

Checklist and Guidelines

for the Department
of Environment

Climate Gender and Vulnerability Pre-Assessment



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of Environment

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Chapter 1

Introduction

Chapter 1

Introduction

1.1 Background

Climate change and gender disparity are two of the most concerning issues globally.¹ These issues have been addressed separately in policies, plans and projects at the international and national levels. For example, the United Nations Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 5 focuses on gender-sensitive action and SDG 13 covers climate change issues.² The Government of Bangladesh has developed plans to combat climate change impacts.³ Again, climate and gender were integrated and addressed in a policy prepared in 2013.⁴ National Women Development Policy 2011 provided a general policy framework for the development of women in all sectors.⁵ In total, 52 out of 247 SDG indicators are gender-specific, which signifies the need for gender responsiveness across various sectors. On the other hand, SDG 13, exclusively addresses climate action, through five targets to combat climate change and its impacts. One of these targets is capacity building in the least developed countries to ensure the effective planning and management required to address climate change.

The broader goal of the UN's 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development is to ensure inclusive development that considers all spectrums of society by upholding the promise to *'leave no one behind'*. Climate vulnerability involves each and every living being on this planet. However, to apprehend the context and dimensions of vulnerability, it is necessary to consider climate aspects through various lenses. Gender is one such lens, and the important perspectives it provides require special attention. Climate change has differentiated impacts on gender, and one of the major findings from studies is that climate change affects men and women at different scales and intensities due to social and cultural norms and diversified access to resources^{6 7 8 9}. An emphasis is therefore placed

- 1 International Union of Conservation of Nature (2015), 'Gender and Climate Change – Strengthening Climate Action by Promoting Gender Equality', IUCN Issues Brief, Washington, D.C., retrieved from <https://coe.insuresilience.org/knowledge/gender-and-climate-change-strengthening-climate-action-by-promoting-gender-equality>
- 2 United Nations (2015), 'The 17 Goals: Sustainable Development', retrieved from <https://sdgs.un.org/goals>
- 3 Ministry of Environment and Forest (2009), Bangladesh Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan 2009, Ministry of Environment and Forests, Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, retrieved from <https://moef.gov.bd/site/page/97b0ae61-b74e-421b-9cae-f119f3913b5b/BCCSAP-2009>
- 4 Ministry of Environment and Forest (2013), Bangladesh Climate Change and Gender Action Plan, Ministry of Environment and Forests, Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, retrieved from <http://nda.erd.gov.bd/files/1/Publications/CC%20Policy%20Documents/CCGAP%202009.pdf>
- 5 Ministry of Women and Children Affairs (2011), National Women Development Policy 2011, Ministry of Women and Children Affairs, Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, March 2011, retrieved from https://mowca.portal.gov.bd/sites/default/files/files/mowca.portal.gov.bd/policies/64238d39_0ecd_4a56_b00c_b834cc54f88d/National-Women%20Development%20Policy-2011English.pdf
- 6 Ibid
- 7 Asian Development Bank (2021), 'Guidelines for Gender Mainstreaming Categories of ADB Projects', Asian Development Bank, retrieved from <https://www.adb.org/documents/guidelines-gender-mainstreaming-categories-adb-projects>
- 8 Ampaire, E.L., Acosta, M., Huyer, S., Kigonya, R., Muchunguzi, P., Muna, R. and Jassogne, L. (2019), 'Gender in Climate Change, Agriculture, and Natural Resource Policies: Insights from East Africa', *Climatic Change*, 158, pp. 43–60, retrieved from <https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s10584-019-02447-0>
- 9 Partey, S.T., Dakorah, A.D., Zougmore, R.B., Ouédraogo, M., Nyasimi, M., Nikoi, G.K. and Huyer, S. (2018), 'Gender and Climate Risk Management: Evidence of Climate Information use in Ghana', *Climatic Change*, 158, pp. 61–75, retrieved from <https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s10584-018-2239-6>

on assessing the impact on gender and vulnerable communities arising as a result of any project interventions. A number of climate vulnerability and gender impact assessment tools have been developed around the world for use either nationally, locally or in a specific project^{10 11 12 13}. In practice, however, the use of integrated climate-gender tools is still limited in number, even at the global scale^{14 15}.

It has been found that the scope of gender and vulnerability impact assessments is very limited in the Government of Bangladesh's project planning and evaluation. So, there is a need for a set of tools and procedures for the pre-assessment and optimisation of projects in the early stages of their internal planning processes. Responding to this need, the Center for Regional Development Studies (CRDS) at the Bangladesh University of Engineering and Technology (BUET) has developed a Climate, Gender and Vulnerability Pre-Assessment (CGVPA) tool with checklists and guidelines.

1.2 Process of Development of CGVPA Tool (Checklist and Guidelines)

In February 2022, the Center for Regional Development Studies (CRDS), BUET conducted consultation meetings with the Department of Environment (DoE) under the Ministry of Environment Forest and Climate Change and the Department of Agricultural Extension (DAE) under the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) to learn about the process that they follow for planning, designing and assessment of the project. Information was also collected on the issue of gender mainstreaming. Based on the discussions and the literature reviewed, the first draft of the CGVPA tool was developed by the BUET team. To receive feedback on the developed tool from the primary users of the tool, a stakeholder workshop was conducted on the 16th of June, 2022 at the ITN centre, BUET. Representatives from the Bangladesh Planning Commission, Department of Agricultural Extension (DAE), Urban Development Directorate (UDD), Bangladesh Forest Department (BFD), Department of Disaster Management (DDM), and other national public and private organizations participated in this workshop.

A pilot training and coaching workshop on the CGVPA tool was held on 20–22 September 2022 at BCDM Rajendrapur, which provided a total of 22 participants with training and coaching on the tool. The aim of the workshop was to build the participants' skills and knowledge so they can serve as in-house experts within their respective departments, including the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC), Ministry of Agriculture

10 World Bank (2005), Gender-Responsive Social Analysis: A Guidance Note – Incorporating Social Dimensions into Bank-Supported Projects, World Bank, Washington, D.C., USA, retrieved from <https://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/217381468313758622/pdf/351370REV0GenderGuidelines0SANS.pdf>

11 Secretariat for Pacific Community (2015), The Pacific Gender and Climate Change Toolkit: Tools for Practitioners, Secretariat for Pacific Community, retrieved from https://www.weadapt.org/sites/weadapt.org/files/2017/june/pacific_gender_toolkit_full_version.pdf

12 Asian Development Bank (2021), op. cit.

13 United Nations Development Programme (2019), Gender and Recovery Toolkit: Advancing Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment in Crisis and Recovery Settings, United Nations Development Programme, retrieved from <https://www.undp.org/publications/undp-gender-and-recovery-toolkit>

14 Dougherty, S., Taylor, J., Hidayani, R. and Fatimah, D. (2016), Climate Change Vulnerability Assessments In Indonesia – Where are the women's perspectives?, Working paper Series 37: 2016, Asian Cities Climate Change Resilience Network, IIED, London, UK,

15 CARE (2010), CARE International Climate Change Brief – Adaptation, gender and women's empowerment, October 2010, retrieved from https://www.care.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/05/CC-2010-CARE_Gender_Brief.pdf

(MoA), Department of Agricultural Extension (DAE), Department of Environment (DoE), and National Agriculture Training Academy (NATA). Over the three days, participants received detailed training on how to apply the CGVPA tool and on working with the different data sources needed for its use. The second day of the workshop comprised a hands-on exercise where participants were tasked with using the CGVPA tool in line with the Green Book (*Paripatra*)¹⁶. The participants also gave constructive suggestions for improving the CGVPA tool and recommended modalities for mainstreaming the tool in the project planning phases. Based on their opinions and feedback, the draft checklist tool and its guidelines have been updated.

On 25th October 2022, a validation workshop for the tool was held at Pan Pacific Sonargaon Hotel. The aim of the validation workshop was to validate the tool and draw the future path of action for mainstreaming the tool. The opening ceremony was presided over by Mr. Sanjay Kumar Bhoumik, Additional Secretary, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change. Dr. Farhina Ahmed, Secretary, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change was the Chief Guest of the program. In her speech, the secretary appreciated the content of the tool and promised to take necessary steps to mainstream the tool in the project planning and design process of Bangladesh. Dr. Abdul Hamid, Director General, Department of Environment and Mr. Md. Benojir Alam, Director General, Department of Agricultural Extension also lent their support to mainstream the tool in their respective organizations as special guests. Participants from the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC), Department of Agricultural Extension (DAE), Department of Environment (DoE), Department of Women Affairs (DoWA), and National Agriculture Training Academy (NATA), UN Women, FAO, International NGOs attended the workshop.

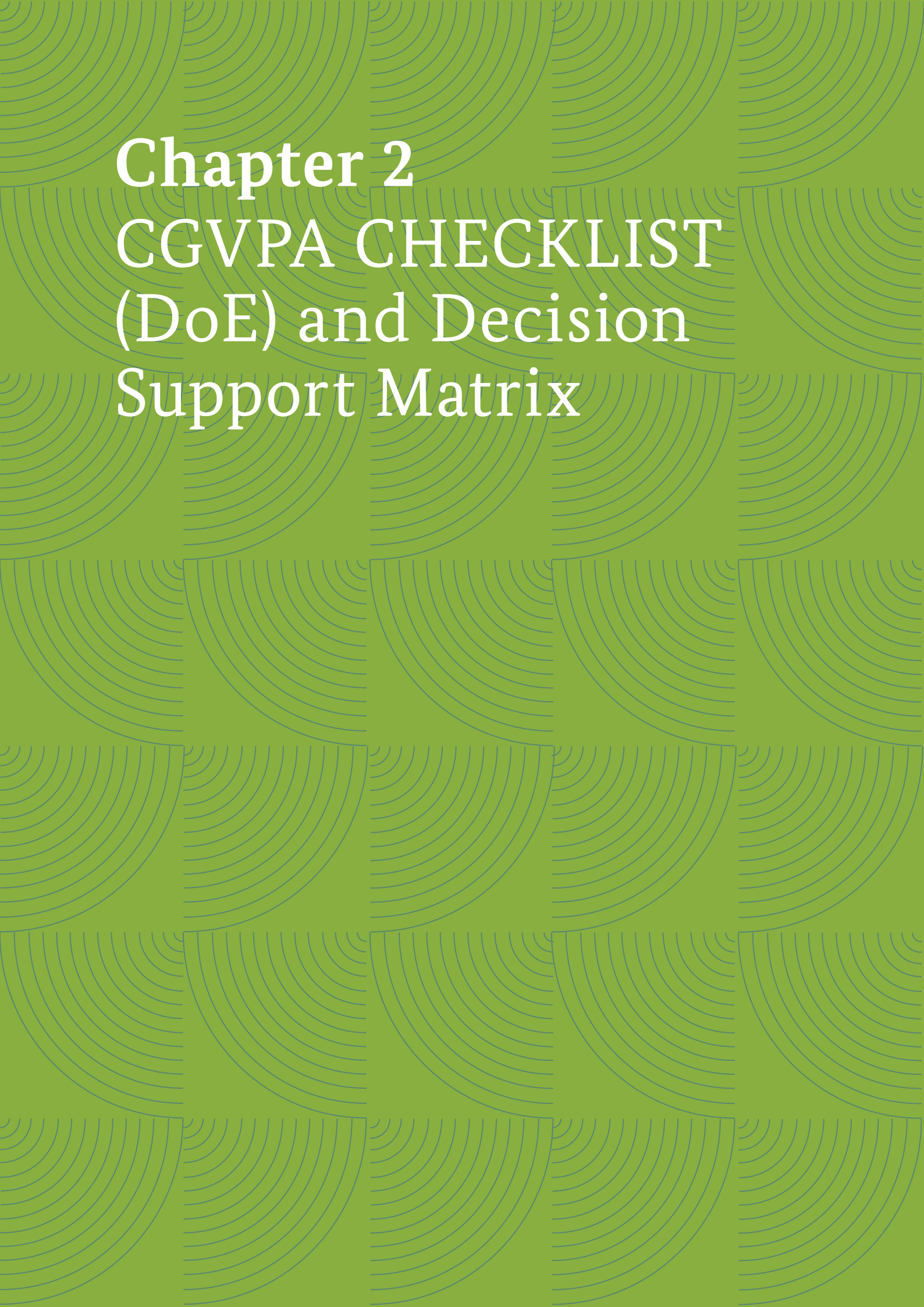
In the workshop, the CRDS team gave a brief overview of the development process of the CGVPA tool, the tool itself and the insights from the training and coaching workshop. In the afternoon, through group exercises, the participants validated the tool and also suggested ways to mainstream the tool.

The CGVPA tool (checklist and guideline) is sector and department-specific, and three different versions of the checklist and its accompanying guidelines have been developed for the following ministry and departments:

- **Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC)**
- **Department of Agricultural Extension (DAE)**
- **Department of Environment (DoE)**

This document contains the CGVPA checklist and guidelines developed for the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change. This tool is considered the general version which can be customized for any other ministry and its departments.

16 Ministry of Planning (2022), 'Procedures for the formulation, processing, approval and revision of development projects in the public sector', Bangladesh Ministry of Planning, Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, retrieved from https://plandiv.gov.bd/sites/default/files/files/plandiv.portal.gov.bd/files/ed5fdc63_f6d6_4210_a0d6_2feb8677cbf8/Total%20Book.pdf (in Bangla and English)



Chapter 2

CGVPA CHECKLIST (DoE) and Decision Support Matrix



Chapter 2

CGVPA CHECKLIST (DoE) and Decision Support Matrix

2.1 CGVPA Checklist (DoE)

The developed CGVPA tool has three components:

- **Component A: Climate Aspects**
- **Component B: Gender and Vulnerable Population**
- **Component C: Alignment with global, national, and sectoral policies, plans, rules, acts etc.**

In these three components, there are 11 tables. The users have to write down the necessary information in these tables when pre-assessing the project proposal. The following pages provided the CGVPA checklist developed for DoE.

A. Climate Issues

Table 1: Climate aspect of the project

(Use tick '✓' the appropriate boxes (where applicable))

a. Nature of the project	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Spatial¹⁷ (to be developed on land)• Non-spatial¹⁸ (no need for land)
b. Location of the project	
c. Which hotspot(s) is the project located in as identified by Bangladesh Delta Plan, 2100?	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Coastal zone• Barind and drought-prone zone• Haor and flash flood area• Chattogram Hill Tracts• River system and estuaries• The urban areas

¹⁷ A project can be defined as spatial if it is to be implemented in a particular geographical location. For example, an embankment construction project is a spatial project as the embankment will occupy a specific piece of land.

¹⁸ A project can be defined as non-spatial if it has no component specific to a particular piece of land. For example, building the capacity all agricultural officers in the country does not hold any specific land value and is therefore a non-spatial project.

d. List the climate-induced hazards which frequently occur in the project area and their social drivers ¹⁹	Climatic hazards	Almost certain	Likely	Possible	Social drivers
	River Floods	✓	✓	✓	
	Flash Floods	✓	✓	✓	
	Urban Floods	✓	✓	✓	
	Cyclone	✓	✓	✓	
	Storm surge	✓	✓	✓	
	Rainfall variability	✓	✓	✓	
	Sea level rise	✓	✓	✓	
	Riverbank erosion	✓	✓	✓	
	Landslide	✓	✓	✓	
	Salinity intrusion	✓	✓	✓	
	Drought	✓	✓	✓	
	Lightning	✓	✓	✓	
	Extreme cold	✓	✓	✓	
	Heat stress	✓	✓	✓	
	SST & Ocean Acidification	✓	✓	✓	

¹⁹ Social drivers are the anthropogenic/human activities that worsen the effects of climatic hazards – e.g. deforestation, the burning of fossil fuels, unplanned settlements and development,

Table 2: Exposure indices of different aspects in the project location
(Add more columns if necessary)

		Indicators relevant to the project for major Exposure Assessment				
Units	Indicators	District			Score	
Population	Population density exposure					
Housing	Exposure to households					
Forest	Exposure to the forest area					
Transportation	Exposure to railway track					
	Exposure to road					
Score	1	2	3	4	5	
Description	Very low	Low	Moderate	High	Very high	

Table 3: Vulnerability Indices of different aspects in the project location

- Write the name(s) of the Upazila(s) in which your project is located. Then add the vulnerability index values, as provided in the National Climate Vulnerability Assessment (NCVA), in the appropriate column (please add more columns if necessary).
- Only consider the vulnerability parameters that are **applicable** to your project.
- Only consider vulnerability parameters and Upazilas with an index value ≥ 0.5 .

Vulnerability parameters	Upazila Name	Vulnerability Index
People affected due to natural disasters		
Mangrove forest		
Groundwater quality depletion and degradation		
Water availability		
Road network vulnerability		
Heat stress		
Rail network vulnerability		

Table 4: Mitigation and/or adaptation measures to be incorporated into the project to address vulnerabilities in the project area

- Please check the list of mitigation measures contained in the 2021 NDC and enter the appropriate 'measure numbers'.
- In cases where '11. Others are selected, please specify these other mitigation measures, writing them out in your own words.

Vulnerability parameter	Mitigation measure¹	Adaptation measure²

1 Mitigation is the strategy to reduce the impact of climate change – e.g. using new technologies, developing clean energy sources, making older technologies more energy efficient, etc.
2 Adaptation is the strategy to adjust to the changing climate – e.g. building flood barriers, promoting effective water use, developing drought-resistant crops, etc.

Table 5:: Negative impacts of the project on the environment

<p>a. Does the project have any potential negative impact on the environment?</p> <p style="text-align: center;">- Yes - No</p>	
<p>b. If yes, what are the negative impacts?</p>	
<p>c. What are the mitigation/adaptation measures suggested?</p>	<p>Mitigation measures</p> <p>Adaptation measures</p>

B. Gender and Vulnerable Population

Here, M = male, F = female, T = Transgender

Table 6: Number of people linked (positively/negatively affected) with the project (stakeholder group)

Type of stakeholder	Age below 19 years			Age between 19 to 65 years			Age above 65 years			Total
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	
Persons with disabilities										
Low-income people										
Minorities										
Female-headed household										
Other (if any), specify										
Total										

Table 7: Beneficiaries of (+) or those adversely affected by (-) the project outcomes

Type of stakeholder	Age below 19 years		Age between 19 to 65 years		Age above 65 years		Total
	M	F	M	F	M	F	
Persons with disabilities							
Low-income people							
Minorities							
Female-headed household							
Other (if any), specify							
Total							

Legend	Description	Legend	Description	Legend	Description
+	Nominal benefit	++	Medium level of benefit	+++	High level of benefit
-	Less adversely affected	--	Moderately adversely affected	---	Highly adversely affected
0	No impact	N/A	Not applicable to the project in question		
PO1	1st project outcome	PO2	2nd project outcome	POn	nth project outcome

Table 8: Strategic gender needs^{vi} according to age, income, physical ability, and minorities

Enter in the table below the strategic gender needs (SGNs) identified through the local consultation conducted for your project:.

1		4		7	
2		5		8	
3		6		9	

vi. Social drivers are the anthropogenic/human activities that worsen the effects of climatic hazards – e.g. deforestation, the burning of fossil fuels, unplanned settlements and development,

Now, map the above SGNs to the groups below. If the group has one or more of the above SGNs, please enter the appropriate numbers from the above table in the relevant box. If the group does not have any of the above SGNs, enter 0 or leave the box blank.

Type of stakeholder	Stakeholders' SGNs											
	Age below 19 years			Aged from 19 to 65 years			Age above 65 years					
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Persons with disabilities	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Low-income people	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Minorities	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Female-headed household		✓			✓			✓			✓	
Other (if any), specify	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
0 = No special need												

Table 9: Direct involvement of persons with disabilities, women, low-income groups, and minorities in the actual implementation of the project

(Use tick ‘√’ the appropriate boxes)

Type of stakeholder	Direct involvement in actual project implementation											
	Age below 19 years			Age between 19 to 65 years			Age above 65 years					
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Persons with disabilities	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Low-income people	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Minorities	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Female-headed household		√			√			√			√	
Other (if any), specify	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√

Table 10a and 10b: Stakeholder groups' access before and after project implementation to project-specific resources (Use tick '✓' the appropriate boxes)

Table 10a. Before implementation

Project-specific resources	Access before project implementation															
	Low-income people				Persons with disabilities				Minorities				Elderly citizens			
	M	F	T		M	F	T		M	F	T		M	F	T	
	✓				✓				✓				✓			
	✓				✓				✓				✓			
	✓				✓				✓				✓			
	✓				✓				✓				✓			

Table 10b. After implementation

Project-specific resources	Access after project implementation															
	Low-income people				Persons with disabilities				Minorities				Elderly citizens			
	M	F	T		M	F	T		M	F	T		M	F	T	
	✓				✓				✓				✓			
	✓				✓				✓				✓			
	✓				✓				✓				✓			
	✓				✓				✓				✓			

'Resources' include land, natural resources, financial resources, facilities (health, education, etc.), and so on.

C. Alignment with global, national and sectoral policies, plans, rules, acts, etc.

Table 11: Project's linkages with different global and government instruments

	Objective 1	Objective 2	Objective n
Mujib Climate Prosperity Plan – Decade 2030			
Perspective Plan 2021–2041			
Five-Year Plan (FYP)			
2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development			
Bangladesh Delta Plan 2100			
Bangladesh Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan (BCCSAP) 2009			
Bangladesh Climate Change and Gender Action Plan (ccGAP: Bangladesh) 2013			
National Plan for Disaster Management (NPDM) 2021–2025			
National Adaptation Plan (NAP) 2022 (draft)			
National Women Development Policy 2011			
National Environment Policy 2018			
National 3R Strategy for Waste Management 2010			
Sectoral policies (applicable to the project)			
National Forestry Policy 2016			

Table 12: Project's linkages with different global and government instruments

- List the acts and/or regulations relevant to your project in the first column.
- Tick '✓' the appropriate column to show whether the project conforms or not with the act/regulation listed.
- Where the project does not conform with the act or regulation, please explain the reason for this.

Act/regulation	Conforming	Non-conforming	Reason (if non-conforming)
Constitution of the People's Republic of Bangladesh	✓		✓
Environment Conservation Act 1995 (amended 2010)	✓		✓
Solid Waste Management Rules 2021	✓		✓
Ozone Depleting Substances (Control) Rules 2004 (amended 2014)	✓		✓
Hazardous Waste and Ship-Breaking Waste Management Rules 2011	✓		✓
Environment Conservation Rules 1997	✓		✓
Bangladesh Biodiversity Act 2017	✓		✓
Air Pollution Control Rules 2021	✓		✓
Ecologically Critical Area Management Rules 2016	✓		✓
Bangladesh Biosafety Rules 2012	✓		✓

2.2 Decision Support Tool

It is important for project planners and developers as well as project evaluators to understand how far the project addresses the issues of climate change, gender and vulnerability aspects. The CGVPA tool would provide them with information on those issues. An evaluator needs to make a decision based on that information. Hence a decision support tool has been developed to assist the evaluator as well as planners and developers of the project to make decisions based on information provided in the tables of the CGVPA checklist. The tool has three tables. The first two tables provide consolidated information from the CGVPA checklist and the third table provides the means of making the decision. The following pages contain the decision support tool developed for the CGVPA checklist.

Assessment of the proposal and Decision Support Tool

Please evaluate the proposal on a scale of 1 to 5 where 1= very nominal consideration of the issue; 2= nominal consideration of the issue; 3= moderate consideration of the issue; 4= strong consideration of the issue; 5= very strong consideration of the issue.

Table A. Evaluation and score for Components A and B of the CGVPA checklist

Sl no	Issue under consideration	Score according to a scale (1 to 5)	Average l score
1	Climate change impacts and potential mitigation/adaptation measures		
2	Consideration and inclusion of population according to gender		
3	Consideration and inclusion of population according to vulnerability		

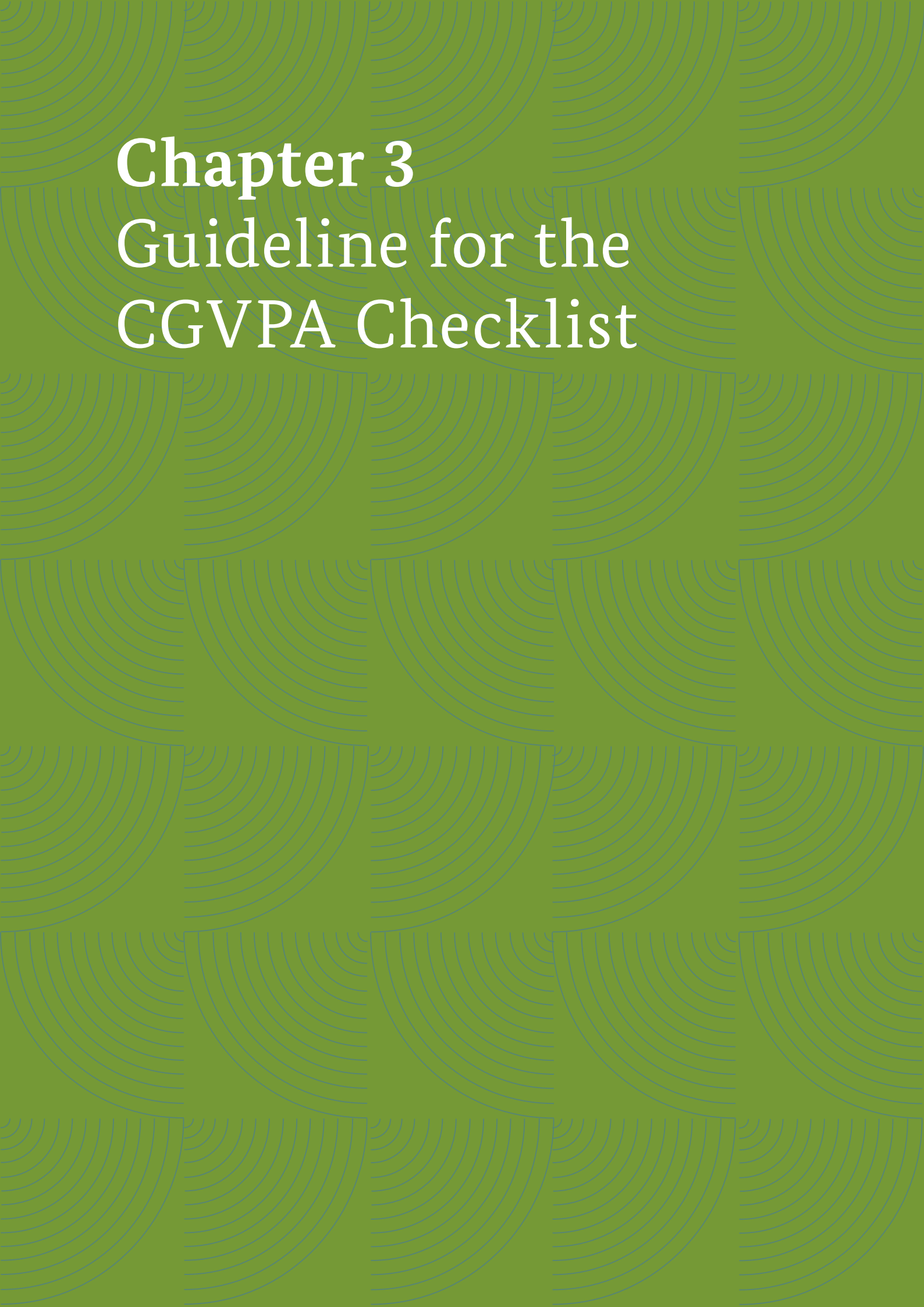
Table B. Evaluation and scoring for part C of the CGVPA checklist

Write 1 for Compliance and 0 for Non-Compliance

Sl no	Issue under consideration	Score
1	Compliance with relevant policies and plans	
2	Consideration and inclusion of population according to gender	

Decision Tool

	Evaluation criteria	Decision	Comment
1	If the average score is > 4 and the individual score for each component is at least 3.5 and above	May accept without reservation	
2	If the average score is 3 to 4 and the individual score for each component is at least 2.5	May suggest revision applicable to the specific component.	
3	If the average score is less than 3 and the individual score for each component is less than 2	May strongly suggest a revision of the entire proposal	
4	Non-compliance with relevant Policy and Plan	May strongly suggest a revision to ensure compliance	
5	Non-compliance with relevant Acts and Rules	May strongly suggest a revision to ensure compliance	



Chapter 3

Guideline for the CGVPA Checklist

Chapter 3

Guideline for the CGVPA Checklist

Purpose of the guideline

This guideline provides step-by-step instructions to the users of the CGVPA checklist that has been developed for DoE. This guideline also includes a list of potential data sources that the users can consult.

Definitions of key terms

The definitions of the following key terms reflect those employed by the IPCC and other global as well as national bodies.

Climate change: Any change in climate over time, whether due to natural variability or as a result of human activity. This usage differs from that of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), which defines climate change as ‘a change of climate which is attributed directly or indirectly to human activity that alters the composition of the global atmosphere and which is in addition to natural climate variability observed over comparable time periods’^{1,2}.

Vulnerability: The degree to which a system is susceptible to and unable to cope with the adverse effects of climate change, including climate variability and extremes. Vulnerability is a function of the character, magnitude and rate of the climate change and variation to which a system is exposed, its sensitivity, and its adaptive capacity.³

Gender: refers to the array of socially constructed roles and relationships, personality traits, attitudes, behaviours, values, and relative power and influence that society ascribes to the two sexes on a differential basis.⁴

Gender analysis: a tool for examining the differences between the roles that women and men play; the different levels of power they hold; their differing needs, constraints and opportunities; and the impact of these differences on their lives.⁵

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- 1 United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (1992), United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, retrieved from https://unfccc.int/files/essential_background/background_publications_htmlpdf/application/pdf/conveng.pdf
 - 2 Ministry of Planning (2014), ‘Development Project Proforma/Proposal Manual (Instructions for Preparing Development Project Proposal): Part-2’, Bangladesh Ministry of Planning Government of the People’s Republic of Bangladesh, retrieved from <https://oldweb.lged.gov.bd/UploadedDocument/UnitPublication/1/313/16-B.%20DPP-Manual-Part-2.pdf>
 - 3 Inter-government Panel on Climate Change (2001) Climate Change 2001: Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability, Summary for Policymakers, WMO.
 - 4 USAID (2007), Gender Terminology retrieved from https://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/Pnadi089.pdf
 - 5 Ministry of Planning (2014), op. cit.

Practical Gender Needs: refer to the basic and immediate necessities of life such as food, housing, health services, safe water, and education for children and if not met lead to inequalities.⁶

Strategic gender needs: refer to addressing the culturally determined subordination of women in society in the economic, social and political spheres.⁷

Structure of the guidelines

The sections below are named and numbered according to the titles and numbering systems used in the CGVPA checklist. The user has to follow the guidelines for completing the checklist. A compiled list of potential data sources is provided in Table II. Table III provides the linkage of the CGVPA checklist with the relevant sections of DPP.⁸

6 Turn the Bus (nd), Practical Gender Needs and Strategic Gender Needs – Green Jobs for Women and Girls, Retrieved from <https://www.turnthebus.org/blog/practical-gender-needs-and-strategic-gender-needs-green-jobs-for-women-and-girls>

7 Ministry of Planning (2014), op. cit.

8 Ministry of Planning (2022), op. cit.

Part A

Climate Issues

This section of the tool focuses on the climatic aspects of a project and involves the completion of Tables 1 to 5.

Table 1. Climate aspects of the project

1a. Nature of the project

A project is defined as **spatial** if it is to be implemented in a particular geographical location. For example, an embankment construction project is a spatial project because the embankment will occupy a specific piece of land

So, if your project is to be **developed on land**:

- **please tick the box for ‘Spatial’.**
- **please fill in the subsequent rows of Table 1.**

A project is defined as **non-spatial** if it has no component specific to a particular piece of land. For example, a project to build the capacity of all the agricultural officers in the country does not need any land for its implementation. It is therefore a non-spatial project.

So, if your project is **not** to be developed on land:

- ✓ **please tick the box for ‘Non-spatial’,**
- ✓ **skip the rest of ‘Part A. Climate issues’, and**
- ✓ **resume filling in the checklist from ‘Part B. Gender and vulnerable populations’.**

1b. Location of the project

Insert your project’s location, specifying the division, district, upazila, union and/or mouza/ward (if possible).

1c. In which hotspot(s) identified in the Bangladesh Delta Plan 2100 is the project located?

The **Bangladesh Delta Plan (BDP) 2100**⁹ categorises Bangladesh’s districts according to six hotspots, which describe the natural hazards and climate change risks present in the area in question. Table I below lists the country’s districts by the hotspots they fall under. Please note that ‘Relatively less hazard-prone (RLHP) areas’ is not considered a hotspot. So, if your project area falls in any of the districts under RLHP areas, you do not need to tick this question.

9 Bangladesh Planning Commission (2018). Bangladesh Delta Plan 2100: Volume 1, Bangladesh Planning Commission, Ministry of Planning, Government of the People’s Republic of Bangladesh, retrieved from http://www.plancomm.gov.bd/sites/default/files/files/plancomm.portal.gov.bd/files/dc5b06a1_3a45_4ec7_951e_a9feac1ef783/BDP%202100%20Volume%201%20Strategy.pdf

Table I. Mapping of districts to hotspots¹⁰

Hotspots	No. of Districts	Name of District
Haor and flash flooding areas	7	Brahmanbaria, Habiganj, Kishoreganj, Moulvibazar, Netrokona, Sunamganj, Sylhet
Coastal zone	19	Bagerhat, Barguna, Barishal, Bhola, Chandpur, Chattogram, Cox's Bazar, Feni, Gopalganj, Jashore, Jhalkati, Khulna, Lakshmipur, Narail, Noakhali, Patuakhali, Pirojpur, Satkhira, Shariatpur
Chattogram Hill Tracts	3	Bandarban, Khagrachhari, Rangamati
Urban areas	6	Barishal, Chattogram, Dhaka, Khulna, Rajshahi, Sylhet
Barind and drought-prone areas	18	Bogura, Chuadanga, Dinajpur, Gaibandha, Joypurhat, Kushtia, Meherpur, Naogaon, Natore, Nawabganj, Nilphamari, Pabna, Panchagarh, Rajshahi, Rangpur, Satkhira, Sirajganj, Thakurgaon
River systems and estuaries	29	Barguna, Barishal, Bhola, Bogura, Chandpur, Cumilla, Faridpur, Feni, Gaibandha, Gopalganj, Jamalpur, Khulna, Kurigram, Lakshmipur, Lalmonirhat, Madaripur, Manikganj, Munshiganj, Narayanganj, Natore, Chapai Nawabganj, Noakhali, Pabna, Potuakhali, Rajbari, Rajshahi, Shariatpur, Sirajganj, Tangail
Relatively less hazard prone (RLHP) areas	6	Gazipur, Jhenaidah, Magura, Mymensingh, Nilphamari, Sherpur

Source: BDP 2100 Analysis, GED, 2015 and ICZM Policy, 2005

Link: **Bangladesh Delta Plan:**

<http://www.plancomm.gov.bd/site/files/fd6c54f6-dfab-4c71-b44a-e983ffd2bdee->

¹⁰ Ibid

1d. List

- **the climate-induced hazards that frequently occur in the project area**

To provide information on the climate-induced hazards that frequently occur in the project area the documents “Action on Climate Change in South Asia” and “National Adaptation Plan (NAP) 2022” should be consulted.

The table already lists the climatic hazards set out in the draft National Adaptation Plan (NAP) 2022. To identify the hazards relevant to your project area, consult ‘Appendix 3: Likelihood of Hazard in 64 Districts of Bangladesh’ in the document [Action on Climate Change in South Asia](#)¹¹ which contains a list of the ‘almost certain’, ‘likely’ and ‘possible’ hazards in your project’s district(s) for the hazards cyclone, drought, erosion, flood, flash flood, salinity, sea-level rise, landslide, and storm surge. Please then tick the relevant boxes to indicate the likelihood of these hazards occurring.

Link: [Action on Climate Change in South Asia](#):

https://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/project-documents/46470/46470-001-tacr-en_7.pdf

For the hazards – river flood, urban flood, rainfall variability, lightning, extreme heat, extreme cold, and SST & Ocean Acidification, please use the diagram below from the draft NAP 2022 which categorized the broader stress areas of the countries according to three levels of risk. The following two colors can be used as substitutes for the higher two degrees of likelihood:

11 Bangladesh Planning Commission (2018). Climate Risk and Vulnerability Assessment (CRVA) Tool for Screening Climate Change Risks of Development Project, Bangladesh Planning Commission, Ministry of Planning, Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, retrieved from https://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/project-documents/46470/46470-001-tacr-en_7.pdf

Climate Change Risk Stress Areas¹²

Climate Stress Areas		SWM	SEE	CHT	FPE	HFF	DBA	CBL	NNW	CHI	BoB	URB
Climate Stresses	Rainfall Variability	Dark red	Orange	Dark red	Orange	Dark red	Dark red	Orange	Dark red	Orange	Orange	Dark red
	River Flood	Orange			Dark red			Dark red	Dark red	Dark red		
	Flash Flood	Orange		Dark red		Dark red			Dark red			
	Urban Flood											Dark red
	Sea Level Rise	Dark red	Dark red	Orange						Dark red	Dark red	Dark red
	Salinity	Dark red	Orange	Orange						Dark red	Dark red	Dark red
	Cyclonic Storm Surge	Dark red	Dark red	Dark red	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Dark red	Dark red	Dark red
	Drought	Orange		Dark red			Dark red		Orange			Orange
	Erosion	Dark red	Dark red		Dark red	Dark red		Orange	Dark red	Dark red		
	Lightning	Orange	Orange	Dark red	Orange	Dark red	Orange	Orange	Dark red	Orange	Orange	Orange
	Extreme Heat	Dark red	Orange	Dark red	Orange	Orange	Dark red	Orange	Orange	Dark red	Orange	Dark red
	Extreme Cold	Orange	Dark red	Orange	Orange	Dark red	Orange	Orange	Dark red	Orange	Orange	Orange
	Landslide		Orange	Dark red		Dark red			Dark red			
	SST & Ocean Acidification									Orange	Dark red	

Dark red = Almost certain

Orange = Likely

¹² Ibid

- **associated social drivers**

Many additional anthropogenic factors contribute to worsening or increasing the impacts of these climatic hazards – e.g. waste dumping that blocks drainage facilities. In the CGVPA checklist, these factors are described as ‘social drivers’. The followings are potential sources of information that can be used to identify the social drivers in the project area:

- National Adaptation Plan (NAP) 2022 (draft)
- Nationwide Climate Vulnerability Assessment (NCVA) 2018
- Field data
- Data from relevant/similar projects completed/ongoing in the project area
- Relevant literature

Table 2: Exposure indices of different aspects in the project location

The *Bangladesh Climate and Disaster Risk Atlas (2021)*¹³ was prepared to help further understand the variability of climate-induced hazards and associated disaster risks in Bangladesh, specifically in the agriculture and water sectors. Exposures, Vulnerabilities, and Risks – Volume II visualises (applying the standard geographic projection) exposures, vulnerabilities and risks through maps that show their spatial variation across the country. The exposure and vulnerability variables included in the table for scoring were selected based on expert judgment and the availability of data.

The CGVPA checklist developed for DoE has selected the indicators for major exposure assessment from the Atlas based on relevance to the department. However, you are further advised to select the indicators relevant to your project’s specificity when filling out the table.

To complete the ‘scores’ column in Table 2:

- **Either check the category that your project location’s district falls under in the exposure maps contained in Volume II of the Risk Atlas. Then use the scoring scheme provided to complete the ‘score’ column for the exposure units listed.**
- **Link: Bangladesh Climate and Disaster Risk Atlas: Exposures, Vulnerabilities, and Risks–Volume II (pages 1 to 15) (adb.org): <https://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/publication/760781/bangladesh-climate-disaster-risk-atlas-volume2-pgs1-15.pdf>**
- **Link: Bangladesh Climate and Disaster Risk Atlas: Exposures, Vulnerabilities, and Risks–Volume II (pages 16 to 27) (adb.org): <https://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/publication/760781/bangladesh-climate-disaster-risk-atlas-volume2-pgs16-27.pdf>**
- **or check the category that your project location’s district falls under in the exposure maps from the Disaster and Climate Risk Information Platform (DRIP), which also uses information from the Atlas.**

Link: DRIP: <http://drip.plancomm.gov.bd/Home/UserManual>

13 Ministry of Planning and Asian Development Bank (2021, Bangladesh Climate and Disaster Risk Atlas: Hazards–Volume II. Dhaka, Bangladesh and Manila, Philippines.

Table 3: Vulnerability indices of different aspects in the project location

The 2018 *Nationwide Climate Vulnerability Assessment (NCVA)*¹⁴ (MOEFCC and GIZ, 2018) sought to provide the Government of Bangladesh with a tool to assess areas vulnerable to climate change. Climate vulnerability was assessed for eight sectors at the upazila level:

- **agriculture**
- **livestock**
- **fisheries**
- **navigation, transport and infrastructure**
- **water resources**
- **biodiversity**
- **natural disasters**
- **human health.**

The CGVPA tool developed for DoE has selected the vulnerability parameters based on relevance to the department. The NCVA report provides vulnerability indices of 13 parameters for all the Upazilas of Bangladesh (pp. 143–164), with the indices ranging between 0 and 1. Based on expert opinion, a cut-off value of 0.5 has been applied for the CGVPA tool. This means that vulnerability parameters greater than or equal to 0.5 must be considered during project pre-assessment as moderate to highly vulnerable. Please complete Table 3 for your project's Upazila(s) using the indices provided in the NCVA (for index values ≥ 0.5).

Link: **Draft NCVA.pdf (portal.gov.bd)**: https://moef.portal.gov.bd/sites/default/files/files/moef.portal.gov.bd/notices/d31d60fd_df55_4d75_bc22_1b0142fd9d3f/Draft%20NCVA.pdf

Table 4. Mitigation and/or adaptation measures to be incorporated in the project to address vulnerabilities in the project area

Based on the information you have provided in the previous tables and the knowledge generated, the first column of Table 4 lists the vulnerability issues that need to be addressed with mitigation and adaptation measures/interventions.

Next, add the mitigation and adaptation measures to be taken in order to address these issues.

- **The mitigation measures listed in Bangladesh's Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) 2021¹⁵ are provided below to help identify those relevant to the project. Please ensure to include the measure number in the mitigation measures column. Should any of the mitigation measures identified not match those in the below list, please write out the measure in your own words.**

14 Ministry of Environment Forest and Climate Change and GIZ (2018), *Nationwide Climate Vulnerability Assessment in Bangladesh*, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, and German Agency for International Cooperation (GIZ), retrieved from https://moef.portal.gov.bd/sites/default/files/files/moef.portal.gov.bd/notices/d31d60fd_df55_4d75_bc22_1b0142fd9d3f/Draft%20NCVA.pdf

15 Ministry of Environment Forest and Climate Change (2021), *Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) 2021 Bangladesh*, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, retrieved from https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/NDC/2022-06/NDC_submission_20210826revised.pdf

Sector-wise mitigation measures mentioned in NDC:¹⁶

Sector		Mitigation measures
1a	Power	Implementation of renewable energy projects
1b		Enhanced efficiency of existing power plants
1c		Use of improved technology for power generation
2a	Transport	Improvement of fuel efficiency for transport sub-sector
2b		Increase the use of less emission-based transport systems and improve the inland water transport system
3	Industry	Increase energy efficiency in the industry sub-sector
4a	Agriculture	Enhanced use of solar energy in Agriculture
4b		Reduction of emission from rice fields, fertilizer use, enteric fermentation and manure management
5	Brick kilns	Enforcement and improved technology use
6	Residential and commercial	Enhanced use of energy-efficient appliances in households and commercial buildings
7	F-gases	Reduction of ozone-depleting gases (HCFCs) in air conditioning
8	Fugitive emission	Gas leakage reduction
9a	Forestry	Deforestation reduction
9b		Reforestation/afforestation
9c		Forest restoration
9d		Increased tree cover
10a	Waste	Improved Municipal solid waste management
10b		Ensure 3R principle for waste management
10c		Improvement of sewerage treatment
11	Other	

¹⁶ Ibid

- **The adaptation measures listed in Bangladesh’s National Adaptation Plan (NAP) 2022 (draft)¹⁷ are provided below to help in identifying those relevant to the project. However, please do not limit yourself to the items contained in this list. You may list any adaptation measure relevant to your project, whether it appears on the list or not. A good source would be information and data from relevant/similar projects completed/ongoing in the project area.**

Proposed adaptation interventions for different climate stress areas in Bangladesh¹⁸

Thematic Area	Proposed adaptation interventions
Integrated water resources and disaster management	<p>Management and timely maintenance of inside and outside of coastal polders, sea dykes, embankments and cyclone shelters in an integrated and gender-sensitive way considering the sea level rise and extreme storm surge height</p> <p>Freshwater resources management, mapping and monitoring of salinity for reducing vulnerabilities in existing and potential saline-prone areas</p> <p>Planned, participatory and coordinated land, water resources and disaster management</p> <p>Protection of economic zones or industries or other critical infrastructures through risk assessment, mapping and drainage management of upstream and surrounding areas considering climate change-induced disasters</p> <p>Undertake sustainable shoreline erosion and landslide risk management measures based on eco or bio-engineering measures</p> <p>Reclamation and development of lands for the expansion of afforestation, agriculture, shrimp cultivation and settlements</p> <p>Gender-responsive and youth-led disaster preparedness and emergency rescue and evacuation services as per SOD2019</p> <p>Increase access to early warning and dissemination services for climate change-induced slow onset and sudden events using the Internet of Things (IoT) and engage the community</p> <p>Community-based rainwater harvesting through indigenous techniques and conservation of wetlands, reservoirs and springs</p> <p>Development of basin-wide and participatory watershed management framework to restore, harvest, and optimal usage of water</p> <p>Natural spring revitalization for reducing water scarcity problems, restoration and conservation of ecosystem and biodiversity</p> <p>Erosion risk management through river stabilization and training, erosion prediction, improved early warning and dissemination</p>

¹⁷ Ministry of Environment Forest and Climate Change (2022), op. cit.

¹⁸ Ibid

Thematic Area	Proposed adaptation interventions
	<p>Construction and rehabilitation of eco-engineered flood and drainage management measures and gender-sensitive multi-purpose flood shelters with safe drinking water, sanitation and livestock shelter facilities</p> <hr/> <p>Trans-boundary river basin management and cooperation</p> <hr/> <p>Drought management measures for enhanced groundwater recharge and increased soil moisture in water-scarce areas</p> <hr/> <p>Implementation of lightning risk management measures in highly susceptible areas</p> <hr/> <p>Protection against flash floods, wave action, erosion and sedimentation in haor ecosystem through</p> <hr/> <p>Internal drainage management and climate-resilient development of Char and Islands areas</p> <hr/> <p>Carefully planned relocation of settlements for cyclonic storm surge, flood and erosion risk</p> <hr/> <p>Adjusted and adaptive land use and zoning for tackling long-term climate change uncertainties</p> <hr/> <p>Low Impact Development (LID) for stormwater management in cities through attenuating peak flow and allowing infiltration</p> <hr/> <p>Establish functional and sustainable natural and artificial stormwater drainage networks for reducing vulnerabilities of urban flood and drainage</p> <hr/> <p>Adopt wise water management for urban areas</p> <hr/> <p>Protection and management of potentially vulnerable areas due to sea level rise, extreme storm surge and floods</p>
Climate Smart Agriculture	<p>Extension of climate-smart technologies for increasing irrigation water use efficiency</p> <hr/> <p>Augmentation of surface water for multipurpose use and irrigation</p> <hr/> <p>Extension of stress, pest and diseases tolerant rice and non-rice crops</p> <hr/> <p>Introduction and up-scaling of innovative and indigenous agriculture</p> <hr/> <p>Crop diversification/intensification for natural resources optimization and reducing stresses of existing and potential climate stress based on climate-sensitive crop zoning</p> <hr/> <p>Farm modernization/ mechanization to reduce climate vulnerability</p> <hr/> <p>Increase fertilizer use efficiency for enhancing the production (fertilizer deep placement, organic amendment, green manuring, leaf colour charts, soil test-based fertilizer application)</p>

Thematic Area	Proposed adaptation interventions
	Extension of Good Agriculture Practices (GAP), Modern Agriculture Technology (MATH) and Sloping Agricultural Land Technology (SALT)
Climate Resilient Fisheries and Livestock	<p>Extension and management of climate-smart technology for combating climate-related stresses in Capture and Culture Fisheries</p> <p>Promoting indigenous knowledge-based adaptation techniques to combat climatic effects on fisheries</p> <p>Development and management of coastal and marine fisheries to foster a blue economy</p> <p>Monitoring, evaluation and enforcement for ensuring the conservation of fish biodiversity and habitat</p> <p>Development and management of open water fisheries</p> <p>Development of shrimp culture planning and zoning</p> <p>Development and extension of climate stress tolerant high yield fodder, farmhouse and diseases management system for livestock and poultry</p> <p>Extension of indigenous and advanced livestock and poultry farming practices</p> <p>Infrastructure development for livestock safety during a disaster</p>
Sustainable Agricultural Value Chain	<p>Improvement of storage or post-harvest facilities, transport, communication and market facilities for agricultural product</p> <p>Development of agro-food, dairy, fish and meat processing industries based on climate-sensitive crop zoning</p> <p>Development of e-commerce and engagement of gender and youth for e-commerce-based entrepreneurship</p>
Ecosystem Health, Wetlands and Biodiversity	<p>Realignment of coastlines through greenbelt and mangrove development, re-establishing and protecting coastal habitats including mangroves, salt marsh etc.</p> <p>Community-based afforestation and reforestation for biodiversity conservation, enhanced ecosystem resilience and improving carbon sequestration</p> <p>Ecosystem-based sediment management in coast and estuaries through comprehensive investigation</p> <p>Expand Ecosystem-based Adaptation and introduce Payment for Ecosystem Services (PES) for the restoration of Sundarbans, mangrove, hill and wetlands ecosystems and its services to tackle the adverse impact of climate change</p> <p>Strengthening ecosystem and biodiversity monitoring and law enforcement</p>

Thematic Area	Proposed adaptation interventions
	<p>Maintain the environmental flow of Sundarbans, rivers and wetlands ecosystem for maintaining the desired level of ecosystem health</p> <p>Restore hydrological processes of wetlands, rivers and catchments, including by raising water tables, restoring connectivity of canals or rivers and protecting wetlands or reservoirs</p> <p>Multifunctional Hill and Forest management and conservation to provide climate-resilient sources of food and livelihoods and protect water sources</p> <p>Marine protected area (MPA) management and monitoring of the rights of the fishermen's communities</p> <p>Adopt other effective area-based conservation measures (OECMs) to fulfil the post-2022 Biodiversity Framework Target- 30% area protected by 2030 and strengthen conservation measures in the rest 70% area outside the formally protected areas</p> <p>Combat desertification through the plantation of regenerative indigenous species with faster growth rate, higher canopy density, higher soil and water holding capacity in the canopy and root</p> <p>Conservation of agro-ecosystem through expanded agro-forestry, good agriculture practices and regenerative agriculture</p> <p>Development of participatory wetlands management framework to manage haor and wetlands in a sustainable way as per RAMSAR guidelines</p> <p>Conservation of village common forests (VCFs) through indigenous community-based spring, watershed, agricultural landscape management and soil conservation in Chattogram Hill Tracts areas</p> <p>Halda River ecosystem restoration and conservation</p> <p>Kaptai watershed management for ecosystem resilience and water retention</p>
Climate Resilient Infrastructure	<p>Development of climate-resilient infrastructures and their construction materials considering climate stresses (cyclonic wind, storm surge height, sea level rise, flood, salinity and heat) of coastal areas</p> <p>Restructuring water regulation and cross drainage structures through water modelling considering climate change scenarios</p> <p>Establishment of low-cost and sustainable climate resilient (flood, storm surge, wind, heat) houses for poor and marginal communities</p> <p>Climate risk-informed development planning to secure investment in rural and urban infrastructures development</p> <p>Financial protection of critical and disaster protection infrastructures through risk transfer and insurance mechanism</p>

Thematic Area	Proposed adaptation interventions
Improved Public Health and Human Well Being	Implementation of eco-engineering or bio-engineering measures (such as using oyster reefs, native plant species, vetiver grass or fish-friendly structures or revitalization of rivers or canals, greening ports etc) for climate resilient infrastructures development
	Water and climate-sensitive planned urbanization through expansion of green and blue infrastructures, pollution control, conservation of green playgrounds or parks or reservoirs and recreational facilities
	Encourage the private sector through incentives and tax rebates to build infrastructures in climate-risk areas using resilient and eco-friendly materials
	Establishment of climate-resilient health care facilities as per WHO guidelines in climate-induced disease hotspot areas
	Development of Heat Health Action Plan following strategies of health NAP
	Initiatives for dense community clinic with local health workers helping women, children, physically challenged, and pregnant women during the climatic hazards period
	Improving surveillance, early warning system, access to mental health care, and monitoring of psychosocial impacts from extreme weather events for reducing mental health risks under climate change and boosting human well being
	Identify and initiate climate-smart approaches inclusive of WASH interventions to combat Cholera and other neglected diseases (eclampsia, Filaria, Kalazar, malaria etc.)
Climate Resilient WASH	Mainstream health in agriculture, livelihoods, social protection, infrastructure, water and sanitation policies
	Child and Youth well-being improvement initiatives for reducing the effects of climate stress
	Development and expansion of low-cost desalination tools and community-based freshwater management for ensuring mass-level safe drinking water supply engaging the private sector and Expand innovative and private sector-led climate-resilient WASH (water supply, sanitation, and hygiene) technologies and facilities in hard-to-reach and urban areas and increase access to water services by the pedestrian on the go, slum, poor and marginal communities for reducing exposure to flooding and extreme weather events
	Development of gender-sensitive WASH facilities for emergency response during and post-disaster period
Implementation of the National Strategy for Water Supply and Sanitation 2021	

Thematic Area	Proposed adaptation interventions
Livelihoods Improvement for Resilient Community	<p>Increase the resilience of vulnerable poor communities by introducing gender-responsive alternative or diversified livelihood & income opportunities, subsidies, effective insurance mechanisms or climate risk management or resilience allowance or fund</p> <p>Protection and resilience of climate migrants and refugees, marginal communities with a particular focus on gender</p> <p>Increase the coverage of social security /social safety net programs for building community-based resilience and adaptive capacity</p> <p>Development of young entrepreneurs for accelerated livelihood improvement through vocational training on adaptation practices and ICT</p> <p>Behavioural change and awareness development among vulnerable communities for livelihood protection due to climate change impacts and frequent disasters</p>
Climate Change Research and Innovation	<p>Research on climate change, land, water and ocean</p> <p>Research and innovations for climate-smart agriculture, fisheries and livestock</p> <p>Research for infrastructures, public health and WASH</p> <p>Action research for development and exploring the potential use of EbA and NbS</p> <p>Action research for locally led and indigenous climate change adaptation</p>
Climate Information Services and Products	<p>Generation of national, regional and local level evidence and scenario-based climate information through climate downscaling, analysis and publication of national climate outlook, risk and vulnerability Atlas</p> <p>Strengthening and development of impact-based Early Warning System, Climate Information and Agro-met Services for both slow onset and sudden extreme events</p> <p>Development of a national drought monitoring system</p> <p>Development of heatwave and diseases outbreak advisory services</p> <p>Development of a national management system for wetlands, biodiversity, oceans and coastal information for supporting monitoring and surveillance</p>
Transformative Capacity Development and Knowledge Management	<p>Transformations of CCA-related capacity development in the planning and institutions</p> <p>Awareness raising, training and human skill development for increasing adaptive capacity and improved diversified livelihoods at the community level</p>

Thematic Area	Proposed adaptation interventions
Integrating Climate Change into Planning	<p>Coordinated research, field-level demonstration, knowledge management and communication of adaptation measures for local people</p> <p>Capacity development for the promotion of Ecosystem-based Adaptation, Nature-based Solutions and Locally led Adaptation</p> <p>Transformations of CCA-related capacity development in the planning and institutions</p> <p>Regulatory and institutional framework development for the advancement of NAP</p> <p>Update and reform policies and plans for mainstreaming CCA</p> <p>Innovative, appropriate and enhanced financial instruments for supporting CCA</p> <p>Operationalize the NAP Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) framework based on the ‘Theory of Change’</p> <p>Private sector financing in leading CCA implementation</p> <p>Empower local government institutes (LGIs), community-based organizations (CBOs), women, and youth for decentralized governance, ensuring equity and climate justice</p>

Table 5. Negative impacts of the project on the environment

5a. Does the project have any potential negative impact on the environment?

5b. If yes, what are the negative impacts?

Write down the potential negative impacts that the project may generate – e.g. an embankment in a coastal area may hinder tidal water flow. To identify possible negative environmental impacts, consult the relevant environmental impact assessment (EIA) or initial environmental examination (IEE) reports, where available. In cases where these reports are not available, use your own judgement to identify any potential negative impacts. You can also look for information and data from relevant/similar projects completed/ongoing in the project area.

5c. What are the mitigation/adaptation measures suggested?

If the project is found to have potential negative impacts on the environment, appropriate mitigation and/or adaptation measures must be suggested to respond to these impacts.

Additional Data Sources

If you need additional data, the websites of the following organizations keep some weather and sectoral data. Depending upon the type of data, it could be accessed free of cost. Please note that some of this data is in map form which needs special skills to extract and some are in spreadsheet form which can be readily used.

Serial number	Name of organisation/initiative
01	Bangladesh Meteorological Department
02	Bangladesh Water Development Board
03	Water Resource Planning Organisation
04	Department of Disaster Management
05	Bangladesh Inland Water Transport Authority
06	Survey of Bangladesh
07	Bangladesh Agricultural Development Corporation
08	Integrated Coastal Zone Management
09	Barendra Multipurpose Development Authority
10	Bangladesh Delta Plan 2100
11	Department of Public Health Engineering
12	Local Government Engineering Department
13	Bangladesh Agricultural Research Council
14	Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics
15	Directorate General of Health Services
16	Department of Livestock Services
17	Department of Environment

Serial number	Name of organisation/initiative
18	Department of Fisheries
19	Institute of Water Modelling
20	Ministry of Finance
21	Petrobangla
22	Rural Electrification Board
23	Roads and Highway Department
24	Space Research and Remote Sensing Organization
25	Soil Resource Development Institute
26	Urban Development Directorate
27	Comprehensive Disaster Management Programme
28	Bangladesh Bank
29	Bangladesh Digital Survey
30	Department of Agricultural Extension
31	Ministry of Land
32	Bangladesh Railway
33	Bangladesh Power Development Board
34	Geological Survey of Bangladesh
35	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
36	Hospital and Clinic Section Unit

Serial number	Name of organisation/initiative
37	Forest Department
38	United Nations International Children’s Emergency Fund (UNICEF)
39	World Bank
40	World Meteorological Organization
41	Ventusky
42	United States Geological Survey
43	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
44	Trade Economics
45	Humanitarian Data Exchange
46	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)
47	National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA)
48	IQAir
49	EM-DAT
50	EarthEnv
51	Census and Economic Information Center
52	World Air Quality Index project (AQICN)
53	AccuWeather
54	Data.gov (US Government’s open data platform)
55	GeoDASH

Part B

Gender and vulnerable populations

This section of the tool focuses on gender and vulnerable populations in the project location. To complete it, you must fill in Tables 6 to 10 inclusive.

Table 6. Number of people linked (positively/negatively affected) with the project (stakeholder group)

The number of stakeholders who will be affected by the project, either positively or negatively, directly or indirectly, will need to be identified according to three age groups, gender, and five stakeholder types.

The age groups have been determined according to the data format used by the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS), which records population data by age groups of 0–4, 5–9 and onward up to 100+. Based on this system, children and young people have been categorised as 0–19 years, adults as 19–65 years, and elderly/senior citizens as above 65 years.

Male, female and transgender people in each of these three age groups will then need to be categorised according to the stakeholder types listed – i.e. whether they have any physical disability, have a low income, are a member of a minority group, have a female head of household, and any other specific type, where required. The total number under each cross-category should be inserted in the relevant box in Table 6.

Data Sources:

- **If the lowest administrative unit of your project is village, mouza, union, upazila or district, the following data is available in the community and zila series reports of the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics' Population and Housing Census¹:**
 - Distribution of population by sex (male, female, hijra [transgender]).
 - Percentage distribution of the population by age group (0–4, 5–9, 10–14, 15–19, 20–24, 25–29, 30–49, 50–59, 60–64, 65–69, 70–74, 75–79, 80–84, 85–89, 90–94, 95–99, 100+).
 - Percentage distribution of population with disabilities disaggregated by sex.
 - Percentage of persons with disabilities broken down by type of disability (autism or autism spectrum disorders, physical disability, mental illness leading to disability, visual disability, speech disability, intellectual disability, hearing disability, deaf-blindness, cerebral palsy, Down's syndrome, multiple disabilities, other disabilities) and by sex.

1 Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (2022), Population & housing census 2022. Preliminary Report, Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics, Ministry of Planning, Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, retrieved from http://www.plancomm.gov.bd/sites/default/files/files/plancomm.portal.gov.bd/files/dc5b06a1_3a45_4ec7_951e_a9feac1ef783/BDP%202100%20Volume%201%20Strategy.pdf

- Distribution of ethnic minority populations broken down by ethnicity (Chakma, Garo, Tripura, etc.) and by sex.
- Distribution of population by religion.

However, these data will only provide an overall picture. Some Local Government Institutes (LGIs) may have some data in disaggregated form. Try to collect them from the respective LGIs. Other potential sources include data from the Vulnerable Group Feeding (VGF) scheme and dummy variables of the poverty headcount rate broken down by district in the *Household Income and Expenditure Survey 2016–17 report*.² You are also recommended to look for information and data from relevant/similar projects completed/ongoing in the project area.

Data Sources for Tables 7, 8, 9, 10a and 10b

The project development team needs to conduct site visits during the pre-assessment phase in order to carry out two or three community focus group discussions and key informant interviews (KIIs). Additionally, information and data from relevant/similar projects completed/ongoing in the project area can be sought. The purpose of these activities is to identify:

- **the beneficiaries and adversely affected stakeholder groups (Table 7);**
- **the strategic gender needs according to age, income, physical ability, and the minorities in the project location (Table 8);**
- **whether women, low-income groups and minorities are directly involved during the actual implementation of the project (Table 9); and**
- **the stakeholder groups' access to resources both before and after project implementation (Tables 10a and 10b).**

Table 7: Beneficiaries (+) or adversely affected (-) by the project outcomes

Once the stakeholder groups linked with the project have been identified and entered into Table 6, the next step is to determine whether these different groups will benefit from or be adversely affected by each of the project's intended outcomes. Complete Table 7 using the codes set out in the legend table beneath. Benefits are indicated by a plus ('+') sign, whereas adverse effects are represented by a minus ('-') sign, with three levels assigned to these two types of impact.

To understand how to use these codes in practice, consider this example: In a project with two outcomes, outcome 1 has 'medium benefits' on women with disabilities under 19 years of age, whereas outcome 2 has 'less adverse effects' on the same group. In the box corresponding to this group, the following must therefore be inserted:

PO1++
PO2-

Completing this table will reveal which stakeholder groups are being or will be adversely affected. A Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) survey will then need to be conducted with these particular groups to learn how to overcome the impacts identified.

² Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (2022), Household Income and Expenditure Survey 2016–17, Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics, Ministry of Planning, Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh

Table 8: Strategic gender needs (SGNs) according to age, income, physical ability, and minorities

It is important to assess the strategic gender needs of the stakeholder groups during pre-assessment. This would help to make the project gender sensitive. Strategic gender needs are the specific requirements of men, women, and transgender people in order to improve their position or status in relation to each other. In this way, people gain greater control of their own lives, which is no longer limited by the restrictions imposed by socially defined roles. Addressing SGNs also involves the intention to remove these restrictions and, less overtly, to seek to change attitudes. Examples of ways to address SGNs include actions such as giving rights to land, inheritance, credit and financial services; increasing the participation of women in decision-making; creating equal opportunities for employment (equal pay for equal work), and improving social systems.

To complete Table 8, in consultation with local people identify any and all specific SGNs relevant to the nature of the project. Next, insert your list of identified SGNs in the legend table at the top, writing each SGN in one of the numbered boxes. Finally, complete Table 8 by inserting the numbers assigned to the SGNs that are relevant to each stakeholder group. For stakeholder groups with no SGNs, simply insert a “0”.

Table 9: Direct involvement of women, low-income groups, and minorities in the actual implementation of the project

This section identifies whether different stakeholders (especially women and vulnerable people) will be directly involved in the actual implementation of the project, such as in construction or maintenance work or management activities. Indicate any stakeholder group(s) that will be directly involved by placing a tick in the relevant box.

Tables 10a and 10b. Stakeholder groups’ access before and after project implementation to project-specific resources

This section identifies the different stakeholder groups’ access to various project-specific resources. Depending on the nature of the project, these resources can be land, natural resources, financial resources, facilities (health, education, etc.), and so on. To complete Table 10, follow these four steps:

- 1. Identify and list the project-specific resources.**
- 2. Now write up this same list in the first columns of Tables 10a and 10b.**
- 3. In Table 10a, tick the box(es) in cases where the corresponding stakeholder group(s) have access to each of the listed resources before project implementation.**
- 4. In Table 10b, tick the box(es) in cases where the corresponding stakeholder group(s) have access to each of the listed resources after project implementation**

Part C

Alignment with global, national, sector policies, plans, rules, acts, etc.

The final section of the CGVPA checklist shows how project objectives are aligned with global and government instruments and relevant legislation.

Table 11: Linkage of the Project with Different Global and Government Documents

Check whether your project is addressing the aims, objectives and targets of global and government instruments. In cases where it does, insert a tick in the relevant box.

The global and government instruments listed are:

- **Mujib Climate Prosperity Plan, Decade 2030:** https://mujibplan.com/wp-content/uploads/2021/12/Mujib-Climate-Prosperity-Plan_ao-21Dec2021_small.pdf
- **Perspective Plan (2021-41):** https://plandiv.gov.bd/sites/default/files/files/plandiv.portal.gov.bd/files/79060938_fbce_4286_b787_e8f41edfc615/PERSPECTIVE%20PLAN%20of%20BD%202021-2041.pdf
- **8th Five Year Plan (2020-25):** [https://plandiv.portal.gov.bd/sites/default/files/files/plandiv.portal.gov.bd/files/d000894c_b0e4_4aad_a944_c639fe44a76d/8th%20Five%20Year%20Plan%20Bangla%20Full%20Book%20\(14\).pdf](https://plandiv.portal.gov.bd/sites/default/files/files/plandiv.portal.gov.bd/files/d000894c_b0e4_4aad_a944_c639fe44a76d/8th%20Five%20Year%20Plan%20Bangla%20Full%20Book%20(14).pdf)
- **United Nations Sustainable Development Goals:** <https://sdgs.un.org/goals>
- **Bangladesh Delta Plan 2100 :** <https://plandiv.portal.gov.bd/site/files/e295dab0-145f-48bf-bd9a-8738c3947953/বাংলাদেশ-দপ-পরিকল্পনা-২১০০>
- **Bangladesh Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan (BCCSAP) 2009:** <https://moef.gov.bd/site/page/97b0ae61-b74e-421b-9cae-f119f3913b5b/BCCSAP-2009>
- **Bangladesh Climate Change and Gender Action Plan (ccGAP: BANGLADESH) 2013:** <http://nda.erd.gov.bd/en/c/publication/climate-change-and-gender-action-plan-ccgap-2013>
- **National Plan for Disaster Management (NPDM) (2021-2025):** https://modmr.portal.gov.bd/sites/default/files/files/modmr.portal.gov.bd/page/a7c2b9e1_6c9d_4ecf_bb53_ec74653e6d05/NPDM%202021-2025%20Draft.pdf
- **National Adaptation Programme (NAP) 2022 (draft)**

- **Sectoral Policies**
 - **National Women Development Policy 2011 – Link: National-Women Development Policy-2011English.pdf (portal.gov.bd):** https://mowca.portal.gov.bd/sites/default/files/files/mowca.portal.gov.bd/policies/64238d39_0ecd_4a56_b00c_b834cc54f88d/National-Women%20Development%20Policy-2011English.pdf
 - *Please insert additional policies relevant to your department/project in the blank sectoral policies boxes.*

Table 12: Compatibility of the Project with Different Acts and Regulations

List the relevant acts and/or regulations linked to your project and then determine whether the project is aligned with them. Bangladesh's Ministry of Law provides a complete list of the country's laws and acts, which is available at

<http://bdlaws.minlaw.gov.bd/laws-of-bangladesh.html>

If any component of the project does not conform to any aspects of the listed legislation, please provide the reason(s) for this non-conformity.

Likely Data Sources



The following table provides the Likely data sources required for pre-assessing the climate, gender and vulnerability of the project.

Table II. Likely sources of the data required for the CGVPA of the project

Table No.	CGVPA checklist's questions	Likely source of data/information	Hyperlink
A. Climate Issues			
1	a Nature of the project	Project information	
	b Location of the project	Project information	
	c In which hotspot(s) identified in the Bangladesh Delta Plan 2100 is the project located?	Table on page 07 of the Bangladesh Delta Plan 2100	http://www.plancomm.gov.bd/site/files/fd6c54f6-dfab-4c71-b44a-e983ffd2bdee/-
	d List	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Action on Climate Change in South Asia: Appendix-3: Likelihood of Hazard in 64 Districts of Bangladesh Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) 	https://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/project-documents/46470/46470-001-tacr-en_7.pdf
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the climate-induced hazards that frequently occur in the project area and their social drivers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Adaptation Plan (NAP) 2022 (Draft) Nationwide Climate Vulnerability Assessment (NCVA) 2018 Field data Data from relevant/similar projects completed/ongoing in the project area Relevant literature 	https://moef.portal.gov.bd/sites/default/files/files/moef.portal.gov.bd/notices/d31d60fd_df55_4d75_bc22_1b0142fd9d3f/Draft%20NCVA.pdf

Table No.	CGVPA checklist's questions	Likely source of data/information	Hyperlink
2	Exposure indices of different aspects in the project location	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bangladesh Climate and Disaster Risk Atlas (2021) – Exposures, Vulnerabilities and Risks - Volume II (pages 1 to 15) <hr/> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Volume II (pages 16 to 27) <hr/> <p>OR</p> <p>Disaster and Climate Risk Information Platform (DRIP)l</p>	https://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/publication/760781/bangladesh-climate-disaster-risk-atlas-volume2-pgs1-15.pdf <hr/> https://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/publication/760781/bangladesh-climate-disaster-risk-atlas-volume2-pgs16-27.pdf <hr/> http://drip.plancomm.gov.bd/Home/UserManual
3	Vulnerability Index of different parameters and their association with the project	Table 6.1 of the Nationwide Climate Vulnerability Assessment (NCVA)	https://moef.portal.gov.bd/sites/default/files/files/moef.portal.gov.bd/notices/d31d60fd_df55_4d75_bc22_1b0142fd9d3f/Draft%20NCVA.pdf
4	Mitigation and/or adaptation measures to be incorporated into the project to address vulnerabilities in the project area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bangladesh's Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) 2021 National Adaptation Plan (NAP) 2022 (draft) Information and data from relevant/similar projects completed/ ongoing in the project area 	http://nda.erd.gov.bd/en/c/publication/nationally-determined-contributions-ndcs-2021-bangladesh-updated
5s	Negative impacts of the project on the environment	<p>relevant environmental impact assessment (EIA) or initial environmental examination (IEE) reports</p> <p>Information and data from relevant/similar projects completed/ongoing in the project area</p>	

Table No.	CGVPA checklist's questions	Likely source of data/information	Hyperlink
Part B. Gender and vulnerable populations			
6	Number of people linked (positively affected/ negatively affected) with the project (stakeholder group)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics Data from local government institutions Bangladesh Household Income and Expenditure Survey 2016–2017 Voluntary Group Feeding (VGF) scheme Relevant/similar projects completed/ongoing in the project area 	http://www.bbs.gov.bd/site/page/648dd9f5-067b-4bcc-ba38-45bfb9b12394/Income,-Expenditure-&-Poverty
7	Beneficiaries of (+) or those adversely affected by (-) the project outcomes	Community focus group discussions and key informant interviews (KIIs); Relevant/similar projects completed/ongoing in the project area	
8	Strategic gender needs according to age, income, physical ability, and minorities		
9	Direct involvement of persons with disabilities, women, low-income groups, and minorities in the actual implementation of the project		
10a 10b	Stakeholder groups' access before and after project implementation to project-specific resources		

Table No.	CGVPA checklist's questions	Likely source of data/information	Hyperlink
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proposed NAP 2022 • Bangladesh's NDCs 2021 • Sectoral policies <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Women Development Policy 2011 • Others 	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Perspective Plan 2021–2041 • 8th Five-Year Plan • United Nations SDGs • Bangladesh Delta Plan • BCCSAP 2009 • ccGAP: Bangladesh, 2013 	
12	Project's conformity with different acts and regulations	Relevant acts and regulations are listed on the Laws of Bangladesh website	http://bdlaws.minlaw.gov.bd/laws-of-bangladesh.html

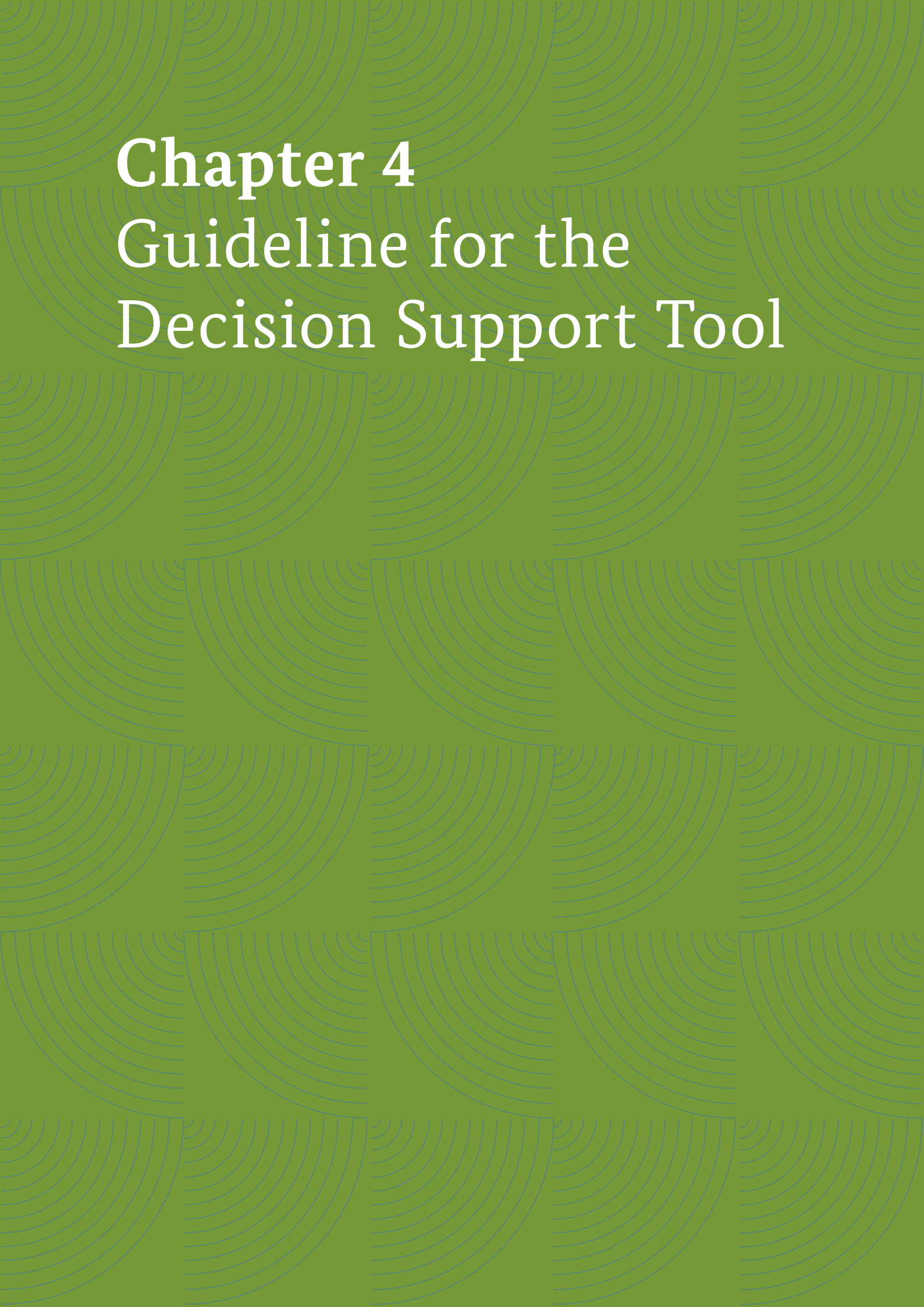
Sections of the Development Project Proforma/Proposal (DPP) relevant to CGVPA according to the latest Green Book (পরিপত্র জুন ২০২২)

Table III. Sections of the DPP relevant to CGVPA questions

Table No.	CGVPA Question	Relevant Section of DPP
1	Nature of the project	1. Project Title 3. Objectives and Targets (of Beneficiaries) of the Project
	Location of the project	7.1 Location of the Project
	Which hotspot(s) is the project located in as identified by Bangladesh Delta Plan, 2100?	7.2 Justification for selecting the project area: 14.1 Background with Problem Statement
	List <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the climate-induced hazards which frequently occur in the project area and their social drivers³ 	25. The effect/impact, adaptation and specific mitigation measures thereof, if any, on 25.2 environmental sustainability like land, water, air, biodiversity, and ecosystem services (if the project is 'Red Category', attach the EIA document) 25.3 disaster management, climate change

Table No.	CGVPA Question	Relevant Section of DPP
2	Exposure indices of different aspects in the project location	14.1 Background with Problem Statement
3	Vulnerability indices of different aspects in the project location	25. The effect/impact, adaptation and specific mitigation measures thereof, if any, on 25.2 environmental sustainability like land, water air, biodiversity, and ecosystem services
4	Mitigation and/or adaptation measures to be incorporated into the project to address vulnerabilities in the project area	25.3 disaster management, climate change 32. Risk analysis and mitigation measures (identify risks during implementation & operation) 33. Other important issues (Technical or others):
5	Negative impacts of the project on the environment	25. The effect/impact, adaptation and specific mitigation measures thereof, if any, on: 25.2 Environmental sustainability like land, water, air, biodiversity, and ecosystem services 25.3 Disaster management, climate change 32. Risk analysis and mitigation measures (identify risks during implementation & operation)
6	Number of people linked (positively/negatively affected) with the project (stakeholder group))	6. Population Statistics 16.1 Population Coverage 16.2 Population disaggregated data by women, senior citizens, children, physically & mentally challenged etc.

Table No.	CGVPA Question	Relevant Section of DPP
7	Beneficiaries of (+) or those adversely affected by (-) the project outcomes	14. Background Information: 4.3. Poverty Situation
8	Strategic gender needs according to age, income, physical ability, and minorities	25. The effect/impact, adaptation and specific mitigation measures thereof, if any, on: 25.2 gender, women, children, the person with special needs, excluded groups etc.
9	Direct involvement of persons with disabilities, women, low-income groups, and minorities in the actual implementation of the project	25.5. employments 25.6. poverty situation
10a 10b	Stakeholder groups' access before and after project implementation to project-specific resources	32. Risk analysis and mitigation measures (identify risks during implementation & operation)
11	Project's linkages with different global and government instruments	27. Specific linkage with (i) Bangladesh Delta Plan 2100, (ii) Perspective Plan 2021–2041, (iii) Five-Year Plan, (iv) SDG targets and (v) Ministry/Sector Priority (Mention the pages with clauses of respective document/ attach the relevant pages of those documents)
12	Project's conformity with different acts and regulations	



Chapter 4

Guideline for the Decision Support Tool

Chapter 4

Guideline for the Decision Support Tool

Purpose of the guideline

This guideline provides assistance to the user of the Decision Support Tool of the CGVPA checklist. This guideline would help the evaluator to decide whether the project should be accepted or revised. If the evaluator suggests revisions, it would also help them regarding the extent to which revision is needed.

Structure of the guidelines

The sections below are named and numbered according to the titles and numbering systems used in the decision support tool. The user has to follow the guidelines for making the decision.

Table A: Evaluation and score for Components A and B of the CGVPA checklist

This is the first table of the support tool. For filling up the first row of the table, check the information in Tables of Component A: Climate Aspects of the CGVPA checklist. Check Table 1 (rows c, d), Table 2, and Table 3 for embedded climate vulnerability of the location; Table 4 for the mitigation and adaptation measures undertaken by the project; and Table 5 for vulnerability generated by the project and how the project deals with those. From your understanding of the information provided in the table, provide a value judgement on a scale of 5 on how far the DPP integrates the issues of Climate Change:

- I. If the project addresses most of the embedded and project-generated issues, mark it between 3.5 to 5 inclusive. '5' means every issue has been addressed which is unlikely.**
- II. If the project addresses some of the embedded and project-generated issues, mark it between 2.5 to 3 inclusive, depending upon the nature of mitigation and adaptation measures taken.**
- III. If the project nominally addresses the embedded and project-generated issue, mark it between 0 to 2 inclusive. '0' means none of the issues has been addressed which is unlikely.**

For filling up the second and third rows of the table, check the information in all the tables of Component B: Gender and Vulnerable Population of the CGVPA checklist. From your understanding of the information provided in the tables, provide a value judgement on a scale of 5 on how far the DPP integrates the issues of Gender and Vulnerable Populations:

- I. If the project addresses most of the issues to improve the issues of gender and vulnerable population, mark it between 3.5 to 5 inclusive. '5' means every issue has been addressed which is unlikely.**
- II. If the project addresses some of the issues from a gender and vulnerable population perspective, mark it between 2.5 to 3 inclusive.**
- III. If the project nominally addresses the issues of gender and vulnerable population, mark it between 0 to 2 inclusive. '0' means none of the issues has been addressed which is unlikely.**

Now calculate an average for the values of the three rows.

Table B: Evaluation and score for Component C of CGVPA checklist

For filling up the first row of the table, check the information in the filled-up Table 11 of the CGVPA checklist.

- I. **If project objectives are in alignment with the objectives of the plans and policies of the government then put '1'.**
- II. **There may be cases where objectives may be aligned with some of the plans and policies of the government. In those cases, check whether the objectives are aligned with at least the objectives of the Bangladesh Perspective Plan (2021-41), relevant Five-Year Plan (FYP), 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (SDG), Bangladesh Delta Plan 2100, Proposed National Adaptation Plan and relevant sectoral plan? If the objectives are aligned with the above-mentioned plans/ policies use your judgement whether compliance with the rest is needed. If you think it may not be needed, then you can put '1'. But if the project objectives do not align with Bangladesh Perspective Plan (2021-41), relevant Five-Year Plan (FYP), 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (SDG), Bangladesh Delta Plan 2100, Proposed National Adaptation Plan, you should put '0'.**

For filling up the second row of the table, check the information in the filled-up Table 12. If project objectives and activities are not in compliance with any one of the laws, you should put '0'.

Decision Tool

Check the average score value of Table A and compliance scores of the components of Table B

If the **average overall score of Table A is 4 and above and none of the individual components has a score lower than 3.5**, you may recommend that the project proceeds to the next step. Note that a project would be recommended for the next step if it also received scores of '1' on both rows in Table B. However, if a project has an average overall score of 4 in Table A but any individual component scores less than 3.5, or if it is not in compliance with plans, policies, acts and rules, then it is recommended to suggest that revisions be made to raise the scores of the components in the question above the threshold or to bring the project into compliance with the plans, policies, acts and rules of the land.

If the **average overall score of Table A is between 3 to 4 inclusive and none of the individual components has a score lower than 2.5**, you may recommend that the project undergo minor revision. This revision may only be necessary for the components scoring lower than 3.5. If any of the project's objectives and activities are not in compliance with the plans, policies, acts and rules identified, then it is recommended to suggest that the areas in question be revised, bringing them into compliance with the plans, policies, acts and rules of the land.

If the **average overall score of Table A is below 3 and any of the components have a score of 2 or lower**, you may recommend that the project undergo major revision and be resubmitted. The revision may only be necessary for the components scoring 2 or lower. If any of the project's objectives and activities are not in compliance with the plans, policies, acts and rules identified, then it is recommended to suggest that the areas in question be revised, bringing them into compliance with the plans, policies, acts and rules of the land.

