

# Haití



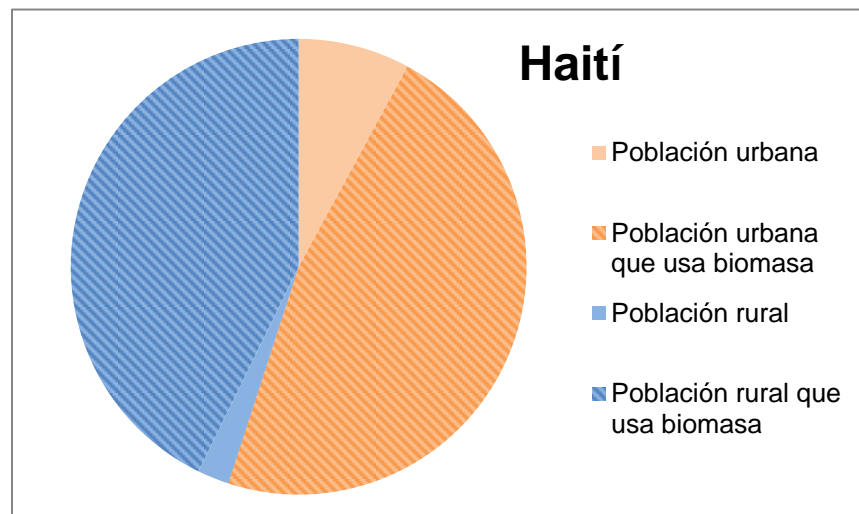
Población total*	<b>10,317, 000</b>
Urbana (%)	<b>56</b>
Rural (%)	<b>44</b>
% Población que usa biomasa*	<b>92</b>
% de la población urbana**	<b>85.6</b>
% de la población rural**	<b>&gt; 95</b>
% Población con acceso a GLP y electricidad**	<b>3</b>
Número de hogares que usan biomasa**	<b>2,452,482</b>
Número de muertes en 2012 por CAH*	<b>9,987</b>
Número de muertes de niños en 2012 por CAH*	<b>2,743</b>
Precio del GLP (tanque de 25 lb)	<b>nd</b>
Precio de la electricidad (Kw/h)***	<b>0.35 USD</b>
Precio de la Leña	<b>nd</b>

\*Datos de la OMS

\*\*Datos de la Global Alliance for Clean Cookstoves (GACC)

\*\*\* Septiembre 2015

CAH: Contaminación del aire en los hogares



## Historia de las estufas eficientes

Número de estufas eficientes distribuidas hasta el momento	<b>35,000</b>
Tipo de tecnología distribuida hasta el momento <b>Estufas de carbón, algunas estufas mejoradas y algunas estufas solares</b>	

### Plan nacional

No existe un plan nacional de estufas eficientes. El ministerio de energía y la Universidad del Estado de Haití están involucrados en el tema, así como los actores no gubernamentales T3 with Haiti, International Lifeline Fund, y Trees Water & People.

### Información adicional<sup>1</sup>

- En la capital, al menos el 30% del ingreso de las familias se usa para comprar carbón. En el resto del país puede llegar a ser el 50%.
- El costo del GLP es 12.5% menor que el del carbón (por alimento cocinado).

Aunque el precio del GLP es menor al gasto en carbón vegetal, se necesitan fuertes políticas de subsidio en la compra de la estufa y accesorios necesarios para cocinar con gas, y para asegurar el abastecimiento sostenido de cilindros. Es muy importante asegurar que el abastecimiento de GLP continuará aumentando después de la adopción para asegurar la confianza de los consumidores. Los vendedores de carbón son candidatos ideales para convertirse en comerciantes de GLP dadas sus relaciones actuales de abastecimiento y para evitar conflictos si se los saca del mercado de combustibles.

Haití no cuenta con legislación o normas que gobiernen al sector del GLP. Introducir un marco regulatorio que gobierne los estándares técnicos y comerciales será la base principal sobre la cual se apoyarán las futuras inversiones en GLP y el crecimiento en Haití.

Cuando se consiguieron cilindros de GLP más pequeños, el alcance del GLP creció exponencialmente.

La vida media de las estufas de carbón vegetal es de seis meses o menos debido a que el carbón en Haití es muy salino (hay reportes no-oficiales que indican que el carbón que se vende en Puerto Príncipe tiene una cantidad de sal 70 veces mayor al carbón normal).

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<sup>1</sup> Fuente: USAID (2010) Assessment of Haiti Alternative Cooking Technologies Program.

## Estudios sobre Haití:

1. USAID (2010) Assessment of Haiti Alternative Cooking Technologies Program.

Washington, DC: United States Agency for International Development. Available at:

[http://transition.usaid.gov/our\\_work/economic\\_growth\\_and\\_trade/energy/publications/haiti\\_cookstoves\\_assessment.pdf](http://transition.usaid.gov/our_work/economic_growth_and_trade/energy/publications/haiti_cookstoves_assessment.pdf)

### Abstract

The Improved Cooking Technology Program aims to set Haiti on a path towards long-term sustainable cooking solutions through expanding the market for improved biomass cook stoves and cleaner fuels, developing clean energy businesses engaged in supplying the market with cleaner fuels and improved biomass cook stoves, educating consumers and generating market demand, and addressing regulatory issues that are limiting the expansion of Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) in the household market. By promoting efficient stoves that produce lower greenhouse gas emissions, the program will earn additional revenues through global carbon markets.

Approximately 90 percent of Haitian households meet their energy needs through the use of firewood and charcoal while more than 30 percent of middle class family income is spent on charcoal for cooking in Port-au-Prince. Because of this economic dependency, charcoal production has had a devastating environmental impact that has led to significant deforestation and soil erosion. Cooking with firewood and charcoal is also exposing thousands of women and young children to 'indoor air pollution' which is now the second largest cause of child mortality under the age of five in Haiti. Despite these negative impacts, charcoal production and distribution is an important source of income in both rural and urban parts of Haiti.

Historically, urban households have been the largest consumers of firewood and charcoal. Over the past decade, wealthier urban households have begun to shift away from the exclusive use of charcoal and firewood for cooking and have begun to use cleaner liquid fuels, including kerosene and Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG). However, Haiti has no legislation or regulations governing the LPG sector. The lack of technical or commercial standards has created safety issues and allowed predatory business practices that have impeded the market's development. Yet with the inclusion of improved biomass cook stoves programs in the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM)—the mechanism through which carbon emissions are sold on a global market—private investors can lower the price of improved stoves close to that of traditional stoves in exchange for carbon offsets sold on the global compliance and voluntary carbon markets, providing a unique opportunity to stimulate and support the development of the carbon finance market in Haiti.

In response to these challenges and opportunities, the Improved Cooking Technology Program aims to establish the near-term and long-term foundation for a sustainable market for clean, efficient, affordable cooking solutions in Haiti. Its successful implementation will reduce pressure on Haiti's forests, encourage local and sustainable solutions, and create cooking options for Haiti that are clean, efficient, affordable, and able to meet local cooking needs. These accomplishments will be achieved through the program's four primary components:

- *Establishing a thriving local market and industry for household improved biomass cook stoves:* The strategy to this component is multi-faceted. The program will support development of a range of stoves to create a true market by targeting both supply- and demand-side constraints to long-term market growth.

- *Reducing charcoal consumption by large users, particularly food vendors, schools and orphanages:* The program will enable more than 10,000 street vendors, orphanages, and schools to switch from charcoal to LPG by increasing access to quality cooking equipment, fuel and, as relevant, financing.
- *Building a legal and regulatory framework for Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG):* The Improved Cooking Technology program will work closely with the Government of Haiti, LPG companies and distributors, and others to provide needed expertise and to help bring stakeholders to a consensus on LPG regulations, standards, and pricing.
- *Devising Carbon Finance and Financial Incentives for Scale-up:* Our strategy to establish local carbon assets that generate long-term revenue streams contributing to the sustainability of the market for improved cook stoves is predicated on development of a program of activities—a set of activities that can be registered as a program with the CDM—for these technologies.

2. Davis M.E., Rappaporta A. Air quality in developing world disaster and conflict zones — The case of post-earthquake Haiti. *Science of the Total Environment* 496 (2014) 22–25

<http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0048969714010055>

#### Abstract

Data on air quality are remarkably limited in the poorest of the world's countries. This is especially true for post conflict and disaster zones, where international relief efforts focus largely on more salient public health challenges such as water and sanitation, infectious diseases, and housing. Using post-earthquake Haiti as the example case, this commentary explores air quality challenges in the developing world, highlighting concerns related to infrastructure damage from post-conflict and disaster settings. We contend that there is a growing and presently unmet need for further research and attention from the global health community to address these issues.

3. USAID. Audit of USAID Haiti's improved cooking technology program. 2014.

<https://oig.usaid.gov/sites/default/files/audit-reports/1-521-14-005-p.pdf>

4. World LPG Association. *Focus on Bringing Clean Cooking to Haiti*. The SWITCH Project in Haiti.

<http://www.exceptionalenergy.com/uploads/Modules/Ressources/Focus%20on%20Bringing%20Clean%20Cooking%20to%20Haiti%20-%20The%20SWITCH%20Project%20in%20Haiti-3.pdf>

5. ESMAP. *Haiti: Strategy to Alleviate the Pressure of Fuel Demand on National Woodfuel Resources*. World Bank. 2007

[https://www.esmap.org/sites/esmap.org/files/TR\\_11207\\_Haiti%20Strategy%20to%20Alleviate%20the%20Pressure%20of%20Fuel%20Demand%20on%20National%20Woodfuel%20Resources\\_112-07.pdf](https://www.esmap.org/sites/esmap.org/files/TR_11207_Haiti%20Strategy%20to%20Alleviate%20the%20Pressure%20of%20Fuel%20Demand%20on%20National%20Woodfuel%20Resources_112-07.pdf)