

# Dedicated Grant Mechanism for Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities

## First Semi-Annual Global Project Implementation Progress Report

*Covering the Period from July 1, 2015 to December 31, 2015*

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Prepared by Conservation International, as the Global Executing Agency of the DGM Global Project, for submission to the World Bank and submission to the DGM Global Steering Committee.

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## List of Abbreviations

<b>AIDSEP</b>	<i>La Asociación Interétnica de Desarrollo de la Selva Peruana/ Interethnic Association for the Development of the Peruvian Rainforest</i>
<b>CI</b>	Conservation International
<b>CIF</b>	Climate Investment Fund
<b>COMIFAC</b>	<i>Commission des Forêts d'Afrique Centrale/ The Central African Forest Commission</i>
<b>CONAP</b>	<i>Confederación de Nacionalidades Amazónicas del Perú/ Confederation of Amazonian Nationalities of Peru</i>
<b>COP</b>	Conference of the Parties (of the UNFCCC)
<b>DGM</b>	Dedicated Grant Mechanism for Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities
<b>DGM-TC</b>	DGM Transitional Committee
<b>DRC</b>	Democratic Republic of Congo
<b>FAO</b>	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
<b>FIMI</b>	<i>Foro Internacional de Mujeres Indígenas / International Indigenous Women's Forum</i>
<b>FIP</b>	Forest Investment Program (of the Climate Investment Fund)
<b>GCT</b>	Global Communications Team
<b>GEA</b>	Global Executing Agency (of the DGM Global Project)
<b>GEF SGP</b>	Global Environment Fund Small Grants Programme
<b>GIS</b>	Geographic information system
<b>GSC</b>	Global Steering Committee (of the DGM)
<b>IFAD</b>	International Fund for Agricultural Development
<b>IPLCs</b>	Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities
<b>IUCN</b>	International Union for Conservation of Nature
<b>MPIDO</b>	Mainyoto Pastoralists Integrated Development Organization
<b>NEA</b>	National Executing Agency (of the DGM Country Projects)
<b>NICFI</b>	Norway's International Climate and Forest Initiative
<b>NORAD</b>	Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation
<b>NSC</b>	National Steering Committee (of the DGM Country Projects)
<b>REDD+</b>	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation Plus

<b>SBSTA</b>	Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice
<b>TEBTEBBA</b>	Indigenous Peoples' International Centre for Policy Research and Education
<b>ToR</b>	Terms of Reference
<b>TTL</b>	Task Team Leader (World Bank)
<b>UNDP</b>	United Nations Development Programme
<b>UNFCCC</b>	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
<b>UNFPII</b>	United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues

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## Executive Summary

### Introduction to the DGM Global Project

The Dedicated Grant Mechanism (DGM) for Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (IPLCs) aims to enable the full and effective participation of IPLCs in REDD+<sup>1</sup> processes at local, regional, and global scales. It is funded under the Climate Investment Fund's (CIF) Forest Investment Program (FIP) with US\$80 million allocated for Country Projects in 14 FIP countries and a Global Learning and Knowledge Exchange Project.

The DGM Global Project aims to strengthen IPLC networks and enhance IPLC representation and voice in international REDD+ dialogues. To do this, the project is divided into three sub-components that focus on: 1) Global Learning, Outreach, and Information Sharing; 2) Technical Assistance and Secretariat Services to the DGM Global Steering Committee (GSC); and 3) Planning, Monitoring, and Reporting. Conservation International serves as the Global Executing Agency (GEA) for the Global Project. This is the first implementation progress report under the DGM Global Project, which became effective on June 17, 2015.

### Summary of Implementation Progress from July 1, 2015 through December 31, 2015

#### Support of the Global Steering Committee Procedures and Member Activities

The DGM creates a governance model where IPLC representatives come together directly to manage REDD+ funds – a central tenant of the mechanism. **During the period, the GEA convened, supported, and coordinated the work of the DGM GSC and its Members to establish a strong foundation through which to direct DGM activities for the duration of the program.**

The First Annual GSC Meeting was held in Bali, Indonesia early in the reporting period in July 2015. GSC Members from Brazil, Democratic Republic of Congo, Indonesia, Mexico, Peru, and Philippines were in attendance as well as observers from the CIF, the World Bank, the Government of Norway, and the National Executing Agencies (NEAs) for Brazil and Indonesia.

The GEA prepared and presented the core documents required by the GSC for the governance of the DGM and the Global Project for the coming years: i) Rules and Procedures for the Functioning of the GSC; ii) Five Year Strategic Plan for the Global Project; iii) Annual Plan for Year One of the Global Project; and iv) the DGM Grievance Redress Mechanism and Complaints Procedure. All documents were discussed and approved by the GSC upon addition of requested clarifications.

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<sup>1</sup> Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation and Conservation, Sustainable Management of Forests and Enhancement of Forest Carbon Stocks in Developing Countries

In its role to facilitate outreach and exchange, the GEA in collaboration with the GSC Co-Chairs, carried out conversations with key relevant stakeholders, such as the United Nations Development Programme, the International Fund for Agricultural Development, agencies within the Government of Norway, and Indigenous organizations MPIDO,<sup>2</sup> Sotz'il, AIDSEP, CONAP and the Abya Yala Forum. Interest in the DGM among stakeholders was high, and conversations about synergies and alignment are ongoing.

### **DGM Outreach and Coordination Activities, including COP21**

The DGM philosophy recognizes IPLCs as key forest stewards with valuable contributions to REDD+ policy and strategy discussions. **During the period, the GEA launched activities to promote the DGM philosophy, including bilateral conversations with international donors and a strong presence at the Paris climate talks.**

The Global Project includes activities to reinforce IPLC participation in the UNFCCC process. During the period, the GEA facilitated a significant DGM presence at COP 21 held in Paris, France in December 2015. The GEA funded and facilitated the participation of GSC members from Brazil, Burkina Faso, DRC, and Peru, while members from Philippines and Indonesia were also present through separate funding.

The GEA, alongside the six GSC members, hosted two side events to promote the DGM: 1) Bolstering the Work of IPLCs to Develop and Share Mitigation and Adaptation Strategies—held at the Indigenous Peoples Pavilion with approximately 70 participants; and 2) Building a Governance Structure where IPLCs Directly Access REDD+ Financing – held at the IUCN Pavilion with approximately 60 participants.

Other outreach and communications activities during the period included drafting the Five Year Communications and Outreach Strategy, drafting and sharing key messages about the DGM at COP21, preparation of a DGM-wide fact sheet and two DGM news bulletins, and support for the GSC member from DRC to attend the World Forestry Congress in South Africa in September 2015.

### **Planning and Coordination with DGM Implementing Partners at the International Level**

The GEA conducts planning activities for the Global Project and also facilitates coordination of specific communications, monitoring and reporting activities across the DGM Country Projects to promote global learning and information sharing. The GEA drafted the Global Project Five Year Strategy and Year One Work Plan (both approved by GSC Members in October 2015), which define the activities that the Global Project will conduct to accomplish its objective. Of note are plans to host regional and global trainings that will begin in the next period as well as plans to create an IPLC knowledge sharing platform related to REDD+. In addition, the GEA formed working relationships with the established Country Project National Executing Agencies (NEAs) (Brazil, Burkina Faso, DRC, and Indonesia), and began designing a common DGM Monitoring and Reporting Framework that will track the DGM's aggregate progress towards achieving results at the international scale.

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<sup>2</sup> Mainyoto Pastoralists Integrated Development Organization (MPIDO); La Asociación Interétnica de Desarrollo de la Selva Peruana (AIDSEP); Confederación de Nacionalidades Amazónicas del Perú (CONAP).

## Lessons Learned, Issues, and Opportunities

The GEA noted that interest among global partners in the DGM is high, and a number of opportunities for collaboration exist. At this early stage of implementation, issues center on establishing efficient communication and collaboration protocols among the different DGM actors.

### 1. DGM Global Project Overview

The Dedicated Grant Mechanism (DGM) for Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (IPLCs) is a global initiative under the Climate Investment Fund's (CIF) Forest Investment Program (FIP). The DGM provides US\$80 million dollars in financing to enable the full and effective participation of IPLCs in the global effort to reduce deforestation and forest degradation under the REDD+ mechanism. To do this, the DGM has two linked components: 1) Individual Country Projects managed by IPLCs in 14 FIP countries, and 2) a Global Learning and Knowledge Exchange Project, hereafter referred to as the Global Project.

The Global Project currently operates under a US\$5 million allocation approved as part of the initial US\$50M allocation to the DGM encompassing the original eight FIP pilot countries. The FIP has allocated an additional US\$3 million to the Global Project and US\$27 million to the Country Component to expand the scale of activities to include the additional 6 countries approved by the FIP on May 15, 2015.

Conservation International was selected through a competitive bidding process as the Global Executing Agency (GEA) for the DGM Global Project.

The objective of the Global Project is “to organize and facilitate knowledge exchange, learning, and capacity building on REDD+ and climate change issues at regional and global levels and to strengthen the networks and alliances of IPLC organizations within and across regions with a view to enhancing their representation and voice in regional and global policy fora.”<sup>3</sup> The Global Project serves an umbrella function promoting knowledge exchange and learning across IPLCs in the DGM Countries and in non-FIP countries as well, while also serving as Secretariat to the DGM Global Steering Committee (GSC). The Project is divided into three Sub-Components:

- **Sub-Component 1:** Global Learning, Outreach and Information Sharing – Global, regional, and sub-regional workshops held with IPLC representatives on policy and technical topics related to REDD+; dissemination of culturally appropriate and relevant information through online platforms and networking channels; and global outreach to relevant partners.
- **Sub-Component 2:** Technical Assistance and Secretariat Services to the DGM GSC – Preparing and convening Annual GSC Meetings; supporting GSC members in global partnerships; creating leadership opportunities for IPLCs; and handling the DGM Grievance Redress Mechanism at the global level.

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<sup>3</sup> World Bank (January 2015). Program Document for the Dedicated Grant Mechanism for Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities.

- **Sub-Component 3: Planning, Monitoring and Reporting** – Carrying out planning for the Global Project as well as coordinated monitoring and reporting across the entire DGM, including the Country Projects and the Global Project, working in close partnership with National Steering Committees (NSCs) through the National Executing Agencies (NEAs) of each of the DGM Country Projects.<sup>4</sup>

## 2. Implementation Progress of the Global Project

### 2.1. Establishment of the Global Executing Agency

Conservation International was selected to implement the Global Project as the DGM GEA on January 25<sup>th</sup>, 2014, the DGM Global Project Document was approved on March 31<sup>st</sup>, 2015, and the Global Project was declared effective on June 15, 2015. This is the first reporting period for the Global Project, and activities from July 1 to December 31, 2015 are covered.

According to the Global Project Staffing Plan, the DGM Director position was established, and two DGM positions were recruited under Terms of Reference (ToR), approved by the World Bank, and filled as of October 1, 2015. These positions are tasked with DGM-GEA Program and Logistics Coordination and DGM-GEA Monitoring, Reporting and Communications. On October 15 and November 10, the GEA and the World Bank DGM Global Project team completed the first implementation support visit at Conservation International's offices, with discussion covering a range of financial and programmatic issues.

### 2.2. Implementation of Sub-Component 1: Global Learning, Outreach, and Information Sharing

#### 2.2.1. DGM Outreach and Information Sharing at COP21 Paris, France

As defined in the approved Global Project Year 1 Work Plan, the GEA conducted activities at the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), 21<sup>st</sup> Conference of the Parties (COP21) held in December in Paris, France. As the Global Project was beginning implementation and not all Country Projects were established Activities 1.2.2 and 1.2.6 (see Annex A), which relate to organizing negotiating support for IPLCs, were adjusted to include the activities of the GSC members at COP21, as described below.

The Global Project hosted two different DGM side events at COP21 and funded the participation of GSC Members from Country Projects where the NSC and NEA were established. This included GSC Members from Brazil, Burkina Faso, Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), and Peru. The representative from

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<sup>4</sup> As of the end of the reporting period, five National Executing Agencies were established: Brazil, Burkina Faso, DRC, Indonesia, and Peru.



Indonesia and the Co-Chair from the Philippines were also present, but were not funded by the Global Project. The two side events held were:



*The DGM Co-Chair from the Philippines presents at the DGM Side Event at the Indigenous Peoples Pavilion at COP21 with DGM GSC Members from DRC, Peru, Indonesia, and Burkina Faso.*

- **DGM: Bolstering the Work of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities to Develop and Share Mitigation and Adaptation Strategies** (Indigenous Peoples Pavilion, December 7th). Approximately 70 participants attended the side event to hear 6 speakers from the GSC share the planned activities for the DGM in each of their countries.
- **DGM: Building a Governance Structure where Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities Directly Access REDD+ Financing** (IUCN Pavilion, December 10th). Approximately 60 participants including Indigenous People's representatives and government delegates attended the event where 6 speakers from the GSC shared the steps taken in each country to set up the NSC. The World Bank Senior Director of Climate Change participated in the panel, explaining the commitment of the World Bank to IPLCs.

In addition to the two side events, the GEA also represented the DGM in additional relevant events:

- **Latin America Day of the Indigenous Peoples Pavilion** (December 7th). An event was held about funding mechanisms for Indigenous Peoples, and the GEA Director spoke alongside speakers from other existing mechanisms for Indigenous Peoples about the status of the DGM.
- **Peru DGM Saweto Side Event in the Peru Pavilion** (December 8th). The event included two panels, one in which Indigenous Peoples of Peru spoke about their participation in and expectations from the DGM, and a second where speakers from the World Bank and the DGM Peru NEA, World Wildlife Fund Peru, spoke about their support for the project.
- **International Indigenous Peoples Forum on Climate Change**. DGM GSC members from DRC, Indonesia, and Philippines participated in the daily meetings to exchange strategies in the negotiations.

### 2.2.2. Global Communications and Outreach – Five Year Strategy

The Global Project Five Year Outreach and Communications Strategy, under Activity 1.5.2, was drafted and sent to the World Bank for no-objection on November 9<sup>th</sup> and to the GSC Members for their approval, which was received January 25, 2016. The Strategy includes key objectives, messages, audiences, communications channels, and roles and responsibilities for DGM communications and outreach at the global scale. Main objectives identified were:

- Global stakeholders are aware of the positive contribution that IPLCs make in REDD+ processes becoming a climate change mitigation solution.
- IPLCs in FIP and non-FIP countries understand the DGM and have information about ways of participating in DGM pilot projects, capacity-building activities, and knowledge-sharing platforms.

- IPLCs in DGM countries have timely access to information about DGM activities, including information that is culturally appropriate and in an accessible medium.
- The relevance of DGM activities on capacity building and knowledge sharing to IPLCs in DGM countries is maintained throughout the program via two-way information channels between grantees, Country Projects, and the Global Project.

As the NEAs were not fully established and conducting implementation in all DGM countries during the period, a number of activities planned under communications and outreach (Activities 1.5.1, 1.5.3, 1.5.4, 1.5.5, and 1.5.8) were either not yet launched or remained in the planning stage during the period.

### **2.2.3. Global Project Communications and Outreach Materials Produced**

The GEA produced communications materials presenting the DGM's objective and main activities to relevant stakeholders. Two DGM newsletters were created and distributed in October and November with updates on Country Projects, the new FIP DGM countries, as well as DGM activities at COP21. In addition, the GEA produced a fact sheet describing the overall DGM Program, inclusive of the Country Projects and the Global Project, which was distributed at COP21 and to partners. The GEA also made regular posts about implementation on the DGM global website, [www.dgmglobal.org](http://www.dgmglobal.org). These and other communications activities are ongoing.

The GEA advanced discussions on a common logo for the DGM global project, which was finalized in January, and analyzed the challenges for communication between the GEA and GSC, and between members of the GSC and external audiences. The GEA also began analyzing models for possible emulation for a knowledge sharing platform for the DGM.

### **2.2.4. Participation at the World Forestry Congress in South Africa**

The approved Year One Work Plan includes support for GSC members to attend key global and regional events (Activity 1.2.8). In September, the DGM Co-Chair from DRC represented the DGM in the World Forestry Congress in South Africa (September 9 – 11, 2015). The Co-Chair spoke about the DGM at two sessions during the Congress, one hosted by the World Bank and Food and the Agriculture Organization (FAO) and a second by COMIFAC.<sup>5</sup> In addition, he spoke about the DGM widely with participants raising awareness on the DGM's objectives and structure. The Co-Chair noted that many countries and participants were not aware of the DGM and that further similar activities by GSC members would be useful in spreading awareness about the DGM.

### **2.2.5. Exploration of topics for Regional and Global Trainings**

The Global Project approved work plan includes regional and global trainings on policy and technical topics related to REDD+. During this reporting period, the GEA began researching possible topics for

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<sup>5</sup> *Commission des Forêts d'Afrique Centrale/ The Central African Forest Commission*

trainings, which will begin in Africa in the next period and continue to other regions in Year 2 (Activity 1.1.1). From October 12 to October 16, 2015, a global information systems (GIS) specialist with the GEA attended the Google Workshop, “Geo for Good, 2015 Summit,” in San Jose, California, exploring how online spatial mapping tools and platforms could be used by the DGM GEA in planning regional training and technical assistance with IPLCs. The meeting included a Forest Monitoring Subgroup Meeting with representatives from Rain Forest Trust, World Resources Institute (WRI), World Bank, FAO, the United States Geological Survey (USGS), and different non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to talk about work related to forest conservation and find synergies among group members.

## **2.3. Implementation of Sub-Component 2: Technical Assistance & Secretariat Services to the GSC**

### **2.3.1. Background on the Establishment of the Global Steering Committee**

The reporting period included substantive activities to support the realization of a strong governance structure for the DGM, led by the GSC, building on the activities conducted under the Project Preparation Grant for the Global Project. During this preparatory period, the GEA worked closely with the DGM Transitional Committee (DGM-TC) to complete preparation for the DGM formal approval and launch. Initial meetings and discussions were held with the DGM-TC Co-Chairs to map preparatory actions. Initial outreach activities were conducted at the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (UNPFII) in May 2014 and 2015. The GEA and the DGM-TC Co-Chairs attended the FIP Sub-Committee meetings in Jamaica, in June of 2014, to support the approval of the DGM Global Project and the Brazil Country Project.

The second meeting of the DGM-TC was organized by the GEA in September of 2014 in Arlington, Virginia, USA to address preparatory issues such as a review of the DGM Operational Guidelines, a preliminary discussion of a Draft Five Year Strategic Plan and Budget for the Global Component, initial communications activities, and technical assistance needed to establish the GSC and to DGM countries to establish their NSCs. The second DGM-TC meeting built on the work of the first meeting held in Istanbul in 2012 and represented the beginning of the transfer of direction for the DGM from the Transitional Committee to the Global Steering Committee as the governing body for the DGM. At the Arlington meeting, the DGM-TC members extended the mandate of the DGM-TC up to the first meeting of the Global Steering Committee.

With the formal approval of the DGM Global Project by the FIP Sub-committee in July 2014 and by the World Bank Board in March 2015, the first GSC meeting was convened in July of 2015, and the DGM-TC transitioned to the Global Steering Committee. A DGM-TC representative from Indonesia, Brazil, Mexico, DRC, and Burkina Faso continued to represent their NSCs on the Global Steering Committee. The non-FIP country representative to the DGM-TC from the Philippines continued her role into the GSC. New alternating representatives were named to the GSC from Peru. At the time of the first GSC meeting, Ghana



and Lao PDR had not yet established their National Steering Committees. Countries in the process of establishing their National Steering Committees are considered Observers until the NSC is in place to name a representative to the GSC. By the end of this reporting period, Ghana was expected to finalize their selection early in 2016. Lao PDR has not yet proceeded further with establishing the DGM structure, nor named an Observer to the DGM.

### **2.3.2. First Global Steering Committee Meeting held in Bali, Indonesia**

A significant implementation activity under Sub-Component 2 during the reporting period was the convening of the First Annual GSC Meeting, held in Bali, Indonesia in July 2015.<sup>6</sup> The objectives of the meeting included reinforcing the intellectual and policy leadership of the GSC to the overall DGM process and strengthening protocols for GSC decision-making based on self-designed operating guidelines.

Primary agenda items included: i) updates on the status of DGM Country Projects; ii) updates on the status of the six new FIP countries identified in May 2015; iii) presentation by the GEA and discussion by members of the Draft GSC Rules and Procedures; iv) presentation and discussion on the DGM Grievance Redress Mechanism; v) presentation and discussion of the Draft Global Project Five Year Strategic Plan and Year One Work Plan with Budget, and vi) discussion of communications for the DGM, including a DGM global logo.

GSC Members from the Country Projects in Brazil, DRC, Indonesia, Mexico, and Peru attended as well as the GSC Member from the Philippines. The GSC Member from the DGM Burkina Faso Country Project was not able to attend. Ghana and Lao PDR GSC members were not identified at the time, and therefore were unable to attend. Observers included the NEAs in Brazil and Indonesia, the Climate Investment Fund (CIF) Administrative Unit, the World Bank, and the Government of Norway.

As part of the requirements of the Planning, Monitoring and Reporting Sub-component and in support of the functioning of the GSC and the DGM, the GEA drafted the following key documents, all of which were provided to members in English, French, Spanish, and Portuguese:

- Draft Rules and Procedures for the Functioning of the GSC (Activity 2.1.2)
- Annual Plan for Year One of the Global Learning and Knowledge Exchange Project (Activity 2.3.1)(see Annex A)
- Draft Five Year Strategic Plan for Global Learning and Knowledge Exchange (Activities 3.1.1 and 3.1.2, described in more detail under Sub-Component 3)

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<sup>6</sup> As the GSC meeting took place at the beginning of the first reporting period for this grant, some of the initial preparation activities for the meeting were carried out under the Project Preparation Grant (PPG) and are reported on in the PPG report. Finalization of the documents discussed at the meeting, translation and preparation of presentations for the GSC meeting were carried out under the full grant, reported on in this report.



*DGM Global Steering Committee Members meet in Bali, Indonesia (July 25-27, 2015)*

- DGM Grievance and Redress Mechanism and Complaints Procedure (Activity 3.1.3, described in more detail under Sub-Component 3)

Key decisions taken at the meeting included:

- GSC Members adopted the four documents listed above, provisional upon inclusion of specific clarifications;
- GSC Members recommended indicative allocations of \$4.5 million USD each for the 6 newly approved FIP countries and \$3 million USD in additional funding for the Global Project;
- GSC Members decided that the next DGM GSC Meeting will take place in DRC; and
- The two members serving as Co-Chairs of the Transitional Committee – the non-FIP country representative from the Philippines and the representative from DRC – were selected to serve as Co-Chairs for the GSC for a term of two years.

A Summary Report on the meeting was produced, translated into the working languages of the DGM, and shared with all members, and is included in Annex B to this Report. The next GSC Annual Meeting is scheduled for April 2016, and is described in more detail in Section 6 below.

### 2.3.3. Global Outreach to Partners

Under Sub-Component 2 (Activities 2.2.1 and 2.2.2) the GEA conducts outreach activities to key global partners. During the period the GEA initiated conversations with a range of key stakeholders through bilateral meetings as well as through dialogues at international events.

#### *a. Indigenous Organizations*

- The GEA Director had regular engagement with international Indigenous leaders from the UN Global IP Caucus to coordinate analysis and negotiating strategy related to the Paris agreement text at the October Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA) meeting and in Paris at COP21. Also at COP21 the Director held conversations with the Mainyoto Pastoralists Integrated Development Organization (MPIDO) and Sotz'il.
- The GEA Director attended the October launch event for the Peru DGM in Lima, Peru where he engaged with AIDESEP,<sup>7</sup> CONAP,<sup>8</sup> and the Abya Yala Forum and also presented the DGM status.

#### *b. Funding Agencies*

- On December 3rd, the GEA Director met with the UNDP Global Environment Facility (GEF) Small Grants Program (SGP) Advisor on Biodiversity to review possible options to work together in the implementation of a program on Indigenous fellows. The Global Manager of the same program attended the DGM side event at COP21, noting overlapping topics and geographies with the DGM. A follow-up meeting to discuss synergies is planned.

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<sup>7</sup> *La Asociación Interétnica de Desarrollo de la Selva Peruana*/ Interethnic Association for the Development of the Peruvian Rainforest

<sup>8</sup> *Confederación de Nacionalidades Amazónicas del Perú*/ Confederation of Amazonian Nationalities of Peru

- The GEA Director met with Government of Norway Indigenous People's focal point, Senior Advisor of the Government of Norway's Climate and Forest Initiative (NICFI), at the UNFCCC Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA) meetings in Bonn and related correspondence focused on learning about how the DGM is designed, early information about emerging needs and priorities of IPLCs in FIP countries, and possibilities for future collaboration. The conversation was continued at COP21 and is ongoing.
- On December 14th the GEA Director met with the Senior Technical Specialist for Indigenous Peoples and Tribal Issues with the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) in Rome, Italy. Opportunities for coordination discussed included an Indigenous Forum held by IFAD every two years as well as an IFAD Facility to support Indigenous Peoples, including grants awarded through the International Indigenous Women's Forum (FIMI)<sup>9</sup>, Tebtebba,<sup>10</sup> and Kivulini Trust in Africa.

c. *World Bank, FIP, and other staff related to the DGM*

- On July 8th, the GEA gave a presentation to Conservation International staff on the DGM and its plans for empowering IPLCs to engage in forest investment. Approximately 50 Conservation International staff from several country offices participated.
- The GEA engaged with the World Bank DGM Global Project Task Team Leader (TTL) to plan meetings, events, and submit items for no-objection and provide project updates. The GEA also met with the TTLs for the DGM Country Projects of Peru, Brazil, Mexico, DRC, Ghana, Indonesia, and Burkina Faso. The GEA began outreach to World Bank and CIF monitoring and evaluation specialists to inform the DGM Monitoring and Reporting Plan.
- The GEA and World Bank Global Project TTL staff met the Senior Adviser, Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (NORAD), Department for Climate, Energy, and Environment, Section for Climate, Forests, and Green Economy at the November, 18, FIP semi-annual meetings to provide information about the DGM, updates on implementation and to explore options for supporting existing mechanisms for strengthening capacity and delivering direct access climate finance to Indigenous Peoples.
- Engagement with Indufor Group (<http://www.indufor.fi/>), a consulting firm contracted by the Government of Norway through the UNDP to conduct two desk review assessments: 1) Indigenous Peoples Funds Assessment – a desk review of 20 funding mechanisms that have recognized importance of including IPs in climate finance. The purpose of this assessment is to take stock of and assess existing funding mechanisms for Indigenous Peoples as basis for informing options for increased IP funding through existing mechanisms or the creation of a new

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<sup>9</sup> *Foro Internacional de Mujeres Indigenas*

<sup>10</sup> Indigenous Peoples' International Centre for Policy Research and Education



IP fund. 2) State of Indigenous Peoples Finance- a survey of existing funding mechanisms for IPs globally. The DGM GEA provided information to INDUFOR on the DGM, which was reflected in the final report to Norway and presented in October to the Global IP Caucus. The GEA also provided summaries of the report findings within the community of DGM partners.

- The GEA, met with an AIDESEP representative in a visit to Washington related to concerns raised for the FIP in relation to the progress of the FIP investment program in Peru, specifically the activities involved with the demarcation and titling of indigenous lands. The GEA provided guidance to AIDESEP on the decision making structure of the FIP and the World Bank to assist in communicating those concerns.
- The GEA met with the NEA from Peru (September 2015) on DGM start up processes, and specifically to discuss how to coordinate support in preparation for the Peru launch event of DGM Saweto. The discussion focused on opportunities for collaboration in Peru during the Fall World Bank and IMF annual meetings in Lima, and the GEA and NEA work plans.

#### 2.3.4. GEA-NEA Planning and Coordination Meeting

As proposed and approved at the First Annual GSC Meeting, the GEA organized a planning and coordination meeting with the five established DGM NEAs to define coordinated monitoring and reporting frameworks, communications strategies, and the implementation of the Grievance Redress Mechanism for the DGM program. The meeting took place January 26 to 28, 2016 and will be reported on in the next progress report. Preparation for the meeting was a substantial activity during December 2015 of this reporting period. All participant and meeting costs were funded under the Global Project.

### 2.4. Implementation of Component 3: Planning, Monitoring and Reporting

#### 2.4.1. Planning for the Global Project

In coordination with the World Bank and the GSC Co-Chairs, the GEA developed several important governance structure components during this period. Early in the reporting period, and as mentioned under Sub-Component 2, the GEA completed two substantial planning documents for the Global Project for presentation and review at the GSC meeting:

- **The Five Year Strategic Plan for Global Learning and Knowledge Exchange** established the Global Project Sub-components and activities along with indicative budget allocations for 5 years.
- **The Year One Work Plan for Global Learning and Knowledge Exchange**, which corresponds to the Five Year Strategic Plan and further details activities and estimated budgets for the first year's activities.

Both documents were reviewed and discussed at the GSC meeting. Members made requests for clarifications, notably about topics to be included in the regional and global workshops and details about the GEA-NEA Planning and Coordination Meeting, which were incorporated into an Addendum to the Work Plan and sent to Members for approval. The final Five Year Strategy and Year One Work Plan were approved on October 22, 2015 (see Annex A for Year One Work Plan).

#### **2.4.2. Coordinating a Common DGM Monitoring and Reporting Framework**

In the DGM Program Document, the GEA is tasked with developing and coordinating a common monitoring and reporting framework across the DGM Country Projects as well as the DGM Global Project that serves a learning function and reports on the DGM's implementation towards expected results to the GSC Members, the World Bank, and the FIP Sub-Committee. To fulfill this mandate, and in line with requests made at the first GSC meeting, the GEA began drafting a DGM-Wide Monitoring and Reporting Framework. The process includes drafting a DGM Theory of Change and Logical Framework (logframe) that identifies the expected short, medium, and long-term results of the DGM with results indicators. The framework includes the five core DGM indicators identified in the DGM Program Document. The activity will be completed in the coming period and presented to GSC Members at the Second Annual GSC Meeting and to the World Bank DGM Global TTL for review. The approved framework will be followed by a detailed methodology document that provides guidance on measuring all common indicators.

#### **2.5. Summary of Financial Progress**

Expenditures for the reporting period totaled US\$ 300,453, which equals 49.3% of the approved annual budget. Recommendations for revisions to the Year 1 Work plan have been made by the GSC, including moving the first regional training from Year 2 into Year 1, period 2. This along with other recommendations from the GSC necessitates a review of the work plan and budget for the second period. Revisions are being prepared and will be presented to the World Bank for 'no objection' and to the GSC for review and for approval.

### 3. Indicator Monitoring

The table below includes the three indicators established for the DGM Global Project. The GEA is in the process of drafting the full Monitoring and Reporting Plan, including a methodology for data collection. Reporting using the approved Plan and established methodology is anticipated for future reports. The table below provides activities carried out during the period related to each indicator.

Global Project Development Objective	FIP Themes contributed by DGM	Indicator	Target	Status as of December 31, 2015
To strengthen the capacity of IPLCs to participate in the FIP and other REDD+ programs at local, national, and global levels.	Capacity Building	Number of knowledge products produced by the DGM grant recipients and/or beneficiaries in pilot countries presented at the regional and/or global knowledge exchange opportunities.	Monitored	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>6 GSC members shared their experience establishing the DGM governance bodies and project activities at COP21 through the two DGM side events.</li> <li>DGM sub grants in the Country Projects will begin in Year 2 and Global Project regional and global knowledge events will fully launch in Year 2.</li> </ul>
		% of participants in the learning and knowledge exchange activities belonging to REDD+ programs and countries other than FIP pilot countries.	Monitored	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Approximately 130 participants attended the two DGM Side events at COP21.</li> <li>The first knowledge exchange event is planned for Africa for the end of the next period. IPLC representatives from FIP and non-FIP countries will be invited.</li> </ul>
		Number of activities/alliances emerged through the global platform with the leadership role of IPLCs.	Monitored	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>GSC members have been active in other forums, such as the Indigenous International Forum on Climate Change and the Indigenous Peoples Global Steering Committee on Climate Change.</li> <li>The GEA has reached out to potential partners such as IFAD, MPIDO, Sotz'il, and the UNDP GEF SGP about synergies.</li> </ul>

## 4. Lessons Learned and Success Stories

### *Knowledge Sharing across the DGM Countries*

- While it is early in the DGM implementation, several observations were made about the DGM program and the process to establish the global and country components.
- Over the course of the period, the GEA communicated with World Bank TTLs in the DGM countries to receive updates on project status and discuss relevant issues. Based on these conversations, the GEA noted that many of the DGM Country Projects have questions about how to establish DGM governance elements. Currently the GEA is incorporating knowledge sharing on setting up the DGM structure into its activities.
- During global outreach activities to international donors and stakeholders, the GEA noted that interest in the DGM as a demonstrative alternative funding mechanism for climate finance is high, and a number of synergies and opportunities with international funders and partners are identified for ongoing discussions.

## 5. Issues and Opportunities

- At this early stage in the Global Project implementation several issues were observed by the GEA and merit reporting as potential challenges to be managed.
- Given the different components and actors in the DGM, it was observed that the complexity of the organizational relationships between the GSC, GEA, NSC, NEA, World Bank TTLs, and FIP, including the respective roles and responsibilities, requires clear and consistent communications.
- DGM Country Projects have different timelines for establishing the Country Project based on the country context, and the result is that Country Projects are approved at different times. The GEA notes that this will have implications for the coordination of monitoring, reporting, and communication of DGM implementation.
- The GEA observed that four NEAs with approved grants (Brazil, Burkina Faso, DRC, and Peru) have little or no funding budgeted for their participation in global meetings, such as the GEA-NEA Planning and Coordination meeting or the Annual GSC meetings. The GEA funded the participation of five NEAs and the GSC Co-Chair for their participation in the GEA-NEA meeting. The lack of funding allocated for such participation in future meetings, including bilateral or regional exchanges to share knowledge, may present a challenge to coordination of global DGM

communications, monitoring and reporting requirements, and other areas in which coordination across the full DGM is required. The GEA is planning to raise the issue in the context of the Second GSC Annual Meeting for discussion.

- For the GEA to effectively interact and enable knowledge sharing with GSC members from 8 different countries in the official Bank languages of English, French, Spanish, and Portuguese, the GEA has observed significant translation and interpretation needs. The GEA is currently working on best ways to meet these needs within the existing budget, however, it is possible that the high costs of translation and interpretation will impact the funding available for other activities.

## 6. Activities for the Upcoming Period

The following are highlights of the main activities planned for the next reporting period. A full list of the Global Project Year One Work Plan activities with the status of each activity can be found in Annex A.

- The DGM GEA-NEA Planning and Coordination Meeting was held from January 26 to 28, 2016. A Meeting Report was prepared, and the meeting's outcomes will be reported on in the next progress report.
- The GEA will prepare the FY17 work plan and budget for submission to the World Bank and the GSC at the end of March 2016.
- The Second GSC Annual Meeting is scheduled for April 25 – 27, 2016 in Kinshasa, DRC. The tentative agenda includes: i) updates from the Country Projects; ii) presentation and requested approval of the DGM-wide Monitoring and Reporting Framework; iii) presentation and requested approval of the Global Project's Year 2 Work Plan and Activity Budget.
- A proposed DGM-Wide Theory of Change and Logical Framework will be submitted to the World Bank and presented for approval at the Second Annual GSC Meeting. Following approval a Methodology Guideline for monitoring indicators will be prepared.
- A side event and outreach at the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues to be held in New York from May 9 to 13, 2016 is planned.
- A Technical Needs Assessment Study methodology for each of the DGM regions is in progress—The study will inform the GEA's knowledge sharing and learning activities. The ToR for the Africa Regional Needs Assessment has been started, and the assessment is anticipated to begin in the first half of 2016.
- A DGM Regional Training is planned for Africa, tentatively to be held in Burkina Faso in June 2016. While this event was not originally planned in the Year 1 Work Plan, it has been advanced

from the Year 2 activities in order to begin training and outreach to IPLC organizations as soon as possible.

- The GEA will begin developing a ToR for an online knowledge platform.
- The GEA and GSC will continue to identify and discuss with the World Bank priority areas that require revision of DGM Operational Guidelines.

## Annex A: DGM Global Component Progress on Year One Approved Work Plan

Outputs and Activities Sub-component 1: Global Learning, Outreach and Information Sharing			Status as of December 31, 2015
<b>Output 1.1:</b> <i>Organize global, regional and sub-regional training workshops to facilitate participants' learning from successful community/ Indigenous Peoples' REDD+ projects for example, on benefit sharing, greenhouse gas measurement, climate-smart agriculture, and other issues which the GSC identifies</i>			
	1.1.1	Conduct one 5 day workshop during years 2-5 in each of the three FIP regions (Africa, Asia, Latin America-held in a FIP country to be determined with the GSC) targeting technical representatives from IPLC groups charged with understanding and analyzing relevant issues, and IPLC leaders/negotiators who require advice/support on technical issues. Content will incorporate learning from application of technical skills in existing REDD+ projects and IPLC experiences from participating in these projects. Approx. 15 representatives from each region will participate in the trainings throughout the life of the project, including representatives from each FIP country and from regional IPLC organizations including interested non-FIP countries. Participant lists to be determined with advice of NSCs of FIP countries in the region. (Location to be determined as part of the Strategic Planning process.)	The Africa Regional Training is planned for the end of the next period (June 2016). Trainings in other Regions will begin in Year 2.
	1.1.2	Contract a leading regional alliance or network, such as Abya Yala Forum in Latin America, Asian Indigenous Peoples Pact (AIPP), or Indigenous Peoples of Africa coordinating Committee (IPACC), to conduct a regional meeting of IP organizations to share learning from the regional training workshops in 1.1.1; to share progress and results from DGM activities; and to obtain feedback and input to policy issues and IPLC positions on issues as preparation for the global policy meeting outlined in 1.2.3. Technical advisor(s) will be provided appropriate to the topics.	This activity follows the Regional training, work to identify a regional IPLC organization will begin in the next period in conjunction with the Regional Training for Africa.
	1.1.3	Produce and submit reports on workshop content and results to NSC of each country in each region.	Report will follow Regional Training for Africa planned for June 2016.
	1.1.4	Provide course materials, presentations, and report to NSC and GSC communications focal points for posting on the DGM website.	Same as above.

<b>Output 1.2:</b> Strengthen capacities of regional or global IPLC organizations and networks and facilitate their participation in REDD+ and climate change negotiations, including trainings on engaging in international negotiations, and on relevant international policy dialogues and processes			
	1.2.1	<b>Combined with 1.1.1.</b> Conduct a training session in each region for IPLC representatives to understand negotiating processes, build negotiating skills and understanding of UN negotiating processes and key topics in current negotiations. Indicative list of topics (will shift depending on state of negotiations): REDD+ finance, agriculture, non-carbon benefits, etc.	Training events to begin in the next reporting period.
	1.2.2	<b>Concurrent with 1.1.1 and 1.2.3,</b> conduct sessions with technical experts and negotiators to learn how to form effective negotiating teams to contribute to effective contributions to climate processes based on sound technical advice from IP experts.	Due to the early stage of implementation, some COP activities were adjusted. Instead of holding the session with technical experts and negotiators, DGM GSC Members were supported to attend COP and to speak about the DGM.
	1.2.3	Organize one 3 day global workshop annually, 2-3 months before each UNFCCC COP to share learning from other global initiatives supporting IPLC participation in REDD+ and provide IPLCs with a platform to develop coordinated positions on key negotiating issues and produce position papers: GEA will provide technical and policy expertise to support the process for IPLC leaders to lead the development of their own policy positions. Coordinate with global partner organizations/institutions also supporting IPLC participation in climate negotiations to include non-FIP countries and partners to broaden coordination of IPLC positions.	Activities will begin in Year 2.
	1.2.4	Work with REDD+ investment agencies, NGOs, donors and UN agencies to leverage additional support for increased participation of the technical and negotiating teams of IPLC regional and global networks in UNFCCC meetings (target is minimum of 5 persons per region are supported through available funding mechanisms) DGM Global Component will support at least 2 persons per region to attend the UNFCCC COP or intercessional events.	2 DGM GSC members from Latin America and 2 members from Africa were supported to attend COP21, including participation in 2 DGM side events.
	1.2.5	Conduct side event or information sharing event at the UNFCCC COP to report on and receive broader feedback on the activities of the DGM (GEA and GSC reps attending COP and leading event in collaboration with funded delegates/observers).	2 side events were conducted at COP21: One at the IUCN Pavilion (Dec. 7) with approx. 70 attendees and one at the Indigenous Peoples Pavilion (Dec. 10) with approx. 60 attendees.



	1.2.6	Provide pre-UNFCCC COP coordination. Organize and facilitate ½ day session immediately before the COP for IPLC participants to re-enforce negotiating skills, provide updates on key topics and current issues under negotiation. Audience would include FIP sponsored IPLCs plus other interested IPLC delegates or observers from non-FIP countries already attending the COP. (Location in Current COP host country-year 1 in Peru, year 2 in Paris, years 3-5 TBD).	The half-day session was not held due to the early stage of implementation of the project. The DGM GEA Director and the DGM Co-Chair from the Philippines participated in additional events during COP21.
	1.2.7	Disseminate workshop reports and relevant documents/reports from annual UNFCCC COP negotiations on the DGM web-site and communications channels.	Currently in process.
	1.2.8	GEA and/or GSC members attend key global and regional events related to the Goals and Objectives of the DGM to increase awareness of the DGM, share information on the DGM and IPLC priorities, expand learning, and improve access to decision-making on climate and REDD+ policy and related IPLC issues.	Ongoing. Several events attended and reported under the project preparation grant and the current period.
<b>Output 1.3:</b> <i>Develop culturally appropriate knowledge resources for use by IPLCs globally, in the form of, among others, case studies, examples of promising or “state-of-the-art” practices, focal points for sharing ideas around particular themes or challenges, and web-based knowledge networking tools</i>			
	1.3.1	Develop and maintain knowledge resource database, housed in the web learning portal on the DGM website providing access to existing resources on IPLCs, climate change, forests and REDD+, training materials and training design targeted to IPLC audiences.	Initial research on web portal begun, continuing into next period.
	1.3.2	Based on priorities of IPLC policy teams and input of NSCs and GSC, develop learning videos/digital learning products on 3-4 key topics related to climate change, forests and REDD+ to provide broader outreach to IPLC organizations and communities. Possibly linked to grantee work in FIP countries. Videos would also be available in the web learning portal of the DGM website.	No activities conducted as yet, activities planned for the next reporting period.
<b>Output 1.4:</b> <i>Strengthen IPLC Global and Regional Alliances and Networks to foster dialogue and learning within and among alliances and networks and to foster dialogue learning and interaction with key institutions and entities such as the World Bank and other MDGs, UN-REDD, UNFCCC, UNPFII, bi-lateral donor governments, NGO's and training institutions focusing on IPLCs, social and environmental safeguards, forests and REDD+.</i>			

	1.4.1	Through a consultative process with IPLC global and regional networks and NSCs develop and implement an assessment methodology to determine priority needs and gaps among and within existing IPLC networks to a.) strengthen policy, implementation, research, capacity and communication needs of IPLCs related to forests and REDD+; and b.) identify challenges and opportunities related to expanding regional network participation in global alliances; c.) identify challenges and opportunities to expanding membership of local IPLC organizations in regional networks; d.) supporting the formation/official registration of new IPLC organizations; and e.) creating horizontal and vertical information flows within regional networks and alliances and between regional and global networks.	Terms of Reference for the Needs Assessment were begun in December and are currently in processing. Assessment for Africa planned for next period.
	1.4.2	Provide sub-contracts to IPLC Organizations to carry out assessments on IPLC network strengthening needs and gaps.	Activity will take place alongside activity 1.4.1 in the next reporting period.
	1.4.3	Concurrently with the regional trainings described in 1.1.1, conduct a working session with IPLC technical and negotiating teams to strengthen communications and feedback processes within the regional networks/alliances and address the challenges identified under the assessment in 1.4.1 to expanding the outreach and effectiveness of IPLC networks.	Training events to begin in the next reporting period.
	1.4.4	Propose to NSC to commission 1 case study per country on IPLC participation in REDD+ mechanisms topics could include: stakeholder engagement and participation in National REDD+ Committees; participation in implementation of Safeguard Information Systems, to participation in the UN Climate Policy Negotiations. Collaboration and feedback would be sought with NSCs to support additional national level studies by IP organizations.	Activity is on hold until more NEAs are established and begin operations.
	1.4.5	Work with the Global Steering Committee and National Steering Committees to propose the development of best practice guidelines for working with IPLCs on REDD+ based on work with regional and global IPLC organizations/alliances, on the experiences of the County Component of the FIP-DGM and National case studies proposed under 1.4.4.	Activity is on hold until more NEAs are established and begin operations.
<b>Output 1.5:</b> A Communications and Outreach Strategy is defined and implemented to ensure coordinated and consistent communication and information sharing across FIP pilot countries, as well as to non-FIP countries, partners and other global audiences			
	1.5.1	Establish a global communications team (GCT) for the DGM, composed of the communications focal point for	Activity was begun during the reporting period and will remain

		each country and a communications focal point from the GSC, in coordination with GSC, NSCs and NEAs.	ongoing as NEAs are established and begin operations.
	1.5.2	Working with the GCT and with input from the NEAs/NSCs and global partners, develop and submit a comprehensive Communications and Outreach Strategy for the DGM, including global and country specific communications protocols and including a Website and web-based information and knowledge sharing system, a system for sharing learning, experiences and DMG reporting throughout the DGM term. The Communications and Outreach Strategy development will be coordinated by the Communications Focal point on the GEA.	The Five Year Outreach and Communication Strategy was drafted and submitted to the world Bank on November 9, 2015. (The WB approved an extension of the submission due date of Oct.27th to Nov. 15, 2015.). The Strategy was reviewed by the GSC and approved on January 25, 2016.  Other activities will expand as more NEAs are established and begin operations.
	1.5.3	Conduct Quarterly virtual meetings of the global communications team.	Activity is ongoing. The DGM logo was developed and approved by GSC Members on February 15, 2016 and is currently developed as a graphic image.
	1.5.4	Working with NSC communications focal points, conduct in-country communications needs assessments to determine web-based needs, technical capabilities of each country and to establish a terms of reference for web-site development . GEA communications focal point will develop survey method with consultant in 2.2.7.	Activity is on hold until more NEAs are established and begin operations.
	1.5.5	Coordinate a common approach and provide guidance on the development of country-specific communications and outreach strategies (including establishing protocol for collecting content for DGM website).	Activity is on hold until more NEAs are established and begin operations.
	1.5.6	Contract a consulting firm to design and develop DGM website based on Communications and Outreach Strategy (including developing country portals).	Activity completed, <a href="http://www.dgmglobal.org">www.dgmglobal.org</a> is active. Updates will be made later in the Project.
	1.5.7	Annual Website Maintenance	None required as yet.
	1.5.8	Provide ongoing advice on web-based tools and, techniques and approaches, and provide advice to the GCT and FIP country communications teams/contractors.	Activity is on hold until more NEAs are established and begin operations.
	1.5.9	Oversee the ongoing maintenance and <b>content updates to the DGM website.</b>	Activity posts are being made regularly to <a href="http://www.dgmglobal.org">www.dgmglobal.org</a> .
<b>Output 1.6:</b> Provide guidance, DGM policy advice, and shared experienced and knowledge management to ensure that the FIP pilot countries for the DGM are benefiting from the experiences and lessons of			

<i>all countries under the DGM.</i>			
	1.6.1	Working with a member of each NSC as communications focal point, develop and manage a comprehensive database of DGM activities, knowledge products, events and results. Cost will be included under Communications and Outreach Activities. Site will also support knowledge/training products from the capacity building and institutional strengthening events.	Initial discussions underway.

Indicative Outputs, Activities & Budget Allocation: Sub-component 2: Technical Services and Secretariat services to the Global Steering Committee(GSC)			Status as of December 31, 2015
<b>Output 2.1</b> Global Steering committee established and functioning			
	<b>2.1.1</b>	Establish the Global Steering Committee working in collaboration with the World Bank and the DGM Transitional Committee.	Activity completed.
	<b>2.1.2</b>	Prepare and submit Rules of Procedure for the GSC (due 3 mo. after start date).	The Rules and Procedures were approved provisionally at the 1 <sup>st</sup> Annual GSC Meeting. Final approval from the GSC is expected in the next reporting period.
	<b>2.1.3</b>	Facilitate establishment of the National Steering Committees (NSC) as required in collaboration with DGM Transitional Committee and the National Executing Agencies (NEA).	Advice and assistance provided remotely as requested. Site visit to Ghana scheduled for Feb. 2016.
	<b>2.1.4</b>	Prepare and submit report on the establishment of the GSC.	Activity completed in conjunction with 2.1.6.
	<b>2.1.5</b>	Organize and service the annual meetings of the GSC, including translation services, materials preparation and logistics for approx. 20 participants in a central location.	Activity ongoing. Meeting was held in Bali, Indonesia from July 25-27, 2015 with 16 participants.
	<b>2.1.6</b>	Submit report on proceedings of each annual meeting of the GSC.	Activity completed. See "First GSC Meeting Summary" in Annex.
	<b>2.1.7</b>	Facilitate working groups established to carry out the work of the GSC.	No working groups are established as yet.
	<b>2.1.8</b>	Carry out secretarial tasks, information gathering, studies or other tasks requested by the GSC.	Activity is ongoing with close interaction between the GEA Director

Indicative Outputs, Activities & Budget Allocation: Sub-component 2: Technical Services and Secretariat services to the Global Steering Committee(GSC)			Status as of December 31, 2015
			and GSC members.
	<b>2.1.9</b>	Equipment, licenses.	Activity complete.
<b>Output 2.2</b> Outreach conducted and partnerships/collaborations established with global partners working on similar issues/mechanisms to support IPLC capacities and initiatives to strengthen participation in REDD+ processes			
	<b>2.2.1</b>	In conjunction with the annual GSC meeting, conduct annual information sharing meetings with global partners (FCPF, UN-REDD, GEF Small Grants Programme, UNPFII, etc.) to share objectives/results of the DGM and define synergies and opportunities to collaborate, leverage joint funding opportunities, and coordinate common areas of support to IPLCs on REDD+, climate negotiations and related initiatives.	Activity was not carried out in conjunction with the GSC meeting, but meetings were held ongoing with key global partners such as UNDP GEF Small Grants Program, IFAD, and the Government of Norway.
	<b>2.2.2</b>	Working with global partners defined and participating in 1.3.1, develop annual joint reporting mechanism on impacts of initiatives to support IPLC organizations and networks.	Activity planned for the next period.
<b>Output 2.3:</b> Develop and facilitate procedures for a complaints and grievance mechanism at the global level			
	<b>2.3.1</b>	Facilitate the Grievance Redress Mechanism and Complaints procedure as defined in Item IV. of the Framework Operational Guidelines of the DGM; establish and manage the GSC Grievance Sub-committee; establish feedback and complaints input and tracking within the DGM website.	This activity will begin in the next period. Preparations for the GRM were carried out during the current period.
	<b>2.3.2</b>	Establish and manage the GSC Grievance Sub-committee; establish feedback and complaints input and tracking within the DGM website.	The GRM was approved provisionally at the 1 <sup>st</sup> Annual GSC Meeting. Final approval from the GSC is expected next reporting period. It will be posted to the DGM website at <a href="http://www.dgmglobal.org">www.dgmglobal.org</a> .
<b>Output 2.4:</b> Provide guidance, DGM policy advice, and shared experienced and knowledge management to ensure that the FIP pilot countries for the DGM are consistently following coherent operational guidelines.			
	<b>2.4.1</b>	Facilitate and implement a process to review the DGM Operational Guidelines under the direction of the World Bank and GSC to and adapt/revise as	Activity is planned for the coming period in advance of the 2 <sup>nd</sup> Annual

<b>Indicative Outputs, Activities &amp; Budget Allocation: Sub-component 2: Technical Services and Secretariat services to the Global Steering Committee(GSC)</b>			<b>Status as of December 31, 2015</b>
		required for the effective flow of tasks and deliverables.	GSC Meeting.
	2.4.2	Conduct outreach to GSC, NEAs, NSCs and the World Bank prior to the first annual meeting of the GSC to obtain feedback and concerns regarding the revision of the DGM Operating Guidelines.	Activity completed prior to the reporting period.
	2.4.3	Submit Revised DGM operational Guidelines to the World Bank and to the GSC.	Activity planned for the coming period based on recommendations following the 2 <sup>nd</sup> Annual GSC Meeting.
	2.4.4	Provide guidance to NEAs and NSCs on adapting DGM Operating Guidelines to country contexts. Web site will include options for sharing approaches/opportunities/challenges on the FIP DGM Member section of the DGM website.	Activity planned for the coming period based on recommendations following the 2 <sup>nd</sup> Annual GSC Meeting.
<b>Output 2.5</b> Long-term strengthening of IPLC leadership: the GEA will work with the GSC to establish an IPLC DGM Fellowship in years two and three of the DGM to create an in-depth leadership training experience for a young IPLC leader as part of the Global Component.			
	2.5.1	Establish and manage leadership training fellowship.	Planning will occur in the next period, Initial leadership fellowship planned for Year 2.
<b>Output 2.6:</b> Provide guidance and support to NSC's and NEAs			
	2.6.1	Support the DGM Country Processes to Establish NSCs and select NEAs, including site visits as needed-in collaboration with WB DGM global and country focal points.	Activity is ongoing through the work of the GEA Director. Specific activities are planned for the coming period.
	2.6.2	Conduct planning and coordination meeting of the NEAs to define monitoring, reporting, communications & grievance frameworks and processes.	Planning and logistics for the activity were begun during the period, but the meeting itself will be conducted at the start of the next period (Jan 2016) and will be reported on in the next period report.

<b>Indicative Outputs, Activities &amp; Budget Allocation: Sub-component 3: Planning, Monitoring and Reporting</b>			<b>Status as of December 31, 2015</b>
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<b>Output 3.1</b> <i>A three-year strategy for the implementation of the Global Component of the DGM developed with inputs and feedback from the NSCs and relevant partners is approved and implemented</i>			
	3.1.1	Develop a 5 year Strategic Plan for the implementation of the global component of the DGM, with inputs from the NEAs and NSCs of the eight FIP pilot countries participating in the DGM and the inputs of the UNPFII and global partners/networks with related initiatives and interests. Review and revised in conjunction with the annual work plan and budgeting process.	Activity completed. The 5 Year Strategy was submitted to the World Bank on July 8, 2015 and presented at the 1 <sup>st</sup> Annual GSC Meeting in July, 2015, and approved Oct 22, 2015 after incorporation of GSC requests.
	3.1.2	Develop and facilitate an outreach and feedback process on the completed, draft 5 year strategy with NSCs prior to submission to WB and GSC.	Activity completed. The 5 year Strategy was shared with GSC members prior to the 1 <sup>st</sup> Annual GSC Meeting.
	3.1.3	Prepare and submit annual work plan and budget for the Global Component of the DGM for 'no objection' from the World bank and approval by the GSC. (Costs included in 3.1.1)	Activity completed. The Annual Work plan and Budget was submitted to the World Bank on July 8, 2015 prior to the 1 <sup>st</sup> Annual GSC Meeting, was and was approved by the GSC on Oct 22, 2015.
<b>Output 3.2:</b> <i>Permanent liaising process and common approach to a reporting and monitoring framework established with the NEAs and NSCs of the eight FIP pilot countries to comply with reporting requirements of the DGM</i>			
	3.2.1	Conduct and report on virtual quarterly update meetings with the NEAs of the eight FIP pilot countries to monitor progress, discuss issues and opportunities and share successes and challenges, and provide input to agenda for annual GSC meetings, or working groups that may be established.	Activity is ongoing throughout the year through interactions between the GEA and the established NEAs.
	3.2.2	Working with GSC and NSCs/NEAs, develop a common monitoring framework with common indicators for measuring success of global objectives of the DGM.	Activity began in Dec.2015 and will continue in the next reporting period.
	3.2.3	Establish a common reporting framework to track progress, ensure information flow, learning exchange.	Activity began in Dec.2015 and is ongoing. A proposed reporting framework will be presented at the 2 <sup>nd</sup> Annual GSC Meeting.
<b>Output 3.3:</b> <i>Compile and report the results of the DGM</i>			
	3.3.1	Submit semi-annual progress reports on the activities of the DGM to the GSC, after receiving a 'no objection' from the World Bank, including GEA and NEA activities(due 75 days after the end of the	All reporting requirements are ongoing and will be completed per the terms of the Global Project Grant Agreement.

		reporting semester).	
	<b>3.3.2</b>	Compile and submit semiannual reports to the World Bank on fiduciary and technical aspects of the global component program.	A progress report was submitted for the period of July 1 – Sep 30, following the Nov. 10 implementation support visit.
	<b>3.3.3</b>	Compile and submit the annual report on the DGM to the GSC after receiving a 'no objection' from the World Bank, in a format and timeframe to be established with the World Bank.	All reporting requirements are ongoing and will be completed per the terms of the Global Project Grant Agreement.
	<b>3.3.4</b>	Submit final report on the activities of the Global Component to the GSC after receiving a 'no objection' from the World Bank. (Due 45 days after completion of activities).	All reporting requirements are ongoing and will be completed per the terms of the Global Project Grant Agreement.
	<b>3.3.5</b>	Translate all Reports into Project Languages and Print as required. Reports will be posted on the DGM members section of the DGM website.	All reporting requirements are ongoing and will be completed per the terms of the Global Project Grant Agreement.
<b>Output 3.4 Annual Global Project Financial Audit</b>			
	<b>3.41</b>	Annual Audit of Global Project Financial Performance.	Audit requirements are ongoing and will be completed per the terms of the Global Project Grant Agreement.





## **Annex B: DEDICATED GRANT MECHANISM FOR INDIGENOUS PEOPLES AND LOCAL COMMUNITIES FIRST GLOBAL STEERING COMMITTEE MEETING JULY 25 – 27 BALI, INDONESIA SUMMARY**

## **PARTICIPANTS**

**GSC Members:** Jamner Manihuari Curitima (Peru), Jesus Manuel Aldrete (Mexico), Kapupu Diwa Mutiwanma (DRC), Grace Balawag (Philippines), Mina Setra (Indonesia), Januario Tsrentsaro (Mato Grosso). Invited member who could not participate: Idrissa Zeba (Burkina Faso)

**GEA:** Johnson Cerda, Vince McElhinny, Tiffany Moland

**Observers:** Alice Rosenfeld Antunes (CIF AU-Geneva), Madhavi Pillai (World Bank), Ranveig Forno (Norway NICFI), Iman Santoso (Forest Advisor, CI Indonesia), Alvaro Carrara (NEA Brazil–Centro de Agricola Alternativa), Martua Sirait (Samdhana Institute, NEA Indonesia), Chip Fay (advisor, NEA Indonesia).

**Agenda**  
**The Climate Investment Fund, Forest Investment Program**  
**First Meeting of the Dedicated Grant Mechanism Global Steering Committee**  
**Bali, Indonesia, July 25 – 27, 2015**  
**Location: Prama Sanur Beach Bali**

<b>Day 1 - Saturday, July 25</b>		
8:30 – 9:00	Registration	GEA
9:00 – 9:30	Opening ceremony	Moderators / Co-chairs
9:30 – 9:45	Brief Introduction of the group	Moderator/GEA
9:45 – 10:10	Report and updates of the Global DGM 10 minutes of Q&A	Moderators / Co-chairs
10:10 – 11:30	Updates (10 minutes) of country DGM (Brazil, Peru, Mexico, Burkina Faso, Ghana, DRC, Indonesia, Lao PDR) Status  1. NSC – NEA 2. Programs or plans 3. Themes and location of priority work. 4. Difficulties – challenges	Members of the Global Steering Committee  Moderators / Co-chairs
11:30 – 11:50	Q&A	Moderators / Co-chairs
11:50 – 12:30	Updates on status of new DGM (FIP) Countries. (Ecuador, Guatemala, Ivory Coast, Congo, Republic of the Congo, Mozambique)  15 minutes of presentation - Madhavi Pillai  25 minutes for Q&A	Moderators / Co-chairs
12:30 - 13:30	Lunch	
13:30 – 17:00	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Rules of procedure for the functioning of the GSC</li> <li>Grievance Mechanism</li> </ul>	GEA will present a draft proposal for 15–20 minutes and the co-chairs will lead the discussion for comments and a decision of the GSC.
6:00 – 7:00	Reception	
<b>Day 2 – Sunday, July 26</b>		
9:00-9:15	Review of Day 1 Discussion and Goals for Day 2	Moderator/GEA

9:15 – 12:30	Strategic plan for Global Project (5 years)	GEA will present a draft proposal for 30 minutes and the co-chairs will lead the discussion for comments and a decision of the GSC.
12:30 – 13:30	Lunch	
13:30 – 16:30	Work Plan and Budget (1 year)	GEA will present a draft proposal for 30 minutes and the co-chairs will lead the discussion for comments and a decision of the GSC.
16:30-17:00	Summary of Day 2 discussion	Co-chairs will provide a summary of discussion, and decisions taken or pending.
<b>Day 3 – Monday, July 27</b>		
9:00 – 9:30	Review of Day 2 Discussion and Goals for Day 3.	Moderator/GEA
9:30 – 12:30	Communication plan - Internal and external communication. - DGM Logo	GEA will present a draft proposal for 1–20 minutes and the co-chairs will lead the discussion for comments and a decision of the GSC.
12:30 – 13:30	Lunch	
13:30 – 16:00	Final Decisions	Co-Chairs

## MEETING OBJECTIVES

- Help reinforce the intellectual and policy leadership of the Global Steering Committee (GSC) to the overall DGM process
- Strengthen protocols for GSC decision making based on self-designed operating guidelines
- Discuss, understand and approve Strategic Plan and Budget, Grievance response mechanism and complaints procedure
- Rules and Procedures clarity on GSC mandate in the Global DGM Project, as well as roles and responsibilities
- Discussion of the elements and value of Communications and Outreach Strategy



## A. COUNTRY UPDATES

### Brazil

Currently the National Implementing Agency (NEA) and the National Steering Committee (NSC) are working on the Operational Manual and all documents they need to complete to receive the first disbursement of DGM grant funding. The grant resources were approved on March 30, 2015 but the NSC is waiting to hold a formal meeting for Justice Ministry and Environment Ministry (MME) to recognize the legal status of the NEA before declaring the project effective. The Centro de Agricola Alternativa, a Brazilian organization, was appointed as the NEA (<http://www.caa.org.br/>). The NSC has a plan of communication with member organizations but is unable to act without DGM resources. The government still needs to recognize the Steering Committee.

GSC members question why the government needs to recognize the National Steering Committee as a condition for grant effectiveness or disbursement of funds. Committee discussion favored the position that the NSC should not need to wait for the government to recognize it before funding can begin to flow. The World Bank was asked to clarify this issue.

### Peru

In Peru, the NSC/Mecanismo Dedicado Específico (MDE) Saweto is claiming 20 million hectares of Amazon land as IP territory to be demarcated and/or titled for about 1,174 communities. They also want to correct the previous land titling of indigenous territories. The total estimated cost of addressing outstanding IP land issues is between \$US 16 to 33 million. The delegate presented the MDE Saweto governance system chart, representing 200 federations and 2000 communities.

The FIP program in Peru is delayed. They are planning to launch the MDE Peru Saweto program officially in October and requested support from the GSC on two proposals: The first request was for the DGM Peru proposal for \$US 14.5 million of FIP Investment Program funding dedicated for IP and LC land titling, management and IP governance that is approved but with implementation stalled, to be immediately transferred to National DGM. The second proposal for GSC support was related to DGM Peru's demand that the funding requested by Peruvian Trust Fund for National Parks and Protected Areas (PROFONANPE) from the Green Climate Fund (GCF) for programs involving IPs be transferred to the National DGM. MDE Saweto also requested the support of the GSC of their proposal to be recognized as the implementing agency for the GCF.

### México

Some organizations have requested that the DGM program boundary in México be expanded to the national level, but the NSC has proposed a selective approach, working in three focal sub-regions: Oaxaca, Jalisco and Yucatan Peninsula. A national steering committee exists, met recently, and has made reports to the World Bank and the national government. The NSC has worked closely with the government and the government is supporting the objective of working in pilot areas and not at the national level. They have a network of local organizations in the three regions and decided to have sub committees and the NSC and within this special committee. They are also expecting to finalize the negotiations related to Bank approval of the national DGM grant in December.

### **Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC)**

Working in four FIP zones, plus additional areas for the DGM, in total the NSC includes 25 members that are working in 16 territories to amplify the support to other communities and reach more people. They have been conducting consultations in remote communities where there are no roads or infrastructure. The villages are too far and they have formed 32 delegates to make visits to communities. The problem in the implementation is the lack of funding compared to the costs of reaching the location of IPs. From six candidates, the NSC has selected Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS) as the National Executing Agency. The final project is expected to be approved by September.

### **Indonesia**

The NSC has prepared the process for the selection of the NEA; they posted in the Indonesia DGM website. From a list of three NEA candidates for final interviews, each member made the final decision plus a final collective decision, through which the Samdhana Institute was selected from eight candidates. They received the World Bank country mission in the last week before the DGM meeting. Now they are developing a project design, technical documents as they need to finalize before to start the program. At the end of the year, they will finalize all documents required for grant approval by the World Bank.

### **Burkina Faso (absent)**

Madhavi Pillai, the World Bank representative and DGM project Team Lead, gave a brief report on the status of the DGM process in Burkina Faso. The process is advancing; the World Bank Board will give final approval to the national project in August, and by September, it will become operational. She also commented that Mexico and Indonesia will begin detailed project design, and are moving ahead quickly.

### **Q&A**

There was a question about why the government of Brazil has to approve the recognition or implementation of the project. The Brazil NSC and NEA explained that the legalization process is required in Brazil, but they are not going to stop. The NEA emphasized that in Brazil it is only about legal recognition of the NSC, not about funding.

In the case of Mexico, it was commented that there was an agreement with the World Bank and the government. There are a lot of interests because of funding opportunity and some political groups with close ties to the government have interest in the mechanism.

From Peru, the request was that the World Bank should influence the government for the FIP funding to be transferred to the DGM.

The World Bank representative commented that the Brazil and Burkina Faso DGM NSCs are arranging to have a legal personality. These arrangements vary depending on circumstances in each country. The role of the government is important. At the meeting of the FIP pilot countries in Kinshasa in June, a Peru Ministry of Environment (MINAM) representative commented that the Ministry has not been involved in the National DGM and wondered why government has been excluded from the process. The question of inclusion comes from both sides: the government and also the CSOs in Peru and the NSC needs to explore ways of including these stakeholders. In Mexico, the Bank has received a complaint letter from Red Mexicana de Organizaciones Campesinas Forestales (Red MOCAF), and requested clarification from the

Mexico NSC as to why they have had complaints and what would be done to respond to them. Derecho, Ambiente y Recursos Naturales (DAR) is an official CSO observer to the FIP and presented the complaint letter at the June FIP Sub-Committee meeting on behalf of Red MOCAF. Regarding the DGM delay in Laos, it is not solely an issue of one actor, it is more about the broader operating environment for implementing the DGM.

In México the selection of the DGM states relates to the design of the FIP and REDD+ program. Some organizations have requested to participate in the program.



Clarification from the NSC in Peru—*why is the process not clear to MINAM or CSOs in Peru?* In Peru, the NSC is represented by indigenous organizations and NGOs are observers of the process. The IP organizations have their own governance structure.

A GSC member expressed interest in having more detailed information about the situation of DGM countries like Ghana and Laos. They asked if there is anything they can do to facilitate the DGM process in those countries.

## B. NEW DGM COUNTRIES

The World Bank representative presented a brief presentation on the new six countries joining the FIP and, which in turn, will involve them joining the DGM. These countries are: Nepal, Mozambique, Republic of Congo, Cote d'Ivoire, Ecuador, Guatemala.

These new FIP pilot countries will have two years to complete and have approved a FIP investment plan. If they don't complete an investment plan within two years, there is a list of nine additional countries waiting to be invited into the FIP. The FIP will allocate US \$145 million for FIP investments plus US \$30 million for the DGM (including US \$3 million for the Global Component). Currently, the FIP does not have the resources to allocate to additional countries beyond the six new countries.

The FIP Sub-Committee left the allocation of the US \$30 million to the DGM to be decided by the Global Steering Committee.

All together, the DGM will have a US \$80 million fund for IPLCs—now one of the largest IP funds globally.

## Q&A

A GSC member commented that FIP accepted new countries and that the DGM will also have six new countries as consequence. The GSC has been asked to make a decision about the allocation. As the GSC we have the obligation to cooperate. The GSC can also help identify who in the indigenous organizations and local communities can be contacted to initiate the process of forming a transitional national committee. Another member reacted that maybe it's too early to bring this topic to the GSC.

## C. RULES AND PROCEDURES

The proposed draft Rules and Procedures were presented to the GSC and approved by consensus with several recommendations to revise and clarify the document: for the **governance structure** there was a need to have more graphics to provide a better visual understanding of the relationships; a proposal to combine articles on the decision making members with the GSC as one and also to combine articles on the non-decision making members with observers; the role of observers need to be clarified, as well as responsibility for facilitating the complaints mechanism.

For the **appointment of co-chairs and the GSC**, a term of two years for the GSC co-chairs and five years for the members was decided on, depending on the national circumstances.

Only **one annual meeting** was preferred, but there is a need to clarify the circumstances when **decisions** can be made by phone, skype or email, these needs to be included in a separate article. A proposal was made to create a committee to make certain decisions but it was not accepted.

There was a consideration for extraordinary meetings, but the conditions need to be clarified. It was expressed that an article on **conflict of interest** or **code of conduct** needs to be added to this document.

All Accredited Steering Committee members should be in the annual GSC meeting. If someone is sick, a designated alternative member representative should serve. However, the participation of new representatives in the GSC meetings should be avoided, unless permanent changes have been made at the national level.

In the discussion of **consensus versus voting procedures**, there was a clear agreement to adopt the consensus decision-making procedure.

## D. GRIEVANCE MECHANISM

GEA presented draft procedures for a Grievance Response Mechanism and Complaints Procedures. The discussion focused on which actor should be the focal point for the complaint, the NSC, NEA, GSC or GEA. What if the complaint is about the GSC decision? Should the GEA be the focal point to receive the complaint? There were also comments on the type of complaint.

It is important to narrow the **eligibility** definition for submitting complaints. It can't be opened up to the entire country, just because some interest groups feel excluded from the selected geographic focus of the DGM. Also there is a need to identify the role of the GEA in cases where complaints are for the GSC decisions—for example, regarding the exclusion of organizations from knowledge sharing and outreach activities. There was a need for specific examples in the procedures to help identify the **object** of the complaint and **time limits** for complaint response.

Some concern is related to steps for handling complaints that originate from perceptions of unfairness or conflicts of interest in relation to grant making decisions by the NSC: *What if the complaint implicates both the NSC and GSC simultaneously? Who would be independent enough to assess this complaint?* Possible options included an independent body and the World Bank Inspection Panel. For complaints that are directed at the NEA, the NSC should be the responsible party for addressing it.



## E. DGM GLOBAL PROJECT FIVE YEAR STRATEGIC PLAN AND BUDGET

The GEA presentation of the draft five years Strategic Work Plan and indicative budget provides a big picture of the prioritized activities and estimated costs. A member reminded the GSC that the main topics of the Strategic Plan were already approved by the FIP Sub-Committee and the GEA developed it based on the directions and request of the GSC at the September 2014 meeting. There was a request to present the Strategic Plan in a log frame to enable better understanding of the strategic aspects of the plan.

The members identified the need to allocate more resources in the strengthening of regional alliances and networks (**Output 1.4**) in the budget of each year. Also, more funding is needed for guidance and outreach for FIP pilot countries (**Output 1.6**). In general, it will depend on what the countries want; this will involve adjustment of the budget to meet these needs. The countries have their own national grant mechanisms for capacity building; the GSC budget for capacity building will respond to the common knowledge sharing needs of the FIP countries and the non-FIP countries.

There were questions about how the specific budget numbers were estimated; there is a need to have SMART indicators and to provide for risk assessment.

Some questioned whether “capacity building” is the right term, suggesting perhaps “exchange of concrete experiences”. These activities should respond to IPLC needs; it may be interesting to do more in the area of knowledge sharing, particularly in experiences of engagement with the government, and those defined under eligible activities. Some observed that pilot country assistance activities were not reflected in this budget, but it was clarified that resources were allocated in a new activity recommended by the GEA in the Annual Year 1 work plan (**Output 2.6.1—Support DGM Country Processes to Establish NSCs and select NEAs**).

Some observed topics identified in the work plan that are not aligned with the focus in a couple of countries. For instance, if the discussion at the national level is on land tenure and resource rights, not GHG measurement, any proposed regional training workshop on GHG measurement will be of less interest for some countries. Topics need to be aligned with the common regional interests. The GEA pointed out that the list of activities is not the final list, so it will be necessary to make revisions to these.

The World Bank stated that the FIP is a climate finance program, and therefore DGM activities will have a climate finance focus; otherwise the DGM funding would not exist. The GSC sets the priorities, but these must be the shared priorities of IPs/LCs in all FIP pilot countries.

Some have not seen tactical consideration for unforeseen events and uncertainties. *Is a budget cushion for unpredictable costs considered?*

A final recommendation was to perhaps remove the names of generic activities and priorities in the Strategic Plan/Budget, as in **Output 1.1.1**, that will be determined by the GSC.

## F. GSC DRAFT ANNUAL WORK PLAN AND BUDGET FOR YEAR 1

The GEA presented a draft work plan and budget for year one, which was also adopted with comments to improve the clarity of the presentation. A member wanted to see a logframe matrix rather than or in addition to the format presented. The members pointed out the need to have flexibility in the allocation

of resources. They had questions related to the detailed activity budget estimates. The Indonesian NEA suggested that the work plan has too many activities and requires prioritization, but the GSC members were comfortable with the activity budget estimates.

Clarify if the budget provides for unforeseen expenses that are not included for activities but come up by surprise.

As for the outreach and capacity building activities, two additional ones were proposed: the World Forestry Congress in Durban and Douala Meeting – Cameroon sub-regional preparatory meeting with indigenous peoples in preparation for COP 21. For the regional meetings that the UNDP is organizing together with Indigenous organizations, the GSC encourages coordination to connect with them.

Some members reported problems in accessing the documents in time to understand and process the information before arriving. The GEA clarified that the budget responded to the request of the GSC and was approved by the Transitional Committee; it is not prepared only by GEA. As a pilot project, the DGM needs flexibility to adjust if needed.

There was a suggestion to have in depth analysis of productive and sustainable initiatives, beyond capacity building or political process, to provide real benefits for indigenous peoples, as the work plan is now much more focused on REDD+. The GSC reaction was that the work plan and budget reflects what was requested by the GSC in September.

There was some confusion about the distinction between the Global and National work plans. There is coordination, but the GSC work plan does not reduce to or determine the priorities of one NSC. For the next annual meeting, there is an observed need to have a historical review as a reminder of the prior decisions, including a summary of prior meeting minutes. There needs to be an adjustment process that assures better ongoing harmonization between global (GSC) and national (NSC) priorities. The roles of GEA and NEA and their alignment with GSC expectations need work. The global learning from bottom up is important. A coordination meeting with the National Executing Agencies is tentatively scheduled for February/March 2016 to explore GEA/NEA coordination on monitoring and reporting.

The coordination with the NEA, which is **Activity 2.6.2** in the budget, requires greater clarification.

In order for the World Bank to disburse Global Component DGM funds, the budget must be approved by the GSC. There was a discussion about the creation of a committee to review the budget, but in the end the GSC decided to adopt the budget with some observations and flexibility to incorporate proposed changes especially the 5-Year Strategic Plan and Budget.

There was a misunderstanding that the NSCs have to approve the GSC budget. The NSCs should be aware of and understand the global component budget, but not approve it.

The draft annual work plan and budget were approved—with the provision that they would be revised and recirculated to the GSC for final approval.

## G. COMMUNICATIONS

The GEA made a brief presentation on elements and decisions needed for designing a DGM Communications and Outreach Strategy, including the DGM Global website. Members reacted to the photos of the DGM global website, observing that the images only show landscapes; they would like more people to be included. The GSC requested Facebook and Twitter accounts for the Global DGM, and greater use of videos. The focus needs to be more about the activities going on in the countries, about people working. The idea is to empower the people to be proud of their forest products, with ability to develop their own resources and protect the environment. The GSC wants to have information that reflects action beyond meetings. NEA communication teams will be in contact with the GEA to provide additional information to update the website and also preferred photos. The DGM Global website should link to the country websites.

Securing the rights of persons in the website imagery used will be the responsibility of the NSCs.

Logo: the words “Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities” are missing from the title of the DGM Global website. The discussion of logo preferences included suggestions such as: *Don’t make it complex maybe each country could have a symbol, such as Ocapí for DRC*. It was also suggested that instead of forests, photos of IPs in the communities is preferred to put in the logo including for each country.

By September, the GEA was requested to come up with a couple of proposals that reflect the objectives, purpose and reality of the DGM. The GEA will suggest a global logo and the GSC will make the recommendations and make a decision. Some countries wanted to have their own logo connected to the global DGM logo. There was a question about how to form the communications team—from the NEAs that exist, or else someone from the NSCs to take the conversation forward.

## H. OTHER DISCUSSIONS

One of the roles of the GSC is to see the progress of the whole program. The Global DGM has set a deadline to form NSCs and NEAs (by April), and requested updates for that reason in this meeting. In relation to Lao PDR, the members decided to send a letter to the government and also a letter to the Ghana representatives of indigenous peoples and local community organizations. The co-chairs, together with the GEA (and advice of the Bank) will draft a letter and circulate to GSC before sending.

In relation to the **allocation for new FIP (DGM)** countries, the members of the GSC discussed the issue in general, and decided to present a recommendation to the FIP sub-committee for their decision (see below).

## I. GSC DECISIONS

The First DGM Global Steering Committee meeting, having reviewed documents according the agenda and in agreement decides on the following actions:

1. Adopt the document entitled “Draft Rules and Procedures for the Functioning of the GSC”, and insert the noted recommendations for articles as follows: conflict of interest statement, role of the observers, extraordinary meeting and option of motions.

2. Adopt the documents entitled “Draft Annual Plan for Year One of Global Learning and Knowledge Exchange” and “Draft Five Year Strategic Plan for Global Learning and Knowledge Exchange”, under the following considerations:
  - a. The GEA will make recommended revisions that apply to both the annual and five year plans.
  - b. The budget may require some flexibility in the implementation according to the priority needs as recommended by the GSC.
  - c. If needed, the GSC shall create a special sub-committee to support the GEA in the preparation of the yearly budget.
3. Adopt the document entitled “Draft DGM Grievance and Redress Mechanism and Complaints Procedure”, under the following consideration:
  - a. The GEA will add the GSC recommendations and circulate to the GSC by the first week of September.
4. In relation to the new six FIP countries, the GSC recommends to the FIP Sub-Committee:
  - a. The allocations for each country be made according the following chart:

	Indicative allocations (USD M)	Total resources available (USD M)
<b>Global Component</b>	3.0	30.0
<b>Congo</b>	4.5	27.0
<b>Mozambique</b>	4.5	22.5
<b>Ecuador</b>	4.5	18.0
<b>Cote d'Ivoire</b>	4.5	13.5
<b>Nepal</b>	4.5	9.0
<b>Guatemala</b>	4.5	4.5
<b>Total</b>	30.0	0.0

- b. GSC also endorses the decision to allocate 10% of new FIP funding for the DGM Global Component.
5. The GSC acknowledges the proposals for support of the DGM Saweto in Peru, and requests further information before reaching a final decision to endorse, but encourages NSC dialogue with government and work on GCF accreditation.
6. In regard to the proposal by the FCPF to coordinate the FCPF capacity building grant making with the DGM country grant making programs, the GSC recommendation is to keep the FCPF resources and the DGM resources separate, and to reiterate the recommendation that FCPF Capacity Building Program give priority to support IPs/LCs in non-FIP countries.
7. The next Global DGM Steering Committee meeting will take place in DRC. The GSC also recommended that the GSC be consolidated before mixing the annual meeting with the FIP subcommittee meeting.
8. Ms. Grace Balawag and Mr. Kapupu Diwa were selected as co-chairs for the next two years.

## FOCAL POINTS

Dedicated Grants Mechanism for Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (DGM) 1st Semi-Annual Global Project Implementation Progress Report – July 1 to December 31, 2015						
NEA	Status	NSC membership	DGM Grant Status	World Bank Project TTL	FIP Focal Points	
<b>Peru</b>	WWF	10 members: 5 AIDESEP, 5 CONAP	World Bank Approval pending August 31, 2015	Ms. Kristyna Bishop <a href="mailto:kbishop@worldbank.org">kbishop@worldbank.org</a>	Mr. Gustavo Suarez de Freitas, Exec. Coordinator, PNCBMCC, MIMAM <a href="mailto:gsuarezdefreitas@minam.gob.pe">gsuarezdefreitas@minam.gob.pe</a>	
<b>Brazil</b>	CCA		Approved March 2015, not effective	Mr. Alberto Coelho Gomes Costa <a href="mailto:acosta1@worldbank.org">acosta1@worldbank.org</a> , Ms. Daniella Aruda <a href="mailto:darruda@worldbank.org">darruda@worldbank.org</a>	Mr. Marco Aurelio Araujo, Specialist in Public Policies, Min. of Finance <a href="mailto:Marco.araujo@fazenda.gov.br">Marco.araujo@fazenda.gov.br</a>	
<b>DRC</b>	WCS	25 members from 16 territories	World Bank Approval pending Q1, 2015	Mr. Loic Jean Charles Braune <a href="mailto:lbraune@worldbank.org">lbraune@worldbank.org</a>	Mr. Felicien Mulenda Kahenga, Coordinator, Min. Finance <a href="mailto:Fmulenda2000@yahoo.fr">Fmulenda2000@yahoo.fr</a>	
<b>Indonesia</b>	Samdhana Institute		Beginning detailed project design	Mr. Juan Martinez <a href="mailto:jmartinez2@worldbank.org">jmartinez2@worldbank.org</a>	Dr. Putera Rarthama, Sr. Advisor Min. Forestry <a href="mailto:p_parthama@yahoo.com">p_parthama@yahoo.com</a>	
<b>Burkina Faso</b>	IUCN		World Bank Approval pending Q1, 2015	Mr. Hocine Chahal <a href="mailto:hchalal@worldbank.org">hchalal@worldbank.org</a> , Ms. Lucienne M. M'Baipor <a href="mailto:lbmaipor@worldbank.org">lbmaipor@worldbank.org</a>	Samuel Yeye, Technical Advisor, Min. Env & SD <a href="mailto:yeyesam@gmail.com">yeyesam@gmail.com</a>	
<b>Mexico</b>	TOR drafted, selection process beginning	14 members: 7 Yucatan, 5 Oaxaca, 2 Jalisco	Beginning detailed project design	Ms. Kristyna Bishop <a href="mailto:kbishop@worldbank.org">kbishop@worldbank.org</a>	Miguel Angel Abaid Sanabria <a href="mailto:Miguel.abaid@conafor.gob.mx">Miguel.abaid@conafor.gob.mx</a> , Berenice Hernández del Toro <a href="mailto:bhernandez@conafor.gob.mx">bhernandez@conafor.gob.mx</a>	

Lao PDR				Beginning detailed project design	Bounyadeth Phouangmala <a href="mailto:bphouangmala@worldbank.org">bphouangmala@worldbank.org</a> , Robert Ragland Davis <a href="mailto:Rdavis1@worldbank.org">Rdavis1@worldbank.org</a>	Mr. Khampay Manivong, Dep. Dir. Gen., Min. Ag./Forestry <a href="mailto:Khamphay.dof@gmail.com">Khamphay.dof@gmail.com</a>
Ghana					Ms. Paula F. Lytle <a href="mailto:plytle@worldbank.org">plytle@worldbank.org</a>	Mr. Musa Abu Juam, <a href="mailto:majuamuk@yahoo.co.uk">majuamuk@yahoo.co.uk</a> , <a href="mailto:majuamuk@gmail.com">majuamuk@gmail.com</a>
New Pilot Countries						
Mozambique					Andre Aquino <a href="mailto:adeaquino@worldbank.org">adeaquino@worldbank.org</a>	
Republic of Congo					Julian Lee <a href="mailto:jlee7@worldbank.org">jlee7@worldbank.org</a>	
Cote d'Ivoire					Salimata Follea <a href="mailto:sfollea@worldbank.org">sfollea@worldbank.org</a>	
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