

Annexure 2 : Planning for climate change resilient health infrastructure

Climate change-resilient health infrastructure refers to the design, construction, and management of healthcare facilities and systems that can withstand, adapt to, and recover from the impacts of climate change. The goal is to create a health infrastructure that remains functional, effective, and safe under changing climate conditions, ensuring the continued provision of healthcare services while minimizing vulnerabilities. Key features of climate change-resilient health infrastructure include:

Adaptation to Extreme Weather Events:

- ❖ Structures designed to withstand extreme weather events such as hurricanes, floods, and heatwaves, reducing the risk of damage and ensuring the safety of patients and healthcare workers.

Built-in Climate Resilience:

- ❖ Integration of climate resilience into the design and construction of healthcare facilities, considering factors such as rising temperatures, changing precipitation patterns, and increased frequency of extreme weather events.

Sustainable Design and Materials:

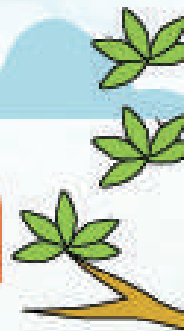
- ❖ Use of sustainable and environmentally friendly construction materials to minimize the environmental impact and contribute to overall climate mitigation efforts.

Infrastructure Location Planning:

- ❖ Consideration of climate change projections when planning the location of healthcare facilities to avoid areas prone to climate-related hazards such as sea-level rise, flooding, or landslides.

Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Sources:

- ❖ Implementation of energy-efficient technologies and incorporation of renewable energy sources to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and enhance the sustainability of healthcare infrastructure.





Water and Waste Management:

- ❖ Robust water management systems that account for changes in precipitation patterns and increased water scarcity, as well as effective waste management practices to minimize environmental impact.

Health System Resilience:

- ❖ Strengthening of health systems to cope with changing patterns of diseases influenced by climate change, ensuring flexibility and adaptability in responding to emerging health challenges.

Community Engagement and Preparedness:

- ❖ Involvement of local communities in planning and preparedness efforts, raising awareness about climate-related health risks and fostering community resilience.

Technological Integration:

- ❖ Utilization of advanced technologies, such as telemedicine and information systems, to enhance healthcare delivery and improve response capabilities during extreme events.

Early Warning Systems:

- ❖ Implementation of effective early warning systems to provide timely alerts for extreme weather events, enabling healthcare facilities to prepare and respond proactively.

Training and Capacity Building:

- ❖ Training healthcare professionals and support staff in climate-resilient practices, ensuring that the workforce is prepared to handle the challenges posed by changing climate conditions.

By incorporating these principles into the planning and construction of healthcare infrastructure, countries can enhance their resilience to climate change, safeguarding the health and well-being of communities in the face of evolving environmental challenges.