

GNH Screening Tool

Frameworks for Integrating Gross National Happiness into Planning Process

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Centre for Bhutan Studies

GNH Screening Tool: Frameworks for Integrating Gross National Happiness into Planning Process

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GNH Screening Tool

Introduction

The Centre for Bhutan Studies (CBS) started to develop a framework to mainstream GNH into national planning process after completing the first Gross National Happiness Survey 2007-2008. This is one of the responsibilities the Government assigned to the CBS following the good governance exercise carried out in 2005. The structure of the framework (called GNH Policy lens) had been already developed a year before, and the remaining work involved identifying key determinants or indicators of GNH to fill in the framework. The analysis and results of the pre-test GNH survey carried out from October 2006 to January 2007 and the first GNH survey conducted from December 2007 to February 2008 helped identify the key determinants of GNH. We named the framework “GNH screening tool”, of which there are two types: (1) GNH policy screening tool, and (2) GNH project screening tool.

Objective

The main objective of GNH screening tool is to provide a framework for conducting a systematic appraisal of the potential effects of proposed policies and projects on key GNH determinants that will impact the happiness of the population. The tool consists of a 4-

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pointer scale, with 1 being the most negative and 4 as the most positive score, and all policies and projects will be assessed on the scale against a set of key GNH determinants.

1	2	3	4

Benefit

Since the government agencies will have to assess policies and projects (after 2008) using this tool, policy makers will be obliged to consider relevant dimensions of GNH, and consider whether a particular policy or project will impact GNH negatively. This consequently will support a holistic approach to policy development.

The tool will help the government agencies break the narrow sector walls and reduce externalities one sector is going to pass into another, and more importantly GNH. It will force the sectors to acknowledge areas where potential effects are not known and penalizes the policy and project accordingly.

The tool will also provide a vehicle for a number of participants from different technical and occupational backgrounds to work towards a consensus about policy impacts.

Method

Each GNH determinant will be assessed on 1 to 4 scale. For example, “equity” is one of the key GNH determinants in policy screening tool. The impact of a particular policy on “equity” will be scored from 1 to 4 as illustrated below.

Equity			
Will probably favour higher income groups more than lower income groups	Do not know the differential effects on income groups	Should not have any appreciable effects on income distribution	Will probably favour lower income groups more than higher income groups
1	2	3	4

Score 1 if the policy will increase the gap between the rich and the poor. Score 2 if the policy’s impact on equity not known. Score 3 if the policy’s impact on equity will be neither negative nor positive. Score 4 if the policy will narrow the rich-poor gap.

So, how should the scoring (1, 2, 3, 4) be read?

If the score is 1, the impact is negative; so the policy must be rejected. If the score is 2, the impact is unknown; so the policy must be reviewed. If the score is 3, the impact is neutral; so the policy must be approved. If the score is 4, the impact is positive; so the policy must be approved.

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The scores of all evaluators on each indicator are added followed by adding of scores of all indicators. The sum is divided by number of evaluators to calculate the average score.

For example:

No of indicators	23
No of evaluators	7
Total score	420
Average score (420/7)	60

How much should a policy or project score for getting approval? The neutral score is the minimum a policy has to get to get approval. The principle is that the policy should not at least affect the “equity” (one key GNH determinant) negatively. It is alright if the policy is neutral, i.e., its impact on the key GNH determinant (equity) is neither positive nor negative. However, the goal of every policy should be to score 4, i.e., the impact should be positive.

All evaluators will score the policy or project against known or potential effects (from negative, unknown, neutral to positive) on each indicator. Wherever relevant, the evaluator must provide justification for giving particular score.

If necessary, some key determinants will receive differential treatment while scoring although the principle of GNH is to consider all domains or indicators equally important.

Evaluator

Gross National Happiness Commission (GNHC) will be responsible for administering the GNH screening tool on government agencies. GNHC will form an ad hoc committee comprising of qualified experts and professionals from different occupational backgrounds. The members should have a sound knowledge of the subject matter that will be assessed. By default, one member each must be from the concerned agency, GNHC, and CBS. The member from CBS will provide technical explanation and clarification on the tool whenever necessary, and take recommendation and suggestions for improving and making the tool relevant and practical.

GNH Policy Screening Tool

There will one GNH policy screening tool for all ministries, sectors, and agencies.

A total of 23 key GNH determinants have been selected for GNH policy screening tool (as provided below) from the nine domains of GNH: health, education, living standards, ecological diversity and

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resilience, good governance, culture diversity and resilience, community vitality, psychological wellbeing, and time use.

Table 1: 23 Key Determinants of GNH Policy Screening Tool

1. Equity
2. Security
3. Material
4. Pollution
5. Biodiversity
6. Nature
7. Learning
8. Productivity
9. Family
10. Spirituality
11. Recreation
12. Support
13. Health
14. Stress
15. Information
16. Participation
17. Anti-corruption
18. Judiciary access
19. Judiciary effectiveness
20. Rights
21. Culture
22. Discrimination
23. Values

Below is a hypothetical score of Bhutan's policy to join World Trade Organization (WTO) after evaluating the policy against 23 key determinants, done by four evaluators.

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Indicator	Evaluator				Total score	No of Enumerator	Av. score
	E1	E2	E3	E4			
1. Equity	3	2	4	1	10	4	2.5
2. Security	2	2	2	2	8	4	2
3. Material	3	3	3	3	12	4	3
4. Pollution	4	4	3	4	15	4	3.75
5. Biodiversity	2	2	2	2	8	4	2
6. Nature	3	1	3	1	8	4	2
7. Learning	4	2	4	2	12	4	3
8. Productivity	2	3	2	3	10	4	2.5
9. Family	1	2	1	3	7	4	1.75
10. Spirituality	2	4	2	2	10	4	2.5
11. Recreation	3	3	3	3	12	4	3
12. Support	4	4	3	4	15	4	3.75
13. Health	1	2	4	2	9	4	2.25
14. Stress	3	1	1	1	6	4	1.5
15. Information	4	2	3	2	11	4	2.75
16. Participation	2	3	4	3	12	4	3
17. Anti-corruption	4	3	2	3	12	4	3
18. Judiciary access	5	2	4	4	15	4	3.75
19. Judiciary effectiveness	6	2	3	1	12	4	3
20. Rights	3	3	4	3	13	4	3.25
21. Culture	2	4	1	4	11	4	2.75
22. Discrimination	1	2	3	2	8	4	2
23. Values	2	1	4	4	11	4	2.75
Total score							61.75

The highest possible score	23*4	92
The lowest possible score	23*1	23
A neutral score (threshold score)	23*3	69
Average score		61.75

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Since the score of 61.75 is below the neutral score of 69, the policy is not approved.

GNH Project Screening Tool

There will be three kinds of GNH project screening tools.

First is the project screening tool for every domain of GNH (**domain project tool**).

Second is the project screening tool for each ministry (**ministry project tool**).

Third is the project screening tool for each sector (**sector project tool**).

There are nine domain project tools. There are ten ministry project screening tools. There will be as many sector project screening tools as there are sectors.

Projects originating from the sector will have to pass all three project tools (domain project tool, ministry project tool, and sector project tool).

Project originating from a ministry will have to pass two project tools (domain project tool and ministry project tool).

GNH Policy Screening Tool, GNH Project Selection Tool for Good Governance Domain, and GNH Project Selection Tool for Agriculture Sector have been provided in appendices.

CBS has already developed GNH Project Screening Tools for all nine domains, for ten ministries, and for ten sectors so far. Project tools for other sectors are being developed.

Appendix 1: GNH Policy Screening Tool

Please rate each indicator on the scale below.

1. Equity			
Will probably favour higher income groups more than lower income groups	Do not know the differential effects on income groups	Should not have any appreciable effects on income distribution	Will probably favour lower income groups more than higher income groups
1	2	3	4
2. Security			
Will probably result in a net decrease in economic security within the population	Do not know the differential effects on economic security within the population	Should not have any appreciable effects on economic security within the population	Will probably result in a net increase in economic security within the population
1	2	3	4
3. Material			
Will probably result in a net decrease in feelings of material well-being within the population	Do not know the differential effects on feelings of material well-being within the population	Should not have any appreciable effects on feelings of material well-being within the population	Will probably result in a net increase in feelings of material well-being within the population
1	2	3	4

4. Pollution			
Will probably increase the amount of pollution or degradation of the air, land or water	Do not know the effects on pollution or degradation of the air, land or water	Will probably not have any effect on pollution or degradation of the air, land or water	Will probably decrease the amount of pollution or degradation of the air, land or water
1	2	3	4
5. Biodiversity			
Will probably decrease the health and diversity of wildlife	Do not know the effects on wildlife	Should have little or no effect on the health and diversity of wildlife	Will probably increase the health and diversity of wildlife
1	2	3	4
6. Nature			
Will probably provide a net decrease in the number of persons who can access and enjoy nature	Do not know the effects on people's ability to access and enjoy nature	Should have little or no effect on people's ability to access and enjoy nature	Will probably provide a net increase in the number of persons who can access and enjoy nature
1	2	3	4

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7. Learning			
Will probably decrease the number of persons who have an opportunity to increase skills and learning	Do not know the effect on persons opportunities for increasing skills and learning.	Should have little or no effect on persons opportunities for increasing skills and learning.	Will probably create a net increase in the number of persons who have an opportunity to increase skills and learning
1	2	3	4
8. Productivity			
Will probably decrease the number of persons who have the opportunity to participate in productive activities.	Do not know the effect on opportunity to participate in productive activities.	Should have little or no effect on opportunity to participate in productive activities	Will probably increase the number of persons who have the opportunity to participate in productive activities
1	2	3	4
9. Family			
Will probably decrease the opportunities that people have to spend time with family and friends	Do not know the effect on opportunities that people have to spend time with family and friends	Should have little or no effect on opportunities that people have to spend time with family and friends	Will probably increase the opportunities that people have to spend time with family and friends
1	2	3	4

10. Spiritual			
Will probably decrease the opportunities that people have to spend time in spiritual pursuits.	Do not know the effect on opportunities that people have to spend time in spiritual pursuits.	Should have little or no effect on opportunities that people have to spend time in spiritual pursuits.	Should increase the opportunities that people have to spend time in spiritual pursuits.
1	2	3	4
11. Recreation			
Will probably decrease the opportunities that people have to spend time in recreational pursuits	Do not know the effect on opportunities that people have to spend time in recreational pursuits	Should have little or no effect on opportunities that people have to spend time in recreational pursuits	Should increase the opportunities that people have to spend time in recreational pursuits
1	2	3	4
12. Support			
Will probably decrease the amount of social support available to people in time of need.	Do not know the effect on the amount of social support available in time of needs	Should have little or no effect on amount of social support available in time of needs	Should increase the amount of social support available to people in time of need.
1	2	3	4

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13. Health			
Will probably increase the rate of disability or other health limitations in the population	Do not know the effect on the rate of disability or other health limitations in the population	Should have little or no effect on the rate of disability or other health limitations in the population	Should decrease the rate of disability or other health limitations in the population
1	2	3	4
14. Stress			
Will probably increase the number of people feeling stressed in the population	Do not know the effect on the number of people feeling stressed in the population in the population	Should have little or no effect on the number of people feeling stressed in the population in the population	Should decrease the number of people feeling stressed in the population in the population
1	2	3	4
15. Information			
Will probably decrease the amount of information that most people have about government activities	Do not know the effect on the amount of information that most people have about government activities	Should have little or no effect on the amount of information that most people have about government activities	Should increase the amount of information that people have about government activities.
1	2	3	4

16. Participation			
Will probably decrease the opportunity for equitable participation in government decisions	Do not know the effect on opportunity to participate in government decisions.	Should have little or no effect on equitable participation in government decisions	Should increase the opportunity for equitable participation in government decisions
1	2	3	4
17. Anti-corruption			
Will probably increase the opportunity for corrupt behaviour within government	Do not know the effect on opportunity for corrupt behaviour in government	Should have little or no effect on opportunity for corrupt behaviour in government	Should decrease the opportunity for corrupt behaviour in government
1	2	3	4
18. Judiciary access			
Should decrease equitable access to judicial system (courts and police)	Do not know the effect on equitable access to judicial system	Should have little or no effect on equitable access to judicial system	Should increase equitable access to judicial system
1	2	3	4
19. Judiciary effectiveness			
Should decrease effectiveness of judicial system (courts and police)	Do not know the effect on quality of judicial system	Should have little or no effect on effectiveness of judicial system	Should increase effectiveness of judicial system
1	2	3	4

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20. Rights			
Should decrease protection for individual rights	Do not know the effect on protection for individual rights	Should have little or no effect on protection for individual rights	Should increase protection for individual rights
1	2	3	4
21. Culture			
Should decrease the opportunity for people to learn about or participate in cultural practices and traditions	Do not know the effect on opportunity to learn about or participate in cultural practices and traditions	Should have little or no effect on opportunity to learn about or participate in cultural practices and traditions	Should increase opportunity to learn about or participate in cultural practices and traditions.
1	2	3	4
22. Discrimination			
Will increase probability of discrimination based on ethnicity, religion or gender	Do not know the effect on probability of discrimination based on ethnicity, religion or gender	Should have little or no effect on probability of discrimination based on ethnicity, religion or gender	Should decrease the probability of discrimination based on ethnicity, religion or gender
1	2	3	4

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23. Values			
Reduces the importance of compassion, generosity and gratitude.	Do not know the effect on the perceived importance of compassion, generosity and gratitude.	Should have little or no effect on the perceived importance of compassion, generosity and gratitude.	Reinforces the importance of compassion, generosity and gratitude
1	2	3	4

Appendix 2: GNH Project Screening Tool for Good Governance

Please rate the proposed good governance project on the scales below:

1. Decision-making participation			
Will decrease the opportunity for participation in government decisions	Do not know the effects on the opportunity for participation in government decisions	Will not have any appreciable effects on the opportunity for participation in government decisions	Will increase the opportunity for participation in government decisions
1	2	3	4
2. Decentralisation			
Will reduce the decentralisation of decision-making to local GYT/DYT representatives	Do not know the effects on the decentralisation of decision-making to local GYT/DYT representatives	Will not have any appreciable effects on the decentralisation of decision-making to local GYT/DYT representatives	Will reinforce the decentralisation of decision-making to local GYT/DYT representatives
1	2	3	4

3. Electoral participation			
Will decrease the opportunity for equitable participation in electoral processes	Do not know the effects on the opportunity for equitable participation in electoral processes	Will not have any appreciable effects on the opportunity for equitable participation in electoral processes	Will increase the opportunity for equitable participation in electoral processes
1	2	3	4
4. Elections			
Will result in a decline in free and fair elections	Do not know the effects on free and fair elections	Will not have any appreciable effects on free and fair elections	Will result in a reinforcement of free and fair elections
1	2	3	4
5. Civil society			
Will decrease opportunities to participate in civil associations	Do not know the effects on opportunities to participate in civil associations	Will not have any appreciable effects on opportunities to participate in civil associations	Will increase opportunities to participate in civil associations
1	2	3	4

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6. Government services			
Will decrease individual access to government services	Do not know the effects on individual access to government services	Will not have any appreciable effects on individual access to government services	Will increase individual access to government services
1	2	3	4
7. Distribution of services			
Will result in a less equal distribution of government services	Do not know the effects on the distribution of government services	Will not have any appreciable effects on the distribution of government services	Will result in a more equal distribution of government services
1	2	3	4
8. Service delivery			
Will favour numerous service windows over integrated service delivery	Do not know the effects on the degree of integration of service delivery	Will not have any appreciable effects on the degree of integration of service delivery	Will favour integrated service delivery over numerous service windows
1	2	3	4

9. Bureaucracy			
Will increase the number of required procedures in citizen use of services	Do not know the effects on the number of required procedures in citizen use of services	Will not have any appreciable effects on the number of required procedures in citizen use of services	Will reduce the number of required procedures in citizen use of services
1	2	3	4
10. Sectoral Cooperation			
Will result in reduced sectoral cooperation and multi-sectoral approaches	Do not know the effects on sectoral cooperation and multi-sectoral approaches	Will not have any appreciable effects on sectoral cooperation and multi-sectoral approaches	Will result in increased sectoral cooperation and multi-sectoral approaches
1	2	3	4
11. Human resources for GNH			
Will probably decrease the integration of GNH values with human resource development	Do not know the effects on the integration of GNH values with human resource development	Will not have any appreciable effects on the integration of GNH values with human resource development	Will probably increase the integration of GNH values with human resource development
1	2	3	4

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12. Accountability			
Will result in reduced government accountability	Do not know the effects on government accountability	Will not have any appreciable effects on government accountability	Will result in increased government accountability
1	2	3	4
13. Corruption			
Will increase the opportunity for corruption	Do not know the effects on corruption	Will not have any appreciable effects on corruption	Will decrease the opportunity for corruption
1	2	3	4
14. Crime			
Will decrease the ability of the government to fight crime	Do not know the effects on the ability of the government to fight crime	Will not have any appreciable effects on the ability of the government to fight crime	Will increase the ability of the government to fight crime
1	2	3	4
15. Judicial access			
Will decrease equitable access to the judicial system	Do not know the effects on equitable access to the judicial system	Will not have any appreciable effects on equitable access to the judicial system	Will increase equitable access to the judicial system
1	2	3	4

16. Judicial independence			
Will decrease the degree of judicial independence	Do not know the effects on the degree of judicial independence	Will not have any appreciable effects on the degree of judicial independence	Will decrease the degree of judicial independence
1	2	3	4
17. Cost of judicial services			
Will increase financial costs required to avail of judicial services	Do not know the effects on financial costs required to avail of judicial services	Will not have any appreciable effects on financial costs required to avail of judicial services	Will decrease financial costs required to avail of judicial services
1	2	3	4
18. Government information			
Will decrease the amount of information that most people have about government practices	Do not know the effects on the amount of information that most people have about government practices	Will not have any appreciable effects on the amount of information that most people have about government practices	Will increase the amount of information that most people have about government practices
1	2	3	4

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19. Trust in media			
Will decrease the degree of trust that most people have in the media	Do not know the effects on the degree of trust that most people have in the media	Will not have any appreciable effects on the degree of trust that most people have in the media	Will increase the degree of trust that most people have in the media
1	2	3	4
20. Government and media			
Will increase the degree of government influence on media	Do not know the effects on the degree of government influence on media	Will not have any appreciable effects on the degree of government influence on media	Will decrease the degree of government influence on media
1	2	3	4
21. Bhutanese media			
Will favour an increase in the viewership of imported media over Bhutanese media	Do not know the effects on the viewership of Bhutanese or imported media	Will not have any appreciable effects on the viewership of Bhutanese or imported media	Will favour an increase the viewership of Bhutanese media over that of imported media
1	2	3	4

22. Rights			
Will decrease the protection of individual rights	Do not know the effects on the protection of individual rights	Will not have any appreciable effects on the protection of individual rights	Will increase the protection of individual rights
1	2	3	4
23. Ethnic discrimination			
Will result in adverse conditions for ethnic groups	Do not know the effects on ethnic groups	Will not have any appreciable effects on ethnic groups	Will result in supportive conditions for ethnic groups
1	2	3	4
24. Gender discrimination			
Will result in adverse conditions for women	Do not know the effects on women	Will not have any appreciable effects on women	Will result in supportive conditions for women
1	2	3	4
25. Class discrimination			
Will result in adverse conditions for lower income groups	Do not know the effects on lower income groups	Will not have any appreciable effects on lower income groups	Will result in supportive conditions for lower income groups
1	2	3	4

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26. Literacy discrimination			
Will result in adverse conditions for illiterate groups	Do not know the effects on illiterate groups	Will not have any appreciable effects on illiterate groups	Will result in supportive conditions for illiterate groups
1	2	3	4
27. Trust			
Will decrease the degree of trust between people and government officials	Do not know the effects on the degree of trust between people and government officials	Will not have any appreciable effects on the degree of trust between people and government officials	Will increase the degree of trust between people and government officials
1	2	3	4
28. Stress			
Will decrease levels of stress in public servants	Do not know the effects on levels of stress in public servants	Will not have any appreciable effects on levels of stress in public servants	Will increase levels of stress in public servants
1	2	3	4

39. Tolerance			
Will decrease levels of tolerance in public servants	Do not know the effects on levels of tolerance in public servants	Will not have any appreciable effects on levels of tolerance in public servants	Will increase levels of tolerance in public servants
1	2	3	4
30. Civic duty			
Will decrease the sense of civic duty in the population	Do not know the effects on the sense of civic duty in the population	Will not have any appreciable effects on the sense of civic duty in the population	Will increase the sense of civic duty in the population
1	2	3	4
31. Generosity			
Will decrease levels of generosity in public servants	Do not know the effects on levels of generosity in public servants	Will not have any appreciable effects on levels of generosity in public servants	Will increase levels of generosity in public servants
1	2	3	4

Appendix 3: Project Screening Tool for Agriculture Sector

Please rate the proposed agriculture project on the scales below:

1. Traditional resource management knowledge			
Will lead to the loss of traditional natural resource management knowledge	Do not know the effects on natural resource management knowledge	Will not have any appreciable effects on traditional natural resource management knowledge	Will lead to the loss of traditional natural resource management knowledge
1	2	3	4
2. Traditional resource management institutions			
Will lead to the loss of traditional natural resource management institutions	Do not know the effects on traditional natural resource management institutions	Will not have any appreciable effects on traditional natural resource management institutions	Will lead to the loss of traditional natural resource management institutions
1	2	3	4
3. Farmland availability			
Will encroach on farmlands: <i>kamzhing, chuzhing and pangzhing</i>	Do not know the effects on farmlands: <i>kamzhing, chuzhing and pangzhing</i>	Will not have any appreciable effects on farmlands: <i>kamzhing, chuzhing and pangzhing</i>	Will increase farmlands: <i>kamzhing, chuzhing and pangzhing</i>
1	2	3	4

4. Fallow land			
Will increase the number of fallow agricultural acres	Do not know the effects on the number of fallow agricultural acres	Will not have any appreciable effects on the number of fallow agricultural acres	Will decrease the number of fallow agricultural acres
1	2	3	4
5. Land degradation			
Will increase soil erosion and land degradation	Do not know the effects on soil erosion and land degradation	Will not have any appreciable effects on soil erosion and land degradation	Will reduce soil erosion and land degradation
1	2	3	4
6. Urban migration			
Will increase rates of rural-urban migration	Do not know the effects on rural-urban migration	Will not have any appreciable effects on rural-urban migration	Will decrease rates of rural-urban migration
1	2	3	4
7. Voluntary reciprocal labour			
Will weaken voluntary reciprocal labour practices	Do not know the effects on voluntary reciprocal labour practices	Will not have any appreciable effects on voluntary reciprocal labour practices	Will strengthen voluntary reciprocal labour practices

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8. Labour-saving devices			
Will decrease the availability of labour-saving devices	Do not know the effects on the availability of labour-saving devices	Will not have any appreciable effects on the availability of labour-saving devices	Will increase the availability of labour-saving devices
1	2	3	4
9. Manure and biomass inputs			
Will favour chemical fertilizer inputs over farmyard manure and biomass inputs	Do not know the effects on agricultural inputs	Will not have any appreciable effects on agricultural inputs	Will favour farmyard manure and biomass inputs over chemical inputs
1	2	3	4
10. Herbicide use			
Will increase the use of herbicides	Do not know the effects on herbicide use	Will not have any appreciable effects on herbicide use	Will decrease the use of herbicides
1	2	3	4
11. Pesticide use			
Will increase the use of pesticides	Do not know the effects on pesticide use	Will not have any appreciable effects on pesticide use	Will decrease the use of pesticides
1	2	3	4

12. Genetically modified species			
Will result in increased importation and use of genetically modified seeds and crops	Do not know the effects on the importation and use of genetically modified seeds and crops	Will not have any appreciable effects on the importation and use of genetically modified seeds and crops	Will result in decreased importation and use of genetically modified seeds and crops
1	2	3	4
13. Traditional crops			
Will favour imported varieties over traditional crops	Do not know the effects on the use of traditional crop	Will not have any appreciable effects on the use of traditional crop	Will favour the use traditional crops imported varieties
1	2	3	4
14. Traditional practices			
Will discourage the use and innovation of traditional agricultural practices	Do not know the effects on the use and innovation of traditional agricultural practices	Will not have any appreciable effects on the use and innovation of traditional agricultural practices	Will promote the use and innovation of traditional agricultural practices
1	2	3	4
15. Nutrition			
Will result in a decline in nutritionally balanced dietary intake	Do not know the effects on nutritionally balanced dietary intake	Will not have any appreciable effects on nutritionally balanced dietary intake	Will result in an improvement in nutritionally balanced dietary intake
1	2	3	4

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16. Food self-sufficiency			
Will decrease levels of rural food self-sufficiency	Do not know the effects on rural food self-sufficiency	Will not have any appreciable effects on rural food self-sufficiency	Will increase levels of rural food self-sufficiency
1	2	3	4
17. Cereal self-sufficiency			
Will decrease levels of national cereal self-sufficiency	Do not know the effects on national cereal self-sufficiency	Will not have any appreciable effects on national cereal self-sufficiency	Will increase levels of national cereal self-sufficiency
1	2	3	4
18. Agricultural productivity			
Will result in decreased crop or livestock yields	Do not know the effects on the productivity of crop or livestock yields	Will not have any appreciable effects on the productivity of crop or livestock yields	Will result in increased crop or livestock yields
1	2	3	4
19. Crop damage			
Will result in a net increase in crops lost to wildlife damage	Do not know the effects on crops lost to wildlife damage	Will not have any appreciable effects on crops lost to wildlife damage	Will result in a net decrease in crops lost to wildlife damage
1	2	3	4

20. Agricultural biodiversity			
Will result in a decrease in agricultural biodiversity	Do not know the effects on agricultural biodiversity	Will not have any appreciable effects on agricultural biodiversity	Will result in an increase in agricultural biodiversity
1	2	3	4
21. Mono-cropping			
Will result in an increase in mono-cropping	Do not know the effects on mono-cropping	Will not have any appreciable effects on mono-cropping	Will result in a decrease in mono-cropping
1	2	3	4
22. Agricultural exports			
Will result in limited diversification of agricultural exports	Do not know the effects on the diversification of agricultural exports	Will not have any appreciable effects on the diversification of agricultural exports	Will result in increased diversification of agricultural exports
1	2	3	4
23. Value-addition			
Will limit value-addition through organic marketing strategies	Do not know the effects on value-addition through organic marketing strategies	Will not have any appreciable effects on value-addition through organic marketing strategies	Will increase value-addition through organic marketing strategies
1	2	3	4

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24. Farmer income			
Will result in a net decrease in rural income levels	Do not know the effects on rural income generation	Will not have any appreciable effects on rural income generation	Will result in a net increase in rural income levels
1	2	3	4
25. Ecological impact			
Will have an adverse impact on surrounding biodiversity	Do not know the effects on surrounding biodiversity	Will not have any appreciable effects on surrounding biodiversity	Will enhance surrounding biodiversity
1	2	3	4
26. Values			
Will weaken traditional values of respect for the natural environment	Do not know the effects on traditional values of respect for the natural environment	Will not have any appreciable effects traditional values of respect for the natural environment	Will strengthen traditional values of respect for the natural environment
1	2	3	4
27. Water supply			
Will result in decreased availability of water supply for irrigation	Do not know the effects on availability of water supply for irrigation	Will not have any appreciable effects on availability of water supply for irrigation	Will result in greater availability of water supply for irrigation
1	2	3	4

28. Water quality			
Will result in a decline in the quality of water supply for irrigation	Do not know the effects on the quality of water supply for irrigation	Will not have any appreciable effects on the quality of water supply for irrigation	Will result in an improvement in the quality of water supply for irrigation
1	2	3	4
29. Water demand			
Will increase the demand for water supply for agricultural purposes	Do not know the effects on the demand for water supply for agricultural purposes	Will not have any appreciable effects on the demand for water supply for agricultural purposes	Will decrease the demand for water supply for agricultural purposes
1	2	3	4
30. Water pollution			
Will increase levels of water pollution in the watershed	Do not know the effects on levels of water pollution in the watershed	Will not have any appreciable effects on levels of water pollution in the watershed	Will decrease levels of water pollution in the watershed
1	2	3	4
31. Air pollution			
Will increase levels of air pollution	Do not know the effects on levels of air pollution	Will not have any appreciable effects on levels of air pollution	Will decrease levels of air pollution
1	2	3	4

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32. Employment			
Will result in local unemployment	Do not know if local employment will be generated	Will not have any impact on local employment	Will generate local employment
1	2	3	4
33. Equity			
Will deteriorate rural equity	Not sure if it will deteriorate rural equity	Will not have any impact on rural equity	Will address rural equity
1	2	3	4
34. Rural credit			
Will decrease availability of rural credit	Do not know the effects on the availability of rural credit	Will not have any appreciable effects on the availability of rural credit	Will increase availability of rural credit
1	2	3	4