths each year, while climate shocks, outbreaks, migration and aging infrastructure present additional challenges. This [strategy](#) offers an opportunity to strengthen WHO's contribution to improving health through WASH actions within and beyond WHO; to reinforce and strengthen WHO's relationship with WASH partners; to mobilize investment; to strengthen alignment with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the UN system-wide strategy on water and sanitation, and relevant regional policy frameworks; and to build on synergies between the SDGs, health and WASH.



State of systems for drinking-water, sanitation and hygiene: global update 2025

This Global Analysis and Assessment of Sanitation and Drinking-Water (GLAAS) 2025 [report](#) and [key findings of the report](#) examine the status of key components of WASH systems: policy, plans, institutional arrangements and national targets; monitoring, review and use of data for decision-making; regulation and surveillance; human resources; and finance. The report covers data from 105 countries and territories, including 12 countries from the WHO European Region. It provides an expanded analysis of the two SDG 6 means of implementation targets and indicators: 6.a – international cooperation and capacity-building support – and 6.b – local participation. It also includes sections on developing partner support and leaving no one behind, as well as on WASH and climate. Data from the latest and previous reports are available at the online [GLAAS data portal](#), which was updated to include interactive tools to have an in-depth analysis of the data, produce graphs and find country highlights. This [recorded webinar](#) provides a useful overview of the key findings, the possible practices uses of the GLAAS data at national level, and on navigating the data portal.



Quadripartite guidance on One Health integrated surveillance of antimicrobial resistance and use

This [publication](#) is designed to provide guidance to ascertain the needs, scope and format of integrated surveillance, review and refine the current definition of integrated surveillance, and provide global guidance applicable to context-appropriate national systems and establishment of effective capacities for integrated surveillance of antimicrobial resistance and use.

The guidance was developed by the [Quadripartite Secretariat for One Health](#), which consists of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the United Nations Environmental Programme (UNEP), WHO and the World Organisation for Animal Health.



Measuring physical activity in adults using wearable technologies: report of a scientific meeting

This [report](#) summarizes the third of a series of planned technical meetings of scientific and technical specialists in measurement methods, wearable sensor technology and population surveillance of physical activity. This meeting brought together global experts to advance the development of guidance on defining core metrics, device specifications and protocols for use; assessing the evidence base for evaluating wearable devices; and discussing knowledge gaps and research needs that need addressing to improve the measurement and tracking of trends in physical activity and sedentary behaviours.

Interesting reading

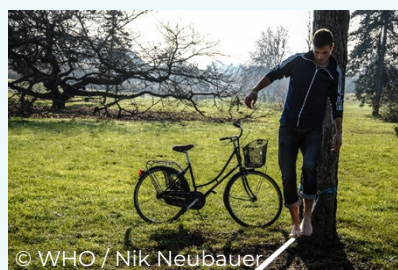
Extreme heat now affects one in three people globally



Climate change is increasingly limiting people's ability to carry out everyday activities safely, with one third of the global population now living in areas where heat severely restricts movement. Rising temperatures affect even young, healthy individuals, while older adults are particularly vulnerable, experiencing significantly more hours each year when outdoor activity becomes unsafe. The impacts are most severe in lower-income regions and among exposed populations, highlighting growing inequalities in climate risk and the urgent need for adaptation. Read more [here](#).

The huge unmet health gains from physical activity

Nature Health and Nature Medicine present a [collection](#) on global physical activity for health, bringing together research focusing on global patterns of physical activity and addressing disparities across income and geography. The series will highlight gaps in policy implementation, the health impacts of unequal access and the benefits of physical activity beyond health.



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6. EHP PARTNERSHIPS CORNER



The [EHP Partnerships](#) is a policy mechanism within the EHP to accelerate national and international implementation of the commitments made under the [Budapest Declaration and its Roadmap](#). The EHP Partnerships bring together countries and partners with a shared interest in a specific thematic area to collaborate on a voluntary basis and leverage progress across the WHO European Region.



To learn more about each Partnership, explore the [leaflets](#).



Check out the [annual summary](#) of the EHP Partnerships, highlighting key activities and progress between the two latest European Environment and Health Task Force (EHTF) meetings.



For a cinematic look at the latest updates, watch the [video](#) “From Utrecht to Bonn”, which showcases the EHP Partnerships’ journey over the past year, highlighting milestones and progress towards implementing the [Budapest Declaration](#) commitments.

Stay tuned for the annual summary of the EHP Partnerships work to be published later in 2026!

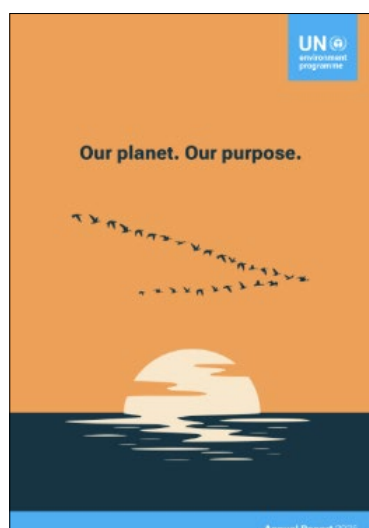


7. NEWS FROM EHP STAKEHOLDERS AND PARTNERS

Our dedicated partners and environment and health stakeholders have been working tirelessly to create a positive impact. Below you will find a selection of their latest activities.

Pollution exposure linked to depression, anxiety and suicide risk

Reducing pollution, in line with the [European Union's Zero Pollution Action Plan](#), could improve mental health across Europe, according to a new [European Environment Agency briefing](#). The publication covers the links between air pollution, noise and chemical pollution to mental health issues, as well as opportunities for action; including the positive effects of nature-based solutions on mental well-being.



UNEP annual report 2025: Our planet. Our purpose

The [2025 annual report](#) explores [UNEP's](#) results and impacts across climate action, nature and land action, pollution action and more. In a time when multilateralism is more important than ever, it looks at how UNEP brings the world together to tackle global challenges, while underpinning decision-making processes with science, data and policy support.



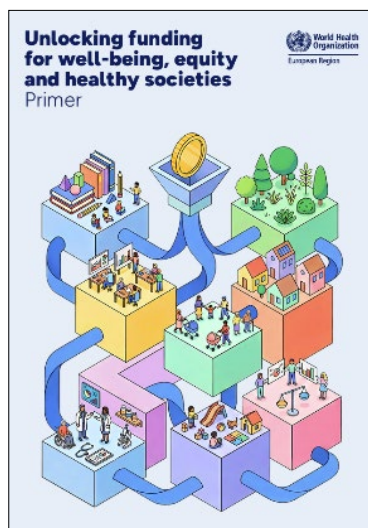
Nature in the red: Powering the trillion dollar nature transition economy

[UNEP's](#) state of finance for nature 2026 [report](#) tracks global finance flows to nature-based solutions and reveals that we are far off track in investing in nature to tackle climate change, biodiversity loss and ecosystem degradation.



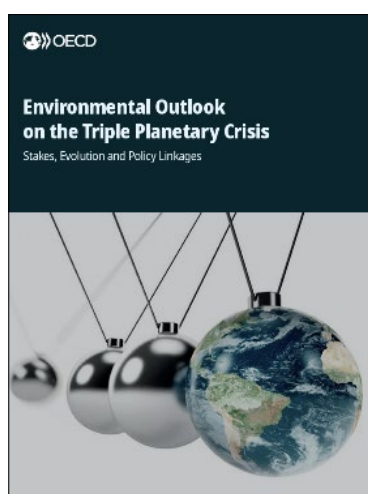
Action for climate change: examples from the WHO Regions for Health Network

This new [collection of case studies](#), developed within the framework of the [WHO Regions for Health Network](#), offers examples of climate change in six regions of the Network, namely, Andalusia (Spain), Emilia-Romagna (Italy), Flanders (Belgium), Moscow (Russian Federation), Ticino (Switzerland) and Wales (United Kingdom). It describes the climate-change strategies of these regions, including their legislative frameworks, adaptation and mitigation measures, and initiatives related to health-system resilience and community engagement. The findings guide regional, national and international stakeholders on how to advance climate-responsive health governance towards the achievement of sustainable well-being across Europe.



Unlocking funding for well-being, equity and healthy societies: primer

Countries across the WHO European Region face severe financial constraints and major challenges, ranging from ageing populations and the rising cost of living to the green and digital transitions, that all put pressure on their ability to invest in health, well-being and health equity. The well-being economy approach is introduced as a framework for addressing these challenges. This [paper](#) identifies a range of innovative financial instruments, contracting mechanisms and fiscal approaches as potential solutions to fund the transition to healthier societies. This primer was produced by the WHO European Well-being Economy Initiative, led by the [WHO European Office for Investment for Health and Development](#).



Environmental Outlook on the Triple Planetary Crisis

This [Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development Environmental Outlook](#) examines in detail the interlocking trends and drivers of climate change, biodiversity loss and pollution, projects how they will evolve through mid-century, and examines policy synergies and trade-offs. It also provides a roadmap to help governments tackle these challenges in a more integrated manner.



State of the Global Climate 2025

The World Meteorological Organization's State of the Global Climate 2025 [report](#) confirms that 2015–2025 are the hottest 11 years on record, and that 2025 was the second or third hottest year on record, at about 1.43 °C above the 1850–1900 average. Extreme events around the world, including intense heat, heavy rainfall and tropical cyclones, caused disruption and devastation and highlighted the vulnerability of our interconnected economies and societies. For the first time, the report includes the Earth's energy imbalance as one of the key climate indicators. The report highlights growing risks to water quality and availability, food security, health and displacement, underscoring the need for integrated climate data, early warning systems and strengthened decision-making.

8. WHAT'S NEXT

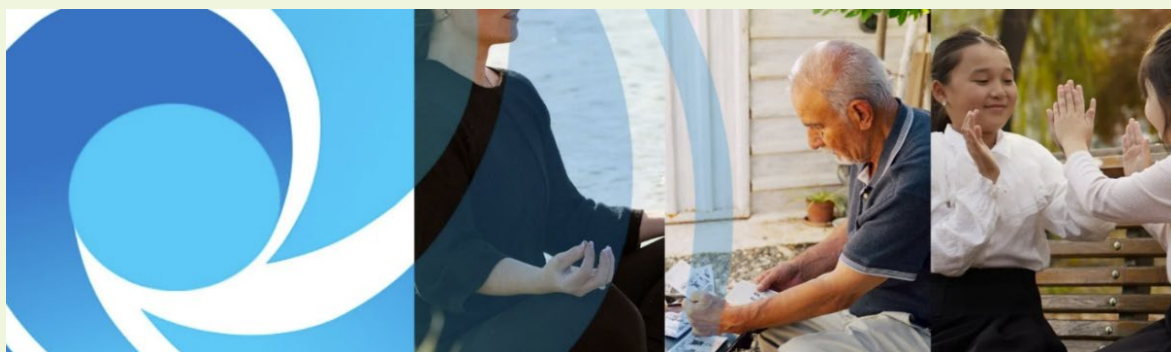
Listed below are the upcoming events and opportunities to look forward to.

[Webinar on applying One Health approaches in cities and regions](#) (1 April 2026, virtual).

[World Health Day](#) (7 April 2026, virtual).

29th meeting of the Joint Task Force on the Health Aspects of Air Pollution within the Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution (28–29 April 2026, virtual).

[Rebooting health promotion: marking 40 years of the Ottawa Charter in the WHO European Region](#) (29–30 April 2026, virtual).



Forty years after the Ottawa Charter transformed how we think about health, this consultation will bring together policy-makers, practitioners, researchers and partners from across the Region to reflect on how prevention and health promotion can respond to today's challenges, including noncommunicable diseases, inequalities and the broader social, environmental and digital determinants of health.

The event will be interactive, with opportunities to exchange experiences, share perspectives and contribute to shaping future priorities for health promotion and well-being in the WHO European Region.

WHO/Europe will be delighted if you could join and contribute your perspective to this important dialogue.

35th Meeting of the Bureau of the Protocol on Water and Health (11–12 May 2026, Geneva, Switzerland).

Expert Group on Climate Change under the Protocol on Water and Health (13 May 2026, Geneva, Switzerland).

[Transport Research Arena Conference “Re-Generation in Transport”](#) (18–21 May 2026, Budapest, Hungary).

Launch of the Call to Action of the Pan-European Commission on Climate and Health (17 May 2026, Geneva, Switzerland).

16th meeting of the EHTF Bureau (20 May 2026, virtual).

[Bonn Dialogue on Environment and Health: breaking the cycle – putting menstrual hygiene at the centre of environment and health](#) (28 May 2026, virtual). Register [here](#).



WHO ECEH is organizing the eleventh Bonn Dialogue on Environment and Health. This event will be held in English with simultaneous translation into Russian and will focus on placing menstrual health at the centre of environment and health policies in order to promote more equitable and supportive settings. The Dialogue will feature speakers from national governments, academia, international organizations and youth groups. You are warmly invited to join the event and share it with your networks!

Launch of the WHO Heat-health action plans guidance: second edition (11 June 2026, Berlin, Germany).

As extreme heat is among most immediate and direct health threats posed by climate change, the launch of the second edition of the WHO guidance on heat-health action plans marks an important step towards stronger preparedness and protection. The new guidance provides countries with practical, action-oriented tools to reduce heat-related illness and deaths, strengthen health system resilience, and better protect populations at increased risk. Bringing together evidence, implementation experience and cross-sector collaboration, the launch event will spotlight how coordinated action can help communities stay safe in a warming world.

World Bicycle Day (3 June 2026).

[World Environment Day](#) (5 June 2026).

64th sessions of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change [Subsidiary Body for Implementation](#) and [Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice](#) (8–18 June 2026, Bonn, Germany).

[17th conference of the European network for the promotion of health-enhancing physical activity](#) (8–10 September 2026, Ljubljana, Slovenia).

[World Health Summit](#) (11–13 October 2026, Berlin, Germany).

[Seventeenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity](#) (19–30 October 2026, Yerevan, Armenia).

[31st meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nation Framework Convention on Climate Change](#) (9–20 November 2026, Antalya, Türkiye (hosted by Türkiye with Australia leading negotiations)).

[2026 UN Water Conference](#) (2–4 December 2026, United Arab Emirates).

16th meeting of the EHTF (autumn 2026, location to be confirmed).



Call for case studies: nature-based solutions and health

Following the 2025 WHO/Europe [report](#) on nature-based solutions and health, and subsequent consultations with Member States through the EHTF, WHO is inviting submissions for the next report, to be published in May 2027. The upcoming report will look at practical examples of nature-based solutions implementation and their potential to benefit health. For this, WHO is calling for already implemented examples of nature-based solutions and related experiences from all 53 WHO Member States of the WHO European Region – covering all spatial scales and all types of settings, and also including the application of nature-based solutions in health-care settings or other institutionalized settings (e.g. daycare, school, workplace, nursing home).



Submit your case study: <https://extranet.who.int/dataformv6/NbS-Case-Studies>



Submission time: approx. 15–20 minutes (in English)

Submitted case studies should be fully implemented by 2025, enabling the assessment of impacts to demonstrate benefits for health and well-being (e.g. reducing risks, supporting healthy lifestyles, improving well-being).

This initiative responds to key needs identified by Member States, including strengthening evidence, sharing practical examples, enhancing cross-sector collaboration and supporting policy development.

Submissions will be reviewed by WHO with support from its Collaborating Centre for Natural Environments and Health at the University of Exeter, United Kingdom, with selected case studies explored further and potentially featured in the 2027 report.

Please share this call widely with relevant experts and stakeholders in your networks.

EUROPEAN ENVIRONMENT AND HEALTH PROCESS

newsletter

2026

JANUARY-MARCH

9. CONTACT US

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