

**INDIA**

**Biodiversity Conservation and Rural Livelihood  
Improvement Project**

Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework

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### **BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION AND RURAL LIVELIHOOD IMPROVEMENT PROJECT**


#### **Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework (IPPF)**

The main provisions of an Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework (IPPF) have been integrated into the project design, specifically through the Environment and Social Management Framework (ESMF), and the Participatory Process Framework (PF) summarized in Table 1 below.

The PF, applies to, and informs, all project components and activities included under BCRLIP. The PPF incorporates key requirements of OP 4.10 that relate to ‘free, prior and informed consent’, ‘broad community support’ and ‘culturally appropriate benefits’. It provides guidelines for preparation, during project implementation, of the landscape management and village livelihood plans, and ensures that the indigenous peoples and other vulnerable groups present in the project landscapes, participate in design, implementation, and monitoring of the project interventions, and share equitably in the benefits of the parks and protected areas.

In line with the requirements of IPPF, the ESMF and the PF together, set out the types of subprojects that are likely to be proposed for financing under BCRLIP; their potential positive and adverse effects and mitigation options; provisions for free, prior and informed consultations with the IPs and other vulnerable groups in the landscapes; procedures and criteria for screening project-supported activities; and addressing any grievances. The screening procedures will exclude any interventions that contravene the existing legal framework and proactively promote communities rights and obligations. The IP and other vulnerable groups present in the landscapes will be engaged through community mobilization activities, participatory mapping of community resources and rights, information sharing, community consultations and training in microplanning etc. The specific community level sub-projects inviting project investments would be developed through a fully participatory approach based on widespread stakeholder consultations and finalized in the village microplans The PF will be revised, as appropriate during the first year of project implementation.



Project Phase	Timeframe	Specific Project Activity	Tools Required	Expected Outcomes	
	 One Year (before project effectiveness)	Establishment of landscape level societies and staffing	Meetings, Memorandum of Articles and Association, Societies Registration Act	A registered landscape society as a legal entity	
		Constituting and staffing of PFT	HRM	Formation of Project Facilitation Teams	
		Hiring of contractual staff	HRM	Increased technical capacity of landscape societies	
		Completion of documents (Safeguards/FM/Procurement/COM)	Documentation	Completed documents	
Planning Phase	First Project Year	Community orientation and mobilization with informed consultations on IP and vulnerable groups	Stakeholder consultations, brochures, pamphlets, IEC strategy, meetings, orientation workshops. Culturally appropriate means for consultation, discussion and dissemination amongst indigenous groups	Willing and ready communities and indigenous groups to partner project implementation; beneficiaries awareness regarding reciprocal commitments, Grievance Redress mechanisms etc. Consultations with IP groups and others well documented.	
		Participatory mapping of conservation values of landscape	Participatory GIS mapping, training, consultative workshops, map publication,	Identification of biodiversity rich areas outside the PA, key dispersal corridors, vulnerable areas	
		Mapping of community resources, rights and utilization status (including those of indigenous and vulnerable people)	Consultations, participatory mapping, information sharing for increased transparency	Improved understanding of natural resources, their distribution and access and use patterns	
		Strengthening of local bodies	Training, skill building, workshops, GAAP provisions, Grievance Redress System	Empowered local bodies to take charge of village level project implementation	
		Defining landscape level conservation management vision and objectives	Decision support framework, stakeholder consultative workshops	Increased understanding of conservation objectives and related tradeoffs	
		Strengthening conservation management planning in high biodiversity areas	Conservation tools, bio-indicators, visitor	Revised management plans, ecosystem based approach,	

Project Phase	Timeframe	Specific Project Activity	Tools Required	Expected Outcomes	
			management, communications, awareness, documentation	improved facilities, ESMF provisions	
		Categorization of sub-projects as E1, E2 and E3	Workshops ESMF Provisions Apply	List of sub-projects categorized across the two landscapes	
		Two national level workshops with Ecologists, Sociologists and other relevant stakeholders to categorize the sub-projects into various categories depending on the degree of threat (adverse environmental impacts) posed			
		Developing sub-project specific mitigation measures and EMP	Workshops ESMF Provisions Apply	Preventive and mitigation measures and EMP	
		Once the investments and sub-projects have been categorized, location specific mitigation and preventive measures to address the adverse impacts and provisions would be designed to enhance the positive impacts; wherever required prepared depending on the category of proposed investments/sub-projects			
		Development of village level microplans including conservation and sustainable use livelihood strategies (for all stakeholders including indigenous and vulnerable people)	Consultative workshop, FGD, PRA, customizing GAAP provisions ESMF Provisions Apply	Microplans with proposed livelihood strategies and ESMF provisions developed in transparent and participatory manner with GAAP provisions	
Screening of proposed investment/sub-projects (FORMAT 1 & 2 filled); Applying the ineligible projects filter implementing GAAP provisions in a transparent and participatory manner; detailing out the reciprocal commitments and participatory approaches					
Implementation Phase	Second to sixth project year	Implementing the provisions of the village microplans, including livelihood activities	Training workshops, skill building, actual investments, livelihood strategies, M&E for GAAP provisions ESMF provisions, safeguards monitoring	Improved livelihoods, increased incomes, participatory conservation outcomes, sustainable use of local resources, NTFPs etc, undertaking community level initiatives for livelihoods and conservation	
		PFT and Ecologists/Sociologists would closely monitor the implementation of ESMF provisions; project beneficiaries would also undertake participatory monitoring for meeting the reciprocal commitments and also to monitor the conservation outcomes			
		Implementing the revised management plans	Management plans, digitized maps, social plans, habitat	Rationalization of park boundaries, better conservation	

Project Phase	Timeframe	Specific Project Activity	Tools Required	Expected Outcomes		
			improvement	planning, improved habitats and biodiversity		
			<b>ESMF provisions Apply</b>			
		Measures to enhance positive environmental gains would be implemented as well implementation of mitigation adverse impacts would be ensured; PFT and contractual specialists (environment and social) would assist in participatory monitoring of selected indicators				
		<b>Third Party Mid-Term Review</b>				
		<b>Mid-Term Stage Independent Stakeholder Satisfaction Survey</b>				
		Integrating biodiversity conservation in production areas	Studies, small grants support, dialogue, MoU	Framework for cooperation in buffer areas, better and organized livelihoods in NTFP, sustainable timber, agriculture, fishing, grazing etc		
		Mainstreaming biodiversity conservation in regional development	Consensus building, stakeholder cooperation, ecosystem valuations, dialogue, meetings, workshops, studies	Clearer understanding of role of ecosystem goods and services in regional development		
		Improving participatory conservation and livelihood outcomes	Community decision making, PRA, microplan implementation, participatory monitoring	Socio-economic mapping, rights and resource dependencies, settlement of rights,		
			<b>ESMF Provisions Apply</b>			
		Preventive and mitigation measures, as provided in the ESMF would be implemented and oversight would be participatory monitoring involving relevant stakeholders; in addition GAAP provisions and Grievance Redress				
		Valuation of Ecosystem Services in Conservation Landscapes	Stakeholder consultations, special studies	Valuation of ecosystem services, methodological framework for assessing ecosystem values		
		Capacity building and learning from demonstration landscapes	Cross visits (national), national level knowledge and information sharing workshops	Better PA management capacity at the NTCA, landscape and PA level		

Project Phase	Timeframe	Specific Project Activity	Tools Required	Expected Outcomes
		Support to knowledge centers	Awareness, documentation, training, capacity building, workshops, cross-visits	Learning centers to improve participatory conservation activities, disseminate knowledge and lessons, training material, field guides
		Documentation and dissemination of practices in participatory conservations and extension of learning from national and international experiences	Documentation, website, publications, cross visits, participation in national and international events on conservation	Enhanced learning and dissemination of best practices
		Enhancing knowledge for improved understanding of policy and legal issues	Special studies, workshops,	Policy guidance notes
		National Level Capacity Building for Promotion of Conservation Approaches	Participation in national and international seminars, workshops, cross tours, training, use of new technology	NTCA capacity development for replicating successful landscape conservation approaches in at least one additional landscape
		Scaling Up of Conservation Approaches in Additional landscapes Sites	Workshops, training, livelihood strategies, GIS mapping, management plans	Successful replications of livelihood and conservation approaches at landscape level
		Improving Coordination and Cost Effectiveness of Promotion of Landscape Conservation Approaches	M&E, workshops, dialogue and interdepartmental meetings	Capacity enhancement of MOEF and State Forest Departments, increased cooperation between various line departments and agencies within the landscape
<b>Project End Independent Stakeholder Satisfaction Survey</b>				

	Pre Planning Phase
	Planning Phase
	Implementation Phase
	Component 1 activities
	Component 2 activities
	Component 3 activities
	ESMF Provisions would apply

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