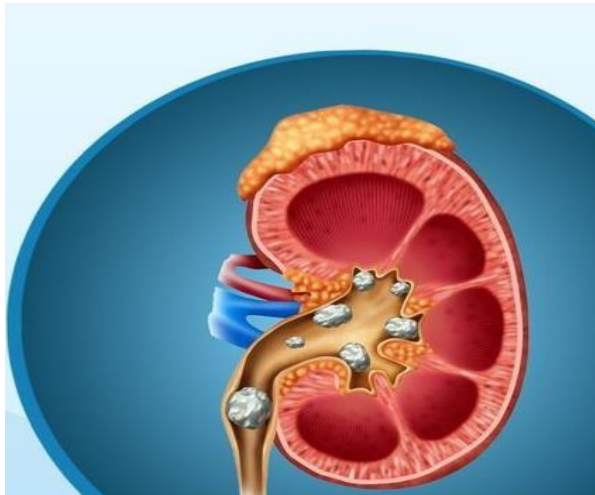


The project to be implemented under the aid of the United Nations Human Rights Organization's assistance program for the needy



Project Operation. United Nations Human Rights Organization

Colombo, Kalutara, Anuradhapura.

Tel:- 0342239800 /0777911177 Email: [unhroinfo1@gmail.com](mailto:unhroinfo1@gmail.com)

## **Project proposal**

Project Area - Sri Lanka

Project - Construction of a fully equipped hospital for kidney patients.

Project Implementing Agency –

1. Headquarters of the United Nations Human Rights Organization.  
Alvitigala Mawatha, Colombo 5.
1. Anuradhapura Office of the United Nations Human Rights Organization,  
No 50 Mahaweli Camp Tambuttegama.
2. United Nations Human Rights Organization  
Kalutara Office 3rd Floor, Kalutara North.

OBJECTIVE - The kidneys are in a very dangerous position in Sri Lanka as a noncommunicable disease. Formulate a lasting solution to reduce infection.

Objectives – (See Chapter 3)

Investment - 1013 million British pound. (\$ 1145 million)

Account Number - United Nations Human Rights Organization - Seylan Bank  
002013470628-001

Reference - United Nations Human Rights Organization.

## **Project Applicant**

Agency - United Nations Human Rights Organization  
Colombo, Kalutara, Anuradhapura.

Project Office- Head Office: - Alvitigala Mawatha, Colombo.05.  
  
Anuradhapura Office. No 50 Mahaveli Camp, Tambuttegama.  
  
Kalutara Office. 30th Floor, Kalutara North.

Board of Directors -

1. District Director. R.S.S.Doragamuwa.

2. Director, Project Management –

D.M. Lakshman Piyathissa.

3. Coordinator - D.M. Thusita Nishantha  
(Sri Lanka President's Secretary, International Affairs and Interpreter)

Signature -

1.....

2.....

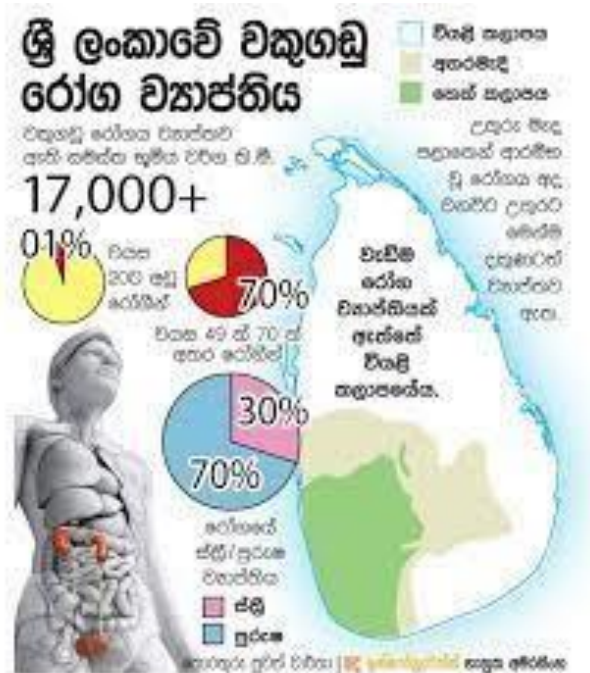
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## 01. Introduction -

Sri Lanka, is a small island surrounded by the ocean of 65,610 km. The nearest powerful country is India, which is sixty times that. Sri Lanka has a population of more than two million people, including Sinhalese, Tamil and Muslim, and Buddhist, Christian and Islamic religions. The majority live in agriculture. A people lives.

The increasing incidence of kidney diseases has left the farming people of Sri Lanka in a helpless situation. Most of the kidney clinics are reported from the North Central Province and its surrounding areas.



According to the records of the Ministry of Health, the number of patients registered for kidney clinics in Sri Lanka is 280,000. 17% of this is reported from Anuradhapura, Polonnaruwa and Kurunegala. The amount of agrochemicals used in areas where farming is more common is also very high.

Homeowners are especially vulnerable to kidney problems. Household farmers are often the sole breadwinners of farming families, a condition that has made them susceptible to kidney disease. Under such a situation, the members of the farming families are facing the challenge of making ends meet due to the breakdown of their only means of livelihood. The World Health Organization has also drawn attention to the widespread kidney diseases in the North Central Province. Due to the continuous use of agricultural chemicals, the kidneys the farmers' organizations unitedly state that the government should accept that there is a tendency to spread diseases and take steps to provide relief to the victims.



For twenty years now, the number of farmers suffering from kidney disease has been increasing.

In these twenty years, about twenty thousand people have died of kidney disease and another four hundred and fifty people have suffered from kidney disease.

A group of local scientists have recently confirmed in their research that cadmium and arsenic have been added to the soil due to the use of chemical fertilizers and agrochemicals.

The Department of Agriculture states that the cause of the kidney disease is still unknown and it is suspected that hard water may be the cause.

The kidney disease was initially spreading in the North Central Province and now it has been reported that the kidney disease is spreading to the Southern Province as well.

The Association of Government Medical Officers, who investigated this condition, which some called Rajarata kidney disease, claims that there is a relationship between the use of agrochemicals and this condition.

Dr. Anuruddha Padeniya, President of the Government Medical Officers' Association, found out that the kidney disease, which is different from the kidney disease caused by diabetes and high blood pressure, first became widespread in the Rajarata area, so it was called Rajarata kidney disease. said,

For the first time in 1993, a kidney patient was found and in the first decade, only two percent of the people in the area were affected by this disease, in the next decade fifteen percent were affected, says Dr. Anuruddha Padeniya.

Dr. Anuruddha Padeniya pointed out that Sri Lanka has become the country that uses the most agrochemicals in the world and a value as high as 284 units per hectare is used.

Neighboring countries use between ten and twelve units per hectare, while Bangladesh, which ranks second in the use of agrochemicals, uses about 164 units per hectare, said Dr. Anuruddha Padeniya.

If we take the history of kidney patients in Sri Lanka, according to the reports of the Epidemiological Control Department, the number of kidney patients reported from Sri Lanka has started to increase since about twenty years ago. According to this, by the year 2017, among the patients who die in hospitals in Sri Lanka, patients with kidney infections have ranked 6th.

This was held in 08th place in the year 2012. Although the situation in Sri Lanka is like this, when we consider the world on a large scale, among the main factors that cause kidney diseases, diabetes is named number one. At present, 44 percent (44%) of the population of Sri Lanka are affected by diabetes. 54.2 percent (54.2%) of them are over 40 years of age.

The second major cause is high blood pressure.

It has been revealed that 17 percent (17%) of the Sri Lankan population suffers from high blood pressure. 19.6 percent (19.6%) of them are over 40 years old.

The third leading cause is urinary tract obstruction.

According to the report, 5.5 percent (5.5%) of the population of this country suffer from urinary tract obstruction diseases. 5.2 percent (5.2%) of them are people over the age of 40. The main cause of kidney failure is long-term kidney disease, which is affected by diabetes, high blood pressure, heart disease, close family members with diabetes, high blood pressure. Kidneys in Sri Lanka Most of the patients are mainly affected by not properly controlling diabetes, suffering from high blood pressure for a long time, urinary infections and urinary tract obstructions in middle age, etc. In addition to drinking water mixed with various chemicals, and eating highly toxic foods daily. Among South Asian countries that use highly toxic chemicals for agriculture, Sri Lanka has the first place. Bangladesh is in the second place, Pakistan is in the third place, India is in the fourth place, Bhutan is in the fifth place and Nepal is in the sixth place.

The majority of kidney patients in Sri Lanka are found in the districts of the western province of Colombo, Gampaha and Kalutara.

In terms of population, the largest population is in the Western Province. Accordingly, the highest number of diabetic patients, hypertensive patients, heart patients and urinary tract infections are also in the Western Province. The majority of people suspected to have suffered from kidney diseases due to the use of chemical fertilizers are found in the districts of Anuradhapura and Polonnaruwa. Not identified. As such, they are known as long-term kidney patients with undiagnosed causes.

Currently, the majority of kidney patients reported worldwide are over 60 years of age. 10 percent (10%) of the world's population suffer from kidney disease. More than 20 lakh people are living with dialysis or a kidney transplant. The world's population is between the ages of 65 and 74. When looking at kidney patients, it has been revealed that one in five men suffer from kidney disease (5:1) and one in four women suffer from kidney disease (4:1).

20 percent (20%) of the population of Sri Lanka are engaged in agricultural activities. Out of these, kidney disease victims are mostly found among people engaged in agriculture in dry regions. Among those engaged in agriculture in wet regions and hilly regions, kidney disease victims due to unknown causes are hardly found. The main factors affecting the kidney patients found in those areas are long-term diabetes, high blood pressure, heart attack, urinary tract obstruction and non-communicable diseases. Thus, in order to eliminate kidney disease from our country, proper control of such noncommunicable diseases is necessary. Control of the use of highly toxic agrochemicals is essential.

Kidney disease (English: Kidney disease, renal disease), is a term used for kidney-related disease or damage. Kidney disease usually leads to some degree of impairment of kidney function and can result in kidney failure. Kidney failure is called end-stage kidney disease where dialysis or a kidney transplant are the only treatment options.

How do the kidneys work?

When we stand on our feet and keep our big toes touching the back of the waist, the two kidneys are located in the area where the big toes touch the sides of the waist. The main function of the kidneys is to filter water and aqueous solutions from the body through the urine.

The water we drink, the food we eat, medicines etc. are absorbed by the body and the watery substances in them are filtered by the kidneys. For this, the kidneys have a part called Gujjika filter. It is cup shaped. Aqueous solutions that come with the blood to this Gujjika are filtered and pass through the kidney to the bladder with bromine. Then they leave the body as urine. How does kidney function weaken?

Swelling of the kidney, contraction or bromine inside the kidney or weakness in the marrow, stones in the kidney, weakness in the cells of the kidney etc. Then the kidneys do not filter the urine properly. Thus, when the blood is not filtered properly, the protein called albumin in the blood is also filtered more through the kidneys. Albumin is a type of protein that gives energy to the body. When more of these energetic parts leave the body, the body becomes weak. This is considered as one of the main diseases that can be seen among kidney diseases.

From 1993 to 2010, 90,000 people living in Iowa and North Carolina were regularly monitored. Farmers who got licenses to use insecticides on their crops also belonged to this group. Of the 54,000 insecticides tested, 84 percent contained glyphosate. Many of these farmers had been using glyphosate since before the study.



However, even after two decades of continuous glyphosate use, there was no significant increase in cancer among those exposed to the chemical.

The quality, clarity and precision of this study have been recognized by many scientists. The study was funded by government and university sources. David Spiegelhalter, a professor at the University of Cambridge who was not involved in the study, said the analysis was "large and cautious" and that it showed "no significant association between glyphosate use and cancer".



## 02. Executive Summary-

Kidney disease is a disease that we often hear about in Sri Lanka today. Due to these kidney problems, both kidneys begin to fail in some people. Then they even have to resort to complex treatments up to transplanting another person's kidney.

There are two types of kidney disease

### **Chronic kidney disease**

Chronic kidney disease occurs due to reasons such as the entry of a germ into the kidney, changes in the amount of blood received by the kidney

### **Acute kidney injury**

Acute kidney injury is caused by long-term exposure of harmful ions such as mercury and lead to the body. In addition to this, kidney damage is also caused by not taking proper diabetes medication. Kidneys are also affected when blood pressure increases or decreases. The kidney is the organ that removes the excretory waste produced in the body on a daily basis. Apart from this, the kidney also contributes to maintaining the blood pressure in the body. The kidney controls the calcium, phosphate, salinity, alkalinity and acidity required by the body.

When the kidney is diseased, one has to face many negative consequences. When kidney disease occurs, symptoms such as swelling of the body, change in the color of urine, and change in the frequency of urination can be seen. In some cases, kidney failure can be seen without any symptoms.

Kidney infections can actually have significant health effects and, if not treated promptly and effectively, can lead to complications that affect a person's overall well-being and productivity. Of particular concern may be the impact on the youth and middle generation, often considered the productive force of a country. Here are some ways that kidney infections can affect individuals and affect society:

**Physical well-being:** Kidney infections can cause significant discomfort, fatigue, and weakness, affecting a person's ability to perform daily activities and work effectively.

**Chronic conditions:** If not treated properly, kidney infections can lead to chronic kidney disease, which may require ongoing medical treatment and affect long-term health.

**Absence from work or productivity:** Severe kidney infections may require people to take time away from work for medical treatment and recovery, resulting in absenteeism and reduced productivity.

**Long-term effects:** Chronic health conditions caused by untreated kidney infections can have long-term effects on work capacity and career advancement.

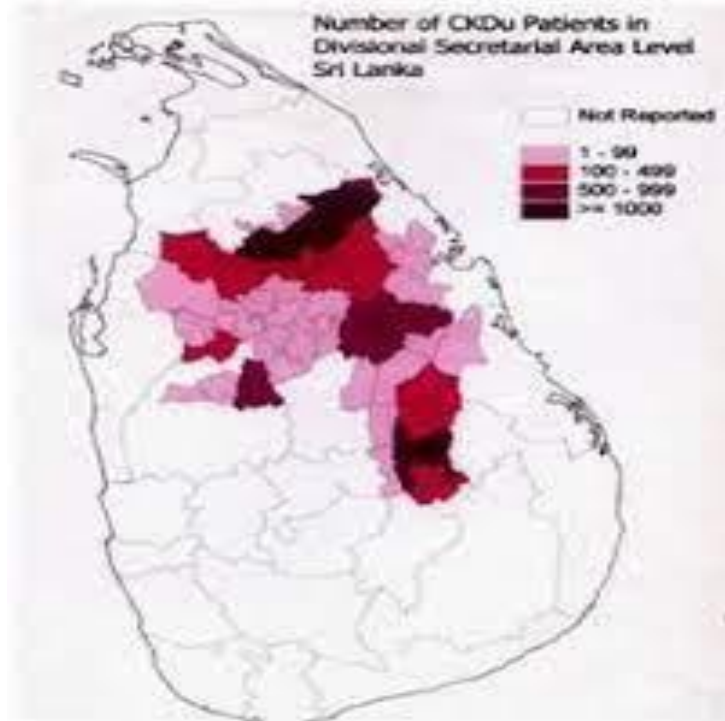
**Healthcare costs:** Treatment of kidney infections can lead to increased healthcare costs for individuals and the healthcare system, which can impact a country's economy.

**Loss of Productivity:** If there is a significant portion of the working age population, there may be a loss of productivity that can affect economic growth.

**Quality of life:** Chronic health conditions can affect the quality of life of individuals and their families, which in turn affects their overall well-being.

**Becoming dependent:** People with severe health problems may become dependent on others for support, affecting family dynamics and social structures.

The above facts show the dangerous form of kidney infection in Sri Lanka. It is evident that young and middle-aged people fall victim to this disease very quickly. The tragic situation is that they are the most important and earners of the society. The backbone of a country and a nation. The collapse or the weakening of the most important part of the country's economy affects a country very severely.



### 03. Objectives.

Establishing a kidney hospital in a country can serve several important purposes, addressing both health care needs and broader social needs. Here are some of the main objectives:

1. Improving access to specialized kidney care services for people suffering from kidney diseases. To be able to reduce the burden on general hospitals by providing a separate facility for kidney-related treatment.
2. Implementation of preventive care programs to educate people about kidney health, risk factors and early detection of kidney diseases. Conduct awareness campaigns to promote healthy lifestyle and habits that contribute to kidney health.
3. Providing state-of-the-art diagnostic facilities for early detection and accurate diagnosis of kidney disease. Providing a wide range of treatment options including dialysis and transplantation to cater for different stages of kidney disease.
4. Conduct research and clinical trials to improve understanding of kidney disease and develop innovative treatments. Collaborate with medical research institutions to contribute to global efforts in kidney disease research.
5. Training health care professionals, including doctors, nurses and technicians, in the latest advances in kidney and kidney care, developing training programs to increase the number of skilled professionals in the field of kidney health.

6. Engage in community outreach programs to identify high-risk populations of kidney risk and provide education and screening services, collaborate with local organizations and government agencies to promote kidney health at the community level.

7. Contribute to the overall improvement of public health by reducing the significant contribution to morbidity and mortality and reduce the huge burden on the health care system by more effective prevention and management of kidney disease.

8. Collaborate with national and international health care organizations to share knowledge, resources, and best practices in kidney care, and form partnerships with other hospitals, research institutes, and non-profit organizations to create a more comprehensive and integrated health care system.

#### **04. How to implement the project.**

01) Collection of jurisdictional information.

02) Analyzing information.

03) Identification of government and non-government institutions, schools and groups of people.

04) Making financial arrangements.

05) Acquisition of land.

06) Preparation of the building and surroundings to required standards.

07) Preparation of task board.

08) Execution.

09) Evaluation and follow-up.

Basically, the jurisdiction should be studied. For that, a group of 5 graduate development officers will go to institutions, schools and various organizations in the jurisdiction for a fortnight and gather information.

In addition, the work will be easier as the existing data of hospitals, regional secretariats and other government institutions will also be obtained. The data collected will be analyzed by the team using computers. Population, social conditions, educational and economic background and Physical conditions are meant to be studied separately.

In the meantime, the project proposal will be submitted to the agency providing assistance and arrangements will be made to get the allocation and the program will be compiled as soon as the allocation is approved.

05. Project area. Sri Lanka.

06. Major Aspects of the Project.

01) Collection of jurisdictional information.

02) Analyzing information.

03) Identification of government and non-government institutions, schools and groups of people.

04) Making financial arrangements.

05) Acquisition of land.

06) Preparation of the building and surroundings to required standards.

07) Preparation of task board.

08) Execution.

09) Evaluation and follow-up.

06. Financial requirement - 1013 **million British pound**

Number	Description	Cost
01	One collection of health information from all over Sri Lanka. 50 British pound per person per day for the deployment of 25 graduates in the field for three months.	25,641 British Fund
02	Purchase of land. Ak. 100	25,64,102. British pound
03	Construction of 10 buildings with 5 floors and 1000 rooms	28,46,15,384. British pound
04	Medical devices	12,82, 05128. British pounds
05	Furniture, etc.	25,64,102. British pound
06	Training and administrative expenses.	5,12,82,051. British pound
07	For Long Term Kidney Fund	38,64,10,256. British pound
08	Installation of solar panels for 80,000 square feet of roofs	12,82,05,128 British pound
09	100-room dormitory with 5 floors for functionaries and officials	2,56,41,025 British pound
10	Vehicles (Ambulance, Cab, Bus, heavy vehicles, Tractor)	35,12,562 British pound
	Total	101,30,25, 379. British pound

08. Advantages of the project -

**(A) Economic Benefits**

Establishing a full-fledged kidney hospital can achieve several benefits for a country, both in terms of public health and well-being of the entire population.

### **Improved Healthcare Infrastructure:**

A kidney hospital contributes to the development of strong healthcare infrastructure by improving the overall healthcare system of the country.

### **Improved patient care:**

Specialized kidney hospitals can provide better and more focused care for patients with kidney disease. This includes diagnostic services, treatment options and post-treatment care.

### **Weight loss in general hospitals:**

By having a dedicated renal hospital, the burden on general hospitals is reduced, allowing them to focus on other medical specialties and emergency care.

### **Preventive care and education:**

Kidney clinics often engage in preventive care and health education programs to help raise awareness of kidney disease, risk factors, and the importance of early detection and lifestyle changes.

### **Advanced Research and Training:**

These hospitals can serve as centers for advanced medical research and training for healthcare professionals, contributing to the development of medical knowledge and expertise.

### **Job Creation:**

Establishing a kidney hospital creates employment opportunities not only for healthcare professionals but also for support staff, administrators and other ancillary services.

### **Medical Travel Services:**

A well-managed kidney hospital can attract medical tourists seeking specialized treatment. This can boost the economy by bringing in foreign currency and promoting the country as a destination for medical treatment.

### **Economic Impact:**

The healthcare sector makes a significant contribution to the economy. Establishing a kidney hospital can stimulate economic growth by increasing investment, creating jobs and developing related industries.

### **Improved quality of life:**

With improved access to specialized kidney care, patients can experience a higher quality of life. Timely diagnosis and treatment can slow the progression of kidney disease, allowing individuals to live healthier and more productive lives.

**Government Health Care Expenditure Efficiency:**

Having a specialized facility allows the government to allocate resources more efficiently, ensuring that kidney-related health needs are specifically targeted.

**Community Health Benefits:**

Having a kidney hospital can lead to overall community health benefits such as infection prevention measures, and early intervention can have a positive impact on population health.

**(B) Social Benefits**

Construction of a kidney hospital can achieve various social benefits that contribute to the well-being of individuals and communities. Here are some potential social benefits:

**Improved health and quality of life:**

A kidney hospital provides specialized treatment, diagnosis, treatment and rehabilitation services for people with kidney disease. This can lead to improved health outcomes and improved quality of life for patients.

**Reduced mortality rates:**

Timely access to specialized kidney care can lead to early detection and intervention, reducing kidney disease-related mortality.

**Community Education and Awareness:**

Establishing a kidney hospital provides opportunities for community outreach and education programs. These initiatives can raise awareness about kidney health, preventative measures and the importance of regular check-ups.

**Job creation and economic impact:**

Building and operating a kidney hospital creates employment opportunities for healthcare professionals, support staff and administrators. This contributes to the local economy and helps eliminate unemployment.

**Weight loss on general health facilities:**

Specialized kidney hospitals can reduce the burden on general hospitals by focusing on the specific needs of patients with kidney disease. This can lead to more efficient health care delivery across the entire system.

### **Research and Innovation:**

A kidney hospital can serve as a hub for research and innovation in the field of nephrology. This can lead to the development of new treatments, technologies and practices that benefit not only local communities but also the wider medical community.

### **Improved access to health services:**

Establishing a kidney hospital can improve access to health services for people who may face barriers to specialized care. This can be especially beneficial for vulnerable populations.

### **Social Support Networks:**

Kidney hospitals often provide opportunities to build support networks between patients and their families. This sense of community can be critical in coping with the challenges associated with kidney disease.

### **Preventive care and screening programs:**

The hospital can play a role in organizing preventive care and screening programs targeting at-risk populations. Early detection and intervention can prevent the progression of kidney disease and reduce the overall health care burden.

### **Improving public health:**

By treating kidney diseases, a kidney hospital contributes to improving overall public health. This can lead to a healthier and more productive population.

In summary, the social benefits of building a kidney hospital are diverse and can positively impact individuals, families, and communities by addressing health needs, promoting awareness, and contributing to economic and social well-being.

## **© Entrepreneurship Benefits (Investment Benefits)**

Building a kidney hospital can provide a variety of entrepreneurial benefits, especially if strategically positioned and focused on meeting health needs. Here are some potential benefits:

### **Fulfilling a critical need:**

Kidney diseases are common worldwide, and the demand for specialized healthcare facilities to treat these conditions is high. The construction of a kidney hospital can meet this demand and fulfill a vital healthcare need in the community.



**Specialty Niche:**

Focusing on a specific medical niche, such as kidney care, allows you to become a specialized expert in that field. This can lead to a strong reputation, patient trust and referrals from other healthcare providers.

**Market demand:**

Given the increasing incidence of kidney disease, there is a steady and growing market demand for specialized kidney care services. This demand can translate into a steady patient base and revenue stream.

**Diversification of Services:**

Renal hospitals often offer a range of services, including diagnostic tests, transplant services, dialysis and preventive care. Diversifying your service offerings can help attract a wider range of patients and contribute to revenue stability.

**Technology Adaptation:**

Kidney hospitals often require advanced medical technology for diagnosis and treatment. Embracing cutting edge medical technology can be a differentiator and attract patients and skilled healthcare professionals.

**Collaboration Opportunities:**

Building a kidney hospital provides the opportunity to collaborate with pharmaceutical companies, research institutes and other healthcare organizations. Partnerships can lead to advances in medical research, access to new treatments, and shared resources.

**Community Impact:**

Contributing to the health of the community by providing specialized kidney care can enhance the hospital's reputation and build goodwill. Positive community connections can lead to increased patient loyalty and support.

**Government incentives:**

Some governments offer incentives to health care providers to address critical health issues. Potential tax breaks, grants, or other incentives available for establishing a health care facility focused on kidney care.

### **Outbound for medical treatment:**

If the hospital achieves a high level of care and prestige, it may attract patients from other regions or even countries seeking specialized kidney care. This can contribute to revenue through medical tourism.

09. Project Management. Office of the United Nations Human Rights Organization.

10 .Resource Requirement.

### **Sufficient land for hospital.**

Architectural plans and designs for hospital building including dialysis units, transplant units, outpatient clinics and inpatient wards specializing in kidney care.

### **Legal and Regulatory Compliance:**

Legal advisors to navigate regulatory requirements and obtain necessary licenses and permits.

### **Medical Equipment and Technology:**

Dialysis machines.

Surgical instruments for kidney transplantation.

Diagnostic equipment such as ultrasound machines, CT scanners and MRI machines.

Patient monitoring systems.

Electronic health record (HER) system.

### **Furniture and Fixtures:**

Hospital beds.

Chairs and tables for waiting areas.

Office furniture.

Human Resources:

Nephrologists, urologists, and other specialized medical staff.

Nurses and Nurse Practitioners.

Administrative staff.

Support staff (cleaning, security, maintenance)

### **Training and Education:**

Continuous training for medical and support staff on the latest advances in kidney care. Educational programs for patients on kidney health.

#### Cooperation and Partnership:

Partnership with pharmaceutical companies to supply needed medicines.  
Collaboration with research institutes for ongoing research in kidney care.  
Financial resources  
Initial capital for construction and equipment.  
Operating budget for staff, utilities and ongoing expenses. Insurance coverage.

#### Information Technology (IT):

IT Infrastructure for Hospital Management Systems.

Networks and Communication Systems.

#### Utilities:

Adequate water and electricity supply.

Heating, ventilation and air conditioning (HVAC) systems. **Safety and Security:**

Security systems and personnel.

Safety measures for fire prevention and emergency response.

#### **Patient facilities:**

Comfortable waiting areas for patients and their families. Restaurants or dining facilities.

#### **Community Engagement:**

Regularly conduct programs for community education on kidney health, awareness programs on kidney diseases.

#### Waste Management

Proper medical waste disposal systems.

#### **of Transport:**

Ambulances for emergency transport.

Ample parking facilities.

#### **Pharmacy:**

Collaborate with on-site pharmacy or local pharmacies to distribute medications.

### **Telemedicine Infrastructure:**

Infrastructure for telemedicine services, allowing remote consultations whenever required.

### **Quality Assurance and Accreditation:**

The systems and processes are accredited by the relevant healthcare authorities to ensure that the hospital meets quality standards. To ensure the success of such a project, it is crucial to conduct a thorough feasibility study and engage with experts in healthcare administration, architecture and medical technology. . In addition, compliance with healthcare regulations and standards is essential for patient safety and well-being

### **11. Project Risk.**

Building a complete renal hospital in any country is a complex undertaking with many challenges and risks. These barriers range from financial and logistical issues to regulatory and social issues. Understanding and mitigating these challenges is critical to the successful completion and operation of such a specialized healthcare facility. Below are some of the major obstacles and risks that may arise in building a complete kidney hospital.

#### **Financial Constraints:**

High initial investment: Setting up a kidney hospital requires significant upfront investment in infrastructure, medical equipment and skilled personnel. Limited financial resources can be a significant obstacle.

**Supply Chain Management:** Coordinating the timely delivery of medical equipment, drugs, and other essential supplies can be challenging, especially if there are customs delays, transportation, or unexpected disruptions in the supply chain.

**Healthcare Regulations:** Navigating complex healthcare regulations and obtaining necessary approvals and licenses from relevant authorities is a time-consuming and bureaucratic process. Failure to comply with regulations can result in legal issues and project delays.

#### **Trained Manpower, Specialized Personnel:**

Recruiting and retaining skilled medical professionals, including nephrologists, nurses and technicians, can be challenging. A shortage of specialized health workers will affect the quality of patient care.

**Adoption of new technologies:** Incorporating cutting-edge medical technologies into hospital infrastructure requires expertise and training. Resistance to change or lack of familiarity with new technologies can hinder the seamless integration of these advances.

### **Community and Social Factors:**

**Public opinion:** Local communities may oppose the construction of a kidney hospital due to misconceptions about kidney disease, fear of infectious diseases, or concerns about property values. Community involvement and education are essential to solving these problems.

### **Political Stability:**

Political Risks: Political instability or changes in government policies may affect the continuity of the project. Unforeseen political events can lead to funding uncertainties and regulatory changes affecting healthcare projects.

### **Infrastructure Challenges:**

**Utilities and infrastructure:** Inadequate or unreliable utilities, such as electrical power and water supply, can disrupt hospital operations. In addition, ensuring the resilience of infrastructure to withstand natural disasters is critical.

**Environmental Impact:** Construction and operation of a hospital can have environmental impacts. Ensuring sustainable practices, waste management and compliance with environmental regulations are essential to minimize negative impacts.

**Economic Fluctuations:** Economic downturns or fluctuations can affect the availability of funds and lead to budget overruns. Adequate financial planning and risk management strategies are essential to address these uncertainties.

Mitigating these challenges requires a comprehensive risk management plan, a thorough feasibility study, stakeholder engagement, and a flexible project management approach. Collaboration between government agencies, health care institutions and the private sector is critical to overcoming barriers to successful construction and sustainable operation of a complete kidney hospital.

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## **12. Subsidiary Institutions –**

Office of the United Nations Human Rights Organization, Department of Health, Local council.

### 13. Project evaluation.

Office of the United Nations Human Rights Organization. During the implementation of the program, the provincial health department and the local council will definitely participate in the supervision.

### 14. Sustainability –

Chronic diseases such as kidney disease often require a continuum of care, resulting in long-term relationships with patients. This can result in a more predictable and sustainable revenue model compared to some acute care services.

Before undertaking such a venture, it is crucial to conduct a thorough market analysis, assess the regulatory landscape and ensure that the hospital is equipped with skilled healthcare professionals and state-of-the-art facilities. Additionally, a well-thought-out business plan that addresses financial sustainability and quality of healthcare is essential to success in the healthcare industry.

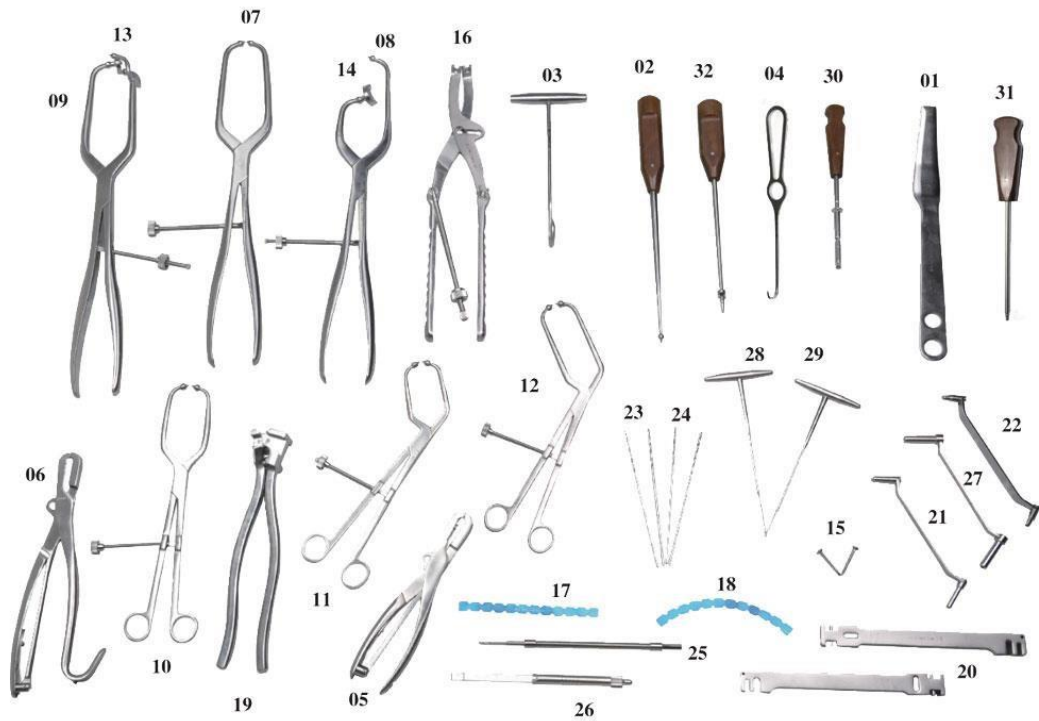
The contribution to the society is immeasurable as it provides information technology and foreign language knowledge to a new direction that directly changes the attitudes of the public. Also, as it contains a quality that can be made into a common model for the entire society, which is not limited to one subject only, and the society is benefited from it. The possible support is endless. This is the reason why the patients who are suffering especially are comforted and relieved to a large extent. In the development approach, quantitative and qualitative conditions should be equal, but nowadays we constantly see more of quantity than quality. Therefore, it seems that social disasters and gaps will increase. Since it is our responsibility to create an approach to reduce that situation, plans based on public opinion. Sustainability is evident here as it is a program that is prepared and adjusted to a new method by directly analyzing their opinions.



Air Ambulance



## Ambulance



## Medical Instrument



## MRI Machin





CT Scanner



Medical Chair



**Five Function Electric Bed**



**Manual Crank Emergency Bed**



Barth Room Scale



Bed Screen



**Kidney Dialysis Machine**

**Application**



**Clinical Images**



**X – Ray Machine**

## High Performance Incinerators for Medical Waste



medicine refrigerator

**5kW High frequency portable & mobile veterinary x-ray machine**



**Hospital Surgery Room Use Cart Model Anesthesia Apparatus Anesthesia Machine**