

Health facility electrification in a global public health context

Michaela Pfeiffer
World Health Organization
Department of Public Health, Environmental
& Social Determinants of Health
Geneva

Overview

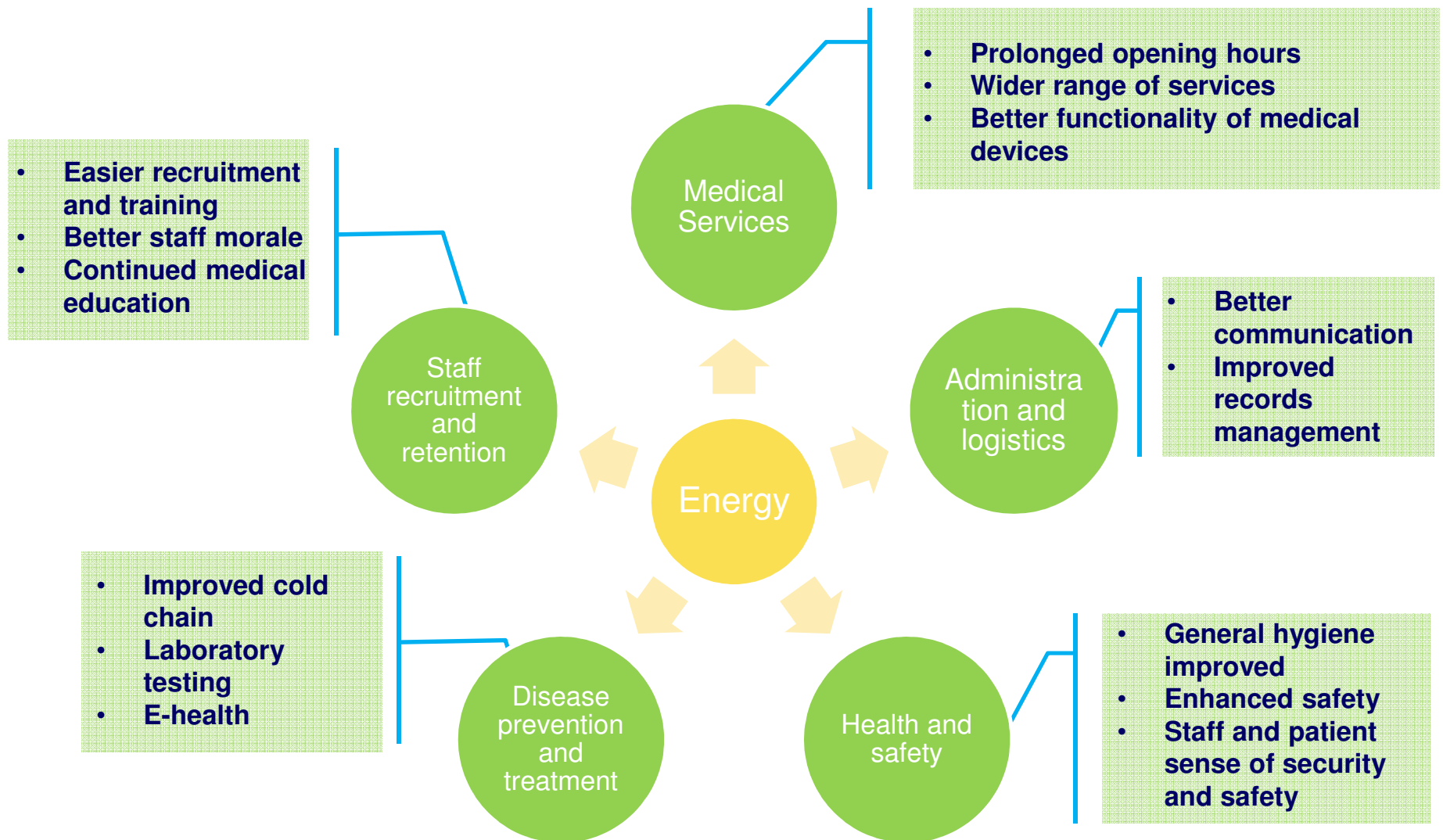
- Energy access situation in health facilities in low income settings
- Energy as a determinant of quality of care, using maternal and child health as a case example
- Synergies between different SDG goal areas and related opportunities
- Sample WHO activities focused on this issue



Photo credit: Eight19

Importance of energy to health services

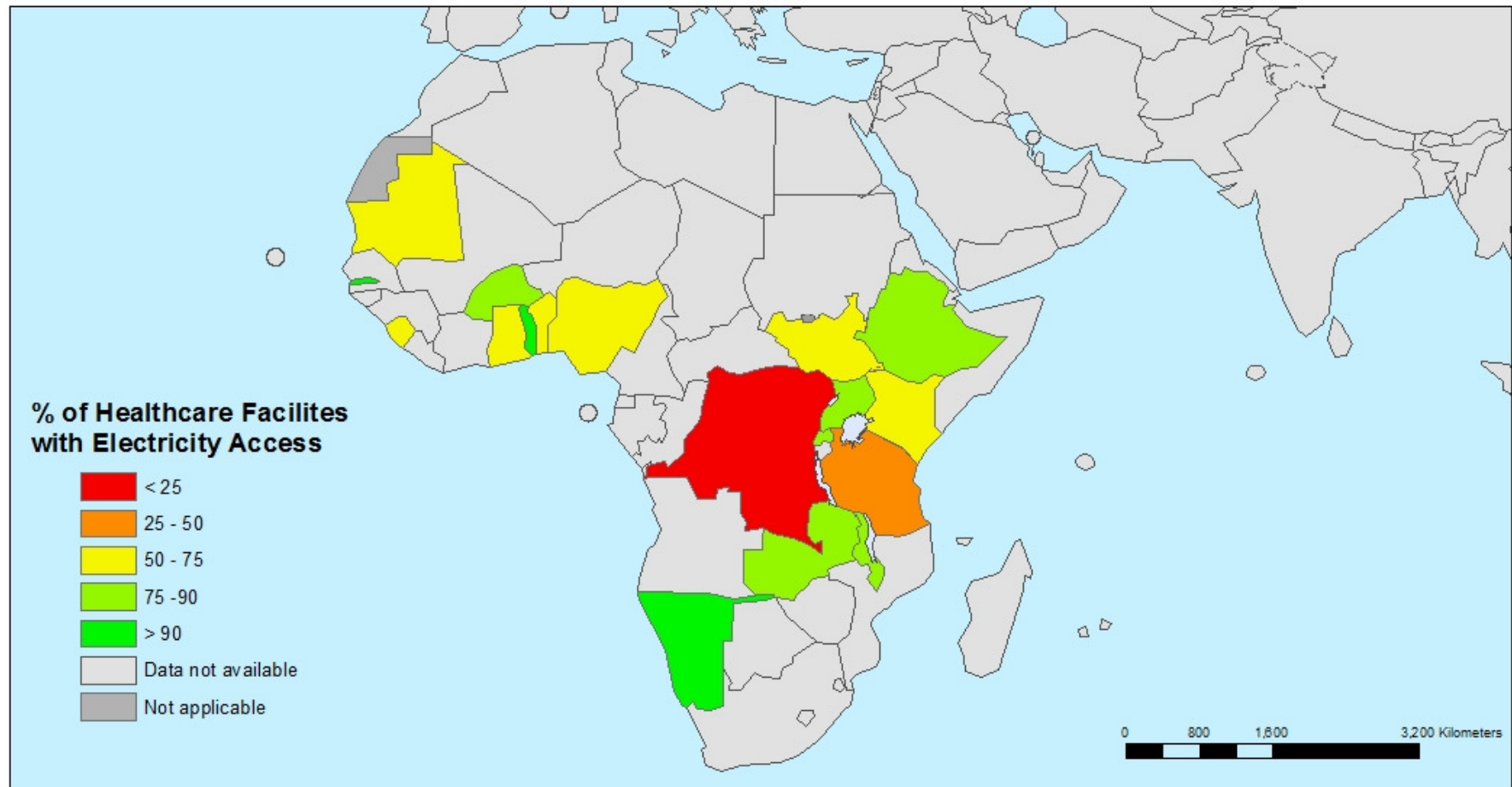
(in particular access to electricity)



Source: WHO & World Bank (2015). *Access to Modern Energy Services for Health Facilities in Resource – Constrained Settings.*

Access to electricity a significant concern

Percentage of Healthcare Facilities with Electricity Access



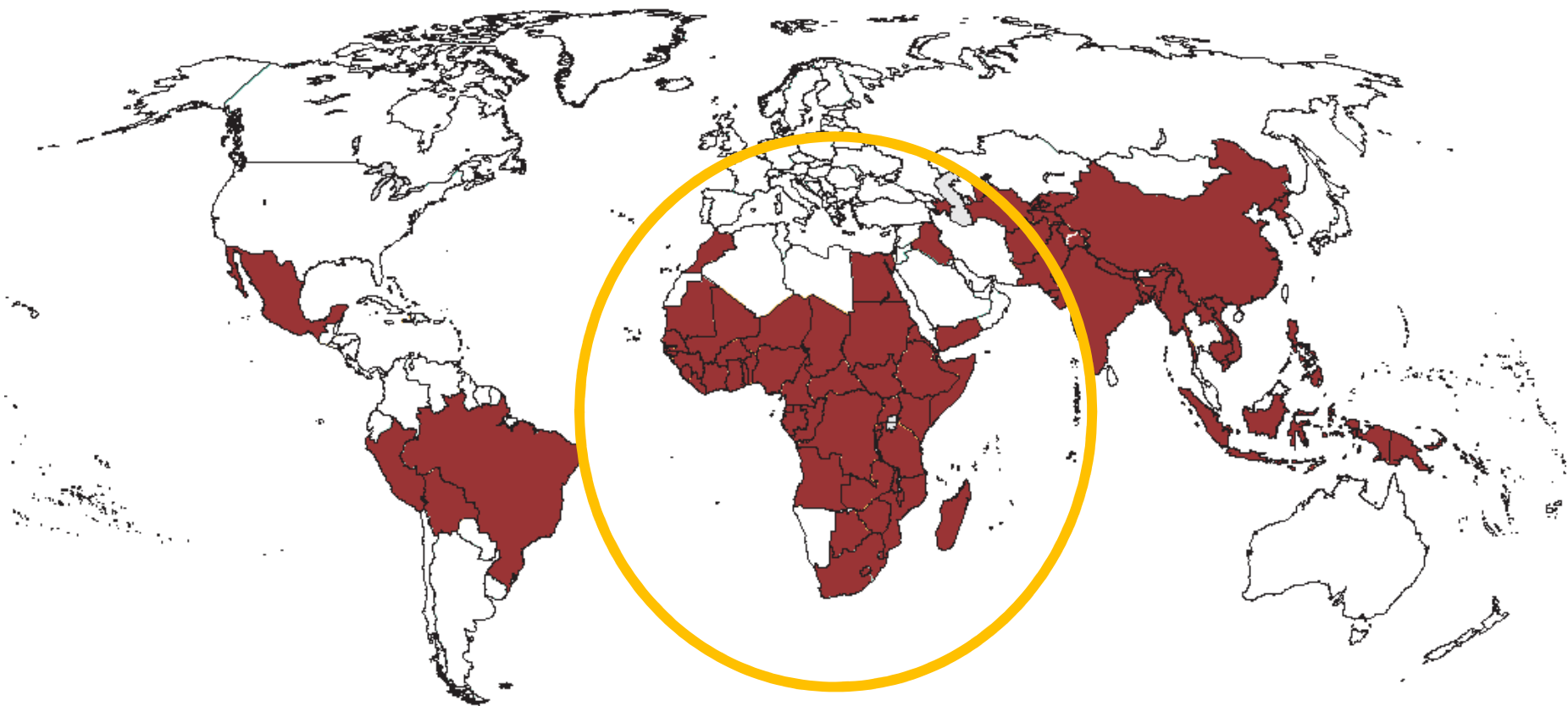
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Data Source: World Health Organization
Map Production: Interventions for Healthy Environments
World Health Organization

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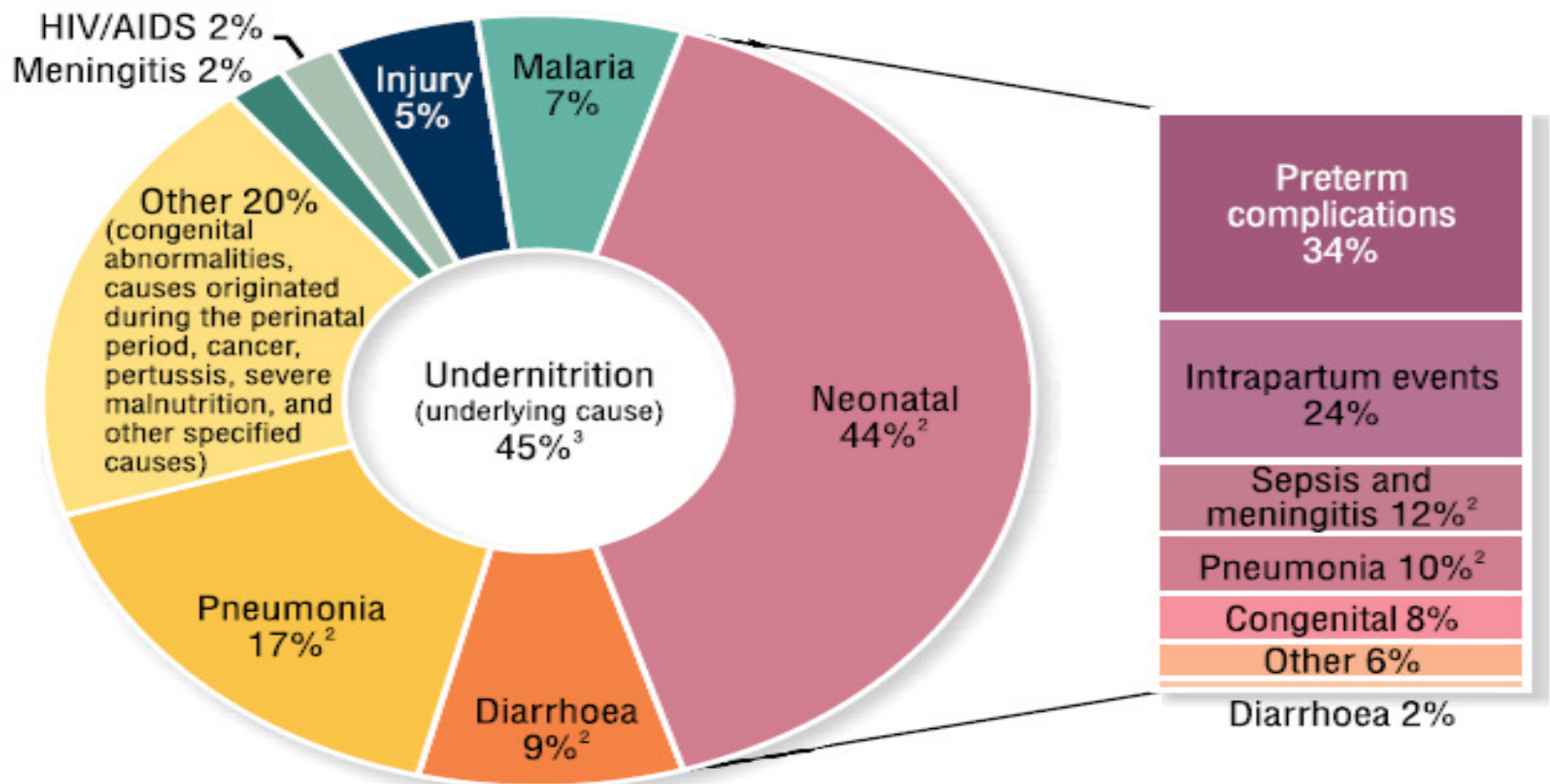


75 countries together account for > 95% of maternal and child deaths worldwide



Causes of deaths in children under 5 years of age¹

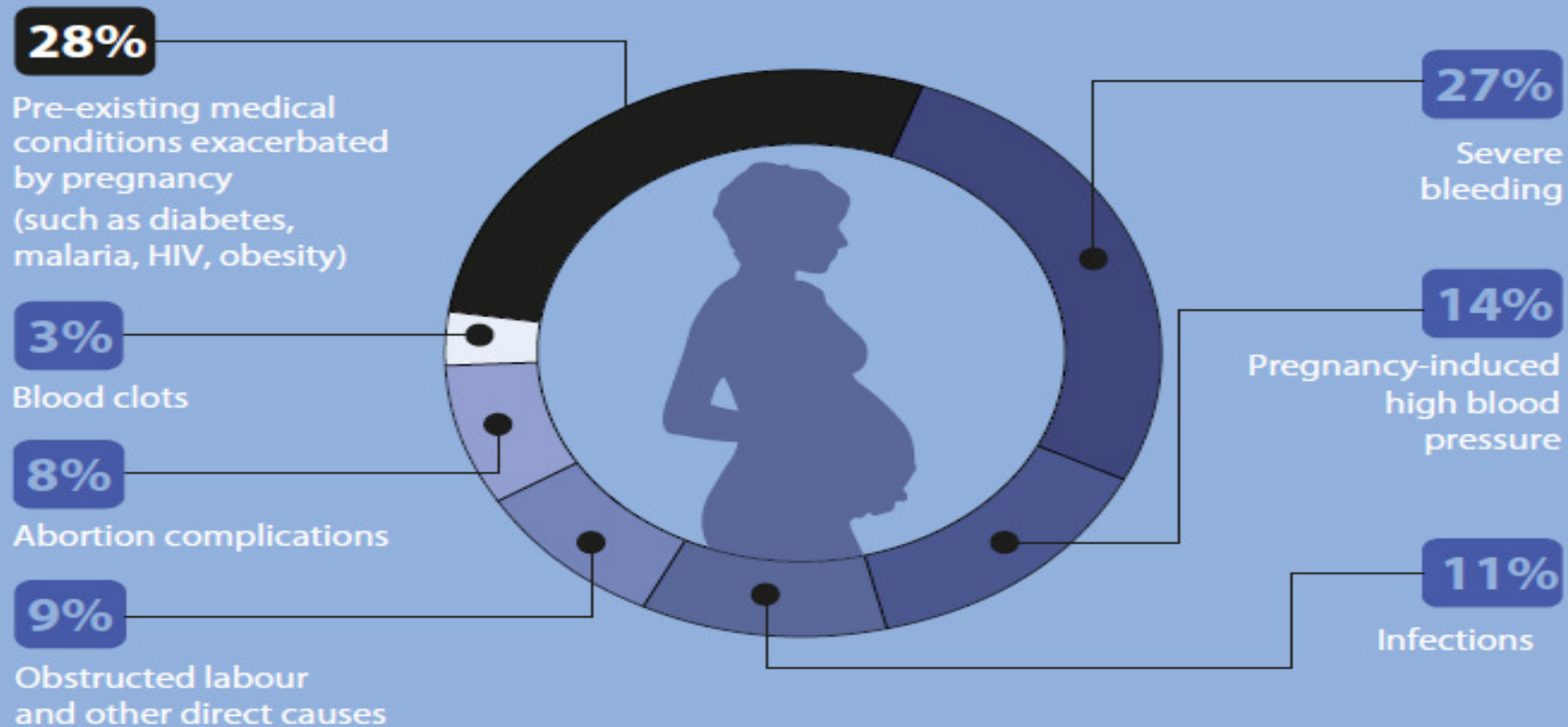
(6.3 million child deaths every year/around 17,000 preventable deaths every day)²



Every year there are an additional 2.6 million stillbirths/
more than 7,200 stillbirths every day⁴

SAVING MOTHERS' LIVES

WHAT ARE PREGNANT WOMEN DYING FROM?



Health facilities an essential setting for addressing preventable maternal and newborn mortality

- Improving quality of facility based care at time of birth a central strategy
- Electricity (and WASH) critical determinant of quality of care provided

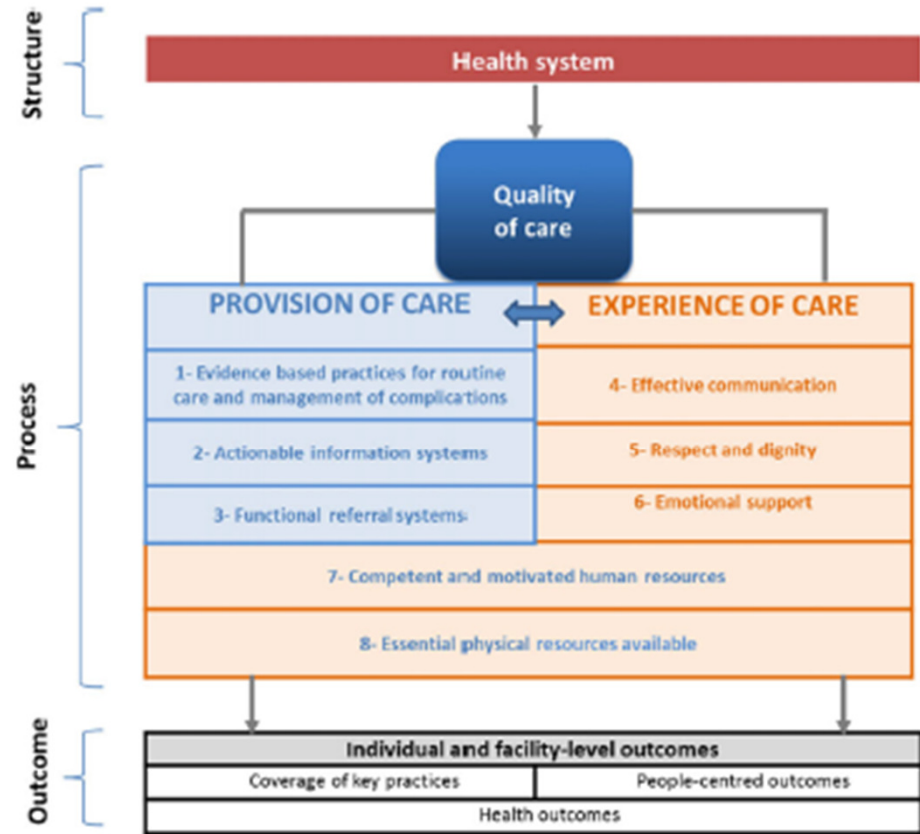


Figure 1. WHO Quality of Care Framework for maternal and newborn health.

Global Strategy for Women's, Children's and Adolescent's Health (2016-2030)

OBJECTIVES AND TARGETS

aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)



SURVIVE *End preventable deaths*

- Reduce global maternal mortality to less than 70 per 100,000 live births
- Reduce newborn mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births in every country
- Reduce under-five mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births in every country
- End epidemics of HIV, tuberculosis, malaria, neglected tropical diseases and other communicable diseases
- Reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases and promote mental health and well-being



THRIVE *Ensure health and well-being*

- End all forms of malnutrition and address the nutritional needs of children, adolescent girls, and pregnant and lactating women
- Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services (including for family planning) and rights
- Ensure that all girls and boys have access to good-quality early childhood development
- Substantially reduce pollution-related deaths and illnesses
- Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection and access to quality essential services, medicines and vaccines



TRANSFORM *Expand enabling environments*

- Eradicate extreme poverty
- Ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and good-quality primary and secondary education
- Eliminate all harmful practices and all discrimination and violence against women and girls
- Achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water and to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene
- Enhance scientific research, upgrade technological capabilities and encourage innovation
- Provide legal identity for all, including birth registration
- Enhance the global partnership for sustainable development

Linkages with the SDGs

**Ending preventable
maternal and
newborn deaths**
(Targets 3.1 & 3.2)

**Access to modern
energy and increasing
share of renewables**
(Targets 7.1 & 7.2)

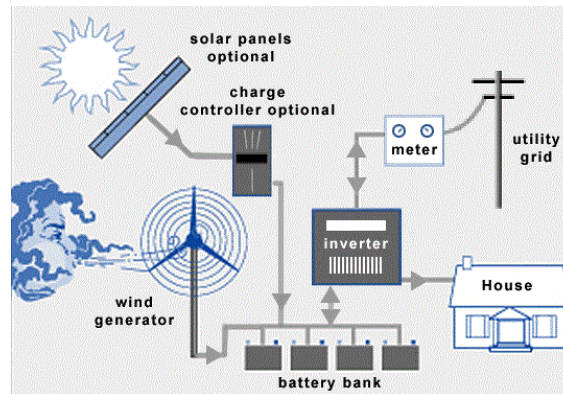
**Resilience and adaptive
capacity to climate-
related hazards**
(Target 13.1)



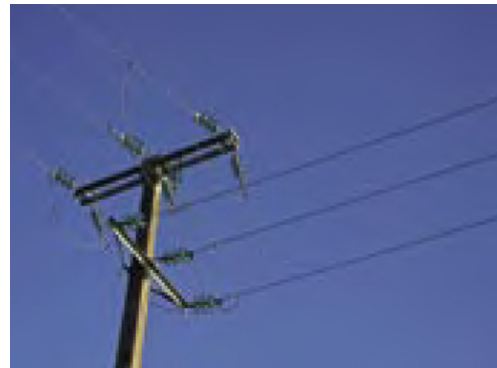
Opportunity associated with sustainable energy solutions



Off-grid Solutions



Hybrid Solutions



Grid Extension



Energy Efficient Equipment



Opportunities to finance "green energy" infrastructure in health facilities

The screenshot shows the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) website. The header includes the UNFCCC logo, the text "United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change", a search bar for "UNFCCC Google Search", and social media icons for Facebook, Twitter, and Google+. The main navigation bar includes "Home", "CDM", "JI", "CC:iNet", and "TT:Clear". The current location is "Home > Climate Finance".

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Adaptation
Climate Finance
Inspiration for Action
Mitigation
Technology

PROCESS

FOCUS: Climate Finance

Climate Finance Finance Portal

Climate finance

Climate finance refers to local, national or transnational financing, which may be drawn from public, private and alternative sources of financing. Climate finance is critical to addressing climate change because large-scale investments are required to significantly reduce emissions, notably in sectors that emit large quantities of greenhouse gases. Climate finance is equally important for adaptation, for which significant financial resources will be similarly required to allow countries to adapt to the adverse effects and reduce the impacts of climate change. [Continue](#)

More on UNFCCC Climate Finance work

Climate Finance main page	Climate Finance Portal	Fast-start Finance
Standing Committee on Finance	Long-Term Finance	Green Climate Fund
Global Environment Facility	Adaptation Fund	Review of the Financial Mechanism



Global partnership opportunities



SUSTAINABLE
ENERGY FOR ALL

Working with UNF and UN Women (since 2013) on a “high-impact opportunity” that seeks to on addressing energy service issues in health facilities in low income settings. Particular focus is given to essential maternal and child health services.



Examples of related activities supported by the WHO

- **Technical support to countries/health ministries**
 - Energy audits in district hospitals
 - Facilitating participation in relevant energy and climate fora
- **Building the evidence base**
 - Impact health facility electrification on services delivery outcomes
 - Setting a research agenda
- **Monitoring trends**
 - Tracking the energy situation in countries using existing national health survey instruments, e.g. WHO SARA
- **Developing standards**
 - Min energy requirements to ensure WHO recommended standards of quality of care

