

Dedicated Grant Mechanism for Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities

Second Semi-Annual Global Project Implementation Progress Report

Covering the Period from January 1, 2016 to June 30, 2016

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

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

NORAD	Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation
NSC	National Steering Committee (of the DGM Country Projects)
REDD+	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation Plus
SBSTA	Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice
TEBTEBBA	Indigenous Peoples' International Centre for Policy Research and Education
ToR	Terms of Reference
TTL	Task Team Leader (World Bank)
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNFPII	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+¹ 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 second implementation progress report under the DGM Global Project, which became effective on June 17, 2015.

Summary of Implementation Progress from January 1 – June 30, 2016

The reporting period was the second half of the first year of implementation of the Global Project. Highlights of work during the period include: hosting a planning and coordination meeting with existing NEAs (January); conducting a site visit to Ghana to provide support to their NSC selection process (February); conducting the Second Annual GSC Meeting (April); participation at the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (May); GEA and GSC participation in the FIP Partner Meeting; significant preparatory activities (June) to hold the first DGM Regional Training early in the next period; and selection of the logo and visual identity for the DGM Global Project. These activities are described in more detail below:

Sub-Component 1: Global Learning, Outreach, and Information Sharing

During the current reporting period, the GEA carried out the majority of planning activities to be able to conduct the first regional training, which will be held for the Africa region and is scheduled to take place in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso from July 19-23, 2016. The GEA is also preparing to conduct a social network analysis using data that will be collected during the African Regional Training Workshop in Burkina Faso. The social network analysis will enable the GEA to better understand the existing networks and alliances of IPLCs in Africa, to strengthen the channels of communication, and identify opportunities and challenges to supporting IPLC networks.

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

Communications and Outreach Activities

The GEA produced a number of communications and outreach materials designed to increase awareness about the DGM, and inform stakeholders of important updates. These included: Establishment of a Visual Identity, DGM Fact Sheet, DGM Digest, DGM Global Website, DGM Social Media.

The DGM participated in events at the UNPFII in New York, USA with contributions from both the Global Project and the Country Component.

The DGM NSC representative from Indonesia was supported by the GEA to attend CBA10 in Dhaka, Bangladesh from April 24-28, 2016.

DGM Co-chair Grace Balawag and the GEA's Johnson Cerda participated in SBSTA44 in Bonn.

Sub-Component 2: Technical and Secretariat Services to the GSC

The GEA organized the 2nd Annual GSC Meeting, held in Kinshasa, Democratic Republic of Congo from April 25-28, 2016 with assistance provided by the DGM NEA (Caritas) and the GSC-Co-Chair in Kinshasa. During the sessions, status updates on implementation were provided for the country projects and the Global Project. Members provisionally approved the Global Project Year 2 Workplan and Budget (pending GEA responses to GSC requests for clarifications and modifications), as well as updated rules and procedures, a Communications Plan, and a common monitoring and reporting framework for the program. During the GSC Meeting, the GEA presented final modifications to the GRM, which were approved by the Committee. The GRM was posted to the DGM Global website and is currently active.

GSC members and the GEA team were invited to participate at the 1st NSC meeting in Ghana. The team shared information on the status of the governance in each country including the status of observers. The GEA team has also been providing information to indigenous peoples in Guatemala, Nepal and Ecuador regarding the progress of the DGM country and global components.

The DGM Global Project, in collaboration with DGM Brazil and DGM Burkina Faso, will be conducting a capacity building workshop organized by the GEA at the IUCN World Conservation Congress in Hawaii in September, 2016. The DGM team will also be participating in the panel "Accessing Global Finances: Funding Opportunities for Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities," organized by The Equator Initiative at the IUCN World Conservation Congress.

The DGM GEA participated in a CIF brainstorming session on Feb. 18 & 19, 2016 at the World Bank.

As part of the 2016 FIP Pilot Country Meeting in Oaxaca, Mexico, the DGM GEA organized a panel on Monday, June 13, highlighting the "Implementation of the DGM in FIP Pilot Countries."

The GEA, hosted a planning and coordination meeting with the five established DGM National Executing Agencies (NEAs). The meeting took place at the GEA's headquarters in Arlington, Virginia (USA) from January 26th to 28th, 2016.

Sub-Component 3: Planning, Monitoring and Reporting

Sub-component 3 includes activities to plan for the Global Project, carry out monitoring and reporting for the Global Project, and to coordinate monitoring and reporting across the 15 DGM projects that make up the DGM program. During the period, the GEA finalized the common monitoring and reporting framework, which will serve the program for the next 5 years.

GEA prepared the FY17 work plan and budget for submission to the World Bank and the GSC. At the GSC Meeting, Committee Members provisionally approved the work plan and budget. It was decided that a work plan and budget sub-committee, comprised of the GSC members from Mexico and Burkina Faso, would meet to discuss possible modifications to the work plan.

The GEA drafted a monitoring and reporting framework, which was finalized during the period. The framework includes: DGM Theory of Change, DGM Program Log frame, Reporting Templates, Draft of the Monitoring and Reporting Handbook for NEAs.

Global Project Implementation Progress Report was submitted March 1st to the World Bank covering the period from July 1 to December 31, 2016. In addition, the GEA collected information on the progress of the country projects and drafted the DGM Program Progress Report, which was submitted to the World Bank on March 15th. Both reports were translated into French, Spanish, and Portuguese and made available to the GSC Members prior to the 2nd Annual Meeting.

Lessons Learned, Issues, and Opportunities

The first year of the project was about establishing the governance framework. All efforts to build a robust governance framework for this initiative are important for budget accountability and project management. It is a commitment of this project to adhere to the highest standards, which will create opportunities to access funding in the near future.

Coordinating with 14 countries represents a challenge insofar as keeping the whole initiative progressing at a similar pace. The gap between countries' level of progress is an opportunity to learn from the experiences of countries that are farther along.

The GSC recognizes the need to inform newly appointed FIP representatives in DGM countries about the activities of the Global Project and will support NSCs in their communications efforts as requested. On the other hand, NEAs and NSCs have expressed a desire for more clarity on the role of the Bank in the country component.

International meetings such as the UNFCCC, are opportunities for IPLC representatives and GSC members to strengthen their engagement with governments for inclusion in relevant processes at the national level, as well as provide more detailed coordination regarding the connection between FIP and DGM.

1. DGM Global Project Overview

1.1. DGM Program

The Dedicated Grant Mechanism (DGM) for Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (IPLCs) aims to enable the full and effective participation of IPLCs in REDD+ processes at local, regional, and global scales. Understanding that IPLCs manage significant forest areas in a way that both provides livelihoods and conserves forests, the DGM promotes IPLC participation in REDD+ projects and policies as necessary for achieving enhanced climate and livelihood benefits.

Funded under the Climate Investment Funds' (CIF) Forest Investment Program (FIP), the DGM makes US\$80 million available for IPLC-led projects in 14 FIP pilot countries, as well as an overarching Global Learning and Knowledge Exchange Project (referred to as the Global Project in this report) . The program works towards its objective through three parts:

- Part 1: Country projects with activities to demonstrate successful IPLC-led initiatives related to REDD+;
- Part 2: A Global Project with activities to facilitate knowledge exchange and learning at the regional and global scales; and
- Part 3: Cross-cutting governance and accountability procedures coordinated across the country and global projects.

1.2. 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.” 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 Global 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.
- 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.

2. Implementation Progress of the Global Project during the Reporting Period

The reporting period was the second half of the first year of implementation of the Global Project. Highlights of work during the period include: hosting a planning and coordination meeting with existing NEAs (January); conducting a site visit to Ghana to provide support to their NSC selection process (February); conducting the Second Annual GSC Meeting (April); participation at the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (May); GEA and GSC participation in the FIP Partner Meeting; significant preparatory activities (June) to hold the first DGM Regional Training early in the next period; and selection of the logo and visual identity for the DGM Global Project. These activities as well as other ongoing activities are described in detail below.

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

2.1.1. Preparations for Global and Regional Trainings with IPLCs on REDD+ Topics

In the 5 Year Strategy and Workplan, substantial activities under Sub-component 1 of the Global Project (Activities 1.1.1 – 1.2.7) relate to conducting three regional and one global training per year with representatives from IPLCs on REDD+ policy and technical topics. During the current reporting period, the GEA carried out the majority of planning activities to be able to conduct the first regional training, which will be held for the Africa region and is scheduled to take place in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso from July 19-23, 2016.

The content and agenda for the meeting were finalized by the GEA during the period, and the majority of logistics planning was also carried out, with crucial assistance from the GSC member in Burkina Faso, as well

as IUCN Burkina Faso acting as the NEA. The objective of the training is to strengthen the networks and alliances of IPLC organizations within and across Africa region with a view to enhancing their representation and voice in regional and global policy fora. A total of 35 participants are expected from 11 African countries and 3 regional networks. The topics selected for the training will include:

- Day 1: DGM Overview and Exchange
- Day 2: Vision of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities on Climate Change
- Day 3: Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities' Contribution to Climate Change Mitigation
- Day 4: Indigenous Peoples in Climate International Policy
- Day 5: Negotiation Skills

2.1.2. Strengthen IPLC Global and Regional Networks and Alliances

Activities 1.4.1-1.4.5

The GEA is preparing to conduct a social network analysis using data that will be collected during the African Regional Training Workshop in Burkina Faso. The social network analysis will enable the GEA to better understand the existing networks and alliances of IPLCs in Africa, to strengthen the channels of communication and coordination among IPLC leaders across the African region. The preliminary analysis and results from this exercise will inform further engagement and highlight avenues for the GEA to further support DGM activities in the region. All results will be summarized and detailed in a report following the workshop. The same exercise will be conducted at the regional trainings to be held in Asia and Latin America during the next two reporting periods.

What is Social Network Analysis?

Social Network Analysis is a tool for understanding how information and resources move through a network of individuals or institutions. It allows the mapping of relationships, or ties, between stakeholders. This can be helpful in determining who plays key roles in disseminating information or resources in a network, as well as where there are barriers to accessing information or resources. It is also useful for visualizing power relationships among stakeholders.

2.1.3. Communications and Outreach Activities

As part of its role, the GEA carries out communications and outreach activities and supports GSC outreach activities at the global scale for the DGM Program (Activities 1.5.1-9). This includes working closely with communications focal points in the country NEAs to collect pertinent information about project progress. During the reporting period, the GEA produced a number of communications and outreach materials

designed to increase awareness about the DGM, and inform stakeholders of important updates. These included:

- Establishment of a Visual Identity – The DGM logo and visual identity of the DGM were finalized, including templates for all DGM materials such as PowerPoints, invitations, and reports. The GSC made the selection of the final logo from options prepared for their review by the GEA. The visual identity contributes to establishing consistent recognition of DGM Global materials. (Some DGM country projects have chosen to use their own visual identities). A logo use guide was created, which provides an explanation of the symbolism of the logo, and establishes criteria for acceptable logo use, including use of logos with partner logos, and requirements for color, size, and spacing.
- DGM Fact Sheet – An updated DGM fact sheet was completed drawing on the logo and visual identity documents. The fact sheet explains the DGM's structure and overarching objectives to stakeholders not familiar with the program.
- DGM Digest – The GEA produced a bi-monthly newsletter, which included updates from the DGM country projects and events where the DGM was present. Issue 3 (January/February) and Issue 4 (March/April) were prepared and disseminated at DGM events and made available on the DGM Global website. Based on the feedback received regarding the Year 2 communications work plan, the GEA will reassess the frequency and best channel for disseminating updates on the DGM progress.
- DGM Global Website – The GEA continued to maintain and update the DGM Global website, www.dgmglobal.org, during this period. This includes making the DGM Grievance Mechanism publicly available, keeping the country project pages up to date, and uploading documents for meetings in the Members Login section, as well as publishing activity posts on the website, on events such as the January NEA meeting, DGM presentations at international events, and updates from country projects. Over the past six months, the site has received, on average, 303 visits from 171 users each month. The website is now linked to a Google Analytics account, to allow for more detailed information on website traffic over longer periods; results from this will be available next period.
- DGM Social Media – The GEA has recently created a DGM Global Community Page on Facebook, in order to connect with DGM stakeholders (including GSC and NSC members, GEA representatives, and IPLCs attending regional trainings), and to quickly and informally share information on DGM Global activities, DGM country activities, and news from other sources that is relevant to the focus of the DGM.

2.1.4. DGM Side Event at the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (UNPFII) May 2016

The DGM participated in events at the UNPFII in New York, USA with contributions from both the Global Project and the Country Component. The DGM Co-Chair from the Philippines and a representative from DGM-Peru spoke on a panel organized by the World Bank on May 11, and also spoke at a DGM side event organized by the GEA titled “Illustrating how direct funds governed by IPLCs can contribute to adaptation, mitigation, and conflict resolution” on May 13, 2016. The GEA Director, DGM Co-Chair, and Peru representative all spoke about the objectives and status of the DGM to an audience of approximately 30 indigenous participants from Asia, Africa, Latin America and Russia.

The Co-Chair presented the history, objectives, governance, and implementation structure of the DGM as a unique example of direct financing for IPLCs in the domain of climate finance. The representative from DGM-Peru presented an overview of the progress and challenges encountered in establishing the Peru DGM country project, where the first call for proposals led by indigenous peoples in the Amazon to receive sub-grants to fund activities for land titling had recently finished. Presentations were followed by a discussion, led by the GEA Director, to explore topics that could be important to exchange in regional trainings in Latin America, Asia, and Africa.



The GEA Director, alongside the DGM Co-Chair from the Philippines and the representative from Peru, answers questions from participants at the DGM Side Event held at the UNPFII, May 13th in New York City, NY. (Photo credit: DGM GEA)

2.1.5. 10th International Conference on Community-Based Adaptation to Climate Change (CBA10)

Under work plan activity 1.2.8, a DGM NSC representative from Indonesia was supported by the GEA to attend CBA10 in Dhaka, Bangladesh from April 24-28, 2016. The focus of the meeting was on enhancing urban community resilience, and the representative spoke on a panel at a session on April 26 on financing urban community based adaptation, explaining how the DGM functions and the way it works with IPLCs. He explained the process to establish and design the DGM Indonesia project, and responded to audience questions. Questions included how the countries were selected for the DGM, and how IPLCs in Nepal can access the mechanism.

2.1.7 GEA/GSC Participation in Bonn SBSTA meetings (May)

DGM Co-chair Grace Balawag and the GEA's Johnson Cerda participated in SBSTA44 in Bonn in the following capacities:

- a. In SBSTA 44 negotiations where countries were unpacking the Paris Agreement, the DGM team focused on supporting the platform for knowledge exchange and the creation of a working group on traditional knowledge.
- b. Participated at the International Indigenous Peoples Forum on Climate Change prep meetings and daily meetings, which contributed to the negotiations. The DGM team is coordinating with the IIPFCC to join future activities in COP22.
- c. Participated in dialogue with the government of Norway and their official delegation in SBSTA 44 negotiations. Together with the IIPFCC, the DGM team supported the proposals brought forward by indigenous peoples for the implementation of Paris Agreement, as well as the request for additional support in COP22.
- d. Updated delegates of Nepal's indigenous peoples on DGM activities. The DGM team shared information on the 2nd DGM GSC meeting in Kinshasa and the status of the new countries, including recommendations for setting up the DGM NSC.
- e. Engagement with Non-FIP country IPLCs and indigenous networks for Africa and coordination of preparation activities for the DGM Africa Regional Training on Climate Change, scheduled for July, 2016 in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso.

2.2. Implementation of Sub-Component 2: Technical and Secretariat Services to the GSC

Under this component the GEA carries out a number of activities to facilitate effective, accountable, and transparent management of the DGM Global Project, as well as oversight of the DGM program by the GSC. The reporting period saw three substantial activities under this sub-component: facilitation of the 2nd Annual GSC Meeting, hosting of the NEA planning and coordination meeting, and launch of the Grievance Redress Mechanism and Complaints procedure (GRM).

2.2.1. 2nd Annual GSC Meeting

Under Activities 2.1.1-9, the GEA organized the 2nd Annual GSC Meeting, held in Kinshasa, Democratic Republic of Congo from April 25-28, 2016 with assistance provided by the DGM NEA (Caritas) and the GSC-Co-Chair in Kinshasa. Committee members from Burkina Faso, DRC, Ghana, Indonesia, Mexico, and the Philippines were joined by observers from the DGM in Côte d'Ivoire, Mozambique, and the Republic of Congo. GSC members from Peru and Brazil were absent. The World Bank, Forest Investment Program, and Caritas DRC also attended as observers.

During the sessions, status updates on implementation were provided for the country projects and the Global Project. Members provisionally approved the Global Project Year 2 Workplan and Budget (pending GEA responses to GSC requests for clarifications and modifications), as well as updated rules and procedures, a Communications Plan, and a common monitoring and reporting framework for the program. The Committee voted to form three sub-committees: a temporary Workplan and Budget Sub-Committee to address recommendations to the year 2 Workplan and Budget; a Grievance Redress Mechanism Sub-Committee; and a Communications, Advocacy, and Outreach Subcommittee. The decisions made during this meeting can be found in Annex D.

The meeting coincided with two events held as part of the DRC country project: the DRC Chief of the Cabinet of the Minister of Environment, Conservation of Nature, and Sustainable Development joined the DGM Global Steering Committee (GSC) members to announce and voice support for the DGM country project in DRC, and the following day, the World Bank Country Director joined Caritas DRC to sign a grant agreement establishing Caritas' role as NEA.

2.2.2. Outreach to Global Partners

The GEA is exploring opportunities with the International Working Group on Indigenous Affairs for case studies on the impacts that the INDCs have on the rights of IPLCs in DGM countries.

The GEF secretariat has expressed interest in exploring possible joint activities with the Global Project. The DGM team has begun a dialogue with Yoko Watanabe of the secretariat to identify future opportunities.

Outreach to regional IPLC networks

Africa

The DGM Africa Regional Training Workshop, to be held in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso from July 19-23, will include the participation of 35 IPLC representatives from 11 countries, as well as three African regional IPLC networks: International Alliance, MPIDO, and IPACC. Among the primary objectives of this workshop is to strengthen the networks and alliances of IPLC organizations within and across the African region with a view to enhancing their representation and voice in regional and global policy fora.

The DGM team has also reached out to MPIDO to explore opportunities for joint climate change activities in Africa.

Latin America

IPLCs of Guatemala organized a meeting with government representatives to discuss the DGM. Johnson Cerda presented the status and progress of DGM countries during the meeting.

Outreach in preparation for IUCN World Conservation Congress

The DGM Global Project, in collaboration with DGM Brazil and DGM Burkina Faso, will be conducting a capacity building workshop organized by the GEA at the IUCN World Conservation Congress in Hawaii in September, 2016. The objective of this workshop is to hold an interactive dialogue among different actors that engage with topics of direct concern to IPLCs to share knowledge and experience in directly accessing climate funds to strengthen conservation initiatives within IPLC territories and communities. Other partners for this session include Sotz'il (an indigenous organization in Guatemala), Indigenous Peoples Customary and Environmental Law and Human Rights (SPICEH)/CEESP (IUCN), and Tebtebba (Indigenous Peoples International Centre for Policy Research and Education).

The DGM team will also be participating in the panel "Accessing Global Finances: Funding Opportunities for Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities," organized by The Equator Initiative at the IUCN World Conservation Congress.

Engagement with World Bank, FIP, and other partners

The DGM GEA participated in a CIF brainstorming session on Feb. 18 & 19, 2016 at the World Bank. The two day meeting hosted by the FIP brought together a wide range of FIP stakeholders to assess FIP progress and provide inputs to a strategy proposal to the FIP donor subcommittee at the June semi-annual meeting in Oaxaca, Mexico. The GEA emphasized the FIP support for the DGM as an innovative and unique avenue for IPLCs to directly access climate finance with positive results already achieved.

On May 25th, the GEA met with Elisabeth Forseth (NORAD), and the FIP subcommittee representative for Norway to exchange updates on DGM progress, as well as Norway's plans to support REDD+ initiatives within the FIP and within the government's bilateral programs.

As part of the 2016 FIP Pilot Country Meeting in Oaxaca, Mexico, the DGM GEA organized a panel on Monday, June 13, highlighting the “Implementation of the DGM in FIP Pilot Countries.” Moderated by Vince McElhinny from the GEA, the panel showcased DGM progress for the FIP audience of approximately 200 donors, governments, implementing agencies, and CSO representatives. The panel brought together stakeholders involved in the design and implementation of the DGM at the national and global levels. The exchange focused on the role of IPLCs in the sustainable management and conservation of forests, particularly within the FIP investment plan. Speakers discussed progress in establishing the DGM at the national and global levels, the first projects financed by the DGM in Peru and Brazil, and opportunities for collaboration and coordination between the DGM and other FIP-funded projects.



DGM GSC members and FIP Focal Points highlight progress at FIP Pilot Country Meeting in Oaxaca. (Photo: Madhavi Pillai)

The speakers presented a diverse range of perspectives on the FIP and the DGM, including:

Manuel Aldrete, a member of the DGM Global Steering Committee (GSC) from Mexico, emphasized a significant opportunity for collaboration that exists between national government actors, such as

Mexico's National Forest Agency, CONAFOR, and the DGM in the implementation of FIP investments and other REDD+ priorities.

Marilen Puquio Arturo, a member of the DGM Global Steering Committee from Peru, shared the progress achieved by the DGM Saweto in Peru, which is completing the first call for subprojects and will approve the first nine at the end of June. The DGM Saweto is advancing toward an ambitious project goal of titling 130 native communities.

Grace Balawag, a co-chair of the DGM GSC from the Philippines who works with Tebtebba and is the indigenous observer to the FIP, cited the significant governance achievements by the DGM Global Project in the form of a steering committee that now represents 14 tropical forest countries. Grace also underscored the importance of FIP donor country support to a pioneering initiative like the DGM.

Ibrahim Lankoande, the FIP Focal Point from the Ministry of Environment, Green Economy and Climate Change, Burkina Faso, expressed his optimism for the potential for collaboration between the DGM and the national government in the design and implementation of the FIP investment plan in Burkina Faso. Lankoande emphasized the commitment to social inclusion, with a particular focus in the DGM on gender.

Marco Aurelio dos Santos, the FIP Focal Point from Ministry of Finance in Brazil, explained that Brazil's unique National Steering Committee (NSC) structure, which includes three government representatives with voting rights, is a product of a long-term effort to build trust between government and indigenous communities. Brazil is currently the only country whose NSC is structured this way. Interest in the Brazilian approach was evident in the recent, successful bilateral exchange with Mozambique in May, 2016.

The lively exchange between government, indigenous and local community stakeholders in the DGM highlighted the positive advances, some early lessons, and the overall significance of the IPLC-led initiative within the Forest Investment Program and beyond.

2.2.3. DGM Grievance Redress Mechanism and Complaints Procedure

During the GSC Meeting, the GEA presented final modifications to the GRM, which were approved by the Committee (Activity 2.3.1-2). The GRM was posted to the DGM Global website and is currently active. Other follow-up points discussed at the GSC meeting included the role of the GEA; the object of complaint & time-bounded responses; GEA/NEA responsibility; mediation; the formation of a Grievance sub-committee (2 people/1 year term).

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 point.

GSC members and the GEA team were invited to participate at the 1st NSC meeting in Ghana. The team shared information on the status of the governance in each country including the status of observers; Ghana's NSC clarified the role of observers and defined the key participants. The DGM team provided information on the latest decisions of the 2nd DGM GSC meeting in Kinshasa, specifically the need for Ghana to nominate their delegate; this was completed in this NSC meeting by consensus. The DGM team also had bilateral meetings with the former DGM transitional committee members to update them on global activities and collect their views on the local process to provide future updates to the GSC members.

The GEA team has been providing information to indigenous peoples in Guatemala, Nepal and Ecuador regarding the progress of the DGM country and global components. Guatemala has requested a skype presentation during an internal meeting prior to setting up their interim NSC. In the case of Nepal, the GEA provided contacts to establish a direct dialogue with the World Bank TTL and schedule a first meeting by September 2016.

2.2.4. GEA-NEA Planning and Coordination Meeting

The GEA, under Activity 2.6.2, hosted a planning and coordination meeting with the five established DGM National Executing Agencies (NEAs). The meeting took place at the GEA's headquarters in Arlington, Virginia (USA) from January 26th to 28th, 2016. Attendees included:

- Co-Chair of the DGM Global Steering Committee, Tebtebba Foundation
- DGM NEA Brazil, Centro de Agricultura Alternativa do Norte de Minas (CAA/NM)
- DGM NEA Democratic Republic of Congo, Caritas
- DGM NEA Peru, World Wildlife Fund Peru (WWF)
- DGM NEA Indonesia, Samdhana Institute
- DGM NEA Burkina Faso, International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN) Burkina Faso

The main objectives of the meeting were to establish and agree on a single common framework for DGM monitoring and reporting, provide a forum for knowledge exchange on DGM implementation processes, generate information to support the process in other countries, provide detailed guidance on the DGM GRM for NEAs to implement in each country, and establish a common communications and outreach strategy.

Day 1 of the meeting included introductions and presentations from all participants about their respective projects. Day 2 addressed the common monitoring and reporting framework and included a presentation by each NEA about their project indicators, followed by a proposal by the GEA of the first draft of the DGM

common results statements and indicators. Participants provided crucial feedback on the content and design of the logframe, which was incorporated into the final draft.

On Day 3, the GEA presented the GRM and complaints procedure, which was followed by discussion amongst the group on how this will be implemented. In the afternoon, a session on shared experiences and topics of interest was held, followed by discussion on common communications objectives across the program. More information, including key topics of interest discussed and follow-up steps, is available in the Meeting Report for the DGM GEA-NEA Planning and Coordination Meeting prepared by the GEA 29 January 2016—this is in the Annex C.

2.3. Implementation of Sub-Component 3: Planning, Monitoring and Reporting

Sub-component 3 includes activities to plan for the Global Project, carry out monitoring and reporting for the Global Project, and to coordinate monitoring and reporting across the 15 DGM projects that make up the DGM program. During the period, the GEA finalized the common monitoring and reporting framework, which will serve the program for the next 5 years.

2.3.1. Planning for the Global Project

In preparation for the GSC Meeting held in April, the GEA prepared the FY17 work plan and budget for submission to the World Bank and the GSC. At the GSC Meeting, Committee Members approved the work plan and budget. It was decided that a work plan and budget sub-committee, comprised of the GSC members from Mexico and Burkina Faso, would meet to discuss possible modifications to the work plan. Following the GSC meeting, the GEA discussed nine budget clarifications and recommendations with the temporary Budget sub-Committee representatives and provided additional information as needed. The sub-committee recommendation for the GSC to approve the resolution of the budget issues was sent to the GSC Co-chairs and on to the full GSC for approval by mail. The Year 2 Budget and Workplan were approved by the GSC as of July 5th, and the budget was presented the World Bank for No Objection Approval the week of July 15th (outside current reporting period). It was proposed for further consideration by the GSC that the special budget sub- committee status should be a “permanent body”. The Co-chairs and the GEA will facilitate the exchange of views of the GSC members and proceed accordingly.

2.3.2. Development of a Coordinated Monitoring and Reporting Plan for the DGM Program

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 drafted a monitoring and reporting framework, which was finalized during the period. The framework includes:

- DGM Theory of Change, developed following the DGM background documents articulating how the 14 DGM projects will work together towards the program objective;
- DGM Program Logframe, including output, outcome, and objective level results statements and indicators designed to track progress across all 14 DGM projects;
- Reporting Templates provided by the GEA to the NEAs for submitting information for the semi-annual Program Reports.
- Draft of the Monitoring and Reporting Handbook for NEAs

Both the Theory of Change and Logframe were approved by GSC Members at the 2nd Annual Meeting. The monitoring and reporting framework with indicator guidance will be provided to the NEAs, and will be used beginning with the 3rd DGM Program Implementation Report.

2.3.3. Submission of DGM Semi-Implementation Progress Reports

Under Activities 3.3.1-3.3.5, the 1st Global Project Implementation Progress Report was submitted March 1st to the World Bank covering the period from July 1 to December 31, 2015. In addition, the GEA collected information on the progress of the country projects and drafted the DGM Program Progress Report, which was submitted to the World Bank on March 15th. Both reports were translated into French, Spanish, and Portuguese and made available to the GSC Members prior to the 2nd Annual Meeting.

3. Summary of Financial Progress

Expenditures for the period January 1, 2016 through June 30, 2016 totaled US \$437,393. The spending in the second half of the year was accelerated for the following reasons:

- The Global Steering Committee (GSC) meeting was moved from July 2016 to April 2016 in order to coincide with the approval process for the Year 2 annual work plan and budget. This resulted in two GSC meetings occurring in year 1 (Bali-July 2015 and Kinshasa-April 2016) when only one meeting was originally budgeted.
- The participation in the Kinshasa GSC meeting was expanded to include new countries.
- Advance expenses were incurred for the African Regional training held in Burkina Faso in July 2016.

The spending in semester two, brought the total spending for Year One to \$737,845, which is an increase of 21% over the Year One Budget. Other factors influencing the increased spending in year one include the lengthy process required to complete the 5 year grant for the Global Project. It was necessary to obtain a Project Preparation Grant to cover the initial planning processes and to fund a second Transitional Committee Meeting (held in the USA in Sept., 2014). This Project Preparation Grant of \$275,000 reduced the funds allocated to Year One of the Global Project, requiring additional funds to cover the changes to the funds allocated to Year One of the Global Project, requiring additional funds to cover the changes to the Year One Work Plan approved by the GSC.

4. Lessons Learned and Success Stories

- The first year of the project was about establishing the governance framework. All the different policies, rules and procedures are the foundation that distinguishes this initiative from many others.
- All efforts to build a robust governance framework for this initiative are important for budget accountability and project management. It is a commitment of this project to adhere to the highest standards, which will create opportunities to access funding in the near future.
- Having a grievance mechanism is something that distinguishes this initiative from other projects.
- Working with 14 groups represents a challenge insofar as keeping the whole group progressing at a similar pace. The gap between countries' level of progress is an opportunity to learn from the experiences of countries that are farther along.
- NEA Knowledge Exchange: this was a valuable opportunity for the NGOs who are executing the DGM in each country to share practical experience. In the future, it is intended to have NEAs as observers in the GSC meetings. This will allow for time to coordinate work between the GEA and NEA representatives.
- The support mission that the GSC/GEA conducted for Ghana was successful. This was a fruitful exchange with the Ghana delegation expressing great interest in learning about the progress of the DGM in other countries. DGM GEA Director Johnson Cerda and DGM Burkina Faso GSC delegate Idrissa Zeba shared the composition of the NSC governance system in DRC, Burkina Faso, Peru, Brazil and Indonesia. They also shared the information regarding the role of observers, decisions and activities reported in the 2nd DGM GSC meeting in Kinshasa, as well as the need to appoint delegates to the GSC. Additional site visits have been requested by Nepal, Mozambique and Ivory Coast to provide support with establishing their National Steering Committees. This will be a

promising opportunity for these new countries to exchange with those DGM countries that have already been through this process.

- The GSC and GEA are concerned that the lack of dialogue between IPLCs and governments creates missed opportunities for project implementation.
- The GSC recognizes the need to inform newly appointed FIP representatives in DGM countries about the activities of the Global Project and will support NSCs in their communications efforts as requested.
- International meetings such as COP21, are opportunities for IPLC representatives and GSC members to strengthen the engagement with governments for inclusion in relevant processes at the national level, as well as provide more detailed coordination regarding the connection between FIP and DGM.
- NEAs and NSCs have expressed a desire for more clarity on the role of the Bank in the country component.

5. 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 B.

- Regional Training Africa for IPLC leaders in July 2016
- IUCN WCC Knowledge Café Session, September 2016
- Global Training for IPLCs leaders on climate negotiations in November 2016
- Support for IPLC-related events at COP22 in Marrakech, Morocco, November 2016
- Country support missions
- World Bank site visit – to be scheduled

Annex A: Indicator Monitoring

The table below is the approved DGM Program Logframe with results statements and indicators. In the table only the indicators for which the GEA is responsible are included. The full Program Logframe, including indicators from the NEAs and the GEA will be included in the DGM Program Report.

Result Level and Statement	Proposed Indicator	Responsibility	Frequency	Target	Means of Verification	Indicator Rationale
Program Development Objective: Strengthen the capacity of indigenous peoples and local communities to participate in the FIP and other REDD+ programs at local, national, and global levels.	Objective Indicator: IPLCs have increased role in the FIP and other REDD+ processes at local, national, and global levels.	GEA	Baseline, Mid-term, and End	75%	Survey	DGM Program Development Objective indicator. The indicator will be aggregated across the DGM Country and Global Projects. (i.e. Outcome Indicators 1.2 and 2.1).
Part 2: DGM Global Project						
Outcome 2.1: IPLCs in FIP and non-FIP countries have increased role in the FIP and other REDD+ processes.	Outcome Indicator 2.1: % of IPLC participants in DGM regional and international capacity development activities with increased role in the FIP and other REDD+ processes, disaggregated by sex.	GEA	Annual	75%	Survey	This instance of the indicator reports on the Global Project's effectiveness in training IPLCs at the international level, including gender balance. (It is aggregated with Outcome Indicator 1.2 to create the Program Objective Indicator.)

Result Level and Statement	Proposed Indicator	Responsibility	Frequency	Target	Means of Verification	Indicator Rationale
<u>Output 2.1.1:</u> Regional and national IPLC representatives have increased skills and knowledge on policy and technical topics related to REDD+.	<u>Output Indicator 2.1.1:</u> # of IPLC participants in regional and sub-regional trainings on policy and technical topics related to REDD+, disaggregated by sex.	GEA	Semi-annual		Internal tracking	Indicator tracks the extent to which the Global Project provides regional trainings to IPLC representatives on REDD+ topics, including gender balance.
<u>Output 2.1.2:</u> IPLC presence in the UNFCCC process is strengthened through the DGM training and coordination of IPLC participants before and during COP.	<u>Output Indicator 2.1.2:</u> # of IPLC participants in DGM UNFCCC-related trainings, attending UNFCCC events, disaggregated by sex.	GEA	Semi-annual		Internal tracking	Indicator tracks the extent, including gender balance, and potential influence of the Global Project's trainings with IPLC representatives on the UNFCCC process.
Outcome 2.2: Exchange of knowledge resources and promotion of IPLC networks at the regional and global scale leads to shared activities and alliances among IPLC organizations.	Outcome Indicator 2.2: # of activities/alliances emerged through the global platform with the leadership role of IPLCs.	GEA	Annual		Internal tracking	Indicator tracks the degree to which the Global Project's activities promoting networking and knowledge exchange among IPLCs lead to shared IPLC endeavors.
<u>Output 2.2.1:</u> Experiences from DGM country sub-projects are elevated to the international scale	<u>Output Indicator 2.2.1:</u> # of knowledge products produced by the DGM grant recipients and/or	GEA	Semi-annual		Internal tracking	Indicator tracks the extent to which the Global Project identifies successes from the Country

Result Level and Statement	Proposed Indicator	Responsibility	Frequency	Target	Means of Verification	Indicator Rationale
and shared with IPLCs from other countries.	beneficiaries presented at the regional and/or global knowledge exchange opportunities.					Projects and shares them at the regional level.
<u>Output 2.2.2:</u> IPLCs from FIP and non-FIP countries have increased opportunity to share experiences and learning at the international scale, extending the scope of the DGM.	<u>Output Indicator 2.2.2:</u> % of participants in the learning and knowledge exchange activities belonging to REDD+ programs and countries other than FIP pilot countries.	GEA	Semi-annual		Internal tracking	Indicator tracks the degree to which the Global Project extends the reach of the DGM to non-FIP countries.
<u>Output 2.2.3:</u> The DGM Global Knowledge Sharing web platform provides knowledge resources and opportunities for discussion to global IPLCs.	<u>Output Indicator 2.2.3:</u> # of views and downloads of informational resources posted to the DGM Global Knowledge sharing web platform.	GEA	Semi-annual		Internal tracking	Indicator tracks the extent of online knowledge sharing activities.
Part 3: Program-Wide Governance and Accountability (Global & Country Projects)						
Outcome 3.2: IPLC-led governance mechanisms are in place to transparently manage	Outcome Indicator 3.2: % of DGM stakeholders who perceive DGM governance and processes as	NEA and GEA	Annual		Survey of stakeholders	Indicator tracks the degree to which the DGM Grievance Redress Mechanism is

Result Level and Statement	Proposed Indicator	Responsibility	Frequency	Target	Means of Verification	Indicator Rationale
DGM funds.	transparent and inclusive (Country & Global Projects).					implemented and creates transparency and inclusiveness for the program.
<u>Output 3.2.1:</u> DGM Country Projects establish a functioning grievance redress mechanism to promote transparency.	<u>Output Indicator 3.2.1:</u> % of grievances registered related to delivery of DGM Country Project benefits that are actually addressed.	NEA	Semi-annual	100%	Internal tracking	Indicator tracks the degree to which the DGM Grievance Redress Mechanism is implemented by the Country Projects.
<u>Output 3.2.2:</u> The DGM Global Project adequately addresses grievances that are elevated to the DGM Global Steering Committee.	<u>Output Indicator 3.2.2:</u> % of grievances related to delivery of the DGM that are elevated to the Global Steering Committee and are resolved.	GEA	Semi-annual	100%	Internal tracking	Indicator tracks the degree to which the DGM Grievance Redress Mechanism is implemented by the Global Project.
Outcome 3.3: Monitoring and reporting systems with a focus on learning are in place and functioning for the DGM Program.	Outcome Indicator 3.3: % of Semi-annual DGM Program Progress Reports completed and submitted on time, including information on progress towards results indicators, lessons learned, and challenges.	GEA	Semi-annual	100%	Internal tracking	Indicator tracks the degree to which DGM Program Monitoring and Reporting is timely and meaningful, and it encompasses reporting by the NEAs and the GEA.

Result Level and Statement	Proposed Indicator	Responsibility	Frequency	Target	Means of Verification	Indicator Rationale
<u>Output 3.3.1:</u> DGM Country Projects provide accurate and timely information on project progress towards results to the Global Steering Committee.	<u>Output Indicator 3.3.1:</u> % of semi-annual DGM Country Project progress Reports completed and submitted on time, including information on progress towards results indicators, lessons learned, and challenges (Country Projects).	GEA	Semi-annual	100%	Internal tracking	Indicator tracks the degree to which the DGM Project reporting is timely and meaningful.
<u>Output 3.3.2:</u> The DGM Global Project provides timely and accurate information on the compiled DGM Program progress towards results to the Global Steering Committee.	<u>Output Indicator 3.3.2:</u> % of semi-annual DGM Global Project reports completed and submitted on time, including information on progress towards results indicators, lessons learned, and challenges (Global Project).	GEA	Semi-annual	100%	Internal tracking	Indicator tracks the degree to which DGM Global Project reporting is timely and meaningful.

Annex B: 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 June 30, 2016
Output 1.1: <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 scheduled for July 2016 in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso. The agenda and content for this workshop was finalized during the reporting period. Trainings in other Regions will begin in 2017.
	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.

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Output 1.2: 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	Combined with 1.1.1. 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 with the Africa Regional Training
	1.2.2	Concurrent with 1.1.1 and 1.2.3, 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.	Bonn SBSTA44 meeting participation in May
	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. The Global workshop is scheduled for November 2016 in Marrakesh.
	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.	1 DGM NSC representative from Indonesia was to attend CBA10 in Dhaka, Bangladesh from April 24-28, 2016. Activities will occur again for COP 22 in November 2016 in Marrakesh.
	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).	Activity will occur in next reporting period.

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	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).	
	1.2.7	Disseminate workshop reports and relevant documents/reports from annual UNFCCC COP negotiations on the DGM web-site and communications channels.	Emailed updates to NEA and NSC representatives as requested.
	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. GSC representatives and GEA participated in UNPFII in May 2016, including a DGM side event organized by the GEA; NSC Indonesia representative participated in the CBA10 in Dhaka in April, 2016; GSC members and the GEA participated in, SBSTA44 Bonn in May, 2016; GEA, and GSC members participated in FIP Pilot Country Meeting in Oaxaca in June 2016.
Output 1.3: <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.	Three video interviews in Kinshasa; additional activities planned for the next reporting period.
Output 1.4: <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</i>			

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<i>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.	GEA will facilitate a session during each of the Regional workshops to consult on training needs and priorities to consider for regional needs assessment. In addition, GEA will facilitate a social network analysis of regional IPLC networks to identify the opportunities and challenges for communication and coordination among IPLCs to inform the needs assessment.
	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.

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Output 1.5: <i>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</i>			
	1.5.1	Establish a global communications team (GCT) for the DGM, composed of the communications focal point for each country and a communications focal point from the GSC, in coordination with GSC, NSCs and NEAs.	Activity was begun during the reporting period and will remain ongoing as NEAs are established and begin operations. Discussed Communications Strategy, logo and simulated strategic messaging w/ 5 NEAs in January,
	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.	<p>The Five Year Outreach and Communication Strategy was reviewed by the GSC and approved in January 25, 2016. A Year 2 Communications Plan was presented to the GSC in April 2016.</p> <p>Establishment of a Visual Identity, DGM Fact Sheet, DGM Digest, DGM Global Website, DGM Social Media.</p> <p>Other activities will expand as more NEAs are established and begin operations.</p>
	1.5.3	Conduct Quarterly virtual meetings of the global communications team.	The DGM logo was developed and approved by GSC Members on February 15, 2016 and a logo user's guide was shared with the GSC.
	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).	<p>NEAs in Brazil, Peru and Burkina Faso are currently providing content for DGM website and communications materials.</p> <p>More NEAs will provide content in Year 2.</p>
	1.5.6	Contract a consulting firm to design and develop DGM website based on Communications and Outreach Strategy (including developing country portals).	While updating, www.dgmglobal.org , research began on a web platform proposal, the preliminary version of which was shared with the GSC in

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			Kinshasa
	1.5.7	Annual Website Maintenance	GEA handles yearly maintenance and licensing fees.
	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 content updates to the DGM website.	Nine new activity posts were made during the period to www.dgmglobal.org , in addition to updates of country pages and the launch of the DGM Grievance and Redress Mechanism.
Output 1.6: 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 all countries under the DGM.			
	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. GEA produced communication materials including a DGM Factsheet, issues of the DGM Digest, and regular updates to the DGM global website. GEA also created and maintains of DGM Global Facebook page.

Indicative Outputs, Activities & Budget Allocation: Sub-component 2: Technical Services and Secretariat services to the Global Steering Committee(GSC)			Status as of June 30, 2016
Output 2.1 Global Steering committee established and functioning			
	2.1.1	Establish the Global Steering Committee working in collaboration with the World Bank and the DGM Transitional Committee.	Activity completed.
	2.1.2	Prepare and submit Rules of Procedure for the GSC (due 3 mo. after start date).	Final approval of the Rules and Procedures was achieved at the 2 nd Annual GSC Meeting.
	2.1.3	Facilitate establishment of the National Steering Committees (NSC) as required in collaboration with DGM	Advice and assistance provided remotely as requested and through a

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Indicative Outputs, Activities & Budget Allocation: Sub-component 2: Technical Services and Secretariat services to the Global Steering Committee(GSC)			Status as of June 30, 2016
		Transitional Committee and the National Executing Agencies (NEA).	site visit by the GEA Technical Director and a GSC members to Ghana on Feb. 24-25, 2016.
	2.1.4	Prepare and submit report on the establishment of the GSC.	Activity completed in conjunction with 2.1.6.
	2.1.5	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. The 2 nd GSC Annual Meeting was held in Kinshasa, DRC from April 25-28, 2016 with 16 participants from 11 countries.
	2.1.6	Submit report on proceedings of each annual meeting of the GSC.	Activity completed. See "Second GSC Meeting Summary" in Annex.
	2.1.7	Facilitate working groups established to carry out the work of the GSC.	A Temporary Budget sub-Committee was established for 60 days to review outstanding items in the Year 2 Work Plan and Budget. Two additional sub-committees (Grievance Redress, Communications) were approved by the GSC in April, but have yet to be staffed.
	2.1.8	Carry out secretarial tasks, information gathering, studies or other tasks requested by the GSC.	Activity is ongoing with close interaction between the GEA Director and GSC members.
	2.1.9	Equipment, licenses.	Activity complete.
Output 2.2 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			
	2.2.1	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.	Meetings were held ongoing with key global partners such as UNDP GEF Small Grants Program, IFAD, and the Government of Norway. Outreach to regional IPLC networks, including International Alliance, MPIDO, IPACC; preparation activities with partners for the IUCN World Conservation Congress; GEA participation in the CIF brainstorming session; updates to NORAD; exploration of future joint activities with

Indicative Outputs, Activities & Budget Allocation: Sub-component 2: Technical Services and Secretariat services to the Global Steering Committee(GSC)			Status as of June 30, 2016
			GEF secretariat
	2.2.2	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.
Output 2.3: Develop and facilitate procedures for a complaints and grievance mechanism at the global level			
	2.3.1	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.	The Grievance Redress Mechanism and Complaints procedure was approved by the GSC in April and launched in early May on the DGM Global Project website.
	2.3.2	Establish and manage the GSC Grievance Sub-committee; establish feedback and complaints input and tracking within the DGM website.	The GRM was approved at the 2 st Annual GSC Meeting and nominations for membership are pending Updates will be posted to the DGM website at www.dgmglobal.org .
Output 2.4: 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.			
	2.4.1	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 required for the effective flow of tasks and deliverables.	GEA provided technical support to establish the NSC and select the NEA in Ghana
	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 nd 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	Ongoing guidance is being provided, including to Ghana, Guatemala, Mozambique, Mexico, and other new DGM countries.

Indicative Outputs, Activities & Budget Allocation: Sub-component 2: Technical Services and Secretariat services to the Global Steering Committee(GSC)			Status as of June 30, 2016
		Member section of the DGM website.	
Output 2.5 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.	Based on GSC decision, planning will occur in the next period, Year 3.
Output 2.6: 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.	The 3 day meeting was conducted with NEAs from Peru, Brazil, Burkina Faso, DRC and Indonesia and the GSC co-chair Jan. 23-26, 2016.

Indicative Outputs, Activities & Budget Allocation: Sub-component 3: Planning, Monitoring and Reporting			Status as of December 31, 2015
Output 3.1 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			
	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 st 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 st Annual GSC Meeting.

**Dedicated Grant Mechanism for Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (DGM)
Meeting Report for the GEA-NEA Planning and Coordination Meeting, January 2016**

	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 on Oct 22, 2015. The Year 2 Annual Work Plan and Budget was approved by the GSC provisionally on April 28, 2016 at the 2 nd Annual Meeting, and formally on July 5, 2016 after clarifications by the GEA and recommendations by the Temporary Budget sub-Committee.
Output 3.2: <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. The GEA met with 5 NEAs during the NEA Planning and Coordination Meeting in January.
	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.	Monitoring & Reporting Framework was drafted in last reporting period and finalized during this period.
	3.2.3	Establish a common reporting framework to track progress, ensure information flow, learning exchange.	A Monitoring and Reporting framework was approved at the 2 nd Annual GSC Meeting.
Output 3.3: <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 reporting semester).	All reporting requirements were met, and are ongoing and will be completed per the terms of the Global Project Grant Agreement.
	3.3.2	Compile and submit semiannual reports to the World Bank on fiduciary and technical aspects of the global component program.	All reporting requirements were met, and are ongoing and will be completed per the terms of the Global Project Grant Agreement.
	3.3.3	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 were met, and are ongoing and will be completed per the terms of the Global Project Grant Agreement.

**Dedicated Grant Mechanism for Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (DGM)
Meeting Report for the GEA-NEA Planning and Coordination Meeting, January 2016**

	3.3.4	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).	Completed prior to the 2 nd Annual GSC meeting in April 2016
	3.3.5	Translate all Reports into Project Languages and Print as required. Reports will be posted on the DGM members section of the DGM website.	Completed prior to the 2 nd Annual GSC meeting in April 2016
Output 3.4 <i>Annual Global Project Financial Audit</i>			
	3.41	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 C: GEA-NEA Planning and Coordination Meeting Report

Dedicated Grant Mechanism for Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (DGM)

Meeting Report for the DGM GEA-NEA Planning and Coordination Meeting, January 26 -28, 2016

Prepared by Conservation International as the DGM Global Executing Agency 29 January 2016.

Meeting Participants:

- Ms. Grace Balawag, Co-President of the DGM Global Steering Committee, Tebtebba Foundation
- Mr. Álvaro Alves Carrara, DGM NEA Brazil, Centro de Agricultura Alternativa do Norte de Minas (CAA/NM)
- Dr. Boniface N. Deagbo, DGM NEA Democratic Republic of Congo, Caritas
- Ms. Liliana Lozano Flores, DGM NEA Peru, World Wildlife Fund Peru (WWF)
- Mr. Budi Rahardjo, DGM NEA Indonesia, Samdhana Institute
- Dr. Moumini Savadogo, DGM NEA Burkina Faso, International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN) Burkina Faso
- Ms. Melanie Allen, Program and Logistics Coordinator, DGM GEA, Conservation International (CI)
- Mr. Luis Barquin, Director for Social Practice and Accountability, CI
- Mr. Johnson Cerda, Director of the DGM GEA, CI
- Ms. Regina Harlig, Senior Manager for Capacity Building and Knowledge Management, CI
- Ms. Lisa Kistler, Manager for Monitoring, Reporting, & Communications, DGM GEA, CI
- Mr. Vince McElhinny, Senior Director for Social Policy and Practice, CI
- Ms. Kristen Walker, Senior Vice President of the Policy Center for Environment and Peace, CI
- Ms. Kame Westerman, Advisor for Gender & Conservation, CI

Introduction:

Conservation International, acting as the DGM Global Executing Agency (GEA), hosted a planning and coordination meeting with the five established DGM National Executing Agencies (NEAs) to define monitoring and reporting frameworks, communications strategies, and the implementation of the grievance redress mechanism for the DGM program. The meeting took place at Conservation International's headquarters in Arlington, Virginia (USA) from January 26th to 28th, 2016 with one representative from each of the established DGM NEAs in attendance, in addition to one of the DGM GSC Co-chairs.

The Planning and Coordination Meeting had four main objectives:

- Meeting Objective 1: Establish and agree on a single common framework for DGM Monitoring and Reporting.
- Meeting Objective 2: Provide a forum for knowledge exchange on DGM implementation processes and generate information to support the process in other countries.
- Meeting Objective 3: Provide detailed guidance on the DGM Grievance Redress Mechanism for NEAs to implement in each country.
- Meeting Objective 4: Establish a Common Communications and Outreach Strategy.

Meeting Summary

The Planning and Coordination Meeting began with a highly unusual winter blizzard for the Washington, DC area, which nearly prevented the meeting from taking place. Nonetheless, all planned participants were able to arrive and begin the meeting by January 26th. Although the meeting time was cut short by the blizzard, all of the main topics planned were covered.

Day 1: Introductions (half day)

After welcoming remarks from the GEA, Ms. Balawag, DGM Global Steering Committee (GSC) Co-Chair, provided an emphasis on the importance of the meeting. The DGM, she explained, was not handed to IPLC representatives on a silver platter, but was instead something that IPLCs worked hard to obtain. It is the first time that there is a dedicated grant mechanism for IPLCs that truly will be managed, used, and accessed directly by IPLCs on the ground. The roles of the NEAs and the GEA is thus very important, in particular establishing how the agencies will work together to share responsibilities, manage, and deliver the DGM funds to meet the capacity building, adaptation, and mitigation needs of IPLCs. Ms. Balawag reminded that this meeting was agreed to by the DGM GSC as part of the GEA Annual Work plan at the Bali meeting in the July 2015.

Ms. Balawag's opening was followed by presentations by each of the attending NEAs as well as the GEA. Mr. Cerda, Director for the DGM GEA, provided an overview of the DGM funding, governance, and implementation arrangements. He then explained the GEA's three main roles: i) global learning, outreach

and information sharing; ii) technical assistance and service to the GSC; and iii) planning, monitoring, and reporting. He also provided examples of the GEA's upcoming work.

Next, Mr. Carrara provided an overview of the DGM Brazil Project's activities under its three main components: i) financing proposals for Indigenous Peoples, Quilombolas and Local Communities in vulnerable situations, management of natural resources, or market-oriented projects; ii) financial services and training activities to enhance the technical and managerial capacities of local organizations; and iii) tracking, monitoring, and evaluation. He informed that the Brazil NSC held its first meeting in January 2016, and the first call for proposals for subprojects has been published. He added that three regional workshops are planned in February to disseminate the Operations Manual, a knowledge exchange between NSCs in Brazil and Mozambique is planned for March, and three thematic workshops are planned for later in 2016.

Mr. Savadogo next provided an overview of the DGM in Burkina Faso, where the Project has three components: i) development of managerial, technical capacities, and skills of local communities; ii) support for the development of economic and sustainable natural resource management activities; and iii) coordination, management, monitoring, and evaluation. The NEA's contract was finalized in December 2015, and the Project is currently planning a kick-off workshop.

Next, Dr. Deagbo, from the DGM NEA in Democratic Republic of Congo, presented the three components of the DRC Country Project: i) highlight IPLC participation in the process of forest and land management related to REDD+; ii) support sustainable management of communal lands and forests; and iii) strengthen capacities to implement activities and consolidate information networks among IPLCs. The project design for the DGM in DRC was finalized and accepted in October 2015, and the Project is currently embarking on planning, staffing, and procurement.

Joining from the DGM in Indonesia, where the DGM Country Project is still in its preparation phase, Mr. Rahardjo presented the three main planned components in Indonesia: i) strengthen security of IPLC land and tenure rights and support institutionalization of these rights at a local, district, provincial, and national level; ii) facilitate economic and community development planning for IPLCs in line with low carbon development and sustainable land and forest management; and iii) enable comprehensive learning, training and communication facilities to strengthen IPLCs in communal land and resource management, project implementation, and participation in broader national and international initiatives. The NEA and NSC are preparing for a World Bank mission in February.

Ms. Lozano arrived to the meeting just in time to introduce the DGM Saweto Peru with specific objectives to: i) improve sustainable forest management by ensuring land titling security for native communities in selected regions in the Peruvian Amazon, and ii) improve sustainable forest management practices by supporting subprojects at the community level in Amazon regions. The Saweto Peru project has been approved, and

activities are underway to launch workshops to disseminate the Operations Manual and the first of four calls for proposal for subprojects.

Day 2: Common Monitoring and Reporting Framework

Ms. Kistler, with the DGM GEA, presented an overview of the established monitoring and reporting procedures for the DGM, including all Country Projects and the Global Project. Emphasis was placed on creating a framework whereby progress towards results from the country projects could be consolidated and communicated at the global level to donors and other interested stakeholders. NEA participants shared the established elements of their country-level monitoring and evaluation plans, discussing proposed indicators and monitoring arrangements. In addressing duplication of reporting, participants informed that they have reporting obligations to the NSC, the World Bank, and the Country-level Forest Investment Program in addition to their reports to the GEA.

Next, the GEA presented a draft DGM-wide logical framework with proposed output and outcome results statements and indicators. NEA representatives discussed and provided important feedback on the proposed framework, including the relevance of specific results to their work, the feasibility of certain indicators, and the logical flow of specific elements in the framework. The GEA will incorporate this feedback into the logical framework before presenting the draft to the DGM Global Steering Committee (GSC) at its upcoming meeting in April 2016.

The GEA then presented the reporting content and calendar for completing the compiled DGM semi-annual implementation progress reports by the agreed due date of March 15. Participants provided feedback on the proposed report outline, agreeing to submit the first report to the GEA by February 15th. The GEA agreed to provide a complete template with guidance for reporting on the first semi-annual implementation progress report, with guidance for the following report due September 15th forthcoming. The day ended with a presentation by Ms. Westerman, Advisor for Gender and Conservation at CI, and a discussion amongst the NEAs about their experiences in incorporating gender into their activities.

Day 3: DGM Grievance Redress Mechanism, Shared Experiences, and DGM Communications

Grievance Redress Mechanism

Ms. Walker, Senior Vice President at CI, opened Day 3 with an introduction from Conservation International, speaking about CI's work with IPLCs and the importance of the DGM program to CI. Mr. McElhinny proceeded to speak about the DGM Grievance and Redress Mechanism (GRM), providing an overview of the purpose, structure, and responsibilities involved in the mechanism. He then discussed procedures and recommendations for handling complaints.

The NEA participants agreed that the mechanism is important to have in place as a risk management tool, and discussed different options for receiving and managing grievances. Participants were strongly interested in further knowledge sharing about best practices for a project-level GRM. Ms. Balawag emphasized during the conversation that the mechanism is part of the transparency and accountability of the DGM, and it is of high importance for effective implementation.

Shared Experiences and Follow-up Topics for Discussion

Next participants discussed a number of topics on shared experiences that had arisen throughout the meeting. Without time to cover in depth each of the topics, they were identified for potential further discussion.

- **Climate Change Mitigation in the DGM** – Participants agreed that the DGM addresses both adaptation and mitigation to climate change through the types of sub-projects and activities planned in each country; however, with the exception of Brazil, including aggregate results related to mitigation in the program monitoring is not yet clear. A suggestion emerged to count the number of subprojects with mitigation activities in the logframe indicators.
- **Participatory Monitoring & Mapping** – It was emphasized that DGM monitoring should involve and be led by IPLCs. Discussions of different technologies to enable participatory monitoring as well as methods for participatory mapping, underscored these topics as ones of interest to several Country Projects. The GEA noted that approaches for participatory mapping will be considered as a topic for a regional training.
- **Land Conflicts** – A number of NEAs mentioned that land conflicts are a challenge for them in relation to the application of social safeguards (land disputes in subproject areas, disputes arising from subproject selection, how potential disputes effect subproject eligibility, etc.). The NEAs expressed interest in conflict management and conflict resolution training, anticipating that conflicts will arise in the DGM implementation due to the often precarious nature of IPLC land rights and resource access.
- **NEA Implementation and World Bank Safeguards** – Participants shared the staffing plans and key personnel in each of their projects. They also compared the different World Bank safeguard policies that apply to each of their project, finding that while different projects have different safeguards many of the same safeguards apply. Participants expressed an interest in further knowledge sharing on best practice for safeguard application in the context of the DGM.
- **NEA Budgets for Regional Trainings** – The GEA inquired about the budget, if any, that the NEAs have available to attend regional and global trainings, and responses varied across participants from no budget at all to some that could potentially be allocated. In general it was noted that a systematic budget for NEA participation in learning meetings of this type or other planned DGM global meetings does not yet exist.
- **Financial Management Capacities in the Local Executing Agencies** – Participants discussed how they approach the financial management capacities of the local executing agencies. Several NEAs described a process to assess capacity and provide necessary training before providing funding. All

projects noted that financial and administrative capacity of the subproject grantees needs to be addressed as it may be low.

- **Knowledge Sharing Across the NEAs** – Participants remarked that having an opportunity to share implementation and other experiences across the NEAs was useful. In addition it was mentioned that these NEAs, as the first five countries to begin DGM implementation, hold a wealth of knowledge that can be shared with the new DGM countries. It was observed that the GSC might consider the role of GEA in facilitating the systematization of NEA /NSC experience in certain core areas of the DGM operations (work plan design, capacity building, subproject eligibility criteria, grievance redress).

Communications

The GEA provided a brief overview of the communications flows in the DGM. Information flow between the NEAs and the GEA was emphasized as crucial to the program. In addition, a clear information flow between the GSC and each NSC was highlighted. The GEA agreed to share a Communications Plan for the Global Project once it is finalized, and NEAs agreed to identify and inform the GEA of a Communications Focal Point for their Country Project. It was noted that having a systematic way of sharing country information for the GEAs newsletters and other communications activities is needed.

Next, the GEA informed that a DGM Global logo will be chosen in the next few weeks, and subsequently a visual identity and logo guidance document will be provided. Participants were interested to know about requirements for using the logo, and the GEA responded that the requirement is flexible, and country projects are welcome to use their own logo as well.

Closing Day 3, Ms. Harlig, Senior Manager for Knowledge Management with CI, led an activity with participants about global messaging for the DGM in which participants brainstormed a message based on existing audience values and barriers that would contribute to influencing specific donors to include a dedicated grant mechanism for IPLCs in other climate funds. The exercise emphasized how communications can be used strategically to further the DGM outcomes.

The GEA informed that two Regional Needs Assessments, one for Communications and the other for IPLC Institutional and Network Capacity, are planned in the coming months. The GEA will coordinate with the NEAs in the implementation of these two assessments.

Next Steps and Actions Agreed

- **The GEA will incorporate feedback into the DGM-wide logframe results statements and indicators prior to presenting the logframe to the GSC.**
- **The GEA will work with the NEAs to develop a methodological guideline for the agreed upon indicators in the coming year.**

- NEAs will submit the first semi-annual implementation progress report to the GEA by February 15th, 2016 using the report template to be provided by the GEA.
- The GEA will consider including participatory mapping, safeguards and conflict management in its training topics for regional trainings.
- The GEA will inform the NEAs of the DGM Global logo as soon as it is finalized. The GEA will also provide a visual identity and usage guidance notes to NEAs based on the logo.
- The GEA will share a Global Communications Plan with NEAs once finalized, including a system for including country level information in communications materials such as newsletters, etc

Meeting Agenda

Day 1 (Tuesday 26 January): Introductions and Shared Experiences

Time	Session Title and Speaker
1:00 – 1:30	Welcome Remarks <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mr. Vince McElhinny, Senior Director for Social Policy and Practice, CI Ms. Grace Balawag, Co-President of the DGM Global Steering Committee, Tebtebba Foundation Ms. Lisa Kistler, Manager for Monitoring, Reporting, & Communications for the DGM Global Executing Agency (GEA), CI
1:30 – 2:00	Overview of the DGM Global Learning & Knowledge Exchange Project <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mr. Johnson Cerda, Director of the DGM GEA, CI
2:00 – 2:40	Country Presentations <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mr. Álvaro Alves Carrara, DGM Brazil, Centro de Agricultura Alternativa do Norte de Minas (CAA/NM) Dr. Moumini Savadogo, DGM Burkina Faso, International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN) Burkina Faso
2:40 – 3:00	<i>Coffee Break</i>
3:00 – 4:00	Country Presentations <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dr. Boniface N. Deagbo, DGM Democratic Republic of Congo, Caritas Mr. Budi Rahardjo, DGM Indonesia, Samdhana Institute Ms. Liliana Lozano Flores, DGM Peru, World Wildlife Fund Peru (WWF)
4:00 – 5:00	Shared Experiences, Implementation First Steps and IPLC Priorities and Needs Group discussion facilitated by Mr. Johnson Cerda, Director of the DGM-GEA
5:00 – 5:15	<i>Day 1 Closing Remarks</i>

Day 2 (Wednesday 27 January): Common Monitoring and Reporting Framework

Time	Session Title and Speaker
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The Dedicated Grant Mechanism for Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities

Minutes from Global Steering Committee Meeting
April 25-28, 2016
Kinshasa, Democratic Republic of Congo

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

Date: May 18, 2016

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Dedicated Grant Mechanism for Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (DGM)
Meeting Minutes, April 2016

Meeting Participants

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Photograph of the participants of the 2nd Annual Global Steering Committee Meeting in Kinshasa, DRC

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1. Day 1 April 25, 2016

1.1. Opening Ceremony

Held at Hotel Beatrice in Kinshasa, DRC

- a) Speakers: DGM GSC Co-chair, Mr. Kapupu Diwa, Chief of the Cabinet of the Ministry of Environment of Democratic Republic of Congo, Team Leader of DGM Global Program, World Bank, Ms. Madhavi M. Pillai, DGM Global Project, Vince McElhinny
- b) There were about 40 people in attendance and all the speakers welcomed the international participants and also commented on the unique model of the DGM project, emphasizing that it is led by indigenous peoples and local communities. Expecting a fruitful week of work, the ceremony concluded at 11:30 and the GEA invited the GSC members to move to Caritas conference room to initiate the business meeting.



1.2. Presentation of History of DGM, Grace Balawag

Grace Balawag presented the history of the DGM. IP organizations had several series of negotiations including regional dialogues with the World Bank and the FIP to get the approval of the DGM in 2010.

The global transitional committee meeting was held in September 2010 in Arlington VA, USA with the members of 8 FIP countries. National Steering Committees (NSCs) were established in order to become members of the Global Steering Committee (GSC) and participate in the first official meeting. Some countries encountered internal complications to participate in the first meeting of the Global Steering Committee in July, 2015 in Bali, Indonesia.

Having been involved in the earliest FIP DGM negotiations, Grace explains that it has been a long process. As Indigenous Peoples, they have started as observers of the FIP, later became part of a Task Force to

engage with FIP, then the transitional committee and now a GSC. A total FIP allocation of \$50 million was approved for the 1st 8 pilot countries and the allocation to DRC is \$6 million. Later, the GEA was selected and in 2015 an additional \$30 million was approved for next 6 countries, as recorded in the Bali meeting report.

At the request of Kapupu, Johnson Cerda reviewed the Bali meeting results.

a) Several concerns were raised, including:

1. Mina believes that the GSC made a decision to send a letter to Ghana and Lao PDR and she does not see that recorded in the decisions, where is it? The GEA responded that the decision is in the report but not included in the final list of decisions presented on the last day.
2. Idrissa couldn't attend Bali GSC meeting as he was sick. He asked why the GSC has Co-chairs and not just one Chair, and why a Non-FIP country representative as Co-chair. Grace explained that the Transitional Committee decided in favor of a two co-chair structure and the decision was incorporated in the rules and procedures document. Mina also clarified that it was important to have two in case one co-chair was unable to attend a meeting.
3. Johnson explained that in the discussion of rules and procedures, it was decided that a 5 year term be established for GSC representatives. However, the NSCs are changing persons and not able to maintain same person for 5 years. Co-chair structure is included in the art. 4 of the rules and procedures.
4. Idrissa observed that while not questioning the decisions, he would propose a chair and deputy chair, and then if chair can't make it, deputy chair can make it. He prefers that Non FIP country be represented but maybe not as Cochair. Mina recommends leaving it until two years of the term expire, if not convinced that the decision isn't right they could rework the rules and procedures.
5. Pauline (Cote d'Ivoire) requested a point of order if they as [new FIP/DGM country] observers can ask questions. Kapupu indicated that she is fully fledged member, can participate in the GSC discussion, but until a NSC is formally established in Cote d'Ivoire, does not have right to make a decision.
6. Mina recommended adding an agenda item to review progress in Lao PDR; the agenda was approved with the additional observations.

1.3. Country Presentations

1.3.1. Burkina Faso

- a) Idrissa Zeba provided an overview of the DGM BF country project in which the work plan was approved and the DGM was launched in Burkina Faso. A call for DGM subproject proposals has been launched and the decisions will be made by the NSC to short list 15 projects by June 2016. Idrissa added that the transition committee has worked hard and that local communities had buy in on key decisions, which has made the process simpler.

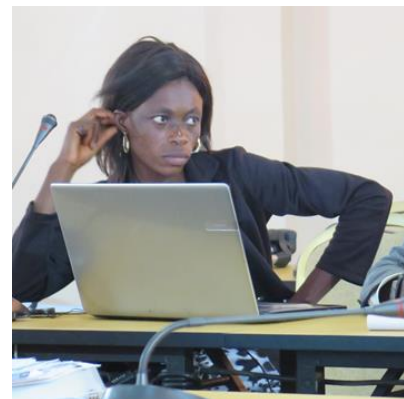
- b) Idrissa further expressed that the NSC has been able to move quickly to subproject selection by helping communities to understand and adhere to the operational guidelines. Burkina Faso has been fortunate to benefit from the support of a World Bank TTL (Lucienne M'Baipor) that has been dynamic and supportive of meaningful consultation and inclusion of local communities was key. The World Bank covered costs related to the consultative process.



- c) The first NSC meeting was on March 2, 2016 and the next meeting will be organized to decide on the subproject proposals. Significant time was spent explaining the DGM to communities.
- d) Mina asked about how decision making works with such a large committee; Idrissa explained that the representative structure of the NSC involves only 11 members that are decision makers; the other 14 of 25 total representatives are observers. NSC makes decisions by simple majority.
- e) Pauline asked about how projects are brought to the NSC, particularly by small organizations, which often need assistance to know how to respond to call for proposals. Kapupu explained that of the purpose of the DGM to build the capacity of local organizations to take advantage of these opportunities.

1.3.2. Democratic Republic of Congo

- a) Leontine presented a DGM roadmap in DRC, which includes the launch of the consultation in 16 provinces. The DRC NSC has created a technical task force (GTT) to support the NSC in the execution of the DGM work.
- b) The National Steering Committee has 24 members, including 16 delegates from each of the provinces and 8 observers 6 representatives of REPALEF. The DRC has had two National Steering Committee meetings.
- c) Challenges identified include the transfer of DGM funds to the community, promoting community managed projects, ensuring ownership by local communities, and capacity building.
- d) Upcoming plans: The NSC will meet in June 2016 to adopt a work plan and present the Operational Manual.
- e) Land reform and community forests are important priorities in the DRC work plan. DGM activities plan to help protect community rights.



1.3.3. Ghana

- a) Presented by Hayford Duodu, DGM activities will be piloted only in two of Ghana's 10 regions: Western and Brong Ahafo regions. Delegates were selected from these regions for a transitional committee and these delegates were shortlisted in regional meetings before national level meeting to inaugurate the NSC.
- b) In the first NSC meetings the Committee presented all the members and elected the chairs and deputy chair for the NSC and delegates for the Global Steering Committee. They also selected the observers from civil society organization, World Bank and the representative of the government. NSC includes 2 CSO observers, 1 from Bank, 1 from government as technical advisors but with limited influence; 17 members total, 13 with voting rights.
- c) The NSC will call for technical proposals from 3 of 6 shortlisted organizations for final NEA selection, hopefully before September, 2016. The plan is to finish everything by December.
- d) DGM Communities comprises of forest fringe communities in the FIP zone. Identified major stakeholders: traditional authorities from forest fringe communities in the FIP zone, assembly members, unit committees, landlords/land owners, and youth.
- e) Major community concerns include tree ownership -According to Ghanaian law, all trees belong to the government, but communities protested, and won clarification that only mature trees belong to government, when you plant a tree and register it with the government it belongs to the planter.
- f) Main challenges: distance between NSC members, mandates for community members, and funding for NSC members. Hayford expressed that the GSC/GEA support mission to Ghana in March was helpful because it provided confidence in issues that they were unsure about.



1.3.4. Mexico

- a) Presented by Manuel Aldrete; no PowerPoint provided, summarizing text from the "NOTA CONCEPTUAL DEL MDE EN MEXICO."
- b) 3 regions include: Oaxaca (fully indigenous), Jalisco, and Yucatan Peninsula; 600 people have been consulted.
- c) Land tenure is not a problem in Mexico and the property is in the hands of local communities (ejidos); The NSC has 15 people, two members of the indigenous council do not have voting rights; Manuel explains that the most recent change in the TTL has delayed the process a bit.



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After contracting a consultant, the DGM concept note has been submitted to the Bank and a draft of internal procedures is prepared.

- d) The plan is to have projects with regional impact rather than specific projects.

1.3.5. Indonesia

- a) Presented by Mina Setra. Main focus areas are strengthening tenure and security, improving IPLC capacity and project management for M+E.
- b) DGM is operating in all 7 regions, did not pick specific sites; breakdown of NSC is on their website, with 2 spots allocated for women and all regions represented.
- c) 8 priority issues:
- The certainty of tenure territories of indigenous peoples and local communities
 - Revitalization of the area / region (customary areas)
 - Economic and institutional development
 - Strengthening local food sources for food sovereignty
 - Disclosure of information and access for indigenous peoples and local communities of men and women
 - Development of renewable energy
 - Improved Access to Water
 - Specific issues in the area of special autonomy
- d) Still in project preparation process with the World Bank. A project preparation grant of \$175,000 was approved in March 2016. The NSC has some concern about the approval process, with anticipated 98 approved subproject projects per year (an estimated 14 per region).
- e) There will be 3 funding windows proposed: \$2000 for rapid response to emergencies, \$15000-\$30000 for best program (projects that build on established work, like registration of mapped land), \$5000 for new ideas.
- f) The NSC met on April 10 to finalize the project document, focusing on the results result chain, the structure and flows of funding and the mechanisms for monitoring and evaluation.
- g) Next steps include preparation of the ESMF, finalizing the project budget, preparing the project operational manual, and formalizing a government observer to the NSC.
- h) Plan to have everything prepared and approved for launch of first project proposals by January 2017.



1.4. Presentation of New countries

1.4.1. Cote d'Ivoire

- a) Presented by Pauline Affoue, TSC
- b) Two regions are covered by the DGM. Steering committee will have 12 members, emphasis will be on gender when establishing the committee.
- c) Challenges identified: land tenure laws, since 1998 difficult to implement the law due to competition between traditional and state authority. Up until now there is no window to reaffirm ownership of land in CIV.



1.4.2. Congo Brazzaville

- a) Presented by Moussele-Diseke; process began in 2015 but social unrest has delayed the process.
- b) Of the 4 departments, 2 with forest and 2 in savannah areas + Brazzaville; Transitional Steering Committee referred to as GTT. GTT has been undertaking consultations and planning activities to help organizations handle available funding



2. Day 2 April 26, 2016

2.1. Follow up of Day 1

- a) Johnson Cerda, presents an update presentation from Peru. The MDE Saweto has conducted 6 regional workshops sharing the Operations Manual, and have worked with 18 organizations to explain the project and prioritize subproject proposals and 4 project socialization meetings with regional governments.

- b) Johnson Cerda, presents spending from the first semi-annual report as requested by GSC.
- o DGM Spending to December 31 (as reported to the World Bank, \$USD)

	Actual Expenditure	FY16 Budget
SubComponent 1:	\$62,715	\$314,317
SubComponent 2:	\$172,501	\$139,286
SubComponent 3:	\$65,237	\$155,839
Total :	\$300,453	\$609,443

The total spending for DGM is 49.3% of Annual Year 1 Budget at 6 months.

2.2. Discussion of DGM & FIP Collaboration

- a) Madhavi clarified that all FIP investment plans have a section for DGM, but that in the first 8 countries there was not much detail about the DGM. The detail came later when Madhavi presented a separate concept note for each country. Now that a process has been agreed to formally integrate the DGM into FIP investment plans and we know the sequence of steps for establishing the DGM, it would be good to have more detailed explanation of what the DGM intends to do in each country already in the investment plan, rather than having that detail come later. Having the FIP investment projects and the DGM endorsed together will save time. For example, Indonesia will go back to the FIP for approval of the DGM after the FIP investment plan has been approved.
- b) The FIP investment plans for Mozambique and Cote d'Ivoire are on the [FIP subcommittee meeting agenda](#) for approval on June 16 in Oaxaca, Mexico. The GSC is advised to review the DGM sections of these investment plans.
- c) The government of Mozambique has presented a proposal to merge the DGM and FIP grants, managed as one. The implication of a 'one project' approach is that the agreement will be primarily with the government, and then the government would make sub agreements with the DGM NSC. How it will affect the independence of the DGM project is difficult to predict. The GSC should be aware of this process.
- d) Manuel and Mina both agreed that this process should not mix the DGM with the FIP investment project, they should be kept separate. The proposal raises concerns about how this will affect the independence of each country; it depends on how the government + DGM operate ownership.
- e) Manuel: It is not possible to combine different models with different principles. FIP is for government investment, while DGM is to improve the community's capacity to negotiate with governments to access the FIP funds.

- f) Hayford request clarification on the proposal; does the combining happen during implementation? Or only for approval of funds? DGM needs to be proactive because if not, the FIP will write what it wants.
- g) Idrissa shares that is concerning that the very question of including the DGM within a government FIP project is being raised. We had to advocate with the Bank for the DGM to even exist. It would be a very serious setback if we connect DGM to a FIP project not controlled by IPLCs.
- h) Kapupu agrees, expressing that the DGM is a small window that we did obtain from the CIF and that we cannot integrate because DGM is for us (IPLCs). If we are not leading the process, then DGM is useless. If a country does not even acknowledge the presence of IPLC's how do we even start to move forward?
- i) Mina thinks this will be challenging to have the processes together. Both have different processes. If we push them to work together, it will eliminate the purpose of the DGM. When we first advocated for DGM we wanted lower standards for procurement process applied to the DGM, and flexibility with very technical affairs; but we want this higher standard to be held for the government, so if we were mixed it would be a challenge. We want safeguards to be higher in the government level.
- j) Moussele comments that using the REDD process as an example; safeguards do not always work because it requires a lot of effort to get governments to include them. Some years after REDD national strategy consultation, few rural villages are aware of REDD strategy.
- k) Madhavi provided clarified that the project combination proposal was only for preparation stage. Regarding the use of lower standards for the DGM on fiduciary and safeguard policies, even if the DGM is combined with FIP, the Bank would still follow community safeguards for the DGM, while applying different safeguards to the government.

2.3. Semi-annual report

An overview of the main achievements during the period was presented: establishment of GSC + GEA, approval of Year One Work Plan and Budget and the Five Year Strategic Plan, Rules and Procedures, Grievance Redress Mechanism and Complaint draft procedure, Communications and Outreach Strategy, and the Monitoring and Evaluation Framework, having a presence at COP-21, work to accommodate the addition of 6 new DGM countries, increasing recognition of the DGM globally as a mechanism for IPLC direct access; including a clarification that the Global project is approved by the GSC, and the Program report is only reviewed, no formal approval required.

A member requests specific details on a plan agreed to with the NEAs, with agreed indicators to help the countries actually measure these results, that goes beyond saying we organized 50 meetings. The reports need to be analytical, and go beyond numbers, needs to measure progress. The difficulties the GEA had with getting info for the report, was because the NEA's had just been established. In any case it was advised that that before any information is provided to the GEA (for the semi-annual report), it should be certified by the NSC.

GEA wants the reports to be useful and provide tangible evidence of project progress that involves a schedule for reporting. However, the content of report is also useful in explaining the quality of the work to different audiences.

Manuel requests clarification on the role of the Bank in regards to the selection of the NEA and formation of the NSC; it was responded by Madhavi Pillai about the steps it takes and the role of the Bank.

2.4. Discussion about Lao PDR

Madhavi: Unless the Lao PDR government makes a request to the TTL of the Bank, we cannot proceed with a mission. Madhavi emphasizes how sensitive this is for the Bank

Members believe this is the very role of the GSC, to intervene when the WB cannot. Proposed that the GSC write a letter to motivate continuation with the DGM and to host a fact finding visit. There is a need to know what is happening in Laos, and to know if there will be an intervention from the executing agency. If the GSC sends a letter to the Government, we do not even have information on what is actually happening, and we need this before we propose anything to the government. GSC should invite a Lao PDR representative to Global Project activities.

2.5. Monitoring and Evaluation Presentation

Vince presents the Monitoring and Evaluation framework for GSC approval. Reporting lines arrows alteration confused many at the beginning. This was an issue of compatibility of the fonts in the power point with the laptop, which mistakenly reversed the reporting arrows. GSC believe the first person who should see the reports is the steering committee because it represents the activities of the NSC not the GEA. The implementing agency is only a fiduciary agency. The arrows like this make it unclear who the decision maker is in this process. GSC requested to change it to better reflect the real governance; concerns were also raised producing 5 reports per year.

Vince clarifies that the Global Project report is approved by GSC, and Program report is only reviewed, no approval required. But, with Global Project report, part of the process is fulfilling contractual requirements to report to the Bank and the FIP subcommittee. GEA will be preparing more detailed guidance on reporting protocol and review how GSC might be able to approve the report in a different sequence. GEA will make a proposal to the GSC.

Questions about indicators are raised. Madhavi comments that indicators are for DGM country projects that are approved. However, it is not that all countries will have to use all of these indicators. Some indicators are for GEA to report, some for NEAs to report, some for both NEA and GEA to report together. A few indicators, like land titling, may only apply to some country NEAs.

GEA explains that of the 8 proposed governance and accountability indicators, we have 3 outcome indicators, and the rest (5) are activity or output indicators. Of these, 2 of the outcome indicators have shared NEA-GEA responsibility (reporting and grievance mechanism). Of the 5 are output indicators, two

refer to the grievance mechanism (One is reported by the NEA, the other by the GEA). Same is true for monitoring and reporting, an indicator measures whether we get our reports done, how we report on what we say we are going to do. The successful management of subprojects is only for NEAs.

Mina comments that outcome indicators focus on REDD+, but in Indonesia we think that REDD+ will not be a popular topic. No one knows what the future of REDD+ is, although we talk about forests all the time, how are we going to deal with outcome indicators that are related to the REDD+ process but that is not something we are very engaged in? We probably wouldn't achieve that because there is not much interest. Some countries are working with REDD+ because for us it is REDD+ that brought us to the FIP. Because in our plans it started with REDD+, REDD+ is a priority, that's why the indicator for REDD+ is critical for us. This should not be a flexible indicator (it is not a flexible indicator)

Madhavi responds that the way the DGM project results are framed, is the way that is consistent with the phrasing in the FIP design documents, IPLC participation in REDD+ processes is one of the project objectives (core indicator). However, we are open to interpretation, for example as in if you have changed the definition of REDD+, if you have influenced that changing definition. All must report on it, but we may have to redesign what is defined as REDD+.

Idrissa believes that it is difficult for us here to agree on indicators. The indicators should be agreed, with NEA. Maybe there should be a workshop at the local level so we agree on indicators, and then countries will record their indicators.

GEA makes distinction between global project report vs. compiled program report: primary responsibility of this committee is the global report; for the compiled report, each country has their own reporting processes so the only one that requires GSC approval is the Global Project report because it has to do with the budget and activities at the global level.

Idrissa: we adopt, but we need a summary of this discussion, because we are in opposed position. What are the main amendments? On roles and responsibilities, we expressed ourselves that we do not know what World Bank has said in that regard. As the GSC do we need to meet before to review the reports before it sent to bank for no objection, or what do we do? So for me, there is a need to clarify before we move forward. Kapupu: The GEA have reporting requirement to the World Bank, their reporting obligations are in their contract with the Bank.

2.6. Rules and Procedures

GEA provides changes made (highlighted in yellow) based on recommendations provided during 1st GSC meeting in July 2015. GSC members suggested in Bali to create specific committees, what is the status of this? GEA refers to Article 25 which outlines a provision for committees for communication + outreach and grievance mechanism.

Mina discusses that Article 27 (conflict of interest) reflects a challenge that she is experiencing in Indonesia concerning decision making. If she is part of the review committee, and if her own community submits a proposal, she can't be part of that decision making process. This needs to be fixed. It isn't fair to community. We are not going to block access by our own community to the funds, but need to remove ourselves of the approval decision.

GSC members recommended they should meet twice per year, once to review activities, and a second time to approve work plan and budget, however expresses that they are busy and that isn't sure if the budget permits. Idrissa raises a question about travel expenses to the GSC meeting and the GSC should discuss rules on the amount that should be allocated for the meetings; it was clarified that per diems depend on CI policy. CI works with Finance department that helps reference travel costs.

Idrissa raises issue of accountability of GSC members to report back to NSC representatives, and suggests that GSC meetings should be preceded by prior NSC meetings to prepare for the GSC meetings, and to have a report back function, some countries would face difficulties to organize meetings in advance. Illiteracy is also prevalent in the communities, Pauline identifies with this challenge. In DRC they have 88 districts, most connected by cell phone, so report back is feasible. In Ivory Coast, they have access difficulties to the network. How do we go about informing all the members – a strategy/procedure is needed.

3. Day 3 April 27, 2016

3.1. GEA Presents Second Year Global Project Work Plan and Budget by Subcomponent

- a) JC presents an overview of the proposed Year 2 Work Plan and Budget
 - Overall project budget increases by 40% in Year 2
 - Increased activity participation to incorporate 6 new countries
 - Updated translation & interpretation costs
 - Updated travel costs
 - Updated GEA level of effort, with increases in staff time for communications, coordination support
 - However, total staffing cost as a percent of total project budget declines to 39%
- b) Other issues highlighted for discussion:
 - Costs of a new DGM website and knowledge platform.
 - Annual meeting places and comparative costs
 - NEA participation in global meetings, including a 2nd GEA-NEA gathering.
 - Plans to reduce the logistics costs for regional trainings
 - Status of Additional Finance (committed, not approved)

3.1.1. Subcomponent 1 Global Learning, Outreach, and Information Sharing

When discussing Activity 1.1.1 (Regional Trainings), Madhavi suggests that for the Asia Regional training we should have fewer than 25 participants because there are fewer countries, what is the possibility of switching funding from 1 region to the other. Mina, Manuel and Idrissa requested more detail on the content of workshops for better context in this discussion. Mina and Grace clarified that regions have the discretion to decide on participation in regional trainings and on the substantive topics, and see no problem with maintaining 22 slots.

The regional trainings are part of a year long work plan that involves preparatory activities and follow up activities. GEA expects to rely on the help of consultants for certain things. GSC members identifies repetition in the budget about capacity building, and these need to be combined because to improve the clarity of the budget, they like the ToT model this activity (1.1.2) has, but says it is important to have mechanisms to ensure that the money is actually going to disseminate information; recommendations made to add training on conflict between FIP and DGM because this is apparent across borders.

When discussing Output 1.2, Kapupu expresses that we need to do more than participate in COP; budget should be rearranged to include other negotiations; Mina proposes to use funds from 1.2.4 to go to other meetings and suggests Green Climate Fund Board meetings as an example. Further, Mina proposes combining 1.2.1 with 1.1.1.

- a) When discussing 1.4.1 and 1.4.2 Mina and Kapupu suggest suggests that instead of spending money on needs assessments, GEA can work with the GSC and NSC to identify important topic. The host organization can help prepare the workshops. Vince reminded that these activities were approved in the original five year strategy.
- b) When discussing 1.5 Communication, disagreement amongst group on spending so much (\$73,384) on a website, Manuel suggests a potential company and will send a follow-up information. The GEA emphasizes the special features of this web platform, and that it is not just a basic website.
- c) Idrissa asks for clarification on specific activity costs, how GEA produced the budget for 1.5.3. GEA responded that this figure reflects our estimate of staffing and operational costs to carry out quarterly coordination meetings with NEA communications focal points, critical for aligning and updated the GEA/NEA communications strategy. It reflects the cost of preparing, conducting and following up on these quarterly conversations with up to 14 NEAs.
- d) Mina suggests using these funds for learning exchanges, and recommends putting 1.6 and 1.7 under 1.5. Consistent interest in simplifying the budget.
- e) The GSC recognizes that there is confusion about the communications plan, some members were not aware of the communications strategy that was approved in Nov 2015. Overall, the GSC wants clarification of the costs (1.5.1, 1.5.2, difference between 1.5.7 and 1.5.9)

3.1.2. Subcomponent 2 Secretariat Support to GSC

When discussing 2.2 Mina suggests combining with 1.4 because they are both about strengthening; JC replies that 2.2 is about working with different organizations, while 1.4 is about capacity building for IP's in negotiations. Even though the fellowship is important the GSC have postponed for Year 3 as it is not urgent (2.5.1).

When discussing 2.6 (guidance and support to NSCs and NEAs), Kapupu emphasized including committees that have already been established because there is still a need for additional support, including that there is misunderstanding about the relationship of DGM and the Bank. Kapupu recommended that a small amount should be allocated for capacity building. Grace suggests that the capacity building should come from the national budget. Manuel supports this idea, but notes budget limitations. Mina thinks that this is open to interpretation and this can be considered on a case by case basis and no need to propose modifications now.

3.1.3. Subcomponent 3 Planning, Monitoring and Reporting

- a) Questions from the GSC on the basis for these activity costs, with the perception that some activity costs are not well justified and require clarification. For 3.1.1, Mina asked what needs to be done with the five year strategy, which was approved in Bali. Kapupu asked in relation to 3.2.1, what is the basis for the costs of quality M&E meetings with NEAs? Idrissa questioned whether a semi-annual report on the Global program should cost \$49, 205. For these activities, the GSC requires clarification on the budget estimate.
- b) Pauline notes 3.2.1 still refers to only 8 countries, should be corrected.
- c) The need for clarity on relationship between GEA, NEA, GSC and NSC is raised again. Idrissa raises questions about 3.2.2 (develop a common M&E framework), which seems like there is a consultant fee involved, and requests clarification on the costs. He also suggests reorganizing in general.
- d) Manuel reiterates the proposal to establish GSC subcommittees, emphasizing that they are in the rules and procedures for this very purpose, with nominations of members immediately. The GSC supports the proposal.
- e) Because of doubts about the GSC's ability to fully digest and review the budget, Idrissa proposes two global steering committee meetings per year. While supporting the idea of the budget sub-committee, he believes that holding a second annual GSC meeting is more effective. Where will the subcommittee meet? where are additional resources coming from to pay for this meeting, etc? language barriers? He recommends reducing the cost of a second annual GSC meeting by simplifying hotels etc. We need two meetings – the first for planning and the second for M&E.
- f) In favor of greater GSC ownership over the budget, the GEA will put together a Terms of Reference that defines the responsibilities of a GSC budget subcommittee, with the clarification that the subcommittee will only review the issues raised during the meeting. The GSC decided that the committee should have one representative per region. Manuel and

Idrissa were nominated and both accepted. Both Mina and Grace were nominated but declined due to other commitments, but agreed to advise as needed. The GEA will also analyze the feasibility of a second GSC Meeting and the possibility of combining such a meeting with the Global Workshop (1.2.3).

- g) The GSC agrees to meet briefly on an unplanned Day 4 (April 28) to review the Communications Plan, the Grievance Redress Mechanism and Complaints Procedure, and to ratify all decisions taken.

3.1.4. Presentation by Mozambique

- a) Assane Regions: North, Central Moz, and South (Maputo); Multiple consultations, with over 100 people attending; NSC will be created in Sept 2016.
- b) Moussele questions community representation in MOZ.

3.1.5. FIP Meeting discussion

- a) Discussion of who will participate in FIP pilot meeting in Mexico, dates June 11-13; June 16 Mozambique and CIV will present investment plan. Madhavi and Ines explain that this is a good opportunity to learn from one another and understand how DGM and FIP can work together. Seems like Mina and Grace are already funded, as well as CIV + MOZ and Mexico (because meeting is taking place there) remaining countries are Peru, Brazil, Congo's, Burkina Faso and Ghana. Interpretation may not be available in Portuguese.

4. Day 4, April 28th

4.1. Grievance Redress Mechanism and Complaint Procedure.

Vince presents the revised GRM Procedure; GSC is on board with the importance of this mechanism. Questions raised about eligibility, if someone who is not from a region being targeted in DGM complains is this considered eligible? Eligibility decided as tropical forest country or country where DGM is working.

Other points include focal points – GEA role; the object of complaint & time-bounded responses; GEA/NEA responsibility; mediation; the formation of a Grievance sub-committee (2 people- 1 year). Manuel shares that each country needs to have a mechanism for resolving and receiving complaints. It was suggested that the nomination process would be facilitated by the GEA prior to the formal receipt of any complaint. GEA must confirm with the NEA's who is contact person for receiving complaints at the country level.

4.2. Communications

- a) Melanie presented the Year 2 Communications Plan, reviewing the DGM logo and discussed having a DGM visual identity. The plan reviews roles of GEA vs NEA in terms of communications activities, the alignment with the Communications and Outreach strategy

approved in January 2016. Questions were raised by Kapupu and Mina regarding the GCT need to think about the communication tools that can actually reach the communities.

- b) The Communication, plan was approved, although the limited time reduced discussion of the presentation and left questions of if there is clear understanding of the objectives of GEA Communications Strategy and Year 2 plan; Vince suggested the formation of a subcommittee, as called for in the R&P, but GSC deferred the nomination process to a future date, to be facilitated by the GEA.



5. Decisions

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

1. Adopt the document entitled “Annual Plan and Budget for Year Two of the Global Component of the DGM: Global Learning and Knowledge Exchange”, under the following recommendations and observations:
 - a. Activity 1.2.1 and 1.2.2. will be reallocated to 1.2.4 to complement the fund for GSC leaders exchange by region.
 - b. Activity 1.4.1 and 1.4.2. will be reallocated to 1.4.4 for exchange and case studies.
 - c. Activity 1.5.2. will be clarified to explain the total amount in this activity.
 - d. Activity 1.5.6. the GEA will conduct a communications options analysis to explore the most cost effective options with the GSC Subcommittee.
 - e. Activity 1.6.1 and 1.7 will be reallocated within activity 1.5.
 - f. Activity 2.5.1 will be postponed to Year 3.
 - g. Activity 3.2.1 will be clarified to indicate the number of DGM countries as 14.
 - h. Output 3.2. will be clarified by the GEA to explain rationale under each activity.
 - i. Activity 3.3. is clarified that no consultant will be required.

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2. Creation of Subcommittee of GSC members to review the information the GEA will provide to clarify the specific budget items as indicated in Decision 1 and report back to the GSC.
3. Nominate members of the Subcommittee as follows:
 - a. Mr. Manuel Aldrete – DGM Mexico
 - b. Mr. Idrissa Zeba – DGM Burkina Faso

The Co-chairs of the DGM GSC will participate as needed to support the Subcommittee.

4. Adopt the new language on conflict of interest statement, role of observers, extraordinary meeting and option of motions, inserted in the document entitled “Rules and Procedures for the functioning of the GSC”. The GSC also recommends to draft additional items as follows:
 - a. Statement of accountability of GSC members.
 - b. Art. 6 to add a preparatory mechanism at the national level before and after attending the GSC.
 - c. Art. 25, requests to leave wording open to create Subcommittees as necessary.
5. Adopt the document entitled “Year 2 Annual Strategic Communication Plan”. Also decides to create a Subcommittee on communications, and members will be appointed as necessary. The Co-chairs and the GEA will facilitate the selection of the members.
6. Adopt the document entitled “Draft Monitoring and Evaluation Framework” and encourage the coordination of the NEAs with the GEA. The GSC also requests the GEA to consistently use the established program document organization chart of the DGM governance, and to clarify the report approval process by the DGM GSC.
7. Having reviewed the DGM “1st Semi-Annual Progress Report”, encourage the GSC members and NSC members in coordination with NEAs to facilitate providing information to the GEA for the upcoming reports. Also recommends adding the summary of financial statement in the global project report.
8. Adopt the language proposed by the GEA to the document entitled “DGM Grievance and Redress Mechanism and Complaints Procedure”. In order to facilitate this work, the GSC decides to establish the “DGM Grievance and Redress Mechanism and Complaints Procedure Subcommittee” with two GSC members to serve one year term, with members selected upon reception of the first complaint. Their report will be submitted to the GSC for any decision according to the rules and procedures.
9. In relation to Laos PDR, request the GEA to collect key information on the status and prepare with the GSC a mission as necessary.
10. In relation to proposal by FIP Mozambique to combine the FIP government and DGM projects, the DGM GSC decides to maintain a separate process that continues strengthening IPLC ownership over the DGM process.
11. For the DGM Global specific activities:
 - a. Recommends to GEA to organizing the “Global workshop” in *September 2016 with the participation of 18 IPLCs which includes the GSC members and specific global IPLCs technical team. The GEA will prepare a draft proposal of place and themes for the global*

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workshop and the GSC members commit to provide feedback in two weeks after received the proposal.

- b. The GSC supports the decisions of African DGM countries to organize the first “Regional Training for Africa” in Burkina Faso in July 19 – 23, 2016. Also decides that GEA will coordinate with the members of Asia and Latin America Region to decide in the place, date and themes for their respective Regional trainings.
12. Decides if necessary to organize one additional DGM GSC meeting back-to-back with the Global Workshop or any other DGM important meeting.
13. The next Global DGM Steering Committee meeting will take place in “Brazil” under the consideration of regional balance. The GEA will elaborate a feasibility proposal for the upcoming meeting in terms of cost and logistics.

9:00 – 9:30	Overview of Coordinated DGM Monitoring and Reporting <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ms. Lisa Kistler, Manager for Monitoring, Reporting, & Communications, DGM-GEA, CI
9:30 - 10:15	Country Project Indicators and Monitoring & Evaluation Goals <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Presentations and discussion from NEA Representatives
10:15 – 10:30	<i>Coffee Break</i>
10:30 – 12:00	Proposed DGM-wide Theory of Change and Logical Framework <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ms. Lisa Kistler, DGM-GEA, CI
12:00 – 1:30	<i>Lunch Break (lunch provided)</i>
1:30 - 2:30	Common Reporting <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ms. Lisa Kistler, DGM-GEA, CI
2:30 - 3:00	DGM Monitoring & Evaluation Plan Next Steps <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ms. Lisa Kistler, DGM-GEA, CI
3:00 – 3:15	<i>Break</i>
3:15 – 4:00	Monitoring & Evaluation, Incorporating Gender <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ms. Kame Westerman, Advisor for Gender & Conservation, CI Ms. Maria Prebble, Manager for Gender & Conservation, CI
4:00 – 6:00	DGM Meet and Greet

Day 3 (Thursday 28 January): Communications and the Grievance Redress Mechanism

Time	Session Title and Speaker
9:00 – 10:00	DGM Grievance Redress Mechanism <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mr. Vince McElhinny, Senior Director for Social Policy and Practice, CI
10:00-10:15	<i>Coffee Break</i>
10:15 - 12:15	DGM Grievance Redress Mechanism cont.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mr. Vince McElhinny, CI
12:15 – 1:45	<i>Lunch Break (lunch provided at restaurant)</i>
1:45 - 2:15	DGM Communications and Outreach Overview <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ms. Lisa Kistler, DGM-GEA, CI Ms. Regina Harlig, Senior Manager for Capacity Building and Knowledge Management, CI
2:15 - 3:15	Identifying Common Messages to Achieve Common Goals <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ms. Regina Harlig, CI
3:15 – 3:30	<i>Break</i>
3:30 - 5:00	Using Communications to Enhance Project Activities and Outcomes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ms. Regina Harlig, CI

