

Dedicated Grant Mechanism for Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities

Fourth Semiannual Program Report

Covering January 1, 2017 to June 30, 2017

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.

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DGM Executing Agencies

DGM Global Executing Agency

Conservation International

www.dgmglobal.org

DGM Brazil National Executing Agency

Centro de Agricultura Alternativa do Norte de Minas

www.dgmbrasil.org.br

DGM Burkina Faso National Executing Agency

IUCN-Burkina Faso

www.iucn.org

DGM DRC National Executing Agency

Caritas Congo ASBL

www.caritas.org

DGM Ghana National Executing Agency

Solidaridad

www.solidaridadnetwork.org

DGM Indonesia National Executing Agency

The Samdhana Institute

www.dgmindonesia.id

DGM Mexico National Executing Agency

Rainforest Alliance

www.rainforest-alliance.org

DGM Peru National Executing Agency

WWF Peru

www.mdesawetoperu.org

¹ DGM Peru has one seat on the Global Steering Committee, but its representation alternates between two individuals.

Abbreviations

AIDSEP	Interethnic Association for the Development of the Peruvian Rainforest
APSATA	Association for the Promotion of Health and Agricultural Techniques
CAA/NM	Centro de Agricultura Alternativa do Norte de Minas
CI	Conservation International
CIF	Climate Investment Funds
CONAP	Confederation of Amazonian Nationalities of Peru
COP	Conference of the Parties (of the UNFCCC)
DGM	[FIP] Dedicated Grant Mechanism for Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities
DRC	Democratic Republic of the Congo
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
GRM	Grievance redress mechanism
GSC	Global Steering Committee (of the DGM)
IIPFCC	International Indigenous Peoples' Forum on Climate Change
IPLCs	Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities
NEA	National Executing Agency (of the DGM Country Projects)
NSC	National Steering Committee (of the DGM Country Projects)
REDD, REDD+	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation
REPALEF	Network of Indigenous and Local Populations for the Sustainable Management of DRC Forest Ecosystems (DRC)
SBSTA	Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice
SEP-REDD+	Permanent Executive Secretariat for REDD+ (Cote d'Ivoire)
SODEFOR	Society for Forest Development (Cote d'Ivoire)
TTL	Task Team Leader (World Bank)
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNPFII	United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues

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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 (IPLCs) in the reduction of emissions from deforestation and forest degradation (REDD+) 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 work of the DGM is divided into 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 for 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 can access 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. DGM Progress Overview – June 30, 2017

This section contains an overview of key project activities across the fifteen DGM projects. For more detailed information on each project, please refer to Section 5.

DGM Project	Steering Committee Status	Project Approved	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 (CAA/NM)	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	NSC 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	Approved	Solidaridad	May 2017
Guatemala	Interim Committee established	Not yet approved	Not yet selected	Not yet signed
Indonesia	NSC established	Approved	The Samdhana Institute	March 2017
Lao People's Democratic Republic	No committee	Not yet approved	Not yet selected	Not yet signed
Mexico	NSC established	Approved	Rainforest Alliance	Not yet signed
Mozambique	NSC established	Not yet approved	Selection in process	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

Global Component

The DGM Global Learning and Knowledge Exchange project successfully completed its first year of exchanges, with Regional Exchanges in Asia and Latin America. In total, DGM Global hosted 97 IPLC leaders from 32 countries in its first year of exchanges, with many participants attending more than one exchange.

The DGM Global project also facilitated the participation of several NSC and GSC members at major international events, including the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues, the 46th Conference of the Subsidiary Bodies (SB46) of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), and a FIP Subcommittee Meeting.

Finally, the project provided support to the DGM country projects throughout the reporting period, including visits to Indonesia to support the launch of its country project and hosting a coordination meeting for the DGM executing agencies.

Country Component

The DGM country projects continued to make progress in this reporting period. The Guatemala Forest Investment Plan was approved at the FIP Subcommittee Meeting, which lays the groundwork for the establishment of the DGM Guatemala project. DGM Indonesia had its official launch event in March 2017, and it is preparing to launch its first call for subproject proposals as the reporting period ends. The country projects in Ghana and Mexico were both approved in this reporting period, with Solidaridad and Rainforest Alliance officially becoming DGM NEAs as a result. The DGM projects in Mozambique and Republic of the Congo established their NSCs, setting the foundation for their country projects and giving them representation on the GSC.

Subproject preparation and implementation have also continued over the past six months. DGM Peru approved an additional 5 subprojects, focused on natural resource management, from its first call for proposals, and the 11 subprojects approved last period have had considerable success with legal recognition and land titling for beneficiary communities. DGM Brazil has continued preparing for the implementation of its 41 approved subprojects, building the capacity of the participating communities and organizations to ensure effective implementation. Finally, DGM Burkina Faso has begun implementation of its 14 subprojects, with some promising early results related to revenue generation and social inclusion.

Gender Considerations

The CIF's design document for the DGM specifies that "Mechanism activities should be based on full and effective participation of indigenous peoples and local communities, *and should include special outreach to assure participation of women*". By actively enabling female participation in DGM activities, it is expected that the benefits of the program will be more equitably distributed and sustainable. The DGM country projects have approached this requirement in several ways, a few of which are highlighted below:

Global – Encouraged equitable participation in DGM exchanges by developing suggested criteria for participation and sharing with the DGM country projects (30% of participants in Year 1 were female), shared information on gender considerations between country projects, and developed knowledge products to capture the programmatic gender considerations in the design and implementation of the DGM

Brazil – Incorporated gender within the evaluation of subproject proposals, ultimately approving several which are led by or focused on women

Burkina Faso – Included several references to gender in its first call for subproject proposals, factored gender approach into its criteria for evaluating proposals, and ultimately approved 8 subprojects led by women (out of 14 total subprojects approved)

Indonesia - The NSC and NEA have agreed that 30% of total beneficiaries from each sub-project should be women. In addition, NSC members from Kalimantan, Java, Bali-Nusa Tenggara, Maluku, and Papua have agreed that at least 1 project from each of their regions will be led by or dedicated to supporting women.

Mozambique – In order to improve their gender balance, NSC members decided to add two new female members representing women-focused Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), after which women represented 5 of the 13 NSC members (38.5%)

3. Lessons Learned

Throughout its first two years, the DGM projects have reflected on their successes and challenges and have identified the following opportunities to maximize the outcomes of the program.

- Several DGM country projects have noted the high operating costs required for the management of their projects. This is particularly true in countries such as Brazil and Democratic Republic of the Congo, in which their project investment area is spread over a very large geographical area. For example, Brazil supports subprojects throughout the Cerrado, which has led to higher operational costs than initially anticipated. Because of this, DGM Brazil has undertaken a budget restructuring to ensure that its budgeted costs more accurately reflect the project's needs. In addition, the project has distributed tablets, pre-programmed with the NEA's Subproject Management System, to each of the subproject teams to facilitate communications, monitoring, and grievance redress. The ability to address some of these subprojects' needs remotely will allow the project to keep its costs down by minimizing trips to the field.
- Brazil and Burkina Faso have both acknowledged the need to manage community expectations in relation to subprojects. They received many high-quality proposals, but they were only able to fund a subset of these due to budgetary limitations. While the enthusiasm in the communities is encouraging, it is important to manage expectations to minimize grievances. Many of the country projects that are preparing for their first calls for proposals have taken this into consideration. They are proactively reaching out to communities to ensure that they all understand the DGM's limitations. The DGM Indonesia NSC has also formed a funding subcommittee to begin seeking out additional funding for its activities.
- DGM Peru has noted that land titling can be a complex process, which may take years to complete. Even after all that time, requirements like a land use classification study may prevent certain land from being titled. While the project is making progress towards its land titling objectives, the team is more cognizant of the delays that may occur.
- DGM has experienced some delays with subproject implementation since a "no objection" from both the World Bank and the NEA may be needed in some cases. As each project goes through this process, their lessons learned will be shared with the other country projects so that they might be able to begin subproject implementation more efficiently.

4. Upcoming Activities

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

July 2017	DGM Burkina Faso: Launch of the Grievance Redress Mechanism
July 2017	DGM Mozambique: NEA Selection
July 2017	DGM Global: GCF Board Meeting & Negotiation Workshop
August 2017	DGM Brazil: 4 th NSC Meeting
August 2017	DGM Brazil: Launch of the 2 nd Call for Subproject Proposals
August 2017	DGM DRC: Sign contract with ANAPAC to support IPLCs in formal recognition of forest concessions
August 2017	DGM Indonesia: Launch of 1st Call for Subproject Proposals
August 2017	DGM Peru: NSC Meeting & Approval of Subprojects from 2 nd Call for Proposals
August 2017	DGM Global: 2 nd DGM Africa Regional Exchange – Kumasi, Ghana
September 2017	DGM Brazil: REDD+ Seminar
September 2017	DGM Mexico: Signing of Grant Agreement (Tentative)
September 2017	DGM Mozambique: Zambezia Appraisal Mission
September 2017	DGM Global: FIP Pilot Country Meeting – Lao PDR & GCF Board Meeting
September 2017	DGM Global: Dialogue on the UNFCCC LCIP Platform – Ottawa, Canada
October 2017	DGM Cote d'Ivoire: Establishment of department-level DGM Committees
October 2017	DGM Indonesia: Participation of IPLC Leaders at Land Tenure Conference
October 2017	DGM Mexico: Implementation begins (Tentative)
October 2017	DGM Global: Green Climate Fund Board Meeting – Cairo, Egypt
November 2017	DGM Brazil: Indigenous Peoples and Traditional Communities Seminar
November 2017	DGM Global: 2 nd Global Exchange – Bonn, Germany
November 2017	DGM Global: 23 rd UNFCCC Conference of the Parties (COP23)
December 2017	DGM Indonesia: Grant Agreements with 1st Subprojects (Tentative)

5. Progress by Project

5.1. Brazil



Map of the DGM investment area in the Brazilian Cerrado

5.1.1. Project Overview

Brazil's Cerrado biome is a global hotspot for biodiversity, and it is home to 15% of Brazil's population, including 41 indigenous groups, as well as traditional communities and quilombolas, who are descendants of Afro-Brazilian slaves who escaped from Brazilian slave plantations. These communities rely upon the region's natural resources for their daily lives and livelihoods. In

order to maintain their customs, they serve as stewards of the forests to protect these natural resources, and they have developed traditional knowledge that helps them play this role very effectively. Unfortunately, rapid deforestation and forest degradation are reducing the region's natural biodiversity, releasing carbon into the atmosphere, and impacting the lives of its residents. Given the capacity and opportunity, the indigenous peoples and local communities of the Cerrado can help reverse these trends.

DGM Brazil was created to provide capacity building and opportunities for the IPLCs of the Cerrado to participate in the FIP and other REDD+ processes and to shape relevant policies at the local, national, and global levels. The project accomplishes this through activities categorized into three main components:

- **Component 1: Community Initiatives for Sustainability and Adaptation (US\$ 4 million)** – Provides sub-grants, training, and technical support for IPLC-led initiatives related to natural resource management, sustainable livelihoods, and the mitigation of immediate threats to the forests;

DGM Brazil	
Funding:	US\$ 6.5 million
NEA:	Centro de Agricultura Alternativa do Norte de Minas (CAA/NM)
	
National Steering Committee 9 Members 5 male/4 female	
Indigenous Peoples Mr. Januario Tseredzaro Ruri'o Mr. Joao Nonoy Krikati Ms. Analia Aparecida da Silva	
Local Communities Mr. Johnny Martins de Jesus Mr. Jossiney Evangelista Silva Ms. Maria do Socorro Teixeira Lima	
Government Mr. Jose Ari Braga Ms. Renata Correa Apoloni Ms. Gabriella Guimaraes	
Note: The DGM Brazil NSC also has 8 alternate members, including 3 each of indigenous peoples and local communities and 2 from the government.	

- **Component 2: Capacity Building and Institutional Strengthening (US\$ 1.3 million)** – Supports institutional strengthening and technical and managerial capacity building for organizations representing IPLCs of the Cerrado; and,
- **Component 3: Management, Communication, Monitoring and Evaluation (US\$ 1.2 million)** – Supports the management, monitoring, and evaluation mechanisms of the DGM Brazil project, including costs associated with the NEA's role as Secretariat to the NSC and the operation of the project's Grievance Redress Mechanism.

5.1.2. Progress Update

Community Initiatives for Sustainability and Adaptation

After approving 41 community-led subprojects in the previous reporting period, the focus for these six months has been on preparing them for implementation. To facilitate this process, DGM Brazil hosted three workshops, which were attended by representatives of the subprojects to discuss their proposals and plan their implementation. The first of these was held in Montes Claros from January 23-29, 2017, and it was attended by 34 participants representing 17 subprojects. The second and third workshops were held in Cuiaba from February 11-21, 2017, with a total of 48 participants. Each of the approved subprojects had two representatives at one



DGM Brazil NSC Member Srewe da Mata de Brito (right) with Luis Felipe Duchicela, the World Bank's Senior Advisor for Indigenous Peoples, visiting the Area of Experimentation and Training in Agroecology (AEFA) of the Centro de Agricultura Alternativa do Norte de Minas (CAA/NM) during the Latin America Regional Exchange.

Photo Credit: DGM Brazil

of these workshops. Additionally, the project completed its Subproject Operation Manual, which contains several procedures and forms to streamline interactions between the NEA and the sub-grant recipients.

While preparing for subproject implementation, DGM Brazil recognized that the IPLC organizations would incur incremental operating costs, such as vehicle fuel and maintenance and field work costs, and that these costs, within reason, should be covered by DGM funding. To make this change official, the NEA worked with the World Bank to complete a restructuring. This was a lengthy process which delayed the disbursements to the subprojects, but the request was approved on May 19, 2017. By the end of June, the DGM Brazil NEA had signed agreements with 16 of these subprojects, indicating that they are ready for implementation. The project team expects to finalize more agreements early in the next reporting period.

Capacity Building and Institutional Strengthening

During this reporting period, DGM Brazil conducted the following activities related to capacity building:

March:

- Meeting to discuss and plan support for the Mobilization of Indigenous People of the Cerrado (MOPIC) Network

April:

- National REDD+ Commission: Challenges and Risks workshop – Rio de Janeiro
- GSC Meeting – Presentation on progress and challenges of DGM Brazil, with an emphasis on Brazilian socio-diversity and DGM implementation strategies
- Participation of NSC Member Srewe da Mata de Brito at the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (UNPFII).
- Participation for NSC members in the 14th Acampamento Terra Livre in Brasília, which brought together more than 4,000 members of around 200 indigenous peoples from around Brazil, protesting against violence and threats to indigenous rights and calling on the Brazilian society and international community to join the struggle of the native peoples for the defense of traditional territories and mother nature

May:

- Meeting to discuss and plan support for MOPIC Network

June:

- Co-facilitation of the DGM Latin America Regional Exchange
- Meetings for presentation of the DGM strategy to international cooperation agencies in Switzerland (Geneva, Berne, Schwyz) and Germany
- Participation in the International Colloquium, “Traditional Peoples and Communities” in Hofgeismar - Germany. Participation of Jossiney Evangelista Silva (Representative of the Retireiros do Araguaia of the National Steering Committee) and Anália Aparecida da Silva (Representative of the Association of Indigenous Peoples and Organizations on the DGM National Steering Committee).

Management, Communication, Monitoring and Evaluation

In March 2017, DGM Brazil held the third regular meeting of its NSC. During the meeting, the NEA gave a presentation on its visits to approved subproject sites and the project preparation workshop conducted in Montes Claros and Cuiaba. The NSC also approved the project’s Semiannual Communications Plan.

In June, a representative of the NEA participated in an executing agency meeting hosted by the GEA to share experiences with the other DGM country projects. Their representative gave a presentation on DGM Brazil’s progress to date as well as a more specialized presentation on the project’s Subproject Management System. Since the Cerrado biome is so large and the subprojects are spread out throughout the region, it isn’t practical for the NEA to make frequent visits to each of the subproject sites. To overcome this barrier, the project has distributed tablets to the subproject teams to make remote interaction more

feasible. This will allow the NEA to address some of the subprojects' needs remotely without spending valuable time and resources on trips to the field.

5.1.3. Gender

The subproject proposals submitted by the communities contained several gender considerations, such as strong participation of women in subproject management, marketing of goods, food production, and income generation. During the selection of subprojects for implementation, DGM Brazil focused on strengthening women's groups and increasing their visibility. Some of the groups selected to implement subprojects include the Inter-State Movement of Babaçu Coconut Breakers, Culture House (Karajá/Tapirapé) and Cerrado Fruits Processing (Xacriaba).

5.1.4. Grievance Redress

DGM Brazil has an operational Grievance Redress Mechanism available through its website at <https://dgmbrasil.org.br/en/ombudsman/>. The project has not received any grievances in this reporting period.

5.1.5. Lessons Learned

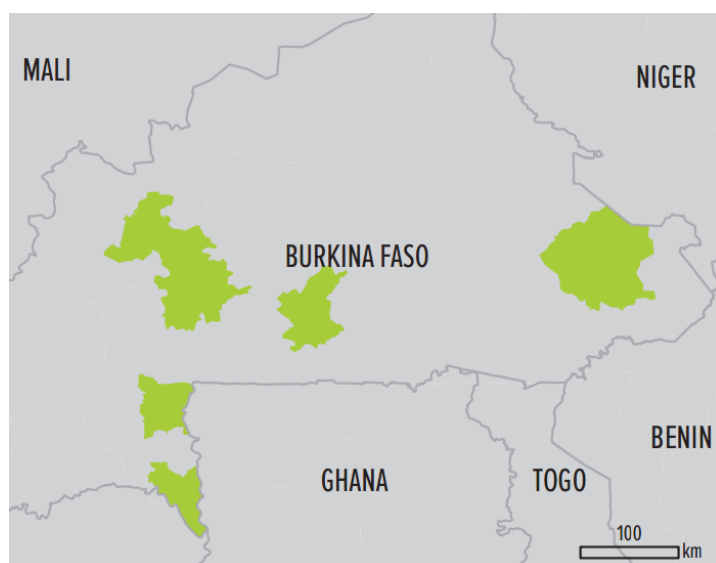
Given the large geographic area of the Cerrado, visits to DGM Brazil subprojects require significant investments of time and money. DGM Brazil has identified this as one of the project's primary challenges. In response to this, DGM Brazil is trying to limit its visits to the field by facilitating remote interaction with the communities and organizations that are implementing subprojects. DGM Brazil has provided a tablet, pre-programmed with the NEA's Subproject Management System, to each of the subproject teams to facilitate communications, monitoring, and grievance redress. By doing this, subprojects can interact and communicate with the DGM Brazil team much more efficiently, and the budget for site visits can be saved for cases when in-person interaction is particularly important.

5.1.6. Upcoming Activities

August 2017	Signature of subgrant agreements for community-led subprojects
August 2017	4 th NSC Meeting
August 2017	Launch of 2 nd Call for Subproject Proposals
August-December 2017	Supporting subproject implementation
September 2017	REDD+ Seminar - Brasilia
November 2017	Indigenous Peoples and Traditional Communities Seminar – Montes Claros
December 2017	Evaluation and Pre-Selection of Subprojects from the 2 nd Call for Proposals

5.2. Burkina Faso

5.2.1. Project Overview



Map of DGM investment areas in Burkina Faso

Burkina Faso has achieved significant economic growth over the last decade, but poverty has remained a challenge, particularly for rural populations. Forest resources are critical for the economy of Burkina Faso and the livelihoods of its people. Mixed-use landscapes have great potential to provide development benefits and act as carbon sinks. Several factors are driving deforestation and forest degradation in Burkina Faso, including the expansion of agriculture, unsustainable land management practices, and lack of governance.

DGM Burkina Faso seeks to reduce the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation by supporting local forest-dependent communities to build their capacities to manage the forests sustainably and to strengthen their economic opportunities. As agreed with local community leaders, the project will work with 32 targeted communities in the 12 provinces prioritized in the national FIP investment plan. By targeting these communities, DGM Burkina Faso will work towards its objective of building the capacity of local communities to facilitate their participation in the FIP and other REDD+ programs at the local, national, and global levels. The project will employ a participatory approach, engaging closely with local communities whenever possible, to conduct activities in three main categories:

- **Component 1: Capacity Building and Planning (US\$ 1 million)** – Supports the development and implementation of a training plan to build community capacity, a communications plan to share

DGM Burkina Faso	
Funding:	US\$ 4.5 million
NEA:	IUCN Burkina Faso
	
National Steering Committee 11 Voting Members 8 Male/3 Female	
Local Communities Mr. Lankoandia Thiombiano Mr. Ayoub Benao Mr. Emmanuel Ilboudo Mr. Noel Dolly Mr. T. Gustave Some Mr. Gouayle Banaon Mr. Jean Hubert Bako Mr. Tidiane Ouedraogo Ms. Assita Lamien/Dao Ms. Bernadette Essie Ms. Ikoro Some	
Note: The Burkina Faso NSC also has 14 observers including representatives of the government, CSOs, the Chamber of Commerce, the World Bank, the African Development Bank, and others.	

information about the project, and a consultation plan to support participation of local community representatives in national and international discussions of REDD+ and climate change.

- **Component 2: Sustainable Livelihood & Resource Management Activities (US\$ 2.7 million)** – Provides technical and financial support for community-led subprojects focused on developing sustainable livelihoods and conducting natural resource management activities
- **Component 3: Management, Monitoring, and Evaluation (US\$ 0.8 million)** – Supports the management and operational costs of the project, including the NEA's role as secretariat to the NSC

5.2.2. Progress Update

Capacity Building and Planning

The first requirement within Component 1 was the development and implementation of a training plan. The development of the plan is underway, and capacity building activities have already begun with the training of 89 primary education professionals on environmental education. DGM Burkina Faso is also supporting tree-planting efforts in schools, with 7 groves currently planned.

DGM Burkina Faso is also developing a communications plan, which will include plans for a project website, and a consultation plan to ensure that communities are engaged in conversation around REDD+ and climate change at national and international levels. Each of these plans will be tailored to the needs of the target communities to ensure full engagement and maximum effectiveness.

Sustainable Livelihood and Natural Resource Management Activities

The 14 subprojects that were selected by DGM Burkina Faso in the previous reporting period received funding on March 13, 2017, and the NEA is continuing to provide technical support as needed. As the subprojects are only in their fourth month of implementation, none have been completed yet, but they are making substantial progress.

One example is the project for the improvement and diversification of production and revenue, which is being implemented by members of the Association for the Promotion of Health and Agricultural Techniques (APSATA). This project is receiving approximately US\$ 34,000 in DGM support towards its overall budget of approximately US\$ 47,000. The goal of the project is the integrated production from a school in a farming community of 1.33 hectares set aside for a variety of revenue-generating activities, including raising 6,300 hens of local breeds, gardening using organic manure-based fertilizer, and agroforestry. This project has had good collaboration with the administration, decentralized technical services and similar organizations. It has also been a good example of gender integration; the association contains 6 women, including 2 who are leading established working groups. The revenue generated from

the project is now being used to finance and support a local women's group to begin pig farming, and APSATA is now training women to vaccinate chickens, which has traditionally been a role performed by men.

Now that the first set of subprojects have started, DGM Burkina Faso is preparing for the second wave. On June 14, 2017, the project released its second call for proposals. Out of the 651 proposals received in the project's first call for proposals, 43 passed a full technical evaluation, but only 14 were ultimately selected to



Members of the Sono-N'Ye women's group in the Tenado community of Burkina Faso making bricks for the construction of their premises for producing Soumbala, a condiment used widely in West Africa.

Brickmaking is an activity typically conducted by men.

Photo Credit: DGM Burkina Faso

keep the project on budget. In this next call for proposals, DGM Burkina Faso expects to approve as many as 32 subprojects. While this still won't meet the full demand from communities, it may come closer to funding the most viable proposals.

Management, Monitoring, and Evaluation:

DGM Burkina Faso has conducted several important activities in this reporting period in support of Component 3, including two NSC meetings to allow the committee members to convene and make important decisions about the direction of the project. DGM Burkina Faso also assisted with the World Bank's 1st national supervision mission in March 2017. The project has also developed a monitoring plan, which is being validated and should be approved in the upcoming reporting period.

Finally, the project has established 16 local grievance management cells in the project's targeted beneficiary communities. DGM Burkina Faso is encouraging the communities to try to resolve grievances at the local level prior to elevating them to the national level. This is an important opportunity for capacity building around grievance redress, and it could result in more efficient treatment of grievances. The grievance redress mechanism is expected to launch officially in July 2017.

5.2.3. Gender

Gender has been an important focus for DGM Burkina Faso in the selection and implementation of subprojects. The first request for subproject proposals contained multiple references to gender. The list of eligible activities included “actions integrating gender, notably having a good quality of integration and positive spin-offs profiting women, youth, and other disadvantaged groups.” It also asked for proposals to address which actors are involved in their proposed subproject and how women and other vulnerable groups have been considered. Finally, in the technical evaluation of subprojects, one of the main criteria was the “Gender approach and level of community engagement.” This high level of gender integration in the planning process seems to have paid off. Of the 14 sub-projects selected for implementation, 8 are led by women. Additionally, 53% of recorded beneficiaries of subprojects, as of June 2017, have been women. This is a promising start that should result in more inclusive, equitable, and sustainable results.

5.2.4. Grievance Redress

DGM Burkina Faso began development of its national GRM in this reporting period, and it is expected to be operational beginning in July 2017. To facilitate real-time management and communications with key actors, DGM Burkina Faso will work with a telecommunications company to provide telephones for subproject staff. These will allow them to report grievances and issues as they arise, allowing for more efficient grievance redress. DGM Burkina Faso has encouraged local-level groups to try to address grievances locally before raising them to the national level. DGM Burkina Faso is establishing 32 local grievance management units for this purpose. There are benefits to addressing grievances at a local level, such as capacity building, efficiency, and greater understanding of grievances within communities. However, this system may be more difficult to manage than one that is centralized at the national level. If a grievance cannot be resolved locally, it may be elevated to the national level, where it may be handled by the NSC and/or NEA as appropriate.

Although DGM Burkina Faso’s grievance mechanism is not yet fully operational, the project did receive one grievance in this reporting period. The leader of an association that DGM Burkina Faso selected to implement a subproject is concerned that the coordinator of the subproject is working to undermine the leader’s position. The NEA held discussions with all relevant parties to develop a shared understanding of the situation. The parties have committed to reconciliation through a general assembly, which will be held in the upcoming reporting period.

5.2.5. Lessons Learned

One of the key lessons learned by DGM Burkina Faso has been the importance of managing community expectations. Of the 651 proposals received in the project’s first call for subproject proposals, 337 passed the screenings for environmental and social safeguards, and 43 passed a full technical evaluation, but only

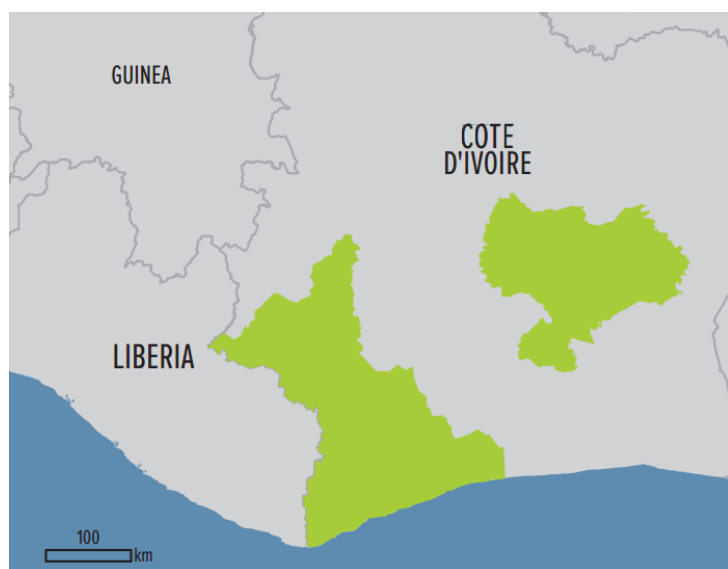
14 could be selected for implementation due to budgetary limitations. While the enthusiasm in the communities is encouraging, it is important to manage community expectations to minimize grievances.

DGM Burkina Faso has also learned to expect some delays before subprojects can begin activities. As currently structured, DGM Burkina Faso subprojects require “no objection” from both the World Bank and the NEA. This can be time consuming, and it may cause delays which need to be explained to the communities that are eager to begin their approved projects. As more subprojects begin, it may be possible to streamline this process or to learn from other DGM country projects.

5.2.6. Upcoming Activities

Ongoing	Technical and financial support to financed subprojects
July 2017	Official launch of Grievance Redress Mechanism
To be determined	Selection of subprojects from 2 nd Call for Proposals

5.3. Côte d'Ivoire



DGM Cote d'Ivoire	
Funding:	US\$ 4.5 million
NEA:	Not yet selected
National Steering Committee:	
Not yet established	

Map of DGM investment areas in Côte d'Ivoire

5.3.1. Project Overview

Cote d'Ivoire's forests contain rich biodiversity, but the country has one of the highest rates of deforestation in sub-Saharan Africa. Funding from the FIP is primarily focused on restoring the country's forest cover by working with small-scale farmers to introduce agroforestry techniques and improve agricultural productivity and by securing land tenure for IPLCs.

The DGM Cote d'Ivoire project has been designed to support the FIP investment plan by bolstering grassroots activities in the country's central and southwest regions. While the project has not yet been approved, some initial work is being done in coordination with the FIP. These efforts are mainly focused on raising awareness of the DGM in target communities. During this reporting period, three local community leaders from DGM intervention areas were identified and trained as DGM focal points to lead awareness campaigns and ensure equitable participation by various social groups in the selection of National Steering Committee representatives. These focal points are expected to participate in the upcoming DGM Africa Regional Exchange in Kumasi, Ghana to learn more about the DGM and build their capacity in relation to agroforestry and other relevant topics.

The biggest obstacle that has faced Cote d'Ivoire has been the establishment of the national FIP program, which is a prerequisite for the launch of the DGM country project. At this point, all issues have been resolved, and the country project is currently under preparation.

5.3.2. Grievance Redress

DGM Cote d'Ivoire does not yet have an operational grievance mechanism, and it did not report any grievances for this reporting period.

5.3.3. Upcoming Activities

August 28-31, 2017	Participation of 3 focal points in the DGM Africa Exchange in Ghana
October 2017	Establishment of DGM committees at the department level by DGM focal points, the Permanent Executive Secretariat for REDD+ (SEP-REDD+), and the Society for Forest Development (SODEFOR)
November/December 2017	NSC Establishment from leaders of department-level DGM committees
December 2017	Registration of the NSC with the support of SEP-REDD+
January 2018	Selection of NEA with the support of SEP-REDD+ and World Bank
February 2018	Start development of the DGM Project with support of SEP-REDD+ and World Bank, SODEFOR

5.4. Democratic Republic of the Congo




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

5.4.1. Project Overview

The Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) is home to Africa's largest forest biome, covering nearly two-thirds of the country's territory. Around 40 million people depend on DRC's forests for their natural resources and livelihoods. The country has one of the highest absolute deforestation rates in the world, losing around 350,000 hectares per year between 2000 and 2010. Some of the greatest drivers of deforestation in DRC are household-scale slash and burn agriculture and the use of wood for fuel. This reflects the need for more sustainable practices and alternative livelihoods at the community level.

The DGM DRC project addresses this need by building the capacity of IPLCs to participate in discussions and activities surrounding land and forest management and by supporting the development of more sustainable economic livelihoods and cultural practices. The project's activities are divided into three main components:

- **Component 1: Capacity Building in Forest and Land Management (US\$ 1.5 million)** - Provides capacity building to support (1) IPLC advocacy for sustainable land and forest management policies and (2) increased participation in sustainable forest and land management activities;
- **Component 2: Sustainable Forest and Land Management Activities (US\$ 2.6 million)** – Provides grants and technical support for the development of sustainable livelihoods and cultural practices and supports the strengthening of IPLC rights and land tenure; and,

DGM Democratic Republic of the Congo	
Funding:	US\$ 6 million
NEA:	Caritas Congo, ASBL
	
National Steering Committee 20 members 17 Male/3 Female	
Indigenous Peoples Mr. Kapupu Diwa Mutimanwa Mr. Keddy Bosulu Mr. Celestin Tambwe Mr. Likondo John Eloka Mr. Paul Ngbangba Mr. Sokoro Abutu Mr. Akpolo Binali Mr. Mutalaka Mutalaka Mr. Yoka Mputu Mr. Diel Mochire Mr. Elfis Nkumu Ms. Léontine Ikopo Ms. Dorothée Lisenga Ms. Pelagie Belolo Local Communities Mr. Willy Loyombo Mr. Patrick Saidi Ms. Joseph Mulumba Mr. Henri Litule Mr. Jean Baptiste Mbangala Mr. Guy Kajemba	

- **Component 3: Project Management, Monitoring, and Community Feedback (US\$ 1.9 million)** – Supports the management costs of the NEA, including its role as Secretariat to the NSC, as well as the facilitation of community feedback and grievance redress mechanisms.

5.4.2. Progress

Capacity Building in Forest and Land Management

As part of DGM DRC's efforts to build the capacity of targeted IPLCs, the project has hired a consultant to develop adult literacy modules for IPLCs and to translate them into three key languages (Kiswahili, Tshiluba, and Kikongo). These modules may be expanded by the NSC through additional fundraising to facilitate the organization of literacy courses in targeted communities.

In March 2017, DGM DRC also signed contracts with four members of the Network of Indigenous and Local Populations for the Sustainable Management of DRC Forest Ecosystems (REPALEF) REDD+ working group for the development of an action plan for the strengthening and promotion of indigenous rights in the DRC. Each of these members is responsible for a particular component of this plan, including (1) forestry and climate change, (2) access to land and natural resources, (3) capacity building, and (4) Improved means of subsistence and alternative livelihoods.

Sustainable Forest and Land Management Activities

In support of Component 2, DGM DRC recruited consultants to carry out three missions: (1) mapping community lands, (2) organizing community assemblies and supporting the formal recognition of IPLC forest concessions, and (3) Identification of IPLC Operators.

Project Management, Monitoring, and Community Feedback

The majority of DGM DRC's activities in this period have focused on the establishment of project management systems under Component 3 to ensure the successful implementation of the project going forward. This began with a workshop in January 2017 to review the project's annual workplan, budget, and procurement plan with the World Bank and Technical Secretariat of the NSC. During this meeting, the terms of reference for DGM DRC's Operators (Land, Promotion of Law and Anti-Discrimination, and Territorial Governance) and the creation of Local Monitoring Committees received no objection from the World Bank. Also in January, the NSC and NEA received capacity building on financial management, procurement, environmental and social safeguards, and monitoring and evaluation, organized by the World Bank.

During this reporting period, the NEA signed a three-year contract with REPALEF to develop and manage the project's Feedback and Grievance Redress Mechanism (FGRM). While all of the country projects are required to maintain a Grievance Redress Mechanism, this one is unique so far in its scope and its intended

duration. The FGRM is expected to gather regular feedback from IPLCs on their satisfaction with the DGM through its network of regional focal points and report back to the NEA periodically. Furthermore, it is expected to become self-sustaining and last beyond the end of the DGM to continue reporting on IPLC satisfaction with other REDD+ initiatives.

DGM DRC has also established Local Monitoring Committees in the 16 regions targeted by the project. The representatives on these committees were elected by community members and their final membership lists were signed by a Territorial Administrator and representatives of the NEA, REPALEF, and community members as a form of acknowledgement.

5.4.3. Grievance Redress

As mentioned above, DGM DRC has contracted REPALEF to manage its Feedback and Grievance Redress Mechanism (FGRM). DGM DRC received two grievances during this reporting period.

- A member of a South Kivu community claimed that he or she was not included in the assemblies for the designation of NSC delegates from the Kalehe Territory.
- One unspecified grievance

5.4.4. Lessons Learned

DGM DRC has noted the importance of raising project awareness in the beneficiary communities in order to increase female participation in project activities. In the local context, women often need permission from their spouses to travel outside their villages, and they do not always receive this permission. By ensuring that community members understand the project and its specific activities, DGM DRC may enable more women to participate.

5.4.5. Upcoming

August 2017	Contracting the National Alliance for Support and Promotion of Indigenous and Community Heritage Areas in DRC to organize community assemblies and accompany IPLCs in the formal recognition of their forest concessions
August 2017	Contracting the Organization for the Support of Pygmies to develop community land maps and plans for management of forest concessions of local communities
2017	Launch of IPLC literacy course
2017	Recruitment of a Safeguards Expert for the updating of safeguard documents
2017	Contract for studies to identify options for requesting reform on the access of indigenous peoples to the land
2017	Contract for a study seeking to improve the National Community Forestry Strategy by integrating the experiences of indigenous peoples

5.5. Ecuador

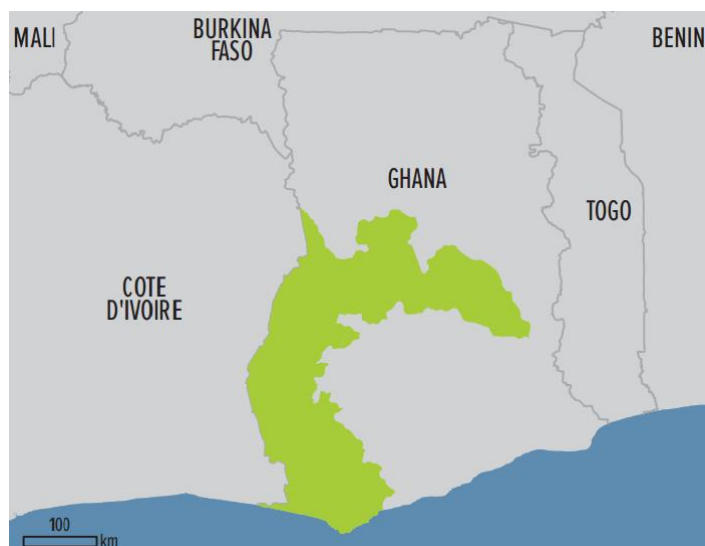
5.5.1. Progress Update

The DGM Ecuador project has not yet begun. The preparation of the national FIP Investment Plan, which is a prerequisite for the launch of the DGM in the country, has been delayed.

DGM Ecuador	
Funding:	US\$ 4.5 million
NEA:	Not yet selected
National Steering Committee:	
Not yet established	



5.6. Ghana




Map of DGM investment area in Ghana

5.6.1. Project Overview

Forestry and agriculture are important sectors in the Ghanaian economy, collectively employing over half of the country's population. Ghana is one of the world's leading producers and exporters of cocoa, with sales of about US\$ 2 billion per year. Unfortunately, cocoa, as it is typically produced, is a leading

driver of deforestation in the country. Ghana has one of the highest rates of deforestation in the world, losing over 2% of its forests each year, which negatively impacts the local communities who rely on the natural resources from these forests. Cocoa is likely to remain a key part of the Ghanaian economy for the foreseeable future, so it is important to begin shifting towards more sustainably produced cocoa to avoid further deforestation.

The FIP and the DGM Ghana project respond to this need by promoting "Climate-Smart" methods of producing cocoa. Using agroforestry techniques, cocoa can be grown more sustainably and with improved yields in forested areas. Through a mix of capacity

DGM Ghana	
Funding:	US\$ 5.5 million
NEA:	Solidaridad
	
National Steering Committee 13 members 11 Male/2 Female	
Local Communities Mr. Hayford Duodu Mr. Nana Kwasi Bennie Mr. Nana Oppong Mr. Chebure Samuel Mr. Bashuru Gambo Mr. Chumba Daniel Mr. Benedict Kwarteng Mr. Frimpong Emmanuel Mr. Afrifa Emmanuel Ms. Grace Pokua Mr. Kasinger Daniel Mr. Yusif Boadan Kyeremeh Ms. Mercy Assaw	
Note: The DGM Ghana NSC also has 4 observers representing the World Bank, the Ministry, and CSOs	



A ripe cocoa pod produced using Climate-Smart Cocoa practices in Ghana's Western Region
Photo Credit: Patricia Dunne

building, institutional strengthening, and support for community-led initiatives, DGM Ghana works with IPLCs to promote more sustainable land use and natural resource management. The project's target beneficiaries are 52 communities in Ghana's Western and Brong-Ahafo regions with a total adult population of approximately 22,558. DGM Ghana will pursue its objectives through three main components:

- **Component 1: Capacity Building and Institutional Strengthening (US\$ 1 million)** – Supports capacity building of targeted communities in topics related to climate change, forestry, and REDD+, as well as developing skills related to writing grant proposals;
- **Component 2: Sustainable and Adaptive Community Initiatives (US\$ 3.5 million)** – Provides sub-grants and technical support to members of the beneficiary communities who submit a proposal and are selected to implement a small-scale sustainable initiative within a set of pre-determined themes; and,
- **Component 3: Project Management, Monitoring, and Evaluation (US\$ 1 million)** – Supports the operational costs of the NEA, including the implementation of a monitoring and evaluation system and a grievance redress mechanism.

5.6.2. Progress Update

The grant agreement between the World Bank and Solidaridad, as the NEA of DGM Ghana, was signed on May 18, 2017. The project has since been in the process of recruiting project staff and fulfilling its effectiveness conditions. These conditions have been met, and the NEA expects the project to take effect within the next quarter.

5.6.3. Lessons Learned

DGM Ghana emphasized the importance of open and transparent communications with the beneficiary communities. Some community members mistakenly believe that the DGM project will give out money, and every community member will benefit from the project's grant element. To counteract this misconception, DGM Ghana has prepared community engagement strategies to begin raising awareness of the project's activities and scope.

5.6.4. Upcoming Activities

August 2017	Supporting the 2017 DGM Africa Regional Exchange in Kumasi, Ghana
2017	Community entry and commencement of awareness-raising
2017	Completion of project staff recruitment
2017	Finalization of work plan
2017	Procurement of key project equipment

5.7. Guatemala

5.7.1. Progress Update

The DGM Guatemala process has not yet begun. Following the approval of the Guatemala Investment Plan in June 2017, preparation of the country's investment project is beginning. This will include consultation processes with respect to the DGM, but these activities are still pending.



DGM Guatemala	
Funding:	US\$ 4.5 million
NEA:	Not yet selected
National Steering Committee:	
Not yet established	

5.8. Indonesia



5.8.1. Project Overview

Indonesia contains the world's third largest tropical forest area, and almost 50 million of its citizens live in or around forests. These communities are heavily dependent on their natural ecosystems for their subsistence and livelihoods, but these natural resources are threatened by rapid deforestation. One of the underlying causes of this deforestation is the lack of clear land-use policies and land tenure systems. IPLCs could serve as stewards of Indonesia's forests, but their effectiveness is limited by tenure insecurity, poverty, and lack of access to information and public services.

DGM Indonesia is working to reduce these limitations by building the capacity of IPLCs to engage in tenure security processes and to pursue livelihood opportunities related to sustainable forest and land management. The project will work towards this objective through three main components:

- **Component 1: Strengthening Tenure Security and Improving Livelihoods (US\$ 3.99 million)** – Provides sub-grants and technical support to IPLCs to support efforts to increase tenure security and to reduce poverty by developing sustainable livelihoods;
- **Component 2: Informing Policy Processes and Dialogues (US\$ 0.5 million)** – Provides funding and capacity building for NSC members and other IPLC leaders to engage in national and subnational policy- and decision-making processes related to REDD+, forestry, land use, and IPLC livelihoods; and,
- **Component 3: Project Management and Monitoring and Evaluation (US\$ 1.79 million)** – Supports the management and administrative costs of the NEA, including in its role as Secretariat

DGM Indonesia	
Funding:	US\$ 6.5 million
NEA:	The Samdhana Institute
	
National Steering Committee 9 Members 5 Male/4 Female	
Indigenous Peoples Mr. Yunus Jefry Ukru Mr. Deff Tri Hamri Mr. Bata Manurun Mr. Lalu Prima Wiraputera Mr. George Weyasu Ms. Mina Susana Setra Ms. Surti Handayani Local Communities Ms. Debby Rambu Kasuatu Ms. Tri Indana	
Note: The DGM Indonesia NSC also has two observers from the Government's National Forestry Council and Ministry of Environment and Forestry	

to the NSC, as well as the operation of a monitoring and evaluation system and a grievance redress mechanism.

5.8.2. Progress Update

DGM Indonesia successfully met its effectiveness criteria in this reporting period and had its official launch on March 17, 2017 during the 5th Congress of the Archipelago Indigenous Peoples (KMAN V). KMAN V was attended by thousands of representatives of the member communities of Indonesia's Alliance of Archipelago Indigenous Peoples (AMAN), making it a perfect opportunity to share information about the newly launched project. NSC members shared information about the DGM, how the NSC members had been selected, and what types of activities the project would be supporting.



Indigenous participants in KMAN V attending the launch of DGM Indonesia

Photo Credit: DGM Indonesia

This event was quickly followed by a coordination meeting between the NSC and NEA in Jakarta from April 3-4, 2017, in which they worked to finalize the project's Operational Manual and prepare for the project's first call for subproject proposals, which is expected to launch early in the next reporting period. The NEA received a "No Objection" to its completed Operational Manual on June 22, marking the official effective date of the project. The NSC also decided to form a new fundraising subcommittee, tasked with seeking additional funding opportunities to support the DGM Indonesia project. This will be important going forward as the demand for support with land titling and improved livelihoods far exceeds the DGM's current funding.

5.8.3. Gender

The NSC and NEA have agreed that 30% of total beneficiaries from each sub-project should be women. In addition, NSC members from Kalimantan, Java, Bali-Nusa Tenggara, Maluku, and Papua have agreed that at least one project from each of their regions will be led by or dedicated to supporting women.

5.8.4. Grievance Redress

DGM Indonesia is developing a Grievance Redress Mechanism through an SMS gateway system. Until this is operational, the project is operating a grievance mechanism through its website at:

<http://dgmindonesia.id/grievance/>. No grievances were received in this reporting period.

5.8.5. Lessons Learned

In response to budgetary limitations and lessons learned by other DGM country projects, DGM Indonesia anticipates that managing the expectations of beneficiary communities will be very important as the project launches its first call for subproject proposals. Many communities are interested in improved land tenure and livelihoods, but DGM Indonesia will only be able to meet some of this demand. To mitigate this issue, DGM Indonesia has established a subcommittee within the NSC to seek out additional funding, and the project will engage directly with target communities to clarify what the project can and cannot finance.

5.8.6. Upcoming Activities

August 9, 2017	Launch of 1 st Call for Subproject Proposals
September 22, 2017	Deadline for Subproject Proposals
October 2017	Emerging IPLC leaders will attend Tenure Conference and will receive capacity development related to tenure security
December 2017	First subproject contracts (tentative)

5.9. Lao People's Democratic Republic

5.9.1. Project Overview

The DGM project in Lao People's Democratic Republic (Lao PDR) has not made substantial progress towards project preparation or implementation during this reporting period.

More information may be available following the upcoming FIP Pilot Countries Meeting, which will be held in Luang Prabang, Lao PDR from September 27-29, 2017.

DGM Lao PDR	
Funding:	US\$ 4.5 million
NEA:	Not yet selected
National Steering Committee:	
Not yet established	



5.10. Mexico



Map of DGM investment areas in Mexico

5.10.1. Project Overview

Mexico is one of the world's most biodiverse countries, with many of its species found in the forests that cover one third of the country. Currently, Mexico also faces a very high deforestation rate of approximately 150,000 hectares per year, primarily due to the expansion of agriculture and livestock. This rapid loss of forests threatens Mexico's biodiversity and the many other environmental services derived from forests, as well as the livelihoods of forest-dependent communities.

The DGM Mexico project is designed to counteract this trend. Targeting the states of Oaxaca, Jalisco, Campeche, Quintana Roo, and Yucatan, DGM Mexico works with smallholders in indigenous, agrarian communities and ejidos to promote more sustainable land and forest management practices, such as agroforestry and silvopastoral systems, and to strengthen their capacity to participate in local, national, and international REDD+ processes. In Mexico, "communities" or "agrarian communities" are groups that have received formal ownership of their traditional or customary lands. Typically, these communities are composed of indigenous peoples. "Ejido" refers to a piece of land that has been titled to a group, typically of non-indigenous peasants, that was formed recently or moved from another area. Both types of communal property are governed by a similar structure, through an assembly of "comuneros" and "ejidatarios". It is estimated that 9,000 communities and ejidos manage 300 or more hectares of forested area, and that around 3,000 of them practice forestry as their principal activity.

DGM Mexico	
Funding:	US\$ 6 million
NEA:	Rainforest Alliance
	
National Steering Committee: 14 members 13 Male/1 Female	
Indigenous Peoples: Mr. Ignacio Yama Ek Mr. Alfredo Manrique Huchim Mr. Juan Ortegon Balam Mr. Feliciano Ake Lopez Mr. Celestino Osorio Mr. Baltazar Gonzalo Lopez Mr. Artemio Vargas Aquino Mr. Carlos Perez Herrera	
Local Communities: Mr. Juan Manuel Herrera Gloria Mr. Ernestino Cipriano Ocaranza Mr. Jesus Torres Reynaga Mr. Miguel Tejero Mr. Manuel Aldrete Terrazas Ms. Matilde Rosas Hernandez	

The final project concept includes the following components:

- **Component 1: Financing Mechanisms for Community Forestry Management (US\$ 3.7 million)** – Supports community-led subprojects, with an emphasis on social inclusion and market-oriented approaches, as well as technical assistance in sustainable forestry and related concepts.
- **Component 2: Capacity Building, Communication, and Advocacy (US\$ 1.4 million)** – Provides opportunities for training of local community promoters and knowledge sharing, supports effective project communications, and promotes the participation of DGM beneficiaries in key DGM and REDD+ processes and events at local, national, and international levels
- **Component 3: Management, Monitoring, and Evaluation (US\$ 900,000)** – Supports the development and implementation of a participatory monitoring and evaluation system and funds the management and operational costs of the project's National Executing Agency

5.10.2. Progress Update

On January 17, 2017, the DGM Mexico NSC selected Rainforest Alliance as the NEA responsible for implementing the project. As of June 2017, the project has not yet officially started. The NEA tentatively expects to sign a grant agreement in September 2017, with implementation beginning in November.

One of the obstacles that DGM Mexico will need to overcome will be providing opportunities to individuals who are not formally registered as ejidatarios or agrarian community members, but who live and work in these territories. The first year of implementation is expected to focus on building relations with ejidos and agrarian communities. The project will also need to work to ensure its social inclusion objectives. Currently, only formal ejido members and formal agrarian community members, who are mostly adult men, may participate in ejidos and agrarian community decision-making. However, they often work in parallel with adult women and youth. Substantial efforts will be necessary to promote further gender and youth inclusion in decision making and productive activities in these communities.



DGM Mexico NSC members gathered for a meeting in Oaxaca in April 2017.

Photo Credit: DGM Mexico

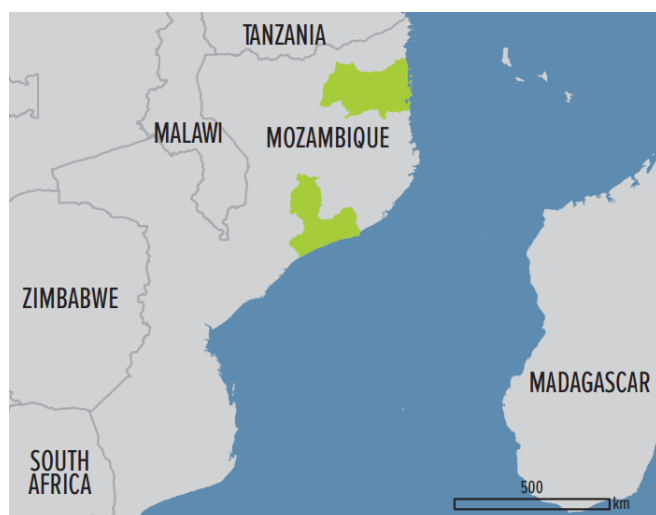
5.10.3. Grievance Redress

DGM Mexico does not yet have an operational grievance redress mechanism, and no grievances have been reported in this period.

5.10.4. Upcoming Activities

September 2017	Signing of DGM Mexico Grant Agreement (tentative)
October 2017	Beginning of DGM Mexico Implementation (tentative)

5.11. Mozambique



Map of DGM investment areas in Mozambique

5.11.1. Project Overview

Forests cover about half of Mozambique's territory, and they have a notable impact in the national economy. They are also a valuable resource for the country's local communities, which rely on them for income generation, cooking fuel, medicine, and many other purposes. Despite these benefits, Mozambique has a deforestation rate of nearly 140,000 hectares per year. There are many drivers contributing to this trend, but the most significant are conversion to agriculture, using wood for biomass energy, and urban expansion.

5.11.2. Progress Update

In this reporting period, DGM Mozambique made substantial progress towards beginning project implementation. Most of the project's progress centered around its first NSC Meeting, which was held in Nampula from April 24 – 26. The meeting was attended by all NSC members, along with representatives of the Central Government, National Sustainable Development Fund (FNDS), Ministry of Land, Environment, and Rural Development (MITADER), and the World Bank.

Most importantly, the NSC agreed on three components to categorize the project's activities:

- **Component 1: Capacity building and institutional strengthening for integrated and sustainable management of natural resources (ISNRM)** – Supports advocacy and capacity building in ISNRM,

DGM Mozambique	
Funding:	US\$ 4.5 million
NEA:	Not yet selected
National Steering Committee Deliberative Chamber 13 Voting Members 8 Male/5 Female	
Natural Resource Management Committees (CGRNs): Mr. Abdul Razaque Assane Mr. Jode Iddi Resca Mr. Antonio Macaula Mr. Benjamim Etabu Mr. Luis Mussa Ms. Angelina Siadrece	
Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) Mr. Daniel Maula Ms. Fatima Ofumane Mr. Jorge Sousa Mr. Assane Silva Ms. Saquina Mucavele Ms. Felizmina Mesa Ms. Ana Julia Cipriano	
Note: The DGM Mozambique NSC also has a Consultative Chamber, which has 13 members (representing the government, NGOs, academia, the World Bank, and other community-led initiatives) who act as observers to the NSC.	

knowledge sharing with other DGM countries, effective communications, strengthening of local consultative councils, and development of studies, plans, programs, and policies

- **Component 2: Promotion of ISNRM initiatives** – Supports the training of Community-based Organizations, Natural Resource Management Committees (CGRNs), NGOs, and community consultative councils, and provides technical and financial support for community-led subprojects
- **Component 3: Management, Monitoring, and Evaluation** – Supports the management and operational costs of the NEA, as well as the implementation of a monitoring and evaluation system and a grievance redress mechanism

Since implementation of the DGM Mozambique project is not yet approved, these components are subject to change, but they give an initial indication of the project's priorities.

During the meeting, NSC members selected Daniel Maula to serve as President of the NSC and as a representative of DGM Mozambique on the GSC. Assane Silva and Angelina Siadres were selected to serve as NSC Vice-Presidents.

Finally, the NSC established a team to select an NEA after evaluating submitted proposals. DGM Mozambique launched a call for proposals in May 2017 to identify

organizations interested in serving as the project's NEA. Selection of an NEA is anticipated in July 2017.

For more from DGM Mozambique's first NSC Meeting, the National REDD+ Technical Unit has produced a [video](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=cHAep72jHXQ) (<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=cHAep72jHXQ>) interviewing some of the participants.

5.11.3. Lessons Learned

One of the most important lessons learned has been the importance of actively promoting female participation in the project. Aware of their gender imbalance, the NSC decided to add two new female members representing Civil Society Organizations (CSOs): Felizmina Mesa of the Association for the



Members of the DGM Mozambique NSC gathered for a group photo during the first NSC Meeting, held in Nampula, Mozambique.

Photo Credit: DGM Mozambique

Promotion of Gender and Ana Julia Cipriano of the Women's Association for Community Development. The NSC also selected a woman, Ms. Angelina Siadrece to serve as one of its Vice Presidents.

5.11.4. Upcoming Activities

July 2017	Selection of NEA by the NSC
September 2017	Appraisal mission in Zambezia

5.12.Nepal



DGM Nepal	
Funding:	US\$ 4.5 million
NEA:	Not yet selected
Interim Steering Committee	
14 Voting Members	
8 Male/6 Female	
<u>Indigenous Peoples:</u>	
Mr. Jagat Baram	
Mr. Pasang Sherpa	
Mr. Mohan Singh Lama	
Mr. Gokul Prasad Dura	
Mr. Raj Kumar Lekhy	
Ms. Chini Maya Majhi	
<u>Local Communities:</u>	
Mr. Ganesh BK	
Mr. Eka Raj Lakandri	
Mr. Ghana Shyam Pande	
Ms. Bharati Pathak	
Ms. Sita Sunar	
Ms. Sita Sunuwar	
Ms. Arati Pathak	
Ms. Nirmala Neupane	
<u>Note:</u> The DGM Nepal Interim Committee also contains 8 alternate members and an observer from the REDD Implementation Center	

5.12.1. Project Overview

Nepal is the fourth most climate vulnerable country in the world due to its harsh geography, largely impoverished and natural resource-dependent population, and weak institutional

capacity to manage climate challenges. Much of Nepal's forest is degraded, making it increasingly prone to forest fires. Moreover, the effects of climate change are expected to intensify extreme weather events and other climate risks in the region. Land tenure is insecure, particularly for Dalits, indigenous peoples, and women.

The DGM Nepal project is not yet operational, but this is the context in which it will be working. The project does have an interim committee that works toward the establishment of a full National Steering Committee and engages with stakeholders on behalf of the project.

5.12.2. Progress

In April 2017, Mr. Jagat Baram, of the DGM Nepal Interim Committee, attended the DGM GSC Meeting in Brasilia as an observer in order to learn more about the other DGM projects and how they interact at a global level. He joined the 10 full members of the GSC, including representatives from Brazil, Burkina Faso, DRC, Ghana, Indonesia, Mexico, Mozambique, Peru, Republic of Congo, and Non-FIP Countries.

Also in this reporting period, the DGM Nepal Interim Committee held a meeting with the Nepalese Government's REDD Implementation Center and representatives of FIP and the World Bank. During the meeting, these parties agreed to provide necessary support to allow the formation of the DGM Nepal NSC by the end of 2017.

5.12.3. Grievance

DGM Nepal has not yet established a grievance mechanism as it is still early in the project preparation process. The project has not reported any grievances in this reporting period.

5.12.4. Upcoming Activities

December 2017	Establishment of National Steering Committee (Tentative)
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5.13. Peru



Map of DGM investment areas in Peru

5.13.1. Project Overview


The Peruvian Amazon has over 73 million hectares of forest, and nearly 15 million of these hectares are owned or managed by the approximately 2,250 indigenous communities that live in the Amazon. Unfortunately, in many cases, the land rights of these communities are not legally recognized, which limits their ability to protect their traditional homes and the forests upon which they depend. Deforestation in Peru generates nearly half of the nation's greenhouse gas emissions, and agricultural expansion and road construction for unregulated timber exploitation are the main drivers of deforestation.

To address these issues, the Saweto Dedicated Grant Mechanism for Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities in Peru (DGM Peru) has two main objectives:

- To support sustainable forest management through land titling for native communities, and
- To increase sustainable forestry practices by supporting community-led subprojects.

To achieve these objectives, the activities of DGM Peru are organized into three project components:

- **Component 1: Native Land Titling in the Amazon (US\$ 2.61 million)** – Provides technical and financial assistance for native communities in the processes of legal recognition and land titling
- **Component 2: Indigenous Forest Management (US\$ 1.6 million)** – Finances small community-based productive subprojects that contribute to sustainable forest management and improve food security and income generation

DGM Peru	
Funding:	US\$ 5.5 million
NEA:	WWF Peru
	
National Steering Committee 10 Members 8 Male/2 Female	
AIDSEP: Mr. Jamner Manihuari Curitima Mr. Julio Ricardo Cusurichi Palacios Ms. Nery Zapata Fasabi Mr. Roberto Espinoza Llanos Mr. Henderson Rengifo Hualinga CONAP: Mr. Oseas Barbaran Sanchez Mr. Hector Minguillo Chaname Mr. Jose Tamani Ihuaquai Mr. Juan Ramos Paredes Ms. Marilen Puquio Arturo	

- **Component 3: Governance and Sustainability (US\$ 1.29 million)** – Supports the overall governance of DGM Peru, including secretariat services for the NSC, technical support for subprojects, financial management, monitoring and evaluation, communications, and implementation of the project's grievance redress mechanism

Through strategic partnerships with national and regional indigenous organizations, DGM Peru engages with over 600 native communities. At the national level, DGM Peru works closely with the Interethnic Association for the Development of the Peruvian Rainforest (AIDESEP) and the Confederation of Amazonian Nationalities of Peru (CONAP), each of which includes representation for nine regional organizations, which are responsible for coordinating community implementation of DGM Peru's subprojects.

5.13.2. Progress Update

Of the 18 indigenous organizations chosen to manage World Bank funds for DGM Peru, 17 of them have now met the necessary standards for administrative and financial management and are actively implementing subprojects. This represents a major accomplishment for the DGM Peru project, since only 20% of these organizations were determined to be ready for subproject implementation in early 2016. Beyond technical and administrative strengthening, these organizations have also identified synergies with national and regional governments, coordinated with other initiatives pursuing similar activities, and introduced the DGM to the communities they represent.

In addition to the work already being implemented, DGM Peru launched its second call for subproject proposals in March 2017. The DGM Peru team expects to approve a new set of subprojects early in the next reporting period. They anticipate this next group to include support for legal recognition of 120 more communities, land titling for 80 more communities, and the implementation of 40 more natural resource management subprojects. DGM Peru has also added a new requirement that proposals provide more detail on how they will promote the equal participation of women in their subprojects, which should lead to more equitable and sustainable results.

Native Land Titling in the Amazon

Of the 17 organizations implementing subprojects, 13 of them are pursuing recognition and titling activities under Component 1 in coordination with regional governments. In the Peruvian context, recognition gives indigenous peoples legal status and formal acknowledgement of their historical and cultural heritage. This is a necessary prerequisite to land titling. Through DGM Peru's efforts, 124 native communities have



Members of the Asháninka indigenous people harvesting cacao in the Peruvian Amazon
Photo Credit: Walter Aguirre/WWF Peru

received Directorial Resolutions of Recognition, of which 74 have been formally included in their respective Public Registries, completing the process. While this entire process takes about seven to eight months, it is fairly standardized, and it can generally be accomplished with sufficient time and resources.

Land titling is more complex due to a lack of standardization at the national level. DGM Peru is currently supporting 21 native communities through the land titling process. For any given community, this typically involves coordination with up to eight different government agencies. As part

of this process, communities must undergo a land use classification study to determine if any of the land could be used as forest. In some cases this may make the land ineligible for titling, and communities may only receive the land as a concession from the government. This is a point of contention for native communities, which have lived on and managed these lands for many years. Nevertheless, it is worthwhile to pursue titling and concessions where possible in order to strengthen the claims of these communities to their traditional territories.

Indigenous Forest Management

Beyond recognition and titling, nine organizations are implementing natural resource management subprojects under Component 2. These projects are primarily focused on food security and include “Increasing the productivity of cacao and improving post-harvest processes in two communities in the district of Imaza, in the the Department of Amazonas” and “Installation of integrated farms for farina production contributing to the income generation of 52 women and their families from the native community of Piura, in the department of Loreto.” In total, 30 native communities are involved in these subprojects, which were approved in early 2017 and are now in their implementation and monitoring phase.

Governance and Sustainability

Under Component 3, one of the major activities this period was the development of DGM Peru’s Communications Strategy. To ensure a coordinated approach to DGM communications, DGM Peru

convened a meeting in April 2017 in Lima that brought together nearly 100 representatives of the 18 regional organizations participating in the DGM. Included in the Communications Strategy is a plan for designing the DGM Peru website and for integrating DGM content on the websites of AIDESEP and CONAP.

DGM Peru also conducted its first module of capacity building for the regional organizations implementing DGM subprojects from February-March 2017. Topics included equity, communal governance, environmental



DGM Peru meets with representatives of AIDESEP and CONAP to develop its Communications Strategy in April 2017.

Photo Credit: Walter Aguirre/WWF Peru

and social safeguards, and strengthening the role of women in communal governance. One of the challenges facing these organizations in relation to gender equity is the need to promote the contributions of women and make them more visible. They noted that even when women are involved in subprojects, they often remain behind the scenes. Going forward, the DGM will work to highlight the role of women in its subprojects more actively.

5.13.3. Grievance Redress

DGM Peru's Grievance Mechanism is available through their project website at <http://www.mdesawetoperu.org/transparencia.php?url=mecanismo-de-consultas-y-quejas&id=88>. The project received three grievances in this reporting period.

On February 15, 2017, WWF received an email alerting them to accusations that a representative of a regional indigenous organization had improperly charged communities for support for recognition and titling efforts. The organization in question suspended the individual pending a full investigation. WWF arranged a meeting with the organization the following week to discuss the grievance. Following consultations with the affected communities, the organization released a report on March 9, which resulted in the termination of the accused individual as of March 18, 2017.

On March 25, 2017, a regional indigenous organization communicated to WWF that representatives of another of the regional indigenous organizations involved in the DGM had been involved in actions related to land trafficking. After further investigation in coordination with the national organization to which the accused regional organization belongs, they decided that the matter will be addressed at the upcoming NSC meeting in August 2017.

On May 15, 2017, a representative of a regional organization that was formerly engaged with DGM Peru submitted a request for the organization to be reinstated to the project. The person claims that the decision had been made unilaterally by the NSC without first summoning the organization to a meeting. Attempts to contact the person who submitted this request have so far been unsuccessful.

5.13.4. Lessons Learned

One of the key lessons learned by DGM Peru has been the substantial capacity building in administrative and financial management needed by the organizations that have been selected by DGM Peru to implement subprojects. DGM Peru has worked with 18 regional IPLC associations to ensure that they meet the necessary administrative and fiduciary requirements to manage DGM funding. In some cases, this has delayed the implementation of DGM Peru's subprojects, but it has been a crucial step in the process. At this stage, 17 of the 18 organizations have received the necessary capacity building and are actively managing DGM funding to implement subprojects.

Like many of the other country projects, DGM Peru has found that it is important to manage the expectations of beneficiary communities. This is particularly true in regard to land titling, which is a very complex process in Peru and can take multiple years from start to finish. In many cases, even after lengthy delays, they may not receive titling for the full area requested, since some lands may only be eligible for concessions under Peruvian law.

5.13.5. Upcoming Activities

August 2017	NSC Meeting
August 2017	Approval of subprojects from the 2 nd call for proposals
August 2017	Begin implementation of the DGM Communications Strategy
September/October 2017	Completion and closeout of Component 1 subprojects focused on legal recognition of native communities
October 2017	Begin implementation of approved subprojects from the 2 nd call for proposals
TBD 2017	Definition and socialization of the DGM Grievance Redress Mechanism

5.14. Republic of the Congo



5.14.1. Project Overview

The Republic of the Congo's forests cover about 65 percent of the country, with low rates of deforestation and forest degradation. IPLCs from Congo depend upon these forests, but they have so far not been included in the country's REDD+ process. The DGM Congo project will work, at least in part, to increase IPLC involvement in these processes.

5.14.2. Progress Update

DGM Congo does not yet have an NEA, so the project cannot yet officially begin. However, important preparatory work has occurred in this reporting period. The project held its first NSC meeting from February 23-25, 2017. The goals of this meeting were to share the project's Framework Operational Guidelines with the NSC members, adopt NSC Rules and Procedures, agree upon the main elements of the DGM Congo Concept Note, and establish an executive committee for the NSC.

As the newly elected chair of the NSC, Guy Moussele-Diseke was also chosen to represent DGM Congo at the 3rd Meeting of the Global Steering Committee in Brasilia. In this role, he also worked with the other NSC members to prepare for the meeting, and he shared the results of the meeting upon his return to Congo.

Priorities for the coming reporting period include the review and validation of the DGM Congo Concept Note by the World Bank, the selection of a National Executing Agency, and the drafting of the DGM Congo Project Document.

DGM Congo	
Funding:	US\$ 4.5 million
NEA:	Not yet selected
National Steering Committee 22 Voting Members	
Indigenous Peoples	
Micheline Mossibikondo	
Samuel Ngouandjika	
Urbain Gozim	
Isidore ONdzo	
Valerie Dombe	
Maurice Bokondas	
Parfait Dihoukamba	
Guy Moussele-Diseke	
Bernadette N'Koli	
Antoine Soa	
Local Communities	
Marie Christine Mboula née Lobota	
Dieudonné Batango	
Antos Bater Fome	
Prosper Tolovou	
Empo Médard	
Monique Ignoumba née Koumba	
Lambert Laki-Laka	
Angélique Ntinou	
Brice Césaire Mbouira	
Unspecified	
Phael Nkougou Mouanda	
Bienvenu Nzalabaka	
Aimée Maloula	
Notes: The DGM Congo NSC also contains 5 observers from the national government and the World Bank.	

5.15. Global Learning and Knowledge Exchange Project

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. The Project is divided into three Sub-Components:

- Sub-Component 1: Global Learning, Outreach and Information Sharing (US\$ 2.96 million)** – Global, regional, and sub-regional workshops held with IPLC representatives on policy and technical topics related to REDD+; dissemination of culturally appropriate and relevant information through online platforms and networking channels; and global outreach to relevant partners.
- Sub-Component 2: Technical Assistance and Secretariat Services to the DGM GSC (US\$ 1.0 million)** – 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 (US\$ 0.74 million)** – 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.

DGM Global	
Funding:	US\$ 4.7 million
GEA:	Conservation International
	
Global Steering Committee 10 Members 7-8 Male/2-3 Female	
Mr. Kapupu Diwa Mutimanwa Ms. Grace Balawag Mr. Idrissa Zeba Ms. Mina Setra Mr. João Nonoy Krikati Mr. Hayford Duodu Mr. Manuel Aldrete Ms. Marilen Puquio Arturo / Mr. Jamner Manihuari Curitima* Mr. Guy Moussele-Diseke Mr. Daniel Maúla	
Notes: Ms. Marilen Puquio Arturo and Mr. Jamner Manihuari Curitima both represent DGM Peru on the Global Steering Committee, but they share one seat and alternate responsibilities.	

Global Project Timeline: January-June 2017

January

Launch of first DGM Annual Report



February

DGM Asia Regional Exchange – Chiang Mai
Informal Technical Meeting – Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform



March

GEA site visit to DGM Indonesia (NSC & NEA)
GSC participation in the launch of DGM Indonesia
Annual World Bank Conference on Land and Poverty



April

FIP Monitoring and Reporting Stocktaking Review
3rd Annual GSC Meeting – Brasília
United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues
Capacity-building coordination meeting with global partners



May

46th Conference of the UNFCCC Subsidiary Bodies
Multi-stakeholder dialogue on the IPLC Platform
GSC Budget subcommittee meeting



June

FIP Subcommittee Meeting
DGM Latin America Regional Exchange – Minas Gerais
2nd DGM Executing Agency Meeting



*Credit for third image from top: DGM Indonesia; Credit for other images: DGM Global

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

Asia Regional Exchange

DGM Global, in coordination with the Asia Indigenous Peoples' Pact (AIPP), held its first Asia Regional Exchange in Chiang Mai, Thailand from February 10-13, 2017, building on the successes of its first regional and global exchanges in 2016. The selected participants were mostly already engaged in dialogue with their governments on climate change topics, so the goal of the Exchange was to enhance their knowledge and skills related to REDD+, to improve their participation in the FIP and REDD+ at regional and global scales. Twenty-nine IPLC champions representing ten countries, as well as major international organizations such as AIPP and Tebtebba, participated in this event.

Prior to the meeting, DGM Global developed and shared a training booklet and presentations with relevant information about the topics that would be discussed in the exchange, such as REDD+, the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the Paris Agreement and its significance for indigenous peoples, the International Indigenous Peoples Forum on Climate Change (IIPFCC), and the Green Climate Fund (GCF). Participants were tested on these topics before and after the exchange, and their post workshop scores increased by 17 points out of 100, which is a 43.6% increase over their original scores.



Tunga Rai of Nepal presents his network map at the DGM Asia Regional Exchange in Chiang Mai, Thailand.
Photo Credit: DGM Global

Exchange attendees also conducted a participatory network mapping exercise and discussion to identify key stakeholders, information flows, and challenges in relation to IPLC engagement in climate change issues. Identified challenges included funding and capacity to manage funds, access to information, technical capacity, communications and negotiation skills, relations with the private sector, land tenure policies, conflicts of interest, language differences, and negative perceptions of IPLCs. The participants identified large IPLC networks and organizations, as well as

policymakers and media, as key actors to engage when addressing these challenges. For example, regional IPLC networks, such as AIPP, are critical for facilitating the flow of information among actors as they have extensive connections with IPLC organizations and communities engaging in REDD+ and forest

management at local, national, regional, and global levels. They regularly share information about developments at every level through social media, email lists, and printed publications. They are also among the key actors for regional capacity building, which may better enable IPLCs to interpret and use information more effectively.

On the third day of the exchange, participants had the opportunity to visit a REDD+ activity in Muang Ang Village,



Participants in the DGM Asia Regional Exchange visiting a greenhouse in Muang Ang, Thailand.

Photo Credit: Luis Barquin, DGM Global

about 85 kilometers from Chiang Mai. This field visit was a critical opportunity for workshop participants to learn about the connections between policy decisions at the global and national levels and REDD+ implementation on the ground. The main livelihood activities in this community are agriculture, animal rearing, and gathering of non-timber forest products. Around 90% of families in this village now manage organic vegetable farms, with each family working in two to three greenhouses. They grow organic vegetables year-round, which generate enough revenue to sustain their families. This has allowed the village to reduce their reliance on shifting cultivation and reforest approximately 280 hectares of farmland. Additional REDD+ activities in this area have included capacity building, setting up carbon measurement sample plots, and building a REDD+ Learning Center.

Americas Regional Exchange

The second DGM Regional Exchange held in this reporting period took place in Minas Gerais, Brazil from June 15-18, 2017, and included participants from throughout the Latin America region. The organization and facilitation of the event was supported by the DGM Brazil NEA, Centro de Agricultura Alternativa do Norte de Minas (CAA/NM). Participants included twenty-three IPLC champions from eight Latin American countries, along with representatives of La Coordinadora de las Organizaciones Indígenas de la Cuenca Amazonica (COICA), Alianza Mesoamericana de Pueblos y Bosques (AMPB), Red de Mujeres Indígenas sobre Biodiversidad de America Latina y El Caribe (RMIB-LAC), and Articulação dos Povos Indígenas do Brasil (APIB). In addition, a representative of the DGM in Mozambique participated to facilitate inter-regional exchange of experiences and lessons learned on DGM planning and implementation.



Participants of the DGM Americas Exchange site visit to Lapinha quilombola community.

Photo Credit: DGM Global

The first day of the exchange focused on knowledge sharing and capacity building. Participants learned about topics such as DGM governance, the Paris Agreement and how it affects Latin America, and how social and environmental safeguards are addressed in the context of REDD+ in Brazil. Additionally, the DGM country project representatives from Brazil, Peru, Guatemala, and Mozambique shared updates on their projects and discussed their experience with the DGM so far. For the final major activity of the day, the DGM GEA led a participatory session mapping networks, and participants identified key organizations with expertise and resources in agroforestry, sustainable livelihoods, land tenure, policy making, and communications. Analysis of this exercise is ongoing and preliminary results will be shared on the DGM website when available.

The final three days of the exchange focused on field visits to areas where CAA/NM works with IPLCs. Participants learned about the context of the Brazilian Cerrado and provided their recommendations based on their own expertise. The first of these was a visit to Lapinha, a Quilombola community in the north of Minas Gerais. While Lapinha is not within the FIP or DGM investment area, it exemplifies the challenges facing local communities in Brazil, and the visit gave participants the opportunity to learn about the similarities and differences between indigenous and local communities in the Brazilian context. Lapinha is made up of approximately 160 families that have occupied this territory since the 17th century. Their livelihoods consist of agriculture, fishing, and raising livestock on shared lands. They have recovered a small part of their ancestral lands, and they are still in the process of attaining a title to the land. There are many similar cases throughout the Cerrado, where agricultural expansion has affected IPLC lands. During the visit, local community members shared their experiences on community-managed forestry, land tenure issues, and livelihoods with participants, who in turn shared insights from their experiences in their respective countries.

Participants next traveled on to the Xacriaba Indigenous Reserve, north of Minas Gerais in the municipality of São João das Missões. The reserve is home to approximately 13,000 indigenous people, distributed among 32 villages over an area of roughly 53,000 hectares. During this visit, participants received a traditional welcome from community leaders, then learned about seed collection and storage, production and traditional use of medicinal plants, and fruit processing. Visiting this community provided participants with an opportunity to learn about DGM Brazil's work on the ground, such as their plans for supporting the processing unit for Cerrado fruit in the Sumaré village. The two DGM projects in this area have very strong participation of local women and youth.

On the final day of the exchange, participants visited the Área de Experimentação e de Formação em Agroecologia (AEFA), a facility that works to incorporate traditional knowledge and sustainable agricultural practices to build alternative production and processing of fruits and other agroecological products and to increase access to markets for local producers. This facility is directly supported by the DGM Brazil's NEA, CAA/NM, and has provided critical training in agroecology for thousands of people in the region.

Overall, these field visits gave workshop participants an opportunity to see how DGM and other REDD+ efforts are unfolding in Brazil and to share their own perspectives on the issues facing these communities. These interactions are valuable, not only because they highlight similarities between country contexts that might be opportunities for collaboration, but also because the differences between contexts may inspire alternative perspectives on issues.

United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues

In late April 2017, Srewe Xerente da Mata de Brito, from the DGM Brazil NSC, and George Weyasu, from the DGM Indonesia NSC, participated in the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues with the support of the DGM Global project. Grace Balawag, co-chair of the DGM Global Steering Committee, also attended. While there, these representatives of the DGM actively participated in several plenary sessions, sharing information about their communities and their experiences with the DGM.

The participants had a special opportunity to share their knowledge and experiences on April 26, through a DGM side event, "Illustrating IPLC-driven Implementation of Climate Adaptation and Mitigation Activities." Srewe Xerente began by describing the progress and challenges of the DGM Brazil project,



DGM NSC Members George Weyasu (left) and Srewe da Mata de Brito (right) in New York for the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues. Photo Credit: DGM Global

including its recent call for sub-project proposals. Mr. Weyasu discussed the seven regions of Indonesia that will be prioritized for DGM sub-projects, and shared his thoughts on selecting a national steering committee through an inclusive process.

Because so many important actors working on climate-related issues with IPLCs were present for this event, it was a key opportunity to identify synergies and opportunities for collaboration. To take advantage of their simultaneous presence in New York, DGM Global also co-hosted a coordination meeting with these partners.

46th Conference of the UNFCCC Subsidiary Bodies

The DGM was well-represented at the 46th Conference of the Subsidiary Bodies (SB46) of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in May 2017 in Bonn, Germany. Both co-chairs of the DGM GSC, Grace Balawag and Kapupu Diwa Mutimanwa, participated, along with Idrissa Zeba of the GSC and the DGM Burkina Faso NSC, and Nery Zapata of the DGM Peru NSC.

From May 8-13, 2017, the DGM had a booth at the event, which featured a poster with an overview of the DGM, as well as DGM representatives, when available, to answer questions and share information. These representatives also distributed relevant information about the program to key partners.

On May 12, the DGM co-hosted an official side event with COICA, entitled, “Indigenous Knowledge and Leadership Delivering Climate Action on Forests.” During the event, several speakers shared their experiences as IPLCs pursuing forest-related climate action. The full presentation is available on YouTube, courtesy of the [UNFCCC Climate Change Studio](#).² Ms. Zapata highlighted the work of the DGM Saweto Peru project in relation to legal recognition and land titling for native communities, and Mr. Zeba focused on DGM Burkina Faso’s links to Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), and the sub-project selection process. During their first call for sub-project proposals, DGM Burkina Faso received 651 proposals from IPLCs and had to narrow that pool down to 14 projects that would ultimately receive funding. This is an important demonstration of the demand for the types of work supported by the DGM and the need to manage expectations in the target communities.

Finally, during two half-day sessions on May 16-17, several DGM representatives participated in a dialogue on the Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform established by Paragraph 135 of the Paris Agreement. Following a traditional prayer, led by GSC co-chair Kapupu Diwa Mutimanwa, the event was co-facilitated by his fellow GSC co-chair, Grace Balawag, and Carlos Fuller, chair of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA). This was a historic occasion, as it marked the first time a UNFCCC event had been co-facilitated by the SBSTA co-chair and a representative of an indigenous peoples organization. Through this session, 17 country delegations and approximately 50 IPLC

²https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=z1Mb2sE_AV8&index=64&list=PLm2oy1bnLzp5vQEdO1i4WWxwhAJpX7na

representatives began exchanging views on the purpose, functions, and structure of the Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform. To continue this conversation, the SBSTA co-chair will propose a new agenda item at the 47th Conference of the Subsidiary Bodies (SB47), which will result in the submission of a decision to the 23rd UNFCCC Conference of the Parties (COP 23) in November.



To open the Dialogue on the Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform, GSC Co-chair Kapupu Diwa Mutimanwa led the meeting facilitators in a traditional prayer.

Left to right: Grace Balawag, DGM GSC Co-chair/IIPFCC; Carlos Fuller, SBSTA Chair; Patricia Espinosa, UNFCCC Executive Secretary; Koko Warner, UNFCCC; Laurence Pollier, UNFCCC; Kapupu Diwa Mutimanwa, DGM GSC Co-chair/Ligue Nationale des Associations Pygmées du Congo
Photo Credit: Luis Barquin, DGM Global

Digital Communications and Information Sharing

DGM Global has continued to strengthen its communications, both within the DGM program and with external partners, including through the publication and sharing of the DGM's first Annual Report, development and approval of the DGM's Year 3 Communications Plan, increased use and effectiveness of the DGM website and social media accounts, publication of two newsletters, and the formation of the DGM Global Communications Team.

In mid-February, DGM Global published the program's first Annual Report. This document contained an opening message from the co-chairs of the Global Steering Committee, information about the structure and

background of the DGM, updates on each of the DGM country projects, and descriptions of major activities from the program's first year.

Additionally, DGM Global developed its Year 3 Communications Plan, which was approved during the 3rd Annual Meeting of the DGM Global Steering Committee in April. This document supports the DGM's higher-level Communications Strategy, which guides the overall objectives and scope of DGM communications. The new plan contains updated key messages to support, among other goals, the implementation of the Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Knowledge Platform, as established by Paragraph 135 of the Paris Agreement.

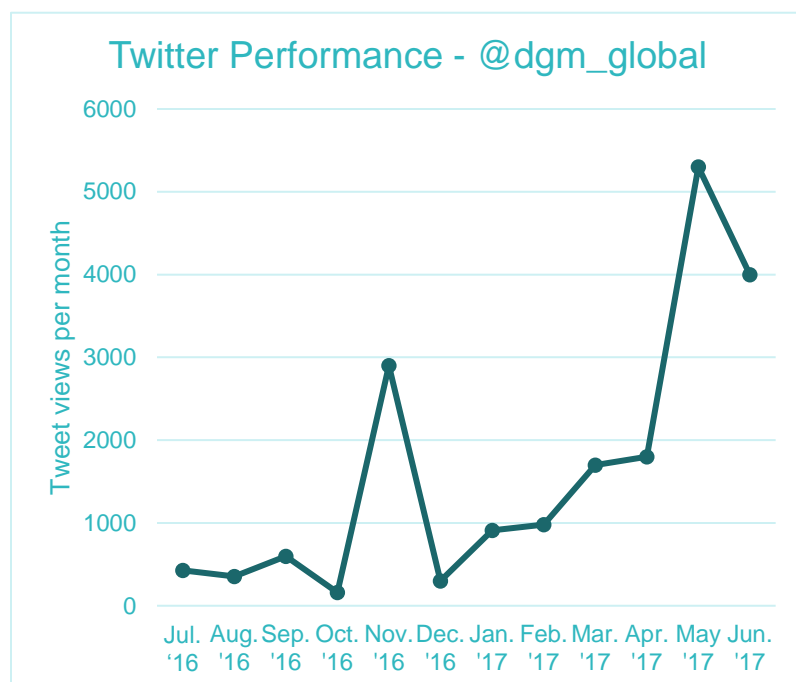
Over the past six months, the DGM also strengthened its online presence. The DGM Global website⁴ was fully updated in April and includes information about each country project, which was gathered for the preparation of the Third Semiannual Program Report. The website's document library was also expanded to contain all available translations of the DGM's reports and other key documents. It is now a much more comprehensive resource for information about the DGM. Additionally, the project created a [YouTube Channel](#),⁵ which contains videos from DGM country projects and exchanges, some of which are now embedded in the project website. In May 2017, DGM Global set up a Google Analytics account for better monitoring of the website's performance. Unfortunately, it could not have captured retroactive data for the full reporting period, but the table to the right gives a snapshot of the website's performance in the month of June. More detailed analytics are planned for the next reporting cycle.

DGM Global Website June 2017 ³	
Users:	218
Sessions:	404
Pageviews:	1,010
Countries with most sessions:	
United States	199
Brazil	29
Peru	15
Ghana	13
India	12
Pages with most views:	
Homepage	318
Documents	64
Activity: Latin America Exchange	48
Activities (All)	47
Exchanges	44

³ Google Analytics for www.dgmglobal.org, June 1-30, 2017

⁴ www.dgmglobal.org

⁵ https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCNKV_ywjiSaY5uxsGF7VDIq



DGM Global also used its website and Twitter account (@dgm_global) more actively in this reporting period. Between January and June, the project posted thirteen activity updates on its website (as compared to six in the prior reporting period). DGM Global also now has a much more prominent Twitter presence. From July-December 2016, Twitter users saw DGM tweets an average of 790 times per month. In this reporting period, that average has increased to 2,450 views per month.

During this reporting period, DGM Global also developed and published two newsletters.. The first was an overview of the DGM's first year of activities, published in [January 2017](#).⁶ It was opened by 86 (33%) of its 261 recipients. By the time DGM Global sent its next newsletter in [June 2017](#),⁷ its mailing list had increased to 368 recipients, of whom 125 (34%) opened the newsletter. According to MailChimp data, the average non-profit email campaign achieves an open rate of 24.98%, so the performance of the DGM's newsletters has been strong. The map to the right shows the geographic distribution of where the June 2017 newsletter emails were opened.



Distribution map of June 2017 Newsletter opens. Overall, the newsletter has been opened 537 times in 30 countries. Map Credit: MailChimp Report for "DGM Global Newsletter – June 2017".

Progress towards the envisioned online knowledge platform and redesigned website has come to a halt in this reporting period. As approved by the GSC in the project's Year Two Workplan, DGM Global began the procurement process for a consulting firm to design the website and knowledge platform, including the release of a Request for Expressions of Interest and the development of a Terms of Reference and Request for Proposals in consultation with the Global

⁶ [http://us14.campaign-archive1.com/?e=\[UNIQID\]&u=a3f7a86d340a44ec1dc8442f2&id=bfc0dd7bb3](http://us14.campaign-archive1.com/?e=[UNIQID]&u=a3f7a86d340a44ec1dc8442f2&id=bfc0dd7bb3)

⁷ [http://mailchi.mp/0f3f32365af0/dgm-digest-june-2017?e=\[UNIQID\]](http://mailchi.mp/0f3f32365af0/dgm-digest-june-2017?e=[UNIQID])

Steering Committee, the World Bank, and relevant technical experts at Conservation International. Ten firms submitted Expressions of Interest to be considered for this work, but unfortunately the procurement process was halted pending the confirmation of anticipated additional funding from the Forest Investment Program.

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

3rd Annual GSC Meeting

The DGM GSC, which oversees the Global Learning and Knowledge Exchange Project and provides intellectual and policy leadership to the DGM, held its third Annual Meeting from April 18-20, 2017 in Brasilia, Brazil. This Annual Meeting is an important decision-making opportunity, in which the GSC reviews the DGM Global project's budget, workplan, and communications plan for the coming fiscal year. Nine DGM countries are represented on the GSC, as of June 2017, and each of them sent a representative to the meeting in Brasilia, in addition to a representative of non-FIP countries. The regular members of the GSC are listed in Annex C. An observer from DGM Nepal, which has not yet finalized its National Steering Committee, also attended, as well as two representatives from the DGM Brazil National Steering Committee, representing Brazil as the host country.



Participants of the 3rd annual DGM Global Steering Committee held in Brasilia, Brazil
Photo Credit: DGM Global

On the first day of the meeting, the GSC received updates from each of the DGM projects, as well as a special presentation from the DGM Brazil NSC, providing context on the challenges faced by traditional peoples in Brazil and explaining how traditional peoples protect the Cerrado biome.

One of the primary responsibilities of the GSC is the review and approval of key elements of the DGM Global project. During the meeting, the committee reviewed DGM Global's Year 3 Workplan and Budget and gave their tentative approval, pending full review by the GSC Budget Subcommittee. They also noted

the importance of including activities designed to engage with potential donors in the hope of securing funding to continue the DGM beyond the end of its current funding in 2020. In support of this goal, the GSC decided to create a DGM Sustainability Working Group to identify and pursue opportunities for additional funding. In May 2017, the newly formed Budget Subcommittee met for this in-depth review during the UNFCCC SB46 Conference and sent a report to the co-chairs recommending their approval. The GSC gave its final approval shortly thereafter and the final document was circulated back to the World Bank for “no objection”. This workplan will guide all DGM activities in the coming year and will be the basis for reporting on the project’s progress.

On the final day of the meeting, the GSC members elected their new co-chairs, as well as the members of the subcommittees and working groups they had created. Idrissa Zeba (Burkina Faso) and Mina Setra (Indonesia) were selected to serve as the new GSC co-chairs, beginning on July 1, 2017, replacing Grace Balawag (non-FIP) and Kapupu Diwa Mutimanwa (Democratic Republic of the Congo) after two years of exemplary leadership. Other election results included:

- Communications Focal Points
 - o Guy Moussele-Diseke (Republic of the Congo)
 - o Marilen Puquio Arturo (Peru)
- Budget Subcommittee
 - o Manuel Aldrete (Mexico)
 - o Kapupu Diwa Mutimanwa (DRC)
- Grievance Redress Subcommittee
 - o Hayford Duodu (Ghana)
 - o Jorge Sousa (Mozambique)
 - o Joao Nonoy Krikati (Brazil)
- DGM Sustainability Working Group – seeking opportunities to extend DGM beyond 2020
 - o Grace Balawag (non-FIP)
 - o Mina Setra (Indonesia)
 - o Kapupu Diwa Mutimanwa (DRC)
 - o Joao Nonoy Krikati (Brazil)

The creation of these subcommittees will enable the GSC to engage with the rest of the DGM program more effectively between annual meetings.

Finally, the GSC adopted several decisions as the formal outputs of this meeting to guide the program over the next year. Among the most important were encouraging close collaboration between the DGM Global project and the DGM country projects, nominating a member to participate in the CIF AU’s upcoming Learning Partnership with the DGM, and requesting relevant national institutions to support the acceleration of DGM activities at the country level.

Partner Meeting – Climate Capacity Building for Indigenous Peoples

On April 28, 2017, the DGM GEA and the Global Environment Facility's Small Grants Programme (GEF SGP) co-hosted an event, entitled "A Seat at the Table: Strengthening Community Voices in Climate Decision Making". At the meeting, 26 participants, representing several organizations, such as the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF), and various indigenous peoples' organizations, that are conducting climate-related capacity building with indigenous peoples and local communities, gathered to coordinate activities and discuss gaps in current climate-related capacity-building efforts. Several participants agreed that this needs to be an ongoing discussion, so an informal working group has been formed to continue this coordination. DGM Global has shared the notes from this event and developed a joint calendar to track upcoming capacity-building activities from these organizations. This joint calendar is kept up-to-date and periodically circulated within the working group to allow for more efficient coordination among partners. Engagement with this working group will continue in Year 3 of the DGM Global project.

Grievance Mechanism

No new grievances have been registered at the global level of the DGM during this reporting period. The only previous grievance at the global level came from Cote d'Ivoire. Details about this grievance can be found in the previous Semiannual Global Project Report or on the DGM Global website. The status of this grievance remained open during this reporting period. The GSC discussed this grievance at the April 2017 GSC Meeting, and they have selected members to participate in a Grievance Redress Subcommittee to help address this complaint. The subcommittee members will travel to Cote d'Ivoire, on a schedule to be finalized in coordination with the World Bank, to assess the situation and determine next steps for resolving the grievance.

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.

Support to DGM Country Projects

In order to play a coordinating role and advance the DGM as a program, DGM Global has provided support to each of the DGM country projects in topics such as grievance redress, Monitoring & Reporting, and incorporating gender considerations into DGM design and implementation. In addition to these areas, DGM Global has often provided support to the country projects upon request. Examples of this support and coordination can be found below:

Cote d'Ivoire

DGM Global has supported ongoing conversations around the grievance that was elevated to the GSC in July 2016. In this period, that has included coordination with the World Bank Task Team Leader for DGM Cote d'Ivoire and planning a formal meeting of the GSC co-chairs in the country, which is anticipated in the next reporting period. Addressing this grievance is an ongoing process.

Ghana

In the process of establishing their grievance redress mechanism, DGM Ghana contacted DGM Global for guidance. They discussed the ways that the grievance redress mechanism has been implemented for other DGM projects and began to identify necessary next steps in Ghana.

Guatemala

At the request of DGM Guatemala's interim steering committee, DGM Global called into a meeting with indigenous organizations to answer questions about the process of establishing an NSC and membership in the GSC. DGM Guatemala has had an interim steering committee for several months, but the establishment of the NSC has been delayed pending coordination with the government and the World Bank.

Indonesia

In early March 2017, representatives of DGM Global visited DGM Indonesia, which had then not yet formally begun project activities, to provide support. Their NEA, Samdhana Institute, had requested a meeting with DGM Global during the Asia Regional Exchange in Chiang Mai the previous month to better understand the role of the GEA and discuss some of the challenges anticipated following the project's then-upcoming launch.

In particular, DGM Indonesia noted their limited funding as a challenge and requested support from DGM Global to allow them to participate in international meetings and activities. To begin to address this, DGM Global explained the status of the other country projects and shared the level of their participation in these events so far. DGM Indonesia also expressed concerns over the sub-project selection process. The project team was planning an open call for proposals across all seven of Indonesia's regions and recognized that this might raise expectations that couldn't be met with the project's limited funding. Nevertheless, the NSC members and NEA want each of the regions to have the opportunity to participate in the DGM and will have to focus on managing expectations in target communities.

DGM Global also agreed to channel all communications with the NSC members through the NEA, both to follow the program's overall governance structure and to avoid language barriers. Finally, DGM Global

agreed to help coordinate the participation of GSC co-chair Grace Balawag in DGM Indonesia's upcoming project launch event through a short video interview.

Lao People's Democratic Republic (Lao PDR)

DGM Global, led by the GSC co-chairs, began to develop a plan to discuss the DGM program with the government of Lao PDR and initiate the necessary processes for their country project to begin. This conversation is anticipated early in the next reporting period in close coordination with the World Bank Task Team Leader from Lao PDR.

Mexico

At the request of the World Bank Task Team Leader for DGM Mexico, DGM Global provided some support for events that are planned for September 2017 related to the DGM Mexico project, gender considerations, and other key topics.

Mozambique

At the request of DGM Mozambique, DGM Global shared information about how IPLCs are participating in the other DGM country projects

Nepal

DGM Global, led by GSC Co-chair Grace Balawag, held two meetings with the Nepal Federation of Indigenous Nationalities (NEFIN) at SB46 to explain the consultation process for forming an NSC, including examples from other country projects. This included a discussion of the key actors and the steps needed to initiate the process. Additionally, DGM Global has coordinated with DGM Nepal's NSC and NEA to allow AIPP to attend and support key DGM meetings at the national level. This will allow AIPP to connect the progress of DGM country projects with regional networks and processes.

Peru

DGM Global supported the participation of Nery Zapata, a member of the DGM Peru NSC, in a side event at SB46. The two projects also began initial discussions for holding the Latin America Regional Exchange in Peru, before the event was moved to Minas Gerais, Brazil. DGM Global has also been working closely with the DGM Peru NEA to ensure equitable participation of the NSC in DGM Global activities.

2nd Coordination Meeting of DGM Executing Agencies

From June 22-24, Conservation International, as the GEA of the DGM, hosted a meeting of the DGM executing agencies at its headquarters in Arlington, VA. This meeting was conducted as a follow-up to a similar meeting held in January 2016. Representatives from six of the seven DGM NEAs attended the meeting. DGM Global has shared the presentations and materials from the meeting and will continue to

support coordination between the NEAs as necessary over the coming year. DGM Peru's Marilen Puquio Arturo also participated in her role as a member of the GSC's Communications Subcommittee.

During the first day of the meeting, each NEA had an opportunity to present an update on its project's status and achievements. After each presentation, participants asked questions, often identifying similarities between projects and opportunities for knowledge sharing. Critically, this gave the more recently established NEAs a chance to learn from the country projects that have already begun implementation. Finally, Vince McElhinny of the DGM GEA gave a presentation and led a discussion on the DGM's Grievance Redress

Mechanism (GRM). Participants learned how the GRM works in the other country projects and began discussing how these mechanisms fit together at the global level. This generated substantial discussion between the participants, during this session and throughout the meeting, as many of them had dealt with grievances at the national level, and they were curious how they were being handled by the other DGM projects. Many participants noted the difficulties of managing grievances, from the high degree of



Participants of the 2nd meeting of DGM Executing Agencies held in Arlington, Virginia.

Photo Credit: DGM Global

transparency needed to minimize their occurrence to reaching a resolution that is acceptable to all parties. Several of the participants requested further guidance from DGM Global to help them manage these processes. DGM Global will continue to facilitate this discussion over the coming year and is currently developing a knowledge product about grievance redress that will hopefully be a useful reference for the country projects.

During day two of the meeting, participants focused primarily on strengthening the DGM program's common monitoring and reporting framework. This opened with a discussion of the DGM's five common indicators, which were designed by the World Bank to show the impact of the DGM at a programmatic level. Since DGM Global has a responsibility to aggregate the data collected by the country projects, it is important that the country projects have a shared understanding of and approach to these indicators. After consulting with the World Bank's Senior Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist, Anders Jensen, DGM Global

prepared and distributed common guidance on these indicators. Through the DGM's Global Communications Team, DGM Global will continue to support the standardization of the DGM's monitoring framework.

Later in the second day, Conservation International's Gender Advisor, Kame Westerman, led a session on "Gender Considerations in DGM Design, Governance, and Implementation". This session highlighted strengths and weaknesses in gender integration within the DGM and gave participants a chance to share the ways that their projects have incorporated gender considerations. While all DGM projects have a general obligation to take gender into consideration, the methods and degrees to which they do this vary considerably. Some country projects, such as DGM Indonesia, have specific requirements for female participation in the NSC. Others, like DGM Burkina Faso, incorporate gender into their evaluation criteria for sub-project selection. By identifying best practices and gaps in the DGM's design, governance, and implementation, DGM Global is better able to encourage a more thoughtful approach to gender throughout the program.

The final day of the meeting focused on strengthening programmatic communications, both within the DGM and with external partners. This began with the launch of the Global Communications Team, which formalizes the connection between the DGM executing agencies and provides a convenient channel for programmatic discussion and coordinated messaging. The members of the Global Communications Team have not all been finalized, but the meeting participants agreed to act as interim members until they are able to nominate someone else from their teams. Participants spent most of the day discussing the DGM's key messages and communications channels. In particular, they were interested in opportunities to feature more content from the DGM country projects on the DGM Global website (www.dgmglobal.org). This integration will be a key topic for the Global Communications Team in the coming year. To conclude the meeting, DGM Global asked the country projects to begin developing stories to showcase the potential and actual results of the DGM at a more relatable level. With support from the country projects to bring these stories forward, DGM Global can use them in its reporting and communications to demonstrate the significance of the DGM more effectively.

FIP Subcommittee Meeting

In early June, current GSC co-chair Grace Balawag and incoming GSC co-chair Mina Setra participated in the Annual FIP Subcommittee Meeting in Washington, DC. During the meeting, the CIF AU highlighted the progress of the DGM Global project, as well as DGM country projects in Indonesia, Ghana, Peru, Mexico, Brazil, and Burkina Faso.

During this meeting, Guatemala received approval for its Forest Investment Plan, which was required to officially start the DGM process in the country. DGM Global will continue to engage with DGM Guatemala as necessary to support its NSC and NEA selection and the eventual launch of its country project.

Annual World Bank Conference on Land and Poverty

From March 20-24, 2017, the World Bank held its Annual Conference on Land and Poverty. One of the sessions, entitled “How Can Climate Investments Support Sustainable Land Use?” involved a series of presentations and related discussions. One of these presentations, given by Madhavi Pillai, the World Bank Task Team Leader of the DGM Global project, focused on the impacts of “Enabling Indigenous People’s Engagement”. During the presentation, she heavily emphasized the importance of engaging with IPLCs to support effective and sustainable investments related to land and forest management, using the DGM as an example of an effective mechanism for this engagement.

Sub-Component 3: Planning, Monitoring and Reporting

Planning

DGM Global continued implementing its Year Two Workplan during this reporting period. Progress against the workplan is contained in Annex B.

Additionally, the Global Executing Agency spent the first half of the reporting period developing the project's Year Three Workplan and Budget for review and approval by the Global Steering Committee. The budget was built using estimates based on actual costs from the project's first two years. The Year Three Workplan and Budget were provisionally approved by the Global Steering Committee in April, contingent upon full evaluation by the recently established GSC Budget Subcommittee. The workplan received final approval, after this detailed review, in May 2017, and it will be the guiding document for all DGM Global activities from July 1, 2017 through June 30, 2018.

Monitoring

Monitoring became a much larger focus for the DGM in this reporting cycle. As more country projects have begun implementation, DGM Global's responsibilities for providing support and coordination have increased. Conservation International rehired a Monitoring, Reporting, and Communications Manager for the DGM GEA team in December 2016 to lead these efforts.

One of DGM Global's responsibilities is to aggregate data from the country projects. Without standardized definitions and guidance for data collection and reporting, this data would not be comparable between projects. To address this challenge, DGM Global, in consultation with the World Bank, has developed guidance, which it shared with the NEAs during the Executing Agency Meeting in June 2017. In accordance with the DGM's governance structure, the GEA and GSC cannot mandate the use of these guidelines. Fortunately, the NEAs have mostly been quick to accept guidance on these indicators, since they face many of the same challenges aggregating data at the national level. DGM Global will continue to support this standardized monitoring framework as necessary, primarily through the recently launched Global Communications Team.

Current indicator data for the DGM Global Project can be found in Annex A of this report. Additional indicators, including data from country projects, will be included in the DGM Program Report for this period.

Reporting

DGM Global continued to meet all the necessary reporting deadlines and requirements over the past six months. The First DGM Annual Report, which was initially submitted by the deadline of September 28, 2016, was released on February 9, 2017, following acceptance by the World Bank. The report has been

widely shared and is available in English, Spanish, French, and Portuguese on the home page of the DGM website (www.dgmglobal.org).

During this period, DGM Global also submitted Semiannual Progress Reports for the Global Project and the full DGM Program by their respective deadlines of March 1 and March 15, 2017.

A key event for DGM reporting was DGM Global's participation in the FIP's Monitoring and Reporting Stocktaking Workshop. DGM Global presented an overview of the program's monitoring and reporting framework and identified opportunities for better integration into the FIP's monitoring and reporting. Going forward, the FIP will collect data from the DGM Semiannual Program Reports after they are approved by the World Bank, and they will invite representatives of DGM country projects to participate and share their progress in annual monitoring workshops at the national level.

Lessons Learned – DGM Global

To continue improving the effectiveness and efficiency of the DGM, it is important to reflect periodically on lessons learned during the implementation of the program and consider how changes might be incorporated as activities continue. For this reporting period, the most significant lessons learned have revolved around the design of the DGM Regional and Global Exchanges and the need for closer collaboration between the DGM Global project and the DGM country projects.

Based on feedback from participants, priorities of the GSC, and observations of the GEA, the DGM Global project will be making a few changes to the structure and content of its Regional and Global Exchanges as the second year of exchanges begins. Already in the Latin America Exchange in June 2017, DGM Global began encouraging inter-regional exchange by inviting a representative of DGM Mozambique. The project will continue to promote this exchange between regions with the invitation of an Asian IPLC representative to the upcoming Africa Exchange in August 2017. The Exchanges will also have more emphasis on exchanging knowledge rather than simply building capacity. One way they will accomplish this will be by more fully integrating the expertise of participants into the design of the exchange, allowing them to contribute more effectively. Additionally, the second year of exchanges will feature heavier thematic focuses and greater emphasis on field visits to learn more about local context and ongoing projects.

Another important lesson learned in this reporting period is the need for closer collaboration between the DGM Global project and the DGM country projects. Much of the June 2017 Executing Agency Meeting was developed in response to this need. Through this meeting, DGM Global provided guidance on the common indicators and reporting timelines, which are critical for demonstrating the overall impact of the DGM program. The meeting also demonstrated the benefits of sharing knowledge related to complex topics like gender and grievance redress. Going forward, ongoing communications between the global and national levels of the DGM will be increasingly important, and they will be facilitated by the recently formed Global

Communications Team. By sharing internal updates more frequently and coordinating messaging, the DGM program can promote itself to external audiences much more effectively as well.

Upcoming Activities

July 4-6, 2017	Board Meeting of the Green Climate Fund – Songdo, South Korea
July 19-20, 2017	Negotiation Capacity Building Workshop – Arlington, Virginia
August 2017	2 nd DGM Africa Regional Exchange – Kumasi, Ghana
September 2017	FIP Pilot Countries Meeting – Lao PDR
September 2017	Informal dialogue on the Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform
September 2017	Board Meeting of the Green Climate Fund – Egypt
October 2017	DGM Global Exchange – Bonn, Germany
November 2017	23 rd UNFCCC Conference of the Parties (COP23) – Bonn, Germany
December 2017	Launch of 2 nd DGM Annual Report
To be determined	Start of CIF AU Learning Partnership

Annex A. DGM Indicator Data

This section contains the most updated data that is available for all DGM indicators. While some indicators are measured by multiple projects, the data may not always be comparable, because there is no standardized guidance or programmatic control on data validation.

Program Development Objective: Strengthen the capacity of indigenous peoples and local communities to participate in the FIP and other REDD+ programs at local, national, and global levels			
Indicator: % of DGM participants with increased role in the FIP and other REDD+ processes at local, national, or global levels			
Reporting Frequency: Mid-term/Final		Indicator Type: Custom	
Notes	Data to be reported at project midpoint		
Outcome 1.1: IPLC-led sub-projects generate benefits for people in targeted forest and adjacent communities			
Indicator: People in targeted forest and adjacent communities with increased monetary or non-monetary benefits from forests, disaggregated by sex			
Reporting Frequency: Annual		Indicator Type: Common – Required by World Bank	
Notes	Country projects have not yet begun conducting the necessary surveys to track this 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, disaggregated by sex			
Reporting Frequency: Annual		Indicator Type: Custom	
Notes	Country projects have not yet begun conducting the necessary surveys to track this data.		
Output 1.1.2: Forest area is brought under sustainable land management practices as a result of the program			
Indicator: Hectares of forest area in DGM country target areas brought under management plans as a result of the program			
Reporting Frequency: Annual		Indicator Type: Custom	
	Through 12/31/16	Current Period	Cumulative
Burkina Faso	0	261	261
Notes	Burkina Faso : - 261 hectares – Subproject : Préservation des espèces locales endogènes utilitaires		
Output 1.1.3: Indigenous and community land tenure are strengthened in DGM country target areas			
Indicator: Hectares of IPLC community lands titled in DGM country target areas as a result of the program			
Reporting Frequency: Annual		Indicator Type: Custom	
	Through 12/31/16	Current Period	Cumulative
Peru	0	17,615	17,615
Notes:	Peru: 17,615.0624 hectares titled for a native community in the Coronel Portillo province of the Ucayali region of Peru		

Outcome 1.2: IPLCs in DGM countries have increased role in the FIP and other REDD+ processes			
Indicator: % of IPLC participants in DGM country capacity development activities with increased role in the FIP and other REDD+ processes at local and national levels, disaggregated by sex			
Reporting Frequency: Annual		Indicator Type: Common – Required by World Bank	
Notes	Country projects have not yet begun conducting the necessary surveys to track this data.		
Output 1.2.1: IPLCs have increased skills related to REDD+ topics			
Indicator: # of IPLCs attending capacity development trainings related to REDD+ topics, disaggregated by sex			
Reporting Frequency: Semiannual		Indicator Type: Custom	
Notes:	No data reported by DGM country projects		
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			
Reporting Frequency: Semiannual		Indicator Type: Custom	
	Through 12/31/16	Current Period - New	Cumulative
Brazil	0	45	45
Burkina Faso	0	10	10
Peru	18	0	18
Total	18	55	73
Notes:	Brazil: <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Culture House (Karaja Tapirape)- Terena Institute of Intercultural Education- Association of Kraho-Kanela Indigenous People- Culta Kor Association- Tapagua Indigenous Coordination- Socio-environmental Institute- Xacriabá Indigenous Association Sumaré Village Peruaçu- Hanaiti Yomono Association- Association of the Center for Alternative Technology- Association of Tuxa Appitu Fishers and Producers- Pyca Mix Indigenous Association- Wyty Cati Association of the Timbira Communities of Maranhao and Tocantins- Association of Indigenous Communities from Ubawawe- Nrozawi Indigenous Association- Community Association of El Betel Village, Canabrava Indigenous Land- Xerente Indigenous Union- Riacho dos Buritis Village and Surroundings Indigenous Association- Namunkura Association Xavante- Institute for Land- Xingu Seed Network Association- Boui Maraiwatsede Association of Maraiwatsede Indigenous Land- Xavante Ripá Association of Productivity and Ethnodevelopment- Alliance of the People of Roncador Association- Kairos Institute: Ethics and Responsible Care- Regional Association of Extractive Producers of Pantanal- Association of the Rural Quilombola Community of Sao Miguel		

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Association of the Rural Quilombola Community of Quilombo Ribeirao da Mutuca - Rural Development Council of the Rural Producers of the San Modesto Farm - Interdisciplinary Institute for Sustainability Studies and Research – Sustentar Institute - Pastoral Land Commission – Minas Gerais - Mixed Cooperative of Family Farmers, Extractivists, Fishers, Vazanteiros, Setados, and Tour Guides of the Cerrado - AMANU Education, Ecology, and Solidarity Association - Central Cooperative of the Cerrado - Coooperative of Production and Technical Agricultural Services of Piaui & Associates - Alternatives for Small Agriculture in Tocantins - Community Association of Small Breeders of Pasto do Clemente - Association in Settlement Areas in the State of Maranhao - Quilombola of the Cedro Community Association - People's Association for the Brazilian People - Association for the Education of the Kalunga Territory and Rural Communities - Rural Association of Rural Working Women of Bico do Papagaio - Cerrado Network - National Articulation of Rural Quilombola Communities - Association of Babaçu Coconut Breakers - Mobilization of Indigenous Peoples of the Cerrado <p>Burkina Faso:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - NIMARU-YWEN Women's Group (Napo village, Sapouy Community) - Association for Rural Support and Promotion of Gulmu (Kantchari Community) - Association for the Economic and Social Promotion of Women of Burkina Faso (Doulougou Community) - SONO-NYE Association (Kwon Village) - Natural Resource Management Committee of the Village of Guisma (Ipelce Community) - Zo-Faa-Wie Association - Association for the promotion of health and agricultural techniques (APSATA) (Dissin Community) - Association of Solidarity Widows of the Balés - Group of Female Producers of dolo "Djaren Dokonlé-Wo-Nyennè" (Tenado Community) - Mixed "Yiipènnè" group (Gossina community) <p>Peru:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ORPIO: Organización Regional de los Pueblos Indígenas del Oriente - ACONAKKU: La Asociación de Comunidades nativas Kukama Kukamirias - FEMIAL: Federación de Mujeres Indígenas Artesanales de Loreto - UCIFP: Unión de Comunidades Indígenas Fronterizas del Perú - CORPIAA: Coordinadora Regional de los Pueblos Indígenas AIDSESEP Atalaya - ORAU: Organización Regional AIDSESEP Ucayali - CODEPISAM: Consejo de Desarrollo y Defensa de los Pueblos Indígenas de la Región San Martín - ARPI-SC: Asociación Regional de Pueblos Indígenas de Selva Central
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- FECONACA: Federación de Comunidades Nativas Campa Ashaninka- CART: Central Ashaninka de Rio Tambo- OCAM: Organización de Comunidades Ashaninkas de Mazamari- ORPIAN-P: Organización Regional de los Pueblos Indígenas de la Amazonia Norte del Perú- OCCAAM: Organización Central de Comunidades Aguarunas del Alto Marañón- CORPI-SL: Coordinadora Regional de los Pueblos Indígenas de San Lorenzo- FECONDIC: Federación de Comunidades de Nativas del Distrito de Calleria- COMARU: Consejo Machiguenga del Rio Urubamba- FENAMAD: Federación Nativa del Rio Madre de Dios- URPIA: Union Regional de Pueblos Indigenas de la Provincia de Atalaya		
Outcome 2.1: IPLCs in FIP and non-FIP countries have increased role in the FIP and other REDD+ processes.			
Indicator: % of IPLC participants in DGM regional and international capacity development activities with increased role in the FIP and other REDD+ processes, disaggregated by sex			
Reporting Frequency: Annual		Indicator Type: Custom	
Notes	In June 2017, DGM Global met with the World Bank’s Senior M&E Specialist to validate indicator guidance. Based on that guidance, there is now a plan in place for collecting and reporting data for this indicator. In the upcoming quarter, DGM Global will contact all participants in DGM exchanges and capacity development activities to conduct a survey to answer this and other relevant questions. The data will be reported in the next semiannual report.		
Output 2.1.1: Regional and national IPLC representatives have increased skills and knowledge on policy and technical topics related to REDD+.			
Indicator: # of IPLC participants in regional and sub-regional trainings on policy and technical topics related to REDD+, disaggregated by sex			
Reporting Frequency: Semiannual		Indicator Type: Custom	
	Prior period*	Current Period	Cumulative
Male	27	35	62
Female	6	19	25
Total	33	54	87
Notes	Data for the current period has been collected from attendance sheets at the Regional Exchanges for Asia and Latin America. It has been added to the results from the prior reporting period to reach the cumulative totals in the far-right column. *Revised from previous report after thorough review of methodology and data		
Output 2.1.2: IPLC presence in the UNFCCC process is strengthened through the DGM training and coordination of IPLC participants before and during COP.			
Indicator: # of IPLC participants in DGM UNFCCC-related trainings, attending UNFCCC events, disaggregated by sex			
Reporting Frequency: Semiannual		Indicator Type: Custom	
	Prior Period*	Current Period	Cumulative
Male	15	3	18
Female	6	2	8
Total	21	5	26
Notes	Current data reflects participants in the February 2017 Asia Exchange who attended SB46 in May 2017. To avoid double counting, this does not include		

	any of the 20 DGM participants who had previously participated in COP22, of whom 11 also participated in SB46.		
	*Revised from previous report after thorough review of methodology and data		
Outcome 2.2: Exchange of knowledge resources and promotion of IPLC networks at the regional and global scale leads to shared activities and alliances among IPLC organizations.			
Indicator: # of activities/alliances emerged through the global platform with the leadership role of IPLCs			
Reporting Frequency: Annual		Indicator Type: Specific – Required by World Bank	
	Prior Period	Current Period	Cumulative
Total	N/A	11	11
Notes	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- GSC Sustainability Working Group- Global Communications Team- DGM Delegation at UNFCCC COP22 & SB46- GCF IP Policy Working Group- DGM Working Group at IIPFCC LCIP Platform- DGM Delegation at UNPFII- Proposal Development for DGM role in knowledge exchange under the AmeriGEOSS element of the Group on Earth Observations (GEO)- Steering Committee/Executing Agency Alliances- Global Exchange Panel: Operationalizing the Paris Agreement- Global Exchange Panel: IPLC and DGM Contributions to NDCs- Global Exchange Panel: Synergies – DGM & GCF		
Output 2.2.1: Experiences from DGM country sub-projects are elevated to the international scale and shared with IPLCs from other countries.			
Indicator: # of knowledge products produced by the DGM grant recipients and/or beneficiaries presented at the regional and/or global knowledge exchange opportunities			
Reporting Frequency: Semiannual		Indicator Type: Specific – Required by World Bank	
	Prior Period	Current Period	Cumulative
# of knowledge products presented at DGM exchanges	22	13	35
Notes	<p>Africa Exchange 2016:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Exchange Booklet- Technical Session: Africa IP Regional Alliances- Technical Session: Science of Climate Change- Technical Session: IP Cosmovision on Climate Change- Technical Session: Forests’ contribution to climate change mitigation- Technical Session: REDD+ Essentials- Technical Session: IPLC Participation in REDD+- Technical Session: Understanding the UNFCCC- Technical Session: Climate Change Policies and Actions- Technical Session: Overview of Burkina Faso in UNFCCC negotiations- Technical Session: IPLC Proposals and Outcomes from the Paris Agreement- Technical Session: Negotiations Skills <p>Global Exchange 2016:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Exchange Booklet- Technical Session: Understanding the Paris Agreement- Technical Session: IIPFCC in UNFCCC Negotiations- Technical Session: INDCs, NDCs and the Paris Agreement- Technical Session: Land Use Sector in the NDCs- Technical Session: Climate Finance Overview		

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Technical Session: CIF Overview- Technical Session: Understanding the GCF- Technical Session: Observer participation at GCF- Technical Session: IPLC participation at GCF Asia Exchange 2017: <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Exchange Booklet- Technical Session: Understanding UNFCCC decisions/processes relevant to IPLCs- Technical Session: IP Engagement in Climate Finance and GCF Priorities Latin America Exchange 2017: <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Exchange Booklet- Technical Session: Latin America and Engagement with the Paris Agreement- Technical Session: REDD+ in Brazil: Status of social and environmental safeguards Executing Agency Meeting 2017: <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Meeting Booklet- Technical Session: Grievance Redress Mechanism – Documenting and Reporting- Technical Session: DGM Common Indicators- Technical Session: Monitoring & Reporting – Processes and Tools- Technical Session: CIF AU-DGM Learning Partnership- Technical Session: Gender Considerations in DGM Design and Implementation- Technical Session: Messaging and Communications <p>*Revised from previous report after thorough review of methodology and data</p>															
Output 2.2.2: IPLCs from FIP and non-FIP countries have increased opportunity to share experiences and learning at the international scale, extending the scope of the DGM.																
Indicator: % of participants in the learning and knowledge exchange activities belonging to REDD+ programs and countries other than FIP pilot countries.																
Reporting Frequency: Semiannual																
Indicator Type: Specific – Required by World Bank																
	<table><tr><th>Prior Period</th><th>Current Period</th><th>Cumulative</th></tr><tr><td># from non-FIP countries</td><td>13</td><td>24</td><td>37</td></tr><tr><td>Total participants</td><td>46</td><td>51</td><td>97</td></tr><tr><td>Percentage</td><td>28.3%</td><td>47.1%</td><td>38.1%</td></tr></table>	Prior Period	Current Period	Cumulative	# from non-FIP countries	13	24	37	Total participants	46	51	97	Percentage	28.3%	47.1%	38.1%
Prior Period	Current Period	Cumulative														
# from non-FIP countries	13	24	37													
Total participants	46	51	97													
Percentage	28.3%	47.1%	38.1%													
Notes	*Revised from previous report after thorough review of methodology and data															
Output 2.2.3: The DGM Global Knowledge Sharing web platform provides knowledge resources and opportunities for discussion to global IPLCs.																
Indicator: # of views and downloads of informational resources posted to the DGM Global knowledge sharing web platform																
Reporting Frequency: Semiannual																
Indicator Type: Custom																
Notes	Progress towards the development of the DGM Knowledge Platform has halted pending confirmation of additional funding. DGM Global is managing several accounts online including the DGM Global website, social media accounts, and MailChimp. Data from these sources is presented in the following alternate indicator for Output 2.2.3.															
Output 2.2.3: The DGM Global Knowledge Sharing web platform provides knowledge resources and opportunities for discussion to global IPLCs.																
Alternate Indicator: Assorted metrics of the effectiveness of DGM Global's web presence																

Reporting Frequency: Semiannual		Indicator Type: Custom				
	Prior Period	Current Period		Cumulative		
Website Visits	2,437	2,662		8,842		
Website Page Views	5,171	6,190		19,607		
Twitter Tweet Views	4,739	14,691		19,430		
Newsletter Opens	N/A (pre-MailChimp)	1,349		1,349		
Notes						
Outcome 3.1: IPLC-led subprojects that contribute to FIP and REDD+ are successfully implemented in DGM target areas						
Indicator: % of subprojects successfully completed and achieved their objectives, which are consistent with FIP objectives						
Reporting Frequency: Semiannual		Indicator Type: Common – Required by World Bank				
	Through 12/31/16	Completed/Approved		Current Period		
Brazil	0%	0	41	0%		
Burkina Faso	0%	0	14	0%		
Peru	0%	0	21	0%		
Total	0%	0	76	0%		
Notes	All approved subprojects are still in preparation or early implementation, with most only having been approved in the previous reporting period.					
Output 3.1.1: Demand-driven subprojects consistent with FIP objectives are sourced and approved by DGM National Steering Committees (NSCs)						
Indicator: # and \$ amount of subprojects approved by National Steering Committees, consistent with FIP objectives						
Reporting Frequency: Semiannual		Indicator Type: Custom				
	Through 12/31/16		Current Period		Cumulative	
	Number	Value (USD)	Number	Value (USD)	Number	Value (USD)
Brazil	41	1.87 million	0	0	41	1.87 million
Burkina Faso	14	0.33 million	0	0	14	0.33 million
Peru	11	0.52 million	10	0.22 million	21	0.74 million
Total	66	2.72 million	10	0.22 million	71	2.94 million
Notes	Peru – Newly Approved Projects: <ul style="list-style-type: none">- COMARU: Improvement of the productive process of fingerlings in fish farms for the food security of the families in a native Community, Echarati district, La Convención province, Cusco department- OCAM: Installation of improved fish farms for the food security of the families in two native communities, Mazamari district, Junin department- OCCAAM: Increased productivity of cacao and improved post-harvest practices in two communities, Imaza district, Amazonas department- CART: Negotiation capacity building for the Ashaninka Kemito Sankori cooperative related to the management and marketing of cacao- FEMIAL: Installation of integrated farms for farina production, contributing to income generation of 52 women and their families from the native Community of Piura, Loreto department- FECONADIC: Improved breeding of the Paiche (Arapaima Gigas) fish in floating cages in three communities in the Calleria river basin, Calleria district, Ucayali department					

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- UCIFP: Breeding of the Paiche (Arapaima Gigas) fish in floating cages in the Shahuaya native community, in the Amonya river basin, Yurua district, Ucayali department- FENAMAD: Recognition of the La Victoria Native Community, Las Pledras district, Tambopata province, Madre de Dios department- FENAMAD: Tourism subproject of the Santa Rosa de Huacaria and Queros-Kosnipata-Cusco communities and Eco-tourism/Non-timber in CN Diamante- ARPI SC: Recognition of 6 communities and titling of 3 communities, Satipo and Oxapampa provinces, Junin department				
Outcome 3.2: IPLC-led governance mechanisms are in place to transparently manage DGM funds.					
Indicator: % of DGM stakeholders who perceive DGM governance and processes as transparent and inclusive (country and global projects)					
Reporting Frequency: Annual			Indicator Type: Common – Required by World Bank		
Notes	In June 2017, DGM Global met with the World Bank’s Senior M&E Specialist to validate indicator guidance. Based on that guidance, there is now a plan in place for collecting and reporting data for this indicator. In the upcoming quarter, DGM Global will contact global stakeholders to conduct a survey to answer this and other relevant questions for the next period’s semiannual report. Country projects have not yet begun conducting the necessary surveys to track this data.				
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					
Reporting Frequency: Semiannual			Indicator Type: Common – Required by World Bank		
	Through 12/31/16		Current Period		Through 6/30/17
	Addressed/Received		Addressed/Received		Percentage Addressed
Brazil	6	6	0	0	100%
Burkina Faso	1	1	0	1	0%
DRC	0	0	0	2	0%
Ghana	0	0	0	0	No grievances
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	No grievances
Mexico	0	0	0	0	No grievances
Peru	0	0	2	3	66.7%
Total	7	7	2	6	69.2%
Notes	See individual country project sections for details				
Output 3.2.2: The DGM Global Project adequately addresses grievances that are elevated to the DGM Global Steering Committee.					
Indicator: % of grievances related to delivery of the DGM that are elevated to the Global Steering Committee and are resolved					
Reporting Frequency: Semiannual			Indicator Type: Custom		
	Cumulative as of 12/31/16		Cumulative as of 6/30/17		
# of grievances at global level – resolved	0		0		
# of grievances at global level – total	1		1		
Percentage	0%		0%		

Notes	The process to address the only outstanding grievance (from Cote d'Ivoire) began with the foundation of the GSC's Grievance Redress Subcommittee in April 2017. The subcommittee members have discussed the grievance and expect to travel to Cote d'Ivoire in the upcoming quarter to further assess the situation and determine a path to resolution. Further detail about this grievance can be found at http://www.dgmglobal.org/grievance-mechanism/ .		
Outcome 3.3: Monitoring and reporting systems with a focus on learning are in place and functioning for the DGM Program.			
Indicator: % of Semiannual DGM Program Progress Reports completed and submitted on time, including information on progress towards results indicators, lessons learned, and challenges.			
Reporting Frequency: Semiannual		Indicator Type: Custom	
	Prior Period	This Period	Cumulative
# of Program Reports submitted on time	1	1	3
# of Program Reports due	1	1	3
Percentage	100%	100%	100%
Notes			
Output 3.3.1: DGM Country Projects provide accurate and timely information on project progress towards results to the Global Steering Committee.			
Indicator: % of Semiannual DGM Country Project Progress Reports completed and submitted on time, including information on progress towards results indicators, lessons learned, and challenges.			
Reporting Frequency: Semiannual		Indicator Type: Custom	
	Prior Period	This Period	Cumulative
# of Country Reports submitted on time	14	14	42
# of Country Reports due	14	14	42
Percentage	100%	100%	100%
Notes			
Output 3.3.2: The DGM Global Project provides timely and accurate information on the compiled DGM Program progress towards results to the Global Steering Committee			
Indicator: % of Semiannual DGM Global Project reports completed and submitted on time, including information on progress towards results indicators, lessons learned, and challenges			
Reporting Frequency: Semiannual		Indicator Type: Custom	
	Prior Period	This Period	Cumulative
# of Global Reports submitted on time	1	1	3
# of Global Reports due	1	1	3
Percentage	100%	100%	100%

Annex B. DGM Contact Information

Project	Executing Agency	Website	Contact	Email
Global	Conservation International	Project: www.dgmglobal.org ; NEA: www.conservation.org	Johnson Cerda	dgmglobal@conservation.org
Brazil	Centro de Agricultura Alternativa do Norte de Minas (CAA/NM)	Project: www.dgmbrasil.org.br NEA: www.caa.org.br	Alvaro Carrara	dgm@caa.org.br
Burkina Faso	IUCN-Burkina Faso	NEA: www.iucn.org	Moumini Savadogo	moumini.savadogo@iucn.org
Côte d'Ivoire	-	-	Meerim Shakirova	mshakirova@worldbank.org
DRC	Caritas Congo, ASBL	NEA: www.caritas.org	Boniface Deagbo	directeur@caritasdev.cd
Ecuador	-	-	Leonel Iglesias	liglesias@worldbank.org
Ghana	Solidaridad	NEA: www.solidaridadnetwork.org	Winston Asante	winston@solidaridadnetwork.org
Guatemala	-	-	Zenia Salinas	zsalinasvallecil@worldbank.org
Indonesia	The Samdhana Institute	Project: www.dgmindonesia.id NEA: www.samdhana.org	Cristi Nozawa	cristi@samdhana.org
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