

Dedicated Grant Mechanism for Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities

Third Semi-Annual Global Project Implementation Progress Report

Covering July 1, 2016 to December 31, 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/</i> Interethnic Association for the Development of the Peruvian Rainforest
CI	Conservation International
CIF	Climate Investment Funds
COMIFAC	<i>Commission des Forêts d'Afrique Centrale/</i> The Central African Forest Commission
CONAP	<i>Confederación de Nacionalidades Amazónicas del Perú/</i> Confederation of Amazonian Nationalities of Peru
COP	Conference of the Parties (of the UNFCCC)
DGM	[FIP] 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 Indígenas/</i> International Indigenous Women's Forum
FIP	Forest Investment Program (of the Climate Investment Funds)
GCT	Global Communications Team
GEA	Global Executing Agency (of the DGM Global Project)
GEF SGP	Global Environment Facility 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 Co-ordinating Committee
IPLCs	Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities
IUCN	International Union for the 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, REDD+	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation, Plus the sustainable management of forests, conservation of forest carbon stocks, and enhancement of forest carbon stocks
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

Table of Contents

Executive Summary	2
1. DGM Global Project Overview.....	2
1.1. DGM Program	2
1.2. Global Project.....	4
2. Implementation Progress of the Global Project during the Reporting Period	5
2.1. Sub-Component 1: Global Learning, Outreach, and Information Sharing.....	5
2.2. Sub-Component 2: Technical and Secretariat Services to the GSC	10
2.3. Sub-Component 3: Planning, Monitoring and Reporting	12
3. Financial Summary	12
4. Activities for the Upcoming Period	13
Annex A: Indicator Monitoring	14
Annex B: Year Two Work Plan Progress.....	16
Annex C: Global Steering Committee Feedback.....	25

Executive Summary

Since June 2016, the role of the Global Learning and Knowledge Exchange Project of the Dedicated Grant Mechanism for Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (DGM Global) has grown substantially through the facilitation of regional and global exchanges.

To promote its primary objective of “Global Learning, Outreach and Information Sharing”, DGM Global held a regional exchange for indigenous peoples and local communities (IPLCs) from African countries in July in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso to allow them to share their experiences and learn how to negotiate effectively to advance their priorities on the international stage. This will be the first of many regional exchanges, with the next one planned for the Asia region in Chiang Mai, Thailand in February 2017.

DGM Global also hosted a global exchange in Marrakesh, Morocco to convene IPLCs from around the world for knowledge sharing and preparation for the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change’s (UNFCCC) twenty-second Conference of the Parties (COP22). These global exchanges will occur annually for the remainder of the project to give IPLCs the opportunity to coordinate and negotiate more effectively at future UNFCCC COPs as well.

One key element of DGM Global is its mandate to include IPLC representatives from countries other than the pilot countries of the Forest Investment Program (FIP). This extends the impact of the project, allows for a broader exchange of knowledge, and facilitates the consideration of other IPLC viewpoints during international negotiations. Between both of the exchanges in this reporting period, 32% of participants represented non-FIP pilot countries.

Looking forward to 2017, DGM Global will keep refining its exchange design as it hosts the first regional exchanges for Asia and Latin America. Additionally, DGM Global will continue to support the DGM country projects as more of them select their National Executing Agencies (NEAs) and begin project implementation. This promises to be a productive year for both DGM Global and the DGM program as a whole.

1. DGM Global Project Overview

1.1. DGM Program

The Dedicated Grant Mechanism for Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (DGM) aims to enable the full and effective participation of indigenous peoples and local communities in REDD+ processes at local, regional, and global scales. Understanding that communities manage significant forest areas in a way that both provides livelihoods and conserves forests, the DGM promotes their 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) and implemented by the World Bank, the DGM makes US\$80 million available for community-led projects in 14 FIP pilot countries as well as an overarching Global Learning and Knowledge Exchange Project. The DGM works towards its objective through three parts:

- Part 1: Country projects with activities to demonstrate successful Community-led initiatives related to REDD+
 - Grants directly to Indigenous and local community organizations for demand-driven sub-projects related to adaptation and mitigation livelihoods, sustainable forest management, and secure land tenure;
 - Support for capacity development in leadership, management, and technical skills, including trainings IPLCs on REDD+ topics.
- Part 2: A global project with activities to facilitate knowledge exchange and learning at the regional and global scales
 - Regional and global trainings where Indigenous and local communities have access to information on policy and technical topics related to REDD+ as well as global trainings and coordination around the UNFCCC process;
 - Shared learning and knowledge exchange carried out alongside trainings as well as through an online knowledge sharing platform, with a focus on exchange from local to global scales and across FIP and non-FIP countries.
- Part 3: Cross-cutting governance and accountability procedures coordinated across the country and global projects
 - Management of sub-projects to ensure communities have access to and manage DGM funds in line with FIP objectives;
 - Governance characterized by transparency and accountability, assured through implementation of the DGM Grievance Redress Mechanism;
 - Monitoring and reporting with a focus on learning that informs progress towards expected results, including success and challenges.

In the DGM, communities are both leaders and beneficiaries of the program activities. Self-selected representatives of communities direct all aspects of the DGM through the Global Steering Committee (GSC), which directs program coordination and the global project, and National Steering Committees (NSCs), which direct activities in each pilot country. The Committees are supported by a Global Executing Agency (GEA)

and National Executing Agencies (NEAs), respectively, which carry out Committee decisions with a focus on project accountability, transparency, and effectiveness. The FIP and World Bank have no part in decision making, but they do serve as observers to committee meetings, and the World Bank provides overall technical, fiduciary, and institutional oversight to the DGM at the global and country levels.

Through the DGM, adaptation and mitigation practices led by communities will be supported, shared, and elevated to the global policy arena, establishing them as effective actors in efforts to reduce deforestation and forest degradation, whose continued participation in climate projects and policies is necessary for successful results.

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 community (both Indigenous and local community)

Countries represented at DGM exchanges through December 31, 2016
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Brazil, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Côte d’Ivoire, Democratic Republic of Congo, Ghana, Guatemala, Indonesia, Kenya, Mexico, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Nigeria, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Republic of Congo, Uganda

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 community groups in the DGM Countries and in non-FIP countries as well, while also serving as Secretariat to the DGM Global Steering Committee (GSC). The Project is divided into three Sub-Components:

- Sub-Component 1: Global Learning, Outreach and Information Sharing – Global, regional, and sub-regional exchanges 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 Indigenous and local communities; 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

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

2.1.1. Regional Training Exchanges

From July 19 to 23, 2016, DGM Global, in collaboration with DGM Burkina Faso's NSC and IUCN Burkina Faso, hosted its first regional exchange in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso. The exchange focused on technical

and policy topics related to climate science and REDD+.

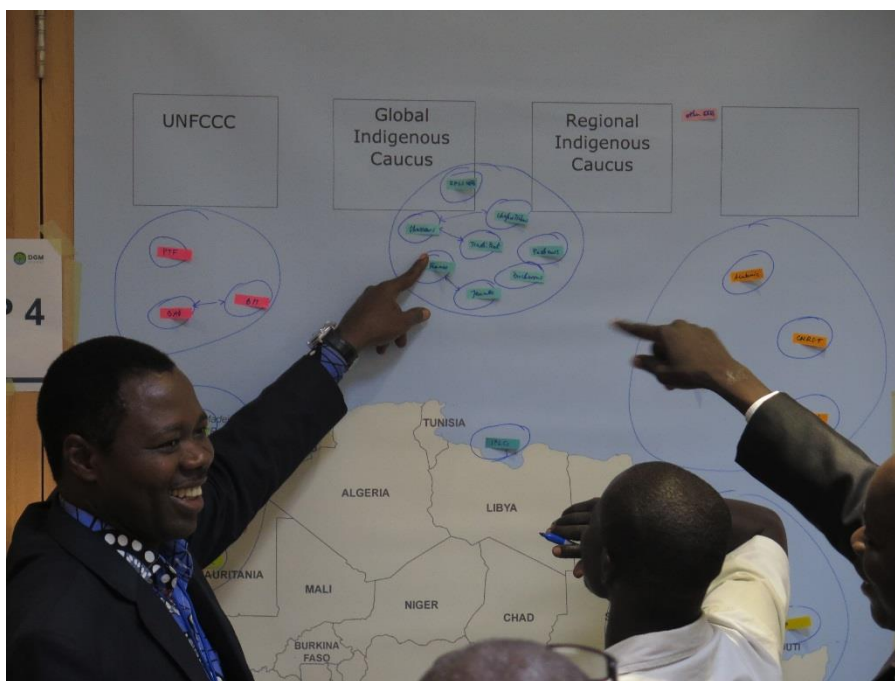
A total of thirty-four participants, representing twelve African countries and three regional African IPLC networks, attended the exchange.

During the exchange, DGM Global conducted information sessions on the DGM, climate science, REDD+, UNFCCC, the Paris Agreement, and IPLC participation in REDD+. In

addition to these topics, the

exchange included the following sessions led by guest speakers:

- **Climate policy structure in Burkina Faso** – Manado Honadla, a UNFCCC negotiator for Burkina Faso, explained the structure of the climate policy realm in Burkina Faso. He reviewed the significance of the Paris Agreement at the national and regional levels. He also highlighted the benefits granted to least developed countries and access to the Green Climate Fund.
- **Indigenous Peoples at COP21** - Kimaren Ole Riamit, the Executive Director of the Indigenous Livelihoods Enhancement Partners (ILEPA), presented an overview of indigenous peoples'



Mapping IPLC Networks at the 2016 DGM Africa Regional Exchange

engagement at COP21 of the UNFCCC, the outcomes of the conference, and the implications of the Paris Agreement. He emphasized the need for indigenous peoples to engage with government delegations prior to COP in order to have their positions reflected in their countries' national messages.

- **Negotiating Skills** - Samuel Dotse, a negotiator from a civil society organization, led an interactive session to strengthen negotiating skills. He reviewed proper negotiation tactics, etiquette, and strategies. He also helped the participants to understand and identify the positions of different groups. To close the session, the participants formed fictitious countries and had to state their plans to reduce air pollution levels to international standards while ensuring that the burden of reductions was distributed equitably among all negotiating countries.

Challenges to and opportunities for greater IPLC involvement in decision-making

Challenges		Opportunities	
Theme	Freq.	Theme	Freq.
Access to Information	9	Existing Networks	7
Funding	4	Participation	6
Capacity	4	Available Funding	3
Language Barrier	3	Information Exchange	2
Coordination	3	Existing Knowledge	2
Government	2	Policy	1
Knowledge	2	Coordination	1
Focus	1		
Bandwidth	1		
Land Tenure	1		
Policy	1		

Exchange attendees also participated in a social network analysis exercise to help them better understand existing IPLC networks and alliances in Africa. They considered the opportunities for and challenges to greater IPLC involvement in decision-making. Their responses have been categorized and are presented in the table to the left, in order of frequency. The biggest challenge they identified, by a substantial margin, was access to information. They felt that information was not disseminated effectively at the local level and that they lacked the infrastructure and technology to facilitate information flow. They also identified several opportunities for increasing effective IPLC engagement in decision-making process, most frequently through better use of existing networks and increased participation.

Finally, participants visited community forestry projects in Sapouy, a village outside of Ouagadougou, to observe how community forest management projects can bring economic benefits to the community members. The participants asked questions about forest management, the selling price of food, and gender dynamics in project participation.

To assess the knowledge gains of exchange participants, DGM Global prepared and administered pre- and post-exchange knowledge assessments in English, French, and Portuguese. These assessments included 24 multiple choice and true/false questions relating to each of the presentations. Scores on the post-exchange assessment averaged 16.7% higher, from an average score of 48% on the pre-exchange

assessment to 56% after the exchange. In the next African regional exchange, the GEA will attempt to address remaining knowledge gaps.

DGM Global has begun preparations for the next regional exchange, which will take place in Chiang Mai, Thailand from February 10-13, 2017. To date, there are 29 confirmed attendees, representing ten countries as well as the DGM Global Steering Committee and the Asia Indigenous Peoples Pact.

2.1.2. Global Exchange

DGM Global also hosted the DGM Global Exchange on Climate Policy and Finance, which gave IPLCs from around the world a chance to exchange ideas and develop a cohesive platform to present at COP22 of the UNFCCC. The exchange took place from November 2-4, in Marrakesh, Morocco, immediately preceding COP22 in the same city. Nineteen participants representing fifteen countries attended this exchange.



DGM Global Exchange participants – Photo Credit: Patricia Dunne, PhD

The objectives of the exchange were to: (1) strengthen the capacity of IPLCs in topics related to UNFCCC, the Paris Agreement, Climate Finance, and the Green Climate Fund, and (2) strengthen the networks and alliances of IPLC organizations with a view to enhancing their representation and voice in Climate Finance.

Exchange participants attended several information sessions on topics relevant to UNFCCC negotiations, including an overview of the UNFCCC, the Paris Agreement, the role of the International Indigenous Peoples' Forum on Climate Change (IIPFCC) in UNFCCC negotiations, INDCs and NDCs under the Paris Agreement, Agriculture, Forestry, and Other Land Uses (AFOLU) in NDCs, Climate Finance, and the Green Climate Fund.

Exchange attendees also participated in a climate finance mapping exercise to identify funding mechanisms and to understand the conditions that had enabled or impeded engagement with them. These funding mechanisms included the GCF, the Global Environment Facility (GEF), the Amazon Fund, the Adaptation Fund, the Global Innovation Lab for Climate Finance, the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility, the Forest Investment Program's DGM, the BioCarbon Fund/Initiative for Sustainable Forest Landscapes (ISFL), and the Pilot Program for Climate Resilience. The exercise resulted in the following major findings:

- The most significant IPLC engagement took place with multilaterals, particularly the FCPF and the FIP/DGM.
- Engagement focused primarily on forest-related issues and mitigation. They reported relatively little engagement with adaptation finance opportunities.
- Language was identified as a critical requirement for engagement with finance mechanisms, as much of the information is primarily (and sometimes only) available in English.
- Global exchanges are critical opportunities for IPLCs to exchange information between regions.

Participants completed knowledge assessments before and after the exchange to assess their knowledge gains. The assessments included 20 multiple choice and true/false questions relating to the various exchange presentations, and they were administered in English, French, Spanish, and Portuguese. Scores on the post-exchange assessment increased by 31.1% from 45% on the pre-exchange assessment to 59% after the exchange. In the next global exchange, the GEA will attempt to address remaining knowledge gaps.

2.1.3. UNFCCC COP22

Following the global exchange, ten of the exchange participants remained in Marrakesh to participate in the 22nd Conference of the Parties (COP22) of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). While there, GSC members shared their implementation experience in several events to demonstrate how IPLCs are strengthening their experiences to contribute for climate action after the Paris Agreement. The GSC delegation also met daily during COP22 to exchange information gathered while observing negotiations and update each other on decisions relevant to IPLC issues.

Beyond facilitating IPLC participation at COP22, DGM Global also hosted two side events:

- **The Benefits of Global Climate Funds and the Engagement of IPLCs in Climate Action** – In coordination with representatives of the indigenous network MPIDO, four DGM representatives, Kapupu Diwa Mutimanwa from DRC, Hayford Duodu from Ghana, Idrissa Zeba from Burkina Faso, and Moussele-Diseke Guy from the Republic of Congo, participated in this event to highlight how they are addressing climate adaptation and mitigation and the importance of partnership to deliver effective capacity building to indigenous and local communities in Africa. James Close, Director of the Climate Change group at the World Bank, highlighted the importance of the DGM as a new model for climate finance and multi stakeholder collaboration.
- **Panel on Capacity Building for IPLCs to Engage in Adaptation and Mitigation Activities** – Facilitated by DGM GSC Co-Chair Grace Balawag, this session invited speakers from DGM Indonesia, Peru, Burkina Faso, and DRC to highlight focus areas where communities are benefiting from DGM funding. They also shared the status of the projects being implemented in each country and discussed which types of activities were prioritized by their communities, such as land titling projects for native communities in Peru, which began in August 2016.



GEA Technical Director Johnson Cerda introducing the panel on “The Benefits of Global Climate Funds and the Engagement of IPLCs in Climate Action” including four members of the DGM GSC at COP22.
Photo Credit: Patricia Dunne, PhD

As a result of their participation in COP22, GSC members now have a better understanding of the Paris Agreement and the plans for its implementation. This includes the implementation of Decision 135 of the Paris Agreement, which “recognizes the need to strengthen knowledge, technologies, practices and efforts of local communities and indigenous peoples related to addressing and responding to climate change and establishes a platform for the exchange of

experiences and sharing of best practices on mitigation and adaptation in a holistic and integrated manner”. Because of the participation of indigenous peoples, work on this platform is expected to continue through a dialogue at the 46th meeting of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA46) in Bonn in May 2017. DGM Global will support this process by facilitating the participation of GSC members in the platform’s development. The GSC also agreed to organize the International Forum of Indigenous

Peoples of Central Africa (FIPAC) in April 2017 in Republic of Congo to review COP22 outcomes in coordination with indigenous peoples

2.1.4. Communications

The DGM Global website has remained a valuable resource for information about both the Global Learning and Knowledge Exchange project and the DGM program as a whole. Over the course of this reporting period, DGM Global has published six updates to the “Activities” page of the website, two DGM newsletters (October 2016 and 2016 Year in Review), and four posts to the blog, including:

- “Training builds capacity of IPLCs in Africa to engage in climate negotiations” by Regina Harlig
- “What the IUCN WCC decisions mean for IPLCs” by Johnson Cerda
- “MPIDO and DGM show how capacity building for climate action reaches African IPLC organizations on the ground” by Johnson Cerda and Regina Harlig
- “Looking ahead to IPLC engagement in the GCF, and reflecting on IPLC engagement in the UNFCCC” by Kimaren Ole Riamit

During this reporting period, DGM Global established a social media presence with accounts on Facebook and Twitter. By December, DGM Global had 77 Twitter followers and 600 Facebook friends. This has provided an important outlet for coordination with our partners on the project as well as outreach to the public.

Unfortunately, progress towards the full DGM knowledge platform and redesigned website has not been as quick as originally planned. DGM Global more fully developed the vision for the knowledge platform in late 2016. Procurement of a service provider will take place in the upcoming period, with the formal launch of the website now anticipated early in Year 3 of the DGM program. The development of this system will be a major focus of the coming year.

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

2.2.1. Global Partner Outreach

Members of the GEA and GSC attended several key global and regional events during this reporting period. The most significant of these events was the IUCN World Conservation Congress (WCC), which was held in Hawaii in September 2016. GEA Technical Director Johnson Cerda, along with Laura Bautista of DGM Mexico, Swere da Mato de Brito of DGM Brazil, and Grace Balawag and Idrissa Zeba of the GSC, attended the WCC. They joined representatives of the Global Environment Facility (GEF), the GEF Small Grants Programme (SGP), the Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund (CEPF), and various foundations, to discuss “Accessing Global Finances: Funding Opportunities for Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities”. They

provided an overview of funding modalities available to IPLCs and how to access them. This was also an opportunity for financing institutions to learn how to engage with IPLCs more effectively.

Also during WCC, DGM Global organized a knowledge café for indigenous peoples to share their experiences with direct access to climate finance. Some of the key issues that participants discussed included the language barrier to climate funding, the scarcity of funding, and the lack of standardized forms between climate finance organizations. This last point in particular is important, because IPLCs often need to propose the same concept to multiple organizations, but they are unable to recycle the work they've already done because each climate finance organization has different forms and procedures.

DGM GEA Technical Director Johnson Cerda also represented the DGM at some events held by the World Bank during this reporting period. On October 11, the Bank Information Center, Oxfam International, Rights and Resources Initiative and Forest Peoples Program hosted an event entitled “Securing tenure rights to protect forests and combat climate change: Exploring the role of development finance” with participants from Kenya, Cameroon, Peru and Mexico as well as the World Bank. The objective of this event was to provide space for civil society, indigenous peoples’ organizations, academics, local groups and development finance actors to express their views on collective tenure rights, share best practices and embed collective tenure rights into the broader development agenda.

The World Bank hosted an outreach workshop, “Forest Carbon Partnership Facility Carbon Fund, BioCarbon Fund Initiative for Sustainable Forest Landscapes (BioCF ISFL) and Forest Investment Program,” in October to discuss a variety of climate finance programs. DGM GEA Technical Director Johnson Cerda and GSC members Grace Balawag and Mina Setra attended this event as well, to share their experiences working on the DGM under the FIP and to learn about these other programs.

2.2.2. Grievance Mechanism

During this reporting period, a few countries, including Ghana, Mexico, and Côte d'Ivoire, have raised concerns over the selection process for NSC members. Most of these concerns have been resolved with the support of DGM Global to clarify the process undertaken in each country to launch the DGM.

In the case of Côte d'Ivoire, a member of the DGM interim committee requested a meeting with the GEA during the Africa Regional Exchange in July to register a complaint about the process of selecting members for the National Steering Committee. The main concerns were a) that the interim committee had not been invited to participate in a lead group to meet with local communities in the selection process for NSC members, and b) the limited coordination between the World Bank and the interim committee. This issue has been presented to the World Bank Task Team Leaders (TTLs) and they are following up at the national level. The GEA prepared a report for the GSC co-chairs after discussing this complaint with the TTLs. The GSC co-

chairs have proposed a visit to Côte d'Ivoire to gain a better understanding of the context and share their experiences with establishing NSCs in other DGM countries. This visit will be scheduled in coordination with the DGM Côte d'Ivoire TTL and government representatives to select the optimal dates.

Instructions for reporting a grievance can be found online at www.dgmglobal.org/grievance-mechanism/.

Any grievances reported, along with any actions taken to address the grievance, will be posted on the DGM Global website.

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

2.3.1. Planning

The GSC approved DGM Global's Year Two Work Plan and Budget, covering July 2016 through June 2017, on July 5, 2016. This has been the guiding document for project activities for this reporting period. A full breakdown of progress against the approved workplan is included in Annex B of this report.

2.3.2. Monitoring

See Annex A.

2.3.3. Reporting

DGM Global continued to fulfill its reporting requirements as specified in the project's Grant Agreement.

During this reporting period, this has included the preparation of the following reports, which are available on the DGM website or by request to dgmglobal@conservation.org:

- Semi-Annual DGM Global Project Progress Report: January 1, 2016 – June 30, 2016
- Semi-Annual DGM Program Progress Report: January 1, 2016 – June 30, 2016
- Annual DGM Program Report: July 1, 2015 – June 30, 2016
- Workshop Report: 2016 Africa Regional Exchange in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso
- Workshop Report: 2016 Global Exchange in Marrakesh, Morocco

3. Financial Summary

The following table presents DGM Global expenditures over the course of this reporting period in comparison with the project's Year Two Budget, broken down by project component.

DGM Global Component	Expenditures: July-Dec 2016	Year Two Budget	Burn Rate
1. Global Learning, Outreach, and Information Sharing	424,493	920,376	46.1%
2. Technical Assistance and Secretariat Services to the DGM GSC	39,640	312,985	12.7%
3. Planning, Monitoring, and Reporting	76,788	197,385	38.9%
Total:	\$540,921	\$1,430,746	37.8%

Over the last six months, DGM Global focused on the kickoff of regional and global exchanges under Component 1. The details of those exchanges can be found in section 2.1. DGM Global also facilitated GSC participation at the UNFCCC COP22 in November and began designing an online knowledge platform and updated website for sharing information. The activity and spending in this component will continue with planned regional exchanges in Asia and Latin America as well as UNPFII and UNFCCC SB46-related events, as well as the continuing development of the DGM knowledge platform and communications activities.

In Component 2, DGM Global incurred some costs through its participation in IUCN's World Conservation Congress and ongoing support to the GSC. Spending is expected to increase significantly with the upcoming meeting in Brasília in April, supporting GSC Members to attend UNFCCC SB46, and DGM Global travel to support NSCs.

DGM Global continued to invest the necessary time and resources in Component 3 to develop high quality reports, including the DGM Global and Program Reports for the period ending in June 2016, as well as the DGM's first Annual Report. Component 3 expenditures will likely increase in the upcoming period as well due to the increased focus on project monitoring in coordination with NEAS and NSCs.

4. Activities for the Upcoming Period

The following are key events anticipated for the upcoming reporting period covering January-June 2017:

- February 10-13: DGM Asia Regional Exchange, Chiang Mai, Thailand
- April: International Forum of Indigenous Peoples of Central Africa (Dates unconfirmed)
- April 18-20: GSC Annual Meeting, Brasília, Brazil
- April 24 – May 5: UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues, New York, USA
- May 8-18: UNFCCC SB46, Bonn, Germany
- June 13-16: DGM Latin America Regional Exchange, Peru (Dates unconfirmed)

Annex A: Indicator Monitoring

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

Indicator Name	Type	Reporting Frequency	Unit	Base line	2016-12	Notes
# of IPLC participants in regional and sub-regional trainings on policy and technical topics related to REDD+, disaggregated by sex	Custom	Semi-Annual	Number	0	34	34 IPLC participants (5 female, 29 male) in Africa regional exchange in Ouagadougou
# of IPLC participants in DGM UNFCCC-related trainings, attending UNFCCC events, disaggregated by sex	Custom	Semi-Annual	Number	0	53	34 IPLC participants (5 female, 29 male) in Africa regional exchange in Ouagadougou 19 IPLC participants (5 female, 14 male) in global exchange in Marrakesh
# of knowledge products produced by the DGM grant recipients and/or beneficiaries presented at the regional and/or global knowledge exchange opportunities	Specific	Semi-Annual	Number	0	10	8 DGM countries prepared and presented posters for the global exchange to share their experiences so far with the DGM Presentations and supporting materials from Samuel Dotse and Kimaren Ole Riamit from their sessions at DGM exchanges
% of participants in the learning and knowledge exchange activities belonging to REDD+ programs and countries other than FIP pilot countries	Specific	Semi-Annual	Percent	N/A	32%	9 of 34 at Africa exchange from non-FIP countries 8 of 19 at global exchange from non-FIP countries
# of views and downloads of informational resources posted to the DGM Global knowledge sharing web platform	Custom	Semi-Annual	Number	0	Cannot Report Yet	Current website platform does not have detailed analytics, so this can't be measured yet. This should be measurable once the full website/knowledge platform is online.

Indicator Name	Type	Reporting Frequency	Unit	Base line	2016-12	Notes
# of visits and page views of the DGM Global website (www.dgmglobal.org)	Custom	Semi-Annual	Number	No data	2,437 visits	Added an indicator to track website traffic per reporting period
					5,171 page views	
% of grievances related to delivery of the DGM that are elevated to the Global Steering Committee and are resolved	Custom	Semi-Annual	Percent	N/A	0%	1 complaint from Côte d'Ivoire has been elevated to the Global Steering Committee, and they are in the process of resolving it. See Section 2.2.2 for more detail.
% of Semi-Annual DGM Program Reports completed and submitted on time, including information on progress towards results indicators, lessons learned, and challenges	Custom	Semi-Annual	Percent	N/A	100%	
% of Semi-Annual DGM Global Project Reports completed and submitted on time, including information on progress towards results indicators, lessons learned, and challenges	Custom	Semi-Annual	Percent	N/A	100%	

Annex B: Year Two Work Plan Progress

Sub-component 1: Global Learning, Outreach and Information Sharing		Status as of December 31, 2016
Output 1.1: <i>Organize global, regional and sub-regional training exchanges 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 exchange 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.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First regional exchange conducted in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso for African IPLCs from July 19-23, 2016. 34 participants, including at least one from each African FIP pilot country • The regional exchanges for Asia and Latin America are anticipated in February and June 2017, respectively
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 exchanges 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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DGM Global, in coordination with IUCN-Burkina Faso, arranged the production of a video highlighting topics related to climate change science and negotiations, using footage from the 2016 Africa Regional Training
1.1.3	Produce and submit reports on exchange content and results to NSC of each country in each region.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DGM Global provided exchange materials to NSCs and interim steering committees from Ghana, Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Mozambique, Democratic Republic of Congo, and Republic of Congo • DGM Global has prepared exchange reports on both the Africa Regional Exchange and the Global Exchange
1.1.4	Provide course materials, presentations, and report to NSC and GSC communications focal points for posting on the DGM website.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DGM Global developed and shared exchange booklets and presentations with GSC, NSC, and NEA members who attended the Africa Regional Training. • DGM Global also shared booklets on DGM website for broader audience.

Output 1.2: <i>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</i>		
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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DGM Global facilitated a training on negotiations at the Africa Regional Exchange and gave an overview of major topics, including climate science, REDD+ essentials, and the Paris Agreement. • DGM Global facilitated training sessions on UNFCCC negotiations, Climate Finance, GCF and INDCs.
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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DGM Global invited technical experts and negotiators, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Kimaren Ole Riamit (ILEPA) - Samuel Dotse (Ghana negotiator) - Samuel Yeye (Burkina Faso negotiator) - Hindou Ibrahim (IIPFCC) - Estebancio Castro (International Alliance) to its exchanges to provide technical expertise and training.
1.2.3	Organize one 3 day global exchange 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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DGM Global held a 3 day exchange in November 2016 in Marrakesh, Morocco on IPLC engagement in climate policy and finance, which included topics on IPLC engagement with UNFCCC, IPLC contributions to INDCs, and IPLC access to climate finance.
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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DGM Global facilitated IPLC participation at COP following Global Exchange • Coordination with UNDP and IIPFCC for DGM side events at Indigenous Peoples Pavilion and early travel for some IP reps to participate in DGM Global Exchange • Coordination with UNESCO for IPLC participation at COP22
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).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conducted two side events at UNFCCC COP in November 2016

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).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conducted in coordination with global exchange immediately prior to COP
1.2.7	Disseminate exchange reports and relevant documents/reports from annual UNFCCC COP negotiations on the DGM web-site and communications channels.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exchange reports created and disseminated
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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Current website does have a small document repository; Full knowledge resource database and updated website will be developed over the coming year
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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DGM Global funded the production of a video highlighting topics related to climate change and negotiations from recorded sessions from the Africa Regional Training
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 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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • During the Africa Regional Training, DGM Global conducted a needs assessment and mapping exercise with 34 exchange participants to identify opportunities for improved communication and coordination within regional networks and alliance and between regional and global networks.
1.4.2	Provide sub-contracts to IPLC Organizations to carry out assessments on IPLC network strengthening needs and gaps.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No progress to report
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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Activity 1.4.1 identified action steps and opportunities for improved communication and coordination within regional networks and alliances and between regional and global networks

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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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, case studies, and on the experiences of the Country Component of the FIP-DGM and National case studies proposed under 1.4.4.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Activity is on hold until more NEAs are established and begin operations.
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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GCT not yet established; communications with country project reporting focal points ongoing
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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GCT not yet established; communications with country project reporting focal points ongoing
1.5.3	Conduct Quarterly virtual meetings of the global communications team.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GCT not yet established; communications with country project reporting focal points ongoing
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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Activity is on hold until more NEAs are established and begin operations • Needs assessment during Africa Regional Training discussed technical capabilities and limitations at the country level
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).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Outreach and support ongoing • DGM Global provided guidance to Mozambique on DGM logo use
1.5.6	Contract a consulting firm to design and develop DGM website based on Communications and Outreach Strategy (including developing country portals).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DGM Global has drafted a Request for Proposals for the development of the DGM knowledge learning platform and updated website

1.5.7	Annual Website Maintenance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DGM Global does all maintenance on website and keeps content up to date
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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Activity is on hold until more NEAs are established and begin operations
1.5.9	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. Site will also support knowledge/training products from the capacity building and institutional strengthening events. Oversee the ongoing maintenance and content updates to the DGM website.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Current website contains many knowledge products and information about DGM activities • DGM Global has drafted a Request for Proposals for the DGM knowledge learning platform and updated website

Sub-component 2: Technical and Secretariat Services to the GSC		Status as of December 31, 2016
Output 2.1 <i>Global Steering Committee established and functioning</i>		
2.1.1	Establish the Global Steering Committee working in collaboration with the World Bank and the DGM Transitional Committee.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Activity completed
2.1.2	Prepare and submit Rules of Procedure for the GSC (due 3 mo. after start date).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Final approval of the Rules and Procedures was achieved at the 2nd Annual GSC Meeting
2.1.3	Facilitate establishment of the National Steering Committees (NSC) as required in collaboration with DGM Transitional Committee and the National Executing Agencies (NEA).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DGM Global provides advice and assistance as requested • Support to Mozambique, Côte d'Ivoire, Nepal, and Guatemala on establishing an NSC
2.1.4	Prepare and submit report on the establishment of the GSC.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ongoing; No GSC meeting in this reporting period
2.1.6	Submit report on proceedings of each annual meeting of the GSC.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No GSC meeting in this report period.
2.1.7	Facilitate working groups established to carry out the work of the GSC.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Temporary Budget Sub-Committee facilitated the approval of the Year Two Workplan/Budget on July 5, 2016. • Grievance Redress and Communications subcommittees were approved in the previous reporting period but have yet to be staffed.
2.1.8	Carry out secretarial tasks, information gathering, studies or other tasks requested by the GSC.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GEA provides ongoing secretarial support for the GSC
2.1.9	Equipment, licenses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provided as needed

Output 2.2 <i>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</i>		
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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No GSC meeting in this reporting period • DGM shared information with key partners during IUCN WCC and UNFCCC COP22
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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No progress to report in this period
2.2.3	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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IUCN World Conservation Congress in Hawaii in September – GSC co-chair Grace Balawag and representatives from DGM Brazil, Burkina Faso, and Mexico participated; DGM participated in a side event titled “Accessing Global Financing: Funding opportunities for IPLCs” with GEF, GEF SGP, and CEPF and hosted a Knowledge Café titled “The DGM: Providing Indigenous Peoples with Direct Access to Climate Funds to Strengthen Conservation Initiatives within their Territories and Communities.” • Bank Information Center, Oxfam International, Rights and Resources Initiative, and Forest Peoples Program Event: “Securing tenure rights to protect forests and combat climate change: Exploring the role of development finance” • World Bank Workshop: “Securing tenure rights to protect forests and combat climate change: Exploring the role of development finance”
Output 2.3: <i>Develop and facilitate procedures for a complaints and grievance mechanism at the global level</i>		
2.3.1	Facilitate the Grievance Redress Mechanism and Complaints procedure as defined in Item IV. of the Framework Operational Guidelines of the DGM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Grievance Redress Mechanism is active on the DGM Global website • One grievance was received from Côte d'Ivoire and a summary will be posted to the DGM website • DGM Global has monitored the complaints addressed by DGM Brazil

2.3.2	Establish and manage the GSC Grievance Sub-committee; establish feedback and complaints input and tracking within the DGM website.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Grievance Redress Sub-committee approved; Membership nominations still pending • GSC co-chairs will follow up on the grievance received from Côte d'Ivoire
Output 2.4: <i>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.</i>		
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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GSC co-chairs have requested the GEA to facilitate a discussion on the process of establishing NSCs and appointing NEAs in DGM countries.
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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • World Bank Support Mission at Conservation International included discussion of roles and responsibilities of the GEA, GSC, and WB
2.4.3	Submit Revised DGM Operational Guidelines to the World Bank and to the GSC.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Operational Guidelines will be submitted to World Bank and GSC once revised
2.4.4	Provide guidance to NEAs and NSCs on adapting DGM Operating Guidelines to country contexts. Web site will include options for sharing approaches/opportunities/challenges on the FIP DGM Member section of the DGM website.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ongoing support as requested; Fully-featured website and knowledge learning platform is not yet operational
Output 2.5 <i>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.</i>		
2.5.1	Establish and manage leadership training fellowship.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Based on GSC decision, planning will start in Year 3
Output 2.6: <i>Provide guidance and support to NSCs and NEAs</i>		
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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ongoing support as requested, including support to Ghana NSC, Côte d'Ivoire ISC, Mexico NSC Guatemala ISC, and Republic of Congo ISC
2.6.2	Conduct planning and coordination meeting of the NEAs to define monitoring, reporting, communications & grievance frameworks and processes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Completed planning and coordination meeting prior to this reporting period; Ongoing guidance provided to NEAs on these topics • Considering a second NEA meeting in the coming year

Sub-component 3: Planning, Monitoring and Reporting		Status as of December 31, 2016
Output 3.1 <i>A three-year strategy for the implementation of the Global Component of the DGM developed with inputs and feedback from the NSCs and relevant partners is approved and implemented</i>		
3.1.1	Develop a 5 year Strategic Plan for the implementation of the global component of the DGM, with inputs from the NEAs and NSCs of the eight FIP pilot countries participating in the DGM and the inputs of the UNPFII and global partners/networks with related initiatives and interests. Review and revised in conjunction with the annual work plan and budgeting process.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Activity completed prior to this reporting period • Revision of Strategic Plan upcoming in Year 3
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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Activity completed prior to this reporting period
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)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Year 2 Work Plan approved by GSC on July 5, 2016
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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ongoing throughout the year through interactions between the GEA and the NEAs.
3.2.2	Working with GSC and NSCs/NEAs, develop a common monitoring framework with common indicators for measuring success of global objectives of the DGM.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Activity completed prior to this reporting period
3.2.3	Establish a common reporting framework to track progress, ensure information flow, learning exchange.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitoring & Reporting Framework previously approved at the 2nd 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).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DGM Global has completed and will continue to complete all reporting requirements
3.3.2	Compile and submit semiannual reports to the World Bank on fiduciary and technical aspects of the global component program.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DGM Global has completed and will continue to complete all reporting requirements
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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DGM Global has completed and will continue to complete all reporting requirements • 2016 Annual Report was completed on schedule in September 2016, but underwent lengthy revision process; Will be published in early 2017
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).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not due until after project close

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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ongoing
Output 3.4 <i>Annual Global Project Financial Audit</i>		
3.4.1	Annual Audit of Global Project Financial Performance.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Audit requirements are ongoing and will be completed per the terms of the Global Project Grant Agreement • DGM Audit Report (Financial Statements and Internal Control letter) for the year ended June 30, 2016 completed and presented to WB on 12/19/16 with no observations.

Annex C: Global Steering Committee Feedback

The DGM GEA submitted this report in English, Spanish, French, and Portuguese to the GSC for their review and feedback on February 21, 2017. No comments or questions have been received as of the submission deadline of March 1, 2017.