Europe is committed to regulating climate services and has tasked the European standardisation organisations, CEN and CENELEC, with developing the necessary standards. This joint statement summarises core recommendations from a peer-to-peer event held in Barcelona and online on 9-10 September 2025, bringing together stakeholders from the climate, health, and humanitarian sectors. It aims to inform the ongoing standardisation process and ensure that future standards reflect the needs and insights of the stakeholders working on the climate services for health.

Joint statement on Climate Services for Health: Exploring Current Status and the Role of Standardisation

January 2026

Climate services for health integrate climate, environmental, and health data to support decision-making in disease prevention, emergency response, and long-term adaptation. As **stakeholders in the climate, health and humanitarian sector**, we affirm the importance of delivering high-quality, interoperable, actionable climate and health information for decision-making. Our work supports disease prevention and control, emergency response, and long-term adaptation. Despite progress in **co-production** and **transparency**, we perceive that the ecosystem faces persistent **structural**, **technical**, and **governance challenges** that limit uptake.

This joint statement summarises the main findings from the workshop 'Climate Services for Health: Exploring Current Status and the Role of Standardisation' at the Barcelona Supercomputing Center (BSC) and online on 9-10 September, 2025. The workshop, organised by the BSC and Climateurope2, brought together 25 stakeholders from the climate, health, and humanitarian sectors across the globe to discuss the lack of agreed standards in service delivery, engagement, and usability.

The event generated two key deliverables: this public-facing joint statement and an internal report.

Current Ecosystem of Actors

The climate service–health ecosystem is structured around three main actor groups: **knowledge producers and service providers**, such as public meteorological agencies, private service providers, and research institutions; **intermediary and end users**, including health authorities and humanitarian organisations; and **enablers**, such as funders and normative bodies. Collaboration remains fragmented due to a **lack of shared language** and **governance frameworks**, while achieving **interoperability** requires addressing technical **integration challenges** in ways that respect privacy requirements.

Funded by the European Union

This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon Europe research and innovation programme under grant agreement No 101056933.

Climateurope2

Main Barriers to Uptake

- **Siloed practices** and **unclear roles** across the health and climate sectors, which impede coordination.
- Limited representation of **health expertise** in service design reduces the operational relevance of climate services.
- **Funding models** that prioritise innovation over continuity leave sustainable **operational delivery** under-resourced.
- **Capacity gaps** in interpreting climate data within health systems, which exacerbate the disconnect between technical information and health-sector requirements.

Recommendations for the Ongoing Standardisation of Climate Services

- **Co-production and engagement** among service providers and users of climate–health information should be an integral part of service development, supported by participatory approaches and multi-sector fora.
- **Standards and interoperability** must be strengthened through **internationally recognised frameworks, harmonised data formats, quality assurance protocols**, and **data-sharing agreements** that enable core datasets across countries.
- **Designated warning authorities** for public alerts should be formally recognised and involved.
- Transparency and trust require full disclosure of **data sources, methods, design choices**, and **uncertainties**.
- **Endorsement mechanisms are preferred over formal certification schemes** due to concerns about cost, accessibility barriers for both the Global South and smaller operators, and the potential to stifle innovation.
- **Governance and accountability** should be formalised through partnerships and custodianship for risk-based assessment approaches, drawing on IPCC and similar frameworks.
- **Capacity building and sustainability** require investment in **transdisciplinary training** that combines climate and health knowledge; **dedicated funding lines** to support operational delivery and tool maintenance beyond research-oriented development; and mechanisms for **long-term continuity** that cut across sectoral silos.

The event was organized by:

Barcelona Supercomputing Center
Centro Nacional de Supercomputación

Funded by the European Union
This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon Europe research and innovation programme under grant agreement No 101056933.
Climateurope2