

Opportunities for Transition to Clean Household Energy

Application of the Household Energy Assessment Rapid Tool (HEART)



INDIA



World Health
Organization

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Abbreviations and acronyms

BPL	below the poverty line
CAG	Comptroller and Auditor General of India
COPD	chronic obstructive pulmonary disease
DDUGJY	<i>Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana</i>
DWCD	Department of Women and Child Development
FPS	fair price shop
HAP	household air pollution
HEART	Household Energy Assessment Rapid Tool
JGSY	<i>Jawahar Gram Samridhhi Yojana</i>
LED	light emitting diode
LPG	liquefied petroleum gas
MNRE	Ministry of New and Renewable Energy
MoHFW	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
MoPNG	Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas
NCD	noncommunicable disease
NGO	nongovernmental organization
NITI Aayog	National Institutions for Transforming India
NSS	National Sample Survey
PDS	public distribution system
PHFI	Public Health Foundation of India
PM	particulate matter
PM_{2.5}	particles that can pass through a size-selective inlet with a 50% efficiency cut-off at 2.5 µm aerodynamic diameter. PM _{2.5} corresponds to the “high-risk respirable convention” as defined in ISO 7708:1995, 7.1
PMUY	<i>Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana</i>
TERI	The Energy and Resources Institute
TSP	total suspended particles

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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. Widespread use of polluting cookstoves causes almost 4 million premature deaths annually among children and adults from respiratory illness, cardiovascular diseases and cancer, as well as serious injuries from scalding, burns and poisoning.

The WHO guidelines for indoor air quality: household fuel combustion (2014) provide technical recommendations for policy-makers and specialists working on energy, health, environmental and other issues to ensure health benefits from the clean energy transition.

In support of the implementation of the guidelines, WHO has developed a tool, the Household Energy Assessment Rapid Tool (HEART), to identify relevant stakeholders, and map out a country's policies and programmes on household energy

and/or related health impacts. The tool is being pilot-tested as a guide to conducting rapid situational assessments of countries' readiness to address access to clean energy technologies. It is used to gather and synthesize information on household energy use and its public health impacts and to stimulate an informed dialogue on the impacts of household energy interventions, shared responsibilities and coordinated actions, country-specific barriers to implementation and opportunities for the public health sector to accelerate a transition to clean household energy.

The rapid assessments do not take the place of the detailed economic evaluations required to identify national energy priorities, national and global work on mapping disease incidence nor the social and political considerations required in implementing major social interventions in public health. They do provide a broad overview of the current household energy and health situation, identify key stakeholders and will ultimately support intersectoral cooperation. This report presents the results obtained with HEART in India.

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