



Capacity strengthening on air pollution and health.



Background to CLEAN-Air(Africa) work

Reliance on polluting fuel and burden of disease

• Globally 3.8 million, SSA 80% HHs and Kenya 76% HHs

Premature annual death attributable to HAP

• 2.3 Million globally, 695,000 SSA and 23,000 Kenya

Contribution of Clean air Africa to the problem

Largely aims to accelerate the understanding of HAP-related disease burden through a unique set of studies that will

- (i) strengthen national health systems for community health prevention of HAP-related disease and
- (ii) provide evidence-based recommendations for population transition to clean household and institutional energy



SDG7: "Clean, Modern, Reliable Energy For All" 2030 Not On Track

International Energy Agency:

"Unless rapid action is taken, the world will fall short of the universal access target for clean cooking by almost 30%, achieving 72% of the population in 2030."



More than 60% of sub-Saharan Africa will be without access to clean cooking fuel in 2030

Goal 7: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all.



CLEAN-Air(Africa)'s Aims and 2030 Sustainable Development Goals

Aim 1: To facilitate the transition for vulnerable communities and public institutions to clean cooking for positive health, climate, and gender

Aim 2: To evaluate and quantify chronic and hidden health burdens from polluting fuel use that can be addressed through clean cooking

Aim 3: To advocate for disease prevention from reductions in air pollution through health systems strengthening

Aim 4: To develop a sub-Saharan African Air Pollution Centre of Excellence (training and air quality monitoring)



AIM 1: To facilitate the transition for vulnerable communities and public institutions to clean cooking to address health, environment, climate, and gender impacts from reliance on solid fuels

RCT1: Evaluation of LPG adoption through PAYG smart meters *(Kenya)*

RCT2 and RCT 4: Evaluation of LPG exclusive use in PAYG users through PCs + behavior change + Evaluation of the impact of a mobile phone texting campaign (Kenya & Tanzania)



RCT3: Evaluation of LPG exclusive use through PCs (Rwanda)



AIM 1: To facilitate the transition for vulnerable communities and public institutions to clean cooking to address health, environment, climate, and gender impacts from reliance on solid fuels

Work Package 2: Schools

Using interventions to evaluate innovations for the adoption and sustained use of clean cooking fuels in households *(Kenya, Rwanda)*

- Health, and cost impacts
- SUMs and HAP measurement

Energy Mapping for Public Institutions (Schools) (Kenya & Rwanda)

Evaluation of transition to LPG for cooking Kenya (Nairobi)





AIM 2: To evaluate and quantify hidden additional health burdens from household air pollution that can be addressed through clean cooking

Work Package 3: health facilities

Investigating and documenting hospital and community-acquired adult and pediatric burns from household use of fuels through routine surveillance

(Uganda, Cameroon, Kenya)

Clinical Evaluation of Burns: (i) Retrospective record review and (ii) Prospective evaluation of fuel-related burns

Primary Care Evaluation of Burns: (i)Prospective evaluation of fuel/stove-related burns and (ii) Interviews with patients to understand the contexts of burns



AIM 2: To evaluate and quantify hidden additional health burdens from household air pollution that can be addressed through clean cooking

Work Package 4: health facility

Measuring the association between fuel use, household air pollution, and respiratory/ cardiovascular disease.

(Cameroon, Rwanda)

Modelled Health Impacts from LPG: (i)HAP measurement and (ii) HAPIT Modelling **(Rwanda)**

Lung Function and Cooking Fuel: (i)cooks through (ii) Spirometry and surveys (Cameroon)

HAP exposure and Heart Rate Variability: (i)Cooks through HAP measurement, SUMs (Bluetooth beacons), wearable HRV monitors (Cameroon)







RSTREAM

AIM 3: To advocate for disease prevention from reductions in household air pollution through national health systems strengthening

Work Package 5:

Empowering community health workforces (CHW) through education on household air pollution, health, and prevention to decrease the burden of air pollution-related diseases (Kenya, Uganda, Cameroon, Rwanda)



Monitoring and Evaluation of CHW National Training Initiative in HAP, Health, and Prevention

- Training Evaluation (CHVs/ materials/ delivery),
- Messaging Evaluation (CHVs/ Job Aids and
- Preparation for UHC (led through CCEH TWG)



Digital Delivery of Training and Health Surveillance (TeachBox) Kenya, Uganda, Rwanda

Module delivery Health Surveillance (Kenya Informatics)



Adaption of CHW Training Initiative for sub-Saharan Africa

- Module 14 and Job Aids and
- Preparation and piloting (Uganda, Rwanda, Cameroon)

AIM 4: To establish a sub-Saharan African Centre of Excellence in air pollution monitoring and prevention through capacity building and investment

Work Package 6: Developing a sub-Saharan African Centre of Excellence in air pollution

A:Technical: Establishment of Air pollution Hub



EL-USB-CO

- (i) State-of-the-art gravimetric filter weighing and analysis lab
- (ii) Air quality monitors
 - Gravimetric-UPAS
 - Light Scattering: Purple
 Air
 - (PM2.5, Cox, Nox, Sox)
- (iii) Highly trained technicians,





AIM 4: To establish a sub-Saharan African Centre of Excellence in air pollution monitoring and prevention through capacity building and investment



- (i) The HUB has the potential to support results-based financing (RBF) initiatives for clean energy transition programs
- (ii) Through the partnership with the Berkeley Air Monitoring Group, staff will receive classroom and field-based training *(on the use of equipment, air monitors, and data handling).*
- (iii) Support research studies and monitoring components of public and private institutions seeking to have analyses conducted at the Hub.
- (iv) Support HAP Monitoring in 47 counties and other African Countries *i.e Ghana*

AIM 4: To establish a sub-Saharan African Centre of Excellence in air pollution monitoring and prevention through capacity building and investment

Work Package 6:

Developing a sub-Saharan African Centre of Excellence in air pollution

B. APCE Education Training Centre



Develop professional pieces of training on HAP i.e:

(i) Health Practitioner Training in Air Pollution, Energy, and Health

(ii) Health Journalism and Public health communication (journalist cohort for Unit)

(iii) Health Impact Assessment

Mentorship/ support for Academic Trainee Posts

(i) Ph. D. Programs

(ii) PDRA fellowship to support research on HAP

IMPACT and MANAGEMENT

AIM 5: Community Engagement and Involvement (CEI) through the bespoke steering group, building on local capacity, participation, and two-way communication

Work Package 7: Maximizing Community Engagement and Involvement through CEI steering committee



CEI Steering Committee

(i)Chaired by Prof Were: World leading expert in the community-based empowerment and public health

(ii) Community representatives from each focus country

(iii)Input into all aspects of the Unit's activities (through governance structure) and documenting success stories.







CAA Directorship



Prof. Dan Pope

Dr Elisa Puzzolo

Dr James Mwitari

Discussion