Hospital energy storage tunisia

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Hospitals are large consumers of energy. This guide for the Tunisian hospital sector gives concrete recommendations to energy managers and architects. It covers areas such as the orientation of waiting areas and patient rooms, energy efficiency and management of different hospital installations, and the integration of renewable energy sources to provide a safe and secure power supply for its day-to-day functioning.

Healthcare facilities that are energy efficient are important for patient comfort and can save costs that can be reallocated to patient care. Still this is not a priority for architects or engineers involved in construction and rehabilitation of healthcare facilities. PEEB therefore developed an energy efficiency guide for healthcare facilities in Tunisia, together with the Tunisian Ministry of Health and the Tunisian Energy Management Agency (ANME). This guide complements the PEEB financing for two hospitals.

This detailed guide gives concrete recommendations to energy managers and architects working in the health sector. It covers areas such as the orientation of waiting areas and patient rooms, energy efficiency and management of different hospital installations, and the integration of renewable energy sources to provide a safe and secure power supply for its day-to-day functioning. The guide also contains an overview of the current state of public and private sector health buildings in Tunisia. An accompanying quick checklist for integrating energy efficiency in health buildings is under development.

Awareness raising and trainings sessions on the guide for energy managers and architects in Tunisia’s regions are planned for the summer of 2021.

The health sector contributes to and is affected by climate change. On the one hand, the health sector generates between 4 and 5% of the world"s greenhouse gas emissions, and, on the other hand, these same infrastructures must become more resilient to the effects of the climate crisis, particularly heat. Furthermore, health buildings should be designed to improve the well-being of patients and the working conditions of medical staff, as well as maintain the continuity of cold chains, essential to ensure our health security.

The energy performance of essential health infrastructures such as hospitals must improve massively to address the pressing climate issues.

The Programme for Energy Efficiency in Buildings (PEEB) organised a webinar with several experts to present best practices in sustainable construction and renovation in the health sector, tools to stimulate their financing, as well as the highlights of a technical guide developed for the hospital sector in partnership with the Tunisian Ministry of Health and the Tunisian National Agency for Energy Management (ANME).

"Technical solutions for a more resource-efficient design exist," said J?r?my Bourgault of the Agence Fran?aise du D?veloppement (AFD) and member of the PEEB secretariat. "These solutions can both increase

energy security and climate resilience of communities, especially in hot climates, while reducing greenhouse gas emissions and operating costs."

This comes against a backdrop of great attention from international organisations such as the World Health Organisation (WHO), which has launched numerous programmes and initiatives in this area, including engaging all countries in promoting sustainable, climate-resilient and low-carbon health systems.

Elena Villalobos Prats, Technical Officer for Health and Climate Change at WHO, highlighted the usefulness of the work developed by PEEB in regard to the ambitions set at COP26 in Glasgow. There, countries committed to transitioning to sustainable, low-carbon health systems for the first time.

"Today, 58 countries have already committed to this initiative, and now they will need financial and technical support to implement these commitments," she added.

The example of Tunisia fuelled the experts" discussions, as the Tunisian government has put in place a national energy transition strategy for 2030, which aims to increase the share of renewable energy to 30%, reduce primary energy demand by 30% and cut its carbon intensity by 40% by 2030. At the heart of this strategy are the many new health infrastructures that the country needs.