

Dedicated Grant Mechanism for Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities

Third Semi-Annual Program Report

Covering July 1, 2016 to December 31, 2016

Prepared by Conservation International, as the Global Executing Agency of the Dedicated Grant Mechanism (DGM) Global Project, with input from representatives of the DGM Country Projects, for submission to the World Bank.

Submitted to the World Bank on March 15, 2017

Contact:

Johnson Cerda
Technical Director of the DGM Global Executing Agency
Conservation International
2011 Crystal Drive, Suite 500
Arlington, VA 22202
Phone: +1 (703) 341-2439
Email: jcerda@conservation.org



DGM
GLOBAL

CONSERVATION
INTERNATIONAL



CLIMATE
INVESTMENT
FUNDS



THE WORLD BANK
IBRD • IDA

List of Abbreviations

AIDSESP	<i>La Asociación Interétnica de Desarrollo de la Selva Peruana/ Interethnic Association for the Development of the Peruvian Rainforest</i>
CBOFM	Community-Based Organization for Forest Co-Management
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)
DGM	[FIP] Dedicated Grant Mechanism for Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities
DGM-TC	DGM Transitional Committee
DRC	Democratic Republic of Congo
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FIMI	<i>Foro Internacional de Mujeres Indígenas/International Indigenous Women's Forum</i>
FIP	Forest Investment Program (of the Climate Investment Funds)
GCT	Global Communications Team
GEA	Global Executing Agency (of the DGM Global Project)
GEF SGP	Global Environment Facility Small Grants Programme
GIS	Geographic information system
GRM	Grievance redress mechanism
GSC	Global Steering Committee (of the DGM)
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IIPFCC	International Indigenous Peoples' Forum on Climate Change
IPACC	Indigenous Peoples of Africa Co-ordinating Committee
IPLCs	Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities
IUCN	International Union for the Conservation of Nature
MPIDO	Mainyoto Pastoralists Integrated Development Organization
NEA	National Executing Agency (of the DGM Country Projects)

NICFI	Norway's International Climate and Forest Initiative
NORAD	Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation
NSC	National Steering Committee (of the DGM Country Projects)
REDD, REDD+	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation, Plus the sustainable management of forests, conservation of forest carbon stocks, and enhancement of forest carbon stocks
SBSTA	Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice
TEBTEBBA	Indigenous Peoples' International Centre for Policy Research and Education
ToR	Terms of Reference
TTL	Task Team Leader (World Bank)
U-CBOFM	Union of Community Based Organizations for Forest Co-Management
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNFPII	United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues

1. Program Overview	1
2. Progress through December 31, 2016	3
2.1. Summary	3
2.2. Major Project Activities	4
3. Lessons Learned, Issues, and Opportunities	6
4. Upcoming Activities	7
5. Program Monitoring	8
6. Progress by Project	12
6.1. Brazil	12
6.2. Burkina Faso	14
6.3. Democratic Republic of the Congo	17
6.4. Republic of Congo	20
6.5. Côte d'Ivoire	21
6.6. Ecuador	23
6.7. Ghana	24
6.8. Guatemala	25
6.9. Indonesia	26
6.10. Lao PDR	28
6.11. Mexico	29
6.12. Mozambique	30
6.13. Nepal	33
6.14. Peru	34
6.15. Global Learning and Knowledge Exchange Project	37
Annex A. Country & NEA Contact Information	46

1. Program Overview

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

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

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

- Monitoring and reporting with a focus on learning that informs progress towards expected results, including success and challenges.

In the DGM, communities are both leaders and beneficiaries of the program activities. Self-selected representatives of communities direct all aspects of the DGM through the Global Steering Committee (GSC), which directs program coordination and the global project, and National Steering Committees (NSCs), which direct activities in each pilot country. The Committees are supported by a Global Executing Agency (GEA) and National Executing Agencies (NEAs), respectively, which carry out Committee decisions with a focus on project accountability, transparency, and effectiveness. The FIP and World Bank have no part in decision making, but they do serve as observers to committee meetings, and the World Bank provides overall technical, fiduciary, and institutional oversight to the DGM at the global and country levels.

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

2. Progress through December 31, 2016

2.1. Summary

Developed as an innovative mechanism for direct access to climate finance for indigenous peoples and local communities (IPLCs), the DGM has taken some time to establish itself and begin demonstrating results. However, from July to December 2016, the program made substantial progress in a variety of areas, both at the global and national levels. In particular, the successful launch of sub-projects in Brazil, Burkina Faso, and Peru, and the first exchanges at the global and regional levels are noteworthy in this reporting period.

Between July and December 2016, DGM country projects approved their first 66 sub-projects, collectively receiving approximately US\$2,748,421 from the DGM, for implementation by IPLC organizations and communities. The goals of these projects vary substantially from one another, from securing legal recognition and land titling for native communities in Peru to sustainable production and marketing of local products in Burkina Faso and Brazil. What these projects all have in common, however, is that the efforts have been led by IPLCs to achieve IPLC priorities.

While other country projects are in earlier stages of developing their national steering committees and executing agencies and pursuing project approval, this staggered approach provides an opportunity to share knowledge gained and lessons learned among countries at various stages of implementation. In particular, the global and regional exchanges hosted by the DGM Global Learning and Knowledge Exchange Project have proven useful for IPLCs to share their experiences working with the DGM, develop a common understanding of key issues, such as REDD+ and the UNFCCC, and build their negotiating capacities to allow them to play a larger role in decision-making in these topics. This reporting period contained the first regional exchange in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso, as well as the first global exchange in Marrakesh, Morocco. For the remaining years of the project, DGM Global will organize three regional exchanges (Africa, Asia, Latin America) and one global exchange per year. These exchanges provide invaluable opportunities to take stock of the project's progress and develop stronger connections among IPLCs in different countries to help them advance their common interests

2.2. Major Project Activities

This section contains an overview of key project activities across the fifteen projects of the DGM. For more detailed information on each project, please refer to Section 6.

2.2.1. Project Establishment Status

DGM Project	Steering Committee Status	Project Approved	National Executing Agency	Grant Agreement Signed
Global Learning and Knowledge Exchange	GSC established	Approved	Conservation International	March 2015
Brazil	NSC established	Approved	Centro de Agricultura Alternativa do Norte de Minas	April 2015
Burkina Faso	NSC established	Approved	International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) – Burkina Faso	October 2015
Democratic Republic of the Congo	NSC established	Approved	Caritas Congo	April 2016
Republic of Congo	Interim Committee established	Not yet approved	Not yet selected	Not yet signed
Cote d'Ivoire	Interim Committee established	Not yet approved	Not yet selected	Not yet signed
Ecuador	No committee	Not yet approved	Not yet selected	Not yet signed
Ghana	NSC established	Not yet approved	Solidaridad	Not yet signed
Guatemala	Interim Committee established	Not yet approved	Not yet selected	Not yet signed
Indonesia	NSC established	Approved	The Samdhana Institute	March 2016
Lao People's Democratic Republic	No committee	Not yet approved	Not yet selected	Not yet signed
Mexico	NSC established	Approved	Selection in process	Not yet signed
Mozambique	NSC established	Not yet approved	Not yet selected	Not yet signed
Nepal	Interim Committee established	Not yet approved	Not yet selected	Not yet signed
Peru	NSC established	Approved	World Wildlife Fund (WWF) – Peru	September 2015

2.2.2. Global Learning and Knowledge Exchange

Between July and December 2016, DGM projects participated in knowledge sharing events, facilitated by the DGM Global Learning and Knowledge Exchange project (DGM Global). Since many of these projects are undergoing similar processes, these events are critical opportunities for some of the less advanced projects to learn from those that have already progressed into implementation. These events also gave participants an opportunity to learn more about the current status of climate change discussions, develop important negotiating skills, and map out their networks for information sharing to identify gaps and key opportunities. These events included:

- **Africa Regional Exchange** – Held in Burkina Faso in July 2016, this was DGM Global's first regional exchange. Representatives of all six African DGM projects attended, in addition to IPLC representatives from six non-FIP countries and three regional IPLC networks. In total 34 representatives from 12 countries participated in the exchange. Participants attended several learning sessions about topics such as REDD+, UNFCCC, the Paris Agreement, and IPLC participation in REDD+. They also improved their negotiating skills, conducted a participatory network analysis to better understand how information is shared between IPLCs and relevant stakeholders in Africa, and participated in a field visit to Sapouy to observe how community forest management projects can bring economic benefits to community members.
- **Global Exchange** – DGM Global held its first Global Exchange in November 2016 in Marrakesh, Morocco immediately prior to UNFCCC COP22. Nineteen participants from fifteen countries attended the exchange. These attendees participated in learning sessions on climate change policy, the Paris Agreement, the role of the International Indigenous Peoples' Forum on Climate Change (IIPFCC) at the UNFCCC, the role of land use in nationally determined contributions to climate change mitigation, climate finance, and the Green Climate Fund. They also conducted a mapping exercise on their current engagement with climate finance mechanisms to identify gaps and key opportunities.
- **UNFCCC COP22** – Following the Global Exchange, the DGM Global Executing Agency and several members of the Global Steering Committee attended UNFCCC COP22. While there, GSC members met daily to exchange information gathered during negotiations and update each other on decisions relevant to IPLC issues. Beyond this, DGM Global hosted two side events: (1) The Benefits of Global Climate Funds and the Engagement of IPLCs in Climate Action, and (2) Panel on Capacity Building for IPLCs to Engage in Adaptation and Mitigation Activities. These side events gave GSC members the opportunity to share their experiences working with the DGM with a much broader audience.

2.2.3. Sub-Project Selection and Implementation

While the process of sub-project selection was already underway in some countries during the last reporting period, this process accelerated between July and December 2016, with substantial progress in the following projects:

- **DGM Brazil** conducted screenings of its 41 sub-projects pre-selected from 158 submitted proposals. These screenings included field visits to verify the accuracy of proposals and apply social and environmental safeguards required by the World Bank. On September 20, 2016, DGM Brazil gave final approval for all 41 sub-projects, with a collective value of approximately US\$1,870,654, including 26 projects focused on natural resource management, 11 market-oriented projects, and 4 projects in direct response to immediate threats.
- **DGM Burkina Faso** had its first call for sub-project proposals from June to July 2016. During that time, the project received around 600 proposals. Some were eliminated based on basic admissibility criteria, but DGM Burkina Faso did a full evaluation of the remaining proposals before ultimately selecting 14 sub-projects, collectively receiving approximately US\$329,604 in DGM funding. Some of the main themes of the approved sub-projects include female empowerment, and sustainable production and marketing of local products.
- **DGM Peru** approved 11 sub-projects, with a collective value of approximately US\$548,163, focused on recognition of and land titling for native communities. By December 2016, these projects had already achieved legal recognition for 59 native communities, and many of the land titling projects had completed their fieldwork. DGM Peru has also worked with other sub-project applicants to strengthen their proposals for projects focusing on sustainable forest management, food security, and income generation. Five of these projects are expected to be approved in early 2017.

3. Lessons Learned, Issues, and Opportunities

Lessons Learned

- The DGM has encountered high demand for climate finance in many of the communities with which it has worked. While it is good that these communities are excited to engage with the project, it is important to manage expectations and approach all program activities as transparently as possible to minimize misconceptions about the scope and size of the program.

Issues

- Most of the grievances received so far have related to the composition of NSCs. Because these groups must remain a manageable size, it will always be difficult to make them perfectly representative of all groups. Nevertheless, it is important to remain thoughtful and transparent during the steering committee selection process.
- The role of the World Bank in the DGM is not clear to all stakeholders. The World Bank and its partners should consider how to clarify and communicate its role most effectively.
- Some country projects have noted the high operational costs of supporting their sub-projects as a challenge.

Opportunities

- The Global Steering Committee has requested a task force to consider how best to engage the Green Climate Fund for future involvement with the DGM.
- The staggered implementation of the DGM in different countries has allowed country projects to benefit from the experiences of other country projects.
- Because the DGM and other FIP projects operate in the same pilot countries, they have an opportunity to share knowledge with one another and complement one another.

4. Upcoming Activities

The following key activities are anticipated between January and June 2017:

January 31, 2017	DGM Burkina Faso NSC Meeting
February 10-13, 2017	DGM Asia Regional Exchange, Chiang Mai, Thailand
February 27-23, 2017	Informal Technical Meeting – IPLC Knowledge Platform (P135)
February 2017	DGM Congo NSC Meeting
February 2017	DGM Mexico NSC Meeting
February 2017	Anticipated DGM Mexico NEA selection
February 2017	DGM Mozambique NSC Meeting
March 20-24, 2017	Launch event for DGM Indonesia
March 2017	DGM Brazil NSC Meeting
March 2017	DGM Peru NSC Meeting
April 18-20, 2017	GSC Annual Meeting, Brasilia, Brazil
April 21-23, 2017	World Bank Spring Meeting, Washington, DC
April 24-May 5, 2017	UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues, New York, USA
May 8-18, 2017	UNFCCC SB46, Bonn, Germany
May 23-26, 2017	DGM National Executing Agency Exchange (To Be Confirmed)
May 2017	DGM Mozambique NSC Meeting
June 13-16, 2017	DGM Latin America Regional Exchange, Peru
June 2017	Anticipated DGM Mozambique NEA selection

5. Program Monitoring

This section contains data for all indicators that have been developed for semi-annual reporting. The program's annual indicators will be reported in the January-June 2017 report. While some comparisons between projects may be possible, data collection methodologies may vary from project to project. Going forward, the DGM GEA will work to standardize the data if possible, but it is ultimately the responsibility of each project to collect and report its own data.

Output 1.1.1: Beneficiaries practice livelihood techniques promoted by the DGM that contribute to climate change mitigation and adaptation.			
Indicator - # of sub-project beneficiaries practicing livelihood techniques promoted by the program that contribute to climate change mitigation and/or adaptation			
Project	Baseline	December 2016	Notes
DGM Brazil	N/A	N/A	Further methodological guidance to be provided by GEA prior to reporting
DGM Burkina Faso	N/A	N/A	
DGM Peru	N/A	N/A	
Output 1.2.1: IPLCs have increased skills related to REDD+ topics			
Indicator - # of IPLCs attending capacity development trainings related to REDD+ topics			
Project	Baseline	December 2016	Notes
DGM Brazil	N/A	N/A	No capacity development trainings on REDD+ topics reported; GEA will provide further methodological guidance
DGM Burkina Faso	N/A	N/A	
DGM Peru	N/A	N/A	
Output 1.2.2: IPLC organizations have increased capacities to apply for and manage adaptation and mitigation projects.			
Indicator - # of IPLC organizations in DGM country target areas receiving capacity building assistance as a result of the program			
Project	Baseline	December 2016	Notes
DGM Brazil	N/A	N/A	No capacity building assistance reported; GEA will provide further methodological guidance
DGM Burkina Faso	N/A	N/A	
DGM Peru	N/A	N/A	
Output 2.1.1: Regional and national IPLC representatives have increased skills and knowledge on policy and technical topics related to REDD+			
Indicator - # of IPLC participants in regional and sub-regional trainings on policy and technical topics related to REDD+, disaggregated by sex			
Project	Baseline	December 2016	Notes
DGM Global	0	34	34 IPLC participants (5 female, 29 male) in Africa regional exchange in Ouagadougou (July 2016)

Output 2.1.2: IPLC presence in the UNFCCC process is strengthened through the DGM training and coordination of IPLC participants before and during COP			
Indicator - # of IPLC participants in DGM UNFCCC-related trainings, attending UNFCCC events, disaggregated by sex			
Project	Baseline	December 2016	Notes
DGM Global	0	53	34 IPLC participants (5 female, 29 male) in Africa regional exchange in Ouagadougou (July 2016); 19 IPLC participants (5 female, 14 male) in global exchange in Marrakesh
Output 2.2.1: Experiences from DGM country sub-projects are elevated to the international scale and shared with IPLCs from other countries.			
Indicator - # of knowledge products produced by the DGM grant recipients and/or beneficiaries presented at the regional and/or global knowledge exchange opportunities			
Project	Baseline	December 2016	Notes
DGM Global	0	10	8 DGM countries prepared and presented posters for the global exchange to share their experiences so far with DGM; Presentation and supporting materials from Samuel Dotse and Kimaren Ole Riamit from their sessions at DGM exchanges
Output 2.2.2: IPLCs from FIP and non-FIP countries have increased opportunity to share experiences and learning at the international scale, extending the scope of the DGM.			
Indicator - % of participants in the learning and knowledge exchange activities belonging to REDD+ programs and countries other than FIP pilot countries			
Project	Baseline	December 2016	Notes
DGM Global	N/A	32%	9 of 34 at Africa regional exchange from non-FIP countries; 8 of 19 at global exchange from non-FIP countries
Output 2.2.3: The DGM Global Knowledge Sharing web platform provides knowledge resources and opportunities for discussion to global IPLCs.			
Indicator 1 - # of views and downloads of informational resources posted to the DGM Global knowledge sharing web platform			
Project	Baseline	December 2016	Notes
DGM Global	N/A	N/A	Current website platform does not have detailed analytics; Should be measurable once full website/knowledge platform is online
Indicator 2 - # of visits and page views of the DGM Global website: www.dgmglobal.org			
Project	Baseline	December 2016	Notes
DGM Global	No data	2,437 visits	Added an indicator to track website traffic per reporting period
		5,171 page views	

Output 3.1.1: Demand-driven sub-projects consistent with FIP objectives are sourced and approved by DGM National Steering Committees			
Indicator # and \$ amount of sub-projects approved by National Steering Committees, consistent with FIP objectives			
Project	Baseline	December 2016	Notes
DGM Brazil	0 projects	41 projects	Total budget of 6,239,831.06 Brazilian reais reported by the DGM Brazil NEA
	US\$0	= US\$1,870,654	
DGM Burkina Faso	0 projects	14 projects	As reported by the DGM Burkina Faso NEA
	US\$0	= US\$329,604	
DGM Peru	0 projects	11 projects	As reported by the DGM Peru NEA
	US\$0	= US\$548,163	
Output 3.2.1: DGM Country Projects establish a functioning grievance redress mechanism to promote transparency.			
Indicator - % of grievances registered related to delivery of DGM Country Project benefits that are actually addressed			
Project	Baseline	December 2016	Notes
DGM Brazil	N/A	100%	6 submissions (not grievances) to DGM Brazil grievance mechanism, including 5 requests for information and 1 employment application; all requests have been addressed
DGM Burkina Faso	0%	0%	1 grievance received on 3/3/16 about the selection of an NSC member; resolution pending decision at next NSC meeting
DGM DRC	N/A	N/A	No grievances reported
DGM Congo	N/A	N/A	Grievance mechanism not yet established
DGM Côte d'Ivoire	N/A	0%	1 grievance related to NSC selection process; elevated to Global Steering Committee with resolution ongoing
DGM Ecuador	N/A	N/A	Grievance mechanism not yet established
DGM Ghana	N/A	N/A	No grievances reported
DGM Guatemala	N/A	N/A	Grievance mechanism not yet established
DGM Indonesia	N/A	N/A	Mechanism established; no grievances to report
DGM Lao PDR	N/A	N/A	Grievance mechanism not yet established
DGM Mexico	N/A	N/A	No grievances reported
DGM Mozambique	N/A	N/A	No grievances reported
DGM Nepal	N/A	N/A	Grievance mechanism not yet established
DGM Peru	N/A	N/A	Mechanism established; no grievances to report

Output 3.2.2: The DGM Global Project adequately addresses grievances that are elevated to the DGM Global Steering Committee.			
Indicator - % of grievances related to delivery of the DGM that are elevated to the Global Steering Committee and are resolved			
Project	Baseline	December 2016	Notes
DGM Global	N/A	0%	1 grievance from DGM Côte d'Ivoire, related to representation on the project's interim steering committee, has been elevated to the Global Steering Committee, and they are in the process of resolving it
Outcome 3.3: Monitoring and reporting systems with a focus on learning are in place and functioning for the DGM Program.			
Indicator - % of Semi-Annual DGM Program Reports completed and submitted on time, including information on progress towards results indicators, lessons learned, and challenges			
Project	Baseline	December 2016	Notes
DGM Global	N/A	100%	
Output 3.3.1: DGM Country Projects provide accurate and timely information on project progress towards results to the Global Steering Committee.			
Indicator - % of Semi-Annual DGM Country Project Progress Reports completed and submitted on time, including information on progress towards results indicators, lessons learned, and challenges			
Project	Baseline	December 2016	Notes
DGM Global	N/A	100%	
Output 3.3.2: The DGM Global Project provides timely and accurate information on the compiled DGM Program progress towards results to the Global Steering Committee.			
Indicator - % of Semi-Annual DGM Global Project Reports completed and submitted on time, including information on progress towards results indicators, lessons learned, and challenges.			
Project	Baseline	December 2016	Notes
DGM Global	N/A	100%	

6. Progress by Project

6.1. Brazil

6.1.1. Context

DGM Brazil invests in the Cerrado biome, a global biodiversity hotspot and important watershed at regional and continental scales. Despite its environmental importance, the Cerrado is insufficiently protected and faces rapidly increasing deforestation and environmental degradation due to expanding agricultural activities, unregulated land-use change, and fires.

The Cerrado is home to 41 indigenous peoples and a multitude of traditional communities, including maroon

communities (Quilombola), farming communities, and pastoralists who both rely on and serve as guardians for the Cerrado's remaining natural resources. The DGM Brazil works with these communities and their representatives to support grant-finance subprojects that promote sustainability and adaptation to climate change and to provide capacity building and institutional strengthening for REDD+.



Map of the DGM investment area in the Brazilian Cerrado

6.1.2. Overview

The DGM Brazil Project officially began implementation in April 2015. It was among the first country projects to be approved, and it remains ahead of many of the projects to date. The objectives of DGM Brazil are:

- To 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
- To contribute toward improving livelihoods, land use and sustainable forest management in their territories.

DGM Brazil NSC Composition	
Male	Female
5	4
Indigenous Peoples	Local Communities
3	3
Notes	
3 government representatives in addition to 6 IPLC representatives	

In pursuit of these objectives, the activities of DGM Brazil are divided into three broad components:

- **Component 1: Sustainable and Adaptive Community Initiatives** – This component finances IPLC community initiatives, training, and technical support through sub-grants. This funding supports (1) natural resource management projects, (2) responses to immediate threats, and (3) market-oriented projects.
- **Component 2: Capacity Building and Institutional Strengthening** – The second component supports institutional strengthening and technical and managerial capacity building for IPLCs of the Cerrado, and provides essential training to facilitate their participation in FIP, REDD+ mechanisms, natural resource management, forestry, biodiversity, and climate change deliberations. It also finances the development and implementation of the project's communication and community mobilization strategy.
- **Component 3: Project Management, Monitoring and Evaluation** – Funds the project's actions as the executive secretariat of the NSC, technical and administrative coordination, monitoring, evaluation, maintenance of the grievance mechanism, and oversight of safeguard implementation by community initiatives.

6.1.3. Progress Update

In June 2016, DGM Brazil pre-selected its first 41 sub-projects for implementation out of 158 submissions received during their first call for proposals. Early in this reporting period, these sub-projects went through the final screening and approval processes, including field visits to verify the accuracy of their proposals and apply social and environment safeguards required by the World Bank. During this phase, DGM Brazil also set benchmarks for beneficiary households and developed a sub-project monitoring plan to track the progress of these projects.

On September 20, 2016, DGM Brazil gave final approval for all 41 sub-projects, with a total combined value of approximately USD 1.85 million. The tables to the right show the distribution of these sub-projects by community-type and project-type. These sub-projects are expected to begin implementation in early 2017.

Sub-Projects by Community	
Indigenous	24
Traditional	9
Quilombola	8

Sub-Projects by Focus	
Natural Resource Management	26
Market-Oriented	11
Response to Immediate Threat	4

6.1.4. Challenges and Issues

DGM Brazil has noted that the high operational costs of supporting its sub-projects are a challenge. They also identified the need to review their methodology for sharing information about DGM Brazil and sub-project selection with stakeholders to optimize resources and simplify processes.

6.1.5. Knowledge Sharing

DGM Brazil, having progressed further than most DGM projects, has identified a number of recommended practices that are guiding its own work that may also be beneficial for other country projects. These include:

- Participation of NSC members in the selection of subprojects, including visits to pre-selected communities
- Participation of undergraduate and postgraduate students in site visits and verification of social and environmental safeguards in communities with pre-selected sub-projects
- Negotiation of administrative costs and percentages with the World Bank, compatible with IPLC needs and constraints
- Documentation review of beneficiary organizations after pre-selection of expressions of interest
- Holding workshops to share calls for proposals with each category of communities (indigenous, Quilombolas, traditional communities)

6.1.6. Upcoming Activities

January-February 2017	Project Development Workshops
March 2017	3 rd Regular DGM Brazil NSC Meeting
April 2017	1 st Thematic Seminar – REDD+
April 2017	Participation in DGM GSC Meeting in Brasilia
June 2017	DGM Latin America Regional Exchange in Peru
June 2017	Participation in International Colloquium on Traditional Peoples and Communities

6.2. Burkina Faso

6.2.1. 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 populations. Forest resources are critical for livelihoods and the economy and mixed-use landscapes hold significant potential both for providing development benefits and as carbon sinks. A number of direct and indirect drivers of deforestation and forest degradation are



Map of DGM investment areas in Burkina Faso

present in Burkina Faso, including livestock and agricultural expansion, forest product collection, fire, mining, unsustainable land management practices, low technical capacity, lack of governance, and weak access to markets. DGM 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. At the direction of local community leaders, the project will work in 12 provinces and 32 targeted communities prioritized in the FIP investment plan.

6.2.2. Overview

The primary objective of DGM Burkina Faso is to build the capacity of targeted local communities in targeted regions of Burkina Faso in order to facilitate their participation in the FIP and other REDD+ programs at the local, national, and global levels. In pursuit of this goal, the project's activities fall into three broad categories:

- **Component 1: Capacity building, technical skills, and sustainable management by local communities** – This involves training IPLCs to establish revenue-generating activities, secure land regimes, and manage natural resources sustainably. DGM Burkina Faso also supports the participation of IPLC representatives in discussions on REDD+ and climate change at the national and international levels.
- **Component 2: Support the development of activities of economic and sustainable management of natural resources** – DGM Burkina Faso promotes economic and subsistence activities in rural areas and supports the promotion of activities linked to the sustainable management of natural resources and land regimes.
- **Component 3: Coordination, management, monitoring, and evaluation** - This component supports the planning, implementation, and monitoring of the project, including the cost of the NEA, which serves as the secretariat for the NSC.

DGM Burkina Faso NSC Composition	
Male	Female
9	2
Indigenous Peoples	Local Communities
0	11
Notes	

6.2.3. Progress Update

DGM Burkina Faso launched its first call for subproject proposals in June 2016 through newspapers, community radio, and online. By the end of the proposal period on July 11, nearly 600 subproject proposals had been received. This marked the beginning of a rigorous process to select a small subset of those projects for implementation. They started with a quick review of the proposals to eliminate those which did not meet basic admissibility criteria or failed to submit the proper documentation to meet required World Bank social and environmental safeguards. This was followed by a more thorough analysis of the proposals

including validation of safeguards, recommendations for project monitoring, and technical evaluations.

These evaluations scored proposals on four main criteria:

- Evidence of potential impacts (economic, social, and environmental) – 30 points
- Gender approach and level of community involvement – 30 points
- Technical and financial feasibility – 20 points
- Use of monitoring and evaluation tools – 20 points

Finally, each project was subject to on-the-ground verification of the accuracy of the project documentation and environmental and social compliance.

Ultimately, 20 sub-projects, with a combined budget of USD 552,225, were selected for implementation.

Of the selected projects, a few main themes are particularly common, including female empowerment, production of more sustainable cook stoves, and marketing of local products. The emphasis on gender in the sub-project selection process seems to have been successful as five of the twenty projects are specifically focused on the socio-economic development, participation, and empowerment of women.

6.2.4. Challenges and Issues

So far, the biggest challenge for DGM Burkina Faso has been communicating information about the DGM, such as the project's objectives, approach, grievance mechanism, and safeguards, to stakeholders. Additionally, the sub-project selection process was a challenge. Local communities in Burkina Faso submitted nearly 600 sub-project proposals. While some could be eliminated for failing to meet basic application requirements, reviewing so many proposals still required substantial effort.

DGM Burkina Faso has identified as a challenge the effectiveness and efficiency of managing sub-projects and conducting participative monitoring, evaluation, and learning as the project moves forward into 2017.

6.2.5. Grievances

The NSC of DGM Burkina Faso received one oral complaint at the launch of the project (March 3, 2016) about the representativeness of a voting member of the steering committee. It is necessary to signal that the establishment of the steering committee was done in the project's preparatory phase. Following initial investigations, the NSC established a reflection group which documented the complaint and proposed resolutions. The NSC will make a decision at its next session in January 2017.

6.2.6. Knowledge Sharing

DGM Burkina Faso emphasized the importance of transparency in the sub-project selection process to encourage participation of all actors. Specifically, they recommended holding trainings on the selection process to ensure that it is fully understood.

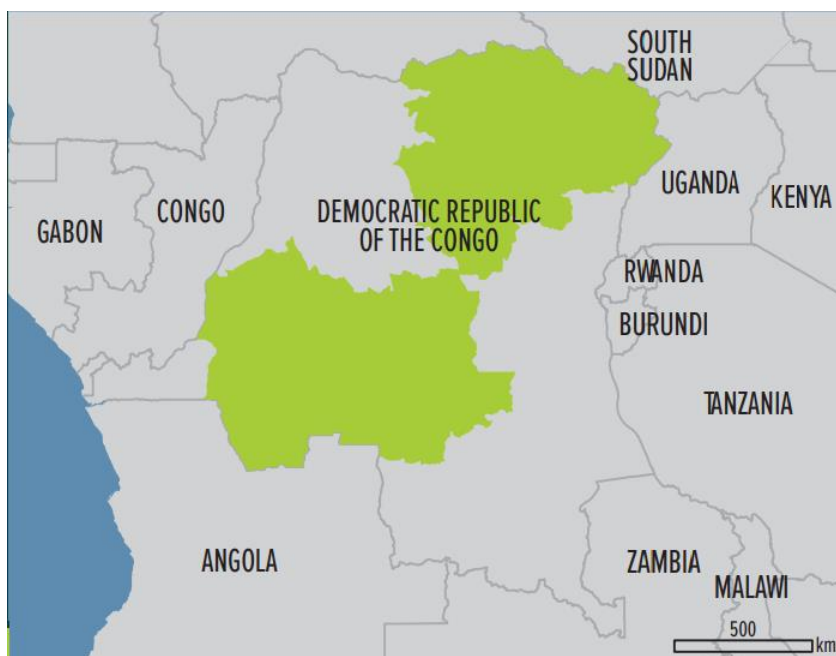
6.2.7. Upcoming Activities

January 31, 2017	DGM Burkina Faso NSC Meeting
February 2017	Training on Market Analysis and Development for the valuation of non-wood forest products
February 2017	Contracting and beginning of selected sub-projects

6.3. Democratic Republic of the Congo

6.3.1. Context

The Democratic Republic of the 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 globally 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 primary drivers of deforestation and forest degradation around DRC's cities and villages.



Map of DGM investment areas in the Democratic Republic of the Congo

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 DRC) is closely aligned with the FIP's priority areas in DRC and aims to support sustainable forest management by the country's indigenous peoples (some 600,000 people, including the Aka, Twa, Cwa, Baka, and Mbuti) and local communities that live in areas neighboring the IP area. In the DRC, the term "indigenous peoples" is restricted to the Pygmy population and "local communities" to the communities that live in the areas neighboring the IP area and share traditions, rituals (including religious events), and livelihoods (centered on hunting). The project targets the marginalized populations in 16 territories (Inongo, Kiri, Oshwe, Opala,

Banalia, Yahuma, Mambasa, Bafwasende, Lupatapata, Lubao, Lubefu, Lusambo, Kabinda, Dekese, Dimbelenge, and Mweka).

6.3.2. Overview

After signing a grant agreement in April 2016, the Forest Dependent Communities Support Project (DGM DRC) began its preparations in this reporting period. The primary objective is to build the capacity of local communities so that (a) IPLCs of 16 target territories have clear, legitimate, and sustainable representation at the national and territorial levels for discussions of land and forest management, and (b) IPLC organizations demonstrate their ability to develop cultural activities, which, while satisfying and enriching, do not pose a threat to forests.

DGM DRC NSC Composition	
Male	Female
19	3
Indigenous Peoples	Local Communities
16	7
Notes	
1 NSC member is listed as both an indigenous person and a local community representative	

To accomplish this objective, the project is divided up into three components:

- **Component 1: Strengthen participation of IPLCs in the process of forest and land management related to REDD+** - This component is further divided into two subcomponents, (1a) Strengthening the capabilities at the national level in order to consolidate the participation of IPLCs in policies related to lands and forests, and (1b) Strengthening the capacities of IPLCs to participate in activities related to management of forests and lands.
- **Component 2: Support the sustainable management of forests and lands by communities –** This includes (2a) promotion of sustainable forest and land management through activities of alternative subsistence and the promotion of IPLC culture, and (2b) empowerment of IPLCs through formal recognition of their rights as users.
- **Component 3: Strengthen the capacity to implement activities for IPLC development and to consolidate feedback –** Component 3 covers (3a) the basic management and coordination of the project, as well as (3b) strengthening communications channels between local and national levels.

6.3.3. Progress Update

During this reporting period, DGM DRC validated a manual of administrative, financial, accounting, and procurement procedures for the NSC. They also developed terms of reference for nine specialized operators, corresponding with critical functions of the project:

- Monitoring of beneficiary satisfaction and feedback
- Establishment of local monitoring committees

- Training and organization of IPLCs
- Monitoring of law for the protection of the Pygmy indigenous peoples in DRC
- Animation and coordination of the working group of indigenous peoples on land reform
- Organization of community assemblies,
- Production of land maps for management plans and simplified management
- Training of communities and their support operators on sub-project development
- Institutional diagnosis of local operators for support of IPLCs in DRC

One of the next steps for DGM DRC will be the identification and financing of sub-projects under Component 2. These sub-projects will be selected by communities in the villages during organized community meetings, on the basis of criteria freely defined by each community under the guidance of local monitoring committees. The DGM DRC NEA will sign contracts with local organizations to help communities develop and implement their sub-projects. The NEA will then conduct a full review and evaluation of the project proposals (including verification of safeguards). Once a project proposal meets the necessary quality standards, it will be submitted to the NSC for feedback, approval, conditional approval, or rejection. If approved, the NEA will establish a contract with the local organization for implementation and resolution of any remaining financial management issues. DGM DRC expects to select and finance community sub-projects beginning in 2017.

6.3.4. Challenges and Issues

Although DGM DRC is still in its earliest stages, the project team has identified a few challenges that they must consider during implementation. Specifically, there is high potential for instability tied to the national election process and the potential for the elections in late 2017 to lead to social unrest or even violence.

DGM DRC has also noted that IPLC expectations are very high. They expect sub-projects to be implemented more quickly than currently feasible, and their needs outweigh the funds that are available for this purpose. Effective communications and transparency will be critical to managing IPLC expectations going forward.

6.3.5. Upcoming Activities

March 2017	Assignment of NSC technical secretariat to support delegates in four territories (Banalia, Kiri, Inongo, and Yahuma), which
March 2017	Establishment of local monitoring committees in each territory
March – April 2017	Signature of contracts for specialists (land, governance, law monitoring, forestry, and REDD+)
March 2017	Recruitment of a safeguards expert and focal points

September 2017

Anticipated funding of first community sub-projects

6.4. Republic of Congo

6.4.1. Context

The DGM Country Project for the Republic of Congo (DGM Congo) targets five regions that will benefit from FIP activities: Likouala, Sangha, Plateaux, Pool, and Brazzaville. Seventy percent of the indigenous peoples of the Republic of Congo inhabit these areas. Likouala and Sangha are entirely forested, Plateaux is 26% forest, Pool is 22% forest, and data on the forest cover in Brazzaville are unavailable. The regions of Likouala and Sangha have both experienced forest exploitation and degradation as a result of mining activities. Although Congo is involved with REDD+, IPLCs have not previously been engaged in these processes.



Map of DGM investment areas in Republic of Congo

The indigenous peoples of the Republic of Congo are an extremely vulnerable and marginalized group facing discrimination, economic exploitation, extreme poverty, and lack of access to basic social services and land rights. At the national level, the government has openly committed to promoting the rights of IPLCs through a national action plan to improve the living conditions of indigenous people. However, more work is needed to realize these objectives at the local level.

6.4.2. Progress Update

DGM Congo is still in its preparatory phase. The project's provisional steering committee was established in December 2015, and it has been working to develop a concept note for DGM Congo and establish an NSC, which is expected to have its first official meeting in the first quarter of 2017. The NSC will have representatives from each of the five targeted regions. DGM Congo planned to have equal representation of indigenous peoples and local communities on the NSC, but two of the positions that were reserved for indigenous peoples have been given to representatives of local communities, which has left a slight

imbalance. To address this, DGM Congo has determined that an indigenous representative will be selected for leadership of the NSC.

During this reporting period, representatives from DGM Congo participated in DGM Global's Africa Regional Exchange in Burkina Faso, Global Exchange in Morocco, and UNFCCC COP22 Side Events. They also met with partners such as REDD+ Coordination and their FIP focal point and attended a UNDP exchange on the national plan for adaptation in development for the Green Climate Fund.

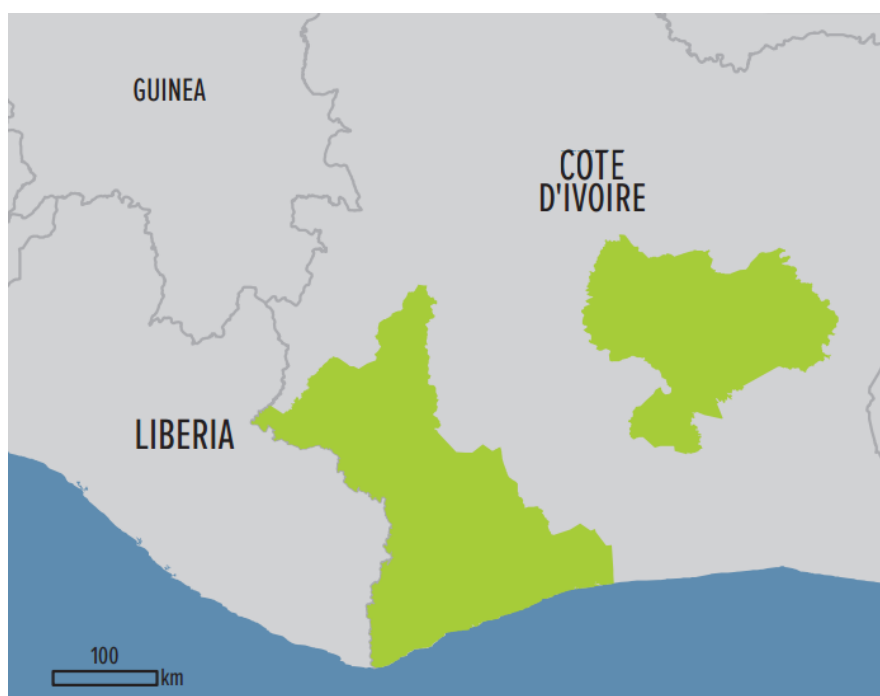
6.4.3. Upcoming Activities

February 2017	NSC Meeting in Djambala
4 th Quarter 2017	Anticipated selection of NEA

6.5. Côte d'Ivoire

6.5.1. Context

In Côte d'Ivoire, indigenous peoples, in the strict ethnological sense, are rare or nonexistent because most communities recognized as Ivorian come from neighboring countries. Ivorian regulations make a distinction between three categories of local communities: (1) "natives" are people whose ethnic group is considered the owner of the land in the area and therefore the natural land user. Their interest in the



Map of DGM investment areas in Côte d'Ivoire

forest is social, cultural, emotional, spiritual, and economic; (2) "non-natives" are Ivorians from other parts of the country who have settled in the area out of economic interest; and (3) "immigrants" are people who are not of Ivorian nationality, but who immigrated to the region in search of arable land and whose interest in the forest is primarily economic. Agriculture is the primary activity of non-natives and immigrants and has contributed heavily to deforestation and degradation of the Ivorian forests.

The two areas selected for FIP/DGM intervention have different agro-ecological characteristics but are linked, in terms of forest cover impacts, by their history of previous population migrations. Zone 2 (Center) includes five administrative regions, Gbeke, N'Zi, Belier, Iffou and Moronou and covers an area of 3.5 million hectares (about 11% of the Ivorian territory). It contains 42 classified forests of small size (total area of about 0.23 million hectares) and non-urban areas are about 3.3 million hectares. Zone 1 (Southwest) includes five administrative regions, San Pedro, Gbokle, Guemon, Cavally, and Nawa and covers an area of approximately 4 million hectares (approximately 12.5% of the Ivorian territory). It contains 17 classified forests (total area of about 1.1 million hectares), some very degraded and others still relatively intact. Zone 1 also includes Tai National Park (TNP), the largest protected area of dense forest in the West African region with an area of just over 0.5 million hectares (together with the N'zo Partial Faunal Reserve). Rural area in Zone 1 is about 2.4 million hectares.

6.5.2. Progress Update

DGM Côte d'Ivoire is still early in its preparatory phase. Despite earlier attempts to establish a National Steering Committee, that process has been delayed. However, they have further clarified the process in this time. The committee will be composed of representatives from forest-dependent communities in and adjacent to the 12 gazetted forests selected as FIP project sites in the Zone 2-Center and Zone 1-Southwest regions of Côte d'Ivoire. This ensures complementarity between DGM and FIP. Each of these forest communities will be organized into community-based organizations for forest co-management (CBOFMs).

Members of each CBOFM will elect their president and an alternate who will nominate the CBOFM's management team. The team will be representative of the three types of forest communities recognized in Côte d'Ivoire (indigenous, Ivorian immigrants, non-Ivorian immigrants). These CBOFMs will serve as DGM sub-committees at the local level. The presidents of the CBOFMs will form a Union of CBOFMs (U-CBOFM), which will elect its own president and alternate. The U-CBOFM will liaise with the government of Côte d'Ivoire to amplify the voices of these communities. The U-CBOFM will also ensure that profits generated from forest management plans are shared with communities equitably. In addition to these functions, the U-CBOFM will serve as the National Steering Committee for the DGM on a two-year term and will work closely with the World Bank to prepare the DGM Côte d'Ivoire project.

During this period, DGM Côte d'Ivoire focused on sharing information about FIP and DGM at the local level. The DGM Côte d'Ivoire interim committee, along with the REDD+ coordination unit and a World Bank social development specialist, held 26 awareness raising workshops with approximately 1300 participants. During these workshops, the project identified focal points to ensure further information sharing at the local level.

If everything goes according to plan, DGM Côte d'Ivoire expects to develop these CBOFMs over the course of 2017. The U-CBOFM, which also acts as the DGM NSC, would then be formed in early 2018, with the selection of an NEA and project development then taking place in mid-2018

6.5.3. Challenges and Issues

The facilitation of awareness raising workshops also raised expectations at the local level and led to local conflicts about community representation within the DGM NSC. Unfortunately, because the planned NSC selection coincided with legislative elections, the DGM became overly politicized. Some community leaders were dissatisfied with the interventions of political authorities in the NSC selection process and submitted a grievance to the REDD+ coordination unit regarding lack of transparency in the process. To resolve this, the government, in consultation with the World Bank, has decided to postpone the NSC selection process to minimize conflict. They then agreed to refocus the DGM around the forests targeted for FIP interventions to avoid any ambiguity in target area.

6.5.4. Upcoming Activities

February – March 2017	Community awareness raising and local consultations
April – July 2017	Creation of CBOFMs as DGM sub-committees at local level
January – March 2018	Anticipated formation of U-CBOFM/NSC
April – June 2018	Anticipated selection of NEA

6.6. Ecuador

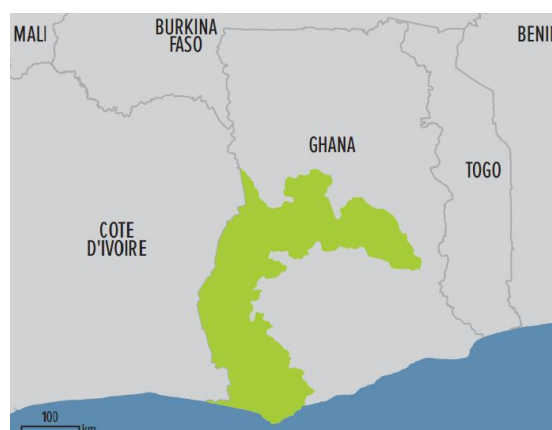
6.6.1. Progress Update

DGM Ecuador has not yet begun consultation or preparation. A planned FIP Scoping Mission in April 2016 had to be rescheduled due to an earthquake. This caused a major delay and the Mission did not take place until September 2016. National elections for President and National Assembly are planned for February 2017, with a possible second round of elections in April 2017. These may result in further delays for DGM Ecuador as well. Discussions between the FIP and the Government of Ecuador about FIP funding are ongoing, and DGM activities cannot begin until those conversations have progressed further.

6.7. Ghana

6.7.1. Context

Ghana's growth is heavily reliant on natural resources, many of which are subject to significant resource degradation, particularly in the forest sector. In western Ghana, cocoa plantations are a significant contributor to deforestation. About 800,000 families are involved in cocoa production in Ghana, a product that generates the main tax income.



Map of DGM investment area in Ghana

Due to this threat, reforesting these areas and improving cocoa production is a priority for DGM Ghana. The project will work with forest fringe communities in the Brong-Ahafo (BA) and Western regions of Ghana, along the border with Côte d'Ivoire. In these areas, forest fires and the shortage of land for planting projects are a concern of those who plan to leverage DGM resources. In general, in these areas community land use is authorized by the allodial title holders (either the chief or head of family) in the community.

6.7.2. Overview

DGM Ghana's primary goal is to strengthen local communities' capacity to understand climate change/REDD+ and their role in local and global solutions, leading to strengthened engagement in local initiatives related to REDD+, and in Ghana's Climate Change Agenda. In pursuit of this goal, the project's activities fall into three broad categories:

- **Component 1: Community Grants** – This component will finance grants to community based organizations. These grants will support activities such as capacity building, knowledge exchange, pilot activities, and information dissemination. These categories may evolve in the process of community-level consultations and the further definition of FIP priorities in Ghana.
- **Component 2: Information and Communication** – DGM Ghana will be responsible for sharing information on the DGM at the national and regional levels. This may include media coverage (radio, newspaper, social media) and, as necessary, workshops with relevant stakeholders.
- **Component 3: Project Management** – This component will finance the administrative and managerial costs of the NEA, including those required for developing review and risk assessment

DGM Ghana NSC Composition	
Male	Female
Sex not specified in NSC list	
Indigenous Peoples	Local Communities
0	13
Notes	

criteria, disbursing funds to sub-projects, ensuring appropriate use of funding, keeping required documentation, and reporting to the World Bank.

6.7.3. Progress Update

During this reporting period, DGM Ghana has been focused on pursuing the approval of their country project. During this reporting period, the World Bank and DGM Ghana's NEA, Solidaridad, completed the necessary negotiations for project approval, with the Project Information Document first approved on September 1, 2016 and later updated and re-approved in October 2016. However, the project is still awaiting the approval letter from the Ministry of Finance to allow Solidaridad to sign a contract and begin implementation. This process has been slowed by Ghana's December 2016 elections. However, the NSC anticipates a quick approval once the new government takes office in January 2017.

6.7.4. Challenges and Issues

The main challenge faced by DGM Ghana so far has been the delay in project approval resulting from the recent elections, as described in section 6.7.3 above. This issue should be resolved when the incoming administration takes office in January 2017, however. DGM Ghana has identified its next potential challenge as the shortlisting of subproject proposals. Many groups want to participate in the DGM, but funding limitations will prevent most of them from receiving grants through the program. This is a problem that has also faced other country projects, and it will be essential for the selection process to be transparent and for the project to be responsive to questions and grievances.

6.7.5. Upcoming Activities

Please note that the following schedule is tentative and may be subject to delays.

February 2017	Receipt of letter of endowment from the Finance Minister
February 2017	Signing the contract for the DGM Ghana project
March 2017	Commencement of DGM Ghana project

6.8. Guatemala

6.8.1. Progress Update

Unfortunately, DGM Guatemala has not progressed during this reporting period as consultations regarding the overall FIP investment plan in Guatemala are still ongoing. Assuming that these consultations continue as expected, project preparation may begin around the end of 2017.

6.9. Indonesia

6.9.1. 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 hotspot. 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 forest, 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 are estimated to have been between 320 and 430 million tons of carbon dioxide equivalent (CO₂e) between 2001 and 2012.¹

As of 2011, approximately 32 million people dwell on forest lands in Indonesia. Of these, six million live in remote forest areas and 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 IPLCs' strategy for dialogue. Aliansi Masyarakat Adat Nusantara (AMAN, or Indigenous Peoples Alliance of the Archipelago) and several other networks and NGOs have been strong promoters of this participatory mapping approach and have committed to map 40 million hectares of customary forest by 2020. Indonesia has also embraced the concept of financial compensation for 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.

DGM Indonesia defines indigenous peoples (Masyarakat Hukum Adat) as self-identified communities that organize themselves around traditional governances and legal systems based upon collective territorial management. While this can include individual rights within the collective system, these rights are generally non-transferable to people from outside the territory. Local communities, as distinct from indigenous peoples, are those who, while often long-term occupants of the lands they manage, choose not to self-identify as Adat and may not meet emerging government criteria for recognition. Often, this means a variance in natural resource management approaches and tenure instruments, where non-Adat communities' management systems are often premised on individual access. This difference is most significant in the context of rights recognized in Indonesia's National Forest Estate (kawasan hutan), where time-bound and conditional rights are awarded to individuals and cooperatives through the community

¹ World Bank, *Strengthening Rights and Economies of Adat and Local Communities (P156473)*, Integrated Safeguards Data Sheet, Nov. 23, 2015.

forestry program. These tenure and management options are most applicable for non-Adat communities, whereas indigenous forest management areas (hutan Adat) are based upon government recognition of collective local rights that are neither time bound nor conditional. The definitions of indigenous peoples and local communities by DGM Indonesia are designed to accommodate variances in official Government of Indonesia categorizations, provide inclusive access to the DGM, and leave self-identification as indigenous or local up to qualifying communities.

6.9.2. Overview

Anticipated for World Bank approval in early 2017, the Indonesia – Strengthening Rights and Economies of Adat and Local Communities Project (DGM Indonesia) has been designed to improve participating IPLCs' capacity to engage in tenure security processes and livelihood opportunities from sustainable management of forest and land. The activities of DGM Indonesia have been structured in accordance with the following components:

- **Component 1: Grants to strengthen IPLC capacity to enhance tenure security and improve livelihoods** – These grants will be used for (1) community outreach and mobilization, (2) efforts to enhance IPLC land tenure security, and (3) identification and pursuit of priority livelihood activities that are widely accepted to contribute to sustainable management of forests and lands.
- **Component 2: Inform policy processes and dialogues** – This funding will be used to help IPLC representatives engage in national and subnational policy and decision-making processes regarding REDD+, drivers of deforestation, landscape management, and IPLC livelihoods. It will also support capacity building and technical assistance for IPLCs to garner support, share their perspectives on key issues, and raise additional funds for their priorities.
- **Component 3: Project Management and Monitoring and Evaluation** – This final component finances the management and supervision of the project, the development and implementation of a communications strategy, and the use of monitoring and evaluation to track progress performance and keep local communities engaged with and informed about the project.

DGM Indonesia NSC Composition	
Male	Female
5	4
Indigenous Peoples	Local Communities
7	2
Notes	
2 government observers from the National Forestry Council and the Ministry of Environment and Forestry	

6.9.3. Progress Update

DGM Indonesia is nearing completion of its preparatory phase. The project's activities this period have primarily revolved around the development of a Project Appraisal Document (PAD). This PAD was finalized in October 2016 and approved by the FIP sub-committee in December 2016. Project approval by the World Bank is anticipated in early 2017.

DGM Indonesia has also developed implementation arrangements, which include defined roles and responsibilities for the NSC and NEA, criteria for selecting sub-projects, number of sub-projects per year, and average value per sub-project. These arrangements are still being discussed further between the NSC, NEA, and World Bank.

With these processes well underway, DGM Indonesia expects to finalize its staffing plan, cost table, and procurement plan in early 2017, with the project anticipated to launch in mid-March at the Indigenous Peoples' Alliance of the Archipelago (AMAN) Congress.

6.9.4. Challenges and Issues

The primary challenge that DGM Indonesia has faced so far has been the determination of the number of sub-projects that will be supported under Component 1 of the project. The initial proposed target was 112 sub-projects per year. However, after review of demand, funding, and capacity, DGM Indonesia has decided to facilitate a total of 60 sub-projects over the course of the project. Many of these are expected to have broad scopes and cover significant geographical areas.

6.9.5. Communications

DGM Indonesia maintains a website at www.dgmindonesia.org to share information about the project with stakeholders and interested parties. This includes information about the NSC and NEA, reports from NSC meetings, contact information for NSC members, and a description of the planned call for sub-project proposals. For further information and questions about DGM Indonesia, please contact dgmi_info@samdhana.org.

6.9.6. Upcoming Activities

Mid-March 2017	Project Launch at AMAN Congress
----------------	---------------------------------

6.10. Lao PDR

6.10.1. Progress Update

DGM Lao PDR has not made substantial progress towards project preparation or implementation during this reporting period. Since 2015, the project has been stalled due to political impediments. Contact with

the World Bank has been minimal during this time period, though the World Bank has offered to support the process of establishing an interim steering committee.

Going forward, DGM Lao PDR will need World Bank support to facilitate discussions between civil society and the government. Representatives of DGM Lao PDR hope to speak with the government in March 2017. Hopefully this will allow the project to resume preparation activities within the next reporting period.

6.11. Mexico

6.11.1. Context

Mexico's forests cover around one-third of the country's land area and represent an essential source of 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 role, Mexico's forests are also known to contain some of the highest levels of biological diversity in the world. Mexico is a recognized leader in forest management, with over 2,000



Map of DGM investment areas in Mexico

communities managing their forests according to an approved plan. Unsustainable land management practices, such as logging, forest grazing, fuelwood collection, and fires, threaten Mexico's forests. In addition, climate change and weather variability entail greater uncertainty, particularly in terms of food security, and have the potential to exacerbate threats to Mexico's forests. Based on recommendations in Mexico's National REDD+ Strategy, DGM Mexico has targeted IPLC groups in three sub-regions: Yucatan Peninsula, Oaxaca, and Jalisco.

6.11.2. Progress Update

The main focuses of DGM Mexico in this reporting period have been the preparation of the Project Appraisal Document (PAD) for World Bank approval and the selection of a National Executing Agency to manage the project and serve as secretariat to the National Steering Committee. In pursuit of this goal, DGM Mexico convened a national assembly to develop regulations and launch a call for proposals for selecting the DGM Mexico NEA. Both finalization of the Project Appraisal Document and selection of an NEA are expected to conclude in early 2017.

DGM Mexico NSC Composition	
Male	Female
13	2
Indigenous Peoples	Local Communities
8	7
Notes	

6.11.3. Challenges and Issues

As the project moves forward into its implementation phase in the coming months, DGM Mexico has noted that the greatest challenge they expect to face will be giving communities the space for communication in their own voices to allow them to promote their own strategies and needs.

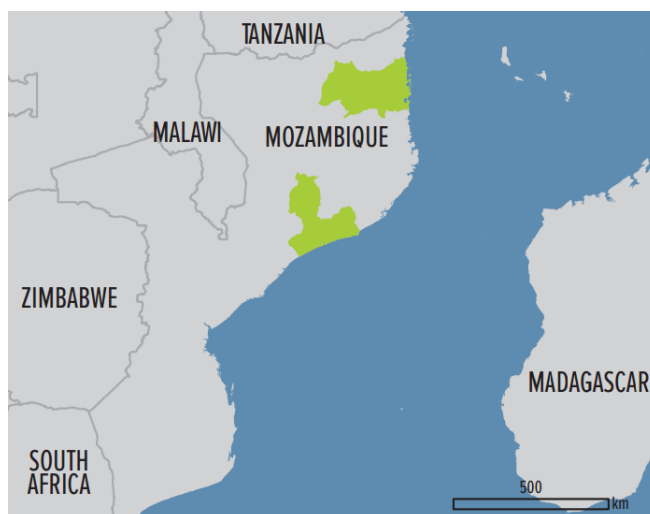
6.11.4. Upcoming Activities

February 2017	Selection of NEA
February 2017	DGM Mexico NSC Meeting
April 2017	Participation in and assistance with GSC meeting in Brasilia, Brazil
June 2017	Submission of all documents to the World Bank for project approval

6.12. Mozambique

6.12.1. Context

In the Mozambican context, a local community is a group of families and individuals living in a territorial area at the local level designed to safeguard common interests by protecting housing, agricultural areas (cultivated or fallow), forests, sites of cultural significance, pastures, water sources, hunting areas, and development. For socio-cultural and political reasons, the term “indigenous” is not applicable in Mozambique (Law Land No. 19/97 of 1st October Article 1).



Map of DGM investment areas in Mozambique

In Mozambique the priorities for FIP funding were identified based on the main causes of deforestation and forest degradation, as noted in the National REDD+ Strategy and the FIP. Both the FIP and DGM projects will be implemented in 14 districts, including seven from Cabo Delgado (northern Mozambique) and seven from Zambezia (central Mozambique).

6.12.2. Overview

The Mozambique Dedicated Grant Mechanism for Local Communities (DGM Mozambique) is intended to strengthen the capacity of local communities, community-based and civil society organizations to participate in sustainable forest and land management and REDD+ processes at the local, national, and global levels. To achieve this goal, DGM Mozambique will pursue activities within three broad categories:

- **Component 1: Capacity Building and Strengthening for Sustainable Natural Resources Management** – This funding will support capacity building and institutional strengthening activities for communities, community-based and civil society organizations. Possible activities could include strengthening of Natural Resource Management Committees in forest monitoring, training in fire management, and seminars on accounting and proposal writing.
- **Component 2: Promoting Sustainable Local Community Initiatives** – DGM Mozambique will provide grants and technical assistance to local communities and community-based organizations to implement subprojects. These subprojects would contribute directly or indirectly to reducing deforestation and enhance local livelihoods.
- **Component 3: Project Management, Monitoring and Evaluation, Safeguards, and Communications** – This component would cover the operating costs of the NEA, which serves as the NSC's secretariat, ensures the project's technical coordination, reports to the World Bank, and manages grievance redress and project communications.

6.12.3. Progress Update

The most significant achievement of DGM Mozambique in this reporting period has been the establishment of the NSC in December 2016. DGM Mozambique's NSC is of particular interest as its structure deviates somewhat from those in other countries. While many steering committees include observers in some form, DGM Mozambique has formalized their role by including them in the NSC's Consultative Chamber, which provides multidisciplinary advisory and advocacy support to the NSC's Deliberative Chamber, which is ultimately responsible for voting on NSC decisions.

DGM Mozambique NSC Composition	
Male	Female
8	3
Indigenous Peoples	Local Communities
0	5
Notes	
Natural Resource Management Committee also holds six seats in deliberative chamber	

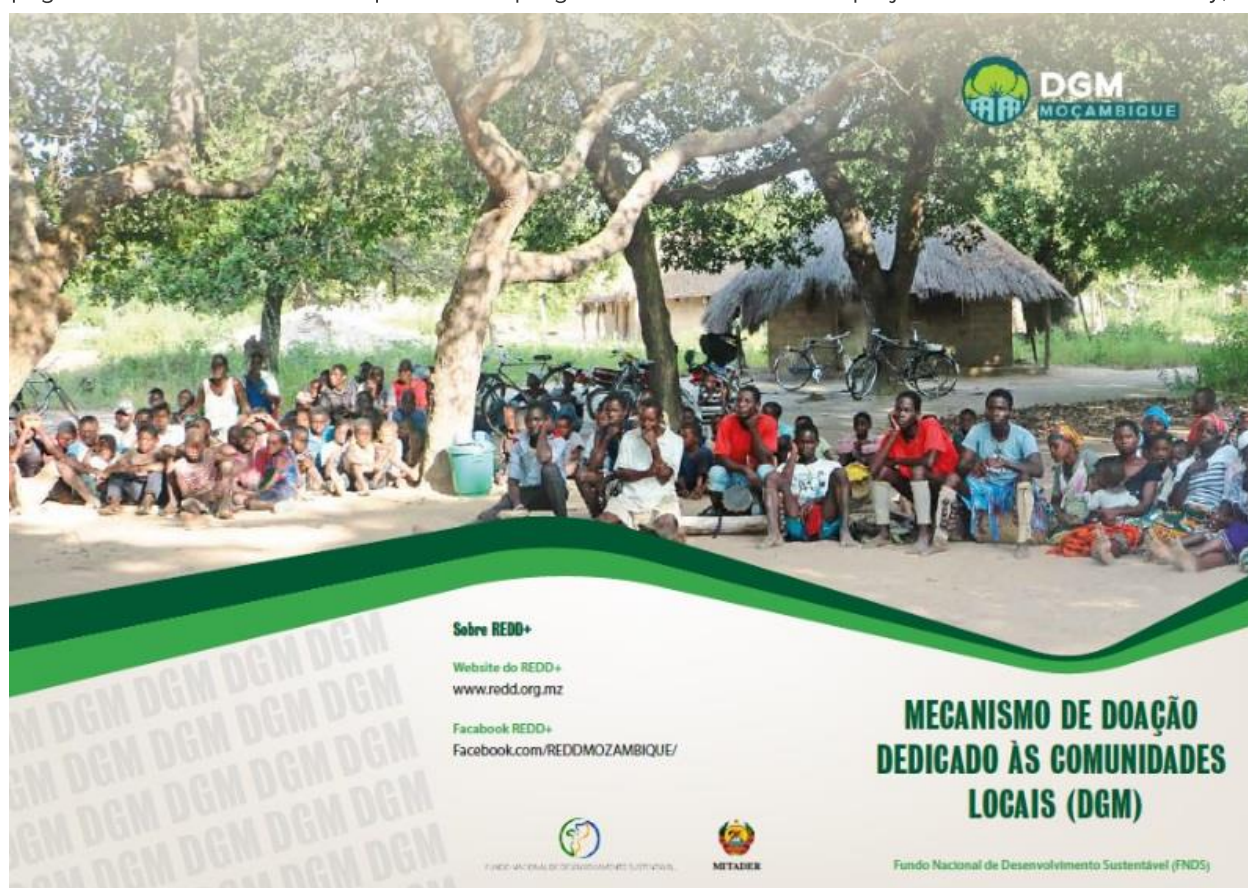
Members of the Consultative Chamber were selected by the Deliberative Chamber and include two representatives of academia, four representatives of the government, six representatives of national and international NGOs, and one representative from the World Bank. Since it was created, the NSC has held meetings at national and landscape levels to discuss eligibility criteria for priority implementation areas, the proposed TOR for DGM Mozambique's NEA, communications procedures, and safeguard instruments. DGM Mozambique anticipates selecting an NEA in June 2017.

6.12.4. Challenges and Issues

DGM Mozambique has noted the challenge of effective communication to all stakeholders. Landscapes targeted by DGM Mozambique cover large areas (16 districts), each with different cultures and languages. Communications must be tailored to each of these contexts and engage with all levels of the communities. Particular attention must be paid to women to increase their involvement in some regions for cultural and religious reasons.

6.12.5. Communications

Mozambique's REDD+ program maintains a page on DGM activities (in Portuguese) on its website, www.redd.org.mz. This can be found by clicking "DGM" in the dropdown menu under "Iniciativas". The page includes a detailed description of the program and links to several project documents. Additionally,



the National Fund for Sustainable Development (FNDS) has produced a brochure with descriptions of the project and its NSC.

6.12.6. Upcoming Activities

February 2017	DGM Mozambique NSC Meeting
April 2017	Visit to local initiatives in CBNRM in Chimanimani Reserve
May 2017	Visit to Namibia for IRDNC/CBNRM programme
May 2017	DGM Mozambique NSC Meeting
June 2017	Anticipated NEA Selection

6.13. Nepal

6.13.1. Progress Update

After being delayed by an earthquake and ongoing national supply shortages since September 2015, DGM Nepal has begun moving forward following the FIP's 1st Joint Mission in Nepal in October 2016. DGM Nepal has created an interim steering committee, which is composed of members of organizations that have been working on IPLC issues to ensure their resource rights for sustainable livelihoods and development. Notably, the interim steering committee in Nepal has strong female representation, with six women out of its thirteen voting members. The NSC will likely include many of the same individuals as the interim steering committee, but its ultimate composition will be finalized following wider consultation and adjustments as needed.

Going forward, DGM Nepal will be focusing on sharing information about the DGM with IPLCs and other stakeholders through a series of workshops. The project expects to finalize its NSC formation and NEA selection by the end of 2017.

6.13.2. Upcoming Activities

March – May 2017	At least six small group meetings and interactions on DGM
June – July 2017	National level DGM workshop for 56 Indigenous Peoples' Organizations and affiliated organizations of the Nepal Federation of Indigenous Nationalities (NEFIN) in Kathmandu
June – July 2017	National level DGM workshop for local communities led by the Federation of Community Forest Users, Nepal (FECOFUN)
June – October 2017	Seven district level DGM workshops to encourage participation from IPs, LCs, Dalits, women, and other relevant groups
September – October 2017	Joint national level DGM workshop for IPLCs to include formation of a National Steering Committee, selection of a National Executing Agency, and other decisions as necessary

6.14. Peru

6.14.1. Context

The Peruvian Amazon has over 73 million hectares of forest and Peru is one of the planet's 12 megadiverse countries. 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 of the nation's greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, and Peru's FIP identifies agricultural



Map of DGM investment areas in Peru

expansion and road construction for non-regulated timber exploitation as 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 – often achieve lower deforestation rates.

6.14.2. Overview

The objectives of the Saweto Dedicated Grant Mechanism for Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities in Peru Project (DGM Peru) are improvement of sustainable forest management through land titling and sub-project support for native communities of the Peruvian Amazon. The potential beneficiaries of this project are the members of approximately 2,250 native communities in the targeted regions of the Amazon. DGM Peru's activities can be grouped into three main categories:

DGM Peru NSC Composition	
Male	Female
8	2
Indigenous Peoples	Local Communities
7	3
Notes	

- **Component 1: Native land titling in the Amazon** – Activities include support for recognition and registration of IPLCs in the National Registry of Native Communities, as well as support for demarcation and titling of the traditional lands of native communities. This support is both financial,

in the form of grants to sub-projects with these goals, and technical, in the form of legal guidance through these processes.

- **Component 2: Indigenous Forest Management** – DGM Peru will provide grants to small scale community-based productive sub-projects that contribute to sustainable forest management and improve food security and income generation. These sub-projects will be selected for implementation based on (1) number of potential beneficiaries, (2) economic feasibility and sustainability, (3) evidence of broad community support, and (4) role of women in the project.
- **Component 3: Governance and Sustainability** – This component supports the management and administration of DGM Peru by the project's NEA, which acts as the secretariat for DGM Peru's NSC and provides technical assistance to IPLCs for the preparation and implementation of sub-projects.

6.14.3. Progress Update

Under Component 1 of the project, DGM Peru currently estimates that it will support the legal recognition and registration of 310 native communities and help secure land titling for 130 native communities, covering approximately 780,000 hectares. This is an impressive feat that is well underway. Between August and November 2016, DGM Peru approved eleven sub-projects under Component 1. As of December 2016, these sub-projects had already achieved legal recognition for 59 native communities, with several more in process, and many land titling projects have completed the required fieldwork and are now in the process of filing the necessary paperwork and finalizing land tenure arrangements with the government. This fieldwork requires meetings with communities and traveling with authorities to define the borders of the land under consideration. DGM Peru hopes to complete 100% of the land titling field work for its current set of sub-projects by March 2017. If all goes according to plan, the titling pursued by these initial projects could be completed as early as June.

In pursuit of Component 2, DGM Peru has worked with sub-project applicants to strengthen their proposals and expects to sign grant agreements for the following sub-projects in early 2017:

- COMARU, "Improvement of the production of fingerlings in fishfarms for the food security of families in a native community of the Echarati district of the La Convencion province of the Cuzco region."
- OCAM, "Installation of improved fish farms for the food security of the families in two native communities of the Mazamari district in the Junin region."
- CART, "Building the negotiation capacity of the Ashaninka Kemito Sankori cooperative, through the management and marketing of cocoa."

- FEMIAL, “Installation of integrated farms for the production of farina that contributes to the revenue generation of 52 women and their families from the Piura native community in the Loreto region.”
- OCCAAM, “Increasing the productivity of Cacao (*Theobroma cacao* L.) and improving post-harvest processes in 2 communities in the district of Imaza, in the region of Amazonas.”

6.14.4. Challenges and Issues

DGM Peru noted the following challenges that it has encountered in this reporting period:

- The DGM is an innovative mechanism in direct financing for indigenous peoples. As such, it is new to all organizations involved, and its development and implementation is a learning process that raises questions and may present difficulties early on.
- The project does not have enough financial resources for its ambitious goals. DGM Peru will require international cooperation and adequate financial support in order to successfully and sustainably achieve greater land tenure and recognition for native communities.
- The success of DGM Peru depends on national and regional authorities maintaining their legal and political commitments regarding the governance of indigenous territories.
- The project must manage expectations from different actors since the project faces a scarcity of time and energy to pursue the priorities of all target communities.

Additionally, DGM Peru identified several potential challenges as the project moves forward:

- Direct, permanent, and fluid communications between all stakeholders are critical for the success of the project.
- Better monitoring of field activities is fundamental in the governance of the indigenous organizations receiving sub-grants.
- Coordination with other titling projects will be necessary to ensure complementarity and facilitate the development of alliances, especially with government actors, to strengthen synergies and overcome obstacles and redundancies.
- It will be critical for indigenous organizations to maintain their political influence at the national level in order to adapt the official procedures for land titling and recognition to be a more participative process.

6.14.5. Upcoming Activities

January – February 2017	Training Workshops, Module 1: Environmental Governance, Climate Change, REDD+, Safeguards, Gender and Environment, to be developed in cities of Satipo, Iquitos, Quillabamba, Amazonas, Pucallpa, and Puerto Maldonado, addressed to the federation's board of directors and technical team.
Mid-March 2017	DGM Saweto Peru NSC Meeting
April 2017	Meeting of project executors
April – May 2017	2 nd Call for Subproject Proposals
April – June 2017	Training Workshops, Module 2
June 2017	Judging of submitted proposals

6.15. Global Learning and Knowledge Exchange Project

6.15.1. Overview

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

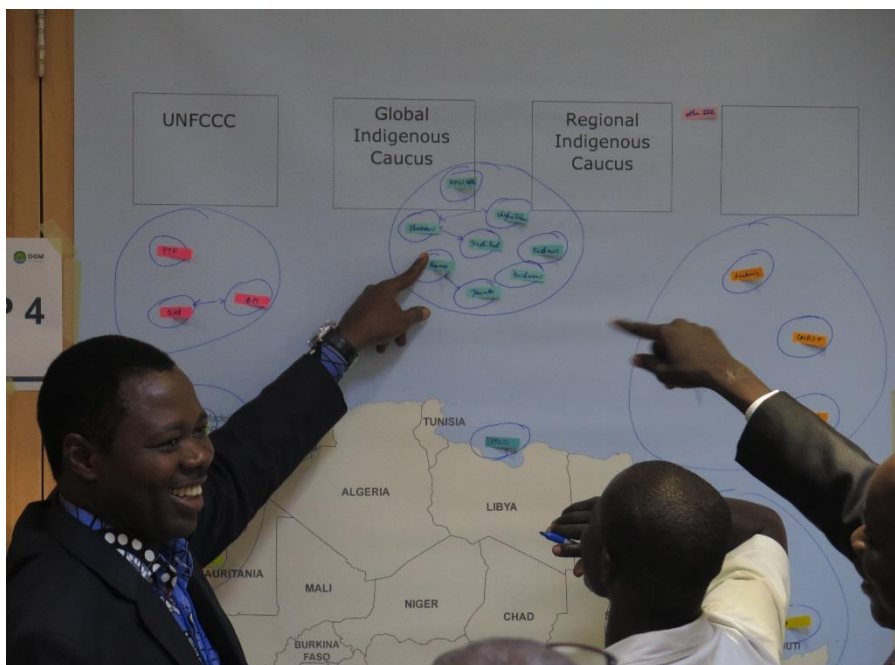
- **Sub-Component 1: Global Learning, Outreach and Information Sharing** – Global, regional, and sub-regional exchanges held with IPLC representatives on policy and technical topics related to REDD+; dissemination of culturally appropriate and relevant information through online platforms and networking channels; and global outreach to relevant partners.
- **Sub-Component 2: Technical Assistance and Secretariat Services to the DGM GSC** – Preparing and convening Annual GSC Meetings; supporting GSC members in global partnerships; creating leadership opportunities for Indigenous and local communities; and handling the DGM Grievance Redress Mechanism at the global level.
- **Sub-Component 3: Planning, Monitoring and Reporting** – Carrying out planning for the Global Project as well as coordinated monitoring and reporting across the entire DGM, including the Country Projects and the Global Project, working in close partnership with National Steering Committees (NSCs) through the National Executing Agencies (NEAs) of each of the DGM Country Projects.

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

Regional Training Exchanges

From July 19 to 23, 2016, DGM Global, in collaboration with DGM Burkina Faso's NSC and IUCN Burkina Faso, hosted its first regional exchange in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso. The exchange focused on technical and policy topics related to climate science and REDD+. A total of 34 participants, representing 12 African countries and three regional African IPLC networks, attended the exchange.

During the exchange, DGM Global conducted information sessions on the DGM, climate science, REDD+, UNFCCC, the Paris Agreement, and IPLC participation in REDD+. In addition to these topics, the exchange included the following sessions led by guest speakers:



Mapping IPLC Networks at the 2016 DGM Africa Regional Exchange

- **Climate policy structure in Burkina Faso** – Manado Honadla, a UNFCCC negotiator for Burkina Faso, explained the structure of the climate policy realm in Burkina Faso. He reviewed the significance of the Paris Agreement at the national and regional levels. He also highlighted the benefits granted to least developed countries and access to the Green Climate Fund.
- **Indigenous Peoples at COP21** - Kimaren Ole Riamit, the Executive Director of the Indigenous Livelihoods Enhancement Partners (ILEPA), presented an overview of indigenous peoples' engagement at COP21 of the UNFCCC, the outcomes of the conference, and the implications of the Paris Agreement. He emphasized the need for indigenous peoples to engage with government delegations prior to COP in order to have their positions reflected in their countries' national messages.
- **Negotiating Skills** - Samuel Dotse, a negotiator from a civil society organization, led an interactive session to strengthen negotiating skills. He reviewed successful negotiation tactics, etiquette, and

strategies. He also helped the participants to understand and identify the positions of different groups. To close the session, the participants formed fictitious countries and had to state their plans to reduce air pollution levels to international standards while ensuring that the burden of reductions was distributed equitably among all negotiating countries.

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

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

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

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

To assess the knowledge gains of exchange participants, DGM Global prepared and administered pre- and post-exchange knowledge assessments in English, French, and Portuguese. These assessments included 24 multiple choice and true/false questions relating to each of the presentations. Scores on the post-exchange assessment averaged 16.7% higher, from an average score of 48% on the pre-exchange assessment to 56% after the exchange. In the next African regional exchange, the GEA will attempt to address remaining knowledge gaps.

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

Global Exchange

DGM Global also hosted the DGM Global Exchange on Climate Policy and Finance, which gave IPLCs from around the world a chance to exchange ideas and develop a cohesive platform to present at COP22 of the UNFCCC. The exchange took place from November 2-4, in Marrakesh, Morocco, immediately preceding COP22 in the same city. Nineteen participants representing 15 countries attended this exchange.



DGM Global Exchange participants

The objectives of the exchange were to: (1) strengthen the capacity of IPLCs in topics related to UNFCCC, the Paris Agreement, Climate Finance, and the Green Climate Fund, and (2) strengthen the networks and alliances of IPLC organizations with a view to enhancing their representation and voice in Climate Finance. Exchange participants attended several information sessions on topics relevant to UNFCCC negotiations, including an overview of the UNFCCC, the Paris Agreement, the role of the International Indigenous Peoples' Forum on Climate Change (IIPFCC) in UNFCCC negotiations, INDCs and NDCs under the Paris Agreement, Agriculture, Forestry, and Other Land Uses (AFOLU) in NDCs, Climate Finance, and the Green Climate Fund.

Exchange attendees also participated in a climate finance mapping exercise to identify funding mechanisms and to understand the conditions that had enabled or impeded engagement with them. These

funding mechanisms included the GCF, the Global Environment Facility (GEF), the Amazon Fund, the Adaptation

Fund, the Global Innovation Lab for Climate Finance, the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility, the Forest Investment Program's DGM, the BioCarbon Fund/Initiative for Sustainable Forest Landscapes (ISFL), and the Pilot Program for Climate Resilience. The exercise resulted in the following major findings:

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

Participants completed knowledge assessments before and after the exchange to assess their knowledge gains. The assessments included 20 multiple choice and true/false questions relating to the various exchange presentations, and they were

administered in English, French, Spanish, and Portuguese. Scores on the post-exchange assessment increased by 31.1% from 45% on the pre-exchange assessment to 59% after the exchange. In the next global exchange, the GEA will attempt to address remaining knowledge gaps.

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

UNFCCC COP22

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

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

- **The Benefits of Global Climate Funds and the Engagement of IPLCs in Climate Action** – In coordination with representatives of the indigenous network MPIDO, four DGM representatives, Kapupu Diwa Mutimanwa from DRC, Hayford Duodu from Ghana, Idrissa Zeba from Burkina Faso, and Moussele-Diseke Guy from the Republic of Congo, participated in this event to highlight how they are addressing climate adaptation and mitigation and the importance of partnership to deliver

effective capacity building to indigenous and local communities in Africa. James Close, Director of the Climate Change group at the World Bank, highlighted the importance of the DGM as a new model for climate finance and multi stakeholder collaboration.

- **Panel on Capacity Building for IPLCs to Engage in Adaptation and Mitigation Activities –**

Facilitated by DGM GSC Co-Chair Grace Balawag, this session invited speakers from DGM Indonesia, Peru, Burkina Faso, and DRC to highlight focus areas where communities are benefiting from DGM funding. They also shared the status of the projects being implemented in each country and discussed which types of activities were prioritized by their communities, such as land titling projects for native communities in Peru, which began in August 2016.



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

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

experiences and sharing of best practices on mitigation and adaptation in a holistic and integrated manner”. Because of the participation of indigenous peoples, work on this platform is expected to continue through a dialogue at the 46th meeting of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA46) in Bonn in May 2017. DGM Global will support this process by facilitating the participation of GSC members in the platform’s development. The GSC also agreed to organize the International Forum of Indigenous Peoples of Central Africa (FIPAC) in April 2017 in Republic of Congo to review COP22 outcomes in coordination with indigenous peoples

Communications

The DGM Global website has remained a valuable resource for information about both the Global Learning and Knowledge Exchange project and the DGM program as a whole. Over the course of this reporting

period, DGM Global has published six updates to the “Activities” page of the website, two DGM newsletters (October 2016 and 2016 Year in Review), and four posts to the blog, including:

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

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

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

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

Global Partner Outreach

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

Also during WCC, DGM Global organized a knowledge café for indigenous peoples to share their experiences with direct access to climate finance. Some of the key issues that participants discussed included the language barrier to climate funding, the scarcity of funding, and the lack of standardized forms

between climate finance organizations. This last point in particular is important, because IPLCs often need to propose the same concept to multiple organizations, but they are unable to recycle the work they have already done because each climate finance organization has different forms and procedures.

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

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

Grievance Mechanism

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

In the case of Côte d’Ivoire, a member of the DGM interim committee requested a meeting with the GEA during the Africa Regional Exchange in July to register a complaint about the process of selecting members for the National Steering Committee. The main concerns were a) that the interim committee had not been invited to participate in a lead group to meet with local communities in the selection process for NSC members, and b) the limited coordination between the World Bank and the interim committee. This issue has been presented to the World Bank Task Team Leaders (TTLs) and they are following up at the national level. The GEA prepared a report for the GSC co-chairs after discussing this complaint with the TTLs. The GSC co-chairs have proposed a visit to Côte d’Ivoire to gain a better understanding of the context and share their experiences with establishing NSCs in other DGM countries. This visit will be scheduled in coordination with the DGM Côte d’Ivoire TTL and government representatives to select the optimal dates.

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

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

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

Planning

The GSC approved DGM Global's Year Two Work Plan and Budget, covering July 2016 through June 2017, on July 5, 2016. This has been the guiding document for project activities for this reporting period.

Monitoring

See Section 5.

Reporting

DGM Global continued to fulfill its reporting requirements as specified in the project's Grant Agreement. During this reporting period, this has included the preparation of the following reports, which are available on the DGM website or by request to dgmglobal@conservation.org:

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

6.15.5. Upcoming Activities

February 10 – 13, 2017	DGM Asia Regional Exchange, Chiang Mai, Thailand
April 2017	International Forum of Indigenous Peoples of Central Africa
April 18 – 20, 2017	DGM GSC Meeting, Brasilia, Brazil
April 24 – May 5, 2017	UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues, New York, USA
May 8 – 18, 2017	UNFCCC SB46, Bonn, Germany
June 13 – 16, 2017	DGM Latin America Regional Exchange, Peru

Annex A. Country & NEA Contact Information

Country	NEA/ Representative	Address	Email	Phone	Reporting Focal Point
Brazil	Centro de Agricultura Alternativa do Norte de Minas (CAA/NM)	Rua Dr. Veloso, 151 – Centro. Montes Claros/MG, CEP: 3900-074	dgm@caa.org.br	+553832187 700	Alvaro Carrara
Burkina Faso	IUCN-Burkina Faso	Rue du Pr. Joseph Ki-Zerbo, 01 BP 3133, Ouagadougou 01	Moumini.savadogo@iucn.org	+226253131 54	Célestin Poda
DRC	Caritas-Congo ASBL	26 Basoko, Kinshasa, Gombe	directeur@caritasdev.cd	+2438152617 83	Mathunabo Kunda André
Republic of Congo	Moussele-Diseke Guy	950 Rue Loueme, Plateaux des 15 Ans, Mougali Brazzaville	Gttddgmcongo@gmail.com	+242066113 876	Moussele-Diseke Guy
Côte d'Ivoire	Marcel Yao	20 BP 650 Abidjan 20	ensayao@yahoo.fr , info@reddplus.ci	+2257944511 8	Quecmonde Gelase Elie Leyahi
Ecuador	None provided	-	-	-	-
Ghana	Hayford Duodu	P.O. Box 19, Enchi W/R Ghana	dgmghana@gmail.com	+233240824 818	Samuel Cudjoe
Guatemala	None provided	-	-	-	-
Indonesia	The Samdhana Institute	Jalan Guntur, No. 32, Bogor, West Java, Indonesia	cristi@samdhana.org	+622518313 947	Cristi Nozawa
Lao PDR	None provided	-	-	-	-
Mexico	Manuel Aldrete	Independencia 15, col. Centro, 77000, Chetumai, Quintana Ro, Mexico	aldretemanuel@chicza.com	+983832887 0	-
Mozambique	Sonia Nordez, Fundo Nacional de Desenvolvimento Sustentavel	MITADER/REDD+ Technical, Unity Av. Do Zimbabwe, n. 1694 – Maputo	Sonia.nordez@fnds.co.mz	+258827712 840	Sonia Nordez
Nepal	Dr. Sindhu Dhungana, Joint Secretary, Chief, REDD Implementation Center	-	sindhungana@gmail.com	+9771423912 6	-
Peru	World Wildlife Fund, Inc.	Calle Trinidad Moran 853, Lince, Lima, Peru	-	-	-