

# The Dedicated Grant Mechanism for Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities

## Fifth Semiannual Program Report

*Covering July 1, 2017 – December 31, 2017*

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Prepared by Conservation International, as the Global Executing Agency of the Global Learning and Knowledge Exchange Project of the Dedicated Grant Mechanism for Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (DGM), with input from representatives of the DGM Country Projects, for submission to the World Bank.

Submitted to the World Bank on March 15, 2018



**DGM**  
GLOBAL



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## Key Project Information

### **DGM Global Learning and Knowledge Exchange**

**Global Executing Agency:** Conservation International  
[www.dgmglobal.org](http://www.dgmglobal.org)

### **DGM Brazil**

**Global Steering Committee Member:** João Nonoy Krikati  
**National Executing Agency:** Centro de Agricultura Alternativa do Norte de Minas  
[www.dgmbrasil.org.br](http://www.dgmbrasil.org.br)

### **DGM Burkina Faso**

**Global Steering Committee Member:** Idrissa Zeba (co-chair)  
**National Executing Agency:** IUCN Burkina Faso

### **DGM Democratic Republic of the Congo**

**Global Steering Committee Member:** Kapupu Diwa Mutimanwa  
**National Executing Agency:** Caritas Congo  
[www.peuplesautochtones.cd](http://www.peuplesautochtones.cd)

### **DGM Ghana**

**Global Steering Committee Member:** Hayford Duodu  
**National Executing Agency:** Solidaridad

### **DGM Indonesia**

**Global Steering Committee Member:** Mina Setra  
**National Executing Agency:** The Samdhana Institute  
[www.dgmindonesia.id](http://www.dgmindonesia.id)

### **DGM Mexico**

**Global Steering Committee Member:** Manuel Aldrete  
**National Executing Agency:** Rainforest Alliance

### **DGM Mozambique**

**Global Steering Committee Member:** Daniel Maula  
**National Executing Agency:** WWF Mozambique

### **DGM Peru**

**Global Steering Committee Member:** Marilen Puquio Arturo / Jamner Manihuari Curitima (alternating)  
**National Executing Agency:** WWF Peru  
[www.mdesawetoperu.org](http://www.mdesawetoperu.org)

### **DGM Republic of the Congo**

**Global Steering Committee Member:** Guy Moussele-Diseke

### **Non-FIP Countries**

**Global Steering Committee Member:** Grace Balawag

The country projects in Cote d'Ivoire, Ecuador, Guatemala, Lao PDR, and Nepal do not yet have National Steering Committees or National Executing Agencies, and they are not yet represented on the Global Steering Committee.

## Abbreviations

<b>AIDSEP</b>	Interethnic Association for the Development of the Peruvian Rainforest
<b>CAA/NM</b>	Centro de Agricultura Alternativa do Norte de Minas
<b>CBNRM</b>	Community-Based Natural Resource Management
<b>CBO</b>	Community-Based Organization
<b>CEESP</b>	Commission on Environmental, Economic, and Social Policy (IUCN)
<b>CI</b>	Conservation International
<b>CIF</b>	Climate Investment Funds
<b>CONAP</b>	Confederation of Amazonian Nationalities of Peru
<b>COP</b>	Conference of the Parties (of the UNFCCC)
<b>CSO</b>	Civil Society Organization
<b>DGM</b>	Dedicated Grant Mechanism for Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities
<b>DRC</b>	Democratic Republic of the Congo
<b>FIP</b>	Forest Investment Program
<b>GEA</b>	Global Executing Agency
<b>GRM</b>	Grievance Redress Mechanism
<b>GSC</b>	Global Steering Committee
<b>IIPFCC</b>	International Indigenous Peoples' Forum on Climate Change
<b>IPACC</b>	Indigenous Peoples of Africa Co-ordinating Committee
<b>IPLCs</b>	Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities
<b>IUCN</b>	International Union for the Conservation of Nature
<b>Lao PDR</b>	Lao People's Democratic Republic
<b>LCIP Platform</b>	Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform (UNFCCC)
<b>NEA</b>	National Executing Agency (of a DGM country project)
<b>NSC</b>	National Steering Committee (of a DGM country project)
<b>PM&amp;E</b>	Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation
<b>REDD+</b>	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation...
<b>REPALEF</b>	Network of Indigenous and Local Populations for the Sustainable Management of DRC Forest Ecosystems
<b>TTL</b>	Task Team Leader (World Bank)
<b>UNFCCC</b>	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
<b>UNPFII</b>	United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues
<b>WWF</b>	World Wildlife Fund (or World Wide Federation for Nature)

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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 subprojects related to adaptation and mitigation, livelihoods, sustainable forest management, and secure land tenure;
  - Support for capacity development in leadership, management, and technical skills, including training 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 subprojects 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 the 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. Program Overview Table – as of December 2017

The following table depicts the status of all fifteen DGM projects as of December 31, 2017. For more detailed information on each project, please refer to Section 5.

DGM Project	Steering Comm.	Executing Agency	Allocated Funding (millions USD)	FIP Approval	WB Approval	Implementation Period	
						Start	End
Global Learning and Knowledge Exchange	GSC	Conservation International	8.0	6/28/14	3/3/15	4/1/15	6/30/20
Brazil	NSC	Centro de Agricultura Alternativa do Norte de Minas (CAA/NM)	6.5	6/18/15	3/3/15	4/27/15	9/30/19
Burkina Faso	NSC	IUCN – Burkina Faso	4.5	6/18/15	9/16/15	9/16/15	6/30/20
Democratic Republic of the Congo	NSC	Caritas Congo	6.0	6/3/15	4/8/16	4/1/16	7/31/21
Cote d'Ivoire	N/A	N/A	4.5	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Ecuador	N/A	N/A	4.5	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Ghana	NSC	Solidaridad	5.5	9/12/16	4/26/17	4/26/17	4/29/22
Guatemala	Interim	N/A	4.5	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Indonesia	NSC	The Samdhana Institute	6.5	12/30/16	3/16/17	3/15/17	6/30/21
Lao People's Democratic Republic	N/A	N/A	4.5	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Mexico	NSC	Rainforest Alliance	6.0	5/22/17	9/15/17	10/2/17	2/1/22
Mozambique	NSC	WWF Mozambique	4.5	8/22/16	12/5/17	12/5/17	2/28/23
Nepal	Interim	N/A	4.5	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Peru	NSC	WWF Peru	5.5	5/21/15	9/11/15	10/15/15	9/15/20
Republic of the Congo	NSC	N/A	4.5	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

### 3. Reflection and Analysis

DGM country projects are increasingly demonstrating the potential of IPLCs as effective partners in sustainable forestry and climate action. In several pilot countries, IPLCs are effectively developing their capacities, increasing their participation in climate action, and implementing subprojects related to sustainable forest management, alternative livelihoods, and land tenure.

So far, National Steering Committees (NSCs) have approved a total of 129 subprojects in Brazil, Burkina Faso, and Peru, and more are expected very soon, with new subprojects currently being selected in Brazil, Burkina Faso, and Indonesia. The average cost of the approved subprojects is \$38,237, and most of them last between one and two years. Perhaps more importantly, DGM beneficiaries are gaining valuable experience developing and submitting proposals for climate finance. While the requirements for this process vary by donor, this active capacity building has the potential to unlock even more funding from other sources.

With the launch of the Global Communications Team and the continued growth of the DGM, both in terms of active projects and ongoing activities, the DGM is getting more recognition from its IPLC partners. It is important to capitalize on this growth and continue promoting a coherent message about the program's governance and significance.

Forest Investment Plans for Ecuador, Nepal, and the Republic of the Congo were approved in December 2017, including allocations for DGM projects. This is an important prerequisite for the approval of DGM projects in these countries. While there are more requirements for DGM activities to begin, these newest countries will benefit from the example of the countries that have already started, as well as active coordination between the World Bank and the DGM Global project to provide support for new country projects.

Support for the United Nations Framework Convention for Climate Change (UNFCCC) Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples (LCIP) Platform will continue to be a strategic policy priority for the DGM Global project, as decided by GSC members who participated in preparatory meetings for the project's midterm review. The DGM's overall objective is to strengthen IPLC engagement in sustainable forestry and climate action, and the LCIP Platform should be a good mechanism for increasing this engagement at national and international levels.

The GEA, in consultation with the GSC and NEAs, is in the process of revising the DGM results framework to provide a more accurate reflection of the work and achievements of each of the DGM projects and how they collectively support the increased role of IPLCs in climate action and sustainable forestry. The core indicators required by the World Bank will remain intact, but they will have additional context that more clearly illustrates how they fit into the larger DGM narrative. The GSC is expected to review the updated results framework at its next meeting in April.



## 4. Upcoming Activities

Tentative Timing	Project	Activity
January/February	Mexico	Meetings with NSC Regional Subcommittees
January-March	Mexico	Design of Participatory M&E System and Grievance Mechanism
January-June	Ghana	Training of cohort 1 & 2 communities in 3 phases
February	Brazil	Subproject institutional strengthening activities begin
February	Global	2nd Annual Asia Regional Exchange – Makassar, Indonesia
February-March	Global	GCF Board Meeting – Songdo, South Korea
March	DRC	NSC Meeting
March	DRC	Training
March	Mexico	NSC Meeting
March	Mozambique	NSC Meeting in Nampula; Presentation and discussion of workplan
March/April	Mexico	Selection of Local Community Promoter candidates to receive training
March-April	DRC	Distribution of literacy modules for IPLCs
March-June	Mexico	Launch of Grievance Mechanism in each region
April	Global	United Nations Permanent Forum for Indigenous Issues – New York City
April	Global	GSC Meeting in Washington, DC
April-May	Global	48th Conference of the UNFCCC Subsidiary Bodies (SB 48)
April-May	Brazil	Site visits to pre-selected subprojects from the second call for proposals
April-May	Mexico	Training workshops for Local Community Promoters
May	Mozambique	Experience exchange to Manica Province, Chimanimani
May/June	Ghana	Call for subproject proposals for training participants
May/June	Mexico	Selection of Financial Inclusion Subproject Proposals
May/June	Mexico	Meetings with NSC Regional Subcommittees
May/June	Mexico	Selection of Local Community Promoter candidates to receive training
May-June	DRC	Training of literacy instructors for IPLCs
May-June	DRC	Training local organizations supporting IPLCs to develop, monitor, evaluate, and report on subprojects
May-December	DRC	Organizing literacy courses for IPLCs
June	Global	FIP Subcommittee Meeting
June	Brazil	3rd intersessional NSC Meeting to approve subprojects
June	Mexico	NSC Meeting
June	Global	2nd Annual Latin America Regional Exchange - Peru
June	Global	3rd Annual Executing Agency Meeting
2nd/3rd Quarter 2018	Indonesia	Announcement of selected subproject proposals
2nd/3rd Quarter 2018	Indonesia	2nd call for subproject proposals
Unspecified	Burkina Faso	Funding of natural resource management subprojects
Unspecified	Burkina Faso	Funding of second round of micro-projects
July-August	Brazil	Contracting of selected proposals from the second call for proposals
July-December	DRC	Funding of microprojects
Late September	Brazil	New subprojects begin execution

## 5. Progress by Project

### 5.1. Brazil

#### 5.1.1. Project Overview

The Brazil Dedicated Grant Mechanism for Indigenous Peoples Project (DGM Brazil) was designed with two main objectives: (i) to strengthen the engagement of the Cerrado biome's Indigenous Peoples and traditional communities in FIP, REDD+, and similar climate change-oriented programs at the local, national, and global level, and (ii) to contribute towards improving livelihoods, land use, and sustainable forest management in their territories. To achieve these objectives, DGM Brazil's activities are structured according to the following three components:

#### Component 1: Sustainable and Adaptive Community

**Initiatives (US\$ 4.0 million)** – DGM Brazil's first component supports provision of subgrants to IPLCs and IPLC organizations for the promotion of sustainable forest and land use management systems, more resilient livelihoods, ethno-development, and adaptation to climate-related changes.

Within this component, US\$ 3.0 million is set aside as financing for the community initiatives themselves, which are designed, proposed, and (through the NSC) evaluated by Indigenous Peoples and traditional communities. Eligible activities include:

- Sustainable forest and land use management systems and community-led forest restoration;
- Seedling production for the maintenance of native and threatened species and varieties;
- Agroforestry production systems and agroecological tillage practices through application of traditional knowledge and new technologies;
- Collection, value-added processing, and marketing of nontimber and agricultural products;

DGM Brazil	
<b>Funding</b>	US\$6.5 million
<b>National Steering Committee:</b>	
8 voting members (3 Indigenous Peoples/3 local community members/ 2 government representatives; 6 men/2 women); 8 non-voting members (3 Indigenous Peoples/3 local community members/2 government representatives; 5 men/3 women)	
<b>National Executing Agency:</b>	
Centro de Agricultura Alternativa do Norte de Minas (CAA/NM)	
<b>Key Dates</b>	
National Steering Committee Established	3/28/14
National Executing Agency Selected	10/_/14
Approved by World Bank Board	3/3/15
Effectiveness Date	4/13/15
Implementation Start	4/27/15
Approved by FIP Subcommittee	6/18/15
Effectiveness Date	6/29/15
First Call for Subproject Proposals	1/16/16
First Subprojects Funded	6/30/17
Implementation End	9/30/19
Closing Date	3/30/20
<b>Global Steering Committee member:</b>	
João Nonoy Krikati	
<b>World Bank Task Team Leader:</b>	
Alberto Costa	
<b>NEA Contact:</b>	
Alvaro Alves Carrara <a href="mailto:alvaro@caa.org.br">alvaro@caa.org.br</a>	

- Indigenous and traditional water, soil, and landscape management practices, including recovery of degraded areas and protection of water sources;
- Livelihood diversification for improved nutrition, food security, and quality of life; and
- Revitalization of cultural values and traditional knowledge.

In broader terms, DGM Brazil accepts subproject proposals in three main categories: (i) natural resource management, (ii) immediate threat response (provided to IPTCs under severe and immediate threats to their forests, natural resources, livelihood needs, and physical and cultural survival), and (iii) market-oriented production.

The remaining US\$ 1 million in Component 1 will support technical and managerial training for beneficiary organizations, as well as technical assistance supporting project preparation, implementation, and participatory monitoring.

**Component 2: Capacity Building and Institutional Strengthening (US\$ 1.3 million)** – The second component of DGM Brazil will finance capacity building for IPTC organizations. Capacity building activities should be designed in response to the identified needs of these organizations. Examples of potential support could include:

- Enhancing leadership and negotiation skills and active participation in initiatives related to natural resource-based mitigation and climate change adaptation;
- Promoting a better understanding of REDD+ mechanisms, forest management, and climate change adaptation programs;
- Increasing knowledge of and access to public policies, credit lines, and financial resources related to forest adaptation;
- Enhancing financial management skills;
- Improving knowledge about new methodologies for participatory land and environmental management, vulnerability mapping, planning and implementation of strategies for coping with and adapting to manmade climate change, sustainable forest and land management practices, and forest-fire prevention; and
- Expanding technical skills for the adoption of new technologies for productive activities, livelihood diversification, environmental conservation, and land surveillance.

**Component 3: Project Management, Monitoring, and Evaluation (US\$ 1.2 million)** – DGM Brazil’s final component supports the effective governance of the project by financing the operating costs of the NEA. The responsibilities of the NEA include:

- Providing secretariat services to the NSC;
- Technical coordination, monitoring and evaluation, and reporting to the World Bank and GSC;
- Financial management, procurement, and auditing;
- Operation of the Grievance Redress Mechanism; and
- Supervising implementation of community initiatives and results assessments.

### 5.1.2. Progress Update

#### Component 1: Sustainable and Adaptive Community Initiatives

The first set of 45 DGM Brazil subprojects, which received funding at the end of the previous reporting period, have now begun implementation. Each is expected to last a year or more, with end dates starting around September 2018. DGM will continue reporting the progress and results from these subprojects as they move further into their implementation periods. The following initiative, being implemented by the Krahô-Kanela Indigenous Peoples Association, is one example of the work being conducted by DGM Brazil subprojects.

The initiative being implemented by the Krahô-Kanela Indigenous Peoples Association supports the continuous monitoring of the Krahô-Kanela indigenous land (31,000 hectares in Mata Alagada, Aldeia Lankrare, in the municipality of Lagoa da Confusao-TO) to reduce the entrance of hunters, fishers, and loggers. Initial activities have included procurement of a boat, a motor, motorcycles, uniforms, and equipment, enabling the beginning of surveillance activities. This surveillance will continue throughout the 18 months of project execution.

DGM Brazil held its first exchange for subprojects focused on issues related to production and marketing of by-products of the Cerrado’s biodiversity. The group, including representatives of 17 subprojects and two

Supplementary Subproject Indicators	Percent
Social Safeguard 1: Communities agree with subproject investments	92%
Social Safeguard 2: Communities believe the subprojects will have a positive social impact	97%
Environmental Safeguard 1: Communities believe the subprojects will have a positive environmental impact	97%
Percentage of subproject support going to indigenous families	66.89%
Percentage of subproject support going to Quilombola families	22.63%
Percentage of subproject support going to local communities	10.48%
Percentage of subproject support going to women	51.43%

NSC members, as well as the technical and documentation teams of the DGM, visited successful community-led initiatives in Brasília, Padre Bernardo, and Arinos from December 11 to 13. For this exchange visit, most of the represented subprojects were led by women, and many of the community initiatives visited during the exchange were presented to the participants by women.

DGM Brazil launched its second call for subproject proposals on August 30, 2017, with a three-month response period. The communication strategy outlined for the publication of the call for proposals, which used printed graphics, website content, social media, and news press was significant. In addition to dissemination in various spaces and meetings of Indigenous Peoples and traditional communities. Organizations were also informed of the deadlines, the new call for proposals, and available support.

In addition to mailed-in submissions, proposals could also be submitted directly through the NEA's website. The NEA adapted their online project management system to allow the entry of all required technical and financial information for submitted proposals. The use of this system will allow monitoring and evaluation of each subproject's technical and financial execution, and it will be interactive, providing an interface for coordination with the beneficiary entities. A total of 106 proposals were received, including 94 that qualified for full analysis, which also began in this reporting period, shortly after the submission deadline. As part of this analysis, particular emphasis is being placed on the engagement of women, youth, and the elderly to value and strengthen their roles in the implementation of these subprojects.

The biggest challenge faced by DGM Brazil in this reporting period was the beginning of subproject execution. This represented a considerable increase in administrative, financial, and technical supervision. Beyond direct DGM implementation, the team is now responsible for direct support to 45 subprojects or community initiatives, including support to networks.

## **Component 2: Capacity Building and Institutional Strengthening**

DGM Brazil held a seminar, "REDD+ and Indigenous Peoples, Quilombolas, and Traditional Communities," in Brasília from October 18-20, over the course of 3 days and with the participation of 72 guests, including



From December 11-13, 2017, representatives of 16 market-oriented subprojects participated in an exchange of experiences with ongoing community initiatives focused on productive and sustainable use of the Cerrado's natural resources, such as the production and marketing of fabrics dyed with substances from the Cerrado's many plants.

NSC members (civil society and government), subproject representatives, and representatives of strategic organizations allied with traditional peoples and communities in the Cerrado. The first day was exclusively attended by supported subprojects' representatives. The other days had the participation of guests and a structured program in four thematic areas and lectures, allowing ample discussion of the themes. One of the results of this activity was an invitation from the Ministry of Finance to participate as a speaker in the public consultation on the Brazil Strategic Fund for the Green Climate Fund.

### **Component 3: Project Management, Monitoring, and Evaluation**

The NEA received a World Bank supervision mission from July 26-28 to prepare the management team and guide the project midterm review, which will be conducted in 2018. They also verified implementation of the procurement plan and compliance with World Bank safeguards, analyzed institutional and budgetary arrangements, internal controls systems, accounting and financial management policies and procedures, and clarified changes made in the grant agreement.

DGM Brazil held its fourth regular NSC Meeting from August 10 to 11. Agenda items included revision of internal regulations, renewal of the NSC coordination mandates, approval of the second call for proposals and the form for expressions of interest, subproject status, the REDD+ seminar, financial updates, the World Bank's monitoring strategy, and a report on NSC and NEA participation in events.

During the meeting, there was a change to the NSC's internal rules, which establish the competencies, composition, and functions of the NSC. The NSC agreed to extend the mandate of representatives throughout the project period to guarantee continuity of activities without any interruptions or delays that could result from the appointment of new representatives. An NSC representative from the National Indian Foundation left the institution for personal reasons, and that position on the NSC has been filled.

The project has delivered tablets to all civil society representatives of the NSC so they can personally follow the activities of subprojects supported by DGM Brazil through access to the management and monitoring system specially developed by the NEA.

#### **5.1.3. Grievance Redress**

The project has a grievance mechanism and received one request for information through the grievance mechanism about the area covered by the call for proposals. The author of the information request was informed of the project's area of implementation based on the official government map of the Cerrado, and the grievance is considered "resolved."

#### 5.1.4. Results Monitoring

Indicator	Latest Data	End Target Sept 2019
<b>Component 1: Sustainable and Adaptive Community Initiatives</b>		
Percentage of intended beneficiaries that are aware of project information and agree with project supported investments	92%**	75%
- Female	0%*	75%
<b>Common Indicator:</b> Number of people in forest & adjacent communities with monetary/non-monetary benefits from forests	0*	3,000
- Ethnic minority/indigenous	0*	2,000
- Female	0*	1,000
Number of direct project beneficiaries	18,208*	6,000
- Percentage: Indigenous Peoples	66.89%**	60%
- Percentage: Female	51.43%**	30%
<b>Component 2: Capacity Building and Institutional Strengthening</b>		
Number of participating IPTC organizations with increased involvement, role and voice in REDD+/climate change decision-making bodies/meetings at local, national, or global levels	12*	24
Share (percentage) of project beneficiaries that are members of vulnerable or marginalized families	0%*	50%
Percentage of beneficiaries that are satisfied with the technical assistance provided by the project	0%*	75%
- Percentage: Female	0%*	60%
Number of land users adopting sustainable land management practices as a result of the project	8,351*	700
Number of Indigenous Peoples and Traditional Communities representative organizations provided with capacity building support to improve management of forest and land use	0*	180
<b>Common Indicator:</b> Percentage of participants in project-supported capacity enhancement activities with increased understanding of REDD+ and climate change	0%*	80%
Number of forest users trained	82*	360
- Number: Ethnic minority/Indigenous Peoples	0*	216
- Number: Female	0*	108
<b>Component 3: Project Management, Monitoring, and Evaluation</b>		
<b>Common indicator:</b> Percentage of grievances registered with regard to the delivery of project benefits that are actually addressed	100%*	100%
* As reported in November 2017 Implementation Status and Results Report		
** As reported by NEA in preparation of this report (as of December 2017)		



### 5.1.5. Subproject List

No.	Subproject Name	Date Approved	Budget (USD)
1	sem título	9/20/16	\$53,157.45
2	Guardiões do Cerrado em Pé - em defesa do território das comunidades tradicionais de fecho de pasto	9/20/16	\$58,862.59
3	Preservação de recursos naturais (recursos hídricos), proteção e restauração de áreas degradadas nas nascentes e veredas do Quilombo do Cedro	9/20/16	\$58,862.59
4	A sociobiodiversidade do Cerrado da morraria como herança do futuro	9/20/16	\$58,862.59
5	Projeto El Betel: somando forças	9/20/16	\$49,864.16
6	Pojianare (Nossa Mata)	9/20/16	\$42,109.39
7	I rom cati	9/20/16	\$46,132.91
8	Fortalecimento do grupo de mulheres trabalhadores no processamento de polpa de frutas e no beneficiamento do coco babaçu	9/20/16	\$58,862.59
9	Extrativismo do Povo Xacriabá: fonte de renda, segurança alimentar e proteção do Cerrado	9/20/16	\$47,090.07
10	Beneficiamento e comercialização dos produtos da sociobiodiversidade pela comunidade quilombola de Pontinha	9/20/16	\$47,061.70
11	Água dos Gerais: geraizeiros seguem na luta para preservar a vida	9/20/16	\$58,781.09
12	Agregação de valor e consolidação de mercados sustentáveis através da coleta e beneficiamento dos frutos do Cerrado	9/20/16	\$46,962.09
13	Fortalecimento da Agricultura Familiar Agroecológica e extrativismo das comunidades tradicionais de Jabuticatubas através de acesso à novos mercados	9/20/16	\$46,365.61
14	Programa de vigilância territorial Kanela	9/20/16	\$23,545.04
15	sem título	9/20/16	\$58,862.59
16	Projeto Todos Juntos em prol da recuperação e restauração dos recursos naturais em comunidade território indígena xacriabá	9/20/16	\$58,799.81
17	Tsiräpre Dzawidzé , Proteção do Cerrado	9/20/16	\$58,862.59
18	Fortalecimento da Comercialização dos Produtos do Cerrado	9/20/16	\$47,081.02
19	Aquisição de máquina agrícola e conjunto de bombeamento de água	9/20/16	\$58,862.59
20	Produção de mudas, educação ambiental e produção de material didático	9/20/16	\$23,339.77
21	Projeto de gestão territorial e ambiental da aldeia Porteira	9/20/16	\$57,177.61
22	Quilombos Produtivos	9/20/16	\$58,862.59
23	Práticas e posturas, atitudes pela soberania alimentar no Xingu	9/20/16	\$58,862.59
24	Gestão territorial de comunidades quilombolas do Jalapão	9/20/16	\$55,016.90
25	Agroindústria da Aldeia Brejão	9/20/16	\$47,090.07
26	Farinha do Babaçu: uma alternativa de geração de renda para as quebradeiras de coco-babaçu da região do Bico do Papagaio	9/20/16	\$47,087.66
27	Ações Socioambientais de recuperação ambiental de área degradada e de nascentes do território da comunidade negra rural quilombola de São Miguel	9/20/16	\$58,862.59



28	Apoio a articulação da produção extrativista e de sistemas produtivos sustentáveis do Vale do Guaporé	9/20/16	\$58,862.59
29	Riquezas do Mearim	9/20/16	\$58,742.73
30	Rede de Sementes do Xingu pluriétnica	9/20/16	\$46,033.57
31	Fortalecimento da produção e comercialização dos produtos artesanais das mulheres indígenas na região do Araguaia	9/20/16	\$46,924.66
32	Recuperação de nascentes e APP's da aldeia Araribá	9/20/16	\$58,862.59
33	Gestão territorial e ambiental em terras indígenas	9/20/16	\$58,776.56
34	Projeto Rowê	9/20/16	\$47,090.07
35	Valorizando os saberes tradicionais do artesanato e a da cultura Krahô através do artesanato	9/20/16	\$58,862.59
36	Fortalecendo o Agroextrativismo no Cerrado	9/20/16	\$47,090.07
37	Projeto Bahorure	9/20/16	\$22,873.04
38	Sementes da Vida	9/20/16	\$47,090.07
39	Me hi te Tradição que sustenta o Cerrado	9/20/16	\$23,545.04
40	Tradição e Sustentabilidade no Cerrado Xavante	9/20/16	\$58,810.37
41	Cerrado: fonte de vida das nascentes do território quilombola de Lagoa Grande	9/20/16	\$60,559.00
42	Associação Rede Cerrado	3/10/17	\$30,134.57
43	MIQCB (Associação do Movimento Interestadual das Quebradeiras de Coco Babaçu)	3/10/17	\$30,377.59
44	Mobilização dos Índios do Cerrado (MOPIC)	3/10/17	\$45,566.39
45	Associação Nacional Quilombola para Cooperação -Negra Anastacia (CONAQ)	3/10/17	\$30,377.59

### 5.1.6. Upcoming Activities

Approximate Timing	Activity
January-December	Execution and support of contracted subprojects (41)
January	Continuation of analysis of expressions of interest for pre-selection of subprojects submitted in the second call for proposals
February	Start of subproject institutional strengthening activities
April-May	Site visits to pre-selected subprojects from the second call for proposals
April	Participation in the GSC Meeting in Washington, DC
June	3 <sup>rd</sup> extra-sessional meeting of the NSC for final approval of proposal received in the second call for subproject proposals
June	Publication of expressions of interest selected in second call for proposals
July-August	Subproject workshop with approved subprojects from the second call for proposals
July-August	Contracting of selected proposals from the second call for proposals
Late September	Beginning of subproject execution
October – March 2019	Monitoring visits

## 5.2. Burkina Faso

### 5.2.1. Project Overview

The Local Forest Communities Support Project (DGM Burkina Faso) was designed to strengthen the capacity of local communities in targeted regions of Burkina Faso to participate in REDD+ programs at local, national and global levels. To achieve this objective, DGM Burkina Faso has structured its activities according to three components:

**Component 1: Development of managerial and technical capacities and skills of local communities (US\$ 1.0 million) –**

Activities under this component include the development and implementation of a training plan and the development of a communications plan (US\$ 0.928 million).

The training plan will be designed so that it is responsive to community needs and provides the necessary support for effective subproject implementation. It will also address themes related to climate change risks and resilience to enable more effective participation in national and international policymaking. These trainings will be complementary to other trainings conducted through the Forest Investment Program.

This funding will also support the development of a communications plan, which will include the creation of a project website. Implementation of the communications plan will fall under Component 3.

The final element of Component 1 will be the development and implementation of a consultation plan (US\$ 0.072 million), which will ensure the effective participation of local community representatives in discussions related to REDD+ and climate change at national and international levels.

**Component 2: Support for the development of economic and sustainable natural resource management activities (US\$ 2.7 million) –** DGM Burkina Faso will support initiatives led by local communities which fall into two broad categories: (i) income generation and livelihood development

DGM Burkina Faso	
<b>Funding:</b>	US\$4.5 million
<b>National Steering Committee:</b>	
11 voting local community representatives (8 men/3 women); 14 observers (government, civil society organizations, chamber of commerce, development banks, non-government organizations, and the NEA)	
<b>National Executing Agency:</b>	
International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN) – Burkina Faso	
<b>Key Dates:</b>	
National Steering Committee Established	9/3/14
National Executing Agency Selected	1/_/15
Approved by FIP Subcommittee	6/18/15
Approved by World Bank Board	9/16/15
Implementation Start	9/16/15
Project Effectiveness Date	10/16/15
First Call for Subproject Proposals	6/10/16
First Subprojects Funded	3/13/17
Implementation End	6/30/20
Closing Date	6/30/20
<b>Global Steering Committee member:</b>	
Idrissa Zeba	
<b>World Bank Task Team Leader:</b>	
Lucienne M'Baipor	
<b>NEA Contact:</b>	
Oumarou Seynou <a href="mailto:Oumarou.seynou@iucn.org">Oumarou.seynou@iucn.org</a>	

(microprojects) and (ii) sustainable natural resource management and improvement of living conditions (subprojects).

By supporting these local community initiatives for income generation and livelihood development (US\$ 1.022 million), DGM Burkina Faso will be promoting alternative livelihoods which minimize the communities' negative impacts on forests, and in some cases directly support sustainable forestry. Examples could include improved marketing of handicrafts, promotion of agroforestry, and promotion of renewable energy through biogas and improved stoves. Subproject ideas are submitted by communities in response to a call for proposals and selected according to criteria developed by the NEA and NSC.

DGM Burkina Faso's natural resource management and tenure subprojects (US\$ 1.678 million) are intended to address an established environmental concern or support activities that do not necessarily generate income for communities. Examples include training, study tours, promotion of environmental education, translation and dissemination of land-related laws, creation of tree nurseries, soil and water conservation activities, and promotion of local land charters.

**Component 3: Coordination, management, monitoring and evaluation (US\$ 0.8 million)** – This component supports the operating costs of the NSC and NEA in relation to planning of project activities, monitoring and evaluation, communications activities, and costs associated with the financial and technical audits of the project. This component will also support the monitoring of project safeguards and the hiring of an independent evaluator to analyze local social dynamics and to serve as a mediator for local conflicts as part of the project's grievance redress mechanism.

### 5.2.2. Progress Update

Component 1 activities continued in this period with the development of a training plan and communications plan. The training plan is still being validated as of December 2017, but it should take effect in the next reporting cycle. The project's communications plan has also been produced, and the NEA is currently recruiting and contracting a communications specialist to lead the implementation of the communications plan.

In preparation for Component 2 activities promoting environmental education at the primary school level, DGM Burkina Faso has been monitoring five groves that have been planted at schools in the East and Boucle du Mouhoun Regions. The survival rate of these plants is currently 64%. This is being used to understand the engagement of the actors and provide knowledge and capacity building to improve the results of these activities.

The first type of community initiative supported by DGM Burkina Faso focuses on income generation and livelihood development. DGM Burkina Faso refers to these as microprojects. For each round of

microproject selection, DGM Burkina Faso issues a call for proposals and prepares an evaluative grid for rating any submissions received. To be eligible, proposals must meet certain administrative requirements and account for certain environmental and social safeguards. Implementation of the 14 microprojects selected in DGM Burkina Faso's first call for proposals (funded in March 2017) is underway, and 41 more microprojects have been selected from 44 eligible offers out of 126 proposals received in the project's second call for proposals. Contracting and implementation of this second round of microprojects is expected to begin in 2018. Two examples of these microprojects<sup>1</sup> are provided below.

**Association d'Appui et de Promotion rurale de Gulmu/Préservation des espèces locales endogènes utiles (Ongoing)**

**Budget:** US\$ 35,141.67

**Progress made:**

- 2 village forests established, demarcated, and bounded by the cadaster (Boulmoantchangou – 79 Ha & Tabgou – 171 Ha)
- 2 maps of developed forests
- A diagnostic report developed
- 2 forest management committees established, each with adopted rules of procedure
- Two validated land maps/charters
- Two validated development plans
- 25 beehives and other operational beekeeping equipment

**Challenges:**

Insufficient budget for:

- Multiplication and dissemination of maps and development plans to the communities of the two forests
- Production of radio broadcasts for a wider distribution within the department and province
- Completion of essential activities of the developed and validated plan

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<sup>1</sup> Budgets and costs are based on XOF(FCFA)/USD exchange rate of 600.

**Groupe de tisseuses « SIGUI-TI MOGO SON »/ Renforcement des capacités organisationnelles et de production (Project Completed)**

**Budget:** US\$ 14,916.67

**Progress made:**

- Completion of instruction manual for weaving and dyeing pagnes, which are fabrics used for wraps
- Training members on new weaving and dyeing techniques
- Training members of the group's management committee on management of an agricultural organization
- Training members on the marketing/promotion of products and the creation of sale points for the group's projects
- Acquisition of equipment for weaving and dyeing of pagnes

**Results:**

These activities have enabled the group to considerably improve the quality of its woven and dyed pagnes and adapt its offers to meet market demands. This improvement resulted in the production of 46 pagnes, worth US\$ 2,010 in the first quarter, representing an increase in revenue by about US\$ 143.33/woman. The second quarter registered an increase of quantity of marketed woven and dyed pagnes. The turnover of the group went from US\$ 2,010 to US\$ 3,517.50, an increase of roughly 75% over the previous quarter.

The dynamism of the association's managers and the quality of their work earned the trust of EWA, an Austrian partner which donated a modern weaving unit worth US\$ 2,500. This unit will allow them to boost their production capacity and, subsequently, to improve their livelihoods.

DGM Burkina Faso also supports a second type of community initiative, focusing on sustainable natural resource management and improvement of living conditions (subprojects). These subprojects are selected through a different process from the microprojects described above. Rather than a competitive call for proposals, these subprojects are identified and prioritized through a participatory process between the NEA, the NSC, and target communities. This involves the development of terms of reference for both the types of subprojects desired and the communal committees that will identify the top proposals in each community. DGM Burkina Faso will then launch a call for expressions of interest to recruit someone to develop and implement the subproject based on the proposals selected by the communal committees.

During this reporting period, DGM Burkina Faso conducted a study on best practices for these subprojects. The draft version has been circulated back to all five regions, and the final validation will take place in early 2018. Furthermore, subproject concepts have been identified in each of the 32 targeted communities by their communal committees, and DGM Burkina Faso began identifying operators to develop and implement these subprojects in October 2017.

One of the major achievements of DGM Burkina Faso in this reporting period has been the establishment of a grievance redress mechanism. While each DGM project is required to establish a grievance redress mechanism, the one in Burkina Faso is designed with a special focus on local management of grievances. In July 2017, the NEA led a support mission for the establishment and operationalization of these communal grievance prevention and management. These bodies, composed of community mediators, are pivotal for maintaining peace, cohesion, and social inclusion in the community development process. These communal grievance management units are specifically tasked with:

- Ensuring environmental and social oversight for proactive solutions to any conflict-producing factors or environmental degradation;
- Ensuring proper identification of affected populations and evaluating the number of people affected by project actions;
- Overseeing transparency, equitability, and engagement of vulnerable groups; and
- Supporting the real participation of communities to ensure their engagement.

The grievance management units have each been provided with a mobile phone to facilitate quick and easy communications with the NEA. So far 31 of the 32 targeted communities have operational grievance management units. Each of these units has its own structure and composition, designed to be inclusive but also appropriate to the local context. Of the 31 units, 5 are led by local women's coordinators, second only to customary chiefs, which lead 15 of the units. No grievances have been received in this reporting period.

Other significant activities have included the participation of four leaders of civil society organizations (including two women) during the Second Africa Regional Exchange facilitated by DGM Global in August, as well as the development of terms of reference for the DGM to ensure complementarity with the FIP. Validation of the terms of reference is anticipated in early 2018.



The Sono Nye Soumbala Production Unit in the Tenado community, which received funding in the first call for micro-project proposals, welcomed representatives from the Widows' Association of the Boromo community, who are implementing a similar activity, to exchange experiences.

### 5.2.3. Results Monitoring

Indicator	Latest Data	End Target June 2020
<b>Component 1: Development of managerial and technical capacities and skills of local communities</b>		
<b>Common Indicator:</b> Percentage of participants in the capacity development activities with increased role in the FIP and other REDD+ processes at local, national, or global levels	N/A	90%
Number of Pastoralist and Traditional Communities representative organizations provided with capacity building support to improve management of land use	0*	40
<b>Common Indicator:</b> Number of DGM participants with increased role in the FIP and other REDD+ processes at local, national, or global levels	11*	35
Number of forest users trained	0*	200
- Number: Female	0*	20
Number of land users adopting sustainable land management practices as a result of the project	0*	3,500
<b>Component 2: Support for the development of economic and sustainable natural resource management activities</b>		
Number of land tenure related activities implemented	0*	10
Number of sustainable natural resource management activities implemented	0*	14
Area (number of hectares) restored or re/afforested	0*	2,000
Forest area (number of hectares) brought under management plans	0*	50,000
<b>Common Indicator:</b> Number of people in targeted forest and adjacent communities with increased monetary or non-monetary benefits from forests	0*	8,000
<b>Common Indicator:</b> Percentage of subprojects which have successfully completed and achieved their objectives, which are consistent with FIP objectives	7.14%**	50%
Number of direct project beneficiaries	10,000*	50,000
Number of intended female beneficiaries	No data*	20,000
Number of intended male beneficiaries	No data*	30,000
Percentage of intended beneficiaries that are aware of project information and project-supported investments	No data*	95%
- Number: Female	No data*	19,000
- Number: Male	No data*	28,500
*Data as reported in June 2017 ISR		
**Data provided by NEA in preparation of this report (as of December 2017)		



## 5.2.4. Subproject List

No.	Subproject Name	Date Approved	Budget (USD)*
1	Union Communale des Groupements des PFNL de Maticoli / Plantation d'acacia sénégal	11/21/16	\$25,654.17
2	Association d'Appui et de Promotion rurale de Gulmu/ Préservation des espèces locales endogènes utiles /APRG	11/21/16	\$35,141.67
3	Association des veuves solidaires des Balés/Projet de production et de commercialisation de Soumbala dans la commune de BOROMO	11/21/16	\$24,097.17
4	Groupe de tisseuses « SIGUI-TI MOGO SON »/ Renforcement des capacités organisationnelles et de production	11/21/16	\$14,916.67
5	Groupe des femmes productrices de dolo « Djaren Dokonlé-Wo-Nyennè » / Grand foyer amélioré de dolo des femmes de gossina	11/21/16	\$22,876.67
6	Groupe mixité « yiipènè » / Projet d'élevage de poule pondeuse	11/21/16	\$20,532.50
7	GROUPEMENT FEMININ NIMARU-YWEN / Appui au développement socioéconomique des femmes du Groupe NIMARU-YWEN à travers la mise en place d'une unité de transformation et commercialisation du maïs dans le village de Napo	11/21/16	\$24,271.67
8	Association SONO-NYE / Projet d'appui à l'autonomisation des femmes du groupe féminin Sono-n'ye à travers la production du « Soumbala »	11/21/16	\$20,803.33
9	Comité de Gestion des Ressources Naturelles du Village de Guisma (COGES/RN)/ Projet d'apiculture intégrée à la gestion durable des ressources naturelles (PAI/GDRN) dans la forêt villageoise de guisma	11/21/16	\$33,286.67
10	Association pour la promotion économique et sociale des femmes du Burkina Faso (APES-BF)/ Projet d'autonomisation des femmes de la commune rurale de Doulougou à travers la collecte des amandes de karité, la production et commercialisation du beurre de karité tout en protégeant l'environnement.	11/21/16	\$33,113.50
11	Association Zo-Faa-Wiè / projet de production de plants (mise en place d'une pépinière) pour la promotion de l'agroforesterie dans la commune rurale de Dissihn dans la province du loba	11/21/16	\$33,333.33
12	Association pour la promotion de la santé et des techniques agricoles (APSATA) / Projet d'amélioration, de diversification de la production et des revenus des communautés	11/21/16	\$35,676.83
13	Association « Sawtir de Tampla V1 » / appui au développement de l'apiculture en renforcement de la résilience de la communauté villageoise de tampla-v1	11/21/16	\$32,399.25
14	ASSOCIATION DES PERSONNES HANDICAPEES DE MIDEBDO « NOBIEL » / Production et commercialisation des œufs dans la commune rurale de Midebdo	11/21/16	\$24,149.17
* Provided USD budget based on XOF/USD exchange rate of 600.			



### 5.2.5. Upcoming Activities

Activity (Anticipated within next six months)
Financing and monitoring of subprojects on sustainable natural resource management
Financing and monitoring of microprojects from second call for proposals
Monitoring completion of final reports from first set of microprojects
Implementation of the developed training plan
Preparation for and participation in the DGM Burkina Faso Midterm Review with the World Bank
Development of periodic and annual reports

## 5.3. Cote d'Ivoire

### 5.3.1. Progress Update

This section is incomplete. No report has been received so far for DGM Cote d'Ivoire for this reporting period.

DGM Cote d'Ivoire	
<b>Allocated Funding:</b>	US \$4.5 million
<b>National Steering Committee:</b>	
Not yet established	
<b>National Executing Agency:</b>	
Not yet selected	
<b>World Bank Task Team Leader:</b>	
Salimata Follea	

## 5.4. Democratic Republic of the Congo

### 5.4.1. Project Overview

The Forest Dependent Communities Support Project in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DGM DRC) was designed to strengthen the capacity of targeted IPLCs in selected territories and at the national level to participate in REDD+ oriented land and forest management activities. In pursuit of this objective, DGM DRC has structured its activities according to the following components:

**Component 1: Reinforce the participation of IPLCs in forest and land management processes related to REDD+ (US\$ 1.5 million)** – DGM DRC provides tailored support and capacity building on administrative and financial management issues and supports information sharing on REDD+ and its impacts with IPLCs. This support is provided for both national and local project activities.

At the national level, DGM DRC focuses on building the capacity of IPLCs to influence land and forest policies (US\$ 0.5 million). These efforts are designed to support national advocacy and lobbying for stronger recognition and promotion of Indigenous Peoples' rights. This includes support for IPLC engagement in policymaking and supporting the pursuit of formal recognition of rights in specific areas within the country's existing legal framework.

At the local level, DGM DRC will support the representation of IPLCs in their territories and build the capacity of IPLC organizations, particularly in regard to their knowledge of forests and land tenure (US\$ 1.0 million). This component will also indirectly support Component 2 micro-projects by building the capacities of the organizations that will implement them.

**Component 2: Support community-based sustainable forest and land management (US\$ 2.6 million)** – DGM DRC will empower IPLCs by supporting the recognition of their traditional rights and financing natural resource management activities to enhance adaptation to climate change and improve sustainable forest management and rural livelihoods.

DGM DRC	
<b>Funding:</b>	US\$6.0 million
<b>National Steering Committee:</b>	
21 voting members (15 Indigenous Peoples/6 local community representatives; 18 men/3 women); 10 non-voting members (5 Indigenous Peoples/5 local community representatives; 8 men/2 women)	
<b>National Executing Agency:</b>	
Caritas Congo	
<b>Key Dates:</b>	
National Steering Committee Established	4/_/14
Approved by FIP Subcommittee	6/3/15
National Executing Agency Selected	11/_/15
Implementation Start	4/1/16
Approved by World Bank Board	4/8/16
Effectiveness Date	6/21/16
Implementation End:	7/31/21
Closing Date:	7/31/21
<b>Global Steering Committee member:</b>	
Kapupu Diwa Mutimanwa	
<b>World Bank Task Team Leader:</b>	
Loic Braune	
<b>NEA Contact:</b>	
Boniface Nakwagelewi ata Deagbo <a href="mailto:directeur@caritasdev.cd">directeur@caritasdev.cd</a>	

One element of this component will be support for sustainable forest and land management through alternative livelihoods and promotion of IPLC culture (US\$ 2.1 million). DGM DRC will provide grants to communities to engage in alternative livelihoods or to make their current livelihoods more sustainable. Over time, these grants are expected to result in supplementary income and improve community livelihoods. These projects may include the commercial development of natural resources (such as community forests) or of Indigenous Peoples' cultural resources and knowledge. Possible activities could include:

- Community-led sustainable management and restoration of forest landscapes;
- Traditional farming and cultivation practices that enhance local agro-biodiversity;
- Agroforestry production systems, agro-ecology tillage practices, reforestation, and plantations;
- Collection and processing of non-timber products;
- Indigenous/traditional landscape management practices including water and soil conservation;
- Energy-saving practices including wood energy plantations, sustainable charcoal/briquette production, biogas/other renewable energy supply projects;
- Women's economic empowerment activities; and
- Health and education activities related to natural resource management.

Beyond these activities, DGM DRC also supports the formal recognition of IPLC rights as forest and land users by testing innovative ideas for community forest management and recognition of traditional governance systems (US\$ 0.5 million). Possible avenues for pursuing community forest management include using the recent 'decree' on community forestry, creating protected areas under community management and participatory governance, and creating a new type of community-managed area. Once an avenue is identified, DGM DRC will conduct four pilot tests of these community-managed forest areas to demonstrate their effectiveness for securing official recognition of rights.

**Component 3: Increase the capacity to implement development activities for IPLCs and consolidate feedback (US\$ 1.9 million)** – The final component of DGM DRC supports the smooth implementation of the project in compliance with the World Bank's procedures. It also funds the project's grievance redress mechanism, communications, and the operations of the NSC.

The majority of this funding will go toward project coordination (US\$ 1.08 million) by the NEA, including fiduciary management, procurement, risk assessment, managing documentation, respecting safeguards, and reporting to the World Bank on fund utilization.

The rest of Component 3 activities are dedicated to strengthening feedback channels at local and national levels (US\$ 0.82 million). DGM DRC will create an inclusive national network of IPLC representatives to maintain connections between project leaders and organizations on the ground. This network will play a role in communications, monitoring of project



DGM DRC NSC members gathered in Kisangani for the project's 5<sup>th</sup> NSC Meeting in August 2017.

implementation and community satisfaction, reporting to the NSC, and managing the projects Feedback and Grievance Redress Mechanism (FGRM). These activities will be managed primarily through a contract with REPALF, a national network with focal points in each province. The FGRM is expected to operate semi-independently from the project, with the intention of becoming a sustainable system of its own for monitoring community satisfaction with REDD+ efforts.

#### 5.4.2. Progress Update

In this reporting period, the project has conducted several tasks that cut across the various project components, primarily focused on the selection and recruitment of specialized operators and consultants, who will implement many of DGM DRC's activities. These tasks have included:

- Identifying specialized operators and/or consultants;
- Developing the terms of reference for the missions;
- Validating the technical and financial proposals, workplans, and methodologies of specialized operators and consultants;
- Submitting all documents related to the mission for NSC and World Bank approval;
- Signing contracts with specialized operators and consultants; and
- Monitoring contract execution.

## **Component 1: Reinforce the participation of IPLCs in forest and land management processes related to REDD+**

Capacity building under the project's first component is focused on four main axes: (i) land, (ii) promotion of the law and the struggle against discrimination, (iii) participation in REDD+, and (iv) territorial governance.

### **Axis 1: Land:**

DGM DRC signed a 3-year contract in December 2017 with the National League of Pygmy Indigenous Associations of Congo (LINAPYCO) to lead this work. The terms of reference of the mission have been discussed and validated by the NSC and World Bank. They prioritize two particular areas of land rights for IPLCs:

- Securing rights (title, deed of ownership); and
- The organization of power related to land.

This section deals directly with the recognition and rights of customary chiefdoms, with the administrative organization of the state, and with decentralization of power.

The mission will take place in two phases:

Year 1: (i) Validation of the strategic plan of the Indigenous Peoples' Working Group on Land Reform and (ii) data collection (ethnographic mapping, historical profile of land occupation and creation of an inventory of Indigenous Peoples' lands) in the territories of Yahuma, Kiri, and Lusambo

Years 2-3: (i) Continuing the creation of an Indigenous Peoples' land inventory, (ii) database management (cartographic data, simple plans for management of Indigenous Peoples' lands), and (iii) advocacy for the voting of edicts and accounting for the traditional lands of Indigenous Peoples through land reform.

At the end of this mission, the project will also contribute to the realization of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Priority of the National Development Strategy for Indigenous Peoples related to land, namely, to value and preserve Pygmy culture and identity.

### **Axis 2: Promotion of law and the struggle against discrimination**

DGM DRC signed a 3-year contract in July 2017 with the Dynamic of Indigenous Peoples' Groups (DGPA) to support advocacy of the Law on Indigenous Peoples submitted to Parliament for the promotion of Indigenous Peoples in DRC. The terms of reference and workplan have been validated by the NSC and the World Bank.

Over the course of 2017, attention in this area was focused on monitoring the legal process at the National Assembly level through advocacy and lobbying to influence the adoption and promulgation of the law. To

this effect, formal meetings were organized between elected representatives (national deputies), Indigenous Peoples' leaders and their organizations.

At the end of this mission, the project will contribute to the implementation of the 3<sup>rd</sup> priority of the National Development Strategy for Indigenous Peoples, namely, to link the development of Pygmies to that of other communities.

### **Axis 3: Participation in REDD+**

The project supported the Indigenous and Local Populations Network for Sustainable Management of DRC Forest Ecosystems (REPALEF) in the process of preparing 12 development programs for DRC Indigenous Peoples. Based on a 6-month contract (March to August 2017) signed with four leading organizations supporting IPLCs, DGM DRC produced four strategic action plans for the development of Indigenous Peoples. The plans concern: (i) REDD+, Forestry and Climate, (ii) Livelihoods and development of economic alternatives, (iii) access to land and natural resources, (iv) Capacity building and emergence of leadership.

This mission has contributed to the implementation of the 4<sup>th</sup> priority of the National Development Strategy of Indigenous Peoples, namely, to improve specifically the living conditions of Pygmies.

### **Axis 4: Territorial Governance:**

To build IPLC capacities to participate in forest and land management activities the project has conducted the following activities:

- Signed a contract with a consultant to develop a framework for the national community forestry strategy in order to integrate the specific experiences of Indigenous Peoples in land and forest management. By the end of this mission, achievements included: (i) a matrix containing the specific elements relevant to Indigenous Peoples, specifying the references from which the elements were taken, relevant experiences, and motivations for choosing these elements; (ii) Two specific tools including one for community forestry and the other for community conservation of forests; and (iii) a specific chapter on community forest management by Indigenous Peoples to be included in the final version of the National Community Forestry Strategy. These products will be presented at the NSC meeting which will be held in the first quarter of 2018.
- Signed a contract with a consultant for the development of IPLC literacy modules. The consultant has developed 4 training modules, including French Teachers' Books (Writing and Arithmetic) and Learners' Manuals in Tshiluba, Lingala, and Swahili (Writing and Arithmetic). A workshop for the review of the modules and verification of compliance with national literacy standards will be organized before the final validation by the NSC in the first quarter of 2018. In total, 8,666 copies

of the modules will be printed and made available in project's 16 targeted territories (541 per territory).

## **Component 2: Support community-based sustainable forest and land management**

In relation to the subcomponent, "Promotion of sustainable forest and land management, alternative livelihood activities, and IPLC culture," DGM DRC has engaged with Indigenous Peoples' leaders to make them aware of the criteria and procedures for selection of microprojects. The project has also identified and signed contracts with ten operators who will support IPLCs with the identification of microproject ideas, as well as local organizations who will support microproject implementation.

DGM DRC is just beginning to work with communities on microprojects. Once the communities, with the support of specialized operators, develop microproject concepts, the NEA will advise the NSC on their logistical feasibility and efficiency (cost, contribution to project objectives, before the NSC decides whether or not to approve them. The NEA then signs a grant with an NGO/Operator and provides funding and potentially technical support for microproject implementation. The final documentation is submitted to the World Bank for "no objection" and funding.

The eligibility of microprojects will be based on the following criteria:

- Technical criteria:
  - Coherence with objectives of DGM DRC and FIP;
  - Conformity with activities targeted by DGM DRC (Capacity development, improvement of rural livelihoods or investments in sustainable forest landscape management);
  - Conceived and implemented in the framework of the initiative of IPLCs and their direct benefit;
  - Based on inclusive and responsible processes, respecting the cultural norms, ways of life, rights, and cultural resources of IPLCs;
  - Conform to relevant operational policies and protection policies of the World bank;
  - Having an expected impact on the local economy;
  - Having a multiplicative effect;
  - Having a communal or cooperative character;
  - Having beneficial effects for the whole community;
  - Reflecting the social structure of the community by accounting for gender (rapport between men and women and marginalized social groups); and



- Absence of negative impact on the environment and, as applicable, corrective measures recommended in accordance with the environmental management framework.
- Financial criteria:
  - Microproject cost;
  - Operating costs as reported in total microproject cost; and
  - Contribution of the community/promoter in relation to total microproject cost.

The second subcomponent will explore and test innovative methods to support IPLC forest management and/or to formally recognize their traditional governance systems in the territories of Mambasa, Mweka, and Kiri. With this objective, the project has signed a 3-year contract, based on a terms of reference and workplan approved by the NSC and World Bank, with the following organizations:

- The National Alliance for the Support and Promotion of Areas and Territories of Indigenous and Community Heritage (ANAPAC-RDC) - This partnership will support the achievement of the following results:
  - Internal statutes and rules of community organizations strengthened or created;
  - Socioeconomic and cultural studies reports on four complete application files for Local Community Forest Concessions (CFCLs) or heritage or community conservation areas for IPLCs (APACs);
  - Records of validation by sector heads;
  - Capacity building reports of IPLC organizations in the governance and management of APACs;
  - A plan for communication and sharing of information on APACs and CFCLs in DRC;
  - An online database on APACs and CFCLs; and
  - A report on the national feedback workshop.
- The Organization for the Support of Pygmies (OSAPY) – This partnership will support IPLCs in the development of community land maps and simplified development and management plans for CFCLs and APACs.

### **Component 3: Increase the capacity to implement development activities for IPLCs and consolidate feedback**

Funding through this component has supported the operations of the NEA by covering various charges related to budgeting, accounting, report presentation, disbursements, control, and internal audit.

In November 2017, the project recruited a Manager for Environmental and Social Safeguards. This person was hired for a three-month trial period to complete the following tasks:

- A review of the Environmental and Social Management Framework and the Operational Manual, as well as documents related to the World Bank safeguards triggered by DGM DRC;
- The training of the project team and NSC members on safeguards;
- The sharing of safeguard tools prepared for the project with all relevant stakeholders;
- The development of social and environmental indicators that can be incorporated into the National REDD+ Registry;
- Development a framework for monitoring and evaluation of safeguards and benefits associated with REDD+ and ensuring its operationalization; and
- Updating the Environmental and Social Management Framework and the Operational Manual.

The project has also produced and published several articles and some important documents on the project in the NEA's website ([www.caritasdev.cd](http://www.caritasdev.cd)) in support of project visibility. Additionally, The project website, available at [www.peuplesautochtones.cd](http://www.peuplesautochtones.cd), has been launched with tools for satisfaction and grievance management (registration, online forms, and tools) which allow registration and monitoring by the communities. DGM DRC has also begun publishing quarterly newsletters with updates on project implementation.

DGM DRC has also overseen the execution of the contract signed with REPALEF in the previous reporting period on the monitoring of beneficiary satisfaction and grievance management. Convincing results have already been registered, including the production of a manual for grievance management and the training of REPALEF provincial focal points on the management of grievances and the use of ad hoc tools, such as a complaint tracking matrix.

In the course of 2017, the project received 18 grievances. Of these, 14 have been addressed to the satisfaction of all parties, and 4 are still in the process of being addressed. The grievances mainly related to the renewal of mandates of the NSC Members and alleged conflicts of interest on the choice of operators and consultants. The renewal of NSC mandates is expected to be one of the project's main challenges going forward. It may be necessary to raise awareness with communities and leaders of Indigenous Peoples to prevent the project from suffering during the transition of power.

This component also supports the operations of the NSC Permanent Secretariat, which is a body that carries out the work of the NSC on a daily basis. It is an intermediary body between the NSC, the World Bank, and the NEA. It receives complaints addressed by the grievance redress mechanism and conducts reconciliation in the case of conflict. It is charged with monitoring and evaluating the implementation of an action plan validated by the NSC Plenary Assembly. Chosen for a term of 3 years, the NSC Permanent

Secretariat is composed of 2 NSC co-chairs, 1 executive secretary, 2 rapporteurs, and 1 communications manager.

In 2017, the project has financed the participation of members of the permanent secretariat of the NSC to pursue various project activities related to the monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of the 2017 workplan and annual budget. A dozen formal meetings have been held between the NEA and NSC, as well as with the World Bank which have contributed in a satisfactory way to improve communications and governance of the project.

### 5.4.3. Results Monitoring

DGM DRC has not yet produced its monitoring and evaluation manual, which will guide the collection and reporting of indicator data once approved by the NSC and World Bank. As such, no data has been provided so far for the majority of the project's indicators.

Indicator	Latest Data	End Target July 2021
IPLC satisfaction rate (percentage) regarding IPLC representativeness in the discussions on land and forest management held by CN-REDD and CONAREF	No data	70%
Share (percentage) of territories with a score of three or more on IPLC representation in land and forest management discussions at the local level	No data	70%
<b>Common Indicator:</b> Percentage of DGM stakeholders with increased role in REDD+ processes at the local and national levels	No data	50%
Aggregated score on community-based land and forest governance in four pilot sites	No data	60
Percentage of targeted beneficiaries satisfied with project interventions	No data	62%
Number of direct project beneficiaries	No data	20,000
- Percentage: Female	No data	30%
Number of IPLC representative organizations provided with capacity-building support aiming (directly or indirectly) at increasing their participation in land use management	No data	50
<b>Common Indicator:</b> Number of people in forest and adjacent communities with monetary/non-monetary benefits from forests	No data	15,000
- Percentage: Female	No data	30%
- Percentage: Ethnic minority/indigenous	No data	75%
<b>Common Indicator:</b> Percentage of DGM stakeholders that perceive DGM governance and processes as transparent and inclusive	No data	80%
<b>Common Indicator:</b> Percentage of grievances registered related to delivery of project benefits that are addressed	77.8%*	85%
<b>Common Indicator:</b> Percentage of subprojects that have been successfully completed and have achieved their objectives (consistent with FIP objectives)	N/A*	75%
* Based on information submitted by the NEA in the preparation of this report.		

#### 5.4.4. Upcoming Activities

Approximate Timing	Activity
January - December	Monitoring the execution of consultant contracts
March	6 <sup>th</sup> Meeting of the NSC
March	Training specialized operators to help IPLCs identify microproject ideas
March-April	Recruiting a external audit for certification of project accounts
March-April	Reproducing and distributing the literacy modules for IPLCs
April	Recruiting safeguards focal points
April-December	Reproducing, distributing, and making accessible the most important documents on land
May-June	Organizing the training of literacy instructors for IPLCs
May-June	Training the local organizations supporting IPLCs on the development, monitoring and evaluation, and reporting of microprojects
May-December	Organizing literacy courses for IPLCs
July-December	Funding the microprojects
Ongoing	Training beneficiaries on safeguards
Ongoing	Documenting the project and microprojects
Ongoing	Developing the report of activities and sharing with project stakeholders
Ongoing	Supporting the participation of stakeholders in conferences and meetings

## 5.5. Ecuador

### 5.5.1. Progress Update

DGM Ecuador has not yet started, but the country's Forest Investment Plan, a pre-requisite for DGM activities, was approved in December 2017, subject to availability of funds.

DGM Ecuador	
<b>Allocated Funding:</b>	US\$4.5 million
<b>National Steering Committee:</b>	
Not yet established	
<b>National Executing Agency:</b>	
Not yet selected	
<b>World Bank Task Team Leader:</b>	
Klas Sander	

## 5.6. Ghana

### 5.6.1. Project Overview

The Ghana-Dedicated Grant Mechanism for Local Communities (DGM Ghana) was developed to strengthen the knowledge and practices of targeted local communities in the Brong-Ahafo and Western Regions of Ghana in REDD+ processes and sustainable forest management. To accomplish this, DGM Ghana pursues activities that fit into three primary components:

#### Component 1: Capacity building for local communities (US\$ 1.0 million)

DGM Ghana will provide training for targeted local communities using a funnel approach, providing a base level of awareness to as many of the targeted beneficiaries as possible, and providing more focused training to a narrower subset to ensure maximum effectiveness. The components of this training include:

- General awareness training:** DGM Ghana will work to raise awareness of the DGM, REDD+, climate change, linkages to human activities, and impacts on livelihoods throughout the project's targeted communities. This should result in most community members (around 11,000) being aware of the DGM and having a basic understanding of its objectives.
- Basic training:** This stage will be available to all community members who received general awareness training, but it will be based on a process of self-selection to ensure the interest of those participating. This training will be more time-intensive, formal, and structured. Its objectives are (i) to develop a shared understanding of climate change and REDD+, (ii) to climate-proof current livelihood practices to improve resiliency, (iii) to ensure that communities understand the link between their potential grants and climate change and REDD+, (iv) to promote climate-smart practices, (v) to promote the consideration of long-term consequences in decision making, and (vi) to ensure that a broad, cross-cutting segment of society receives the training. Only basic training participants who pass a test after the training will be eligible to receive sub-grants for community initiatives under Component 2.

Ghana–Dedicated Grant Mechanism for Local Communities	
<b>Funding:</b>	US \$5.5 million
<b>National Steering Committee:</b>	
13 local community representatives (11 men/2 women); 4 observers (CSOs, World Bank, and government)	
<b>National Executing Agency:</b>	
Solidaridad Network West Africa	
<b>Key Dates:</b>	
National Steering Committee Established	2/24/16
Approved by FIP Subcommittee	9/12/16
National Executing Agency Selected	9/20/16
Approved by World Bank Board	4/26/17
Implementation Start	4/26/17
Effectiveness Date	8/18/17
Implementation End	4/29/22
Closing Date	4/29/22
<b>Global Steering Committee member:</b>	
Hayford Duodu	
<b>World Bank Task Team Leader:</b>	
Nyaneba Nkrumah	
<b>NEA Contact:</b>	
Winston Asante <a href="mailto:winston@solidaridadnetwork.org">winston@solidaridadnetwork.org</a>	

- **Specialized training for chiefs and elders:** Traditional community leaders will take part in a specialized version of the basic training that places more emphasis on leadership skills with special discussions on the long-term costs of deforestation and surface mining, among other topics. The project should seek to train all chiefs and queen mothers in the targeted communities.
- **Specialized training for women:** To support female participation, DGM Ghana will offer specialized basic training for women, which will include sessions focusing on female leadership in natural resource management and the role of women in protecting resources for family and community welfare. Women may choose whether to participate in this training or the regular basic training.
- **Further training:** Some select participants from basic training may pursue more advanced training to become community spokespersons for REDD+ and climate change. These individuals will have the opportunity to visit successful initiatives in Ghana and potentially other countries to learn how communities and CBOs can play a leading role in sustainable forestry and natural resource management.
- **Writing/proposal development training:** Community members who successfully complete basic training and wish to submit a subproject proposal will have the opportunity to work with DGM Ghana to develop and strengthen their proposals during a special training.

**Component 2: Sustainable and adaptive community initiatives (US\$ 3.5 million)** – DGM Ghana features three grant windows for financing community initiatives (US\$ 2.8 million): a community-level window for community-wide initiatives (up to US\$ 40,000 per community), an individual window for individual and group-level initiatives (up to US\$ 3,500 per proposal), and a CBO window for CBO-level initiatives and capacity building (up to US\$ 30,000 per CBO). Each of these will be used to support small-scale activities to practice sustainable initiatives related to the following predetermined themes:

- Increasing biomass (vegetation cover) in the community and on farms to improve soil fertility and prevent runoff and soil loss;
- Improving sustainable livelihoods to bolster against the effects of climate change and reducing deforestation;
- Climate-proofing agricultural investments;
- Water conservation;
- Reduction of deforestation and carbon emissions;
- Scaling up existing ventures that increase and maintain biomass; and
- Capacity building for CBOs.

The remaining US\$ 0.7 million will be used to provide technical assistance to support grantees with activity implementation. This will include the contracting of short-term specialists to advise on each of the thematic areas listed above.

**Component 3: Project Governance, Monitoring, and Evaluation (US \$1.0 million)** – Activities in this component will support the project's governance, monitoring, and evaluation, including the operational and management costs of the NEA. This funding will also be used to support periodic reporting to the World Bank and GSC, operation of the project's grievance redress mechanism, periodic supervision missions of the World Bank, and expenses for NSC travel, meetings, and other costs.

### 5.6.2. Progress Update

DGM Ghana became effective in July 2017, following the development and submission of necessary documents, such as the project's procurement plan, work plan, grant manual, and implementation manual. The NEA has successfully recruited all staff, including core and support staff, and necessary procurements, including project vehicles, printers, office equipment, and a website developer have been secured. With these initial steps completed in this reporting period, DGM Ghana fully prepared itself for implementation.

Project implementation commenced with an NSC meeting to review and discuss key project documents, including the work plan, grant manual, expectations, and governance structure of the NSC. Site visits and orientations were conducted with the 52 selected beneficiary communities to ensure that the work the DGM is supporting complements ongoing FIP efforts. Through this process, over 500 community members received information on climate change and its impact on local community livelihoods, as well as the objectives of the DGM and its scope of work. Ten of the pre-selected communities will be replaced, as a result of challenging access, security complexities, and the fact that some have livelihoods which are not directly linked with land use practices.

To support the communities with project implementation, DGM Ghana has organized capacity-building workshops for DGM field staff (10 staff) and NSC members (17 members) on climate change and land use, as well as REDD+ processes and sustainable landscape approaches. The project has conducted an initial capacity assessment and baseline measurement on the knowledge of community members on the linkages between land use, climate, and livelihoods. This included a conscious effort to understand the interests and needs of women in the community trainings, which allowed DGM Ghana to identify barriers to participation of women in project interventions.



To further support female participation in its activities, DGM Ghana has taken action to consciously engage women and women's groups in the 52 communities on climate change and land-use as well as their role as agents to communicate results of DGM projects in their communities. In communities where women may not be allowed to speak in the presence of men, DGM Ghana has made a dedicated effort to engage women in a culturally appropriate way, such as separate trainings for women. This has greatly enhanced female participation in trainings.

DGM Global also conducted training workshops for chiefs, queen mothers, and focal persons in the two regions on climate-smart interventions, which can increase productivity and improve community livelihoods while also contributing to a sustainable and resilient landscape. This training was meant to engage the leaders of these

communities so that they can better understand the linkages between climate change and land use and engage more effectively with the DGM. By including queen mothers in these trainings, more of the knowledge gained has been shared with women in the communities, and 46.7% of community members (1,257 of 2,692) who registered as DGM participants were women.

From November 27 to December 1, sixteen of DGM Ghana's NSC members and project officers took part in a five-day training on climate change and REDD+. The goal of this training was to increase communities' understanding of the linkage between their current activities and climate change, to gain an appreciation of climate-smart activities, and to share knowledge with one another.

DGM Ghana also tested its field training modules to gain practical information on how they could be used to effectively engage the communities. This testing was done with leadership from the communities and was found to be very effective. DGM Ghana also successfully tested a community-based participatory approach to climate change response in the local communities. The model will make it possible for community members to prioritize their climate-related vulnerabilities and the necessary responses to improve their resilience.



Representatives of the DGM Ghana NSC and NEA took part in a five-day intensive training on climate change and REDD+ in November/December 2017 in Kumasi. "The training is an eye-opener for me, and I resolve to share the knowledge I have acquired on climate change and the DGM project with members of my community," said NSC Chair Hayford Duodu.

### 5.6.3. Reflection and Analysis

In most communities, understanding the context, including the relationship between the chief and queen mother, is very important. This is especially important in relation to decisions on the use of natural resources (wood exploitation, fields for cattle grazing, etc.). Chiefs are generally responsible for the final decisions on resource use, and the voices of queen mothers are sometimes not recognized. Continued engagement with women and men in the communities will be encouraged to empower community members and other stakeholders to play a greater role in the sustainable use of natural resources.

Based on an initial assessment of the project's targeted beneficiary communities, some were determined to be inaccessible. This posed associated security risks to the safety of project staff and equipment. These areas suffer from an inadequate road network which hinders effective project implementation and monitoring. Some communities have also been determined to be too urban and/or cosmopolitan to be suitable beneficiaries for the DGM. Since DGM Ghana is focused on building community capacity for sustainable land use, it is important that community members are present in the communities and have livelihoods that revolve around land use. Efforts are underway to replace inaccessible or cosmopolitan communities.

### 5.6.4. Results Monitoring

Indicator	Latest Data	End Target April 2022
<b>Component 1: Capacity Building for Local Communities</b>		
Percent change to sustainable practices among community members following basic training sensitization and education on REDD+ and climate change	0%*	50%
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Full sun cocoa to shade cocoa</li> </ul>	0%*	20%
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Non-renewable energy to sustainable sources</li> </ul>	0%*	10%
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increase in tree plantings</li> </ul>	0%*	20%
Proportion of project beneficiaries who, without grants, apply knowledge acquired through sensitization/basic training to implement subprojects that contribute directly to FIP and REDD+ objectives	0%*	15%
Proportion of selected community members who successfully complete basic training in REDD+/climate change	0%*	75%
Number of basic training participants	--*	1,100
Proportion of basic training participants that submit a proposal for funding	0%*	70%
Number of grants awarded to basic training participants	0*	182
Percentage of basic training participants exposed to successful REDD+ practices at national, regional, or international levels	0%*	5%
Total number of community members sensitized	--*	11,000
<b>Component 2: Sustainable and Adaptive Community Initiatives</b>		

Proportion of grantees who use G-DGM Community grants to implement/practice subprojects that contribute directly to FIP and REDD+ objectives	0%*	75%
Proportion of grantees who use CBO grants to implement/practice subprojects that contribute directly to FIP and REDD+ objectives	0%*	40%
Proportion of grantees who use G-DGM Individual grants to implement/practice subprojects that contribute directly to FIP and REDD+ objectives	0%*	65%
<b>Common Indicator:</b> Percentage of community initiatives that are successfully completed and achieve their stated objectives, which are consistent with REDD+ and FIP objectives	0%*	65%
Percentage of grantees that express satisfaction with the project	0%*	70%
Share of subproject-executing grantees who are women and migrants	0%*	50%
Number of result stories produced by grant recipients and presented during local, regional, and global knowledge sharing events	0*	20
<b>Component 3: Project Governance, Monitoring, and Evaluation</b>		
<b>Common Indicator:</b> Percentage of grievances registered related to delivery of project benefits that are addressed	N/A**	100%
M&E data system effectively tracks number of trainees, proposals, awards, and completion of implementation (Yes/No)	No*	Yes
* As reported in August 2017 Implementation Status and Results Report (just after project start)		
** No grievances received to date; confirmed through December 2017		

### 5.6.5. Grievances

The project has a grievance mechanism. No grievances have been received to date.

### 5.6.6. Upcoming Activities

Approximate Timing	Activity
January-June	Training of cohort 1 & 2 communities in 3 phases (12 communities in Brong Ahafo Region and 5 communities in Western Region)
May/June	Stakeholder capacity evaluation and call for subproject proposals for cohort 1 communities in Brong Ahafo

## 5.7. Guatemala

### 5.7.1. Progress Update

DGM Guatemala has not yet started, but the country's Forest Investment Plan was approved in June 2017, which was a necessary pre-requisite for beginning work on the DGM.

### 5.7.2. Upcoming Activities

Next steps will include dialogue with Indigenous Peoples and civil society organizations to form a National Steering Committee.

DGM Guatemala	
<b>Allocated Funding:</b>	US\$4.5 million
<b>National Steering Committee:</b>	
Not yet established	
<b>National Executing Agency:</b>	
Not yet selected	
<b>World Bank Task Team Leader:</b>	
Zenía Salinas	

## 5.8. Indonesia

### 5.8.1. Project Overview

The Strengthening Rights and Economies of *Adat* and Local Communities Project (DGM Indonesia) aims to improve the capacity of participating Indigenous Peoples (“*Adat*”) and local communities to engage in tenure security processes and livelihood opportunities from sustainable management of forests and land. In pursuit of its objective, DGM Indonesia’s activities are structured according to the following three components:

**Component 1: Subgrants to strengthen IPLC capacity to enhance tenure security and improve livelihoods (US\$ 3.985 million)** – DGM Indonesia’s subprojects will be focused on improved clarity and security of land rights for IPLCs, as well as improved livelihoods. The NEA will select eligible communities through an evaluation of submitted proposals that will prioritize communities with previous and/or ongoing efforts to secure their land rights, for which the subproject objectives are financially and politically feasible, and the subprojects have the potential to leverage additional support from sources other than the DGM to ensure sustainability. A shortlist of these communities will be presented to the NSC for approval, at which point the selected communities will have the opportunity to submit a more fully developed proposal. The project is expected to finance 60 subprojects over a period of four years. These projects will combine activities of the following three categories:

**1.1. Community outreach and mobilization** – Grantees will raise awareness of potential beneficiaries and other stakeholders of the DGM’s scope and implementation arrangements and ensure that potential beneficiaries have the necessary information to improve their tenure security and livelihoods.

**1.2. Strengthening IPLC capacity to enhance land tenure security** – These activities will focus on strengthening IPLC land tenure claims by disseminating information on land tenure and rights,

DGM Indonesia	
<b>Funding:</b>	US\$ 6.5 million (incl. US\$ 0.175 million preparation grant)
<b>National Steering Committee:</b>	
9 voting members (7 Indigenous Peoples/2 local communities; 5 men/4 women); 2 government observers	
<b>National Executing Agency:</b>	
The Samdhana Institute	
<b>Key Dates:</b>	
National Steering Committee Established	6/27/14
National Executing Agency Selected	8/19/15
Approved by FIP Subcommittee	12/30/16
Implementation Start	3/15/17
Approved by World Bank Board	3/16/17
Effectiveness Date	6/22/17
1 <sup>st</sup> Call for Subproject Proposals	8/9/17
Implementation End	6/30/21
Closing Date	6/30/21
<b>Global Steering Committee member:</b>	
Mina Setra	
<b>World Bank Task Team Leader:</b>	
Dinesh Aryal	
<b>NEA Contact:</b>	
Martua Sirait <a href="mailto:martua@samdhana.org">martua@samdhana.org</a> Ratna Pawitra <a href="mailto:wita@samdhana.org">wita@samdhana.org</a>	

community consultations, and support with necessary documentation and negotiation with local governments.

**1.3. Building IPLC capacity to improve livelihoods** – Grantees will build the capacity of local facilitators to support the development or revision of community investment plans, identify priorities for DGM engagement, and finance prioritized livelihood activities. Livelihood activities eligible for support include land management, natural resource management, environmental conservation, generation of renewable energy (reducing reliance on wood energy), and capacity building and training.

All funded subprojects will feature activities related to “1.1. Community outreach and mobilization,” as well as one or both of the other activity categories.

**Component 2: Improve policy processes and dialogues (US\$ 0.55 million)** – Through Component 2 activities, DGM Indonesia will support the engagement of NSC members and other emerging IPLC leaders in policy processes related to REDD+, forest resource management, secure land tenure, and IPLC livelihoods. This capacity building will focus on (i) obtaining and understanding reliable policy analysis, (ii) communicating key issues, and (iii) participating in academic and legal drafting groups preparing regulations.

Beyond capacity building, this component will also support the identification of key opportunities for influencing policy on relevant topics and giving IPLC leaders and their networks the chance to develop a strategy and participate in these processes.

**Component 3: Project Management, Monitoring and Evaluation, and Institutional Development (US\$ 1.79 million)** – This component will support the project management responsibilities of the NEA, including development and implementation of a monitoring and evaluation system, support for compliance with World Bank safeguards and fiduciary requirements, implementation of a communications plan, meetings of the NSC and NEA, reporting, grievance redress, and regular operating costs.

### 5.8.2. Progress Update

During this reporting period, DGM Indonesia launched its first call for subproject proposals in August and received 209 proposals in response. The high level of interest was due to socialization conducted by NSC members in their respective regions, as well as socialization conducted by the NEA during the launch of DGM Indonesia at the Fifth Congress of the Alliance of Indigenous Peoples of the Archipelago in March 2017 and other events. Because of the high level of interest, DGM activities in this reporting period were primarily focused on the process for selecting subprojects for implementation.

The subproject selection process can be broken down into the following steps:

- Step 1: Review based on primary criteria from the DGM Indonesia Project Appraisal Document:
  - Communities must have started or completed participatory mapping of territories or the process of applying for forestry permits;
  - Intervention areas must be within vulnerable landscapes (e.g., peatlands, lowlands, fire prone areas, small islands under pressure from various industries);
  - Selected subprojects should leverage other public, donor, or private support; and
  - Selected subprojects should be both financially and politically feasible.
- Step 2: Administrative review:
  - Completeness of submitted documentation;
  - Compliance with environmental and social safeguards; and
  - Assessment of potential risk and/or conflict.
- Step 3: Shortlisting:
  - Requests for further information or proposal refinement if necessary; and
  - Scoring of proposals by NEA and list of finalists shared with NSC and World Bank

Members of the NSC also participated in a panel on climate change and agrarian reform during the Tenure Conference in October 2017.<sup>2</sup> One female member from East Nusa Tenggara, Rambu Deby Kasuatu, participated in a panel discussion, where she emphasized the importance of incentivizing communities that preserve their ancestral lands and forests and linking those actions to carbon sequestration.

One challenge anticipated in the months ahead is encouraging the active participation of women in subprojects to achieve the target of at least 30% of beneficiaries from livelihood grants being women. DGM Indonesia has already accounted for this by setting women's participation as one of the selection criteria for subprojects.

Another challenge will be the administrative burden of processing the high volume of proposals being received. The NEA anticipates a need for additional administrative support to select subprojects in a timely fashion.

### 5.8.3. Grievance Mechanism

DGM Indonesia has established a grievance mechanism. No grievances have been reported.

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<sup>2</sup> <https://www.tenureconference.id/>

#### 5.8.4. Results Monitoring

Indicator	Latest Data	End Target June 2021
<b>Component 1: Subgrants Strengthening IPLC Capacity to Enhance Tenure Security and Livelihoods</b>		
Number of IPLCs that submit evidence for recognition of tenure to the government	0*	30
<b>Common Indicator:</b> Percentage of participants in the capacity development activities with increased role in the FIP and other REDD+ processes at local, national, or global levels	4%*	75%
<b>Common Indicator:</b> Number of DGM program participants who benefit (monetary or non-monetary) from livelihood only grant activities, disaggregated by gender	0*	700
- Number: Female	0*	210
Percentage of participating IPLCs aware of tenure processes/map validation processes at the local level	63%*	60%
Number of participants in consultation activities during project implementation	592*	4,500
- Number: Female	109*	1,350
Number of community investment plans developed in a participatory manner	0*	20
<b>Component 2: Improve Policy Processes and Dialogues</b>		
Number of participating IPLCs who share lessons/experience from the project in regional/national policy dialogues on the FIP and other REDD+ processes	4*	60
<b>Component 3: Project Management, Monitoring and Evaluation, and Institutional Development</b>		
<b>Common indicator:</b> Percentage of grievances registered related to delivery of project benefits that are addressed	N/A*	70%
* All data presented as reported in November 2017 ISR		

#### 5.8.5. Upcoming Activities

Approximate Timing	Activity
2 <sup>nd</sup> /3 <sup>rd</sup> Quarter 2018	Announcement of proposal selection from first call for proposals
2 <sup>nd</sup> /3 <sup>rd</sup> Quarter 2018	2 <sup>nd</sup> Call for Subproject Proposals



## 5.9. Lao People's Democratic Republic

### 5.9.1. Progress Update

The FIP Sub-Committee set a deadline of October 15, 2017 for the Government of the Lao People's Democratic Republic (Lao PDR) to request an extension of the deadline for submission of a DGM project proposal. No request for a deadline extension was received by October 15, which signified the conclusion of the DGM process in Lao PDR. This project has been canceled as of October 2017.

DGM Lao PDR	
<b>Previously Allocated Funding:</b>	US\$4.5 million

## 5.10. Mexico

### 5.10.1. Project Design

The Mexico Dedicated Grant Mechanism for Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (DGM Mexico) was developed to strengthen the capacity of forest-dependent people from selected states (Jalisco, Oaxaca, Yucatan, Campeche, and Quintana Roo) to participate in local, national, and international REDD+-related processes. To achieve this objective, DGM Mexico has structured its activities according to the following three components:

#### Component 1: Financing Mechanisms for Community

**Forestry Management (US\$ 3.7 million)** – DGM Mexico will support IPLC subprojects for conservation and integration of sustainable productive activities into forest landscape management.

Within this component, the majority of the budget (US\$ 3.1 million) is dedicated to funding demand-driven community projects. These projects will be selected through consideration of the following criteria:

- Improving local population livelihoods;
- Strengthening participation of IPLCs in the overall forest landscape management;
- Targeting low-carbon emissions and sustainable forest landscape products and value chains;
- Addressing climate change mitigation and adaptation and the ability to offer additional environmental co-benefits such as biodiversity and hydrological services;
- Socioeconomic feasibility and sustainability;

DGM Mexico	
<b>Funding:</b>	US\$6.0 million
<b>National Steering Committee:</b>	
15 voting IPLC representatives at a time (9 indigenous/6 local community; 14 men/3 women); 2 substitute indigenous women; <sup>3</sup> 2 observers (National Forestry Commission & National Development Commission for Indigenous Peoples)	
<b>National Executing Agency:</b>	
Rainforest Alliance	
<b>Key Dates:</b>	
National Steering Committee Established	1/28/15
National Executing Agency Selected	1/17/17
Approved by FIP Subcommittee	5/22/17
Implementation Start	10/6/17
Approved by World Bank Board	10/6/17
Effectiveness Date	12/21/17
Implementation End	2/1/22
Closing Date	8/1/22
<b>Global Steering Committee member:</b>	
Manuel Aldrete	
<b>World Bank Task Team Leader:</b>	
Carlos Perez-Brito	
<b>NEA Contact:</b>	
Ricardo Ramírez Domínguez <a href="mailto:rramirez@ra.org">rramirez@ra.org</a>	

<sup>3</sup> The NSC's internal rules establish that there cannot be more than 15 voting members at any time. Substitutes may vote only when the corresponding full member is absent.

- Number of potential beneficiaries, with priority given to proposals with greater participation of women, youth, and those without land (*avecindados*); and
- Evidence of broad community support.

Projects can be funded through either of two windows: (i) social inclusion or (ii) market-oriented/financial inclusion. The social inclusion window (US\$ 1.55 million) provides full funding to small and innovative proposals, with priority given to proposals by vulnerable social groups, such as indigenous women and youth. The market-oriented/financial inclusion window (US\$ 1.55 million) is intended for producer organizations and community enterprises with the goal of matching and leveraging resources to strengthen regional ties between communities, organizations, and enterprises, increase access to markets, and strengthen financial services.

The remaining funding for Component 1 will be used to support project beneficiaries by enhancing their organizational, technical, and managerial capacities to develop and implement subprojects (US\$ 0.6 million). The NEA will conduct this capacity building during the first call for subproject proposals to support proposal development and to address any technical gaps to ensure the sustainability of subproject results.

**Component 2: Capacity Building, Communication, and Advocacy (US\$ 1.4 million)** – Through this component, DGM Mexico will provide technical and financial support for community-led capacity building and the development and implementation of a culturally appropriate communication and advocacy strategy.

The capacity building supported by DGM Mexico (US\$ 1.1 million) has been designed with the belief that the project's targeted beneficiaries will learn most effectively through the leadership and example of their peers. To this end, DGM Mexico will select and train 20 qualified young professionals from the project's targeted regions to become "local community promoters." These promoters will learn about financial inclusion topics and REDD+ processes, and, from within the communities, they will be able to identify and support promising subproject opportunities. Additional capacity building will arise through a series of 50 community-to-community knowledge sharing opportunities. DGM Mexico will identify communities and community enterprises that have successfully completed activities in line with DGM Mexico's mission and help organize knowledge exchanges to allow them to share their successes with other communities. These exchanges will focus primarily on (i) project management and proposal development, (ii) low-carbon productive activities and REDD+, (iii) financial inclusion and access to funding, and (iv) participatory monitoring and evaluation. To support both the local community promoters and the knowledge exchanges, DGM Mexico will develop targeted training materials related to accessing financial resources and other issues as needed.

Component 2 activities also include the development and implementation of a culturally appropriate communication and advocacy strategy (US\$ 0.3 million). This will include the development of a project website, launching calls for subproject proposals, sharing best practices, and showcasing successful subprojects for stakeholders and interested parties. This funding will also be used to support the participation of DGM beneficiaries and representatives in key DGM and REDD+ processes and events at local, national, and international levels.

**Component 3: Management, Monitoring, and Evaluation (US\$ 0.9 million)** – Activities under this component focus on the administrative and managerial needs of DGM Mexico.

One element worth highlighting is the project's planned Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation (PM&E) system (US\$ 0.1 million). DGM Mexico will develop and pilot a PM&E system to be implemented in all subproject areas. Through this system, project beneficiaries, with support from the NEA and the local community promoters trained under Component 2, will be able to collect and analyze data to track and report the progress of their respective subprojects. Lessons learned from the PM&E system will be shared through coordination with DGM Global and other stakeholders.

This component also supports the management costs of DGM Mexico (US\$ 0.8 million), including the operating costs of the NEA and contracting costs for annual project audits. The responsibilities of the NEA include, but are not limited to: (i) serving as Secretariat to the NSC, including support for meetings of the NSC and its regional subcommittees, (ii) technical coordination, monitoring, and evaluation (iii) reporting to the World Bank, NSC, and GSC, (iv) conducting financial management, procurement, and oversight of social and environmental safeguards, (v) designing and implementing a grievance redress mechanism, (vi) supervising subproject implementation, and (vii) developing the project's operational manual.

### 5.10.2. Progress Update

This reporting period marked the beginning of project implementation for DGM Mexico. Following several discussions between the World Bank and the NEA, a final contract was signed on October 6, 2017. Shortly afterwards, Mexico announced the composition of its NEA, including a project manager, safeguards specialist, procurement specialist, monitoring & evaluation specialist, and a capacity-building specialist.



DGM Mexico team (NSC, NEA, and World Bank) during the December 14-15, 2017 NSC Meeting in Mexico City. The project's Operating Manual and Year 1 Workplan were discussed and approved during the meeting, which paved the way for the World Bank's Declaration of Project Effectiveness on December 21, 2017.

With guidance and feedback from DGM Mexico's World Bank team and the Technical Secretariat of the NSC, the NEA produced a draft of the project's Operating Manual and Year One Workplan for validation with the National Steering Committee. The documents were presented to the NSC during its December 14-15, 2017 General Assembly Meeting in Mexico City. Adjustments were made as needed through a transparent and productive process, and the final versions of both documents were approved in the afternoon of December 15. With these documents in place, the World Bank declared the DGM Mexico project effective on December 21, 2017.

### 5.10.3. Results Monitoring

Indicator	Latest Data*	End Target Feb. 2022
<b>Component 1: Financing for Community Forest Management</b>		
Number of sub-grants and matching grants provided to targeted beneficiaries under the project	0*	60
- Number: Beneficiary type - Single <i>ejidatario</i> , <i>comunero</i> , or <i>avecindado</i>	0*	7
- Number: Beneficiary type - <i>Ejido</i> or community	0*	18
- Number: Beneficiary type - Associations or organizations of producers	0*	23
- Number: Beneficiary type - Community enterprises	0*	12
- Number: Funding window – Social inclusion	0*	30
- Number: Funding window – Market-oriented and financial inclusion	0*	30
Number of targeted beneficiaries receiving sub-grants and matching grants through the project	0*	50
- Number: Beneficiary type - Single <i>ejidatario</i> , <i>comunero</i> , or <i>avecindado</i>	0*	5
- Number: Beneficiary type - <i>Ejido</i> or community	0*	15
- Number: Beneficiary type - Associations or organizations of producers	0*	20
- Number: Beneficiary type - Community enterprises	0*	10
- Number: Funding window – Social inclusion	0*	25
- Number: Funding window – Market-oriented and financial inclusion	0*	25
<b>Common Indicator:</b> Percentage of subprojects successfully completed and achieving their objectives	N/A*	75%
<b>Common Indicator:</b> Number of people in targeted forest and adjacent communities with increased monetary or non-monetary benefits from forests	0*	2,500
- Number: Indigenous	0*	1,500
- Number: Female	0*	500
<b>Component 2: Capacity Building, Communication, and Advocacy</b>		
Number of <i>Promotores Comunitarios Locales</i> supported with training under the project	0*	20
Share (percentage) of targeted <i>Promotores Comunitarios Locales</i> with improved capacity supported by the project	N/A*	80%
- Percentage: Female	N/A*	80%
Number of targeted beneficiaries who participated in REDD+ and integrated land management-related knowledge exchanges under the project	0*	50
<b>Common Indicator:</b> Percentage of participants in the capacity development activities with increased role in the FIP and other REDD+ processes at local, national, or global levels	N/A*	75%
<b>Component 3: Management, Monitoring, and Evaluation</b>		
<b>Common Indicator:</b> Percentage of grievances registered related to delivery of project benefits that are actually addressed	N/A*	100%
* Project became effective on 12/21/2017; No data reported as of 12/31/2017		

#### 5.10.4. Upcoming Activities: January-June 2018

Approximate Timing	Activity
January/February	Meetings with NSC Regional Subcommittees
January-March	Design detailed processes and tools for Participatory M&E System
January-March	Design detailed processes and tools for the Grievance Mechanism
March	NSC Meeting
March/April	Selection of Local Community Promoter candidates to receive training
March-June	Launch the Grievance Mechanism in each of the targeted regions
April-May	Six workshops for training Local Community Promoter candidates
May/June	Selection of subproject proposals under financial inclusion window
May/June	Meetings with NSC Regional Subcommittees
May/June	Selection of Local Community Promoter candidates for second set of trainings
June	NSC Meeting

## 5.11. Mozambique

### 5.11.1. Project Overview

The Mozambique Dedicated Grant Mechanism for Local Communities (DGM Mozambique) was designed to strengthen the capacity of target communities and community-based organizations (CBOs) to participate in integrated landscape management (ILM). The project's activities will be structured according to the following three components:

#### **Component 1: Increasing Community and CBO Participation in Integrated Landscape Management (US\$ 1.4 million) –**

Activities in this component will focus on building the institutional capacity of communities and community-based organizations. This capacity building will be designed specifically to address the needs of relevant stakeholders at local, provincial, and national levels, as identified through needs assessments conducted by the project.

This component will also fund the development of national-level policy proposals for supporting community-based natural resource management (CBNRM). This policy proposal will consider lessons learned from DGM subprojects under Component 2, and it will be developed in a participatory manner.

Further component 1 activities will include development of a capacity building manual and annual capacity building plans, support for regular NSC meetings, and development and implementation of a communications strategy using culturally appropriate communications channels, such as radio broadcasts and theater plays.

#### **Component 2: Strengthening Capacity for Community-Based Natural Resource Management (US\$ 2.47 million) –**

Through this component, DGM Mozambique will support the implementation of 8-10 CBNRM activities by communities and CBOs. This support will include capacity building, technical assistance, and financing for subprojects. These subprojects are expected to contribute to increasing rural income and reducing deforestation by fostering sustainable land use and natural resource management, promoting economic activities and rural livelihood development practices, and enhancing climate change mitigation

DGM Mozambique	
<b>Funding:</b>	US\$4.5 million
<b>National Steering Committee:</b>	
13 voting members (6 local community members/7 representing civil society organizations; 8 men/5 women); 13 non-voting members (government, NEA, NGOs, CSOs, academia, World Bank)	
<b>National Executing Agency:</b>	
World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) - Mozambique	
<b>Key Dates:</b>	
Approved by FIP Subcommittee	8/22/16
National Steering Committee Established	5/26/17
National Executing Agency Selected	8/17/17
Approved by World Bank Board	12/5/17
Implementation Start	12/5/17
Implementation End	2/28/23
Closing Date	2/28/23
<b>Global Steering Committee member:</b>	
Daniel Maúla	
<b>World Bank Task Team Leader:</b>	
Andre Aquino	
<b>NEA Contact:</b>	
Rito Mabunda <a href="mailto:ritomabunda@wwf.panda.org">ritomabunda@wwf.panda.org</a>	



and adaptation. They may include establishment or strengthening of partnerships with the private sector, where doing so could support private endeavors and increase market access and institutional support for the community or CBO.

Communities and CBOs will be able to submit simple proposals for subproject ideas, which will be screened by the NEA based on a set of eligibility criteria. Shortlisted subprojects will be invited to submit a full proposal with support from the NEA. The NSC will then consider the full proposals and evaluate them against of selection criteria before deciding which will be financed.

**Component 3: Project Management, Monitoring, and Evaluation (US\$ 0.63 million)** – This component funds the operational and managerial costs of DGM Mozambique, including the implementation of a monitoring and evaluation system and a grievance redress mechanism.

### 5.11.2. Progress Update

During this reporting period, DGM Mozambique achieved several of its prerequisites for project effectiveness. In August, WWF Mozambique was selected to serve as the NEA of the project and began coordinating with the World Bank and the National Steering Committee to begin the project's implementation. Key advances in this reporting period included the development of statutes and regulations for DGM Mozambique's NSC, development of the Project Implementation Manual, and Project Approval by the World Bank Board in December 2017. In the coming reporting period, the project expects to achieve effectiveness and begin field visits to discuss the DGM with CBOs and civil society organizations in the targeted regions of Cabo Delgado and Zambezia.

### 5.11.3. Results Monitoring

Indicator	Latest Data*	End Target Feb. 2023
<b>Component 1: Increasing Community and CBO Participation in Integrated Landscape Management</b>		
Share (percentage) of DGM participants with enhanced knowledge and understanding of integrated land management (ILM)	No data	60%
- Percentage: Communities	No data	60%
- Percentage: CBOs	No data	60%
Share (percentage) of DGM participants with improved capacity to participate in integrated land management (ILM)	No data	60%
- Percentage: Communities	No data	60%
- Percentage: Community-based Organizations (CBOs)	No data	60%
<b>Common Indicator:</b> Share (percentage) of DGM participants with increased role in the FIP and other REDD+ processes at local, national, or global levels	No data	60%
- Percentage: Communities	No data	60%
- Percentage: CBOs	No data	60%

<b>Common Indicator:</b> Share (percentage) of DGM stakeholders that perceive DGM governance and processes as transparent and inclusive	No data	80%
<b>Component 2: Strengthening Capacity for Community-Based Natural Resource Management</b>		
Share (percentage) of women among community subproject beneficiaries	No data	50%
Number of community-private sector partnerships signed	No data	4
<b>Common Indicator:</b> Percentage of subprojects successfully completed and achieved their objectives (consistent with FIP objectives)	No data	70%
<b>Common Indicator:</b> Percentage of grievances registered related to delivery of project benefits that are actually addressed	No data	80%
* DGM Mozambique was approved in December 2017, but the project has not yet been declared effective. No indicator data is available as of December 31, 2017.		

#### 5.11.4. Upcoming Activities

Approximate Timing	Activity
March 29-30	NSC Meeting in Nampula; Presentation and discussion of workplan/budget
May	Experience exchange to Manica Province, Chimanimani
June	Recruitment of major positions for project implementation, Maputo

## 5.12. Nepal

### 5.12.1. Progress Update

DGM Nepal has not yet started, but the country's Forest Investment Plan, a pre-requisite for starting DGM activities, was approved in December 2017.

### 5.12.2. Upcoming Activities

The next steps for DGM Nepal will include a series of workshops and discussions to consult with targeted communities and form a National Steering Committee and to establish criteria for the selection of a National Executing Agency. Potential challenges include coordination and consensus building for these processes between different actors.

DGM Nepal	
<b>Allocated Funding:</b>	US\$4.5 million
<b>National Steering Committee:</b>	
Not yet established	
<b>National Executing Agency:</b>	
Not yet selected	
<b>World Bank Task Team Leader:</b>	
Andrea Kutter	

## 5.13. Peru

### 5.13.1. Project Overview

The Saweto Dedicated Grant Mechanism for Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities in Peru (DGM Peru) was designed to support Indigenous Peoples in selected communities in the Peruvian Amazon in their efforts to improve their sustainable forest management practices. In pursuit of this objective, DGM Peru structures its activities according to the following components:

#### Component 1: Native land titling in the Amazon

**(US\$ 2.61 million)** – The first component of DGM Peru focuses on support for legal recognition and land titling of native communities in seven regions:

- Loreto (except Alta Amazonas),
- Ucayali (except Atalaya),
- San Martin (except Tarapoto),
- Junin,
- Pasco,
- Amazonas, and
- Madre de Dios.

Before a community can initiate the land titling process, it must first be legally recognized and registered in the National Registry of Native Communities. DGM Peru aims to support the recognition and registration of 310 native communities through technical and legal assistance, as well as funding of recognition subprojects to be carried out by regional IPLC organizations.

Beyond support for recognition and registration, DGM Peru is expected to support demarcation and titling for 130 native communities, covering an area of 780,000 hectares. Support will include technical and legal assistance, funding for titling subprojects to be carried out by regional IPLC organizations, and funding for the Regional Agricultural Office to conduct necessary land titling activities.

**Component 2: Indigenous forest management (US\$ 1.6 million)** – DGM Peru also funds small community-led subprojects that contribute to sustainable forest management and improve food security and income

DGM Peru	
<b>Funding:</b>	US\$5.5 million
<b>National Steering Committee:</b>	
10 voting members (5 from AIDESEP/ 5 from CONAP; 7 Indigenous Peoples/ 3 local community representatives; 8 men/2 women)	
<b>National Executing Agency:</b>	
World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) - Peru	
<b>Key Dates:</b>	
Approved by FIP Subcommittee	5/21/15
Approved by World Bank Board	9/11/15
Implementation Start	10/15/15
Effectiveness Date	11/26/15
1 <sup>st</sup> Call for Subproject Proposals	5/_/16
Implementation End	9/15/20
Closing Date	3/1/21
<b>Global Steering Committee member:</b>	
Marilen Puquio Arturo / Jamner Manihuari Curitima (alternating representation)	
<b>World Bank Task Team Leader:</b>	
Kristyna Bishop	
<b>NEA Contact:</b>	
Cinthia Mongylardi Campos <a href="mailto:cinthia.mongylardi@wwfperu.org">cinthia.mongylardi@wwfperu.org</a>	

generation. Subprojects will be proposed by communities or individuals within the communities, and they may focus on agroforestry, food security, and management of timber or non-timber resources. Proposed subprojects will be evaluated and selected on the basis of:

- Number of beneficiaries,
- Economic feasibility and sustainability,
- Evidence of broad community support, and
- Contribution to DGM Peru's gender target (\$500,000 is allocated for subprojects proposed by women or to be primarily managed by women).

**Component 3: Governance and sustainability (US\$ 1.29 million)** – DGM Peru's final component supports the governance and administrative and financial management of the project, including the NEA's role as secretariat to the NSC. As secretariat, the NEA will support the organization of regular NSC meetings, support the development and implementation of subprojects, ensure compliance with procurement, financial management, and safeguard requirements, conduct annual audits, and support the project's monitoring and evaluation needs and grievance redress mechanism. This component also funds the development and implementation of a communications strategy for keeping communities informed about the project, supporting coordination with other donors, and sharing information with relevant stakeholders.

### 5.13.2. Progress Update

The DGM Peru NSC has approved a total of 31 subprojects, including 18 newly approved in August 2017. The combined budget of approved recognition and titling projects from the project's first two years of implementation is approximately US\$ 1.49 million, which is collectively supporting the recognition and registration of 263 communities and the demarcation and land titling of 93 communities. Ten of these subprojects (32.3%) have been completed.

DGM Peru has supported the development of workplans between Regional Agrarian Directorates and organizations for information gathering activities, communal censuses, demarcation, and georeferencing related to the second call for proposals. The project has also continued to provide technical and administrative advice (design and development of projects and accountability) to the 17 indigenous organizations that are currently implementing subprojects for the recognition and titling of native communities. To ensure the transparent and efficient management of the subprojects, DGM Peru has provided ongoing support and capacity building for these organizations.

DGM Peru has also designed and shared two guides for field work related to the recognition and titling of communities, including behavior guidelines for field visits conducted in this process.

In relation to DGM Peru's natural resource management subprojects, 39 have been approved by the NSC with a total budget of US\$ 0.85 million. Of these subprojects, 31 were approved in August 2017. Of the 39 approved natural resource management subprojects, 10 are led by indigenous women. Only one of these subprojects has been completed.

### 5.13.3. Grievance Redress

DGM Peru had one unreported grievance from the previous period on 4/8/17 requesting information about the project based on Peru's Law of Transparency and Access to Public Information. DGM Peru shared the information requested, in accordance with the DGM Operational Manual, and the grievance was classified as resolved on 5/15/17.

An additional three grievances were reported in the current period. The first of these, received on August 21, 2017, related to farmers expanding into the territories of native communities and engaging in land trading. Another, received on December 7, 2017, concerned the incorrect implementation of recognition and land titling. Both of these grievances have been addressed.

Another grievance received on August 21, 2017 related to allegations of indigenous land being offered to non-indigenous stakeholders. The NEA responded to the request and passed the information along to a local government entity, which indicated that there were no conflicting land rights in the area.

### 5.13.4. Results Monitoring

Indicator	Latest Data	End Target Sept. 2020
<b>Component 1: Native Land Titling in the Amazon</b>		
Number of native communities recognized and registered	124*	310
Number of native communities demarcated and title registered	1*	130
<b>Component 2: Indigenous Forest Management</b>		
Number of native communities with food security and income-generating projects implemented in a satisfactory manner according to NSC standards	9*	70
Number of native communities with sustainable timber projects implemented in a satisfactory manner according to NSC standards	0*	5
Number of hectares of native community titled lands in high threat areas	10,000*	780,000
Percentage of intended beneficiaries that are aware of project and agree with project-supported investments	0%*	75%
- Percentage: Female	No data	75%
Number of direct project beneficiaries	No data	48,100
- Percentage: Female	No data	50%
Number of people directly employed by or benefiting from food security and income generation subprojects	No data	820

Component 3: Governance and Sustainability		
<b>Common Indicator:</b> Percentage of grievances registered related to delivery of project benefits that are actually addressed	100%**	100%
* As reported in September 2017 ISR		
** As reported by the NEA in the preparation of this report		

### 5.13.5. Subproject List

Subproject Name*	Target Communities		Date Approved	Budget (USD)	Land Area (Ha)	Complete?
	Recognition	Titling				
Component 1: Recognition and Titling: 31 subprojects, US\$ 1.49 million approved						
ORPIO: Recognition of 43 native communities in the Napo, Ucayali and Putinahua river basins	43	0	5/24/2016	\$88,719.13	135800	Yes
ORPIO: Titling of 3 native communities in the Ucayali river basin	0	3	5/24/2016	\$23,252.20	10440	Yes
CODEPISAM: Recognition of 12 native communities of the provinces of Lamas, El Dorado, and San Martin	12	3	5/24/2016	\$69,659.20	92469	Yes
ORPIAN-P: Recognition of 1 native community in the province of Condorcanqui – Amazonas Region	1	2	5/24/2016	\$17,758.05	30335	Yes
CORPI-SL: Recognition of 63 native communities in the provinces of Alto Amazonas and Datem del Marañón in the Loreto Region	63	0	5/24/2016	\$161,530.06	282742	Yes
FECONACA: Recognition of 2 native communities in the province of Rio Negro, Satipo in the Junin Region.	2	0	5/24/2016	\$6,095.53	1580	Yes
ORAU: Recognition of 9 native communities in the Provinces of Atalaya, Coronel Portillo and Padre Abad of the Ucayali Region	9	1	5/24/2016	\$68,010.62	14599	Yes
OCCAAM: Recognition of 4 native communities of the Imaza district in the Amazonas Region	4	4	5/24/2016	\$13,185.07	3101	
ACONAKKU: Recognition of 6 native communities in the Marañón River Basin in the Urarina District of the Loreto-Nauta Province	6	6	5/24/2016	\$21,001.76	28000	
UCIFP: Titulación de 01 Comunidad Nativa de provincia de Coronel Portillo– Región Ucayali	0	1	5/24/2016	\$15,306.64	25000	
CORPIAA: Recognition of 4 native communities of the Atalaya province of the Ucayali Region	4	5	5/24/2016	\$64,573.02	30500	Yes

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FENAMAD: Recognition of the La Victoria native community of the Las Piedras District of the Tambopata Province of Madre de Dios	1	0	5/24/2016	\$3,082.49	1696	Yes
ARPI SC: Recognition of 6 native communities and titling of 3 native communities of the Satipo and Oxapampa provinces of the Junin Region	6	3	5/24/2016	\$49,041.24	13739	
ARPI SC: Recognition of 10 native communities in the Junin, Pasco, and Cusco Regions	10	0	8/1/2017	\$30,463.22	37302	
ARPI SC: Titling of 7 native communities in the Ayacucho, Junin, and Pasco Regions	0	7	8/1/2017	\$83,112.67	64171	
CODEPISAM: Recognition of 6 native communities of the Indigenous Kechwa Peoples in the San Martin Region	6	0	8/1/2017	\$18,083.15	39800	
CODEPISAM: Titling of 7 native communities of the Indigenous Kechwa Peoples in the San Martin Region	0	7	8/1/2017	\$85,972.49	32900	
CORPIAA: Recognition of 1 native community belonging to the Ashaninka Indigenous People and located in the Raymondi District in the Atalaya Province, in the Ucayali Region	1	0	8/1/2017	\$2,980.18	2000	
CORPIAA: Titling of 4 native communities belonging to the Ashaninka Indigenous People and located in the Raymondi District in the Atalaya Province, in the Ucayali Region	0	4	8/1/2017	\$47,939.47	32900	
CORPI SL: Recognition of 79 native communities of the Shawis, Kukamas, Kamirias, Kandozi, Kichwas del Pastaza, Wampis, Chapra, Awajun, and Achuar Indigenous Peoples in the Provinces of Alto Amazonas and Datem del Marañon	79	0	8/1/2017	\$205,614.01	379682	Yes
CORPI SL: Titling of 10 native communities of the Shawis, Shiwiiu and Chapra Indigenous Peoples in the Provinces of Alto Amazonas and Datem del Marañon	0	10	8/1/2017	\$80,555.19	47820	
FENAMAD: Titling of 1 native community of Etnia Yine in the Madre de Dios Region	0	1	8/1/2017	\$12,112.98	1500	



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ORAU: Titling of 5 native communities belonging to the Ashaninka and Shipibo Indigenous Peoples of the Ucayali Region	0	5	8/1/2017	\$65,516.13	40500	
ORPIAN P: Recognition of 2 native communities belonging to the Awajun Indigenous People in the Amazonas Region	2	0	8/1/2017	\$5,868.01	26000	
ORPIAN P: Titling of 5 native communities belonging to the Awajun Indigenous People in the Amazonas Region	0	5	8/1/2017	\$60,938.79	27560	
ORPIO: Recognition of 10 native communities belonging to the TICUNA Indigenous People in the Loreto Region	10	0	8/1/2017	\$30,588.99	63400	
ORPIO: Titling of 22 native communities of the Kichwa Indigenous People in the Loreto Region	0	22	8/1/2017	\$102,489.91	41500	
CART: Recognition of 3 native communities in the Rio Tambo District, Junin Region, belonging to the Ashaninka Indigenous People	3	0	8/1/2017	\$9,033.50	6430	
CART: Titling of 2 native communities in the Rio Tambo District, Junin Region, belonging to the Ashaninka Indigenous People	0	2	8/1/2017	\$24,117.86	20960	
FECONACA: Recognition of 1 native community in the district of Llaylla, Junin Region, belonging to the Ashaninka Indigenous People	1	0	8/1/2017	\$2,981.25	30	
FECONACA: Titling of 2 native communities in the districts of Rio Negro and Pampa Hermosa, Junin Region, belonging to the Ashaninka Indigenous People	0	2	8/1/2017	\$21,793.48	1590	
Subproject Name*	Target Communities - Natural Resource Management		Date Approved	Budget (USD)	Land Area (Ha)	Complete?
Component 2: Natural Resource Management (39 subprojects, US\$ 0.85 million approved)						
COMARU: "Mejoramiento del proceso productivo de alevinos en Piscigranjas para la seguridad alimentaria de las familias en una comunidad nativa del distrito de Echarati, provincia La Convención, departamento de Cusco".	1		5/24/2016	\$18,266.85	3676	

OCAM: "Instalación de Piscigranjas mejoradas para la seguridad alimentaria de las familias en dos comunidades nativas del distrito de Mazamari, departamento de Junín".	2	5/24/2016	\$20,105.53	2414	
CART: "Fortalecimiento de las capacidades de negociación de la cooperativa Ashaninka Kemito Sankori, a través del manejo y la comercialización del cacao"	15	5/24/2016	\$18,726.07	115484	Yes
FEMIAL: "Instalación de chacras integrales para la producción de fariña que contribuya a la generación de ingresos de 52 mujeres y sus familias de la comunidad nativa Piura, departamento de Loreto"	1	5/24/2016	\$18,644.07	25977	
UCIFP: "Crianza de Paiches (arapaima gigas) en jaulas flotantes en la Comunidad Nativa Shahuaya, de la cuenca del río Amonya, Distrito de Yurúa - Ucayali"	1	5/24/2016	\$20,607.11	47580	
OCCAAM "Incremento de la productividad del cultivo de Cacao (Theobroma cacao L.) y mejora de los procesos post cosecha, en 02 comunidades del distrito de Imaza, departamento de Amazonas"	2	5/24/2016	\$19,528.27	2630	
FECONADIC: "Fortalecimiento de la crianza de Paiches (arapaima gigas) en jaulas flotantes en 03 comunidades de la cuenca del río Callería, distrito de Callería - Ucayali"	3	5/24/2016	\$19,668.00	20171	
FENAMAD: "Subproyecto turístico de las CCNN Santa Rosa de Huacará y Queros- Kosñipata- Cusco; y Servicio Ecoturismo / No maderable en CN Diamante"	3	5/24/2016	\$36,101.26	73780	
ARPI SC: Producción y comercialización de derivados del cacao, frutas, raíces y tuberosas en la comunidad nativa de San Antonio de Sonomoro	1	8/1/2017	\$19,228.70	670	
ARPI SC: Fortalecimiento de la iniciativa productiva en el manejo del cultivo de cacao bajo sistemas agroforestales en 15 comunidades Asháninkas asociadas a Kemito Ene	15	8/1/2017	\$60,678.70	8	

Dedicated Grant Mechanism for Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (DGM)  
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ARPI SC: Fortalecimiento de las capacidades en la producción de crianza de peces amazónicos en la comunidad nativa de Shintoriato	1	8/1/2017	\$19,354.63	152	
ARPI SC: Mejoramiento del trabajo de servicios turísticos realizado por familias Asháninkas en la comunidad nativa Pampa Michi	1	8/1/2017	\$19,479.01	208	
ARPI SC: Mejoramiento de capacidades en la producción de peces amazónicos en la comunidad nativa Timpiñari	1	8/1/2017	\$19,231.17	2891	
CODEPISAM: Producción y comercialización de chocolates provenientes de parcelas agroforestales en la comunidad nativa Copal Sacha	1	8/1/2017	\$19,006.79	5909	
CODEPISAM: Mejora en la producción de cacao en sistemas agroforestales en la comunidad nativa Alto Shamboyacu	1	8/1/2017	\$19,210.49	2047	
COMARU: Mejoramiento de las capacidades en la producción de crianza de peces amazónicos en la comunidad nativa Matsiguenga Poyentimari	1	8/1/2017	\$19,110.18	15603	
CORPIAA: Fortalecimiento de capacidades en la instalación y producción de chacras integrales con especies nativas comestibles y comerciales liderado por mujeres Asháninkas en la comunidad nativa Aerija	1	8/1/2017	\$19,056.79	1309	
CORPIAA: Mejoramiento de las capacidades en la producción de crianza de peces amazónicos en la comunidad nativa Yine Unini	1	8/1/2017	\$19,295.99	10049	
FENAMAD: Mejoramiento de las capacidades en la producción y crianza de peces amazónicos en la comunidad nativa Barranco Chico	1	8/1/2017	\$19,377.77	12597	
FENAMAD: Mejoramiento del secado y comercialización de la semilla de castaña en la comunidad nativa Tres Islas	1	8/1/2017	\$19,246.91	31424	
FENAMAD: Fortalecimiento de la cadena productiva de cacao liderada por mujeres Harakmbut de la comunidad nativa Arazaire	1	8/1/2017	\$19,290.12	658	

Dedicated Grant Mechanism for Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (DGM)  
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ORAU: Aprovechamiento forestal maderable proveniente del DEMA y de plantación de bolaina en la comunidad nativa Juancito	1	8/1/2017	\$50,475.53	6631	
ORPIAN P: Mejoramiento de las capacidades en la producción de crianza de peces amazónicos en la comunidad nativa Awajun Nazareth	1	8/1/2017	\$19,110.18	5	
ORPIAN P: Mejoramiento de las capacidades en la producción de crianza de peces amazónicos en la comunidad nativa Awajun Yutupis	1	8/1/2017	\$19,875.31	11	
ORPIO: Mejoramiento del trabajo artesanal en productos de chambira hecho por mujeres en la comunidad nativa Huitoto de Estirón	1	8/1/2017	\$19,346.68	7657	
ORPIO: Mejoramiento del trabajo artesanal en productos de chambira hecho por mujeres en la comunidad nativa Huitoto de Pucaurquillo	1	8/1/2017	\$19,346.68	8826	
ORPIO: Mejoramiento del trabajo artesanal en productos de chambira hecho por mujeres en la comunidad nativa Bora de Brillo Nuevo	1	8/1/2017	\$19,346.68	8826	
ORPIO: Mejoramiento del trabajo artesanal en productos de chambira hecho por mujeres en la comunidad nativa Bora de Pucaurquillo	1	8/1/2017	\$19,346.68	9064	
CART: Mejoramiento del trabajo artesanal hecho por mujeres Asháninkas en la comunidad nativa Puerto Ocopa	1	8/1/2017	\$19,838.27	9176	
CART: Mejoramiento del trabajo de servicios turísticos realizado por familias Asháninkas en la comunidad nativa Betania	1	8/1/2017	\$19,875.31	3878	
CART: Mejoramiento del trabajo artesanal hecho por mujeres Asháninkas en la comunidad nativa Chembo	1	8/1/2017	\$19,958.27	9497	
CART: Mejoramiento de las capacidades en la crianza de peces amazónicos en la comunidad nativa Cheni	1	8/1/2017	\$20,245.37	6748	
FECONACA: Mejoramiento de las capacidades en la crianza de peces en la comunidad nativa Cushiviani	1	8/1/2017	\$19,323.77	269	
FECONACA: Mejoramiento de las capacidades en la crianza de peces en la comunidad nativa Jairiquishi	1	8/1/2017	\$19,234.88	443	

FECONACA: Fortalecimiento e implementación de sistemas agroforestales con cultivo de café en la comunidad nativa Huahuari	1	8/1/2017	\$19,196.30	97	
FECONACA: Fortalecimiento e implementación de sistemas agroforestales con cultivo de café en la comunidad nativa Santa Clara	1	8/1/2017	\$19,210.19	131	
FECONACA: Mejoramiento del trabajo de servicios ecoturísticos realizados por familias Asháninkas en la comunidad nativa Yavirironi	1	8/1/2017	\$19,878.08	697	
OCAM: Mejoramiento de parcelas agroforestales con cacao, a través de la incorporación de especies forestales y frutales con productores y productoras de la comunidad nativa Teoría	1	8/1/2017	\$19,113.00	392	
OCAM: Mejoramiento de parcelas agroforestales con cacao, a través de la incorporación de especies forestales y frutales con productores y productoras de la comunidad nativa Poshonari-Shejaroteni	1	8/1/2017	\$19,162.00	523	
* The acronyms in the subproject names are the regional and local indigenous organizations implementing the subprojects. The names are not spelled out here, but more information on each of them and their involvement in the DGM is available at <a href="http://www.mdesawetoperu.org/la-empresa.php?url=ejecutores-de-subproyectos">http://www.mdesawetoperu.org/la-empresa.php?url=ejecutores-de-subproyectos</a>					

### 5.13.6. Upcoming Activities

Upcoming activities (within the next six months)
Culmination of recognition processes of over 60% of the native communities proposed in the 2 <sup>nd</sup> call for proposals
Culmination and closing of the resource management subprojects from the 1 <sup>st</sup> call for proposals
Culmination of the titling processes of 100% of native communities proposed in the first call for proposals

## 5.14. Republic of the Congo

### 5.14.1. Progress Update

While DGM Congo has an active National Steering Committee, the project does not yet have a National Executing Agency or approved funding. The country's Forest Investment Plan, a pre-requisite for DGM activities, was approved in December 2017.

Representatives from the DGM Congo NSC have been actively engaged in a number of efforts relevant to the overall objectives of the DGM, including support for and participation in DGM Global exchanges, engagement with the World Bank office around the Day for the Fight Against Poverty and consultation related to the 2018-2022 National Development Program. They also worked with the National REDD+ Coordination in the preparation of an investment plan for the National REDD+ Strategy.

DGM Republic of the Congo	
<b>Allocated Funding:</b>	US\$4.5 million
<b>National Steering Committee:</b>	
23 IPLC representatives (11 IPs/12 LCs; 14 men/9 women); 3 government observers; additional government, World Bank and private sector observers not yet designated	
<b>National Executing Agency:</b>	
Not yet selected	
<b>Key Dates:</b>	
National Steering Committee Established	2/_/17
<b>Global Steering Committee member:</b>	
Guy Moussele-Diseke	
<b>World Bank Task Team Leader:</b>	
Julian Lee	

## 5.15. Global Learning and Knowledge Exchange

### 5.15.1. Project Overview

The Global Learning and Knowledge Exchange Project (DGM Global) was designed as a platform for capacity building, network strengthening, and partnerships among and between IPLC organizations and to serve a coordinating role for the program as a whole. The objective of DGM Global is to organize and facilitate knowledge exchange, learning, and capacity building for IPLCs at regional and global levels, and to strengthen the networks and alliances of IPLC organizations within and across regions with a view to enhancing their representation and voice in regional and global policy fora. It also serves to extend the learning and knowledge from the DGM to a wider IPLC community. In carrying out these responsibilities, the activities of DGM Global will be structured according to the following three components:

#### Component 1: Global Learning, Outreach and Information

**Sharing (US\$ 2.99 million)** – Activities in this component are designed with a global or multi-regional scope and include:

- Workshops/exchanges to facilitate learning from technical experts and successful community-led REDD+ projects;
- Development/collection of culturally appropriate knowledge resources for use by IPLCs globally;
- Capacity building for regional or global IPLC organizations and networks;
- Communications and outreach, including a website and other online communication tools to be governed by a global communications strategy and team for coordinating messaging with the DGM country projects; and
- Developing a database of DGM activities, knowledge products, events, and results.

DGM Global	
<b>Funding:</b>	US \$5.0 million (incl. \$0.27 million preparation grant)
<b>Global Steering Committee:</b>	
10 voting members + 1 alternate member <sup>4</sup> (8 men/3 women)	
<b>Global Executing Agency:</b>	
Conservation International	
<b>Key Dates:</b>	
Approved by FIP Subcommittee	6/28/14
Approved by World Bank Board	3/3/15
Implementation Start	4/1/15
Effectiveness Date	4/1/15
Conservation International Selected as Global Executing Agency	4/16/15
Implementation End	6/30/20
Closing Date	12/31/20
<b>World Bank Task Team Leader:</b>	
Garo Batmanian	
<b>GEA Contact:</b>	
Johnson Cerda <a href="mailto:jcerda@conservation.org">jcerda@conservation.org</a>	

<sup>4</sup> Representation of DGM Peru on the GSC alternates between representatives of the Interethnic Association for the Development of the Peruvian Rainforest (AIDESEP) and the Confederation of Amazonian Nationalities of Peru (CONAP)

**Component 2: Technical Assistance and Secretariat Services to the GSC (US\$ 1.0 million) – DGM**

Global's activities in this component support the strategic oversight and intellectual and policy guidance of the Global Steering Committee (GSC). This includes support for the establishment of the GSC and NSCs, provision of secretariat services to the GSC, facilitation of regular meetings of the GSC, supporting GSC engagement with key partners, management of the grievance redress mechanism, and revision (as needed) of the DGM Operational Guidelines.

**Component 3: Planning, Monitoring and Reporting (US\$ 0.74 million) –** The final component of DGM Global supports key administrative functions of the project. Responsibilities include development of a Five-year Strategic Plan and Annual Workplans and Budgets for World Bank and GSC approval, monitoring of the DGM's programmatic performance, and compiling and reporting on the overall results of the DGM as a program. The development and implementation of this joint monitoring and reporting framework requires close coordination with the DGM country projects, including the development of semiannual implementation reports compiled from country project inputs, as well as preparation of the DGM's Annual Reports.



### 5.15.2. Global Project Timeline: July-December 2017

#### July

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



#### August

- Africa Regional Exchange – Kumasi, Ghana



#### September

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



#### October

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



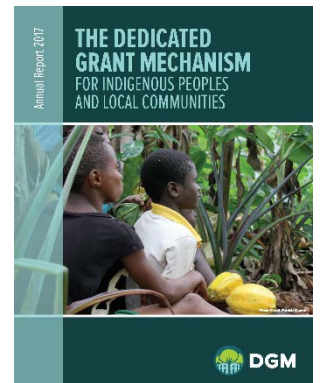
#### November

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



#### December

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



### 5.15.3. Progress Update

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

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

#### Africa Regional Exchange

The second year of DGM exchanges began with the Africa Regional Exchange, which was held in Kumasi, Ghana in August 2017. One of the most significant drivers of deforestation in Ghana is agriculture, so the GSC decided that the theme of the exchange should be agroforestry and community forest management, with a particular emphasis on sustainable methods for growing cocoa. As one of its top exports, cocoa is an



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

important part of the Ghanaian economy, but increasing demand has caused farmers to expand into forested areas, often destroying the forests as they do so. To counter this trend, the Forest Investment Program, the DGM, and other initiatives are promoting the practice of shade-grown cocoa and sustainable agricultural techniques collectively referred to as “Climate-Smart Cocoa.”

Cocoa was a particularly relevant topic for exchange participants from Ghana and Cote d’Ivoire, and the agroforestry techniques are more broadly applicable throughout the region. In total, the 2017 Africa

Regional Exchange featured 34 IPLC participants from ten countries, including a participant from Nepal to encourage cross-regional exchange. Participants included policy experts and forest specialists from Benin and Burundi, as well as representatives from IPLC networks, including the International Alliance of Indigenous and Tribal Peoples of the Tropical Forest and the Indigenous Peoples of Africa Co-ordinating Committee.

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

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

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

## **Global Exchange**

In November, the DGM held its second annual Global Exchange in Bonn, Germany. The event, featuring 14 IPLC leaders from 11 countries and four regional networks, was held immediately prior to the 23<sup>rd</sup> Conference of the Parties (COP 23) of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). The focus of the exchange was supporting the full and effective participation of IPLCs at COP 23 and in future UNFCCC events. In particular, the GSC decided that it would be important to focus on the Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform (LCIP Platform), which was conceived at COP 21 to strengthen IPLCs' capacity to address climate change, to facilitate exchange of experiences, best

practices, and lessons learned, and to enhance the engagement of IPLCs in UNFCCC processes. One of the top priorities of IPLC groups for COP 23 was progress towards this platform's operationalization.

To ensure that participants had a shared understanding of the UNFCCC context, the GEA began by leading technical sessions on the current status of UNFCCC negotiations, key elements of the Paris Agreement, and an overview of Nationally Determined Contributions. From there, the exchange transitioned to focus more directly on the LCIP Platform. Exchange participants learned the history and status of the platform

and discussed various proposals that had been submitted in relation to the platform's purpose, structure, and content.

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

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

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





Participants in the 2017 DGM Global Exchange

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

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

One of the highlights of the panel was its emphasis on the platform's practicality for IPLC use. The panelists shared their perspective that the platform's utility will depend on the continued leadership and commitment of IPLCs to work with governments to ensure that their knowledge is strengthened, protected and preserved, and how it could be incorporated into national and international policy processes. They also

expressed that the platform should be a permanent structure of the UNFCCC and that it should be supported by a working group to keep the platform moving forward in the coming years.

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

### **23rd UNFCCC Conference of the Parties**

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

IPLC leaders had several opportunities to share their knowledge and experiences at COP 23, many of which were supported by the DGM. One such event, organized by DGM Global, in coordination with the Commission on Environmental, Economic, and Social Policy (CEESP) of the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN), was held on November 6, and highlighted the opportunities for the LCIP Platform to account for the contributions of non-party stakeholder, such as IPLCs, allowing national governments to propose more ambitious NDCs. The panel was moderated by Kristen Walker Painemilla from CI and CEESP, and panelists included Lizardo Cauper Pezo of DGM Peru, Laura Bautista of DGM Mexico, and Idrissa Zeba of DGM Burkina Faso, who shared how DGM country projects and IPLC-led activities support their countries' NDCs. In addition, Patricia Dunne from DGM Global shared an analysis of the roles of social networks in mobilizing indigenous engagement in climate governance processes at the national and regional levels in Asia, and Johnson Cerda, also from DGM Global, discussed the International Indigenous People's Forum on Climate Change's work on the development and operationalization of the LCIP Platform. By exchanging their experiences, the panelists collectively highlighted how the LCIP Platform can provide an opportunity for governments to strengthen their engagement with IPLCs at local, national and international levels and to expand the participation of different sectors of society in the NDC revision process.



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

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

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

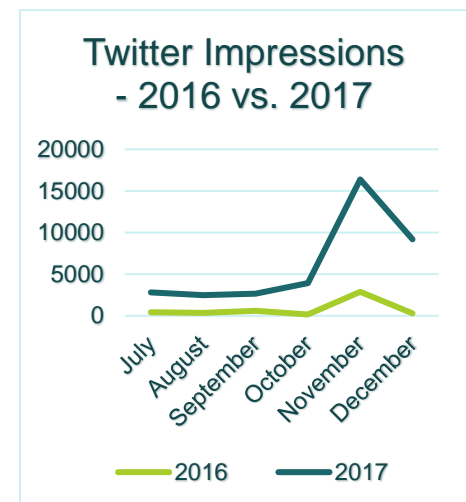
Hindou Oumarou Ibrahim of IIPFCC then shared a brief overview of the progress for the LCIP Platform to date, as well as a case study on preserving traditional knowledge through 3D mapping in Chad. Finally, DGM Global Steering Committee Co-chair Idrissa Zeba shared an overview of Burkina Faso's NDCs and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

## Communications and Outreach

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

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

DGM Global has also increased its presence on social media. By generating a larger base of followers, increasing the frequency of posts, and more strategically engaging with other social media accounts, DGM Global has seen a substantial increase in activity on both Twitter and Facebook. This is most clearly demonstrated in the chart to the right, which compares monthly Twitter impressions over the same period in 2016 and 2017. Both years feature a spike in activity in November as a result of DGM engagement at the UNFCCC Conference of the Parties, but the average level of engagement has increased almost sevenfold over the past year from 786 impressions per month to 5,454 per month.



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



with a particular emphasis on the progress made on the LCIP Platform. This newsletter was opened 474 times in 29 countries.

## Mapping Regional IPLC Networks in Asia

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

### 5.15.3.2. *Sub-Component 2: Technical and Secretariat Services*

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

The GSC has provided its guidance and oversight of DGM Global since the project began in mid-2015, with many of its members having been involved in the initial design of the DGM starting in 2009. Over the past year, the GSC has undergone several changes and has now taken on additional responsibilities to support the DGM's success throughout and beyond its initial five-year implementation period. At the April 2016 GSC Meeting in Brasilia, the GSC elected new co-chairs and established a set of subcommittees to provide targeted support to the DGM. The activities of these groups over the past six months are detailed in sections 3.2.1 through 3.2.4.

## Global Steering Committee Co-chairs

In July, the Global Steering Committee inaugurated its second pair of co-chairs, Mina Setra of Indonesia and Idrissa Zeba of Burkina Faso. Benefiting from the expertise and continued participation of the project's previous co-chairs, Grace Balawag and Kapupu Diwa, their term is already off to a strong start,

### **GSC Co-chairs – 2017-2019:**

Mina Setra (Indonesia)

Idrissa Zeba (Burkina Faso)

having contributed their voices and represented the DGM at a number of key events in their first six months.

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

The co-chairs also took part in a series of meetings to launch the third year of implementation for DGM Global. They discussed the outcomes of the most recent GSC Meeting, reviewed the workplan for the coming months, and helped plan the DGM’s strategy for engagement at COP 23. In particular, they focused on the content and panelists of the DGM’s side events at COP 23 to ensure consistent messaging. During these meetings, they also conducted strategic planning for DGM participation at the FIP Pilot Countries Meeting which would be held in Lao PDR and to contact local leaders to support the DGM process. They also made recommendations for the planning of the Global Exchange and the launch of the Second Annual Report. Through their continued leadership and oversight, they helped ensure that the project effectively supports IPLC priorities. During these meetings, the co-chairs noted the importance of sending a GSC member to the upcoming Green Climate Fund (GCF) meeting to support the approval of the GCF Indigenous Peoples Policy and to explore opportunities for DGM sustainability.

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

## Budget Subcommittee

In December, Manuel Aldrete of DGM Mexico and the GSC Budget Subcommittee joined the GSC co-chairs for a series of meetings with the GEA to plan for the DGM Global Midterm Review, kickoff the planning process for FY19 and begin laying out the plans for the remaining years of the project. This continued engagement helped to ensure that the ongoing implementation of the project is consistent with the priorities of the GSC. Furthermore, this will allow the Budget Subcommittee and co-chairs to lead the presentation of the Year 4 Workplan and Budget at the upcoming GSC meeting in April 2018. In past years, the presentation was done by the GEA, but the GSC representatives have engaged more thoroughly in the preparation process and have agreed to take on the presentation responsibility to demonstrate their leadership of the project as IPLCs.

### **Budget Subcommittee:**

Kapupu Diwa (DRC)  
Manuel Aldrete (Mexico)

## Grievance Subcommittee

The GEA developed a report on the status of the DGM grievance redress mechanism (GRM). The findings include recommendations for the GSC to showcase innovations in decentralized DGM GRM structures, to strengthen ongoing development of operational DGM mechanisms, and to adjust the current design of the global GRM. These recommendations were presented to members of the GSC during the December 2017 preparatory meeting for the DGM Global midterm review.

### **Grievance Subcommittee:**

Hayford Duodu (Ghana)  
Daniel Maúla (Mozambique)  
João Nonoy Krikati (Brazil)

Only one grievance has so far been elevated to the Global Steering Committee. The grievance was related to representation in the Interim Committee of DGM Cote d'Ivoire. In December 2017, the GSC released the following [statement](#), officially classifying this grievance as resolved:

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

Instructions for reporting a grievance can be found at [www.dgmglobal.org/grievance-mechanism](http://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.

### **Sustainability Working Group**

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

#### **Sustainability Working Group:**

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

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

### **Further GSC Activities**

#### **Informal Dialogue on the LCIP Platform**

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

#### **FIP Pilot Countries Meeting**

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

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

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

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

### **FIP Subcommittee Meeting**

In December, the Forest Investment Program held its Semiannual Subcommittee Meeting in Washington, DC. Mina Setra and Grace Balawag of the GSC had the opportunity to participate in the meeting as observers and to represent the DGM. This was an important meeting for the larger DGM program, as three countries, Ecuador, Nepal, and the Republic of the Congo, received approval for their Forest Investment Plans.

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

Annual Report to review as they had time. With all the FIP Subcommittee members, donors, and interested observers present for this speech, this was a great opportunity for the DGM to demonstrate the achievements it has made to date.

## **Support to DGM Country Projects**

### **Cote d'Ivoire**

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

### **Ecuador**

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

### **Guatemala**

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

### **Lao People's Democratic Republic**

During the FIP Pilot Countries Meeting in Lao PDR, members of the GSC, GEA, and World Bank met with government representatives to discuss plans for their DGM country project. The FIP Sub-Committee also approved the deadline of October 15, 2017 for the Government of Lao PDR to submit a request for an extension for submitting the DGM project to the Sub-Committee for approval (but no further progress has been reported).

### **Republic of the Congo**

The chair of the DGM Congo National Steering Committee has been actively engaging with members of the GEA and the national government to coordinate DGM's engagement with regional initiatives such as

Institutional Capacity Building on REDD+ for Sustainable Management of Forests in the Congo Basin, the Network of Indigenous and Local Communities for the Sustainable Management of Forest Ecosystems of Central Africa, and the Commission of Central African Forests.

#### **5.15.3.3.      *Sub-Component 3: Planning, Monitoring and Reporting***

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

##### **Planning**

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

##### **Monitoring**

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

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

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

The most recent indicator data on the Global Learning and Knowledge Exchange project is provided in Annex A. Data from the country projects and the broader DGM program can be found in the Semiannual DGM Program Report for this period, which will be made available on DGM Global's website at [www.dgmglobal.org/documents](http://www.dgmglobal.org/documents) pending "no objection" by the World Bank.

## **Reporting**

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

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

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



#### 5.15.4. Results Monitoring

Indicator	Latest Data	End Target June 2020
Number of knowledge products produced by the DGM grant recipients and/or beneficiaries in pilot countries presented at the regional and/or global knowledge exchange opportunities	50	No target
% of participants in the learning and knowledge exchange activities belonging to REDD+ programs and countries other than FIP pilot countries	30.8%	No target
Number of activities/alliances emerged through the global platform with the leadership role of IPLCs	20	No target
*All data reported is current as of 12/31/2017		

#### 5.15.5. Reflection and Analysis

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

### 5.15.6. Upcoming Activities

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

## Annex A. Indicator Data

The table below depicts the status of the DGM's programmatic indicators as laid out in the program's results framework, which was approved by the Global Steering Committee in July 2016. This framework maps out a collection of results and their associated indicators, which fall into three main categories as outlined in the table to the right, that are meant to represent the effectiveness of the DGM as a program. Indicator data related to the progress of specific DGM projects is available in their respective sections of this report (5.1 – 5.15).

Indicator Type:	Description:
<b>Common</b>	Developed by the World Bank to be reported by one or more country projects and aggregated globally
<b>Specific</b>	Developed by the World Bank to be reported by one or more country projects; aggregation is optional
<b>Custom</b>	Developed by DGM Global to support the results framework and accompanying narrative of the DGM program

<b>Program Development Objective:</b> Strengthen the capacity of Indigenous Peoples and local communities to participate in the FIP and other REDD+ programs at local, national, and global levels			
<b>Indicator:</b> % of DGM participants with increased role in the FIP and other REDD+ processes at local, national, or global levels			
<b>Reporting Frequency:</b> Mid-term/Final		<b>Indicator Type:</b> Custom	
<b>Notes</b>	No data has been collected for this indicator. It is currently being adjusted in the process of revising the DGM results framework, which will be reviewed by the GSC in April 2018 and, pending approval, implemented in the next reporting period.		
<b>Outcome 1.1:</b> IPLC-led sub-projects generate benefits for people in targeted forest and adjacent communities			
<b>Indicator:</b> People in targeted forest and adjacent communities with increased monetary or non-monetary benefits from forests, disaggregated by sex			
<b>Reporting Frequency:</b> Annual		<b>Indicator Type:</b> Common	
	<b>Through 6/30/17</b>	<b>Current Period</b>	<b>Cumulative</b>
<b>Peru</b>	0	1511	1511
<b>Notes</b>	Most country projects have not yet begun reporting this data		
<b>Output 1.1.1:</b> Beneficiaries practice livelihood techniques promoted by the DGM that contribute to climate change mitigation and adaptation			
<b>Indicator:</b> # of sub-project beneficiaries practicing livelihood techniques promoted by the program that contribute to climate change mitigation and/or adaptation, disaggregated by sex			
<b>Reporting Frequency:</b> Annual		<b>Indicator Type:</b> Custom	
<b>Notes</b>	No data has been collected for this indicator. It is currently being adjusted in the process of revising the DGM results framework, which will be reviewed by the GSC in April 2018 and, pending approval, implemented in the next reporting period.		
<b>Output 1.1.2:</b> Forest area is brought under sustainable land management practices as a result of the program			
<b>Indicator:</b> Hectares of forest area in DGM country target areas brought under management plans as a result of the program			
<b>Reporting Frequency:</b> Annual		<b>Indicator Type:</b> Custom	
	<b>Through 6/30/17</b>	<b>Current Period</b>	<b>Cumulative</b>
<b>Burkina Faso</b>	261	Not reported	
<b>Notes</b>	This indicator is no longer being reported by DGM Burkina Faso. It may be removed pending review of the DGM results framework.		

<b>Output 1.1.3:</b> Indigenous and community land tenure are strengthened in DGM country target areas			
<b>Indicator:</b> Hectares of IPLC community lands titled in DGM country target areas as a result of the program			
<b>Reporting Frequency:</b> Annual		<b>Indicator Type:</b> Custom	
	<b>Through 6/30/17</b>	<b>Current Period</b>	<b>Cumulative</b>
<b>Peru</b>	17,615	0	17,615
<b>Notes:</b>	Only one community in Peru has completed the titling process so far, in the previous reporting period.		
<b>Outcome 1.2:</b> IPLCs in DGM countries have increased role in the FIP and other REDD+ processes			
<b>Indicator:</b> % 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			
<b>Reporting Frequency:</b> Annual		<b>Indicator Type:</b> Common	
<b>Notes</b>	Country projects have not yet begun conducting the necessary surveys to track this data.		
<b>Output 1.2.1:</b> IPLCs have increased skills related to REDD+ topics			
<b>Indicator:</b> # of IPLCs attending capacity development trainings related to REDD+ topics, disaggregated by sex			
<b>Reporting Frequency:</b> Semiannual		<b>Indicator Type:</b> Custom	
	<b>Through 6/30/17</b>	<b>Current Period - New</b>	<b>Cumulative</b>
<b>Brazil</b>	0	71	71
<b>- Female</b>	0	31 (43.7%)	31 (43.7%)
<b>Ghana</b>	0	96	96
<b>- Female</b>	0	4 (4.2%)	4 (4.2%)
<b>Indonesia</b>	0	34*	34
<b>- Female</b>	0	16 (47.1%)*	16 (47.1%)
<b>Notes:</b>	* Capacity building in Indonesia focused on engagement in land tenure recognition efforts, which is not necessarily a “REDD+ topic”. This indicator is currently being revised as part of a broader redesign of the results framework, and this indicator will be expanded to cover a wider range of topics related to the DGM.		
<b>Output 1.2.2:</b> IPLC organizations have increased capacities to apply for and manage adaptation and mitigation projects			
<b>Indicator:</b> # of IPLC organizations in DGM country target areas receiving capacity building assistance as a result of the program			
<b>Reporting Frequency:</b> Semiannual		<b>Indicator Type:</b> Custom	
	<b>Through 6/30/17</b>	<b>Current Period - New</b>	<b>Cumulative</b>
<b>Brazil</b>	45	12	57
<b>Burkina Faso</b>	10	35	45
<b>Peru</b>	18	1	19
<b>Total</b>	73	36	121
<b>Notes:</b>	Brazil built the capacity of 12 additional organizations in this reporting period through its REDD+ workshop.  Burkina Faso has conducted capacity building with each of the 14 organizations implementing microprojects, as well as the 31 local grievance management units that have been established in the project’s targeted communities.  In Peru, one of the regional organizations selected to implement subprojects has been replaced. The additional organization is now receiving capacity building assistance through the program.		

<b>Outcome 2.1:</b> IPLCs in FIP and non-FIP countries have increased role in the FIP and other REDD+ processes.			
<b>Indicator:</b> % of IPLC participants in DGM regional and international capacity development activities with increased role in the FIP and other REDD+ processes, disaggregated by sex			
<b>Reporting Frequency:</b> Annual		<b>Indicator Type:</b> Custom	
<b>Notes</b>	No data has been collected for this indicator. It is currently being adjusted in the process of revising the DGM results framework, which will be reviewed by the GSC in April 2018 and, pending approval, implemented in the next reporting period. A proxy indicator has been provided below to demonstrate how the participants in DGM exchanges have engaged in key policy- and decision-making for a related to sustainable forestry and climate action.		
<b>Indicator:</b> Percentage of DGM exchange participants who have attended a UNFCCC conference or who have played a role in the leadership of a DGM project since their participation in an exchange.			
<b>Reporting Frequency:</b> Annual		<b>Indicator Type:</b> Custom	
	<b>Through 6/30/17</b>	<b>Current Period – New</b>	<b>Cumulative</b>
<b>Male</b>	50.00% (33/66)	85.7% (18/21)	58.62% (51/87)
<b>Female</b>	43.33% (13/30)	75% (9/12)	52.38% (22/42)
<b>Total</b>	47.92% (46/96)	81.8% (27/33)	56.59% (73/129)
<b>Notes</b>			
<b>Output 2.1.1:</b> Regional and national IPLC representatives have increased skills and knowledge on policy and technical topics related to REDD+.			
<b>Indicator:</b> # of IPLC participants in regional and sub-regional trainings on policy and technical topics related to REDD+, disaggregated by sex			
<b>Reporting Frequency:</b> Semiannual		<b>Indicator Type:</b> Custom	
	<b>Through 6/30/17</b>	<b>Current Period – New</b>	<b>Cumulative</b>
<b>Male</b>	62	18	80
<b>Female</b>	25	8	33
<b>Total</b>	87	26	113
<b>Notes</b>	Repeat participants in regional exchanges removed to avoid double counting		
<b>Output 2.1.2:</b> IPLC presence in the UNFCCC process is strengthened through the DGM training and coordination of IPLC participants before and during COP.			
<b>Indicator:</b> # of IPLC participants in DGM UNFCCC-related trainings, attending UNFCCC events, disaggregated by sex			
<b>Reporting Frequency:</b> Semiannual		<b>Indicator Type:</b> Custom	
	<b>Through 6/30/17</b>	<b>Current Period*</b>	<b>Cumulative*</b>
<b>Male</b>	18	18	24
<b>Female</b>	8	11	13
<b>Total</b>	26	29	37
<b>Notes</b>	*Data for current period reflects all DGM exchange participants who attended COP 23. Cumulative data removes duplicates who had already been counted towards this indicator in previous periods.		

<b>Outcome 2.2:</b> Exchange of knowledge resources and promotion of IPLC networks at the regional and global scale leads to shared activities and alliances among IPLC organizations.			
<b>Indicator:</b> # of activities/alliances emerged through the global platform with the leadership role of IPLCs			
<b>Reporting Frequency:</b> Annual		<b>Indicator Type:</b> Specific	
	<b>Through 6/30/17</b>	<b>Current Period</b>	<b>Cumulative</b>
<b>Total</b>	11	9	20
<b>Notes</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- FIP Pilot Country Meeting Panel – Land tenure in forest programs</li><li>- FIP Pilot Country Meeting Knowledge Café</li><li>- FIP Pilot Country Meeting Panel – Strengthening climate action through stakeholder involvement</li><li>- IIPFCC Pre-COP Meeting</li><li>- High-level panel with negotiators on opportunities and priorities related to LCIP Platform</li><li>- Lessons learned from innovative climate programs strengthening the role of Indigenous Peoples and local communities</li><li>- LCIP Platform and NDCs: A force for transformative change in raising ambition and inclusion of non-state actors</li><li>- African Perspectives on the LCIP Platform: Examples of multi-stakeholder engagement for the upcoming implementation</li><li>- Indigenous Knowledge and Leadership Delivering Climate Action on Forests – Progress and Lessons Learned from the DGM</li></ul>		
<b>Output 2.2.1:</b> Experiences from DGM country sub-projects are elevated to the international scale and shared with IPLCs from other countries.			
<b>Indicator:</b> # of knowledge products produced by the DGM grant recipients and/or beneficiaries presented at the regional and/or global knowledge exchange opportunities			
<b>Reporting Frequency:</b> Semiannual		<b>Indicator Type:</b> Specific	
	<b>Through 6/30/17</b>	<b>Current Period</b>	<b>Cumulative</b>
<b># of knowledge products presented at DGM exchanges</b>	35	15	50
<b>Notes</b>	<p>For this indicator, a “knowledge product” is defined as a collection of useful and relevant information that has been packaged and shared with exchange participants in a way that facilitates guided learning and can be taken with them to be shared within their communities and networks.</p> <p>Africa Exchange 2017</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Exchange Booklet</li><li>- Technical Session: Paris Agreement</li><li>- Technical Session: Climate Smart Cocoa</li><li>- Technical Session: DGM Africa Network Analysis</li></ul> <p>Global Exchange 2017</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Exchange Booklet</li><li>- Technical Session: Paris Agreement</li><li>- Technical Session: Facilitative Dialogue and GST</li><li>- Technical Session: NDCs overview, status and further guidance</li><li>- Technical Session: Forests and NDCs</li><li>- Technical Session: IPLC contributions to NDCs</li><li>- Technical Session: LCIP Platform</li><li>- Infographic: DGM Learning Exchanges</li></ul>		

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Infographic: DGM Global Governance</li><li>- Infographic: DGM and Gender</li><li>- Infographic: LCIP Platform</li></ul>			
<b>Output 2.2.2:</b> 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.				
<b>Indicator:</b> % of participants in the learning and knowledge exchange activities belonging to REDD+ programs and countries other than FIP pilot countries.				
<b>Reporting Frequency:</b> Semiannual		<b>Indicator Type:</b> Specific		
	<b>Through 6/30/17</b>	<b>Current Period – New</b>	<b>Cumulative</b>	
<b># from non-FIP countries</b>	37	3	40	
<b>Total participants</b>	97	33	130	
<b>Percentage</b>	38.1%	9.1%	30.8%	
<b>Notes</b>	Repeat exchange participants removed to avoid double counting			
<b>Output 2.2.3:</b> The DGM Global Knowledge Sharing web platform provides knowledge resources and opportunities for discussion to global IPLCs.				
<b>Indicator:</b> # of views and downloads of informational resources posted to the DGM Global knowledge sharing web platform				
<b>Reporting Frequency:</b> Semiannual		<b>Indicator Type:</b> Custom		
<b>Notes</b>	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.			
<b>Output 2.2.3:</b> The DGM Global Knowledge Sharing web platform provides knowledge resources and opportunities for discussion to global IPLCs.				
<b>Alternate Indicator:</b> Assorted metrics of DGM Global's online communications effectiveness				
<b>Reporting Frequency:</b> Semiannual		<b>Indicator Type:</b> Custom		
	<b>Previous Period</b>	<b>Current Period</b>	<b>Cumulative</b>	
<b>Website Visits</b>	2,662	3,093	11,935	
<b>Website Page Views</b>	6,190	7,381	26,988	
<b>Twitter Impressions</b>	14,691	32,046	51,476	
<b>Newsletter Opens</b>	1,349	1,022	2,371	
<b>Notes</b>				
<b>Outcome 3.1:</b> IPLC-led subprojects that contribute to FIP and REDD+ are successfully implemented in DGM target areas				
<b>Indicator:</b> % of subprojects successfully completed and achieved their objectives, which are consistent with FIP objectives				
<b>Reporting Frequency:</b> Semiannual		<b>Indicator Type:</b> Common		
	<b>Through 6/30/17</b>	<b>Completed</b>	<b>Approved</b>	<b>Current Period</b>
<b>Brazil</b>	0%	0	45	0%
<b>Burkina Faso</b>	0%	1	14	7.14%
<b>Peru</b>	0%	11	70	15.71%
<b>Total</b>	0%	12	129	9.30%
<b>Notes</b>				

<b>Output 3.1.1:</b> Demand-driven subprojects consistent with FIP objectives are sourced and approved by DGM National Steering Committees (NSCs)						
<b>Indicator:</b> # and \$ amount of subprojects approved by National Steering Committees, consistent with FIP objectives						
<b>Reporting Frequency:</b> Semiannual			<b>Indicator Type:</b> Custom			
	<b>Through 6/30/17</b>		<b>Current Period - New</b>		<b>Cumulative</b>	
	<b>Number</b>	<b>Value (USD)</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Value (USD)</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Value (USD)</b>
Brazil	45	2.22 million	0	0	45	2.22 million
Burkina Faso	14	0.38 million	0	0	14	0.38 million
Peru	21	0.77 million	49	1.56 million	70	2.33 million
Total	80	3.37 million	49	1.56 million	129	4.93 million
Notes	- 4 subprojects in DGM Brazil, approved in March 2017, were previously unlisted in provided data; they have been added to the project's total - The dollar value of Burkina Faso's first 14 subprojects was previously reported as 0.33 million; this has been corrected to 0.38 million as reported by the country project					
<b>Outcome 3.2:</b> IPLC-led governance mechanisms are in place to transparently manage DGM funds.						
<b>Indicator:</b> % of DGM stakeholders who perceive DGM governance and processes as transparent and inclusive (country and global projects)						
<b>Reporting Frequency:</b> Annual			<b>Indicator Type:</b> Common			
Notes	Not yet being reported by either of the country projects for which it is required (DRC and Mozambique)					
<b>Output 3.2.1:</b> DGM Country Projects establish a functioning grievance redress mechanism to promote transparency						
<b>Indicator:</b> % of grievances registered related to delivery of DGM Country Project benefits that are actually addressed						
<b>Reporting Frequency:</b> Semiannual			<b>Indicator Type:</b> Common – Required by World Bank			
	<b>Through 6/30/17</b>		<b>Current Period - New</b>		<b>Cumulative</b>	
	<b>Addressed</b>	<b>Received</b>	<b>Addressed</b>	<b>Received</b>	<b>Percent Addressed</b>	
Brazil	6	6	1	1	100%	
Burkina Faso	1	2	0	0	50%	
DRC	0	2	14	18	70%	
Ghana	0	0	0	0	N/A	
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	N/A	
Mexico	0	0	0	0	N/A	
Mozambique	0	0	0	0	N/A	
Peru	2	3	4	3	100%	
Total	9	13	19	22	86.4%	
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		
	Through 6/30/17		Current Period - New		Cumulative
	Resolved/Received		Resolved/Received		Percent Resolved
Global	0	1	1	0	100%
Notes					
Outcome 3.3: Monitoring and reporting systems with a focus on learning are in place and functioning for the DGM Program.					
Indicator: % of Semiannual DGM Program Progress Reports completed and submitted on time, including information on progress towards results indicators, lessons learned, and challenges.					
Reporting Frequency: Semiannual			Indicator Type: Custom		
	Through 6/30/17		Current Period		Cumulative
# of Program Reports submitted on time	3		1		4
# of Program Reports due	3		1		4
Percentage	100%		100%		100%
Notes					
Output 3.3.1: DGM Country Projects provide accurate and timely information on project progress towards results to the Global Steering Committee.					
Indicator: % of Semiannual DGM Country Project Progress Reports completed and submitted on time, including information on progress towards results indicators, lessons learned, and challenges.					
Reporting Frequency: Semiannual			Indicator Type: Custom		
	Prior Period		This Period		Cumulative
# of Country Reports submitted on time	42		14		56
# of Country Reports due	42		14		56
Percentage	100%		100%		100%
Notes					
Output 3.3.2: The DGM Global Project provides timely and accurate information on the compiled DGM Program progress towards results to the Global Steering Committee					
Indicator: % of Semiannual DGM Global Project reports completed and submitted on time, including information on progress towards results indicators, lessons learned, and challenges					
Reporting Frequency: Semiannual			Indicator Type: Custom		
	Prior Period		This Period		Cumulative
# of Global Reports submitted on time	3		1		4
# of Global Reports due	3		1		4
Percentage	100%		100%		100%

## Annex B. Contact Information

Project	Executing Agency	Website	Contact	Email
Global	Conservation International	Project: <a href="http://www.dgmglobal.org">www.dgmglobal.org</a> GEA: <a href="http://www.conservation.org">www.conservation.org</a>	Johnson Cerda	<a href="mailto:dgmglobal@conservation.org">dgmglobal@conservation.org</a>
Brazil	Centro de Agricultura Alternativa do Norte de Minas (CAA/NM)	Project: <a href="http://www.dgmbrasil.org.br">www.dgmbrasil.org.br</a> NEA: <a href="http://www.caa.org.br">www.caa.org.br</a>	Alvaro Carrara	<a href="mailto:alvaro@caa.org.br">alvaro@caa.org.br</a>
Burkina Faso	IUCN-Burkina Faso	NEA: <a href="http://www.iucn.org">www.iucn.org</a>	Oumarou Seynou	<a href="mailto:Oumarou.seynou@iucn.org">Oumarou.seynou@iucn.org</a>
Cote d'Ivoire	-	-	Salimata Follea	<a href="mailto:sfollea@worldbank.org">sfollea@worldbank.org</a>
DRC	Caritas Congo	Project: <a href="http://www.peuplesautochtones.cd">www.peuplesautochtones.cd</a> NEA: <a href="http://www.caritas.org">www.caritas.org</a>	Boniface Deagbo	<a href="mailto:directeur@caritasdev.cd">directeur@caritasdev.cd</a>
Ecuador	-	-	Klas Sander	<a href="mailto:ksander@worldbank.org">ksander@worldbank.org</a>
Ghana	Solidaridad	NEA: <a href="http://www.solidaridadnetwork.org">www.solidaridadnetwork.org</a>	Winston Asante	<a href="mailto:winston@solidaridadnetwork.org">winston@solidaridadnetwork.org</a>
Guatemala	-	-	Zenia Salinas	<a href="mailto:zsalinasvallecil@worldbank.org">zsalinasvallecil@worldbank.org</a>
Indonesia	The Samdhana Institute	Project: <a href="http://www.dgmindonesia.id">www.dgmindonesia.id</a> NEA: <a href="http://www.samdhana.org">www.samdhana.org</a>	Martua Sirait/ Ratna Pawitra	<a href="mailto:martua@samdhana.org">martua@samdhana.org</a> <a href="mailto:wita@samdhana.org">wita@samdhana.org</a>
Mexico	Rainforest Alliance	NEA: <a href="http://www.rainforest-alliance.org">www.rainforest-alliance.org</a>	Ricardo Ramírez	<a href="mailto:rramirez@ra.org">rramirez@ra.org</a>
Mozambique	WWF Mozambique	NEA: <a href="http://www.wwf.org.mz">www.wwf.org.mz</a>	Rito Mabunda	<a href="mailto:ritomabunda@wwf.panda.org">ritomabunda@wwf.panda.org</a>
Nepal	-	-	Andrea Kutter	<a href="mailto:akutter@worldbank.org">akutter@worldbank.org</a>
Peru	WWF Peru	Project: <a href="http://www.mdesawetoperu.org">www.mdesawetoperu.org</a> NEA: <a href="http://www.wwf.org.pe">www.wwf.org.pe</a>	Cinthia Mongylardi Campos	<a href="mailto:Cinthia.mongylardi@wwfperu.org">Cinthia.mongylardi@wwfperu.org</a>
Rep. of Congo	-	-	Guy Moussele-Diseke	<a href="mailto:mousseledisekeguy@yahoo.fr">mousseledisekeguy@yahoo.fr</a>