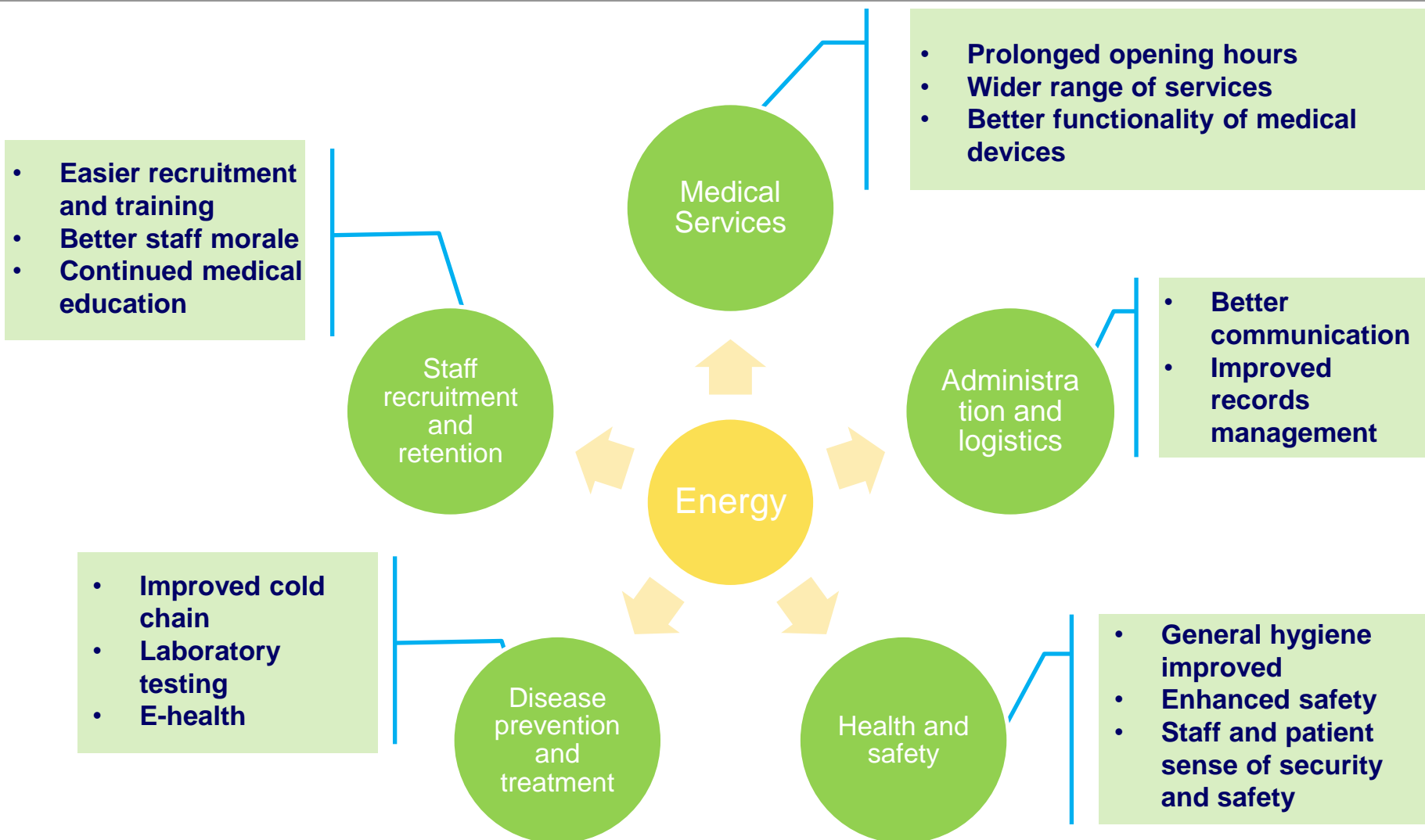


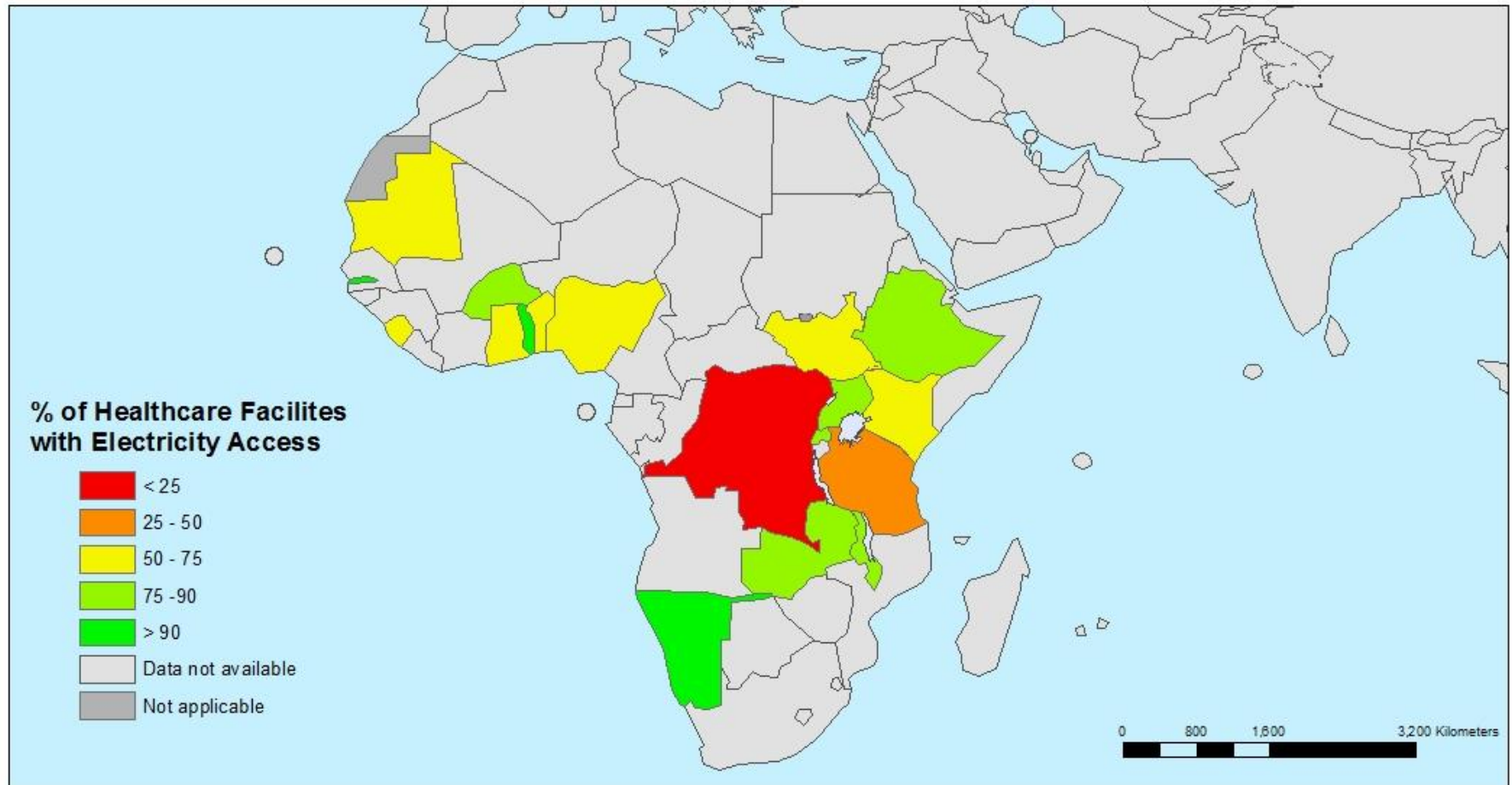
Importance of energy to health services

(in particular access to electricity)



Access to electricity a significant concern

Percentage of Healthcare Facilities with Electricity Access



The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the World Health Organization concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. Dotted and dashed lines on maps represent approximate border lines for which there may not yet be full agreement.

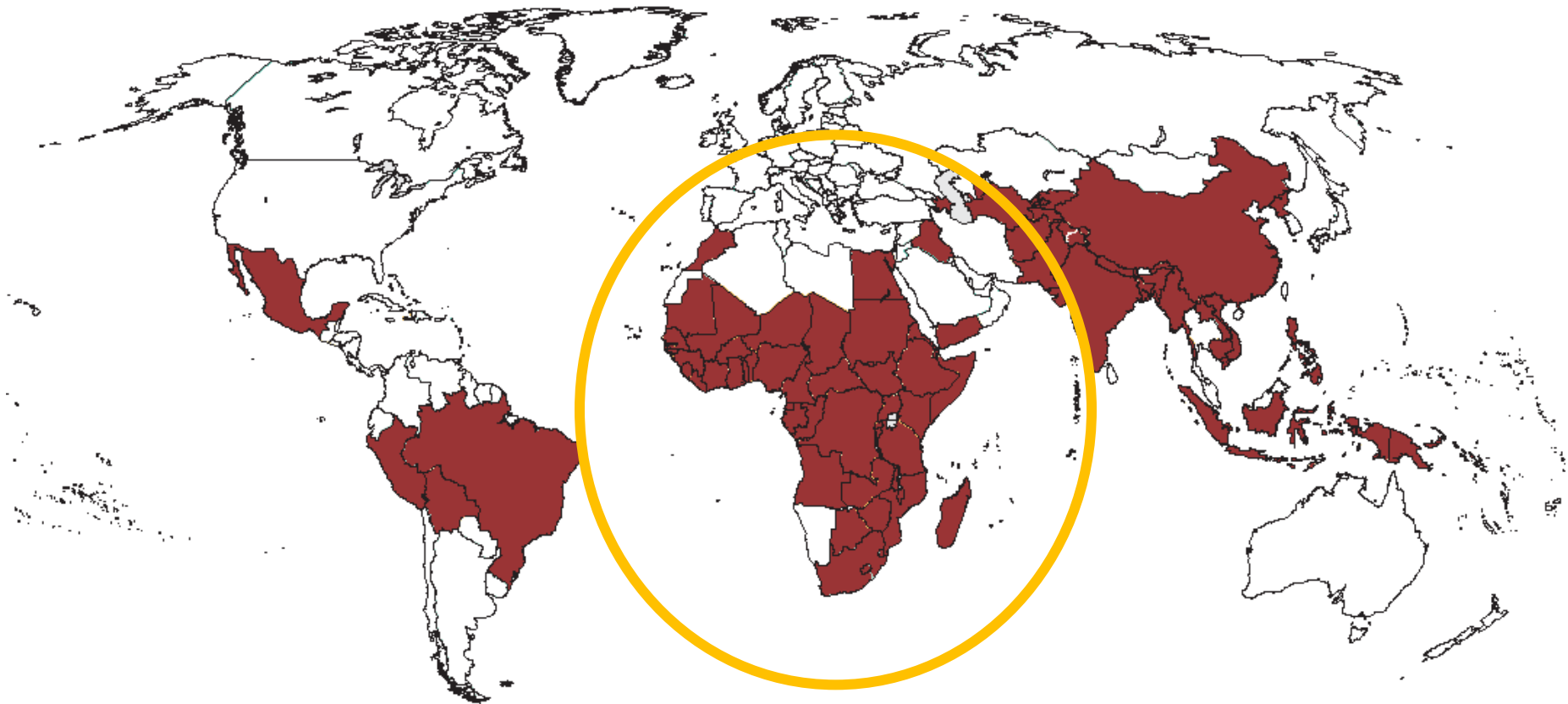
Data Source: World Health Organization
Map Production: Interventions for Healthy Environments
World Health Organization

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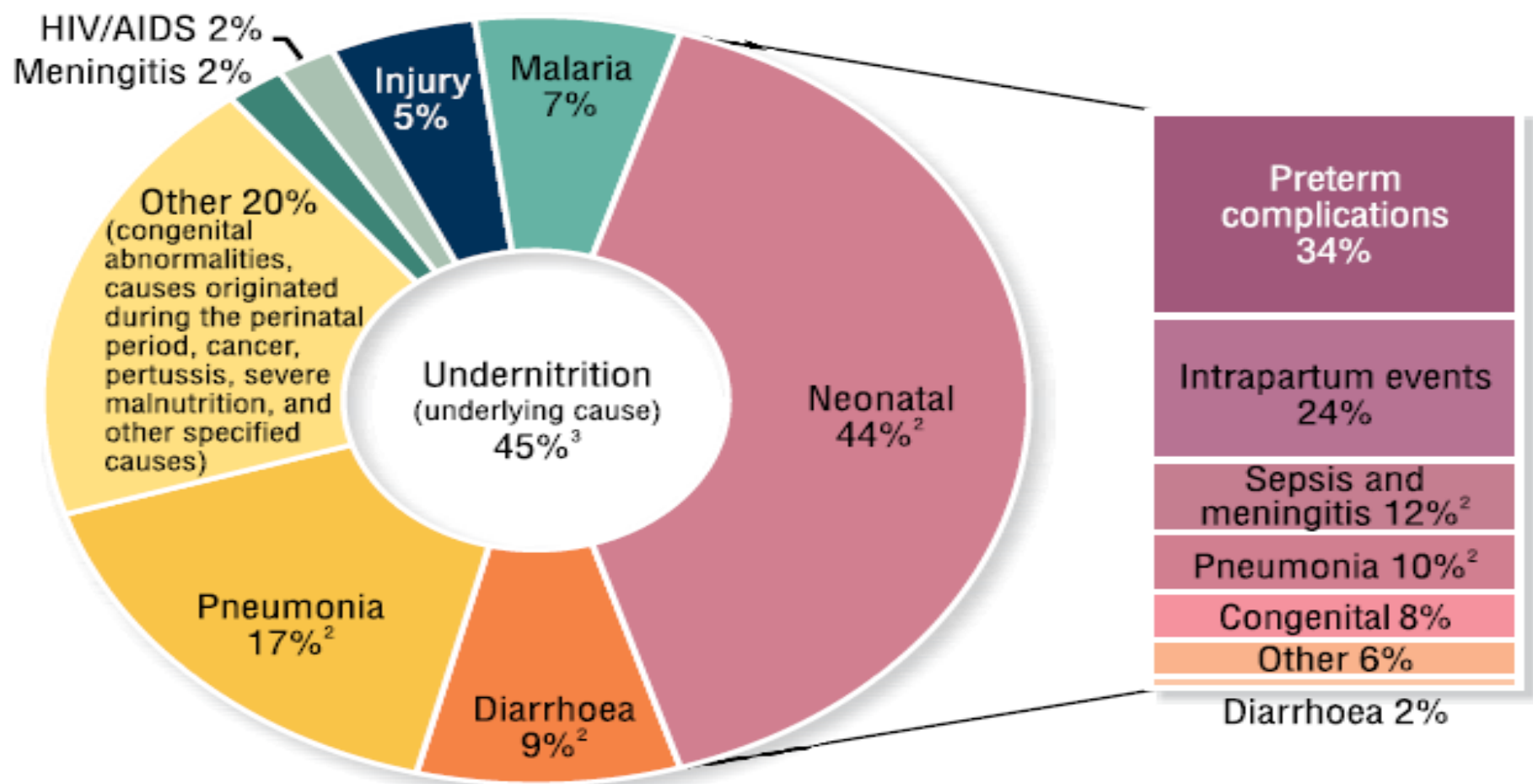
**World Health
Organization**

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

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

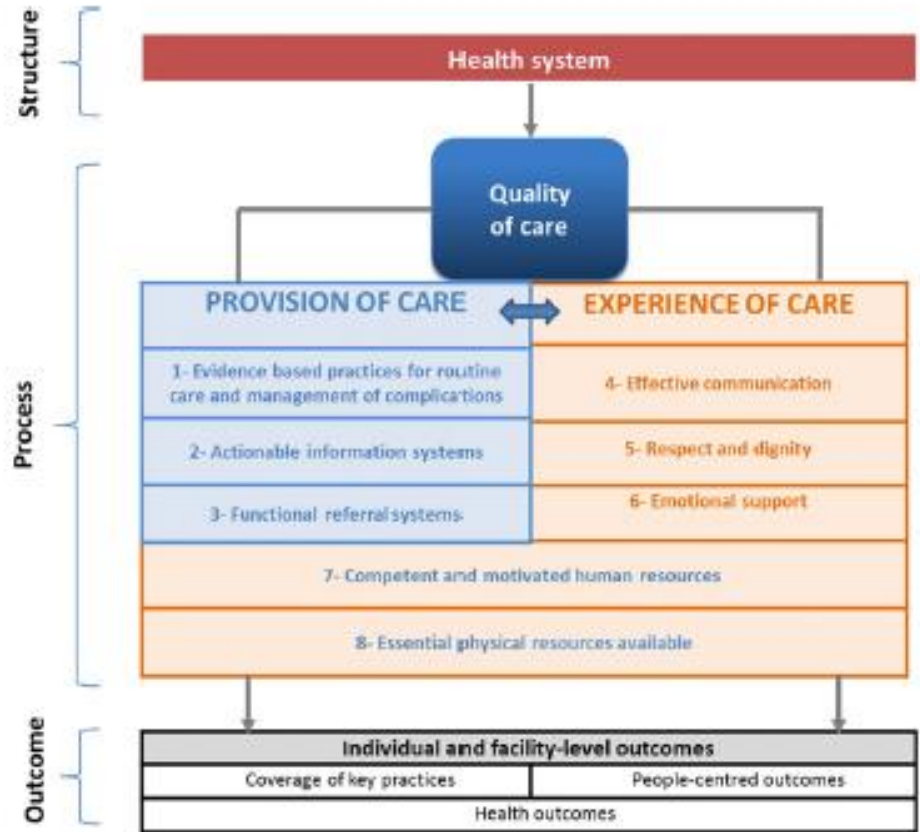


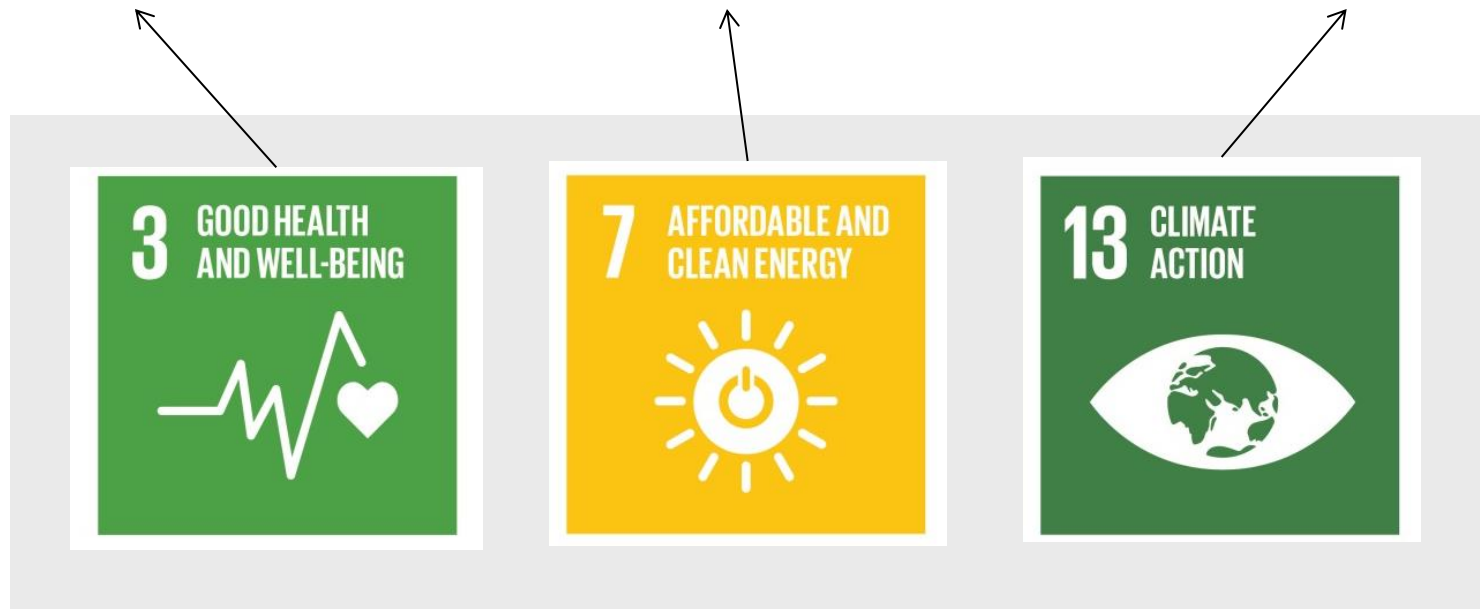
Figure 1. WHO Quality of Care Framework for maternal and newborn health.

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)

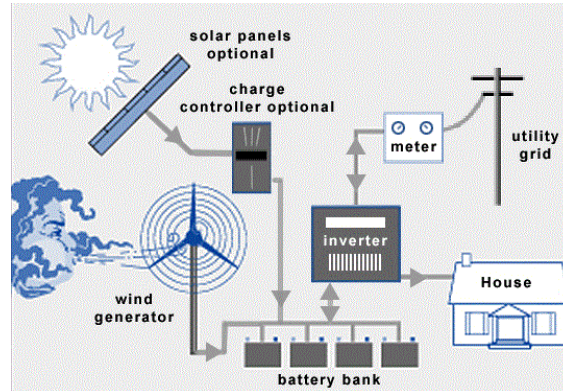
**Resilience and adaptive
capacity to climate-
related hazards**
(Target 13.1)



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



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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