



سلطة الطاقة والموارد الطبيعية



Empowered lives.  
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# Solar for Critical Basic Services in Gaza

## Health, WASH and Education Sectors

Wednesday, 04 September 2019



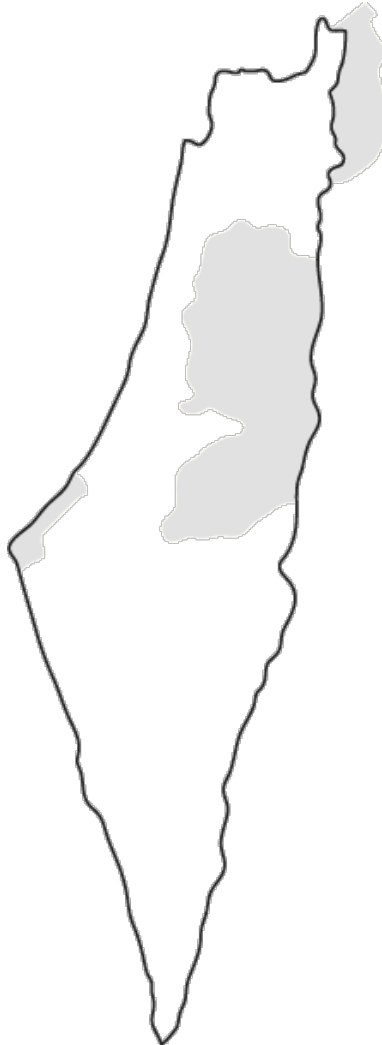
# Electricity Crisis



**In Gaza,**

## **Decade of Daily cutoffs**

Affects provision of basic services including health, WASH, education, and solid waste management



## **Demand vs. Supply**

**450 MW** of electricity is needed

Only **70-80 MW** of electricity is produced by GPP

**120 MW** of electricity is from Israel

**GAP 250 MW**

## **2013 - 2018**

**140** water desalination and sewage treatment

**186** health facilities

**75** solid waste facilities

**Emergency Fuel**

**US\$25 million**

## **Stoppage of Fuel**

**Reduced** average quota of water to 80 l/capita/day

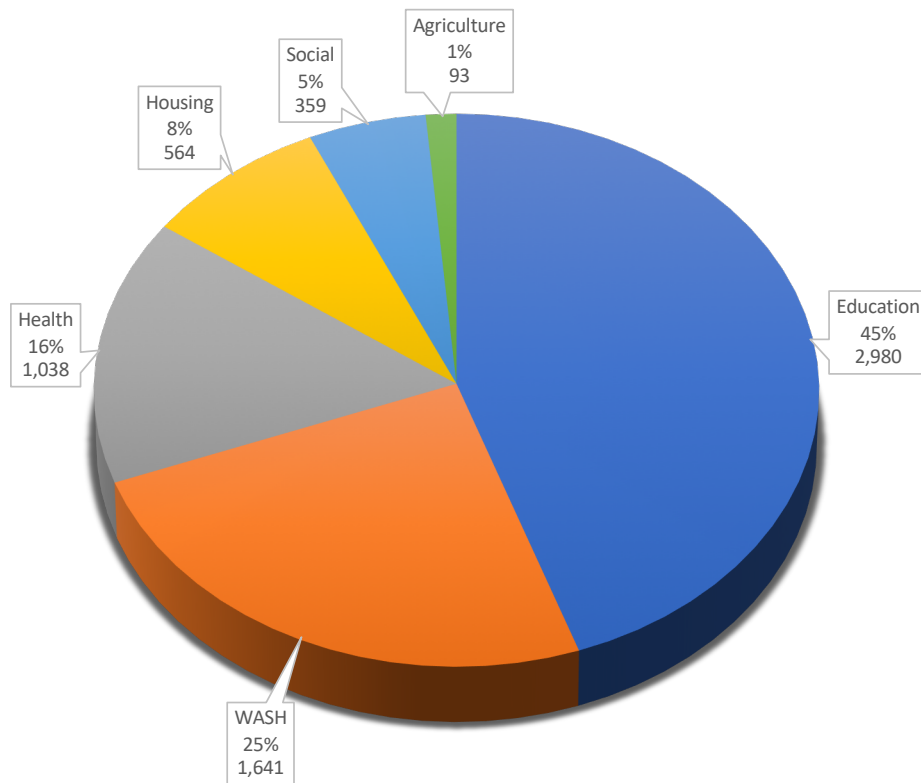
**Reduced** services in health facilities

**Accumulated** solid waste and increased health hazards

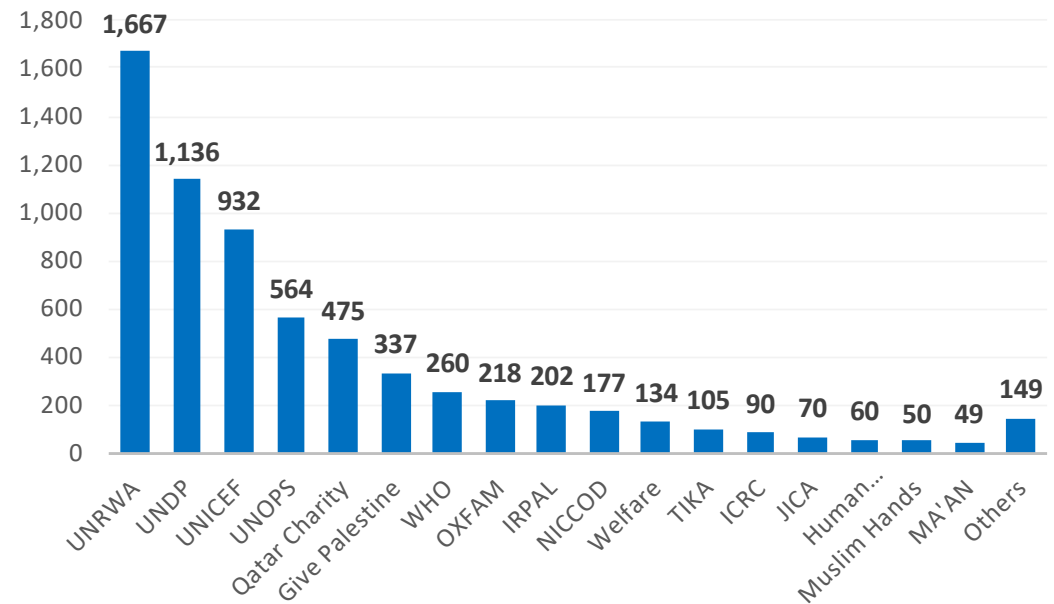
# Achieved PV Solar Energy Per Sector and Agency

## Mapping as of 25 August 2019

Distribution of Completed PV Solar Energy in KW by sector



Completed Interventions (kWps) by Agency



- **Others: 11 agencies**, where each agency intervention is < 30 kWp
- **Achieved kWps: 6,675 kWp**, implemented by 28 agencies
- **Ongoing kWps: 3,311 kWp**, being implemented by 14 agencies
- **Pipeline kWps: 9,722 kWp**, serving Education, Health, and Wash

# Findings – Solar Assessment in Health



**Scope of Assessment**

**15** Hospitals

**51** Primary Health Centers (PHCs)

**8** Other facilities



**Current Situation**

**623kWp**

is already installed in 11 hospitals

**207kWp**

is already installed in 21 PHCs

**US\$ 2.1 million**  
for hospitals



**Annual Savings**

**US\$ 0.5 million**  
for PHC facilities

## Financial Feasibility

**US\$ 4.23 million for PHCs**

and

**US\$ 14 million for hospitals**

## Environmental Impact

**3.37 tons**

of CO2 emissions reduced

## Solar Energy Potential

14 hospitals need

**3.41 MWp**

51 health care facilities  
(primary and other) need

**1.028 MWp**

Identified solar energy capacity will cover

**21%**

of total hospital energy needs and

**65%**

of PHCs' total energy needs.

# Findings – Solar Assessment for WASH



## Scope of assessment



## Annual savings

**US\$ 6.96 million annually**

## Financial feasibility

**US\$ 9 million**

for moderately feasible facilities

**US\$4.7 million**

for feasible facilities

## Environmental impact

**0.284 L/kWh**

Diesel generators consumption

**0.76 kg of CO2/kWh**

Diesel generators production

**129** are not feasible

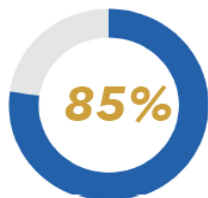
**74** Public WASH facilities are feasible for installing a PV system

**206** are moderately feasible

## Critical WASH facilities

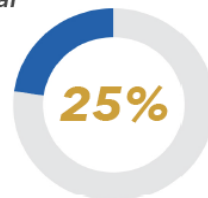
Of the **186** critical WASH facilities, **81** technically feasible and moderately feasible for installation of solar PV systems

## Solar energy potential



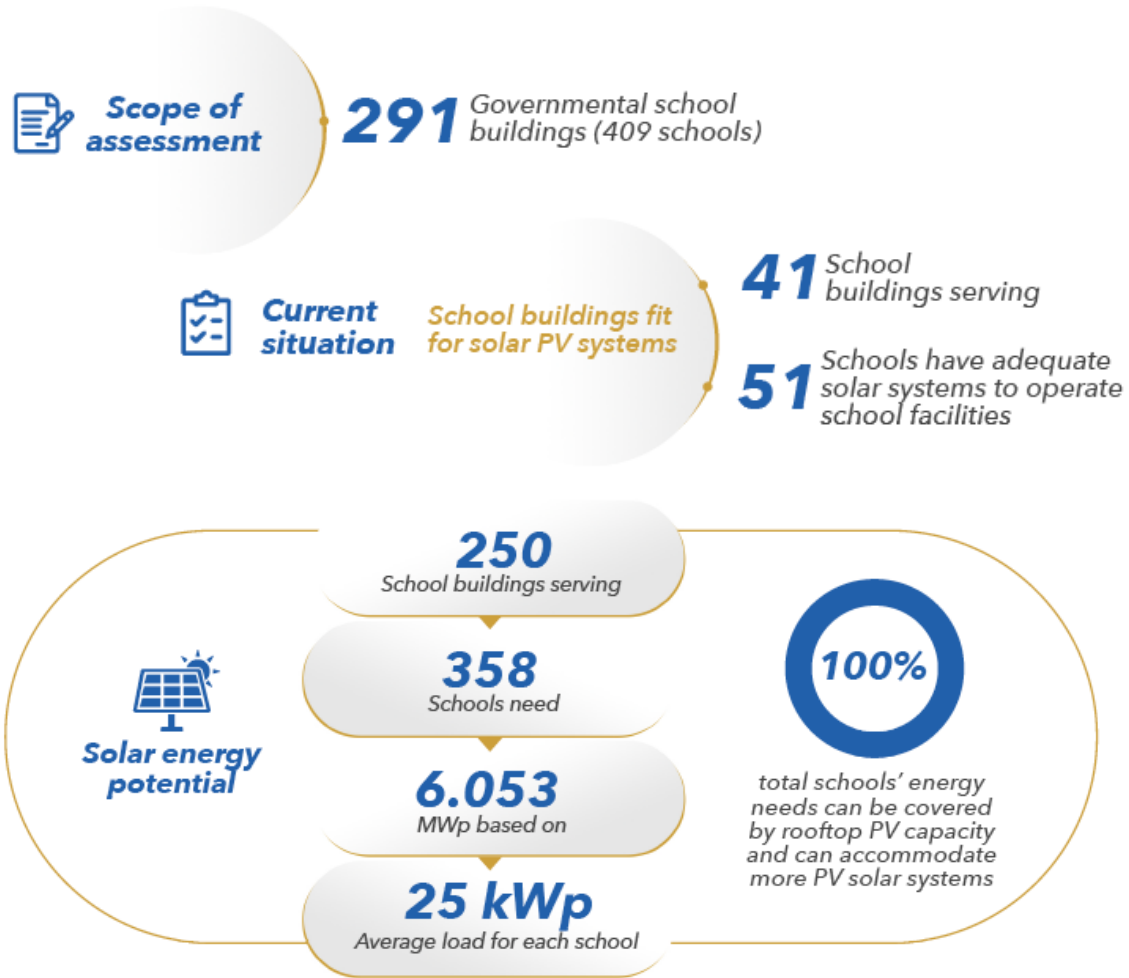
of power demand covered

16.3 MWp can be produced



of energy demand covered

# Findings – Solar Assessment for Education



# Technical Recommendations



Best sustainable renewable energy option: Solar PV system

Recommended module: PV hybrid system (PV, Grid, Gen set and batteries)

Battery backup: 2-6 hours for critical loads (fewer batteries, better dollar value, less harm to environment)

Energy efficiency measures as part of the solar system intervention









Comprehensive training programme, clear operations and maintenance plan

Capacity building on maintenance for local suppliers and service providers

Technical guidance for solar PV systems (PENRA standards, lessons learnt)

Laboratory under the management of PENRA to verify the quality of components

# Issues for Consideration

-  Enhance processes to ensure technical compatibility with utility network for adaptation to an on-grid system (e.g. PENRA approving the designs)
-  Identify / establish a unified management mechanism to address technical issues (e.g. PENRA/JEDCO committee)
-  Put into effect the net-metering agreement with GEDCO
-  Ensure a sustainable investment plan is in place for any solar energy system intervention, with maintenance costs incorporated in the savings
-  Assign a focal point for each location to be responsible for the operation and maintenance of PV solar system
-  Establish a collaboration and coordination mechanism within Gaza among the implementers of the solar initiatives at two levels: strategic and technical
-  Invest in PV systems using roof tops of public buildings (especially at schools)
-  Ensure smooth approval of permits and access of materials to facilitate the transition to solar energy systems



# Priority Investment Areas – Health, WASH and Education are equally Important

## Health Priorities

- Hospitals with higher solar potential and large energy needs
- PHCs prioritized based on four criteria, including solar potential, service level and emergency

**Total investment: US\$18.23 million**



## WASH Priorities

- 74 WASH facilities identified as feasible for installing a PV system , 206 facilities identified as moderately feasible
- Of the 186 critical WASH facilities, 81 technically feasible and moderately feasible for installation of solar PV systems.

**Total investment: US\$13.7 million**



## Education Priorities

- School buildings with double shifts (average 1,255 students served per day)
- Secondary schools where computer classes and labs are mandatory

**Total investment: US\$22.15 million**





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# Thank you