

# The Dedicated Grant Mechanism for Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities

## Sixth Semiannual Program Report

*Covering January 1, 2018 – June 30, 2018*

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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 September 15, 2018



**DGM**  
GLOBAL



CLIMATE  
INVESTMENT  
FUNDS



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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:** Srewe Xerente

**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 Cote d'Ivoire**

**Global Steering Committee Member:** Delphine Ahoussi / Play Christophe Sare (alternating)

### **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 / Lizardo Cauper Pezo (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 Ecuador, Guatemala, and Nepal do not yet have National Steering Committees 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 Coordinating 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>SB 48</b>	48 <sup>th</sup> Session of the UNFCCC Subsidiary Bodies
<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. Executive Summary

Since January 2018, the Dedicated Grant Mechanism for Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities has made substantial progress in pursuit of its primary objective “to strengthen the capacity of indigenous peoples and local communities (IPLCs) to participate in the Forest Investment Program and other REDD+ programs at local, national, and global levels.” The more established projects are reporting increasingly more progress made in capacity building, knowledge exchange, and community-led subprojects. Some key progress and results include:

- **DGM Brazil** launching its online monitoring systems, which enable the project’s 45 subproject teams, spread throughout the Cerrado, to communicate quickly and easily with the project’s National Executing Agency and National Steering Committee;
- **DGM Burkina Faso** approving 39 new micro-projects, in addition to the project’s original 14, maintaining the project’s strong focus on gender, with over 20 micro-projects specifically implemented by and supporting women’s groups and over 60% women within the project’s total beneficiaries; and
- **DGM DRC** continuing to form partnerships with key IPLC organizations to implement elements of its workplan, including the participatory development of an action plan on land reform and territorial management, support for advocacy on DRC’s Indigenous Peoples Law, and the production of three community land maps for simplified management of community forest concessions.

Meanwhile, some of the newest country projects have benefited from the experience of their predecessors, starting much more quickly and showing tremendous potential. Examples of their early progress include:

- **DGM Ghana** creating and broadcasting targeted, interactive radio programs, through partnerships with five radio stations, to increase awareness of the DGM and relevant issues within the project’s target landscapes, extending the influence of the DGM beyond the communities that will receive direct training and support;
- **DGM Indonesia** selecting 21 subprojects, evenly divided between the project’s seven regions, for implementation out of 209 proposals received, and holding a proposal refinement workshop to strengthen these proposals before contracting;
- **DGM Mexico**, which just began implementation late last year, developing innovative systems for grievance management and participatory monitoring and evaluation, while also preparing to launch its first calls for subproject proposals; and
- **DGM Mozambique**, which was just approved in December 2017, already promoting greater local community engagement in February by enabling community representatives and civil society organizations to provide input for the first draft of Mozambique’s 2030 Forest Policy and Strategy.

Beyond the country projects, the DGM’s **Global Learning and Knowledge Exchange Project (DGM Global)** completed its second year of regional and global learning exchanges and conducted a survey of participants from the first two years of exchanges. Key survey results included:

- 100% of respondents (44 of 44) indicating that their participation in a DGM exchange strengthened one or more skills needed to engage effectively in climate-related policy- and decision-making
- 98% of respondents (44 of 45) indicating that their participation increased their knowledge in one or more relevant topics, enabling them to engage more effectively in climate-related policy- and decision-making
- 95% of respondents (42 of 44) reporting increased or strengthened engagement with relevant IPLC organizations, networks, and/or alliances
- Respondents' engagement in activities related to forest management and climate change increased in frequency (83%), level of responsibility (93%) and effectiveness (85%) as a result of their participation in a DGM exchange.

Overall, the DGM has continued to demonstrate that it is an effective model for increasing IPLC engagement in sustainable forest management and climate policy and action. From the local level to the global level, IPLCs supported by the DGM have strengthened their own capacities, shared their knowledge with each other, and developed valuable experience in sustainable forest management, all of which increase the role they can play in global efforts to reduce deforestation and curb climate change.

## 2. 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 13 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 peoples 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 peoples 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. Community representatives, nominated by National Steering Committees, direct all aspects of the DGM through their participation in a Global Steering Committee, which directs overall 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.



### 3. Project Status – June 2018

The following table depicts the status of all fifteen DGM projects as of June 30, 2018. For more detailed information on each project, please refer to Section 5.

DGM Project	Steering Comm.	Executing Agency	Funding (millions USD)		Approval		Implementation Period	
			Allocated	Approved	FIP	World Bank	Start	End
Global Learning and Knowledge Exchange	GSC	Conservation International	8.0	5.0	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	6.5	6/18/15	3/3/15	4/27/15	9/30/19
Burkina Faso	NSC	IUCN – Burkina Faso	4.5	4.5	6/18/15	9/16/15	9/16/15	6/30/20
Peru	NSC	WWF Peru	5.5	5.5	5/21/15	9/11/15	10/15/15	9/15/20
Democratic Republic of the Congo	NSC	Caritas Congo	6.0	6.0	6/3/15	4/8/16	4/1/16	7/31/21
Indonesia	NSC	Samdhana Institute	6.5	6.5	12/30/16	3/16/17	3/15/17	6/30/21
Ghana	NSC	Solidaridad	5.5	5.5	9/12/16	4/26/17	4/26/17	4/29/22
Mexico	NSC	Rainforest Alliance	6.0	6.0	5/22/17	9/15/17	10/2/17	2/1/22
Mozambique	NSC	WWF Mozambique	4.5	4.5	8/22/16	12/5/17	12/5/17	2/28/23
Cote d'Ivoire	NSC	N/A	4.5	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Republic of the Congo	NSC	N/A	4.5	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Nepal	Interim	N/A	4.5	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Guatemala	Interim	N/A	4.5	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Ecuador	N/A	N/A	4.5	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Lao People's Democratic Republic	N/A	N/A	4.5	0	Project canceled as of Oct. 2017			
			<b>80.0</b>	<b>50.0</b>				

## 4. DGM Project Timeline

While each of the DGM projects lasts approximately five years, their implementation periods are not simultaneous. Instead they begin implementation once they have met several important pre-conditions, including agreement with the government on a forest investment plan, establishment of a steering committee, selection of an executing agency, and approval by the World Bank and the Forest Investment Program Subcommittee. Because of this, several projects will be ending as others may just be starting.

This staggered approach has some benefits. For example, the new and pending country projects will have the opportunity to learn from their predecessors. That said, there are also drawbacks to this approach. Implementation of DGM Global is scheduled to end in June 2020. Since DGM Global builds connections between country projects, and prepares reports for the full program, it is unclear whether these functions will continue beyond that point. Furthermore, community members from the countries with pending DGM projects will have fewer chances to participate in exchange opportunities, and new GSC members will have less time overseeing project governance at the global level.

The table below shows the contractual implementation periods (green) for each project, currently spanning from the second quarter of 2015 through the first quarter of 2023. Some projects also have six-month closing periods (yellow). The remaining five countries have not yet met all the criteria for implementation. The light grey squares in those rows represent potential implementation, but the new projects will likely continue beyond 2023.

	2015				2016				2017				2018				2019				2020				2021				2022				2023	
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2				
Global																																		
Brazil																																		
Peru																																		
Burkina Faso																																		
DRC																																		
Indonesia																																		
Ghana																																		
Mexico																																		
Mozambique																																		
Rep. of Congo																																		
Cote d'Ivoire																																		
Nepal																																		
Guatemala																																		
Ecuador																																		

## 5. Common Indicators

The following indicators have been established by the World Bank as common, requiring aggregation between multiple country projects. Data for these indicators comes from each projects' Implementation Status and Result Report (ISR), which is published on the respective project page of the World Bank website. A listing of ISRs referenced (with links) is included in Appendix B of this report. The precise framing of the indicators is not consistent between country projects, and not every country project has been required to report on each of these indicators, so the aggregated figures do not necessarily represent the aggregate progress of the DGM as a whole. The deadline for aggregate end targets is June 2020, reflecting the anticipated end date of DGM Global, which compiles and aggregates the data. Indicator data for each active country project is provided in its respective section of the report.

**Percent of subprojects successfully completed and achieved their objectives which are consistent with FIP objectives**

	Baseline	Actual (Previous)	Actual (Current)	End Target
<b>Burkina Faso</b>	N/A	-	-	50%
	May 2015	-	-	Jun. 2020
<b>DRC</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A	50%
	Feb. 2015	Aug. 2017	Mar. 2018	Jul. 2021
<b>Ghana</b>	N/A	-	N/A	65%
	Mar. 2017	-	Aug. 2017	Apr. 2022
<b>Mexico</b>	N/A	-	-	75%
	Jan. 2018	-	-	Feb. 2022
<b>Mozambique</b>	N/A	-	-	70%
	Feb. 2018	-	-	Feb. 2023
<b>Aggregate</b>	N/A	0%	0%	75%
	N/A	Dec. 2017	Jun. 2018	Jun. 2020

**Note:** Country project targets are lower than aggregated target in 4 of 5 countries.

**People in targeted forest and adjacent communities with increased monetary or non-monetary benefits from forests, disaggregated by gender**

	Baseline	Actual (Previous)	Actual (Current)	End Target
<b>Brazil</b>	0	No data	No data	3,000
	Oct. 2014	Nov. 2017	May 2018	Sep. 2019
<b>Burkina Faso</b>	0	0	17,380	8,000
	Jun. 2015	Jun. 2017	May 2018	Jun. 2020
<b>DRC</b>	0	-	0	15,000
	Feb. 2015	-	Jul. 2016	Jul. 2021
<b>Indonesia</b>	0	0	0	700
	Mar. 2017	Nov. 2017	May 2018	Jun. 2021
<b>Mexico</b>	0	-	-	2,500
	Jan. 2018	-	-	Feb. 2022
<b>Aggregate</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>17,380</b>	<b>N/A</b>
	<b>N/A</b>	<b>Dec. 2017</b>	<b>Jun. 2018</b>	<b>N/A</b>

**Percent of participants in the capacity development activities with increased role in the FIP and other REDD+ processes at local, national, or global levels**

	Baseline	Actual (Previous)	Actual (Current)	End Target
<b>Brazil</b>	N/A	No data	No data	80%
	Oct. 2014	Nov. 2017	May 2018	Sep. 2019
<b>Burkina Faso (Number)</b>	0	11	11 or 25*	35
	May 2015	Jun. 2017	May 2018	Jun. 2020
<b>Indonesia</b>	N/A	4%	4%	75%
	Mar. 2017	Nov. 2017	May 2018	Jun. 2021
<b>Mexico</b>	N/A	-	-	75%
	Jan. 2018	-	-	Feb. 2022
<b>Mozambique</b>	N/A	-	-	60%
	Feb. 2018	-	-	Feb. 2023
<b>Aggregate</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>75%</b>
	<b>N/A</b>	<b>Dec. 2017</b>	<b>Jun. 2018</b>	<b>Jun. 2020</b>

**Notes:** Country project targets are lower than aggregate target in at least 1 of 5 countries. The indicator for DGM Brazil is framed as “increased understanding” rather than “increased role”. The indicator for DGM Burkina Faso is framed as a number rather than a percentage, and is not included in the aggregation. The indicator is also listed twice in DGM Burkina Faso’s latest ISR with values that don’t correspond.

**Percent of grievances registered related to delivery of project benefits that are actually addressed**

	Baseline	Actual (Previous)	Actual (Current)	End Target
<b>Brazil</b>	N/A	100%	100%	100%
	Oct. 2014	Nov. 2017	May 2018	Sep. 2019
<b>DRC</b>	N/A	35.7%	77.8%	85%
	Feb. 2015	Mar. 2018	Jun. 2018	Jul. 2021
<b>Ghana</b>	N/A	-	N/A	100%
	Mar. 2017	-	Aug. 2017	Apr. 2022
<b>Indonesia</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A	70%
	Mar. 2017	Nov. 2017	May 2018	Jun. 2021
<b>Mexico</b>	N/A	-	100%	100%
	Jan. 2018	-	Jun. 2018	Feb. 2022
<b>Mozambique</b>	N/A	-	-	80%
	Feb. 2018	-	-	Feb. 2023
<b>Peru</b>	N/A	-	100%	100%
	Aug. 2016	-	Apr. 2018	Sep. 2020
<b>Aggregate</b>	N/A	<b>63% (15 of 24)</b>	<b>87% (26 of 30)</b>	<b>100%</b>
	N/A	<b>Dec. 2017</b>	<b>Jun. 2018</b>	<b>June 2020</b>

**Note:** Country project targets are lower than aggregate target in 3 of 7 countries. Missing updated information on Peru grievances, other than percentage addressed, as reported in ISR. Aggregated data does not include Peru.

**Percent of DGM stakeholders that perceive DGM governance and processes as transparent and inclusive<sup>1</sup>**

	Baseline	Actual (Previous)	Actual (Current)	End Target
<b>DRC</b>	N/A	-	-	80%
	Feb. 2015	Jul. 2016	Mar. 2018	Jul. 2021
<b>Mozambique</b>	N/A	-	-	80%
	Feb. 2018	-	-	Feb. 2023
<b>Aggregate</b>	N/A	-	-	<b>100%</b>
	N/A	<b>Dec. 2017</b>	<b>Jun. 2018</b>	<b>June 2020</b>

**Note:** Country project targets are lower than aggregate target in 2 of 2 countries.

<sup>1</sup> DGM Global included a variant of this question in its 2018 survey of exchange participants. 33 of 41 respondents (80%) indicated they viewed the DGM as both transparent and inclusive.

## 6. Upcoming Activities

Approximate Timing	Project	Activity
Ongoing	DRC	Monitor consultant contract execution
Ongoing	DRC	Support participation of stakeholders at conferences and meetings
Ongoing	Mexico	Design and test grievance redress & participatory M&E systems
Jul.	Mexico	National Steering Committee Meeting
Jul.	Mozambique	Analysis of Legal/Institutional Framework for community-based natural resource management (CBNRM)
Jul.	Mozambique	Community-private partnership for ecotourism in Chipanle Chetu
Jul.	Mozambique	Training in mitigation and adaptation to climate change
Jul. – Aug.	Mozambique	Capacity and Needs Assessment
Jul. – Aug.	Mozambique	Project Launch
Jul. – Oct.	Mozambique	Develop MozDGM Communication and Visibility Strategy
Jul. – Dec.	DRC	Print and disseminate documents on land rights
Jul. – Dec.	DRC	Train beneficiaries on safeguards
Jul. – Dec.	DRC	Organize IPLC literacy course
Jul. – Dec.	Mozambique	Facilitate community participation in development of National Forestry Policy/Strategy
Aug.	Brazil	Series of three Subproject Workshops with representatives of 19 pre-selected subprojects
Aug.	Mexico	Publish and disseminate calls for subproject proposals & expressions of interest for local community promoters
Aug.	Mozambique	Exchange visit to community mangrove project in Madagascar
Aug.	Mozambique	Training in forest management and legislation
Aug.	Mozambique	Exchange visit to Botswana for drafting of CBNRM Policy/Strategy
Aug.	Mozambique	Set up MozDGM website
Aug.	Global	IUCN 70 <sup>th</sup> Anniversary
Aug. – Sep.	DRC	Recruit external audit firm to certify project accounts
Aug. – Sep.	DRC	Train local organizations on development, monitoring, and reporting of microprojects
Aug. – Sep.	DRC	Recruit safeguard focal points
Aug. – Sep.	Indonesia	Subproject contracting and funding
Sep.	Brazil	Workshop: “Living With Climate Change (REDD+)”, Montes Claros
Sep.	Brazil	Series of three Capacity Building Workshops on the DGM Brazil Management System
Sep.	Mozambique	Beekeeping and community forest concessions exchange visit to Manica
Sep.	Mozambique	Community entrepreneurship exchange visit to Uganda
Sep.	Mozambique	Training in agroforestry and conservation agriculture
Sep.	Global	California Climate Summit
Sep. – Nov.	Indonesia	2 <sup>nd</sup> Call for subproject proposals
Sep. – Dec.	DRC	Organize training of IPLC literacy instructors
Oct.	Mozambique	Ecotourism and wildlife project exchange visit in Namibia
Oct.	Global	Launch of redesigned website
Oct. – Dec.	DRC	Fund microprojects

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Nov.	Mexico	Publish lists of selected subprojects and selected local community promoter candidates
Nov.	Mozambique	Training in communication, negotiation, lobbying, and advocacy
Nov.	Global	Release – 2018 DGM Annual Report (tentative)
Nov.	Global	Global Exchange (Katowice, Poland)
Nov. – Dec.	Indonesia	Proposal Selection from 2 <sup>nd</sup> Call
Dec.	Global	24 <sup>th</sup> UNFCCC Conference of the Parties
Unspecified	Burkina Faso	Development/elaboration of selected subproject concepts
Unspecified	Burkina Faso	Environmental screening of selected subprojects
Unspecified	Burkina Faso	Monitoring of microproject implementation
Unspecified	Ghana	Continue basic training with cohorts 3-5
Unspecified	Ghana	Continue community risk assessments
Unspecified	Ghana	Begin community subprojects
Unspecified	Ghana	Begin selecting individual subproject proposals to receive grants
Unspecified	Ghana	Training needs assessment and training of community-based orgs.
Unspecified	Ghana	Initiate community-based org. grants after receiving training

## 7. Progress by Project

### 7.1. Brazil

#### 7.1.1. 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;
- 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.

DGM Brazil	
<b>Funding</b>	US\$6.5 million
<b>National Steering Committee:</b>	
9 voting members	
6 men – 3 women	
3 indigenous peoples representatives	
3 local community representatives	
3 government representatives	
8 alternates	
<b>National Executing Agency:</b>	
Centro de Agricultura Alternativa do Norte de Minas (CAA/NM)	
<b>Key Dates</b>	
National Steering Committee Established	Mar. 2014
National Executing Agency Selected	Oct. 2014
Approved by World Bank Board	Mar. 2015
Effectiveness Date	Apr. 2015
Implementation Start	Apr. 2015
Approved by FIP Subcommittee	Jun. 2015
Effectiveness Date	Jun. 2015
First Call for Subproject Proposals	Jan. 2016
First Subprojects Funded	Jun. 2017
Implementation End	Sep. 2019
Closing Date	Mar. 2020
<b>Global Steering Committee member:</b>	
Srewe Xerente	
<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>	



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.

### 7.1.2. Activity Update

In this reporting period, one of DGM Brazil's main achievements was the pre-selection of 19 subproject proposals out of 106 expressions of interest received in the project's second call for proposals. Of these 106, 94 met the required criteria, as decided by the project's National Steering Committee.

In February, the NSC held its 5th Ordinary Meeting, where the proposed subprojects were presented and reviewed. After thorough consideration, the NSC pre-selected 11 proposals from indigenous peoples, 4 from quilombola communities, and 4 from traditional communities.

	Indigenous	Quilombola	Traditional Communities
Pre-selected Proposals	11	4	4
Estimated Cost (USD)	\$315,502	\$113,877	\$116,893

Validation visits to the communities with pre-selected projects began in May and will continue into early July. During these visits, the DGM Brazil team verified the accuracy of the subproject proposals, applied environmental and social safeguards, and collected baseline diagnostic data for each subproject.

Representatives of each of the pre-selected subprojects will participate in one of three workshops planned for August



As part of the Bahorure subproject, the Xavante indigenous people, with support from DGM Brazil, conducted a seedling production course in a forest nursery. Photo: DGM Brazil

#### Water of Gerais

The subproject “Water of Gerais” was conducted by the Rural Council of Community Development of Rural Producers of the Sao Modesto Farm and takes place in the Sustainable Development Reserve of Nascente Geraizeira, covering the municipalities of Montezuma, Vargem Grande do Rio Pardo, and Rio Pardo de Minas. With very vulnerable springs and a permanent protected area degraded, the project is conducting environmental recovery interventions to restore native vegetation in the recovery areas, the construction of rainwater catchment basins, the enclosure of springs, and the recovery of preservation areas in the river banks. The project has important partnerships, such as ICMBio (Chico Mendes Institute of Conservation of Biodiversity) and EMBRAPA (Brazilian Agriculture Research Company), which have provided strong mobilization in the communities of the three towns and guaranteed success in the activities carried out to this point.

2018, in which they will work with the DGM Brazil team to further develop their proposals, finalize their budgets, and prepare their subprojects for implementation.

In the period, there were also technical visits/meetings for monitoring of subprojects from the first call for proposals. In total, 17 visits/monitoring meetings were made to the 41 ongoing initiatives to accelerate their implementation.

In February, the World Bank conducted a Financial Supervisory Mission to evaluate the effectiveness and adequacy of the project. The mission was very important, not only to discuss faster procurement and hiring processes, but also to make decisions regarding the re-shaping of the DGM Brazil technical team.

With the completion of the 2<sup>nd</sup> call for proposals and the need to support 60 subprojects, plus 4 institutional support initiatives, as well as DGM Brazil itself, and in order to speed up the support and execution of the project and subprojects, the NEA restructured its team and hired two more full-time professionals focused on supporting subprojects and goals. The team also hired one finance/administration professional with experience and solid professional training, an analyst with capacity for decision-making. The selection and hiring processes of the new managers occurred in April 2018.

DGM Brazil also had an external audit in April that included evaluation of project accounts, financial statements, compliance with the contractual clauses for grantmaking, procurement procedures, contracting of works, and contracting of consultants, as well as comments on the examinations and adopted procedures. The auditors also carried out an on-site verification of procurement processes in an ongoing community initiative in Tocantins, to substantiate their work.

In May, DGM Brazil had its Midterm Review Mission with the World Bank at the NEA's headquarters in Montes Claros. Participants included the World Bank, the managing director of CAA/NM, the NEA team, and two members of the NSC. Prior to the meeting, the World Bank hired an advisor to prepare the mission, hold preliminary meetings and evaluations, and visit community initiatives in progress.

In this reporting period, DGM Brazil made its online monitoring system available for subprojects. This tool was designed to facilitate monitoring of subproject activities and other activities carried out by the project for simple quantification and analysis of results. The tool is hosted on the NEA's website, where it is possible to monitor the technical and financial progress of the project, including reports on each community initiative. The team also developed system access and security control tools and prepared video tutorials on the use of the system (available through the "DGM Brasil" Youtube channel).

DGM Brazil's communication team conducts monitoring of the project website and social media accounts. In general, in January 2018 the Facebook page had 981 likes and 994 followers. In June, it had 1088 likes and 1105 followers. In Instagram, in January there were 35 posts and 87 followers. In June there were 65 posts and 170 followers.

- January: The site had 1,194 views, while Facebook reached 1,686 people. The age range and gender index of likes and followers remain the same in relation to last semester: age between 25-34 years with about 60% women and 40% men.
- February: There was an increase in site views and Facebook reach, being 1,728 and 4,227 respectively. This month, the results of the pre-selection and the expressions of interest written in the second call for proposals were announced, the new coordination of the NSC was announced, and news about visits to subprojects and the consultant for the World Bank's Midterm Review were shared.
- March: 1,390 views of the website and a reach of 9,145 on Facebook. In this period, the project continued to share about visits to subprojects from the first call for proposals and shared more around International Women's Day, with the production and editing of video interviews with participating women from the NSC: Lucely Morais Pio, Analia Tuxa, and Socorro Teixeira Lima, as well as sharing a graphic institutional piece of DGM Brazil with a photo of the three and sharing news of Ms. Socorro's participation in events related to the date.

- April: 1,107 views of the website and a reach of 3,245 in Facebook. Among activities shared, there was the participation of NSC members and subprojects in the Terra Livre Camp, visits to subprojects from the first call for proposals and the communication workshop during the Geraizeira conference.
- May: 1,358 views of the website and 8,319 reach on Facebook. DGM Brazil highlighted the validation visits to preselected subprojects from the second call for proposals., the contracting of services for executing various actions of subprojects from the first call, as well as the announcement of the internship in the communications section of the CAA/NM DGM Brazil team.
- June: In the final month of the semester, the site had 1,151 views and Facebook had a reach of 3,538. The team shared news on validation visits, on the exchange by DGM Global in Peru, and video interviews with the NSC Coordinators (Lucely Moraes Pio and Srewe Xerente) on World Environment Day

### 7.1.3. Progress and Results

The indicator data and results of DGM Brazil, collected from the project's June 2018 Implementation Status and Results Report<sup>2</sup> (with data from May 2018), are included below for reference:

#### Project Development Objective Indicators

**Intended beneficiaries that are aware of project information and agree with project-supported investments**

	Baseline	Actual (Previous ISR)	Actual (Current ISR)	End Target
Female	0%	0%	0%	75%
Total	0%	0%	100%	75%
Date	Oct. 2014	Nov. 2017	May 2018	Mar. 2020

**Note:** The ISR contains a note on this indicator that the definition of “intended beneficiaries” is unclear. At present, it refers to communities with approved subprojects, and their support is verified prior to subproject approval. This indicator will be revised or removed from future reports.

#### **People in forest & adjacent communities with monetary/non-monetary benefits from forests**

	Baseline	Actual (Previous ISR)	Actual (Current ISR)	End Target
Female	0	0	0	1,000
Ethnic Minority/ Indigenous	0	0	0	2,000
Total	0	0	0	3,000
Date	Oct. 2014	Nov. 2017	May 2018	Mar. 2020

**Note:** As subproject implementation is in its early stages, this indicator could not yet be measured.

<sup>2</sup> <http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/763091530026642050/pdf/Disclosable-Version-of-the-ISR-BR-DGM-for-Indigenous-People-and-Traditional-Communities-P143492-Sequence-No-07.pdf>

**Participating indigenous peoples' and traditional communities' organizations with increased involvement, role and voice in REDD+/climate change decision-making bodies/meetings at local, national, or global levels**

	Baseline	Actual (Previous ISR)	Actual (Current ISR)	End Target
Total	0	12	12	24
Date	Oct. 2014	Nov. 2017	May 2018	Mar. 2020

**Intermediate Results Indicators**

**Direct project beneficiaries**

	Baseline	Actual (Previous ISR)	Actual (Current ISR)	End Target
Total	0	18,208	26,113	6,000
Female	N/A	49%	49%	30%
Indigenous Peoples	N/A	48.8%	53%	60%
Vulnerable/ Marginalized Communities	N/A	-	62%	50%
Date	Oct. 2014	Nov. 2017	May 2018	Mar. 2020

**Beneficiaries satisfied with technical assistance provided by the project**

**Note:** As subprojects are just beginning, this indicator could not be measured. It will be removed from future reports.

**Land users adopting sustainable land management practices as a result of the project**

	Baseline	Actual (Previous ISR)	Actual (Current ISR)	End Target
Total	0	8,351	8,351	700
Date	Oct. 2014	Nov. 2017	May 2018	Mar. 2020

**Note:** The number of families beginning to implement rehabilitation of degraded areas or water sources is 2666, or 38% of the total. The actual number has not yet been measured, as subprojects are just starting. This indicator shall be revised.

**Indigenous Peoples and Traditional Communities representative organizations provided with capacity building support to improve management of forest and land uses**

	Baseline	Actual (Previous ISR)	Actual (Current ISR)	End Target
Total	0	0	0	180
Date	Oct. 2014	Nov. 2017	May 2018	Mar. 2020

**Note:** This indicator shall be revised to refer to people (rather than organizations) trained for improved land use, disaggregated by gender and indigenous/other.

**Participants in project-supported capacity enhancement activities with increased understanding of REDD+ and climate change**

	Baseline	Actual (Previous ISR)	Actual (Current ISR)	End Target
Total	0%	0%	0%	80%
Date	Oct. 2014	Nov. 2017	May 2018	Mar. 2020

**Note:** This indicator shall be revised to reflect good understanding of course contents by course participants. It was not yet measured, except in one course with too few respondents.

**Forest users trained**

	Baseline	Actual (Previous ISR)	Actual (Current ISR)	End Target
Female	0	0	172	108
Ethnic Minority/ Indigenous	0	0	105	216
Total	0	82	383	360
Date	Oct. 2014	Nov. 2017	May 2018	Mar. 2020

**Grievances registered with regard to the delivery of project benefits that are actually addressed**

	Baseline	Actual (Previous ISR)	Actual (Current ISR)	End Target
Grievances Received	0	10	11	N/A
Grievances Addressed	0	10	11	N/A
Total	N/A	100%	100%	100%
Date	Oct. 2014	Nov. 2017	May 2018	Mar. 2020

**Note:** Data on number of grievances addressed and received comes from preparation of this report. ISR only contains percentage of grievances addressed.

### 7.1.4. Subprojects

To date, DGM Brazil has approved 45 subprojects for implementation. The total value of the approved subprojects is BRL 7,332,253 (approximately US\$ 1.8 million).

Project Title	Implementing Organization	Contract Date	Anticipated Completion
Cerrado Network Institutional Project	Cerrado Network	May 2017	
Capacity Building of Quilombola Leadership in the National REDD+ Strategy	National Quilombola Cooperation Association – Negra Anastacia	Oct. 2017	Jul. 2018
Interstate Movement Association of Babassu Coconut Breakers (MIQCB) Institutional Project	MIQCB	Jun. 2017	Mar. 2019
Practices and attitudes toward food sovereignty in Xingu	Socio-environmental Institute	Sep. 2017	Oct. 2019
Territorial Management of Quilombola Communities in Jalapão	Alternatives for Small Agriculture in Tocantins (APA-TO)	Jul. 2017	Jul. 2019
Multipurpose Agroextractive Unit of Brejão Village	Hanaiti Yomono Association	Aug. 2017	Sep. 2019
Babassu Flour: An Alternative Income Generation for Babassu Cocount Breakers in the Bico do Papagaio Region	Regional Association of Rural Women Workers of Bico do Papagaio	Jul. 2017	Dec. 2018
Socio-environmental actions of environmental recovery of degraded area and springs of the rural black Quilombola community of Sao Miguel	Association of the Rural Black Quilombola Community of Sao Miguel	Jul. 2017	Jul. 2019
Project to strengthen the territorial development of the Chiquitano indigenous villages in Pontes and Lacerda MT	Association of the Center for Alternative Technology	Aug. 2017	Mar. 2018
Riches of Mearim	Association in Settlement Areas in the State of Maranhão (ASSEMA)	Jul. 2017	Jul. 2019
Multi-ethnic Xingu Seed Network	Seed Network Association of Xingu	Aug. 2017	Mar. 2018
Policy and Institutional Strengthening of the Mobilization of Indigenous Peoples of the Cerrado (MOPIC)	Indigenist Work Center (CTI)	Mar. 2018	Oct. 2018
Strengthening of production and marketing of artisanal products of indigenous women in the Araguaia region	Karaja Culture House	Aug. 2017	Mar. 2018
Recovery of springs and permanent preservation areas of the Arariba village	Institute for Land	Sep. 2017	Oct. 2019
Territorial and environmental management in indigenous lands	Terena Intercultural Education Institute	Aug. 2017	Mar. 2018
Rowe Project	Xerente Indigenous Union (UNIX)	Aug. 2017	Sep. 2019
Valuing traditional knowledge of Kraho artisanship and culture through solidarity economy	Kairos Institute – Responsible Ethic and Action	Sep. 2017	Oct. 2019
Strengthening Agroextractivism in the Cerrado	Mixed cooperative of family farmers, extractivists, fishermen, settlers, and tourguides of the Cerrado (COOPCerrado)	Jul. 2017	Jul. 2019
Bahorure Project	Association of Indigneous Communities of the Ubawawe Territory	Sep. 2017	Oct. 2019



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Project Title	Implementing Organization	Contract Date	Anticipated Completion
Seeds of Life	Xavante Ripá Association of Productivity and Ethnodevelopment	Aug. 2017	Mar. 2018
Me hi te tradition that sustains the Cerrado	Culta Kor Association	Aug. 2017	Sep. 2019
DAHÖIMANAZÉ – Tradition and Sustainability in the Xavante Cerrado	Peoples Alliance Association of Roncador	Sep. 2017	Oct. 2019
Preservation of natural resources (water resources), protection and restoration of degraded areas in the springs and trails of Quilombo do Cedro	Quilombola Association of the Cedro Community	Jul. 2017	Jul. 2019
Cerrado: Source of life for the springs of the Lago Grande Quilombola territory	State Association of Small and Family Farmers of Minas Gerais	Feb. 2018	Dec. 2019
The socio-biodiversity of the Cerrado would die as the inheritance of the future	Regional Association of Extractive Producers of Pantanal	Jul. 2017	Jul. 2019
El Betel Project: Adding Forces	Community Association of the El Betel Village, Canabrava Indigenous Land	Aug. 2017	Sep. 2019
Recovery of degraded area	Maraíawatsede Association of the Maraíawatsede Indigenous Land	Aug. 2017	Mar. 2018
Pojianare (Our Woods)	Tapagüia Indigenous Coordination	Aug. 2017	Sep. 2019
Guardians of the Cerrado on Foot – In defense of the territory of traditional communities of closed pasture	Community association of small breeders of the pasture of Clemente	Jul. 2017	Dec. 2018
Irom Cati	Kraho-Kanela Indigenous People Association (APOINKK)	Jul. 2017	Sep. 2019
Strengthening of the women's group working in the processing of babassu coconut	Work Cooperative for the Sustainable Rural Development of Family Agriculture	Jul. 2017	Jul. 2018
Extractivism of the Xacriaba People: source of income, food security, and protection of the Cerrado	Xacriabá Indigenous Association Sumaré Village Peruaçu	Aug. 2017	Sep. 2019
Processing and marketing of products of socio-biodiversity by the Pontinha Quilombola community	Interdisciplinary Institute of Studies and Surveys in Sustainability – Sustentar Institute	Jul. 2017	Jul. 2018
Water of Gerais – Responding to immediate threats, geraizeiros continue in the struggle to preserve life	Rural Development Council of Rural Producers of São Modesto	Jul. 2017	Sep. 2019
Aggregation of value and consolidation of sustainable markets through the collection and processing of banana and fruits of the Cerrado	Association of the Rural Black Community of Quilombo Ribeirão da Mutuca	Jul. 2017	Jul. 2018
Strengthening of agroecological family agriculture and extractivism of traditional communities of Jabuticatubas through access to new markets	AMANU Education, Ecology, and Solidarity Association	Jul. 2017	Jul. 2019
Kanela Program of Territorial Vigilance	Vyty Cati Association of Timbira Communities of Maranhão and Tocantins	Oct. 2017	Nov. 2019
Kalungas Celebrations – Sustainability actions for the Vão de Almas and Vão do Moleque celebrations	Field Education Association of the Kalunga Territory and Rural Communities	Jul. 2017	Mar. 2019



Project Title	Implementing Organization	Contract Date	Anticipated Completion
All together project for the recovery and revitalization of natural resources in communities of the Xakriaba territory	Riacho dos Buritis Indigenous Village and surroundings Association	Aug. 2017	Apr. 2019
Tsirãpré Dzawidzé: Protection of the Cerrado	Namunkura Xavante Association	Oct. 2017	Oct. 2018
Strengthening of the marketing of products of the Cerrado	Central Cooperative of the Cerrado	Jul. 2017	Jul. 2019
Procurement of agricultural machinery and equipment, water pumping set, seedling nursery, and restoration of degraded areas of the Tuxa village	Association of Tuxa Appitu Indigenous Fishermen and Producers	Sep. 2017	Oct. 2019
Production of seedlings, community gardening, and environmental education in the context of the indigenous school	Pyka Mex Indigenous Association	Aug. 2017	Sep. 2019
Territorial and environmental management project of the Porteira village	Nrozawi Indigenous Association	Sep. 2017	Oct. 2019
Productive Quilombos	Human People for Brazilian People Association	Jul. 2017	Jul. 2018

### 7.1.5. Grievance Redress

DGM Brazil has an active Grievance Redress Mechanism, and grievances, complaints, comments, and requests for information may be submitted by letter, telephone, email, or through a specific form on the DGM Brazil website.

To date, DGM Brazil has received 11 questions/grievances through its grievance redress mechanism, all of which are considered resolved. One was received in the current reporting period in February. Someone emailed DGM Brazil for information about the DGM subproject selection process. The DGM Brazil team directed the individual to read the call for proposals published on the NEA's website. The question is considered resolved.

### 7.1.6. Upcoming Activities

Approximate Timing	Activity
August 7-10	Project Workshop – Montes Claros, Minas Gerais (6 subprojects/12 people)
August 21-24	Project Workshop – Cuiaba, Mato Grosso (6 subprojects/12 people)
August 28-31	Project Workshop – Brasilia, Distrito Federal (7 subprojects/14 people)
September 18-19	Workshop: "Living With Climate Change (REDD+)" – Montes Claros (60 people)
September 20-22	Capacity Building Workshop – DGM Brazil Management System (30 people)
September 24-26	Capacity Building Workshop – DGM Brazil Management System (30 people)
September 28-30	Capacity Building Workshop – DGM Brazil Management System (30 people)

## 7.2. Burkina Faso

### 7.2.1. 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 (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. Microproject 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	
<b>Funding:</b>	US\$4.5 million
<b>National Steering Committee:</b>	
11 voting members (8 male/3 female) 14 observers	
<b>National Executing Agency:</b>	
International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN) – Burkina Faso	
<b>Key Dates:</b>	
National Steering Committee Established	Sep. 2014
National Executing Agency Selected	Jan. 2015
Approved by FIP Subcommittee	Jun. 2015
Approved by World Bank Board	Sep. 2015
Implementation Start	Sep. 2015
Project Effectiveness Date	Oct. 2015
First Call for Subproject Proposals	Jun. 2016
First Subprojects Funded	Mar. 2017
Implementation End	Jun. 2020
Closing Date	Jun. 2020
<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>	

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.

### 7.2.2. Activity Update

#### Component 1: Development of managerial and technical capacities and skills of local communities

During this reporting period, DGM Burkina Faso deployed its training plan for the capacity building of project stakeholders and continued its training with relevant parties. Specific instances of capacity building since January have included:

Training	Month	People Trained	
		Total	% women
Literacy of members of the Sigui-Ti Mogo-Son weavers' group	Jan. 2018	15	100%
Training in promotion and marketing of products for the Sigui-Ti Mogo-Son weavers' group	Jan. 2018	15	100%
Training and accompaniment in the ADM approach by the Rural Support and Promotion Association of Gulmu	Jan. 2018	100	30%
Training women on the use and valuation of non-timber forest products	Feb. 2018	200	43%
Training on reforestation techniques, assisted natural regeneration by plant grafting and maintenance	May 2018	101	30%

Other activities included strengthening the technical and financial monitoring of selected microprojects and subprojects and the deployment of the project's communications plan for greater project visibility.

#### Component 2: Support for the development of economic and sustainable natural resource management activities

In the previous reporting period, DGM Burkina Faso had conducted a study on best practices for subprojects. At the time, the draft had been circulated in all five of the project's regions of implementation. The study has now received validation at the national level.

One of the biggest achievements of this reporting period was the approval and launch of 39 new microprojects from DGM Burkina Faso's second call for proposals. The new microprojects, approved in March 2018, are listed below in section 5.2.4, together with DGM Burkina Faso's original microprojects, which were approved in November 2016. Between all microprojects, over 60% of DGM Burkina Faso beneficiaries

are women, which suggests that the emphasis placed on women in the evaluation criteria for microproject proposals has been effective. Funding from DGM Burkina Faso has given these women increased recognition at regional and national levels, and they are now invited to major national meetings and events.

This reporting period also marked the beginning of the selection process for subprojects, which focus on natural resource management and land tenure, without necessarily generating income for communities. Subproject ideas are identified based on integration with REDD+ in partnership with the FIP.

Together with local authorities, DGM Burkina Faso recruits technical operators to further develop project ideas. Subprojects are not selected until they've passed a screening for environmental and social safeguards. The concept development and environmental screening are expected to take place within the coming reporting period.



Néré products and community members from the Sono-n'ye Association - Photo: DGM Burkina Faso/February 2018

### **Featured Microprojects**

#### **Strengthening the organizational capacity and production of the SIGUI-TI MOGO SON weavers' group**

Objective: The improvement of the group's product quality, technical capacity, equipment, membership quality, and marketing strategy

The impacts of the project are mainly socio-economic. They include increasing the income of group members, improving the quality of their lives and access to healthcare and education (the group intends to establish a mutuelle or community-supported fund for the health and literacy of its members).

#### **Production and marketing of eggs in the rural community of Midebdo by the NOBIEL Handicapped Persons Association**

Objective: By supporting the production and marketing of hen eggs, this project will counteract the marginalization of handicapped persons, create jobs, and renew the confidence of this vulnerable group.

#### **Support for the development of beekeeping to build the resilience of the community village of Tabla-V1 by the Sawtir de Tampla V1 Association.**

Objective: To protect 200 hectares of village groves for beekeeping, a promising economic activity that protects the environment, provides a diversified diet, and generates significant income at the family, village, and regional levels

### Component 3: Coordination, management, monitoring and evaluation

The third component of DGM Burkina Faso supports the continued operation of the project's NEA and NSC. One of the major achievements of the project team in this reporting period was the completion of the project's Midterm Review with the World Bank.

#### 7.2.3. Progress and Results

The indicator data and results of DGM Burkina Faso, collected from the project's July 2018 Implementation Status and Results Report<sup>3</sup> (based on May 2018 data), are included below for reference:

##### Project Development Objective Indicators

###### Direct project beneficiaries

	Baseline	Actual (Previous ISR)	Actual (Current ISR)	End Target
Total Value	0	10,000	65,962	50,000
Female (% of Total)	0	10%	60%	40%
Date	May 2015	June 2017	May 2018	June 2020

###### Area restored or re/afforested (hectares)

	Baseline	Actual (Previous ISR)	Actual (Current ISR)	End Target
Value	0	0	814.4	2,000
Date	May 2015	June 2017	May 2018	June 2020

###### People in forest & adjacent communities with monetary/non-monetary benefits from forests

	Baseline	Actual (Previous ISR)	Actual (Current ISR)	End Target
Value	0	0	17,380	8,000
Date	June 2015	June 2017	May 2018	June 2020

###### Land users adopting sustainable land management practices as a result of the project

	Baseline	Actual (Previous ISR)	Actual (Current ISR)	End Target
Value	0	0	310	3,500
Date	June 2015	June 2017	May 2018	June 2020

<sup>3</sup> <http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/139851532804258534/pdf/Disclosable-Version-of-the-ISR-Local-Forest-Communities-Support-Project-P149434-Sequence-No-04.pdf>

**Pastoralist and traditional community representative organizations provided with capacity building support to improve management of land uses**

	Baseline	Actual (Previous ISR)	Actual (Current ISR)	End Target
Value	0	0	0	40
Date	May 2015	June 2017	May 2018	June 2020

**Note:** This indicator is listed twice in the ISR, and the data doesn't correspond. Both instances have been included in this list.

**DGM participants with increased role in the FIP and other REDD+ processes at local, national or global levels**

	Baseline	Actual (Previous ISR)	Actual (Current ISR)	End Target
Value	0	11	11	35
Date	May 2015	June 2017	May 2018	June 2020

**Note:** This indicator is listed twice in the ISR, and the data doesn't correspond. Both instances have been included in this list.

**Intermediate Result Indicators**

**Sub-projects successfully completed and achieved their objectives which are consistent with FIP objectives**

	Baseline	Actual (Previous ISR)	Actual (Current ISR)	End Target
Value	0	-	0	50
Date	May 2015	-	-	June 2020

**Pastoralist and traditional community representative organizations provided with capacity building support to improve management of land uses**

	Baseline	Actual (Previous ISR)	Actual (Current ISR)	End Target
Value	0	-	8	40
Date	May 2015	-	May 2018	June 2020

**Note:** This indicator is listed twice in the ISR, and the data doesn't correspond. Both instances have been included in this list.

**Forest users trained**

	Baseline	Actual (Previous ISR)	Actual (Current ISR)	End Target
Value	0	-	509	200
Date	May 2015	-	May 2018	June 2020

**Note:** Data does not include disaggregation for women and ethnic minorities. The project will report this data by the end of 2018.

#### DGM participants with increased role in the FIP and other REDD+ processes at local, national or global levels

	Baseline	Actual (Previous ISR)	Actual (Current ISR)	End Target
Value	0	-	25	35
Date	May 2015	-	May 2018	June 2020

**Note:** This indicator is listed twice in the ISR, and the data doesn't correspond. Both instances have been included in this list.

#### Land tenure related activities implemented

	Baseline	Actual (Previous ISR)	Actual (Current ISR)	End Target
Value	0	-	8	10
Date	May 2015	-	-	June 2020

#### Direct project beneficiaries

	Baseline	Actual (Previous ISR)	Actual (Current ISR)	End Target
Total Value	0	-	65,962	50,000
Female (incl. in Total)	0	-	39,577	20,000
Date	May 2015	-	May 2018	June 2020

### 7.2.4. Subprojects

To date, DGM Burkina Faso has approved 53 community-led initiatives for implementation, including 39 projects newly approved in March 2018. The total value of the approved projects is XOF 543,020,867 (approximately US\$956,578).

Project Title	Implementing Organization	Date Approved	Anticipated Completion
Strengthening of Organizational Capacity and Production	"SIGUI-TI MOGO SON" Weavers' Group	Nov. 2016	Oct. 2018
Production and marketing of eggs in the rural community of Midebdo	"NOBIEL" Association of Handicapped Persons of Midebdo	Nov. 2016	Oct. 2018
Project for the improvement and diversification of production and revenue of communities	Association for the Promotion of Health and Agricultural Techniques (APSATA)	Nov. 2016	Oct. 2018
Hen-raising project	"Yiipene" mixed group	Nov. 2016	Oct. 2018
Support for the socioeconomic development of the women of the NIMARU-YWEN group through the implementation of a processing unit and marketing of corn in the village of Napo	"NIMARU-YWEN" Women's Group	Nov. 2016	Oct. 2018
Large improved dolo stove for the women of Gossina	"Djaren Dokonle-Wo-Nyenne" dolo-producing women's group	Nov. 2016	Oct. 2018



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Project Title	Implementing Organization	Date Approved	Anticipated Completion
Plant producing project (to establish a nursery) for the promotion of agroforestry in the rural community of Dissin in the Ioba province	Zo-Faa-Wie Association	Nov. 2016	Oct. 2018
Support for the development of beekeeping to strengthen the resilience of the communal village of Tabla-V1	“Sawtir of Tampla V1” Association	Nov. 2016	Oct. 2018
Project for the production and marketing of Soumbala in the community of Boromo	Association of Widows in Solidarity of Boromo	Nov. 2016	Oct. 2018
Project supporting the empowerment of women of the Sono-n’ye women’s group through Soumbala production	“Sono-n’ye” women’s group	Nov. 2016	Oct. 2018
Beekeeping project integrated with the sustainable management of natural resources (PAI/GDRN) in the village forest of Guisma in the Ipelce community	Natural Resource Management Committee of the Village of Guisma (COGES/RN)	Nov. 2016	Oct. 2018
Preservation of useful local endogenous species	Rural Support and Promotion Association of Gulmu	Nov. 2016	Oct. 2018
Planting of Acacia Senegal	Communal Union of Non-Timber Forest Product Groups	Nov. 2016	Oct. 2018
Project for the empowerment of women in the rural community of Doulogou through the collection of shea almonds and the production and marketing of shea butter to protect the environment	Association for the economic and social promotion of women of Burkina Faso (APES-BF)	Nov. 2016	Oct. 2018
Collection, processing, and marketing of shea almonds and néré seeds in the rural community of Bouroum-Bouroum	SIFODOMA Group	Mar. 2018	Sep. 2019
Improvement of women’s revenue in the Zambo community through the valuation shea almonds and néré seeds	Women’s Union for the Collection and Processing of Oil-producing Products of Djikologo	Mar. 2018	Oct. 2019
Project for strengthening the empowerment of women of the village women’s group of Ti-mi-Pa-Zaw-na of Dissin Sector 1 through valuation of non-timber forest products	Ti-mi-Paa-Zaw-na Group	Mar. 2018	Oct. 2019
Implementation of an operational unit for production of soumbala from néré seed	ZANTAR	Mar. 2018	Jun. 2019
Project for the restoration of natural vegetation through the breeding of honey bees and the cultivation of Moringa Oleifera for the benefit of women of the AMWK DE DEDOUGOU Association	The Mi Wa Wika Wa Kuwun Association (AMWK)	Mar. 2018	Aug. 2019
To do beekeeping is to protect the environment	Saving the Honeybees Association	Mar. 2018	Jun. 2019
Establishment of a nursery for the strengthening of vegetation and enrichment of essences of the forest protected by hunters from Soro	Soro hunters’ group	Mar. 2018	Oct. 2019
Project for the establishment of hen-raising micro-enterprises benefiting 25 vulnerable households	Won-Gon-Kakun Wabazene Landine Cereal Producers Association of Gossina (APC/G)	Mar. 2018	Oct. 2019
Cattle fattening	“SOUDOU-BEIDARI” breeders’ group of Siby	Mar. 2018	Jun. 2019



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Project Title	Implementing Organization	Date Approved	Anticipated Completion
Project for strengthening the organizational capacity and production of the TIK WENDE DE FAKOUNA Group	“Tik Wende” Women’s Group of soumbala producers of Fakouna	Mar. 2018	Oct. 2019
Project to support the revitalization and professionalization of the “GNITAMOUSSI” beekeeper’s group of Dedougou	GNITAMOUSSI Beekeepers’ Group of Dedougou	Mar. 2018	Oct. 2019
Project supporting the economic empowerment of members of the association through the creation of a processing unit and the marketing of juice from non-timber forest products in the Boromo community	Jigisèmè Association	Mar. 2018	Jun. 2019
Warrantage project of non-timber forest products and grains of the women of Kalabo	“LADINI” women’s group of Kalabo	Mar. 2018	Oct. 2019
Project to improve production of handmade pottery by adopting renewable energy to enhance the knowledge of women from the Tcheriba community	Potters’ group of the Tcheriba community	Mar. 2018	Oct. 2019
Processing and marketing of agricultural derivatives through the use of the KATO Machine	Won-Gon-Kakun Wabazene Landine Cereal Producers Association of Gossina (APC/G)	Mar. 2018	Oct. 2019
Project supporting the strengthening of technical, material, and organizational capacities of the Bangadongome women’s group of Oury for the sustainable use, processing, and marketing of products of shea and néré	Bangadongome women’s group of Oury	Mar. 2018	Jun. 2019
Project establishing a mini-dairy	Tapoa-Boopo departmental union of breeders of Matiacoali (MDTBEM)	Mar. 2018	Oct. 2019
Promotion of an economic unit for production and valuation of honey	Communication association for sustainable development in Burkina	Mar. 2018	Oct. 2019
Project for the reduction of economic and social vulnerability of households in the rural community of Matiacoali	TIN SOAGI YABA Association (ATSY)	Mar. 2018	Jun. 2019
Cattle fattening	Tamba Association of Nadiabonli	Mar. 2018	Jan. 2019
Project for profitable economic activities, notably cattle fattening in the Karkuidighin village in the rural community of Sapone	NONG-TAABA Group	Mar. 2018	Jun. 2019
Support for the financial empowerment of women in ten villages of the rural community of Sapone through the production, processing and marketing of shea butter	Laiques de Sapone women’s association	Mar. 2018	Jun. 2019
Project for the creation of a nursery and promotion of revenue-generating activities (PRP-PAGR)	“Del Wend N Kogl Weog Na Manegb Zanga” Pre-Cooperative Group	Mar. 2018	Jan. 2019
Project for the processing of rice paddies for the improvement of revenue of women from the group of the Goroure village in the rural community of Sapone	Wend-Zoodo Group	Mar. 2018	Jan. 2019

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Project Title	Implementing Organization	Date Approved	Anticipated Completion
Project for the creation of a Moringa production and processing unit on 3 hectares in Ouarmini in the Sapone Community	Concorde Action Association	Mar. 2018	Jan. 2019
Project for strengthening the organizational and productive capacities of the “NAYINGUE” weavers’ group of Karkuidighin/Sapone	“NAYINGUE” weavers’ group of Karkuidighin/Sapone	Mar. 2018	Jan. 2019
Women’s livelihood strengthening through the production and processing of manioc into manioc paste	Wendkuuni Group for the Processing of Agricultural Products	Mar. 2018	Oct. 2019
Promotion of animal-raising activities through the establishment of a dairy in Sector 5 of the Sapouy Community	Allah Wallou women’s group	Mar. 2018	Jan. 2019
Project for the production and valuation of honey and byproducts from the hive for the profit of the forest management group of Sapouy	“Kouli-Sabam” Forest Management Group	Mar. 2018	Jan. 2019
Strengthening the capacities of 75 women from the PAAG-LA-YIRI Association of the Ziro Province on the technologies and improved techniques for shea butter production	PAAG LA YIRI Association	Mar. 2018	Apr. 2019
Environmental education training project benefiting the students of Kouli	Rural Development Volunteers Association	Mar. 2018	Aug. 2019
Project for the professionalization and empowerment of female processors of shea butter in the Dassa community	Communal Female Non-Timber Forest Product Processers’ Union of Dassa	Mar. 2018	Jun. 2019
Supporting the cultivation of non-timber forest products through the establishment of a nursery for the growth of plants and the promotion of legume cultivation	NE KENE DUENE NE women’s group	Mar. 2018	Jun. 2019
Establishment of a shea almond processing unit for the benefit of the Djidouabamoumpe women’s group	Djidouabamoumpe women’s group	Mar. 2018	Jun. 2019
Establishment of a shea almond processing unit benefiting women of the NAMAGD Group	Namagd Zabga group of Sapouy	Mar. 2018	Jun. 2019
Project establishing micro-enterprises benefiting 40 vulnerable households	Pegd-Wende Group	Mar. 2018	Oct. 2019
Establishment of a forest nursery for the production and sale of local woody plants	Joma y yulu environmental safeguard association	Mar. 2018	Oct. 2019
Cattle fattening	FINAL SOUBOABE men’s group	Mar. 2018	Oct. 2019
Strengthening of activities for the processing of néré and shea nuts by members of the A de Mo P women’s group	Association for Global Rural Development (A de Mo P)	Mar. 2018	Dec. 2018

### 7.2.5. Grievance Redress

DGM Burkina Faso has an active grievance redress mechanism. Grievances may be submitted by telephone, in writing, over the internet, or verbally. There is a communal grievance redress unit within each beneficiary community to facilitate grievance redress at the local level. In total, DGM Burkina Faso has received 4 grievances, 3 of which are considered resolved, with the final grievance considered partially resolved.

Two new grievances were received in this reporting period. The first was received in writing in January 2018 and related to the recruitment of technical operations for the development and implementation for community subprojects. A grievance management unit has been established and has provisionally suspended results in the communities concerned. This grievance has been partially resolved.

Another grievance was received verbally in January 2018 related to the same issue in Gossina. The technical operator in the community has been responsive. The complaint was managed by the community grievance management unit and was resolved as of March 2018.

A grievance received verbally in a previous period (June 2017) relating to representation on a microproject team in Midebdo has been resolved as of January 2018. The communal grievance management unit was used to manage the complaint at the local level. A new office for the association involved has been established.

### 7.2.6. Upcoming Activities

Approximate Duration	Activity
1 month	Elaboration of subproject concepts
2 weeks	Environmental screening of subprojects
1 month	Monitoring of microproject implementation

Challenges anticipated in the coming period include the capacity building of the community level grievance management units and the consideration of environmental and social safeguard requirements by all stakeholders.

### 7.3. Cote d'Ivoire

In March 2018, DGM Cote d'Ivoire established its National Steering Committee. The NSC has voting members representing the regions of Nawa, Guémon, San Pedro, Cavally, Iffou, Moronou, N'Zi, and Gbêkê. Play Christophe Sare of Nawa is serving as the chair of the NSC. The NSC also includes observers from the MALEBI NGO, the National Agency Supporting Rural Development (ANADER), the Ivoirian Office of Parks and Reserves (OIPR), the Ivoirian Observatory for Sustainable Management of Natural Resources (OI-REN), the Society for Forest Development (SODEFOR), and the REDD+ Permanent Executive Secretariat (SEP-REDD+).

Since the establishment of the NSC, there have been several meetings to discuss the project's operation manual and to decide on components and activities to be included in the project. The selection of a National Executing Agency is in process and is anticipated by the end of October 2018. The project is also anticipated to have a World Bank appraisal mission in November and to finalize its project paper and submit it to the FIP Sub-Committee by the end of the calendar year.

<b>DGM Cote d'Ivoire</b>
<b>Allocated Funding</b>
US\$ 4.5 million
<b>National Steering Committee:</b>
8 voting members
8 men – 0 women
6 observers
<b>National Executing Agency</b>
Not yet selected
<b>Global Steering Committee Member</b>
Not yet selected
<b>World Bank Task Team Leader</b>
Salimata Follea

## 7.4. Democratic Republic of the Congo

### 7.4.1. 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: Strengthen 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.

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:

DGM DRC	
<b>Funding:</b>	US\$6.0 million
<b>National Steering Committee:</b>	
25 voting members	
22 men – 3 women	
19 observers	
<b>National Executing Agency:</b>	
Caritas Congo	
<b>Key Dates:</b>	
National Steering Committee Established	Apr. 2014
Approved by FIP Subcommittee	Jun. 2015
National Executing Agency Selected	Nov. 2015
Implementation Start	Apr. 2016
Approved by World Bank Board	Apr. 2016
Effectiveness Date	Jun. 2016
Implementation End:	Jul. 2021
Closing Date:	Jul. 2021
<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>	

- 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 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.

#### 7.4.2. Activity Update

During this reporting period, DGM DRC completed the following major activities:

- Identified specialized operators and/or consultants
- Elaborated the terms of reference (ToR) of the missions
- Validated the technical and financial proposals, work plans and methodologies of the specialized operators and consultants

- Developed a draft contract for specialized operators and consultants
- Submitted documents related to the execution of the mission to the National Steering Committee and the World Bank for approval
- Signed contracts with specialized operators and consultants
- Monitored contract execution
- Validated literacy modules
- Prepared updates for environmental and social safeguard documents
- Trained operators on environmental and social safeguards
- Organized and held the sixth NSC Meeting

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

Activities under DGM DRC's first component focus on four main themes: (i) Land, (ii), Promotion of the law and the fight against discrimination, (iii) Participation in the REDD+ program and (iv) Territorial Governance.

**Theme 1: Land**

In December 2017, DGM DRC signed a framework contract with the National League of Pygmies in the Congo (LINAPYCO). Its objectives will be achieved over a three-year period, based on a bi-annual work program. The terms of reference were discussed and validated by the NSC and World Bank. Indigenous Peoples have the following expectations related to land rights:

- Securing rights (title, deed of ownership, etc.); and
- The organization of power with jurisdiction over the land.
  - o This section deals directly with texts related to the recognition and rights of customary chiefdoms, the administrative organizations of the State into groups, and decentralization (transfer of authority to groups/chiefdoms).

This mission will have two phases:

- Year 1:
  - o Validation of the strategic plan of the Indigenous Peoples' Working Group on Land Reform;
  - o Data collection (ethnographic mapping, historic profile of land occupation, and creation of an inventory of indigenous peoples' lands) in the Yahuma, Kiri, and Lusambo territories.
- Years 2 & 3:
  - o Continued establishment of an inventory of indigenous peoples' lands
  - o Management of the database (cartographic data, simple plans for land management by indigenous peoples provided by specialized organizations, land inventories of indigenous peoples)

- Advocacy for votes on edicts and the recognition of traditional lands of indigenous peoples through land reform

At the end of this mission, the project will also contribute to the achievement of the second priority of DRC's National Strategy for Indigenous Peoples' Development: to value and preserve the Pygmy culture and identity.

The following results have been attained in this reporting period:

- An action plan from the working group of Pygmy indigenous peoples on land reform and territorial management in DRC was developed in a participatory manner. This plan covers:
  - Legal recognition of indigenous peoples' rights
  - Securing land rights of indigenous peoples
  - Capacity building
  - Advocacy monitoring
  - Indigenous peoples' representation in CONAREF leadership
  - Establishment of GTAREF and CACO
  - Information education and communication on reform processes
  - Monitoring and evaluation
- An international consultant has conducted a support mission to reorganize objectives
- A mission for the pre-identification of indigenous peoples' lands was conducted in the Kiri and Yahuma Territories

## **Theme 2: Promotion of the Law and the Fight Against Discrimination**

In July 2017, DGM DRC signed a three-year framework agreement with the Dynamic of Groups of Indigenous Peoples (DGPA) to support advocacy of the Law on Indigenous Peoples submitted to Parliament for the promotion of Pygmy indigenous peoples of DRC. The Terms of Reference and workplan have been validated by the NSC and the World Bank.

In this reporting period, attention was focused on the monitoring of the process of the Law at the level of the National Assembly, and, through advocacy and lobbying, seeking to influence the adoption and promulgation of the Law. To do this, formal meetings were organized with elected representatives (national deputies), indigenous peoples' leaders, and their organizations.

Through this mission, DGM DRC will contribute to the implementation of the third priority of DRC's National Strategy for Indigenous Peoples' Development: to link the development of Pygmies to the development of other communities.

The following results have been attained in this reporting period:

- A handbook was developed
- The capacities of National Deputies were strengthened on indigenous issues (a collection of parliamentarians for the defense and promotion of indigenous peoples' rights)



- Development and validation of key messages
- Outreach meetings for key messages from stakeholders
- Capacity building of National and Provincial Deputies on the international and regional legal instruments related to indigenous peoples' rights
- Meeting with National Deputies and the Joint United Nations Office for the Rights of Men and Indigenous Peoples
- Advocacy and awareness raising of the processes of the Indigenous Peoples' Law
- Consultation of indigenous leaders and organizations of Kinshasa for the designation of 15 indigenous Pygmies to be integrated into the public administration
- A published order of the Minister of Customary Affairs integrating indigenous peoples into the Consultative Commission for the settlement of customary conflicts
- The creation of a Directorate for Indigenous Issues from the Ministry of Customary Affairs
- A technical unit established within the Ministry of Human Rights

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

The project has supported the Network of Indigenous and Local Populations for the Sustainable Management of DRC Forest Ecosystems (REPALEF) in its preparation of 12 development programs supporting DRC indigenous peoples. Based on a six-month agreement (March-August 2017) signed with 4 leading organizations supporting IPLCs, 4 strategic action plans for indigenous peoples' development have been produced, concerning:

- REDD+ Forestry and Climate
- Livelihoods and the development of alternative economics
- Access to land and natural resources
- Capacity building and emergence of leadership

This mission contributed to the implementation of the 4th priority of DRC's National Strategy for Indigenous Peoples' Development: to improve specifically the living conditions of Pygmies.

### **Theme 4: Territorial Governance**

To strengthen the capacities of IPLCs to participate in forest and land management activities, the project has:

- Signed a contract with a Consultant to develop a framework for the national strategy on community forestry integrating the specific experiences of indigenous peoples in the management of lands and forests. In pursuit of this mission, the following results were attained:
  - o A matrix containing the specific elements on indigenous peoples by specifying the references from which the elements were taken, the related experiences, and the motivations for those references

- Two specific tools, one for community forestry and the other for community conservation of forests: A practical Guide for the development of a simple management plan for community forest conservation and a Project Agreement Protocol between Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities for the management and shared use of a local community forest concession in a mixed zone
  - A specific chapter on community forest management by indigenous peoples to be integrated in the final version of the National Community Forestry Strategy
- Signed a contract with a consultant for the development of literacy modules for IPLCs. To achieve this, four training modules, including Teachers' Books in French (Writing and Arithmetic) and Students' Manuals in Tshiluba, Lingala, and Swahili (Writing and Arithmetic), were developed. A workshop for the validation of the modules and verification of conformity with the national norms in place for literacy were organized. In total, 8,666 copies of the modules will be reproduced and made available through centers in each of the project's 16 targeted territories. A contract for the printing of the modules is being negotiated with a specialized firm.

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

This component seeks the securing of land resources for IPLCs and the promotion of economic activities and livelihoods that value adaptation to climate change and the sustainable management of forest landscapes through micro-grants.

To promote the sustainable management of forests and lands through alternative livelihoods and promotion of IPLC culture, DGM DRC has conducted the following activities:

- Raised the awareness of indigenous leaders on the criteria and processes for microproject selection
- Signed contracts with 10 Operators supporting IPLCs to identify microproject ideas and Local Organizations to support the implementation of microprojects. Four types of activities have been identified by the communities, including:
  - Revenue-generating activities
  - Agriculture and animal raising, agroforestry, and reforestation
  - Construction of small community infrastructure
  - Capacity building

DGM DRC also supports innovative methods for supporting IPLC forest management and/or formally recognizing their systems of traditional governance in the territories of Mambasa, Mweka, and Kiri. To this end, DGM DRC, with approval from the NSC and World Bank, has signed three-year agreements with:

- The National Alliance for Support and Promotion of Areas and Territories of Indigenous and Community Heritage (ANAPAC-RDC), through which the following results have been attained:
  - 9 consultation meetings were held with political/administrative and traditional authorities and communities with forests in Mambasa (6 meetings) and Kiri (3 meetings). These meetings had 383 participants, including 228 in Mambasa (57 women and 73 young people) and 155 in Kiri (42 women and 48 young people)
  - 7 workshops organized on the indigenous peoples' heritage areas and local community forest concessions, including identification tools, the legal and regulatory framework, and the preparation of legal recognition application files. These workshops had 330 participants, with 228 from Mambasa (57 women and 73 young people) and 102 in Kiri (28 women and 42 young people).

- Two community forests were identified in Mambasa and Kiri as potential local community forest concessions: the “Apatine Lukeke” community forest of 18,249 hectares belongs to the Bantu and indigenous peoples of two villages, managed by the two communities and the “Ikulu-Aloleke” community forest of 2,000 hectares, belonging to indigenous peoples of 7 camps, managed by the indigenous peoples.
  - The historical, geographical, social, environmental, heritage, and economic information of two indigenous peoples’ heritage sites were collected and documented.
- The Pygmy Support Organization (OSAPY), in three phases, to support IPLCs with the development of community land maps and management plans and simplified management of forest concessions of local communities and areas of heritage or community conservation of IPLCs. In this semester, results have included:
  - The production of 3 georeferenced maps on Google Earth of Kiri, Mambasa and Mweka
  - The production of a reporting matrix

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

The project has ensured the continued functioning of the NEA by covering various costs related to budgeting, accounting, reporting, disbursements, control, and internal audit.

In November 2017, the project recruited a Manager for Environmental and Social Safeguards. A three month trial period was agreed with the World Bank and the NSC, with the following tasks:

- Validation of the Environmental and Social Management Framework and Functional Framework and other documents related to the safeguard policies of the World Bank triggered by DGM DRC;
- The training of the project team and NSC members on safeguard issues;
- The sharing of safeguard tools prepared in the project framework to all concerned parties;
- The development of social and environmental indicators that can be combined in the national REDD+ registry
- The development of the monitoring and evaluation matrix of safeguards and multiple benefits associated with REDD+ and ensuring their operationalization; and
- Updating the Environmental and Social Management Framework and Functional Framework.

In this reporting period, DGM DRC achieved the following results:

- The Functional Framework and Environmental and Social Management Framework were reviewed and validated by the NSC
- 66 people were trained and made aware of the environmental and social safeguards related to microproject activities. The participants were delegates and alternates of the NSC, agents of the Ministries of Environment and Rural Development, the NEA, REPALEF focal points, local NGOs, etc.
- Four practical guides were produced for the use of technicians and community leaders: (i) Agroenvironmental Guide, (ii) Environmental Control Guide, (iii) Grievance Management Guide, and (iv) Safeguards Guide.

The project has produced and published several articles and some important documents on the project in the websites of the project ([www.peuplesautochtones.cd](http://www.peuplesautochtones.cd)) and the NEA ([www.caritasdev.cd](http://www.caritasdev.cd)) to ensure project visibility.

DGM DRC has also monitored the execution of the contract signed with REPALEF for tracking beneficiary satisfaction and managing grievances. Convincing results have already been seen, notably including the production of a grievance management manual and the training of REPALEF provincial focal points on grievance management and the use of ad hoc tools.

Results from this reporting period have included:

- The production of several technological tools connected to communication and collection of data to convey information to the local, provincial, national, and international levels. The main tools include a Facebook account, a Kobo Toolbox account, Dropbox, and Paypal.
- Sharing information with communities on the progress of the project, the monitoring of major decisions from NSC meetings, studies, and perspectives
- Equipping the four REPALEF Focal Points with tools for their work, including motorcycles, computers, digital cameras, modems, and other accessories to facilitate project information sharing from the local level to the national level;
- The production of a synthesis report on community satisfaction based on information collected in the 19 targeted territories.

The permanent secretariat of the NSC runs the NSC on a daily basis. It is the intermediary organ between the NSC, the World Bank, and the NEA. It is the recipient of complaints addressed via the grievance redress mechanism and establishes compromise in case of conflict. It is charged with monitoring and evaluating the implementation of the NSC's action plan, validated by the plenary assembly. Chosen for a term of 3 years, the NSC's permanent secretariat

includes two co-chairs, one executive secretary, two rapporteurs, and one communication manager.

In 2017, the project financed the participation of members of the permanent secretariat in various project activities in the monitoring and evaluation framework for the implementation of the workplan and annual budget. Twelve formal meetings were held between the NEA and the NSC permanent secretariat, as well as with the World Bank, which has contributed satisfactorily to the improvement of project communication and governance.



**DGM DRC held its 6th National Steering Committee Meeting in Kinshasa in March 2018.**

The collection of indicator data has been a continuing challenge for the project. The project's monitoring and evaluation manual has not yet been produced and validated by the NSC and World Bank.

### 7.4.3. Progress and Results

The indicators and data listed below are taken from the most recent Implementation Status and Results Report<sup>4</sup> of DGM DRC, released publicly in April 2018 with data from March 2018. At this time, DGM DRC has not reported data on several of its indicators, so this is not necessarily a reflection of current progress. The data is included below primarily to show the end targets the project hopes to achieve by July 2021.

#### Project Development Objective Indicators

**IPLC satisfaction rate regarding IPLC representativeness in the discussions on land use held by the CN-REDD and CONAREF**

	Baseline	Actual (Previous ISR)	Actual (Current ISR)	End Target
<b>Value</b>	0%	-	0%	70%
<b>Date</b>	February 2015	-	March 2018	July 2021

**Note:** Not yet measured. The system for measuring this indicator is being developed.

**Share of territories with a score of three or more on IPLC representation in land and forest management discussions at the local level**

	Baseline	Actual (Previous ISR)	Actual (Current ISR)	End Target
<b>Value</b>	0%	0%	50%	70%
<b>Date</b>	February 2015	August 2017	March 2018	July 2021

**Note:** Current data is estimated. Each territory has a Local Committee, with at least half estimated to be operational, effective, representative, and without contestation.

**DGM stakeholders with increased role in REDD+ processes at local and national levels**

	Baseline	Actual (Previous ISR)	Actual (Current ISR)	End Target
<b>Value</b>	0%	0	0%	50%
<b>Date</b>	February 2015	August 2017	March 2018	December 2020

**Note:** Not yet measured. The system for measuring this indicator is being developed. Listed end target in December 2020 rather than July 2021 as in other indicators.

<sup>4</sup> <http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/855481523112727586/pdf/P149049-ISR-Disclosable.pdf>

**Aggregate score on community-based land and forest governance in four pilot sites**

	Baseline	Actual (Previous ISR)	Actual (Current ISR)	End Target
<b>Value</b>	0	-	6	60
<b>Date</b>	September 2015	-	March 2018	July 2021

**Targeted beneficiaries satisfied with project interventions**

	Baseline	Actual (Previous ISR)	Actual (Current ISR)	End Target
<b>Value</b>	0%	0%	0%	62%
<b>Date</b>	February 2015	January 2017	March 2018	July 2021

**Note:** Not yet measured. The system for measuring this indicator is being developed.

**Beneficiaries satisfied with learnings from land right securing activities**

	Baseline	Actual (Previous ISR)	Actual (Current ISR)	End Target
<b>Value</b>	0%	-	0%	75%
<b>Date</b>	February 2015	-	March 2018	July 2021

**IPLC satisfaction rate regarding IPLC representativeness and efforts in the discussions on land and forest management held by the CN-REDD and CONAREF**

	Baseline	Actual (Previous ISR)	Actual (Current ISR)	End Target
<b>Value</b>	0%	-	0%	50%
<b>Date</b>	September 2015	-	August 2017	July 2021

**Direct project beneficiaries**

	Baseline	Actual (Previous ISR)	Actual (Current ISR)	End Target
<b>Female</b>	0%	0%	0%	30%
<b>Total</b>	0	0	50	20,000
<b>Date</b>	September 2015	July 2016	March 2018	July 2021

**Note:** Estimated beneficiaries from capacity building activities

**Intermediate Results Indicators**

**IPLC representative organizations provided with capacity-building support aiming (directly or indirectly) at increasing their participation in land use management**

	Baseline	Actual (Previous ISR)	Actual (Current ISR)	End Target
<b>Value</b>	0	3	13	50
<b>Date</b>	February 2015	August 2017	March 2018	July 2021

**People in forest & adjacent communities with monetary/non-monetary benefits from forests**

	Baseline	Actual (Previous ISR)	Actual (Current ISR)	End Target
<b>Total</b>	0	-	0	15,000
<b>Female</b>	0%	-	0%	30%
<b>Ethnic Minority/ Indigenous</b>	0%	-	0%	75%
<b>Date</b>	February 2015	-	July 2016	July 2021

**Note:** Microprojects have not yet started. The disaggregated targets are listed as numerical indicators rather than a percentage in the ISR. This is presumed to be an error as 30% is a more reasonable target than 30 women out of 15,000 beneficiaries.

**DGM stakeholders that perceive DGM governance and processes as transparent and inclusive**

	Baseline	Actual (Previous ISR)	Actual (Current ISR)	End Target
<b>Value</b>	0%	0%	0%	80%
<b>Date</b>	February 2015	July 2016	March 2018	July 2021

**Grievances addressed out of those registered related to delivery of project benefits**

	Baseline	Actual (Previous ISR)	Actual (Current ISR)	End Target
<b>Number Received</b>	0	14	18	N/A
<b>Number Addressed</b>	0	5 -	14	85
<b>Percent Addressed</b>	N/A	35.7%	77.8%	85%
<b>Date</b>	February 2015	March 2018	June 2018	July 2021

**Note:** ISR shows 5 of 14 grievances addressed (35.7%). The latest data (received for this report) shows 14 of 18 addressed (77.8%). The end target of 85 grievances addressed seems like an error, but it is consistent with the ISR and the Project Appraisal Document.

**Subprojects successfully completed and achieved their objectives (consistent with FIP objectives)**

	Baseline	Actual (Previous ISR)	Actual (Current ISR)	End Target
<b>Value</b>	0%	0%	0%	75%
<b>Date</b>	February 2015	July 2016	March 2018	July 2021

#### 7.4.4. Subprojects

DGM DRC has not yet approved any subprojects (or microprojects) for implementation. The project has signed ten contracts with operators to identify microproject ideas and local organizations to support microproject implementation. The various operators have pre-identified the microprojects to execute, as well as the pre-selected NGOs for supporting communities and eventually carrying pre-identified projects. The role of the operators will be consultative to ensure the activities are implemented as intended. The consultation requirements have been met and the following objectives of the operators have been achieved:

- Accounting for free, prior, and informed consent;
- Prioritizing a participatory approach and consensus during debates;
- Ensuring inclusion and representativeness of various social groups;
- Ensuring the presence of local authorities, members of the local monitoring committees, and the NEA in discussions; and
- Respecting the methodological approach (criteria for selection and prioritization) as well as the template validated for presentation of deliverables.

The project team expects to select, approve, and fund the first DGM DRC microprojects in the next reporting period (July-December 2018). This process is outlined below:

- Communities create microprojects and work with local organizations/operators to conduct them
- The NSC is responsible for approving microprojects. The NEA will provide technical advice on feasibility (logistics) and effectiveness (cost, contribution to project objectives).
- Following the NSC's decision, the NEA signs an agreement and provides financial (and potentially technical) support to the NGO/operator.
- Examined and approved files are submitted to the World Bank to obtain a notice of "no objection" and financing

The criteria for microproject selection include:

- Technical criteria
  - o Compatibility with DGM and FIP objectives;
  - o Conformity with the activities targeted by the DGM (capacity building, improvement of rural livelihoods or investments in sustainable management of forest landscapes);
  - o Designed and implemented as part of the initiative of indigenous peoples and/or local populations and providing them with direct benefit;



- Based on inclusive and responsible processes, respecting cultural behaviors, ways of life, rights, and cultural resources of indigenous and local peoples;
  - Conforming with relevant operational policies and protection policies of the World Bank;
  - Having an expected impact on the local economy;
  - Having a multiplier effect;
  - Having a community or cooperative character;
  - Having beneficial effects for the full community;
  - Reflecting the social structure of the community, including the gender aspect (men and women and marginalized social groups); and
  - Absence of negative impacts on the environment and, where appropriate, corrective measures recommended in accordance with the environmental management framework.
- Financial criteria
- Cost of the microproject;
  - Operational costs in relation to total microproject cost; and
  - Contribution of the community/promoter in relation to the total project cost.

#### 7.4.5. Grievance Redress

DGM DRC has an active grievance redress mechanism, implemented through an agreement with REPALF, with the support of REPALF focal points in the project's area of implementation. The project reported that it has received 18 grievances so far, 14 of which have been addressed.

#### 7.4.6. Upcoming Activities

Approximate Timing	Activity
January-December	Monitor consultant contract execution
January-December	Report on activities and share with project stakeholders
January-December	Support the participation of stakeholders at conferences and meetings
April-December	Print and disseminate important documents on land rights
April-December	Train beneficiaries on safeguards
April-December	Document the project and microprojects
May-December	Organize IPLC literacy course
August-September	Recruit an external audit firm to certify project accounts
August-September	Print and disseminate the IPLC literacy modules
August-September	Train local organizations supporting IPLCs on development, monitoring, and reporting of microprojects
August-September	Recruit safeguard focal points
September-December	Organize training of IPLC literacy instructors
October-December	Fund microprojects

## 7.5. Ecuador

No progress was reported by DGM Ecuador during this reporting period. Preparation of the DGM in Ecuador, including identification of focal points, is expected to continue through the end of the calendar year.

For the latest information, please see [www.dgmglobal.org/ecuador](http://www.dgmglobal.org/ecuador).

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	

## 7.6. Ghana

### 7.6.1. 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 raising:** 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.
- **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.

Ghana–Dedicated Grant Mechanism for Local Communities	
<b>Funding:</b>	US \$5.5 million
<b>National Steering Committee:</b>	
13 voting members 11 men – 2 women 4 observers (Civil Society, World Bank, Government)	
<b>National Executing Agency:</b>	
Solidaridad Network West Africa	
<b>Key Dates:</b>	
National Steering Committee Established	Feb. 2016
Approved by FIP Subcommittee	Sep. 2016
National Executing Agency Selected	Sep. 2016
Approved by World Bank Board	Apr. 2017
Implementation Start	Apr. 2017
Effectiveness Date	Aug. 2017
Implementation End	Apr. 2022
Closing Date	Apr. 2022
<b>Global Steering Committee member:</b>	
Hayford Duodu	
<b>World Bank Task Team Leader:</b>	
Asferachew Abate Abebe	
<b>NEA Contact:</b>	
Winston Asante <a href="mailto:winston@solidaridadnetwork.org">winston@solidaridadnetwork.org</a>	

- **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.

## 7.6.2. Activity Update

### Component 1: Capacity Building for Local Communities

At the end of the previous reporting period, DGM Ghana held a special training for traditional community leaders and focal points from all targeted communities. In January, the project held a similar training with queen mothers as well to support acceptance, involvement, and participation of women in the project. By introducing the project to queen mothers, the project was able to mobilize them to support the participation of women and other vulnerable groups in trainings. The project will take appropriate measures to support women's capacity building because women and children are among the most vulnerable to the impacts of climate change.

#### DGM Ghana and Gender

The project has explored several approaches for promoting gender equity in capacity building. Trainings have been split according to gender and structured interactively so that everyone can participate without any one person controlling the conversation. This encourages participation of marginalized groups, such as women, migrants, and handicapped persons. The project team has also scheduled trainings at different times of the day for the convenience of particular groups.

Another way that DGM Ghana has increased female participation has been through support for nursing mothers. Because they have needed to care for their babies and young children, they were underrepresented in the project's initial trainings. Even when they attended, they were often distracted by the need to breastfeed or rock their children to keep them from crying. To support their active participation in the training, the project team has begun designating a secure place at the training venue where someone is present to take care of the children at all times. The children are gathered for the duration of the training, and a mother breastfeeds the babies when needed. These spaces are stocked with mats, toys, and other materials to keep the kids entertained while their mothers are in training. This has proven effective.

DGM Ghana has approached gender issues cautiously to avoid disruption to the project due to cultural norms. However, training on the gendered impacts of climate change has been paying off. While selecting community subprojects, most communities have opted to pursue projects that will reduce the impact of climate change on activities traditionally conducted by women. For example, one community unanimously supported creating a borehole to ease the collection of water for domestic responsibilities. In the community of Bonte, although men and women were separated for subproject selection, both groups selected the same subproject for implementation. In "Asunso no. 1" in the Brong Ahafo Region, women have opted to join a volunteer firefighting group, which has traditionally been composed exclusively by men. These women are now being trained by their male counterparts.

On February 6, 2018, DGM Ghana held an official launch event. This served as a formal announcement of the project to the general public and key stakeholders, and it marked the beginning of capacity building at the community level. Participants in the event included the National Steering Committee, National Executing Agency, traditional leaders, community focal points, media, the private sector, community-based organizations, non-governmental organizations, academia, and representatives of the Sunyani Traditional Council, the World Bank, the Forest Investment Program, and relevant government ministries, departments, and agencies. Over 400 people attended the launch. Several speeches were delivered by community leaders and institutional representatives. During preparations for the project launch, DGM Ghana announced

its partnership with popular Ghanaian rapper, Okyeame Kwame, as climate change ambassador. Okyeame Kwame, who had previously served a similar role with the REDD+ Secretariat, wants to raise awareness of climate change, and the project team hopes that his support will help promote core project messages around sustainable land use and climate change while generating attention for the project.



DGM Climate Change Ambassador Okyeame Kwame (bottom left) with GSC Member and NSC Chair Hayford Duodu (bottom right) with other members of the DGM Ghana team.

Photo: DGM Ghana

The capacity building planned by DGM Ghana has two broad phases. The first phase targets the project's entire implementation area, using mass media, and particularly radio, to share information about the project, sustainable forest management, climate change, land use practices, and livelihood improvement. This helps spread the message of the DGM beyond the selected beneficiary communities and deepens understanding of these issues across the landscape. DGM Ghana broadcasts targeted programs that allow listeners to contribute to discussions and ask questions through call-in segments. The project team has also created a radio drama with a quiz competition, which has increased awareness and participation. So far, DGM Ghana has partnered with five radio stations in its implementation area to distribute these messages and will continue to pursue these opportunities going forward. These radio broadcasts have actually gone beyond even the targeted region, as the program frequently receives callers from outside the implementation area expressing appreciation and requesting the project to be expanded to their districts and communities.

The second phase of DGM Ghana's capacity building specifically targets the project's selected beneficiary communities. Building on the momentum from the successful launch of the project, DGM Ghana quickly held trainings with its first two cohorts in the Brong Ahafo and Western Regions, and trainings with the next two cohorts are ongoing. To increase participation, each cohort has its own operational plan to establish the best times and settings for the trainings. The project team shares information through community information centers in each targeted community.

By the project's design, DGM Ghana is expected to offer basic training to 11,000 people over the life of the project. In just four months, the project team has trained 8,163 community members from 23 of the project's 52 beneficiary communities and is well ahead of schedule to meet this target. The team has also conducted video interviews with some of the training recipients to reflect their changing attitudes toward land use. These are available through the project's YouTube channel ("GhanaDGM").

While DGM Ghana has already had more participants than expected, some community members have been less engaged than others. To address this, the project team actively works to promote their participation, including going from house to house to encourage their attendance and announcing meetings via loudspeakers on project vehicles. Going forward, the project also wants to play pre-recorded messages through these speakers to help raise awareness and engagement among less active community members.

## **Component 2: Sustainable and Adaptive Community Initiatives**

The second component of DGM Ghana supports community initiatives through separate funding windows for individuals, communities, and community-based organizations that have been working in the project's targeted regions for at least five years.

Communities that have participated in DGM Ghana's basic training under Component 1 have the opportunity to select from a collection of predetermined interventions for a small-scale community project through an inclusive, participatory process. Communities prioritize the various drivers and impacts of climate change within their community and select projects that are relevant to them. All 23 communities that completed basic training have also selected their subprojects. Once selected, DGM Ghana helps them create a community action plan to provide entry points for communities to articulate their priorities and engage with nationally determined contributions and other national climate change and REDD+ processes. The project team also conducts risk assessments to ensure that their selected projects are sustainable and avoid unnecessary risks.

For the grants to community-based organizations (CBOs), the organizations were pre-selected, and DGM Ghana is now conducting targeted capacity building with the CBOs based on identified needs.

DGM Ghana has not yet begun the selection process for subproject proposals from individuals. One challenge the project anticipates is the selection and awarding of individual grants. As planned, thousands of community members have completed basic training. As training continues, the design of DGM Ghana anticipated significant attrition in the number of community members participating in trainings and submitting proposals, but this doesn't seem to be happening. Ultimately, DGM Ghana only has funding for 120 individual subprojects, which may lead to misunderstandings with individuals whose proposals are not selected.



### 7.6.3. Progress and Results

The latest publicly available data from DGM Ghana was collected in August 2017, as contained in the project's second Implementation Status and Results Report<sup>5</sup> released in March 2018, before activities had accelerated. As such, the data below is not reflective of current progress. The data is presented below primarily to showcase the results expected from the project by its end in April 2022.

#### **Project Development Objective Indicators:**

**Change to sustainable practices among community members following basic training sensitization and education on REDD+ and climate change**

	Baseline	Actual (Previous ISR)	Actual (Current ISR)	End Target
Full-sun cocoa to shade cocoa	0%	-	0%	20%
Non-renewable energy to sustainable sources	0%	-	0%	10%
Increase in tree plantings	0%	-	0%	20%
Overall	0%	-	0%	50%
Date	March 2017	-	August 2017	April 2022

**Proportion of grantees who use DGM Ghana Community grants to implement/practice subprojects that contribute directly to FIP and REDD+ objectives**

	Baseline	Actual (Previous ISR)	Actual (Current ISR)	End Target
Value	0%	-	0%	75%
Date	March 2017	-	August 2017	April 2022

**Note:** This indicator is listed twice in the latest ISR, and the end targets do not correspond. Both are included here.

**Proportion of grantees who use DGM Ghana CBO grants to implement/practice subprojects that contribute directly to FIP and REDD+ objectives**

	Baseline	Actual (Previous ISR)	Actual (Current ISR)	End Target
Value	0%	-	0%	40%
Date	March 2017	-	August 2017	April 2022

<sup>5</sup> <http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/795121520006540996/pdf/ISR-Disclosable-P145316-03-02-2018-1520006533610.pdf>



**Proportion of grantees who use DGM Ghana Individual grants to implement/practice subprojects that contribute directly to FIP and REDD+ objectives**

	Baseline	Actual (Previous ISR)	Actual (Current ISR)	End Target
<b>Value</b>	0%	-	0%	65%
<b>Date</b>	March 2017	-	August 2017	April 2022

**Proportion of grantees who use DGM Ghana Community grants to implement/practice sub-projects that contribute directly to FIP and REDD+ objectives**

	Baseline	Actual (Previous ISR)	Actual (Current ISR)	End Target
<b>Value</b>	0%	-	0%	65%
<b>Date</b>	March 2017	-	August 2017	April 2022

**Note:** This indicator is listed twice in the latest ISR, and the end targets do not correspond. Both are included here.

**Percent of community initiatives successfully completed and achieve their stated objectives, which are consistent with REDD+ and FIP objectives (World Bank Common Indicator)**

	Baseline	Actual (Previous ISR)	Actual (Current ISR)	End Target
<b>Value</b>	0%	-	0%	65%
<b>Date</b>	March 2017	-	August 2017	April 2022

**Project beneficiaries who, without grants, apply knowledge acquired through sensitization/basic training to implement subprojects that contribute directly to FIP and REDD+ objectives**

	Baseline	Actual (Previous ISR)	Actual (Current ISR)	End Target
<b>Value</b>	0%	-	0%	15%
<b>Date</b>	April 2017	-	August 2017	April 2022

**Percentage of grantees that express satisfaction with the project**

	Baseline	Actual (Previous ISR)	Actual (Current ISR)	End Target
<b>Value</b>	0%	-	0%	70%
<b>Date</b>	March 2017	-	August 2017	April 2022

**Percentage of women and migrants (of total grantees) that execute subprojects**

	Baseline	Actual (Previous ISR)	Actual (Current ISR)	End Target
<b>Value</b>	0%	-	0%	50%
<b>Date</b>	March 2017	-	August 2017	April 2022

**Percentage of grievances addressed of those registered related to delivery of project benefits**

	Baseline	Actual (Previous ISR)	Actual (Current ISR)	End Target
<b>Value</b>	0%	-	0%	100%
<b>Date</b>	March 2017	-	August 2017	April 2022

**Number of grievances related to delivery of project benefits that are addressed**

	Baseline	Actual (Previous ISR)	Actual (Current ISR)	End Target
<b>Value</b>	0	-	0	20
<b>Date</b>	March 2017	-	August 2017	April 2022

**Intermediate Results Indicators**

**Training participants (multiple related indicators)**

	Baseline	Actual (Previous ISR)	Actual (Current ISR)	End Target
<b>Community members sensitized</b>	0	-	-	11,000
<b>Basic training participants</b>	0	-	-	1,100
<b>Successfully completed basic training</b>	0%	-	-	75%
<b>Basic training participants submitting funding proposals</b>	0%	-	-	70%
<b>Grants awarded to basic training participants</b>	0	-	0	182
<b>Basic training participants exposed to successful REDD+ practices</b>	0%	-	0%	5%
<b>Date</b>	March 2017	-	August 2017	April 2022

**Number of result stories produced by grant recipients presented during local, regional, and global knowledge sharing events**

	Baseline	Actual (Previous ISR)	Actual (Current ISR)	End Target
<b>Value</b>	0	-	0	20
<b>Date</b>	March 2017	-	August 2017	April 2022

**M&E data system effectively tracks number of trainees, proposals, awards, and completion of implementation (Yes/No)**

	Baseline	Actual (Previous ISR)	Actual (Current ISR)	End Target
<b>Value</b>	No	-	No	Yes
<b>Date</b>	March 2017	-	August 2017	April 2022

#### 7.6.4. Grievance Redress

DGM Ghana does have an active grievance redress mechanism. Stakeholders can submit grievances via SMS, phone call, written letter, or verbally. The project team has determined that, in most cases, the best way for authorities to receive grievances is orally. This allows poor and illiterate communities to utilize the Grievance Redress Mechanism. Any oral complaint received by a designated individual should be recorded in written format for onward submission to the system to avoid distortion or loss of content. Beneficiary communities may submit grievances by speaking with any of the following individuals:

- NEA field trainers
- Community focal person
- Traditional authorities
- Any person designated by CGRC

Regional Coordinators maintain a list of grievances at the Regional Level in both Brong Ahafo and Western Region.

No grievances have been received by DGM Ghana, as of June 30, 2018.

#### 7.6.5. Upcoming Activities

Activity
Continue basic training in cohorts 3 and 5 in Brong Ahafo Region and cohort 4 in Western Region
Continue risk assessments in communities to ensure risk-free community subproject implementation
Initiate community subprojects in communities that have completed basic training, selected a community subproject, and completed a risk assessment
Begin the process of selecting individuals' subproject proposals to receive grants
Training needs assessment and targeted training of Community-Based Organizations (CBOs)
Initiation of CBO grants after receiving any needed training

## 7.7. Guatemala

No update was received from DGM Guatemala prior to publication of this report.

For the latest information, please see  
[www.dgmglobal.org/guatemala](http://www.dgmglobal.org/guatemala).

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	

## 7.8. Indonesia

### 7.8.1. 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, 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

DGM Indonesia	
<b>Funding:</b>	US\$ 6.5 million (incl. US\$ 0.175 million preparation grant)
<b>National Steering Committee:</b>	
9 voting members 5 men – 4 women 2 non-voting members	
<b>National Executing Agency:</b>	
The Samdhana Institute	
<b>Key Dates:</b>	
National Steering Committee Established	Jun. 2014
National Executing Agency Selected	Aug. 2015
Approved by FIP Subcommittee	Dec. 2016
Implementation Start	Mar. 2017
Approved by World Bank Board	Mar. 2017
Effectiveness Date	Jun. 2017
1 <sup>st</sup> Call for Subproject Proposals	Aug. 2017
Implementation End	Jun. 2021
Closing Date	Jun. 2021
<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>	

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.

### 7.8.2. Activity Update

One of the major accomplishments of this reporting period was the selection of subprojects from the first call for proposals. DGM Indonesia received 209 proposals through this process and had to narrow the candidates down to the 21 that would ultimately be selected by the NSC for implementation.

The NEA took responsibility for ensuring all administrative requirements were met by the proponents, while simultaneously recruiting three advisors (one each for indigenous peoples, local communities, and gender) to lead the selection process. The first stage was checking the proposals against the Environment and Social Management Framework (ESMF) Negative List. No proposals were eliminated through this process. The proposals were then divided between those submitted by indigenous peoples (108) and those submitted by local communities (101). These proposals were reviewed by their respective advisors to evaluate their alignment with criteria laid out in DGM Indonesia’s Project Appraisal Document:

- Communities should have started or completed a participatory mapping of territories or the process of applying for forestry permits
- Intervention areas should be part of vulnerable landscapes (i.e., peatlands, lowlands, fire-prone areas, small islands under pressure from industries)
- Proposals should leverage other public, donor, or private support
- Proposed activities should be financially and politically feasible

To narrow down the candidates further, the advisors applied the following additional criteria:

- Proposed activities should be dedicated to IPLCs
- Proposed activities should be demand- and need-driven

- Implementing organizations should be near the community or area of implementation
- Proposals should contain capacity building elements

Using these criteria, the advisors shortlisted 96 of the original proposals.

The next stage required review by a Gender Advisor to determine whether each proposal would have at least 30% women beneficiaries and/or plans to include women in proposed activities and decision-making processes. This stage was not used to eliminate proposals, but rather to flag proposals that need further improvement in relation to gender. With this review completed, each advisor presented the results of their review and narrowed the list of proposals to 69 through discussion with NEA staff.

Next, the NEA conducted interviews with the implementing organization behind each proposal to assess its capacity to manage grants, and the three advisors worked together to identify the proposals with the greatest strategic value for DGM Indonesia. During these processes, the advisors and NEA staff agreed to combine some of the proposed activities into larger proposals, and they agreed on 31 proposals to present to the NSC for a final decision. On March 8-9, 2018, the DGM Indonesia NSC held a meeting to evaluate the remaining proposals and choose 21 proposals (three each from the seven regions) for funding and implementation.

While the selected proposals were determined to have strategic value for indigenous peoples and local communities, not all proposals effectively demonstrated the capacity of the implementing organizations to manage the subprojects. From April 16-21, 2018, DGM Indonesia held a 50-person proposal refinement workshop to build the capacity of these organizations and strengthen their proposals. The workshop covered several important topics, including tenure advocacy, gender equity, project management, safeguards, financial management, and monitoring and evaluation.



Participants in the April 2018 subproject development workshop.

Photo: DGM Indonesia

### 7.8.3. Progress and Results

The indicator data below reflects the latest data from the DGM Indonesia project, collected in May 2018 and released in the project's most recent Implementation Status and Results Report (ISR)<sup>6</sup> in June 2018.

#### Project Development Objective Indicators

##### Participating IPLCs submit evidence for recognition of tenure to the government

	Baseline	Actual (Previous ISR)	Actual (Current ISR)	End Target
<b>Value</b>	0	0	0	30
<b>Date</b>	Mar. 2017	Nov. 2017	May 2018	Jun. 2021

##### Participants in capacity development activities with increased role in the FIP and other REDD+ processes at local, national, or global levels

	Baseline	Actual (Previous ISR)	Actual (Current ISR)	End Target
<b>Value</b>	N/A	4%	4%	75%
<b>Date</b>	Mar. 2017	Nov. 2017	May 2018	Jun. 2021

##### DGM Program participants who benefit (monetary or non-monetary) from livelihood-only grant activities, disaggregated by gender

	Baseline	Actual (Previous ISR)	Actual (Current ISR)	End Target
<b>Female</b>	0	0	0	210
<b>Total</b>	0	0	0	700
<b>Date</b>	Mar. 2017	Nov. 2017	May 2018	Jun. 2021

#### Intermediate Results Indicators

##### Participating IPLCs aware of tenure processes/map validation processes at the local level

	Baseline	Actual (Previous ISR)	Actual (Current ISR)	End Target
<b>Value</b>	N/A	63%	63%	60%
<b>Date</b>	Mar. 2017	Nov. 2017	May 2018	Jun. 2021

<sup>6</sup> <http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/633201529356881936/pdf/Disclosable-Version-of-the-ISR-Strengthening-Rights-and-Economies-of-Adat-and-Local-Communities-P156473-Sequence-No-03.pdf>



#### Participants in consultation activities during project implementation

	Baseline	Actual (Previous ISR)	Actual (Current ISR)	End Target
Female	0	109	109	1,350
Total	0	592	592	4,500
Date	Mar. 2017	Nov. 2017	May 2018	Jun. 2021

#### Number of community investment plans developed in a participatory manner

	Baseline	Actual (Previous ISR)	Actual (Current ISR)	End Target
Value	0	0	0	20
Date	Mar. 2017	Nov. 2017	May 2018	Jun. 2021

#### Participating IPLCs who share lessons/experience from the project in regional/national policy dialogues on the FIP and other REDD+ processes

	Baseline	Actual (Previous ISR)	Actual (Current ISR)	End Target
Value	0	4	12	60
Date	Mar. 2017	Nov. 2017	May 2018	Jun. 2021

#### Grievances addressed of those registered related to delivery of project benefits

	Baseline	Actual (Previous ISR)	Actual (Current ISR)	End Target
Number Received	0	0	0	N/A
Number Addressed	0	0	0	70
Percent Addressed	N/A	N/A	N/A	70%
Date	Mar. 2017	Nov. 2017	May 2018	Jun. 2021

**Note:** The end target for number of grievances addressed seems like an error, but it is consistent with both the Project Appraisal Document and the latest ISR.

### 7.8.4. Subprojects

The following 21 subproject proposals (listed by region) have been approved by the DGM Indonesia NSC, but they have not yet been contracted or funded:

#### Bali Nusra:

Organization	Proposal Title
AMAN Nusa Bunga	Capacity Building and Support to Adat and Local Communities to Secure the Forest Management and Land Ownership
AMAN Sumbawa	Developing the Spatial Plan of Adat Territory and Promoting the Recognition and Protection of the Adat Community in Sumbawa and West Sumbawa District
Yayasan Satu Visi	Strengthening the Role and Position of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities in Claiming Territorial Rights and Land and Forest-based Management of Sustainable Livelihood in Central Sumba District and West Sumba District, East Nusa Tenggara Province

#### Java:

Organization	Proposal Title
LPPSLH	Improving Village Community Access and Control over Forest through the Implementation of Regulation No. 39/2017 on Social Forestry in Peru Perhutani Management Area
LSPP Temanggung	Strengthening the security of tenure rights of Village Community in the Surrounding Java Forests through Agrarian Reform and Social Forestry
RMI	Advocacy and Improvement of Livelihood for Kasepuhan Adat Community and Local Community through Adat Forest and Forest Co-Management

#### Kalimantan:

Organization	Proposal Title
AMAN Central Kalimantan	Securing the Formal Recognition and Equally and Sustainably Manage Adat Territory Based on Local Wisdom
AMAN West Kutai	Improving the Governance of Adat Territory to Support the Jumetn Tuwayatn Adat Community in Sustainably Manage the Adat Territory
LBBT (Consortium Jari Borneo Barat & PW. AMAN Kalbar, lead consortium: LBB)	Facilitating the Formulation of Local Regulations (PERDA) on Adat Community and Establishing Adat Forests in Kapuas Hulu District, Melawi and Sekadau, West Kalimantan

#### Maluku:

Organization	Proposal Title
AMAN – North Maluku	Improving the Governance of Fritu Adat Territory through Adat Forest Scheme to Widen the Access to Forest Resources and Improve the Welfare
HUMANUM	Strengthening the Capacity of Negeri Piru Adat and Local Communities (in Piru Adat Territory) to Secure Tenurial Rights and Sustainable Land Utilization
Yayasan Sor Silai	Capacity Building of the Arui Das Adat Community to Secure Sustainable Management of Natural Forest Resources

**Papua:**

Organization	Proposal Title
LSPK Papua	Strengthening the IPLC Capacity based on Potential Resource of Socio-Cultural and Natural Environment Data in Huwula Community Adat Territory, Jayawijaya Regency, Papua Province, 2018
ORPA Nambluong	Increasing Adat Women's Income and Strengthen Local Food Resilience of Nambluong Adat Community through Melinjo and Mahkota Dewa Tree Cultivation as Raw Material for Noken Traditional Bag Making
Panah Papua	Recognition and Protection of the Adat Community in the Surrounding Tropical Forest Ecosystem Lowland within Sebvar and Moskona Tribes Adat Territory, Teluk Bintuni

**Sulawesi:**

Organization	Proposal Title
AMAN Central Sulawesi	Promoting Policy that Recognizes and Protects the Rights of Adat and Local Communities, while Improving the Economy and Empowerment of Adat Women in Central Sulawesi
AMAN South Sulawesi	Improving the Governance through Equal and Sustainable Adat Forest Management for Sustainable Adat Community Livelihood in Enrekang District
Kopasos – West Sulawesi (Consortium: Bantaya & Perkumpulan Paham)	Protecting the Adat and Local Community's Rights and Legal Access over Forest Area in Mamuju District, West Sulawesi

**Sumatra:**

Organization	Proposal Title
AMAN Mentawai Islands	Managing Sustainable and Equal Natural Resources to Improve the Adat Community Livelihood
AMAN Rejang Lebong	Implementation of Agrarian Reform through Recognition and Protection of Adat Community in Rejang Lebong District
INHU (Consortium: LBH Pekanbaru & AMAN Indragiri Hulu)	Policy Promotion to Secure Rights and Access over Adat Territories to Improve Governance and Sustainability of Talang Mamak Adat Community Livelihood in Indragiri Hulu

### 7.8.5. Grievance Mechanism

DGM Indonesia has established a grievance mechanism, and the project has not yet received any grievances.

Grievances related to project and/or subproject implementation may be submitted through multiple channels including:

- Text message (SMS) to a dedicated number: +628111141849;
- Online through the DGM Indonesia website: <http://dgmindonesia.id/grievance/>;
- By email to [pengaduan@samdhana.org](mailto:pengaduan@samdhana.org); and
- By mail to the NEA's office:  
Samdhana Institute  
Jl. Tampomas No. 33  
Bogor 16128

The subproject proponents were introduced to these various grievance channels during the proposal refinement workshop, and the NSC members were introduced to them during the proposal selection process.

### 7.8.6. Upcoming Activities

Approximate Timing	Activity
August-September	Subproject contracting and funding
September-November	2 <sup>nd</sup> Call for Subproject Proposals
November-December	Proposal Selection from 2 <sup>nd</sup> Call

## 7.9. Mexico

### 7.9.1. 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;
- 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

DGM Mexico	
<b>Funding:</b>	US\$6.0 million
<b>National Steering Committee:</b>	
15 Regular Voting Members (14 men - 1 woman)	
5 Alternate Members (all women) <sup>7</sup>	
2 Non-Voting (Consultative) Members	
- National Forestry Commission	
- National Commission for the Development of Indigenous Peoples	
<b>National Executing Agency:</b>	
Rainforest Alliance	
<b>Key Dates:</b>	
National Steering Committee Established	Jan. 2015
National Executing Agency Selected	Jan. 2017
Approved by FIP Subcommittee	May 2017
Implementation Start	Oct. 2017
Approved by World Bank Board	Oct. 2017
Effectiveness Date	Dec. 2017
Implementation End	Feb. 2022
Closing Date	Aug. 2022
<b>Global Steering Committee member:</b>	
Manuel Aldrete Terrazas	
<b>World Bank Task Team Leader:</b>	
Katharina Siegmann	
<b>NEA Contact:</b>	
Ricardo Ramírez Domínguez <a href="mailto:r Ramirez@ra.org">r Ramirez@ra.org</a>	

<sup>7</sup> Alternate Members have voting rights when their corresponding Regular Member is absent.

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.

### 7.9.2. Activity Update

#### Component 1: Financing Mechanisms for Community Forestry Management

Having just begun implementation in late 2017, DGM Mexico has progressed much more quickly than most country projects toward its first calls for subproject proposals. Between January and June, the project team developed a call for subproject initiatives and proposals under the social inclusion window, as well as a call for subproject proposals under the financial inclusion window. The team has also developed a call dissemination strategy and selection criteria for proposals. These documents are finalized and ready for dissemination in mid-August when the launch of the calls is anticipated.

One challenge DGM Mexico has faced was the development of these calls to the satisfaction of Rainforest Alliance, the World Bank, and the NSC. This has delayed the launch of the calls for proposals, which has resulted in project underspending, since much of the project's 2018 budget was earmarked for subproject support.

#### Component 2: Capacity Building, Communication, and Advocacy

In this reporting period, DGM Mexico developed its call for expressions of interest for local community promoter candidates to participate in the first phase of their planned training, as well as the call for expressions of interest to participate in knowledge exchange and experience-sharing events with members of other communities. The team also developed selection criteria for both calls and a call dissemination strategy. The project expects to launch this call for expressions of interest in mid-August.

Anyone submitting expressions of interest for the first phase of local community promoter candidate training will be selected through a two-step process. First, they must pass an eligibility checklist based on age, location, and availability. Those that are eligible will be selected based on their acceptance by a beneficiary group, education and skills, fluency in an indigenous dialect, and interest in training and contributing to the project's objectives. Selected local community promoter candidates that complete the first phase of training with a grade of at least 80% may become local community promoters.

#### DGM and Gender:

DGM Mexico strives to promote gender equity in several ways:

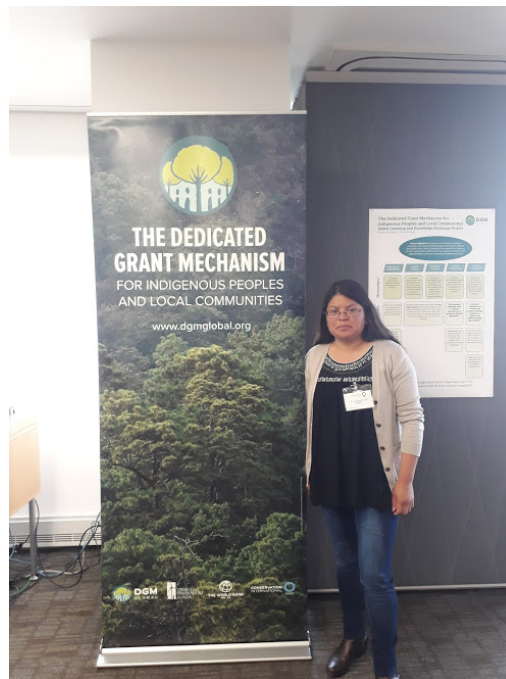
1. **Indicators** with sex-disaggregated data and targets
2. **Safeguard criteria** favoring women
3. **Social Inclusion subproject window** seeks to benefit women and young people; Evaluation criteria under **Financial Inclusion window** reward proposals with female representatives
4. **Potential local community promoters** are evaluated more favorably if they are female
5. **NSC Operating Regulations** require a minimum of 20% female representation (including alternates)
6. **Dissemination strategy** for calls for proposals and expressions of interest will be designed to reach women





NEA and NSC Members in the 2nd Annual DGM Americas Exchange, held in Junín, Peru. Photo: Lesly Aldana

To share project information and calls for proposals and expressions of interest, the team has also developed key communications platforms and materials. These include the project's website and social media accounts (Facebook and Twitter), and pamphlets and posters to share information on the project's objectives, components, and opportunities for beneficiary participation. In line with the project's communications strategy, all platforms and materials have been designed to ensure that they are culturally appropriate to the context of each project region.



Lucina Pérez Ruiz, an alternate member of the NSC, participated in the 4th Annual DGM GSC Meeting in April 2018. Photo: Lesly Aldana

Representatives of the DGM Mexico NSC and NEA also participated in meetings and exchange opportunities hosted by DGM Global, including the April 2018 Global Steering Committee Meeting in Arlington, Virginia, USA, the June 2018 Americas Regional Exchange in Junín, Peru, and the Asia/Americas Executing Agency Meeting in Lima, Peru. At the Americas Regional Exchange, participants included a full NSC member, a substitute NSC member, and a non-voting member of the NSC's Consultative Council, as well as a representative of the project's NEA. While there, participants had the opportunity to see the progress of DGM Peru in person and to hear the experiences of other IPLCs in both DGM and non-DGM countries.

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

One of the innovative characteristics of DGM Mexico is its system for participatory monitoring and evaluation of subprojects (SiMyEPS). In this reporting period, the project team defined detailed processes and tools for the implementation of the SiMyEPS, as well as the support to be provided by the NEA, through the development of its SiMyEPS Implementation Manual.

The project team also created detailed processes and tools for the project's grievance mechanism (SiRASIQ<sup>8</sup>), including the system's objectives, operating principles, and scope. This design is detailed in a SiRASIQ Manual developed by the project team.

<sup>8</sup> *Sistema de Recepción y Atención de Solicitudes de Información y Quejas (SiRASIQ)*



DGM Mexico also continued to strengthen the Project Safeguards Framework through the following key activities:

- Developed the Environmental Management and Social Inclusion Plan for the planned productive activities of subprojects. The plan defines good practices; contains national and World Bank legal framework analysis, required permits, and prohibited activities; and outlines social inclusion criteria, risks, and mitigation measures; and defines consultation and validation processes for subprojects' environmental management plans;
- Developed an Excel-based tool for simplifying the design of subprojects' environmental management plans and monitoring mechanisms; and
- Analyzed Mexico's legal framework in relation to the World Bank's, identifying gaps, and updated the Project Safeguards Framework accordingly.

Other progress related to project management included:

- Designing legal instruments to formalize relationships with subprojects and local community promoters, to the satisfaction of the legal departments from Rainforest Alliance and the World Bank;
- Hiring and training of a Monitoring and Evaluation Coordinator to support the implementation of the project's Monitoring and Evaluation System;
- Participating in two NSC Regional Subcommittee meetings in Yucatan and Jalisco;
- Developing a Procurement Plan;
- Presenting the project's first Disbursement Request; and
- Preparing and delivering the project's July-December 2017 financial and technical reports.

Finally, the NEA has provided continuous support to the NSC and Regional Subcommittees, which has strengthened them and is benefiting the project's governance and improving dissemination of project information in targeted communities.

### 7.9.3. Progress and Results

As the project is still in its early stages, progress on indicators is limited. The tables below highlight the baseline, progress to date, and end-date target values for the project's key expected result indicators. Baseline and end target below is taken from the project's latest implementation status and results report (ISR)<sup>9</sup>, which establishes baseline data as of January 2018 and was released publicly in June 2018. Current data was provided by the DGM Mexico team for the preparation of this report and is up-to-date as of June 2018.

#### Project Development Objective Indicators

##### Targeted beneficiaries receiving sub-grants and matching grants through the project

	Baseline	Actual (Previous ISR)	Actual (Current)	End Target
<b>Value</b>	0	-	0	50
<b>Date</b>	Jan. 2018	-	Jun. 2018	Feb. 2022

##### Share of targeted Local Community Promoters with improved capacity supported by the project

	Baseline	Actual (Previous ISR)	Actual (Current)	End Target
<b>Value</b>	N/A	-	N/A	80%
<b>Date</b>	Jan. 2018	-	Jun. 2018	Feb. 2022

##### People in targeted forest and adjacent communities with increased monetary or non-monetary benefits from forests

	Baseline	Actual (Previous ISR)	Actual (Current)	End Target
<b>Value</b>	0	-	0	2,500
<b>Date</b>	Jan. 2018	-	Jun. 2018	Feb. 2022

#### Intermediate Results Indicators

##### Sub-grants and matching grants provided to targeted beneficiaries under the project

	Baseline	Actual (Previous ISR)	Actual (Current)	End Target
<b>Value</b>	0	-	0	60
<b>Date</b>	Jan. 2018	-	Jun. 2018	Feb. 2022

<sup>9</sup> <http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/975071529375269797/pdf/Disclosable-Version-of-the-ISR-Mexico-Dedicated-Grant-Mechanism-for-IP-and-LC-P151604-Sequence-No-02.pdf>

**Percentage of subprojects successfully completed and achieving their objectives**

	Baseline	Actual (Previous ISR)	Actual (Current)	End Target
<b>Value</b>	N/A	-	N/A	75%
<b>Date</b>	Jan. 2018	-	Jun. 2018	Feb. 2022

**Local Community Promoters supported with training under the project**

	Baseline	Actual (Previous ISR)	Actual (Current)	End Target
<b>Value</b>	0	-	0	20
<b>Date</b>	Jan. 2018	-	Jun. 2018	Feb. 2022

**Targeted beneficiaries that participated in REDD+ and ILM related knowledge exchanges under the project**

	Baseline	Actual (Previous ISR)	Actual (Current)	End Target
<b>Value</b>	0	-	4 <sup>10</sup>	50
<b>Date</b>	Jan. 2018	-	Jun. 2018	Feb. 2022

**Percentage of grievances<sup>11</sup> registered related to delivery of project benefits that are actually addressed**

	Baseline	Actual (Previous ISR)	Actual (Current)	End Target
<b>Grievances Received</b>	0	-	1	N/A
<b>Grievances Addressed</b>	0	-	1	N/A
<b>Percent Addressed</b>	N/A	-	100%	100%
<b>Date</b>	Jan. 2018	-	Jun. 2018	Feb. 2022

<sup>10</sup> Two NSC members participated in the 4th Annual DGM GSC Meeting, held in Arlington, Virginia, USA in April 2018. The objective of the meeting was for DGM members to participate in the strategic planning for next year (budget and work plans); Two NSC members also participated in the 2018 DGM Americas Exchange in Junin, Peru, where they visited communities with ongoing DGM subprojects and exchange knowledge with other community members from the Americas and Indonesia.

<sup>11</sup> “Grievances” include information requests and complaints.

#### 7.9.4. Calls for Subproject Proposals and for Expressions of Interest

As of June 2018, DGM Mexico has not yet launched its calls for subproject proposals or its calls for expressions of interest for local community promoters or to participate in knowledge exchange and experience-sharing events with members of other communities, but these processes have been developed, are being finalized, and will be ready to be launched in mid-August.

Subproject proposals will be submitted through two different windows: The “financial inclusion” window (VIF) and the “social inclusion” window (VIS). VIF subproject proposals will go through a one phase selection process, while those under VIS will be selected in two phases: In the first phase, interested parties will submit subproject “initiatives” describing their envisioned objectives, activities, and results. Interested parties of pre-selected initiatives will then formulate full subproject proposals with technical support from the NEA through specialized consultants. Full VIS subproject proposals will then undergo a selection process.

Subproject proposals under both windows, as well as expressions of interest for local community promoters or to participate in knowledge exchange and experience-sharing events with members of other communities, will undergo four stages of review and selection:

- The NEA receives proposals and expressions of interest, and verifies completeness and compliance with all requirements and requests any missing documentation;
- Next, Regional Subcommittees, with advice from the Mexican Government’s National Forestry Commission and Commission for the Development of Indigenous Peoples, review and evaluate submissions based on pre-defined criteria;
- The NSC then reviews submissions, validates their grades from the previous stage, and finalizes approval/rejection decisions, based on the technical evaluation and available budget.
- Lastly, the World Bank validates the list of selected subproject proposals.

#### 7.9.5. Grievance Mechanism

To date, DGM Mexico’s grievance mechanism, SiRASIQ, has received one information request through a phone call on May 15, 2018, and no complaints. The interested party requested information about the project’s geographic coverage, calls for subproject initiatives and proposals, and calls for expressions of interest for local community promoter training. The information was provided on May 17, clarifying that the calls had not yet been issued, and informing the interested party that his/her email address had been added to the distribution list for them. Information requests and grievances may be submitted to DGM Mexico through the following channels:

- Free-of-charge telephone call to 01 800 9530057 (Monday-Friday from 10 am – 5 pm);
- Emailing [informacion.mde@ra.org](mailto:informacion.mde@ra.org);
- Completing a form on the project website: <https://www.mde-mexico.org/sirasig>;
- Printing a template from the project website and sending it by mail; or
- Printing a template from the project website and delivering it to the NEA or NSC in person.

More detail on DGM Mexico’s Grievance Redress Mechanism is available on the project website: <https://www.mde-mexico.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/08/FAQjul.pdf>.

## 7.9.6. Upcoming Activities

### Component 1: Financing Mechanisms for Community Forestry Management

Approximate Timing	Activity
August	Publish and disseminate call for subproject initiatives under the Social Inclusion Window and subproject proposals under the Financial Inclusion Window
September	Receive subproject proposals under Financial Inclusion Window
September-November	Selection of subproject proposals under Financial Inclusion Window
November	Publish results of selected subprojects and share on website and social media
November-December	Sign legal documents for selected subprojects under Financial Inclusion Window

### Component 2: Capacity Building, Communication, and Advocacy

Approximate Timing	Activity
Ongoing	Implement Grievance Redress Mechanism (SiRASIQ)
August	Publish and disseminate call for expressions of interest for LCP candidates to participate in phase 1 training
August-December	Launch key elements of project communications strategy, including website and social media platforms
August-December	Support dissemination of CFI&Ps and CDEIs in each project region
August-December	Disseminate communications materials (pamphlets, posters, etc.) to share objectives, components, and participation mechanisms with potential beneficiaries
September	Receive expressions of interest from LCP candidates
September-November	Select LCP candidates to participate in phase 1 training
November	Publish results of selected LCP candidates and share on website and social media
November-December	Sign contracts with selected LCP candidates
August-December	Prepare phase 1 training materials

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

Approximate Timing	Activity
July	NSC Meeting
July	NSC Regional Subcommittee Meeting
July-August	Finalize design of processes and tools for SiMyEPS, to be piloted with three subprojects
July-August	Finalize adjustment of Year 1 Workplan into an M&E tracking tool to be used by project staff to report implementation progress
August	NSC Regional Subcommittee Meeting
August	Prepare Semiannual Technical and Financial Reports
August-September	Design SiRASIQ dissemination strategy for each project region
August-December	Implement SiRASIQ dissemination strategy
September-December	Design SiMyEPS User Manual for LCPs and subproject M&E Focal Points

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September-December	Design subproject pilots for SiMyEPS
November	NSC Meeting
November	NSC Regional Subcommittee Meeting
November-December	Design SiMyEPS training materials for LCPs and subproject M&E Focal Points
December	NSC Regional Subcommittee Meeting
December	Prepare Semiannual Technical and Financial Reports

## 7.10. Mozambique

### 7.10.1. 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 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

DGM Mozambique	
<b>Funding:</b>	US\$4.5 million
<b>National Steering Committee:</b>	
<b>12 Deliberative Chamber Members</b>	
- 8 men/4 women	
- 6 from Natural Resource Management Committee	
- 6 from Civil Society Organizations	
<b>13 Consultative (non-voting) Members</b>	
- 10 men/3 women	
<b>National Executing Agency:</b>	
World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) - Mozambique	
<b>Key Dates:</b>	
Approved by FIP Subcommittee	Aug. 2016
National Steering Committee Established	May 2017
National Executing Agency Selected	Aug. 2017
Approved by World Bank Board	Dec. 2017
Implementation Start	Dec. 2017
Implementation End	Feb. 2023
Closing Date	Feb. 2023
<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>	

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.

### 7.10.2. Activity Update

DGM Mozambique received World Bank approval to begin implementation in December 2017, became effective in February 2018, and received its first funding disbursement in March. Since then, most of the project's activities have revolved around the development of key documents and early consultations to ensure successful implementation.

There have been a few changes to the project's NSC since the previous reporting period:

- The former representative of ORAM Zambezia, a Civil Society Organization (CSO), has passed away, and the organization has selected another representative to take his place on the NSC;
- The World Bank and the National Fund for Sustainable Development have selected their representatives to participate in the Consultative Chamber of the NSC
- Based on a decision by the NSC to only include CSOs from the target regions of Zambezia and Cabo Delgado in the Deliberative Chamber of the NSC, one representative of a CSO from Maputo has moved from the Deliberative Chamber to the Consultative Chamber
- Representatives of WWF will no longer be listed in the NSC, as they belong to the NEA

One major challenge for DGM Mozambique has been the emergence of political instability in Cabo Delgado, one of the regions selected for DGM implementation. Community members have reportedly been killed in Macomia, one of the districts in which DGM Mozambique plans to work. If this situation continues or deteriorates, it could impede efforts in Cabo Delgado. This would require the NEA and NSC to return to the Government and World Bank to discuss the future of project activities in the province. The NEA is developing scenarios for continuing the project whether or not implementation can continue in Cabo Delgado.

### Component 1: Increasing Community and CBO Participation in Integrated Landscape Management

DGM Mozambique participated in the 5th National Conference for Community-based Natural Resource Management (CBNRM) held in Maputo in February. During this event, the NEA presented a paper on the implementation of benefit-sharing mechanisms in Mozambique. This conference was also used as an opportunity to share DGM objectives, structure, implementation strategy, and expected outcomes with a wider audience concerned with CBNRM at local, national, and regional levels. Although it hadn't officially launched, DGM Mozambique was highlighted as the flagship project for the promotion and implementation of the CBNRM agenda in Mozambique.

Parallel to this meeting, DGM Mozambique held a side event with GSC Co-chair and Chair of the DGM Burkina Faso NSC Idrissa Zeba, who shared key lessons learned from the implementation of the DGM in his country and around the world, including how they've dealt with sensitive issues related to benefit-sharing and conflict resolution. Through his participation, DGM Mozambique representatives learned that their country project can benefit from the lessons of other projects that started as early as 2015, without reinventing the wheel.



Also in February, the NEA facilitated a consultation meeting to allow local community representatives and members of CSOs to provide input for the first draft of the 2030 Forest Policy and Strategy. Their input covered issues such as the legal framework, economic development, conservation and environmental services, community participation, plantations, and biomass energy.

In May, representatives of the NEA participated in an experience exchange on community forestry enterprises in the Rubirizi district of Uganda. The event was hosted by WWF Uganda, with representatives from WWF Sweden, Finland, Kenya and Mozambique, as well as community entrepreneurs from Kenya, Uganda, and Tanzania. One of the major lessons learned was that setting up a community enterprise is a long-term investment in multiple areas centered around training and capacity building.

### **Component 2: Strengthening Capacity for Community-Based Natural Resource Management**

Component 2 activities are expected to begin in 2019.

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

As DGM Mozambique is just starting, many of its early activities focused on the development of essential tools and systems for successful project implementation. One of the central achievements was the finalization and World Bank approval of a Project Implementation Manual in January. This manual was developed by a consultant who met with the NSC members to discuss plans for community projects under the project's second component. After the initial consultation, the manual went through a series of inputs and improvements from both the NSC and the World Bank until it received its final approval.

The NSC also approved its rules and procedures in January. These statutes were developed by a consultant firm that met with the NSC. The NSC members continued to provide input for the improvement of these rules until they received final approval.

In April, members of the NEA and NSC attended the 4th Global Steering Committee in Arlington, Virginia, USA. During this meeting, they held side events with project representatives from Mexico and Brazil to learn from their rich experience. Among other lessons, the DGM Mozambique team noted that the engagement of the World Bank's Task Team Leader has been very strategic to progress in most countries.

In May, DGM Mozambique held an NSC Meeting for planning and assessing the project's progress since achieving effectiveness. The first lesson learned was the great potential for DGM Mozambique to benefit from lessons of other ongoing initiatives, such as SUSTENTA, which promotes small-scale agriculture and emerging businesses. Another lesson was the importance of collaboration between the NSC, government institutions, and the World Bank. This collaboration will need to be strengthened over the project's five years to ensure that emerging bottlenecks are addressed appropriately and in a timely manner.

### **7.10.3. Progress and Results**

The data below is taken from the project's latest implementation status and results report (ISR)<sup>12</sup>, which establishes baseline data as of February 2018 and was released publicly in March 2018. As the project is

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<sup>12</sup> <http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/472381520462123509/pdf/Disclosable-Version-of-the-ISR-Dedicated-Grant-Mechanism-for-Local-Communities-P161241-Sequence-No-01.pdf>

still in its early stages, limited data is available. The indicators and data below are shown here to highlight the expected results and targets of the project by its end date in February 2023.

### **Project Development Objective Indicators**

#### **Share of DGM participants with improved capacity to participate in ILM**

	Baseline	Actual (Previous ISR)	Actual (Current ISR)	End Target
<b>Communities</b>	N/A	-	-	60%
<b>CBOs</b>	N/A	-	-	60%
<b>Total</b>	N/A	-	-	60%
<b>Date</b>	Feb. 2018	-	-	Feb. 2023

#### **Share of DGM participants with increased role in the FIP and other REDD+ processes at local, national, or global levels**

	Baseline	Actual (Previous ISR)	Actual (Current ISR)	End Target
<b>Communities</b>	N/A	-	-	60%
<b>CBOs</b>	N/A	-	-	60%
<b>Total</b>	N/A	-	-	60%
<b>Date</b>	Feb. 2018	-	-	Feb. 2023

### **Intermediate Results Indicators**

#### **Share of DGM participants with enhanced knowledge and understanding of ILM**

	Baseline	Actual (Previous ISR)	Actual (Current ISR)	End Target
<b>Communities</b>	N/A	-	-	60%
<b>CBOs</b>	N/A	-	-	60%
<b>Total</b>	N/A	-	-	60%
<b>Date</b>	Feb. 2018	-	-	Feb. 2023

**Share of DGM stakeholders that perceive DGM governance and processes as transparent and inclusive**

	Baseline	Actual (Previous ISR)	Actual (Current ISR)	End Target
<b>Total</b>	N/A	-	-	80%
<b>Date</b>	Feb. 2018	-	-	Feb. 2023

**Share of women among community subproject beneficiaries**

	Baseline	Actual (Previous ISR)	Actual (Current ISR)	End Target
<b>Total</b>	N/A	-	-	50%
<b>Date</b>	Feb. 2018	-	-	Feb. 2023

**Community-private sector partnerships signed**

	Baseline	Actual (Previous ISR)	Actual (Current ISR)	End Target
<b>Total</b>	0	-	-	4
<b>Date</b>	Feb. 2018	-	-	Feb. 2023

**Share of subprojects successfully completed and achieved their objectives (consistent with FIP objectives)**

	Baseline	Actual (Previous ISR)	Actual (Current ISR)	End Target
<b>Total</b>	N/A	-	-	70%
<b>Date</b>	Feb. 2018	-	-	Feb. 2023

**Share of grievances registered related to delivery of project benefits that are actually addressed**

	Baseline	Actual (Previous ISR)	Actual (Current ISR)	End Target
<b>Total</b>	N/A	-	-	80%
<b>Date</b>	Feb. 2018	-	-	Feb. 2023

#### 7.10.4. Grievance Redress

DGM Mozambique does not yet have a formal Grievance Redress Mechanism and no grievances have been received to date.

### 7.10.5. Upcoming Activities

#### Studies and Diagnoses

Approximate Timing	Activity
July	Analysis of the Legal and Institutional Framework for CBNRM – Policy and Strategy for CBNRM and Benefit Sharing
July-August	Assessment of existing capacities and training needs
September	Identification and mapping of institutions, initiatives, partners, and investments within and outside MozDGM landscapes

#### Stakeholder Awareness

Approximate Timing	Activity
July-August	Launch of MozDGM & Sharing project information with district administrators in Cabo Delgado
July-September	Dissemination of project and proposal information to beneficiary communities
July-December	Production and broadcasting of radio and television programs on MozDGM project, components, and access to finance

#### Visits and Learning Exchange

Approximate Timing	Activity
July	Community-private partnership for ecotourism in Chipanie Chetu
August	Visit to community-based mangrove projects in Madagascar (production of organic honey, ecotourism, fish sanctuaries, blue carbon, and non-timber forest products)
September	Practical notions of beekeeping and community forest concessions for community members with potential for beekeeping in Manica (Sussundenga, Macossa)
September	Community entrepreneurship projects (agroforestry systems and Conservation Agriculture) in the Albertine Rift Landscape in the Districts of Rubirizi and Kasese, Uganda
October	Ecotourism and wildlife projects in Katima Mulilo, Namibia

#### Training and Capacity Building

Approximate Timing	Activity
July	Training in mitigation and adaptation to climate change for selected communities (Ibo District or Pemba City)
August	Training in forest management and legislation for selected communities (Catapu, Sofala)
September	Training in agroforestry systems and conservation agriculture for selected communities (Mocubela, Zambezia)

#### Policy Dialogue and Influence

Approximate Timing	Activity
June-December	Facilitate participation of communities and NGOs in development of National Forestry Policy and Strategy

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July-December	Facilitate participation of communities and NGOs in Provincial Platforms
August	Facilitate an exchange visit for key stakeholders to the drafting of Botswana's CBNRM Policy and Strategy
August-September	Design and/or adaptation of the Lobbying and Advocacy Strategy for CBNRM
November	Communication, Negotiation, Lobbying, and Advocacy Training in Maputo

**Communication and Visibility**

Approximate Timing	Activity
July-October	Facilitate development of MozDGM Communication and Visibility Strategy
August	Set up MozDGM website
August-November	Produce project communication materials

## 7.11. Nepal

DGM Nepal is in the process of establishing its National Steering Committee. The project's interim committee has established this process, which includes consultations at district, provincial, and national levels. At each level, they have shared information about the DGM, why it is important, what types of activities will be eligible for DGM support, and how the project's NSC and NEA would be created.

Provincial workshops will be completed in September, and the interim committee will reflect back on all consultations in October. By November, the project expects to hold national-level meetings to share all outcomes from these consultations and form a National Steering Committee.

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	

## 7.12. Peru

### 7.12.1. 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 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,

DGM Peru	
<b>Funding:</b>	US\$5.5 million
<b>National Steering Committee:</b>	
10 voting members	
5 AIDSEP - 5 CONAP	
8 men – 2 women	
<b>National Executing Agency:</b>	
World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) - Peru	
<b>Key Dates:</b>	
Approved by FIP Subcommittee	May 2015
Approved by World Bank Board	Sep. 2015
Implementation Start	Oct. 2015
Effectiveness Date	Nov. 2015
1 <sup>st</sup> Call for Subproject Proposals	May 2016
Implementation End	Sep. 2020
Closing Date	Mar. 2021
<b>Global Steering Committee member:</b>	
Marilen Puquio Arturo / Lizardo Cauper Pezo (alternating representation)	
<b>World Bank Task Team Leader:</b>	
Ana Luisa Gomes Lima (as of September 2018)	
<b>NEA Contact:</b>	
Cinthia Mongylardi Campos <a href="mailto:cinthia.mongylardi@wwfperu.org">cinthia.mongylardi@wwfperu.org</a>	

- 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.

### 7.12.2. Activity Update

Activities in this reporting period were mainly focused on monitoring and support for approved subprojects and the organizations implementing them. The DGM Peru NEA conducts monitoring on a quarterly basis as directed by the National Steering Committee. Subprojects from DGM Peru's first call for proposals have spent 65% of their total funding (US\$ 857,474.32), and those from the second call for proposals have spent 39% of their total funding (US\$ 421,776.43). A new accounting software has been implemented in 11 of the organizations with subprojects.

Following the project's capacity building plan for these organizations, DGM Peru held four workshops on design, implementation, and evaluation of projects. Technical, administrative, and management personnel from 13 of the project's 18 partner organizations participated in these workshops.

DGM Peru's Project Operations Manual was modified and approved by the World Bank on April 23, 2018. An additional Subproject Operations Manual has been developed for the third call for proposals, but it has not yet been approved by the World Bank.

Beyond the monitoring data presented below, DGM Peru highlighted the following achievements, as of September 2018:

- 17 indigenous organizations implementing fieldwork and administering over US\$ 2,200,000, with 53% spent to date
- At least 368 indigenous communities benefiting from the DGM since 2016
- At least 10,000 families benefited
- 2 million hectares in 10 Amazonian regions under project intervention:
  - Recognition: >1,300,000 hectares
  - Titling: 416,000 hectares
  - Resource Management: 666,000 hectares
- Of the recognition and titling subprojects from the first two calls for proposals:
  - 210 recognized native communities



- 146 registered in public registries
- 88 native communities pursuing titling
  - 7 with an Enrollment Resolution
  - 2 registered in Public Records in Ucayali
- Of the 9 community forest management subprojects approved in the first call for proposals:
  - 3 (1 economic and 2 food security) ended in July 2018, benefiting 468 families in 19 native communities
- Of the 24 community forest management subprojects from the second call for proposals:
  - 3 economic subprojects ended in July 2018, benefiting 610 families from 3 native communities

### 7.12.3. Progress and Results

The indicators and data presented below are taken from the project's 5<sup>th</sup> Implementation Status and Results Report (ISR)<sup>13</sup>, containing data through April 2018 and released publicly in May 2018. DGM Peru also provided updates on data through September 2018, which are provided in the second to last column.

#### Project Development Objective Indicators

##### Native communities recognized and registered

	Baseline	Actual (Previous ISR)	Actual (Current ISR)	Actual (Reported)	End Target
<b>Value</b>	0	124	133	146	310
<b>Date</b>	Aug. 2016	Sep. 2017	Mar. 2018	Sep. 2018	Dec. 2020

##### Native communities demarcated and title registered

	Baseline	Actual (Previous ISR)	Actual (Current ISR)	Actual (Reported)	End Target
<b>Value</b>	0	1	3	2	130
<b>Date</b>	Aug. 2016	Sep. 2017	Apr. 2018	Sep. 2018	Dec. 2020

##### Native communities with sustainable timber projects operating (Phase II only with limited eligibility)

	Baseline	Actual (Previous ISR)	Actual (Current ISR)	Actual (Reported)	End Target
<b>Value</b>	0	-	0	0	5
<b>Date</b>	Aug. 2016	-	Feb. 2017	Sep. 2018	Dec. 2020

<sup>13</sup> <http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/517591525731974702/pdf/Disclosable-Version-of-the-ISR-Saweto-Dedicated-Grant-Mechanism-in-Peru-P148499-Sequence-No-05.pdf>

#### Hectares of native community lands titled in high threat areas

	Baseline	Actual (Previous ISR)	Actual (Current ISR)	Actual (Reported)	End Target
<b>Value</b>	0	10,000	15,000	16,000	780,000
<b>Date</b>	Aug. 2016	Sep. 2017	Sep. 2017	Sep. 2018	Dec. 2020

**Note:** The project's latest ISR lists both 10,000 and 15,000 as the value of this indicator in September 2017.

#### Native communities with food security and income generating projects (Phase I & II)

	Baseline	Actual (Previous ISR)	Actual (Current ISR)	Actual (Reported)	End Target
<b>Value</b>	0	9	73	22	70
<b>Date</b>	Aug. 2016	Sep. 2017	Apr. 2018	Sep. 2018	Dec. 2020

#### Intermediate Results Indicators

##### Intended beneficiaries aware of project information and project investments

	Baseline	Actual (Previous ISR)	Actual (Current ISR)	Actual (Reported)	End Target
<b>Female</b>	0	5,000	13,000	10%	24,050
<b>Male</b>	0	5,000	13,000	-	24,050
<b>Total</b>	0%	-	50%	82%	75%
<b>Date</b>	Aug. 2016	-	Apr. 2018	Sep. 2018	Dec. 2020

**Note:** In DGM Peru's Project Appraisal Document, the disaggregated indicator for women was framed as a percentage with an end target of 75%. There was no disaggregated indicator or target for men. The ISR lists both as numerical indicators/targets which correspond with the total number of intended beneficiaries (see below) rather than 75% of intended beneficiaries as reflected in the main target for this indicator.

##### Intended beneficiaries

	Baseline	Actual (Previous ISR)	Actual (Current ISR)	Actual (Reported)	End Target
<b>Female</b>	0	-	18,000	-	24,050
<b>Female (%)</b>	-	-	-	65%	-
<b>Male</b>	0	-	17,000	-	24,050
<b>Total</b>	0	-	35,000	43,647	-
<b>Date</b>	Aug. 2016	-	Apr. 2018	Sep. 2018	Dec. 2020

**Note:** In DGM Peru's Project Appraisal Document, this indicator includes a total end target of 48,100, with a 50% target for the female share of intended beneficiaries. This does not correspond with the way the indicator is reported in the ISR.

**Grievances addressed of those registered related to delivery of project benefits**

	Baseline	Actual (Previous ISR)	Actual (Current ISR)	Actual (Reported)	End Target
<b>Grievances received</b>	0	-	10	-	N/A
<b>Grievances addressed</b>	0	-	10	-	120
<b>Percent addressed</b>	N/A	-	100%	100%	100%
<b>Date</b>	Aug. 2016	-	Apr. 2018	Sep. 2018	Dec. 2020

**Note:** Having an end target for number of grievances addressed does not make sense. Furthermore, the target of 120 grievances listed in the ISR does not match the target of 100 grievances listed in the Project Appraisal Document. The ISR also lists a target of 100% of grievances addressed, while the PAD does not include a target for percent of grievances addressed.

#### 7.12.4. Subprojects

So far, DGM Peru has approved 70 subprojects for implementation. The total value of the approved subprojects is approximately US\$ 2,336,477.

**Recognition & Titling (31 subprojects; approx. US\$ 1,490,445)**

Project Title	Implementing Organization	Date Approved	Budget (USD)
Reconocimiento (01) y Titulación(02) de Comunidades Nativas en la provincia de Condorcanqui– Región Amazonas	ORPIAN	September 2016	17,758
Reconocimiento (43) de Comunidades Nativas en las cuencas de los ríos Napo, Ucayali y Puinahua	ORPIO	August 2016	87,606
Titulación de 03 Comunidades Nativas en la Cuenca del río Ucayali	ORPIO	November 2016	23,293
Reconocimiento de 63 Comunidades Nativas en las Provincias de Alto Amazonas y Datem del Marañón – Loreto– Región Loreto	CORPI-SL	September 2016	161,530
Reconocimiento (02) de Comunidades Nativas en la provincia de Rio Negro, Satipo – Región	FECONACA	September 2016	6,096
Titulación de 01 Comunidad Nativa de provincia de Coronel Portillo– Región Ucayali	UCIFP	October 2016	15,320
Reconocimiento y titulación de 04 Comunidades Nativas del Distrito de Imaza, en a región Amazonas	OCCAAM	September 2016	13,185
Reconocimiento y Titulación de 06 Comunidades Nativas la Cuenca Del Rio Marañón, Distrito de Urarina, Provincia Loreto-Nauta	ACONAKKU	September 2016	21,075
Reconocimiento(12) y Titulación (03) de Comunidades Nativas de las Provincias de Lamas, El Dorado, y San Martín	CODEPISAM	September 2016	69,659

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Project Title	Implementing Organization	Date Approved	Budget (USD)
Reconocimiento (04) y Titulación (05) de las Comunidades Nativas de provincia de Atalaya– Región Ucayali	CORPIAA	October 2016	64,630
Reconocimiento (9) y Titulación (01) Comunidades Nativas en las Provincias de Atalaya, Coronel Portillo y Padre Abad de la Región Ucayali	ORAU	September 2016	68,011
Reconocer la Comunidad Nativa La Victoria, distrito de Las Piedras, provincia de Tambopata, Madre de Dios	FENAMAD	May 2017	3,082
Reconocimiento de 6 CCNN y Titulación de 3 CCNN de las Provincias de Satipo y Oxapampa en la Región Junín	ARPI-SC	May 2017	49,041
Reconocimiento y Registro de diez (10) Comunidades Nativas, pertenecientes al pueblo indígena TICUNA – Región Loreto		August 2017	30,589
Demarcación y Titulación de veintidós (22) Comunidades Nativas, de los pueblos indígenas Kichwa – Región Loreto		August 2017	102,490
Reconocimiento y Registro de setenta y nueve (79) Comunidades Nativas, de los pueblos indígenas Shawis, Kukamas, Kamirias, Kandozi, Kichwas del Pastaza, Wampis, Chapra, Awajun y Achuar, en las provincias de Alto Amazonas y Datem del Marañón		August 2017	205,614
Demarcación y Titulación de diez (10) Comunidades Nativas, de los pueblos indígenas Shawis, Shiwilu y Chapra, en las provincias de Alto Amazonas y Datem del Marañón		August 2017	80,555
Reconocimiento y registro de una (01) Comunidad Nativa, perteneciente al pueblo indígena Ashaninka, ubicada en el distrito de Raymondi, en la provincia de Atalaya, Región Ucayali		August 2017	2,980
Demarcación y titulación de cuatro (04) Comunidades Nativas, perteneciente al pueblo indígena Ashaninka, ubicada en el distrito de Raymondi, en la provincia de Atalaya, Región Ucayali		August 2017	47,939
Reconocimiento de una (01) Comunidad Nativa, ubicada en el distrito de Llaylla, Región Junín, perteneciente al pueblo indígena Ashaninka		August 2017	2,981
Demarcación y titulación de dos (02) Comunidades Nativas, ubicada en los distritos de Río Negro y Pampa Hermosa, Región Junín, perteneciente al pueblo indígena Ashaninka		August 2017	21,793
Demarcación y Titulación de dos (02) Comunidades Nativas, ubicadas en el distrito de Río Tambo, Región Junín, pertenecientes al pueblo indígena Ashaninka		August 2017	24,117
Reconocimiento de tres (03) Comunidades Nativas, ubicadas en el distrito de Río Tambo, Región Junín, pertenecientes al pueblo indígena Ashaninka		August 2017	9,034

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Demarcación y titulación de cinco (05) Comunidades Nativas, pertenecientes a los pueblos indígenas Ashaninka y Shipibo – Región Ucayali		August 2017	65,516
Reconocimiento y registro de diez (10) Comunidades Nativas en las Regiones de Junín, Pasco y Cusco		August 2017	30,463
Demarcación y titulación de siete (07) Comunidades Nativas en las Regiones de Ayacucho, Junín y Pasco		August 2017	83,113
Reconocimiento y registro de dos (02) Comunidades Nativas, pertenecientes al pueblo indígena Awajun, en la Región de Amazonas		August 2017	5,868
Demarcación y titulación de cinco (05) Comunidades Nativas, pertenecientes al pueblo indígena Awajun, en la Región de Amazonas		August 2017	60,939
Demarcación y titulación de una (01) Comunidad Nativa, de la Etnia Yine – Región Madre de Dios		August 2017	12,113
Reconocimiento de seis (06) Comunidades Nativas de los pueblos indígenas Kechwa – Región San Martín		August 2017	18,083
Demarcación y titulación de siete (07) Comunidades Nativas de los pueblos indígenas Kechwa – Región San Martín		August 2017	85,972

**Natural Resource Management (39 subprojects; approx. US\$ 846,032)**

Project Title	Implementing Organization	Date Approved	Budget (USD)
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	COMARU	January 2017	18,266
Instalación de Piscigranjas mejoradas para la seguridad alimentaria de las familias en dos comunidades nativas del distrito de Mazamari, departamento de Junín	OCAM	January 2017	20,106
Incremento de la productividad del cultivo de Cacao ( <i>Theobroma cacao</i> L.) y mejora de los procesos post cosecha, en 02 comunidades del distrito de Imaza, departamento de Amazonas	OCCAAM	February 2017	20,463
Fortalecimiento de las capacidades de negociación de la cooperativa Ashaninka Kemito Sankori, através del manejo y la comercialización del cacao	CART	January 2017	18,726
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	FEMIAL	January 2017	18,644
Fortalecimiento de la crianza de Paiches (arapaima gigas) en jaulas flotantes en 03 comunidades de la cuenca del río Callería, distrito de Callería - Ucayali	FECONADIC	March 2017	19,668

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Project Title	Implementing Organization	Date Approved	Budget (USD)
Crianza de Paiches (arapaima gigas) en jaulas flotantes en la Comunidad Nativa Shahuaya, de la cuenca del río Amonya, Distrito de Yurúa - Ucayali	UCIFP	February 2017	20,607
Subproyecto turístico de las CCNN Santa Rosa de Huacará y Queros- Kosñipata-Cusco; y Servicio Ecoturismo / No maderable en CN Diamante	FENAMAD	May 2017	36,101
Aprovechamiento forestal maderable proveniente del DEMA y de plantación de Bolaina		August 2017	50,475.53
Mejoramiento del trabajo artesanal en productos con Chambira (Astrocaryum chambira) hecho por mujeres de la CCNN Huitoto de Estirón, en la región Loreto		August 2017	19,346.68
Mejoramiento del trabajo artesanal en productos con Chambira (Astrocaryum chambira) hecho por mujeres de la CCNN Huitoto de Pucaurquillo, en la región Loreto		August 2017	19,346.68
Mejoramiento del trabajo artesanal en productos con Chambira (Astrocaryum chambira) hecho por mujeres de la CCNN Bora de Brillo Nuevo, en la región Loreto		August 2017	19,346.68
Mejoramiento del trabajo artesanal en productos con Chambira (Astrocaryum chambira) hecho por mujeres de la CCNN Bora de Pucaurquillo, en la región Loreto		August 2017	19,346.68
Fortalecimiento de capacidades en la Instalación y producción de chacras integrales con especies nativas comestibles y comerciales, lideradas por mujeres Ashanikas de la Comunidad Nativa Aerija, Distrito de Raimondi provincia de Atalaya Región Ucayali		August 2017	19,056.79
Mejoramiento de las capacidades en la producción de crianza de peces Amazónicos en la Comunidad Nativa Yine Unini del Distrito de Raymondi - Atalaya - Ucayali		August 2017	19,295.99
Fortalecimiento e implementación de sistemas agroforestales con cultivo de café en la Comunidad Nativa Huahuari del Distrito de Río Negro – Satipo – Junín		August 2017	19,196.30
Fortalecimiento e implementación de sistemas agroforestales con cultivo de café en la Comunidad Nativa Santa Clara del Distrito de Satipo – Satipo – Junín		August 2017	19,210.19
Mejoramiento de las capacidades en la producción de crianza de peces Amazónicos en la Comunidad Nativa Ashaninka Cushiviani del Distrito de Río Negro - Satipo - Junín		August 2017	19,323.77
Mejoramiento de las capacidades en la producción de crianza de peces Amazónicos en la Comunidad Nativa Ashaninka Jairiquishi del Distrito de Río Negro - Satipo - Junín		August 2017	19,234.88
Mejoramiento del trabajo de servicios turísticos realizado por familias Ashaninka en la comunidad nativa Yavirironi en la región Junín		August 2017	19,878.08

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Project Title	Implementing Organization	Date Approved	Budget (USD)
Mejoramiento del trabajo artesanal hecho por mujeres Ashaninka de la CN Chembo, en la región Junín		August 2017	19,958.27
Mejoramiento del trabajo artesanal hecho por mujeres Asháninkas de la CCNN Puerto Ocopa, en la región Junín		August 2017	19,838.27
Mejoramiento de las capacidades en la producción de crianza de peces Amazónicos en la Comunidad Nativa Ashaninka Cheni del Distrito de Río Tamo - Satipo - Junín		August 2017	20,245.37
Mejoramiento del trabajo de servicios turísticos realizado por familias Ashaninka en la comunidad nativa Betania en la región Junín		August 2017	19,875.31
Producción y comercialización de derivados del cacao, frutas, raíces y tuberosas, liderado por mujeres emprendedoras de la Comunidad Nativa San Antonio de Sonomoro del Distrito de Pangoa – Satipo – Junín		August 2017	19,228.70
Fortalecimiento de la iniciativa productiva en el manejo del cultivo de cacao bajo sistemas agroforestales en quince comunidades Ashaninka asociadas a Kemito Ene, Distrito de Río Tambo – Satipo – Junín		August 2017	60,678.70
Mejoramiento del trabajo de servicios turísticos realizado por familias Ashaninka en la comunidad nativa Pampa Michi en la región Junín		August 2017	19,479.01
Mejoramiento de las capacidades en la producción y crianza de peces Amazónicos en la Comunidad Nativa Ashaninka Shintoriato del Distrito de Perene - Satipo - Junín		August 2017	19,354.63
Mejoramiento de las capacidades en la producción de peces Amazónicos en la comunidad Nativa Timpiñari del Distrito de Kimbiri – La Convención – Cusco		August 2017	19,231.17
Mejoramiento de las capacidades en la producción de crianza de peces Amazónicos en la Comunidad Nativa Awajun Yutupis del Distrito de Río Santiago - Condorcanqui - Amazonas		August 2017	19,875.31
Mejoramiento de las capacidades en la producción de crianza de peces Amazónicos en la Comunidad Nativa Awajun Nazareth del Distrito de Imaza - Bagua - Amazonas		August 2017	19,110.18
Fortalecimiento de la Cadena Productiva de Cacao Liderada por Mujeres Harakmbut de la CN Arazaire, Distrito Inambari, Provincia Tambopata, Región Madre de Dios		August 2017	19,290.12
Mejoramiento de las capacidades en la producción de crianza de peces Amazónicos en la Comunidad Nativa Harakmbut Barranco Chico del Distrito de Huepetuhe - Manu - Madre de Dios		August 2017	19,377.77

Project Title	Implementing Organization	Date Approved	Budget (USD)
Mejoramiento del secado y comercialización de la semilla de castaña en la Comunidad de Tres Islas en la región Madre de Dios		August 2017	19,246.91
Mejora de la producción de cacao en sistemas agroforestales, en la Comunidad Nativa Alto Shambuyacu, Distrito de San Roque de Cumbaza – Lamas – San Martín		August 2017	19,210.49
Producción y comercialización de chocolates proveniente de parcelas agroforestales en la Comunidad Nativa de Copal Sacha, Distrito de San José de Sisa - Lamas - San Martín		August 2017	19,006.79
Mejoramiento de las capacidades en la producción de crianza de peces Amazónicos en la Comunidad Nativa Machiguenga Poyentimari del Distrito de Echarati - La Convención - Cusco		August 2017	19,110.18
Mejoramiento de Parcelas Agroforestales con cacao, a través de la incorporación de especies forestales y frutales, en la Comunidad Nativa Teoría		August 2017	19,113.00
Mejoramiento de Parcelas Agroforestales con cacao, a través de la incorporación de especies forestales y frutales en la Comunidad Nativa Poshonari - Shejaroteni		August 2017	19,162.00

#### 7.12.5. Grievance Redress

DGM Peru has an active Grievance Redress Mechanism, and no grievances were received in this reporting period.



## 7.13. Republic of the Congo

### 7.13.1. Activity Update

DGM Congo does not yet have a National Executing Agency or project approval. The project has had a National Steering Committee (NSC) since February 2017, but the NSC has not met in this reporting period. Nevertheless, NSC members have participated in other national events, which they have used as opportunities to inform relevant stakeholders about the DGM, sharing reports produced by DGM Global.

In October, after the selection of a new World Bank Task Team Leader, the project began following a previously developed roadmap for accelerating the DGM process. The first activities conducted focused on outreach to communities and partners.

DGM Republic of the Congo	
<b>Allocated Funding:</b>	US\$4.5 million
<b>National Steering Committee:</b>	
23 voting members 14 men – 9 women 3 non-voting members (government)	
<b>National Executing Agency:</b>	
Not yet selected	
<b>Key Dates:</b>	
National Steering Committee Established	Feb. 2017
<b>Global Steering Committee member:</b>	
Guy Moussele-Diseke	
<b>World Bank Task Team Leader:</b>	
Aurelie Rossignol	

## 7.14. Global Learning and Knowledge Exchange

### 7.14.1. 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.

**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.

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>14</sup> (8 men/3 women)	
<b>Global Executing Agency:</b>	
Conservation International	
<b>Key Dates:</b>	
Approved by FIP Subcommittee	Jun. 2014
Approved by World Bank Board	Mar. 2015
Implementation Start	Apr. 2015
Effectiveness Date	Apr. 2015
Conservation International Selected as Global Executing Agency	Apr. 2015
Implementation End	Jun. 2020
Closing Date	Dec. 2020
<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>14</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 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.

## DGM Global Project Timeline: January - June 2018

January	February	March	April	May	June
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>World Bank assigns Garo Batmanian as new Task Team Lead for DGM Global</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>GSC Co-chair Idrissa Zeba visits Mozambique for Community-based Natural Resource Management Conference</li> <li>Second Asia Regional Exchange in South Sulawesi, Indonesia</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>DGM Global Project Midterm Review meetings</li> <li>GEA site visit to Peru</li> <li>GEA visit to Ecuador for FCPF Capacity Building Training</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Global Steering Committee (GSC) Meeting in Arlington, Virginia</li> <li>GSC Subcommittee Meetings</li> <li>United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>48th Conference of the Subsidiary Bodies of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change</li> <li>DGM Digest, Vol. 10</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Forest Investment Program Subcommittee Meeting</li> <li>Americas Regional Exchange in Junin, Peru</li> <li>Asia/Americas Executing Agency Meeting in Lima, Peru</li> </ul>



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DGM Asia Exchange 2018 participants in South Sulawesi, Indonesia



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Members of the DGM Global Steering Committee gathered in Arlington, Virginia for their annual meeting



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Representatives of the GSC, GEA, and the NEAs from Asia and the Americas met in Lima to strengthen coordination



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GSC Co-chairs Mina Setra and Idrissa Zeba leading a very productive GSC Meeting in April



© Patricia Dunne

Fabian Antunez of Central Ashaninka of Rio Tambo (CART) welcoming his fellow exchange participants to Palomar

## **7.14.2. Progress Update**

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

One of the main purposes of DGM Global is to convene key IPLC leaders at regional and global scales on a regular basis. By providing these opportunities for interaction at a larger scale, DGM Global encourages sharing of traditional knowledge, expansion and strengthening of networks, and tailored learning from experts in relevant fields. These interactions occur both through regional and global exchanges held by the DGM and through support for IPLCs and relevant organizations to participate in key fora for policy- and decision-making.

#### **Asia Regional Exchange**

DGM Global, in coordination with DGM Indonesia, the Indigenous Peoples Alliance of the Archipelago, and the Asia Indigenous Peoples Pact, hosted the Second DGM Asia Regional Exchange in South Sulawesi, Indonesia from February 12-16, 2018. This exchange brought together 22 participants, including 15 IPLC representatives from six countries (Indonesia, Myanmar, Nepal, Philippines, Thailand, and Vietnam) to learn about climate change, sustainable forestry, the DGM, and community land management in Indonesia. Five of the IPLC participants (33%) were women. The exchange also featured a participant from DGM Peru's National Executing Agency (NEA), who attended to promote cross-regional exchange by sharing her experience working on recognition and titling of indigenous communities in Peru and to learn about similar work ongoing in Indonesia. The Exchange also benefited from the participation of the Focal Point for the Forest Investment Program within the Government of Indonesia, as well as the Director of Social Forestry and Indigenous Forest Business Development.

During the Asia Exchange, participating IPLCs shared their expertise on a variety of topics, including:

- DGM Indonesia – Design & Implementation
- Strengthening Tenure Security
- Shifting Cultivation
- Gender
- Sustainable Forest Management
- The Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples (LCIP) Platform
- DGM as a Platform for Policy-making and Dialogue

National Steering Committee members shared progress of and challenges to indigenous rights in Indonesia. They have been recognized in the Constitution and other regulations, but many of these have not actually been put into practice. Key challenges include incursions by extractive industries.

The Exchange also included a presentation by the team conducting the Climate Investment



Funds' (CIF) DGM Learning Partnership. This initiative is being led by Itad, a British firm that provides Monitoring and Evaluation services for the International Development Industry. The representative from Itad shared information about this Learning Partnership and how the exchange participants could provide input.

During the exchange, participants took part in two field visits to learn more about the context of Indonesia's IPLCs. First, they visited Tana Beru, a community known for making the traditional Phinisi boat. This boat is made with wood from the local forests, and the community members shared how they are beginning to balance their culture and customs with the sustainability of the forest to ensure the long-term viability of their traditions. During this trip, the participants also met with the local government of the Bulukumba district to discuss the land titling process and regulatory structure in the district.



Participants in the 2018 DGM Asia Exchange visited the Kajang community in South Sulawesi, Indonesia. The community members wear black to symbolize modesty and humility. During the visit, participants learned about the community's efforts to achieve legal recognition of their customary land.

Photo: DGM Global

On the second day of field visits, participants also visited the Indigenous Kajang community in South Sulawesi, which was one of the first indigenous communities in Indonesia to attain government recognition and protection of its land rights. They view their land as their ancestral heritage that must be protected, calling it "Tana Toa" or "Old Village." The Kajang People believe that natural resources must be managed in an integrated way to ensure their preservation for future generations. Through this integrated management system, they set aside areas for both mutual and individual ownership. The community understands the value of natural resources as intertwined with four important values: religion, history, ecology, and economy. During this field

visit, the participants met with the community's spiritual leader, the Ammatoa, who explained how customary law ensures the maintenance of their forest systems.

The community also shared with the participants how there are still challenges with overlapping land claims by rubber plantations in their lands. The community members still have to negotiate with the government as these concessions were given before they received land titling.

Altogether, participants found this exchange to be a valuable experience, with over 80% of survey respondents reporting an increased understanding of the DGM at both the global level and in Indonesia, as well as an increased understanding of land tenure processes and sustainable livelihoods for IPLCs. Over 60% of respondents also reported increased understanding of the UNFCCC Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples (LCIP) Platform after the exchange.

### **Americas Regional Exchange**

From June 11-15, DGM Global held its Second Annual Americas Regional Exchange in Junín, Peru. In total, the exchange featured 25 IPLC leaders from 10 countries, including GSC co-chair Mina Setra from Indonesia, whose participation helped promote cross-regional exchange and learning. Seven of these participants (28%) were women. Within this group, there were experts in forestry, community forest management, land rights and tenure, mapping, economics, food security, and natural resource management.

Beyond these participants, the Exchange featured special guests from the National Executing Agencies of the DGM country projects in Peru, Brazil, Mexico, and Indonesia, as well as mapping and remote sensing experts from Conservation International and NASA through the Earth Observation for Indigenous-led Land Management (EO4IM) project, who joined the exchange using their own project funding. These additional attendees were selected for expertise they could share with the participants and to witness how IPLCs are managing lands and forests sustainably in Peru to improve their own work with these communities.

In one of the first presentations of the event, Leonardo Crippa of the Indian Law Resource Center shared some initial findings from a multinational study on IPLC land tenure in Latin America. While the final study and its findings hadn't yet been published, he was able to provide a basic overview of the tenure systems found in these countries and contrast them with one another. This provided a good foundation for a more detailed review of land tenure processes in Peru throughout the week.

DGM Peru (also known as MDE Saweto Peru), represented both by its NEA and NSC members, shared its progress to date, particularly in relation to legal recognition and land titling for native communities. They noted that these legal processes are very technical and bureaucratic, but emphasized that the DGM was making progress much faster than any previous efforts, which have been underway for decades. Beyond this general overview, representatives of the regional

IPLC organizations working with DGM Peru gave specific updates on the subprojects they were implementing. They emphasized their close coordination with the communities their projects would be benefiting to avoid misunderstandings and disruptions in the future. They reported that the communities have been very engaged in these processes.

The exchange featured additional presentations from each of the DGM countries represented, as well as the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF), the Abya Yala Indigenous Forum, the Amerindian Peoples Association of Guyana, and the EO4IM project. Each of these presentations highlighted the importance of close collaboration with communities and ensuring active community engagement in any interventions tied to forests or land tenure.

Exchange participants also visited three native communities to learn firsthand how these communities manage their forests and natural resources sustainably and how they have strengthened themselves with the support of DGM Peru. For the first time at a DGM exchange, all of the communities visited were actively involved in the implementation of DGM subprojects. During prior exchanges, host countries had not yet begun subproject implementation.

On the first day of field visits, participants visited the Ashaninka native community of Pampa Michi. This community is represented by the Regional Association of Indigenous Peoples of Selva Central (ARPI-SC) and nationally by the Interethnic Association for the Development of the Peruvian Rainforest (AIDESEP), which is one of the two organizations that make up the DGM Peru National Steering Committee. Pampa Michi's economy is dependent on tourism, through which the community members share their culture, sell their crafts, and more. With support from DGM Peru and ARPI-SC, Pampa Michi is strengthening its capacity for tourism by constructing a community house, an animal breeding farm, and a community tourism center.

The next day, participants visited two more Ashaninka communities receiving support through DGM Peru: Chontakiari and Palomar. Both communities are represented by Central Ashaninka of Rio Tambo (CART), which is represented nationally by the Confederation of Amazonian Nationalities of Peru (CONAP), which is the other organization on DGM Peru's National Steering Committee. Chontakiari is seeking legal recognition as a community with support from DGM Peru. They explained that all the requirements for recognition had now been met and there would soon be a recognition ceremony. Palomar has already achieved the legal recognition being pursued by Chontakiari, but



Americas Exchange participants taking a group photo with members of the Palomar Native Community in Junín, Peru.



they don't yet have land titles. DGM Peru, CONAP, and CART are supporting them with this effort. During this field visit, the EO4IM team also had an opportunity to sit down with the community to review some maps showing deforestation in the region and discuss opportunities for strengthened land management through remote sensing and geographic information systems. The community members were very interested in the maps. They don't have easy access to the internet, but they may be able to take advantage of this technology through their engagement with CART and CONAP.

On the final day of the exchange, the participants discussed their experience during the field visits and participated in an exercise led by the EO4IM team to highlight some of the free resources that are available online for remote sensing and satellite imagery.

Overall, the Americas Exchange participants found the experience very beneficial, with over 80% of participants reporting a greater understanding of the DGM at the global level and in Peru, legal recognition and land titling processes in Peru, and the use of earth observation data and remote sensing. Over 60% also reported a greater understanding of community forest management and policy engagement opportunities related to indigenous peoples, forests, and climate. In general, the participants most appreciated the opportunity to share experiences with their fellow indigenous peoples and local communities from other countries.

### **United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues**

On April 18, the World Bank organized a series of side events during the regular meeting of the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (UNPFII) to share examples of engagement with Indigenous Peoples. Johnson Cerda of the DGM Global Executing Agency joined Garo Batmanian of the World Bank and Ian Gray of the Climate Investment Funds to share the progress and achievements of the DGM at national and global scales. Attendees expressed interest in opportunities for participants from non-FIP countries to take part in regional and global activities of the DGM and for new countries to be included in the FIP.

### **48<sup>th</sup> UNFCCC Conference of the Subsidiary Bodies**

The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) held the 48<sup>th</sup> Conference of its Subsidiary Bodies (SB 48) from April 30-May 10 in Bonn, Germany. During this conference, Indigenous Peoples lobbied and submitted proposals to contribute to the design of the



Johnson Cerda (bottom left) of the DGM GEA with key partners at UNFCCC SB 48 in Bonn during a late night of negotiations. Photo: Johnson Cerda

UNFCCC's Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples (LCIP) Platform. Johnson Cerda of the DGM Global Executing Agency supported the preparations of the International Indigenous Peoples' Forum on Climate Change (IP Caucus) and participated in daily strategy meetings to facilitate agreement on a proposal document.

After two weeks of intense negotiations, the document was mostly ready, with two pending topics to be negotiated further during the upcoming 24<sup>th</sup> Conference of the Parties of the UNFCCC in Katowice, Poland. GSC Member Grace Balawag also participated in the meeting through her role in the Indigenous Peoples' organization Tebtebba and facilitated discussion on the LCIP Platform.



SB 48 attendees gathered for a group photo following discussion on the LCIP Platform. Pictured participants include Johnson Cerda (GEA), Grace Balawag (GSC), and several DGM Exchange participants. Photo by IISD/Kiara Worth ([enb.iisd.org/climate/sb48/1may.html](http://enb.iisd.org/climate/sb48/1may.html))

## **Communications and Outreach**

Communications activities have continued to follow the project's Year 3 Communications Plan, as approved by the Global Steering Committee last year in Brasilia. For Year 4, DGM Global prepared a new communications plan with a greater emphasis on project results now that the project is over halfway through its contracted period of performance. The Global Steering Committee approved the project's Year 4 Communications Plan during their meeting in April in

Arlington, VA, USA.

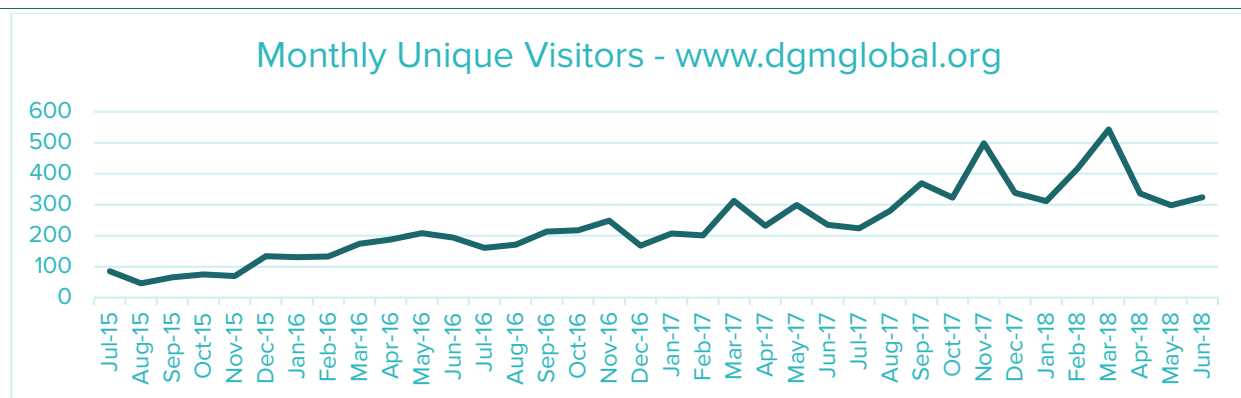
At the end of the previous period, DGM Global released its Second Annual Report, which it has continued to promote throughout the current period. In mid-December, DGM Global sent out an email campaign to 505 recipients. Within that group, 202 opened the email and several shared it with their own contacts. In total, the email was opened 514 times, and 52 people clicked through the email to access the Annual Report on the DGM Global website ([www.dgmglobal.org/ar2017](http://www.dgmglobal.org/ar2017)). That page has been accessed over 300 times since the report was released. Additionally, 150 English copies of the report and 100 each of Spanish, French, and Portuguese have been distributed at various DGM events, including the FIP Subcommittee Meeting in December, the Asia Exchange in February, the GSC Meeting in April, and the Americas Exchange in June.

One of the priorities for this reporting period, continuing into the coming year, is more effective use of video content through DGM Global communication channels. This was highlighted by the GSC in their April 2018 meeting as a priority to help tell the story of the DGM in a more visually compelling format.

In its first three years, DGM Global has conducted several interviews with GSC members and exchange participants. This continued in this reporting period with great interviews being captured at the Asia Exchange in Indonesia, the Americas Exchange in Peru, and the 4<sup>th</sup> Annual GSC Meeting in Arlington, VA. Using these videos and other footage taken from DGM events, DGM Global has begun to prepare more video content to be released in the coming months.

The GSC also stressed the importance of increased accessibility of DGM content in all of the DGM's official languages: English, Spanish, French, and Portuguese. This has been a priority for DGM Global from the beginning, but it can be expensive and time consuming to translate everything. To begin addressing this issue, the project added a Google Translate option to the 'Activities' and 'Blog' pages of the project website. While these may not be professional translations, having the option makes DGM content more accessible to more of the DGM's stakeholders around the world. Beyond this, the DGM is in the process of redesigning its website, and one of the goals of this redesign is to have the other pages of the website professionally translated and readily accessible for non-English speakers.

Another focus for DGM communications has been coordination with key partners to produce and share content. Over the course of this reporting period, DGM Global has coordinated with the World Bank, CIF, and the DGM country projects in Brazil, Ghana, Mexico, and Peru. One example of this was the production and sharing of interviews with DGM Brazil's female NSC members to explain the role of women in the DGM for International Women's Day in March 2018.



The chart above shows monthly unique visitors to the DGM Global website. Website traffic has continued to grow with a notable spike in March around the publication of a blog post on the Green Climate Fund’s Indigenous Peoples Policy.

One major accomplishment for DGM Communications in this reporting period was the publication of a blog post on the approval of the Green Climate Fund’s Indigenous Peoples Policy (GCF/B.19/05). The policy was approved during the GCF Board Meeting in Songdo, South Korea in March. This was a major achievement for indigenous peoples in climate finance, which has been a priority for indigenous peoples since the GCF’s formation in 2010. The DGM was one of the first sites to publish information on the new policy. This drove record levels of traffic to the DGM website and social media. While the DGM wasn’t directly involved in the meeting, sharing this content that was relevant to the same audiences helped to raise awareness of the DGM. This is a strategy for generating traffic that we should seek to replicate going forward.

DGM Global also produced another newsletter in this reporting period, which was sent out in May 2018. The newsletter featured stories on the Global Steering Committee Meeting, Asia Regional Exchange in Indonesia, Adoption of the GCF’s Indigenous Peoples Policy, FIP Subcommittee Meeting and a few country project updates. Like the last few DGM Global newsletters, it was sent out in English via MailChimp, but it contained links to PDF versions in English, Spanish, French, and Portuguese for broader distribution and accessibility. The MailChimp version of the email was sent successfully to 546 recipients, and it has been opened 556 times by 144 of those recipients and anyone who received it as a forwarded email (as of July 2018). This open rate of 26.4% (144/546) is slightly lower than previous newsletters (though still strong), but the number of opens and the ratio of opens to recipients (556/546) are both significantly higher than for previous newsletters, signifying that the newsletter’s recipients have been more actively sharing it with their own contacts.

#### *7.14.2.2. 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.



#### Fourth Annual Global Steering Committee Meeting

The Global Steering Committee (GSC) of the Dedicated Grant Mechanism for Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (DGM) gathered in Arlington, VA from April 23-25 for its fourth annual meeting. The GSC includes representatives of each of the nine operational National Steering Committees (Brazil, Burkina Faso, the Democratic Republic of the



Members of the Global Steering Committee (front row) with the Global Executing Agency (back row) during the 2018 GSC Meeting in Arlington, Virginia

Congo, Ghana, Indonesia, Mexico, Mozambique, Peru, and the Republic of the Congo), as well as one representative of a country outside the Forest Investment Program (Philippines). The GSC also welcomed the participation of an observer from the Interim Committee of DGM Nepal.

The GEA coordinated with each of the GSC subcommittees in advance to ensure maximum efficiency during the meeting itself. This included requesting GSC feedback on the project's Year 4 Communications Plan and other key documents before they arrived for the meeting.

The GSC co-chairs and budget subcommittee arrived a few days early to review the proposed budget and workplan that had been made since the previous subcommittee meetings and to prepare to lead the workplan discussion during the meeting itself.

For the three days of the meeting, the GSC members discussed the progress of the DGM to date, reviewed and approved a workplan and budget for the DGM Global project's fourth year, and made several important decisions to guide the DGM's work going forward, including:

- Approving a redesign of the DGM Global website to be accessible in the four DGM languages;
- Approving changes to the project's results framework to streamline data collection and improve reporting of results;

- Initiating the discussion of the DGM's plan beyond 2020 to expand the best aspects of the DGM, including direct access to climate finance for IPLCs; and
- Planning the fifth GSC Meeting in Brussels in April 2019 to engage with key donors and stakeholders.

During the meeting, the GSC also had an opportunity to speak with the DGM Learning Partnership team at Itad to learn about the evaluation's initial findings. While the full report was not yet available, Itad shared some of the information it had collected on the different varieties of country projects, as well as the potentially transformative motivation of IPLCs to participate in other programs following the DGM structure. Several of those surveyed discussed 'never going back' to top-down implementation models and wishing for the DGM to continue after FIP funding runs out. They indicated that the full report would be widely available in July.

The leadership of the GSC members has been invaluable to the DGM's progress, and their continued guidance and oversight will be essential for ensuring the project's success and the sustainability of the project's results.

### **Americas/Asia Executing Agency Meeting**

In June 2018, immediately after the Americas Regional Exchange, DGM Global held a meeting with DGM executing agencies in Lima, Peru to discuss opportunities for enhanced collaboration in areas such as communications, monitoring, reporting, and DGM sustainability. This year, DGM Global decided to split this event into two separate meetings: one for Latin America and Asia; another for Africa. Doing this allowed greater coordination with each participant and simplified logistics by eliminating one interpretation language per event.

Before the meeting, NEA participants were invited to join for the Latin America Exchange, which was also held in Peru. Through their participation in the exchange, the NEA participants brought an additional perspective on country project progress and had the opportunity to learn about DGM Global's regional exchanges, the strategies and progress of DGM Peru, and the needs and perspectives of IPLCs from other countries.

On the first day of the meeting, participants focused on project updates, communications, and the midterm review process, which DGM Brazil had recently completed. This was a fruitful discussion, with the newer NEAs appreciating the perspective on the World Bank's midterm review process, which they would each need to complete eventually. During the communications discussion, the participants identified the objectives of communications for each of their countries, including:

- Promoting transparency in decision-making;
- Sharing information on the DGM, including calls for proposals, with communities;

- Strengthening synergies with other actors and projects;
- Strengthening the communication capacities of IPLC partner organizations; and,
- Promoting visibility of beneficiary communities

The second day of the meeting began with a detailed review of the program's new results framework. Specifically, DGM Global shared with the country projects how the new system would work and how it should simplify the reporting process for the country projects. Under this new system, instead of receiving a blank template for each reporting period, each country project will be responsible for keeping its basic information updated in a shared database stored securely in the cloud.

Beyond that, DGM reports will begin relying more heavily on the data already collected by country projects for the World Bank's Implementation Status and Results Reports. Since these indicators are tailored to each country project, they are much more indicative of the projects' progress than shared indicators, which may be more or less relevant to any given project.



Participants in the June 2018 Americas/Asia Executing Agency Meeting in Lima, Peru. Photo: DGM Global

The day ended with a discussion of the DGM's sustainability once FIP funding has run out. This discussion was led by Johnson Cerda of the GEA and Srewe Xerente of the Global Steering Committee's Sustainability Working Group. With some of the DGM projects more than halfway over, the GSC and GEA together decided this would be an important topic for this meeting. The participants all emphasized the importance of demonstrating results from the current grant to make any potential continuation or expansion more appealing for donors. Each country project also promised to continue this discussion with their National Steering Committees when possible to assess their interest in the DGM's continuation beyond their current contract terms.

### **Community-based Natural Resource Management Conference**

GSC Co-chair Idrissa Zeba visited Mozambique from February 19-21 for the planned launch of the DGM Mozambique project at the Community-based Natural Resource Management (CBNRM) Conference in Maputo. The project launch was ultimately delayed, but Idrissa had an opportunity

to participate in this conference and consult with DGM Mozambique's NEA and NSC during his trip.

The objective of the conference was to enrich the national dialogue on CBNRM and to propose a strategy that would lead to integrated management of natural resources and rural development through community engagement and participation. CBNRM is a major focus of the design of DGM Mozambique. This event was attended by a broad group of stakeholders, including national and provincial government, civil society, the private sector, academia, community members, and development partners.

During the event, Idrissa participated alongside DGM Mozambique representatives during a presentation and panel discussion of the DGM, representing DGM Global and Burkina Faso as an example of a more advanced country project. Idrissa noted the strong will of the World Bank and the Government of Mozambique to support DGM Mozambique in its implementation.

### **GEA Visit to Ecuador**

Johnson Cerda of the Global Executing Agency was invited to Ecuador to give a presentation in a course organized by Sotzil with funding from the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF) on Indigenous Peoples, Forests and REDD+ in Latin America. The objective of this session was to share with students how communities can access climate finance. The students requested additional time to learn more about the DGM, but the schedule didn't allow it. The organizers of the event expressed interest in additional collaboration with the DGM in the future.

### **Grievance Redress**

No grievances were received at or elevated to the global project in this reporting period, and there are no open grievances from previous periods. Information on past grievances and instructions for submitting grievances are available at [www.dgmglobal.org/grievance-mechanism](http://www.dgmglobal.org/grievance-mechanism).

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

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

### **Planning**

This was an important period for project planning. In addition to the standard annual process for developing a workplan and budget for the coming year, DGM Global also had its Midterm Review, which has important implications for the planning of the rest of the project.

DGM Global had submitted a report to the World Bank in December 2017 to begin the Midterm Review process. On March 5, Garo Batmanian and Meerim Shakirova visited the GEA team at the Conservation International headquarters in Arlington, VA to discuss the progress of the project to



date, as well as continuing challenges, such as the availability of the US\$ 3 million in additional finance that had been allocated to the DGM Global project by the FIP Subcommittee in October 2015. This program focused on the technical and programmatic progress of the DGM, while a separate meeting on DGM Global finances was held on March 20.

The preparation of the project's Annual Workplan and Budget for the project's fourth year also began in December when several GSC Members met with the GEA to set priorities for the coming year. Based on their feedback, the GEA developed a draft workplan and budget for the GSC's review and approval during their April 2018 meeting. The GSC co-chairs and budget subcommittee met for two days before the full GSC Meeting to review the draft, identify necessary adjustments, and prepare to lead the discussion during the GSC Meeting. With their preparation and leadership, the workplan and budget were approved much more quickly than in previous years.

## **Monitoring**

During the last reporting period, DGM Global identified an opportunity to revise the project's previous results framework, which had been developed in the first year of the project and approved in July 2016. While it had been a useful tool in the early stages of the project, it no longer reflected the full complexity of the DGM, with more country projects beginning implementation and the global project's exchanges evolving to meet community needs and GSC expectations. In the first quarter of 2018, the GEA developed this revised framework around the objectives and strategies outlined in the original DGM Program Document (which can be found in the Section 4 introduction). The revised framework was shared with the World Bank during the March 5 Midterm Review Meeting, which led to greater emphasis on how the framework specifically reflects the design of the DGM Global project rather than focusing primarily on the design of the full program. This revised framework was reviewed and approved by the GSC during its April 2018 meeting, and it is now being used to showcase project progress and results.

One outcome of the Midterm Review meeting in March 2018 was the determination that DGM Global should have had indicator targets since the project's beginning. Based on this feedback, DGM Global submitted proposed targets to the World Bank for their consideration on April 13. The proposed targets are included with their respective indicators in Section 4 of this report for reference, but they are not yet official.

DGM Global also introduced the country projects to the revised results framework during the June 2018 Executing Agency Meeting in Lima, Peru. The revised framework simplifies their reporting by relying more on the data already being collected by the country projects, minimizing the additional data requested from them, and streamlining the process for data collection and reporting.

An overview of the revised framework and updates on all DGM Global indicators are available in Section 5.14.4.

## Reporting

DGM Global continues to meet its reporting requirements, producing semiannual reports on the Global Project and the larger DGM Program. The Global Project Report was translated and validated with the Global Steering Committee before being submitted to the World Bank.

As always, the first quarter of the period involved substantial coordination with the DGM country projects to produce the DGM Semiannual Program Report. In this reporting period, there was an increased emphasis on the progress and results of the DGM subprojects being implemented by communities and organizations in the pilot countries. While many country projects still have not reached that stage, some of the earliest subprojects are now being completed. This allows more opportunities to see the impacts of the DGM at the local level, and it will continue to be a focus for DGM reporting and communications going forward. Once this report had been published, DGM Global rolled out a simultaneous update to the project's website to ensure that all information, particularly in relation to the country projects, was still accurate.

### 7.14.3. Progress and Results

“The DGM Program Development Objective is to **strengthen the capacity** of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (IPLCs) **to participate in the Forest Investment Program and other REDD+ programs** at local, national, and global levels.” – *DGM Program Document*, p. 7

“The objective of [The Global Learning and Knowledge Exchange Project] is to organize and facilitate knowledge exchange, learning and capacity building on REDD+ and climate change issues at regional and global levels and to strengthen the networks and alliance of IPLC organizations within and across regions with a view to enhancing their representation and voice in regional and global policy fora. In addition, the Global Project will provide technical assistance and secretariat services to the Global Steering Committee of the DGM, and monitoring and reporting.” – *DGM Program Document*, p. 11

“This DGM program objective will be achieved by **(i) establishing and strengthening representative IPLC-led governing bodies** for DGM decision-making in FIP pilot countries and at the global level; **(ii) providing grants to IPLCs** in FIP pilot countries for initiatives consistent with DGM and FIP criteria; **(iii) providing training and capacity development** in leadership, management, and technical skills to IPLCs at country and global levels; **(iv) facilitating knowledge exchange and learning** on REDD+ and climate change issues between and among IPLCs at regional and global levels; **(v) strengthening networks and alliances** of IPLC organizations within and across regions; and **(vi) enabling scale up of successful local solutions** for forest and landscape management.” – *DGM Program Document*, p. 7

In accordance with the updated results framework approved by the Global Steering Committee in April 2018, the following pages provide the latest data demonstrating how the DGM Global

Project is progressing toward its objectives using these six strategies. Please note that this report only contains data on the DGM Global project. For country project and programmatic data, please see the Semiannual DGM Program Report for this reporting period.

### **Strengthening of IPLC-led Governing Bodies**

One way the DGM supports IPLCs is by “establishing and strengthening representative IPLC-led governing bodies for DGM decision-making in FIP pilot countries and at the global level.” For the global project, governance and accountability are led by the GSC. The GSC members take responsibility for project governance, both through their participation in the Annual GSC Meeting, when they review and approve the project’s budget and workplan and address key operational issues, and through their continued engagement throughout the year. Beyond governance, the GSC also takes responsibility for the project’s accountability to its stakeholders, both through the management of the project’s grievance redress mechanism and their review of project reports.

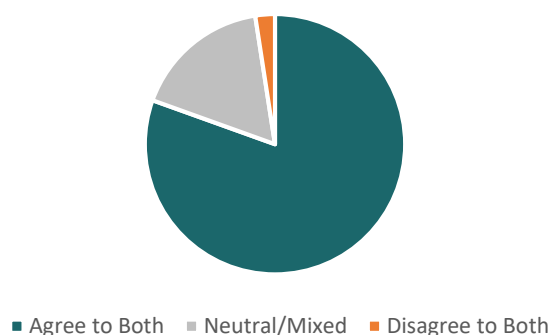
#### **Outcome:**

#### **Exchange participants view the DGM as transparent and inclusive.**

Indicator: Percentage of exchange participants who view the DGM as transparent and inclusive

	2018 Annual Survey Results						
	Respondents	Transparent		Inclusive		Both	
		Agree	%	Agree	%	Agree	%
<b>Female</b>	11	6	55%	7	64%	6	55%
<b>Total</b>	41	33	80%	33	80%	33	80%

Roughly 80% of exchange participants who responded to a stakeholder survey indicated that they view the governance and decision-making processes of the DGM as both transparent and inclusive. Two respondents (4.8%) disagreed that the DGM was transparent, and only one (2.4%) disagreed that the DGM was inclusive. The remaining respondents for each question neither agreed nor disagreed with the statement.



#### **Outputs:**

#### **IPLCs from targeted communities take responsibility for project governance and accountability.**

Indicator: Number of IPLC representatives leading project governance and accountability through their participation in the Global Steering Committee

	Dec. 2017	June 2018
Female	3	3
Total	11	11

There have been changes in GSC representation from Brazil and Peru, but they have not affected the total number or gender balance of the GSC. While there are 11 GSC members, it is important to note that only 10 of them may take part in any given vote, as Peru has two alternating representatives (including one woman).

### **DGM Global is responsive to stakeholder concerns at the global scale.**

Indicator: Percentage of grievances related to delivery of the DGM that are received by or elevated to the Global Steering Committee and addressed

	Cumulative (Dec. 2017)	Cumulative (June 2018)
Grievances Received	1	1
Grievances Addressed	1	1
Percentage Addressed	100.00%	100.00%

### **Training and Capacity Development**

For IPLCs to engage in policy- and decision-making around forestry and climate change, it's important that they have the skills necessary to be effective partners. This includes, but is not limited to, leadership, management, and technical skills. The IPLC leaders in the GSC identify the skills that are most needed to enhance IPLC engagement at regional and global scales, and DGM Global works to provide this training through exchanges and participation in key international events.

#### **Outcome:**

### **Exchange participants strengthen the skills they need to engage effectively in climate-related policy- and decision-making**

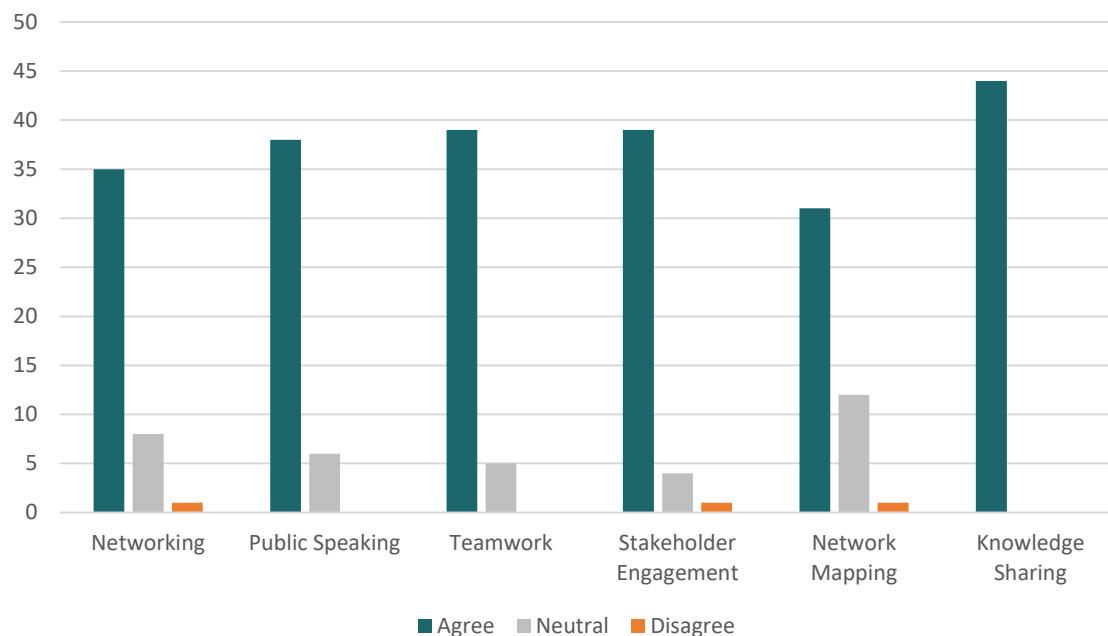
Indicator: Percentage of exchange participants whose skills have been strengthened in a way that will make them more effective in climate-related policy- and decision-making.

	2018 Annual Survey Results		
	Respondents	Skills Strengthened	
Female	11	11	100%
Total	44	44	100%

All respondents indicated that their skills had been strengthened, through their participation in a

DGM exchange, in at least one of the following categories:

- Networking (82%)
- Public Speaking (89%)
- Teamwork (91%)
- Stakeholder Engagement (89%)
- Participatory Network/Stakeholder Mapping (73%)
- Knowledge Sharing (100%)



## Outputs:

**Targeted beneficiaries from DGM and non-DGM countries participate in regional and global exchanges hosted by DGM Global**

Indicator: Percentage of participants in the learning and knowledge exchange activities belonging to REDD+ programs and countries other than FIP pilot countries (**Core World Bank Indicator**)

	Cumulative (Dec. 2017)		Jan-Jun 2018		Cumulative (Jun. 2018)	
	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total
<b>Exchange Participants</b>	42	129	12	39	49	155
<b>Non-FIP Country Representatives</b>	14	40	3	10	16	46
<b>Percentage</b>	<b>33%</b>	<b>31%</b>	<b>25%</b>	<b>26%</b>	<b>33%</b>	<b>30%</b>

Please note that the January-June 2018 column represents all IPLC participants in the February 2018 Asia Exchange and the June 2018 Americas Exchange, which were the two exchanges in

this reporting period. The cumulative columns account for all participants over the life of the project up to the end of the that reporting period. Each participant is only counted once in the cumulative columns, regardless of the number of exchanges attended.

### **Knowledge Exchange and Learning**

In order to participate effectively in regional and global climate action and sustainable forestry, IPLC leaders must have a strong understanding of climate change, ongoing mitigation and adaptation efforts, and various negotiations and agreements that are underway. They also need to share their own knowledge with one another so that each of them can represent the broader needs of IPLCs more effectively. DGM Global provides these opportunities on a regular basis through its regional and global exchanges. The GSC members identify learning priorities each year to ensure that the content of the exchanges stays topical and up-to-date. Over time, the exchanges have shifted to focus more on the IPLC participants sharing knowledge with one another, and these opportunities are reflected in the below data along with more traditional learning methods.

#### **Outcome:**

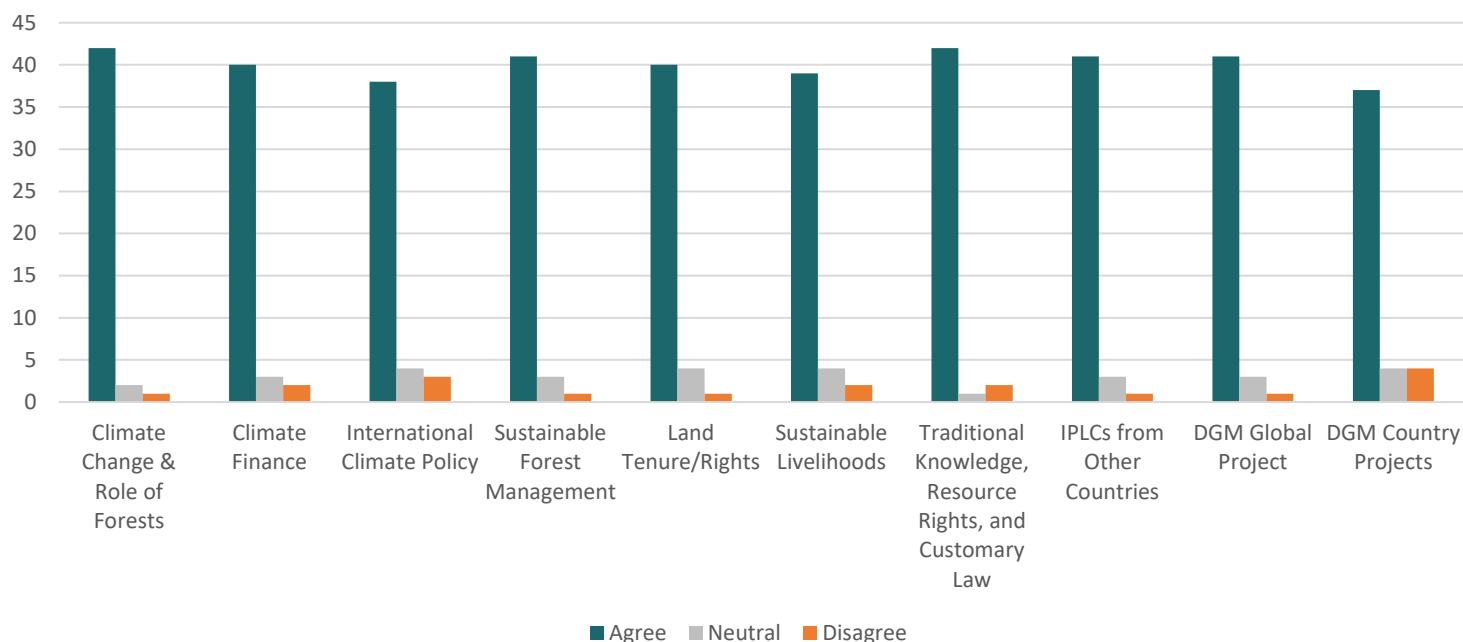
**Exchange participants have increased their relevant knowledge, enabling them to engage more effectively in climate-related policy- and decision-making.**

Indicator: Percentage of exchange participants whose knowledge of relevant topics has increased, enabling them to engage more effectively in climate-related policy- and decision-making

	2018 Annual Survey Results		
	Respondents	Knowledge Gained	
<b>Female</b>	11	11	100%
<b>Total</b>	45	44	98%

Out of 45 respondents, 44 (98%) indicated that they had gained relevant knowledge, through their participation in a DGM exchange, in at least one of the following areas:

- Climate Change and the Role of Forests (93%)
- Climate Finance (89%)
- International Climate Policy (84%)
- Sustainable Forest Management (91%)
- Land Tenure/Rights (89%)
- Sustainable Livelihoods (87%)
- Traditional Knowledge, Resource Rights, and Customary Law (93%)
- IPLCs from Other Countries (91%)
- DGM Global Project (91%)
- DGM Country Projects (82%)



## Outputs:

### Targeted beneficiaries from DGM and non-DGM countries participate in regional and global exchanges hosted by DGM Global

Indicator: Number of person-hours of knowledge exchange and learning received by participants in regional and global exchanges hosted by DGM Global, disaggregated by sex

	Cumulative (Dec. 2017)		Jan-Jun 2018		Cumulative (Jun. 2018)	
	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total
<b>Person-hours</b>	1575	5215.5	501.25	1620	2076.25	6835.5

The table below shows how this breaks down between the two exchanges from this reporting period:

Exchange	IPLC Participants	Female Participants	Hours of Learning/Exchange	Person-hours	Person-hours (female)
Asia 2018	15	5	46	690	230
Americas 2018	24	7	38.75	930	271.25

### Strengthening of Networks and Alliances

At regional and international scales, it can be very difficult for individuals to have a major impact in sustainable forestry and climate change without the necessary allies and resources. For IPLCs, these are most readily available through engagement with organizations, networks, and alliances. During its regional and global exchanges, DGM Global provides opportunities for networking and

learning about the ongoing efforts of IPLC networks and organizations by inviting key representatives of these organizations working in national, regional, and global contexts. By forming these connections, exchange participants have greater opportunities to participate in major events, share relevant knowledge, and collaborate with partners around the world to advance their common agenda.

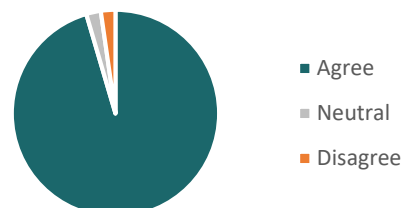
#### Outcome:

#### Exchange participants engage more effectively with relevant IPLC organizations, networks, and alliances

Indicator: Percentage of exchange participants reporting increased/strengthened engagement with relevant IPLC organizations, networks, and/or alliances

	2018 Annual Survey Results		
	Respondents	Increased Engagement with Relevant Organizations and Networks	
Female	11	11	100%
Total	44	42	95%

Out of 44 respondents, 42 (95%) reported increased or strengthened engagement with IPLC organizations, networks, and alliances related to climate and forests as a result of their participation in a DGM exchange.



#### Outputs:

#### IPLCs assume leadership roles in activities and alliances in pursuit of relevant objectives

Indicator: Number of activities/alliances emerged through the global platform with the leadership role of IPLCs (**Core World Bank Indicator**)

	Cumulative (Dec. 2017)	Jan-Jun 2018	Cumulative (Jun. 2018)
Activities/Alliances	20	0	20

#### Representatives of key IPLC networks and organizations participate in DGM exchanges

Indicator: Number of IPLC networks and organizations represented at DGM exchanges

	Cumulative (Dec. 2017)	New: Jan-Jun 2018	Cumulative (Jun. 2018)
Multinational	13	2	15
National	38	12	50
Total	51	14	65



## Enabling Successful Local Solutions to Scale Up

While the DGM is an innovative program that is already achieving important results for the increased participation of IPLCs in climate action and sustainable forestry, it is still limited by the amount of funding available. Each DGM project in implementation has seen that the demand for programs like the DGM far exceed its available resources. As such, it is critical that the DGM work to enable the scaling up of successful local solutions for forest and landscape management. At the outcome level, there are many factors outside the DGM's control, such as availability of resources and donor priorities, but the DGM still works to make its successes and lessons learned accessible for any programs that would like to support complementary efforts. Specifically, DGM Global focuses both on sharing DGM successes with relevant networks and organizations during its exchanges and its participation in regional and global events and on making information on the DGM widely accessible through its project website: [www.dgmglobal.org](http://www.dgmglobal.org).

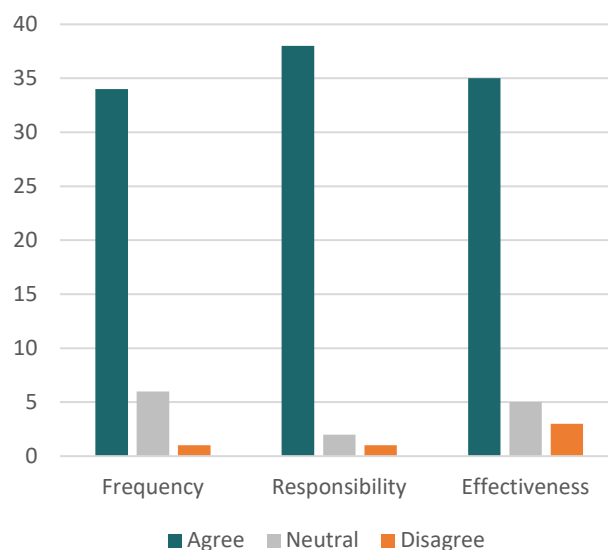
### Outcome:

**Exchange participants receive funding and/or support for sustainable forestry and climate action from non-DGM sources**

	2018 Annual Survey Results								
	Respondents	Received Funding?	%	Increased Frequency of Engagement	%	Increased Level of Responsibility	%	Increased Effectiveness	%
Female	11	4	36%	8	73%	9	82%	8	73%
Total	41	23	56%	34	83%	38	93%	35	85%

Since participating in a DGM Exchange, 23 of 41 survey respondents (56%), including 4 of 11 female respondents (36%), indicated that they have received funding from and/or participated in other initiatives related to climate action and sustainable forest management. While they may not have received funding, 38 of the 41 did report that their engagement in relevant activities had been increased or strengthened in at least one of three ways:

- Frequency of Engagement (83%)
- Level of Responsibility (93%)
- Effectiveness (85%)



### Outputs:

## DGM grant recipients and beneficiaries present knowledge products at regional and global exchange opportunities

Indicator: 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 **(Core World Bank Indicator)**

	Cumulative (Dec. 2017)	Jan-Jun 2018	Cumulative (Jun. 2018)
<b>Knowledge Products</b>	50	18	68

Knowledge Products	Status
<b>Asia Exchange – February 2018</b>	
Exchange Booklet	Completed
Technical Session – Shifting Cultivation	Completed
Technical Session – Land Tenure	Completed
Technical Session – DGM and Gender	Completed
Technical Session – Sustainable Forest Management	Completed
<b>Americas Exchange – June 2018</b>	
Exchange Booklet	Completed
Technical Session – Land Tenure in Latin America	Completed
Technical Session – Legal Recognition Processes in Peru	Completed
Technical Session – Earth Observation for Indigenous-led Land Management	Completed
<b>Miscellaneous</b>	
Project Level Grievance Redress Mechanism and Dispute Resolution: Preliminary Lessons from the Dedicated Grant Mechanism for Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities.	Completed
Gender #1: Gender considerations for IPLC participation in forest conservation	Completed
Gender #2: Provisions for gender equality & women's participation in DGM design and operations	Completed
Gender #3: Gender in National Steering Committee composition	Completed
Gender #4: Designing an inclusive process for choosing and supporting sub-projects	Completed
Gender #5: Gender in DGM Global governance and outreach	Completed
DGM Africa Exchange Participatory Network Analysis Report	Completed
DGM Asia Exchange Participatory Network Analysis Report	Completed
DGM Americas Exchange Participatory Network Analysis Report	Completed

## The DGM Global website effectively showcases IPLC-led successes in climate action and sustainable forestry.

Indicator: Six-month average of monthly unique visitors to the DGM Global website

	Jul-Dec 2015	Jan-Jun 2016	Jul-Dec 2016	Jan-Jun 2017	Jul-Dec 2017	Jan-Jun 2018
<b>Six-month average - Monthly unique visitors</b>	79.33	171.17	196.33	247.67	338.67	371.5

### DGM Exchange participants are well-represented at UNFCCC negotiations.

Indicator: Number of IPLCs who, after participating in a DGM exchange, have attended UNFCCC negotiations, disaggregated by sex

	Cumulative (Dec. 2017)		Jan-Jun 2018		Cumulative (Jun. 2018)	
	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total
<b>Exchange Participants</b>	42	129	4	14	45	139
<b>COP/SB Attendees</b>	13	37	4	11	13	38
<b>Percentage</b>	31%	29%	N/A	N/A	29%	27%

In this reporting period, the only UNFCCC negotiations were during the 48<sup>th</sup> Conference of the Subsidiary Bodies (SB 48) in May 2018. Participants in the June 2018 Americas Exchange, unless they had previously participated in another exchange, have not been counted for this indicator, because they have not yet had an opportunity to participate in UNFCCC negotiations since attending a DGM exchange.

#### 7.14.4. Upcoming Activities

Anticipated Timing	Activity
August	IUCN 70 <sup>th</sup> Anniversary
September	California Climate Summit
October	Launch of redesigned website
November	Global Exchange (Katowice, Poland)
November	Release – 2018 Annual Report (tentative)
December	24 <sup>th</sup> UNFCCC Conference of the Parties

## Appendix A. 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>

## Appendix B. Country Project Data

Listed below are links to the latest Implementation Status and Results Reports (ISRs) for each DGM Country Project. These are the sources of most country project data in this report, unless otherwise specified. Each one can be accessed through the relevant country project page on the World Bank's website:

**Brazil** – ISR #7 (Data from May 2018, Archived June 2018):

<http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/763091530026642050/pdf/Disclosable-Version-of-the-ISR-BR-DGM-for-Indigenous-People-and-Traditional-Communities-P143492-Sequence-No-07.pdf>

**Burkina Faso** – ISR #4 (Data from May 2018, Archived July 2018):

<http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/139851532804258534/pdf/Disclosable-Version-of-the-ISR-Local-Forest-Communities-Support-Project-P149434-Sequence-No-04.pdf>

**DRC** – ISR #4 (Data from March 2018, Archived April 2018):

<http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/855481523112727586/pdf/P149049-ISR-Disclosable.pdf>

**Ghana** – ISR #2 (Data from August 2017, Archived March 2018):

<http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/795121520006540996/pdf/ISR-Disclosable-P145316-03-02-2018-1520006533610.pdf>

**Indonesia** – ISR #3 (Data from May 2018, Archived June 2018):

<http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/633201529356881936/pdf/Disclosable-Version-of-the-ISR-Strengthening-Rights-and-Economies-of-Adat-and-Local-Communities-P156473-Sequence-No-03.pdf>

**Mexico** – ISR #2 (Data from January 2018, Archived June 2018):

<http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/975071529375269797/pdf/Disclosable-Version-of-the-ISR-Mexico-Dedicated-Grant-Mechanism-for-IP-and-LC-P151604-Sequence-No-02.pdf>

**Mozambique** – ISR #1 (Data from February 2018, Archived March 2018):

<http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/472381520462123509/pdf/Disclosable-Version-of-the-ISR-Dedicated-Grant-Mechanism-for-Local-Communities-P161241-Sequence-No-01.pdf>

**Peru** – ISR #5 (Data from March/April 2018, Archived May 2018):

<http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/517591525731974702/pdf/Disclosable-Version-of-the-ISR-Saweto-Dedicated-Grant-Mechanism-in-Peru-P148499-Sequence-No-05.pdf>