Importance of energy to health services (in particular access to electricity)

- Prolonged opening hours
- Wider range of services
- Better functionality of medical devices

- Easier recruitment and training
- Better staff morale
- Continued medical education

- Improved cold chain
- Laboratory testing
- E-health

Medical Services
- Staff recruitment and retention
- Disease prevention and treatment

Administra tion and logistics
- Health and safety
- General hygiene improved
- Enhanced safety
- Staff and patient sense of security and safety

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 Producer: 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 age

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

- Undernutrition (underlying cause) 45%³
- Neonatal 44%²
- Pneumonia 17%²
- Diarrhoea 9%²
- Other 20% (congenital abnormalities, causes originated during the perinatal period, cancer, pertussis, severe malnutrition, and other specified causes)
- Malaria 7%
- Injury 5%
- HIV/AIDS 2%
- Meningitis 2%

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

Preterm complications 34%
- Intrapartum events 24%
- Sepsis and meningitis 12%²
- Pneumonia 10%²
- Congenital 8%
- Other 6%
- Diarrhoea 2%
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
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

Grid Extension

Hybrid Solutions

Energy Efficient Equipment
Opportunities to finance "green energy" infrastructure in health facilities
Global partnership opportunities

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