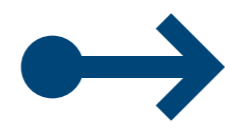


In cooperation with partners worldwide, this publication has been developed by the Global Initiative on Disaster Risk Management (GIDRM), a project commissioned by the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) and implemented by the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH.



Risk Informed

Case study: Critical Health Infrastructure

Health is one of the critical infrastructure sectors. Equitable access to healthcare services still represents an unattained goal in many contexts. Critical health infrastructure entails a series of sub-sectors providing health services. Maintaining basic healthcare functions and health services in times of crisis relies on resilient critical health infrastructure, but also on the functioning of other critical infrastructure services. Critical infrastructure sectors are interconnected, often resulting in cascading effects in case of disruptions, interventions and failures (see figure below).



CDRI is an inclusive multi-stakeholder global partnership that aims to promote the resilience of infrastructure systems to climate and disaster risks, thereby ensuring sustainable development. It brings together national governments, UN agencies, multilateral development banks, the private sector, and academic and knowledge institutions.

CDRI is a platform where knowledge is generated and exchanged on different aspects of disaster resilience of infrastructure. The Coalition seeks respond to the Sustainable Development Goals imperatives. It seeks to create a mechanism to assist countries to upgrade their capacities, systems, standards, regulations and practices with regard to infrastructure development in accordance with their risk context and economic needs.

1 Example of cascading risks



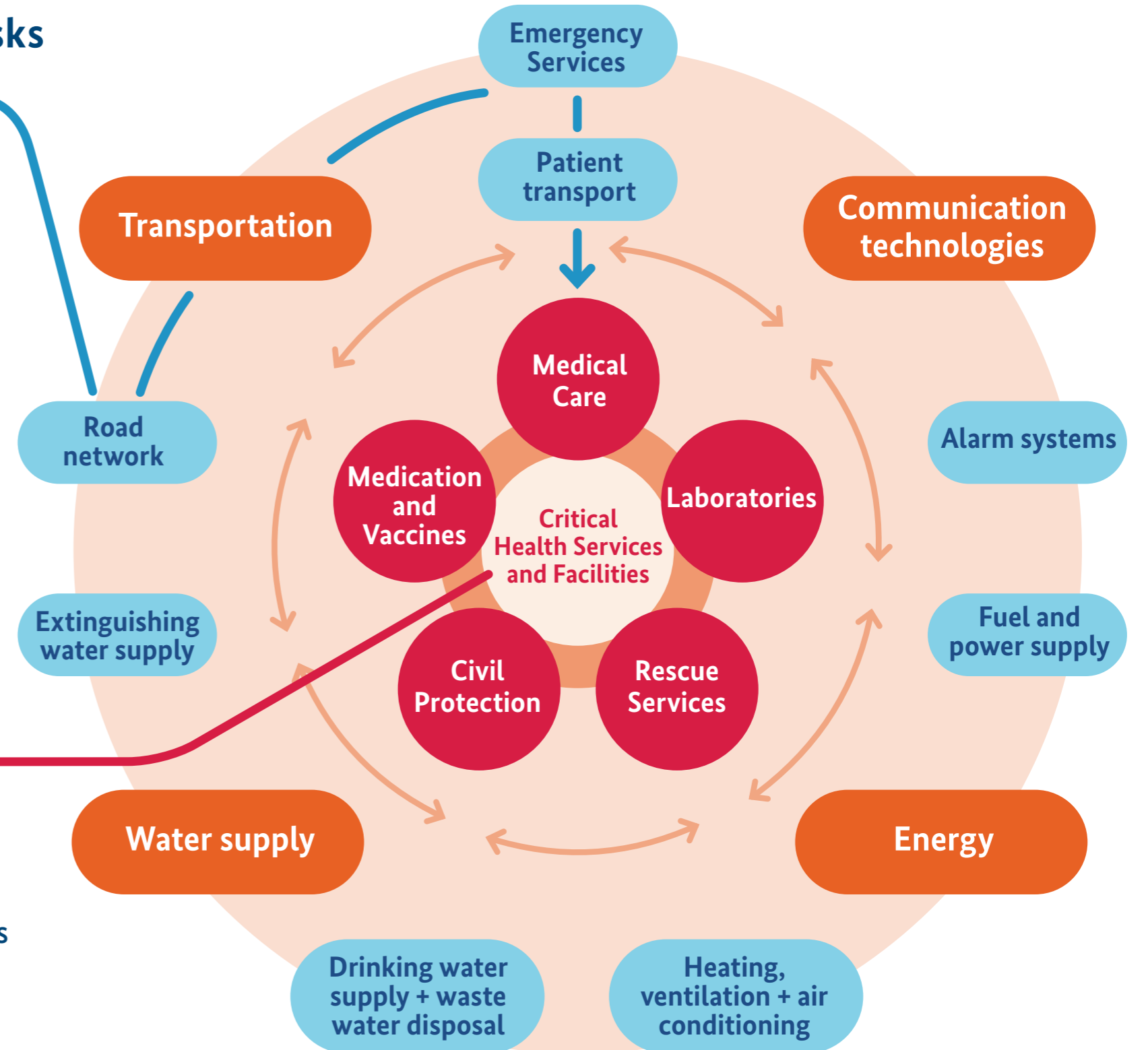
Example of cascading risks

Floods can damage road networks making them inaccessible in the aftermath. In turn, this disruption of transport routes can pose challenges for healthcare facilities to obtain essential medical supplies or to reach people in need.



Shocks and stressors

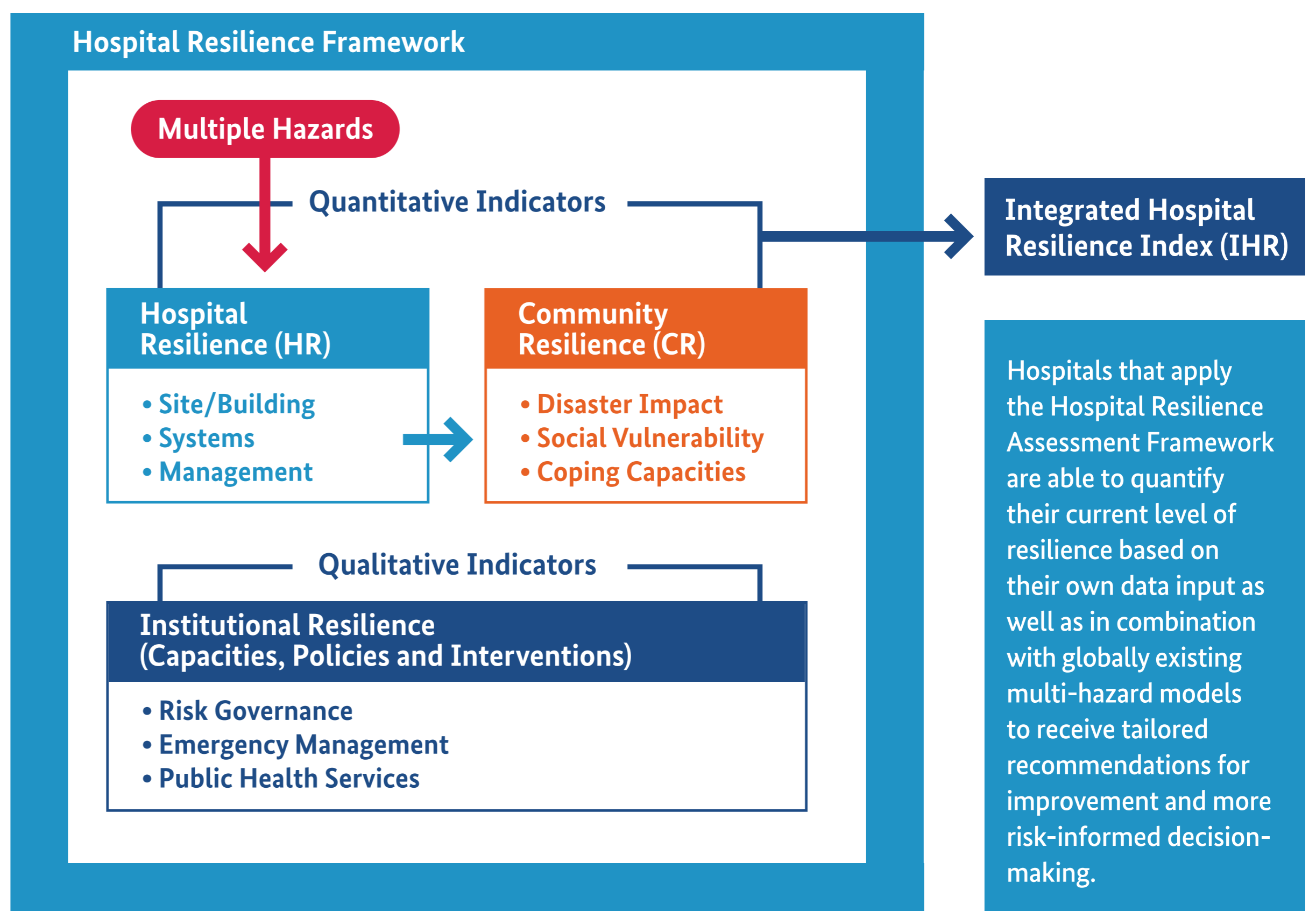
Large-scale events such as the COVID-19 pandemic highlight how shocks and stressors can affect critical health infrastructure.



2 Example: Hospital Resilience Assessment Framework

In order to guide hospitals in identifying potential entry points for improvement, the Coalition on Disaster Resilient Infrastructure (CDRI) and GIDRM collaborated to develop a Hospital Resilience Assessment Framework, with the technical support of Risklayer GmbH. The framework is being piloted in India, as part of the “Resilient Health Infrastructure for Sikkim” Initiative.

After its pilot phase in India, the framework can be replicated in other contexts. It has three components: The building and the system components address the physical aspects of a hospital (such as hospital equipment and the hospital building itself), while the management component focuses on the organizational processes and protocols (such as the evacuation plans).



1. Identification and analysis

of existing frameworks for the hospital resilience assessment from a systemic perspective



2. Development

of a framework for assessing the resilience of health-care facilities from a systemic perspective



3. Application

of the assessment framework to selected health care facilities in India

Goal: Strengthening hospitals to respond effectively before, during and after disasters.

What is infrastructure resilience?

The timely and efficient prevention, absorption, recovery, adaptation and transformation of national infrastructure's essential structures and functions, which have been exposed to current and potential future hazards.