

# Gender Action Plan

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## **FP070: Global Clean Cooking Program – Bangladesh**

Bangladesh | WBG | GCF/B.19/22/Rev.02

30 April 2018



## Theory of Change as envisaged in proposed action

1. Need assessment: what is the problem?	2. Input/activity: what is the solution?	3. Output	4. Outcomes		5. Impacts
<p>Gender roles in rural Bangladesh constrains women as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Women work longer hours than men</li> <li>- Women spend more time doing unpaid domestic work -- that leads to time poverty and unpaid labor burden</li> <li>- Reliance on firewood forces women and children to spend hours collecting wood - potentially productive hours that could be spent on income generation/education. Such collection activities often causes security hazards</li> <li>- Households using inefficient stoves dedicate a significant portion of their expenditures to increasingly expensive fuels such as firewood</li> <li>- Women and children are disproportionately affected by health impacts</li> </ul>	<p>Distribution and installation of ICS by IDCOL POs</p>	<p>Household adoption of improved cookstove (take-up measured, observed or reported)</p>	<p>1. Shifts in time use</p>	<p>Decrease in average time spent cooking</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Decrease in average time spent collecting fuel</li> <li>- Shift in time spent on income generating activities (increase)</li> <li>- Shift in time spent on unpaid care work activities</li> <li>- Shift in time spent on leisure activities</li> <li>- Shift in time spent on education/training (increase)</li> </ul>	<p>Improved use of time for more productive activities (like education and/or income-generation) and increase in rest/leisure</p>
			<p>2. Shifts in labor allocation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Reduction in hours collecting fuel</li> <li>- Reduction in hours cooking</li> <li>- Shift in time spent on other activities different than cooking</li> </ul>	
			<p>3. Shifts in household finances</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Increase in monetary income</li> <li>- Changes in the allocation of expenditure</li> <li>- Increase in savings and insurance</li> <li>- Increase of productive and non-productive asset ownership</li> </ul>	<p>Improved financial wellbeing</p>
			<p>4. Shifts in health (last 7 days/last 30 days)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Reduction in cooking burns and other accidents</li> <li>- Reduction of diseases linked to burning fuels (i.e. upper respiratory infections)</li> </ul>	<p>Improved health and safety of household members</p>
			<p>5. Technology adoption</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Reduced use of low-quality cooking stoves</li> <li>- Increased use of high-quality cooking stoves</li> <li>- Reduction of cooking time</li> </ul>	<p>Consistent adoption of clean/modern cooking technologies</p>

## Logical Framework of the proposed action

Activities	Indicators and Targets	Timeline	Responsibilities	Costs
<p><b>Impact Statement:</b> <i>reduced GHG emissions, solid fuel use for cooking and Indoor air pollution (IAP) in Bangladesh by creating a sustainable market for higher efficiency cook-stoves in Bangladesh.</i></p>				
<p><b>Outcome Statement:</b> <i>Improved access to affordable, year – round clean cooking energy services for all households, including poor and female – headed households by creating a demand through awareness raising among poor target groups to adopt ICS for cooking; resulting in significant health benefits on rural population in Bangladesh by reducing the exposure of households’ IAP and creating a safer indoors environment, which will primarily benefit women and children.</i></p>				
<p><b>Output(s) Statement:</b> <i>Raising awareness among very poor and vulnerable households in rural areas of the country about the benefits of using ICS. will facilitate widespread introduction of ICS by establishing a sustainable market for ICS.</i></p>				

<p>(i) Market development activities by the POs to enable them to rapidly increase market penetration of ICS so that poor and socially excluded female headed households (FHH) can access the product</p> <p>(ii) Technical assistance to enhance supplier capacity and increase the demand for improved cook stoves among end users to help create the necessary conditions for market growth to continue beyond the duration of the project</p> <p>(iii) Enterprise development will consist of strengthening the gender mainstreaming capacity of the existing POs by a) encouraging women entrepreneurs to start ICS selling business and; b) encouraging existing POs to recruit more female staff members.</p> <p>iv) Awareness raising and community outreach to enhance demand of ICS with provision of low cost ICS for households below the poverty line.</p>	<p>(i) 70% FHHs and 70% of other vulnerable HHs (e.g. widowed, minorities, differently – abled, the elderly) in project areas will be using ICS. (at the baseline conducted by IDCOL in 2017, this percentage is zero)</p> <p>(ii) Provision of TA to POs for quality compliance in ICS production and monitoring of compliance of awareness activities will be continued; so that user training are to be provided to 70% HH members using ICS; who are mostly female.</p> <p>(iii) Special loan package will be designed and offered to female entrepreneurs so that by the end of the project female head POs constitute at least 20% of all POs.</p> <p>iv) 40% of female workers are to be engaged in the ICS business of the POs.</p> <p>iv) Awareness raising and community outreach to be enhanced for all HHs.</p>	<p>By 4 years</p> <p>By 4 years</p> <p>By 3 years</p> <p>By 3 years</p> <p>Continuous</p>	<p>IDCOL and POs</p>	<p>Expenses will be met from overall budget as the program will be integrated with other project activities.</p> <p>5</p>
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