

Dedicated Grant Mechanism for Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities

Global Learning and Knowledge Exchange Project Fifth Semiannual Progress Report

Covering July 1, 2017 to December 31, 2017

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

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List of Abbreviations

CAA/NM	Centro de Agricultura Alternativa do Norte de Minas
CI	Conservation International
CIF	Climate Investment Funds
CIF AU	Administrative Unit of the Climate Investment Funds
COP	Conference of the Parties (of the UNFCCC)
DGM	Dedicated Grant Mechanism for Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities
DGM [Country]	DGM Country Project in [Country]
DGM Global	DGM Global Learning and Knowledge Exchange Project
FIP	Forest Investment Program
GEA	Global Executing Agency (of DGM Global)
GRM	Grievance redress mechanism
GSC	Global Steering Committee (of DGM Global)
IIPFCC	International Indigenous Peoples' Forum on Climate Change
IPLC	Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities
LCIP Platform	Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform (of the UNFCCC)
NDC	Nationally Determined Contribution (UNFCCC)
NEA	National Executing Agency (of the DGM Country Projects)
NSC	National Steering Committee (of the DGM Country Projects)
REDD+	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation...
SB46	46 th Conference of the (UNFCCC) Subsidiary Bodies
SBSTA	(UNFCCC) Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNPFII	United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues

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Executive Summary

The Global Learning and Knowledge Exchange project (DGM Global) of the Dedicated Grant Mechanism for Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (DGM) entered its third year of implementation in July 2017 under the leadership of the DGM's Global Steering Committee (GSC). July marked the inauguration of the GSC's new co-chairs, Mina Setra of Indonesia and Idrissa Zeba of Burkina Faso, whose service to the DGM has already proven invaluable. From July through December, DGM Global has made meaningful progress in each of its three components, continuing to advance the objectives of both the DGM Global project as well as the broader DGM program.

DGM Global continued its work on “Global Learning, Outreach, and Information Sharing” in this period by hosting the second annual Africa Regional Exchange in Kumasi, Ghana and the Second Global Exchange in Bonn, Germany. The Africa Regional Exchange was DGM Global's largest exchange to date, with 34 IPLC participants from 10 countries coming together in August to share their experiences and learn about important topics like agroforestry and community forest management. In November, 14 targeted IPLC leaders from 11 countries and 4 regional networks came together in the week before the 23rd Conference of the Parties (COP 23) of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to learn about key issues and strategize for effective engagement in support of IPLC priorities. During COP 23, DGM Global continued its support with targeted side events, daily check-ins with participants, and advocacy for key issues such as the Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform. Furthermore, the quality and quantity of DGM Global's communications increased significantly. Through increased coordination with country projects, more frequent updates to the project website, and more strategic social media use, DGM Global is becoming much more effective at showcasing the DGM as a successful model for engaging with communities on climate change and sustainable forestry.

In addition to its new co-chairs, this was the first full reporting period since the GSC established working groups at its April 2016 meeting in Brasilia. These groups have increased the GSC's targeted support in key roles, including the project budget, grievance redress, and the long-term sustainability of the DGM. For example, four GSC members joined the Global Executing Agency (GEA) in December to prepare for the project's Midterm Review, and each representative provided both general feedback as well as targeted feedback relative to their respective working groups. The GSC has also represented the DGM at critical international events, including the Pilot Countries Meeting of the Forest Investment Program (FIP) in September and the FIP Subcommittee Meeting in December, where co-chair Mina Setra launched the Second DGM Annual Report in a room full of key stakeholders. Through all of their various contributions, the GSC members have consistently demonstrated their capacity for leadership, responsible decision making, and oversight of the project's governance and accountability.

Through increased coordination with the DGM country projects, DGM Global has also strengthened its support for the overall DGM program's joint monitoring and reporting framework. DGM Global is now in frequent contact with members of each National Executing Agency, both collectively through the Global Communications Team that was established at the end of the previous reporting period and individually with each country project as information is needed. Detailed information on the country projects was incorporated into both the Semiannual Program Report and the DGM's Second Annual Report, both of which are available on the project website.

The first half of DGM Global's third year was very successful. The project has continued to improve the design of its exchanges with targeted themes, and both the GSC and GEA are more actively demonstrating the effectiveness of the DGM as a model for direct IPLC access to climate finance from the local level to the global level.

1. DGM Global Project Overview

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 processes related to Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+) at local, regional, and global scales. Understanding that Indigenous and local communities manage significant forest areas in a way that both provides livelihoods and conserves forests, the DGM promotes community participation in REDD+ projects and processes 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. Conservation International was selected through a competitive bidding process to serve as the Global Executing Agency (GEA) for the 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) 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. The Project is divided into three Sub-Components:

Sub-Component 1: Global Learning, Outreach and Information Sharing – Global, regional, and sub-regional workshops held with IPLC representatives on policy and technical topics related to REDD+; dissemination of culturally appropriate and relevant information through online platforms and networking channels; and global outreach to relevant partners.

Sub-Component 2: Technical Assistance and Secretariat Services to the DGM GSC – Preparing and convening Annual GSC Meetings; supporting GSC members in global partnerships; creating leadership opportunities for 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. Global Project Timeline: July-December 2017

July

- Negotiations Training – Arlington, VA, USA
- FY18 Kickoff Meeting with GSC Co-chairs– Arlington, VA, USA



August

- Africa Regional Exchange – Kumasi, Ghana



September

- Informal Dialogue on the LCIP Platform – Ottawa, Canada
- Assessment of Asian Indigenous Networks
- FIP Pilot Countries Meeting – Luang Prabang, Lao PDR



October

- DGM Digest, Vol. 8
- Proposal approved for NASA AmeriGEOSS initiative



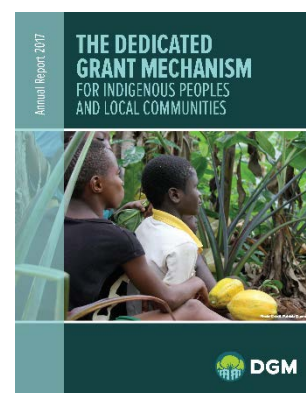
November

- Global Exchange – Bonn, Germany
- UNFCCC COP 23 – Bonn, Germany
- GSC Subcommittees Meeting – Bonn, Germany
- DGM Digest, Vol. 9 – COP 23 Edition



December

- FIP Subcommittee Meeting – Washington, DC, USA
- Launch of 2nd Annual Report
- Global Project Midterm Review Preparation meeting



3. Progress & Achievements

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

Each year, DGM Global convenes three regional exchanges and a global exchange to facilitate shared learning, capacity development, and network strengthening among IPLCs from around the world. Each exchange is developed in collaboration with a partner organization in the host country so that the content is meaningful and appropriate to the local context. The first year of these exchanges ended in June 2017 and included over 100 IPLC leaders coming together from over 30 countries throughout Africa, Asia, and Latin America to share the ways they are already engaging in climate action and sustainable forestry and to learn how they can engage more effectively. Going into the second year of DGM exchanges, the GSC decided that each event should focus on a particular theme that is relevant to the exchange's timing and any key issues facing IPLCs in the region.

3.1.1. Africa Regional Exchange

The second year of DGM exchanges began with the Africa Regional Exchange, which was held in Kumasi, Ghana in August 2017. One of the most significant drivers of deforestation in Ghana is agriculture, so the GSC decided that the theme of the exchange should be agroforestry and community forest management, with a



Participants with community members during a site visit of the 2017 Africa Regional Exchange

particular emphasis on sustainable methods for growing cocoa. As one of its top exports, cocoa is an important part of the Ghanaian economy, but increasing demand has caused farmers to expand into forested areas, often destroying the forests as they do so. To counter this trend, the Forest Investment Program, the DGM, and other initiatives are promoting the practice of shade-

grown cocoa and sustainable agricultural techniques collectively referred to as “Climate-Smart Cocoa.”

Cocoa was a particularly relevant topic for exchange participants from Ghana and Cote d’Ivoire, and the agroforestry techniques are more broadly applicable throughout the region. In total, the 2017 Africa Regional Exchange featured 34 IPLC participants from 10 countries, including a participant from Nepal to encourage cross-regional exchange. Participants included policy experts and forest specialists from Benin and Burundi, as well as representatives from IPLC networks, including the International Alliance of Indigenous and Tribal Peoples of the Tropical Forest and the Indigenous Peoples of Africa Co-ordinating Committee.

The Global Executing Agency facilitated the exchange in close coordination with Ghana’s NEA and World Bank team for DGM Ghana. The exchange began with an opening ceremony led by GSC Member Hayford Duodu, with chiefs of local communities present at the invitation of DGM Ghana. Throughout the week, participants discussed opportunities and challenges in their respective countries, covering topics such as agroforestry, sustainable livelihoods, land tenure, and linking local initiatives with national and global policy.

For two of the four days of the exchange, participants visited the sites of ongoing agroforestry initiatives in the Western Region, one of DGM Ghana’s targeted regions. The FIP’s Climate-Smart Cocoa project, in the community of Datano, works with communities on sustainable cocoa production to contribute to the increase of carbon stocks and reduction of poverty in non-reserve areas of the High Forest and Transitional Zones. Participants also visited a 10-hectare FIP seed orchard in Kofikrom that cultivates seeds from indigenous trees coming from throughout the region. The final portion of this field visit featured a FIP model plantation in Yawkrom, which works with the local community to showcase planting designs for growing indigenous trees.

Between gaining technical knowledge from classroom sessions, hearing about issues in different country contexts from their fellow participants, and having the opportunity to see agroforestry work in progress during the field visits, exchange participants were armed with new knowledge and perspectives that they can bring back to their own communities to support their agroforestry and community forest management work.

3.1.2. Global Exchange

In November, the DGM held its second annual Global Exchange in Bonn, Germany. The event, featuring 14 IPLC leaders from 11 countries and 4 regional networks, was held immediately prior to the 23rd Conference of the Parties (COP 23) of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). The focus of the exchange was supporting the full and effective participation of IPLCs at COP 23 and in future UNFCCC events. In particular, the GSC decided that it would be important to focus on the Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform (LCIP Platform), which was conceived at COP 21 to strengthen IPLCs' capacity to address climate change, to facilitate exchange of experiences, best practices, and lessons learned, and to enhance the engagement of IPLCs in UNFCCC processes. One of the top priorities of IPLC groups for COP 23 was progress towards this platform's operationalization.

During the Global Exchange, the DGM asked participants to share their top priorities for COP 23 and future engagement with the UNFCCC. Below are a few of their responses:

- Support the implementation of the Paris Agreement in accordance with IPLC priorities
- Support the implementation of the LCIP Platform for knowledge exchange
- Support the full and effective participation of IPLCs in climate action
- Support policies that improve quality of life for IPLCs worldwide
- Support sustainable forest management
- Promote respect for the rights of IPLCs in relation to climate action
- Increase recognition of the role of IPLCs in climate action
- Ensure that IPLC contributions are reflected in countries' Nationally Determined Contributions
- Learn how to engage with climate action and climate finance more effectively
- Learn more about negotiations and how to encourage greater IPLC participation

To ensure that participants had a shared understanding of the UNFCCC context, the GEA began by leading technical sessions on the current status of UNFCCC negotiations, key elements of the Paris Agreement, and an overview of Nationally Determined Contributions. From there, the exchange transitioned to focus more directly on the LCIP Platform. Exchange participants learned the history and status of the platform and discussed various proposals that had been submitted in relation to the platform's purpose, structure, and content. Participants also engaged

in a series of working sessions and facilitated discussions throughout the event, covering topics such as the role of non-state actors in the implementation of the Paris Agreement and IPLC-led activities that could be counted toward Nationally Determined Contributions.



Participants in the 2017 DGM Global Exchange

On the final day of the Global Exchange, DGM Global facilitated a panel with key champions supporting the LCIP Platform. Among these distinguished panelists were Raumanu Pranjivan, representing the COP 23 Presidency, Vice-Chair Annela Anger-Kraavi of the UNFCCC Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA), Koko Warner of the UNFCCC Secretariat, Guatemalan climate negotiator Rita Mishaan, Pamela Rocha Perez of Ecuador's COP 23 delegation and Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and Geert Fremout of the Belgian delegation, which is represented at COP through the common positions of the European Union.

The focus of this panel was on the opportunities for IPLC engagement in the development and implementation of the LCIP Platform, as well as the panelists' perceptions of its planned functions and structure. They highlighted the need for the platform to have a flexible structure that can evolve over time and emphasized the importance of the platform's inclusive design, ensuring that no vulnerable groups are left behind.

One of the highlights of the panel was its emphasis on the platform's practicality for IPLC use. The panelists shared their perspective that the platform's utility will depend on the continued leadership and commitment of IPLCs to work with governments to ensure that their knowledge is strengthened, protected and preserved, and how it could be incorporated into national and international policy processes. They also expressed that the platform should be a permanent structure of the UNFCCC and that it should be supported by a working group to keep the platform moving forward in the coming years.

Beyond its support for the LCIP Platform, the DGM Global Exchange also featured a panel discussion for experts to share their experiences engaging IPLCs in climate finance. The panelists included Chris Filardi, who discussed the origins of and prospects for a new initiative called Nia Tero, GSC Co-Chair Mina Setra, who shared her experience as an observer in the Climate Investment Funds, and GSC Member Grace Balawag, sharing lessons learned from her participation in the development of the Indigenous Peoples Policy of the Green Climate Fund (GCF). Among the panel's highlights was a discussion of the lessons learned from the years-long process of negotiations for the creation and implementation of the DGM and similar mechanisms for IPLCs. These lessons included the need for patience and persistence in negotiations, as well as the importance of working alongside governments despite differences.

3.1.3. 23rd UNFCCC Conference of the Parties

Armed with the knowledge from the Global Exchange and with the continued support of the DGM, 11 of the 14 IPLC leaders who participated in the Global Exchange remained in Bonn for COP 23, ready to share their experiences and support the LCIP Platform and other community priorities.

IPLC leaders had several opportunities to share their knowledge and experiences at COP 23, many of which were supported by the DGM. One such event, organized by DGM Global, in coordination with the Commission on Environmental, Economic, and Social Policy (CEESP) of the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN), was held on November 6, and highlighted the opportunities for the LCIP Platform to account for the contributions of non-party stakeholder, such as IPLCs, allowing national governments to propose more ambitious NDCs. The panel was moderated by Kristen Walker Painemilla from CI and CEESP, and panelists included Lizardo Cauper Pezo of DGM Peru, Laura Bautista of DGM Mexico, and Idrissa Zeba of DGM Burkina Faso, who shared how DGM country projects and IPLC-led activities support their

countries' NDCs. In addition, Patricia Dunne from DGM Global shared an analysis of the roles of social networks in mobilizing indigenous engagement in climate governance processes at the national and regional levels in Asia, and Johnson Cerda, also from DGM Global, discussed the International Indigenous People's Forum on Climate Change's work on the development and operationalization of the LCIP Platform. By exchanging their experiences, the panelists collectively highlighted how the LCIP Platform can provide an opportunity for governments to strengthen their engagement with IPLCs at local, national and international levels and to expand the participation of different sectors of society in the NDC revision process.



Panelists discussing African Perspectives on the LCIP Platform; Left to Right: Idrissa Zeba, Co-chair of the DGM Global Steering Committee and NSC Member of DGM Burkina Faso; Merouane Touali of the Human Rights Commission; Hindou Oumarou of the International Indigenous Peoples Forum on Climate Change; Etienne Traore, the National UNFCCC Focal Point for the Government of Burkina Faso; and Dr. Mohamed Handaine, President of the Indigenous Peoples of Africa Co-Ordinating Committee;

On November 7, COP 23 celebrated Indigenous Peoples Day by recognizing the contributions of indigenous peoples' initiatives on climate change adaptation and mitigation around the world. Joining the celebration, the DGM, in collaboration with the Indigenous Peoples of Africa Co-ordinating Committee (IPACC), the International Indigenous Peoples Forum on Climate Change (IIPFCC), and the government of Burkina Faso, hosted an official side event to share African perspectives on the LCIP Platform. The session was moderated by Mr. Merouane Touali of the UN Human Rights Council in Morocco, who was one of the key LCIP Platform champions at COP 22 in Marrakesh.

The event began with a presentation by Ouedraogo Pamoussa, of the Permanent Secretariat of Burkina Faso's National Council for Sustainable Development, who described the importance of rural development and engagement with local communities for reaching the country's NDC targets and emphasized the importance of integrating existing communication channels with local communities as a starting point for connecting national efforts with the LCIP Platform. Next, Dr. Mohamed Handaine, President of IPACC, shared case studies on the use of traditional knowledge for climate change adaptation in Morocco and Niger.

Hindou Oumarou Ibrahim of IIPFCC then shared a brief overview of the progress for the LCIP Platform to date, as well as a case study on preserving traditional knowledge through 3D mapping in Chad. Finally, DGM Global Steering Committee Co-chair Idrissa Zeba shared an overview of Burkina Faso's NDCs and highlighted how DGM Burkina Faso has been designed partially in support of the country's national targets. The success of the LCIP Platform will depend on the full and effective participation of IPLCs from all regions of the world, and regional dialogues like this one can help to ensure that no groups are excluded from these processes.

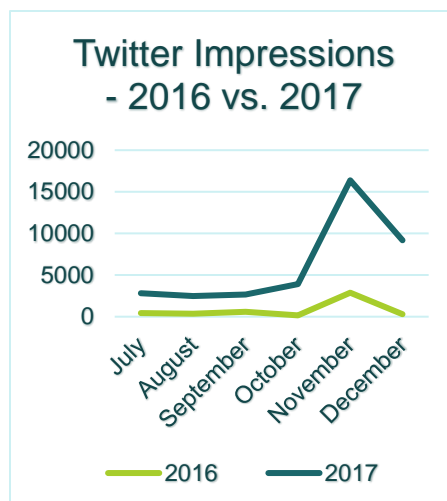
3.1.4. Communications and Outreach

DGM Global's communications have been streamlined and improved in several ways over the past six months. Most significantly, the GEA has formed its own internal communications team which meets weekly to take stock of its recent communications, establish priorities for the coming weeks, and assign responsibilities to ensure a steady stream of DGM information with consistent messaging throughout the year.

Additionally, communications between projects have improved following the meeting between the DGM executing agencies in June 2017. In the past six months, the DGM Global website has featured eight detailed stories on country project activities, with more in development. DGM Global also published a blog post written by GSC co-chair Idrissa Zeba, documenting his perspective on IPLC engagement at COP 23, particularly in relation to the LCIP Platform.

DGM Global has also increased its presence on social media. By generating a larger base of followers, increasing the frequency of posts, and more strategically engaging with other social

media accounts, DGM Global has seen a substantial increase in activity on both Twitter and Facebook. This is most clearly demonstrated in the chart to the right, which compares monthly Twitter impressions over the same period in 2016 and 2017. Both years feature a spike in activity in November as a result of DGM engagement at the UNFCCC Conference of the Parties, but the average level of engagement has increased almost sevenfold over the past year from 786 impressions per month to 5,454 per month.



The DGM also prepared two newsletters in this reporting period. The October newsletter was opened 482 times in 25 countries and included information on all DGM Global activities between June and October 2017, along with a few country project highlights. In November, DGM Global released a special newsletter focused specifically on DGM engagement and IPLC priorities at the DGM Global Exchange and COP 23, with a particular emphasis on the progress made on the LCIP Platform. This newsletter was opened 474 times in 29 countries.

3.1.5. Mapping Regional IPLC Networks in Asia

Building on the national-level network mapping conducted by DGM Global during the February 2017 DGM Asia Exchange, Conservation International provided in-kind support to explore the links among regional and national-level IPLC organizations. This analysis focused on the commonalities and differences between a national indigenous peoples network (Nepal) and a regional network, to identify opportunities for strengthening these networks to better support national and subnational organizations in their full and effective engagement in climate policy-making processes. This activity was conducted in September 2017 with key focal points from the Nepal Federation of Indigenous Nationalities (NEFIN) and the Asia Indigenous People's Pact (AIPP). It included a participatory network mapping session, identification of opportunities and challenges, initial analysis, and development of an action plan to strengthen regional networks and improve information flow. The analysis is ongoing, and the results will support the DGM's mission to strengthen IPLC networks as a platform for indigenous engagement in climate policy-making.

3.2. Sub-Component 2: Technical and Secretariat Services to the Global Steering Committee

The second component of DGM Global supports the effective leadership of the project's Global Steering Committee, which includes IPLC representatives from the National Steering Committees of each established DGM country project, as well as a member from a non-DGM country to represent the broader interests of IPLCs around the world.

The GSC has provided its guidance and oversight of DGM Global since the project began in mid-2015, with many of its members having been involved in the initial design of the DGM starting in 2009. Over the past year, however, the GSC has undergone several changes, and it has taken on additional responsibilities to support the DGM's success throughout and beyond its initial 5-year implementation period. At the April 2016 GSC Meeting in Brasilia, the GSC elected new co-chairs and established a set of subcommittees to provide targeted support to the DGM. The activities of these groups over the past six months are detailed in the following sections.

3.2.1. Global Steering Committee Co-chairs

In July, the Global Steering Committee inaugurated its second pair of co-chairs, Mina Setra of Indonesia and Idrissa Zeba of Burkina Faso. Benefiting from the expertise and continued participation of the project's previous co-chairs, Grace Balawag and Kapupu Diwa, their term is already off to a strong start, having contributed their voices and represented the DGM at a number of key events in their first six months.

GSC Co-chairs – 2017-2019:

Mina Setra (Indonesia)

Idrissa Zeba (Burkina Faso)

As the co-chairs began their term in July, they traveled to Washington, DC to kick off the third year of the DGM Global project and to participate in an interactive round table focused on negotiations, which was hosted by Oxfam, Conservation International, and Rainforest Foundation. The event was led by Ciaran O'Faircheallaigh, a professor at Griffith University in Brisbane, Australia, who highlighted some key findings from his recent book, *Negotiations in the Indigenous World: Aboriginal Peoples and the Extractive Industry in Australia and Canada*. Dr. O'Faircheallaigh has over two decades of experience working with indigenous peoples on agreement making, and he shared key findings from his analysis of 45 negotiations between indigenous peoples and mining companies in Australia and Canada. Participants shared their experiences negotiating with extractive industry projects and considered the potential for

drawing from the best practices of industrialized countries for application in developing countries.

While they were in Washington, DC, the co-chairs also took part in a series of meetings to launch the third year of implementation for DGM Global. They discussed the outcomes of the most recent GSC Meeting, reviewed the workplan for the coming months, and helped plan the DGM's strategy for engagement at COP 23. In particular, they focused on the content and panelists of the DGM's side events at COP 23 to ensure consistent messaging. Through their continued leadership and oversight, they helped ensure that the project remains on course and effectively supports IPLC priorities. During these meetings, the co-chairs noted the importance of sending a GSC member to the upcoming Green Climate Fund (GCF) Meeting to support the approval of the GCF Indigenous Peoples Policy and to explore opportunities for DGM sustainability.

GSC Co-chair Mina Setra, along with former Co-chair Grace Balawag, supported preparations for the February 2018 Asia Exchange by organizing several meetings with IPLC organizations to discuss their activities and facilitate their participation in the exchange. They also attended the FIP Subcommittee Meeting in Washington, DC in December, where they represented the priorities of the DGM and indigenous peoples, launched the DGM Annual Report to the FIP Subcommittee and followed up on the ongoing discussions related to additional funding for the DGM.

3.2.2. Budget Subcommittee

Following the GSC's approval of the Year Three Workplan and Budget in June, Co-chair Idrissa Zeba, who is also a member of the Budget Subcommittee, met with the GEA in July and began developing more concrete plans for GSC participation in various events through the year. This was also a useful opportunity to review the budget with him and ensure that everything was prepared for a successful year.

Budget Subcommittee:

Kapupu Diwa (DRC)
Manuel Aldrete (Mexico)
Grace Balawag (Non-FIP)
Idrissa Zeba (Burkina Faso)
Johnson Cerda (GEA)
Walid Mediouni (GEA)
Luis Barquin (GEA)

In December, Manuel Aldrete of DGM Mexico and the GSC Budget Subcommittee joined the GSC co-chairs for a series of meetings with the GEA to plan for the DGM Global Midterm Review, kickoff the planning process for FY19 and begin laying out the plans for the remaining years of the project. This continued engagement helped to ensure that

the ongoing implementation of the project is consistent with the priorities of the GSC. Furthermore, this will allow the Budget Subcommittee and co-chairs to lead the presentation of the Year 4 Workplan and Budget at the upcoming GSC meeting in April 2018. In past years, the presentation was done by the GEA, but the GSC representatives have engaged more thoroughly in the preparation process and have agreed to take on the presentation responsibility to demonstrate their leadership of the project as IPLCs.

3.2.3. Grievance Subcommittee

The GEA developed a report on the status of the DGM GRM. The findings include recommendations for the GSC to showcase innovations in decentralized DGM GRM structures, to strengthen ongoing development of operational DGM

mechanisms, and to adjust the current design of the global GRM. These recommendations were presented to members of the GSC during the MTR prep meeting.

Only one grievance has so far been elevated to the Global Steering Committee. It related to a complaint about representation in the Interim Committee of DGM Cote d'Ivoire. In December 2017, the GSC released the following statement, officially classifying this grievance as resolved:

“The DGM GSC Grievance Subcommittee acknowledges the notification of the official suspension of the DGM transitional process, and the cancellation of the interim ‘transitional’ committee in Cote d'Ivoire on October 24, 2016 – a government decision based on several local representatives’ complaints about the National Steering Committee selection process at that time. Without taking a position on these decisions, and based on the information received, the DGM GSC Grievance Subcommittee considers that the complaint has been addressed by the CDI government and that a process exists for communities to participate in the DGM Cote d'Ivoire NSC selection process. With this information, the DGM GSC Grievance Subcommittee considers the complaint closed.”

Instructions for reporting a grievance can be found 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.

Grievance Subcommittee:

Hayford Duodu (Ghana)

Daniel Maúla (Mozambique)

João Nonoy Krikati (Brazil)

3.2.4. Sustainability Working Group

The DGM Global Sustainability Working Group members, Mina Setra and Grace Balawag, took part in discussions about the future sustainability of the project during their meetings with the GEA in December. In particular, they focused on how DGM Global should evolve over the coming years if it receives additional financing. They concluded that the overall project structure can remain in place, but they considered the feasibility of hosting additional exchanges. The GEA is preparing a draft proposal for how additional financing could be used most effectively, and the members of the Sustainability Working Group will provide their input during the April 2018 GSC Meeting.

Sustainability Working Group:

Grace Balawag (non-DGM)
Mina Setra (Indonesia)
Kapupu Diwa (DRC)
João Nonoy Krikati (Brazil)

DGM Global collaborated with a team from Conservation International and support from the GSC co-chairs to prepare a proposal for an upcoming initiative for the United States National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Approved in October, the project will build the capacity of indigenous organizations in Ecuador, Peru, and Costa Rica to use Earth Observation data to enhance sustainable land management across indigenous lands. This project is an opportunity to increase the capacity of indigenous peoples in DGM countries. As possible, the project will build synergies with the DGM, both through the connections the DGM already has within Ecuador and Peru, and by complementing technical sessions at the DGM Americas regional exchange.

3.2.5. Further GSC Activities

Informal Dialogue on the LCIP Platform

On September 11, representatives of the GSC and GEA participated in an informal dialogue held in Ottawa to discuss the proposals for the operationalization of the LCIP Platform, which was adopted in the Paris Agreement. GSC member Grace Balawag has been a leading voice in this process from the beginning and will continue to provide inputs for the operationalization of the platform.

FIP Pilot Countries Meeting

In September, DGM representatives participated in the FIP Pilot Countries Meeting in Luang Prabang, Lao PDR. The DGM is a unique element of the FIP, established to ensure the full and effective participation of IPLCs in their investment strategies.

This meeting brought together “participants from government, the private sector, civil society, indigenous peoples, local community groups, and colleagues from the multilateral development banks (MDBs) that implement FIP-funded projects, to foster peer-to-peer learning among the 53 pilot countries – from practical issues related to the design and implementation of FIP investment plans to other forestry activities.” Unlike previous Pilot Countries Meetings, this one featured collaboration with the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF) to exchange ideas on challenges and opportunities related to the implementation of REDD+ and sustainable forest initiatives.

The DGM team shared their experiences at this meeting, with representation from the DGM Global project and country projects. During a session on land tenure in forest programs, Esteban Morales of DGM Peru and Mina Setra of DGM Indonesia and the GSC shared the lessons they had learned through working with the DGM, such as the linkages between land titling and local development, examples of land use change after titling, the importance of managing beneficiary expectations, and the ways that DGM activities could be counted towards a country’s nationally determined contributions. The DGM also conducted a knowledge café to allow participants to share their experiences engaging with directed funding, including any emerging benefits and any issues that may need to be addressed.

Johnson Cerda of the DGM GEA moderated a panel discussion with Idrissa Zeba and Grace Balawag of the GSC on strengthening climate action through stakeholder involvement. The panelists discussed the importance of integrating IPLCs into national REDD+ processes as well as ongoing coordination between the DGM and the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility in Burkina Faso.

FIP Subcommittee Meeting

In December, the Forest Investment Program held its Semiannual Subcommittee Meeting in Washington, DC. Mina Setra and Grace Balawag of the GSC had the opportunity to participate in the meeting as observers and to represent the DGM. This was an important meeting for the

larger DGM program, as three countries, Ecuador, Nepal, and the Republic of the Congo, received approval for their Forest Investment Plans.

Mina, as co-chair of the GSC, was invited to address the Subcommittee and other key stakeholders in a speech delivered on December 13. In it, she announced the launch of the DGM's Second Annual Report, covering the period from July 2016 through June 2017, which had just been approved by the World Bank and published. She shared some of the highlights from the report, including an update on the program's level of approved funding, early support for the UNFCCC Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform, and early efforts by the DGM to link IPLC actions with nationally determined contributions. She also highlighted the importance of continued funding for the DGM so that the program can continue to build on its early successes. Throughout the event, key audience members received printed copies of the Annual Report to review as they had time. With all the FIP Subcommittee members, donors, and interested observers present for this speech, this was a great opportunity for the DGM to demonstrate the achievements it has made to date.

3.2.6. Support to DGM Country Projects

Cote d'Ivoire

During this reporting period, the GSC retroactively declared a grievance from Cote d'Ivoire to be resolved. The grievance concerned representation within DGM Cote d'Ivoire's Interim committee. Overseeing the actions taken to resolve this grievance has been an ongoing concern which has required many meetings, but the GSC ultimately decided that the suspension of the DGM Cote d'Ivoire transitional process, including the dissolution of the project's Interim Committee, in October 2016, was sufficient to consider the grievance resolved.

Ecuador

Members of the GEA and GSC met with representatives of the World Bank and Ecuadorian government during the FIP Pilot Countries Meeting in Lao PDR to discuss the status of DGM Ecuador and to provide some guidance on the initial steps for new country projects. Ecuador is moving forward with its preliminary requirements for FIP and DGM engagement, but it is still too early to begin engaging with communities as the project concept is still being refined and was pending the approval of Ecuador's Forest Investment Plan, presented during the FIP Subcommittee meeting in December 2017.

Guatemala

The GEA has continued to provide information and guidance about the DGM as requested for actors supporting the DGM within Guatemala's national climate change roundtable.

Lao People's Democratic Republic

During the FIP Pilot Countries Meeting in Lao PDR, members of the GSC, GEA, and World Bank met with government representatives to discuss plans for their DGM country project. The FIP Sub-Committee also approved the deadline of October 15, 2017 for the Government of Lao PDR to submit a request for an extension for submitting the DGM project to the Sub-Committee for approval. This deadline was not met, and DGM Lao PDR has been canceled as of October 2017.

Republic of the Congo

The chair of the DGM Congo National Steering Committee has been actively engaging with members of the GEA and the national government to coordinate DGM's engagement with regional activities such as PREREDD, REPALEAC and COMIFAC.

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

DGM Global's third component focuses on strategic planning for the global project, monitoring the DGM's performance, and preparing reports to share the DGM's progress, achievements, and lessons learned with stakeholders.

Planning

In July 1, 2017, DGM Global kicked off its third year of project implementation following the budget and workplan adopted by the GSC in May 2017. While each annual workplan is built around the project's Five-Year Strategic Plan, the GSC considers the lessons learned over the previous year as it establishes the priorities for the year to come. Some of the new elements of this year's workplan include travel and support to operationalize the GSC Subcommittees and working groups established in Brasilia. This includes the following areas of work: GSC co-chairs coordination with GEA, Budget Subcommittee, GRM Subcommittee, GSC Sustainability working group, DGM Learning Partnership and GSC representation advice to the DGM Global Communications Team. Also, travel and targeted support to new DGM countries, NSCs and NEAs as needed. Progress against the Year Three Workplan is included in Annex B, broken down by quarter. The GSC Co-chairs reviewed the midyear workplan and budget progress

during the meetings held in December and provided guidance on activities to prioritize for the rest for the fiscal year.

Monitoring

While limited monitoring of the DGM indicators has been ongoing since DGM Global began in mid-2015, country projects are now beginning to report substantially more data, making it easier to demonstrate how the DGM is having an impact in different contexts around the world.

Furthermore, coordination around the DGM's joint results framework has improved since the meeting between the DGM executing agencies held in June 2017. During the exchange, participants had the opportunity to come to a mutual understanding of the program's five common indicators. They had discussions to facilitate the development of common definitions and methodologies to ensure that the data would be consistent as possible. While there were still some open questions at the end of the exchange's third day, all the participants left with greater clarity on the indicators and more understanding of the challenges of aggregating data across a diverse group of projects. Having started this conversation and developed a shared vocabulary in person, it has been much easier to answer questions and support the joint results framework in the months following the meeting.

As more country projects have begun, it has become clear that the project's original results framework, which was approved by the GSC in July 2016, needs to evolve to demonstrate more clearly how each project, with its own unique design, contributes to the larger vision of the DGM as a program. In preparing for DGM Global's upcoming midterm review, a few GSC members met with the GEA in December and agreed that some changes to the results framework would be appropriate and that they should be considered at the upcoming GSC Meeting in April 2018. The updated results framework, pending GSC approval, should be fully detailed and operationalized in the next reporting period.

The most recent indicator data on the Global Learning and Knowledge Exchange project is provided in Annex A. Data from the country projects and the broader DGM program can be found in the Semiannual DGM Program Report for this period, which will be made available on DGM Global's website at www.dgmglobal.org/documents.

Reporting

DGM Global is responsible not only for reporting on its own progress, but also for coordinating with the DGM country projects to report on the progress of the overall DGM program.

DGM Global produces Semiannual Progress Reports for both the Global Project and the full DGM Program. These were submitted to the World Bank by their respective deadlines of August 29 and September 15, 2017 and were accepted with no objection on October 6. The reports are available on DGM Global's website at www.dgmglobal.org/documents.

In addition to these, DGM Global was responsible for developing the program's second Annual Report in this reporting period. Where the Semiannual Reports provide a more detailed breakdown of all activity, the Annual Report has a broader perspective, conveying the status of the project by the end of its second year and identifying key trends and stories to highlight the early successes of the DGM. The Annual Report was produced in all DGM languages (English, Spanish, French, and Portuguese), physical copies were distributed to stakeholders and interested parties during the December 2017 FIP Subcommittee Meeting, and the report has been shared digitally through email, social media, and the DGM Global website: www.dgmglobal.org/ar2017.

4. Reflection and Analysis

- By establishing subcommittees during the April 2016 GSC Meeting in Brasilia, the GSC has been able to play a more active role in the management and oversight of the DGM Global project. Other DGM projects might benefit from this structure because it allows steering committee members to focus on particular issues according to their area of interest and expertise.
- Supporting the LCIP Platform will continue to be a strategic policy priority for the DGM Global project going forward, as decided by the GSC members who participated in preparatory meetings for the Midterm Review. The DGM's overall objective is to strengthen IPLC engagement in sustainable forestry and climate action, and the LCIP Platform should be a good mechanism for increasing this engagement at national and international levels.
- Another key priority to keep strengthening at national level is linking DGM IPLC led activities with Nationally Determined Contributions, which will allow their contributions to be recognized at national and international scales.
- Learning exchanges have begun shifting their focus from technical sessions on REDD+, climate change, and the UNFCCC towards field-based, thematic exchanges with communities and practitioners implementing projects. The technical sessions will still be important to ensure that participants all have the basic knowledge they need to engage in these policy areas, but the field visits seem to be more effective at showing how other communities and organizations are engaging in these issues. The exchanges will keep adapting in scope and content as dictated by audiences and training needs.
- The GEA, in consultation with the GSC and NEAs, is in the process of revising the DGM results framework to provide a more accurate reflection of the work and achievements of each of the DGM projects and how they collectively support the increased role of IPLCs in climate action and sustainable forestry. The core indicators required by the World Bank will remain intact, but they will have additional context that more clearly illustrates how they fit into the larger narrative of the DGM. The GSC is expected to review the updated results framework at its next meeting in April.
- The GEA will provide recommendations to the GSC for streamlining processes related to the grievance redress mechanism to keep strengthening the project's transparency and accountability.

5. Financial Summary

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

DGM Global Project Financial summary for the reporting period of January-June 2017

DGM Global Component	Expenditures: Jul-Dec 2017 ¹	Year Three Budget	Year Three Burn Rate
1. Global Learning, Outreach, and Information Sharing	\$367,471	\$625,473	58.75%
2. Technical Assistance and Secretariat Services to the DGM GSC	\$119,381	\$346,512	34.45%
3. Planning, Monitoring, and Reporting	\$112,290	\$308,443	36.41%
Total:	\$599,141	\$1,280,428	46.79%

Component 1: Global Learning, Outreach, and Information Sharing

In the first half of DGM Global's third year, spending on the project's first component comes out to approximately 58.75% of the approved budget. The main activities within Component 1 included the Africa Regional Exchange (August 2017), the Global Exchange (November 2017), and engagement at COP 23 (November 2017). The Africa Regional Exchange had more participants than initially planned, resulting in higher costs. In the next six months, major Component 1 activities will include the DGM's second annual regional exchanges in Asia and Latin America.

Component 2: Technical Assistance and Secretariat Services to the DGM GSC

Component 2 expenditures in the first half of the year account for 34.45% of the budgeted amount. Activities have included support for GSC subcommittees, GSC participation at COP 23, and participation in the FIP Pilot Countries Meeting and Subcommittee Meeting. The two biggest activities under Component 2 are the Annual GSC Meeting and the meeting of the DGM Executing Agencies, both of which are planned for the next reporting period.

Component 3: Planning, Monitoring, and Reporting

¹ Expenditures reported for Jul-Dec 2017 are not final figures and will be updated prior to World Bank submission

DGM Global has expended 36.41% of its budget allocation for Component 3, primarily through the preparation of the previous period's semiannual reports and the DGM Year Two Annual Report. Spending is expected to increase in the coming period as a result of planned adjustments to the DGM Program's monitoring framework and two planned trips to DGM countries to support the strengthening and coordination of monitoring, reporting, and communications at the programmatic level.

6. Upcoming Activities

February 12-16	2 nd Annual DGM Asia Regional Exchange – Makassar, Indonesia
February	GSC Co-Chairs/GEA participation in DGM Mozambique launch event
February 27-March 2	Board Meeting of the Green Climate Fund - Songdo, South Korea.
April 16-27:	17th Session of the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (UNPFII)-New York City.
April 20-22	WB Spring Meeting (Washington DC)
April 23-25	4 th Annual GSC Meeting – Washington, DC, USA
April 30 – May 10	48 th Conference of the UNFCCC Subsidiary Bodies (SB 48)
June 4-8	FIP Subcommittee Meeting
June 18-22 (tbc)	2 nd Annual DGM Latin America Regional Exchange – Peru
June 27-29	3 rd Annual Executing Agency Meeting – Arlington, VA, USA

7. Knowledge Products

Knowledge Product	Status
Gender #1: Gender considerations for IPLC participation in forest conservation	Pending publication
Gender #2: Provisions for gender equality & women's participation in DGM design and operations	Pending publication
Gender #3: Gender in National Steering Committee composition	Pending publication
Gender #4: Designing an inclusive process for choosing and supporting sub-projects	Pending publication

Gender #5: Gender in DGM Global governance and outreach	Pending publication
Grievance Redress and Problem Solving in the DGM	Pending publication
DGM Africa Exchange Participatory Network Analysis Report	Pending publication
DGM Asia Exchange Participatory Network Analysis Report	In progress
DGM Americas Exchange Participatory Network Analysis Report	In progress

Annex A: Indicator Monitoring

The following table contains the most recent indicator data supporting the DGM's results framework, which was approved by the Global Steering Committee in July 2016. Please note this table only covers the indicators required for the DGM Global project. Country Project indicators will be included in the Semiannual Program Report for this period.

Outcome 2.1: IPLCs in FIP and non-FIP countries have increased role in the FIP and other REDD+ processes.			
Indicator: % of IPLC participants in DGM regional and international capacity development activities with increased role in the FIP and other REDD+ processes, disaggregated by sex			
Reporting Frequency: Annual		Indicator Type: Custom	
Notes	In the process of reviewing the DGM Monitoring and Reporting Framework, it was determined that this custom indicator will not be cost-effective for the project to track. It will be removed pending approval of the revised results framework which will contain more detailed data on how DGM Global is increasing participants' role. A proxy indicator has been provided below to demonstrate how the participants in DGM Exchanges have engaged in key policy- and decision-making fora related to sustainable forestry and climate action. The redesigned monitoring framework will be made available, pending approval, following the GSC Meeting in April 2018.		
Proxy Indicator: Percentage of DGM Exchange participants who have attended a UNFCCC conference or served in a leadership role on a DGM project since participating in an exchange			
Reporting Frequency: Annual		Indicator Type: Custom	
	As of 6/30/17	As of 12/31/2017	
Male	50.00% (33/66)	58.62% (51/87)	
Female	43.33% (13/30)	52.38% (22/42)	
Total	47.92% (46/96)	56.59% (73/129)	
Notes			
Output 2.1.1: Regional and national IPLC representatives have increased skills and knowledge on policy and technical topics related to REDD+.			
Indicator: # of IPLC participants in regional and sub-regional trainings on policy and technical topics related to REDD+, disaggregated by sex			
Reporting Frequency: Semiannual		Indicator Type: Custom	
	Through June 2017	July – Dec 2017	Cumulative
Male	62	18	80
Female	25	8	33
Total	87	26	113
Notes	Repeat participants in regional exchanges removed to avoid double counting		

Output 2.1.2: IPLC presence in the UNFCCC process is strengthened through the DGM training and coordination of IPLC participants before and during COP.			
Indicator: # of IPLC participants in DGM UNFCCC-related trainings, attending UNFCCC events, disaggregated by sex			
Reporting Frequency: Semiannual		Indicator Type: Custom	
	Through June 2017	July – Dec 2017	Cumulative
Male	18	18	24
Female	8	11	13
Total	26	29	37
Notes	*Data for July – December reflects all DGM exchange participants who attended COP 23; Cumulative data removes duplicates who had already been counted towards this indicator in previous periods		
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.			
Indicator: # of activities/alliances emerged through the global platform with the leadership role of IPLCs			
Reporting Frequency: Annual		Indicator Type: Specific – Required by World Bank	
	Through June 2017	July – Dec 2017	Cumulative
Total	11	9	20
Notes	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- FIP Pilot Country Meeting Panel - Land tenure in forest programs- FIP Pilot Country Meeting Knowledge café- FIP Pilot Country Meeting Panel - Strengthening climate action through stakeholder involvement- IIPFCC Pre-COP meeting- High-level panel with negotiators on Opportunities and Priorities Related to the LCIP Knowledge Platform- Lessons learned from innovative climate programs strengthening the role of indigenous peoples and local communities- LCIP Knowledge Platform and NDCs: a force for transformative change in raising ambition & inclusion of non-state actors- African Perspectives on the LCIP Platform: Examples of multi-stakeholder engagement for the upcoming implementation- Indigenous Knowledge and Leadership Delivering Climate Action on Forests – Progress and Lessons Learned from the DGM		

Output 2.2.1: Experiences from DGM country sub-projects are elevated to the international scale and shared with IPLCs from other countries.			
Indicator: # of knowledge products produced by the DGM grant recipients and/or beneficiaries presented at the regional and/or global knowledge exchange opportunities			
Reporting Frequency: Semiannual		Indicator Type: Specific – Required by World Bank	
	Through June 2017	July – Dec 2017	Cumulative
# of knowledge products presented at DGM exchanges	35	15	50
Notes	Africa Exchange 2017 <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Exchange Booklet- Technical session: Paris Agreement- Technical session: Climate SMART Cocoa- Technical session: DGM Africa Network Analysis Global Exchange 2017 <ul style="list-style-type: none">- -Exchange Booklet- Technical session: Paris Agreement- Technical session: Facilitative Dialogue and GST- NDCs overview, status and further guidance- Forests and NDCs- IPLC contribution to NDCs- LCIP Platform Infographics <ul style="list-style-type: none">- DGM Learning Exchanges- DGM Global Governance- DGM and Gender- LCIP Platform		
Output 2.2.2: 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.			
Indicator: % of participants in the learning and knowledge exchange activities belonging to REDD+ programs and countries other than FIP pilot countries.			
Reporting Frequency: Semiannual		Indicator Type: Specific – Required by World Bank	
	As of 6/30/17	July – Dec 2017	Cumulative
# from non-FIP countries	37	3	40
Total participants	97	33	130
Percentage	38.1%	9.1%	30.8%
Notes	Repeat exchange participants removed to avoid double counting		

Output 2.2.3: The DGM Global Knowledge Sharing web platform provides knowledge resources and opportunities for discussion to global IPLCs.			
Indicator: # of views and downloads of informational resources posted to the DGM Global knowledge sharing web platform			
Reporting Frequency: Semiannual		Indicator Type: Custom	
	Through June 2017	July – Dec 2017	Cumulative
Views	N/A	N/A	N/A
Downloads	N/A	N/A	N/A
Notes	Progress towards the development of the DGM Knowledge Platform has halted pending confirmation of additional funding. DGM Global is managing several accounts online including the DGM Global website, social media accounts, and MailChimp. Data from these sources is presented in the following alternate indicator for Output 2.2.3.		
Output 2.2.3: The DGM Global Knowledge Sharing web platform provides knowledge resources and opportunities for discussion to global IPLCs.			
Alternate Indicator: Assorted metrics of the effectiveness of DGM Global’s web presence			
Reporting Frequency: Semiannual		Indicator Type: Custom	
	Jan – Jun 2017	July – Dec 2017	Cumulative
Website Visits	2,662	3,093	11,935
Website Page Views	6,190	7,381	26,988
Twitter Tweet Views	14,691	32,046	51,476
Newsletter Opens	1,349	1,022	2,371
Notes			
Output 3.2.2: The DGM Global Project adequately addresses grievances that are elevated to the DGM Global Steering Committee.			
Indicator: % of grievances related to delivery of the DGM that are elevated to the Global Steering Committee and are resolved			
Reporting Frequency: Semiannual		Indicator Type: Custom	
	Through June 2017	As of December 2017	
# of grievances at global level – resolved	0	1	
# of grievances at global level – total	1	1	
Percentage	0%	100%	
Notes			

Outcome 3.3: Monitoring and reporting systems with a focus on learning are in place and functioning for the DGM Program.			
Indicator: % of Semiannual DGM Program Progress Reports completed and submitted on time, including information on progress towards results indicators, lessons learned, and challenges.			
Reporting Frequency: Semiannual		Indicator Type: Custom	
	Through June 2017	July – Dec 2017	Cumulative
# of Program Reports submitted on time	3	1	4
# of Program Reports due	3	1	4
Percentage	100%	100%	100%
Notes			
Output 3.3.1: DGM Country Projects provide accurate and timely information on project progress towards results to the Global Steering Committee.			
Indicator: % of Semiannual DGM Country Project Progress Reports completed and submitted on time, including information on progress towards results indicators, lessons learned, and challenges.			
Reporting Frequency: Semiannual		Indicator Type: Custom	
	Through June 2017	July – Dec 2017	Cumulative
# of Country Reports submitted on time	42	14	56
# of Country Reports due	42	14	56
Percentage	100%	100%	100%
Notes			
Output 3.3.2: The DGM Global Project provides timely and accurate information on the compiled DGM Program progress towards results to the Global Steering Committee			
Indicator: % of Semiannual DGM Global Project reports completed and submitted on time, including information on progress towards results indicators, lessons learned, and challenges			
Reporting Frequency: Semiannual		Indicator Type: Custom	
	Prior Period	This Period	Cumulative
# of Global Reports submitted on time	3	1	4
# of Global Reports due	3	1	4
Percentage	100%	100%	100%
Notes			

Annex B: Year Three Work Plan Progress

Sub-component 1: Global Learning, Outreach and Information Sharing	FY18 Q1 (July – September)	FY18 Q2 (October – December)
Output 1.1: 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		
<p>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.)</p>	<p>The DGM GEA, in coordination with Solidaridad (DGM Ghana NEA), hosted the Africa Regional Exchange in Kumasi Ghana from August 28-31, 2017. The exchange had 34 (23 men/11 women) IPLC participants from 10 countries (9 from Africa + Nepal)</p>	<p>The DGM GEA began preparations for the upcoming Asia Exchange (Indonesia - Feb 2018) and Americas Exchange (Peru - June 2018), including coordination with NEAs and regional networks.</p>
<p>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.</p>	<p>Coordination with regional networks for DGM Africa Regional Exchange, including the Indigenous Peoples of Africa Co-ordinating Committee (IPACC) and the International Alliance of Indigenous and Tribal Peoples of the Tropical Forests (IAITPTF)</p>	<p>Coordination with regional and global networks around the 2017 Global Exchange, including COICA, IIPFCC, AIPP, and IPACC</p> <p>Initial coordination with regional networks for upcoming regional exchanges in Asia and Latin America</p>

Dedicated Grants Mechanism for Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (DGM)
4th Semiannual Global Project Implementation Progress Report – January 1 to June 30, 2017

1.1.3. Produce and submit reports on exchange content and results to NSC of each country in each region.	Preparation of DGM Latin America and Africa Regional Exchange Reports	Completion of reports for Africa Regional Exchange and Global Exchange – now available on the DGM Global website
1.1.4. Provide course materials, presentations, and report to NSC and GSC communications focal points for posting on the DGM website.	All exchange materials have been provided and are available both on the website and by request.	All exchange materials have been provided and are available both on the website and by request.
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. <i>Combined with 1.1.1.</i> 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.	During Africa Regional Exchange, hosted expert-led technical sessions on: - Africa and Engagement with the Paris Agreement - Strengthening regional IPLC networks in Africa region - Climate Smart Cocoa in Ghana - Lessons learned from DGM in African countries	During the Global Exchange, DGM Global hosted IPLC experts who conducted technical sessions on: - IIPFCC in UNFCCC negotiations - Strengthening IPLC Networks - Recommendations for SB47 agenda item on LCIP Platform
1.2.2. <i>Concurrent with 1.1.1 and 1.2.3,</i> 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.	In-kind support: GSC co-chairs participated in negotiations organized and funded by CI, featuring the work of Ciaran O'Faircheallaigh, an expert in Negotiations in the Indigenous World.	Support provided through Global Exchange and throughout COP for engaging in UNFCCC negotiations. Technical sessions and daily briefings on COP negotiations provided to DGM delegation. During the Global Exchange, DGM GEA conducted technical sessions on: - UNFCCC essentials - Nationally Determined Contributions - UNFCCC Facilitative Dialogue and Global Stock take process

Dedicated Grants Mechanism for Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (DGM)
4th Semiannual Global Project Implementation Progress Report – January 1 to June 30, 2017

<p>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.</p>	<p>Preparations for 2017 DGM Global Exchange to be held immediately prior to UNFCCC COP 23 in early November in Bonn, Germany</p>	<p>Preparation for and implementation of the 2017 DGM Global Exchange, held immediately prior to COP 23 in Bonn, including participation of 14 key IPLC leaders from 11 countries, preparation of technical sessions, and coordination of two panel discussions, all focused on preparing participants to engage effectively at COP 23</p>
<p>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.</p>	<p>Preparation for GSC participation at UNFCCC COP 23</p>	<p>Preparation and support for participation of GSC members and other IPLC leaders at COP 23 through targeted technical sessions, side events for highlighting IPLC perspectives, and periodic check-ins to keep everybody updated with the latest developments.</p> <p>Coordination and engagement with IPACC, IUCN CEESP, Ford, IIPFCC, UNFCCC secretariat, COP23 Presidency, UNFCCC negotiators.</p>
<p>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).</p>	<p>Coordination, preparation and submission of side event proposals for UNFCCC COP 23; DGM submission for COP 23 Presidency Endorsed Initiative</p>	<p>DGM Side Events at COP23:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Panel Discussion: Opportunities and Priorities for the LCIP Knowledge Platform. - LCIP Knowledge Platform and NDCs: a force for transformative change in raising ambition & inclusion of non-state actors. - African Perspectives on the LCIP Platform: Examples of multi-stakeholder engagement for the upcoming implementation. - Indigenous Knowledge and Leadership Delivering Climate Action on Forests – Progress and lessons learned from the DGM.

Dedicated Grants Mechanism for Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (DGM)
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<p>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).</p>	<p>Preparations for DGM Global Exchange which will be held immediately prior to COP 23 and will be used to coordinate IPLC participation at COP 23</p>	<p>DGM Global provided technical support on pre-UNFCCC COP coordination through the Global Exchange, the IIPFCC Pre-COP23 and daily coordination meetings to support the LCIP Platform process.</p> <p>GSC members participated at working day session on IIPFCC strategy for COP22.</p>
<p>1.2.7. Disseminate exchange reports and relevant documents/reports from annual UNFCCC COP negotiations on the DGM web-site and communications channels.</p>	<p>Development of communications plan to facilitate sharing of information about the DGM at and in relation to UNFCCC COP 23</p>	<p>DGM Global published several communications materials related to DGM engagement at COP and progress toward IPLC priorities, including activity posts, infographics and 3 blog posts on the website, a dedicated webpage with the COP 23 agenda, substantial social media coverage, and a newsletter specifically focused on the gains made at COP 23 with DGM support.</p>
<p>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></p>		
<p>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.</p>	<p>Several documents and reports, in all available languages, have been added to the DGM Global website; Development of the full knowledge platform put on hold by the GSC in Brasilia in April 2017</p>	<p>DGM documents and reports, in all available languages, have been added to the DGM Global website; Development of the full knowledge platform put on hold by the GSC in Brasilia in April 2017</p>
<p>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.</p>	<p>Coordination with DGM Brazil for the release of a video of the Latin America Exchange in Portuguese with English subtitles</p>	<p>Interviews conducted with GSC Members Idrissa Zeba and Manuel Aldrete; Videos to be edited and released over the next few months</p>

Output 1.4: 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, NGOs and training institutions focusing on IPLCs, social and environmental safeguards, forests and REDD+.		
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.	<p>Ongoing analysis of networks mapped through participatory exercises at DGM exchanges</p> <p>In-kind support: Participatory Social Network Analysis of Asia Indigenous Networks in conjunction with AIPP and NEFIN. Activity funded by CI. Report to be completed in next quarter with ongoing analysis.</p>	<p>Ongoing analysis of network maps from DGM exchanges, as well as the social network analysis conducted with AIPP and NEFIN. Publication of DGM Exchange Network Analysis Reports in progress.</p>
1.4.2. Provide sub-contracts to IPLC Organizations to carry out assessments on IPLC network strengthening needs and gaps.		Scope of work on AIPP support on strengthening DGM regional networks on-hold.
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.	<p>Feedback surveys conducted during DGM Africa Exchange.</p>	<p>Feedback surveys conducted during DGM Global Exchange.</p>
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.	<p>Preparation of DGM GRM Case Study.</p>	<p>DGM GRM Case Study presented to GSC Members during December meeting; Publication of GRM Case Study expected next quarter.</p>

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<p>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 County Component of the FIP-DGM and National case studies proposed under 1.4.4.</p>	<p>Preparation of DGM Gender Case Studies</p>	<p>DGM Gender Case Study presented to GSC Members during December meeting; Coordination with CIF Gender Adviser. Publication of Gender Case Study expected next quarter.</p>
<p>Output 1.5: 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</p>		
<p>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.</p>	<p>Increased coordination between executing agencies since GCT launch at NEA meeting in the previous quarter. Further consolidation and coordination planned for coming quarter</p>	<p>Increased coordination between executing agencies since GCT launch. Specially with CIF-AU, Brazil, Mexico, Ghana and Peru. Further development of GCT concept including a WhatsApp group to be launched in the coming quarter to continue streamlining DGM programmatic communications</p>
<p>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>	<p>Updating of DGM Global Year 3 Communications Plan to reflect increased coordination with DGM country projects for monitoring, reporting, and communications; Formation of GEA Communications Team and development of communications calendar to facilitate more strategic use of communications channels and advanced planning around key events; weekly meetings to discuss DGM Global communications needs; Preparation of communications materials, infographics, and supporting documents.</p>	<p>DGM Global has continued to increase coordination with the country projects in line with the Year 3 Communications Plan; country inputs are being integrated into DGM Global's communications calendar which is being used to plan all communications activities.</p>
<p>1.5.3. Conduct Quarterly virtual meetings of the global communications team.</p>	<p>Ongoing coordination with all GCT members for development of Program and Annual reports and preparation of communications materials, including newsletters, activity posts, and social media campaigns; Calls with DGM Brazil and DGM Peru on coordination of and support for communications</p>	<p>GEA weekly communications meetings and regular coordination with all GCT members for development of reports and communications materials, including newsletters, activity posts, and social media campaigns</p>

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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.		Ongoing coordination with GCT members on strengthening the DGM's digital presence, including advice to DGM Ghana on preparing a DGM website, as well as active coordination between DGM projects on social media
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).	Continued coordination with DGM country projects to demonstrate increased cohesion of key messages and communications materials	Continued coordination with DGM country projects to demonstrate increased cohesion of key messages and communications materials. GEA developed COP23 messaging strategy and document for DGM delegation.
1.5.6. Contract a consulting firm to design and develop DGM website based on Communications and Outreach Strategy (including developing country portals).		
1.5.7. Annual Website Maintenance	DGM GEA maintains website and keeps content updated	DGM GEA maintains website and keeps content updated
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.	Greater integration of DGM country project news and updates into DGM Global website to increase audience size and improve targeting of key messages	Continued support for DGM web presence, including feedback on website designs, collaboration on social media, and improved coordination on coverage of important stories at the country level
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.	Information on past and upcoming DGM activities, increasingly including DGM country project activities, available on DGM Global website and upon request	Information on past and upcoming DGM activities, increasingly including DGM country project activities, available on DGM Global website, in semiannual reports, and upon request
Sub-component 2: Technical and Secretariat Services to the GSC	FY18 Q1 (July – September)	FY18 Q2 (October – December)
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.	Completed prior to this period.	

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2.1.2. Prepare and submit Rules of Procedure for the GSC (due 3 mo. after start date).	Completed prior to this period.	
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).	Support to Interim Steering Committee processes in Guatemala and Nepal	Support with information to Interim Steering Committee processes in Nepal, Ecuador and Guatemala
2.1.4. Prepare and submit report on the establishment of the GSC.		
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.	Preparations for GSC co-chairs meeting in Bonn in November	GSC co-chairs meeting in Bonn in November to track progress and status of GSC Brasilia decisions. DGM Mid Term Review meeting with four GSC members held in December. Meeting also included FY19 workplan preparation and coordination for upcoming annual GSC meeting in April.
2.1.6. Submit report on proceedings of each annual meeting of the GSC.	Follow-up meetings with GSC on progress of Brasilia decisions	Updates on decisions made at previous annual GSC meeting provided to GSC members present at November Global Exchange and December Midterm Review meetings
2.1.7. Facilitate working groups established to carry out the work of the GSC.	Facilitation of GSC Co-Chairs meeting at CI headquarters in July to kick off the term of the newly elected co-chairs and kick-off GEA FY18 workplan; In-kind support: collaboration with CI on NASA AmeriGEOSS initiative related to indigenous peoples and land management, leveraging targeted support for Mexico, Ecuador, and Peru (proposal approved October 4); Preparation of criteria for honorariums; Updates and follow-up with GRM subcommittee; Follow-up to workplan recommendations from Budget subcommittee meeting in Bonn (May 2017)	GSC Sustainability working group members engaged donors and negotiators during COP23; GSC Co-chairs and Budget Subcommittee provided feedback to FY19 workplan and budget; GSC-MTR members provided recommendations to all areas of global project review to be conducted by the World Bank; Members of GSC sustainability working group established priorities for additional financing during the GSC MTR December meetings; The Grievance Redress Subcommittee classified a grievance from Cote d'Ivoire as resolved in December.

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2.1.8. Carry out secretarial tasks, information gathering, studies or other tasks requested by the GSC.	GEA provides ongoing secretariat support for the GSC and DGM country projects	GEA provides ongoing secretariat support to GSC and DGM country projects, as well as support to the DGM Learning Partnership being implemented by ITAD
2.1.9. Equipment, licenses	Provided as needed.	Provided as needed
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.	No activities in this quarter	No activities in this quarter
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.	No activities in this quarter	No activities in this quarter
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.	Developed and shared DGM position on GCF IP Policy; Preparation for and participation in informal dialogue on LCIP Platform in Canada; Preparations for GEA/GSC participation in UNFCCC COP 23 in November, including coordination for DGM side events; GEA technical support to CIF AU and participation in FCPF/FIP Pilot Countries Meeting held in Lao PDR in September 2017; First meeting with ITAD, which will be conducting the CIF DGM Learning Partnership.	GSC/GEA participation in FIP Subcommittee Meeting in December, including launch of Annual Report

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	DGM Global continues to monitor program-wide grievances, most of which have been resolved efficiently at the national level. Planning for discussion of Cote d'Ivoire grievance at DGM Africa Exchange canceled in favor of national-level resolution; Calls with DGM DRC and DGM Peru to discuss grievance redress mechanisms and identify key takeaways to share with other country projects	DGM Global continues to monitor program-wide grievances, most of which have been resolved efficiently at the national level. Cote d'Ivoire grievance from July 2016 has been retroactively classified as resolved, following the temporary suspension of DGM activities and the dissolution of the project's interim committee
2.3.2. Establish and manage the GSC Grievance Subcommittee; establish feedback and complaints input and tracking within the DGM website.	Planning for GSC participation in discussion of Cote d'Ivoire grievance at DGM Africa Exchange; canceled in favor of national-level resolution	GSC subcommittee issued a statement in December 2017 confirming resolved status of Cote d'Ivoire grievance.
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.	No activities in this quarter	No activities in this quarter
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.	Completed prior to this quarter.	GSC co-chairs and members of Budget and Sustainability subcommittees informed about GEA recommendations to be shared at the next GSC meetings related the Global GRM process and DMG Results Framework.
2.4.3. Submit Revised DGM Operational Guidelines to the World Bank and to the GSC.	No activities in this quarter	No activities in this quarter
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.	Facilitating exchange of operations manuals between DGM Peru and Burkina Faso and resulting discussion to coordinate practices; Guidance provided as needed; Development of full website and knowledge platform is on hold	

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.	No activities in this quarter	No activities in this quarter
Output 2.6: Provide guidance and support to NSCs 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.	Support to process of Interim Steering Committees of Guatemala and Nepal. Sharing experience on NSC process with Ecuador during FIP Pilot Countries Meeting; Coordination with World Bank and CIF Administrative Unit on GSC request for honorariums; Preparation of DGM events at FIP Pilot countries meeting in Lao PDR. GSC Participation at FIP Pilot Countries Meeting. DGM Events at FIP Pilot Countries Meeting: -Experiences on land tenure in forest in forest programs -Knowledge café -Strengthening climate action through stakeholder involvement	
2.6.2. Conduct planning and coordination meeting of the NEAs to define monitoring, reporting, communications & grievance frameworks and processes.	Reporting on June 2017 NEA Meeting and continued coordination with participants	Coordination of monitoring and reporting in preparation of next semiannual report.
Sub-component 3: Planning, Monitoring and Reporting	FY18 Q1 (July – September)	FY18 Q2 (October – December)
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.	Adjustment of workplan priorities and projections for FY18 Q1 & Q2	

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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.	GEA support to ITAD's reference group; Supporting information and more details requested to CIF AU	
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)	Review of annual workplan and budget with GSC co-chairs during FY18 kickoff meeting; Follow-up with World Bank on GSC request of honorariums	Initial planning for Year 4 workplan and budget, including discussion of priorities for additional financing, if available
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.	Coordination with NEAs increased following establishment of GCT during last quarter's NEA Meeting. Greater integration of country project activities and results into DGM Global communications; Coordination with DGM country projects for preparation of Semiannual Program Report and Annual Report	DGM Global continued its increased coordination with NEAs, including those in DGM Ghana Mexico, and Mozambique, which are among the most recent DGM projects.
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.	Gathered indicator data from DGM country projects for DGM Semiannual Program Report; continued to refine M&R Framework, instructions, and tools as needed	Updated monitoring framework in progress with approval from the GSC and in coordination with the NEAs; to be reviewed by GSC at April 2018 meeting
3.2.3. Establish a common reporting framework to track progress, ensure information flow, learning exchange.	Used common reporting framework for development of the DGM Semiannual Program Report and Annual Report; Framework continues to evolve as needed	GEA has begun preparing an updated monitoring framework and toolkit to strengthen the monitoring of the DGM's progress at the programmatic level, with an increased emphasis on tying indicator data into the larger narrative of the DGM's progress
Output 3.3 <i>Compile and report the results of the DGM</i>		
3.3.1. Submit semiannual 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).	Preparation and Submission of DGM Program Report in coordination with DGM country projects	Planning for upcoming semiannual program report, including coordination with country projects, is in progress
3.3.2. Compile and submit semiannual reports to the World Bank on fiduciary and technical aspects of the global component program.	Preparation and submission of DGM Global Report	Preparation for December 2017 Semiannual Global Report, including revision of reporting timeline

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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.	Preparation and Submission of DGM Annual Report in coordination with DGM country projects, GSC, World Bank, and CIF/FIP	Finalization, translation, publication, and launch of DGM Annual Report, which is available on the DGM Global website
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).	No activities in this quarter	No activities in this quarter
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.	All DGM reports have been or are being translated into French, Spanish, and Portuguese, and are/will be available through the DGM Global website	All DGM reports have been translated into French, Spanish, and Portuguese, and are available through the DGM Global website
Output 3.4 Annual Global Project Financial Audit		
3.4.1. Annual Audit of Global Project Financial Performance.	Coordination for project's annual audit	DGM Annual Audit Report completed and presented to the World Bank

Annex C: Global Steering Committee Feedback

As of December 31, 2017, the Global Steering Committee had the following members:

Brazil – João Nonoy Krikati

Burkina Faso – Idrissa Zeba (co-chair)

Congo, Democratic Republic of the – Kapupu Diwa Mutimanwa

Congo, Republic of the – Guy Moussele-Diseke

Ghana – Hayford Duodu

Indonesia – Mina Setra (co-chair)

Mexico – Manuel Aldrete

Mozambique – Daniel Maúla

Peru – Marilen Puquio Arturo & Jamner Manihuari Curitima (alternating representation)

Non-FIP – Grace Balawag

The DGM GEA submitted this report in English, Spanish, French, and Portuguese to the GSC for their review and feedback on February __, 2017.

Their feedback is recorded below: