

Annex 1: Environmental and Social Screening Checklist

Part A: Risk Factors

The questions describe the “risk factors” of activities that would require additional assessments and information. Any “Yes” response to the questions will render the proposal not eligible for the Simplified Approval Process Pilot Scheme. Proposals with any of the risk factors may be considered under the regular project approvals process instead.

Exclusion criteria	YES	NO	Remark
Will the activities involve associated facilities and require further due diligence of such associated facilities?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	The activities will not require further due diligence because it does not have any resettlement issues or construction of critical infrastructure.
Will the activities involve trans-boundary impacts including those that would require further due diligence and notification to downstream riparian states?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	. The activities do not have trans-boundary impacts because the water structures like pond, canal, MAR system etc. are closed structures.
Will the activities adversely affect working conditions and health and safety of workers or potentially employ vulnerable categories of workers including women, child labour?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	The community-based activities which are going to be taken under the project will not have negative impacts in terms of health and safety of the workers. No vulnerable women and children will be employed under the project.
Will the activities potentially generate hazardous waste and pollutants including pesticides and contaminate lands that would require further studies on management, minimization and control and compliance to the country and applicable international environmental quality standards?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	The said activities under the project will produce some organic waste. There will be no hazardous waste and pollutant
Will the activities involve the construction, maintenance, and rehabilitation of critical infrastructure (like dams, water impoundments, coastal and river bank infrastructure) that would require further technical assessment and safety studies?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	The activities under the project do not include the construction, maintenance, and rehabilitation of critical infrastructure (like dams, water impoundments, coastal and river bank infrastructure) that would require further technical assessment and safety studies.
Will the proposed activities potentially involve resettlement and dispossession, land acquisition, and economic displacement of persons and communities?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	The activities under the project do not involve resettlement and dispossession, land acquisition, and economic displacement of persons and communities.
Will the activities be located in protected areas and	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	The areas under the project activity do not have any connection with the

areas of ecological significance including critical habitats, key biodiversity areas and internationally recognized conservation sites?			protected areas and areas of ecological significance including critical habitats, key biodiversity areas, and internationally recognized conservation sites.
Will the activities affect indigenous peoples that would require further due diligence, free, prior and informed consent (FPIC) and documentation of development plans?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<p>There are ethnic minorities living in the Rajshahi, Natore, and Naogaon districts, which are among the project areas. But they are not in the project sites. The activities proposed will not require further FPIC nor documentation of development plans.</p> <p>Although these ethnic groups are not at the project site, the project will try to extend knowledge of different project activities to these groups. Where possible, they will be involved in project design and implementation.</p> <p>In terms of positive co-benefits, traditional or local or indigenous knowledge will be promoted through knowledge and technical capacities of climate change adaptation interventions, promotion of drought-adaptive crop patterns and crop varieties, and promotion of drought-adaptive fruit cultivation.</p>
Will the activities be located in areas that are considered to have archaeological (prehistoric), paleontological, historical, cultural, artistic, and religious values or contains features considered as critical cultural heritage?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	In the project areas do not have archaeological (prehistoric), paleontological, historical, cultural, artistic, and religious values or contains features considered as critical cultural heritage.
Will the activities affect human rights that would require further due diligence?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	The activities will not affect human rights because these are selected in consultation with the affected communities.
Will the activities have potential to occur SEAH that require studies and due diligence?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	There is no possibility to occur SEAH because all the local labours will work there and they know each other very well.
Will the activities have potential to promote gender inequality	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	There is no possibility to promote gender inequality because the project prepared a gender action plan to protect gender inequality while implementing the activities.

Rationale of Risk Categorization

The SAP technical guideline on water security of the GCF defines surface water as “Surface water: includes lakes, reservoirs (human-made lakes), ponds, streams (of all sizes, from large rivers to small creeks), canals (human-made lakes and streams), and freshwater wetlands”. This guideline identified the following sub-sector for SAP project:

- Integrated water resources management (IWRM)
- Climate resilient water, sanitation, and hygiene (CR-WASH)
- Integrated drought management (IDM)
- Integrated flood management (IFM)

In addition, the project has been considered ESS Category C because:

- The project will not require an additional impact study or additional planning that would have budgetary implications, resettlement issues, or cross-border issues.
- The project will not construct any cross-dams or bridges that may affect natural water flow and the water resources system.
- The project will not require to cut trees or forests.
- The project will not require fuel-intensive transport and hence will not emit GHG.
- The project will not cause significant biodiversity loss. It will only affect grasses and bushes and some microorganisms, which will be rebuilt naturally within the next few years.
- The project will not use heavy machinery or mechanized technologies. The earthwork for pond and canal re-excavation will be carried out manually following the cash-for-work program.
- The project will not produce any hazardous chemicals. The farmers will be guided to use organic manure, i.e., vermicompost and other compost. They will use chemical fertilizers at limited scale.
- The scale of interventions, i.e., 300 ponds, 140 km of canals, etc., seem like major earthworks that might have a significant impact on the environment and society. But practically these activities will have more environmental and social benefits than negative impacts. Because:
- Each pond is an individual unit of a water body. The ponds are far away from one another. In addition, this 140 km canal will be segmented into different parts in the selected three districts.
- Individual CCAGs will implement re-excavation activities through the cash-for-work mechanism.
- A spade and basket will be used to remove silt from the bottom of the pond. The laborers will be required to use PPE, which will be arranged locally.
- The removed silt will be used to raise the surrounding of the pond
- The re-excavation activity will not produce dust because the silt will be wet. There are no other elements that may cause a health hazard in the community.
- Local tree species will be planted around the pond. It will increase biodiversity as well as reduce the evaporation of pond water.
- Farmers will have access to supplementary irrigation water for their crops, which will increase their income.
- The poor will have opportunities to participate in the cash-for-work program to earn some extra money

Thus, considering the significant positive impacts of the project, we categorized it as type C.

Part B: Specific environmental and social risks and impacts

Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts	YES	NO	TBD	Remarks
Has the AE provided the E&S risk category of the project in the concept note?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	The risk category is provided based on screening result in section A. It is categorized as ESS category C.
Has the AE provided the rationale for the categorization of the project in the relevant sections of the concept note or funding proposal?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	The project provided explanation against each exclusion criteria on why the AE respond 'NO'. In addition, it explains more detailed rationale of categorizing C above.
Are there any additional requirements for the country?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Are the identification of risks and impacts based on recent or up-to-date information?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	The risks have been identified based on monitoring information of the earlier Community Climate Change Project (CCCP) and field visit with Barind Multi-purpose Development Authority during 7-10 August, 2019.
Labour and Working Conditions	YES	NO	TBD	
Are the proposed activities expected to have impacts on the working conditions, particularly the terms of employment, worker's organization, non-discrimination, equal opportunity, child labour, and forced labour of direct, contracted and third-party workers?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	The project will not allow child and forced labour. Some of the activities will be carried out by the beneficiaries. For example, drought resilient crop cultivation will be implemented by respective beneficiaries whereas pond and canal re-excavation, and installation of MAR system will be implemented by local contractors using appropriate procurement method. The IE will procure these works following procurement guideline to be provided by PMU.
Will the proposed activities pose occupational health and safety risks to workers including supply chain workers?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	The activities are household based and small community-based infrastructure like pond re-excavation, canal re-excavation, installation of MAR system etc. Some of the activities may create dust which may affect the workers. However, this can be managed by using dust mask. Necessary Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) will be ensured during implementation of these activities.
Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention	YES	NO	TBD	
Are the activities expected to generate (1) emissions to air; (2) discharges to water; (3) activity-related greenhouse gas (GHG) emission; and (5) waste?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	None of the proposed activities may generate (1) emissions to air; (2) discharges to water; (3) activity-related to greenhouse gas (GHG) emission; and (5) waste.
Are the activities expected to utilize natural resources including water and energy?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	The selected activities will not require any natural resources during implementation.

Will there be a need to develop detailed measures to reduce pollution and promote sustainable use of resources?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	The activities will require only human resources, locally available tools and small motors etc. including pipes for MAR, corrugated iron sheet, excavator, small piling machine, seeds, fertilizer etc. Hence, there is no need to develop detailed measures to reduce pollution and promote sustainable use of resources.
Community Health, Safety, and Security	YES	NO	TBD	
Will the activities potentially generate risks and impacts to the health and safety of the affected communities?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	None of the activity will generate risks and impacts to the health and safety of the affected community. But rainwater harvested in a pond can provide a potential breeding ground for known vectors such as mosquitoes to propagate and subsequently spread vector-borne diseases such as dengue, malaria, and Kalazaar. However, such a risk becomes a reality if the water body appears still (static), since mosquitoes are known to lay eggs and propagate in still water. It is therefore important that the water body is never allowed to become a still water body.
Will there be a need for an emergency preparedness and response plan that also outlines how the affected communities will be assisted in times of emergency?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	The activities are mainly community based small water infrastructure and farming related. So, we do not expect any emergency situation that will require emergency preparedness and response plan.
Will there be risks posed by the security arrangements and potential conflicts at the project site to the workers and affected community?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	The individual beneficiaries as well as community group will take part in the project activities. The beneficiaries will be selected using pre-defined criteria. The local government institutions and communities will <i>be involved in selecting the beneficiaries. Besides, each implementing entities will procure necessary goods, works and services following public procurement rules and acts of the government and PKSf's procurement guideline. So, we expect that there will be no conflict in the project site. A Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) will be established to address any complaints and conflict which may be arised during implementation of activities in the project areas. The same process we had been following during the implementation of CCCP and now we are following during the implementation of ECCCP-Drought.</i>

Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement	YES	NO	TBD	
Will the activities likely involve voluntary transactions under willing buyer-willing-seller conditions and have these been properly communicated and consulted?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Most of the activities will be implemented on beneficiaries own land and there is no issue of land acquisition and involuntary resettlement plan. Khas (govt.) canals will be selected in consultation with local government institutions and BMDA to implement canal re-excavation.
Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources	YES	NO	TBD	
Are the activities likely introduce invasive alien species of flora and fauna affecting the biodiversity of the area?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	The activities will not introduce any invasive species.
Will the activities have potential impacts on or be dependent on ecosystem services including production of living natural resources?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	The activities will not depend on ecosystem services including production of living natural resources. For example, re-excavation of pond and canal and MAR system will not have impacts on ecosystem services or production of living natural resources. Furthermore, these activities will provide more ecosystem services.
Indigenous Peoples	YES	NO	TBD	
Are the activities likely to have indirect impacts on indigenous peoples?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	There are ethnic minorities living in the Rajshahi, Natore, and Naogaon districts, which are among the project areas. But they are not in the project sites. The activities proposed will not require further FPIC nor documentation of development plans. Although these ethnic groups are not at the project site, the project will try to extend knowledge of different project activities to these groups. Where possible, they will be involved in project design and implementation. In terms of positive co-benefits, traditional or local or indigenous knowledge will be promoted through knowledge and technical capacities of climate change adaptation interventions, promotion of drought-adaptive crop patterns and crop varieties, and promotion of drought-adaptive fruit cultivation.
Will continuing stakeholder engagement processes and a grievance redress mechanism be integrated into the management / implementation plans?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	A stakeholder engagement plan is developed and presented in the pre-feasibility study. A grievance redress mechanism is incorporated in the proposal.
Cultural Heritage	YES	NO	TBD	

Will the activity allow continuous access to the cultural heritage sites and properties?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	There is no cultural heritage sites and properties in the project area.
Will there be a need to prepare a procedure in case of the discovery of cultural heritage assets?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	If there is any discovery of cultural heritage site in the proposed districts in future and then on the basis of discovery then PMU/PKSF will prepare a procedure to preserve the cultural heritage asset.

Sign-off: *Specify the name of the person responsible for the environmental and social screening and any other approvals as may be required in the accredited entity's own management system.*

C. Environmental and social action plan

Summary of risks	Mitigation measures	Risk significance	Responsible party/person	Schedule	Expected results	Cost/Budget
<i>This contains the description of risks and can be derived from the responses to the screening questions in Part B2.</i>	<i>Options to avoid, reduce, mitigate risks and impacts. This may also indicate additional due diligence and specific management plans</i>	<i>This contains a description of the overall level of risk*</i>	<i>Individual person, unit, or entity tasked to carry out the mitigation measures</i>	<i>Timing of implementation of measures including any additional due diligence and management plans and may depend on the stage of implementation</i>	<i>Expected outputs of the measures</i>	<i>Estimated cost of carrying out the measures</i>
Loss of agricultural land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Location should be fixed in such a way that no loss of agricultural land, forest, wetlands Alternative location can be considered 	slight	Implementing entities under the supervision of executing entity	During implementation of the activities as per work plan (initial stage of project implementation,	Mitigation measures will ensure to get the expected results without losing	No budgetary implication

				during re-excavation of ponds, canals)	any agricultural land.	
Increase in fugitive dust level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If works are conducted in the dry season, wet the exposed areas and stockpiles of earth material, particularly to minimize windborne particles and fugitive dust. For worker health and safety, all workers should be supplied with dust masks 	slight	Implementing entities under the supervision of executing entity	During implementation of the activity, as per work plan	It is expected that the mitigation measures will significantly reduce the risks of increasing dust and keep the environment healthy.	No budgetary implication
Small injuries to the worker	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure use of hand gloves Ensure use of helmet Ensure primary health care services Workers' and labours' safety will be ensured by providing them with rubber gloves, gumboots, and metallic headgear so that they can avoid occupational hazards and direct injuries. 	slight	Implementing entities under the supervision of executing entity	During implementation of the activities	Mitigation measures will significantly reduce the risk of small injuries	
Viral and bacterial diseases may transmit from slatted houses of goat/sheep	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Awareness on hygiene use of water and sanitation system 	slight	Concerned beneficiary under the supervision of environmental expert (focal point) of	During implementation of the activity as per work plan. The ongoing mitigation measures will be included in the quarterly report (there	Mitigation measures will significantly reduce the risk of spreading viral and bacterial disease	No budgetary implication

			implementing entity.	will be separate environmental reporting (separate chapter) under the quarterly report)		
Chemical contamination to surface and ground water due to excessive use of chemical fertilizer, insecticide and pesticide	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integrated pest management will be promoted Vermi-compost will be promoted to reduce the use of chemical fertilizer Organic pest control techniques will be introduced 	slight	Concerned beneficiary under the supervision of environmental expert (focal point) of implementing entity.	During implementation of the activity as per work plan. The ongoing mitigation measures will be included in the quarterly report (there will be separate environmental reporting (separate chapter) under the quarterly report)	Mitigation measures will reduce the risk of chemical contamination	No budgetary implication
Vector-borne diseases due to uncovered ponds: Rainwater harvested in a pond can provide a potential breeding ground for known vectors such as mosquitoes to propagate and subsequently spread vector-borne diseases such as dengue, malaria, and <i>Kalazaar</i> . However, such a risk becomes a reality if the water body appears still (static), since	To address this, if regular waves can be created on the surface of the water body, the condition is prohibitive for mosquitoes to propagate. To achieve this, if ducklings are allowed to swim on the water, the surface of the pond produces ripples and waves, not allowing mosquito eggs to hatch and produce larvae. In streams, water is always on the move and is never devoid of waves. Further release of ducks leaves no opportunity for mosquitoes to propagate. Moreover,	slight	CCAG members and beneficiaries	After capturing rain water in the re-excavated ponds and canals.	Reduced vector bore disease	No budget is required.

mosquitoes are known to lay eggs and propagate in still water. It is therefore important that the water body is never allowed to become a still water body.	rearing ducks in such water bodies also increases the household income levels of poor people, giving them extra income Furthermore, if the re-excavated ponds are brought under aquaculture, the common fish varieties will eat the remaining fish larvae following the release of ducklings into the ponds. Once both management systems are in place, there is hardly any risk of the spread of vector-borne diseases. This explanation is provided in the footnote.					
Occupational health and safety to workers when re-excavating and installing equipment	Workers'/labours' safety will be ensured by providing them rubber-gloves, gumboots and metallic headgears so that they can avoid occupational hazards and direct injuries. In addition, they will be provided masks, caps, and other required PPE including first-aid box.	slight	Local contractors	During implementation of the activity	Reduced injury of the workers	Budget is built-in in the activity budget.
Community health and safety when re-excavating and installing equipment	For community people, the pond/khal areas will be cordoned by bright retrospective tapes accompanied with visible	slight	Local contractors	During implementation of the activity	Reduced risks of accident	Budget is built-in in the activity budget.

	caution signs during the time of physical works.					
Contamination of ground water by the injected water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Each MAR will have standard filtering system with its design. Ground water test will be carried out for pre and post MAR installation situation 	Slight	Local contractors under the supervision of IE and EE	Before, during and after implementation	Ground water is protected from contamination by the injected water	Budget is built-in in the activity budget.
Potential loss of biodiversity and environmental damage related to re-excavation of ponds by earth-moving equipment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tree plantation will be ensured. 	Slight	CCAG members under the supervision of IE and EE	After completion of excavation of ponds and canals	Re-generation and improvement of biodiversity.	Budget will be provided from the respective activity budget.
Potential use of invasive species	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local tree species will be ensured for tree plantation 	No risk	CCAG members	After completion of excavation of ponds and canals	Improved local environment and biodiversity	No budget
Overuse of water resources from aquifers.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Raise awareness in the CCAG meetings Promotion of less water consuming crops 	Slight	IE staffs and CCAG members	Throughout the project period	Increased water used efficiency of the CCAG members and farmers	Activity budget.

In every cases the CCAG and the community will support to implement the mitigation measures effectively

**Risk significance. The probability of occurrence is the likelihood for a risk to occur and can be characterized in terms of the degree to which it will happen (for example, the UNDP screening procedure uses “expected, highly likely, moderately likely, not likely, and slight”). The impact or magnitude of risks is the description of how severe the impacts would be if it were to occur (for example, “critical, severe, moderate, minor, and negligible”). A significance value of the risk (for example low, medium, high) can be obtained by combining the probability and impact values. The risk significance indicates the relationship between probability and severity or magnitude of impacts. The entities or organizations that will be implementing the proposed activities are best positioned to define the probability of occurrence and severity or magnitude of impacts.*

There is no single technique to determine the significance of risks nor will it apply in all situations. The entities and organizations that will be implementing the activities will need to determine which technique will work best for each situation. Determining risk significance would require an understanding of activities and locations, the urgency of situations, and objective judgment.

D. Assessment of SEAH related risks associated with the proposed activities

Different types of stakeholders will be involved during the implementation of the project. At the central level, PKSf will establish the project management unit (PMU) where the desired number of female staffs are expected to be recruited. These staff will be required to travel in the remote areas alone or with male colleagues. In this case, the female staff may be affected by SEAH-related risks. They have also possibility to get affected in the office. On the other hand, selected IEs also may recruit female staff who will also require to travel at the village levels for community mobilization, CCAG activities, monitoring physical interventions etc. They will also be required to travel to Dhaka or other areas for training under this project. All these travels may increase the risk of SEAH. Furthermore, at the community level female labour may take participate in the earthwork for re-excavation of ponds and canals. They may be affected in various ways that include but are not limited to lack of sanitation facilities at work place, eve teasing, sexual exploitation and harassment, wage discrimination etc.

Action plan matrix for protection of GVB and SEAH

SL#	Identified risks	Mitigation measures	Responsibility	Source of Budget
1.	Wage discrimination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Awareness raising through CCAG meetings. • Ensure equal payment to male and female labour during earth work. • Establish grievance redress mechanism at union level (the lowest administrative unit of Bangladesh). 	IE and CCAG members	No additional budget is required
2.	Sexual harassment and/or eve teasing due to lack of sanitation facilities at work place	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Temporary separate sanitation facilities at the work place for both male and female members. • Establish grievance redress mechanism at union level (the lowest administrative unit of Bangladesh). 	IE and local contractors	Budget is built in the relevant activity.
3.	Sexual harassment and/or eve teasing on the way to and from work place	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish grievance redress mechanism at union level (the lowest administrative unit of Bangladesh). 	IE under the supervision of EE	
4.	Risks associated with SEAH at PKSf	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PKSf's guideline will be applicable for this project 	PKSf	No additional budget is

	level	(Annex 25) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> For travel to remote areas, official vehicle will be ensured instead of public transport. 		required
5	Risks associated with SEAH at IE level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training related to project management will incorporate SEAH and GBV related sessions to enhance awareness. Accommodation of female staff will be arranged separately considering individual requirement of female staff. Necessary security and privacy will be maintained. 	PKSF and IE	Existing training budget

* in every cases gender policy and GRM of PKSf will be applicable. PKSf strongly follow the zero tolerance policy on SEAH and GBV. It is applicable both for PKSf and IEs

E. Screening of indigenous/tribal people

A screening checklist was developed considering the GCF IPP requirements for screening the impacts of the ECCCP-Drought project on the IP/TP. The following table shows the screening results.

Screening of IP/TP for ECCCP-Drought project

Impacts on indigenous/tribal people and cultural heritage			Remarks
1.	Are indigenous peoples present in the Project area (including Project area of influence)?	Yes	Out of 3 selected districts, Naogaon has ethnic people called Santal and Orao.
2.	Is it likely that the Project or portions of the Project will be located on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples?	No	
3.	Would the proposed Project potentially affect the human rights, lands, natural resources, territories, and traditional livelihoods of indigenous peoples (regardless of whether indigenous peoples possess the legal titles to such areas, whether the Project is located within or outside of the lands and territories inhabited by the affected peoples, or whether the indigenous peoples are recognized as indigenous peoples by the country in question)?	No	
4.	Has there been an absence of culturally appropriate consultations carried out with the objective of achieving FPIC on matters that may affect the rights and interests, lands, resources, territories and traditional livelihoods of the indigenous peoples concerned?	Yes	We have conducted consultations but it was not properly documented and FPIC was not

			requested. However, We are processing the to achieve a FPIC from the ethnic community in Naogaon district.
5.	Does the proposed Project involve the utilization and/or commercial development of natural resources on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples?	No	
6.	Is there a potential for forced eviction or the whole or partial physical or economic displacement of indigenous peoples, including through access restrictions to lands, territories, and resources?	No	
7.	Would the Project adversely affect the development priorities of indigenous peoples as defined by them?	No	
8.	Would the Project potentially affect the physical and cultural survival of indigenous peoples?	No	
9.	Would the Project potentially affect the Cultural Heritage of indigenous peoples, including through the commercialization or use of their traditional knowledge and practices?	No	

Screening result

There are a number of ethnic minorities within the project area. Santals and Oraons communities in Rajshahi, Natore and Naogaon live in areas away from the project sites. Although this ethnic group is not at the project site, the project will try to extend knowledge of different project activities to this group. Where possible, these people will be involved in project design and implementation.

F. Grievance Redress Mechanism

Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) will be established at central (PKSF) and IE level to deal with any complaints/grievances about environmental issues. At the IE level, the Union Parishad (U/P) Chairman or his/her nominated representative from the U/P will be the Local Grievance Redress (LGR) focal point. At the PKSf central level, the Programme Officer (Environment) or any other person/staff nominated by the Project Coordinator of PMU will be Central Grievance Redress (CGR) focal Point. The aggrieved persons or entities will submit the complaints/grievances in sealed envelopes to the selected partner's office duly entered in the Grievance Register (GR) and will collect a receipt with entry reference to the GR. Partners will not open the envelopes, but inform the LGR focal point about receipt of complaints and schedule hearings as per his/her advice. In open meetings, the selected/implementing partner will facilitate the LGR focal Point to hear and discuss the complaints and resolve them in view of the applicable guidelines. The aggrieved person, if female, will be assisted by a female U/P member in hearing, and if from a tribal community, by a tribal representative. LGR focal Point with the help of IE will ensure sending a copy of the complaint by postal mail, email or other means to the Project Coordinator at the PKSf headquarters.

The IEs will forward the unresolved cases with all proceedings to the Central Grievance Redress (CGR) focal point within 7 days of taking decision by the LGR focal point. Unresolved cases forwarded by IEs will be registered in the office of the CGR focal point and disposed within 15 days. If any decision made by CGR focal point is unacceptable to the aggrieved persons, he/she will forward the complaints with all proceedings to the PKSf Managing Director (MD). The MD will review and resolve the cases which will be final for PKSf. The MD may seek advices from the PKSf Chairman for any critical issues as per his discretion. A decision agreed by the complainants at any level of hearing will be binding on the concerned IEs and PKSf. The GRM will, however, not pre-empt an aggrieved person's right to seek redress in the courts of law. The focal person for the CGR is given below:

Dr. AKM Nuruzzamn,
General Manager (Environment and Climate Change),
Palli Karma-Sahayak Foundation (PKSF),
Email: nuruzzamanpksf@gmail.com.

The aggrieved persons or entities will have the option to lodge the complaints directly to the Central Grievance Redress (CGR) focal point if they are against the IE, to the PKSF MD if they are against the PKSF project management. or directly to the Governing body/chairman of PKSF if there is any issue related to PKSF itself. The institutional arrangement of Grievance Redress Mechanism is illustrated below:

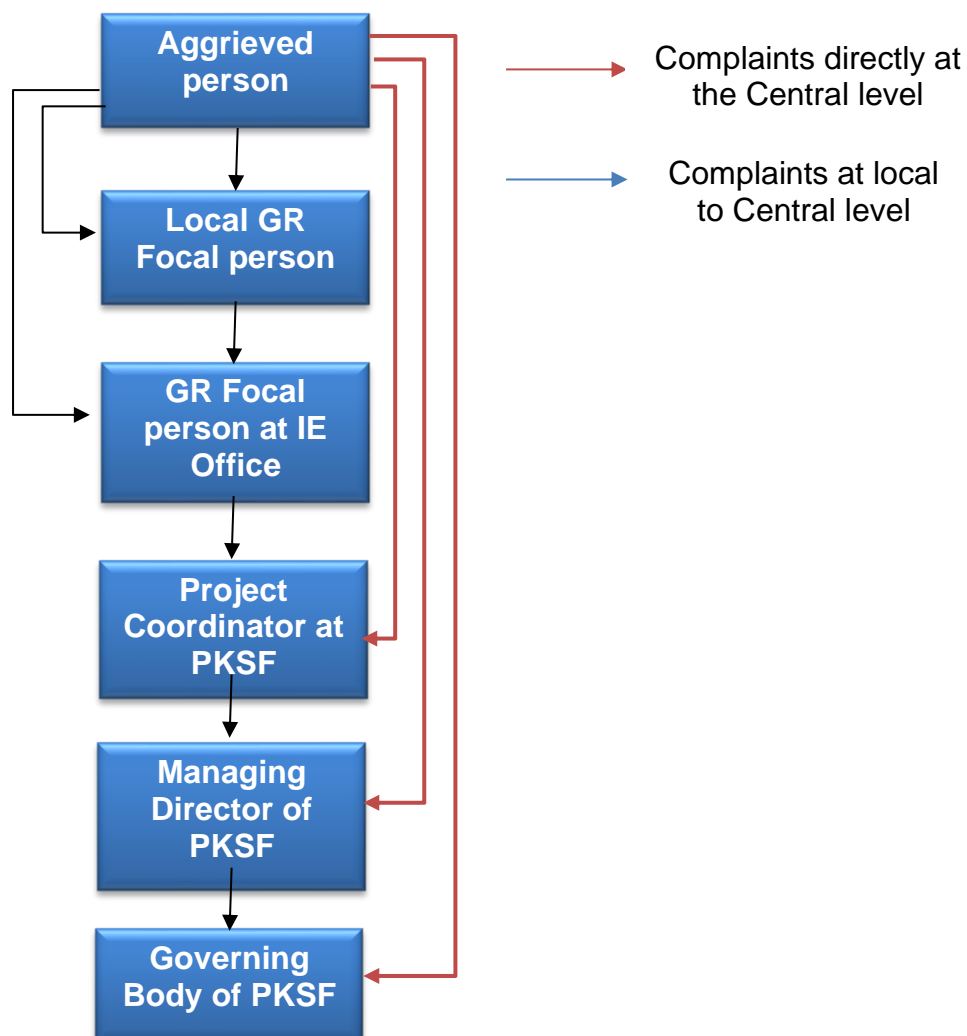


Figure 1: Institutional arrangement of grievance redress mechanism

G. Implementation of the ESAP

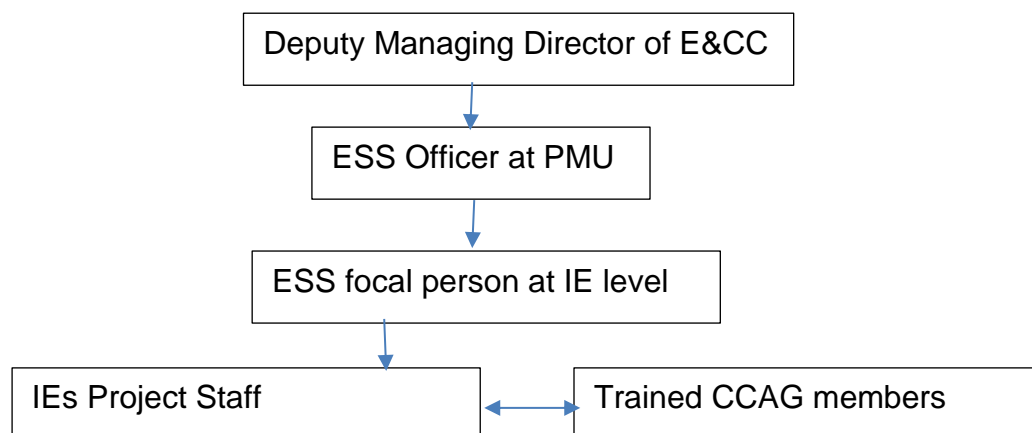
G.1 Role of AE: The AE will recruit expert staff on ESS at the PMU level. The PMU will carry out due diligence on the ESS capacity of the IEs. Based on this, the AE will develop training manuals and ESS implementation guidelines for enhancing the capacity of IE staff. The PMU will provide necessary

training to the IE staff on the compliance requirements of the ESS, such as SEAH and grievance. AE will ensure monitoring and reporting by the PMU on the ESS compliance of the IEs. In every cases, Environment and Climate Change Unit of PKSf will support the PMU.

G.2 Role of PMU: The Environmental and Social Safeguard Officer at the PMU will be the focal person for ensuring implementation of the ESAP. S/he will assess the capacity building needs of the IE staffs for ensuring ESS safeguard compliances of the project. The ESS officer will prepare guidelines and a training manual for providing training to the IE staff. The officer will regularly monitor the field level activities of ESAP and prepare a report on ESS with best practices and gaps. The officer will also prepare recommendations for improving the IE's capacity to ensure quality implementation of the ESAP. S/he will prepare checklists and reporting formats for the IEs for appropriate reporting of the ESS issues. S/he will submit the report via the project coordinator to the AE for approval. Once it is approved by the AE, it will be uploaded in the website of PKSf.

G.3 Role of IE: The IE will deploy a focal person from its existing human resources to ensure day-to-day implementation of the ESAP. This focal person, along with IE level project staff, will participate in the training session. S/he will ensure training for the CCAG members on the ESS safeguard issues. S/he will ensure that the labours are wearing the appropriate PPE during re-excavation of ponds and canals and installation of the MAR system. The focal person will also monitor and follow up with the local contractors to ensure the compliance. S/he will report to the PMU based on the supplied format for reporting ESS issues. S/he will also ensure the implementation of recommendations to be made by the ESS Officer of the PMU.

G.4 Role of CCAG: The CCAG members will take part in the training sessions on ESS to be organized by the IEs. They will increase their understanding and awareness about environmental and social issues. They will monitor the activities and ensure that the contractors and labours are maintaining the ESS guidelines of the project that they should learn during the training sessions with support from the IE focal person.



Annex 1: Focused Group Discussion

Report on Focused Group Discussion (FGD)

Conducted for the pre-feasibility study of the Extended Community Climate Change Project-Drought

For the present study, the research team carried out random semi-structured group interviews with some resource persons and community leaders who are directly involved to irrigation, agriculture and water management. Six (06) Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) from each district were carried out in the study areas. The districts were selected based on existing literature. The participants of the FGDs were briefed about the purposes of the discussions and they were very much willing to give their opinion to the research team. The issues mainly discussed like sources of water, climate change and its impact, trigger of climate change, main causes of climate change, human involvement in the climate change and possible adaptation measures. Some outcomes of the discussions are narrated below.

FGD-1

Location: Village- South Mohor, Union- Talondo, Upazila- Tanore, District- Rajshahi

Date: 04/12/2021

Time: 10:30 am

List of FGD-1 participants is given below:

Sl.	Name	Age	Education	Gender	Profession
1	Md. Gaziul Islam	40	HSC	Male	Business
2	Soken Karmakar	50	Illiterate	Male	Local Government Representative
3	Sri Harish Karmakar	35	Primary	Male	Farmer
4	Khoda Box	46	Illiterate	Male	Farmer
5	Akkas Ali	28	Primary	Male	Farmer
6	Mohsin Ali Sarkar	57	Illiterate	Male	Farmer
7	Md Jahangir Alam	45	Bachelor of Arts	Male	Religious leader
8	Kajim Uddin	51	Illiterate	Male	Farmer
9	Saiful Sheikh	38	Primary	Male	Business
10	Amal Karmakar	41	Primary	Male	Farmer
11	Kamrul Islam	35	Bachelor of Arts	Male	Teacher

Observations of the participants during the discussion:

Md. Gaziul Islam

Asked what are the main sources of water in their area and Mr. Islam shared that people in the area collect water from deep tube wells (DTWs) installed by Barind Multipurpose Development Authority (BMDA) and only a minor portion of the population are using water from different surface water bodies such as ponds, *kharies (channels)*, canals, *beels* and rainwater.

Whether climate change or drought caused by human actions respondent shared that emission of carbon dioxide from burning fuels and withdrawal of excessive water are among the factors accelerating climate change in the area.

Sri Harish Karmakar

In a query whether he has noticed any variation of climate respondent, Sri Harish Karmakar responded positively. Asked about the nature of changes, he mentioned that irregular/unseasonal rainfall and increasing temperature are main causes triggering climate change in the area.

Md. Jahangir Alam

If the area is suffering from any natural disasters, respondent Md. Jahangir Alam expressed that the area is suffering from natural disasters. The area suffers mainly from storm, lightning and droughts. Whether they are experiencing climate change (disaster) in the area the respondent replied positively.

Asked how does climate change affect their harvest/livelihood at present and in the past, the respondent replied that less rainfall and high temperature are hampering crop production due to drought..

Kamrul Islam

Asked about the ways people in the do adopt to the effects of climate change, respondent Mr. Kamrul Islam noted that they are trying to adopt through local adaption measures like less water use, storing water in rainy season and crop diversification.

About suggestions/recommendations regarding climate events adjustment/replication/adaptation he added that it is necessary to increase use of surface water through excavation of new water bodies and re-excavation of existing natural water bodies.

Whether he thinks that there are enough water management laws, he asserted that there are available laws regarding regulation of water use but these are not properly enforced.

Asked what he thinks are the reasons for the drought situation in the area: is it affected by climate change or it is due to man-made factors, such as industrialization/ deforestation/ wetland degradation/ excess surface absorption of water/ over-use of surface and groundwater etc. the respondent pointed at wetland degradation and over-use of groundwater as man-made factors.

Whether he thinks that these distant shortcomings will have a long-term effect or not, he replied positively that these distant shortcomings will have long-term effects upon the climate of the area.

Akkas Ali

About how the people of the area adapt to climate change or the agricultural practices of the region, he pointed tree plantation, planned water development management under government management.

In query about GOs and NGOs assistance in tackling climate change or drought, he shared views that GOs and NGOs are working to tackle the effect of drought and climate change.

Rest of the participants supported the above-mentioned views as well.

FGD-2

Location: Village- Barinda, Union- Tentulia, Upazila- Porsha, District- Naogaon,

Date: 05/12/2021

Time: 10:00 am

List of FGD participants:

Name	Age	Gender	Education	Profession
Rabeya	35	Female	HSC	Housewife
Taibali	42	Male	Primary	Farmer
Ajida Begum	30	Female	Secondary	Housewife
Alauddin	56	Male	Primary	Farmer
Ajida Begum	26	Female	Secondary	Housewife
Mujaharul	55	Male	Illiterate	Farmer
Rafiqul Sardar	57	Male	Illiterate	Farmer
Anisur Rahman	56	Male	Illiterate	Farmer
Rozina Begum	26	Female	Primary	Housewife
Riyad	32	Male	Secondary	Farmer
Azizul Haque	35	Male	Bachelor of Arts	Teacher
Sirajul Islam	29	Male	Secondary	Business
Md Irfan Hossain	25	Male	HSC	Business

Rabeya

About the main sources of water in their area Ms. Rabeya told that most of the people of their village use BMDA deep tubewells (DTWs), but some people also use surface water from ponds, *beels* or canals (*Khari*).

Asked whether climate change or drought in the area are caused by human actions, she mentioned that anthropogenic activities have a great role to resist the climate change tendency with their known and unknown destructive effects.

About variations of climate, she affirmed that they are noticing variations in the nature of the climate and mentioned unseasonal rainfall and drought as their modes of manifestation.

Taibali

Another participant Taibali in query about facing any natural disasters agreed that they are facing natural disasters in the form of local floods and droughts. About experiences of climate change (disaster) he mentioned that every year they are facing drought, high temperature and other forms of natural calamities.

About the effects of climate change upon harvest/livelihood in the past and at present, Mr. Taibali asserted that less rainfall and high temperature are hampering crop production due to drought..

Ajida Begum

About the ways to adapt to the effects of climate change, Mrs. Ajida Begum noted that actually they have nothing to do but they are trying to adopt with the situation based on the situation by reducing the irrigation based agriculture. She also suggested increasing usage of surface water and rain water instead of groundwater for irrigation and other purposes.

When trying to know about her suggestions/recommendations regarding climate events adjustment/replication/adaptation, she insisted to increase use of surface water through excavation of new water bodies and re-excavation of existing natural water bodies, tree plantation and reducing groundwater usage.

Asked whether she thinks that there are enough water management laws she replied that there are lots of laws regarding water management but those are not enforced properly.

Azizul Haque

When asked what does he think about the reasons for the drought situation in the area: is it affected by climate change or it is due to man-made factors, such as industrialization/ deforestation/ wetland degradation/ excess surface absorption of water/ over-use of surface and groundwater etc. participant Mr. Azizul Haque mentioned that wetland degradation, deforestation and excessive use of groundwater are the main factors triggering climate change in the area.

Asked whether he thinks that the distant shortcomings will have a long-term effect or not, Mr. Haque affirmed that the short term effects of climate change may ultimately turn to long term effects on socio-economic condition of the area.

Md. Irfan Hossain

How do people of the area suffer from the effects of climate change on the agricultural practices, Md. Irfan Hossain mentioned that they suffer a lot from the impacts of climate change. About what he thinks should be done to mitigate such impacts he noted tree plantation, reducing use of groundwater, planned water development management under government management as main aspects which should be given priority.

Asked if there is any GOs and NGOs assistance in tackling climate change or drought in the region Mr. Hossain said that the GOs and NGOs are working to tackle the effect of drought and climate changes.

Rest of the participants also supported the above answers.

FGD-3

Location: Village- South Mohor, Union- Fatehpur, Upazila- Nachole, District- Chapai Nawabganj

Date: 04/12/2021

Time: 02:30 pm

List of FGD participants:

Name	Age	Education	Gender	Profession
Srimati Nanda Rani	35	Primary	Female	Labour
Rupali	28	HSC	Female	Housewife
Faiz Ali	38	Primary	Male	Farmer
Abdul Hakim	44	Primary	Male	Farmer
Soloman	54	Illiterate	Male	Farmer
Alam Ali	36	Primary	Male	Farmer
Amena Begum	40	Primary	Female	Farmer
Srimati Arjana Rani	28	Secondary	Female	Housewife
Laboni Rani	29	Secondary	Female	Housewife
Rezaul Karim	32	Primary	Male	Farmer

Observations of the participants during the discussion:

Faiz Ali

Asked about the main sources of water for irrigation and other purposes in their area, Mr. Faiz Ali mentioned that most of the people of the area use water from BMDA and private deep tubewells (DTWs) for drinking and irrigation purposes. He also mentioned that climate change or droughts in their area are caused by human actions such as industrialization/ deforestation/ wetland degradation/ excessive use of surface and groundwater etc.

Rezaul Karim

Another participant Mr. Rezaul Karim mentioned that they are noticing variations of climate in the form of unseasonal rainfall and scarcity of water. Moreover, they are facing natural disasters in the area in the form of storm and sometimes heavy rainfall, which according to him are the consequences of climate change.

Rupali

A query about how climate change impacts on harvest/ livelihood in the area earlier and at present, Ms. Rupali mentioned that this hardships in timely crops growing are

faced due to lower amount of rainfall, high temperature and drought. She added that we, the women face more difficulties because we have to collect water for household purposes including drinking, washing, livestock rearing etc. During drought, we have to go distant to collect these water.

Srimati Nanda Rani

According to Ms. Srimati Nanda Rani, the people of her area, especially she are unable to manage the losses incurred due to the impacts of climate change.

In response to query about her suggestions/ recommendations regarding climate events adjustment/ replication/ adaptation, Ms. Rani mentioned that integrated use of surface water, rain water and groundwater to cultivate lower water consuming crops like maize and wheat instead of rice.

Regarding water management laws, she pointed that there are sufficient laws, but these laws are either poorly implemented or not implemented at all.

Asked what she considers as the reasons for the drought situation in the area: is it affected by climate change or it is due to man-made factors, such as industrialization/ deforestation/ wetland degradation/ excess surface absorption of water/ over-use of surface and groundwater etc. Ms. Rani specifically mentioned wetland degradation and over-use of groundwater as the reasons for the drought situation in the area.

About the distant shortcomings which will have long-term effect she shared that short-term effects of climate change will ultimately turn to long-term effects on food security of the area.

Ms. Rani added that sometimes during drought, we cannot take bath due to lack of water. This cause our skin diseases. Children (girls and boys) face dehydration. Thus, teament cost increased. Besides, women have different issues of cleanliness that we cannot do properly due to lack of water.

Alam Ali

What measures to combat climate change and save the existing agricultural practices of the region, Mr. Alam Ali focused on tree plantation and reducing use of groundwater.

About GO and NGO assistance in tackling climate change or drought in the area, Mr. Ali shared views that GOs and NGOs did not assist to tackle the effect of drought and climate change in the area.

Rest of the participants supported the above answers.

FGD-4

Location: Village- Goalkari, Union- Boro Bari, Upazila- Baliadangi, District- Thakurgaon

Date: 06/12/2021

Time: 11:30 am

List of FGD participants:

Name	Age	Education	Gender	Profession
Md. Torikul Islam	34	HSC	Female	Business
Ali	40	Primary	Male	Farmer
Sima Begum	27	Secondary	Female	Housewife
Sri Tabanu Chandra Sing	32	HSC	Male	Farmer
Nurjahan Begum	28	Secondary	Female	Housewife
Mostafizur Rahman	45	Primary	Male	Farmer
Rafiqul Islam	47	Primary	Male	Farmer
A. Rahman	56	Illiterate	Male	Farmer
Rozina Begum	26	Primary	Female	Housewife
Md Mosarul Islam	35	Primary	Male	Farmer
A H Haque	35	HSC	Male	Teacher
Md. Arman Ali	35	Secondary	Male	Business
Mehedi Hasan	29	HSC	Male	Business

Observations of the participants during the discussion:

Md. Torikul Islam

About the main sources of water in their area, Mr. Md. Torikul Islam mentioned that people of the area are using tubewells for their drinking purpose and surface water for their irrigation purpose. He also pointed that climate change or drought in many cases caused by human activities. He also claimed that anthropogenic activities have a great role in intensification of the climate change tendency with their known and unknown destructive activities.

Sri Tabanu Chandra Sing

The respondent mentioned that he has noticed variations of climate causing unseasonal and less rainfall. Mr. Sing also affirmed facing natural disasters in the form of drought and storm.

Md. Mosarul Islam

In query about experiencing climate change (disaster), Mr. Md. Mosarul Islam answered positively.

Regarding the impacts of climate change on cultivation/livelihood earlier and at present, the respondent answered that yes, it's hampering their livelihood through less crop production due to drought, less rainfall and high temperature for which it is not possible to grow crops timely.

Md. Arman Ali

Regarding adaptation measures to combat the effects of climate change Mr. Ali replied that they could find no measures to handle it.

In response to query about suggestions/ recommendations regarding climate events adjustment/ replication/ adaptation the participant mentioned integrated use of surface water, rain water and groundwater. He also suggested re-excavating existing natural water bodies, tree plantation, reducing groundwater use and storing water during the rainy season. He also suggested for short duration crop varieties, drought-resilient, agriculture etc.

About water management laws he shared having no idea.

Asked what he thinks about the reasons for the drought situation in the area, whether it is induced by climate change or it is due to man-made factors, such as industrialization/ deforestation/ wetland degradation/ excess surface absorption of water / over-use of surface and groundwater etc. Mr. Ali pointed that wetland degradation, industrialization and over-use of groundwater are the main actors.

Asked whether he is aware that the distant shortcomings which will have long-term effect he said that short-term effects of climate change will ultimately turn to long-term effects on agricultural production and food security of the area.

Mostafizur Rahman

Answering to query about how they could contribute to adapt to climate change or the agricultural practices of their region he suggested increasing tree plantation, planned water development management under government initiative.

About GO and NGO assistance in tackling climate change or drought he shared the view that GOs and NGOs were not seen to help to tackle the effect of drought and climate changes.

And rest of the participants supported the above answers.

FGD-5

Location: Village- Masidpur, Union- Alihat, Upazila- Hakimpur, District- Dinajpur

Date: 06/12/2021

Time: 03:30 pm

List of FGD participants:

Name	Age	Education	Gender	Profession
Md. Azizur Rahman	41	HSC	Male	Business
Partha Karmakar	49	Illiterate	Male	Farmer
Md. Belal	28	Primary	Male	Farmer
Ibrahim	37	Secondary	Male	Business
Akkas Ali	28	Primary	Male	Farmer
Mohsin Ali Sarkar	57	Illiterate	Male	Farmer
Taharu Islam	29	Secondary	Male	Business
Kajimuddin	51	Illiterate	Male	Farmer

Saiful Sheikh	38	Primary	Male	Farmer
Ruhul Amin	39	Secondary	Male	Business
Kamrul Islam	45	HSC	Male	Teacher

Observations of the participants during the discussion:

Md. Azizur Rahman

About the main sources of water, Mr. Md. Azizur Rahman responded that the people of the area are using both deep tube wells (DTWs) and shallow (Hand) tube wells (STWs) for drinking purposes though for irrigation purpose they are use only BMDA deep tube well r, but some of them are using pond water for drinking purpose especially in rainy season.

Asked whether climate change or drought caused by human actions the respondent mentioned that climate change or drought in many cases caused by human activities. He also affirmed that human activities have a great role in intensification of the climate changing tendency with their known and unknown destructive activities.

About the consequences of variation of climate he mentioned heavy rainfall, flood and unseasonal and irregular rainfall. The area is facing natural disasters like storm and droughts.

Ibrahim

The respondent shared about experiecnec climate change (disaster). Asked how does climate change affect their harvest/livelihood in the past and at present he shared that climate change is hampering their livelihood through decrease in crop production due to draught, lower rainfall and higher temperature for which it is not possible to grow crops timely.

Taharul Islam

Asked whether he could adapt to the effects of climate change Mr. Islam answered that he could not handle it. As his opinion about suggestions / recommendations regarding climate events adjustment / replication / adaptation measures Mr. Taharul Islam suggested regular electricity supply for operating deep tube wells, rain water and groundwater, store excess water in the rainy season in *beels*, ponds and *kharies* for use during dry season.

Ruhul Amin

Asked whether he thinks that there are enough water management laws he shared that he does not know, but it is good to have and implement water management laws.

In a query about what he thinks about the reasons for the drought situation in the area, whether it is induced by climate change or it is due to man-made factors, such as industrialization/ deforestation/ wetland degradation/ excess surface absorption of

water/ over-use of surface and groundwater etc. Mr. Ruhul Amin mentioned that lack of proper maintenance and management of the surface water bodies, excessive temperature, industrialization and over-use of groundwater are the main reasons.

He expressed his negative view about the understanding that the distant shortcomings will have a long-term effect.

Md. Belal

About the adaptation measures to combat effects of climate change on the agricultural practices in their region and what he thinks should be done to ensure such adaptations he pointed increased tree plantation, reducing use of groundwater, conservation of surface water bodies such as *beels*, ponds and *kharies* to increase surface water use, planned water development management of water.

Respondent reported that GOs and NGOs activities or initiatives in tackling climate change or drought were not seen to help to tackle the effect of drought and climate changes.

And rest of the participants supported the above answers.

FGD-6

Location: Village- Tripura, Union- Bagjana, Upazila- Panchbibi, District- Joypurhat

Date: 05/12/2021

Time: 03:20 am

List of FGD participants:

Name	Age	Education	Gender	Profession
Sahabur Islam	40	Honors	Female	Teacher
Rupa	30	Primary	Female	Housewife
Md. Mominul Islam	27	Secondary	Male	Farmer
Abdul	42	Primary	Male	Farmer
Solaiman Ali	47	Illiterate	Male	Farmer
Taslim Uddin	25	Primary	Male	Business
Amena Bibi	40	Primary	Female	Farmer
Rostum Ali	43	Secondary	Male	Business
Abu Bakkar	35	Secondary	Male	Business
A. Karim	32	Primary	Male	Farmer

Observations of the participants during the discussion:

Sahabur Islam

About the main sources of water in their area, Mr. Sahabur Islam mentioned that most of the people are using tubewells for their drinking purpose and pond, river, canal and BMDA deep tubewells for their irrigation purpose.

In response to query whether climate change or drought caused by human actions, Mr. Islam noted that climate change or drought in many cases are caused by human activities. He also affirmed that human activities such as emission of carbon dioxide from burning fuels, intensive withdrawal of groundwater, cutting trees, brick manufacturing factories, lack of awareness have a great role in intensification of the climate changing tendency with their known and unknown destructive activities.

Md. Mominul Islam

Participant Mr. Md. Mominul Islam mentioned that irregular and unseasonal rainfalls are consequences of variation of climates.

Rostum Ali

Answering to query whether they are facing any natural disasters in their locality, Mr. Rostum Ali mentioned that frequent storms and droughts result from climate change and they are experiencing the impacts of climate change.

Answering a query about how does climate change affect their harvest and livelihood in the past and at present, Mr. Ali stated that climate change is hampering their livelihood through decrease in crop production caused by drought, low and unseasonal rainfall and increasing temperature. All these factors are responsible imbalanced growth of crops.

Abu Bakkar

Mr. Abu Bakkar reported that he could not adapt to the effects of climate change which resulted in to lower crop production.

Regarding suggestions/ recommendations regarding climate events adjustment/ replication/ adaptation he suggested re-excavating existing natural surface water bodies, reducing groundwater use, storing water during the rainy season for use in dry seasons. He also suggested that mitigation of climate change effects is possible through increased tree plantation and conservation of water bodies.

The respondent mentioned about existence of enough water management laws, but reported lack of their proper implementation.

Asked what does he think are the reasons for the drought situation in the area: is it affected by climate change or it is due to man-made factors, such as industrialization/ deforestation/ wetland degradation/ excess surface absorption of water/ over-use of surface and groundwater etc. he mentioned that both climate change and manmade activities such as wetland degradation and over-use of groundwater, deforestation, bricks manufacturing are responsible.

Mr. Bakkar also said that the long-term effects of climate change would be lower crop production and scarcity of foods.

Taslim Uddin

The respondent reported that adequate tree plantation, reducing use of groundwater, increasing use of surface water from *beels*, ponds and *kharies*, planned water development management under government management could be the adaptation measures to mitigate climate change impacts and save agricultural practices in their region.

He also noted that GOs and NGOs are working to help them for drought and climate change mitigation in some cases.

Rest of the participants supported the above answers.