UNDP’s Solar for Health Programme is currently installing solar panels in health facilities in Zimbabwe, Zambia, Libya, Namibia, Sudan, and South Sudan. The programme will soon expand to Angola, Chad, Malawi, and Viet Nam.

- The total installed capacity so far is 6.5 Mwh,
- Over 20 million women and children now have access to quality health services
- Solar for Health focuses on installing solar PV systems in health clinics located in the poorest and most remote regions of the world, helping to ensure that no one is left behind. Additional demand exists for on-grid facilities (Viet Nam)
- UNDP has developed a standardized procurement for the programme, as well as 19 pre-qualified suppliers
## RESULTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Countries</th>
<th>Health facilities</th>
<th>Installed Capacity kWh</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Zimbabwe</td>
<td>405</td>
<td>4813</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sudan</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>540</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zambia</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>750</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Sudan</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Namibia</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Libya</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>525</strong></td>
<td><strong>6568</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Solar for Health and the SDGs

Solar for Health is contributing to multiple SDGs

• SDG 3 – Good Health and Well-Being
• SDG 5 – Gender Equity
• SDG 7 – Affordable and clean Energy
• SDG 13 – Climate action
• SDG 17 - New Partnerships
Challenges

- Health facilities often face significant power shortages
- More than 70% of health facilities in sub-Saharan Africa lack reliable access to electricity, ¼th of facilities do not have access to electricity at all (WHO).
- Medicines and Vaccines are stored in poor condition (cold chain),
- Utility bills are high and hospitals are in debt,
- Health sector contributes to CO2 emission.
Opportunities

▪ **Solar energy is clean and reliable.** Health facilities powered by solar energy can deliver the quality care needed to **save lives.**

▪ **Solar energy saves money.** Compared to traditional sources of electricity, solar energy allows health facilities to allocate funds to other health priorities or to infrastructure.

▪ Transitioning from fossil-based energy to solar energy helps reduce carbon emissions, helping to **save the environment.**
Case Study: Zimbabwe Solar For Health

- **Problem:** more than two-thirds of the health clinics in Zimbabwe have limited access to electricity, with only four hours of power supply a day.

- **Approach:** UNDP’s Solar for Health initiative is providing solar energy to 405 HIV clinics in Zimbabwe.

- **Impact:**
  - Clinics can provide 24/7 health services to the population (pregnant women and children)
  - Reduced electricity bills up to 60%
  - Safely store medicines and vaccines,
  - Available clean water – solar powered water pump
Case Study: Zambia Medical Store Limited

- **Problem:** Medical Stores Limited (MSL) – an autonomous government agency that stores and distributes health products in Zambia – has faced regular power interruptions in the past, preventing them from refrigerating medicines and vaccines.

- **Approach:** UNDP has supported MSL to install 300 kwh solar energy systems and heat shield pain in the central medical warehouses of Zambia.

- **Impact:** The warehouses can guarantee the quality of vaccines and medicines and deliver these products to the populations of the country.
The Solar for Health Investment Case

Health
- Increase access to health services, especially in remote areas
- Reduce energy costs for health facilities, freeing up resources for other priorities

Environment
- Reduce greenhouse gas emissions
- Help protect the local environment

Development
- Create Green jobs, for Women and Youth
- Increase local and national Technical capacities and market transformation
- Increase demand and uptake of solar technologies

Return on Investment
- Return on investment is estimated 2 to 4 years
Next Steps

▪ Increase resource mobilization efforts from domestic resources, private sector international donors and philanthropic foundations

▪ Develop the sustainability framework for the programme

▪ Increase programme visibility at Global and National levels

▪ Conduct the Economic and Environmental benefits analysis of the programme

▪ Continuously promote local ownership
Current Partners

- Recipient government agencies – MoH, MoEng, MoFin,
- Global Fund to Fight AIDS, TB and Malaria
- Innovation Norway
- Norwegian Solar For Health Consortium
- World Health Organization
- UNICEF
CONTACTS

Hakan Björkman
Executive Coordinator, Global Fund Partnership, HIV, Health and Development Group, UNDP Office in Geneva
T + 41 22 917 8539
hakan.bjorkman@undp.org

Saleban Omar
Senior Programme Advisor, HIV Health and Development Group, UNDP Office in Geneva,
T + 41 79 554 62 48
saleban.omar@undp.org