

occupied Palestinian territory 2018 (part of 2018-2020 HRP)

Appealing Agency	WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION (WHO)
Project Title	Building the Resilience of the Health Sector to Better Cope with the impact of the Electricity Crisis in Gaza
Project Code	OPT-18/H/115870
Sector/Cluster	Health and Nutrition Cluster
Refugee project	No
Objectives	The objective of the project is to contribute to the resilience of the three main hospitals in the Gaza Strip by providing solar panels as an alternative source of electricity, in order reduce the impact of the electricity crisis on essential and lifesaving health service departments
Beneficiaries	Total: 22,684 Female: 11,551 Male: 11,115 Children (under 18): 5,671 Adult (18-59): 10,208 Elderly (above 59): 1,021 Refugees: 15,879 IDPs: 15,000
Implementing Partners	In partnership with the MOH
Project Duration	Jan 2018 - Dec 2018
Current Funds Requested	\$1,647,800
Location	Projects covering just Gaza
Gender Marker Code	1 - The project is designed to contribute in some limited way to gender equality
Contact Details	Dr Gerald Rockenschaub, rockenschaubg@who.int, +972547179010
Cash transfer programming	<p>Is any part of this project cash transfer programming (including vouchers)? No</p> <p>Conditionality:</p> <p>Restrictions:</p> <p>Estimated percentage of project requirements to be used for cash/vouchers: 0</p>

Needs

As of June 2017, the prolonged electricity cuts have extended to 20 hours per day and the shortages of fuel to run generators alongside the maintenance of these generators impact the functionality of Gaza's 14 public hospitals. This jeopardizes lifesaving services across the 14 public hospitals, which are the main source of secondary care to 90% of Gaza's population, out of which over 1.1 million of the patients are refugees. The complete collapse of the health sector is being prevented by targeted humanitarian interventions, initially through funds released by the UN Humanitarian Coordinator and then by WHO on an emergency basis. Political reconciliation efforts may result in improved conditions for electricity to Gaza, however, this will still only provide a proportion of the amount needed by the health sector.

So far, the funding from the humanitarian pooled fund, released by UN Humanitarian Coordinator and the resources released by WHO have prioritised the most critical health services. Essential fuel supplies have sustained these critical services and reduced the risk of preventable mortality of 452 new-borns in the six neonatal intensive care units, 400 intensive care patients and 658 patients requiring haemodialysis twice or three times a week, in addition to supplying fuel for the refrigeration of blood and essential blood products used in the hospitals and for vaccine storage in the MOH healthcare facilities.

However, the extended power cuts mean that hospitals face the risk of closure as generators become increasingly overused. The more heavily generators are used, the more quickly they will degrade and need to be repaired or replaced. Many are already at risk of recurrent malfunction due to overuse. This has also increased the maintenance required, which is difficult to provide, as spare parts are on the dual-use list and restricted from entry to Gaza.

Three out of the 14 public hospitals, namely Shifa, Nasser and Gaza European Hospital serve more than 80% of the total secondary health services in the Gaza Strip. Within these three hospitals, there are critical lifesaving units, such as ICU's, operational theatres, emergency departments, dialysis units and neonatal intensive care units. Any fluctuation or even temporary electricity cut can result in death or severe risk to the patients within these units. Therefore, the project aims to prevent such a risk by supplying a sustainable source of electricity that may allow staff to better cope and manage emergency situations.

Activities or outputs

Output: Critical life -saving units in the 3 largest public hospitals in Gaza, Shifa Hospital, European Gaza Hospital and Nasser Hospital, have a sustainable source of electricity through solar panels to better cope with the electricity crisis and prevent the risk of avoidable mortality

Activity:

- WHO will install solar panels in Shifa Hospital in order to sustain the following critical units: haemodialysis unit, neonatal intensive care unit, cardiac care unit, laboratory and sterilisation unit.
- WHO will install solar panels in European Gaza Hospital in order to sustain the following critical units: operational theatre rooms, neonatal intensive care unit, neurology care, laboratory and sterilisation unit.
- WHO will install solar panels in Nasser Hospital in order to sustain the following critical units: operational theatre rooms, intensive care unit, neonatal intensive care unit, laboratory and sterilisation unit.
- WHO will provide the appropriate training of medical engineers working within the MoH to ensure the maintenance of the solar panels

Indicators and targets

Indicators & Targets:

- WHO has installed solar panels providing electricity at Shifa Hospital which supplies the energy needs for the haemodialysis unit, neonatal intensive care unit (35 incubators) and cardiac care unit
This will target: 360 haemodialysis patients every year, 2286 neonates, 660 cardiac patients
- WHO has installed solar panels providing electricity at the European Gaza Hospital which supplies the energy needs for the operational theatre rooms, neonatal intensive care unit, neurology care
This will target: 6,000 emergency patients, 450 neonates, and 200 neurology (NCD) patients
- WHO has installed solar panels providing electricity at Nasser Hospital which supplies the energy needs for the operational theatre rooms, intensive care unit, and neonatal intensive care unit
This will target: 10,000 emergency patients, 832 intensive care unit, 1860 neonates.

Indicator	Project target
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World Health Organization(WHO)	
Original BUDGET items	\$
Installation of solar panels at the three hospitals	1,420,000
Medical Engineer for project oversight (includes coordination). Field missions by key WHO staff. Da	120,000
PSE (7%)	107,800
Total	1,647,800

World Health Organization(WHO)	
Current BUDGET items	\$
Installation of solar panels at the three hospitals	1,420,000
Medical Engineer for project oversight (includes coordination). Field missions by key WHO staff. Da	120,000
PSE (7%)	107,800
Total	1,647,800