



resilience



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Indigenous and Local Community resilience is a dynamic process of **adaptation and transformation** that is based on various **unique histories and cultures** all of which are rooted in collective living.

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As COVID-19 spread around the world, it disproportionately affected Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities, further revealing the overwhelming inequities in society. Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities today face heightened threats to their lives and wellbeing: a global pandemic, climate and biodiversity crisis, violence, discrimination, land grabbing, and invasions, among others. Notwithstanding these challenges, Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (IPLCs) continue to respond to the climate crisis and more recently, the COVID-19 pandemic in innovative and adaptive ways that are **rooted in community resilience, knowledge of Indigenous Peoples and local knowledge systems**¹. Although these actions have ensured the continuity of projects and sustained support to DGM stakeholders during this painful period, challenges remain in ensuring inclusivity and accessibility while adapting project activities to a virtual platform when many communities have limited access to communication technology.

Indigenous and local community resilience² is a dynamic process of adaptation and transformation that is based on various unique histories and cultures all of which are rooted in collective living. From an Indigenous perspective, 'resilience'³ is varied and diverse like the communities themselves. It is **grounded in culturally distinctive concepts** of the person which **connect people to community and the environment**, a collective history, distinct languages, and traditions, as well as individual and collective agency.

Over the last year, IPLCs in DGM countries designed, selected, led, and implemented more than 580 subprojects benefitting over 200,000 community members across seven countries. The DGM strengthened Indigenous Peoples and Local Community governance, food sovereignty, income generation, and gender inclusivity. With an elevated effort to achieve gender inclusion, DGM country projects reported an increase in the participation of women in trainings and subgrantee recipients. 24% of all subprojects have been awarded to women-led initiatives and women represent 25% of all National Steering Committee members.

In **2020 DGM celebrated Indigenous Peoples and Local Community storytelling** with the launch of the first ever **DGM photo contest**. The contest afforded DGM stakeholders the opportunity to document their everyday life or DGM subprojects in action through visual storytelling inspiring and motivating a global audience along the way. Launched in December 2019 and concluded in June 2020 amid a global pandemic, the contestant's photos and powerful captions brought light and hope to a distressing period. Storytelling was also a focus across DGM countries culminating in subproject success stories and an initiative to compile IPLC resilience stories amidst COVID-19.



Abbreviations & Acronyms

AIDSEP - Interethnic Association for the Development of the Peruvian Rainforest	DGM Global - DGM Global Learning and Knowledge Exchange Project	NEA - National Executing Agency (of a DGM Country Project)
CAA/NM - Center for Alternative Agriculture of Northern Minas	DRC - Democratic Republic of the Congo	NGO - Non-governmental organization
CBO - Community-based Organization	FIP - Forest Investment Program (of the Climate Investment Funds)	NRM - Natural Resource Management
CI - Conservation International	GEA - Global Executing Agency (of the DGM Global Project)	NSC - National Steering Committee (of a DGM Country Project)
CIF - Climate Investment Funds	GSC - Global Steering Committee (of the DGM Program and Global Project)	REDD+ - Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation
CONAP - Confederation of Amazonian Nationalities of Peru	IPLCs - Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities	REPALEF - Network of Indigenous Populations for the Sustainable Management of Forest Ecosystems in the DRC
COP - Conference of the Parties (of the UNFCCC)	IUCN - International Union for the Conservation of Nature	UNFCCC - United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
CSO - Civil Society Organization	LCIPP - Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform	WB - World Bank
DGM - Dedicated Grant Mechanism for Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities	NDC - Nationally Determined Contribution	WWF - World Wildlife Fund
DGM [Country] - DGM Country Project in [Country]		

This year, **DGM Cote d'Ivoire** became effective and **DGM Nepal, Guatemala, and Republic of the Congo** made significant strides towards project development by launching their call for National Executing Agency (NEA) proposals. The timing of this progress presents an optimal opportunity for the transfer of knowledge and experiences between countries and across regions. As some country projects begin to closeout and others to commence, this coming year will bring further growth, transformation and adaptation shedding additional light on the resilience of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities in the face of adversity. Undoubtedly, it will reveal innovative ways of transferring knowledge, sharing experiences, and engaging with a global audience.

Global Steering Committee Co-chairs

Mina Setra

Idrissa Zeba

¹ <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/frameworks/parisagreement>
² <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S2590332220302505>
³ <https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/pdf/10.1177/070674371105600203>

About the Dedicated Grant Mechanism

The Dedicated Grant Mechanism (DGM) for Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (IPLCs) is a **unique mechanism conceived and designed by IPLCs**. Established by the Climate Investment Funds (CIF) in 2010, the Dedicated Grant Mechanism for Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (DGM) was created to enhance the role of IPLCs in protecting the forests they depend on. Financed by CIF's Forest Investment Program (FIP), and implemented by the World Bank, DGM is investing \$80 million globally to **support community-led, context-specific programs that draw on local expertise** to advance sustainable forest stewardship and elevate IPLC voices in local, national, and global climate action. Together, these initiatives help reduce deforestation-related greenhouse gas emissions, curb forest degradation, support sustainable forest management, and promote forest carbon stocks.

The DGM recognizes the **instrumental role IPLCs have in stewarding and protecting the world's land and forests** and supports their efforts by affording them the lead role in designing, governing, and implementing projects. There are two broad components of the DGM: first, the provision of grants to IPLCs to develop and implement subprojects of their choice, under their control; and second, capacity building for IPLC organizations. The DGM was **designed with the belief that IPLCs empowering and supporting their own communities is an effective way to protect forest ecosystems**, mitigate climate change, and provide sustainable livelihoods.

The **DGM includes 12 country projects**, each tailored to its specific national context, as well as a Global Learning and Knowledge Exchange Project (DGM Global) to facilitate international coordination and to extend the benefits of the DGM to leading representatives from communities outside the program's countries.



PHOTO CONTEST ENTRANT: DGM Mozambique Country Project Community Members perform a dance to welcome DGM Africa Regional Exchange participants in Quelimane, Mozambique. © 2019 Virgilio Conjo. See page 52 for more about the DGM Photo Contest.

The Global Steering Committee (GSC) oversees the DGM Global project and includes representatives of each established National Steering Committee (NSC), as well as one representative from a non-FIP country to represent the broader needs and priorities of IPLCs worldwide.

The DGM stands out from other forest management efforts through a few key factors:

COMMUNITY-LED GOVERNANCE: Each project is led by members of the communities it seeks to benefit. Global and national steering committees act as vital links to beneficiary communities, with members helping to share information and receive community feedback.

DECENTRALIZATION: Each DGM project is designed according to IPLC priorities, pursuing its own goals within its own relevant context. This leads to greater efficiency compared with other programs of similar scale. Nevertheless, projects complement national forest investment plans and have opportunities to coordinate with DGM country projects.

CAPACITY BUILDING: Through participation in the DGM, community members not only contribute to important forest management results, but also build their own capacity to manage funding and implement similar initiatives in the future.

Each project, once operational, is managed by two main entities:




A **STEERING COMMITTEE** led by IPLC representatives with responsibility for project guidance, governance, and oversight.




An **EXECUTING AGENCY** tasked with carrying out the activities and priorities set by its steering committee while ensuring compliance with relevant standards and safeguards.

Indigenous Peoples and Local Community Leadership


Global Steering Committee members provide oversight to the DGM Global Project.




Lucely Morais Pio
Brazil Quilombola of the Cedro community of Brazil




Hayford Duodu
Ghana Jomoro Local Community in the Aowin Municipality of Ghana




Bharati Pathak
Nepal (Alternating Representation) Community Forestry Users Group of Nepal




Idrissa Zeba
(co-chair) Burkina Faso Bissa Local Community in the Center-East region of Burkina Faso




Mina Setra
(co-chair) Indonesia Dayak Pompakng People of West Kalimantan, Indonesia




Ruth Buendía Mestoquiari
Peru (Alternating Representation) Asháninka People of Peru




Delphine Ahoussi
Cote d'Ivoire (Alternating Representation) Malebi Association




Manuel Aldrete
Mexico Ejidatario of Noh-bec of Mexico




Marilen Puquio Arturo
Peru (Alternating Representation) Yanesha People of Peru




Christophe Play Sare
Cote d'Ivoire (Alternating Representation) Bakwé of the Krou Indigenous People




Daniel Maúla
Mozambique Paqueliua Local Community in Zambezia province of Mozambique




Grace Balawag
Non-FIP Country Representative (Philippines) Kankanaey People of the Philippines



Kapupu Diwa Mutimanwa
Democratic Republic of the Congo Pygmy People of the Democratic Republic of Congo



Jagat Bahadur Baram
Nepal (Alternating Representation) Baram People of Nepal



Guy Moussele-Diseke
Republic of the Congo Bakolous People of the Republic of the Congo



PHOTO CONTEST
ENTRANT: Community members and National Management Committee representatives discuss the DGM Mozambique Project. © 2019 Virgilio Conjo. See page 52 for more about the DGM Photo Contest.

As the leaders, stakeholders, and primary drivers of the DGM, **Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities are central to all DGM activities.** They select representatives to participate in the DGM National and Global steering committees, they develop and implement projects using DGM funding, and they build their capacities to participate in conversations around climate change and forestry at national and international scales.

The DGM's unique structure includes both a National Steering Committee and a Global Steering Committee, which are the decision-making bodies for the DGM. These committees are selected by, and comprised primarily of, Indigenous Peoples and Local Community members, with observers of National Executing Agencies (NEAs), World Bank (WB), national governments, and civil society to continue the partnership model of the Forest Investment Program (FIP).

DGM's staggered implementation of country projects has afforded GSC and NSC members the **opportunity to learn from one another's experiences** in establishing DGM governance, ensuring gender inclusive processes, evaluating and selecting National Executing Agencies, and providing general and fiduciary oversight as the governing bodies of the Global Project and country projects.

The GSC is made up of 15 IPLC representatives (including alternates) from **11 DGM countries:** Mexico, Peru, Brazil, Indonesia, Nepal, Republic of Congo, Cote d'Ivoire, DRC, Mozambique, Ghana, Burkina Faso, and one non-DGM country representative from the Philippines. Forty-six percent of GSC members are women. There are 11 established NSCs made up of 189 community representatives, including 48 women (25%), who provide their leadership and oversight to their respective country programs.



46% OF GSC MEMBERS ARE WOMEN



189 COMMUNITY REPRESENTATIVES IN 11 ESTABLISHED NSCs

Local Action, Global Impact

DGM country projects cultivate, harvest and sustainably source a variety of natural resources through currently implemented or proposed DGM activities. Some of these resources and activities are highlighted below.

RESOURCES



Babassu Coconut



Cashew



Cassava



Chicle




Coffee



Cocoa



Honey



Soumbala



Timber


ACTIVITIES




Agroforestry



Community Enterprise



Gender Equity



Land Tenure



Non-Timber products



Policy

Global Project



Global Executing Agency: CONSERVATION INTERNATIONAL


Headquarters: Arlington, VA, USA

Funding: \$5.0 million (Phase I), \$2.3 million (Phase II)

Implementation: April 2015 - December 2022

Global Steering Committee: 12 voting members (8 men/4 women)

Burkina Faso








National Executing Agency: IUCN

Funding: US \$4.5 million

Implementation: September 2015 – June 2021

National Steering Committee: 11 voting members (8 men/3 women)



Mexico



National Executing Agency: Rainforest Alliance

Funding: US \$6.0 million

Implementation: October 2017- February 2022

National Steering Committee: 17 voting members (15 men/2 women)



Guatemala

Funding: US\$ 4.5 million

National Steering Committee: 15 voting members

Peru



National Executing Agency: WWF

Funding: US \$5.5 million

Implementation: November 2015 - March 2021

National Steering Committee: 10 voting members (8 men/2 women)



Brazil



National Executing Agency: CAA

Funding: US \$6.0 million

Implementation: October 2017- February 2022

National Steering Committee: 17 voting members (15 men/2 women)



Ghana



National Executing Agency: Solidaridad

Funding: US \$5.5 million

Implementation: April 2017- April 2022

National Steering Committee: 13 voting members (11 men/2 women)



DRC



National Executing Agency: Caritas

Funding: US \$6.0 million

Implementation: April 2016 – July 2021

National Steering Committee: 26 voting members (23 men/3 women)



Republic of Congo

Funding: : US \$4.5 million

National Steering Committee: 23 voting members (14 men/9 women)

Cote d'Ivoire



National Executing Agency: Care

Funding: US\$ 4.5 million

World Bank Approval: January 2020

National Steering Committee: 8 voting members (8 men/0 women)

Mozambique



National Executing Agency: WWF

Funding: US \$4.5 million

Implementation: February 2018 – February 2023

National Steering Committee: 16 voting members (12 men/4 women)



Nepal

Funding: : US \$4.5 million

National Steering Committee: 13 voting members (9 men/4 women)

Indonesia



National Executing Agency: The Samdhana Institute

Funding: US \$6.5 million

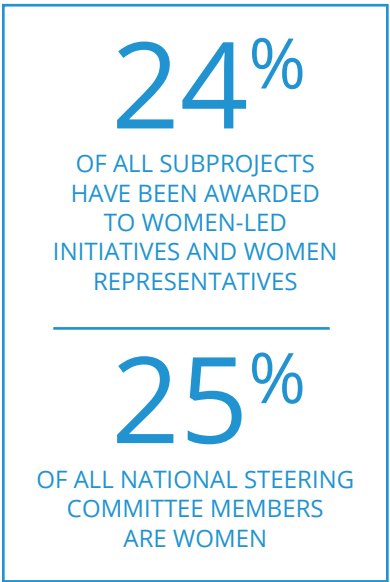
Implementation: March 2017 – June 2021

National Steering Committee: 9 voting members (5 men/4 women)



Gender Equity and Inclusion

Gender equity and inclusion is addressed at several DGM subproject stages: **information sharing, design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation**. At the level of information sharing, special attention is paid to both men and women’s levels of participation. Many DGM countries require subproject review committees to ensure that the subproject proposal has clearly and fully identified how women and men will be engaged and impacted by the project. In addition, at the design stage **countries create gender inclusive subproject selection criteria** where additional points are applied to subproject proposals that are women-led and/or adequately address how to increase women’s participation. Applications that do not include an approach to increase women’s participation are not disqualified but instead targeted and provided with technical assistance to **refine their proposal by including a gender inclusive approach**. At the application review stage, applicants are advised to assess how the project will engage both men and women and to incorporate sex-disaggregated data.



COUNTRY FOCUS

Ensuring gender mainstreaming is crucial to achieving the environmental benefits **DGM BURKINA FASO** seeks. To address the barriers IPLC women face in project governance, the program developed specific selection criterion during micro- and subproject evaluation which has resulted in **women-led organizations implementing over 50% of the program’s 85 community initiatives**. DGM Burkina Faso supports the effective participation of women in governance systems, with 3 out of the 11 NSC member seats being held by women (27%). In addition, at least four of the 32 Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) chairpersons are women (13%), 43 of the micro-projects are implemented exclusively by women, and **45% of the project’s 98,943 direct beneficiaries are women**.

DGM GHANA developed specific subproject selection criteria and requirements to ensure women-led initiatives were funded. The project has recorded an increase in the participation of women in activities and as grant recipients. Out of the final list of 156 individuals selected to benefit from the individual grant window, **42% are women and 34% are migrant women**. Grant beneficiaries receive guidance from the beginning of the proposal writing stage until the end, this includes support in transferring their subproject ideas to paper to be reviewed and evaluated by the NSC. This experience has shown women that they can compete with men to obtain positions of power and make decisions.

To promote gender inclusivity in subproject design, **DGM INDONESIA** assigned a gender advisor to review proposals and ensure submissions **included women in activities and decision-making** and that it aimed to have 30% women’s participation. The review includes an assessment of whether the proposal mentioned 30% women participation as the target and a plan to include women in the proposed activities and decision-making processes. This review is not to eliminate proposals but rather to flag which proposals need further improvement in terms of gender inclusion. Through concerted efforts to increase women’s participation in activities, over the past year **the project has exceeded its goal of ensuring at least 30% women participation** in consultation activities.

From its design to the call for proposals, receipt of requests for proposals, and NSC and Regional Subcommittee trainings on the evaluation of initiatives, **DGM MEXICO** ensures gender equity and social inclusion during the grant evaluation and selection process. **As a result of these efforts**, of the 55 initiatives selected in the Social Inclusion Window (VIS) subproject phase I: **85% are women-led**, in contrast to the 41 Financial Inclusion Window (VIF) subprojects, where only 5% are women-led.



PHOTO CONTEST ENTRANT: Mama Regina and the women of her tribe, Nambluong, are working to preserve the tradition of weaving Noken (handwoven bag or cloth made from wood fibre) by planting the Gnetum trees. © 2020 Andhika Vega. See page 52 for more about the DGM Photo Contest.



Gender inclusion is one of **DGM Peru’s** priorities and to address the gender gap in project administration and participation, **DGM Peru** designed a strategy and training plan that includes a module focused on gender and the environment. In addition, **DGM Peru** allocated \$500,000 for subprojects proposed or managed mainly by women and designed an indicator with a target of funding 25 women-led subprojects. The project has achieved this target, with a total of 28 subgrants for women-led projects.

PHOTO CONTEST ENTRANT: The Ashaninka women of Alto San Pascual, review their National Identity Document (DNI) during the communal assembly that they develop with the authorities of the Regional Agrarian Directorate of Junín, and register in the general register to request the Recognition of their ancestral territories. © 2017 Walter Aguirre Ruiz. See page 52 for more about the DGM Photo Contest.

Land and Policy

Indigenous Peoples manage – or have customary rights over – at least a quarter of the world’s land surface; however, only about 10 percent is legally owned or recognized.

In many countries, the process to formalize land rights for Indigenous Peoples has been a historic issue characterized by its complexity, high costs and outdated inefficiency. As the global demand for natural resources keeps growing, so does the pressure for control over land management, which, combined with the uncertainty of tenure rights, threatens the environment in indigenous areas, accountability for indigenous rights and environmental governance in developing countries.

Through the DGM’s design, IPLCs in DGM countries are afforded the opportunity to **allocate funds to priority areas** which, in the case of DGM Peru, DGM Indonesia and DGM DRC, were directly linked to land tenure and policy. One of the main focuses of DGM Peru is the enhancement of native community rights and land tenure. By strengthening their rights to their land, communities can help protect their lands and forests from illegal encroachment. Similarly, one of DGM Indonesia’s main focuses is improved clarity and security of land rights for Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities. DGM DRC focuses on building the capacity of IPLCs to influence land and forest policies. These efforts are designed to **support national advocacy and lobbying for stronger recognition and promotion of Indigenous Peoples’ rights** and include support for IPLC engagement in policymaking and the pursuit of formal recognition of rights in specific areas within the country’s existing legal framework.

Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities play a critical role in the management and sustainable use of globally significant natural resource systems. Scaling up the recognition and protection of community land and resource rights is beneficial both for IPLCs and for the realization of global peace and prosperity. **Recognizing IPLCs’ rights to land is vital for their security, livelihoods and prosperity**, as well as the ecosystems on which they depend.

📍 COUNTRY FOCUS

DGM DRC provides support for IPLC engagement in policymaking and for the pursuit of formal recognition of rights in specific areas within the country’s existing legal framework. Over the last year, DGM DRC conducted a socio-economic study of IPLC forest concessions in Mweka territory, approval of 3 micro-projects for the Kiri, Inongo, and Oshwe territories and a workshop for enriching Indigenous Peoples contributions to the National Spatial Planning Policy document. In addition, a roadmap was developed for the **adoption of a strategic framework** on the land rights of Pygmy Indigenous Peoples, and leaders were trained on the position paper related to

“ Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities play a **critical role** in the management and **sustainable use** of globally significant natural resource systems.



HONORABLE MENTION BEST PORTRAIT: © 2019 Paris Mona Kapupu. See page 52 for more about the DGM Photo Contest.

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Indigenous Peoples’ land policy. DGM DRC began the process for **acquiring administrative documents and legal recognition** of two forest concessions and conservation areas of Kiri and Mambasa Indigenous and community heritage.

One of [DGM INDONESIA’S](#) areas of focus is improved clarity and security of land rights for IPLCs, as well as improved livelihoods. DGM Indonesia has made **significant advancements in gaining stronger recognition** of tenure rights in a number of districts, including two districts in which the government has issued *peraturan daerah*, the regulatory mechanism for recognizing and protecting Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities and formalizing their customary *Adat* territories. Through DGM subproject funding, an *Adat* community received recognition within Perhutani area, a jurisdiction under a state-owned forestry company for the first time. One of the key reasons for this success is the **technical assistance provided by a trusted partner** to build community capacity including strengthening their understanding of the application process. 14 IPLCs have submitted evidence for recognition of tenure to the government and 63% of participating IPLCs are aware of tenure and map validation processes at the local level.

Before a community can initiate the land titling process in Peru, it must first be legally recognized and registered in the National Registry of Native Communities. [DGM PERU](#)

supports the recognition and registration of native communities through technical and legal assistance, as well as **funding of land recognition** subprojects to be carried out by regional IPLC organizations. Beyond support for recognition and registration, DGM Peru provides technical and legal assistance, and funding for titling subprojects to be carried out by regional IPLC organizations, and funding for the Regional Agricultural Office to conduct necessary land titling activities. DGM Peru has had **positive results with the legal recognition of Indigenous Peoples** and native communities and their subsequent registration as legal entities in the National Registry of Native Communities. Moreover, there has been an upward trend in the number of communities completing the demarcation and titling process. Notably, in two years of project implementation, DGM Peru has supported the **recognition of over 200 native communities** while before DGM Peru’s intervention, there was an average of only 10 formally recognized communities annually. 217 native communities have been recognized and registered, 48 native communities demarcated and titled, and **17 have registered land titles**.

Strengthening Governance

One of the DGM's **defining features** is its governance structure, with two Steering Committees as the main decision-making bodies comprised primarily of **IPLCs as decision-making members**. The DGM's governance, both national and global, is rooted in existing Indigenous Peoples and Local Community governance structures in each DGM country. The program builds off the current structures, strengthening and elevating them to a global stage.

Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities have instituted grievance mechanisms for some time. This is not a new practice for IPLCs, but rather one that has existed prior to DGM implementation. With that said, the DGM has granted **a level of formalization** to existing grievance mechanisms. With the leadership of the GSC members and a small grievance subcommittee, over time the Global Project has managed to strengthen this mechanism to address and **respond to national and global needs**.

COUNTRY FOCUS

In **DGM PERU**, umbrella indigenous organizations Interethnic Association for the Development of the Peruvian Rainforest (AIDESEP) and the Confederation of Amazonian Nationalities of Peru (CONAP) are the **key structures** that govern and implement DGM subprojects. Their partner organizations (18 indigenous federation and organizations) provide **ongoing technical support** to ensure initiatives are **successful and coordinated efficiently**.

DGM MOZAMBIQUE has further strengthened local community organizations and governance through the active participation of its members in the selection of community projects. This process has consolidated the internal functioning of Community-based Organizations (CBOs). CBOs have come together to strengthen local community governance and obtain funds to carry out activities without the intervention or support of civil society by developing their own projects with the full participation of members.

“The DGM has strengthened local community leaders in the management of local natural resources. Local Communities [in Mozambique] really want to continue to obtain projects where they manage activities so that the projects can have the greatest participation of Local Communities. DGM Mozambique has been a very positive experience for Local Communities as it has strengthened their governance, deepened their understanding of rights and natural resource management, and lastly, brought community leaders together for the benefit of their communities.”

– Daniel Maula, DGM Mozambique NSC/DGM GSC

“

DGM Burkina Faso’s implementation strategy consists of **concentrating investments** in an area as well as ensuring the involvement of local governance structures (municipalities and Village Development Councils) which will have the objective of **positively changing the development trajectory**, followed by villages or municipalities, under the control of local authorities.

– DGM Burkina Faso NEA



Canela Indigenous Community. © 2020 Léo Lopes.



© 2016 Roger Oré Mendoza

PHOTO CONTEST ENTRANT: “An Asháninka family commute by boat, called Peque-Peque, through the Tambo River basin in Junín, Peru.” © 2016 Roger Oré Mendoza. See page 52 for more about the DGM Photo Contest.



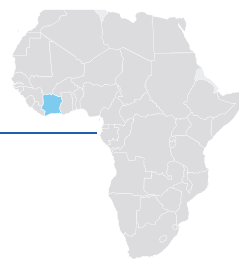
Quilombola woman of Cedro Community. © 2020 Léo Lopes.

PROJECT TIMELINES



Cote D'Ivoire

National Executing Agency:

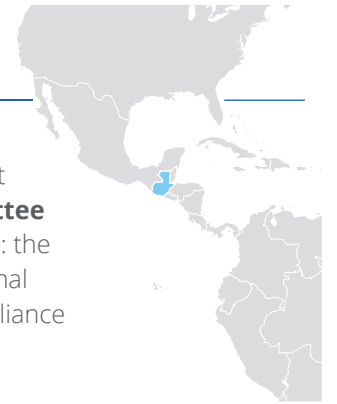


DGM COTE D'IVOIRE is the latest DGM country to become effective. It has an established **National Steering Committee with 14 members** and a National Executing Agency, Care International. Over the past year, DGM Cote d'Ivoire made significant progress finalizing environmental and social safeguard instruments and received official approval from the World Bank. Upon approval of the project operations manual the **project became effective in August 2020**.

In the coming year DGM Cote d'Ivoire plans to establish contact with beneficiary communities, prepare terms of reference for the recruitment of consultants, develop a monitoring and evaluation manual, conduct a training for NSC members on decision-making processes, and officially launch the project.

For the latest updates, visit www.dgmglobal.org/cotedivoire.

Guatemala

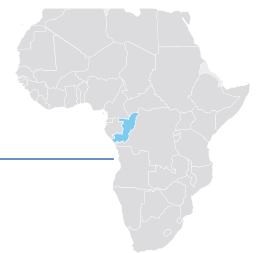


DGM GUATEMALA has established its National Steering Committee and launched its call for National Executing Agency proposals. Over the last year, DGM Guatemala officially established its **National Steering Committee with 15 members**, 5 representatives from each of the following platforms: the Guatemalan Indigenous Committee on Climate Change (MICCG), the National Network of Beneficiary Communities of PINEP (RNCBP), and the National Alliance of Community Forestry Organizations of Guatemala (ANOFCEG). During this period, DGM Guatemala launched the project's call for National Executing Agency proposals and is working to define a workplan that would allow for activities to begin, considering COVID-19 restrictions.

In preparation for project inception, the NSC coordinated a virtual DGM regional exchange with DGM Peru, DGM Mexico and the Global Executing Agency in July 2020. The purpose of this exchange was for DGM Mexico and Peru to **share knowledge and experience** establishing their governance structure, selecting an NEA, and developing subproject selection criteria, among other relevant processes.

For the latest updates, visit www.dgmglobal.org/guatemala.

Republic of the Congo



DGM CONGO has had a National Steering Committee since February 2017 with 27 members, including 4 women. Over the past year, the project finalized the terms of reference for the call for NEA proposals and launched the call in July 2020. The DGM Congo NEA is expected to be selected in October 2020 along with the finalization and validation of the project. DGM Congo is **working towards finalizing all relevant documentation** for efficient project approval by the World Bank.

For the latest updates on DGM Congo, please visit www.dgmglobal.org/congo.

Nepal



DGM NEPAL has made key progress over the last year including establishing its National Steering Committee, launching its call for National Executing Agency proposals and beginning its respective evaluation and selection process. Prior to launching the call for NEA proposals, DGM Nepal organized a **working group and selection committee to develop the call for NEA proposals** and select the NEA. The call for NEA proposals was launched in July 2020 and a decision is expected in late 2020. The call was disseminated widely across multiple channels domestically, regionally, and globally.

Despite the challenges posed by the pandemic, NSC members in coordination with the **World Bank** are making strides to **ensure steady progression of project activities**, specifically in selecting the NEA and obtaining project approval and effectiveness to supporting the livelihood of IPLCs as early as possible.

For the latest updates, visit www.dgmglobal.org/nepal.

Brazil

National Executing Agency:



DGM BRAZIL supports Indigenous Peoples and traditional communities (IPTC) by strengthening their engagement in FIP, REDD+ and other similar climate change-oriented programs and contributing towards improving livelihoods, land use, and sustainable forest management in their territories.

With support from DGM Brazil, **IPTCs are implementing 64 subprojects** aimed at the sustainable development of territories and cultures of Indigenous Peoples, traditional communities and Quilombolas of the Cerrado (Brazilian Savanna), the second largest biome in the country, known as the “birthplace of waters”. The selected subprojects aim to replenish the Cerrado biome with **native species and promote its sustainable management** through: recovering springs and degraded areas, agroecological production, small agroindustries, processing and marketing of products from the Cerrado socio-biodiversity, territorial and environmental management and surveillance, strengthening craft production, community-based tourism, and institutional **strengthening of representative and support organizations** for Indigenous Peoples, Quilombola communities and traditional communities.

Over the past year, DGM Brazil worked towards concluding subprojects and program activities in anticipation of a December 2020 closing. However, the project has since undergone restructuring and as a result, implementation will continue through to June 2021. A total of **15 subprojects have concluded** their field interventions and the remaining **49 are working towards completing activities and reporting**. Activities over the last year included capacity building specifically for the project’s online project management and monitoring system (SIGCAA), NSC meetings, monitoring and evaluation, and community visits to support subproject progress and achievement of expected outcomes.

DGM Brazil Facts

64
SUBPROJECTS

30,000+
BENEFICIARIES
51% WOMEN

39k
AVERAGE COST (USD)
PER SUBPROJECT



Kurã Bakairi Women of the Bakairi Indigenous Land, located in the municipality of Paranatinga, Mato Grosso. © 2020 Léo Lopes.



Geraizeira Spring Sustainable Development Reserve in Rio Pardo de Minas, Minas Gerais. © 2020 Léo Lopes.

Featured Story

The Seeds of Life subproject implemented by the Xavante Ripa Association of Productivity and Ethnorecognition in Carana, State of Mato Grosso, aims to overcome the challenge of countering the large soy monocultures surrounding the Indigenous land by supporting the autonomy and control of native seed production chain processes, and more specifically, designing activities for seed collecting groups, building multipurpose spaces for seed storage, holding fairs and disseminating activities.

All of these activities involve deep and vast traditional knowledge, associated with the management of the Cerrado’s biodiversity. The main objective of the subproject is to gain autonomy and control over the processes of the productive chain of native, forest and garden seeds as well as, the valorization of traditional knowledge associated with the Cerrado’s biodiversity and strengthening food sovereignty. In the long run the Ripa community seeks to achieve economic sustainability in harmony with natural cycles, preserve the nature of the Cerrado and recover degraded areas that have been impacted by agribusiness.

i To learn more about DGM Brazil, visit their project website www.dgmbrasil.org.br and page on the DGM Global website www.dgmglobal.org/brazil.

“In Brazil, we call the DGM a “menina dos olhos” project, because it is the “light of our eyes.” It strengthens our capacity, knowledge and learning exchange between communities, and our partnership between the World Bank and all the different groups to learn together so that we can grow together.

– Lucely Morais Pio,
DGM Brazil NSC chair/DGM Global GSC

STORIES OF IPLC RESILIENCE

DGM Brazil has established a Resilience Network Committee made up of NSC representatives to respond to the impacts of COVID-19 in DGM communities. This network coordinates emergency relief efforts, and more specifically the provision of protective equipment, hygienic materials, and the dissemination of virus prevention information. All project activities requiring in-person engagement have been adapted to a virtual format. **Traditional medicine through the use of Cerrado biome plants and Indigenous and Local Communities' knowledge is successfully strengthening immunity** and mitigating the health and social impacts of COVID-19 in DGM Brazil communities.

*Geraizeira Spring Sustainable Development Reserve in Rio Pardo de Minas, Minas Gerais.
© 2020 Léo Lopes.*



Burkina Faso

National Executing Agency:



DGM BURKINA FASO is implementing 85 micro- and subprojects and providing livelihoods benefits to 130,219 individuals. Of the 85 community initiatives, 53 microprojects focus on income generation and sustainable livelihoods, and 32 subprojects support sustainable Natural Resource Management (NRM) and the improvement of living conditions. The budgets for these microprojects range from US\$ 8,000 to US\$ 18,000 and they are anticipated to last approximately 1-2 years. Collectively the five most recent projects have 31,276 **direct project beneficiaries of which 45% are women and 55% are men**. Project topics range from production and marketing of non-timber forest products to the establishment of plant nurseries and support for beekeeping as a sustainable livelihood. DGM Burkina Faso has supported its microprojects with **targeted training in relevant topics**, such as product marketing and use of non-timber forest products, and reforestation techniques.

Some of the program's biggest achievements over the past year include the closure of **95 approved projects including 29 environmental education activities**; 19 micro and subprojects remain active. DGM Burkina Faso has also focused on **strengthening partnerships and synergies with existing projects** and programs at the national level. In April 2020, the program underwent restructuring and is expected to undergo a second restructuring due to the impacts of COVID-19.



PHOTO CONTEST ENTRANT: "This photo illustrates one of the training sequences in cultivation techniques, soil conservation, composting and pest control with organic pesticides accessible to local communities." © 2019 Disseta Zanze Traore. See page 52 for more about the DGM Photo Contest.



PHOTO CONTEST ENTRANT: The Community Development and Solidarity Association (ASDC) of Boromo in Burkina Faso works on the promotion of non-timber forest products and environmental protection. The photo shows producers taking soumbala (African broth) out of the solar dryer ready for consumption." © 2019 Disseta Zanze Traore. See page 52 for more about the DGM Photo Contest.

Featured Story

Sigui-Ti Mogo Son

This microproject is implemented by a group of women weavers called Sigui-Ti Mogo Son in the community of Dédougou in Burkina Faso, with the support of the DGM. The objective of the project is to improve the quality of the group's products, as well as its technical capacities, equipment, composition, and marketing strategy. The impacts of the project are mainly socio-economic. The project is expected to increase the income of group members and improve their quality of life. It will also improve members' access to health care and education through the creation of a mutual or community-supported fund for member health and literacy. This micro-project was approved in November 2016 with a budget of approximately USD 14,200.

i To learn more about DGM Burkina Faso, visit www.dgmglobal.org/burkinafaso.

DGM Burkina Faso Facts

85 SUBPROJECTS APPROVED
53 INCOME GENERATING PROJECTS
32 SUSTAINABLE NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PROJECTS

18.1K
AVERAGE COST (USD)
PER SUBPROJECT

>400k
PROJECT
BENEFICIARIES

In Burkina Faso, women take part in training and decision-making aspects concerning the management of their community thanks to the strengthening of their capacity and training of communities in the villages on environmental themes.

– Oumarou Seynou

STORIES OF IPLC RESILIENCE

DGM Burkina Faso

is implementing the use of monitoring and electronic data collection tools to follow-up on activity implementation during COVID-19. **Due to the limitations surrounding in-person field visits, DGM Burkina Faso is ensuring the continuity of project progress by carrying out activities virtually.** Micro and subproject implementers are exchanging experiences through an electronic tool coupled with virtual meetings.

Sono Nyé community subproject activities. © 2018 DGM Burkina Faso



Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC)

National Executing Agency: 



Over the past year, DGM DRC has made progress providing increased support to facilitate the participation of Indigenous Peoples in land tenure reform and in the **improvement of their capacity to operate the Grievance Redress Mechanism** for the project and for overall natural resource management. DGM DRC has provided training to local operators on the development, implementation, reporting, monitoring and validation of microprojects in Mweka, Bikoro, Yahuma, and Lupatapat territories. **The first three microprojects have been designed and approved in the Mai Ndombe province:**

- ① Promoting local tree planting initiatives in the Lukenie-Lokoro Oshwe territory and small livestock breeding, specifically goats, with the goal of contributing to the reforestation of the Nkaw forest.
- ② Capacity building of 280 IPLC households to plant and sustain trees in the Mobokonda forest in the Inongo sector to contribute to reforestation and pig breeding.
- ③ Promoting local tree planting initiatives in the Pendjwa sector in the Kiri territory to limit deforestation by planting valuable trees.

DGM DRC Facts

26

NSC MEMBERS

3

APPROVED SUBPROJECTS



PHOTO CONTEST ENTRANT: "Indigenous Peoples of the Mweka territory eating food they collected from the forest on which they depend. Securing forests for IPLCs is key to sustainable community development." © 2019 Paris Mona Kapup. See page 52 for more about the DGM Photo Contest.



PHOTO CONTEST ENTRANT: "Indigenous men in Kiri, DRC are led by community facilitators to access a sacred site." © 2018 Prescilia Monireh. See page 52 for more about the DGM Photo Contest.

Featured Story

Kasai: socio-economic surveys carried out in Mweka as part of the Forest Dependent Communities Support Project

This project contributes to the recognition and securing of forest concessions, conservation areas and Indigenous and community heritage in Mweka territory, such was the objective of a mission carried out recently in this part of Kasai province. Socio-economic surveys were carried out in the community forest of Batwa Kadimba, Bakuba chiefdom, Mweka territory, Kasai province by the facilitators of ANAPAC (the National Alliance for Support and Promotion of Indigenous and Community Heritage Areas and Territories). 90 people were trained from all three locations that make up the Batwa Kadimba forest, including 85 Indigenous Peoples interviewed and 3 focus groups of 60 people with an average of 20 people per focus / locality. In addition, a training session on conducting surveys was carried out for 15 researchers including 4 women.

In addition, two other socio-economic surveys have been carried out in the Mambasa and Mweka territories. These surveys made it possible to identify the community forest's potential (Forest Concession of Local Communities) / Airst and Community Heritage (APAC), which will be followed by the establishment of forest management bodies resulting from community assemblies, as well as the preparation of proposals.

i To learn more about DGM DRC, visit www.dgmglobal.org/drc and the project website, www.peuplesautochtones.cd.

“

In the Mweka territory where DGM DRC is being implemented, the project **provides support** to forest-dependent communities. Forest-dependent communities are and will remain the **guardians of the forest** and great conservators of biodiversity.

– Mona Paris Kapupu



STORIES OF IPLC RESILIENCE

DGM DRC has many communities in very arid areas of the country with limited access to water. In response to the climate and health crisis, Indigenous Peoples are turning to traditional protection practices, using plants as preventive medicine, a practice historically implemented with the introduction of external disease and virus. The access to reliable COVID-19 information in these communities is often scarce, and **Indigenous Peoples are implementing community-led actions to raise awareness in the fight against COVID-19.**

PHOTO CONTEST ENTRANT: "Among Indigenous Peoples, dance is seen as a language. Integrated into social life, it has many functions, including that of bringing together and celebrating the changing of seasons, harvests and even fisheries." © 2019 Paris Mona Kapupu. See page 52 for more about the DGM Photo Contest.

Ghana

National Executing Agency: **Solidaridad**



DGM GHANA'S program has a strong focus on **strengthening the knowledge and practices** of local communities in REDD+ processes and sustainable forest management. It also centers on greening the cocoa supply chain that is driving forest loss through agricultural expansion. DGM Ghana funds subprojects through **three windows**, one each for **communities, individuals who have completed basic training, and community-based organizations**. A total of 212 subprojects have been approved and are currently in implementation. It is the only DGM project that supports individual grantees.

Over the past year, DGM Ghana focused its efforts on ensuring successful subproject implementation. Some of the main achievements of the last year include the selection of 146 individual grantees, the completion of 13 solar powered boreholes, an **80% survival rate of planted seedlings** at the end of the dry season, and continuous adaption and innovation in activities due to COVID-19, using technology and remote monitoring. Over the last year, DGM Ghana has recorded an **increase in the participation of women** in activities and as grant recipients. Of the 156 individual grantees, 42% are women. Women are also playing key roles in **grievance management** and contributing equally to decision making.



© 2020 DGM Ghana

DGM Ghana Facts

47
COMMUNITY INITIATIVE
GRANTS

9
CBO GRANTS

156
INDIVIDUAL GRANTS

31%
OF ALL SUBPROJECTS
ARE WOMEN-LED

Featured Story

Individual grantee – Rebecca Mochia from Damoakrom, Western North Region

Through the DGM project, young farmers across 53 beneficiary communities have been empowered to become climate-aware, 25-year-old cocoa farmer, Rebecca Mochia, is one of them. Three years after inheriting her mother's cocoa farm, Rebecca was faced with challenges of decreasing yield and dying cocoa trees, but after gaining insight into climate-smart cocoa production during DGM training, she recognized that the lack of shade trees and years of poor farming practices had contributed to the unproductive state of her cocoa farm.

"I have planted 50 mahogany trees I received from DGM. I am confident that the shade trees will protect the new cocoa I am planting from the damaging heat of the sun and improve productivity." Two years into the implementation of the DGM Ghana project, Solidaridad has engaged hundreds of young farmers on climate change and the consequences of unsustainable land practices and how they can contribute to efforts towards its mitigation. As a young female farmer in Damoakrom, Rebecca is receiving support from the project to implement sustainable cocoa farming practices that will positively impact future generations.

i To learn more about DGM Ghana, visit www.dgmglobal.org/ghana.



“

Through the training, I have learned that burning produces a lot of carbon which makes the weather hot as a result. We also **learned** that we are experiencing hot weather conditions and less rain because we have cut down the trees which would have absorbed the carbon from the air.”

– Sarah Ewudzi,
a migrant farmer in Asantekrom



© 2020 DGM Ghana

STORIES OF IPLC RESILIENCE

DGM Ghana provides activity guidance and messaging on how to prevent the spread of the virus in Local Communities using an Interactive Voice Response (IVR). IVR provides pre-recorded messages in Twi, a common local language, to project implementers without the need for in-person contact. Ensuring the survival of planted seedlings during the dry season is critical in Ghana's Local Communities. Climate change has prolonged and heightened the dry season in these communities. To mitigate the impact of the droughts, **DGM Ghana project implementers are employing bottle drip irrigation systems and reported an 80% survival rate at the end of dry season.**

During the dry season, Local Communities also face the threat of fires, and in anticipation of this occurrence project implementers plan to create as a green fire belt to prevent the spread of fires into plantations in addition to a two-meter barrier.

DGM Ghana NEA member Edward Kyere calls attention to newly sprouting Climate Smart Cocoa pods. In Ghana, project implementation continues despite the pandemic, whilst project implementers take necessary health and safety precautions using technology such as Interactive Voice Response (IVR).
© 2020 DGM Ghana.



Indonesia

National Executing Agency:



DGM INDONESIA aims to improve the capacity of IPLCs to engage in tenure security processes and **livelihood opportunities from sustainable management of forests and land**. Over the past year, DGM Indonesia conducted 23 capacity building activities with **539 participants, of which 39% were women**. Training topics ranged from agroforestry post harvesting, database development, spatial planning and mapping, handicraft training, natural resources related to customary law, sustainable forest management, and financial management. DGM Indonesia also **launched a third call for proposals** focused on selecting IPLC livelihood improvement initiatives to ensure the achievement of community livelihoods related to the project indicator. Four of the approved 49 subprojects from the first and second call for proposals are in the process of completion.

“ORPA Namblong is implementing a DGM Indonesia subgrant providing 50 indigenous women with the opportunity to commit to planting in their home yards and on their land. Around 30 Papuan mothers already have the Mahkota Dewa tree and the gnemon tree seeds. Both trees have strong but soft fibers so that when they are twisted into noken thread, it is easier for women to weave them. In addition, Namblong women grow sweet potatoes, corn, and cassava for family food subsistence. During this year, the women have done the harvest. The women are also processing local foods for business. Noken is used to bring harvests and other foodstuffs from the garden or from the market. After the DGM Indonesia program, ORPA Namblong plans to create a noken festival in Namblong.”

– ORPA Namblong member

DGM Indonesia Facts

FIRST ROUND OF SUBPROJECTS:

209 PROPOSALS RECEIVED
31 WERE PRESENTED TO THE NSC
21 WERE SELECTED FOR FUNDING AND CONTRACTS SIGNED

SUBPROJECTS FOCUS ON:



COMMUNITY OUTREACH,
MOBILIZATION, AND
CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT



TENURE



LIVELIHOOD



PHOTO CONTEST ENTRANT: “Indigenous participants after strongly demanding that the Kapuas Hulu District Government acknowledge and respect customary law.” © 2019 Laurensius Gawing. See page 52 for more about the DGM Photo Contest.



PHOTO CONTEST ENTRANT: “Two women harvesting nutmeg in the forest.” © 2019 Bastian A. Saputra. See page 52 for more about the DGM Photo Contest.

“

For the people of Papua, noken has a **philosophical meaning** and its own life symbols. Noken is considered a symbol of Papuan women, fertility, kinship, economy, good life, peace, and identity. For native Papuans, noken has a **close relationship with nature**. Noken is made from bark fiber and natural dyes derived from vegetable plants and forest fruits made by Papuan mothers (tribal mothers).

– ORPA Namblong member

Featured Story

Livelihood Improvement and Advocacy for Kasepuhan Adat Community and Local Community through Adat Forest and Conservation Co-management

The “Livelihood Improvement and Advocacy for Kasepuhan Adat Community and Local Community through Adat Forest and Conservation Co-management” subproject implemented by the Indonesian Institute for Forest and Environment (RMI), aims to facilitate Adat community groups to receive recognition of their Adat territory in forest area (*Kawasan Hutan*) which falls under the jurisdiction of Perhutani, a state-owned forestry company.

This is the first time an Adat community has received recognition within Perhutani areas. RMI also supported Adat community groups in applying for Social Forestry permits (*Kemitraan Konservasi*) on the area outside their Adat territory. Both decrees are currently in preparation. One of the key reasons for this success is the technical assistance provided by a trusted partner to build community capacity including strengthening their understanding of the application process.

i To learn more about DGM Indonesia, visit the project website www.dgmindonesia.id and page on the DGM Global site www.dgmglobal.org/indonesia.

DGM Indonesia^{NSC}

members and communities have taken the initiative to distribute food, conduct needs assessments, track coronavirus cases, and create quarantine centers and awareness campaigns. Efforts include increasing crop production to supply Indigenous communities experiencing food shortages due to the long dry season coupled with the impact of COVID-19 and creating an online portal to track and monitor cases. **Community cooperation has been critical in maintaining climate and health resilience.** The 2019 drought in the Sumatra region coupled with the current pandemic has exacerbated food shortages experienced by Local Communities. In response, DGM Indonesia stakeholders implemented food security approaches at the community level using house yards and remaining land to plant rice and rice substitutes. Neighboring villages with greater access to food became food sources for others during this crisis.

PROJECTS IN ACTION CATEGORY WINNER: "Mbah (Grandpa) Warno stares at the farmland. Warno and Bangun Jaya Makmur farmers community are struggling to get the certification of farmland. Although the farmers won the lawsuit, legal ownership of the land is yet to be confirmed. Once obtained, the community plans to farm moringa, a vegetable that serves as an herbal supplement." © 2020 Andhika Vega. See page 52 for more about the DGM Photo Contest.



Mexico

National Executing Agency:



DGM MEXICO works within the states of Oaxaca, Jalisco, Campeche, Quintana Roo, and Yucatan to strengthen the capacity of forest-dependent people to participate in local, national, and international REDD+ related processes. DGM Mexico's subprojects focus on **conservation and integration of sustainable productive activities** into forest landscape management. Subprojects seek to improve community livelihoods, increase community participation in forest landscape management, support climate change mitigation and adaptation, and encourage participation of women, youth, and those without land (avecindados). Funding for DGM Mexico subprojects goes through two windows: one for financial/market-oriented inclusion (VIF) and one for social inclusion (VIS). The financial inclusion window supports **producer organizations and community enterprises** by matching and leveraging resources to strengthen networks and increase market access for communities. The social inclusion window offers full funding to small, innovative proposals, with **priority given to those submitted by vulnerable social groups**.

One of DGM Mexico's main achievements over the past year was the **increase in women-led initiatives**. DGM Mexico received 613 VIS proposals of which 55 were approved. 85% of these subproject proposals are **women-led** whereas 5% of VIF subprojects are women-led.

DGM Mexico Facts

41 VIF SUBPROJECTS IN IMPLEMENTATION



12% WOMEN-LED

55 VIF SUBPROJECTS IN IMPLEMENTATION



87% WOMEN-LED



PHOTO CONTEST ENTRANT: "As long as the community areas are better conserved, they ensure benefits for all, thereby ensuring the source of life, as well as food, availability of water, however; the task belongs to everyone." © 2020 Gladys García Osorio. See page 52 for more about the DGM Photo Contest.



Juguete y Arte DGM Mexico subproject. © 2020 World Bank Mexico.

Featured Story

Business and commercial strengthening of Juguete Arte Capulálpam through low-carbon production of wooden crafts

The Juguete Arte Capulálpam project is implemented by Juguete Arte Capulálpam, S.C. by R.L. de C.V. Oaxaca, an organization made up of 10 women, in the community of Capulálpam de Méndez, Oaxaca. This women-led organization has managed to support a project to transform certified wood into collectible toys by including cultural elements and local materials in their designs. During the first year with the financing of DGM Mexico, they achieved the participatory design of their new "Origins" collection with the inclusion of local children, youth and women, as well as enabling and equipping a better workspace that is their own, complying with environmental and safety standards (see photograph above).

i To learn more about DGM Mexico, visit the project website www.mde-mexico.org and page on the DGM Global site www.dgmglobal.org/mexico.

Prior to producing charcoal, the community used to take advantage of the easy money that would come with taking from the forest and **cutting down** trees. In the last few years though, you can see how people are **no longer** taking the forests as much for granted.

– Javier Solís Gomez, carbon oven worker, (DGM Mexico charcoal subproject)

STORIES OF IPLC RESILIENCE

Through a contingency plan for COVID-19, **DGM Mexico** has ensured the implementation of programmed activities through the use of different technological tools and the design of culturally appropriate training materials enabling the provision of remote support to VIF subproject implementers, continued training of Local Community Promoters (PCL) and the participatory construction of VIS phase 2 technical proposals. DGM Mexico has also diversified its communication platforms to expand the project's reach in regions. The continued programmed coordination between the NEA, local technical assistance, and local community promoters has been key to achieving results.

PHOTO CONTEST ENTRANT: "Transmitting ancestral knowledge to new generations ensures the preservation of human identity." © 2020 Gladys García Osorio. See page 52 for more about the DGM Photo Contest.



© 2020 Gladys García Osorio

Mozambique

National Executing Agency:



DGM MOZAMBIQUE aims to strengthen the capacity of target communities and community-based organizations to participate in integrated landscape management in order to **contribute to the improvement of local communities' standards of living** and to reduce carbon emissions caused by deforestation and forest degradation. DGM Mozambique is implemented in the Cabo Delgado and Zambezia provinces across 16 districts.

The most significant achievements over the past year for DGM Mozambique were the **establishment and operationalization of the GRM**, training of trainers and the completion of community project proposals and business plans. In addition, 28 of the 287 subproject proposals received progressed to the next stage of preparing a detailed business plan. In accordance with World Bank principles, screenings of pre-selected subprojects have begun. DGM Mozambique is also in the process of preparing Good Practice Manuals and Environmental and Social Management Plans for projects and finalizing Business Plans for the apiculture, horticulture and cashew value chain projects to be submitted for approval. In preparation for the review of subproject proposals, NSC members received guidance and recommendations from a **committee of experts** in the following value chains: coconut timber, native timber, grain processing, and livestock. Some of the other value chains contemplated in subproject proposals include honey production, cashew, horticulture, tourism, and coffee. In addition, over the last year, field screening for environmental and social safeguards began for the pre-selected subproject proposals.

DGM Mozambique has instituted a **thorough and inclusive** Grievance Redress Mechanism with six distinct points of access for stakeholders to submit a grievance or redress. Grievances or redresses may be collected during a community meeting, in one-on-one conversations (personal contact), telephone or green line, complaint box, via email or on the project's website.

i To learn more about DGM Mozambique, visit their project website www.mozdgm.org.mz and page on the DGM Global website www.dgmglobal.org/mozambique.

DGM Mozambique Facts

287
COMMUNITY PROJECT
PROPOSALS RECEIVED

28 PROJECTS PRE-SELECTED WITHIN THE VALUE CHAINS OF:
BEEKEEPING | COFFEE | CASHEW | NATIVE WOOD | COCONUT WOOD
COMMUNITY TOURISM | HORTICULTURE | POULTRY | CEREAL PROCESSING

“

The DGM [in Mozambique] has improved and diversified sources of income, which have contributed to greater resilience of the local communities and a reduction in the level of degradation of natural resources.

– DGM Mozambique NEA



PHOTO CONTEST ENTRANT: “Members of the National Community Management Committee discuss DGM Mozambique funding opportunities with a community member.” © 2019 Virgilio Conjo. See page 52 for more about the DGM Photo Contest.



PHOTO CONTEST ENTRANT: “Community radio stations are an important vehicle for social behavior change. An announcer of the Mocuba Community Radio talks about the sustainable management of natural resources and the project's financing opportunities.” © 2019 Virgilio Conjo. See page 52 for more about the DGM Photo Contest.



PHOTO CONTEST ENTRANT: “Despite all the challenges that arise in their daily lives, women in Gorongosa, Sofala, Mozambique are learning about fiscal responsibility and natural resource protection.” © 2019 Virgilio Conjo. See page 52 for more about the DGM Photo Contest.

STORIES OF IPLC RESILIENCE

DGM Mozambique

allocated funds for the purchase of protective equipment to prevent the spread of coronavirus in DGM Mozambique communities. **Activities are being adapted to a virtual setting to achieve project objectives.** Project stakeholders were contacted via telephone to share ideas and inputs on the project's COVID-19 prevention strategy.

PHOTO CONTEST ENTRANT: "Teresa Nube and the children of the Local Community Mulevala plant trees as a way of teaching children the importance of reforestation on World Forest Day." © 2019 Virgilio Conjo. See page 52 for more about the DGM Photo Contest.



Peru

National Executing Agency: **WWF**



DGM PERU has achieved important progress in pursuit of their project objectives. The project was expected to close out in 2020 however, due to many factors the project underwent a second restructuring and obtained an extension. One of DGM Peru's **main accomplishments** has been the facilitation of the official recognition of 217 indigenous communities. In Peru, the DGM has built the capacity of **indigenous organizations** to be better able to manage and report on expenditure of funds.



PHOTO CONTEST ENTRANT: "In, Zapote, Loreto, Peru, Delfin, a Shiwilo man from Alto Amazonas, pauses to rest, on the way to his farm where he hopes to hunt animals for food." © 2019 Segundo Chuquipiendo Chota. See page 52 for more about the DGM Photo Contest.

DGM Peru emphasizes the legal recognition and registration of 310 native communities and the demarcation and titling of 130 native communities in seven regions: Loreto, Ucayali, San Martin, Junin, Pasco, Amazonas and Madre de Dios, **support for community-based natural resource** management, by providing funding for subprojects focusing on **income generation** and food security, and partnership with local and regional Indigenous Peoples organizations.

"The DGM is an opportunity for CONAP's organizations to manage projects and make visible the participation of women in subprojects even from design, since usually the leadership consists of men."
—NSC Member, Peru

DGM Peru Facts

48

NATIVE COMMUNITIES HAVE BEEN
DEMARCATED AND TITLED

42,280

BENEFICIARIES

217

NATIVE COMMUNITIES HAVE
COMPLETED THEIR RECOGNITION
PROCESS AND HAVE BEEN
FORMALLY REGISTERED ON THE
PUBLIC REGISTRY (SURNAP)

AS OF JUNE 2020,
212,486

HECTARES OF NATIVE
COMMUNITY LANDS TITLED IN
HIGH THREAT AREAS.



PHOTO CONTEST ENTRANT: "An Asháninka fisherman spends his morning weaving a net that he will later use on the river to fish for his family. Fishing is part of traditional life in communities that are supplied by the rivers in this part of the central jungle of Peru." © 2017 Walter Aguirre Ruiz. See page 52 for more about the DGM Photo Contest.

Featured Story

Fish Farming

The Central Ashaninka del Rio Tambo (CART) Indigenous Organization - CONAP in the Cheni Native Community in Junín (Ashaninka Communal Reserve) is carrying out a fish farming subproject to improve capacities in Amazonian fish farming. 13 family ponds have been expanded and seeded with paco and gamitana fry and 13 beneficiaries have strengthened capacities in design, development and recovery of ponds, nutritional management of paco and gamitana, preparation of balanced food, health and disease control, post-harvest management, social inclusion and gender equity. These thirteen beneficiary families have the resources and equipment for aquaculture production and have enrolled with the Ministry of Production.

i To learn more about DGM Peru, visit their project website www.mdesawetoperu.org and page on the DGM Global website www.dgmglobal.org/peru.



“

The [DGM] is much more than a temporary and experimental project of the World Bank. It is **more than** the temporary administration of WWF-Peru. It has **sufficient legitimacy**, relevance, efficiency, [and] social sustainability to continue.

— AIDESEP, CONAP,
WWF Peru presentation



STORIES OF IPLC RESILIENCE

To understand the communications infrastructure needs in 110 communities DGM Peru conducted a needs assessment. The project has also undergone a restructuring to reallocate funds to provide personal protective equipment and secure communications equipment for indigenous communities. The aim is to facilitate engagement and project continuity amidst the global pandemic. Productive subprojects are also redirecting products from fish farming, to supply communities that are facing food shortages. DGM Peru strongly believes that resilience and adaptability are key to continuing to achieve progress.

PHOTO CONTEST ENTRANT: "In the forest of las Nuwas, San Martín, Peru, Awajún women carefully observe the growth of their medicinal plants, located in the first ecotourism initiative managed by Indigenous People." © 2019 Segundo Chuquipiondo Chota. See page 52 for more about the DGM Photo Contest.

Global Learning and Knowledge Exchange Project

The objective of the DGM Global Learning and Knowledge Exchange (DGM Global) project is to **strengthen networks and partnerships** for DGM Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (IPLCs) within and across regions with a view to enhancing their representation and voice at regional and global levels.

The **first phase of the DGM Global project** ended in March 2020 culminating in 11 regional and global exchanges, over 40 partnerships, a network of 200+ IPLC leaders from 40 countries engaged in shared learning, and nearly 9,000 person-hours of capacity building. Several **lessons and recommendations were compiled** and taken into consideration for the design of the project's second phase.

Over the last five years, **DGM's learning exchanges have evolved** in response to feedback from participants and guidance from the project's Global Steering Committee (GSC). Initially, DGM exchanges were strongly focused on classroom style learning to address specific learning objectives prioritized by the GSC, as well as a focus on understanding and strengthening IPLC networks. Over time, they evolved to accommodate participants who **expressed appreciation** for more collaborative exchanges and field visits to relevant forest management activities.

FIRST PHASE

40⁺
PARTNERSHIPS

200⁺
IPLC LEADERS

NEARLY
9,000
PERSON HOURS



Americas Regional Exchange participants at the opening ceremony in Ecoturixtlan in Oaxaca, Mexico. © 2019 Luis Barquin.

Participants expressed appreciation for more **collaborative** exchanges and field visits to **relevant** forest management activities.



“
... a step forward in recognizing the knowledge systems and efforts of **local communities** and indigenous peoples in addressing climate change.

Xacriabá Indigenous Peoples. © 2020 Léo Lopes.



DGM Brazil NSC Member Analia Tuxá during the opening ceremony of the DGM Annual Report 2019 launch at the UNFCCC COP25. © 2019 DGM Global.

In the international climate policy arena, DGM Global has been **actively engaged** in UNFCCC Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform (LCIPP) since its early beginnings. As part of the Paris Agreement, LCIPP represents an **innovative model** of non-state actor's engagement in the UN climate negotiations and a step forward in **recognizing the knowledge systems** and efforts of **local communities and indigenous peoples** in addressing climate change.

In April 2020, DGM Global transitioned into phase 2, securing support through June 2023 to **continue to strengthen** DGM IPLC networks and partnerships with a renewed focus on knowledge transfer, learning exchanges, IPLC governance, and partnerships. The design of phase 2 incorporated and addressed the **best practices** from the first phase and the recommendations made by GSC members and other relevant stakeholders.

Storytelling through the Eyes of IPLCs

Over the last year, DGM Global and the World Bank launched the first ever DGM photo contest titled: “The Power of Storytelling through the Eyes of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities.” The contest encouraged DGM stakeholders, in particular Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities to capture their daily life and projects in action using visual narrative. DGM Global received over 300 submissions from across 8 qualifying DGM countries and four winners were selected by an esteemed panel of judges.

The DGM Photo Contest was launched prior to the pandemic in December 2019 and closed four months after the lockdown began in the United States in June 2020. Despite having originally planned to exhibit the winning photos at a climate-related event later in the year, the travel limitations imposed by the pandemic required that the contest be completely virtual from start to finish. This presented several challenges that DGM Global embraced as an opportunity to expand both the audience and entrants of the photo contest by extending the deadline and granting over 300 free virtual tickets to the award ceremony.

This not only gave the audience more time to participate and engage with the content being shared, but it also provided a prolonged source of levity and light in dark and unprecedented times. Contest entrants took great pride and joy in seeing their stories and photos featured across relevant social media channels and recognized by a panel of judges during the [Global Landscapes Forum Bonn 2020 Digital Conference](#) where the contest winners were announced.

From portraits to landscapes, poems to stories, and amateurs to professionals alike, the contest brought together a wide array of talent across the DGM network and provided a space for the participants to learn more about the experiences and livelihoods of DGM communities, as well as share in their achievements collectively at a time when the world was at a standstill.

i To see all the photo contest winners please visit: www.dgmglobal.org/contestwinners.

“

Indigenous People are the last people on this planet **still connected to earth’s operating system** and what this photographic competition does is it gives Indigenous People a forum to tell stories from **their own perspective** and that’s the reason I love this competition. It’s a first step, we hope that as the competition progresses we can be more inclusive and find many more artists in Indigenous communities that are willing to take on a camera and use it as a **storytelling tool**.

— Cristina Mittermeier,
Photographer and Co-founder of SeaLegacy



HONORABLE MENTION: ©2020 Heri Nugroho



POPULAR VOTE WINNER: ©2019 Clea Torres



GRAND PRIZE WINNER: ©2018 Bastian A. Saputra



EVERYDAY LIFE CATEGORY WINNER: ©2018 Breno Lima



HONORABLE MENTION: © 2019 Nivea Martins

Financials

DGM projects	Funding (millions USD)		Approval		Implementation period	
	Allocated	Approved	FIP	World Bank	Start	End
Global Learning and Knowledge Exchange	5.0	5.0	6/28/14	3/3/15	6/15/15	3/31/20
Phase 2 of the Global Learning and Knowledge Exchange	3.0	2.3	12/2019	7/24/20	4/1/20	12/31/22
Brazil	6.5	6.5	6/18/15	3/3/15	6/29/15	7/31/21
Burkina Faso	4.5	4.5	6/18/15	9/16/15	10/13/15	6/30/21
Peru	5.5	5.5	5/21/15	9/11/15	11/26/15	3/1/21
Democratic Republic of the Congo	6.0	6.0	6/3/15	4/8/16	6/21/16	7/31/21
Indonesia	6.5	6.5	12/30/16	3/16/17	6/22/17	6/30/21
Ghana	5.5	5.5	9/12/16	4/26/17	8/18/17	11/30/21
Mexico	6.0	6.0	5/22/17	9/15/17	12/21/17	8/1/22
Mozambique	4.5	4.5	8/22/16	12/5/17	2/1/18	2/28/23
Cote d'Ivoire	4.5	4.5	3/01/19 ⁴	1/20/20		4/2024
Republic of the Congo	4.5	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Nepal	4.5	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Guatemala	4.5	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Ecuador	4.5	0	Project canceled as of Jun. 2019			
Lao People's Democratic Republic	4.5	0	Project canceled as of Oct. 2017			
	80.0	56.8				

Subprojects	# of subprojects approved to date	Total (USD)	Average (USD)
Brazil	64	2,480,905	38,754
Burkina Faso	85	2,342,382	29,280
Indonesia	49	3,266,555	66,664
Peru	133	1,556,125	3,263
Mexico	41	2,047,518	48,750
Ghana	212	2,650,055	12,500
DRC	3	191,648	63,882
Overall	587	12,427,187	263,092

⁴ https://www.climateinvestmentfunds.org/sites/cif_enc/files/meeting-documents/fip_22_3_sor_final1_1.pdf



PHOTO CONTEST ENTRANT: “In Mexico, the percentage of women who own land does not exceed 19.8% and in some areas of the country it is only 4%. It is essential to strengthen the capacities of people who depend on forests and jungles by promoting local governance and the inclusion of women, youth, and *avecindados* living in communities without recognized agrarian rights, to achieve the reduction of emissions by deforestation and degradation at the local, national and international levels.” © 2019 Graciela Zavala . See page 52 for more about the DGM Photo Contest.

Vision for 2021

As the DGM begins its **sixth year** of implementation, documenting and disseminating the progress made across DGM countries in the form of best practices and tools will be critical for scaling up DGM IPLC efforts. This coming year will not only be a year of further transformation and growth but also one of **adaptation and innovation** as more DGM country projects **begin implementation** and others closeout amidst global climate and health crises.

As one of the first mechanisms to recognize the **crucial role IPLCs play in addressing the current climate crisis**, the DGM has proven how effective and efficient direct access to funding can be for IPLCs. Through strengthened governance, income generation, gender equity, land titling and recognition, enhanced participation in international climate policy, and sustainable forestry, DGM IPLCs’ local actions are having a global impact. **The DGM’s inclusive nature** has made it a successful vehicle where IPLCs are intrinsic to the program achieving a sense of self-determination resulting in improved livelihoods and community wellbeing.

The DGM’s lessons have the potential of being applied more generally across other climate finance programs, government, and international bilateral development institutions, placing IPLCs at the center and in the driver’s seat. Year 2021 will capitalize on the **experiences of the eight active DGM countries to support the incoming four DGM countries** (Cote d’Ivoire, Guatemala, Republic of Congo, and Nepal). The program’s staggered implementation

will be increasingly advantageous in helping new DGM countries select their NEAs, establish their NSCs, develop subproject selection criteria, and ensure gender equity and inclusion.

The resourcefulness and response capacity of IPLCs within the DGM during this challenging time is exemplary. Despite the progress made and the enormous efforts to maintain project continuity, this is a painful and difficult time for IPLCs around the world. **Their resilience in the face of adversity is inspiring**, however the burden they carry to create resilient solutions must be shared by the global community. While IPLCs may be most at risk due to the disturbance resulting from social, political, and environmental change, it is our planetary responsibility to continue to work to move forward when facing roadblocks.

Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities’ hard work has **maintained the motivation** of the DGM. Their achievements show that the DGM is a valuable channel for climate and development funding, and that national and international sources of finance should be encouraged to support continuation and scale up. Sustaining the impact of the DGM will require community ownership over the efforts to date and the dissemination of **culturally and linguistically relevant tools** to replicate and expand the program’s efforts.

Learn more

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www.dgmglobal.org

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Brazil

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Cote d'Ivoire

www.dgmglobal.org/cotedivoire

Democratic Republic of the Congo

www.peuplesautochtones.cd

www.dgmglobal.org/drc

 [dgmrdc/peupleautochtone](https://www.facebook.com/dgmrdc/peupleautochtone)

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Guatemala

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Mexico

www.mde-mexico.org

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Mozambique

www.dgmglobal.org/mozambique

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Republic of the Congo

www.dgmglobal.org/congo

In dedication and recognition of the many Indigenous and Local Community friends and colleagues that passed away over the last year. Their leadership, guidance, and contributions will always be remembered.

