WHO operational framework for building climate resilient health systems

Building blocks of health systems:

- Climate & Health Financing
- Leadership & Governance
- Health Workforce
- Vulnerability, Capacity & Adaptation Assessment
- Integrated Risk Monitoring & Early Warning
- Health & Climate Research
- Climate Resilient & Sustainable Technologies and Infrastructure
- Management of Environmental Determinants of Health
- Climate-Informed Health Programmes
- Emergency Preparedness & Management
- Health Governance, Leadership & Health Financing

Climate Resilience
Ten components for health systems resilience to climate change:

**Leadership and governance:** There is political commitment and effective leadership to build climate resilience in health. Health policies and programmes include climate change risks.

**Health workforce:** Health workers have the required technical capacity to deal with health risks posed by climate change. Sufficient financial and human resources are available to cope with the health threats of climate change. There is awareness among policy-makers, health professionals, the media and communities.

**Vulnerability and adaptation assessment:** Vulnerabilities of populations to different kinds of health effects have been mapped, and weaknesses and interventions are identified.

**Integrated risk monitoring and early warning:** Climate data and epidemiological trends are collected, analysed, and interpreted, timely warnings communicated and effective response taken to prevent negative health outcomes.

**Health and climate research:** Research is undertaken through multidisciplinary network. Research findings are used for decision-making.

**Climate resilient and sustainable technologies and infrastructure:** Health infrastructure is able to withstand and services are able to function under current and future climate risks such as increased frequency and intensity of heat waves, cyclones and storm surges.

**Management of environmental determinants of health:** The health sector collaborates with health-determining sectors such as environment, water, agriculture and disaster management.

**Climate-informed health programmes:** Climate-sensitive health programmes such as vector-borne and waterborne diseases, mental health, and nutrition take into account current and future climate change in their planning and programme implementation.

**Emergency preparedness and management:** Emergency and disaster risk management includes current and future climate change risks.

**Climate and health financing:** Domestic and external funds are mobilized or made available to address the additional risks presented by climate change.