Opportunities for Transition to   
Clean Household Energy in [COUNTRY]

Application of WHO’s Household Energy Assessment Rapid Tool (HEART) for   
Situational Assessment and Stakeholder Mapping

[DATE REPORT COMPLETED]

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# Abbreviations and acronyms

# Acknowledgement

# Preface

Household air pollution (HAP) from inefficient fuel combustion is one of the most important global environmental health risks today. Almost 3 billion people, mainly in low- and middle-income countries, still rely on solid fuels (wood, animal dung, charcoal, crop wastes and coal) burnt in inefficient, highly polluting stoves for cooking and heating. In 2012 alone, no fewer than 4.3 million children and adults died prematurely from illnesses caused by such HAP. Widespread use of polluting cookstoves causes some 4 million premature deaths annually among children and adults from respiratory illness, cardiovascular diseas and cancer, as well as serious injuries from scalding, burns and poisoning. Widespread use of kerosene stoves, heaters and lamps also results in many serious injuries and deaths from scalds, burns and poisoning.

The WHO Guidelines for indoor air quality: household fuel combustion (2014) are addressed to public health policy-makers and specialists working on energy, environmental and other issues to introduce the best approaches to reducing HAP: the greatest environmental health risk in the world today.

The Household Energy Assessment Rapid Tool (HEART) was developed by WHO and is being pilot-tested for use in conducting rapid situational assessments and stakeholder mapping of a country’s readiness to address access to clean energy technologies. The objective of this tool is to gather and synthesize information on household energy use and its public health impacts in a country and use the information to stimulate informed discussion on evidence-based impacts of household energy interventions, shared responsibilities and coordinated actions, country-specific barriers to implementation and opportunities for the public health sector to accelerate the transition to clean household energy.

The rapid assessment does not take the place of the detailed economic evaluation required in identifying national energy priorities, national and global mapping of disease prevalence associated with polluting fuels, nor the social and political considerations required for implementing major social interventions to support a transition to clean energy. It does provide a broad overview of the current household energy and health situation, identifies key stakeholders and will ultimately support intersectoral cooperation. This report presents the results obtained with HEART in [COUNTRY].

# Introduction

# Context

## Geographical Context

## Demographic and economic factors

## Energy production and consumption

# Health Sector data

## Burden of disease from household air pollution

## Local studies of health effects of household air pollution (summary)

# Household energy- the current situation

## Household energy use for cooking

## Household energy use for lighting

## Household energy use for heating

## Perceptions of safety of household energy

# Stakeholder organizations and coordination

## Government agencies and their role in addressing HAP

## Nongovernmental organizations (selected examples)

## Bilateral and multilateral organizations (selected examples)

## Environmental health risk assessments

# Social welfare programmes

## Maternal and child health and nutrition programmes

## Poverty alleviation programmes

## Other welfare programmes

# Discussion

## Barriers to adoption of clean fuels and technologies

## Opportunities for increasing access to clean fuels and technologies

## Recommendations for accelerating the transition

# Conclusions and recommendations

*Consider targeting recommendations at the health sector, or at particular sectors. Suggest grouping conclusions and recommendations under the following categories:*

* *Convening and coordination*
* *Assessment, monitoring and evaluation*
* *Communication and education*
* *Policy advocacy*

# References

# Annexes

## List of programs focused on clean energy and improved cookstoves in [COUNTRY]

## Market promotion schemes for clean fuels and technologies

## Nongovernmental and civil society organizations concerned with energy and health in [COUNTRY]

## *Others as needed*