

The Dedicated Grant Mechanism for Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities

Semi-Annual DGM Progress Report

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

Prepared by Conservation International, as the Global Executing Agency of the DGM Global Project, on behalf of the DGM Global Steering Committee, for submission to the World Bank and the Forest Investment Program Sub-Committee of the Climate Investment Funds.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AIDSEP	<i>La Asociación Interétnica de Desarrollo de la Selva Peruana/ Interethnic Association for the Development of the Peruvian Rainforest</i>
AMAN	<i>Aliansi Masyarakat Adat Nusantara / Indigenous Peoples Alliance of the Archipelago</i>
CCA/NM	<i>Centro de Agricultura Alternativa do Norte de Minas/Center for Alternative Agriculture</i>
CI	Conservation International
CIF	Climate Investment Funds
COMIFAC	<i>Commission des Forêts d'Afrique Centrale/ The Central African Forest Commission</i>
CONAP	<i>Confederación de Nacionalidades Amazónicas del Perú/ Confederation of Amazonian Nationalities of Peru</i>
COP	Conference of the Parties (of the UNFCCC)
CSO	Civil society organization
DGM	Dedicated Grant Mechanism for Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities
DKN	<i>Dewan Kehutanan Nasional /Community Chamber of the National Forestry Council</i>
DRC	Democratic Republic of Congo
FIMI	<i>Foro Internacional de Mujeres Indigenas/ International Indigenous Women's Forum</i>
FIP	Forest Investment Program (of the Climate Investment Fund)
FUNAI	<i>Fundação Nacional do Índio/Indigenous Peoples National Foundation</i>
GEA	Global Executing Agency (of the DGM Global Project)
GEF SGP	Global Environment Fund Small Grants Programme
GIS	Geographic information system
GSC	Global Steering Committee (of the DGM)

IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IPLCs	Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
MPIDO	Mainyoto Pastoralists Integrated Development Organization
NGO	Non-governmental organization
NORAD	Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation
NEA	National Executing Agency (of the DGM Country Projects)
NICFI	Norway's International Climate and Forest Initiative
NSC	National Steering Committee (of the DGM Country Projects)
REDD+	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation Plus
REPALEF	<i>Réseau des Populations Autochtones et Locales pour la Gestion durable des écosystèmes forestiers en RDC/ Network of Indigenous and Local Populations for the Sustainable Management of forest ecosystems in the DRC</i>
SBSTA	Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice
ToR	Terms of Reference
TTL	Task Team Leader (World Bank)
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNFPII	United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues
WWF	World Wildlife Fund

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Part I: Introduction and Overview

1. Introduction to the Report

This report is the First Semi-Annual Implementation Progress Report for the full Dedicated Grant Mechanism for Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (DGM) Program. The report compiles information across all DGM Country Projects and the Global Project for DGM activities carried out from July 1 to December 31, 2015. The Report is divided into three main parts: Part I provides an overview of the DGM objective, implementation arrangements and governance; Part II synthesizes and summarizes information across all DGM Projects; and Part III provides more detailed information on implementation progress by individual project. Each active National Executing Agency (NEA) provided information about implementation during the period to the Global Executing Agency (GEA), and the GEA compiled and summarized this information to prepare Part III of the report. Part II was prepared by the GEA as a synthesis of all information received.

As detailed in subsequent sections, during the reporting period most DGM projects were still in preparation phase and some NEAs were not yet active. In addition, at this early stage in implementation, the GEA is working with the NEAs to establish a common DGM Monitoring and Reporting Plan, which will include a reporting template for common results indicators. The GEA anticipates having the DGM Monitoring and Reporting Plan finalized by the next Semi-Annual Report.

1.1. Overview of the DGM

Objective

The Dedicated Grant Mechanism (DGM) for Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (IPLCs) is a global initiative under the Climate Investment Fund's (CIF) Forest Investment Program (FIP).¹ The DGM provides US\$80 million dollars in financing to enable the full and effective participation of IPLCs in the global effort to reduce deforestation and forest degradation under Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation Plus (REDD+). To do this, the DGM has two linked components,

¹ FIP (September 12, 2013). Framework Operational Guidelines, Dedicated Grant Mechanism for Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities. World Bank (January 26, 2015). Program Document for a DGM for IPLCs including a SCF-FIP Grant to Conservation International for a Global Learning and Knowledge Exchange Project. [online at: <http://www.worldbank.org/projects/P128748/fip-grant-mechanism-indigenous-peoples-local-communities?lang=en>]

managed by IPLCs: 1) Individual Country Projects in 14 FIP countries, and 2) a Global Learning and Knowledge Exchange Project.²

The DGM benefits forest dependent Indigenous Peoples and local communities, who are referred to collectively in the program as IPLCs. In the DGM, IPLCs are more than beneficiaries; they are also the proponents of the program and principle agents of its design and implementation. This includes IPLCs located in FIP countries, who participate in the governance of the DGM Country and Global Components and who implement or participate in the DGM Country Project activities; and, IPLCs in FIP and non-FIP countries, who participate in the Global Project activities.

FIP Allocations

The FIP Sub-Committee approved the DGM Design document and \$50 million for indicative DGM allocations in Brazil, Burkina Faso, Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Ghana, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Mexico, and Peru, as well as an allocation for the Global Project in October 2011.

In May 2015, the FIP Sub-Committee agreed to make available US\$ 30 million for the implementation of the DGM in six new pilot countries (including the global and national components) for Cote d'Ivoire, Ecuador, Guatemala, Mozambique, Republic of Congo, and Nepal. The allocations were approved on August 24, 2015.

Implementation Arrangements

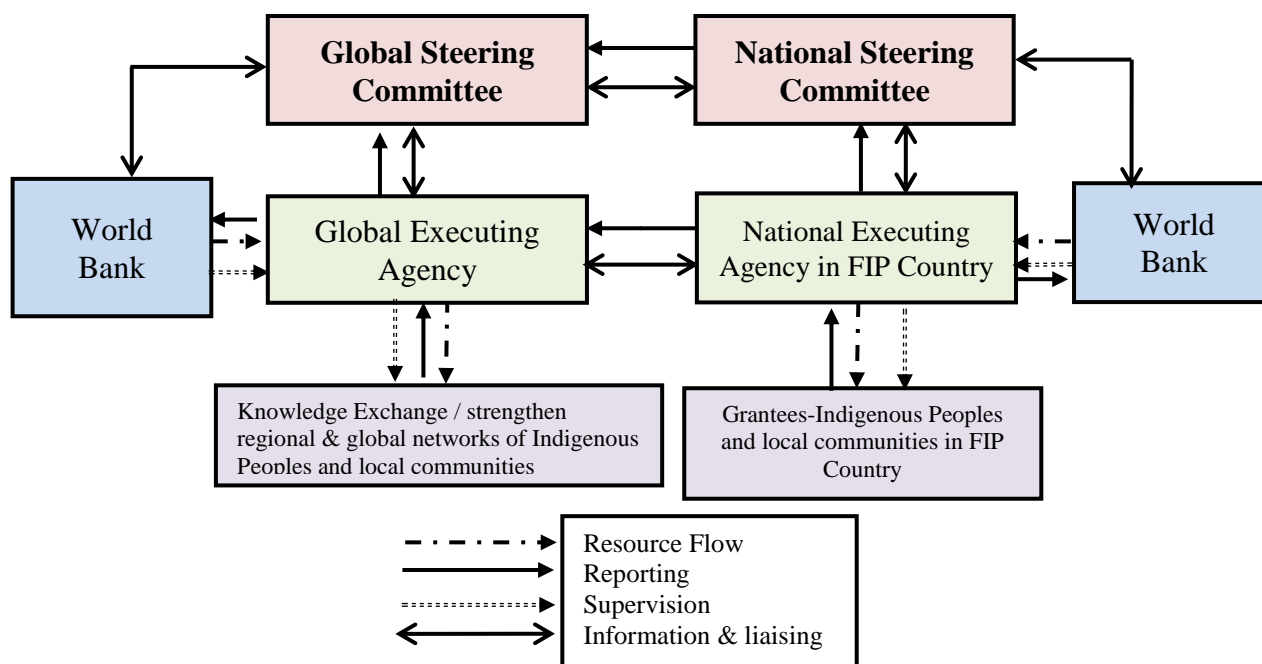
Representatives of Indigenous Peoples and local communities manage the DGM through Steering Committees formed at the national and global levels. The National Steering Committees (NSCs) oversee DGM implementation in their respective countries. The Global Steering Committee (GSC) provides intellectual and policy leadership to the DGM, monitors overall implementation of the DGM, and oversees the Global Project. Steering Committee members are selected and overall committee composition is defined through a participatory process led by IPLCs.

The GSC will include one IPLC representative from each FIP-DGM pilot country and one representative from a non-FIP pilot country as **decision-making members**. One additional IPLC representative will be selected from each country as an alternate to the selected member. The Director of the GEA serves as secretary to the GSC, and the World Bank Global Project Technical Team Leader (TTL) participates as an Observer along with a member of the CIF AU.

Decisions of the Steering Committees are implemented by a Global Executing Agency (GEA) for the Global Project and by a National Executing Agency (NEA) for the Country Projects. The GEA was selected through a competitive process administered by the World Bank, and NEAs are selected by the respective National Steering Committee through a competitive process during project preparation. The World Bank

serves as the implementing agency. (See Figure 1 below representing the governance structure of the DGM).

Figure 1: Institutions involved in the governance and management of the DGM.



DGM Activities

As set out in the DGM Program Document,³ the DGM activities fall within the following categories, which are adapted based on each country context. The DGM Country Projects have two main components: i) administration and funding of on-the-ground, demand-driven interventions to promote sustainable management of forest landscapes and livelihoods that enhance climate change mitigation and adaptation; and ii) support for capacity development of IPLCs in leadership, management, and technical skills. In addition, Country Projects will plan for activities to address DGM related communications, overall project coordination, management, monitoring, and reporting. To expand its impact, the DGM country-level projects are linked to regional and international networks through the DGM Global Learning and Exchange Project, which carries out shared learning, capacity strengthening, advocacy, and outreach activities at the international scale.

Part II: Synthesis of the DGM Progress

2. Summary of DGM-Wide Implementation

Implementation during the reporting period focused primarily on project preparation and establishment of governance structures for all the DGM projects. During the period only the Global Project, DGM Brazil, and DGM Peru projects were declared effective. In this section, a summary of status of the project preparation for each DGM project is provided. Project preparation and implementation activities are summarized for effective projects and project preparation activities are summarized for projects still in the preparation phase.



DGM Peru: Photo of the planning and consultation process for the Saweto Project undertaken with indigenous peoples communities during 2014 and 2015. Consultation processes are being carried out or planned in all DGM Countries.

2.1. Current Status of DGM Projects

The DGM project cycle includes the following stages: i) establishment of a representative National Steering Committee through consultations with IPLCs in each respective FIP country ii) drafting and approval of the Country Project Concept; iii) selection by the National Steering Committee of a National Executing Agency; iv) appraisal and approval of the Country Project by the FIP subcommittee and the World Bank Board; and vi) the signing of a grant agreement between the NEA and the World Bank and completion of any grant effectiveness conditions, including completion of a Project Operational Procedures Manual. The progress on this process has varied in the different DGM countries based on specific country contexts, and overall the DGM Program was in different stages of preparation or implementation during the reporting period:

- DGM Projects in Brazil, Peru, and the Global Project were approved, declared effective, and started implementation during the period.
- Burkina Faso's DGM Project was approved, but grant signing and project launch was postponed due to a change in government.
- DGM Projects in DRC, Indonesia, and Mexico were in different stages of project preparation.
- In Ghana the focus during the period was on establishing the National Steering Committee.
- Lao PDR has not reported on progress during the period.
- The Governments of Cote d'Ivoire, Ecuador, Guatemala, Mozambique, Republic of Congo, and Nepal are completing FIP Investment Plans, which includes the DGM.

The preparation process for each project is described in more detail in Part III of this Report. A summary of the status of preparation is summarized below, in Table 1.

Table 1: DGM Project Approval Status during the Reporting Period – July 1 – December 31, 2015.

DGM Project	Steering Committee Status	Project Approval Status	Executing Agency Selected	Executing Agency Grant Agreement Signed	Project Effectiveness
Global Project	GSC Established	Approved	Conservation International	March 31, 2015	June 17, 2015
Brazil	NSC Established	Approved	CCA/NM	April 29, 2015	June 29, 2015 ⁴
Peru	NSC Established	Approved	WWF Peru	Sept 24, 2015	November 26, 2015
Burkina Faso	NSC Established	Approved	IUCN Burkina Faso	October 2015	-
DRC	NSC Established	In appraisal	Caritas Congo	Not yet signed	-
Indonesia	NSC Established	Concept approved, in preparation	Samdhana Institute	Not yet signed	-
Mexico	NSC Established	In preparation	Not yet selected	-	-
Ghana	NSC members selected	In preparation	Not yet selected	-	-
Cote d'Ivoire, Mozambique, Republic of Congo	Interim committee established	Establishing process for preparation	Not yet selected	-	-
Ecuador, Guatemala, Nepal	Preliminary preparation activities underway	-	-	-	-

⁴ There was a delay from June to November for the Government of Brazil to formalize the NSC.

2.2. DGM Implementation Activities during the Period

2.2.1. Implementation Activities of Effective DGM Projects (Brazil, Peru and the Global Project)

During the period the Brazil, Peru, and the Global Project were effective. Activities across the three projects had a strong focus on preparations for implementation activities slated to start in the coming reporting period. Activities are summarized below.

Steering Committee Meetings

Executing Agencies provided substantial secretariat services to the DGM's Steering Committees during the period. This included preparing project strategies, work plans, and detailed activities to accomplish the DGM's expected results.

- 1st Annual GSC Meeting in Bali, Indonesia, July 2015 – The GEA convened the meeting and presented the Global Project Five Year Strategy and Year One Work plan and Budget, which laid out the activities for the Global Project. Both documents were approved by the GSC.
- Brazil NSC Recognized by the Government – The DGM Brazil NSC was formally recognized by the Brazil Ministries of Environment and Justice, and members were finalized on November 30, 2015. The NEA, *Centro de Agricultura Alternativa do Norte de Minas* (CCA/NM), made preparations during the period for the 1st Annual Brazil NSC Meeting, which was held at the start of the next period on January 13, 2016. Documents reviewed at the meeting included a work plan for activities and procedures for awarding grant financed sub-projects.
- Peru's NSC met twice to finalize project preparations – As part of the project preparation, the Peru NSC met from October 8-9 and a second time from November 5-7, 2015 to approve the DGM Peru Operational Manual, Year One Strategy and Work plan.

Outreach and Dissemination Events

A second important type of activity centered on dissemination of information and outreach about the DGM, including launch events and activities at the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, 21st Conference of the Parties (UNFCCC COP21). Outreach and dissemination was aimed at informing relevant stakeholders about the DGM's design, objective, and activities with the aim of engaging stakeholders and potential partners.

- DGM Saweto Peru Project Launch in Lima, Peru, October 2015 – The launch event was held alongside the World Bank Group and International Monetary Fund Annual meetings. The GEA Secretary to the GSC also attended.
- Three DGM Events were held at COP21 in Paris, France – In December, the GEA organized two side events with approximately 130 total attendees in which six GSC members spoke about the governance and activities planned under the DGM. DGM Peru held a side event to present and answer questions about the DGM Saweto Peru Project.

- Global Outreach by the GEA – The GEA, in addition to funding and facilitating the participation of GSC members at COP21, also conducted outreach with international partners including donors and Indigenous Peoples' Organizations.

- Communications Materials – The Global Project has launched the Global DGM website, DGM Brazil, and DGM Indonesia have launched national



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

websites specifically for the DGM.⁵ Peru will launch a website in the next reporting period. In addition, Peru developed one brochure and one informational sheet about the DGM, as well as completing a video that explains the Peru Saweto DGM Project (<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=OSQyWUmba4E>). The GEA created a DGM Overview factsheet and published two newsletters during the reporting period.

⁵ Global Project: www.dgmglobal.org

DGM Brazil: www.dgmbrasil.org.br

DGM Indonesia: <http://www.dgmindonesia.org/role.php>

Preparation for Upcoming Activities

This reporting period included significant planning for upcoming activities in early 2016 by all three projects. Several of these activities are underway at the writing of this report, and they will be reported on in the next semi-annual report.

- Dissemination workshops in Brazil and Peru – In Brazil, three regional workshops are planned for February and March 2016 to present the DGM to stakeholders. In Peru workshops are planned with communities for January and March to disseminate and explain the DGM Peru Project Operational Procedures
- GEA-NEA Planning and Coordination Meeting – The GEA made preparations during the period to host a Planning and Coordination Meeting with the established DGM NEAs: Brazil, Burkina Faso, DRC, Indonesia, and Peru. The meeting was held in Arlington, Virginia, USA at the start of the next reporting period, and topics included a common monitoring and reporting framework for the program.

Establishment of the DGM Grievance Redress Mechanism and Complaint Procedure

The DGM Grievance Redress Mechanism and Complaint Procedure is an important element to ensure transparency and accountability for the program. It is implemented by the NEA and NSC at the country level for country beneficiaries and by the GEA and GSC at the global level for stakeholders of the Global Project as well as any grievance elevated to the GSC by the NSCs.

- DGM Grievance Redress Mechanism (Global level) – the GEA presented the draft procedure for the Grievance Redress Mechanism at the First Annual GSC Meeting for discussion and approval of the GSC. It will be finalized and launched on the DGM Global website in the next period. The mechanism was a topic of strong interest and discussion among the GSC members at the Bali meeting in July 2015.
- DGM Grievance Redress Mechanism (Country level) – DGM Brazil received approval of a country level Grievance Redress Mechanism from the Brazil NSC, and the mechanism is active on the DGM Brazil website. DGM Saweto Peru received approval and will launch the mechanism in the next period. The mechanism was also a topic of strong interest among NEAs at the Planning and Coordination Meeting, in January 2016.

2.2.2. Implementation Activities of DGM Projects in Preparation (Indonesia, DRC, Mexico, Ghana, Mexico, Lao PDR)

Establishment of National Steering Committees, National Executing Agencies, and Projects

As noted above, the process to establish a representative body of IPLCs to direct the DGM Project is central to the DGM design, and the process proceeds at different paces in different countries based on country context. In addition, the respective Steering Committees establish project elements within the overall DGM framework based on country context. The period saw a number of these activities underway in the following country projects:

- Burkina Faso – Prior to the period the NSC was established, International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) Burkina Faso was selected as the NEA, and project preparation had been underway. During the reporting period, the World Bank completed its appraisal, and the World Bank Board approved the Project on September 16, 2015. A grant agreement was signed with IUCN Burkina Faso on October 15, 2015, and the project became effective in November. Following a delay of two months due to the political situation, the project launch is scheduled for March 2016.
- Democratic Republic of Congo – The composition and members for the NSC were selected prior to the period. During the period, project preparation activities were undertaken, and the World Bank approved the Project Concept in December 2015. In addition, Caritas Congo was selected as the NEA in October 2015. In the next period, finalization of appraisal and submission to the World Bank Board is planned, followed by steps for effectiveness in the case of approval.
- Indonesia – The Indonesia NSC was formed prior to the reporting period. At the beginning of the period, Samdhana Institute was formally announced as the NEA. Samdhana developed a proposal describing the scope of work for the preparation phase from July to December 2015, and preparation activities were carried out during the period. As part of preparation, Samdhana organized a NSC meeting August 4-7 in Prana Dewi, Bali with a second meeting October 1-6. Meeting results were used to inform the project, and the World Bank approved the Project Concept November 24, 2015. Preparation will continue in the next period.
- Mexico – The NSC composition and members were established prior to the start of the reporting period. During the period the process was underway to prepare the Project Concept, Rules and Procedures for the NSC, and Operational Guidelines. These activities remain in process into the next reporting period.
- Ghana – At the start of the period the DGM Ghana NSC was not yet formed. During the period the World Bank engaged a consultant to conduct stakeholder meetings to identify the

composition and members for the Ghana NSC from October to December. The NSC was established at the start of the next period in February 2016.

- In Lao PDR in the absence of a Project Preparation process or the forming of an NSC, there is no progress to report.

3. Lessons Learned, Issues & Opportunities

The DGM implementation in the Country Component thus far has centered on launching the unique and extensive consultation process to ensure that governance for the DGM is led by IPLCs and their representatives.

- The participatory process to establish the NSC, select an NEA, and define the operational parameters of the Country Project is lengthy, but a necessary and valuable investment in the program's overall stability and ownership by IPLCs. Stakeholder commitment has been high, contributing to the effectiveness of this process. As new FIP countries progress, preliminary lessons on setting up DGM governance structures are being shared and adapted across the DGM Country Projects.
- The DGM organizational design manifests a range of approaches by the different DGM countries within the overall agreed framework, responding to the complex needs of an IPLC-led management of the project. The different implementation approaches reflect a diversity of design choices within common programmatic objectives. How these organizational choices continue to unfold while maintaining or working within a common set of principles will be a strength of the DGM, but also will require flexible and creative approaches to monitoring, reporting and communicating the impacts and results in a way that also reflect the country approaches and contexts.
- The DGM program includes a number of implementing bodies, and coordination between the different implementers will be a key for enhancing the achievements at the national level and projecting the DGM success at the global level. The GEA is working to establish a common monitoring and reporting plan as well as coordinated communications messages to articulate the DGM's results and their significance for forest dependent peoples.
- The addition of six new pilot countries by the FIP in May 2015 will expand and strengthen the DGM. With the increasing number of DGM countries, maintaining inclusive and transparent representation on the GSC of many countries at different stages of project preparation, and efficiently managing resources for meetings and other decision making means will need to be carefully managed by the GSC with the support of the GEA.

- The recent year leading to the Paris COP 21 agreement and the inclusion of REDD+ in the agreement itself, highlighted the growing opportunity for outreach and partnerships between DGM members and bilateral or multilateral funders interested in expanding climate finance direct access mechanisms. The evolving climate finance landscape presents new and challenging options for engagement for GSC to solidify support for and raise awareness of DGM achievements.

4. Highlights of Upcoming Activities

The present reporting period encompasses a number of planning and preparatory activities for the DGM, and in the next reporting period, from January 1 to June 30, 2016, a number of implementation activities will be undertaken in the different DGM Projects:

- 2nd DGM Global Steering Committee Meeting – The GEA is organizing the 2nd Annual GSC Meeting in Kinshasa, DRC from April 25 – 28, 2016. Main topics will include content for the Regional Trainings, the Year Two Work plan and budget, and the common DGM Monitoring and Reporting Plan.
- Country Grant-financed Sub-project Selection in Brazil and Peru –Brazil and Peru will undertake the process to announce, receive, review, and seek approval from the NSC for the first call for subproject proposals under the Project. By the end of the next period both Brazil and Peru Projects plan to have finalized the first round of recipients.
- Global Project Regional Training in Africa – the GEA will hold the first of three yearly regional trainings for IPLCs on policy and technical topics related to REDD+ in Burkina Faso in June 2016.
- Burkina Faso Project Launch –Following a two month delay due a change in government, the DGM Burkina Faso NSC plans to hold a launch event in March 2016, coordinated by the NEA, IUCN-Burkina Faso, and the World Bank.
- DRC Project Approval and Launch – the DGM DRC Project Appraisal Document will be considered by the World Bank Board during the next period, and the NEA, Caritas Congo, is undertaking preparations to finalize the grant contract and launch activities upon approval and effectiveness.
- NEA Selection in Ghana and Mexico – The DGM Mexico NSC is conducting stakeholder meetings to establish the Mexico Project and will define the process to select an NEA. In Ghana, the NSC met for the first time in February and plans to select the NEA during the next period.
- DGM Brazil is planning a knowledge exchange visit with DGM Mozambique in May 2016.

5. Indicator Reporting

The DGM Program Document includes five common indicators to be monitored and aggregated across the DGM Country Projects. In addition, the Global Project includes three indicators related to its knowledge sharing and learning activities. During this early stage of implementation, the GEA is in the process of drafting the full Monitoring and Reporting Plan, including a methodology for data collection. Reporting using the approved Plan and established methodology is anticipated for future reports.



5.1. Country Project Common Indicators

DGM Program Objective	FIP Themes contributed by DGM	Common Indicators for DGM Country Projects	Target	Status as of December 31, 2015
To strengthen the capacity of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (IPLCs) to participate in the Forest Investment Program and other REDD+ programs at local, national and global levels	Livelihood Co-benefits	1. % of sub-projects successfully completed and achieved their objectives which are consistent with FIP objectives.	75%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The call for proposals and selection of sub-projects will begin in Brazil and Peru in the next reporting period. Other countries will launch the process as their projects become effective.
	Capacity Building	2. People in targeted forest and adjacent communities with increased monetary or non-monetary benefits from forests, disaggregated by gender (number) (Forestry CSI)	Monitored	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Methodology for this indicator will be developed during the next reporting period in consultation with the NEAs to ensure that subprojects track this data once subproject implementation begins.
	Capacity Building	3. % of participants in the capacity development activities with increased role in the FIP and other REDD + processes at local, national or global levels.	75%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Methodology for this indicator will be developed during the next reporting period in consultation with the NEAs.
	Governance	4. % of grievances registered related to delivery of project benefits that are actually addressed (Participation and Civic Engagement CSI)	100%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The mechanism is approved for the Global Project, Brazil, and Peru. It is launched in Brazil and will launch for the Global Project and Peru in the next period. As additional country projects become effective they will launch the mechanism as well.
		5. % of DGM stakeholders that perceive DGM governance and processes as transparent and inclusive.	Monitored	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Methodology for this indicator will be developed during the next reporting period in consultation with the NEAs.

5.2. Global Project Indicators

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

Part III: Progress by DGM Project

Part III of the DGM-Wide Semi-Annual Project Report presents activities undertaken during the period broken down by each DGM Project, including the Country Projects and the Global Project. Information for each project was submitted by the relevant NEA to the GEA, and the GEA summarized the content. For this period, the NEAs in DRC and Indonesia were selected but had not signed grant agreements. They were nonetheless able to contribute to the report. For Ghana and Mexico, the GEA used information gathered throughout the period from the World Bank Country TTLs and from the GSC Observers. For Brazil, Peru, and Burkina Faso NEAs were able to submit information.

6. Brazil



DGM Brazil: Photo of an exchange with the Xakriabá indigenous community, in São João das Missões, Minas Gerais, held during the NSC Meeting on January 15, 2016.

6.1. DGM Brazil Project Overview

Context

The DGM Brazil invests resources in the Cerrado Biome, a global biodiversity hotspot and important watershed system at the regional and continental scales. Despite its environmental importance, the Cerrado is the site of heavily advancing deforestation and environmental degradation that includes fires, land-use change, and increased agriculture, and the biome is considered insufficiently protected.

The Cerrado is home to 41 indigenous peoples and a multitude of traditional communities, including maroon communities (Quilombola), extractive populations, farming communities and pastoralists who both rely on and serve as guardians for the Cerrado's remaining natural resources. DGM Brazil works with these communities⁶ and their representatives to provide grant financed subprojects for initiatives that promote sustainability and adaptation, and to provide capacity building on REDD+ topics and institutional strengthening.

Objectives

The DGM Brazil aims to “i) strengthen the engagement of Cerrado Biome’s indigenous peoples and traditional communities in FIP, REDD+ and similar climate change oriented programs at the local, national and global level, and ii) contribute toward improving livelihoods, land use and sustainable forest management in their territories.”

The DGM Brazil Project has three components:

1. Sub-grants for IPLC initiatives on sustainability and adaptation with three types of sub-grants: i) natural resource management; ii) responses to immediate threats; and iii) promotion of market-oriented production.
2. Capacity building and institutional strengthening for organizations representing IPLCs in the Cerrado, including: i) training in key thematic areas, such as REDD+, Forest Investment Program, natural resource management, forestry, biodiversity, and climate change policy; and ii) technical and management training.
3. Management, communications, monitoring, and evaluation for the project, including Secretariat services to the Brazil NSC, project management, monitoring, reporting, and evaluation, maintaining the grievance redress mechanism, and supervision of sub-grants.

⁶ In the DGM Brazil, they are collectively referred to as indigenous peoples and traditional communities.

6.2. Establishment of the NSC, NEA, and Project Approval

A seminar with IPLC representatives was held in 2014 to define the project design, NSC composition, and Terms of Reference to select the NEA. The DGM Brazil NSC was established in October of 2014, and officially recognized as a legal entity by the Government of Brazil's Ministry of Environment and Ministry of Justice on September 29, 2015. The final composition of the NSC includes 9 members: 3 representatives of indigenous communities; 1 representative from Quilombola communities; 2 representatives from traditional communities; and, 3 members of the government. The participation of Governmental representatives on the NSC was considered to be way of enhancing DGM's capacity to achieve some positive outcomes by taking advantage of the government's convening and analytical capacity, extensive social network reach, and potential scaling up or replication of innovative DGM activities. The representation from the government includes one representative appointed by the Ministry of Environment; a representative appointed by the Fundação Nacional do Índio (FUNAI – Indigenous Peoples National Foundation); and one representative appointed by the Brazil Investment Plan Executive Committee. Alternates were also approved for indigenous and traditional/maroon communities. The World Bank is an observer on the NSC.

Prior to the reporting period, in January 2015, the *Centro de Agricultura Alternativa do Norte de Minas* (CCA/NM) was selected to serve as NEA. Also prior to the period, the World Bank appraisal process was completed, and the World Bank Board approved the Project on March 3, 2015. The grant agreement with CCA/NM was signed, and the Brazil Project became effective on June 29, 2015.

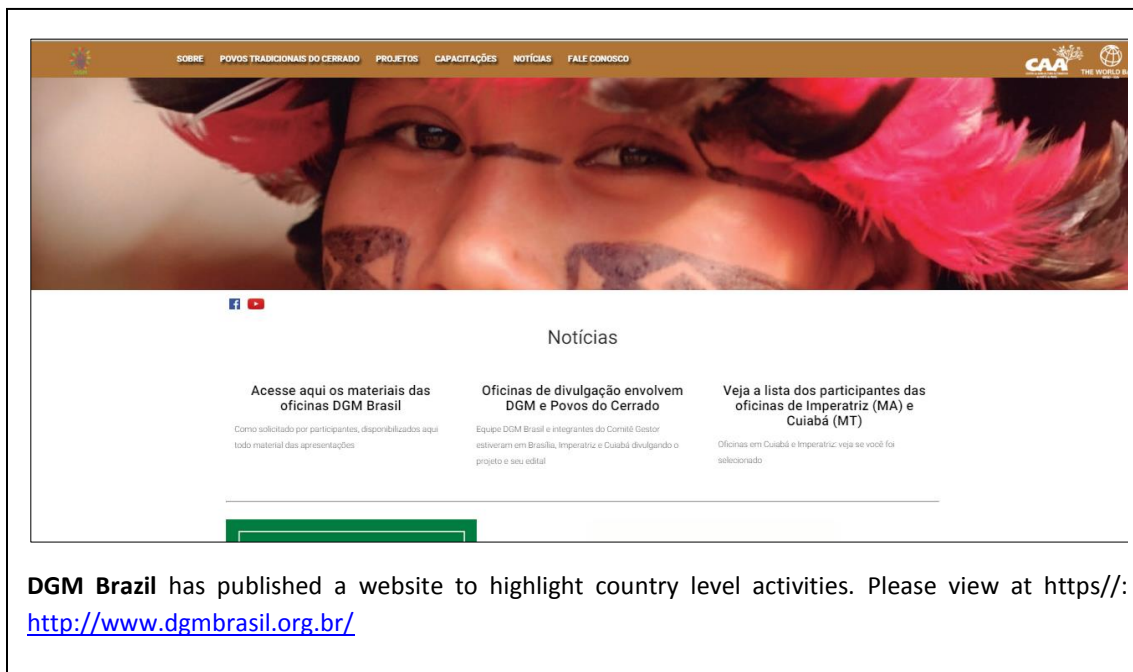
6.3. Implementation during the period

During the reporting period, activities in Brazil focused on preparatory steps to set the groundwork for implementing the project. This included:

- The Environmental and Social Management Framework – The framework was established with the NEA (CAA/NM), an external consultant, and the World Bank. It was submitted December 2014 to the DGM NSC and approved.
- Grievance Redress Mechanism – The Mechanism was established in line with the DGM Operational Guidelines and is currently available on the DGM Brazil website (www.dgmbrasil.org.br). Complaints related to project decisions, activities, the NEA, the NSC or other items related to the project can be submitted.
- Preparation for the 1st NSC Meeting – The First Brazil NSC Meeting was held at the start of the next reporting period, in January 2016. Preparation for the meeting included drafting a number of key documents that were presented for discussion and subsequently approved: bylaws, Project Operational Manual, NEA Work Plan, call for expressions of interest for grant financed

subprojects, a protocol for reviewing and selecting grantees from expressions of interest, and a communications plan.

- Preparation for Upcoming Activities – Procedures for selecting subprojects were drafted in anticipation of the January Steering Committee Meeting. In addition, three regional workshops were planned that will publicize the DGM and focus on different thematic training topics early in the next reporting period. Preparations, including video announcements, for the launch for calls for proposals for sub-grants were made.



6.4. Challenges and Issues Experienced

At this early point in implementation, the DGM Brazil Project reported no major challenges, and noted two issues:

- Due to the long preparation period for the project, there were staff changes at the NEA, and new staff for the project needed to be recruited and updated on the project. This issue was mitigated by the NEA CAA/NM's network of collaborators, which facilitated hiring replacements.
- The Cerrado Biome is a large geographic area that covers 11 states and includes different languages as well as different levels and characteristics of IPLC organization. CAA/NM plans to use communications and coordination with regional partners to mitigate the logistical difficulties related to the wide geographic and cultural scope.

6.5. Upcoming Activities

The DGM Brazil Project is launching a number of activities in the next reporting period from January 1 to June 30, 2016. Major activities include:

- 1st National Steering Committee Meeting was held in January, and will be reported on in the next semi-annual report.
- Three regional workshops are planned for February/March to publicize the DGM: 1) Brasília, Distrito Federal, February 24 – 26; Imperatriz, Maranhão, February 29 – March 2; and 3) Cuiabá, Mato Grosso, March 3 – 5.
- Subproject selection will be launched for the first group of 30 subprojects in the three funding windows (response to immediate needs, natural resource management, and market access) to be received by CAA/NM from January 25 to April 25. A pre-selection of grantees will be made by a special NSC meeting June 8-11, verification visits to assess safeguards and baseline in June and July, and final announcement of grantees on August 15.
- A learning exchange with DGM Mozambique is anticipated for May 2016. DGM Brazil will receive three members from the DGM Mozambique planning team to share experiences to facilitate preparations in Mozambique.

7. Peru

7.1. DGM Saweto Peru Overview

Context

The Peruvian Amazon has over 73 million hectares of forest and is one of 12 megadiverse countries on the globe. Nearly 15 million hectares of this vital landscape are owned or managed by the approximately 2,250 indigenous communities that live in the Amazon, although Indigenous Peoples' rights to much of this land have not been legally recognized. Deforestation in Peru generates nearly half greenhouse gas emissions nationwide, and Peru's Forest Investment Program identifies agricultural expansion, megaprojects, and building of roads for non-regulated timber exploitation as the main drivers of deforestation. While the bulk of deforestation takes place in areas without legally allocated land entitlements, territorial reserves – including indigenous lands and protected areas – see lower deforestation rates.

Objectives



The DGM Saweto Peru aims to “support indigenous peoples in selected communities in the Peruvian Amazon in their efforts to improve their sustainable forest management practices.” Through the project’s two main components of land titling and community forestry management, DGM Saweto Peru expects to make a significant contribution to reducing deforestation and degradation in the Amazon while increasing the capacity of indigenous communities to manage their land and resources. The project includes a third component related to governance and sustainability, which encompasses Secretariat services to the Peru NSC, technical assistance to local executing agencies, and monitoring and reporting. The project has the following expected results:

- Recognition and registration of 310 native communities (Indigenous Peoples in the Amazon) in the National Registry of Native Communities;
- Titling process of 130 native communities, which establishes the geographic location and physical boundary for a native community’s land and formally registers the title with national and subnational entities; and
- Carrying out of 75 agroforestry, food security, non-timber, and small-scale timber sub-projects by indigenous federations and organizations located in Amazon regions.

7.2. Establishment of the NSC, NEA and Project Approval

The DGM Saweto Peru NSC is formed by five members from each of two national Amazonian indigenous organizations: the Interethnic Association for the Development of the Peruvian Rainforest (AIDESEP) and the Confederation of Amazonian Nationalities of Peru (CONAP). The ten-member NSC together with its bylaws was established in 2013. The DGM Saweto Peru Project was the result of joint work of the NSC, the World Bank and leaders from the regional organizations where the project will be implemented. The FIP subcommittee approved the project on May 21, 2015 and the World Bank Board approved it on September 11, 2015. The Project went into effect as of November 26, 2015. The NEA, World Wildlife Fund (WWF) Peru, was selected by the NSC in 2014, and a contract was signed between WWF Peru and the World Bank on September 24, 2015.

The NSC in Peru has defined specific Project Implementation Arrangements. Local representatives of the 18 regional indigenous organizations and federations will be supported by technical assistance from the NEA in the preparation of the subproject “master” proposals. The NEA will review the proposals prior to their submission to the NSC to ensure that they are consistent with adopted standards. The NEA will work directly with the regional organizations to finalize the proposals and then formally submit them to the NSC for final review and approval. The NSC will also have 2 technical specialists that will be contracted during the review period to ensure that the proposals contribute to the project objectives and indicators and are technically sound. The NSC will monitor progress meeting the Saweto gender target. The Project has a strong focus on subprojects proposed by or primarily managed by women.

7.3. Implementation during the Period

As the DGM Saweto Peru Project was approved mid-way through the period, this reporting period saw the start of early implementation activities that will set the groundwork for the project. Preparatory activities are anticipated until July 2016 when sub-grants are expected to be made. During the period, the NSC and the NEA WWF Peru conducted the following:

- DGM Saweto Peru: Climate Action to tackle Climate Change – The launch event for DGM Saweto Peru was held in Lima, Peru from October 7 – 9, 2015 alongside the World Bank Group and International Monetary Fund Annual meetings.
- Two National Steering Committee Meetings – At the first meeting, from October 8 – 9, 2015, members reviewed and provided feedback on the DGM Saweto Peru Operational Manual. During the second meeting, held on November 5 – 7, 2015, members gave final approval of the Project Operational Manual, and agreed to the Project's year one strategy and 2016 work plan.
- Grievance Redress Mechanism – The mechanism was approved by the NSC following the two meetings. It is designed to align with the cultural norms that indigenous people use to solve differences, and its development was informed by a consultancy for the project that included a sociocultural assessment for DGM Saweto Peru. Eligibility, procedures, responsibilities, and timeline are defined, and the mechanism will be activated in 2016.
- COP21 Side Event – A side event for DGM Saweto Peru was held in the Peru Pavilion at COP21 in Paris, France on December 8th. The event included two panels, one in which Indigenous Peoples of Peru spoke about their participation in and expectations from the DGM, and a second where speakers from the World Bank and World Wildlife Fund Peru, spoke about their support for the project. The Director of the DGM-GEA was also present for the event.
- Communications Materials – Two communications materials were produced, both in English and Spanish: i) an inspiring practice document, which gives details on the design process of the DGM Saweto Peru and was disseminated at COP21 side events; and ii) a two-page brochure that summarizes key information. The brochure was shared at COP21 as well as with local groups in Peru.

7.4. Upcoming Activities

DGM Saweto Peru will continue preparation activities in anticipation of sub-grants during the next reporting period. Activities planned include:

- Dissemination workshops will be held from January to March 2016 with the 18 project implementers (federations of indigenous peoples who will serve as the local executing agencies of the DGM) to provide information on the DGM Saweto Peru Operational Manual.
- Project sub-grants selection will begin with: i) Local Assemblies organized by the 18 project implementers to identify, prioritize, and select sub-projects for submission to the NSC in March and April; ii) evaluation and selection of sub-grants in May; and iii) signing of agreements between the NEA and the 18 implementing partners in June and July.
- A DGM Saweto Peru Website will be launched.
- The DGM Saweto Peru Grievance Redress Mechanism will be launched.

7.5. Lessons Learned and Successes

The implementation phase of the DGM Saweto Peru has not yet started; however, there are interesting lessons learned from the design phase:

- Despite significant differences, stakeholders in this process were able to work together efficiently and effectively.
- Developing and proposing the DGM Saweto Peru project took more time and work than its stakeholders anticipated; however, stakeholders were committed to completing the work and consider the long-term effort worthwhile.
- The participatory process for the DGM required stakeholders who speak different languages, come from different cultures, and have different views and priorities to work together. Success depended on stakeholder willingness to bridge gaps and communicate clearly.
- The elevated focus on indigenous land rights in the Saweto Peru work plan and the FIP investment plan - the product of a negotiation between the AIDESEP and CONAP with the Government- is backed by a robust social assessment and is considered an important early achievement.

7.6. Issues and Challenges

- Innovative mechanism for all stakeholders involved. The DGM Peru represents an important innovation in direct financing from a multilateral development bank to indigenous peoples. As such, it is new to all the organizations involved, and its development and implementation is a learning process that may raise questions and present difficulties early on.

- Sufficient financial resources to achieve ambitious goals. The DGM Peru will require international cooperation and adequate financial support in order to successfully and sustainably achieve greater land tenure and recognition for indigenous Amazonian communities.
- Achievement of project goals depend on political will. The DGM Peru aspires to transform land titling, recognition of rights and tenure for indigenous communities, all of which are within the purview of national and regional authorities. Its success depends on these authorities living up to their legal and political commitments surrounding the governance of indigenous territories.
- High expectations from different actors. Managing expectations and maintaining the time and energy to participate among the communities that will benefit from the DGM Peru is an ongoing challenge.

8. Burkina Faso

8.1. DGM Burkina Faso Overview

Context

Burkina Faso has achieved significant economic growth over the last decade, but persistent levels of poverty remain a challenge. Rural populations remain largely dependent on agriculture and continue to experience higher rates of poverty than urban areas. Forest resources are critical for livelihoods and the economy, and in addition to local development benefits, mixed-use landscapes hold significant potential as carbon sinks. Both direct and indirect drivers of deforestation and woodland degradation are present in Burkina Faso, including livestock and agricultural expansion, harvesting of forest products, fires, mining, as well as economic and demographic drivers, land management practices, low technical capacities, governance, and weak access to markets. The DGM in Burkina Faso seeks to address the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation by enhancing technical and organizational capacities as well as improving economic opportunities for communities. Led by local community leaders, the project will work in 12 provinces and 32 targeted communes prioritized in the FIP investment plan.⁷

Objective

⁷ World Bank, “Local forest communities support project,” (P149434) Project Information Document, March 3, 2015.

The objective of the Project is to “strengthen the capacity of targeted local communities in the targeted regions of Burkina Faso to participate in REDD+ programs at local, national, and global levels.” To work towards this objective, the program is divided into three components: 1) development of managerial and technical capacities and skills of local communities; 2) support for the development of economic and sustainable natural resource management activities; and 3) coordination, management, monitoring, and evaluation.

8.2. Establishment of the NSC, NEA, and Project Approval

In Burkina Faso, a transitional committee was formed to lead a consultation process from October 2013 to December 2014 to establish the NSC. The NSC in Burkina Faso is composed of 25 members: 11 representatives of local populations coming from the targeted FIP regions of the country; and, 14 observers from government, civil society, private sector, local authorities (municipalities and regions), technical and financial partners (multi-lateral development banks), and the NEA. The DGM Burkina Faso Project was approved by the World Bank Board on September 16, 2015. The Transitional Committee also administered the selection process for the NEA, and IUCN Burkina Faso was chosen in January 2015. An agreement between IUCN Burkina Faso and the World Bank was signed in November 2015. At the close of the reporting period the DGM Burkina Faso Project had not yet been launched. IUCN is finalizing the Operational Manual for the Project and has begun recruitment of staff for procurement and preparation of the official kick-off workshop scheduled for March 2-3, 2016.

8.3. Implementation during the Period

Activities during the reporting period were focused on project preparation.

8.4. Challenges and Issues Experienced

Project activities have been postponed for several months to the change in government.

8.5. Upcoming Activities

- NEA recruitment of the project staff
- Submission of the annual work plan to the World Bank for approval in January
- Preparation of the project launch workshop (March 2016)
- Burkina Faso will host the first DGM Regional Training in Africa planned for June of 2016.

9. Democratic Republic of Congo

9.1. Overview

Context

The Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) is home to the largest biome in Africa, covering 155 million hectares or nearly two thirds of DRC's national territory. Despite a relatively low deforestation rate, DRC is one of the top ten countries in terms of annual loss of forest cover, due to the extent of DRC's forest (half of all Africa's rainforest) and increasing large-scale and illegal logging activities. Small-scale and family farming are also the primary drivers of deforestation and forest degradation around DRC's cities and villages.



DGM DRC: Members of the National Steering Committee for DGM DRC collaborate during a team meeting.

Over 40 million people depend on DRC's forests for their livelihoods. With major investments to improve infrastructure and energy capacity, the government has pursued a national REDD+ strategy to reduce emissions and manage land use. The Forest Dependent Community Support project (DGM Country Project), which is closely aligned with the Forest Investment Program's priority areas in DRC, aim to support sustainable forest management by the country's indigenous population (some 600,000 people, including the Aka, Twa, Cwa, Baka, and Mbuti) and local communities that live in areas neighboring the IP area and share with them traditions, rituals and livelihoods.⁸

Objectives

The DGM DRC project objective is to enhance the capacity and support specific initiatives of the IPLC in the FIP pilot countries to strengthen their participation in the FIP and other REDD+ processes at the local, national, and global levels. Those objectives are reflected in the Country Project which has particular focus on (a) building a legitimate and transparent national and provincial representation to promote IPLC interests, in particular, regarding land tenure and, more generally, land rights and (b) implementing pilot cases to secure IPLC rights over forested land while supporting alternate development activities. The project has three components:

⁸ World Bank, Forest Dependent Communities Support Project (P149049), Project Information Document, Feb. 14, 2014.

- Component 1: Reinforce the participation of the IPLC in forest and land management processes related to REDD+. This will include building capacities at the national level for strengthening IPLC voices on land and forest policies and strengthening the capacities of the LCs to participate in forest and land management activities.
- Component 2: Support community-based sustainable forest and land management. This will include promoting sustainable forest and land management through alternative livelihood activities and promotion of the IPLC culture and empowering the IPLC for the formal recognition of their user rights.
- Component 3: Increase the capacity to implement IPLC development activities and consolidate feedback.

9.2. Establishment of the NSC, NEA, and Project Approval

In Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), the DGM is still in the preparation phase. The NSC is formed with representatives from the 16 territories that comprise the project's geographic target area. In addition, there are eight NSC members from national networks, making a total of 24 members. The NSC held its first meeting in Kisangani in November 2014. Following the first NSC Meeting, a Selection Committee, comprised of 7 NSC members, developed a Terms of Reference for the NEA and launched the process to consider proposals. Caritas Congo was selected in October 2015, and in November a three-day stakeholder meeting was held with the World Bank, Caritas Congo, REPALEF,⁹ a national network gathering most of the IPLC organizations, the NSC, and Congolese Government. Eight steering committee members are from REPALEF.

As of the start of the next reporting period, Caritas Congo attended negotiations with the World Bank to finalize the grant agreement. Caritas will officially begin operations as the NEA in the next period, and activities will include preparing a Work Plan for submission to the NSC. The DGM DRC Project Appraisal Document is currently being submitted for approval by the World Bank Board.

9.3. Implementation During the period

Activities during the reporting period were focused on project preparation.

9.4. Challenges and Issues Experienced

None reported during the period.

⁹ Réseau des populations autochtones et locales pour la gestion durable des écosystèmes

9.5. Upcoming Activities

- Organization of the validation workshop of the Work Plan's contracting plan and 2016 Annual Budget by the National Steering Committee (NSC)
- Recruitment of a Safeguards Expert
- Acquisition of five bush motorbikes and 32 bicycles
- Lead organizational diagnosis of organizations to support local indigenous peoples and communities in 16 Territories
- NEA to sign a collaboration agreement with the REPALEF for the follow-up of complaints
- DRC will host the second annual Global Steering Committee meeting in Kinshasa in April 2016.

10. Indonesia



10.1. Overview

Context

Indonesia is endowed with the third largest tropical forest area in the world – a valuable resource for the country and a globally important carbon sink and biodiversity habitat. Indonesia holds an estimated 94 million hectares of natural and planted forests and the largest mangrove and sea grass ecosystems in the world. Indonesia's forests, in addition to being a national asset, are of global concern because of their biodiversity value and potential contribution to climate change. In Indonesia the annual greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions caused by deforestation, forest degradation and peat decomposition is estimated to be between 320 and 430 million tons of carbon dioxide equivalent (CO₂e) between 2001 and 2012.¹⁰

In 2011, approximately 32 million people dwelling on forest lands. Six million out of the

¹⁰ World Bank, Strengthening Rights and Economies of Adat and Local Communities (P156473), Integrated Safeguards Data Sheet, Nov. 23, 2015

32 million people who live in remote forest areas are poor. Land governance in Indonesia is complex, creating barriers for forest dependent groups to defend land rights and livelihoods. Participatory mapping of customary lands has been a central part of IPLC's strategy for dialogue with *Aliansi Masyarakat Adat Nusantara* (AMAN, or Indigenous Peoples Alliance of the Archipelago), along with several other networks and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) have been strong promoters of the approach and have committed to map 40 million hectares of customary forest by 2020. Indonesia has also embraced the concept of financial compensation for reduced emissions from deforestation and forest degradation (REDD+) in an effort to achieve its target for GHG emission reductions. The success of REDD+ hinges on improving forest governance. REDD+ creates an additional opportunity for Indigenous Peoples (Adat) and local communities to resolve issues regarding land claims and rights because unclear tenure is seen as an underlying driver of deforestation and degradation. The DGM Indonesia project is an opportunity to secure "community land titles" for indigenous communities.

Objectives

The objectives of the DGM Indonesia country project involve strengthening adat and local communities' involvement in processes to define forest land tenure and to increase their access to natural resource based income generating opportunities.

The project has 3 components:

- Strengthen Tenure Security
- Improve IPLC's Capacity to Improve Economic Welfare
- Project Management, Monitoring and Evaluation

10.2. Establishment of the NSC, NEA, and Project Approval

In Indonesia, the Community Chamber of the National Forestry Council (DKN – *Dewan Kehutanan Nasional*) facilitated the selection process for Steering Committee members. From March to June 2014, seven regional meetings for IPLCs were held to select a representative from each region. In addition, two members were selected during the National Meeting for Indigenous Women and Local Communities, bringing the total number of NSC representatives to nine (four of whom are women). From July 4-5, 2014 the first NSC meeting was held. Both the NSC-DGM and DKN's Community Chamber agreed that DKN will play an informal role in monitoring and evaluating the work of the NSC-DGM and will assist the needs of NSC-DGM whenever needed and asked by the NSC-DGM.

The NSC met from December 14-18, 2014 to discuss and agree upon the selection process for the NEA. From January to June 2014, a call for proposals and review was conducted, and Samdhana Institute was selected on June 13, 2015 with a formal announcement on August 19, 2015. During the present reporting period, Samdhana worked with the World Bank on preparation activities for the project and

also submitted and received a no-objection letter from the Government of Indonesia's Ministry of Environment and Forestry on December 30, 2015. Both the NEA selection and country project preparation processes were longer than anticipated, which has delayed the signing of the NEA contract.

10.3. Implementation during the Period

- Samdhana committed to pre-finance two NSC meetings, which were held during the period. The first, from August 4-7, 2015 in Prana Dewi, Bali discussed the current situation of local communities relevant to the project. The second, held from October 1-6, 2015 defined the communities to be supported by the DGM and also included a coordination meeting with DGM stakeholders. Meeting results will be used to inform the DGM Indonesia Project Appraisal Document, which is currently being prepared by the World Bank.
- Samdhana assisted in preparing the Terms of Reference for consultants to assist in providing inputs for the process as well as in the development of social, environmental, and gender safeguard documents
- DGM Indonesia welcomed the participants for the first Annual Global Steering Committee, held in Bali in July 2015.



DGM Global Steering Committee: The First Annual GSC Meeting was held in Bali, Indonesia July 25-27, 2015. GSC Members from Brazil, Democratic Republic of Congo, Indonesia, Mexico, Peru, and Philippines were in attendance as well as observers from the CIF, the World Bank, the Government of Norway, and the National Executing Agencies (NEAs) for Brazil and Indonesia.

- The NSC has developed a Bahasa Indonesia website for DGM Indonesia – www.dgmindonesia.org to inform public all about DGM Indonesia. In addition, the NSC intends also to use the website to reach local communities, local civil society organizations (CSOs) and wider audience to mainstream IPLC issues at local and national level.

10.4. Challenges and issues Experienced

None reported during the period.

10.5. Upcoming Activities

- The next reporting period will be dedicated to achieving the approval of the Country Project.
- The NSC plans to conduct (at least) two meetings discussing the project design with emphasis on results chain and number of targets as inputs for the Project Appraisal Document.
- The NEA will further consult the World Bank to finalize the budget and procurement plan for the Preparation Phase as the basis for the World Bank preparing the agreement with the NEA, and operational frameworks covering environmental and social management, gender and grievance mechanism.

11. Mexico

11.1. Overview

Context

Mexico's forests cover around one third of the country's land area and represent an essential source of employment, income and livelihood for some 12 million people. Seventy percent of Mexico's forests are governed as ejidos, a community-based tenure system unique to Mexico. In addition to their important economic and social roles, Mexico's forests are also ecological treasure chests, containing some of the highest levels of biological diversity in the world. Mexico is also a recognized leader in forest management, with over 2000 communities managing their forests according to an approved plan. Unsustainable land management practices, such as logging, forest grazing, fuel wood collection, and fires, threaten Mexico's forest resources. In addition, climate change and variability entail greater uncertainty, particularly in terms of food security, and has the potential to exacerbate the threats to Mexico's forests. Through its national REDD+ strategy, Mexico DGM has targeted IPLC groups in three sub-regions (Yucatan, Oaxaca, and Jalisco).

Objectives

The DGM Mexico will support the dialogue and participative process with stakeholder groups, within the preparation of the National Strategy for REDD+ in Mexico, although the definition of specific country project objectives of the Mexico DGM project is pending, the following components are under discussion

- Generation of different systems of financing (investment or business) to support actions to prevent deforestation and forest degradation.
- Strengthening the Social Solidarity Economies that support activities with low CO2 emissions
- Strengthening and capacity building (administrative and technical) of the communities and social organizations.
- Monitoring, communication and evaluation, enabling the creation of systems that help report the progress and achievements within the mechanism and to external audiences.
- Review of legal and institutional framework and develop of proposals for improving policies and programs in the sector involved in the DGM, through participatory processes.

11.2. Establishment of the NSC, NEA, and Project Approval

In Mexico, activities during the period related to project preparation and establishment of the NSC. The NSC is composed of 15 representatives from sub-committees formed in the three focal regions of Jalisco Oaxaca and the Yucatan Peninsula and a Technical Secretariat or Executive Committee with 5 members. Each regional sub-committees will support the DGM Mexico NSC by contributing to planning, implementation, and monitoring activities in their respective regions based on work plans jointly agreed with the NSC.

During the next reporting period, DGM Mexico will continue preparation activities to select a NEA and to prepare the DGM Mexico Project Appraisal Document. This includes five planned stakeholder meetings where NSC and regional Sub-Committees will discuss topics related to project design. In addition, Terms of Reference to select the NEA will be drafted. With the assistance of a consultancy, the NSC is working with the World Bank to prepare the country Operational Manual, the Project Appraisal Document, and carry out social and environmental studies necessary to prepare the project. The Rules and Procedures of the NSC will also be drafted.

11.3. Implementation during the Period

Activities during the reporting period were focused on project preparation.

11.4. Challenges and Issues Experienced

None reported during the period.

11.5. Upcoming Activities

The following activities are planned or in progress for the next reporting period to complete activities for project preparation:

- A meeting of the NSC executive committee
- Meetings with sub regions, Yucatan, Oaxaca and Jalisco
- First meeting of the NSC and the Executive Committee
- Preparation of the Project Appraisal Document
- Elaboration of the Project Operational Manual
- Support to the preparation of the social and environmental studies
- World Bank mission by March

12. DGM Ghana

12.1. Overview

Context

Ghana's growth is heavily reliant on natural resources, many of which have suffered from significant resource degradation, particularly in the forest sector. Among the main concerns regarding the west of Ghana are the cocoa plantations that contribute to deforestation. Due to this threat, reforesting these areas and improving cocoa production will be a priority for the DGM Ghana. About 800,000 families are involved in cocoa production in Ghana, a product that generates the main tax income. In the Brong-Ahafo (BA) and Western regions along the border with Ivory Coast, (the area of intervention of the DGM Ghana), however, forest fires and the shortage of land for planting projects are a concern of those who plan to leverage DGM resources. In general, community land use is authorized by the allodial title holders (either the chief or head of family) in the community.

Objectives

The DGM in Ghana will fund various activities through two components:

Component A:

- Promoting economic development and improving practices that strengthen mitigation and adaptation
- Investments in sustainable forest management

Component B:

- Capacity building in leadership, management and technical skills of the communities.

12.2. Establishment of the NSC, NEA, and Project Approval

During the reporting period the World Bank country team worked to conduct stakeholder consultations to establish the Ghana NSC, and a new consultancy was developed in October 2015 for that purpose. Initially focus group meetings were held to identify active community based organizations, NGOs, and other stakeholders in the Brong Ahafo and Western Regions, which will be the target areas for DGM Ghana. In December, two regional stakeholder meetings were held –one in each of the two regions – where the DGM's objective and process was explained along with its linkages to the FIP. Profiles of NSC members and possible candidates were discussed as well as an outline of the DGM grievance redress mechanism. The NSC is has been formed with 13 members from the two regions. A National Planning

Workshop was also held with national-level stakeholders where two national positions were selected. At the start of the next period, the DGM Ghana held its first NSC meeting, which established the NSC members. The NSC aims to establish the Terms of Reference for the NEA and conduct the call for proposals and review to select the NEA by the end of the next period.¹¹



DGM Ghana: In February 2016, the National Steering Committee for DGM was established and Mr. Hayford Duodu (pictured in blue) was assigned as a delegate to the Global Steering Committee for the DGM Ghana.

12.3. Implementation during the Period

Activities during the reporting period were focused on project preparation.

12.4. Challenges and Issues Experienced

None reported during the period.

¹¹ GEA trip report to Ghana, Mar. 1-4, 2016, to be included in the next DGM semi-annual compiled project implementation report.

12.5. Upcoming Activities

The following activities are planned or in progress for the next reporting period to complete activities for project preparation:

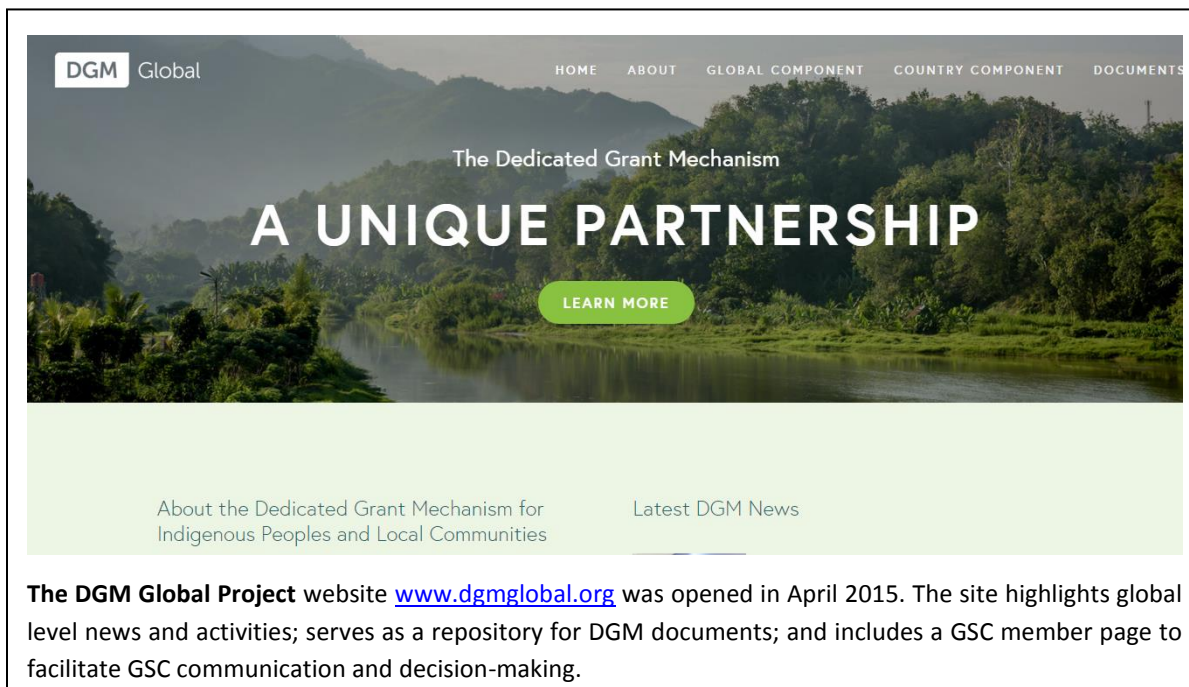
- Selection of the observers for the NSC
- Call for proposal and selection of the NEA
- Preparation of Grievance Mechanism
- Preparation of the Rules and Procedures

13. Lao PDR

Lao PDR has not yet proceeded further with establishing the DGM structure, nor named an Observer to the DGM.

14. Global Learning and Knowledge Exchange Project

14.1. Global Project Overview



The DGM Global Project website www.dgmglobal.org was opened in April 2015. The site highlights global level news and activities; serves as a repository for DGM documents; and includes a GSC member page to facilitate GSC communication and decision-making.

Context:

The DGM provides needed resources and local control for IPLC organizations to advance and scale up climate change solutions proposed and formulated at the community level. However, IPLC leaders have also worked to articulate this knowledge and negotiate the incorporation of these solutions into policy at a national and global level. The DGM Global Project will complement these efforts to increase IPLC role in REDD+ decision making by providing a platform for capacity building, knowledge sharing, network strengthening and partnerships among and between IPLC organizations. Led by a Global Steering Committee, this platform will serve to reinforce existing alliances to amplify the awareness of IPLC achievements through internal and external outreach and knowledge exchange between DGM partners in the FIP countries as well as other REDD+ countries.

Objective:

The objective of the Global Project is “to organize and facilitate knowledge exchange, learning, and capacity building on REDD+ and climate change issues at regional and global levels and to strengthen the

networks and alliances of IPLC organizations within and across regions with a view to enhancing their representation and voice in regional and global policy fora.” The Global Project serves an umbrella function promoting knowledge exchange and learning across IPLCs in the DGM Countries and in non-FIP countries, while also serving as Secretariat to the DGM Global Steering Committee (GSC). The Project is divided into three Sub-Components:

- 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.
- Technical Assistance and Secretariat Services to the DGM GSC – Preparing and convening Annual GSC Meetings; supporting GSC members in global partnerships; creating leadership opportunities for IPLCs; and handling the DGM Grievance Redress Mechanism at the global level.
- 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.

14.2. Establishment of the Global Project, GSC, and GEA

The FIP Sub-Committee approved an allocation for the DGM Global Project in July 2014. The World Bank launched a competitive bidding process for the role of Global Executing Agency in June 2013 resulting in the selection of Conservation International as the GEA for the Global Project. The Global Project Document was approved by the World Bank Board on March 31, 2015 and the Global Project became effective just prior to the start of the reporting period on June 17, 2015.

The reporting period included substantive activities to support the realization of a strong governance structure for the DGM, led by the GSC, building on the activities conducted under the Project Preparation Grant for the Global Project. During this preparatory period, the GEA worked closely with the DGM Transitional Committee (DGM-TC) to complete preparation for the DGM formal approval and launch. Initial meetings and discussions were



DGM Global Steering Committee: Participants at work during the First Annual GSC Meeting held in Bali, Indonesia July 25-27, 2015.

held with the DGM-TC Co-Chairs to map preparatory actions. Initial outreach activities were conducted at the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (UNPFII) in May 2014 and 2015. The GEA and the DGM-TC Co-Chairs attended the FIP Sub-Committee meetings in Jamaica, in June of 2014, to support the approval of the DGM Global Project and the Brazil Country Project.

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

With the approval of the DGM Global Project by the FIP Sub-committee in July 2014 and by the World Bank Board in March 2015, the first GSC meeting was convened in July of 2015, and the DGM-TC transitioned to the Global Steering Committee. A DGM-TC representative from Indonesia, Brazil, Mexico, DRC, and Burkina Faso continued to represent their NSCs on the Global Steering Committee.

The non-FIP country representative to the DGM-TC from the Philippines continued her role into the GSC. New alternating representatives were named to the GSC from Peru. At the time of the first GSC meeting, Ghana and Lao PDR had not yet established their National Steering Committees. Countries in the process of establishing their National Steering Committees are considered Observers until the NSC is in place to name a representative to the GSC. By the end of this reporting period, Ghana was expected to finalize their selection early in 2016. Lao PDR has not yet proceeded further with establishing the DGM structure, nor named an Observer to the DGM.

14.3. Global Project Implementation during the Period

14.3.1. Global Learning, Outreach, and Information Sharing

DGM Outreach and Information Sharing at COP21 Paris, France

The Global Project hosted two different DGM side events at the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), 21st Conference of the Parties (COP21) and funded the participation of GSC Members from Country Projects where the NSC and NEA were established. This included GSC Members from Brazil, Burkina Faso, Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), and Peru. The representative from Indonesia and the Co-Chair from the Philippines were also present, but were not funded by the Global Project. The two side events held were:

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

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

- **Latin America Day of the Indigenous Peoples Pavilion** (December 7th). An event was held about funding mechanisms for Indigenous Peoples, and the GEA Director spoke alongside speakers from other existing mechanisms for Indigenous Peoples about the status of the DGM.

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

Global Communications and Outreach – Five Year Strategy

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

Global Project Communications and Outreach Materials Produced

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

The GSC and GEA worked to design a common logo for the DGM, which was finalized in January and appears in the footer of this report. The GEA also began analyzing models for possible emulation for a knowledge sharing platform for the DGM.

GSC Participation at the World Forestry Congress in South Africa

In September, the DGM Co-Chair from DRC represented the DGM in the World Forestry Congress in South Africa (September 9 – 11, 2015). The Co-Chair spoke about the DGM at two sessions during the Congress, one hosted by the World Bank and Food and the Agriculture Organization (FAO) and a second by COMIFAC.¹² In addition, he spoke about the DGM widely with participants raising awareness on the DGM's objectives and structure. The Co-Chair noted that many countries and participants were not aware of the DGM and that further similar activities by GSC members would be useful in spreading awareness about the DGM.

Exploration of topics for Regional and Global Trainings

¹² *Commission des Forêts d'Afrique Centrale/ The Central African Forest Commission*

During this reporting period, The GSC and GEA began researching possible topics for Regional Trainings on policy and technical topics related to REDD+ and other relevant issues, which will begin in Africa in the next reporting period and continue to other regions in Year 2. A Terms of Reference for an assessment of capacity needs for strengthening IPLC networks is under development. From October 12 to October 16, 2015, a global information systems (GIS) specialist with the GEA attended the Google Workshop, “Geo for Good, 2015 Summit,” in San Jose, California, exploring how online spatial mapping tools and platforms could be used by the DGM GEA in planning regional training and technical assistance with IPLCs. The meeting included a Forest Monitoring Subgroup Meeting with representatives from Rain Forest Trust, World Resources Institute (WRI), World Bank, FAO, the United States Geological Survey (USGS), and different non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to talk about work related to forest conservation and find synergies among group members.

14.3.2. Technical Assistance & Secretariat Services to the GSC

First Global Steering Committee Meeting held in Bali, Indonesia

A significant implementation activity under Sub-Component 2 during the reporting period was the convening of the First Annual GSC Meeting, held in Bali, Indonesia in July 2015.¹³ The objectives of the meeting included reinforcing the intellectual and policy leadership of the GSC to the overall DGM process and strengthening protocols for GSC decision-making based on self-designed operating guidelines.

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

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

- Draft Rules and Procedures for the Functioning of the GSC
- Annual Plan for Year One of the Global Learning and Knowledge Exchange Project
- Draft Five Year Strategic Plan for Global Learning and Knowledge Exchange

- DGM Grievance and Redress Mechanism and Complaints Procedure

Global Outreach to Partners

During the period the GEA and GSC initiated conversations with a range of key stakeholders through bilateral meetings as well as through dialogues at international events.

a. Indigenous Organizations

- The GSC Co-chair representing non-FIP countries and the GEA Director had regular engagement with international Indigenous leaders from the UN Global IP Caucus to coordinate analysis and negotiating strategy related to the Paris agreement text at the October Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA) meeting and in Paris at COP21. This was also an opportunity to provide information about the DGM and develop additional opportunities for outreach. Also at COP21 the Director met with the Mainyoto Pastoralists Integrated Development Organization (MPIDO) Kenya and Sotz'il – Guatemala. These two organizations are also working on REDD+ capacity building activities for Indigenous Peoples. They are interested to explore organizing joint regional activities with the DGM program.
- The GEA Director attended the October launch event for the Peru DGM in Lima, Peru where he engaged with AIDESEP,¹⁴ CONAP,¹⁵ and the Abya Yala Forum and also presented the DGM Global Project status.

b. Funding Agencies

- On December 3rd, the GEA Director met with the UNDP Global Environment Facility (GEF) Small Grants Program (SGP) Advisor on Biodiversity to review possible options to work together in the implementation of a program on Indigenous fellows. The Global Manager of the GEF-SGP attended the DGM side event at COP21, noting overlapping topics and geographies with the DGM. A follow-up meeting to discuss synergies is planned.
- The GEA Director met with Government of Norway Indigenous People's focal point, Senior Advisor of the Government of Norway's Climate and Forest Initiative (NICFI), at the UNFCCC Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA) meetings in Bonn and related correspondence focused on learning about how the DGM is designed, early information about emerging needs and priorities of IPLCs in FIP countries, and possibilities for future collaboration. The conversation was continued at COP21 and is ongoing.

¹⁴ *La Asociación Interétnica de Desarrollo de la Selva Peruana/ Interethnic Association for the Development of the Peruvian Rainforest*

¹⁵ *Confederación de Nacionalidades Amazónicas del Perú/ Confederation of Amazonian Nationalities of Peru*

- On December 14th the GEA Director met with the Senior Technical Specialist for Indigenous Peoples and Tribal Issues with the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) in Rome, Italy. Opportunities for coordination discussed included an Indigenous Forum held by IFAD every two years as well as an IFAD Facility to support Indigenous Peoples, including grants awarded through the International Indigenous Women's Forum (FIMI)¹⁶, Tebtebba,¹⁷ and Kivulini Trust in Africa.

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

- The GEA also met with the TTLs for the DGM Country Projects of Peru, Brazil, Mexico, DRC, Ghana, Indonesia, and Burkina Faso. The GEA consulted World Bank and CIF monitoring and evaluation specialists to inform the DGM Monitoring and Reporting Plan.
- The GEA and World Bank Global Project TTL staff met the Senior Advisor, Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (NORAD), Department for Climate, Energy, and Environment, Section for Climate, Forests, and Green Economy at the November, 18, FIP semi-annual meetings to provide information about the DGM, updates on implementation and to explore options for supporting existing mechanisms for strengthening capacity and delivering direct access climate finance to Indigenous Peoples.
- Engagement with Indufor Group (<http://www.indufor.fi/>), a consulting firm contracted by the Government of Norway through the UNDP to conduct two desk review assessments: 1) Indigenous Peoples Funds Assessment – a desk review of 20 funding mechanisms that have recognized importance of including IPs in climate finance. The purpose of this assessment is to take stock of and assess existing funding mechanisms for Indigenous Peoples as basis for informing options for increased IP funding through existing mechanisms or the creation of a new IP fund. 2) State of Indigenous Peoples Finance- a survey of existing funding mechanisms for IPs globally. The DGM GEA provided information to INDUFOR on the DGM, which was reflected in the final report to Norway and presented in October to the Global IP Caucus. The GEA also provided summaries of the report findings within the community of DGM partners.
- The GEA met in Washington DC with Peru Saweto NSC members, NEA and World Bank TTL to update on the status of the Global DGM activities and also participated in their conversation to advance in the preparation of the final agreement.
- The GEA met with the NEA from Peru (September 2015) on DGM start up processes, and specifically to discuss how to coordinate support in preparation for the Peru launch event of

¹⁶ *Foro Internacional de Mujeres Indigenas*

¹⁷ Indigenous Peoples' International Centre for Policy Research and Education

DGM Saweto. The discussion focused on opportunities for collaboration in Peru during the Fall World Bank and IMF annual meetings in Lima, and the GEA and NEA work plans.

GEA-NEA Planning and Coordination Meeting

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

14.3.3. Planning, Monitoring and Reporting

Planning for the Global Project

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

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

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

Coordinating a Common DGM Monitoring and Reporting Framework

In the DGM Program Document, the GEA is tasked with developing and coordinating a common monitoring and reporting framework across the DGM Country Projects as well as the DGM Global Project that serves a learning function and reports on the DGM's implementation towards expected results to the GSC Members, the World Bank, and the FIP Sub-Committee. To fulfill this mandate, and in line with requests made at the first GSC meeting, the GEA began drafting a DGM-Wide Monitoring and

Reporting Framework. The process includes drafting a DGM Theory of Change and Logical Framework (logframe) that identifies the expected short, medium, and long-term results of the DGM with results indicators. The framework includes the five core DGM indicators identified in the DGM Program Document. The activity will be completed in the coming period and presented to GSC Members at the Second Annual GSC Meeting and to the World Bank DGM Global TTL for review. The approved framework will be followed by a detailed methodology document that provides guidance on measuring all common indicators.

14.3.4. Upcoming Activities

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

- The GEA will prepare the FY17 work plan and budget for submission to the World Bank and the GSC at the end of March 2016.
- The Second GSC Annual Meeting is scheduled for April 25 – 27, 2016 in Kinshasa, DRC. The tentative agenda includes: i) updates from the Country Projects; ii) presentation and requested approval of the DGM-wide Monitoring and Reporting Framework; iii) presentation and requested approval of the Global Project's Year 2 Work Plan and Activity Budget.
- A side event and outreach at the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues to be held in New York from May 9 to 13, 2016 is planned.
- A Technical Needs Assessment Study methodology for each of the DGM regions is in progress—The study will inform the GEA's knowledge sharing and learning activities. The ToR for the Africa Regional Needs Assessment has been started, and the assessment is anticipated to begin in the first half of 2016.
- A DGM Regional Training is planned for Africa, tentatively to be held in Burkina Faso in June 2016. While this event was not originally planned in the Year 1 Work Plan, it has been advanced from the Year 2 activities in order to begin training and outreach to IPLC organizations as soon as possible.

14.3.5. Lessons Learned, Issues, and Opportunities

At this early stage in the Global Project implementation several issues were observed by the GEA and GSC and merit reporting as potential challenges to be managed.

- Given the different components and actors in the DGM, it was observed that the complexity of the organizational relationships between the GSC, GEA, NSC, NEA, World Bank TTLs, and FIP,

including the respective roles and responsibilities, requires clear and consistent communications.

- DGM Country Projects have different timelines for establishing the Country Project based on the country context, and the result is that Country Projects are approved at different times. The GEA notes that this will have implications for the coordination of monitoring, reporting, and communication of DGM implementation.
- For the GSC and GEA to effectively interact and enable knowledge sharing with GSC members from 14 different countries in the official Bank languages of English, French, Spanish, and Portuguese, the GEA has observed significant translation and interpretation needs. The GEA will work with the GSC on best ways to meet these needs within the existing budget, however, it is possible that the high costs of translation and interpretation will impact the funding available for other activities.