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FREE PRIOR INFORMED CONSENT (FPIC) REPORT

MARPARA NORTH VILLAGE, MIZORAM,
INDIA

**GREEN LANDSCAPE IMPLEMENTATION UNIT (GLIU)
GREEN-AG PROJECT, MIZORAM**



FREE PRIOR INFORMED CONSENT (FPIC) REPORT

STATE : MIZORAM

DISTRICT : MAMIT

BLOCK : W. PHAILENG

VILLAGE NAME: MARPARA NORTH

INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY: CHAKMA & MIZO

PREPARED BY

GREEN LANDSCAPE IMPLEMENTATION UNIT

GREEN-AG: MIZORAM

2023

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ABBREVIATIONS

BADP	Border Area Development Project
CBO	Community Base Organization
CRP	Community Resource Person
FBO	Faith/Church Base Organization
FOCUS	Fostering Climate Resilient Upland Farming Systems
FPIC	Free Prior Informed Consent
GLIU	Green Landscape Implementation Unit
GLMP	Green Landscape Management Plan
HWC	Human-Wildlife Conflict
MGNREGA	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act
MHIP	Mizo Hmeichhia Insuihkhawm Pawl
MiSALT	Mizoram Sloping Agriculture Land Technology
MSDP	Multi Sectoral Development Project
MUP	Mizo Upa Pawl
NEC	North Eastern Council
NTFP	Non-Timber Forest Product
PMAY	Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana
PRA	Participatory Rural Appraisal
RD	Rural Development
SC	Schedule Caste
SEDP	Socio Economic Development Policy
SHG	Self Help Group
ST	Schedule Tribe
VC	Village Council
VCM	Village Council Members
VCP	Village Council Presidents
VIC	Village Implementation Committee
WRC	Wet Rice Cultivation
YCA	Young Chakma Association
YMA	Young Mizo Association



Village Overview

Marpara North is a village panchayat in Mizoram's Mamit District. Mamit is a district in the Mizoram State of India. It is situated 83km away from sub-district headquarter W Phaileng (tehsildar office) and 127km away from district headquarter Mamit¹. The village of Marpara North is bordered with Hruiduk, Marapara South and Laisawral villages and sharing international border with Bangladesh in the west. According to preliminary field data, it has a population of 2594 consisting of 1327 male and 1267 females covering 537 households.

Communities structure and decision-making structure: The Schedule Tribe (ST) makes up most of the inhabitants of Marpara North, consisting of two indigenous communities: Mizo and Chakma. The District Council, the authority to establish a village council or courts under the Sixth Schedule of the Indian Constitution, had created the Village Council System. The community is headed by the Village Council President. There is no tier structure in the Village Council System, which is arguably a distinguishing characteristic in Mizoram. To oversee village issues, it is the sole statutory authority with representation at the local level. Depending on the number of households in the village, the Village Council have three to six members. The elected

¹ <https://villageinfo.in/mizoram/mamit/west-phaileng/marpara-north.html#:~:text=Marpara%20North%20has%20a%20total,houses%20in%20marpara%20north%20village.>



members make up an Executive Body, which oversees the Village Council. The Village Council members are responsible for making final decision relating to matters concerning disputes and arguments in the village. All village affairs and operation of different activities for the welfare and development of the communities are discussed and final decisions are made in the *Gram Sabha*. The final decision of the meetings is informed to all the villagers through Village Information Centre (Locally known as VC Tlangau) by the concerned person.

Roles of Men and Women: All family matters and decisions are handled by the men (father) who is in charge of any decision. Before making any final decisions, men discuss with women. Men volunteer to perform physically demanding tasks like felling or slicing trees for firewood or lumber.

Currently, women play a crucial role in making decisions in their households and in the community because they support their husbands economically. Many women own and run small family enterprises or micro firms, which typically promote agricultural products and only require a small amount of start-up capital.

In addition to domestic chores, women are involved in agricultural operations like weeding, harvesting, and selling agricultural products. Women are mostly responsible for seed selection and storage for the next season. Men often undertake hard laborious tasks in the fields, whilst women typically engage in jobs that don't need heavy manual labour, such as land preparation, sowing, harvesting, etc. Especially during times of illness or other problems, women frequently take an active part in growing cattle in their backyards, which serves as their family's main source of income.

Involvement of Youth: The Mizoram community is based on young volunteerism, with a community-based organization called the Young Mizo Association (YMA) handling all volunteer activities and frequently collaborating with the government on various welfare projects.

Through smaller YMA branches in their own communities, all mizo youth are members of this organization. Members must be 14 years old or older to join. One of the YMA's primary missions is to guarantee that youth spend their leisure or free time productively by serving the community. Mizoram's youth play an important role in community development. It is a non-political and volunteer group. They play an essential part in environmental protection by engaging in initiatives such as tree planting and forest conservation. They also play a crucial role in maintaining social harmony.

Livelihood: The livelihood activities of people depend mainly on agriculture and related farming activities. Besides agriculture activities, community members cultivate plantation in settled farm, nutritional garden, orchard, stone quarry, and wet rice. Livestock activities like poultry, piggery and goatery play an important role in increasing income and livelihood improvement. In addition, natural resources like timber, Non-Timber Forest Product (NTFPs) like firewood, fodder, mushroom, bamboo shoot, honey and other different wild edibles, etc. Also, river resources are another important source of income.

Land-Use: In Mizoram, **allotment of land for agricultural** purposes is made either by periodic patta² or by land lease for specific tenure and for specific purpose, such as, commercial plantation, horticultural farming, agricultural farming, etc. The holder of periodic patta or lease holder must comply with terms and conditions laid down by the Government of Mizoram (Mizoram Land Revenue Rules 2013). Maximum area that can be allotted for permanent plantation for person or juristic person³ is 60 (sixty) bighas or 80,268 square metres per family or per juristic person domiciled in the State of Mizoram.

² The Mizoram land revenue rules,2013

“Periodic Patta” means a prescribed Land Settlement document setting agricultural land periodically whereby an individual has entered an agreement with the Government to pay land revenue,taxes,cesses at the rate legally assessed or imposed in respect of the land so leased out;

³ The Mizoram land revenue 2013

“Juristic person” is synonymous with a “judicial person”, “legal person” or “artificial person”. Such persons are created, either by obtaining the express approval of the legislature or by following special procedures for the creation of such persons. Juristic persons may also be known as companies or corporations or incorporations or societies or associations or institutions or church or similar terms as the case may be depending upon local legislation from time to time;

The village council members then decide which block(s) and area should be cultivated for a particular year depending on the number of years the block has been left fallowed. At present, the fallow cycle has reduced to 5-7 years as compared to earlier years where the fallow cycle was 10-15 years. The land among the farmers is allocated by the village council through a lottery system (It is a draw by the village council in the presence of the villagers. The lottery decides which family would get how much a land for farming because the land belong to the whole village). The size of land allocated to a family depends on family size, availability of labour and requirement. Land allotted to women headed households are usually close and near the settlement area. Land is allocated only to the residents of the village and average size of landholding is about 2 acres.

Upland paddy and maize are the main agriculture crops cultivated in Marpara North village while horticulture crops include pumpkin, bean, different gourd, mustard, cucumber, brinjal, chilli, etc.

Key Representatives: Civil societies like Young Mizo Association (YMA), Mizo Hmeichhe Insuihkawm Pawl (MHIP), Mizo Upa Pawl (MUP), Young Chakma Association (YCA) and MAHILA play a very important role in the development of the community.

Other Project and Schemes: In the Marpara North Village, various projects and schemes which are being implemented by various departments: Fostering Climate Resilient Upland Farming Systems (FOCUS), Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana (PMAY), Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), Border Area Development Project (BADP), Socio Economic Development Policy (SEDP), North Eastern Council (NEC), Multi Sectoral Development Project (MSDP), XIV – 15th Finance Commission, and Mizoram Finance Commission

Community Expectation from the project: Like any other initiative that they saw being carried out in their village. The community hopes that the Green-Ag initiative will help them expand their infrastructure in terms of school building, connect roads, etc. They have participated in many projects that provide products and services therefore, they expect this project to provide input material and services to them as well. They are wary of the initiative because its methodology is different from other projects, and they also expect the project to help them improve their livelihood situation.



FPIC process

Through the iterative process which is known as Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC), the local communities can offer or withhold their permission to planned investment and development programmes that may affect their rights, access to lands, territories, and resources, and livelihood. The local communities' consent is sought through conversations in good faith with the community during a participatory decision-making process regarding a specific development project.

The FPIC process in the Green-Ag Project will be implemented in three phases with two steps in each phase:

Phase 1: Identification and stakeholder mapping

Step 1. Identification of concerned Indigenous Peoples and their representatives.

Step 2. Participatory mapping of demographic and geographic information.

Phase 2: Resource mapping and Consent

Step 3. Participatory communication

Step 4. Reach consent (Agreement) and document Indigenous Peoples' needs in the project.

Phase 3: This phase includes steps 5 and 6 as given below:

Step 5. Participatory monitoring and evaluation of the agreement.

Step 6. Document lessons learned and achievements.

FPIC was initiated in Marpara North Village on 4th July 2022 and was completed on 6th August 2022 with signing of the consent. Phase 1 of the FPIC process at Marpara North Village was held with the Village Council and the key representatives identified by the Village Council Members. Phase 2 was carried out with the assistance of the Village Council and key community representatives. During this period, steps 1 to 4 were implemented with the community. Phase 3 of FPIC will begin once project activities in the village have started in collaboration with the community. Step 5 will be carried out after the field implementation of the project activities and step 6, essentially allows the team to document all the good practices and lessons learnt and will be a continuous process during the project implementation. During the FPIC process, the community expresses their explicit approval through active involvement, raising their hands, and signing the consent form.

FPIC Step No: 1: Identification of concerned Indigenous Peoples and their representatives

Marpara North consists of two indigenous communities namely Mizo and Chakma and have two village councils. In Mizoram, the village councils are the key institutions through which the development related projects and schemes flow through. Since they are the administrative head in the village, it is a prerequisite to sensitize them first, so that the project could have better impact on community under the guidance of the village councils. There is harmony among the two communities, and it was decided by the communities themselves to have a joint meeting with Village Council President of Marpara North belonging to Chakma community as Chairman. **However, the communities decided that the President will switch their positions as chairman on related meetings on a yearly basis.**

Team preparation

1. Preparation of factsheet in Chakma and Mizo language.
2. List of representatives mapped through desk study.
3. Project Overview.
4. FPIC overview.

Step 1 of FPIC, identification of concerned Indigenous Peoples and their representatives was conducted in two stages: first an interaction with the village council president and council members and second interaction with representatives of various community institutions, NGOs, village-based projects, etc. as Key Representatives to include diverse community members along with village council members.

1a) Engagement with Village Council Presidents and other members of the Village Council for project sensitization

1b) Engagement with Key Representatives to identify Indigenous People and their representatives.

FPIC Step No 1 (a): Engagement with Village Council Presidents (VCP) and other members of the Village Council (VC) for project sensitization

Date: 04.07.2022

Time: 7: 30 pm

Place: Arun Kumar (VCP) Residence

Member Present: Village Council Member of Marpara North (Chakma and Mizo community)
(Annexure 9)

Agenda: Project sensitization to the Village Councils

Details of Proceedings

The meeting with the village council or the community is mainly done in verbal communication by using local language ‘Mizo’ (sample of meeting minutes at *Annex 10*) The project factsheet was distributed. The participants were informed about the project through verbal communication so that, people who could not read or write could also understand what the project is about. Before starting the formal meeting, prayers (as it is a practice followed in Mizoram that meetings start with prayers) were offered as a community ritual. The meeting was conducted by Village Council President Mr. Arun Kumar, by welcoming all the members.

The Chairman requested Mr. Henry PC Lalhriatpuia, Community Resource Person (CRP), Green-Ag Project to brief/inform the Village Council Member about the meeting agenda. Project factsheet in Chakma and Mizo languages (copy attached in *Annex 1*) was distributed to the thirteen members of the Village Council. Mr. Henry PC Lalhriatpuia briefed the members about the project scope, expected outcome and output and its activities (Detail of what was shared with the community is provided in *Annex 2*). Following aspects of the Green – Ag project was also explained to the present members:

1. Objective, focus area and location (detailed at *Annex 3*)
2. Project implementation unit in the state and coordination committees (detailed at *Annex 4*)

Projects anticipated activities were informed to the Village Council Members (VCM) as below:

The VCM was informed about the proposed interventions of the project in Dampa Landscape, which were broken down into numerous theme categories so they would be aware of the actions. The VCM was made aware of the proposed activities that may be carried out in their community including the creation of the Green Landscape Management Plan (GLMP) for planning and implementation of activities. The thematic areas and activities shared with the VCM included:

Sustainable Agriculture

- Identifying indigenous agriculture production for sustainable value chains
- Incentivize farmers to grow local land-races
- Support community seed banks for identified agriculture produce
- Promote agroecological practices, including sustainable soil and water management
- Strengthen/ establish green value chains
- Facilitate linkages for local procurement by social safety net programmes

Improved Livestock Management

- Identifying indigenous breeds for sustainable value chains
- Enhanced Nutrition and Disease management
- Deworming and vaccination
- Improve the quality of indigenous livestock
- Support community fodder banks/ Feed supplies
- Improved market access and value chains

Community-based Natural Resource Management

- Participatory assessment of existing natural resources in the landscape and drivers of degradation
- Design and implement participatory land-use plans for sustainable Jhum, forest, and other land and water management
- Protection of habitats important for globally important biodiversity
- Address Human-Wildlife Conflict (HWC), illegal hunting and poaching

Encourage Communities to Adopt Agroecological Practices

- Scale up Mizoram Sloping Agriculture Land Technology (MiSALT)
- Promote indigenous medicinal and aromatic plants
- Participatory management of natural resources and usufruct sharing
- Promote Community-based Ecotourism
- Support documentation and use of Indigenous Traditional Knowledge

Concept of FPIC: The project team informed the VCM about the significance of FPIC for the Indigenous People, their role, and steps in the FPIC process. The VCM informed the community that through an iterative process of FPIC, they can accept or reject proposed project that may have an impact on their local rights, access to lands, territories, and resources, as well as their livelihood. The concurrence of the local communities is sought through a series of discussions with the community during a participatory decision-making process for the Green-Ag project.

The benefits of the FPIC process for indigenous communities and the project were discussed with them in detail:

(a) Benefits to the **Indigenous Communities**

- (i) Enables them to be well-informed about all areas of the project that will have an impact on their community.
- (ii) Allows people to express their priorities/interests/concerns and be included in project activities.

(b) Benefit to the **Project**

- (i) Enables project developers to engage in effective conversation with communities and define interventions that better meet the needs and expectations of beneficiaries.
- (ii) Reduces project risks (such as disputes and other forms of conflict, potentially harming Indigenous Peoples and their territories)
- (iii) Allows communities to develop a trusting relationship and a sense of ownership in the project.

The CRP, Green-Ag Project informed the VCM that as initial stage of the FPIC Process (Annexure 5) Step 1 to 4 will be conducted now and reported in this document. Step 5 and 6 are participatory and will be conducted once the project activities are implemented in the village and shall be done with the support of the village council and participating farmers. The CRP then concluded the briefing with a request to arrange a convenient time and day to organize community meetings in order to facilitate project sensitization as well a preliminary consultation.

Engagement of Representatives:

Stakeholder engagement was explored with the VCM. It was emphasised that each session should include key moderators/representatives who will be representatives of various community institutions, NGOs, village-based projects, and so on to identify Indigenous Peoples and local communities. It was also said that the Key Representatives will take part in the initial project assessment, which will include mapping and documenting of their land usage, natural resources, communication networks, and customary rights, as well as demographic statistics. The CRP suggested the Village Councils with an indicative list of representatives (which had already been mapped) and stated that the list was indicative but not exhaustive, as follows:

An indicative list of Key Representatives: -

- Village Council President (VCP), and other Village Council members.
- SHG Federation /Village Organization leaders (from SHG).
- Cooperative Society Leaders (those who are functional in the Agri & Allied Related areas)

- Community Based Organization (CBO) leaders. (This includes all women, elderly groups, subtribes, etc.).
- Minority groups representatives (1 Male & 1 Female Compulsory if applicable)
- Any others Government representatives.
- Progressive farmers/ Lead farmers. (They will be selected by the Village Council on the basis of their activities).
- Representative of Youth (1 Male & 1 Female Compulsory)
- Faith/Church base organization leaders (FBO)
- Any other Community service providers in the village. (If available)
- Community Resource person (From Green Ag Project)

The CRP suggested and requested to ensure that at least *one third (1/3rd) of the participants shall be women in the meetings.*

Informing the Village Council about the next meeting agenda:

The council was informed about the next meeting agenda which was preliminary data collection of the village and requested for participation of all community members. Based on the above information, the VCM deliberated while keeping in mind how crucial it is to be more inclusive as possible, including the whole community. They emphasised in the meeting that, regardless of the plans and projects entering the village, the Community Based Organisations (CBO) rely heavily on the advice of the Village Councils, especially on the development of their own village. As a result, the nominee should be proposed by the representatives of both Village Councils.

It was also agreed that it is not necessary to convene the entire community for the preliminary data or to collect any initial data from the entire community, thus they came up with the following list of representatives to attend each meeting:

Table 1. List of representatives identified by the Village Councils

SL.NO	NAME	GENDER	ORGANIZATION	REMARKS
1	Hiron Mala	Female	SHG VO	
2	Soim Ber	Male		Minority Group
3	Malsawmkimi	Female		Minority Group
4	Ramdinpuia	Male		Minority Group
5	Lalbiakdiki	Female		Minority Group

6	Soba Nandi	Female	SHG	Government Representative
7	Lalrosangi	Female	SHG	Government Representative
8	Ando Bikash	Male	Young Chakma Association	
9	Lalchhuanmawia	Male	Young Mizo Association	
10	Potda Sayi	Female	Mahila Samity	
11	Lalmachhuani	Female	MHIP	
12	Ngurthankhuma Sailo	Male	MUP	
13	Kisno Kumar	Male	Lead farmer – Agri	
14	C Lallawmkima	Male	Lead farmer – Agri	
15	Undi Pan	Female	Lead farmer – Livestock	Piggery
16	Nayan Dan	Male	Lead farmer – Horticulture	
17	Shandia Rani	Female	Lead farmer – Livestock	
18	Dono Kumar	Male	FBO	
19	Isaak Lalrohluia	Male	FBO	
20	Bindar Son	Male	FBO	Buddhist – Old Mandir
21	Rokito Bandein	Male	FBO	Buddhist – New Mandir
22	Sapna Riga	Female	Service Provider	MzSRLM
23	Nirupam	Male	Youth	
24	Phulo Rani	Female	Youth	
25	Lalzawmliana Sailo	Male	Youth	
26	Lalthazuali	Female	Youth	

It was discussed and decided that the CBO should send an acceptance letter for the proposed representatives. CBO should also be informed that the proposed list is indicative and if they want any other persons as representative, they are welcome to propose. It was also decided that the proposed key representatives along with the CBO will be informed through telephonic conversation by the Village Councils.

The Village Council informed that there are several organizations in the village, however the following list have members of all age and gender:

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-------|
| 1. YMA (Mizo Youth) | - 240 |
| 2. YCA (Chakma Youth) | - 223 |
| 3. MUP (Old Age) | - 60 |
| 4. MHIP (Mizo Women Group) | - 120 |
| 5. MAHILA (Chakma Women Group) | - 57 |

It was also proposed and decided that the next meeting with the representatives will be on 6th July 2022 07:30 pm at VCP Residence. All the CBOs and other key representatives were to be informed by the Village Council through village information center as well as telephonic conversation. The meeting ended with vote of thanks from the CRP.

Key points and follow-up:

1. *The VCs suggested a list of representatives, inclusive of CBOs for participation in the PRA and preliminary data collection activities.*
2. *The proposed key representatives along with the CBO will be informed through telephonic conversation by the Village Councils.*
3. *CBOs to provide written consent for nomination of their members in the representatives list.*
4. *Next meeting date was decided for 6 July 2022; VC to inform the Key Representatives about the meeting date, time, place, and proposed agenda.*

FPIC Step No. 1(b): Engagement with Key moderators/representatives to identify Indigenous People and their representatives

Date of meeting: 06.07.2022 **Time:** 07:30 pm **Place:** Arun Kumar (VCP) Residence

Chairman: Pu Arun Kumar, VCP, Marpara North

Member present: Community Representatives

Agenda: Preliminary Data Collection

This step is to identify the indigenous communities residing in the village, the key representatives identified in the previous meeting will participate in this step. The proposed list of representatives constituted in the previous meeting were also approved by the concerned Community-based organizations (CBOs) as per the acceptance letter received by the Village

Team preparation

1. Factsheet in Chakma and Mizo language.
2. List of representatives proposed by VCM.
3. Project Overview.
4. FPIC overview.
5. Preliminary data collection sheet.

Detail proceedings:

The meeting was chaired by the Village Council President who welcomed the participants. He had mentioned that information was provided to all the participants, all the 26 key representatives could attend the meetings and express gratitude to the members.

Mr Henry PC Lalhriatpuia (CRP) read out the previous meeting minutes and thanked all the members for giving their valuable time to attend the meeting for collecting data of the village. The CRP explained to the representatives present in the meeting about the Green Ag Project objectives, expected outcomes and output as well as the activities to be undertaken under the project (*detailed in Annex 2*). He described to them the FPIC processes as explained in the first meeting with the Village Councils (*Annexe 5*)

Mr Henry PC Lalhriatpuia then mentions to the member present that as a part of FPIC process the community will be able to conduct their own independent and collective decision making without any intimidation about the project and its probable impact on their rights, cultural traditions, and social structure etc. It is the responsibilities of the communities as well to participate during the process so that consensus can be reached during the process. They were informed about the purpose of the key representatives meeting, which is to collect preliminary data of the village and decide the meeting time and venue for next activities. Mr Henry PC Lalhriatpuia further emphasized the importance of collection of preliminary data in the project prescribe format as given in *Annex 6*. Fact Sheet (Mizo and Chakma) was also distributed.

The representatives attending the meeting filled the below preliminary data form for indigenous communities. According to preliminary data gathered with key representatives, there are two communities in the village of Marpara North: Chakma and Mizo. They follow the *Gram Sabha* system, in which all final decisions on village development are decided by the community during this meeting. The Chakma community outnumbers the Mizo community. The population of Chakma is 2123 people, while that of the Mizo community is 471. Chakma and Mizo are primary languages

spoken in the village. 60% of the population (age range 5-65 years) can read, write, and speak, while 15% can read and speak both languages and 25% of the population can only speak both languages. As stated by representatives, there aren't ongoing or previous disputes with nearby communities.

The village use their land for a variety of livelihood purposes like agriculture practices and plantations. However, the village retain portion of their forest for the purpose of safety from natural disasters like forest fire, landslide and erosion. In addition, the communities are not permitted to exploit any resources available within the Village Safety Reserve⁴ as it is solely intended for the welfare and benefits of the village communities in terms of better environment and ecological balance.

Table 2: Village Information

Name of the village: Marpara North RD Block: West Phaileng. District:Mamit											
Name of the	Gender		Number of people as per age groups			Language	Literacy level (read, write,	Land use pattern	Decision making	Any past or on-going	Any other relevant
	Male	Female	18-44	45-64	65 above						
Chakma	1006	1117	230	180	76	Chakma & Mizo	Read, write and speak –60% read & speak – 15% Only speak – 25%	Safety Reserve, Jhum Cultivation Private plantation (Coconut, Mango, Rubber, Arecanut, etc.)	Gram Sabha conducted by Village council.	NA	NA
Mizo	261	210	200	90	80						

Informing the community about the agenda of the next meeting

After collecting data from the representatives, CRP informed the representatives that Participatory Mapping of demographic and geographic information. The process will be carried out to gather more detailed information about the village such as natural resources, social dynamics, customary rights, lands, and territories etc. This information is relevant for FPIC process and need to be included in the

⁴ (Mizoram Forest Act 1955)(5. (1) Three classes of Village Forest Reserves-The Village forest reserves constituted under section 12 may be of three classes, namely –
(a) Village Safety Reserve, that is reserve for the protection against fire from without or reserve constituted in the interest of health and water supply. No one shall utilised for any purpose, any portion of land inside this reserve and no trees shall be cut in this reserve except with the permission of the State Government. The Village Council may dispose of any dead trees in the manner it considers most beneficial for the Village.)

participatory map. The representatives shared their convenient time for the next activities (PRA). PRA activity meeting was fixed for 08.07.2022, time 7:30 pm at VCP Residence. It was also decided that information have to be sent to representatives through Village Council by telephonic conversation. Then the meeting ended with a vote of thanks from CRP.

Key points and follow-up:

- 1. PRA Exercise date fixed for 08.07.2022, 7:30 pm at the VCP Residence.*
- 2. VC to inform the representatives about the meeting date, time, place and proposed agenda*



FPIC Step No. 2: Participatory mapping of demographic and geographic information

Date of meeting: 08.07.2022.

Time: 07:30 pm

Place of Meeting: VCP Residence.

Member present: Community Representatives/Stakeholders

Agenda: To conduct Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) for social and resource mapping.

This step is to conduct the Participatory Rural Appraisal for Social and Resource mapping, as PRA is required to get the social information and Resources available within the villages as well as to identify the prevailing Customary Rights, Lands, and territory. The agreed Moderators/ Stakeholders participated again in this meeting. Community participation is not required in this step and the key representative members present in this exercise will represent the community as agreed by them in the earlier meetings.

Team preparation:

1. Chart Paper
2. Marker
3. Details of data to be collected.

Detail proceedings:

Village Council President chaired the meeting. Following traditional prayers, CRP presented the details of the activities. Mr Henry PC Lalhriatpuia informed the stakeholders that as a part of FPIC process Participatory Mapping of demographic and geographic information is required. For these activities basic PRA technique like - Land use and Resource Map, Social Map will be used, for analysing the demographic and natural resources details of the village. He briefed the participants about the process of PRA exercise for identification of the presence of indigenous communities in the landscape, to find out where the Indigenous People's communities reside, their land and natural resources, how it is used and what are their customary rights along with their non-negotiable rules.

The data to be identified during PRA exercise is as follows:

1. Geographic Information

- (i) Land use pattern

Crop land	Horticulture	Fishery
Jhum abandoned	Current jhum	Agriculture link road

(ii) Natural resources

Government Forest	Forest Plantation (Govt. & Private)	Village safety and supply reserve
Rivers	Springs	

2. Socio-Economic & Demographic Information:

Population	No. of males & females	Occupation/Livelihood (Role of women & men)	No. of Community Institutions/NGOs
No. of migrants	No. of households	Education/Schools	No. of Government offices/Institutions
SC/ST	Source of drinking water	No. of churches	No. of livestock

3. Customary Rights:

Customary system of land tenure	Places of historical or cultural or spiritual importance/significance	Ownership of the land
------------------------------------	--	-----------------------

The PRA exercises were successfully conducted and documented by the CRP with the active participation of the key stakeholders as planned.

The image shows a handwritten document titled 'SOCIAL MAPPING' and 'RESOURCE MAPPING'. The 'SOCIAL MAPPING' section lists 14 items with their counts: 1. Road - (Main and lateral), 2. School - 5, 3. Residential house - , 4. Govt. building, 5. Anganwadi - 4, 6. Baktin - 4, 7. Play Ground - 2, 8. Tower - 2, 9. Mandir - 2, 10. Police station - 1, 11. Bridge - 3, 12. Banks MRB - 1, 13. No of Population - 2574, Male - 1267, Female - 1327. The 'RESOURCE MAPPING' section lists 10 items: 1. WRC (LEILET), 2. Coconut Huan, 3. Rubber huan, 4. Kuhva huan, 5. Jhum land, 6. Man kui, 7. Fish Pond, 8. Broom huan, 9. Link Road, 10. Safety Forest.

Figure 1. Social and Resource mapping of Marpara North village prepared during PRA

Informing the community about the next meeting agenda

After completing the task, CRP requested the VC to share date and time convenient for them to FPIC Step 3 - Participatory communication. The date was fixed for 09/07/2022, 7:30 pm. It was also decided that the Village Council will inform all the community members through Village Information Centre that a public meeting (*Gram Sabha*) will be held, and all the community members will be requested to attend this meeting. It was also decided that the Village Council President should highlight the importance of the meeting and mention about Green-Ag project during the announcement through the Village Information System.

Key points and follow-up:

- 1. Participatory communication meeting fixed for 09.07.2022, 7:30 pm at the Community Hall.*
- 2. VC to convey the information to the community through the Village Information System.*
- 3. PRA will be analyzed by the project team and shall be shared with the community during the next meeting.*



FPIC Step No. 3: Participatory Communication

Date of meeting: 09.07.2022.

Time: 7:30 pm

Place of Meeting: Community Hall

Member present: Community

- Agenda:**
1. Introduction of Green Ag Project.
 2. PRA Result
 3. Communication Channel
 4. Grievance Redressal Mechanism
 5. Consent Explanation

In this phase the community has been informed about the project and can freely decide on their participation in the planned project activities. It will also help them understand about the project as well as the FPIC processes, Grievance Redressal Mechanism step-up in the project, Communication Channel that the community can utilize for communicating with the project and the content of the Consent form, and subsequently choose their representative to sign the consent. Organizing Gram Sabha with 100% attendance is very difficult in Mizoram, efforts were made through the VC so that at least one person from each household attend the meeting.

Team Preparation:

1. Compilation report of PRA Exercise.
2. Factsheet to be distributed to the community in two languages, Mizo and Chakma
3. Consent Form in three languages i.e., Chakma, Mizo, and English.

Detail Proceedings:

Mr. Arun Kumar, Village Council President chaired the public meeting by welcoming all Community member present. The Village Council President mentioned that several meetings with Community Resource Person from Green-Ag Project and the village stakeholders have been conducted and the committee members have completed various activities during these meetings. He then informed the CRP to take his time in explaining the details to the community about the project and what was expected from the community.

CRP Mr Henry PC Lalhriatpuia introduced himself to the community and shared the highlights of the Green-Ag project. He informed the community that the Green-Ag project's mission is to catalyse a sustainable transformation of Indian agriculture without jeopardising the country's food security or farmer income. The project's goals are to incorporate sustainable land management practices, climate change mitigation, and biodiversity conservation, and mainstreaming agrobiodiversity into agriculture.

Mr Henry PC Lalhriatpuia then informed the community about the project component, its expected output and outcomes. (*More details in Annex 2*) the community have been informed the planned Dampa Landscape intervention, which has already been explained to the VCM. The creation of the Green Landscape Management Plan (GLMP) for planning and implementation of the activities is also been explained. FPIC steps completed have been illustrated, such as the identification of stakeholders, village preliminary data collection, and village Participatory Rural Appraisal. Mizoram Factsheet was distributed to the communities.

Declaration of PRA data and validation by the community

A. Socio and Demographic Mapping Results:

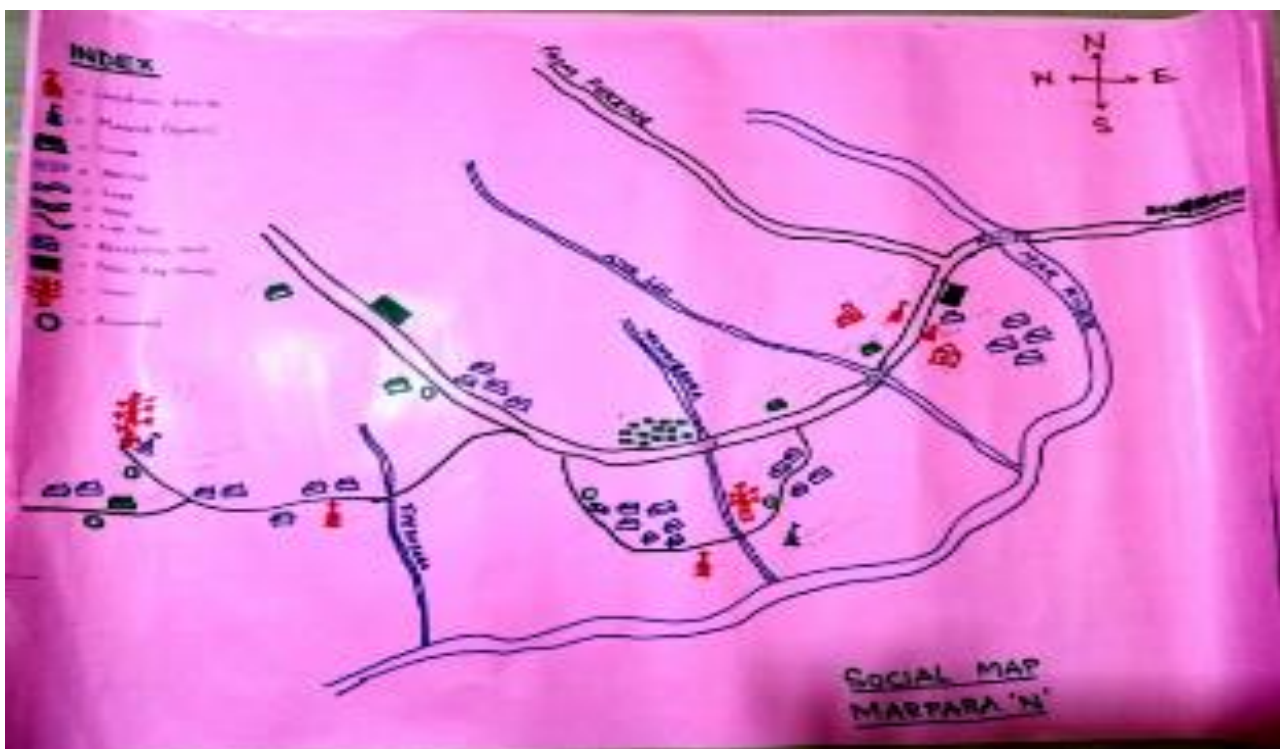


Figure 2. Social Map Marpara North Village

The following depicts Socio and demographic data of Marpara North.

Residential house	537
No. of population	2594 (Male - 1327; Female – 1267)
Occupation and Livelihood	Farming and Daily Labour
Role of Men and Women	Both male and female are engaged in farming and daily labour
Source of water	Rainwater, Spring Water, PHE & Public Point
Water Reservoir	1 no
School	5
Church	4
Mandir	2
Anganwadi	4 nos
Name of Community	ST
No. of Community Institution	5 (YMA, MHIP, MUP, YCA, MAHILA)
Road	Black Top & PCC road
Type of Livestock	3

B. Resource mapping results:

While mapping the village land use pattern and natural resources, it was discovered that the main economic activity was situated outside of the residential zones, which were *jhum* land and plantation areas. Since the village is located near a river, the community members are also engaged in fishing activities to generate additional source of livelihood.



Figure 3. Resource Map Marpara North Village

- a) **Jhum Land:** Jhum land occupied 28% of the land. Most people still rely on shifting farming as their primary source of income.
- b) **Wet Rice Cultivation (WRC):** During the mapping process, it was discovered that community members practiced WRC. However, some of them would not be able to continue maintaining the area due to budgetary constraints.
- c) **Coconut Plantation:** Coconut trees were planted on 2% of the land. Community believes that the climatic condition in their village is suitable for coconut.
- d) **Rubber Plantation:** Marpara North, like some other villages in Mizoram, engages in monocropping. In their territories, rubber plantation is also conducted.
- e) **Arecanut:** Arecanut plantation took up 5% of the land. People planted arecanut because they believed it would provide them with additional source of income.
- f) **Village Safety Reserve:** As per Mizoram Forest Act, 1955, the village forest (6%) is set aside for Village Safety Reserve.
- g) **Broom plantation:** Broom plantation was regularly found throughout Mizoram. Broom planting took up 8% of the total land area in this village, as in neighboring villages. It provides an additional source of income for community members working in the plantation.
- h) **Fish Pond:** The land in Marpara North is also used for fish farming.

Land Use Pattern The village is adopting diverse land use practices. *Jhumland* is the highest areas covered followed by Plantation, Nutritional Garden, forest reserve and settlement reserve. Together with plantation and *jhumming*, natural resources are the main sources of their livelihood. The key role the forest plays for their livelihood are collecting Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFPs), construction material and firewood. They also practice fishing activities.

C. Customary Rights:

Customary System of Land Tenure system follows in the village were:

- a) **House Site:** They practice land tenure system wherein the Village Council cannot give pass to the people. But if there is dispute between any households or territory then the Village council settle the dispute.
- b) **Jhum or Farming Pass:** The land holding for the community members for their cultivation and plantation, *jhumming* depends on the availability of the land in their village area.

- c) Ownership of land: Mostly the ownership belongs to the head of the family. However, if the head of the family (either the male or female) passed away then the ownership is passed on to the person who is alive (either son or daughter) .

D. Places of historical or cultural or spiritual importance or significance

- Cemetery – As a customary practice the cemetery are considered sacred wherein economic activities of any form is not conducted.

The above information which is an extract of the PRA Exercise was illustrated and discussed with the community. They were informed that all the data were collected under the guidance of the Village Council and various stakeholders. The communities were given time to have their own internal discussions to assess whether the findings were accurate and consistent with the current situation, to express their concerns, and to offer suggestions. It is important to identify the areas that require immediate attention to prevent future deterioration so that they can be included in the Green Landscape Management Plan (GLMP) that will be prepared in the project to address these challenges. Additionally, it was made clear to the communities that they would be consulted when the GLMPs were prepared to include both the results of the assessment and their own traditional knowledge (Community consultations for preparing landscape management plans will be conducted for every village under the project). The community has verified and agreed with the information provided- in the PRA report.

Project factsheet was distributed (*Annex 1*) among the community members attending the meeting and were informed about the proposed interventions for Dampa Landscape under sustainable agriculture and livestock as well for sustainability of *jhum*. During the meeting with VCM on 4 July 2022 project interventions were shared with the whole community for their knowledge and feedback.

The Green-Ag initiative promotes sustainable agriculture and land use management methods, which would assist revitalise and transform these degraded landscapes into "GREEN landscapes" (GL). Adoption of agroecological practises for increased agricultural output, socioeconomic benefits, and long-term sustainability characterises these "GREEN" landscapes. The GLMP was briefly introduced to the community, who were informed that it will be a combined land use plans to highlight the areas in need of management and restoration. These plans will include the established, accepted Green Landscape boundaries and methods for effectively organising, carrying out, and monitoring the condition of the landscape (including human wellbeing, with strong focus on gender and social

inclusion issues). To ensure that resource use and land use are appropriately positioned to maximise output without compromising benefits to the environment internationally, the Green Landscape Plans will also make use of a national spatial information tool.

The project will also assist the sharing of plans and their harmonisation in landscapes where more than one district is involved. These Green Landscape Plans will be created for a period of three years initially, but ongoing updates will be made (annually). Final GLMPs will be created by year 4 of the project. These will serve as the project's exit plan as well as models to be copied to other high priority landscapes in the States and across the country.

Communication Channel:

The community were explained that the Communication Channel is a participative communication plan, which considers information needs of the community and creates transparent communication channels. The existing mechanism for communicating with the public at large was discussed. The following communication channels have been established for Marpara North village in accordance with decisions taken by communities:

1. **Project to Community:** Under Green Ag project, Village Implementation Committee (VIC) is already constituted with Village Council as its chairman and all the field functionaries of different departments along with different organization and cooperative societies (CBO / NGO) are representatives as its members. So, it was decided by the community that all information from the project should be conveyed through the VIC to the community.

PROJECT → VIC → COMMUNITY.

2. **Community to Project:** If the community needs to communicate or require additional information about the project or any other relevant information, the community will communicate with the Village Implementation Committee (VIC) and the VIC will pass on the information to the Project Staff (CRP) wherein the Community resource Person will inform to GLIU.

COMMUNITY → VIC → CRP → GLIU.

Grievance Redressal Mechanism:⁵

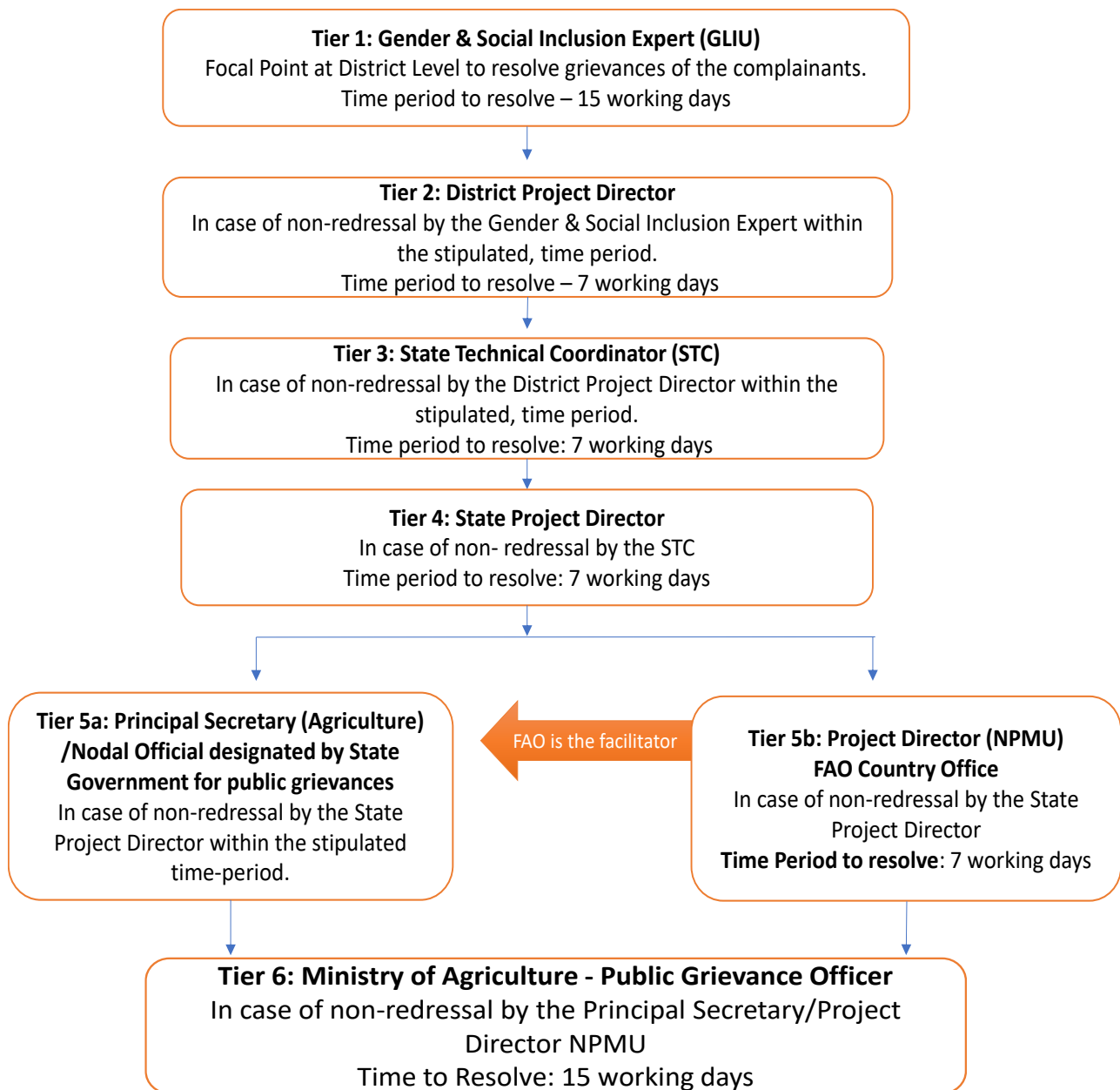
⁵ Details step is added in the annexure 7

The communities were accentuated about grievance mechanism where their issues and concerns related with the project will be address. Complaint mechanisms of the project were stressed to make the community realize that Green-Ag project is flexible and transparent to the communities. Further, they were clearly informed the ways on how to submit any grievance/complaints to the project staff.

The mechanism is specifically designed with a focus on local communities and disadvantaged groups which might be affected by the project. It provides a readily accessible means to address their issues at no cost. They were clearly informed that any complaints or doubts can be conveyed to the Gender & Social Inclusion Experts at GLIU. The project’s grievance mechanism shall ensure confidentiality and physical protection of complainants, safeguarding of personal data collected in relation to a complaint.

The structure of grievance mechanism in the project as briefed to the community is as follows:

Figure No 4



The project enables aggrieved “complainants” to communicate their grievances through a variety of channels (e.g., phone, letter, email, website, meeting, face-face etc.). All incoming grievances are to be recorded with necessary information including relevant details of complaint, remedy requested, due date of redress, relevant data related to the complaint and eventually immediate action to be taken. The receipt of the complaints shall be acknowledged as soon as possible. The project team will keep a record of all grievance received and time taken for its resolution.

Consent Explanation:

The communities were informed that their permission is required before initiating project activities in their village. This means that the community understands the project and its impact on their livelihood. Through implementation of FPIC process, the community concerns will be acknowledged and addressed by the project in an inclusive, practical, and realistic manner to achieve project outcomes. All the activities proposed in the project will be executed through a process of participatory decision-making.

They were told that the communities have the right to say "no" or "we don't know," and that they are not required to decide if they are unsure. They were also instructed that they may accept, reject, partially accept, or decline to report on a recommendation, and that they could do so at their convenience. Furthermore, the consent forms (*Annex 8*) were shared and read to them so that it can be discussed further with the community.

The contents of the Consent form include the following:

1. Areas of Cooperation
2. Non-Negotiable Areas
3. Liabilities of the party
4. Terms and Conditions
5. Validity and Termination of the Consent
6. Signature of the Parties

Concern raised by the community:

The community raised a number of concerns for their social and economic development. Many of them were related to the project, others were totally unrelated. The team informed the community that their concerns will be mentioned in the consent form. However only the issues related to and covered under the project jurisdiction can be addressed through the project.

A. Project-related issues/ concerns

1. Even though the land is suitable and available for Wet Rice Cultivation (WRC), the owner farmers have financial constraints to purchase the inputs (seeds, equipment, fertilizer, etc.) for rice cultivation.
2. Majority of the household depends on *jhumming*, but they would like to engage in sustainable farming system in order to increase their productivity.

3. In the village there is a high production of coconut but limited seeds availability to further increase production.
4. The climatic condition of the village supports the growth of arecanut. But then the seedlings availability is limited. So better facilities along with its seedling should be provided so a number of households involves in the arecanut plantation will be able to increase their source of income.
5. Some of the household practise fish farming. But the availability of the fish fry is costly for them. So, they want support from the project for addressing this issue.
6. The community members are interested in livestock especially pig rearing and they need technical support for improving livestock management.
7. They need support in marketing of their agricultural production as currently their marketing is limited within their own village.

B. Issues and concerns beyond the project objectives

1. Two schools in the village need repair.
2. The National Highway along with the agricultural link road is not in good condition and sometimes the village is not accessible. Improvement of the road is required.
3. The hanging bridge which is between Lungra and Tipperachora is not in good condition as well. This bridge is used by the villagers in different way, so can improvement be made for it.

The CRP has provided the locals with comfort by assuring them that all their worries have been taken into account and that the project's objective is to increase farmers' income through sustainability and land management. Based on their productivity and feasibility in their respective regions, the project will concentrate on native crop and animal breed variants as well as improving livelihoods in agriculture and its connected sectors. To strengthen present efforts to safeguard forests and wildlife, the project will work closely with the community, which will benefit all concerned stakeholders. They were also informed that the project does not support any activity which does not improve or strengthen the existing biodiversity and ecosystems. They were also informed that their concerns will be raised with the relevant line departments, such as department of agriculture, education department etc as the project involves multiple governmental stakeholders.

Community Consent

Community was made aware that the project may take notice of their decision to reject the project proposal if they are not convinced. In such as case the project team will not proceed with project operations in their village. Also, if after granting agreement, they feel that the project activities are not in line with their priorities and interests, community can withdraw their consent at any moment.

The communities were requested to express their opinions and their willingness to sign the consent by raising their hands after being given all pertinent information regarding the project and its activities, as well as assurances that all their issues and concerns relating to the project would be taken into account in the GLMPs. The community agreed that they are prepared to sign the consent and has no objections.

Community members for Consent Signing

The community decided that the following will represent Marpara North Village and shall provide their signature in the consent form:

1. All the Village Council Members
2. Young Chakma Association and Young Mizo Association President
3. Mahila Samiti President
4. MHIP President
5. MUP President
6. SHG VO President
7. Soba Nandi representing all the SHG members.
8. Soiem Bera representing Chakma Community

The community opted to take some time for deciding the date for signing the consent in consultation with the VCP, who will then notify the CRP and the Community through the Village Information Center. CRP Mr. Henry PC Lalhriatpuia gave a vote of gratitude at the end of the meeting.

Key point and follow up:

1. *Various concern was raised by the community should be attached in Step 4 as Indigenous Peoples need.*
2. *As the community are ready to sign the consent by giving signature which they agreed through raising their hands, th date will be fixed by the VCP in consultation with the stakeholders and CRP*
3. *Once date is fixed, it will be informed to the community through Village Information Centre.*



FPIC Step No. 4: Reach Consent, Document Indigenous Peoples' Needs

Date of meeting: 06/08/2022 **Time:** 07:00 am **Place of Meeting:** Village Council House

Member present: Community

This step is for signing the consent between Marpara North and Green-Ag Project.
--

Agenda: **Signing of Consent**

Team Preparation:

1. Factsheet to be distributed to the community in two languages, Mizo, and Chakma
2. Consent Form in three languages Chakma, Mizo and English.

Detail Proceedings:

Under the guidance of the Village Council President Mr Arun Kumar, meeting was conducted for signing an agreement with Green Ag. Mr Kumar expressed gratitude to Green-Ag project and the community have reached consensus, and hopeful that all the activities be implemented in the rightful way and that the community will benefit from it.

The Village Council President conducted the meeting for signing an agreement with Green Ag. He was grateful to Green-Ag Project and the community for reaching a consensus, and wished that all activities will be implemented in the rightful way providing concrete benefits to the community.

Henry PC Lalhriatpuia (CRP) shared report about FPIC activities which were conducted, and its activities completed so far. He conveys to the community that with their support the project can be successful and requested the community for their active participation and coordination. Mr Kumar clearly mentioned to the community that they will be involved in planning, implementation, and monitoring of the project activities in the village through the VIC and GLMP platforms of the project.

The issues made by the communities at the participatory meeting were reiterated to ensure that crucial points raised by the communities are not overlooked. They were also informed that they might contribute to the concerns if any aspect of their social and economic growth was missing.

In the village of Marpara North there are two Village Council, and as decided by the community and the village council, Certified Signature will be given by VCP of Marpara North Chakma Veng Mr Arun Kumar. The Consent will also be signed as one village council. They have also decided that the consent copy will be kept by the Village council on their behalf. The community agreed that the representatives identified in Step 3 will sign the consent form on their behalf.

Before Signing of the consent, communication channel, grievance redressal mechanism is clearly mentioned again to the community. They were also informed that once consent is signed, they can withdraw at any point of time if necessary. Before signing the consent, the consent form was again read out to the community in their local language.

Final Consent:

The community gave a clear consent to the project, without any negotiations or concerns or issues to be addressed by the project. The consent was signed ⁶ between **MAPARA NORTH VILLAGE AND GREEN AG** project on 06th **August 2022 in Mizo, Chakma and English language.**

⁶Written form: Signed in three languages: Chakma, Mizo and English

Conclusion of the FPIC process in Marpara North Village

The members of the village council choose a total of 26 key representatives, which consists of 12 women and 14 men. The designated representatives are village council members and members of community-based groups who are thought to be qualified to speak for their villages.

Demographic and geographic information of the village including the land use patterns, natural resources management, as well as community's socioeconomic and customary rights was gathered through the Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) as part of the preliminary data collection with the help of the key representatives. PRA tools like the Land Use Map, Resource Map, and Social Map were used for data collection.

During the community participation wherein, the entire community attended the meeting, information was shared on the project initiatives and FPIC process. The project has been properly illustrated to the concerned Indigenous Peoples in order to put them in the position to take informed and collective decision. A plan for participatory communication was created together with the community.

Indigenous People's expectations were documented in the consent form and shared with the community. Following internal deliberations, the community agreed and signed the consent for carry on project activities.

FPIC STEPS	MEETING DATES	No. of Members who attended the meeting	
		Male	Female
1 (a & b)	04.07.2022 - 06.07.2022	142	92
2	08.07.2022		
3	09.07.2022		
4	06.08.2022		

According to the FAO manual for FPIC project practitioners (<https://www.fao.org/3/i6190e/i6190e.pdf>), after receiving consent, concerned stakeholders and the project should establish a complaints mechanism to provide inclusive channels for feedback and complaints to Indigenous Peoples throughout the project's lifespan. Feedback will ensure that information is provided in a timely manner, such as whether targeting was correct, initiatives are being done properly, and what impact they are having, whether planned or unintended, positive or bad.

It is also recommended that a participatory monitoring and evaluation of the agreement should be carried out to ensure that the agreement reached is appropriately monitored by all interested parties in a transparent way and that a participation monitoring and evaluation of the agreement be carried out.

Signed Consent Document

CONSENT FORM

Mipui leh Green Ag Project Inremna

(Khaw hmang... MARPARA NORTH

Khawchhunga chenge... CHAKMA, MIZO (ST))

GEF-6 in a fund Green-Ag project leh Tualchhung mipui (MARPARA NORTH (MIZO CHAKMA) (ST)) heng the hmang hian, in lungrual takin MARPARA NORTH khawh hian Green Ag project-te nen hnâ thawk ho tura thutukna siam a ni.

Green-Ag Representatives te hian Khawtlang mipui (CHAKMA, MIZO, ST) hnenah Project chungchang hi chiang takin an sawifiah a. Keini MARPARA NORTH khua te hian Project chungchang hi kan lo sawi ho tawh a, in lungrual takin Green-Ag Project te nen kan Khaw chung MARPARA - NORTH ah agei hian hna thawhho kan duh a ni.

Khawtlang mipui / siawhite MARPARA NORTH (CHAKMA MIZO) leh Green-Ag project siawh CRP HENRY P. C. LALHRIA TPUIA (CKP) te hian betiang hian inlungrual takin henthawh ho dan tur kan pawm dang e:

- Hnamzia leh munphung te, ngaibdan te, tih dan dang leh mawhphurhna hrang hrang kan neih theuh te kan in zahtawn sak tih kan pawm.
- Khawchhung mipui ten a, ram leilung hausakna an hmannaah chanvo an neih te zah sak.
- Tualchhung or khawchhung miten hun rei tak atanga tih dan phunga an lo neih hrang hrang eizawna chungchangah te, hnam thiden phungah leh thil dangah project hian a (tha zawgin nghawng a nei ang tih kan pawm).
- Green-Ag project kalpei dan tur ah mipui te remtihna pek ngei a tul kan ti.
- Tualchhung mipui te hmasawna tur an siam leh ruatte kan pawmpui.
- He khua (MARPARA NORTH) cheng te hian hmasawna thuan tling leh ruahmanna tha awm loh vanga, khawlanga ei leh bar zawnaah te, hnamzia leh tawngah te, sik leh sa danglam chungchangah te, harsatna an tawh thin tih hi pawmawm takah kan ngai.
- Green-Ag project kaltilang hian kan khua-in eizawna chung changah te, leilung hausakna tangkai zawka hman chungchangah te, khawtlang inrelbawna hrang hrangah te hmasawn phah kan in beisei a, kan ring bawh.
- Hmalakna tur chi hrang hrang ah hian, inlungrual tak leh langtlang taka thil tih zel tha kan ti a, thil awndan leh nih phung chi hrang hrang te a tul dan ang zela sawi ho a, in ring tawn taka hmalak ho zel ni se kan ti.

1. Thawh hona in a hnam tur te:
 - 1.1 Khawchhung leh tuatchhunga leitung hausakna hrang hrang te mumal taka chhinchhiah.
 - 1.2 In tin zicchianna neih huna thu dik tak lo pek/hrih.
 - 1.3 Green landscape Management Plan siam.
 - 1.4 Green Landscape Management Plan-in a sawi ang taka thawh.
 - 1.5 Beneficiaries thlan.
 - 1.6 Green Landscape Management Plan tha taka kalpui leh hmathawh dan mumal taka enfel pui.
 - 1.7 Green Ag project thawktute hnena tuatchhunga mite thiam thil bik chi hrang hrangte hrih hriat.
 - 1.8 Village Implementation Committee (VIC) meeting apianga mipui siaowh a ruat tawhte tha taka tel zel.
2. Khawh danglam theih loh thil te/ tih loh tur te:
 - 2.1 Hnam tih dan bik leh nuphanga in rawh.
 - 2.2 Sakha na chungchang leh a kaihnawh a inrawh.
 - 2.3 Project kaihnawh thil ni lo, mipui te inelbawl na a inrawh.
3. Mipui leh project te mawhpurhna:
 - 3.1. Green-Ag project lam tihur: Tha taka hmathawh anih theih nan thil tul hrang hrang sum leh pai bak ah, mipui te hnena training pek.
 - 3.2. Mipui lam tihur: Project kalpui na tur atana ruahmanna siam, hmathawh leh, hmathawh dan uluk taka enzuina kawng thawktute tanpui leh thawhpui.
4. Thildang pawimawh zual bikte:
 - 4.1. Mipui leh thawktute aput dan ang zela, thil pawimawh ngaihuah ho tura inhmukhawm.
 - 4.2. VIC meeting thlatin neihah, uluk taka rorel a tel.
 - 4.3. Ruahmanna siam tawh leh thadukna hrang hrang lo siam tawh te tih danglam a ngai anih pawhin, mipui leh project thawktute remtihna ve ve a thil kalpui (in).
 - 4.4. Thil tulandang inremsiamna neih leh a ngai anih pawha mipui leh project thawktute nena inlungual taka hmalak ho.
5. Inremna thuthlungin a hnam hunchhung leh tih tawp dan tur chungchang:
 - 5.1. He inremna hi hming ziah hnan anih ni atanga hman ngal tur ani a, (Ni 6.8.2022) siam danglam emaw or siam that emaw a awm anih loh chuan Project awm chhung zawng a hnam ang.
 - 5.2. Inremna lehka hi pahih siam tur a ni a, tuatchhung tawng leh saptawng in a awm tur a ni a. Copy khat ve ve hi kan kawh ang. Inremna chhung thu inziak atanga hriathiam loh a awm anih chuan tuatchhung mite hriathiam zawk tawng-a in ziak ang zel a, kalpui a ni ang.
 - 5.3. Tuatchhung miten inremna angin thil kalpui a ni lo nia an hriat chuan emaw hnam tibdan leh kalpung a bawchhia ni a hriat anih chuan, inremna atangin an in hnuk dawh thei ang.
 - 5.4. Project kalpui anih chhungin, mipui te emaw project lam emaw remtihna ve ve la in, inremna tih tawp emaw inhmudawh theih a ni ang.

6. Hming ziah hnantute

He inremna hi ataka kalpui anih theih nam mipui lam leh project lam aiawh ten hming kan ziah hnan e:

Project lam aiawh te hming gam.	Signature	Mipui lam aiawh te hming gam Khaw hming. MARPARA NORTH	Signature
HENRY PC LALHRIATPUIA		ARUN KUMAR VCP	
		ORUN MOY VICE-VCP	
		KALYAN BIKASH VCM	
		MOOHU SUDHON VCM	
		MILIMA TREASURER	
		NIHAR BINDU CHAKRA VIC SECRETARY	
		DIPAIYON TLANGTU	
		SOIEMBER CHAKRA AIAWH	
		HIRON MALA V.O PRESIDENT SELF HELP GROUP AIAWH	
		PODHOSAIYE MAHILA PRESIDENT	
		SOBA NANDI SELF HELP GROUP	
		UDAI ROBI PRESIDENT BR. Y.C.A. MARPARA 'N'	

ANNEXURES

Annexure 1: Project Factsheet

Annexure 2: Green Ag Project Components and Activities

Annexure 3: Project Objective, Focus Area and Location

Annexure 4: Project Implementation Unit and Coordination Committee

Annexure 5: FPIC Process

Annexure 6: Preliminary Data Collection

Annexure 7: Grievance Redressal Mechanism Steps.

Annexure 8: Consent Form

Annexure 9: Attendance Sheet

Annexure 10: Sample of Meeting Minutes

Annexure 11: Photo



Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations



DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE



Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare
Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change



GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY
INVESTING IN OUR PLANET

GREEN-AG, MIZORAM FACTSHEET



Project Title	Green-Ag: Transforming Indian agriculture for global environmental benefits and the conservation of critical biodiversity and forest landscapes
Funding Agency	Global Environment Facility (GEF)
Implementing Agency	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)
Executing Agency	Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers' Welfare (MoAFW), Government of India (GoI)
GEF Operational Focal Point	Ministry of Environment, Forests, and Climate Change (MoEFCC), Government of India (GoI)
State Nodal Agency	Department of Agriculture (Crop Husbandry), Government of Mizoram (GoM)
Project Duration	2019 - 2026

Agriculture has made immense progress in contributing to India's food security. India is one of the largest exporters of agricultural produce. Over the years, the contribution of agriculture to the GDP has reduced considerably. However, it continues to be the largest source of livelihoods in India.

The Green-Ag project aims to catalyse sustainable transformation of Indian agriculture, without compromising the country's food security and farmers' income. The project seeks to mainstream biodiversity, climate change and sustainable land management practices into Indian agriculture. The project seeks to harmonize India's agricultural and environmental sector priorities and investments so that the achievement of national and global environmental benefits can be fully realized without compromising India's ability to strengthen rural livelihoods and meet its food and nutrition security.



The project adopts a landscape approach and is being implemented in five high-conservation-value landscapes, wherein each landscape includes a mix of conservation and production areas.

The Project is designed to achieve multiple global environmental benefits in at least 1.8 million ha of land in five landscapes with mixed land use systems. This will be the "first" in regard to the strategic convergence within the agricultural sector to achieve Biodiversity (BD), Land Degradation (LD), Sustainable Forest Management (SFM), and Climate Change Mitigation (CCM) benefits while simultaneously improving livelihoods and food security. This will be done through community-based approach designed to address past challenges. This will include the following key targets:

- » Institutionalization of intersectoral mechanisms (agricultural and allied sectors, forestry and natural resources management, and economic development) at the National and State level (in each of five project states) to facilitate continued mainstreaming of environmental concerns and priorities related to resilience into the agriculture sector beyond project closure.
- » Strengthen at least six key National and State level agricultural programmes (missions) with result-based environment indicators integrated into their policy and planning frameworks.
- » A reduction in the threat index from baseline at critical sites of high biodiversity importance.
- » Bringing in at least 104070 ha of farms under sustainable land and water management (including organic farming and agrobiodiversity conservation).
- » 49 million tCO₂e Greenhouse gas emission sequestered or reduced through sustainable land use and agricultural practices and improved agroecosystems management.

MIZORAM located in the North-East India forms a part of the Indo-Burma global biodiversity hotspot and encompasses rich biodiversity. The project landscape covers an area of 1,45,670 ha, spanning across 36 villages and falls in two districts viz. Lunglei and Mamit and includes two protected areas: Dampa Tiger Reserve and Thorangtlang Wildlife Sanctuary, which is termed as Dampa Landscape by the project. The Dampa Tiger Reserve lies at the tri-junction of Bangladesh and the two Indian states of Mizoram and Tripura. It is the largest protected area in Mizoram occupying 4.68% of its geographical area.



ISSUES AND THREATS IN THE TARGET LANDSCAPE:

- Unsustainable Jhum cultivation through shortened fallow cycles, caused by anthropogenic pressures has led to the conversion of forestland to degraded agricultural fallows of poor ecological values.
- Uncontrolled forest fires causing large scale destruction of forest resources and biodiversity.
- Significantly high deforestation rates due to Jhum cultivation and other anthropogenic pressures.
- Land degradation due to increased vegetative destruction, water erosion, and settlement.
- Loss of agrobiodiversity due to monoculture plantations like oil palm.
- Traditional hunting and cross border illegal poaching of wild life/wild plants due to porous international borders with improved access to erstwhile remote areas, with new roads. Illegal trade of wild orchids and overharvesting of medicinal plants are also of concern in some parts of the landscape.

PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION UNITS: The Government of Mizoram has mandated the Department of Agriculture (Crop Husbandry) to be the nodal agency for implementation and management of the project. The Department has established project implementation units in the State:

I. State Project Management Unit (SPMU) at the State Level Works in close coordination with the National Project Management Unit (NPMU) for effective implementation of project components and coordinates all monitoring and reporting tasks at state-level.

II. Green Landscape Implementation Unit (GLIU) at the Landscape Level is responsible for the day-to-day project implementation in the landscape. GLIU works in close coordination with the SPMU for effective implementation of project components and coordinates all monitoring and reporting tasks at district-level.

PROJECT POLICY GUIDANCE AND COORDINATION COMMITTEES

The State Government constituted multi-sectoral committees at various levels in the State for policy guidance and coordination.

I. State Steering Committee (SSC) at State level headed by the Secretary, Agriculture Department provides overall guidance to the SPMU in project implementation; and facilitates mainstreaming of relevant project findings and recommendations into state policy.

II. Technical Support Group (TSG) at District level, headed by Deputy Commissioner is responsible for monitoring project implementation at the field-level and providing general oversight in the project execution. Provides strategic leadership towards management of the project landscape within the district.

III. Village Council Support Unit (VCSU) plays a critical role in project implementation. Facilitates synergy between Village Council development plans and project activities.

IV. Village Implementation Committees (VICs) are a multi-stakeholder body which has representatives from all Government agencies and other stakeholders at the village level. It will be instrumental in the project planning, implementation and monitoring.

PROPOSED INTERVENTIONS IN THE PROJECT

Sustainable Agriculture

- Identifying indigenous agriculture produce for sustainable value chains
- Incentivize farmers to grow local land-races
- Support community seed banks for identified agriculture produce
- Promote agroecological practices, including sustainable soil and water management.
- Strengthen/ establish green value chains
- Facilitate linkages for local procurement by social safety net programmes

Improved Livestock Management

- Identifying indigenous breeds for sustainable value chains
- Enhanced Nutrition and Disease management
- Deworming and vaccination
- Improve quality of indigenous livestock
- Support community fodder banks/ Feed supplies
- Improved market access and value chains

Community-based Natural Resource Management

- Participatory assessment of existing natural resources in the landscape and drivers of degradation
- Design and implement participatory land-use plans for sustainable Jhum, forest, and other land and water management
- Protection of habitats important for globally important biodiversity
- Address Human-Wildlife Conflict (HWC), illegal hunting and poaching

Incentivize Communities to adopt agroecological practices

- Scale up Mizoram Sloping Agriculture Land Technology (MISALT)
- Promote Indigenous medicinal and aromatic plants
- Participatory management of natural resources and usufruct sharing
- Promote Community-based Ecotourism
- Support documentation and use of Indigenous Traditional Knowledge

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Annexure 2: Green Ag Project Components And Its Activities

To contribute to the project objective “Catalyze transformative change of India’s agricultural sector to support achievement of national and global environmental benefits and conservation of critical biodiversity and forest landscapes”, the project will work to achieve four outcomes under two project components. A total of 17 outputs will contribute to the achievement of the outcomes.

Component 1: Under this component the enabling framework and institutional structures will be strengthened to mainstream biodiversity, sustainable land management, climate change mitigation and sustainable forest management policies, priorities and practices into India’s agricultural sector. Two outcomes are planned under this component.

Outcome 1.1 The first outcome will strengthen national and state level policy, institutional and programme frameworks, with 4 outputs to achieve the outcome.

Output 1.1.1. National and state-level inter-sectoral (agricultural and allied sectors, forestry and natural resources management, and economic development) coordinating committees established and institutionalized to facilitate cross-sectoral support to mainstream environmental priorities in the agriculture sector.

Output 1.1.2. ‘Policy Dialogues’ established to inform and facilitate discussion of priority issues related to agriculture, environment including climate change and development, including gender issues, at national and state levels, including options to shift current investments in agricultural development to support more environmentally sustainable practices

Output 1.1.3. Policy briefs, advocacy and awareness-raising materials developed to inform discussions and decision making on priority issues related to agriculture, environment and development

Output 1.1.4. “Green Landscape” mainstreaming strategies developed to promote environmental protection as part of broader sustainable agriculture and natural resource management, including strategic re-direction and prioritization of agricultural initiatives and investments to encourage agricultural practices that deliver GEBs at the landscapes of highest ecological value

Outcome 1.2 The second outcome will focus on cross-sectoral knowledge management and decision-making systems at the national and state level, with 3 outputs to achieve the outcome.

Output 1.2.1. Spatial decision support system and tools, and compilation of existing land use information from international, national and state level sources (satellite imageries and other existing GIS databases), developed and institutionalized, and users trained in their use.

Output 1.2.2. Green Landscape monitoring programme (monitoring system and protocols) to assess the health/status of the target Green Landscapes and evaluate progress towards delivery of GEBs and social and economic impacts (e.g., farmer income, food security) established and implemented, with relevant individuals equipped and trained in its use

Output 1.2.3. Communication strategy and plan designed and implemented (including the development of an information management platform) to facilitate knowledge sharing, mainstreaming and replication of lessons learned and ‘best practices’ for Green Landscapes.

Component 2: Under this component the households and communities will be empowered and incentivized to adopt agro-ecological practices across landscapes. Two outcomes are planned under this component.

Outcome 2.1. The first outcome will focus on strengthening of Institutional framework, mechanisms and capacities of district and village level to support decision making and stakeholder participation in green landscape planning and management to develop Green Landscape Management Plans (GLMPs) to be implemented in target landscapes, with 5 output to achieve the outcome.

Output 2.1.1. Inter-sectoral institutional framework and mechanisms at district, inter-district and sub-district (District and Gram Panchayat/ Village Council) levels established.

Activities under output 2.1.1.

Technical Support Group (TSG):

At the District level, the project will work with the Technical Support Group (TSG) that is envisioned by the National Biodiversity Board to support India’s National Biodiversity Act 2000 implementation. The District Collector / Magistrate chair the TSG and members of this include staff from forestry, agriculture, rural development (i.e., it is inter-sectoral in nature). The TSGs will

provide multi-sectoral and strategic leadership towards the management of Green Landscapes within each of the project districts. They will facilitate the creation of synergies for a multi-sectoral coordination in managing Green Landscapes. This will include dovetailing existing resources (line departments, KVKs, Universities/ Academic Institutions, CSOs/NGOs, PRIs, government and donor funded programs) with project resources; ensuring synergy between different districts within the landscape; and coordinating with local self-governing bodies and BMCs to facilitate landscape planning and management. The TSG will meet quarterly.

Village Council Support Unit (VCSU):

Village Council Support Unit will play a critical role in project implementation. A VCSU will be established to facilitate synergy between GP development plans and project activities. The VCSU will be chaired by the Village Council President. The Village Secretary and representative of the VICs will be the members. The local Community Resource Person (CRP) will provide secretarial assistance to the VCSU. The VCSU will meet every quarter to review the implementation of the GP-level Green Landscape Management Plans.

Village Implementation Committees (VICs):

The project will facilitate the formation of multi-sectoral committees at village level in the project landscapes. Membership of the committees should include representatives of key stakeholders and field functionaries of various Govt. Departments to ensure synergy among ongoing activities and minimizes trade-offs, if any.

The VICs will draw representation from various key active stakeholders -- field functionaries of different line Departments, vibrant community institutions, farmer collectives, etc. They will be instrumental in planning, implementing and monitoring of Green Landscape Management Plans (GLMPs) at the village level. These Villages Implementation Committees will federate at the Gram Panchayat/Village Council level into Gram Panchayat Support Units/Village Council Support Units.

The VIC will deliberate and debate on available resources, demands and threats on the landscape, strength and opportunities of the landscape and various landuse activities/interventions to be undertaken. Based on the discussion on different aspects mentioned, VIC will develop a plan called the Green Landscape Management Plans (GLMPs) that will include -- list of interventions/land-use activities to be undertaken, areas of intervention, resources (financial and human), roles and responsibilities of relevant stakeholders.

Green Landscape Management Plans developed and implemented:

These plans will be a combination of land use plans- highlighting geographic areas in need of restoration and other management work. These plans will include the final agreed Green Landscape boundaries and mechanisms for effective planning, implementation and monitoring of the landscape health (including human wellbeing, with strong focus on gender and social inclusion issues). In addition, the Green Landscape Plans will utilize national spatial information tool to ensure that land and resource use is appropriately situated to maximize production without undermining global environmental benefits. The plans will also include a section on financing and ways to leverage various financial mechanisms to incentivize actors to change current unsustainable practices. In landscapes where more than one district is involved, the project will also support the sharing of plans between districts and their harmonization. These Green Landscape Plans will be initially developed for 3 years, but will be updated regularly (annually). By the end of year 4 of the project, final Green Landscape Management Plans will be developed. These will provide models to replicate to other high priority landscapes within the States and nationally, and will also serve as the exit strategy for the project.

Output 2.1.2. Key local decision-makers from each target Gram Panchayat/Village Council trained in Green Landscape governance through Field schools to enable members to make collective, evidence-based and empowered decisions in Green Landscape governance for areas within their responsibility.

Activities under output 2.1.2.

Curriculum development workshops on Green Landscape Governance:

Curriculum development workshop on Green Landscape Governance will be taken up to develop deeper understanding of Key Local decision makers on landscape – such as characteristic and importance of ecosystems within the landscapes and assessing demand and carrying capacity of the landscape and also contribute effectively in the implementation of Green Landscape Management Plans and develop supportive local policies for their implementation. In Mizoram many communities have traditionally had forests close to settlements declared as village safety reserves or village supply reserves. The project will support community land management that will include improved management. The project will assist communities and households to undertake action for rapid rehabilitation of abandoned jhum plots with fast growing native plants and fodder species. Community discussions and plans will be supported to prevent harvesting of globally important species of plants and animals from forest. A 2 day each workshop will be organized by the State on Green landscape governance.

Capacity development on FFS in Green Landscape Governance:

Based on the curriculum/modules developed under Curriculum development workshop, Master trainer will be trained under a series of Training of Trainers. The Master trainer will be the facilitator to facilitate the FFS.

Farmer Field Schools on Green Landscape Governance:

Field Schools on Green Landscape Governance will be organized in each Gram Village Council levels for their members as well as representatives of VICs, BMCs/ Eco-development committees and others to help them make rational, collective, evidence-based, empowered choices in Green Landscape governance for areas that fall within their Village Councils and to work across landscapes through partnerships with other Village Councils. Representatives of community institutions in the landscape will meet regularly throughout the year, to discover and develop an understanding of the landscape and its functions during the different seasons. Based on the improved understanding of the landscape, the community institutions are expected to contribute effectively in the implementation of Green Landscape Management Plans and develop supportive local policies for their implementation.

Output 2.1.3. District level technical and extension staff from different government sectors trained in Green Landscape approaches and issues to enable them to support local communities and farmers to implement agro-ecological practices.

Activities under output 2.1.3.

Capacity building of district and sub district groups:

Technical capacity building of district technical/ extension staff from different government line departments will be supported by the project so that they are able to mainstream project's objectives in their own work and support communities and farmers to implement environment compatible agriculture and management of natural resources. The project will work closely with the network of government

Output 2.1.4. Green Landscape Assessments undertaken, with social (including gender), economic (including valuation of key ecosystem services), institutional, biophysical aspects of target areas identified, priority locations and actions agreed, and sequence of activities programmed.

Activities under output 2.1.4.

The Social and Biodiversity Assessment: to identify High Priority Areas will be initiated after the National and State level Monitoring system and protocols have been developed and completion of green landscape project inception workshops. High Priority areas in the project landscapes under the Green Agriculture project will be identify based on links to achievements of global environmental benefits (GEBs).

Various methodology will be undertaken to identify High Priorities areas in Dampa Landscape. The key methodologies for landscape assessment are

1. Geospatial Analysis
2. Secondary Research
3. Key Informant Interview
4. Focus Group Discussion
5. Household survey
6. Value chain Analysis

Output 2.1.5. District level ‘convergence plans’ that align government programs and investments with Green Landscape management objectives and which incentivize agroecological approaches at landscape levels produced.

Activities under output 2.1.5.

Convergence and planning workshops with TSGs:

Each TSG will ensure that work plans and investments planned by its member organizations are fully in line with the Green Landscape plans. To ensure clear alignment, each TSG will be supported to develop “Convergence Plans”, which will align resources/ missions/ other project funds available to the district and its line agencies. An important element of each plan will be the identification of how government support programs at the district level beyond agriculture investments can also be realigned to provide incentives for more agro-ecological productions.

Outcome 2.2. Households and communities able and incentivized to engage in agroecological practices that deliver meaningful GEBs at the landscape level in target high conservation priority landscapes, with 5 outputs to achieve the outcome.

Output 2.2.1. Farmers trained through FFS on sustainable agriculture, improved livestock management with modules adapted to the specific needs of farmers near PAs and other high ecological value areas, including on management of livestock.

Activities under output 2.2.1.

Curriculum development workshops on Sustainable Agriculture and Improved Livestock Management:

Based on the crop & variety and product and breed identified under value chain a curriculum development workshop will be organized with relevant line department of the state as well as existing line institutions to develop a module for each of the identified commodities. Participation from local knowledge institution like Agriculture University, other academic institutions, KVKs, Other ICAR institutions, Institutions specializing in these subject matter, some progressive lead farmers, lead CSOs/NGOs in the field will participate, and experts from SPMU/GLIU/NPMU are to participate in the curriculum development workshops. The capacity-building benefits of FFS implementations will be cross-sectoral. The project will support curriculum development on sustainable livestock management, in-situ agro biodiversity conservation, organic farming/ or reduced input farming, integrated pest management, sustainable land and water management, and agroforestry, which will be used to implement a Training of Trainers to facilitate FFS on Sustainable Agriculture & livestock management at district level.

Capacity development on FFS in Sustainable Agriculture and Improved Livestock Management:

Based on the modules/curriculum developed on sustainable livestock management, in-situ agro biodiversity conservation, organic farming/ or reduced input farming, integrated pest management, sustainable land and water management, and agroforestry, a training of trainers to facilitate FFS on Sustainable Agriculture & livestock management at district level will be conducted. These facilitators will work with groups of farmers at priority sites and implement Farmer Field School.

Output 2.2.2. Local stakeholders trained on accessing available incentives to adopt sustainable practices and livelihood options, including Green Value Chain development to promote market linkages for income generation.

Activities under output 2.2.2.

Capacity development on Green Value Chain:

In Mizoram the project will support better linkages between growers of local varieties of crops and fruit to local value addition and improved marketing strategy through formation of clusters and farmer groups. Value Chain development will ensure strong women's participation in decision making, as well as equitable sharing costs and benefits by different actors in value chain. The project will support activities to create value-added products through training of households in making products from livestock with significant involvement of women.

The project will assess the potential to promote new Farm Producer Organizations (FPOs), or use existing FPOs to promote green agriculture and natural resources products. The project will support capacity building of FPOs, as needed.

The project will ensure that local manpower and resources are used as a priority to promote ecotourism and to implement other activities to increase local ownership in the project

Output 2.2.3. Wider community level awareness-raising campaigns to ensure wider stakeholder support for Green Landscape management and other land users and to ensure inter-community learning.

Activities under output 2.2.3.

Raising awareness through Eco clubs and volunteers:

The project will work with local schools and other educational institutions as well as local youth groups (such as Young Mizo Association in Mizoram) within the landscape to promote effective mobilization of the youths to promote Green Landscape conservation. Eco-clubs/ eco-volunteers will be supported to undertake ecosystem assessments/ biodiversity monitoring and implement community awareness campaigns. Some of these clubs may be supported with equipment to undertake basic soil tests, for example.

Green Landscape Information Platforms: will be supported in each Village Council level. These will be used for information sharing of for showcasing project work (particularly highlighting community/ farm level achievements) to highlight local innovations and successful actions. It could also potentially be a hub for communities to meet and discuss matters of common interest and develop plans. These will be linked to Village Council Support Units and will involve youth clubs, local NGOs in their establishment and operation.

Output 2.2.4. Community based natural resources management plans designed and under implementation in target Green Landscapes, including community grassland/ravines/forests/watershed management.

Activities under output 2.2.4.

Participatory village land use plans:

This plan will include sustainable jhum management. Communities will be trained through FFS to adopt *jhum* practices that are ecologically sustainable and deliver GEBs. This will focus on priority issues – agro biodiversity conservation, organic farming, integrated pest management, sustainable land and water management and agroforestry. The project will scale up FAO’s recent work on introducing adapted *Sloping Agriculture Land Technology* (SALT) in Mizoram labelled as MiSALT. This approach builds on traditional method called “*changkham*” as erosion barriers. On farm water harvesting and its efficient use will also be promoted. Farmer will be encouraged to maintain and enhance the cultivation of indigenous varieties of crops and raising of indigenous breeds of animals and poultry.

Sustainable Forest management:

In Mizoram many communities have traditionally had forests close to settlements declared as village safety reserves or village supply reserves. The project will support community land management that will include improved management. The project will assist communities and households to undertake action for rapid rehabilitation of abandoned jhum plots with fast growing native plants and fodder species. Community discussions and plans will be supported to prevent harvesting of globally important species of plants and animals from forest.

Output 2.2.5. On-farm agro-ecological management measures, including livestock management, to improve productivity and profits while reducing threats to GEBs identified, designed and promoted.

Activities under output 2.2.5.

Implement Farmer Field Schools on Sustainable Agriculture & Improved Livestock Management:

As with Sustainable Agriculture and Improved Livestock Management FFS, farmers will be encouraged to maintain and enhance the cultivation of indigenous varieties of crops and raising indigenous breeds of animals and poultry. The project will work to improve the quality of indigenous crop through better seed production, storage and other agronomics practices. On farm sustainable agriculture measures, including livestock management to improve productivity and profits while

reducing threats to GEBs identified, designed and promoted. In Mizoram, local varieties of pigs are already in much demand but have limited availability in big markets such as the state capital Mizoram.

Annexure 3: Project Objective, Focus area and location

Green – Ag mentioning project objective is to “**Catalyze transformative change of India’s agricultural sector to support achievement of national and global environmental benefits and conservation of critical biodiversity and forest landscapes**”, the project will work to achieve four outcomes under two project components.

The Project is designed to achieve multiple global environmental benefits in at least 1.8 million ha of land in five landscapes with mixed land use systems. This will include the following key targets:

- » Institutionalization of intersectoral mechanisms (agricultural and allied sectors, forestry and natural resources management, and economic development) at the national and state level (in each of five project states) to facilitate continued mainstreaming of environmental concerns and priorities related to resilience into the agriculture sector beyond project closure.
- » Strengthen at least six key National and State level agricultural programmes (missions) with result-based environment indicators integrated into their policy and planning frameworks.
- » A reduction in the threat index from baseline at critical sites of high biodiversity importance.
- » Bringing in at least 104070 ha of farms under sustainable land and water management (including organic farming and agrobiodiversity conservation).
- » 49 million tCO₂eq Greenhouse gas emission sequestered or reduced through sustainable land use and agricultural practices and improved agroecosystems management.

This will be the “first” in regard to the strategic convergence within the agricultural sector to achieve Biodiversity (BD), Land Degradation (LD), Sustainable Forest Management (SFM), and Climate Change Mitigation (CCM) benefits while simultaneously improving livelihoods and food security. This will be done through community-based approach designed to address past challenges related to disconnect between “good policy” and “poor implementation”.

The project is being implemented in five landscapes namely i) **Dampa Landscape, Mizoram**; ii) Chambal Landscape, Madhya Pradesh; iii) Similipal Landscape, Odisha; iv) Desert Landscape, Rajasthan; and v) Corbett-Rajaji landscape, Uttarakhand. These landscapes are representative of different agroecological conditions with high conservation value. Each landscape includes a mix of conservation and production areas.

Annexure 4: Project Implementation Unit and coordination committee

At the national level, the National Project Steering Committee (NPSC) provides overall guidance and strategic leadership to create synergies for a multi-sectoral coordination in project implementation; and facilitates ‘mainstreaming’ of relevant project findings and recommendations in National policy. The National Project Monitoring Committee (NPMC) monitors the project implementation and is responsible for providing general oversight in the project execution. The State Government constituted multi-sectoral committees at various levels in the State for policy guidance and coordination.

- I. **State Steering Committee (SSC)** at State level headed by the Secretary, Agriculture Department provides overall guidance to the SPMU in project implementation; and facilitates mainstreaming of relevant project findings and recommendations into state policy.
- II. **Technical Support Group (TSG)** at District level, headed by Deputy Commissioner is responsible for monitoring project implementation at the field-level and providing general oversight in the project execution. Provides strategic leadership towards management of the project landscape within the district.
- III. **Village Council Support Unit (VCSU)** plays a critical role in project implementation. Facilitates synergy between Village Council development plans and project activities.
- IV. **Village Implementation Committees (VICs)** are a multi-stakeholder body which has representatives from all Government agencies and other stakeholders at the village level. It will be instrumental in the project planning, implementation and monitoring.

Introduction on FPIC

Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) is an iterative process that empowers local communities to give or withhold their consent to proposed investment and development programs that may affect their rights, access to lands, territories and resources, and livelihoods. The consent of the local communities is solicited through consultations in good faith with the community through a participatory decision-making process concerning a given development project.

Further it was described that FPIC is an international human rights standard that pertains to Indigenous Peoples and is recognized in the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP)

- It allows indigenous peoples to give or withhold consent to a project that may affect them or their territories
- Once consent is given, it can be withdrawn at any stage
- FPIC enables Indigenous Peoples to negotiate the conditions under which a project will be designed, implemented, monitored and evaluated.

It was also defined in detail what free, prior, informed and consent relates with the Indigenous People as -

‘Free’ from all forms of bias, conditions, bribery, and coercion. Indigenous communities have the freedom to make their own decisions and to allow everyone in the community to participate freely and equally, regardless of their age, gender, or position.

‘Prior’ before project activities begin, information must be delivered. It must also be provided at the beginning or initiation of the activity to give the communities enough time to comprehend, evaluate, and discuss the information they receive collectively.

‘Informed’ Indigenous populations in the area should be informed about FPIC and the Project in a culturally appropriate manner for the duration of the project in order to protect their livelihoods and general well-being.

‘Consent’ Indigenous groups make a decision collectively based on their preferred method of decision-making.

Benefits of FPIC Process

Indigenous Communities

- i) Allows communities to be well-informed about all aspects of the project that will affect them.
- ii) Allows the communities to express their priorities/interests/concerns and have them integrated in the project's activities.

b) Project –

- i) Allows project representatives to have structured dialogue with communities and design interventions that better target beneficiaries' needs and expectations,
- ii) Minimizes risks for the project (such as disputes and other forms of conflict, harm to Indigenous Peoples and their territories)
- iii) Allows the building of a trust-based relationship and sense of ownership among communities towards the project

The FPIC consists of four steps which are divided into 2 phases as follows:

Phase 1: This phase will include steps 1 and 2 which consist of project sensitization with the Village Council Presidents and other key stakeholders in the landscape. The two FPIC steps are given below:

- i) Identification of concerned Indigenous Peoples and their representatives**
- ii) Participatory Mapping of demographic and geographic information.**

Phase 2: This phase will include steps 3 and 4 consisting project sensitizations with the communities and subsequent negotiations and discussions for their consent to implement project activities in their territories. The two FPIC steps are given below:

- iii) Participatory Communication**
- iv) Reach Consent (Agreement) and Document Indigenous Peoples needs in the project**

** All steps of FPIC need not a time Gap, but should not be completed in a day**

Annexure 6: Preliminary Data Collection

Table 1- Preliminary data collection												
Village Name:												
District and Block:												
Name of Communities residing in the village	Gender		Number of people belonging to the following age groups				Languages Spoken	Literacy Levels a) Read, Write and Speak. b) Read and Speak c) Only Speak	Land Usage Patterns	Decision-Making Structures	Any past or ongoing conflicts	Any other relevant details
	Male	Female	(18-44 years)	(45-64 years)	65 and above							

Annexure 7: Grievance Redressal Mechanism Steps

Steps for Grievance Management

The various steps in grievance handling process were also highlighted to the community.

Step 1: Publicizing Grievance Management Procedures

The existence of a grievance redressal procedure that can be used when deemed essential by harmed parties will be made known to all project stakeholders. The process for submitting complaints and requesting redress will be regularly made widely known using suitable channels in straightforward language and forms accessible to everyone. The project's complaint procedure will guarantee the privacy of complainants, their physical safety, and the security of any personal information gathered in connection with a complaint.

Step 2: Receiving and Keeping Track of Grievances

The project enables aggrieved stakeholders (“complainants”) to communicate their grievances through a variety of channels (e.g., phone, letter, email, website, meeting, face-face etc.). All incoming grievances will be recorded with necessary information including relevant details of complaint, remedy requested, due date of redress, relevant data related to the complaint and immediate action to be taken (if any). The receipt of the complaints shall be acknowledged as soon as possible.

Step 3: Review and inquiry of the Grievances

This step determines whether a complaint is eligible for the grievance mechanism. All grievances will need to undergo some degree of review and investigation, depending on the type of grievance. The complaints will be scrutinized and categorized as critical, major or minor depending upon its seriousness and severity.

Step 4: Develop a Proposed Response

After the complaint has been understood and appears to be prima facie valid, resolution options should be considered while taking into account the worries of stakeholders, project policy, prior experience, current problems, and possible results. The person or team in charge of coming up with a response must decide whether the complaint can be directly addressed by taking a reasonably simple action or whether it is sufficiently complex to require further analysis and consultation with the complainant and other stakeholders in order to decide how to respond. The individual must take into

account regional and cultural approaches to resolving disputes and think about how to modify established dispute resolution procedures to address the complaints of indigenous groups.

Step 5: Communicate proposed response to complainant and seek agreement on the response

All complainants must receive a response, regardless of the outcome. Depending on whether the grievance was received verbally or in writing, responses may be either oral or written.

The proposed answer must be clearly explained, along with why it is being offered, what it would be, and what options the complainant has in light of the proposed response.

The recommended response would typically be communicated within 7 to 15 working days of receiving a complaint. If the complainant is not pleased with the settlement of the complaint, he or she may take it to the next higher level, giving explicit justifications for why the lower-level resolution has not satisfied them. The next higher level GRM officer will investigate the complaint, request a report from a lower-level official right away, assess whether the response was appropriate, and if there were any shortcomings, take appropriate action to address the grievance within a period of 30 working days after notifying the complainant (s).

Step 6: Review

After implementation, the designated GRM officer will examine the situation with the complaint to determine whether any modifications to the response could address the complainant's, the projects, and other stakeholders' concerns. In the event that this is the case, the GRM staff will notify the complainant of any additional options that could be available, such as the employment of judicial or other administrative channels for recourse. It is crucial for GRM workers to record their conversation with the complainant and their informed decision, regardless of which alternative the complainant selects.

Step 7: Close or Refer the Grievance

The grievance must be closed as the last stage. The GRM personnel will record the satisfactory resolution if the response was adequate. Documentation from the complainant demonstrating satisfaction with the response will be done in circumstances where there have been significant risks, impacts, and/or unfavourable publicity.

CONSENT FORM

Village Name: _____

Name of the Indigenous Community: _____

The GEF-6 funded Green-Ag project and the Indigenous Peoples through this statement jointly declare their intent to collaboratively implement the Green-Ag project in the

That the Green-Ag Representatives explained to the community members about the project in detail. We have discussed about the project amongst ourselves and we are of the opinion that the project be implemented in our villagein a collaborative mode and therefore we give consent for the implementation of the Green-Ag project.

Both the parties, and the Green-Ag project through its representative's (CRP) agree to the following:

- respect each other and recognize that each of the Parties has its own views, opinions, and tasks
- respect the priority right of the local Indigenous People to use the natural resources
- recognize that implementation of project activities would affect local peoples' native habitat, customary way of life, economic activities, and crafts in a positive way
- take into account the need for informed consultations with the local communities for the implementation of the Green-Ag project.
- recognize the local Indigenous Peoples' right to define their development priorities
- acknowledge the fact that the project-affected Indigenous Peoples live in <village name> in vulnerable geological and climatic conditions without a well-developed infrastructure, facing acute social and economic problems related to the preservation and development of traditional economic activities and sustenance of their culture and language
- appreciate the aspiration of Green-Ag project, to undertake project interventions within the areas of the project-affected villages, to contribute to the economic development of the

indigenous communities, conservation of natural resources of their area without affecting their social organization and interference in the sustenance of their culture, language etc.

- assume obligations and take decisions based on the principles of equal partnership, transparency, and prompt notification and rely on a joint responsibility with each other through constant interactions.

1. Areas of Cooperation:

- 1.1 Assessment of local natural resources,
- 1.2 Participating in House Hold surveys by providing true information for assisting in creation of baseline for the project,
- 1.3 Preparation of Green Landscape Management Plans
- 1.4 Implementation of Green Landscape Management Plans
- 1.5 Selection of beneficiaries
- 1.6 Implementation of Green-landscape management Plan and its Plan Monitoring
- 1.7 Sharing of local knowledge with the Green-Ag project representative/s
- 1.8 Participation in the Village Implementation Committee (VIC) meetings through their representatives

2. Non-Negotiable Areas:

- 2.1 No interference in the cultural, traditional/ ethos of the communities
- 2.2 No interference in the religious issues
- 2.3 No interference with the communities' internal issues except issues related with the project

3. Liabilities of the Parties:

- 3.1 Green-Ag project: Bringing resources and building capacities for the implementation of the project
- 3.2 Communities: Supporting the project planning, implementation, and monitoring

4. Particular Terms and Conditions

- 4.1 Holding of regular (at minimum annual) meetings between the project representatives and the community representatives for considering the issues directly related to the subject hereof.
- 4.2 Active participation in the monthly VIC meetings in the project villages

4.3 Any amendments and supplements hereto may only be made by mutual consent of the Parties in the form of a protocol to be signed by both the Parties

4.4 In the event it is desired by the Parties, additional Agreements may be adopted by mutual consent of all the Parties.

5. Validity and Termination of the Consent

5.1 The consent has been made on and shall take effect as soon as signed by both the Parties and is valid throughout the project duration until and unless but for any amendments made thereafter in it

5.2 The consent has been signed in two copies each, one in local language and another in English. one copy in each language for each of the Parties. In the event of any discrepancy between the local language and the English texts of this Agreement, the local language text shall prevail.

5.3 The indigenous communities may withdraw their consent at any stage of the project implementation if it is observed that the project activities are not in accordance with the signed consent or are affecting their social/cultural traditions adversely

5.4 The consent may be withdrawn by mutual agreement of the Parties at any point of time, during the project implementation.

6. Signature of the Parties

As attested to by their signatures below, each of the Parties commits to carrying out the terms of the consent:

Project Representatives	Signature	Representatives of the Community in	Signature

As attested to by their signatures below, each of the Parties commits to carrying out the terms of the consent:

Project Representatives	Signature	Representatives of the Community in	Signature

Annexure 9: Attendance Sheet

FPIC Step No: 1(a)

Date: 04.07.2022

ATTENDANCE LIST

NAME	G	A	T	PHONE NO	DESIGNATION	SIGNATURE
1. ARUN KUMAR	M	41	ST	982334580	VCP	<i>[Signature]</i>
2. ARUN MOY	M	48	ST	9394647347	VICE VCP	<i>[Signature]</i>
3. NIHAR BINDU	M	52	ST	690942520	VC Secretary	<i>[Signature]</i>
4. KALYAN BIKASH	M	54	ST	6909714055	VCM	<i>[Signature]</i>
5. MODHU SUDHAN	M	34	ST	7085174929	VCM	<i>[Signature]</i>
6. MILIMA	F	40	ST	879859409	VC	<i>[Signature]</i>
7. DIPAYON	M	35	ST	936259403	VC	<i>[Signature]</i>
8. RAMDINPUA	M	48	ST	9909751480	VICE VCP	<i>[Signature]</i>
9. LAERINMAWIA	M	45	ST	8414090590	VICE VCP	<i>[Signature]</i>
10. CALAWAKIMA	M	30	ST	9615419869	VC Secretary	<i>[Signature]</i>
11. KALKIMI	F	50	ST		VC	<i>[Signature]</i>

[Signature]
 (HENRY P. CALAWAKIMA)
 CRP

[Signature]
 (ARUN KUMAR)
 President
 Village Council
 Marpara North - Mamit District

FPIC Step No: 1(b)

Date of meeting: 06.07.2022.

NAME	G	A	T	PHONE NO	DESIGNATION IN AN ORGANISATION	SIGNATURE
1 HENRY P. CALAWAKIMA	M	32	ST	9909117722	CRP	<i>[Signature]</i>
2 ARUN KUMAR	M	49	ST	982334580	e VCP	<i>[Signature]</i>
3 NIHAR BINDU	M	52	ST	690942520	VC Secretary	<i>[Signature]</i>
4 ARUN MOY	M	48	ST	9394647347	Vice VCP	<i>[Signature]</i>
5 KALYAN BIKASH	M	54	ST	6909714055	VCM	<i>[Signature]</i>
6 MODHU SUDHAN	M	34	ST	7085174929	VCM	<i>[Signature]</i>
7 MILIMA	F	40	ST	879859409	VC Treasurer	<i>[Signature]</i>
8 DIPAYON	M	35	ST	936259403	VC Treasurer	<i>[Signature]</i>
9 SOINBER CHAKMA	M	49	ST	9378645928	CHAKMA (Genda)	<i>[Signature]</i>
10 SHANDYA RANI	F	42	ST	8731628215	LIVESTOCK (AR)	<i>[Signature]</i>
11 SAPNA REKA	F	30	ST	6909354827	ACRP	<i>[Signature]</i>
12 ISRAK CALAWAKIMA	M	57	ST	8416075195	NEP, UPC	<i>[Signature]</i>
13 MALSAM KIMI	F	38	ST	7085150578	CHAKMA	<i>[Signature]</i>
14 SOBA NANDI	F	25	ST	8731044836	SHG	<i>[Signature]</i>
15 POTOA SAYI	F	50	ST	6909284391	MAHUA SAMITY	<i>[Signature]</i>
16 POTOA SAYI	F					<i>[Signature]</i>
17 ANANDU BIKASH	M	36	ST	841430198	YCA	<i>[Signature]</i>
18 NAISND KUMAR	M	50	ST	7629072540	Agri Coop	<i>[Signature]</i>
19 UDIPAN	M	39	ST	6909338425	LIVESTOCK (Genda)	<i>[Signature]</i>
20 NAYAN BAN	M	55	ST	6909711095	Horsti (Coop)	<i>[Signature]</i>
21 DONO KUMAR	M	59	ST	7630040394	PCI	<i>[Signature]</i>
22 BIDHAR SON	M	30	ST	6909943296	Bhudiak (old)	<i>[Signature]</i>
23 ADKITO BANDEIN	M	65	ST	8099356130	Bhudiak (new)	<i>[Signature]</i>
24 NIRUPAM	M	25	ST	6909009022	Youth	<i>[Signature]</i>
25 DHULO RANI	F	40	ST	8732835426	Youth	<i>[Signature]</i>
26 RAMDINPUA	M	48	ST	6909751480	MIXD	<i>[Signature]</i>
27 LALDIARUKI	F	42	ST	8132004895	MIXD	<i>[Signature]</i>
28 HIRON MALA	F	46	ST	9362861599	SHG/VO	<i>[Signature]</i>

[Signature]
 (HENRY P. CALAWAKIMA)
 CRP

[Signature]
 (ARUN KUMAR)
 President
 Village Council
 Marpara North - Mamit District

FPIC Step No: 2

Date of meeting: Dt 08.07.2022.

Sl No	NAME	Gender	Age	Religion	Designation an Organisation	Signature
1.	HENRY PC LALHRIATPUIA	M	39	ST	VCA	<i>Arun Kumar</i>
2.	ARUN KUMAR	M	52	ST	VC Secretary	<i>Arun Kumar</i>
3.	NIHAR BINDU	M	48	ST	VC VICE President	<i>Arun Kumar</i>
4.	ARUN MOY	M	54	ST	VCM	<i>Arun Kumar</i>
5.	KAILYAN BIKASH	M	54	ST	VCM	<i>Arun Kumar</i>
6.	MODHU SUDHAN	F	40	ST	VC Treasurer	<i>Arun Kumar</i>
7.	MILIMA	M	35	ST	VC Tlang au	<i>Arun Kumar</i>
8.	DI PAYON	M	48	ST	CHAKMA	<i>Arun Kumar</i>
9.	SOMBER CHAKMA	F	50	ST	ACRP(SHG)	<i>Arun Kumar</i>
10.	SAPNA REGA	M	37	ST	UPC. NEI	<i>Arun Kumar</i>
11.	ISAIAK LALAOHLUA	F	38	ST	CHAKMA	<i>Arun Kumar</i>
12.	MALSAWMKIMI	F	25	ST	SHG	<i>Arun Kumar</i>
13.	SOBA NANDI	M	36	ST	YCA	<i>Arun Kumar</i>
14.	ANANDO BIKASH	F	50	ST	MAHILA	<i>Arun Kumar</i>
15.	POTDA SAYI	M	50	ST	Agriculture Group	<i>Arun Kumar</i>
16.	KRISNO KUMAR	M	39	ST	LIVE STOCK (Pig)	<i>Arun Kumar</i>
17.	UDIPAN	M	55	ST	Horticulture (Crop)	<i>Arun Kumar</i>
18.	NAYAN DAN	M	53	ST	PLI	<i>Arun Kumar</i>
19.	DONO KUMAR	M	30	ST	Bhudish Old Mandir	<i>Arun Kumar</i>
20.	BIDHAR SON	M	65	ST	Bhudish New Mandir	<i>Arun Kumar</i>
21.	ROKITO BANDEIN	M	25	ST	YOUTH	<i>Arun Kumar</i>
22.	NIRUPAM	F	40	ST	YOUTH	<i>Arun Kumar</i>
23.	PHULO RANI	M	48	ST	MIZO	<i>Arun Kumar</i>
24.	RAMDINPUIA	F	42	ST	MIZO	<i>Arun Kumar</i>
25.	LALBIAKDIKI	F	46	ST	SHG/VO	<i>Arun Kumar</i>
26.	HINON MALA	F	42	ST	LIVE STOCK (An)	<i>Arun Kumar</i>
27.	SHANDYA RANI					<i>Arun Kumar</i>

Arun Kumar
(HENRY PC LALHRIATPUIA)
CRP

Arun Kumar
(ARUN KUMAR)

Date of meeting: 09/July/2022.

FPIC Step No: 3

No	Name	Age	Religion	Signature
1	Soni Bichak	58	F	<i>Soni Bichak</i>
2	Soyila	57	F	<i>Soyila</i>
3	Bain Moy	57	F	<i>Bain Moy</i>
4	Mohabin	57	M	<i>Mohabin</i>
5	Panana	57	F	<i>Panana</i>
6	Balini	57	F	<i>Balini</i>
7	Borain	57	F	<i>Borain</i>
8	Molokana	57	F	<i>Molokana</i>
9	Nirupam	57	M	<i>Nirupam</i>
10	Baitun	57	F	<i>Baitun</i>
11	Bonli	57	F	<i>Bonli</i>
12	Maya Lekhi	57	F	<i>Maya Lekhi</i>
13	Sakha Nandi	57	F	<i>Sakha Nandi</i>
14	Rupam Chakma	57	M	<i>Rupam Chakma</i>
15	Arun Kumar	57	M	<i>Arun Kumar</i>
16	Bichakit	57	M	<i>Bichakit</i>
17	Sandya Devi	57	F	<i>Sandya Devi</i>
18	Nika Moy	57	M	<i>Nika Moy</i>
19	Nihar Bindu	57	M	<i>Nihar Bindu</i>
20	Lamban Bando Hui	57	F	<i>Lamban Bando Hui</i>
21	Sandhu	57	F	<i>Sandhu</i>
22	Budha Ranjan	57	M	<i>Budha Ranjan</i>
23	Sacha Ranjan	57	M	<i>Sacha Ranjan</i>
24	Chang	57	M	<i>Chang</i>
25	Malai	57	F	<i>Malai</i>
26	Soni Bichak	57	F	<i>Soni Bichak</i>
27	Arun mala	57	F	<i>Arun mala</i>
28	Sungpa mala	57	F	<i>Sungpa mala</i>
29	Rabina	57	F	<i>Rabina</i>
30	Molokana	57	F	<i>Molokana</i>
31	Mangla Pudi	57	F	<i>Mangla Pudi</i>
32	C. Saitapan	57	M	<i>C. Saitapan</i>
33	Mangpa Ranjan	57	M	<i>Mangpa Ranjan</i>
34	Nika	57	F	<i>Nika</i>

No	Name	Age	Religion	Signature
35	Nika	57	F	<i>Nika</i>
36	Babara	57	F	<i>Babara</i>
37	Rabani	57	F	<i>Rabani</i>
38	Sakha	57	F	<i>Sakha</i>
39	Bichak son	57	M	<i>Bichak son</i>
40	Budha son	57	M	<i>Budha son</i>
41	Roda sayi	57	F	<i>Roda sayi</i>
42	Nika B. Bando	57	F	<i>Nika B. Bando</i>
43	Nirupam	57	M	<i>Nirupam</i>

No	Name	Age	Religion	Signature
44	Nika	57	F	<i>Nika</i>
45	Soni Bichak	57	F	<i>Soni Bichak</i>
46	Sakha Pudi	57	F	<i>Sakha Pudi</i>
47	Suman	57	F	<i>Suman</i>
48	Shanti Prigo	57	F	<i>Shanti Prigo</i>
49	Dona Ranjan	57	M	<i>Dona Ranjan</i>
50	Dina Chandra	57	M	<i>Dina Chandra</i>
51	Maya Devi	57	F	<i>Maya Devi</i>
52	Chino Kuman	57	M	<i>Chino Kuman</i>
53	Dina Kuman	57	M	<i>Dina Kuman</i>
54	Bani Mala	57	F	<i>Bani Mala</i>
55	Bidana Devi	57	F	<i>Bidana Devi</i>
56	Paul Kuman	57	M	<i>Paul Kuman</i>
57	Malakani	57	F	<i>Malakani</i>
58	Shanti Kuman	57	F	<i>Shanti Kuman</i>
59	Mangal Chand	57	M	<i>Mangal Chand</i>
60	Anita Devi	57	F	<i>Anita Devi</i>
61	Budha Lekhi	57	F	<i>Budha Lekhi</i>
62	Aruna Devi	57	F	<i>Aruna Devi</i>
63	Rakhi Dhan	57	F	<i>Rakhi Dhan</i>
64	Rangan Kuman	57	M	<i>Rangan Kuman</i>
65	Hinon mala	57	F	<i>Hinon mala</i>
66	Santi Kuman	57	F	<i>Santi Kuman</i>
67	Bamara Ranjan	57	F	<i>Bamara Ranjan</i>
68	Bisak Pudi	57	F	<i>Bisak Pudi</i>
69	Kalyan Bichak	57	M	<i>Kalyan Bichak</i>
70	Modha Sudhan	57	F	<i>Modha Sudhan</i>
71	Nika	57	F	<i>Nika</i>
72	Dipayan	57	M	<i>Dipayan</i>
73	Sapna Rega	57	F	<i>Sapna Rega</i>
74	Krisno Kuman	57	M	<i>Krisno Kuman</i>
75	Kavita	57	F	<i>Kavita</i>
76	Bandana	57	F	<i>Bandana</i>
77	Sandhya Ranjan	57	F	<i>Sandhya Ranjan</i>
78	Mona - mala	57	F	<i>Mona - mala</i>

FPIC Step No: 4

Date of meeting: 06/08/2022

FPIC STEP NO: _____

Details of IP Representative/Stakeholders/Community

Sl. No.	Name	Sex	Age	Marital Status*	Name of Community	Phone No.	Designation / Role (in an Organization / Community)	Signature
1.	NIRAJ KANTI	M	87	Married	CHAKMA	9309089554	VDP ALUM	<i>N. Kanti</i>
2.	PROTI PRIMO	M	34	Married	CHAKMA	---	VDP ALUM	<i>Proti</i>
3.	BABI LUANG	M	32	Married	CHAKMA	9650808920	VDP ALUM	<i>Babi</i>
4.	MANGAL BIRASH	M	20	Married	CHAKMA	936259283	Teacher	<i>Mangal</i>
5.	JUGESH BIKASH	M	26	Married	CHAKMA	9362846484	---	<i>Jugesh</i>
6.	KAVAN MOY	M	35	Married	CHAKMA	8909209605	---	<i>Kavan</i>
7.	DIPAYON	M	34	Married	CHAKMA	9262594073	---	<i>Dipayon</i>
8.	SABITI MALA	F	57	Married	CHAKMA	9362298135	MANAGER	<i>Sabiti</i>
9.	BINDLA	F	46	Married	CHAKMA	---	---	<i>Bindla</i>
10.	SANTI PRYO	M	43	Married	CHAKMA	---	---	<i>S.P</i>
11.	MAYA DEVI	F	50	Married	CHAKMA	---	---	<i>M.D</i>
12.	LOKHI LABA	F	45	Married	CHAKMA	9262211279	SAC ALUM	<i>L.L</i>
13.	BRISU LOBA	F	40	Married	CHAKMA	---	---	<i>B.L</i>
14.	PODPA SAYE	F	24	Married	CHAKMA	---	---	---
15.	JANAK PRADH	F	61	Married	CHAKMA	---	SAC ALUM	<i>J.P</i>
16.	PODPA COHAI	F	26	Married	CHAKMA	---	SAC ALUM	<i>P.S</i>
17.	SURESH BIPASH	M	40	Married	CHAKMA	---	MANAGER	<i>S.S</i>
18.	NID MOY	M	42	Married	CHAKMA	---	MANAGER	<i>N.M</i>
19.	GOVIND LAL	M	19	Married	CHAKMA	890922064	---	<i>G.L</i>
20.	BIKESH MOYI	M	55	Married	CHAKMA	9371845996	MANAGER	<i>B.M</i>
21.	SURESH KUMAR	M	26	Married	CHAKMA	9379403295	MANAGER	<i>S.K</i>
22.	MONGDLO SOY	M	26	Married	CHAKMA	8724965599	---	<i>M.S</i>
23.	NIRAJ BONDU	M	32	Married	CHAKMA	8909475210	V.C.SAY	<i>N.B</i>
24.	ARUN KUMAR	M	49	Married	CHAKMA	985337950	V.C.P	<i>A.K</i>
25.	MOHINI SIBAN	M	38	Married	CHAKMA	890949490	V.C.M	<i>M.S</i>
26.	DEW MOY	M	48	Married	CHAKMA	9362597409	Vice V.C.P	<i>D.M</i>
27.	DEW KUMAR	M	50	Married	CHAKMA	7630040394	MANAGER	<i>D.K</i>

*M = MARRIED, W = WIDOW / WIDOWER, Y = YOUTH, D = DIVORCED

ARUN KUMAR
HENRY P. LALHAKHAPUIA
CRP

MIZO VENG. FPIC STEP NO: _____

Details of IP Representative/Stakeholders/Community

Sl. No.	Name	Sex	Age	Marital Status*	Name of Community	Phone No.	Designation / Role (in an Organization / Community)	Signature
1.	KALAWDIPHO	M	46	M	ALU	830945440	V.C.P	<i>K.D</i>
2.	LALAWDIPHO	F	46	M	ALU	832318568	ALUM	<i>L.D</i>
3.	LALAWDIPHO	M	51	M	ALU	832323866	V.C.P	<i>L.D</i>
4.	KALAWDIPHO	F	53	M	ALU	89090411	V.C.M	<i>K.D</i>
5.	LALAWDIPHO	M	47	M	ALU	861149380	V.C.SAY	<i>L.D</i>
6.	LALAWDIPHO	F	45	M	ALU	832323995	ALUM	<i>L.D</i>
7.	LALAWDIPHO	M	40	M	ALU	879768203	MANAGER	<i>L.D</i>
8.	LALAWDIPHO	F	28	M	ALU	810626295	ALUM	<i>L.D</i>
9.	LALAWDIPHO	F	32	M	ALU	890923416	ALUM	<i>L.D</i>
10.	LALAWDIPHO	F	32	M	ALU	890923416	ALUM	<i>L.D</i>
11.	LALAWDIPHO	F	35	M	ALU	---	---	<i>L.D</i>
12.	LALAWDIPHO	M	49	M	ALU	---	---	<i>L.D</i>
13.	LALAWDIPHO	M	60	M	ALU	---	---	<i>L.D</i>
14.	LALAWDIPHO	M	36	M	ALU	---	---	<i>L.D</i>
15.	LALAWDIPHO	M	21	M	ALU	---	---	<i>L.D</i>
16.	LALAWDIPHO	M	40	M	ALU	---	---	<i>L.D</i>
17.	LALAWDIPHO	M	37	M	ALU	---	---	<i>L.D</i>
18.	LALAWDIPHO	M	45	M	ALU	---	---	<i>L.D</i>
19.	LALAWDIPHO	M	48	M	ALU	---	---	<i>L.D</i>
20.	LALAWDIPHO	M	26	M	ALU	---	---	<i>L.D</i>

*M = MARRIED, W = WIDOW / WIDOWER, Y = YOUTH, D = DIVORCED

ARUN KUMAR
HENRY P. LALHAKHAPUIA
CRP

Annexure 10: Sample of meeting minutes.

MEETING OF FPIC STEP I - (a)

Village : MARPARA NORTH
 Date : 4.7.2022
 Time : 7:30 PM
 Place : Pu Arun Kumar VCP House

AGENDA : Stakeholder member meeting

Pu Arun Kumar VCP in a session angin Henry P. Lalhualpuia taungtaia a nith khaah meeting taun a ni.

THE 1ST HONORARIE: Pu Arun Kumar VCP in a session angin Henry P. Lalhualpuia CRP in FPIC chungsang hualhualtaia ta a nith Project factheet taun a ni a ni.

The Marpara North ah Mar Village Council pakah an awm awangin VIC a kha lo tul leah Lyan taun a in chhauk mai nith a a a ta a lo nith khaah ang in village council ta pakah MIZO veng village council leh Marpara North chakma Village council ta run th nain taun taun FPIC chungsang ah paah hian Pu Arun Kumar chakma VCP in FPIC ah hian hming signa mai ta ta a ni.

AGENDA : Stakeholder member meeting

Village Council member meeting hianhiam chuan ta a ta a a a a hng a hman a ni ta ta stake holder member in taun a ni a ni.

1. SHG/VO - HIRAN MALA
 2. CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY - NA

VCP ah Village Council member ta ta hman taun hian coon ah project chungsang leh FPIC chungsang hualhualtaia a nith stake holder leh VC member ta hmanhman a session angin an a ta.

The hng stakeholder member meeting leh paah paah ta hian a ta ni a lo in a nith gah ngah veng taun ngen leh hualhualtaia an ni ngah hualhualtaia a ni.

NGO hng hng member zat leh paah ta gah taun veng a ni hman a ni.

1. YCA - 223 member, 11%
 2. YMA - 240 member, 64%
 3. MUP - 80 member, 22%
 4. MHP - 120 member, 24.5%
 5. MAHSA - 57 member, 27.3%

Hng stakeholder member meeting ta committee leh huan taun taun ngah a ni a.

A huan leh huan a taun -
 A huan : Dt. 6.7.2020
 7:30 PM
 A huan : VCP in

TAWPNA : Henry P. Lalhualpuia taun CRP in session huan huan leh chungsang a nith khaah meeting ta taun a ni.

nith : Marpara north a hng hng hng in hualhualtaia ta a ta taun in a taun an an a chungsang meeting ta member hian taun a taun ta a huan in, a huan taun hian a ni.

3. MINORITY GROUP - 1. SOIN BER (M) CHAKMA
 2. MALINAKHUMI (F) CHAKMA
 3. RAMDINEVA (M) MIZO
 4. LALBIAH DAKI (F) MIZO

4. GOVT SPONSORED - 1. SOBANNAH (F)
 2. LALROBANG (F)

5. COMMUNITY BASED ORGANISATION -
 1. YCA - ANANDU BIKASH (M)
 YMA - LALCHUAMMANIA SAULO (M)
 MAHILA SAMITY - POTASAYI (F)
 MHP - LALAMACHUANI (F)
 MUP - NURTHANMUNIA SAULO (M)

6. PROGRESSIVE / LEAD FARMER -
 1. ARAI - KUNO KUMAR (M)
 2. LALAWMUKHA (M)
 3. LIVE STOCK - UDIPAN (VAM) (F)
 4. HORTI - NAVAN DAN (M)
 5. LIVE STOCK - SHANDIA BANI (F)

7. FAITH / CHURCH - 1. PCI - DONO KUMAR (M)
 2. NEUPA - IANAK LALROHWA (M)
 3. BUDDHA
 4. OLD MANOR
 5. BISHAK SAH (M)
 6. BRAW MANAR
 7. ADITO BANDEIN (M)

8. SERVICE PROVIDER (MISRLM) - SARINA AGAR

9. Youth - 1. NUPAM (M)
 2. PHULO RANI (FEMALE)
 3. LALZAWMUNIA SAULO (M)
 4. LALTHAZUALI (F)

ATTENDANCE LIST

NAME	G A T	PHONE NO	DEICATION	SIGNATURE
1. ARUN KUMAR	M M ST	9823319520	VCP	[Signature]
2. DAUN MOY	M M ST	9399447343	VICE VCP	[Signature]
3. NIKAR BUNDA	M M ST	6909425720	VC Secretary	[Signature]
4. NALYAN BUNASH	M M ST	6909714052	VCM	[Signature]
5. MODHU SUDHAN	M M ST	7055194929	VCM	[Signature]
6. MILIMA	F M ST	9718554193	VC Treasurer	[Signature]
7. DIPAYON	M M ST	3362594023	VC In-charge	[Signature]
8. RAMDINEVA	M M ST	9307514002	VICE VCP	[Signature]
9. LALRINMANIA	M M ST	8414090370	VICE VCP	[Signature]
10. LALZAWMUNIA	M M ST	9615419869	VICE VCP	[Signature]
11. NALKIMI	F M ST		VC Treasurer	[Signature]

(HENRY P. LALHUALPUIA) CRP
 (ARUN KUMAR) VCP

FPIC Step No: 1



FPIC Step No: 2



FPIC Step No: 3





FPIC Step No: 4



