

The Dedicated Grant Mechanism for Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities

Workshop Report for Americas Regional Exchange

June 15-18th, 2017

Minas Gerais, Brazil

Prepared by Conservation International, as the Global Executing Agency of the DGM Global Project.

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1. DGM Exchange Overview

The Dedicated Grant Mechanism (DGM) is a financing window under the Climate Investment Fund's (CIF) Forest Investment Program (FIP), dedicated to enabling the full and effective participation of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities in the global effort to reduce deforestation and forest degradation. To do this, the DGM includes 14 FIP country projects and an overarching global project. The DGM Global Project serves an umbrella function. It focuses on promoting knowledge exchange, networking, facilitating global communications, and measuring results of the entire DGM Program. An overarching goal of the Global Project is to increase indigenous peoples and local communities' skills in technical and policy topics related to REDD+, enhancing their participation in FIP and REDD+ at the regional and global scales; one of the main means of reaching this goal is by facilitating knowledge exchange and trainings around these topics. From June 15-18th, Conservation International as the Global Executing Agency together with the DGM Brazil, National Executing Agency (NEA) Center for Alternative Agriculture of Northern Minas Gerais (CAA) conducted a regional exchange for the Latin America region. The main purpose, bring together IPLC leaders from Latin America with different backgrounds and expertise to learn about and provide feedback on DGM Brazil's activities. The geographic scope of the Global Project's knowledge sharing activities included IPLCs from FIP/DGM countries and non-FIP/DGM countries. . As a result, 25 participants representing 9 Latin American countries and 1 African country attended the workshop. The hashtag #DGMLatinAmericaExchange was promoted throughout the exchange so that all coverage could be accessed at a central location. CAA produced a video that showcased the workshop—highlighting feedback from participants on what parts of the exchange were most useful and how it relates to their work with IPLCs in their various country contexts.



Workshop objectives:

- Strengthen the capacity of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (IPLCs) to participate in the Forest Investment Program and other climate related programs at local, national and global levels.
- Strengthen the networks and alliances of IPLC organizations within and across Latin America with a view to enhancing their representation and voice in national, regional and global policy fora.
- Bring together IPLC leaders from Latin America with different backgrounds and expertise to learn about and provide feedback on DGM Brazil's activities.

Learning objectives:

- Participants will have a better understanding of the objectives, structure and governance of the DGM.
- Participants will develop a better understanding of the status and progress of the DGM in Mexico, Guatemala, Peru and Brazil.

- Participants will develop a better understanding of how different countries in the region are respecting and addressing REDD+ Social and Environmental Safeguards.
- Participants will be able to identify and analyze key agroforestry and livelihoods practices employed in the field sites.
- Participants will be able to compare and contrast land tenure systems across Latin America and analyze how they affect the realization of IPLC rights.
- Participants will be able to articulate how local actions led by IPLCs influence and respond to national and global policies.
- Participants will be able to identify key strategic channels of communication among IPLCs in Latin America that can strengthen IPLC networks to better support the knowledge and realization of rights of IPLCs.

2. Profile of Participants

Prior to the workshop, participants were asked to complete a questionnaire related to their experience engaging with IPLC issues related to climate change, as well as their knowledge and experience with climate finance mechanisms in their countries. Twenty-one workshop participants completed the pre-workshop questionnaire. All respondents reported that they have previous engagement experience with IPLC issues relating to climate change; while the length of their engagement varied, 15 participants reported at least 10 years of engagement; of these, 9 reported more than 20 years. Types of engagement reported included membership in working groups (76%), membership in a network (71%), advocacy (13%), project implementation (57%), capacity building (42%), leading a network (43%), project design (19%), and research (4%).

Participants were also asked about their personal membership with IPLC networks at the subnational, national, regional, and global levels to understand the extent to which participants are currently engaging with networks. Twenty of the twenty-one respondents reported personal engagement with IPLC networks; of these, 17 reported engaging with national-level networks, 11

with regional-level networks, and 5 with global-level networks. Of the networks listed, CIMA was reported by 4 participants, followed by the IIPFCC (3 participants), Abya Yala (3 participants), and COICA (1 participant). Eighteen participants reported engagement with working groups or committees related to IPLC issues and climate change; fourteen of these reported engagement with working groups at the local level, eleven at the national level, six at the regional level, and four at the global level.

Participants were also asked about their attendance in UNFCCC COPs. Ten participants reported attending UNFCCC COPs; of them, 5 reported having attended at least one COP as a member of their country's delegation. Three participants reported participation as observers in previous UNFCCC Subsidiary Bodies; all of them had also attended at least one COP. Among the factors that were cited as critical to enabling IPLC participation in decision-making processes are funding to support participation, delegate status, knowledge of the issues regarding IPLCs and climate change; knowledge of the process, particularly the UNFCCC processes; and knowledge of the IPLC context.

Participants were asked to list the top sources of climate finance within their countries. The most frequently listed funders were the DGM & FIP, UN REDD, state and local governments, FCPF, NORAD, GIZ, the CIF, UNDP, the Adaptation Fund, GEF, KFW, national government funds, USAID, GEF, UNDP, and the World Bank. One participant reported engaging with the GEF as an observer. Participants were also asked what activities most urgently needed funding; they noted capacity building, support from regional and global level stakeholders, advocacy for the rights of IPLCs, and technical assistance to IPLCs.

Finally, participants were asked how they receive information about IPLC issues relating to climate change. The most common sector providing information were NGOs, followed by IPLC organizations, government agencies, other CSOs, IGOs, and academia. In-person training was the most preferred channel for disseminating information, followed closely by list serves, social media, and printed publications. Radio spots and webinars were the least favored channels.

3. Exchange Components and Key Discussion Points

All workshop materials are available for public use on the [DGM website](#). A workshop booklet was prepared and shared with all participants upon arrival; USBs pre-loaded with workshop presentations were also distributed. The workshop booklet had background information on the DGM such as the program fact sheet, previous newsletters, information on the DGM theory of change, the 2016 Climate Investment Funds Annual Report and the Forest Investment Program fact sheet. The GEA also prepared one page overviews of INDC summaries and statistics about forest and land use for each country.

- Overview of DGM
 - The GEA provided an overview of the DGM, providing information on what the DGM is and how it fits in with FIP/CIF. Funding and governance and roles and responsibilities at the national and global level were further explained. The GEA also provided insight into specific activities that are outlined in the workplan and described what type of activities are being prioritized at the national level in the DGM countries beginning to distribute micro-grants.
 - Key questions focused on understanding the role and composition of the National Steering Committees, the different allocations amongst the global project and the 14 countries. Questions on procedures for countries in early stages like Guatemala and Mexico were discussed in more detail.
- Latin America and Engagement with the Paris Agreement
 - The GEA presented an overview of the main elements in the Paris Agreement, reviewing the overarching goals, and the specifics of INDCs and NDCs.
 - Discussion focused on how IPLCs in the region can engage with governments during the NDC process and for the upcoming facilitative dialogue and IPLC Platform.
- DGM country updates
 - Each DGM country had one participant representative present on the progress of REDD+ in their specific countries and the status of DGM. Discussion focused on

the contrasts of NSC composition in each country and clarification on support provided during the early stages of DGM in each country.

- REDD+ in Brazil
 - CAA provided an overview of Brazil National REDD+ strategy. The progress and status of country's institutional arrangements and interpretation of Cancun safeguards in the Brazilian context.
- Overview of DGM in Brazil
 - CAA presented the structure, objectives and scope of DGM in Brazil.
- Latin America IP network mapping
 - The DGM GEA team facilitated a network mapping exercise to identify key stakeholders and understand the IPLC networks of collaboration in relation to five relevant climate action themes in the region.
 - The participants were organized in five thematic groups: (1) Agroforestry management, (2) Sustainable Livelihoods, (3) Land Tenure Rights, (4) Linking local activities with National and Global policy, and (5) Communication and Learning.
 - Participants identified relevant actors working on these themes and information flows to understand the collaboration.
 - The map was used as a resource to connect the learning from field site visits and opportunities to strengthen collaboration among partners in the region.
- Site visit to Lapinha quilombola community

Quilombo da Lapinha, located in the town of Matias Cardoso, in the northern region of the state of Minas Gerais, consists of about 160 families and the following communities: Vargem da Manga, Lapinha, Saco, and Ilha da Ressaca. This remaining *quilombo* community occupies its territory since the 17th century, when its ancestors rebelled and fled, mainly from the farms of Bahia, and entered the so-called Mata da Jaíba, in the valleys of the São Francisco River, Verde Grande, and Gorutuba. In this territory, they developed a social organization based on

solidarity, combining agriculture, fishing and livestock in common lands, being legally recognized as a *quilombola* population in 2005 by the Palmares Cultural Foundation.

The exchange with this community focused on the discussion of the struggle for recognition of the traditional territory and the conflict between the creation of conservation units superimposed to it. The Island of Ressaca was visited to learn about the traditional practices of ebb agriculture and to be present the small projects developed by the community.

- Site visit to Xacriaba indigenous reserve

The Xacriabá and Xacriabá Rancharia Indigenous Lands are located in the town of São João das Missões, in the northern region of Minas Gerais. The Xacriabá Indigenous Land was approved in 1987, and later, in 2003, Xacriabá Rancharia was added in continuous area. The two territories total an area of 53,213 hectares (a little over 1.3 million acres), with a total population of 8,867 people (SESAI/2014), distributed in 32 villages. The Xacriabá were identified by linguist Aryon Dall'Igna Rodrigues as belonging to the Macro-Jê linguistic trunk, Jê family.

The projects visited by this exchange included:

- Seed House in the Sumaré village - a project supported by CAA/NM through technical assistance in the organization of production, selection and storage, which is now being carried out in the villages of Vargens and Sumaré III;
- Medicine house in the Barreiro Preto village - a community space for processing products extracted from the Xacriabá Indigenous Land for culinary and traditional medicine purposes. Fruit pulps from pequi (souari nut), umbu (Brazil plum), coquinho azedo (jelly palm), cagaita fruit, buriti (moringa palm), etc. are produced here. There is also a garden with several species of medicinal plants, whose use is collective and;
- Community Radio and the space where the Processing Unit of Cerrado's fruits (to be supported by DGM Brazil) will be implemented, in the Sumaré village.

4. Identification of opportunities and challenges for IPLC engagement in Americas

The participatory network mapping exercise facilitated discussion about the barriers and opportunities for increasing IPLC engagement in decision-making processes related to climate change. Each thematic team was tasked with identifying specific challenges for their theme, and making recommendations on how to address them. The challenges identified ranged from changing environmental conditions related to climate change, to difficulty securing funding, to facilitating the exchange of information. Recommendations for addressing climate-related challenges included targeted engagement of key actors who can work to address changing climatic conditions through technology, such as universities and NGOs, that can help create innovative engineering solutions to changing climate, in, as well as policymakers who can facilitate IPLC engagement in national-level policy processes. Recommendations for improving the exchange of information included strengthening existing alliances, focusing on actors who work as allies for communities and local-level initiatives, establishing and supporting local-level technical working groups, and establishing a system of safeguards with exchanging traditional and local knowledge. Finally, recommendations for securing funding included strengthening the communication and engagement of funders and government agencies, and targeting national plans and policies on climate change to ensure that governments allocate resources to implement initiatives.

5. Knowledge assessment & Exchange Evaluation

A knowledge assessment and exchange evaluation were administered at the end of the workshop in Spanish, and Portuguese. Twenty-one participants completed the assessment, which used a combination of open-ended and Likert scale ratings.

The knowledge assessment used a 5-point Likert scale that asked the extent to which the participants felt that their participation in the workshop increased their knowledge of various topics. 63% of participants agreed and 36% strongly agreed that the exchange improved their understanding of the DGM. 72% agreed and 14% strongly agreed that the exchange improved

their understanding of how social and environmental safeguards are addressed in Brazil. 68% agreed and 23% strongly agreed that the exchange improved their understanding of the relationship between agroforestry and emissions reductions. 59% agreed and 36% strongly agreed that the exchange improved their understanding of sustainable livelihoods practices. 59% agreed and 32% strongly agreed that the exchange improved their understanding of how land tenure systems impact the realization of indigenous peoples and local community rights. 59% agreed and 23% strongly agreed that the exchange improved their understanding of the relationship between local activities and national and global policy. The following chart indicates the average ratings for all responses; to create the tally, all responses were numerically coded as follows: -2= Strongly Disagree, -1= Disagree, 0= Neutral, 1= Agree, 2= Strongly Agree.

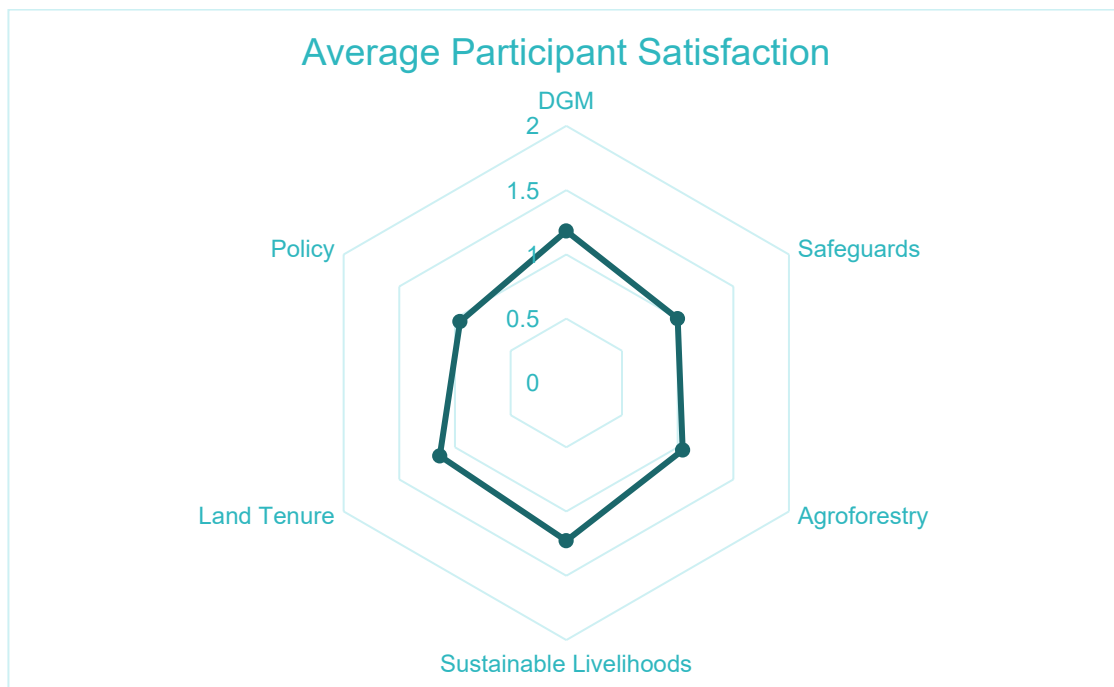


Figure 1 Average Participant Satisfaction on Key Topics: Participants were asked to rate the extent to which they agreed that their participation in the workshop increased their knowledge of various topics using a 5-Point Likert scale (Strongly disagree, disagree, neutral, agree, strongly agree). In this graph, 0 indicates neutral, 1 agree, 2 strongly agree.

6. Annex

DGM Latin America Regional Exchange

The Dedicated Grant Mechanism (DGM) is a financing window under the Climate Investment Fund's (CIF) Forest Investment Program (FIP), dedicated to enabling the full and effective participation of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities in the global effort to reduce deforestation and forest degradation. To do this, the DGM includes 14 FIP country projects and an overarching global project.

The DGM Global Project serves an umbrella function by focusing on *promoting knowledge exchange, networking, facilitating global communications, and measuring results* of the entire DGM Program. The Global Project also provides secretariat services to the DGM Global Steering Committee. Conservation International was selected through a competitive bidding process to implement the DGM Global Project as the Global Executing Agency (GEA).

A primary goal of the Global Project is to *increase IPLC skills in technical and policy topics* related to REDD+ and climate change, enhancing their participation in FIP and REDD+ at the national, regional and global scales. The GEA conducts regional and global workshops on technical and policy topics related to REDD+. The geographic scope of the Global Project's knowledge sharing activities includes IPLCs from FIP/DGM countries, in addition to IPLCs from non-FIP/DGM countries.

6.1.1.1. Workshop objectives:

- *Strengthen the capacity of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (IPLCs) to participate in the Forest Investment Program and other REDD+ programs at local, national and global levels.*
- *Strengthen the networks and alliances of IPLC organizations within and across Latin America with a view to enhancing their representation and voice in national, regional and global policy fora.*
- *Bring together IPLC leaders from Latin America with different backgrounds and expertise to learn about and provide feedback on DGM Brazil's activities.*

Dates: June 15 – 19, 2017, arrival on the 14th June

Location: Minas Gerais, Brazil

Number of participants:

Countries represented:

Country Participants

DGM Brasil - 3

DGM Saweto Perú - 3

DGM México - 3

Ecuador - 1

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Guatemala - 1
Mozambique - 1
COICA – 1
CICA - 1
Alianza Meso Americana de Pueblos y Bosques - 1
CADPI - 1

Criteria for Participants:

This training is primarily targeted for IPLCs who are selected by country IP organizations who have been engaging in REDD+, sustainable forest management, and climate change at various levels. The selected participant should have a willingness to continue engagement in these processes and to share knowledge and disseminate information with their communities and organizations. Criteria for country participants should fulfill the following:

- 1. The participant has in-depth knowledge of indigenous peoples and local communities in their country.*
- 2. The participant is indigenous or a member of a local community.*
- 3. The participant is actively engaged in local context issues related to forests and sustainable development.*
- 4. Ideally, the participant has engaged with other conferences and/or networks related to climate change or forests.*
- 5. If the participant is from a DGM country, participant should have proven experience of contributing to the DGM process at the national/global level.*

Day 1: June 15, 2017			
Montes Claros			
DGM Overview and Exchange on REDD+			
Time	Session	Objective	Facilitator
8:00-8:30	Participant Registration		
Morning			
8:30–9:30	Opening	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Welcome Remarks• Introduction of participants	
9:30-9:45	Introduction to the workshop	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Agenda• Objectives• Expected Results	
9:45-10:15	Opening Survey	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Assess knowledge before the training	
Coffee Break 10:15-10:30			
10:30-11:00	DGM Global Learning & Knowledge Exchange Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Overview of DGM GEA• DGM wide Theory of Change	
11:00-12:00	Country Updates on REDD+ activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Discussion on priority topics for IPLCs in each country	
Lunch (12:00-13:00)			
Afternoon			
13:00-14:00	Country Updates on REDD+ activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Discussion on priority topics for IPLCs in each country	
14:00-15:00	Field Orientation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Overview of DGM in Brazil• Introduction to communities to be visited in field visits• Assignment of tasks for field visits	
Coffee Break (15:00-15:15)			
15:15- 17:15	Latin America IP network mapping and engagement with funding mechanisms	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Existing Latin America IPLC networks and engagement on REDD+ and Climate Change	
17:15-17:30	Day 1 closing remarks	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Review of Themes covered• Q+A	
18:30	Dinner – Centro de Agricultura Alternativa do Norte de Minas Headquarters		

Day 2: June 16, 2017
Field Trip – Quilombola Lapinha
DGM Overview and Exchange on REDD+

Located in the municipality of Matias Cardoso, in the north of Minas Gerais, Quilombola Lapinha is made up of approximately 160 families and consists of the communities of Vargem da Manga, Lapinha, Saco, São Francisco River and Ressaca Island. This quilombola community has occupied its territory since the seventeenth century, and their livelihoods consist of agriculture, fishing and livestock on common lands.
Overnight in Itacarambi

Schedule for the day

7:00 AM	Leave Montes Claros to visit Lapinha
ADD TIME	Arrive to Lapinha
ADD TIME	Community Visit
ADD TIME	Lunch
ADD TIME	Leave Lapinha
ADD TIME	Visit another community?
ADD TIME	Leave for Itacarambi
ADD TIME	Group Dinner?
Lodging: Pousada Camaleao	

Day 3: June 17, 2017
Field Trip Aldeia Xacriabá
DGM Overview and Exchange on REDD+

The Xacriabá Indigenous Reserve is located in the municipality of São João das Missões, north of Minas Gerais, in the Alto-Médio-São Francisco region. The reserve is home to approximately 13,000 indigenous people, distributed among 32 villages within an area of approximately 53,000 hectares.

Schedule for the day

7:00 AM	Leave Itacarambi for Aldeia Xacriaba
ADD TIME	Community visit at Aldeia Barreiro Preto
ADD TIME	Lunch
ADD TIME	Community visit at Aldeia Samare
ADD TIME	Leave for Aldeia Vargens
ADD TIME	Community visit at Aldeia Vargens
ADD TIME	Leave for Itacarambi
ADD TIME	Group Dinner? Or is easy for folks to find dinner on their own
Lodging: Pousada Camaleao	

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Day 4: June 18, 2017			
Time	Session	Objective	Facilitator
Morning			
7:00	Depart Itacarambi for AEFA		
9:00-9:30	Breakfast		
9:30-10:30	Tour AEFA fruit production facility		
<i>Coffee Break 10:30-11:00</i>			
11:00-12:30	Network Mapping Discussion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lessons Learned, challenges, and opportunities from Network Mapping Session 	
<i>Lunch 12:30-13:30</i>			
Afternoon			
13:30 – 15:00	Field Visit Discussion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 	
15:00 – 15:30	Closing Survey/Evaluation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assessing knowledge after workshop 	
<i>Coffee Break 15:30 – 16:00</i>			
16:00 – 16:30	Closing remarks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wrap up Certificates 	
17:00 – 18:00	Visit to Cooperativa Grande Sertão	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> project that markets products that provide social and biodiversity benefits from the Cerrado 	
<i>Depart for Montes Claros 18:00</i>			

