

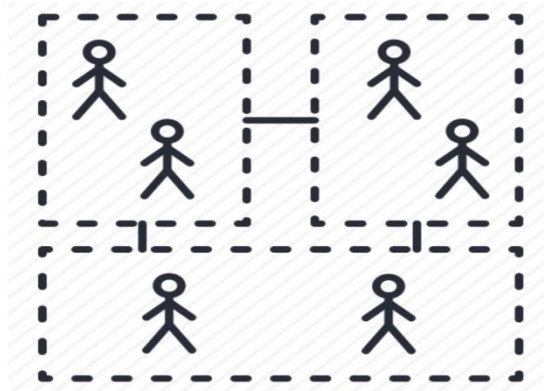
## Module 2

### Step 1: Stakeholder Mapping and Engagement

#### Introduction:

This module intends to make project personnel aware of key stakeholders critical for FPIC process. Additionally, it provides an indicative stakeholder engagement plan, which assists them to take informed decisions and effectively plan engagement activities, for a smooth and hassle-free conduct of FPIC process in the Dampa landscape.

#### 1. Stakeholder Mapping:



#### Responsibility:

This activity will be undertaken by the project personnel at SPMU, GLIU, along with CRPs in the project districts of Mamit and Lunglei in Mizoram. These project personnel are recruited from project districts and understand the social, cultural and political contexts of the landscape and the indigenous communities residing in it.

#### Process:

**Note:** The project has already identified presence of indigenous communities in the Dampa landscape during preliminary stakeholder, socio-economic assessment and natural resource base mapping of Indigenous Peoples and local communities in the project design phase.

#### Project Implementation:

- As a part of the landscape assessment, you shall further undertake a detailed mapping exercise of various indigenous communities and key factors that affect them at any given point in time.
- You will also map other relevant stakeholders important for the FPIC process at State, district and landscape levels. Please note that NPMU has already identified an indicative list of stakeholders crucial for this process. Please refer to **[Annexure 1]**. This will serve as

a reference for you. Add any new stakeholders, if relevant to take the FPIC process forward.

- NPMU to provide technical backstopping to the State and the district teams as and when required in this exercise.

Please pay attention to the following key aspects during the mapping activity:

#### **Key Aspects to Consider during the Mapping Activity**

- villages, clans and other social entities in the project area and its border zones;
- nature of existing relationships between different groups
- geographic locations and total populations of the different groups
- administrative units in which the communities live
- nature of relations between the communities and the state
- history of land occupation and use by local communities
- customary system of land tenure, governance and inheritance.
- demographic characteristics of communities – age groups, gender ratios, and groups of locals and migrants.
- status and role of women within communities (role in the division of labour, their rights to and use of land, their decision-making authority and how they are represented)
- local systems of natural resource management and use.
- traditional decision-making structures
- any past and/or ongoing conflicts or disputes between and within communities

#### **Steps in Stakeholder Mapping:**

##### **1. Undertake desk research**



***A preliminary desk research*** to find out the presence of any IPs in the landscape, the geographic locations of different groups identified, the demographic characteristics of the communities, local governance structures etc.

- Sources of information usually include:
  - statistics and reports from government departments and ministries,
  - programme and project documents from agencies and NGOs,
  - studies and surveys from universities and research institutions,
- **Also, reach out to Government officials in Social Welfare and Tribal Affairs Department** for any other additional data that will supplement the data gathered through secondary literature sources.

## 2. Carry out interviews, consultations and focus group discussions, in and around the project area



Explore the possibilities of approaching the following actors to seek any additional information on indigenous communities to understand their language, customs, land usage patterns, decision-making structures and their rights regarding the territory.

- Any local NGOs and community-based organizations who have been actively working in the project landscapes;
- Government representatives in District Administration and Village Council presidents at the village level in the landscape

- Contacting these groups will allow you to test your engagement approach, and confirm the engagement methods and communication channels, that communities' access.

Apart from providing critical information, these actors may be instrumental in facilitating meetings with traditional Chiefs and other important representatives of the communities who can negotiate and communicate the decisions on behalf of communities throughout the project process.

### 3. Documentation:

Document all the relevant information gathered through various sources and disaggregate the data for each of the identified Indigenous Peoples' groups. This will help the project decide accordingly on how to engage with IPs.



Refer to the **[Annexure 3]** for a draft documentation template pertaining to this exercise. Please note this could be further improvised upon by the users based on the local needs and circumstances.

## 2. Stakeholder Engagement Plan



- NPMU has developed an overall stakeholder engagement plan for FPIC process in Dampa landscape, Mizoram, based on the currently available data.
- It provides necessary details, guidance to the project personnel for engaging and communicating with stakeholders in a culturally appropriate manner and ensuring that relevant information is provided to them, and their concerns addressed in a timely manner.
- For further details on this, please refer to **[Annexure 2]**

## Annexure 1 - Key Stakeholders for FPIC Process

Administration Units	Key Stakeholders
State Level	Directorate of Agriculture (Crop Husbandry), Aizawl, Mizoram
District level	Deputy Commissioners of Lunglei and Mamit Districts
Village Council Level	Village Council President/ Members of Village Council
Village Level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Village Chiefs and other important community representatives</li><li>• Indigenous Communities (including marginalized groups like women, elderly and youth)</li></ul>

## Annexure 2 – Stakeholder Engagement Plan for FPIC

### 2.1 Preparatory Work

The project needs to lay the requisite groundwork prior to initiation of project’s engagement with identified stakeholders. To this effect, the following resources are necessary to ensure continuous and timely engagement with these actors.

#### 2.1.1 Human Resources:

##### Key required skills:

- Professionals with an understanding of participatory mapping, communication and indigenous peoples’ traditional protocols for decision-making and communication.
- Cultural competency, appropriate skills and attitudes, and an understanding of the social and cultural contexts of the project landscape are important to build trust and enhance engagement process

#### a) Project Staff

Project Management Units	Project Staff Involved	Roles and Responsibilities
<b>Green Landscape Implementation Unit (GLIU)</b>	a) GLIU Team Leader and Gender and Social Inclusion Expert at GLIU, supported by State Technical Coordinator (SPMU)	Engagement with the District Administration Officials

	b) A team consisting of a Gender & Social Inclusion Expert / District Support Officer at Green Landscape Implementation Unit (GLIU) along with Community Resource Persons (CRPs) will collectively undertake FPIC related engagement with different stakeholders at the landscape level.	<p style="text-align: center;">Main facilitators of the FPIC process</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Engagement with the Village Council President and other members of the village council</li> <li>• Engagement with Village Chiefs and other important community representatives</li> <li>• Engagement with communities in the village</li> </ul>
<b>State Project Management Unit (SPMU)</b>	State Technical Coordinator, and Communication Expert SPMU, supported by Team Leader (GLIU)	Engagement with the Director, Directorate of Agriculture (Crop Husbandry), Aizawl, Mizoram
<b>National Project Management Unit (NPMU)</b>	Social Safeguards Specialist and Gender and Social Inclusion Expert	Technical Backstopping and Support throughout the FPIC process

**b) Independent experts** for verification procedures and for any mediation needs that may arise during the FPIC process

**c) Interpreters/ Translators** with adequate skills and experience to ensure that information is accurately and fully conveyed to all parties where multiple languages are involved.

### 2.1.2 Communication Materials:



- a) **Project Handouts** in English and local languages
  - With general overview of the project; its nature and mandate and proposed broad interventions
  - About FPIC, its significance and process
- b) **Banner** with project's name and the purpose of the meeting
- c) **Posters** depicting various stages of FPIC process and how inclusive FPIC process will be with representation drawn from marginalized social groups like women, elderly, youth etc.

### 2.1.3 Finances

The financial resources required in an FPIC process are usually needed to cover the cost of the following:

- a) Human Resources/ Experts as mentioned above
- b) Communication materials - elaboration and translation of the content into the local indigenous languages; to support consultation in meetings ( different types of communication materials needed for the FPIC process are mentioned above)
- c) Local travel of project personnel
- d) Refreshments.

### 2.2. Engagement Process

- FPIC process warrants continuous engagement with different stakeholders in the landscape. Each of these groups has particular relevance and information needs in the context of FPIC.
- **Five key stakeholders** have been identified for the FPIC process. Engage with them periodically, keep them informed (share complete and accurate information) and seek approval on the proposed project activities through a process of consultations, dialogues and interactions.

Key Stakeholders	Relevance	Information Needs	Communication Channels and Media	Mode and Place of Engagement	Facilitators in the Project
<p>Director, Directorate of Agriculture (Crop Husbandry), Aizawl, Mizoram</p>	<p>Nodal Officer at the State level who provides overall project oversight and guidance to its effective implementation in the State</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Nature and Mandate of the Project ;</li> <li>• Concept of FPIC, its process and its importance/relevance in the project;</li> <li>• Important International and Legal Framework like UN Conventions and Declarations on FPIC</li> </ul>	<p><b>Handout</b>  <b>1.</b>With details of general overview of the project  <b>2.</b> About FPIC, its significance and process and supporting international conventions  <b>Factsheet</b>  Details of the project landscape in Mizoram, significant biodiversity, issues/threats and proposed interventions</p>	<p>Key Informant Interviews (KII) in their respective office premises</p>	<p>a)State Technical Coordinator (STC), Communication Officer at State Project Management Unit (SPMU),  b)Team Leader, Green Landscape Implementation Unit (GLIU) and Gender and Social Inclusion Expert</p>
<p>Deputy Commissioners</p>	<p>Head of the district administration; Acts as the chairperson of</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Nature and Mandate of the Project ;</li> </ul>	<p><b>Handout</b>  <b>1.</b>With details of general overview of the project</p>	<p>Key Informant Interviews (KII) in their</p>	<p>State Technical Coordinator (STC), State Project</p>

<p>of Lunglei and Mamit Districts</p>	<p>Technical Support Group (TSG), a multi-sectoral body constituted at the district level and monitors project implementation at the field-level, and provides general oversight in the project execution</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Concept of FPIC, its process and its importance/relevance in the project;</li> <li>• Important International and Legal Framework like UN Conventions and Declarations on FPIC</li> </ul>	<p><b>2. About FPIC, its significance and process and supporting international conventions</b></p> <p><b>Factsheet</b></p> <p>Details of the project landscape in Mizoram, significant biodiversity, issues/threats and proposed interventions</p>	<p>respective office premises</p>	<p>Management Unit (SPMU), Team Leader, Green Landscape Implementation Unit (GLIU) and Gender and Social Inclusion Expert</p>
<p>Village Council President/ Members of Village Council</p>	<p>Administrative Unit at the village level, which plays a critical role in planning, implementation and monitoring of Green Landscape Management Plans, one of the critical project interventions at the field level. Also, act as</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Nature and mandate of the project ;</li> <li>• Broad Interventions of the project and the potential benefits and negative impacts</li> </ul>	<p><b>1. Handouts</b> (in local languages) with general overview of the project, illustrations, on FPIC, explaining what is FPIC and the process. These should be supported by oral explanations by the project representatives</p>	<p>Key Informant Interviews (KII) in their respective office premises or at their residence</p>	<p>Gender and Social Inclusion Expert, District Support Officer and Community Resource Persons (CRP) from GLIU</p>

	intermediaries and facilitate meetings between the project proponents and the representatives of the indigenous communities.	to the communities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Concept of FPIC, its process with an emphasis on the project's intention to respect the rights of the communities through FPIC process</li> </ul>			
Village Chiefs and other important community representatives	Though chieftainship is officially abolished, the informal decision-making structures through Village Chiefs, considered as the head of the villages or a particular clan still exists.. These actors act as representatives of their tribal clans in consultations,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Nature and Mandate of the Project ;</li> <li>• Broad Interventions of the project and the potential benefits and negative impacts to the communities</li> </ul>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>1. Handouts</b> (in local languages) with general overview of the project, illustrations, on FPIC, explaining what is FPIC and the process. These should be supported by oral explanations by the project representatives</li> <li><b>2. A banner</b> with project's name and the purpose of the meeting</li> </ol>	Community Meetings and Focus Group Discussions (with women, elderly and youth, mostly the disadvantaged social groups in	Gender and Social Inclusion Expert, District Support Officer and Community Resource Persons (CRP) from GLIU

	negotiations, decision-making and consent seeking of the FPIC process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Concept of FPIC, its process with an emphasis on the project's intention to respect the rights of the communities through FPIC process</li> </ul>	<b>3. Radio Messages</b> – To create awareness about the project among the locals for a wider reach, prior to visiting the local sites for consultations	the communities) <b>Venue:</b> A common place in the village that is easily accessible by all the representatives of the indigenous communities.	
Indigenous Communities (including marginalized groups like women, elderly and youth)	These actors are directly affected by the project interventions in the landscape. They hold customary rights over the resources, land and territories in the project target area and may hold sacred ties with certain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Nature and Mandate of the Project</li> <li>• Broad Interventions of the project and the potential benefits and negative impacts</li> </ul>	<b>1. Handouts</b> (in local languages) with general overview of the project, illustrations, on FPIC, explaining what is FPIC and the process. These should be supported by oral explanations by the project representatives	Community Meetings and Focus Group Discussions (with women, elderly and youth, mostly the disadvantaged	Gender and Social Inclusion Expert, District Support Officer and Community Resource Persons (CRP) from GLIU

	geographic locations in the project area	<p>to the communities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Concept of FPIC, its process with an emphasis on the project's intention to respect the rights of the communities through FPIC process</li> </ul>	<p>2. A <b>banner</b> with project's name and the purpose of the meeting</p> <p>3. <b>Posters</b> depicting various stages of FPIC process and how inclusive the process will be with representation drawn from marginalized social groups like women, elderly, youth etc.</p> <p>4. <b>Radio Messages</b>– To create awareness about the project among the locals for a wider reach, prior to visiting the local sites for consultations</p>	<p>social groups in the communities)</p> <p><b>Venue:</b> A common place in the village that is easily accessible by all the members of the indigenous communities.</p>	
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### 2.2.3: Sequence of Engagement and Expected Outcomes

The following table shows the list of key stakeholders to be engaged and the expected outcomes of such engagement processes for undertaking an effective FPIC process.

**Please note that the stakeholders are arranged in a sequential order for engagement.**

S. No	Key Stakeholders	Expected Outcomes
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1.	Director, Directorate of Agriculture (Crop Husbandry), Aizawl, Mizoram	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Awareness among the Nodal Department (of the project) in Mizoram about the project (its nature and mandate, proposed interventions), and on the importance and requirements for a project to conduct a FPIC process as per the international conventions and laws</li> <li>• Grant of permission from the Dept. to undertake FPIC process in the project villages</li> <li>• Issuance of directions to District officials to ensure necessary logistical support for smooth conduct of FPIC process</li> </ul>
2.	Deputy Commissioners of Lunglei and Mamit Districts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Awareness among the District Administration in the Mamit and Lunglei districts about the project (its nature and mandate, proposed interventions), and), and on the importance and requirements for a project to conduct a FPIC process as per the international conventions and laws</li> <li>• Important information about the on-ground dynamics between indigenous communities and other details useful for the engagement and consultation process provided by the District officials based on their field experience.</li> <li>• Grant of permission from the District Administration to undertake FPIC process in the project villages</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Necessary logistical support to be provided for smooth conduct of FPIC process</li> </ul>
3.	Village Council President/ Members of Village Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Awareness among the Village Council President and members about the project (nature and mandate of the project ; broad Interventions of the project); about FPIC and the project's intention to respect the rights of the communities through FPIC process</li> <li>Initial meetings between the project representatives and with Village Chiefs and other important community representatives arranged</li> </ul>
4.	Village Chiefs and other community representatives (if any)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Awareness among the Village Chiefs and other important community representatives about the project (nature and mandate of the project ; broad Interventions of the project); about FPIC and the project's intention to respect the rights of the communities through FPIC process through initial consultations</li> <li>Dissemination of the initial project information and about the project's request for consultations with all the members of the communities and other concerned groups by the Village Chiefs and seeking their consent on participation in the FPIC process</li> </ul>



		<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Consultations between the project representatives and the indigenous communities arranged, once they agree upon to participate in the FPIC process.</li></ul>
5.	Indigenous Communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Information disclosure by the project representatives to the communities during the consultation process</li><li>• Deliberations and discussions within communities about the proposed project.</li><li>• Discussions and consensus on the grievance redressal mechanism and monitoring and evaluation mechanism</li><li>• Collective-decision making on giving or withholding consent</li><li>• Signing of the consent agreement for operationalizing project activities in the village</li><li>• Participation in planning, implementation and monitoring of project activities by the communities</li></ul>

