

# The Dedicated Grant Mechanism for Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities

## Fourteenth Semiannual Program Report

*Covering January 1, 2022 – June 30, 2022*

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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 August 29, 2022



**DGM**  
GLOBAL



CONSERVATION  
INTERNATIONAL



## 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:**

Lucely Pio – NSC National Coordinator

#### **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 – NSC Chair

#### **National Executing Agency:**

IUCN Burkina Faso

### **DGM Cote d'Ivoire**

#### **Global Steering Committee Member:**

Delphine Ahoussi – NSC Member

Play Christophe Sare – NSC President  
(alternating)

#### **National Executing Agency:**

Care International

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

#### **Global Steering Committee Member:**

Kapupu Diwa Mutimanwa – NSC President

#### **National Executing Agency:**

Caritas Congo

[www.peuplesautochtones.cd](http://www.peuplesautochtones.cd)

### **DGM Ghana**

#### **Global Steering Committee Member:**

Bashiru Gambo – NSC Chair

#### **National Executing Agency:**

Solidaridad

### **DGM Guatemala**

#### **Global Steering Committee Member:**

Byron Alonzo – NSC Member

#### **National Executing Agency:**

Asociación Sotz'il

### **DGM Indonesia**

#### **Global Steering Committee Member:**

Mina Setra - NSC Member

#### **National Executing Agency:**

The Samdhana Institute

[www.dgmindonesia.id](http://www.dgmindonesia.id)

### **DGM Mexico**

#### **Global Steering Committee Member:**

Manuel Aldrete (GSC co-chair) – NSC Coordinator

#### **National Executing Agency:**

Rainforest Alliance

[www.mde-mexico.org](http://www.mde-mexico.org)

### **DGM Mozambique**

#### **Global Steering Committee Member:**

Daniel Maula – NSC President

#### **National Executing Agency:**

WWF Mozambique

<https://mozdgm.org.mz/>

### **DGM Nepal**

#### **Global Steering Committee Member:**

Jagat Baram / Bharati Pathak (GSC co-chair) –  
NSC President

#### **National Executing Agency:**

Rural Reconstruction Nepal (RRN)

### **DGM Peru**

#### **Global Steering Committee Member:**

Ruth Buendia Mestoquiari / Marilen Puquio Arturo  
(alternating) - NSC Members

#### **National Executing Agency:**

WWF Peru

[www.mdesawetoperu.org](http://www.mdesawetoperu.org)

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

#### **Global Steering Committee Member:**

Guy Moussele-Diseke – NSC President

#### **National Executing Agency:** CIPIVIE-Caritas

### **Non-FIP Country (Philippines)**

#### **Global Steering Committee Member:**

Grace Balawag

## Abbreviations

<b>AIDSEP</b>	Interethnic Association for the Development of the Peruvian Rainforest
<b>ATL</b>	Local Technical Assistance
<b>CAA/NM</b>	Centro de Agricultura Alternativa do Norte de Minas
<b>CART</b>	Central Ashaninka Organization of Rio Tambo
<b>CBO</b>	Community-Based Organization
<b>CI</b>	Conservation International
<b>CIF</b>	Climate Investment Funds
<b>CONAP</b>	Peruvian Confederation of Amazonian Peoples
<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>DGM Global</b>	DGM Global Learning and Knowledge Exchange Project
<b>DRC</b>	Democratic Republic of the Congo
<b>EOI</b>	Expression of Interest
<b>EP</b>	Executing Agencies (DGM Peru)
<b>FIP</b>	Forest Investment Program
<b>GEA</b>	Global Executing Agency
<b>GEF</b>	Global Environment Facility
<b>GESI</b>	Gender Equity and Social Inclusion
<b>GRM</b>	Grievance Redress Mechanism
<b>GSC</b>	Global Steering Committee
<b>GLF</b>	Global Landscapes Forum
<b>IIPFCC</b>	International Indigenous Peoples' Forum on Climate Change
<b>IPs</b>	Indigenous Peoples
<b>IPLCs</b>	Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities
<b>ISR</b>	Implementation Status and Results Report
<b>IUCN</b>	International Union for the Conservation of Nature
<b>Lao PDR</b>	Lao People's Democratic Republic
<b>LCIPP</b>	Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform (UNFCCC)
<b>M &amp; E</b>	Monitoring and Evaluation
<b>MozDGM</b>	Mozambique Dedicated Grant Mechanism for Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities
<b>MRS</b>	Subproject Results Framework
<b>NEA</b>	National Executing Agency (of a DGM country project)
<b>NSC</b>	National Steering Committee (of a DGM country project)
<b>PAC</b>	Procurement and Contracting Plan
<b>PCL</b>	Local Community Promoter
<b>PDO</b>	Project Development Objective
<b>PGTA</b>	Environmental and Territorial Management Plan
<b>PM&amp;E</b>	Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation

<b>POAS</b>	Annual Subproject Operational Program (DGM Mexico)
<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>SIMyEPS</b>	Subproject Monitoring and Evaluation System
<b>SIGCAA</b>	DGM Brazil NEA's Online Project Management and Monitoring System
<b>SIRASIQ</b>	DGM Mexico's System to Receive and Address Information Requests and Grievances
<b>TBD</b>	To be determined
<b>TTL</b>	Task Team Leader (World Bank)
<b>UNFCCC</b>	United Nation Framework Convention on Climate Change
<b>UNPFII</b>	United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues
<b>UNDP</b>	United Nations Development Program
<b>FIW</b>	Financial Inclusion Window (DGM Mexico)
<b>SIW</b>	Social Inclusion Window (DGM Mexico)
<b>WB</b>	World Bank
<b>WWF</b>	World Wildlife Fund

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## 1. Executive Summary

The Dedicated Grant Mechanism for Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (DGM) has completed its seventh year of program implementation with twelve country projects approved by the Forest Investment Program subcommittee and over US\$70 million directed towards Indigenous peoples and local community (IPLC)-led climate action. Since 2015, IPLCs in DGM countries continue to demonstrate the critical need for partnering with communities in the design and implementation of climate finance initiatives. Ensuring IPLCs play leadership roles in the governance of climate finance is key to achieving global climate goals.

For the first time since the announcement in March 2020 of the COVID-19 pandemic, DGM countries including the Global Project have slowly begun returning to in-person activities. The first DGM Global in-person activity of 2022 was the 8<sup>th</sup> annual GSC meeting held in Abidjan, Cote d'Ivoire in May 2022. Many DGM countries have already returned to in-person field visits, training, events, and subproject implementation and monitoring.

As of June 2022, 11 DGM country projects had received World Bank (WB) approval. During this reporting period (January – June 2022), 4 countries closed out (Brazil, Peru, Ghana, and Burkina Faso), and 7 are in various implementation phases (Mozambique, Indonesia, Mexico, Guatemala, DRC, Republic of Congo, and Cote d'Ivoire). One DGM project – in Nepal - is pending WB approval. Although DGM Brazil officially closed out project activities in January 2022, it is currently preparing to launch a second phase through additional finance.

Throughout the last 7 years of DGM project implementation, IPLCs have made noteworthy progress in several areas including obtaining land tenure and community recognition, gender equity, economic improvement, food sovereignty, cultural restoration, inclusion in national policy, and sustainable agroforestry. Through the DGM, IPLCs in 8 countries (Burkina Faso, Indonesia, Brazil, Mexico, Ghana, DRC, Mozambique, and Peru) have received funding and technical support to manage 628 subprojects, with a combined value of over US\$ 19 million towards community-led initiatives. The interest in DGM subgrants continues to increase with new calls for proposals and expressions of interest. DGM countries are continuously working to improve their reach and access to communities with these calls, which have proven to be effective due to the high volume of proposals received.

The Global Learning and Knowledge Exchange Project (DGM Global) has also had remarkable success this reporting period with the launch of the second call for DGM Global Learning Fellows, in-person GSC meeting, NEA exchanges, selection of 2022 fellows, and virtual training opportunities. Twelve fellows were selected in early 2022 to participate in the Global Learning Fellowship and are on track to complete fellowship milestones by October 2022. During this reporting period, in-person, virtual, and hybrid events took place, including the 8th annual GSC meeting, NEA exchange, virtual training on video as a communications tool, and preparations for the first in-person targeted knowledge exchange, among others.

## 2. Program Overview

Funded under the Climate Investment Funds (CIF), the Dedicated Grant Mechanism for Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (DGM) is an initiative that was conceived and developed in a special window under the Forest Investment Program (FIP). The overall objective is to enhance the capacity and support specific initiatives of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (IPLCs) in the FIP pilot countries and to strengthen their participation in FIP and other REDD+ processes at the local, national, and global levels. 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 IPLC organizations, and to individual local community members in the case of DGM Ghana, for demand-driven subprojects related to adaptation and mitigation, livelihoods, sustainable forest management, and secure land tenure; and,
- 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 IPLCs have access to information on policy and technical topics related to REDD+ as well as global trainings and coordination around the UNFCCC process; and,
- Shared learning and knowledge exchange is carried out alongside trainings and also, 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; and,
- Monitoring and reporting with a focus on learning that informs progress towards expected results, including success and challenges.

As the leaders, stakeholders, and primary drivers of the DGM, IPLCs are central to all DGM activities, they select representatives to participate in the DGM National and Global steering committees. Further, they develop and implement projects using DGM funding, and they build their capacities to participate in conversations around climate change and forestry at national and international scales. 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.

### 3. Project Status – June 2022

The following table depicts the status of eleven DGM country projects and one Global project (phases 1 and 2) as of June 30, 2022. Four DGM country projects have closed and seven are under implementation. One country project (Nepal) is pending WB approval. For more detailed information on each project, please refer to Section 5.

Table 1. Project Status

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	5.0	5.0	6/28/14	3/3/15	6/15/15	3/31/20
Phase 2 of the Global Learning and Knowledge Exchange	GSC	Conservation International	3.0	2.3	12/2019	7/24/20	4/1/20	12/31/22
Brazil	NSC	Centro de Agricultura Alternativa do Norte de Minas (CAA/NM)	6.5	6.5	6/18/15	3/3/15	6/29/15	01/31/22 <sup>1</sup>
Burkina Faso	NSC	IUCN – Burkina Faso	4.5	4.5	6/18/15	9/16/15	10/13/15	6/30/21
Peru	NSC	WWF Peru	5.5	5.5	5/21/15	9/11/15	11/26/15	6/25/21
Democratic Republic of the Congo	NSC	Caritas Congo	6.0	6.0	6/3/15	4/8/16	6/21/16	6/30/23
Indonesia	NSC	Samdhana Institute	6.5	6.5	12/30/16	3/16/17	6/22/17	11/30/22 <sup>2</sup>
Ghana	NSC	Solidaridad	5.5	5.5	9/12/16	4/26/17	8/18/17	11/30/21
Mexico	NSC	Rainforest Alliance	6.0	6.0	5/22/17	9/15/17	12/21/17	8/1/23 <sup>3</sup>
Mozambique	NSC	WWF Mozambique	4.5	4.5	8/22/16	12/5/17	2/1/18	2/28/23
Cote d'Ivoire	NSC	Care International	4.5	4.5	3/01/19 <sup>4</sup>	1/20/20	8/28/20	4/30/24
Republic of the Congo	NSC	Caritas	4.5	4.5	7/8/21	9/14/21	12/14/21	3/31/26
Nepal <sup>5</sup>	NSC	Rural Reconstruction Nepal	4.5	4.5	5/24/21	N/A	N/A	N/A
Guatemala	NSC	Sotz'il Asociacion	4.5	4.5	12/16/20	5/7/21	5/7/21	4/30/26
Ecuador	N/A	N/A	4.5	0	Project canceled as of Jun. 2019			

<sup>1</sup> <https://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/727931623467866743/pdf/Disclosable-Restructuring-Paper-BR-DGM-for-Indigenous-People-and-Traditional-Communities-P143492.pdf>

<sup>2</sup> <https://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/327451622208612505/pdf/Disclosable-Restructuring-Paper-Strengthening-Rights-and-Economies-of-Adat-and-Local-Communities-P156473.pdf>

<sup>3</sup> <https://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/826861624562622347/pdf/Disclosable-Restructuring-Paper-Mexico-Dedicated-Grant-Mechanism-for-IP-and-LC-P151604.pdf>

<sup>4</sup> [https://www.climateinvestmentfunds.org/sites/cif\\_enc/files/meeting-documents/fip\\_22\\_3\\_sar\\_final1\\_1.pdf](https://www.climateinvestmentfunds.org/sites/cif_enc/files/meeting-documents/fip_22_3_sar_final1_1.pdf)

<sup>5</sup> The Nepal project is awaiting World Bank approval.



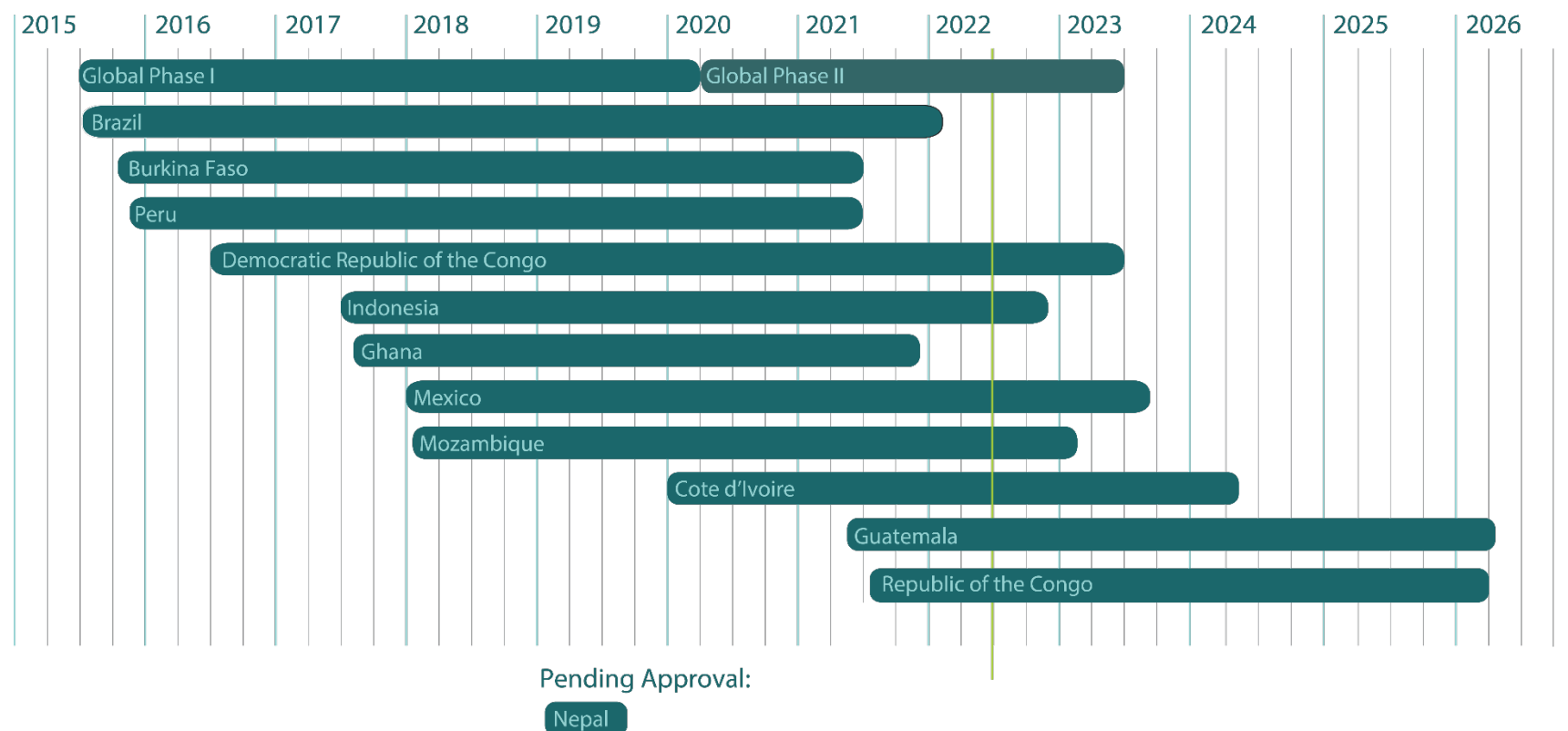
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Lao People's Democratic Republic	N/A	N/A	4.5	0	Project canceled as of Oct. 2017
			<b>80.0</b>	<b>70.3</b>	

## 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 FIP Subcommittee. Due to the project's staggered implementation, several projects will be ending as others may just be starting.

Figure 1. DGM project Timeline



## 5. DGM Country 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 Results Report (ISR), which is published on the respective project page of the World Bank's 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. Therefore, the aggregated figures do not necessarily represent the aggregate progress of DGM. The deadline for aggregate end targets varies per country and ranges from December 2020 to April 2026. Indicator data for each active country project is provided in its respective section of the report.

**Table 2. Percent of subprojects successfully completed and achieved their objectives which are consistent with FIP objectives**

	Baseline	Actual (Previous ISR)	Actual (Latest ISR)	End Target
<b>Brazil</b>	N/A	45% (29 of 64)	83% (53 of 64) <sup>6</sup>	75%
	June 2015	Dec. 2021	Jan. 2022	Jan. 2022
<b>Burkina Faso</b>	N/A	43% (37 of 85)	95% (81 of 85) <sup>7</sup>	50%
	May 2015	Aug. 2020	Jun. 2021	Jun. 2021
<b>DRC</b>	N/A	0.00 (0 of 6)	0.00 (0 of 9)	50%
	Feb. 2015	Dec. 2021	Feb. 2022	Jun. 2023
<b>Cote d'Ivoire</b>	0.00	0.00	0.00 (0 of 55)	75%
	Sep. 2020	May. 2021	Jun. 2022	May 2024
<b>Ghana</b> <sup>8</sup>	N/A	15% (33 of 219)	19% (41 of 219) <sup>9</sup>	65%
	Mar. 2017	Jan. 2021	Jul. 2021	Nov. 2021
<b>Mexico</b>	N/A	0.00 (0 of 94)	0.00 (0 of 92)	75%
	Jan. 2018	Nov. 2021	Dec. 2021	Aug. 2023
<b>Mozambique</b>	N/A	0.00 (0 of 17)	0.00 (0 of 17)	70%
	Feb. 2018	Dec. 2020	Dec. 2020	Feb. 2023
<b>Aggregate</b>	N/A	<b>20% (99 of 485)</b>	<b>37% (175 of 541)</b>	<b>75%</b>
	N/A	<b>Dec. 2021</b>	<b>Jun. 2022</b>	<b>May 2024</b>

**Note:** Country project targets are lower than aggregated targets in 4 of 6 countries. DGM Peru and DGM Indonesia do not report on this indicator.

<sup>6</sup> DGM Brazil NEA update provided in January 2022.

<sup>7</sup> DGM Burkina Faso NEA update provided in June 2021.

<sup>8</sup> DGM Ghana reports on "65% of community initiatives that are successfully completed and achieve their stated objective, which are consistent with REDD+ and FIP objectives."

<sup>9</sup> DGM Ghana NEA update provided in July 2021. DGM Ghana defines "completion" as the activity was successful, not done.

**Table 3. People in targeted forest and adjacent communities with increased monetary or non-monetary benefits from forests, disaggregated by gender**

	Baseline	Actual (Previous ISR)	Actual (Latest ISR)	End Target
<b>Burkina Faso</b>	0	24,332	24,332	8,000
	Jun. 2015	Nov. 2019	Jul. 2020	Jun. 2021
<b>Cote d'Ivoire</b>	0	0	0	1,100
	Aug. 2020	Jun. 2021	Jun. 2022	May 2024
<b>DRC</b>	0	27,129	28,880	15,000
	Feb. 2015	Dec. 2020	Feb. 2022	Jun. 2023
<b>Indonesia</b>	0	7,910	8,805	700
	Mar. 2017	Dec. 2021	Jun. 2022	Nov. 2022
<b>Mexico</b>	0	3,569	3,569	2,500
	Jan. 2018	Nov. 2021	Dec. 2021	Aug. 2023
<b>Aggregate</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>62,940</b>	<b>65,586</b>	<b>N/A</b>
	<b>N/A</b>	<b>Dec. 2021</b>	<b>Jun. 2022</b>	<b>N/A</b>

**Note:** DGM Brazil is no longer required to report on this indicator as of the project's 2<sup>nd</sup> restructuring.<sup>10</sup>

**Table 4. 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 ISR)	Actual (Latest ISR)	End Target
<b>Burkina Faso (Number)</b>	0	102 <sup>11</sup>	177	35
	May 2015	Nov. 2019	Jan. 2020	Jun. 2021
<b>Cote d'Ivoire</b>	0	0	0	75%
	Sep. 2020	Jun. 2021	Jun. 2022	May 2024
<b>Indonesia</b>	N/A	86% <sup>12</sup>	92%	75%
	Mar. 2017	Dec. 2021	Jun. 2022	Nov. 2022
<b>Mexico</b>	N/A	94%	97%	75%
	Jan. 2018	Jun. 2021	Dec. 2021	Aug. 2023
<b>Mozambique</b>	N/A	35%	35%	60%
	Feb. 2018	Dec. 2020	Dec. 2020	Feb. 2023
<b>Aggregate</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>63%<sup>13</sup></b>	<b>56%<sup>14</sup></b>	<b>75%</b>
	<b>N/A</b>	<b>Dec. 2021</b>	<b>Jun. 2022</b>	<b>May. 2024</b>

**Notes:** Country project targets are lower than aggregate target in 1 of 5 countries. DGM Brazil is no longer required to report on this indicator as of the project's 2<sup>nd</sup> restructuring. The indicator for DGM Burkina Faso is framed as a number rather than a percentage and is not included in the aggregation.

<sup>10</sup> <http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/610341550792431177/pdf/Disclosable-Restructuring-Paper-BR-DGM-for-Indigenous-People-and-Traditional-Communities-P143492.pdf>

<sup>11</sup> Ibid.

<sup>12</sup> The current actual number has been corrected based on recalculation of headcounts.

<sup>13</sup> Simple average of percentages in reporting country projects; missing updates from Mozambique and Burkina Faso.

<sup>14</sup> Simple average of percentages in reporting country projects; missing Burkina Faso.

**Table 5. Percent of grievances registered related to delivery of project benefits that are addressed**

	Baseline	Actual (Previous ISR)	Actual (Latest ISR)	End Target
<b>Brazil</b>	N/A	100% (13/13)	100% (16/16)	100%
	Oct. 2014	Jun. 2021	Oct. 2021	Jan. 2022
<b>Cote d'Ivoire</b>	N/A	0	0	100%
	Sep. 2020	Nov. 2021	Jun. 2022	May 2024
<b>DRC</b>	N/A	75%	75%	85%
	Feb. 2015	Aug. 2021	Feb. 2022	Jun. 2023
<b>Ghana</b>	N/A	100% (33/33)	100% (33/33)	100%
	Mar. 2017	Jun. 2020	Jan. 2021	Apr. 2022
<b>Indonesia</b>	N/A	80%	100% (6 of 6)	70%
	Mar. 2017	Dec. 2021	Jun. 2022	Nov. 2022
<b>Mexico</b>	N/A	100% (209/209)	100% (217 of 217)	100%
	Jan. 2018	Jun. 2021	Dec. 2021	Aug. 2023
<b>Mozambique</b>	N/A	100%	100%	80%
	Feb. 2018	Dec. 2020	Dec. 2020	Feb. 2023
<b>Peru</b>	N/A	100%	100%	100%
	Aug. 2016	Jun. 2021	Jun. 2021	Dec. 2020
<b>Aggregate</b>	N/A	<b>93%<sup>15</sup></b>	<b>84%</b>	<b>100%</b>
	N/A	<b>Dec. 2021</b>	<b>Jun. 2022</b>	<b>May 2024</b>

**Note:** Country project targets are lower than the aggregate target in 3 of 8 countries. Missing updated information on Mozambique grievances, other than percentage addressed, as reported in ISRs.

<sup>15</sup> Simple average of percentages in reporting country projects; missing quantity of grievances in DRC, Mozambique and Peru.

## 6. Progress by Project

### 6.1. Brazil

#### 6.1.1. Project Overview

The Dedicated Grant Mechanism for Indigenous Peoples, Traditional Communities, and Quilombolas of the Cerrado ([DGM Brazil](#)), was designed with two main objectives: (i) to strengthen the engagement of the Cerrado biome's Indigenous Peoples and Traditional Communities (IPTCs) 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 were structured according to the following three [components](#): (i) Sustainable and Adaptive Community Initiatives, (ii) Capacity Building and Institutional Strengthening, and (iii) Project Management, Monitoring, and Evaluation.

#### 6.1.2. Activity Update

As of January 31, 2022, DGM Brazil concluded project activities for Phase 1 of the project.

DGM Brazil	
<b>Funding</b>	US\$6.5 million
<b>National Steering Committee:</b>	
14 voting members, 1 non-voting member	
9 men – 5 women	
6 indigenous representatives	
6 local community representatives	
2 government representatives	
1 alternate	
<b>National Executing Agency:</b>	
<i>Centro de Agricultura Alternativa do Norte de Minas (CAA/NM)</i>	
<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	Jun. 2015
Implementation Start	Jun. 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	Dec. 2021
Closing Date	Jan. 2022
<b>Global Steering Committee member:</b>	
Lucely Pio	
<b>World Bank Task Team Leader:</b>	
Alberto Costa	
<b>NEA Contact:</b>	
Samuel Caetano <a href="mailto:samuel@caa.org.br">samuel@caa.org.br</a>	

## Progress and Results

The indicator data and results of DGM Brazil are collected from the project's latest ISR, published in October 2021 containing data from October 2021. DGM Brazil closed out project activities in January 2022.

### Project Development Objective Indicators

**Table 6. Cerrado biome's IPTC representatives supported in conservation and other REDD+ related processes at regional, national and global level (Number)**

	Previous ISR	Latest ISR	End Target
Total	27	34	24
Date	Mar. 2021	Oct. 2021	Jan. 2022

**Note:** The indicator was revised <sup>16</sup> to have more equivalence with the common DGM program indicator, and it will be measured based on narrative evidence on participation in each event.

**Table 7. Community based subprojects that generated livelihood benefits to the communities (Percentage)**

	Previous ISR	Latest ISR	NEA Update	End Target
Total	0	0	89%	50%
Date	Mar. 2021	Oct. 2021	Jan. 2022	Jan. 2022

**Note:** Fifty-nine subprojects have concluded their interventions, but the final questionnaire/assessment has not yet been done to be able to report on this indicator.

**Table 8. Land area under sustainable landscape management practices (area in hectares)**

	Previous ISR	NEA Update	End Target
Total	447	707	600
Date	Mar. 2021	Oct. 2021	Jan. 2022

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<sup>16</sup> Previously "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" – last updated to 12 in October 2016; Target remains the same as prior to revision.

**Note:** This indicator was added to capture actual results of the subproject interventions related with land management.

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

**Note:** This indicator was dropped because it is an eligibility criterion (there is a requirement of the subprojects' approval process that intended beneficiaries are aware and in agreement with the proposed investments) rather than an indicator of the achievement of project development objectives.

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

**Note:** This indicator was dropped because it is redundant with the indicator of direct community-based beneficiaries.

## **Intermediate Results Indicators**

**Table 9. Community-based subprojects completed (percentage)**

	<b>Previous NEA Update</b>	<b>NEA Update</b>	<b>End Target</b>
Total	48%	84% <sup>17</sup>	75%
Date	Mar. 2021	Oct. 2021	Jan. 2022

**Note:** This indicator was added to measure the rate of completion of subprojects according to the CAA monitoring system and the targets established per subproject. To date, 37 subprojects have completed their field activities and 29 subprojects have completed both field and financial responsibilities.

**Table 10. Current and up-to-date project information available and made public through social media on a regular basis (Yes/No)**

	<b>Previous ISR</b>	<b>Latest ISR</b>	<b>End Target</b>
Total	Yes	Yes	Yes
Date	Mar. 2021	Oct. 2021	Jan. 2022

<sup>17</sup> This value refers to the 54 subprojects that have concluded all the subproject activities, and have no pending financial, legal documentation, reports, and safeguards. Of the 10 subprojects that still have pending issues, these refer to pending reports, but all the accounts rendered are unresolved, as well as the social and environmental safeguards unresolved.



**Note:** This indicator was added to register the efforts made by the project to increase awareness of the challenges being addressed and the outcomes of the project’s advocacy dimension.

**Table 11. Community based subproject beneficiaries (Number, Custom) <sup>18</sup>**

	Previous ISR	Latest ISR	End Target
Total	34,780	34,780	18,000
Date	Mar. 2021	Oct. 2021	Jan. 2022

**Note:** A new PDO indicator was included to capture the “beneficiaries of subproject investments.”

**Table 12. Indigenous Peoples Beneficiaries**

	Previous ISR	Latest ISR	End Target
Total	55.7%	55.7%	60%
Date	Mar. 2021	Oct. 2021	Jan. 2022

**Table 13. Female Beneficiaries**

	Previous ISR	Latest ISR	End Target
Total	51.28%	51.28%	30%
Date	Mar. 2021	Oct. 2021	Jan. 2022

**Table 14. Community-based subproject beneficiaries satisfied with technical assistance provided by the project (Percentage, Custom) <sup>19</sup>**

	Previous ISR	Latest ISR	End Target
Total	100%	100%	75%

<sup>18</sup> Revised from “Direct Project Beneficiaries;” last updated to 34,780 as of June 2019; End target has been increased from 6,000 to 18,000.

<sup>19</sup> Revised from “Beneficiaries satisfied with technical assistance provided by the project”; No data had previously been reported; Target remains the same.

Date	Mar. 2021	Oct. 2021	Jan. 2022
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**Note:** This indicator was revised to clearly demonstrate that it is only related to component 1.

**Table 15. Indigenous Peoples and Traditional Communities representative organizations provided with capacity building (Number, Custom) <sup>20</sup>**

	Previous ISR	Latest ISR	End Target
Total	188	188	180
Date	Mar. 2021	Oct. 2021	Jan. 2022

**Note:** This indicator was revised to better measure the full set of capacity building activities being provided by the project, which are not only related to improve management of forest and land use.

#### **Share of project beneficiaries that are members of vulnerable or marginalized families (Percentage, Custom)**

**Note:** This indicator has been dropped. All direct project beneficiaries are considered vulnerable, so the results of this indicator would be the same as the "Community-based beneficiaries."

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

**Note:** This indicator was replaced by the area under sustainable landscape management practices because it better reflects the outcomes of the project.

#### **Forest Users Trained**

**Note:** This indicator was deleted because it would be redundant with the indicator on direct community-based beneficiaries.

**Table 16. Participants in project-supported capacity enhancement activities with increased understanding of REDD+ and climate change**

	Baseline	Previous ISR	Latest ISR	End Target
Total	0%	83.80%	83.80%	80%

<sup>20</sup> Revised from "Indigenous Peoples and Traditional Communities representative organizations provided with capacity building support to improve management of forest and land uses" to "Number of Indigenous Peoples and Traditional Communities trained in management of their territories and natural resources;" No data had previously been reported; Target remains the same.

Date	Oct. 2014	Mar. 2021	Oct. 2021	Jan. 2022
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**Table 17. Grievances registered regarding the delivery of project benefits that are addressed**

	Baseline	Previous ISR	Latest ISR	End Target
Grievances Addressed	0	13	16	N/A
Total	N/A	100%	100%	100%
Date	Oct. 2014	Mar. 2021	Oct. 2021	Jan. 2022

**Note:** Data on the number of grievances addressed and received comes from preparation of this report. ISR only contains a percentage of grievances addressed. During this reporting period, DGM Brazil received 3 grievances, all have been addressed and 1 is pending resolution.

**Table 18. COVID-19 Support Grant Beneficiaries (Number, Custom)**

	Baseline	Previous ISR	NEA Update	End Target
Total	0	7,589	11,911	6,250
Date	Sep. 2020	Mar. 2021	Oct. 2021	Jan. 2022

**Note:** This indicator is new per the project's restructuring in October 2020. This number was obtained by multiplying 4.2 by the number of family signatures, which accounted for 2,786 signatures on the accountability lists sent by the 58 institutions. This value of 4.2 was estimated as the average number of people that make up each family nucleus that received the benefit.

## 6.2. Burkina Faso

### 6.2.1. 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](#): (i) Development of managerial and technical capacities and skills of local communities, (ii) Support for the development of economic and sustainable natural resource management activities, and (iii) Coordination, management, monitoring, and evaluation.

### 6.2.2. Activity Update

#### Programmatic Progress

The project officially closed on June 30, 2021, with the adoption of a completion report by the members of the NSC.

DGM Burkina Faso	
<b>Funding:</b>	US\$4.5 million
<b>National Steering Committee:</b>	
22 total NSC members 10 voting members (7 male/3 female) 12 non-voting members	
<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
Second Call for Subproject Proposals	Jun. 2017
Implementation End	Jun. 2021
Closing Date	Jun. 2021
<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>	

### 6.2.3. Progress and Results

The indicator data and results of DGM Burkina Faso are collected from the project's latest ISR, published in August 2020 containing data from July 2020. DGM Burkina Faso closed out project activities in June 2021.

#### Project Development Objective Indicators

**Table 19. Direct Project Beneficiaries (Number and Percentage)**

Table Area		Baseline	Actual (Previous ISR)	Actual (Latest ISR)	End Target	20.
	Total Value	0	98,943	130,219	50,000	
	Female (% of Total)	0	98,943 <sup>21</sup>	78,130 <sup>22</sup>	40% <sup>23</sup>	
	Date	May 2015	Nov. 2019	Jul. 2020	June 2021	

restored or re/afforested (hectares)

	Baseline	Actual (Previous ISR)	Actual (Latest ISR)	End Target
Value	0	814	33,071	2,000
Date	May 2015	Nov. 2019	Jul. 2020	June 2021

**Table 21. People in forest & adjacent communities with monetary/non-monetary benefits from forests**

	Baseline	Actual (Previous ISR)	Actual (Latest ISR)	End Target
Value	0	24,332	24,332	8,000
Date	June 2015	Nov. 2019	Jul. 2020	June 2021

**Table 22. Land users adopting sustainable land management practices resulting from the project**

	Baseline	Actual (Previous ISR)	Actual (Latest ISR)	End Target
Value	0	2,800	6,706	3,500
Date	June 2015	Nov. 2019	Jul. 2020	June 2021

**Table 23. DGM participants with increased role in the FIP and other REDD+ processes at local, national, or global levels**

<sup>21</sup> The number of reported female direct project beneficiaries in the latest ISR does not appear as a percentage and there are discrepancies between the numerical value and the total number of beneficiaries. These values are being evaluated by the TTL.

<sup>22</sup> Ibid.

<sup>23</sup> Ibid.

	Baseline	Actual (Previous ISR)	Actual (Latest ISR)	End Target
Value	0	102	102	35
Date	May 2015	Nov. 2019	Jul. 2020	June 2021

### **Intermediate Result Indicators**

**Table 24. Sub-projects successfully completed and achieved their objectives, which are consistent with FIP objectives**

	Baseline	Actual (Previous ISR)	Actual (Latest ISR)	End Target
Value	0%	43%	43%	50%
Date	May 2015	Jan. 2020	Jan. 2020	June 2021

**Table 25. Pastoralist and traditional community representative organizations provided with capacity building support to improve management of land uses**

	Baseline	Actual (Previous ISR)	Actual (Latest ISR)	End Target
Value	0	80	80	40
Date	May 2015	Jan. 2020	Jan. 2020	June 2021

**Table 26. Forest users trained**

	Baseline	Actual (Previous ISR)	Actual (Latest ISR)	End Target
Value	0	895	895	200
Date	May 2015	Jan. 2020	Jan. 2020	June 2021

**Table 27. DGM participants with increased role in the FIP and other REDD+ processes at local, national, or global levels**

	Baseline	Actual (Previous ISR)	Actual (Latest ISR)	End Target
Value	0	177	177	35
Date	May 2015	Jan. 2020	Jan. 2020	June 2021

**Table 28. Land tenure related activities implemented**

	Baseline	Actual (Latest ISR)	Actual (NEA Update)	End Target
Value	0	47	47	10
Date	May 2015	Jan. 2020	Jan. 2020	June 2021

## 6.3. Cote d'Ivoire

### 6.3.1. Project Overview

The objective of the Dedicated Grant Mechanism for the Cote d'Ivoire Project is to strengthen the capacity of targeted local communities to participate in REDD+ processes at the local, national, and global levels. It aims to utilize integrated landscape management more broadly – and to strengthen their role at local, national, and global levels. In doing so, it supports national efforts to address the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation and to promote sustainable forest management. To achieve the project's objectives, DGM Cote d'Ivoire's activities are structured according to the following three [components](#): (i) Capacity building for local communities, (ii) Development and implementation of a performance-based system to reduce pressure on forest resources, and (iii) Project Management, Monitoring, and Communication.

### 6.3.2. Activity Update

#### Programmatic Progress

There have not been any changes to the project's design. However, during this reporting period the project finalized its first round of expressions of interest which resulted in the selection of 55 microprojects. The implementation phase is expected to occur in July 2022.

The first half of 2022 was dedicated to processing microprojects. A total of 6,642 expressions of interest from 8 intervention regions were received. The main activities carried out between January and June include:

#### **Establishment of the Regional Technical Committee and pre-selection of microproject applications:**

During the WB supervision mission, the team agreed to setup 8 regional technical committees composed of the Forest Development Company (SODEFUR), Ivorian Office of Parks and Reserves (OIPR), National Agency for Support to Rural Development (ANANDER), and other important structures that could help in the selection of relevant microprojects. These committees were established and participated in the regional pre-selection of microprojects. Of the 6,642 received, 305 were pre-screened.

**Realization of microproject feasibility studies:** Once pre-selected, CARE assisted the micro-projects promoters in conducting feasibility studies. This phase preceded the selection and approval by the Steering Committee. At the end of this process, 285 microprojects were studied and the other 20 were not considered for several reasons, including the lack of proof of residence of the promoters in the intervention zone.

DGM Cote d'Ivoire	
<b>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>	
CARE International	
<b>Key Dates:</b>	
National Steering Committee Established	
National Executing Agency Selected	
Approved by FIP Subcommittee	Mar. 2019
Approved by World Bank Board	Jan. 2020
Implementation Start	Aug. 2020
Project Effectiveness Date	Mar. 2021
Implementation End	Oct. 2023
Closing Date	Apr. 2024
<b>Global Steering Committee member:</b>	
Delphine Ayouo Logbocho Epse Ahoussi / Play Cristophe Sare (alternating representation)	
<b>World Bank Task Team Leader:</b>	
Salimata Follea	
<b>NEA Contact:</b>	
Losseni Coulibaly <a href="mailto:Losseni.Coulibaly@care.org">Losseni.Coulibaly@care.org</a>	

**NSC Validation of 55 microprojects (individual and collective):** the validation session of the microprojects took place on May 10-11, 2022, in Yamoussoukro with the members of the National Technical Committee. This committee is composed of two representatives of SODEFOR, one representative of OIPR, one representative of ANADER, one representative of Integrated Project Administration Unit (IUAP), one representative of Ivorian Observatory for the Management of Natural Resources (OIREN) and one representative of the Malebi Association. This meeting was an opportunity to prepare for the selection committee meeting which approved 94 microprojects in total, 55 of which are included in the 2022 budget. It should be noted that 941 people will benefit from these microprojects, 33% of whom are women in the first 42 intervention communities.

**Establishment of the GRM:** During the second quarter of 2022, CARE started to create the GRM in agreement with the IUAP. After the identification phase of the members by the Chairpersons of the DGM Local Committees in the different regions, the Social Safeguards Specialist, the M&E Officer and the CARE Gender technical advisor conducted a field visit from May 20 - June 5, 2022, to build the members' capacities. A total of 124 people (4 DGM Local Committee Presidents, 120 members) benefited from this training, 33% of whom were women and 67% men.

**Capacity building of promoters on agroforestry and tree planting:** To ensure a good start of agroforestry and reforestation microprojects, the project organized the training of 88 promoters, 27% of which are women, in agroforestry with the support of SODEFOR. The training was organized according to the availability of SODEFOR agents and started in May 2022 to end in June 2022.

**GSC Meeting:** From May 24-28, 2022, CARE supported CI, the global implementing agency of the DGM, in organizing the 8th Global Steering Committee meeting. This activity included an important opening ceremony involving the highest level of authorities with a field visit to the village of Tromambo where women practice agroforestry.

**Communication with local radio stations:** CARE signed agreements with 8 local radio stations for the media coverage of the project's activities. These radios, established in the 8 regions of intervention, will produce programs, and will ensure the accompaniment of the project in the various activities. For this quarter, agreements have been signed and contacts made for the planning of communication activities.

**Supervision visit by NSC President:** From April 12-24, 2022, a supervision and mobilization visit of the DGM Local Committees was organized by the President of the National Steering Committee. Thus, meetings were organized with each of the Regional Committees to highlight the difficulties encountered in their functioning and approaches to solutions.

The major achievements during this reporting period include the selection of 55 microprojects, training of 120 members on GRM and provision of training materials to 40 committees, training on agroforestry, and 8 signed agreements with radio stations. The training provided by SODEFOR experts on agroforestry was provided to 88 people (27% women). The training focused on tree planting technique, presentations of a new water code and 2019 forestry code, nursery set-up, and agroforestry.

This progress was achieved through the preparation of microprojects with the support of partners, including SODEFOR, ANADER, and IUAP with whom the project organized joint planning and implementation. The GRM management training and provision of tools to 40 communities was a result of the support from UIAP's Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialist. Further support derived from instruction provided on grievance management, DGM complaints and conflicts, and capacity building on gender mainstreaming and management of gender-based violence-related complaints. The training on



agroforestry to 88 promoters was made possible through the support provided by the management unit of SODEFOR in each project zone.

The main challenges in this reporting period were the completion of feasibility studies for community microprojects and establishing the GRM.

The project's lessons learned are the need to provide more information and clarity on microproject criteria and eligibility to reduce the number of proposals received. To address the low participation of women in the first round of subprojects, the NSC will need to define quotas for women-led projects to prioritize them. In addition, the involvement of community leaders is key to keeping communities motivated.

### **Monitoring and Evaluation**

The project's Monitoring and Evaluation Manual integrates the overall monitoring-evaluation plan of the project. The Monitoring-Evaluation Manual has been finalized and the main data collection tools have been designed. The GRM is introduced in the manual to ensure the proper documentation and traceability of grievances. To strengthen the mechanism, the project's plans are to digitize the process through an intranet that will allow committees to communicate with each other and exchange information.

### **Microproject Selection**

The microproject selection process has 5 steps: awareness raising and launch of call for proposals, eligibility review, pre-selection at regional level, feasibility study, and final approval.

In the last quarter of 2021, DGM Cote d'Ivoire conducted an awareness raising campaign in 42 intervention villages. During these visits, they raised awareness on community engagement in REDD+ process, the protection of protected areas, and submission of project ideas. In the second step, the CARE team reviewed submissions carefully alongside the guidelines of the project implementation manual. These proposals were then presented to the various local technical committees set up to review proposals. During the pre-selection of microprojects, workshops were organized in each of the 8 intervention regions with support from SODEFUR, OIPR, and ANADER. There were 305 microproject files pre-selected for the eight regions.

The second to last stage is the feasibility study where the pre-selected files were assessed, and 285 microproject files underwent feasibility studies. In the final stage, the NSC validated the selection made by the National technical committee. This resulted in 94 prioritized microprojects, of which 55 will be financed upon receiving WB's no-objection. In conclusion, of the 6,642 microproject proposals received, 55 were selected in May 2022 and are expected to be approved by the WB in July 2022, with fund disbursement anticipated for August 2022. Of the 55 projects, 21 are food crop microprojects, 8 agroforestry (food crop and planting), 16 livestock projects, 3 goods and services projects and 7 reforestation projects.

Of the 55 selected, 37 are collective projects and 18 are individual projects. Of the 941 participants, 52% are women and beneficiaries of collective microprojects. As for individual subprojects, 11 were selected. Women-led initiatives represent 39% of microprojects.

### **Grievance Redress Mechanism**

The DGM complaint management mechanism is based on the REDD+ mechanism in Côte d'Ivoire. The process put in place is a succession of management scales from the village to the national level through the deconcentrated/decentralized mechanisms of the State (sub-prefectures, prefectures, and regions). Thus, complaints are first registered at the village level, which immediately begins the process of handling them.

This year, a survey was conducted on the GRM showing that the main grievances raised by communities are immediately addressed with village authorities. It is worth noting that:

- 50% of complaints are related to family conflicts<sup>24</sup>
- 38% of conflicts are related to land
- 38% are conflicts between farmers and breeders

The GRM is being built with the support of the Integrated Project Management Unit financed by the World Bank. A mission was conducted by the Social Safeguards Officer, the Monitoring and Evaluation Officer and the Gender Technical advisor from May 20 to June 5, 2002, to train 140 people on the mechanism. With the launch of the activities in the 80 new localities, the mechanism will be expanded in the next semester.

The main objective of this mission was to provide information on the operational and organizational framework of the PGM. The points addressed relate to the composition of the committees, the role of the committees, the operating principles of the committees, the means of referral to the committees, the nature of the complaints to be dealt with and the procedures for dealing with these complaints.

Grievances may be submitted in numerous ways:

- **By direct input from a member:** This is to receive the grievances of a complainant from the community. A register is set up and is accessible to all who wish to do so. People who can read and write have been identified to help people with literacy challenges register their complaints. This registration is done at the village level.
- **Telephone/SMS entry:** The contacts of the various focal points have been shared with all the actors in the intervention villages. Thus, for people who do not live in the central villages, they will be able to reach, by phone, a member of the MGP Committee to help them register their complaint.
- **CARE's accountability mechanism:** Beyond the DGM project, CARE has put in place an accountability mechanism with contact persons at the Abidjan level to ensure the implementation of the Policy against Sexual Abuse, Harassment and Exploitation of Children. At the DGM level, the project simultaneously implements both approaches to complaints management and social policy monitoring, which strengthens CARE's tools.

## Communication

The two main communications channels are Facebook and WhatsApp. WhatsApp is used internally and with DGM local committee and NSC members. The most significant communications achievement was the signing of contracts with local radio stations in each intervention region to broadcast messages. These local radio stations will work to cover the project's main activities, produce programs on the REDD+ process and on the DGM's subsidy mechanisms, as well as any other information that will inform and mobilize communities in the intervention zones.

To ensure that DGM Cote d'Ivoire communications activities are inclusive, community leaders who participate in project activities promote the involvement and understanding obtained back in their communities. The main actions identified pending the launch workshop for the involvement of the media in the DGM are the development of content in local languages and program production with communities to include their perspective.

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<sup>24</sup> Note: rates are not cumulative and family problems may be related to land and/or other issues.

## Progress and Results

The indicators and data listed below are taken from the most recent ISR of DGM Cote d'Ivoire, released publicly in June 2022 with data from June 2022.

### Project Development Objective Indicators

**Table 29. Percent of DGM participants with an increased role in the FIP and other REDD + processes at local, national, or global levels, disaggregated by gender**

	Baseline	Actual (Previous ISR)	Actual (Latest ISR)	End Target
<b>Value</b>	0%	0	0	75%
<b>Date</b>	Sep. 2020	Nov. 2021	Jun. 2022	May 2024

**Table 30. Area under agro-forestry schemes (Hectare)**

	Baseline	Actual (Previous ISR)	Actual (Latest ISR)	End Target
<b>Value</b>	0	0	0	200
<b>Date</b>	Sep. 2021	Nov. 2021	Jun. 2022	May 2024

**Table 31. People in the targeted forest and adjacent communities with increased monetary or non-monetary benefits from forests, disaggregated by gender**

	Baseline	Actual (Previous ISR)	Actual (Latest ISR)	End Target
<b>Value</b>	0	0	0	1,100
<b>Date</b>	Sep. 2020	Nov. 2021	Jun. 2022	May 2024

### Intermediate Results Indicators

**Table 32. Local people with improved knowledge of the FIP and other REDD+ processes, disaggregated by gender**

	Baseline	Actual (Previous ISR)	Actual (Latest ISR)	End Target
<b>Value</b>	0	0	0	75%
<b>Date</b>	Sep. 2020	Nov. 2021	Jun. 2022	May 2024

**Table 33. NSC members with increased capacity, disaggregated by gender**

	Baseline	Actual (Previous ISR)	Actual (Latest ISR)	End Target
<b>Value</b>	0	8	8	15
<b>Date</b>	Sep. 2020	Nov. 2021	Jun. 2022	May 2024

**Table 34. People with enhanced knowledge on formulating sub-project grants disaggregated by gender**

	Baseline	Actual (Previous ISR)	Actual (Latest ISR)	End Target
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<b>Value</b>	0%	0%	0%	70%
<b>Date</b>	Sep. 2020	Nov. 2021	Jun. 2022	May 2024

**Table 35. Sub-projects provided to targeted beneficiaries under the project**

	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Actual (Previous ISR)</b>	<b>Actual (Latest ISR)</b>	<b>End Target</b>
<b>Value</b>	0	0	0	75
<b>Date</b>	Sep. 2020	Nov. 2021	Jun. 2022	May 2024

**Table 36. Share of women among community sub-project beneficiaries**

	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Actual (Previous ISR)</b>	<b>Actual (Latest ISR)</b>	<b>End Target</b>
<b>Female</b>	0%	0	0	50%
<b>Date</b>	Sep. 2020	Nov. 2021	Jun. 2022	May 2024

**Table 37. Percent of sub-projects successfully completed and achieving their objectives**

	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Actual (Previous ISR)</b>	<b>Actual (Latest ISR)</b>	<b>End Target</b>
<b>Value</b>	0	0	0	75%
<b>Date</b>	Sep. 2021	Nov. 2021	Jun. 2022	May 2024

**Table 38. Grievances registered related to the delivery of project benefits that are addressed**

	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Actual (Previous ISR)</b>	<b>Actual (Latest ISR)</b>	<b>End Target</b>
<b>Value</b>	0%	0	0	100%
<b>Date</b>	Sep. 2021	Nov. 2021	Jun. 2022	May 2024

**Table 39. Satisfaction of beneficiaries (Level of commitment disaggregated by gender and age)**

	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Actual (Previous ISR)</b>	<b>Actual (Latest ISR)</b>	<b>End Target</b>
<b>Value</b>	0%	0%	0%	70%
<b>Date</b>	Sep. 2021	Nov. 2021	Jun. 2022	May 2024

### 6.3.3. Upcoming Activities

Table 40. DGM Cote d'Ivoire Activities July – December 2022

<b>Date</b>	<b>Activity</b>
Aug 2022	Finalize the identification of 81 new intervention villages for the year 2022
Aug 2022	Recruitment of consultants to supervise promoters
Aug-Sep 2022	In-depth training on the agro-forestry techniques of the forest restoration and REDD+ activities
Aug 2022	Implementation of microprojects 2021
Jul-Dec 2022	Signing of co-financing agreements and microproject implementation
Sep 2022	Awareness raising on environmental education

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Sep 2022	Recruitment of a consultant for the performance-based payment system
Nov-Dec 2022	Microproject validation meeting
Nov 2022	NSC meeting

## 6.4. Democratic Republic of the Congo

### 6.4.1. 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 three [components](#): (i) Strengthen the participation of IPLCs in forest and land management processes related to REDD+, (ii) Support community-based sustainable forest and land management, and (iii) Increase IPLCs' capacity to implement development activities and consolidate feedback.

### 6.4.2. Activity Update

#### Programmatic Progress

During this reporting period, DGM DRC's most significant achievements include obtaining 4 perpetual titles for Local Community Forest Concessions (CFCL), adoption of the Law for the Protection and Promotion of Pygmy Indigenous Peoples in the Senate, National workshop on community forestry and IP rights, and the launch of microproject activities.

Some of the key lessons learned during this reporting period has been the active participation of IPLCs in decision-making bodies on forest and land management, support to IPOs increases their operationalization and strengthens their capacity on sustainable forest management, and effective training.

Below are activities and progress by component:

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

##### Theme 1: Land

In this reporting period, the following results were achieved:

- Validated the Terms of Reference for complementary activities to support the participation and the consideration of the specific rights of the pygmy indigenous peoples in the Land Tenure, Land Use and Forestry Reforms. A roadmap was developed for priority actions to integrate IPs' concerns in community forestry and a statement from REPALEF was prepared.
- Validated the Terms of Reference for the mission to monitor and validate the Tshopo Provincial Edit and the training of GTAREF members.
- Workshop in Kinshasa on May 23, 2022, on the results of consultations on land reform process.

##### Theme 2: Promotion of the law and the struggle against discrimination

DGM DRC	
<b>Funding:</b>	US\$ 6.0 million
<b>National Steering Committee:</b>	
46 total members	
39 voting members (33 men – 6 women)	
7 non-voting members	
<b>National Executing Agency:</b>	
Caritas Congo, ASBL	
<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:	Jun. 2023
Closing Date:	Dec. 2023
<b>Global Steering Committee member:</b>	
Kapupu Diwa Mutimanwa	
<b>World Bank Task Team Leader:</b>	
Loic Braune	
<b>NEA Contact:</b>	
Boniface Nakwagelewi ata Deagbo <a href="mailto:directeur@caritasdev.cd">directeur@caritasdev.cd</a>	

One of the main achievements between January and June 2022 was the adoption of the law on the promotion and protection of the rights of indigenous pygmy peoples in the Senate on June 10, 2022, and the preparation of a workplan to promote the IP Act.

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

During this semester the following results were achieved:

- Validation of 5 micro-projects in favor of IPs in the territories of Yahuma, Opala, Banalia, Bafwasende and Mambasa
- Socio-Environmental Monitoring Mission in the Equateur Supply Basin, in the Kiri, Oshwe, Bikoro and Inongo Territories
- Validation of the final report of the safeguard activities of the Kiri microproject.

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

To support IPLC capacity building on improving land management, DGM DRC plans to fund direct support activities for local communities, including basic education and literacy training. During this reporting period, the project organized an evaluation of the first phase of literacy classes for IPLCs and developed an action plan for the continuation of literacy activities in all territories.

### **Component 2: Support sustainable forest and land management by communities**

#### **2a. Promotion of sustainable forest and land management; Activities related to alternative livelihoods and promotion of IPLC culture**

This component aims to secure land resources for IPLCs and promote economic activities and livelihoods that highlight climate change adaptation and sustainable management of forest landscapes through micro-grants. The two subcomponents are micro-subsidies for the diversification of socio-economic activities and community management of pilot forests.

During this reporting period, the following results were achieved:

- Launch of 6 new microprojects supporting IPLCs in the Territories of Kabinda, Lubao, Lupatapata, Banalia, Opala and Yahuma;
- 927 households, i.e., 2,781 beneficiaries of microprojects identified, including 207 in the territory of Banalia, 240 in the territory of Yahuma, 120 in the territory of Opala, 120 in the territory of Kabinda, 120 in the territory of Lupatapa, 120 in the territory of Lubao;
- 900 avocado, safoutier, orange, mango and oil palm seedlings planted in Oshwe territory;
- 60 households in Nkaw/Oshwe were provided with goat breeding stock for family livestock development after the first round of distribution;
- 10 pairs of pigs were distributed to households in Pendjwa/Kiri from the first breeding.

#### **2b. The community management of forest pilots**

The objective of this subcomponent is to explore and test innovative methods to ensure forest management activities by IPLCs and to formally recognize their systems of traditional governance in the territories of Mambasa, Mweka, and Kiri.

During this reporting period, DGM DRC supported the participation of 30 indigenous pygmy peoples in a national workshop on community forestry and IP rights from May 9-11, 2022. In addition, participatory mapping was conducted of two community forests of Chankuba Beya Ntaku/Walikale and Nkahangi village Bobanda, Bikoro territory. During this process, the Directorate of Inventories and Forestry Development (DIAF) issued certificates of compliance.

### **Component 3: To offer IPLCs the opportunity to implement development projects and facilitate evaluation**

#### **3a. Project coordination**

During this reporting period, the following activities were carried out:

- Joint WB/NEA supervision mission in the Territories of Bikoro, Inongo. At the end of this mission the following points of attention were pinpointed: (i) discussion on the aide-memoire of the mission that the environmental and social safeguard team carried out in the provinces of Maindombe and Equateur in March 2022, (ii) follow-up of recommendations.
- Negotiations with the World Bank for the extension of DGM DRC. A favorable opinion was given by the World Bank for a costless extension of the project until July 2023. A budgetary readjustment was made based on the level of achievement of results and has been considered with the participation of all operators.
- Monthly meetings to evaluate DGM DRC activities with the World Bank, FONAREDD and the NSC. These meetings focused on the evaluation of the following aspects: (i) financial management, (ii) procurement, (iii) implementation constraints and (iv) improvement solutions. These strategic meetings were also attended by the Executive Secretariat of Caritas Congo ASBL in order to make strategic decisions for the smooth running of the project in the face of certain threats.

#### Support to the NSC Permanent Secretariat:

The Permanent Secretariat is the body that runs the NSC daily. It is the intermediary body between the NSC, the World Bank, and the NEA. It receives complaints via the complaints mechanism and establishes conciliation in case of conflict. It is also responsible for monitoring and evaluating the implementation of the NSC action plan validated by the Plenary Assembly.

The following results were achieved:

- In-person and virtual NSC meetings
- supervision mission of activities supporting forest dependent communities in the territories of Kalehe and Walikale
- Meeting with WB and Fonaredd on the DGM DRC progress

#### **Partnerships**

<b>Institution</b>	<b>Role</b>
<b>Ministry of the Environment</b> (UC/PIF, Sustainable Development Directorate)	Validate working approaches and local community forest concessions
<b>Ministry of Regional Planning</b>	Plan and use of physical space both nationally and provincially
<b>REPALEF</b> (Networks of Indigenous and Local Peoples for the sustainable management of forest ecosystems in DRC)	Monitor community satisfaction, liaison between Kinshasa and territories, capitalize experiences on governance, manage complaints and appeals, microprojects and innovations



<b>ABP</b> (Aboriginal Peoples' Group Dynamics)	Follow-up on IPs' law submitted to Parliament
<b>OSAPY</b> (Pygmy Support Organization)	Draw community lands maps and Management Plans (PAGS)
<b>LINAPYCO</b> (National League of Pygmy Indigenous Associations of the Congo)	Legal recognition, enhancement, and securing of Indigenous Peoples' land rights in the land reform process
<b>ANAPAC</b> (National Alliance for the Support and Promotion of Aboriginal and Community Heritage Areas and Territories)	Recognize and secure forest concessions and conservation areas of indigenous and community heritage

## Communications

During this reporting period, DGM DRC provided regular updates on the project websites, Caritas ([www.caritasdev.cd](http://www.caritasdev.cd)), and [www.peuplesautochtones.cd](http://www.peuplesautochtones.cd), and social media to ensure project visibility.

DGM DRC published 5 documents and 5 blogs on the project website, and regularly updated the project Facebook page and Twitter account. To ensure communication activities are culturally relevant and accessible, DGM DRC adapted messages to the target audience by using local languages and appropriate communication techniques related to the culture of the region.

### 6.4.3. Gender

To promote gender equity, DGM DRC has elected female representatives and supported their participation in the NSC and Local Monitoring Committees (LMCs). The project's environmental and social safeguards prioritize households headed by women. This criterion is considered in the eligibility of DGM beneficiaries and microprojects including 35% of microprojects must be granted to households headed by women. During this reporting period, two women's organizations were awarded microprojects.

In addition, microprojects benefit 250 households, 37% of which are headed by women. The microproject Local Management Committee (SMC) is made up of 30% women. There will also be a gender analysis on the selection of two women's organizations for microproject financing. Of the 9 active microprojects, 2 are women-led.

It is worth noting, that women and men participate in literacy classes (in numeracy, writing and basic education related to the daily lives of IPLCs). 63% of learners in the literacy course are women. In Walikale territory, 70% of the direct beneficiaries of the microproject are women. They carry out community work for the project's activities, including the community fields and the village goat farm.

There are still significant challenges in terms of gender equity and inclusion, including the difficulty for women to speak up in meetings in the presence of men (weight of custom) and the possible constraint linked to custom that does not allow women to carry out certain activities. The project addresses this difficulty by emphasizing the participation and involvement of women in project-related activities.

### 6.4.4. Subprojects

DGM DRC has received 47 microproject proposals and approved 14 (2 are women-led) in the Kiri, Kalehe, Inongo, Oshwe, Bikoro, Lubao, Kabinda, Lupatapata, Yahuma, Opala, Bafwasende, Banalia, Mambasa

and Walikale territories. Nine are currently active in the Kabinda, Lubao, Lupatapata, Yahuma, Opala, Bafwasende, Banalia, Mambasa, and Bikoro territories.

The process for microproject approval is:

- Identification of microproject ideas
- Validation of microproject ideas
- Formulation of microprojects through community workshops
- Evaluation of the environmental and social safeguards and potential impact
- Submission to the World Bank
- Signature of microprojects
- Launch of microprojects

**Microproject:** Forest Ecosystem improvement through tree planting, food crops and honey production in 17 villages in the Kalonge group.

**Implementing Organization:** Union for the Freedom of Indigenous Women (UEFA)

Through this microproject, DGM funding has contributed to agricultural production and food security support for local and indigenous communities in Kalehe Territory and has improved the Forest Ecosystem through tree planting, food crop and honey production in 17 villages in the Kalonge Group. The microproject's achievements include:

- Awareness on the identification of beneficiaries
- Capacity building of agricultural households on cultivation methods and techniques.
- Distribution of farming tools, seeds for food crops and vegetables to the beneficiaries
- Distribution and installation of beehives for the production and marketing of honey.
- Maintenance of 260 individual fields of the beneficiaries' households
- First, second and third weeding of 3 hectares of food crops and 1 hectare of vegetable crops.
- Distribution of tree seedlings and planting of fields of households benefiting from the project.

The expected outcomes for this project are 5 hectares with 5 varieties of trees associated with food crops, production of peanuts, onion, and potatoes for 260 households, honey production, and the participation of community leaders and state services in forest landscape improvement. The challenges have been low ownership of the project by some local authorities, disruption of cropping season due to immense amount of rainfall and decline in production, theft in households and fields.

**Microproject:** Valorization of local initiatives of tree planting in the sector of Entre Lukenie - Lokoro, territory of Oshwe, province of Mai - Ndombe. Small livestock breeding: Goats

**Implementing Organization:** NSELALA Foundation

The DGM is contributing to improving livelihoods in this microproject through livestock production, fruit trees as a source of income and food, and training to gain access to information to improve livestock management.

The project's main achievements are:

- A pilot community goat house with 60 goats and 5 bucks;
- A veterinary pharmacy;
- Installation and formation of a management committee for the goat farm;
- 60 households informed of the importance of trees and their role in REDD+;
- 60 households trained in tree planting and maintenance techniques;
- 60 households trained in the management of goat breeding: production, signs of diseases, diagnosis, prophylaxis, and treatments
- 60 households trained in how to develop a feedlot and improve goat feeding
- 10 households provided with goat breeding stock for the development of family breeding
- 900 fruit tree seedlings planted in the villages;

The expected outcomes of this project are the installation of the goat house, completion of the pharmacy, and identification of 60 beneficiary households. The main challenge is the continued marginalization of Pygmy peoples.

### 6.4.5. Challenges

Some of the main challenges in this reporting period have been financing all microprojects within project timeframe, obtaining titles to secure land and forests for IPLCs in Walikale and Bikoro, continued literacy for IPLCs, continuation of microproject activities after project closure, and the low contributions of communities to ensure Local Monitoring Committees conduct follow-up during and after the project.

### 6.4.6. 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. Complaints may be submitted in writing, by mail, by report to a focal point, or through the project website. DGM DRC received a total of 21 complaints, 1 was rejected, 3 are currently in the process of being resolved, and 17 have been resolved.

### 6.4.7. Progress and Results

The indicators and data listed below are taken from the most recent ISR<sup>25</sup> of DGM DRC, released publicly in May 2022 with data from February 2022.

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

**Table 41. IPLC satisfaction rate regarding IPLC representation in the discussions on land use held by the CN-REDD and CONAREF**

	Baseline	Actual (Previous ISR)	Actual (Latest ISR)	End Target
<b>Value</b>	0%	74%	78%	70%
<b>Date</b>	February 2015	Aug. 2021	Feb. 2022	July 2022

<sup>25</sup> <https://documents.worldbank.org/en/publication/documents-reports/documentdetail/099305305042261504/p1490490f4e54003d0bbf907a9b4f057f8c>

**Table 42. 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 (Latest ISR)	End Target
<b>Value</b>	0%	78%	78%	70%
<b>Date</b>	February 2015	Aug. 2021	Feb. 2022	July 2022

**Table 43. DGM stakeholders with increased role in REDD+ processes at local and national levels**

	Baseline	Actual (Previous ISR)	Actual (Latest ISR)	End Target
<b>Value</b>	0%	0%	0%	50%
<b>Date</b>	February 2015	Mar. 2018	Feb. 2022	July 2022

**Table 44. Aggregate score on community-based land and forest governance in four pilot sites**

	Baseline	Actual (Previous ISR)	Actual (Latest ISR)	End Target
<b>Value</b>	0	51	86	100
<b>Date</b>	September 2015	Nov. 2020	Feb. 2022	July 2022

**Table 45. Targeted beneficiaries satisfied with project interventions**

	Baseline	Actual (Previous ISR)	Actual (Latest ISR)	End Target
<b>Value</b>	0%	0%	0%	62%
<b>Date</b>	February 2015	Mar. 2018	Feb. 2022	July 2022

**Table 46. Beneficiaries satisfied with learnings from land right securing activities**

	Baseline	Actual (Previous ISR)	Actual (Latest ISR)	End Target
<b>Value</b>	0%	0%	0%	75%
<b>Date</b>	February 2015	Mar. 2018	Feb. 2022	July 2022

**Table 47. IPLC satisfaction rate regarding IPLC representation and efforts in the discussions on land and forest management held by the CN-REDD and CONAREF**

	Baseline	Actual (Previous ISR)	Actual (Latest ISR)	End Target
<b>Value</b>	0%	0%	0%	50%
<b>Date</b>	September 2015	Mar. 2018	Feb. 2022	July 2022

**Table 48. Direct project beneficiaries**

	Baseline	Actual (Previous ISR)	Actual (Latest ISR)	End Target
<b>Female</b>	0%	29%	29%	30%
<b>Total</b>	0	12,632	12,632	25,000
<b>Date</b>	September 2015	Aug. 2021	Feb. 2022	July 2022

### **Intermediate Results Indicators**

**Table 49. 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 (Latest ISR)	End Target
<b>Value</b>	0	46	46	50
<b>Date</b>	February 2015	Nov. 2020	Feb. 2022	July 2022

**Table 50. People in forest & adjacent communities with monetary/non-monetary benefits from forests**

	Baseline	Actual (Previous ISR)	Actual (Latest ISR)	End Target
<b>Total</b>	0	27,129	28,880	20,000
<b>Female</b>	0	7,509	7,996	7,000
<b>Ethnic Minority/ Indigenous</b>	0	286	16,337	15,000
<b>Date</b>	February 2015	Dec. 2020	Feb. 2022	July 2022

**Table 51. DGM stakeholders that perceive DGM governance and processes as transparent and inclusive**

	Baseline	Actual (Previous ISR)	Actual (Latest ISR)	End Target
<b>Value</b>	0%	65%	65%	80%
<b>Date</b>	February 2015	Nov. 2020	Feb. 2022	July 2022

**Table 52. Grievances addressed out of those registered related to delivery of project benefits**

	Baseline	Actual (Previous ISR)	Actual (Latest ISR)	End Target
<b>Percent Addressed</b>	N/A	75%	75%	85%
<b>Date</b>	February 2015	Nov. 2020	Feb. 2022	July 2022

**Table 53. Subprojects successfully completed and achieved their objectives (consistent with FIP objectives)**

	Baseline	Actual (Previous ISR)	Actual (Latest ISR)	End Target
<b>Value</b>	0%	0%	0%	75%
<b>Date</b>	February 2015	Dec. 2020	Feb. 2022	July 2022

#### 6.4.8. Upcoming Activities

Table 54. DGM DRC Activities July - December 2022

Date	Activity
Aug-Sep 2022	Progress evaluation and identification of solutions
Aug 2022	Celebrate Indigenous Peoples Day and share IP achievements

## 6.5. Ghana

### 6.5.1. 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](#): (i) Capacity building for local communities, (ii) Sustainable and adaptive community initiatives, and (iii) Project Governance, Monitoring, and Evaluation.

### 6.5.2. Activity Update

#### Programmatic Progress

DGM Ghana officially closed out project activities in November 2021. The WB completed the [Implementation Completion Report](#) in May 2022 (see Appendix B).

DGM Ghana	
<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	May. 2021
Closing Date	Nov. 2021
<b>Global Steering Committee member:</b>	
Bashiru Gambo	
<b>World Bank Task Team Leader:</b>	
Nyaneba E. Nkrumah	
<b>NEA Contact:</b>	
Winston Asante <a href="mailto:winston@solidaridadnetwork.org">winston@solidaridadnetwork.org</a>	

### 6.5.3. Progress and Results

The latest publicly available data from DGM Ghana was collected in January 2021, as contained in the project's eighth ISR Report <sup>26</sup> released in February 2021.

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

**Table 55. Change to sustainable practices among community members following basic training sensitization and education on REDD+ and climate change**

	Baseline	Actual (Previous ISR)	Actual (Latest ISR)	End Target
Full-sun cocoa to shade cocoa	0%	39.70%	39.70%	20%
Non-renewable energy to sustainable sources	0%	13.24%	13.24%	10%
Increase in tree plantings	0%	29.84%	29.84%	20%
Overall	0%	27.59%	27.59%	50%
Date	March 2017	Jun. 2020	Jan. 2021	April 2022

**Table 56. 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 (Latest ISR)	End Target
Value	0%	22.64%	22.64%	75%
Date	March 2017	Dec. 2019	Jun. 2020	April 2022

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

**Table 57. 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 (Latest ISR)	End Target
Value	0%	77.78%	77.78%	40%
Date	March 2017	Jun. 2020	Jan. 2021	April 2022

**Table 58. 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 (Latest ISR)	End Target
Value	0%	0%	0%	65%

<sup>26</sup> <http://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/606471593179357693/pdf/Disclosable-Version-of-the-ISR-Dedicated-Grant-Mechanism-for-Local-Communities-Project-P145316-Sequence-No-07.pdf>



Date	March 2017	Jun. 2020	Jan. 2021	April 2022
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**Table 59. 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 (Latest ISR)	End Target
<b>Value</b>	0%	22.64%	22.64%	65%
<b>Date</b>	March 2017	Jun. 2020	Jan. 2021	April 2022

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

**Table 60. Percent of community initiatives successfully completed and achieved their stated objectives, which are consistent with REDD+ and FIP objectives (World Bank Common Indicator)**

	Baseline	Actual (Previous ISR)	Actual (Latest ISR)	End Target
<b>Value</b>	0%	15%	15%	65%
<b>Date</b>	March 2017	Jun. 2020	Jan. 2021	April 2022

**Table 61. 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 (Latest ISR)	End Target
<b>Value</b>	0%	88.94%	88.94%	15%
<b>Date</b>	April 2017	Jun. 2020	Jan. 2021	April 2022

**Table 62. Percentage of grantees that express satisfaction with the project**

	Baseline	Actual (Previous ISR)	Actual (Latest ISR)	End Target
<b>Value</b>	0%	84%	84%	70%
<b>Date</b>	March 2017	Jun. 2020	Jan. 2021	April 2022

**Table 63. Percentage of women and migrants (of total grantees) that execute subprojects**

	Baseline	Actual (Previous ISR)	Actual (Latest ISR)	End Target
<b>Value</b>	0%	42%	42%	50%
<b>Date</b>	March 2017	Jun. 2020	Jan. 2021	April 2022

**Table 64. Percentage of grievances addressed of those registered related to delivery of project benefits**

	Baseline	Actual (Previous ISR)	Actual (Latest ISR)	End Target
<b>Value</b>	0%	100%	100%	100%
<b>Date</b>	March 2017	Jun. 2020	Jan. 2021	April 2022

**Table 65. Number of grievances related to delivery of project benefits that are addressed**

	Baseline	Actual (Previous ISR)	Actual (Latest ISR)	End Target
<b>Value</b>	0	33	33	20
<b>Date</b>	March 2017	Jun. 2020	Jan. 2021	April 2022

### **Intermediate Results Indicators**

**Table 66. Training participants (multiple related indicators)**

	Baseline	Actual (Previous ISR)	Actual (Latest ISR)	End Target
<b>Community members sensitized</b>	0	50,000	50,000	11,000
<b>Basic training participants</b>	0	17,300	17,300	1,100
<b>Successfully completed basic training</b>	0%	84%	84%	75%
<b>Basic training participants submitting funding proposals</b>	0%	25%	25%	70%
<b>Grants awarded to basic training participants</b>	0	156	156	182
<b>Basic training participants exposed to successful REDD+ practices</b>	0%	0.09%	0.09%	5%
<b>Date</b>	March 2017	Jun. 2020	Jan. 2021	April 2022

**Table 67. 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	20	20	20
<b>Date</b>	March 2017	Jun. 2020	Jan. 2021	April 2022

**Table 68. M&E data system effectively tracks number of trainees, proposals, awards, and completion of implementation (Yes/No)**

	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Actual (Previous ISR)</b>	<b>Actual (Current ISR)</b>	<b>End Target</b>
<b>Value</b>	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
<b>Date</b>	March 2017	Jun. 2020	Jan. 2021	April 2022

## 6.6. Guatemala

### 6.6.1. Project Overview

The To'onik Qawinaq DGM (DGM Guatemala) Project Development Objective is to strengthen the capacity of, and benefits gained by, Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities in their role in sustainable forest and natural resource management.

### 6.6.2. Activity Update

#### Programmatic Progress

To'onik Qawinaq DGM (DGM Guatemala) objective is to establish the technical and administrative path that will provide funds to IPLCs that have demonstrated a commitment to sustainable forest management and conservation. The project supports activities related to planning, investments, incentives, and financing for sustainable forest management based on traditional knowledge and systems and prioritized by the IPLCs, in 161 municipalities and the respective prioritizations made by the three networks that make up the National Steering Committee (NSC – ANOFCG, MICCG, RED-PINPEP).

In January 2022, the project officially launched activities after having completed the design and contract signing stage and with the objective of making a significant contribution to national forest conservation and emission reduction efforts through its direct participation mechanisms and the innovations it will support in recognizing and empowering the role of IPLCs and overcoming structural barriers to their livelihoods and effective forest management.

During the first six months of implementation (January – June), DGM Guatemala carried out various administrative and operational tasks. Activities included finalizing the project document, establishing the governance and decision-making framework, initiating procurement processes, developing a project budget and finalizing operational documents, NEA staff recruitment, project launch event and designing instrument to comply with environmental and social safeguards. DGM Guatemala also began discussions with NSC members on subproject selection and geographies, support for COVID-19 relief, identified strategic partnerships, and prepared a project map, brochure, and other relevant materials.

The most outstanding achievements have been the articulation of the work between the three NSC networks having a strategic focus on the memorandum of understanding and technical support from its advisors to move forward with the call for COVID inputs for food security initiatives. Technical meetings with the three networks have been able to articulate the project portfolios to be implemented in each component. The selection of two pilot sites to implement the GEMS and OPEN Cities methodology to strengthen local capacities, as well as finalized administrative deliverables to start with first disbursements on COVID initiatives is another outstanding achievement.

DGM Guatemala	
<b>Funding:</b>	US\$4.5 million
<b>National Steering Committee:</b>	
15 voting members 3 women – 12 men	
<b>National Executing Agency:</b>	
Asociación Sotz'il	
<b>Key Dates:</b>	
National Steering Committee Established	Feb 2019
Approved by FIP Subcommittee	Dec 2020
National Executing Agency Selected	09/01/20
Approved by World Bank Board	May 2021
Implementation Start	05/07/21
Effectiveness Date	10/22/21
Implementation End	11/30/25
Closing Date	04/30/26
<b>Global Steering Committee member:</b>	
Byron Alonzo - MICG	
<b>World Bank Task Team Leader:</b>	
German Freire and Philippe Dardel	
<b>NEA Contact:</b>	
Carlos Rodriguez Olivet <a href="mailto:clolivet1963@gmail.com">clolivet1963@gmail.com</a>	

This progress was made possible through coordinated and continuous communication between the NSC members and the WB's strategic and technical support. The NSC lead with its local perspective and the Technical Advisors of the networks providing an exceptional strategic and technical service. Service and strategic efforts were built with local knowledge, a committed NEA, regular meetings, clear communication and empathy with the project implementation process. The alliance with INAB functions as a vital institution to provide guidance and strategic advisory on the MICSEAS design.

### **Challenges and Lessons Learned**

To counter the progress made in recruitment and project launch, there have also been some challenges related to procurement, Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF), and disbursement. For example, modifications requested to procurement plan items, ESMF approval, and fund disbursement for COVID-19 relief. These difficulties do not present any substantial challenges or delays that would generate conversations about adaptive management. The NSC is awaiting ESMF approval by the WB to initiate the implementation of the subprojects that are already being designed with the support of the NEA and its technical team, in order to have them ready as soon as funds are available.

Some of the project's key lessons learned include sustained coordination between WB, NSC, and NEA, NEA transparency, early ESMF preparation, and the unique design of DGM Guatemala. Articulating activities between the WB, NSC and NEA plays an important role in the progress of the project and in the search for joint solutions. Maintaining the transparency of NEA's actions in administering funds allocated to the project strengthens the project's implementation and the partners that will benefit from it. Environmental and social management instruments should be part of the project signature at the outset to avoid delays, the review process on both sides could work better if joint review meetings are held. The MOU is a seed mechanism that, if well managed and supervised with leadership from the NSC, can be an exemplary WB project in terms of bringing funds to local spaces that need them to maintain their forests and their own forms of collective management.

### **Monitoring and Evaluation**

In terms of monitoring and evaluation, technical meetings have been held for two initiatives: Geo-Enabling for Monitoring and supervision (GEMS) and OPEN CITIES. These face-to-face meetings that Open Cities technical advisors have held with NSC technical advisors, NEA specialists collaborating in the process and community organizations benefiting from IPLC in the framework of the implementation of these pilot tests, are developing work routes and relevant aspects for their implementation in the second half of 2022 and the beginning of the first half of 2023.

The implementation of Open Cities will be 75% developed in the second semester of the year 2022. Leaving only 25% for the third semester of the year 2022, according to the criteria of the work path that will be developed in the first two weeks of the second semester of the year 2022.

Progress on Open Cities: Open Geospatial Data for Indigenous Peoples and Resilient Local Communities under the DGM-Guatemala project<sup>27</sup> is described below:

The Open Cities initiative is framed as part of the organizational strengthening that is part of the current project at the national level. This initiative has resulted in the selection by the National Steering

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<sup>27</sup> For more information: [https://docs.google.com/presentation/d/1gmZRcCPxik\\_Rre3-kery1\\_GBKIKq-C6YEI5wNY3ORtw/edit#slide=id.g1007a708a88\\_0\\_7](https://docs.google.com/presentation/d/1gmZRcCPxik_Rre3-kery1_GBKIKq-C6YEI5wNY3ORtw/edit#slide=id.g1007a708a88_0_7)

Committee (NSC) of two locations for the implementation of these pilot tests in the first half of the year 2022, being:

- The Indigenous Mayor's Office and Ancestral Brotherhood of the municipality of San José Poaquil, Chimaltenango.
- The Asociación de Desarrollo Integral Kajmanel (ASDEKA) of the municipality of Santa Lucía Utatlán (Chuimachá), Sololá.

The Technical Advisors to facilitate the Open Cities implementation are particularly from Geotechnology in partnership with Humanitarian OpenStreetMap Team (HOT), basing this initiative/project on the following criteria:

- Building the resilience of human settlements to natural hazards and climate change requires detailed and up-to-date geographic data of urban space and its environment.
- A severe digital mapping divide exists in low- and middle-income countries. Many local scale maps are either non-existent, obsolete or reserved in data silos.
- It is critical to develop local capacities to create the necessary digital information and at the same time provide learning opportunities and means of survival.

Based on these criteria, the two sites previously described were selected, which also considered other aspects for their selection and the following selection criteria:

- The territory must be eligible for the DGM-Guatemala project; that is, in any of the 161 municipalities eligible for the project.
- Territories with incidence of deforestation/degradation.
- Presence of local organization for forest management.
- Regions where there is a clear link between forests and local livelihoods.

Following the face-to-face meetings that the Open Cities technical advisors have had with the NSC technical advisors, the NEA specialists collaborating in the process and the community organizations benefiting from IPLC in the framework of the implementation of these pilot tests, the work routes and relevant aspects for their implementation in the second half of 2022 and the beginning of the first half of 2023 are being developed.

The following documents have been generated to establish the actions of Open Cities within the framework of the MDE-Guatemala project:

- Project monitoring and evaluation plan and manual.
- Proposal of the PINPEP NETWORK for the implementation of the pilot test of Open Cities with the technical collaboration of the Humanitarian OpenStreetMap Team (HOT), under the support of the World Bank to the MDE-Guatemala.
- MICCG proposal for the implementation of the Open Cities pilot test with the technical collaboration of Geotechnology and Humanitarian OpenStreetMap Team (HOT), under the support of the World Bank to the MDE-Guatemala.

- Implementation Phase of the Open Cities Initiative within the framework of the MDE-Guatemala Project: World Bank, CDN-MDE Guatemala, ANE Sotz'il.

#### Geo-Enabling for Monitoring and Supervision (GEMS)

In January and February 2022, the World Bank provided training in Geo-Enabling for Monitoring and Supervision (GEMS) to members of the National Executing Agency of the MDE-Guatemala Project (ANE), on the use of the online tool for the elaboration/creation of virtual forms called Kobo Toolbox and the application (App) for mobile devices (cell phones and tablets) called ODK Collect, used to collect data in the field with the forms previously created in Kobo Toolbox<sup>28</sup>. Through the Kobo Toolbox and ODK Collect tools, monitoring data has been collected in the field through forms created online, replacing the conventional method of filling out paper ballots that must be manually entered into a computer. Both Kobo Toolbox and ODK Collect have made it easier to obtain this data in the field in real time.

These forms have been created to document project [meeting minutes](#) and notes, requests for support of small-scale food security initiatives for women and youth affected by COVID-19 pandemic, [data collection](#) of geographical points and areas, [delivery of project materials](#).

Within the component 1 activities of the project, the NSC met to discuss subproject scope, duration, investments, and compensation for environmental service incentives. After learning about the scope of each component and subcomponent, as well as the goals and indicators for each one, the NSC networks prioritized potential community organizations and territories through participatory processes involving their members, considering eligibility criteria, suitability, and capacity.

With respect to component 2 activities, DGM Guatemala will support 12 subprojects and the NEA will launch 2 calls for subproject proposals. Upon receiving proposals, the NSC networks will convene and select projects based on the eligibility criteria agreed upon by the NSC. Subsequently, the 3 networks will submit their selection for the NEA for evaluation. Upon receipt, the NEA will evaluate the proposals technically and financially, and submit them to the NSC. The Evaluation Committee approves the process based on the eligibility criteria and the NEA carries out the corresponding contractual procedures. The NSC and NEA will provide support for the construction of proposals if required by the organizations and emphasis will be placed on support for safeguards.

In addition, DGM Guatemala will support 18 subprojects, 6 from each network with the objective of strengthening existing livelihoods. Technical meetings have already been held with the three networks, explaining that such pre-existing livelihoods can be inputs (seeds/tools/small-scale infrastructure or machinery); the adoption of technologies; the support and strengthening of producer associations; the strengthening of technical assistance or capacity building to improve quality or obtain certifications; in addition to the establishment and / or consolidation of business partners; and promoting support for access to financial services.

With respect to the COVID-19 grants substantial progress was made, an application guide was developed in physical and digital form and distributed to all members of the NSC networks, using what was absorbed through GEMS, to more easily make requests for support at a cost of \$9,000. The guide was reviewed by the technical advisors of the 3 networks, and then shared with all members of the networks, providing them with technical assistance from NEA-Sotz'il, through face-to-face meetings, via zoom and telephone.

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<sup>28</sup> For more information, visit: <https://www.kobotoolbox.org/kobo/>

The project's first call for proposals was linked to the procurement of COVID inputs for food security. Each network submitted 10 initiatives (30 total) which were approved and sent to the WB to resolve the non-objection process, to make the purchases and subsequent distribution, and obtain MGAS's non-objection. The selected subprojects will receive technical assistance and training in proposal development, and monitoring support. The support provided will include guidance on the elaboration, through workshops or participatory consultation assemblies, of forest and/or cultural management IPLC plans that strengthen traditional forms of indigenous collective forest management. In addition, subprojects will receive guidance on how to document and identify indigenous compensation mechanisms for ecosystem and environmental services. Guidance on how to monitor project implementation for the strengthening of productive initiatives, existing livelihoods and support to IPLCs for food security affected by Covid-19 will also be received.

Among the COVID proposals received, at least 7 of the representatives are women and 23 are men, but all of them support women and young people. A total of 2,012 women and 994 young people will benefit from the center, including both women and men. The initiatives fall into the following areas: food production through community gardens, tools for agricultural management, livestock production (pigs, poultry, and poultry fattening), production of forest and medicinal nurseries, among others.

According to the meetings and activities during the first semester of the year 2022 within the framework of the DGM-Guatemala project, it is observed that the participation of women on average remains at 23.53%, which equates to an average of 4 women per meeting. According to the records from the Kobo Toolbox database on meeting minutes, only 1% of participants were between 14-25 years old. The project expects youth participation in the application of the technological tools that the Open Cities initiative will provide, particularly in San José Poaquil with the Indigenous Mayor's Office where the Technical Advisor of this community organization will collaborate with youth.

### 6.6.3. Grievance Redress

Within the framework of the To'onik Qawinaq: DGM-Guatemala project, with the specifications contained in the Stakeholder Participation and Information Disclosure Plan (PPPI), in the section "Mechanism for Attention to Complaints and Claims - MAR", a hybrid system (digital and physical) has been installed to collect complaints, claims, comments and suggestions, which are related to the installed project and its derived subprojects (activities, beneficiaries, areas of intervention, among others). This seeks to monitor the implementation of the Environmental and Social Commitment plan and ensure it has a fundamental part in preventing and/or reducing environmental and social risks due to potential impacts.

The system installed for the monitoring of the MAR is located on the project [web page](#). The Grievance Mechanism has also been presented in technical meetings as part of the project's Monitoring and Evaluation System. The Sotz'il web page has been the most effective way to publicize it.

### 6.6.4. Upcoming Activities

Date	Activity
Sep 2022	Prepare the Call for Subproject Proposals
Oct 2022	Review the call for proposals
Sep/Oct 2022	Follow-up with NSC networks
Sep 2022	Conduct trainings and workshops for beneficiary organizations to support subproject preparation
Sep 2022	Provide technical support and training activities



2023	Support documentation and systematization of traditional, indigenous, and customary knowledge systems
2023/2024	Plan and implement activities related to Pilot Compensation Mechanisms for Ecosystem and Environmental Services
2023/2024	Review subproject proposals and contribute to evaluation process
2023	Plan instruments and activities related to the creation of a historical registry on ancestral possession and communal lands

### 6.6.5. Progress and Results

The indicator data below reflects the latest data from the project's first Implementation Status and Results Report (ISR).<sup>29</sup>

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

**Table 69. Forest area with IPLCs' systems for sustainable management strengthened resulting from the Project**

	Baseline	Actual (Latest ISR)	End Target
<b>Value</b>	0%	0	6,000
<b>Date</b>	Apr. 2021	Mar. 2022	Feb. 2026

**Table 70. Beneficiaries of livelihood and food security subprojects**

	Baseline	Actual (Latest ISR)	End Target
<b>Women</b>	0	0	600
<b>Total</b>	0	0	2,000
<b>Date</b>	Apr. 2021	Mar. 2022	Feb. 2026

**Table 71. Implementation of Annual IPLC PAP**

	Baseline	Actual (Latest ISR)	End Target
<b>Value</b>	0%	0%	75%
<b>Date</b>	Apr. 2021	Mar. 2022	Feb. 2026

#### **Intermediate Results Indicators**

**Table 72. Cultural forestry management plans adopted by community organizations and under implementation**

	Baseline	Actual (Latest ISR)	End Target
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<https://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/099345003092235660/pdf/Disclosable0Ve01000Sequence0No00001.pdf>

<b>Value</b>	0	0	6
<b>Date</b>	Apr. 2021	Mar. 2022	Feb. 2026

**Table 73. Pilot IPLCs' Mechanism for the Compensation of Ecosystem and Environmental Services (MCEES) designed and operational**

	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Actual (Latest ISR)</b>	<b>End Target</b>
<b>Value</b>	No		Yes/No
<b>Date</b>	Apr. 2021	Mar. 2022	Feb. 2026

**Table 74. Beneficiary IPLCs or organizations which have received TA and capacity building to strengthen their sustainable forest management capacity**

	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Actual (Latest ISR)</b>	<b>End Target</b>
<b>Value</b>	0	0	10
<b>Date</b>	Apr. 2021	Mar. 2022	Feb. 2026

**Table 75. IPLCs' livelihood and food security subprojects prepared and approved by the NSC**

	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Actual (Latest ISR)</b>	<b>End Target</b>
<b>Value</b>	0	0	40
<b>Date</b>	Apr. 2021	Mar. 2022	Feb. 2026

**Table 76. Percentage of approved livelihood and food security subprojects implemented**

	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Actual (Latest ISR)</b>	<b>End Target</b>
<b>Value</b>	0	0	80%
<b>Date</b>	Apr. 2021	Mar. 2022	Feb. 2026

**Table 77. Percentage of livelihood and food security subprojects implemented that are led by women or where women represent the majority of direct beneficiaries**

	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Actual (Latest ISR)</b>	<b>End Target</b>
<b>Value</b>	0	0	30%
<b>Date</b>	Apr. 2021	Mar. 2022	Feb. 2026

**Table 78. Number of dialogues and planning processes related to FIP, REDD+ and Climate Change where IPLCs participate supported by the project**

	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Actual</b>	<b>End Target</b>
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		(Latest ISR)	
<b>Value</b>	0	0	20
<b>Date</b>	Apr. 2021	Mar. 2022	Feb. 2026

**Table 79. Percentage of women participating within IPLCs' delegations in strategic dialogue processes**

	Baseline	Actual (Latest ISR)	End Target
<b>Value</b>	0%	0%	30%
<b>Date</b>	Apr. 2021	Mar. 2022	Feb. 2026

**Table 80. Requests for information, complaints or grievances presented by members of participating networks or other IPLCs in Guatemala that have been resolved in 20 days, in line with GRM procedures in the POM**

	Baseline	Actual (Latest ISR)	End Target
<b>Value</b>	0	0	85%
<b>Date</b>	Apr. 2021	Mar. 2022	Feb. 2026

## 6.7. Indonesia

### 6.7.1. Project Overview<sup>30</sup>

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](#): (i) subgrants to strengthen IPLC capacity to enhance tenure security and improve livelihoods, (ii) improve policy processes and dialogues, and (iii) Project Management, Monitoring and Evaluation, and Institutional Development.

### 6.7.2. Activity Update

#### Programmatic Progress

In early 2020, DGM Indonesia launched the 3<sup>rd</sup> call for subproject proposals with a focus on livelihoods proposals. Shortly thereafter, the arrival of COVID-19 impacted project operations at the ground level, in the field. The NEA (Samdhana) was required to postpone field monitoring travel and conduct most monitoring activities virtually online or through telephone. Although, field monitoring and travel was postponed, several subprojects demonstrated reasonable progress. Subproject implementers continued to carry out activities with local government while abiding by COVID-19 health protocols. Some partners provided support by carrying out advocacy activities via telephone with government officials. Activity progress depended highly on the pandemic, in other words, during peak COVID-19 transmission project implementers abided by strict health protocols and travel limitations were imposed, pausing project activities. However, when COVID-19 transmission decreased, project activities sped up.

In April 2020, 210 proposals were received. All proposals were reviewed remotely by the NSC, and the final selection of 14 subprojects occurred in August 2020. The NEA coordinated with the 14 subprojects to conduct a feasibility study in each community and coordinated with local government. After receiving confirmation from local government, the 14 subprojects participated in a proposal refinement process and officially began implementation in December 2020. A

DGM Indonesia	
<b>Funding:</b>	US\$ 6.5 million (incl. US\$ 0.175 million preparation grant)
<b>National Steering Committee:</b>	
11 total members 7 men – 4 women 9 voting members 1 government observer 1 community representative observer	
<b>National Executing Agency (NEA):</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
2 <sup>nd</sup> Call for Subproject Proposals	Oct. 2018
Implementation End	Jun. 2021
Closing Date	Nov. 2022
<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>	

<sup>30</sup> The country report DGM Indonesia submitted was for the January – June 2021 reporting period.

total of 63 subprojects (9 in each of the 7 regions) were selected in all three calls for proposals, exceeding the indicator target of 60.

In October 2020, component 2 was implemented to improve IPLC knowledge and understanding of sustainable livelihood management. The training was facilitated by Transformer plus, a business focused on community coaching and ensuring sustainability of community enterprises. 37 participants attended the training, including 6 women. The training included information on the Sustainable Livelihood Framework and asset assessment (human capital, natural capital, social capital, financial capital, physical capital, and manufactured capital). To ensure understanding, Samdhana organized a follow-up training to assist participants in preparing a plan for sustainable livelihoods.

Despite the challenges posed by COVID-19, DGM Indonesia made substantial progress from January – June 2021. During this period, 14 subprojects completed their activities and 1 subproject managed by Rimbawan Muda Indonesia (RMI) completed a Hutan Adat application and received the permit from President Joko Widodo (Kasepuhan Pasir Eurih, Kasepuhan Cibarani).

Meanwhile, progress in component 2 has slowed down. In collaboration with Pannafoto Institute, DGM Indonesia organized a 3-day photography training and contest for subprojects and partners. The training is aimed to assist subproject implementers in capturing quality photos to highlight their work. During the training, a prominent photographer, Fendi Siregar shared his experience capturing images using a smartphone. The training was designed guide participants in taking photos using simple tools, such as their phones to produce powerful imagery and messages. Following the training, participants were invited to submit photos to a photo contest using the skills they acquired during the training.

Samdhana consistently accompanied subproject closely in supporting grant fund management. Prior to the pandemic, Samdhana would travel to project sites and provide capacity building on project and finance management. When Samdhana staff were no longer permitted to travel to project sites, subproject organizations were invited to Bogor where Samdhana staff could provide hands-on support in reporting. Remote support was challenging due to internet connectivity issues and frequent power outages in communities. When connectivity was possible, Samdhana would contact subprojects online to conduct monitoring. Despite the internet challenges, Samdhana continued monitoring subproject through other means such as WhatsApp or regular phone calls to obtain more information. Samdhana also regularly checked local media to gather greater information on the situation in communities.

In terms of safeguards, an important achievement has been DGM Indonesia's work to raise awareness on the impacts of artisanal gold mining in 4 project sites. Although DGM Indonesia is not involved in gold mining, it deemed it necessary to ensure communities understood the long-term impacts of this practice. To carry out this work, DGM Indonesia hired Yayasan Tambuhak Sinta (YTS), a rural development initiative that helps small communities and local governments work together in a productive, sustainable, and equitable way. YTS also has an education program and a community project centered around identifying eco-friendly alternatives to mercury use in gold mining. This awareness raising activity took place from February to May 2021.

## Subprojects

DGM Indonesia launched a total of 3 calls for subproject proposals, resulting in a total of 63 selected projects. As of June 2021, 14 subprojects completed their activities and reports and 49 are still active.

Table 81. Completed Subprojects

No	Organization Name	Project Title
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Dedicated Grant Mechanism for Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (DGM)  
Fourteenth Semiannual Program Report: January – June 2022

1	AMAN Kepulauan Mentawai	Managing an Equal and Sustainable Natural Resources for Improvement of Indigenous Community Economy
2	AMAN Rejang Lebong	Agrarian Reform Implementation through Indigenous People Recognition in Rejang Lebong Regency, Bengkulu
3	AMAN Sekadau Sanggau	Sustainable Management and Protection of Forest and Land through Indigenous Women Empowerment and Customary Area Security for Community Welfare in Sanggau and Sekadau Regency of West Kalimantan Province
4	AMAN Sulawesi Tengah	Promotion of the policy to support and recognize the rights of indigenous people and local community, economic strengthening, and women empowerment in Central Sulawesi
5	AMAN Sumbawa	Customary Area Spatial Planning Development to Promote Customary Community Security and Recognition in Sumbawa and West Sumbawa Regencies
6	Konsorsium KARSA - OPANT	Recognition of Rights for Customary Forest in Conservation Area
7	Konsorsium Namblong	Strengthening the Position and Roles of IPLC in Securing their Territories and Improvement of the Land and Forest-based Sustainable Livelihood in Central and West Sumba Regencies, East Nusa Tenggara
8	Kopassos Sulawesi Barat	Community Rights and Recognition to Access the Forest in Mamuju Regency, West Sulawesi
9	Lembaga Pengembangan dan Penelitian Lingkungan Hidup (LPPSLH)	Improving Village Community Access and Control over Forest through the Implementation of Regulation No. 39/2017 on Social Forestry in Perum Perhutani Management Area
10	LSDP SD Inpers	Encouraging Certainty of Community Access to Forest Areas to Reduce Inequality in Land Tenure through Social Forestry.
11	LSPP	Java forest community tenure rights strengthening in the Agrarian Reform and Social Forestry
12	Perkumpulan Panah Papua	Securing Indigenous People Recognition of Sebyar and Moskona Tribes in the Lowland Forest Ecosystem in Teluk Bintuni, West Papua
13	Rimbawan Muda Indonesia	Livelihood advocacy and improvement for Kasepuhan indigenous community and local community through adat forest and conservation co-management
14	Yayasan Satu Visi	Strengthening the Position and Roles of IPLC in Securing their Territories and Improvement of the Land and Forest-based Sustainable Livelihood in Central and West Sumba Regencies, East Nusa Tenggara

**Title:** Livelihood advocacy and improvement for Kasepuhan indigenous community and local community through adat forest and conservation co-management

**Organization:** Rimbawan Muda Indonesia (RMI)

Project period: August 13, 2018-February 13, 2020

**Budget:** IDR 1,269,900,000 (USD \$86,076)<sup>31</sup>

<sup>31</sup> According to Oanda exchange rate on August 16, 2022.

**Objective:** Tenure security for 6 communities in Pasir Eurih and Cibarani of Lebak Regency, Banten; Cipeucang Hamlet of Pasir Buncir Village of the Caringin District; Kampung Ciwaluh, Wates Jaya of Cigombong District, Bogor.

Since 1990, Kasepuhan Pasir Eurih had lost access to their forest since the area has been included as a conservation area in the Gunung Halimun Salak National Park. They were unable to practice the shifting cultivation (*huma*), their indigenous culture, since then. Meanwhile, the community is heavily dependent on the forest for their local food cultivation. Similarly, Kampung Cipeucang, Kampung Ciwaluh and Kampung Lengkon were included in a conservation area and also lost their forest. Between 2015-2017, on an annual basis these communities received an eviction letter from their arable land although they have been living on these lands since approximately 1930. The communities lived in constant fear of entering their lands due to intimidation.

With the support from DGM Indonesia, RMI helped the communities secure their tenure rights by applying adat forest for Kasepuhan Pasir Eurih and Kasepuhan Cibarani, along with conservation co-management for other locations. In December 2018, the supporting documents for the application of conservation co-management was sent to the Ministry of Environment and Forestry. Meanwhile, the supporting documents to apply for the adat forest were also sent in a similar timeline. In March 2019, adat forest decree from the Ministry of Environment and Forestry for Kasepuhan Pasir Eurih was issued on the 306 hectares of land. Meanwhile, the decree for Kasepuhan Cibarani adat forest was issued in December 2019. President Joko Widodo handed over the decree for both adat forests in Istana Negara on January 7, 2021. This has been one of the most notable achievements of the DGM Indonesia project.

**Title:** Sustainable Management and Protection of Forest and Land through Indigenous Women Empowerment and Customary Area Security for Community Welfare in Sanggau and Sekadau Regency of West Kalimantan Province

**Organization:** AMAN Sekadau Sanggau

Project period: August 2019 – January 2021

**Budget:** IDR 801,775,000 (USD \$54,346)<sup>32</sup>

**Objective:** To secure the rights and access of the Lore indigenous community.

The Consortium of AMAN Sekadau and AMAN Sanggau facilitated tenure clarification processes for four communities (two communities in Sekadau: Taman Meragun and Taman Sunsang and two communities in Sanggau: Mayao and Sami). The communities of Taman Meragun and Taman Sunsang sought to obtain the security of their rights because the local government issued plantation and mining permits to the private sector. Despite Taman Meragun designation as a protected forest covering the area of 16,727 ha, licenses were issued to the private companies for oil palm plantation permits covering the areas of 4,552.88 ha, and 1,359 ha. Meanwhile, other areas are under the status of Utilization Area (APL). The Dayak Mayao and Dayak Sami people face similar problems. Private companies in the area carried out evictions outside the boundaries of the customary territory of the Sami Community.

The clarification processes faced challenges since both local governments were not ready. Although six customary communities were recognized in Sanggau, the government since then moved the nomenclature from Bappeda to Dinas Pemberdayaan Masyarakat Desa in both regencies. These changes have resulted in the absence of budget. Not only that, the vacuum of power in Sekadau

<sup>32</sup> According to Oanda exchange rate on August 16, 2022.

Regency had additional challenges to the process. Sekadau Regency was in the transition period awaiting result of local general election for regency head from the Constitutional Court. Meanwhile, the officer in charge of the regency head did not have authority to issue Bupati regulation. The COVID-19 pandemic further heightened the complexity of this situation.

The situation unraveled slowly. DGM Indonesia's temporarily filled the absence of budget in both regencies. Although the project needed to wait until the end of Sekadau's transition process, the project moved faster in Sanggau Regency. Good communication and coordination with Sanggau Bupati, Paolus Hadi, created a good synergy to push forward the application of customary community recognition. When the pandemic hit, the community limited external access to the community to keep them safe. However, knowing that the pandemic situation could delay the process for an uncertain amount of time, the community in both regencies conducted a traditional ceremony. The community belief is that ceremony will protect them from the harms caused by the pandemic. After the traditional ceremony was conducted, the community continued the process confidently.

The effort to convince the local government continued. This hard work paid off when the decree for recognition and protection was issued at the end of 2020. Sanggau Head of Regency, Paolus Hadi, handed over the Sanggau Regent's Decree Number 572 of 2020 on the Recognition and Protection of the Dayak Indigenous Peoples of the Sami Tribe and Number 573 of 2020 on the Recognition and Protection of the Dayak Sub Mayao Customary Law Community. The decree was handed over at Kadak Hamlet, Upe Village, Bonti District, on Tuesday, April 13, 2021.

## Gender

Women's participation in subproject implementation is at 29% with 3,606 of 12,293 subproject implementers being women. The number is still below the requirement, however DGM Indonesia has plans to improve the participation and role of women in activities and continues to remind subprojects to encourage women's participation.

Of the 63 subprojects awarded, 4 are women-led (ORPA Namblong, OPANT, PHKOM Kajang and Yayasan Walang Perempuan) and 6 Sub Projects are women-focused (AMAN Kepulauan Mentawai, LPPSLH, Yayasan Satu Visi, AMAN Flores Tengah, AMAN Sekadau Sanggau, and AMAN Kepulauan Tanimbar). Regarding gender equity promotion in subprojects, there is a term in the proposal development guideline which requires a minimum of 30% women's participation in activities and the elaboration of plan on how to attract women's participation in activities. A Gender Participation and Social Inclusion Adviser reviews proposals during the selection process. The NEA also introduced a Gender Equity and Social Inclusion (GESI) Approach (developed by Samdhana Institute) to 63 sub projects on how to conduct activities in GESI approach and lens.

One of the many subprojects worth highlighting is titled "Encouraging Certainty of Community Access to Forest Areas to Reduce Inequality in Land Tenure through Social Forestry" implemented by LSDP SD INPERS in Sabrang Village, Ambulu District, Jember Regency. DGM Indonesia's implementation has resulted in many positive changes, including:

- A group of female leaders who were intermediaries (broker) for buying and selling illegal land are no longer carrying out these activities. An example is Ibu Setiati, who was part of this group and then participated in DGM Indonesia activities and is now active in her farmer's organization.
- Women who used to work as migrant workers returned to their villages to plant.



- Previously, women did not feel comfortable to speak and express their opinions, through participation in DGM Indonesia activities, women's participation has increased and their voice is now heard.
- Women are involved in drafting Village Regulations and musrenbangdes (deliberation process for village planning and development)
- A small part of Social Forestry land is now managed collectively by women's groups and their organizations
- There is additional income for women, for example Ibu Setiati who plants cabe jamu (*Piper retrofractum* Vahl), harvested approximately 2 million/two weeks (since April 2019 until now) from total 1000 trees in ¼ ha. The income earned is 6 million (when prices are high) or 1 million (when prices are low). This Cabe Jamu is sought for export to India as a cooking spice.

## Progress and Results

The indicator data below reflects the latest data from the project's tenth Implementation Status and Results Report (ISR) <sup>33</sup>.

### Project Development Objective Indicators

**Table 82. Participating IPLCs submit evidence for recognition of tenure to the government**

	Baseline	Actual (Previous ISR)	Actual (Current ISR)	End Target
Value	0	14	35	30
Date	Mar. 2017	Nov. 2020	Dec. 2021	Jun. 2021

**Table 83. 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
Value	N/A	87%	86%	75%
Date	Mar. 2017	Nov. 2020	Dec. 2021	Jun. 2021

**Note:** This indicator has exceeded its end target (75%). Percentage of head counts based on individual participation in FIP and other REDD processes, who never participated before in the related activities at the same level (national, regional-Asia, and global).

**Table 84. DGM Program participants who benefit (monetary or non-monetary) from livelihood-only grant activities, disaggregated by gender (number thousand)**

	Baseline	Actual (Previous ISR)	Actual (Current ISR)	End Target
Female	0	1.76	2,230	210
Total	0	5.18	7,910	700
Date	Mar. 2017	Nov. 2020	Dec. 2021	Jun. 2021

### Intermediate Results Indicators

**Table 85. Participating IPLCs aware of tenure processes/map validation processes at the local level**

	Baseline	Actual (Previous ISR)	Actual (Current ISR)	End Target
Value	N/A	63%	63%	60%
Date	Mar. 2017	Nov. 2020	Dec. 2021	Jun. 2021

**Table 86. Participants in consultation activities during project implementation**

	Baseline	Actual (Previous ISR)	Actual (Current ISR)	End Target
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<sup>33</sup>

<https://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/099920012102124762/pdf/Disclosable0Ve0473000Sequence0No010.pdf>

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Female	0	2,668	3,606	1,350
Total	0	8,920	12,293	4,500
Date	Mar. 2017	Nov. 2020	Dec. 2021	Jun. 2021

**Table 87. Number of community investment plans developed in a participatory manner**

	Baseline	Actual (Previous ISR)	Actual (Current ISR)	End Target
Value	0	3	6	20
Date	Mar. 2017	Nov. 2020	Dec. 2021	Jun. 2021

**Table 88. 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	39	42	60
Date	Mar. 2017	Nov. 2020	Dec. 2021	Jun. 2021

**Table 89. Grievances registered related to delivery of project benefits**

	Baseline	Actual (Previous ISR)	Actual (Current ISR)	End Target
Number Received	0	4	6	N/A
Number Addressed	0	4	4	70
Percent Addressed	N/A	67%	80%	70%
Date	Mar. 2017	Nov. 2020	Dec. 2021	Jun. 2021

## 6.8. Mexico

### 6.8.1. 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 three [components](#): (i) Financing Mechanisms for Community Forestry Management, (ii) Capacity Building, Communication, and Advocacy, and (iii) Management, Monitoring, and Evaluation.

### 6.8.2. Activity Update

#### Programmatic Progress

DGM Mexico has not undergone any changes related to funding, objectives, or components since its second and last restructuring. The community subprojects are expected to complete their activities, mitigation measures, and procurement plan in a maximum of 3 periods, and based on the second restructuring of the project, a staged process of subproject completion is scheduled until March 2023. Subprojects in the Financial and Social Inclusion Windows are in varying stages of implementation and closeout.

The key achievements of this reporting period include field visits, improved NEA response capacity, reallocation of additional budget, participatory monitoring strategy, and improved information dissemination. The reduction in COVID-19 transmission and the project's preventive measures enabled an increase in the number of field visits to subprojects. These visits helped NEA and local technical teams (LAT, ROL, RAL and LPC) to increase their response capacity, ensuring that they meet the needs for follow-up and technical-financial assistance to subprojects in activity implementation, mitigation measures, contracting and procurement.

Through a transparent and informed process between the NSC and regional subcommittees, DGM Mexico was able to reallocate the additional budget from canceled subprojects to 32 subprojects. An additional achievement was the implementation of the participatory monitoring strategy of SIW subprojects. This resulted in the development of technical reports for the closure of the first implementation period of subprojects. In terms of communications, an increase in information dissemination of project activities and achievements through social media resulted in greater audience interaction.

DGM Mexico	
<b>Funding:</b>	US\$6.0 million
<b>National Steering Committee:</b>	
15 Regular Voting Members (13 men - 2 women)	
4 Alternate Members (all women) <sup>34</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. 2023
Closing Date	Aug. 2023
<b>Global Steering Committee member:</b>	
Manuel Aldrete Terrazas	
<b>World Bank Task Team Leader:</b>	
Katharina Siegmund	
<b>NEA Contact:</b>	
Ricardo Ramírez Domínguez <a href="mailto:rramirez@ra.org">rramirez@ra.org</a>	

<sup>34</sup> Alternate Members have voting rights when their corresponding regular member is absent.

This progress was achieved through effective coordination and communication by the NEA with NSC and Regional Subcommittees members on project progress and needs. In addition, effective in-person and virtual coordination between NEA and the local team (LTA, ROL, RAL and LCP) in the follow-up and support to subprojects. DGM Mexico also adopted the implementation of participatory monitoring and integration of subproject technical reports, considering local communication conditions, internet access, availability of technological equipment and stationery, knowledge of productive project management practices and internal organization, and simplification of technical language without reducing the quality of the required information. Based on the results of an analysis on progress in compliance with mitigation measures, DGM Mexico developed a strategy and roadmap to serve as an instrument to define priorities and training for subprojects to achieve compliance with their management program.

Project management progressed steadily with regular steering committee and subcommittee meetings (national and regional), procurement, contracting, audits, and recruitment. The NEA held both in-person and virtual meetings with subproject teams to follow up on reporting, implementation of the acquisition and contracting plan, and preparation of procurement processes.

### **Capacity Development**

On capacity development, DGM Mexico renewed the contract of 14 LCPs, totaling 16 active LCPs (12 women and 4 men). The 16 LCPs received training on using participatory tools and virtual platforms (Facebook, WhatsApp, Zoom, and Google Drive). The LCPs provided capacity building support to FIW and SIW subprojects through the implementation of the Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation Implementation Strategy for SIW subprojects; as well as adaptations in the process of integrating technical reports. LCPs provided individual accompaniment to improve the use of digital tools such as Zoom, Google Drive and WhatsApp, as well as to strengthen skills such as strategic planning. DGM Mexico deployed the use of Kobo Toolbox for monitoring subprojects in the field and introduced financial inclusion for productive projects in forested landscapes.

During this reporting period, DGM Mexico validated and integrated the content of 6 FIW modules into a methodological guide and identified subproject training needs on financial inclusion. Knowledge Exchange Workshops (KEW) are also being carried out and new contracts are being signed. DGM Mexico maintains a continuous process of capacity building to subprojects, with greater emphasis on SIW groups through local technical assistance (LTA, ROL, RAL, LCP) through follow-up, and training on issues ranging from planning and implementation of activities, preparation of administrative procedures for the execution of procurement and contracting, participatory monitoring, reporting, and linkage with local stakeholders. In March, the NEA also provided support to 3 LCPs to apply for the 2022 Global Learning Fellowship program. Four fellows were selected from DGM Mexico.

### **Communication and Social Participation**

In terms of communication, DGM Mexico carried out an audience analysis, published 55 products on DGM subprojects and project progress and results. Two blogs were published on the website and a methodological proposal for the elaboration of policy briefs was developed. Regular website and social media management was carried out.

The audience analysis identified 3 communication pillars which constitute the thematic axes for the publication of content on the Project's social media. The first pillar is "environmental care" aimed at the general public, it seeks to disseminate inspiring messages on key issues related to the DGM such as climate change, indigenous peoples and local communities, sustainable practices in productive systems, etc. The second pillar "from the one who cares to another who cares", seeks to share the most relevant

results and achievements of the DGM, in order to make visible the success stories of our beneficiaries, as well as the impacts that the project has had. The third pillar “locate the change, know DGM Mexico” targets the responsible consumer and seeks to share specific information about the products and services supported by the DGM, in order to contribute to the commercialization of our beneficiaries’ products and services.

These three pillars of communication are the basis of the dissemination strategy in social networks and with this we have achieved an increase in the flow of visitors and interaction in our social networks and website going from 2,840 people reached in March 2021 to 323,171 people in June 2022. With this, we contribute substantially to the dissemination, visibility and commercial positioning of the productive projects supported by the DGM in Mexico.

DGM Mexico continues to use social media networks, including Facebook and Twitter, for disseminating content and publications, and WhatsApp for more direct communication with subproject implementers and LCPs. With the hiring of a specific consulting firm for this issue, the number of periodic publications has increased, which has resulted in a greater flow of visitors and interactions. Social media has consolidated as the main means of dissemination of the contributions of the productive activities carried out by the subprojects regarding the management, use and conservation of forests and rainforests.

In terms of internal communication, during this semester, DGM Mexico had the opportunity to resume field activities, being able to visit many subprojects in the three regions of the project. This has undoubtedly facilitated communication to follow up and speed up the subproject execution processes. Despite this, remote communication with our local technical teams (LTA, ROL and LCP) and beneficiaries continues to be done through specific WhatsApp groups, which facilitate coordination and information exchange among all stakeholders.

DGM Mexico prioritized the use of appropriate language for communications in general, to simplify the procedures required for the coordination of the execution of subprojects, as well as for the dissemination of content in our social media and on our website. The audience analysis assisted DGM Mexico in designing appropriate content for different target audiences, such as the public, potential consumers or potential funding sources, for the benefit of the Project's beneficiaries.

During the second half of 2022, and as part of the link between participatory monitoring and the communication component, the NEA will start developing dynamics and training materials to work with the SIW subprojects in the development of audiovisual materials in a participatory manner. With this, the NEA aims to disseminate through social media their progress, their achievements and challenges in the implementation of their productive activity.

In terms of social participation, the project provided financial support and arrangements for members of the subproject of the Ejido La Manzanilla in Jalisco to attend the Meeting of the Crocodile Specialists Group organized by the International Union for Conservation of Nature to be held in July.

### **Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation**

DGM Mexico highlights the project's participatory monitoring system, which as part of its design has been adapted according to the needs of the subprojects, mainly the SIW beneficiaries, ranging from aspects of coordination between actors, strengthening the support of the ROL and LCP to subprojects, design of tools and didactic materials for its implementation. DGM Mexico continued to provide capacity building to LCP, ROL and LTA on Participatory Subproject Monitoring and integration of technical reports in-person and remotely. FIW and SIW subproject technical reports were reviewed, and monthly subproject follow-up sessions (video calls) were held at the regional level with each regional NEA and local technical team.

A proposal was also designed to improve LCP follow-up through the support and leadership of ROL in participatory monitoring and report integration.

ROL and LTA received training on the application of the perception of monetary and non-monetary benefits survey to FIW beneficiaries. The application of the perception of monetary and non-monetary benefits surveys to beneficiaries of FIW subprojects was completed, as part of the methodology for measuring the PDO #3 indicator, the results of which will be ready in July. The sample seeks to reflect the qualitative assessment of the representatives and local leaders on how much they consider (a lot, a little or not at all) that the subproject members and the local inhabitants where the subproject is implemented, perceive social, environmental, technological or cultural benefits derived from the implementation of their subproject. For SIW subproject beneficiaries, the surveys will be applied at the end of the second semester 2022, the results of which will be available in January 2023.

### Social and Environmental Safeguards

To ensure compliance with environmental and social safeguards, DGM Mexico updated the subproject monitoring sheet to meet compliance with the EMP and with the information provided in subproject technical reports. To ensure proper subproject completion by project closure in 2023, the NEA prepared a progress analysis in compliance with mitigation measures for all subprojects and developed a strategy and roadmap. A review of the modifications to the Procurement and Contracting Plans of subprojects were also reviewed with the objective of identifying needs for updating or modifying the EMPs. Field monitoring visits were held to FIW and SIW subprojects to follow up on the implementation of EMPs mitigation measures, training, and integration of compliance reports. Two EMPs were updated to ensure adequate mitigation of environmental risks and management for WB review and no-objection. As a resource for training on the application of safe practices, DGM Mexico created 7 brochures on safe practices for productive activities in the forest landscape. DGM Mexico continued to provide timely attention and response to requests for information and grievances through the System for Reception and Attention to Information Requests and Grievances. DGM Mexico presented lessons learned in gender mainstreaming during an [event](#) organized by the WB on women's empowerment and the forestry sector.



### 6.8.3. Gender

DGM Mexico has helped improve women's leadership, livelihoods, and influence in decision-making by promoting and supporting the proactive participation of women in the SIW working groups and in procurement and contracting processes, as well as in the implementation of the Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation activities with the support of the ALTs and PCLs.



DGM Mexico received a total of 720 subproject proposals in both the FIW and SIW calls for proposals, of which 587 were women-led. Of the 107 FIW subproject proposals, 39 subprojects were awarded and 5% are women-led. Of the 613 SIW subproject proposals received, 49 subprojects were awarded of which 86% are women-led.

During this reporting period, DGM Mexico has made strides in terms of gender inclusion and promotion. SIW groups have realized the importance for women and youth inclusion in all projects, recognition of the importance of gender considerations in the reallocation of funds, and monitoring and reporting on gender at subproject level.

The SIW groups participating in capacity building are gaining skills on how to effectively implement a project, identifying challenges, improving accountability and decision making, among other aspects that are part of the process of training and technical advice that NEA has implemented. Skills such as regularly planning group meetings, keeping minutes, monitoring, and analyzing their progress, participating in the definition of the technical criteria for their acquisitions or terms of reference for their contracts have improved. Groups have realized the importance of women and youth inclusion in all projects.

As a result of the reallocation of additional budget to subprojects from the resources not used by the subprojects that were canceled or withdrawn, NEA promoted within the NSC and regional subcommittees the importance of including gender considerations in the reallocation to subprojects. This reinforced the consolidation of inclusion in their productive activity, and 13 of the subprojects with additional resources were SIW groups, led mainly by women.

As part of the process of adaptation to monitoring and reporting, specifically to SIW subprojects, it was defined that the LCPs would be responsible for integrating the technical reports and evidence of compliance in the execution of the subprojects. These documents are based on the information that the groups generate through quarterly meetings when progress report tapelines on the execution of their subproject are updated, the achievement of results and other documented evidence. This is to ensure that the group focuses on the collective exercise of analysis and reflection of their progress and challenges in the implementation of their activities, including gender inclusion and mitigation measures. Instead of focusing on filling out forms, or templates, regardless of the quality of their internet connection, among other technological and technical challenges, which will gradually be minimized based on their learning curve in the management of their subproject and productive activity.

In some SIW women's groups, it is common for women and/or youth to involve their partners or fathers in subproject implementation, as they have experience in the productive activity, they are seeking to carry out. In this regard NEA and local technical assistance (RAL and LTA) respects and recognizes the importance of the support and knowledge sharing with the family, but we ensure that it is always the women and young beneficiaries who collectively analyze, validate, lead, and make decisions on the implementation procedures for procurement or contracting.

The capacity building and technical assistance provided by NEA, combined with the strength and commitment of SIW groups, has had a positive impact on the leadership of women and youth, such as:

- Groups have improved the definition and quality requirements of their suppliers of goods or services based on the criteria or terms of reference they develop, ensuring that their productive activity is strengthened.
- Groups have sought to position their product, as in the case of the women of "Jamaica de Chacala", who managed to get fair prices for their creole jamaica during their participation in the May Fair in Colima.



*"We are doing very well with the sale and we are managing to sell it for \$200 a kilo. Before, when they came here to the community they used to buy it for \$130. We are very motivated to have managed to sell it at this price. We are getting our hibiscus to be recognized in our community"* (Gabriela Edith Luna Arias, Representative of Grupo Jamaica de Chacala)

- The Nuevo Becal Ramón women's group, which seeks to harvest ramon leaves and seeds (*Brosimum alicastrum Swartz*) within the areas authorized by Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources, has positioned itself within the Ejido Nuevo Becal, which in turn is a beneficiary as a FIW subproject. And given the Ejido's experience in forest management, a better collaboration has been established between the authorities and the women's group.
- Groups are going through processes of improvement in their internal organization, which has allowed them to consolidate the number of members and better establish roles in the participation of members in the execution of productive activities; as well as in the management of their subproject (planning, monitoring, etc.). The "Tuumben Meyaj" Group in Quintana Roo is made up of women distributed among three ejidos that seek to produce vegetables and have improved the internal mechanism for reaching consensus and making agreements by forming a group per ejido that appoints a sub-representative. The sub-representatives oversee discussions until agreements are reached as a group. They will also use their experience in the production and marketing of criollo eggs (a project linked to the NGO Heiffer Mexico) as a mechanism that will support the distribution of vegetables that will be obtained from the subproject.

The DGM funding has made it possible to facilitate the implementation of SIW group initiatives. However, the main challenge for these groups of women and youth is to ensure the consolidation of their productive activity and the sale of their products at a minimum sustainable level. In addition, to all the activities focused on strengthening the capacities of the subprojects (follow-up, technical assistance, monitoring, training, financing), the NEA has been seeking the creation of alliances and links with institutions, NGOs (Intermunicipal Boards of Jalisco and Yucatan, Jalisco's Secretary of the Environment, Televisa Foundation's Possible Coop Program, Jalisco REDD Technical Advisory Committee, Heiffer Mexico), social organizations (Oaxaca State Coffee Producers Coordinating Committee), as well as with other projects within the Rainforest Alliance, to strengthen the commercialization and other capacities for the groups.

#### 6.8.4. Subprojects

Subproject proposals are developed and selected through different processes for submissions through the Social Inclusion Window (SIW) and Financial Inclusion Window (FIW). A total of 720 FIW and SIW proposals were received of which 92 were approved and have signed contracts. FIW subproject proposals were received in 2018 and SIW subproject proposals were received in 2019.

In each selection phase (for both types of subprojects), submissions undergo three review stages:

- The NEA verifies completeness and compliance with all requirements and requests any missing documentation;
- The NSC Regional Subcommittees, together with the Mexican Government's National Forestry Commission and Commission for the Development of Indigenous Peoples, review and evaluate submissions based on pre-defined criteria; and
- The full NSC reviews submissions, validates their grades from the previous stage, and finalizes approval and rejection decisions, based on the technical evaluation and assigned budget.

DGM Mexico has a total of 92 subprojects<sup>35</sup>, 88 of which are active. Of the 41 approved Financial Inclusion Window (FIW) subprojects, 39 remain active. One of the projects was canceled due to internal organization challenges, 7 completed their first implementation period and will commence the implementation of the second period in late 2022. There are currently 23 subprojects in the process of implementing their second period and are expected to close out in the first semester of 2022. The majority of FIW subprojects are expected to close out in the first half of 2022, and 7 are currently in the process of closing out the final implementation period.

Fifty-one of the Social Inclusion Window (SIW) subprojects have signed contracts, 2 withdrew and 49 are currently active. Nineteen of the SIW subprojects concluded their first period, 21 are in the process of completing their second period, and 9 are in the process of concluding their first period. One working group called Grupo Haixipa in Jalisco is pending contract signature.

In accordance with the contingency plan and Rainforest Alliance (NEA) guidelines, during the first half of 2022, the NEA approved on-site follow-up activities (55 visits) for the FIW and SIW subprojects, which improved the NEA's response capacity, as well as the progress of FIW and SIW subprojects. This has also greatly improved the implementation period of the subprojects and it is expected to achieve a process of staged closure of subprojects between the second half of 2022 and the first half of 2023.

Follow-up, technical and financial support by the 5 Local Technical Assistance (LTA) consultancies, 4 Regional Operational Liaisons (ROL), 4 Regional Administrative Liaisons (RAL) and 16 Local Community Promoters (LCP) in the implementation of FIW and SIW subprojects during the reporting period. Both subprojects highlighted below are women-led.

**Title:** Creole Jamaica cultivated by indigenous women

**Organization:** Jamaica of Chacala Group, Jalisco region.

The Jamaica de Chacala group is made up of 11 women and 1 man of Nahua indigenous origin from the Indigenous Community of Chacala, in the state of Jalisco. Together, they seek to continue the cultivation of jamaica (*Hibiscus* sp.). Their main challenge is to ensure the participation of young women and mothers in a productive activity while regenerating 6 degraded hectares through the implementation of sustainable practices that help improve the quality and yield of the creole hibiscus flower. Allowing them to offer and compete in a local-regional market dominated by middlemen who pay a low price.

The women's group has worked steadily in the development of this subproject, achieving the conclusion of its first implementation period (1 of 3) during the first half of 2022, and actively participating in the training, follow-up and technical assistance activities provided by NEA. As part of its efforts, in May 2022 the women's group participated in the May 2022 Fair in Manzanillo, Colima, as well as in its own community. In both cases a first version of their packaged and labeled jamaica criolla was presented. Also, in May, the group was invited to a session of the Board of Directors of the

<sup>35</sup> A subproject is a group or organization whose technical proposal was selected by the NSC for funding and, as such, has been able to sign a subproject implementation contract. An active subproject is a subproject that is executing its programmed activities according to its contract.

*Junta Intermunicipal de Medio Ambiente de la Costa Sur* (JICOSUR) of the state of Jalisco to receive recognition for the application of sustainable development principles.

The DGM project supports financing, technical and financial assistance at the local level, and training under participatory processes. Currently, the group has completed its first period (1 of 3) of subproject implementation. The financing will be used to purchase equipment and tools, agricultural inputs, labor for clearing practices, crop preparation and harvesting, labeling, and expenses for packaging.

The expected outcome of this subproject is to ensure the cultivation, harvesting and sale of good quality packaged hibiscus flowers by a group of Nahuatl women. Also, to obtain a better price in markets in the states of Jalisco and Colima, in order to improve the economy of their families.



**Title:** Production, handling and marketing of Melipona honey

**Organization:** Tumben Xunancab Group, Yucatán region

The group "Tumben Xunancab" is a group formed by 6 women in the community of Santa Elena, Yucatan, who began working in 2015 with an organizational process to produce Melipona honey or stingless bees. They hadn't been able to consolidate their productive activity due to lack of funding for inputs, equipment, transportation, a low production capacity, and insufficient infrastructure to keep the melipona bees safe. The DGM project is their first source of financing.

The women's group has succeeded in realizing their vision of a productive project, making progress with the conclusion of their first execution period (1 of 3) during the first half of 2022. As part of their efforts and their trusting relationship with the technical advisor, who provided them with training in meliponiculture management through DGM funding, in June 2022 the group was able to participate in a technology transfer demonstration event focused on native bees under agroforestry systems organized by various organizations and institutions such as the National Forestry Commission (CONAFOR) and the National Institute of Forestry, Agriculture and Livestock Research (INIFAP). The company was able to present its subproject at this event, as well as a first presentation of its packaged and labeled melipona honey. In addition, given the importance of the Mayan women's initiative to rescue the native bee, the Yucatan magazine RURAL MX generated an informative [article](#) on the project.

The DGM project supports the group with technical and financial assistance at the local level, and training under participatory processes. Currently the group has completed its first period (1 of 3) of subproject implementation. The financing will be used to purchase inputs and melipona beehives, pay for technical assistance and training in meliponiculture, hire labor for harvesting and collecting honey, purchase and reforest native plants of native melliferous species, and improve the group's infrastructure. NEA has also promoted the creation of alliances with the *Junta Intermunicipal Biocultural del Puuc* (JIBIOPUC), which will support the group with training.

The subproject's expected outcome is to ensure the inclusion of women in the productive activities of the town of Santa Elena in Yucatan. This outcome will be accomplished through the establishment of a unit for the production, management, and commercialization of packaged and labeled melipona bee honey, which will improve their access to a differentiated market and improve the living conditions of the members and their families, while preserving the rainforest.



## Challenges and Lessons Learned

Some of the main challenges experienced in this reporting period relate to the integration of files for subproject extension, completion of subproject technical proposal updates, security risks, and LCP retention and onboarding. The process of updating technical proposals for subproject with additional resources requires notifying subprojects, explaining the process, receiving, reviewing and validating technical proposals, receiving WB no objection, and including the updated proposal in the contract addendum. Subproject visits to areas affected by organized crime in the state of Jalisco have been challenging and pose a safety risk. As for the LCPs, 2 leave and 2 are admitted per year requiring additional training and onboarding to orient the new LCPs.

Some of the projects' main lessons learned include the importance of simplifying subproject technical and administrative processes. Providing follow-up, technical assistance, and training to project beneficiaries, reduces implementation costs and improves the implementation process. Providing targeted and differentiated attention to beneficiaries is a cross-cutting element in the project components (training, monitoring, safeguards, financial) that is continuously improved according to the needs, local resources and capacities of the beneficiaries. Disseminating project progress and achievements has proven to be a key element to socializing and demonstrating to the public the importance of projects, such as the DGM in improving the quality of livelihoods of IPLCs. Participatory monitoring influences management practices and strengthens accountability and transparency of beneficiaries. Working with local community promoters has allowed increase community participation and ensures clear communication and coordination, especially in communities where an indigenous language is spoken. A clear example of this



is the DGM beneficiary groups in the Wixarika mountains in Jalisco, where training and communication processes, in general, are carried out with the support of our Local Community Promoter in their native language. This ensures the participation of all members of the groups.

### 6.8.5. Grievance Mechanism

DGM Mexico's System to Receive and Address Information Requests and Grievances (SIRASIQ) receives both information requests and grievances. DGM Mexico's GRM system, SIRASIQ has been effective and efficient at addressing and resolving grievances in a timely manner. During the reporting period, 3 requests for information were received and answered. Moreover, based on the DGM Project's publications on its social media, there has been an increase in audience interactions, which represents an opportunity to include these interactions as a means of receiving requests for information or complaints to SIRASIQ. This is being analyzed within the project and is expected to be incorporated into the system from the second half of 2022. The 217 submissions received through SIRASIQ since 2018, only include 3 complaints. The prompt responsiveness of SIRASIQ and continued communication reflects an effective GRM. During this reporting period, 2 requests for information were received. Information requests or complaints can be submitted through:

- A toll-free phone call, via the SIRASIQ exclusive phone number: 01 800 9530057 (available Monday through Friday from 10 am to 5 pm);
- By sending an e-mail to the DGM's mailing address: [informacion.mde@ra.org](mailto:informacion.mde@ra.org);
- By filling in a form on the project's website: <https://www.mde-mexico.org/sirasig>;
- By completing a printable form and delivering it through mailboxes to be installed in each region or by taking it to the NEA's office in Mexico City; or,
- Through messaging on WhatsApp to the Safeguards Specialist and Coordinators of the SIRASIQ.

### 6.8.6. Progress and Results

The latest publicly available data from DGM Mexico was collected in November 2021, as contained in the project's eighth ISR Report <sup>36</sup> released in December 2021. The NEA provided an update on the status of indicators in January 2022.

#### Project Development Objective Indicators

**Table 90. PDO-1 - Targeted beneficiaries receiving sub-grants and matching grants through the project**

	Baseline	Actual (Previous ISR)	Actual (NEA Update)	End Target
<b>Value</b>	0	91	92	90
<b>Date</b>	Jan. 2018	Nov. 2021	May 2022	Aug. 2023

**Table 91. PDO-2 - Share of targeted Local Community Promoters with improved capacity supported by the project**

	Baseline	Actual (Previous ISR)	Actual (NEA Update)	End Target
<b>Value</b>	N/A	74%	67%	80%

<sup>36</sup>

<https://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/099825106292294858/pdf/P15160408c956b0f2089080f7a10d007d05.pdf>

Date	Jan. 2018	Nov. 2021	Dec. 2021	Aug. 2023
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**Table 92. PDO-3 - People in targeted forest and adjacent communities with increased monetary or non-monetary benefits from forests**

	Baseline	Actual (Previous ISR)	Actual (NEA Update)	End Target
<b>Value</b>	0	3,659	3,569	2,500
<b>Date</b>	Jan. 2018	Nov. 2021	Dec. 2021	Aug. 2023

**Table 93. PDO-4 - Percentage 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 ISR)	Actual (NEA Update)	End Target
<b>Value</b>	0	94%	97%	75%
<b>Date</b>	Jan. 2018	Jun. 2021	Dec. 2021	Aug. 2023

### Intermediate Results Indicators

**Table 94. IR-1.1 - Sub-grants and matching grants provided to targeted beneficiaries under the project**

	Baseline	Actual (Previous ISR)	Actual (NEA Update)	End Target
<b>Value</b>	0	88	88	90
<b>Date</b>	Jan. 2018	Nov. 2020	Dec. 2021	Aug. 2023

**Table 95. IR-1.2 - Percentage of subprojects successfully completed and achieving their objectives**

	Baseline	Actual (Previous ISR)	Actual (NEA Update)	End Target
<b>Value</b>	N/A	0	0	75%
<b>Date</b>	Jan. 2018	Nov. 2021	Dec. 2021	Aug. 2023

**Table 96. IR-2.1 - Local Community Promoters supported with training under the project**

	Baseline	Actual (Previous ISR)	Actual (NEA Update)	End Target
<b>Value</b>	0	19	24	20
<b>Date</b>	Jan. 2018	Jun. 2021	Dec. 2021	Aug. 2023

**Table 97. IR-2.2 - Targeted beneficiaries that participated in REDD+ and ILM related knowledge exchanges under the project**

	Baseline	Actual (Previous ISR)	Actual (NEA Update)	End Target
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<b>Value</b>	0	11	11	30
<b>Date</b>	Jan. 2018	Jun. 2021	Dec. 2021	Aug. 2023

**Table 98. Percentage of grievances registered related to delivery of project benefits that are addressed**

	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Actual (Previous NEA Update)</b>	<b>Actual (Latest NEA Update)</b>	<b>End Target</b>
<b>Information Requests</b>	0	214	217	N/A
<b>Requests Addressed</b>	0	214	217	N/A
<b>Percent Addressed</b>	N/A	100%	100%	100%
<b>Date</b>	Jan. 2018	Jun. 2021	Dec. 2021	Aug. 2023

### 6.8.7. Upcoming Activities

Table 99. DGM Mexico upcoming activities July – December 2022

<b>Approximate Timing</b>	<b>Activity</b>
Jul-Dec	On-site monitoring and follow-up to SIW and FIW beneficiaries
Jul-Dec	Consultant Recruitment to support FIW and SIW projects
Jul-Dec	Develop 6-month curricula for LCP training
Jul-Dec	Supervision and follow-up of 13 knowledge sharing workshops
Jul-Dec	5 regional training workshops on topics from the financial inclusion modules
Jul-Dec	IPLC participation in international events
Jul-Dec	9 subregional meetings on implementation of participatory monitoring and results instruments
Jul-Dec	Perception survey on non-monetary benefits of subprojects
Jul-Dec	2 NSC meetings and one with regional subcommittee
Jul-Dec	Training for LCP on safeguards

## 6.9. Mozambique

### 6.9.1. Project Overview

The Mozambique Dedicated Grant Mechanism for Local Communities ([DGM Mozambique](#) or MozDGM's) 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 are structured according to the following three [components](#): (i) Increasing Community and CBO Participation in Integrated Landscape Management, (ii) Strengthening Capacity for Community-Based Natural Resource Management, and (iii) Project Management, Monitoring, and Evaluation.

### 6.9.2. Activity Update

The GEA did not receive a country report from Mozambique during this reporting period.

DGM Mozambique	
<b>Funding:</b>	US\$4.5 million
<b>National Steering Committee:</b>	
<b>16 voting members</b> - 12 men/4 women	
<b>12 non-voting members</b> - 9 men/3 women	
<b>National Executing Agency:</b>	
Worldwide 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>	
Franka Braun	
<b>NEA Contact:</b>	
António Serra <a href="mailto:aserra@wwf.org.mz">aserra@wwf.org.mz</a>	



### 6.9.3. Progress and Results

As of DGM Mozambique's fifth Implementation Status and Result Report (ISR),<sup>37</sup> archived in December 2020, project implementation has been reported to be slower than expected. Progress towards project indicator targets is expected once the final selection and financing of subprojects is complete. The indicators 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

**Table 100. Share of DGM participants with improved capacity to participate in ILM**

	Baseline	Actual (NEA Update)	End Target
<b>Communities</b>	N/A	45.95	60%
<b>CBOs</b>	N/A	N/A	60%
<b>Total</b>	N/A	0.00	60%
<b>Date</b>	Dec. 2019	Feb. 2021	Feb. 2023

**Table 101. Share of DGM participants with increased role in the FIP and other REDD+ processes at local, national, or global levels**

	Baseline	Actual (Current ISR)	End Target
<b>Communities</b>	N/A	0.00	60%
<b>CBOs</b>	N/A	0.00	60%
<b>Total</b>	N/A	0.00	60%
<b>Date</b>	Feb. 2018	Dec. 2020	Feb. 2023

#### Intermediate Results Indicators

**Table 102. Share of DGM participants with enhanced knowledge and understanding of ILM**

	Baseline	Actual (NEA Update)	End Target
<b>Communities</b>	N/A	35.14	60%
<b>CBOs</b>	N/A	N/A	60%
<b>Total</b>	N/A	0.00	60%
<b>Date</b>	Feb. 2018	Feb. 2021	Feb. 2023

**Table 103. Share of DGM stakeholders that perceive DGM governance and processes as transparent and inclusive**

	Baseline	Actual (Current ISR)	End Target
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<sup>37</sup> <http://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/348021580320056352/pdf/Disclosable-Version-of-the-ISR-Dedicated-Grant-Mechanism-for-Local-Communities-P161241-Sequence-No-04.pdf>

<b>Total</b>	N/A	78.38	80%
<b>Date</b>	Feb. 2018	Dec. 2020	Feb. 2023

**Table 104. Share of women among community subproject beneficiaries**

	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Actual (Current ISR)</b>	<b>End Target</b>
<b>Total</b>	N/A	0.00	50%
<b>Date</b>	Feb. 2018	Dec. 2020	Feb. 2023

**Table 105. Community-private sector partnerships signed**

	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Actual (Current ISR)</b>	<b>End Target</b>
<b>Total</b>	0	0.00	4
<b>Date</b>	Feb. 2018	Dec. 2020	Feb. 2023

**Table 106. Share of subprojects successfully completed and achieved their objectives (consistent with FIP objectives)**

	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Actual (Current ISR)</b>	<b>End Target</b>
<b>Total</b>	N/A	0.00	70%
<b>Date</b>	Feb. 2018	Dec. 2020	Feb. 2023

**Table 107. Share of grievances registered related to delivery of project benefits that are addressed**

	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Actual (Current ISR)</b>	<b>End Target</b>
<b>Total</b>	N/A	100%	80%
<b>Date</b>	Feb. 2018	Dec. 2020	Feb. 2023

#### 6.9.4. Upcoming Activities

<b>Date</b>	<b>Activity</b>
Jan-Jun 2022	Replicate trainings in 3 modules on financial management, governance, and natural resource management
Jan-Jun 2022	Facilitate the participation of at least 40 local community members in public consultation meetings on natural resource legislation
Jan-Jun 2022	Capacity building and technical assistance to subproject beneficiaries
Jan-Jun 2022	Meeting with strategic project partners including ADIN and CPDE

## 6.10. Nepal

### 6.10.1. Activity Update

The GEA did not receive a country report from Nepal during this reporting period.

DGM Nepal	
<b>Allocated Funding:</b>	US\$4.5 million
<b>National Steering Committee:</b>	
29 total members 14 voting members (10 men – 4 women) 15 non-voting members	
<b>National Executing Agency:</b>	
Rural Reconstruction Nepal	
<b>World Bank Task Team Leader:</b>	
Andrea Kutter	

## 6.11. Peru

### 6.11.1. 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](#): (i) Native land titling in the Amazon, (ii) Indigenous Forest management, and (iii) Governance and sustainability.

### 6.11.2. Activity Update

On June 25, 2021, DGM Peru concluded project activities and closed out the national project. The WB completed the [Implementation Completion Report](#) in February 2022 (see Appendix B).

DGM Peru	
<b>Funding:</b>	US\$5.5 million
<b>National Steering Committee:</b>	
10 voting members 5 AIDESEP - 5 CONAP 8 men – 2 women	
<b>National Executing Agency:</b>	
Worldwide 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
2 <sup>nd</sup> Call for Subproject Proposals	May 2017
3 <sup>rd</sup> Call for Subproject Proposals	April 2019
Implementation End	Dec. 2020
Closing Date	June 2021
<b>Global Steering Committee member:</b>	
Marilen Puquio Arturo / Ruth Buendia Mestoquiari (Alternating representation)	
<b>World Bank Task Team Leader:</b>	
Ana Luisa Gomes Lima	
<b>NEA Contact:</b>	
Cinthia Mongylardi Campos <a href="mailto:cinthia.mongylardi@wwfperu.org">cinthia.mongylardi@wwfperu.org</a>	

### 6.11.3. Progress and Results

The indicators and data presented below are taken from the project's 11<sup>th</sup> Implementation Status and Results Report (ISR)<sup>38</sup>, containing data through June 2021 and released publicly in June 2021.

During this reporting period, DGM Peru made important progress in pursuit of the objectives of each project component, especially with regards to subgrants for sustainable forest management. Despite this progress, the mobility restrictions caused by the COVID-19 pandemic have resulted in a delay in project activities. To address these delays and constraints imposed by the pandemic, the NSC and NEA complied with specific activities of the action plan with the WB. This included compliance with the necessary health and safety measures to ensure the project continued implementation.

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

**Table 108. Native communities recognized and registered**

	Baseline	Actual (Previous ISR)	Actual (Current ISR)	End Target
<b>Value</b>	0	234	245	250
<b>Date</b>	Aug. 2016	Dec. 2020	Jun. 2021	Jun. 2021

**Table 109. Native communities demarcated and titled**

	Baseline	Actual (Previous ISR)	Actual (Current ISR)	End Target
<b>Value</b>	0	46	58	58
<b>Date</b>	Aug. 2016	Dec. 2020	Jun. 2021	Jun. 2021

**Note:** The previous ISR had a typo that reported the status of this indicator as 48 native communities demarcated and titled as of June 2020. The correct number should have been 45 native communities.

**Table 110. Native communities with registered land titles**

	Baseline	Actual (Previous ISR)	Actual (Current ISR)	End Target
<b>Value</b>	0	27	36	38
<b>Date</b>	Aug. 2016	Dec. 2020	Jun. 2021	Jun. 2021

**Note:** This indicator is new per the project's restructuring in March 2020

**Table 111. Native communities with sustainable timber projects operating (Phase II only with limited eligibility)**

	Baseline	Actual (Previous ISR)	Actual (Current ISR)	End Target
<b>Value</b>	0	5	5	5
<b>Date</b>	Aug. 2016	Dec. 2020	Jun. 2021	Jun. 2021

<sup>38</sup> <https://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/585031624557856009/pdf/Disclosable-Version-of-the-ISR-Saweto-Dedicated-Grant-Mechanism-in-Peru-P148499-Sequence-No-11.pdf>

**Table 112. Coverage of native community land titled in high threat areas**

	Baseline	Actual (Previous ISR)	Actual (Current ISR)	End Target
<b>Value</b>	0	213,014	340,816	256,700
<b>Date</b>	Aug. 2016	Dec. 2020	Jun. 2021	Jun. 2021

**Note:** This indicator is new per the project's restructuring in March 2020

**Table 113. Native communities with food security and income generating projects (Phase I & II)**

	Baseline	Actual (Previous ISR)	Actual (Current ISR)	End Target
<b>Value</b>	0	55	114	100
<b>Date</b>	Aug. 2016	Dec. 2020	Jun. 2021	Jun. 2021

### Intermediate Results Indicators

**Table 114. Intended beneficiaries aware of project information and project investments**

	Baseline	Actual (Previous ISR)	Actual (Current ISR)	End Target
<b>Female</b>	0	50%	49.19%	37%
<b>Total</b>	0%	100%	100%	75%
<b>Date</b>	Aug. 2016	Dec. 2020	Jun. 2021	Jun. 2021

**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.

**Table 115. Direct project beneficiaries**

	Baseline	Actual (Previous ISR)	Actual (Current ISR)	End Target
<b>Female (%)</b>	0	48%	54%	50%
<b>Total</b>	0	42,280	58,179	48,100
<b>Date</b>	Aug. 2016	Dec. 2020	Jun. 2021	Jun. 2021

**Note:** The current number of direct project beneficiaries considers only subgrants that have been completed. Instead of an estimate based on the census, the number now considers the actual beneficiaries of subgrants. For this reason, there is a difference between the numbers reported in December 2019 and June 2020.

**Table 116. Grievances addressed of those registered related to delivery of project benefits**

	Baseline	Actual	Actual	End Target
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		(Previous ISR)	(Current ISR)	
<b>Percent addressed</b>	N/A	100%	100%	100%
<b>Date</b>	Aug. 2016	Nov. 2020	Jun. 2021	Jun. 2021

**Table 109. People directly employed or benefitting from food security and income generation sub-projects**

	Baseline	Actual (Previous ISR)	Actual (Current ISR)	End Target
<b>Percent addressed</b>	N/A	1,545	2,973	1,700
<b>Date</b>	Aug. 2016	Sep. 2020	Jun. 2021	Jun. 2021

**Note:** This indicator is new per the project's restructuring in March 2020

## 6.12. Republic of the Congo

### 6.12.1. Project Overview

The objective development objectives of DGM Congo are to promote sustainable livelihoods for Indigenous Peoples and local communities and strengthen their capacity to engage in sustainable natural resources management in the REDD+ processes. The project's three intervention areas are the Department of Sangha (Districts of Mokéko, Sembé, Souanké, Ngbala, Pikounda, Kabo), Department of Likouala (districts of Epéna, Dongou, Enyellé, Bétou and Bouanéla), and Plateaux Department (Districts of Djambala, Lékana, Mbon, Abala, Ngo and Gamboma).

### 6.12.2. Activity Update

#### Programmatic Progress

The project is still in its start-up phase. During this reporting period, DGM Congo prepared multiple project reports, coordinated NSC meeting, and held trainings. These included updating the global budget, developing administrative, financial, accounting and procurements procedures manuals, ToR preparation, NSC meetings, and trainings on ESMF and procurement. Key achievements during this reporting period include validation of the Administrative, Financial, Accounting and Procurement Procedures Manual and the PTBA that led to the implementation and effective start of the DGM project activities, and the 2<sup>nd</sup> NSC meeting. This was achieved through active involvement of all NEA experts in the process; regular exchanges with the NSC, the World Bank and other stakeholders.

Due to the early stage of the project, the monitoring and evaluation documents and tools are being developed and will be validated at the end of the baseline study, which is still in progress. In terms of gender, although project activities have not yet started, the NEA has initiated the process of developing and implementing the Gender and People Living with Disabilities Policy in indigenous and local communities.

#### Challenges and Lessons Learned

The main challenges were the execution of the first disbursement, conducting the 2<sup>nd</sup> NSC meeting, and the inclusion of the baseline study as a prerequisite activity for the implementation of other project activities. Some lessons learned include the importance of advance preparation of documents requiring the World Bank's ANO and the exchange of experiences during the DGM GSC meeting in Abidjan which brought us an objective vision of the DGM project.

#### Communications

The most effective communications channels are social media platforms and the website for targeting government departments, NGOs and other stakeholders. Radio and oral outreach will also be effective in targeting local communities and indigenous peoples.

#### Grievance and Redress Mechanism

DGM Republic of the Congo	
<b>Allocated Funding:</b>	US\$4.5 million
<b>National Steering Committee:</b>	
17 voting members 11 men – 6 women 5 non-voting members (government)	
<b>National Executing Agency:</b>	
CIPIVIE-CARITAS	
<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>	
Divine Babindamana	



DGM Congo has an active grievance redress mechanism and a complaints management manual that will need to be updated as project activities evolve. There is a combination of different manners of filing a complaint: oral or written filing on site, telephone calls to the project or to departmental focal points, sending text messages to the DGM or to the persons in charge of safeguards, online social networks, e-mail to the DGM or to the persons in charge of safeguards, mailboxes, associations, media and websites.

### 6.12.3. Upcoming Activities

Date	Activity
Jul-Dec 2022	Conduct baseline study on project areas
Jul-Dec 2022	Conducting a preliminary study on the identification of medicinal species available in the project area and their domestication;
Jul-Dec 2022	Development of communications materials
Jul-Dec 2022	Recruitment of several trainers and experts on relevant project topics
Jul-Dec 2022	Recruitment of a firm to carry out the preliminary phase related to the study on the mapping of lands, terroirs and settlements of indigenous peoples including: (I) Documentation of existing maps of villages, terroirs and indigenous settlements; (II) Acquisition of administrative authorizations in the project areas, (III) Sensitization of administrative authorities and traditional chiefs of the IPLC on the participatory mapping to be conducted.
Jul-Dec 2022	Recruitment of a firm to carry out studies on: (1) mushroom production, adapted varieties and appropriate substrates, (2) the development of the honey sector along the entire value chain in savannah and forest areas, and (3) the development of the moringa and medicinal plant sector;

## 6.13. Global Learning and Knowledge Exchange

### 6.13.1. 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 to serve a coordinating role for the program. The objective of DGM Global is to strengthen networks and partnerships for DGM Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (IPLCs) at regional and global levels. It also serves to extend the learning and knowledge from the DGM to a wider IPLC community.

### 6.13.2. Activity Update

#### Programmatic Progress

Between January and June 2022, DGM Global carried out numerous activities across the four project components. Most activities were concentrated in components 1-3. A key activity in this reporting period included resuming in-person activities, with the first in-person event and meeting held in May 2022. Additional activities included the virtual annual report launch in February, launch of the call for fellows, selection of fellows, GSC meeting, NEA exchange, and virtual trainings. DGM Global held the first in-person activity since December 2019, in May 2022. This included the 8<sup>th</sup> GSC meeting in Cote d'Ivoire, a field visit, and an NEA exchange. Towards the end of the reporting period, DGM Global prepared for the first targeted in-person learning exchange to be held in Mozambique in August 2022. DGM GEA also ensured the timely submission of semiannual and quarterly reports to the World Bank.

During this reporting period, twelve DGM Global learning fellows were selected from six countries. To ensure a diverse pool of applicants, DGM Global coordinated the promotion of the call for fellows, closely with NEAs, GSC members, CI, and partners. Fellows received an internal kick off during this reporting period in June and will be officially implementing activities in July 2022.

DGM Global created multiple communications campaigns during this reporting period to commemorate International Women's Day, Earth Day, Environment Day, and the Global Learning Fellowship, virtual learning opportunities, and the GSC meeting. Due to the travel limitations throughout most of the FY (Fiscal Year), many DGM organized events and those of partners were held virtually except for the GSC meeting and limited in person participation in DGM Guatemala's project launch. This enabled greater attendance and engagement, as participants were not required to travel to attend.

DGM Global	
<b>Funding:</b>	US \$2.3 million
<b>Global Steering Committee:</b>	
13 voting members + 3 alternate members <sup>39</sup> (8 men/5 women)	
<b>Global Executing Agency:</b>	
Conservation International	
<b>Key Dates:</b>	
Approved by FIP Subcommittee	Dec. 2019
Approval by the World Bank	Jul. 2020
Grant Agreement Signature	Aug. 2020
Conservation International Selected as Global Executing Agency	Apr. 2015
Implementation Start	Apr. 2020
Implementation End	Dec. 2022
Closing Date	Jun. 2023
<b>World Bank Task Team Leader:</b>	
Dinara Besekei Sutton	
<b>GEA Contact:</b>	
Johnson Cerda <a href="mailto:jcerda@conservation.org">jcerda@conservation.org</a>	

<sup>39</sup> DGM Peru, DGM Cote d'Ivoire, and DGM Nepal have each selected two alternating representatives to fill their seat on the Global Steering Committee, each with one man and one woman.

The reporting period culminated with the launch of the 2022 fellowship program and preparations for the implementation of fellowship activities and knowledge-sharing sessions. DGM Global incorporated lessons learned and recommendations from the first DGM Global learning fellowship cohort into the timeline and implementation of fellowship preparation and activities.

### **DGM Global Project Highlights: January – June 2022**



Figure 2. Timeline of key DGM Global project activities: January - June 2022

## **Project Activities**

### **Component 1: Global and Regional Learning**

#### **Subcomponent 1.1. Learning Exchanges**

##### National Executing Agency Exchange

On May 26, 2022, DGM Global held the first in-person National Executing Agency exchange since February 2019. This exchange was held in conjunction with the 8<sup>th</sup> GSC meeting in Abidjan, Cote d'Ivoire and included NEA staff from the newly approved or soon to be approved DGM countries (Guatemala, Cote d'Ivoire, Nepal, and Republic of Congo). NEA staff from Nepal, Cote d'Ivoire, and Republic of Congo attended in-person, while the DGM Guatemala NEA staff member connected to the exchange through Zoom. The objective of this exchange was to share lessons learned and challenges and to share knowledge across NEAs. Participants from the four countries had the opportunity to present on the status of their countries and talk about how DGM has been structured to fall into WB guidelines. Representatives from the CIF, Dora Cudjoe, and from the World Bank, Meerim Shakirova, were present in this session and contributed to the topics discussed bringing their organization's perspectives.

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Virtual Training: Video as a Communication Tool

Storytelling has been a key focus of DGM Global activities. It is incorporated into communications efforts as well as knowledge exchange. To support learning and knowledge sharing, DGM Global held a virtual training on video as a communications tool. Conservation International's Director of Production and Storytelling, John Martin facilitated a 90-minute training for DGM fellows, NEA staff, subproject implementers, partners, and other stakeholders on June 30, 2022. Over 150 people registered for the event and 50 attended the entire session, including non-FIP countries. The GEA provided interpretation into English, Spanish, French and Portuguese for this and all virtual exchanges, trainings, and meetings.



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**BEST PRACTICES FOR EFFECTIVE VIDEO STORYTELLING**

- Be authentic. Avoid technical jargon, even when creating pieces for professional audiences. It's your job to make the complex accessible.
- Know your audience.
- Be succinct. Remember that visual storytelling is much more about showing than telling.
- Stories are best told through the eyes of compelling characters. Compelling characters give stories texture and should influence how people think, feel and behave.
- Create empathy.

We dance it at marriages or gatherings.

Targeted Exchange: Mozambique and Brazil

DGM Global adapted the regional and global learning exchanges previously held in the Global project to theme-focused and targeted smaller learning exchanges. This modification was a result of the need for

greater health safety due to COVID-19 transmission, as well as the request by GSC members and previous exchange participants to center learning exchanges on themes for a longer duration.

This Mozambique-Brazil learning exchange was initially anticipated to take place in FY22, however due to the resurgence of COVID-19 variants and calendar challenges, the planning of this exchange began in FY22 and is scheduled to occur in early FY23. In March 2022, GEA conducted a survey with NEA and GSC members to gauge both their areas of interest for an exchange as well as their appetite to share knowledge. Survey respondents shared specific topics that their DGM project has been successful at implementing and three topics that their project would benefit from learning about. The goal of the survey was also to find commonalities among the DGM countries and map possible learning opportunities involving countries that share the same types of projects, challenges, learning interests, etc. In the future, DGM Global plans to apply other tools and find different ways to gather this information as not all DGM countries were represented in the survey responses. The results of this initial survey showed that the key areas of interest are community enterprises traditional medicine, land security, recognition of tenure rights, creation of alternate income, participation of women in projects, management of grievance mechanisms, and overall project management.

Per the survey responses and an unfulfilled request from GSC members Daniel Maula (DGM Mozambique) and Lucely Pio (DGM Brazil) in May 2019, the GEA began preparations for the first theme-focused targeted exchange to be held in Mozambique between October 7-14, 2022. The two main themes for the exchange are traditional medicine and community enterprises. During this reporting period, the GEA began logistical preparations including flight identification, visa processing, travel agreements, and more. The GEA also met with the DGM Mozambique NEA and DGM Brazil participants to coordinate the agenda and workshop content. Three DGM Brazil NSC members were selected to travel to Mozambique to conduct and participate in a series of activities including visits to three different communities to meet with members of local associations that are working with community enterprises, site visits to projects, a workshop on Traditional medicine, and more.

### **Subcomponent 1.2. DGM Learning Fellowship**

This subcomponent was adapted from a series of bilateral in-person learning exchanges to a series of virtual knowledge sharing sessions and e-learning opportunities. In January 2022, DGM Global launched the second call for DGM Global fellows. The call for fellows garnered significant attention across DGM and non-FIP countries. Over 60 applicants accessed the submissions form and expressed interest in the fellowship. Of the 60 interested applicants, 22 completed applications and of the 22 qualifying applicants, 12 were selected as the final 2022 DGM Global Fellows.

Between January and June 2022, the GEA extended the call for proposals for the DGM Global Learning Fellowship, designed selection criteria, devised a selection committee, held the selection committee meeting, selected fellows, and launched the DGM Global Learning fellowship. To ensure prospective fellows had the time and ability to submit proposals, the GEA extended the application deadline by one-month, allowing applicants to submit applications until March 1, 2022. By the deadline, the GEA had received 22 qualifying and completed applications and began preparations for the selection committee meeting by conducting an initial review and categorization of applicants. The GEA reached out to each DGM stakeholder group, the GSC, World Bank, Climate Investment Funds, and Conservation International requesting nominations for selection committee members. In preparation for the selection committee meeting, the GEA prepared a selection committee package including evaluation criteria, guidelines, scoring sheet, and additional relevant materials. The evaluation criteria were developed in consultation

with the project's ESF instruments. Upon a thorough review of each candidate, on March 29th the selection committee convened virtually to select twelve DGM Global Learning fellows. This year the selection committee evaluated 21 applications. Twelve women and 10 men applied from the following countries: 6 from Mexico, 4 from Brazil, 4 from Mozambique, 2 from Burkina Faso, 2 Congo, 1 DRC, 1 Ivory Coast, 1 Nepal, and 1 from Peru. In total, 12 proposals were selected for the fellowship.

Upon selecting the twelve fellows, the GEA announced the winners to each DGM country project and to the project's virtual audience on social media and the DGM Global website. Soon thereafter, the GEA worked directly with each fellow to finalize workplans and budgets and prepare Fellowship Fixed-Award Agreements (FAA). Agreements were signed and made effective by May 20, 2022. During this time, the GEA supported fellows in selecting an e-learning course(s) of their choice and prepared for the kick-off of the fellowship. The revised timeline of the fellowship was also accounted for in their workplan modifications. On June 9<sup>th</sup>, the GEA held a virtual kick-off of the fellowship with the active participation of 10 fellows and GEA staff. Two fellows were not able to attend the session but were provided with the recording of the launch. The GEA provided virtual simultaneous interpretation in English, Spanish, French, and Portuguese to facilitate communication. During this time fellows had the opportunity to meet one another, share their fellowship project, expertise, and background, while also clarifying roles and responsibilities within the fellowship program with GEA staff. The GEA reviewed timeline, expectations, and operations

Shortly after kicking off the DGM Global Learning Fellowship, the GEA worked with each fellow to select e-learning courses and subsequently carried out monthly virtual check-ins with fellows. To support communication across the fellows, the GEA created a WhatsApp group for the fellows to engage with one another, exchange knowledge, and share relevant content. These platforms further served as spaces for fellows to share updates on their knowledge products, images, and videos from their communities, and ask specific questions to their peers.





## **Component 2: Governance and Partnerships**

### **Subcomponent 2.1. Secretariat of the Global Steering Committee**

#### Eighth Annual Global Steering Committee Meeting – Abidjan, Cote d'Ivoire

The Global Steering Committee (GSC) of the Dedicated Grant Mechanism for Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (DGM) gathered in Abidjan, Cote d'Ivoire from May 24-27, 2022, for its eighth annual meeting. The GSC members that participated in the meeting included representatives from ten of the twelve operational National Steering Committees (Brazil, Burkina Faso, Cote d'Ivoire, DRC, Ghana, Guatemala, Mexico, Peru and the Republic of Congo, and Nepal). Visa and COVID related travel regulations affected Indonesia and Mozambique GSC member's participation.

During this meeting, the GSC decided on the DGM Global project workplan and budget for the upcoming project year (July 1, 2022, to June 30, 2023). GSC members also exchanged progress updates in DGM countries and provided strategic direction on important aspects of the DGM Global project, including communications, the Grievance Redress Mechanism, and Results Framework.

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 Eight 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. During 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 eighth year, and made several important decisions to guide the DGM's work going forward.



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### **Technical Assistance 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.

### **GSC Subcommittees and Working Groups**

#### GSC Budget Subcommittee

On January 24th, while attending the launch of DGM Guatemala, co-chair Manuel Aldrete, GSC member Byron Alonzo, and GEA Senior Director Johnson Cerda attended the launch events organized by the Sotz'il Association in Guatemala. During the event, time was set aside for the first of three budget subcommittee meetings to review the FY23 workplan and budget. Idrissa Zeba and Kapupu Diwa participated virtually in this meeting.

In February and March, the GEA set up follow-up meetings with the GSC Budget Subcommittee members separately. During these meetings, the GEA provided clarification on the status of the Year Seven budget, and presented the timeline for upcoming activities, project closeout, and financial summary.

#### GSC Grievance Redress Subcommittee (GRS)

During this reporting period, the GEA and GRM subcommittee did not receive any complaints through Ethics Point. The complaint received in the previous reporting period from DGM Indonesia was informally addressed. The GEA is awaiting formal confirmation to officially close the case.

#### GSC Sustainability Working Group

Several virtual conversations were organized between the GEA, GSC and GSC Cochairs to meet with CIF leadership. Members proposed a regional consultation to collect the main project achievements and what still needs to be accomplished in countries. GEA and CIF staff are organizing a meeting with GSC members for FY23.

#### GSC Communications Subcommittee

The GEA has been engaged with the GSC Communications Subcommittee through regular DGM Global communications updates via email and WhatsApp. Maintaining ongoing communication with the GSC communication subcommittee through email and WhatsApp not only serves to update the subcommittee members of DGM Global's communications efforts and performance but also enables collaboration between the GEA and subcommittee members.

### **Subcomponent 2.2. Managing IPLC partnerships and networks**

Between January and June 2022, DGM Global prioritized presence in virtual events and supported multiple virtual learning sessions and digital engagements.

During this reporting period, DGM Global organized and supported the following virtual trainings and events:

- Community-Led Initiatives are Key Climate Solutions: Annual Report Launch on February 9, 2022
- Video as a Communications Tool on June 30, 2022

## **Component 3: Monitoring, Reporting, GRM and Communications**

### **Subcomponent 3.1. Monitoring and Reporting**

DGM Global submitted one report (SAR 13) in this reporting period. The country report templates that are sent on a semiannual basis to NEAs were revised to include questions that would enable aggregating common results for program-wide reporting. These questions included number of hectares when reporting on subprojects, NEA's response to COVID-19, specific questions on gender equity and inclusion, and greater details on subproject selection process and subgrants. This level of information benefits the DGM's efforts toward programmatic monitoring and reporting, but it also significantly increases the amount of time required to produce these semiannual reports. DGM Global continues to meet its reporting requirements, producing a semiannual report on the DGM Program, translating these reports, and making them available on the DGM Global website.

. Given the connectivity challenges posed by remote work, increase in subproject implementation and the overall growth and progress of DGM country projects, DGM Global led substantial coordination efforts with the DGM country projects to produce the DGM Semiannual Report for January – June 2021. As more country projects accelerate their implementation, the reports are becoming much more comprehensive and informative of activities.

The GEA intentionally designed the 2021 annual report as a solely digital report to enable greater distribution. In addition, it focused heavily on five themes and highlighted community-led solutions to the climate crisis and included biographies for GSC members, and a timeline of the program's key milestones. The digital annual report was graphically designed and translated into four languages. Its virtual launch event is planned for early 2022. Preparations, including an agenda, format, and potential speakers, were underway throughout the month of December.

### **Subcomponent 3.2. Grievance and Redress Mechanism**

GSC Grievance Redress Subcommittee (GRS)



The GEA maintains and facilitates the functioning of a DGM Global GRM for matters primarily from global activities and complaints that are not resolved at the country level and are escalated to the GSC. GEA works with the GRM subcommittee to ensure that the GRM is active and responsive to complaints and grievances that may advance to the GSC for resolution through Ethics Point, a third-party system for grievance reporting.

The GEA usually receives requests for information that require coordination with relevant stakeholders to address and follow up on a particular issue.

### **Subcomponent 3.3. Communications and Knowledge Management**

DGM Global's third subcomponent focuses on communications for the global project, coordination with NEAs, GSC, and Global communications team and outreach activities. The outreach activities include the dissemination of culturally appropriate and inclusive information across DGM communication channels.

#### **Communications and Outreach**

DGM Communications in this reporting period have been guided by the year 7 Communications Plan presented to GSC members for their approval and adoption during the 7<sup>th</sup> annual GSC meeting in July 2021. The plan places great emphasis on enhanced platform use, diversifying content development, monitoring, and modifying analytics methods, storytelling, video content development, and increased coordination with the GCT, GSC Communications subcommittee, and World Bank communications efforts. Due to an increase in social media content and website updates, there was a significant and consistent increase in impressions and overall reach across social media channels and the website.

Between January and June, DGM Global implemented the recommendations that resulted from an assessment conducted by a marketing and branding firm in early FY22 on DGM Global website, social media, and newsletters. Throughout this period, DGM Global shared key project highlights and opportunities, UNFCCC LCIPP happenings, country project updates, relevant reports, and the call for 2022 fellows. Additionally, in honor of International Women's Day in March and Earth Day in April 2022, DGM GEA published two blogs and multiple videos highlighting DGM fellow's and project implementer's voices. To further expand the call for fellowship proposals, in January, the GEA invited previous fellows to create videos sharing their experience as a fellow. These videos were promoted on DGM social media and resulted in greater interest in the fellowship opportunity. All social media content was translated into the four official DGM languages to ensure accurate messaging.

During this reporting period, the [DGM Global website had](#) an average of 666 unique visitors per month between January and June, reflecting a 66% increase in unique visitors compared to the previous reporting period of 400 unique visitors per month. February was the month with the most unique visitors due to the call for 2022 fellowship applications, the 2021 annual report virtual launch event, and an increase of visual content on the Instagram page drawing in new visitors to all DGM channels, including the website. The cross promotion of DGM Global content by NEAs, GCT, World Bank and CIF supports content reach and engagement. Between January and June, DGM Global coordinated communications efforts with DGM countries, partners, and the World Bank to ensure maximum reach of relevant information. These efforts proved successful, with a high of 1,871 unique visitors to the project's website in February. The 2<sup>nd</sup> call for DGM Global Fellowship applications, Earth Day, International Women's Day, the annual report launch, and the announcement of 2022 fellows were some of the major FY22

communication goals. In March and April, the GEA heightened its coordination with GSC communication subcommittee members to prepare the FY23 communications plan and gain feedback and inputs from FY22 engagement.

A growth in followers and digital presence was also reflected in the DGM's Twitter impression for this reporting period (59% increase), with an average of 2,521 impressions per month with a greater increase in new followers, than previous reporting periods. Between January and June, DGM Global's Twitter account gained 45 new followers. Twitter reported peaks in February (4,312) and March (4,123). DGM Global's Twitter performance was particularly strong in these months with the annual report launch, the call for 2022 fellows and awareness date recognition of International Women's Day.

In recognition and celebration of International Women's Day, the GEA interviewed DGM Brazil GSC member, Lucely Pio and published the conversations as a [blog](#) focused on Lucely's trajectory as a female Quilombola leader and traditional medicine doctor. In addition to this blog, women from DGM countries were invited to self-record a video with their message to the world. Similarly, a blog and video series were published on the DGM website and social media in April to honor Earth Day. The GEA also sent out 3 MailChimp campaigns during this reporting period to share announcements, publications, and opportunities. These campaigns were used to promote the fellowship call for applications, annual report launch event, and participation in the virtual training on video as a communications tool. The average open rate was 36%. The call for fellowship applications received the most attention, with a 40% open rate.

## **Component 4: Management of the GEA**

### **Subcomponent 4.1. Management**

During the past period of performance, the DGM Global Executing Agency (GEA) worked with the World Bank (WB) and the Global Steering Committee (GSC) on the continued adaptation of FY22 work plan activities in response to the progression of the pandemic.

The World Bank carried out an in-person "unofficial mission" on May 10, 2022. The purpose of this unofficial mission was to address any fiduciary or operations issues prior to closing the FY (Fiscal Year). This was also an opportunity for the GEA to provide the WB with the latest project updates and address concerns ahead of time. During the session, GEA covered financial management and programmatic progress, overall project results since inception were reviewed, and the WB ensured adequate fiduciary control. In addition, the WB monitored that procurement activities have been implemented according to the agreed work plan and grant legal agreement.

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## Upcoming Activities

July – December 2022	Activity
July	Virtual Training and Fellowship Knowledge Sharing Session #1
August	Targeted Exchange: Mozambique
September	Fellowship Knowledge Sharing Session #2
October	Global Exchange: Pre-COP 27
November	UNFCCC COP27
December	2022 Annual Report Launch

## Progress and Results

The indicators below are shown here to highlight the expected results and targets of the project by its end date in June 2023.

### Project Development Objective Indicators

**Table 67. IPLC and DGM stakeholders engaged in DGM Global and regional knowledge exchange (cumulative)**

	Baseline	Previous	Actual	End Target
<b>Value</b>	N/A	40	55	50
<b>Date</b>	April 2020	Dec 2021	Jun 2022	June 2023

**Table 68. DGM Global Fellows that achieved their learning objectives**

	Baseline	Previous	Actual	End Target
<b>Value</b>	N/A	100%	- <sup>40</sup>	85%
<b>Date</b>	April 2020	Dec 2021	Jun 2022	June 2023

**Table 69. Capacity-building activities under the DGM**

	Baseline	Previous	Actual	End Target
<b>Value</b>	N/A	4	7	10
<b>Date</b>	April 2020	Dec 2021	Jun 2022	June 2023

**Table 117. Joint activities and/or alliances under IPLC leadership at regional and/or global level that emerged through the global platform**

	Baseline	Previous	Actual	End Target
<b>Value</b>	N/A	14	15	15
<b>Date</b>	April 2020	Dec 2021	Jun 2022	June 2023

**Table 118. GSC providing fiduciary and general oversight to the DGM program (Yes/No)**

	Baseline	Previous	Actual	End Target
<b>Value</b>	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes
<b>Date</b>	April 2020	Dec 2021	Jun 2022	June 2023

**Note:** The survey for collecting data for this indicator was conducted via SurveyMonkey post-GSC meeting.

### Intermediate Results Indicators

#### Component 1: Global and Regional Learning

<sup>40</sup> 2022 Fellows are currently actively implementing their fellowship activities. A survey will be conducted at completion of fellowship milestones to report on this indicator.

**Table 119. Number of person-hours of capacity building and/or exchange in global exchanges**

	Baseline	Previous	Actual	End Target
<b>Value</b>	N/A	160	208	900
<b>Date</b>	April 2020	Dec 2021	Jun 2022	June 2023

**Table 120. Percentage of satisfaction of exchange participants**

	Baseline	Previous	Actual	End Target
<b>Total</b>	N/A	80%	– <sup>41</sup>	85%
<b>Date</b>	April 2020	Dec 2021	Jun 2022	June 2023

**Note:** The survey for collecting data for this indicator was conducted via SurveyMonkey post-exchanges.

**Table 121. Percentage of exchange participants in learning and knowledge exchange activities belonging to non-DGM countries**

	Baseline	Previous	Actual	End Target
<b>Total</b>	N/A	7%	16%	20%
<b>Date</b>	April 2020	Dec 2021	Jun 2022	June 2023

**Table 122. Percentage of women participants in Global and Regional Learning Exchanges**

	Baseline	Previous	Actual	End Target
<b>Total</b>	N/A	45%	47% <sup>42</sup>	50%
<b>Date</b>	Apr. 2020	Dec 2021	Jun 2022	June 2023

## Component 2: Governance and Partnerships

**Table 123. Number of relevant international events for GSC members with other IPLC partners and networks**

	Baseline	Previous	Actual	End Target
<b>Total</b>	N/A	9	13	10
<b>Date</b>	Apr. 2020	Dec 2021	Jun 2022	June 2023

**Table 124. Percentage of GSC members that perceive DGM governance and processes as transparent and inclusive**

	Baseline	Previous	Actual	End Target
<b>Total</b>	N/A	100%	62%	70%
<b>Date</b>	Apr. 2020	Dec 2021	Jun 2022	June 2023

<sup>41</sup> 2022 Fellows are currently actively implementing their fellowship activities. A survey will be conducted at completion of fellowship milestones to report on this indicator.

<sup>42</sup> The GEA collects data on participants' sex, however not all participants identify as "female" or "male" therefore, separate categories have been created for "gender not listed" or "prefer not to answer" in exchange registration forms.



**Note:** The survey for collecting data for this indicator was conducted via SurveyMonkey post-GSC meeting.

**Table 78. Percent satisfaction <sup>43</sup>of GSC members**

	Baseline	Previous	Actual	End Target
<b>Total</b>	N/A	100%	87%	80%
<b>Date</b>	Apr. 2020	Dec 2021	Jun 2022	June 2023

**Note:** The survey for collecting data for this indicator was conducted via SurveyMonkey post-GSC meeting.

### Component 3: Monitoring, Reporting, GRM, and Communications

**Table 79. Percentage of grievances elevated to and addressed by GSC, related to the delivery of the DGM**

	Baseline	Previous	Actual	End Target
<b>Total</b>	N/A	100%	100%	100%
<b>Date</b>	Apr. 2020	Dec 2021	Jun 2022	June 2023

**Note:** On June 23, 2020, a grievance from DGM Mexico was elevated to the GSC and addressed on August 6, 2020. On June 27, 2021, a grievance from DGM Indonesia was elevated to the GSC and addressed between November-December 2021 by DGM Indonesia NEA.

**Table 80. Average monthly unique visitors to the DGM Global website (past 3 months)**

	Baseline	Previous	Actual	End Target
<b>Total</b>	N/A	366	566	500
<b>Date</b>	Apr. 2020	Dec 2021	Jun 2022	June 2023

**Table 81. Publications and communication materials/tools that advance the field of IPLC-led conservation**

	Baseline	Previous	Actual	End Target
<b>Total</b>	N/A	14	20	10
<b>Date</b>	Apr. 2020	Dec 2021	Jun 2022	June 2023

**Table 82. Number of DGM reports produced**

	Baseline	Previous	Actual	End Target
<b>Total</b>	N/A	5	6	8
<b>Date</b>	Apr. 2020	Dec 2021	Jun 2022	June 2023

<sup>43</sup> Per the DGM Global Project Phase 2 results framework, “satisfaction” relates to the percentage of whether project interventions are effective and meet the demand of the project beneficiaries.

## 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 Alternative do Norte de Minas	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	CARE International	NEA: <a href="https://www.care-international.org/">https://www.care-international.org/</a>	Dramane Sidibe	<a href="mailto:Dramane.Sidibe@care.org">Dramane.Sidibe@care.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>
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	Sotzil Asociacion	Project: <a href="https://sotzil-guatemala.org/toonik-qawinaq-mecanismo-dedicado-para-pueblos-indigenas-y-comunidades-locales-mde-guatemala/">https://sotzil-guatemala.org/toonik-qawinaq-mecanismo-dedicado-para-pueblos-indigenas-y-comunidades-locales-mde-guatemala/</a> NEA: <a href="https://sotzil-guatemala.org/">https://sotzil-guatemala.org/</a>	Carlos Rodriguez	<a href="mailto:clolivet1963@gmail.com">clolivet1963@gmail.com</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	Project: <a href="http://www.mde-mexico.org">www.mde-mexico.org</a> 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	Project: <a href="https://mozdgm.org.mz/">https://mozdgm.org.mz/</a> NEA: <a href="http://www.wwf.org.mz">www.wwf.org.mz</a>	Antonio Serra	<a href="mailto:aserra@wwf.org.mz">aserra@wwf.org.mz</a>
Nepal	Rural Reconstruction Nepal (RRN)	NEA: <a href="https://www.rrn.org.np/">https://www.rrn.org.np/</a>	Andrea Kutter	<a href="mailto:akutter@worldbank.org">akutter@worldbank.org</a>

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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	CIPIVIE- Caritas	NEA: <a href="https://www.cipivieinternational.org/">https://www.cipivieinternational.org/</a>	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 countries' 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 #14 (Data from October 2021, Archived October 2021):

<https://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/107791634131170769/pdf/Disclosable-Version-of-the-ISR-BR-DGM-for-Indigenous-People-and-Traditional-Communities-P143492-Sequence-No-14.pdf>

Restructuring Paper (Archived February 2019):

<http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/610341550792431177/pdf/Disclosable-Restructuring-Paper-BR-DGM-for-Indigenous-People-and-Traditional-Communities-P143492.pdf>

Second Restructuring Paper (Archived October 2020):

<http://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/460831602018675636/pdf/Disclosable-Restructuring-Paper-BR-DGM-for-Indigenous-People-and-Traditional-Communities-P143492.pdf>

Third Restructuring Paper (Archived June 2021):

<https://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/727931623467866743/pdf/Disclosable-Restructuring-Paper-BR-DGM-for-Indigenous-People-and-Traditional-Communities-P143492.pdf>

**Burkina Faso** – ISR #7 (Data from July 2020, Archived August 2020):

<http://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/448161598393204588/pdf/Disclosable-Version-of-the-ISR-Local-Forest-Communities-Support-Project-P149434-Sequence-No-07.pdf>

Restructuring Paper (Archived April 2020):

<http://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/983361587477124329/pdf/Disclosable-Restructuring-and-or-Additional-Financing-Paper-Local-Forest-Communities-Support-Project-P149434.pdf>

**Cote d'Ivoire** – ISR #3 (Data from June 2022, Archived May 2022):

<https://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/099200006282220124/pdf/P1630040cbcba50210b7d90ea183043be92.pdf>

**DRC** – ISR #11 (Data from February 2022, Archived August 2021):

<https://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/099305305042261504/pdf/P1490490f4e54003d0bbf907a9b4f057f8c.pdf>

Restructuring Paper (Archived June 2022):

<https://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/099825006162219942/pdf/P149049076effb0b20a6190bd55eb026f38.pdf>

**Ghana** – ISR #8 (Data from January 2021, Archived February 2021):

<http://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/800741612463100797/pdf/Disclosable-Version-of-the-ISR-Dedicated-Grant-Mechanism-for-Local-Communities-Project-P145316-Sequence-No-08.pdf>

Restructuring Paper (Archived January 2021):

<http://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/866661611081034559/pdf/Disclosable-Restructuring-Paper-Dedicated-Grant-Mechanism-for-Local-Communities-Project-P145316.pdf>

Implementation Completion Report (Archived May 2022)

<https://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/801371656079860594/pdf/Ghana-Dedicated-Grant-Mechanism-for-Local-Communities-Project.pdf>

**Guatemala** – ISR #1 (Data from March 2022, Archived March 2022):

<https://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/099345003092235660/pdf/Disclosable0Ve01000Sequence0No00001.pdf>

**Indonesia** – ISR #11 (Data from June 2022, Archived June 2022):

<https://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/099410006302211350/pdf/P1564730de43b80be0adde00b4cda15a1e.pdf>

Restructuring Paper (Archived May 2021):

<https://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/327451622208612505/pdf/Disclosable-Restructuring-Paper-Strengthening-Rights-and-Economies-of-Adat-and-Local-Communities-P156473.pdf>

**Mexico** – ISR #10 (Data from May 2022, Archived June 2022):

<https://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/099825106292294858/pdf/P15160408c956b0f2089080f7a10d007d05.pdf>

Restructuring Paper (Archived August 2020):

<http://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/728251597959948776/pdf/Disclosable-Restructuring-Paper-Mexico-Dedicated-Grant-Mechanism-for-IP-and-LC-P151604.pdf>

Second Restructuring Paper (Archived June 2021):

<https://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/826861624562622347/pdf/Disclosable-Restructuring-Paper-Mexico-Dedicated-Grant-Mechanism-for-IP-and-LC-P151604.pdf>

**Mozambique** – ISR #5 (Data from December 2019, Archived December 2020):

<http://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/199911608740850291/pdf/Disclosable-Version-of-the-ISR-Dedicated-Grant-Mechanism-for-Local-Communities-P161241-Sequence-No-05.pdf>

Restructuring Paper (Archived June 2021):

<https://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/683361625085547308/pdf/Disclosable-Restructuring-and-or-Additional-Financing-Paper-Dedicated-Grant-Mechanism-for-Local-Communities-P161241.pdf>

**Peru** – ISR #11 (Data from June 2021, Archived June 2021):

<https://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/585031624557856009/pdf/Disclosable-Version-of-the-ISR-Saweto-Dedicated-Grant-Mechanism-in-Peru-P148499-Sequence-No-11.pdf>

Restructuring Paper (Archived March 2020):

<http://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/200341585026556755/pdf/Disclosable-Restructuring-Paper-Saweto-Dedicated-Grant-Mechanism-in-Peru-P148499.pdf>

Second Restructuring Paper (Archived August 2020):

<http://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/503841598543011003/pdf/Disclosable-Restructuring-Paper-Saweto-Dedicated-Grant-Mechanism-in-Peru-P148499.pdf>

Third Restructuring Paper (Archived May 2021):

<https://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/199421620423227569/pdf/Disclosable-Restructuring-Paper-Saweto-Dedicated-Grant-Mechanism-in-Peru-P148499.pdf>

Implementation Completion Report (Archived February 2022)

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<https://documents.worldbank.org/en/publication/documents-reports/documentdetail/933921647294715807/peru-saweto-dedicated-grant-mechanism-project>

## Appendix C. Subprojects

	Brazil	Burkina Faso	Indonesia	Peru	Mexico	Ghana	DRC	Mozambique	Overall
<b>Quantity</b>	64	85	63	98	92	219	9	17	628
<b>Total (USD)</b>	2,480,904.91	2,342,382.33	3,550,331	3,945,268.87	2,844,013	2,650,055	432,507	1,310,797	19,556,259
<b>Average (USD)</b>	38,753.63	29,279.78	56,354	40,257.85	30,913	12,500	72,084	87,386	31,140.54
<b>Maximum (USD)</b>	50,409.09	52,551.02	97,692	225,860.71	93,116	40,000	91,664	218,642	225,860.71
<b>Minimum (USD)</b>	19,588.14	7,653.06	12,066	2,949.06	9,976	3,000	43,247.95	14,438	2,949.06

### Brazil

To date, DGM Brazil has approved 64 subprojects for implementation. The table to the right summarizes the grants provided for these subprojects <sup>44</sup>

	Brazil
<b>Quantity</b>	64
<b>Total (USD)</b>	2,480,904.91
<b>Average (USD)</b>	38,753.63
<b>Maximum (USD)</b>	50,409.09
<b>Minimum (USD)</b>	19,588.14

<b>Title:</b>	Cerrado Network Institutional Project	<b>Implementer:</b>	Cerrado Network
<b>Budget:</b>	BRL 99,200	<b>Contract Period:</b>	5/22/17 - 5/22/19
<b>Objective:</b>	Strengthen the institutional articulation of the Cerrado Network in order to qualify its network performance and to increase the political impact of the Cerrado Network in the elaboration, implementation, and monitoring of public policies related to the promotion of sustainable development with respect to the rights of traditional peoples and communities in the Cerrado biome.		
<b>Title:</b>	Interstate Movement Association of the Babassu Coconut Breakers (MIQCB) Institutional Project	<b>Implementer:</b>	MIQCB
<b>Budget:</b>	BRL 100,000	<b>Contract Period:</b>	6/30/17-4/30/19
<b>Objective:</b>	Conduct the Regional Meetings and 8th Meeting of the Babassu Coconut Breakers, strengthening the struggle of women for the territory, preservation of the Babassu forest in order to improve the income and permanence of their ways of life.		
<b>Title:</b>	Improvement and marketing of products of socio-biodiversity by the Quilombola community of Pontinha	<b>Implementer:</b>	Interdisciplinary Institute on Studies and Surveys in Sustainability
<b>Budget:</b>	BRL 155,906	<b>Contract Period:</b>	7/17/17-11/17/19
<b>Objective:</b>	Increase the possibilities of work and income in the Pontinha community through the marketing of products of socio-biodiversity of the Cerrado.		

<sup>44</sup> All subproject grants were given in Brazilian reais (BRL). These amounts are specified in the complete subproject list in Appendix C. Any values in USD are approximate, based on an exchange rate from March 7, 2019.

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<b>Title:</b>	Socioenvironmental actions for environmental recovery of degraded areas and springs of the territory of the rural black Quilombola community of Sao Miguel	<b>Implementer:</b>	Association of the Rural Black Quilombola Community of Sao Miguel
<b>Budget:</b>	BRL 195,000	<b>Contract Period:</b>	7/25/17-1/25/20
<b>Objective:</b>	Strengthen the food and nutritional sovereignty of the community with the recovery of springs and consequent increase of water availability, favoring the increase of fauna and native flora, increasing biodiversity and greater availability of area for agricultural and livestock production, both for community consumption and marketing.		
<b>Title:</b>	Guardians of the Standing Cerrado - in defense of the territory of traditional communities of Fecho de Pasto	<b>Implementer:</b>	Community Association of Small Producers of Fecho de Pasto de Clemente
<b>Budget:</b>	BRL 223, 941.45	<b>Contract Period:</b>	7/25/17-12/25/19
<b>Objective:</b>	Develop management actions, preventive and protective actions that contribute to the maintenance of biodiversity and to the defense of the territory of the Fecho de Pasto de Clemente traditional community's territory, maintaining the Cerrado standing, protecting springs, streams, and paths, and ensuring the conditions of reproduction of this way of life (peasants, pasture) in the region.		
<b>Title:</b>	Aggregation of value and consolidation of sustainable merchants through collection and use of the banana and fruits of the Cerrado	<b>Implementer:</b>	Association of the Rural Black Community of Quilombo Ribeirão da Mutuca
<b>Budget:</b>	BRL 155,576	<b>Contract Period:</b>	7/25/17-10/25/19
<b>Objective:</b>	Strengthen the productive organization and increase income generation of youth and their families, contributing to the sharing of traditional values and productive practices developed in the community with involvement and participation of youth.		
<b>Title:</b>	Kalungas Celebrations - Sustainability Actions for the Vão de Almas and Vão do Moleque celebrations	<b>Implementer:</b>	Field Education Association of the Kalunga Territory and Rural Communities
<b>Budget:</b>	BRL 195,000	<b>Contract Period:</b>	7/25/17-8/25/19
<b>Objective:</b>	Promote actions that contribute to the consolidation of cultural identity and the sustainability of the Kalungas celebrations of the Quilombola communities in the Vão de Almas and Vão do Moleque regions, reducing the environmental impact generated by the visitation of thousands of people to fragile natural community areas.		



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<b>Title:</b>	Strengthening of family agriculture, agro-ecology, and extractivism of traditional communities of Jaboticatubas through access to new merchants	<b>Implementer:</b>	Education, Ecology, and Solidarity Association (AMANU)
<b>Budget:</b>	BRL 153,600	<b>Contract Period:</b>	7/25/17-1/25/20
<b>Objective:</b>	Strengthen the production, organizational capacity and product marketing of agro-extractivism of the traditional communities of Jaboticatubas, generating income and enabling them to remain in their territories, facing real estate speculation and irregular subdivisions.		
<b>Title:</b>	Riches of the Mearim	<b>Implementer:</b>	Associação em Áreas de Assentamento no Estado do Maranhão - ASSEMA
<b>Budget:</b>	BRL 194,602.90	<b>Contract Period:</b>	7/25/17-7/25/19
<b>Objective:</b>	Contribute to the community of Santa Cantidia environmental awareness of the management and use of available natural resources, food security through agroecological production and sustainable income generation.		
<b>Title:</b>	Productive Quilombos	<b>Implementer:</b>	Humana Povo para Povo Brasil Association
<b>Budget:</b>	BRL 195,000	<b>Contract Period:</b>	7/25/17-1/25/20
<b>Objective:</b>	Promote sustainable development, food security, and income generation to family agriculture, through agroecological management techniques aimed at the use of a small productive unit, increasing productivity, minimizing production costs, and ensuring conservation of agricultural crops in work and in togetherness.		
<b>Title:</b>	Natural Resource Preservation (water resources), protection, and restoration of degraded areas in springs and paths of Quilombo do Cedro	<b>Implementer:</b>	Quilombola Association of the Cedro Community
<b>Budget:</b>	BRL 195,000	<b>Contract Period:</b>	7/25/17-7/25/19
<b>Objective:</b>	Promote the recovery and conservation of water resources and native areas of the Cerrado, protecting biodiversity, soil, integrating sustainable technologies with active community participation of Quilombo do Cedro.		
<b>Title:</b>	Babassu Flour: an alternative income source for babassu coconut breakers in the Bico do Papagaio region	<b>Implementer:</b>	Regional Association of Rural Women Workers of Bico do Papagaio

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<b>Budget:</b>	BRL 155,992	<b>Contract Period:</b>	7/25/17-1/25/20
<b>Objective:</b>	Promote the strengthening of the babassu productive chain and the organization of productive centers, combining income generation with the appreciation of traditional knowledge of coconut breakers with socio-environmental sustainability.		
<b>Title:</b>	The socio-biodiversity of the Cerrado of the Morraria as inheritance of the future	<b>Implementer:</b>	Regional Association of Extractive Producers of Pantanal
<b>Budget:</b>	BRL 195,000	<b>Contract Period:</b>	7/25/17-12/25/19
<b>Objective:</b>	Contribute to the generation of knowledge and learning on the impacts of socio-environmental degradation and enable actions to repair, recover, and preserve natural resources for the sustainability of Morraria communities.		
<b>Title:</b>	Water of Gerais - Responses to Immediate Threats - geraizeiros continue in the struggle to preserve life	<b>Implementer:</b>	Rural Community Development Council of Rural Producers of Fazenda Sao Modesto
<b>Budget:</b>	BRL 194,730	<b>Contract Period:</b>	7/25/17-7/25/19
<b>Objective:</b>	Contribute to the improvement of management and use of water resources by communities		
<b>Title:</b>	Strengthening Marketing of Cerrado Products	<b>Implementer:</b>	Central Cooperative of the Cerrado
<b>Budget:</b>	BRL 155,970	<b>Contract Period:</b>	7/25/17-12/25/19
<b>Objective:</b>	Qualify the products, expand the sale, participation, and social control of cooperative groups and partners near Box Cerrado, located in the Pinheiros Market, Sao Paulo, SP.		
<b>Title:</b>	Strengthening group of women workers in the use of babassu coconut	<b>Implementer:</b>	Work Cooperative of Service Delivery for Rural Sustainable Development of Family Agriculture
<b>Budget:</b>	BRL 195,000	<b>Contract Period:</b>	7/25/17-9/25/19
<b>Objective:</b>	Install a processing unit for babassu coconut and oil, increasing productivity, improving family income and product quality, enabling preservation through methods of conservation and sustainable management of babassu.		

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<b>Title:</b>	Strengthening of agro-extractivism in the Cerrado	<b>Implementer:</b>	Mixed Cooperative of Family Farmers, Extractivists, Fishers, Vazanteiros, Assentados and Tour Guides of the Cerrado (COOPCerrado)
<b>Budget:</b>	BRL 156,000	<b>Contract Period:</b>	7/25/17-7/25/19
<b>Objective:</b>	Strengthen the agro-extractive enterprise in the COOPCerrado network with products of socio-biodiversity, seeking to improve productive capacity with technological innovation, adding value and diversifying the product line.		
<b>Title:</b>	Practices and postures, attitudes toward food sovereignty in Xingu	<b>Implementer:</b>	Socio-environmental institute
<b>Budget:</b>	BRL 195,000	<b>Contract Period:</b>	7/25/17-11/29/19
<b>Objective:</b>	Create references in the recovery of agricultural areas and promote dialogue between communities to draw strategies and achieve food sovereignty in the low, middle, and east Indigenous Territory of the Xingu.		
<b>Title:</b>	Production of seedlings, creation of a community garden and environmental education in the context of the indigenous school	<b>Implementer:</b>	Pyka Mex Indigenous Association
<b>Budget:</b>	BRL 77,320	<b>Contract Period:</b>	8/22/17-12/22/19
<b>Objective:</b>	Contribute to the valuation and environmental sustainability of the Apinaje Indigenous Land through production//distribution of native seedlings and the creation of a community garden, strengthening the conditions of food and nutritional security and combining activities of culture and environment in the indigenous school.		

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<b>Title:</b>	Multi-use agro-extractivist unity in Aldeia Brejão	<b>Implementer:</b>	Hanaiti Yomono Association
<b>Budget:</b>	BRL 156,000	<b>Contract Period:</b>	8/30/17-12/30/19
<b>Objective:</b>	Construct a multi-purpose unit that integrates the production system of the working group formed by indigenous farmers, indigenous women, and indigenous youth and promotes the planning of the production chain Cerrado plant species, fruits of the home orchard, and vegetables, ensuring identity to indigenous products, conscious consumption, care for the environment, supply of demand for products and consumer needs.		
<b>Title:</b>	Recovery of a degraded area	<b>Implementer:</b>	Maraiwatsede Association of the Maraiwatsede Indigenous Land
<b>Budget:</b>	BRL 176,100	<b>Contract Period:</b>	8/31/17-8/31/19
<b>Objective:</b>	Carry out the cultivation of native and fruit-bearing plants, seeking the recovery of degraded areas to attract animals and recovery of the main springs in the Maraiwatsede indigenous land, with the planting of buriti, babassu, and other species of the region to contribute to the increase of water volume, as well as resources for food and materials for production of crafts, ornaments, and rituals.		
<b>Title:</b>	El Betel Project: We are strong	<b>Implementer:</b>	Community Association of Aldeia El Betel, Canabrava Indigenous Land
<b>Budget:</b>	BRL 165,190	<b>Contract Period:</b>	8/31/17-8/31/19
<b>Objective:</b>	Recover part of the degraded area with the planting of a fruit-growing area, recovering the soil and generating income for Indigenous Peoples.		
<b>Title:</b>	"Me hi te" tradition that sustains the Cerrado	<b>Implementer:</b>	Culta Kor Association
<b>Budget:</b>	BRL 78,000	<b>Contract Period:</b>	8/31/17-5/31/19
<b>Objective:</b>	Contribute to the strengthening of food security, health, culture, and autonomy of the Kraho indigenous people through actions that seek to use, manage, conserve, and value the agro-biodiversity of the Cerrado.		
<b>Title:</b>	Territorial development strengthening project of chiquitanos indigenous villages in Pontes and Lacerda MT	<b>Implementer:</b>	Center for Alternative Technology Association
<b>Budget:</b>	BRL 195,000	<b>Contract Period:</b>	8/31/17-12/31/19
<b>Objective:</b>	Promote the socio-cultural strengthening of Chiquitano indigenous villages for occupation and protection of their territory, seeking the recovery of springs and degraded areas through implementation of productive systems for income generation and food security.		

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<b>Title:</b>	All Together Project for the recovery and revitalization of natural resources in communities of the Xakriabá territory	<b>Implementer:</b>	Riacho dos Buritis Aldeia and Surroundings Indigenous Association
<b>Budget:</b>	BRL 194,792	<b>Contract Period:</b>	8/31/17-12/31/19
<b>Objective:</b>	Promote the recovery and conservation of natural resources around springs and degraded areas, seeking to increase the availability of water and vegetation, as well as strengthen environmental education in communities.		
<b>Title:</b>	Extractivism of the Xacriaba People: income source, food security, and protection of the Cerrado	<b>Implementer:</b>	Xacriabá Indigenous Association Sumaré Village Peruaçu
<b>Budget:</b>	BRL 185,623.38	<b>Contract Period:</b>	8/31/17-8/31/19
<b>Objective:</b>	The project aims to strengthen the practice of agro-extractivism and increase the income in four Xakriaba villages (Sumaré I, Sumaré II, Sumaré III and Peruaçu) through the renovation of a fruit processing and pulp production unit, as well as the acquisition of a vehicle. There are also activities to raise awareness and train youth from the Bukinuk Indigenous State School of the Sumaré II Village.		
<b>Title:</b>	Irom Cati	<b>Implementer:</b>	Kraho-Kanela Indigenous People Association
<b>Budget:</b>	BRL 152,829.1	<b>Contract Period:</b>	8/31/17-2/28/19
<b>Objective:</b>	To ensure the territorial integrity and strengthening of traditional knowledge in the Kraho-Kanela indigenous land.		
<b>Title:</b>	Xingu Pluriethnic Seed Network	<b>Implementer:</b>	Xingu Seed Network Association
<b>Budget:</b>	BRL 152,500	<b>Contract Period:</b>	8/31/17-8/31/19
<b>Objective:</b>	Strengthen the intercultural dialogue of the TIX in various processes of the forest seed production chain, so that they occupy spaces of decision-making and representation in the Xingu Seed Network to favor the increase of seed production in TIX, as well as to understand better the gender and economic relations that enable the participation of the Xinguanos in the Network.		
<b>Title:</b>	Seeds of Life	<b>Implementer:</b>	Xavante Ripa Association of Productivity and Ethnodevelopment
<b>Budget:</b>	BRL 258,400	<b>Contract Period:</b>	8/31/17-8/31/19
<b>Objective:</b>	Achieve the autonomy and control of processes of the production chain of native seeds, forests, and vegetables, as well as the valuation of traditional knowledge linked to the biodiversity of the Cerrado, strengthening food sovereignty. In the long term, the Ripa village community aims to achieve economic sustainability in harmony with natural cycles and to directly influence the recovery of degraded areas by agribusiness in the indigenous land and the region, favoring the networking related to sustainable management processes and preservation of the native Cerrado.		

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<b>Title:</b>	Strengthening of production and marketing of artisanal products of the indigenous women in the Araguaia region	<b>Implementer:</b>	Karaja Culture House
<b>Budget:</b>	BRL 155,452	<b>Contract Period:</b>	8/31/17-12/31/19
<b>Objective:</b>	Strengthen the productive and commercial activities of Karaja women and youth through improvement of the quality of crafts produced, by development of a marketing strategy and institutional strengthening of the Karaja Culture House.		
<b>Title:</b>	Pojianare (Our Wood)	<b>Implementer:</b>	Tapagua Indigenous Coordination
<b>Budget:</b>	BRL 139,500	<b>Contract Period:</b>	8/31/17-8/31/19
<b>Objective:</b>	Recover the buritis and the riparian forests of the springs and rivers of our territory, isolating them to avoid the trampling of livestock, and promoting improvement in the quality of life of our people, ensuring the preservation of culture and history of the Bakairi people.		
<b>Title:</b>	Territorial and environmental management in indigenous lands	<b>Implementer:</b>	Terena Institute for Intercultural Education
<b>Budget:</b>	BRL 245,715	<b>Contract Period:</b>	8/31/17-12/31/19
<b>Objective:</b>	Increase production and productivity in the Taunay/Ipegue Indigenous Territory and, in traditional areas, develop and action plan to ensure the sustainability, quality of life, revitalization of fauna and flora and food security for the seven indigenous villages.		
<b>Title:</b>	Rowe Project	<b>Implementer:</b>	Xerente Indigenous Union
<b>Budget:</b>	BRL 156,000	<b>Contract Period:</b>	8/31/17-8/31/19
<b>Objective:</b>	The project seeks the involvement of indigenous communities in the environmental and territorial management; the environmental education of youth, men and women, with direct participation from elders and involving also visitors and partners; and ensuring an adequate and sustainable structure and means of fundraising to enable the autonomy and governance of the Xerente people and greater effectiveness in the conservation of natural resources.		
<b>Title:</b>	Acquisition of agricultural machinery and equipment, a water pumping assembly, a seedling nursery, and restoration of degraded areas of Tuxa village	<b>Implementer:</b>	Tuxa Appitu Indigenous Fishers and Producers Association
<b>Budget:</b>	BRL 211,400	<b>Contract Period:</b>	9/13/17-11/13/19
<b>Objective:</b>	Promote the environmental repair of degraded areas with the planting of native species near the edge of the Sao Francisco River and the development of sustainable rural activity, with adequate alternative and		

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	environmental infrastructure and technology, respecting the culture and habits of producers from the Tuxa Kionah village.		
<b>Title:</b>	DAHÖIMANAZÉ – Traditional and Sustainability in the Xavante Cerrado	<b>Implementer:</b>	Roncador Peoples Alliance Association
<b>Budget:</b>	BRL 194,827	<b>Contract Period:</b>	9/14/17-12/14/19
<b>Objective:</b>	Construct a participatory/collaborative territorial management plan in the area of influence of the Wedera Village, aiming to strengthen the A'uwe Uptabi tradition and greater control in the use of the territory.		
<b>Title:</b>	Territorial and environmental management project of the Porteira Aldeia	<b>Implementer:</b>	Nrozawi Indigenous Association
<b>Budget:</b>	BRL 189,418	<b>Contract Period:</b>	9/27/17-3/27/20
<b>Objective:</b>	Promote the improvement of the quality of life of the Xerente population of the Porteira village with the environmental restoration of its territory, natural resource management and cultural strengthening.		
<b>Title:</b>	Recovery of springs and APPs of the Arariba Indigenous Lands	<b>Implementer:</b>	Institute for Land
<b>Budget:</b>	BRL 195,000	<b>Contract Period:</b>	9/27/17-1/27/20
<b>Objective:</b>	Improve the quality and quantity of water and avoid the loss of land by silting rivers in the Arariba indigenous territories through the recovery of springs with native tree species and agricultural species in the SAF system.		
<b>Title:</b>	Bahorure Project	<b>Implementer:</b>	Indigenous Community Association of the Ubawawe Land
<b>Budget:</b>	BRL 75,773.8	<b>Contract Period:</b>	9/28/17-3/28/19
<b>Objective:</b>	Strengthen the food security of the Xavante communities of the Ubawawe and Parabubure indigenous lands with the rescue of traditional seeds, enrichment of areas with the production of seedlings of native, exotic, fruit-bearing species; implementation of a territorial management system and sharing of new technologies and sustainability for indigenous communities.		
<b>Title:</b>	Valuing the traditional knowledge of Kraho artisanry and culture through solidarity economy	<b>Implementer:</b>	Kairos Institute – Responsible Ethics and Action
<b>Budget:</b>	BRL 195,000	<b>Contract Period:</b>	9/29/17-9/29/19
<b>Objective:</b>	To value the Kraho culture, seeking to perpetuate traditional knowledge and strengthen the productive chain of its crafts, made with resources of socio-biodiversity and through responsible forest management practices, as well as monitoring the territory, contributing to the preservation of the Cerrado.		

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<b>Title:</b>	Kanela territorial surveillance program	<b>Implementer:</b>	Wyty Cati Association of Timbira Communities of Maranhao and Tocantins
<b>Budget:</b>	BRL 78,000	<b>Contract Period:</b>	10/2/17-6/2/19
<b>Objective:</b>	Conduct inspection of Kanela and Porquinhos territories with actions of monitoring and surveillance and sensitization of the population around the indigenous territories and of the indigenous population itself, and articulate partnerships with social movements and government agencies.		



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<b>Title:</b>	Tsirapre Dzawidze: Protection of the Cerrado	<b>Implementer:</b>	Namunkura Xavante Association
<b>Budget:</b>	BRL 195,000	<b>Contract Period:</b>	10/26/17-12/26/19
<b>Objective:</b>	Conduct socio-environmental diagnosis through anthropological and environmental reports of the Namunkura region, highlighting the opportunities and vulnerabilities of the territory, based on the recognition of impacts of the projects implemented in the region, seeking to develop action and coping strategies, promoting video records of memories and knowledge about fauna, flora, and water resources of the region and ensuring actions for political, generational, and gender empowerment.		
<b>Title:</b>	Cerrado: Source of life of the springs of the Quilombola territory of Lagoa Grande	<b>Implementer:</b>	State Association of Small Family Fishers and Farmers of Minas Gerais
<b>Budget:</b>	BRL 195,000	<b>Contract Period:</b>	2/19/18-2/19/20
<b>Objective:</b>	To protect and recover springs in the Lagoa Grande Quilombola community to ensure ongoing production and reproduction in the territory.		
<b>Title:</b>	Political and Institutional Strengthening of MOPIC	<b>Implementer:</b>	Center for Indigenist Work
<b>Budget:</b>	BRL 150,000	<b>Contract Period:</b>	3/12/18-9/12/18
<b>Objective:</b>	Support the political and institutional strengthening of MOPIC through the elaboration of strategic planning, the agreement of interinstitutional political agreements and the structuring of communication tools to intensify its political role as an organization representing the peoples of the Cerrado.		
<b>Title:</b>	Territorial management of Quilombola communities of Jalapao	<b>Implementer:</b>	Alternatives for Small Agriculture in Tocantins
<b>Budget:</b>	BRL 182,260	<b>Contract Period:</b>	8/10/18-1/25/20
<b>Objective:</b>	Strengthen the capacities of Quilombola peoples in the towns Povoado do Prata, Boa Esperanca, Barra da Aroeira e Carrapato, Formiga, and Ambrosio so that they can ensure their territorial rights and conduct management and protection of their territories, using traditional practices and logics in dialogue with technical/academic knowledge.		
<b>Title:</b>	The Cerrado: Collecting its Fruits and Protecting the Biome!	<b>Implementer:</b>	Kaxixo Indigenous Community Association
<b>Budget:</b>	BRL 120,000	<b>Contract Period:</b>	8/10/18-10/1/19
<b>Objective:</b>	<p>Construction of a kitchen equipped to process the fruits from the extractive collection, adding value to the production, using as raw material the fruits collected in the Cerrado and other products of family agriculture, such as medicinal plants, seeds, nuts, pulps, sweets, sorbets, breads, liqueurs, jellies, cakes, using fruits of the Cerrado, contributing to the balance of the environment and the maintenance of biodiversity.</p> <p>Develop the "Spring Protection Plan" in an effort to establish principles, guidelines, objectives, and goals for the recovery and/or conservation of springs found in the territory.</p>		

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<b>Title:</b>	Tailoring Community-Based Tourism and Valuing Traditional Culture in Mumbuca	<b>Implementer:</b>	Extractive Artisans Association of the Mumbuca Town
<b>Budget:</b>	BRL 120,000	<b>Contract Period:</b>	8/10/18-10/1/19
<b>Objective:</b>	Structure community-based tourism in the Mumbuca community and surroundings, reducing pressure on natural resources of the community, mainly golden grass, enhancing local production (typical dishes, community lodging, natural medicines from plants of the Cerrado, cultural products, other services) and valuing the intergenerational exchange of knowledge and especially the traditional Quilombola knowledge of the community.		
<b>Title:</b>	Promotion of territorial and environmental management in the Gurutuba quilombo: Socioenvironmental mobilization for resilience to climate change	<b>Implementer:</b>	Gurutuba Quilombola Association
<b>Budget:</b>	BRL 119,462	<b>Contract Period:</b>	8/10/18-10/1/19
<b>Objective:</b>	Promote the construction of a territorial, productive, and environmental management plan (ethno-development plan) articulated to actions for the achievement of the territory and strengthening of capacity of the association's involvement in the assurance of specific public policies directed to Quilombola communities.		
<b>Title:</b>	Valley of the Quilombos – Cerrado Black Peoples	<b>Implementer:</b>	Remaining Quilombolas of Pedra Preta Association
<b>Budget:</b>	BRL 119,999.93	<b>Contract Period:</b>	8/10/18-10/1/19
<b>Objective:</b>	Generate income and empower women assisted by the project through the construction of a community kitchen for the processing of fruits of the Cerrado and other products of family agriculture seeking to complement family income through product marketing.		
<b>Title:</b>	Quilombola resistance and social sustainability – Territorial, environmental, and social organization management of Quilombola communities in the state of Minas Gerais	<b>Implementer:</b>	N'Golo Quilombola Communities Federation of the State of Minas Gerais
<b>Budget:</b>	BRL 119,350	<b>Contract Period:</b>	8/10/18-9/1/19
<b>Objective:</b>	Create tools for orientation and training of Quilombola communities so they can carry out development of territorial and environmental management plans in accord with the specific characteristics of each community.		
<b>Title:</b>	Enrichment of backyards and orchards with fruit trees	<b>Implementer:</b>	Enawene Nawe Ethno-Cultural Indigenous Association
<b>Budget:</b>	BRL 118,660	<b>Contract Period:</b>	9/3/18-10/8/19
<b>Objective:</b>	Strengthen food security of the Enawene Nawe people through the creation of backyards and collective plantations, increasing the species diversity of food.		

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<b>Title:</b>	Rescue of the Amjoquin of the Meczyre and Me entowaje	<b>Implementer:</b>	Indigenous Community Association of the New Aldeia – Amarante do Maranhao municipality
<b>Budget:</b>	BRL 120,000	<b>Contract Period:</b>	9/3/18-10/1/19
<b>Objective:</b>	Promote the rescue, strengthening, and preservation of the Gavião indigenous culture.		
<b>Title:</b>	Krikati Territory Guardians	<b>Implementer:</b>	Krikati Indigenous Association of Countries and Masters
<b>Budget:</b>	BRL 119,731.9	<b>Contract Period:</b>	9/3/18-10/1/19
<b>Objective:</b>	The project will support an ongoing agenda of dialogue with other villages to together carry out shared actions for protection of the Krikati indigenous territory, seeking to reduce direct socio-environmental impacts that interfere with their quality of life and protection of existing socio-biodiversity.		
<b>Title:</b>	Strengthening of agroecological and agroextractive production and marketing in the region of Nossa Senhora do Livramento – MT	<b>Implementer:</b>	Association of Family Farmers of the Aguacu, Monjolo and Sao Manoel do Pari Communities
<b>Budget:</b>	BRL 119,999.96	<b>Contract Period:</b>	9/3/18-8/1/19
<b>Objective:</b>	Promote improvements in the economic, ecological, and social conditions of the communities of Manoel do Pari, Aguacu Monjolo, Cachoeirinha and Buriti do Atalho through the improvement of existing production and the strengthening of agroextractivist practices, seeking to ensure the diversification of production for income generation for youth and women through adding value to products, thus promoting the food security and sovereignty of the communities, as well as the sustainable use of natural resources of the Cerrado biome.		
<b>Title:</b>	Community-Based Tourism in the Delta Extractive Reserve	<b>Implementer:</b>	Fishers Association of the Island of the Canaries
<b>Budget:</b>	BRL 114,997	<b>Contract Period:</b>	9/3/18-10/10/19
<b>Objective:</b>	Develop community-based tourism in the Extractive Reserve of the Parnaiba Delta, seeking the socio-environmental conservation of communities, generating income and social strengthening of the local population.		
<b>Title:</b>	Watuhowy Mananumkje'y	<b>Implementer:</b>	Myky Waypjtajpa Mananukje'y Indigenous Association
<b>Budget:</b>	BRL 120,000	<b>Contract Period:</b>	9/3/18-10/1/19
<b>Objective:</b>	To strengthen the local Myky economy through income generation related to marketing of artifacts, ensuring also the monitoring of the Menku Indigenous Land.		

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<b>Title:</b>	A'uwe Territorial Management	<b>Implementer:</b>	Xavante Wara Association
<b>Budget:</b>	BRL 120,000	<b>Contract Period:</b>	9/3/18-9/1/19
<b>Objective:</b>	Strengthen the Xavante Wara Association by training leaders for a more qualified intervention for management of their territory, promoting their sustainable protection, recovery, conservation, and use of natural resources of the Sangradouro/Volta Grande Indigenous Land.		
<b>Title:</b>	Strengthening of traditional production of the Urucua Grane Sertao Artisanal Network	<b>Implementer:</b>	Central Veredas
<b>Budget:</b>	BRL 119,766.8	<b>Contract Period:</b>	9/3/18-10/10/19
<b>Objective:</b>	Improve the management of the network, the quality of production, and increase market access possibilities.		
<b>Title:</b>	Komomoti koyeku poke'exa uti: Dialogues for the protection of terena land	<b>Implementer:</b>	Center for Indigenist Work
<b>Budget:</b>	BRL 117,829.1	<b>Contract Period:</b>	9/3/18-10/10/19
<b>Objective:</b>	The project is expected to: i) support future actions integrated in the indigenous lands involved in the improvement of territorial management and autonomy of indigenous communities and ecosystems; ii) strengthen the Terena Council as a civil society organization acting in protection of the Cerrado; iii) contribute to the development of PGTA's of action areas; and iv) sensitize the political and environmental training of youth who act in monitoring and in environmental and territorial management of indigenous lands.		
<b>Title:</b>	Indigenous Women weaving sustainability with art	<b>Implementer:</b>	Maranhense Center for Socio-environmental Studies and Rural Evaluation
<b>Budget:</b>	BRL 119,700	<b>Contract Period:</b>	9/3/18-10/1/19
<b>Objective:</b>	Strengthening of the Association of the House of Culture and Crafts of Indigenous Women of the Zutiwa Village / Arariboia Indigenous Land; and promotion of the quantity and quality of crafts produced by indigenous women of the Zutiwa Village, as well as the improvement of product marketing.		
<b>Title:</b>	Babassu Coconut Breakers, cooperation as an alternative for marketing	<b>Implementer:</b>	Interstate Cooperative of Babassu Coconut Breaker Women
<b>Budget:</b>	BRL 119,985	<b>Contract Period:</b>	9/3/18-10/1/19
<b>Objective:</b>	Enable institutionally, the CIMQCB in the organization of productive groups and for the marketing of products, oil, and pith of babassu.		
<b>Title:</b>	Ka'a roky (flowering plants)	<b>Implementer:</b>	Socio-environmental

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			support and incentive network
<b>Budget:</b>	BRL 119,988	<b>Contract Period:</b>	9/3/18-10/1/19
<b>Objective:</b>	Promote the environmental improvement of one of the springs in the village with the involvement of the community, to improve the quality and access to water and strengthen food security.		
<b>Title:</b>	Garden in a consortium system	<b>Implementer:</b>	Fulni-o Agrovila Association of Small Rural Indigenous Producers
<b>Budget:</b>	BRL 119,998.8	<b>Contract Period:</b>	10/1/18-10/1/19
<b>Objective:</b>	Promote the food security of families, and consequently to provide increased income throughout the year, improvement in quality of life; integration of work between families and direct marketing of agroecological products.		
<b>Title:</b>	Training of Quilombola Leaders in the National REDD+ Strategy	<b>Implementer:</b>	National Quilombola Association for Cooperation
<b>Budget:</b>	BRL 1,000,000	<b>Contract Period:</b>	10/2/18-9/22/19
<b>Objective:</b>	Strengthen and empower Quilombola leaders in the National REDD+ strategy, reinforcing their identity and traditional knowledge in discussion spaces.		
<b>Title:</b>	Young Indigenous Agroextractivists and Protectors of the Mato Gross Cerrado	<b>Implementer:</b>	Association of Nambiquaras Indigenous Youth
<b>Budget:</b>	BRL 120,000	<b>Contract Period:</b>	9/3/18-1/10/19
<b>Objective:</b>	Promote the implementation of agroecological and agroforestry production systems, seeking to contribute to the improvement of food and nutritional security, income generation, environmental preservation of the Cerrado biome and cultural strengthening of the Villages of the Nambikwara in Comodoro-MT Indigenous Land.		

## Burkina Faso

As of June 2020, DGM Burkina Faso has approved a total of 85 subprojects and microprojects for implementation, including 53 microprojects focused on livelihoods and 32 subprojects focused on natural resource management. The microprojects are selected through a competitive process, and they each have co-financing from partners and/or beneficiaries. Each of the 32 communes, in which DGM Burkina Faso operates is eligible for a subproject, each with the same level of financing (XOF 30,900,000 or approximately US\$ 50,000),<sup>45</sup> and some of them have received additional funding from partners. The table to the right summarizes the grant amounts and partner contributions for each subproject and microproject.

Many of DGM Burkina Faso's sub- and microprojects have completed their activities and closed out. Of the 114 approved projects, including environmental education activities, 95 have completed their activities and 19 remain active. Forty-six microprojects, 20 subprojects and 29 environmental education activities have been completed.

	DGM Contributions	Partner/Beneficiary Contributions	Project Budgets (Total) <sup>45</sup>
<b>Sub/microprojects (Combined)</b>			
<b>Quantity</b>	85	64	85
<b>Total (USD)</b>	2,342,382.33	187,722.85	2,530,105.18
<b>Average (USD)</b>	29,279.78	2,933.17	31,626.31
<b>Maximum (USD)</b>	52,551.02	17,546.28	56,164.96
<b>Minimum (USD)</b>	7,653.06	195.58	8,503.40
<b>Subprojects (Natural Resource Management)</b>			
<b>Quantity</b>	32	11	32
<b>Total (USD)</b>	1,418,877.49	25,727.04	1,444,604.53
<b>Average (USD)</b>	52,551.02	2,338.82	53,503.87
<b>Maximum (USD)</b>	52,551.02	3,613.95	56,164.97
<b>Minimum (USD)</b>	52,551.02	195.58	52,551.02
<b>Microprojects (Livelihoods)</b>			
<b>Quantity</b>	53	53	53
<b>Total (USD)</b>	923,504.84	161,995.81	1,085,500.65
<b>Average (USD)</b>	17,424.62	3,056.52	20,481.14
<b>Maximum (USD)</b>	31,852.55	17,546.28	36,404.93
<b>Minimum (USD)</b>	7,653.06	807.82	8,503.40

### Subprojects (Natural Resource Management)

<b>Title:</b>	Project for the development of an irrigated perimeter of vegetable crops and seedling production through the construction of water control infrastructure in Courséa in the Bouroum-Bouroum community	<b>DGM Contribution:</b> XOF 30,900,000	
		<b>Partner Contribution:</b> N/A	
<b>Operator:</b>	VARENA/ASSO	<b>Duration:</b> 12 months	<b>Budget:</b> XOF 30,900,000
<b>Title:</b>	Project empowering vegetable growers of Dassa	<b>DGM Contribution:</b> XOF 30,900,000	
		<b>Partner Contribution:</b> N/A	
<b>Operator:</b>	Yousra Multi-service Bureau	<b>Duration:</b> 13 months	<b>Budget:</b> XOF 30,900,000

<sup>45</sup> An updated budget table was not received for the January – June 2019 report.

<sup>46</sup> All subgrants were made in West African Francs (XOF), and precise amounts are included in Appendix C. Any amounts quote in USD are estimates based on an exchange rate on March 7, 2019.

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<b>Title:</b>	Mouhoun Riverbank Strengthening Project		<b>DGM Contribution:</b>	XOF 30,900,000
			<b>Partner Contribution:</b>	N/A
<b>Operator:</b>	APA/IDPE	<b>Duration:</b>	12 months	<b>Budget:</b> XOF 30,900,000
<b>Title:</b>	Water Resource Development Project of the Diebouyou Community		<b>DGM Contribution:</b>	XOF 30,900,000
			<b>Partner Contribution:</b>	N/A
<b>Operator:</b>	VARENA/ASSO	<b>Duration:</b>	18 months	<b>Budget:</b> XOF 30,900,000
<b>Title:</b>	Project supporting intensification of good agricultural practices in the Dissin community		<b>DGM Contribution:</b>	XOF 30,900,000
			<b>Partner Contribution:</b>	N/A
<b>Operator:</b>	VARENA/ASSO	<b>Duration:</b>	18 months	<b>Budget:</b> XOF 30,900,000
<b>Title:</b>	Project supporting the conservation of the classified forest of Toroba through the creation and development of a communal forest, a vegetable perimeter, and the development of a cattle track		<b>DGM Contribution:</b>	XOF 30,900,000
			<b>Partner Contribution:</b>	XOF 1,706,250
<b>Operator:</b>	CEAS-Burkina	<b>Duration:</b>	16 months	<b>Budget:</b> XOF 32,606,250
<b>Title:</b>	Sacred forest protection project of the Nako village		<b>DGM Contribution:</b>	XOF 30,900,000
			<b>Partner Contribution:</b>	XOF 1,800,000
<b>Operator:</b>	AVS	<b>Duration:</b>	12 months	<b>Budget:</b> XOF 32,700,000
<b>Title:</b>	Gliricidia Sepium popularization project		<b>DGM Contribution:</b>	XOF 30,900,000
			<b>Partner Contribution:</b>	XOF 115,000
<b>Operator:</b>	APA/IDPE	<b>Duration:</b>	12 months	<b>Budget:</b> XOF 31,015,000
<b>Title:</b>	Development and participatory forest management project of Boupiengou 2		<b>DGM Contribution:</b>	XOF 30,900,000
			<b>Partner Contribution:</b>	N/A
<b>Operator:</b>	CODD/Burkina	<b>Duration:</b>	16 months	<b>Budget:</b> XOF 30,900,000
<b>Title:</b>	Project for the development of the Nonpolo de Kyon Communal Grove		<b>DGM Contribution:</b>	XOF 30,900,000
			<b>Partner Contribution:</b>	N/A
<b>Operator:</b>	Club CPN les Amis de la Nature	<b>Duration:</b>	16 months	<b>Budget:</b> XOF 30,900,000
<b>Title:</b>	Project for the development of two vegetable perimeters in the villages of Piega, Gourmantche, and Nassougou		<b>DGM Contribution:</b>	XOF 30,900,000
			<b>Partner Contribution:</b>	N/A
<b>Operator:</b>	ATT Diema	<b>Duration:</b>	16 months	<b>Budget:</b> XOF 30,900,000
<b>Title:</b>			<b>DGM Contribution:</b>	XOF 30,900,000

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	Project for the conservation and restoration of the village hunting zone and its sacred groves	<b>Partner Contribution:</b>	N/A
<b>Operator:</b>	Association FIIL-PAA	<b>Duration:</b> 12 months	<b>Budget:</b> XOF 30,900,000
<b>Title:</b>	Project supporting conservation of the communal forest of Oury through development and promotion of agro-ecology	<b>DGM Contribution:</b>	XOF 30,900,000
		<b>Partner Contribution:</b>	XOF 1,706,250
<b>Operator:</b>	CEAS Burkina	<b>Duration:</b> 16 months	<b>Budget:</b> XOF 32,606,250
<b>Title:</b>	Development and participatory management project of the village forest of Gangalinti	<b>DGM Contribution:</b>	XOF 30,900,000
		<b>Partner Contribution:</b>	N/A
<b>Operator:</b>	CODD/Burkina	<b>Duration:</b> 16 months	<b>Budget:</b> XOF 30,900,000
<b>Title:</b>	Agro-sylvo-pastoral productivity improvement project in the rural community of Siby	<b>DGM Contribution:</b>	XOF 30,900,000
		<b>Partner Contribution:</b>	XOF 750,000
<b>Operator:</b>	APA/IDPE	<b>Duration:</b> 12 months	<b>Budget:</b> XOF 31,650,000
<b>Title:</b>	Agro-pastoral production improvement project	<b>DGM Contribution:</b>	XOF 30,900,000
		<b>Partner Contribution:</b>	XOF 150,000
<b>Operator:</b>	APA/IDPE	<b>Duration:</b> 12 months	<b>Budget:</b> XOF 31,050,000
<b>Title:</b>	Project for the creation of six (6) hectares of orchards in the villages of Batondo, Tialgo, and Doudou	<b>DGM Contribution:</b>	XOF 30,900,000
		<b>Partner Contribution:</b>	N/A
<b>Operator:</b>		<b>Duration:</b>	<b>Budget:</b> XOF 30,900,000
<b>Title:</b>	Project for the development of the communal forest of Tiankoura and the grove of Kouro	<b>DGM Contribution:</b>	XOF 30,900,000
		<b>Partner Contribution:</b>	N/A
<b>Operator:</b>	VARENA/ASSO	<b>Duration:</b> 12 months	<b>Budget:</b> XOF 30,900,000
<b>Title:</b>	Project for development of activities in the agro-sylvo-pastoral sector	<b>DGM Contribution:</b>	XOF 30,900,000
		<b>Partner Contribution:</b>	N/A
<b>Operator:</b>	VARENA/ASSO	<b>Duration:</b> 18 months	<b>Budget:</b> XOF 30,900,000
<b>Title:</b>	Project for the creation of vegetable perimeters in the villages of Guigui and Zamo	<b>DGM Contribution:</b>	XOF 30,900,000
		<b>Partner Contribution:</b>	N/A
<b>Operator:</b>	Yousra Multi-service Bureau	<b>Duration:</b> 12 months	<b>Budget:</b> XOF 30,900,000
<b>Title:</b>	Agro-sylvo-pastoral production strengthening project in the community of Yé	<b>DGM Contribution:</b>	XOF 30,900,000
		<b>Partner Contribution:</b>	XOF 1,800,000
<b>Operator:</b>	APEDR	<b>Duration:</b> 12 months	<b>Budget:</b> XOF 32,700,000



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<b>Title:</b>	Project for adaptation to climate change and protection of the forest of Goni		<b>DGM Contribution:</b>	XOF 30,900,000
			<b>Partner Contribution:</b>	XOF 1,850,000
<b>Operator:</b>	APEDR	<b>Duration:</b>	12 months	<b>Budget:</b> XOF 32,750,000
<b>Title:</b>	Project for creation of two sustainable vegetable gardens equipped with a photovoltaic pumping system in the villages of Lorou and the Iredie community of Zawara		<b>DGM Contribution:</b>	XOF 30,900,000
			<b>Partner Contribution:</b>	N/A
<b>Operator:</b>	Yousra Multi-service Bureau	<b>Duration:</b>	12 months	<b>Budget:</b> XOF 30,900,000
<b>Title:</b>	Project for the creation of a botanic garden in the village of Bonkolou		<b>DGM Contribution:</b>	XOF 30,900,000
			<b>Partner Contribution:</b>	XOF 1,000,000
<b>Operator:</b>	UPJPA/NBL	<b>Duration:</b>	13 months	<b>Budget:</b> XOF 31,900,000
<b>Title:</b>	Project for strengthening of the forest of the Fadio-mepen village in the rural community of Kpuere (Noumbiel province, Southwest Region)		<b>DGM Contribution:</b>	XOF 30,900,000
			<b>Partner Contribution:</b>	XOF 2,125,000
<b>Operator:</b>	UJFRAD	<b>Duration:</b>	12 months	<b>Budget:</b> XOF 33,025,000
<b>Title:</b>	Strengthening of the village forest of Maal-Dodomon in the Batie community		<b>DGM Contribution:</b>	XOF 30,900,000
			<b>Partner Contribution:</b>	XOF 2,125,000
<b>Operator:</b>	UJFRAD	<b>Duration:</b>	12 months	<b>Budget:</b> XOF 33,025,000
<b>Title:</b>	Agro-sylvo-pastoral production improvement project in the Boromo community through production of organic manure, fodder production, and creation of forest parks and groves		<b>DGM Contribution:</b>	XOF 30,900,000
			<b>Partner Contribution:</b>	N/A
<b>Operator:</b>	ONG-AGED	<b>Duration:</b>	13 months	<b>Budget:</b> XOF 30,900,000
<b>Title:</b>	Saponé Local Development Support Project (PADEL / SPN)		<b>DGM Contribution:</b>	XOF 30,900,000
			<b>Partner Contribution:</b>	N/A
<b>Operator:</b>	Association Long live the peasants of Saponé	<b>Duration:</b>	10 months	<b>Budget:</b> XOF 30,900,000
<b>Title:</b>	Project for the protection and conservation of natural resources in the municipality of Ipélcé		<b>DGM Contribution:</b>	XOF 30,900,000
			<b>Partner Contribution:</b>	N/A
<b>Operator:</b>	Association Long live the peasants of Saponé	<b>Duration:</b>	10 months	<b>Budget:</b> XOF 30,900,000
<b>Title:</b>	Project to support the management of natural resources and land security		<b>DGM Contribution:</b>	XOF 30,900,000
			<b>Partner Contribution:</b>	N/A

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<b>Operator:</b>	ONG Naturama	<b>Duration:</b>	10 months	<b>Budget:</b>	XOF 30,900,000
<b>Title:</b>	Market garden in the village of Buyoua			<b>DGM Contribution:</b>	XOF 30,900,000
				<b>Partner Contribution:</b>	N/A
<b>Operator:</b>	Association Beogo Yinga	<b>Duration:</b>	10 months	<b>Budget:</b>	XOF 30,900,000
<b>Title:</b>	Basement development between the villages of Kate and Koli			<b>DGM Contribution:</b>	XOF 30,900,000
				<b>Partner Contribution:</b>	N/A
<b>Operator:</b>	ONG Naturama	<b>Duration:</b>	10 months	<b>Budget:</b>	XOF 30,900,000

**Microprojects (Livelihoods) – 1<sup>st</sup> Call for Proposals (14 selected in November 2016)**

<b>Title</b>	Organizational capacity and production strengthening	<b>DGM Contribution:</b>	XOF 8,050,000
		<b>Partner Contribution:</b>	XOF 900,000
<b>Promoter</b>	Sigui-ti Mogo Son Weavers' Group	<b>Budget:</b>	XOF 8,950,000
<b>Commune</b>	Dedougou	<b>Duration:</b>	Not specified
<b>Title</b>	Production and marketing of eggs in the rural community of Midebdo	<b>DGM Contribution:</b>	XOF 13,040,550
		<b>Partner Contribution:</b>	XOF 1,448,950
<b>Promoter</b>	NOBIEL Handicapped Persons Association of Midebdo	<b>Budget:</b>	XOF 14,489,500
<b>Commune</b>	Midebdo	<b>Duration:</b>	18 months
<b>Title</b>	Project for improvement and diversification of community production and revenue	<b>DGM Contribution:</b>	XOF 18,729,300
		<b>Partner Contribution:</b>	XOF 2,676,800
<b>Promoter</b>	Association for the Promotion of Health and Agricultural Techniques	<b>Budget:</b>	XOF 21,406,100
<b>Commune</b>	Dissin	<b>Duration:</b>	18 months
<b>Title</b>	Hen-raising project	<b>DGM Contribution:</b>	XOF 10,999,500
		<b>Partner Contribution:</b>	XOF 1,320,000
<b>Promoter</b>	Yiipene mixed group	<b>Budget:</b>	XOF 12,319,500
<b>Commune</b>	Gossina	<b>Duration:</b>	18 months
<b>Title</b>	Support for the socioeconomic development of women of the NImaru-Ywen group through the establishment of a corn processing and marketing unit in the village of Napo	<b>DGM Contribution:</b>	XOF 13,073,000
		<b>Partner Contribution:</b>	XOF 1,490,000
<b>Promoter</b>	Nimaru-Ywen Women's Group	<b>Budget:</b>	XOF 14,563,000
<b>Commune</b>	Sapouy	<b>Duration:</b>	18 months

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<b>Title</b>	Large improved cookstove for dolo for Gossina women	<b>DGM Contribution:</b>	XOF 11,616,000
		<b>Partner Contribution:</b>	XOF 2,110,000
<b>Promoter</b>	Djaren Dokonle-Wo-Nyenne women dolo producers' group	<b>Budget:</b>	XOF 13,726,000
<b>Commune</b>	Gossina	<b>Duration:</b>	18 months
<b>Title</b>	Plant production project (establishment of a nursery) for the promotion of agroforestry in the rural Dissin community in the Ioba province	<b>DGM Contribution:</b>	XOF 18,000,000
		<b>Partner Contribution:</b>	XOF 2,000,000
<b>Promoter</b>	Zo-Faa-Wie Association	<b>Budget:</b>	XOF 20,000,000
<b>Commune</b>	Dissin	<b>Duration:</b>	18 months
<b>Title</b>	Support for the development of beekeeping in the strengthening of resilience of the village community of Tampla-V1	<b>DGM Contribution:</b>	XOF 17,021,550
		<b>Partner Contribution:</b>	XOF 2,418,000
<b>Promoter</b>	Sawtir of Tampla V1 Association	<b>Budget:</b>	XOF 19,439,550
<b>Commune</b>	Zambo	<b>Duration:</b>	18 months
<b>Title</b>	Project for the production and marketing of Soumbala in the Boromo community/Boromo	<b>DGM Contribution:</b>	XOF 12,973,300
		<b>Partner Contribution:</b>	XOF 1,485,000
<b>Promoter</b>	Association of widows in solidarity of Boromo	<b>Budget:</b>	XOF 14,458,300
<b>Commune</b>	Boromo	<b>Duration:</b>	12 months
<b>Title</b>	Project supporting the empowerment of women of the Sono-n'ye women's group through Soumbala production	<b>DGM Contribution:</b>	XOF 11,206,500
		<b>Partner Contribution:</b>	XOF 1,275,000
<b>Promoter</b>	Sono-n'ye women's group	<b>Budget:</b>	XOF 12,481,500
<b>Commune</b>	Tenado	<b>Duration:</b>	18 months
<b>Title</b>	Integrated beekeeping project for the sustainable management of natural resources in the village forest of Guisma/community of Ipelce	<b>DGM Contribution:</b>	XOF 17,802,000
		<b>Partner Contribution:</b>	XOF 2,170,000
<b>Promoter</b>	Natural Resource Management Committee of the Village of Guisma	<b>Budget:</b>	XOF 19,972,000
<b>Commune</b>	Ipelce	<b>Duration:</b>	18 months
<b>Title</b>	Preservation of local useful endogenous species	<b>DGM Contribution:</b>	XOF 18,685,000
		<b>Partner Contribution:</b>	XOF 2,400,000
<b>Promoter</b>	Rural Support and Promotion Association of Gulmu	<b>Budget:</b>	XOF 21,085,000
<b>Commune</b>	Kantchari	<b>Duration:</b>	18 months
<b>Title</b>	Planting of Senegalese acacia	<b>DGM Contribution:</b>	XOF 11,769,625
		<b>Partner Contribution:</b>	XOF 3,622,875

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<b>Promoter</b>	Communal Union of Non-Timber Forest Product Groups	<b>Budget:</b>	XOF 15,392,500
<b>Commune</b>	Matiacoali	<b>Duration:</b>	18 months
<b>Title</b>	Project for the empowerment of women of the rural community of Doulougou through the collection of shea nuts, the production and marketing of shea butter all while protecting the environment	<b>DGM Contribution:</b>	XOF 18,503,100
		<b>Partner Contribution:</b>	XOF 1,365,000
<b>Promoter</b>	Association for the economic and social promotion of women of Burkina Faso	<b>Budget:</b>	XOF 19,868,100
<b>Commune</b>	Doulougou	<b>Duration:</b>	18 months

**Microprojects (Livelihoods) – 2<sup>nd</sup> Call for Proposals (39 selected in March 2018)**

<b>Title</b>	Collection, transformation, and marketing of shea nuts and néré grains in the rural community of Bouroum-Bouroum	<b>DGM Contribution:</b>	XOF 8,130,000
		<b>Partner Contribution:</b>	XOF 1,000,000
<b>Promoter</b>	SIFODOMA Group	<b>Budget:</b>	XOF 9,130,000
<b>Commune</b>	Bouroum-Bouroum	<b>Duration:</b>	15 months
<b>Title</b>	Improvement of revenue for women of the Zambo community for the valuation of shea nuts and néré grains	<b>DGM Contribution:</b>	XOF 9,741,000
		<b>Partner Contribution:</b>	XOF 1,440,000
<b>Promoter</b>	Women's Union for collection and transformation of oil-producing products of Djikologo	<b>Budget:</b>	XOF 11,181,000
<b>Commune</b>	Zambo	<b>Duration:</b>	18 months
<b>Title</b>	Project strengthening the empowerment of women of the Ti-mi-Pa-Zaw-na village women's group of Dissin sector 1 through valuation of non-timber forest products; Dissin community	<b>DGM Contribution:</b>	XOF 9,875,250
		<b>Partner Contribution:</b>	XOF 8,458,375
<b>Promoter</b>	Ti-mi-Paa-Zaw-na Group	<b>Budget:</b>	XOF 18,333,625
<b>Commune</b>	Dissin	<b>Duration:</b>	18 months
<b>Title</b>	Implementation of an operational and production unit for néré grain soumbala	<b>DGM Contribution:</b>	XOF 9,960,000
		<b>Partner Contribution:</b>	XOF 1,309,000
<b>Promoter</b>	ZANTAR	<b>Budget:</b>	XOF 11,269,000
<b>Commune</b>	Noumbiel	<b>Duration:</b>	12 months
<b>Title</b>	Natural vegetation restoration project through raising bees for honey and cultivation of Moringa Oleifera benefiting women from the AMWK Association of Dedougou	<b>DGM Contribution:</b>	XOF 10,000,000
		<b>Partner Contribution:</b>	XOF 1,703,000
<b>Promoter</b>	Mi Wa Wika Wa Kuwun Association	<b>Budget:</b>	XOF 11,703,000
<b>Commune</b>	Dedougou	<b>Duration:</b>	14 months
<b>Title</b>	Doing beekeeping is protecting the environment	<b>DGM Contribution:</b>	XOF 8,626,000

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		<b>Partner Contribution:</b>	XOF 958,500
<b>Promoter</b>	Save the bees association	<b>Budget:</b>	XOF 9,584,500
<b>Commune</b>	Douroula	<b>Duration:</b>	12 months
<b>Title</b>	Implementation of a nursery for the strengthening of plant cover and enrichment of the essences of the protected forest of Soro hunters	<b>DGM Contribution:</b>	XOF 4,500,000
		<b>Partner Contribution:</b>	XOF 500,000
<b>Promoter</b>	Soro hunters' group	<b>Budget:</b>	XOF 5,000,000
<b>Commune</b>	Gassan	<b>Duration:</b>	18 months
<b>Title</b>	Project for implementing hen-raising micro-enterprises benefiting 25 vulnerable households	<b>DGM Contribution:</b>	XOF 8,720,000
		<b>Partner Contribution:</b>	XOF 1,040,000
<b>Promoter</b>	Won-Gon-Kakun Wabazene Landine Association of Grain Producers of Gossina	<b>Budget:</b>	XOF 9,760,000
<b>Commune</b>	Gossina	<b>Duration:</b>	18 months
<b>Title</b>	Cattle feeding	<b>DGM Contribution:</b>	XOF 5,828,670
		<b>Partner Contribution:</b>	XOF 1,032,630
<b>Promoter</b>	SOUDOU-BEIDARI group of livestock raisers of Siby	<b>Budget:</b>	XOF 6,861,300
<b>Commune</b>	Siby	<b>Duration:</b>	12 months
<b>Title</b>	Organizational capacity and production strengthening project of the Tik Wende group of Fakouna	<b>DGM Contribution:</b>	XOF 7,801,000
		<b>Partner Contribution:</b>	XOF 877,500
<b>Promoter</b>	Tik Wende women's group of soumbala producers of Fakouna	<b>Budget:</b>	XOF 8,678,500
<b>Commune</b>	Dedougou	<b>Duration:</b>	18 months
<b>Title</b>	Project supporting the improvement and professionalization of the GNITAMOUSSI group of beekeepers from the Dedougou department	<b>DGM Contribution:</b>	XOF 7,838,000
		<b>Partner Contribution:</b>	XOF 1,065,000
<b>Promoter</b>	GNITAMOUSSI group of beekeepers from the Dedougou department	<b>Budget:</b>	XOF 8,903,000
<b>Commune</b>	Dedougou	<b>Duration:</b>	18 months
<b>Title</b>	Project supporting the economic empowerment of association members by the creation of a unit for the transformation and marketing of juice from non-timber forest products in the Boromo community	<b>DGM Contribution:</b>	XOF 9,325,040
		<b>Partner Contribution:</b>	XOF 1,050,000
<b>Promoter</b>	Jigiseme Association	<b>Budget:</b>	XOF 10,375,040
<b>Commune</b>	Boromo	<b>Duration:</b>	12 months
<b>Title</b>	Warrantage project of non-timber forest products and grains of women of Kalabo	<b>DGM Contribution:</b>	XOF 9,995,000
		<b>Partner Contribution:</b>	XOF 2,572,500
<b>Promoter</b>	Ladini women's group of Kalabo	<b>Budget:</b>	XOF 12,567,500
<b>Commune</b>	Gossina	<b>Duration:</b>	18 months

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<b>Title</b>	Project for the improvement of the production of artisanal pottery through the adoption of renewable energies for valuing the know-how of the women of the Tcheriba community	<b>DGM Contribution:</b>	XOF 4,500,000
		<b>Partner Contribution:</b>	XOF 500,000
<b>Promoter</b>	Potters group of the Tcheriba community	<b>Budget:</b>	XOF 5,000,000
<b>Commune</b>	Tcheriba	<b>Duration:</b>	18 months
<b>Title</b>	Transformation and marketing of agricultural byproducts with using the KATO machine	<b>DGM Contribution:</b>	XOF 9,000,000
		<b>Partner Contribution:</b>	XOF 998,000
<b>Promoter</b>	Won-Gon-Kakun Wabazene Landine Union of Grain Producer Groups of Gossina	<b>Budget:</b>	XOF 9,998,000
<b>Commune</b>	Gossina	<b>Duration:</b>	18 months
<b>Title</b>	Project supporting the technical, material, and organizational capacity building of the Bangadongome women's group of Oury for the sustainable use, transformation, and marketing of shea and néré products	<b>DGM Contribution:</b>	XOF 6,717,660
		<b>Partner Contribution:</b>	XOF 838,240
<b>Promoter</b>	Bangadongome women's group of Oury	<b>Budget:</b>	XOF 7,555,900
<b>Commune</b>	Oury	<b>Duration:</b>	12 months
<b>Title</b>	Project for the implementation of a mini-dairy	<b>DGM Contribution:</b>	XOF 9,120,300
		<b>Partner Contribution:</b>	XOF 2,656,200
<b>Promoter</b>	Tapoa-Boopo departmental union of livestock raisers of Matiacoali	<b>Budget:</b>	XOF 11,776,500
<b>Commune</b>	Matiacoali	<b>Duration:</b>	18 months
<b>Title</b>	Promotion of an economic unit of production and valuation of honey	<b>DGM Contribution:</b>	XOF 9,966,500
		<b>Partner Contribution:</b>	XOF 1,118,500
<b>Promoter</b>	Communication Association for Sustainable Development in Burkina	<b>Budget:</b>	XOF 11,085,000
<b>Commune</b>	Matiacoali	<b>Duration:</b>	18 months
<b>Title</b>	Project for the reduction of economic and social vulnerability of households in the rural community of Matiacoali	<b>DGM Contribution:</b>	XOF 7,956,000
		<b>Partner Contribution:</b>	XOF 1,030,000
<b>Promoter</b>	Tin Soagi Yaba Association	<b>Budget:</b>	XOF 8,986,000
<b>Commune</b>	Matiacoali	<b>Duration:</b>	12 months
<b>Title</b>	Cattle feeding	<b>DGM Contribution:</b>	XOF 8,010,000
		<b>Partner Contribution:</b>	XOF 720,000
<b>Promoter</b>	Tamba de Nadiabonli Association	<b>Budget:</b>	XOF 8,730,000
<b>Commune</b>	Partiaga	<b>Duration:</b>	13 months

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<b>Title</b>	Profitable Economic Activities Project, notably cattle feeding in the village of Karkuidighin in the rural community of Sapone	<b>DGM Contribution:</b>	XOF 9,977,100
		<b>Partner Contribution:</b>	XOF 1,020,000
<b>Promoter</b>	NONG-TAABA Group	<b>Budget:</b>	XOF 10,997,100
<b>Commune</b>	Sapone	<b>Duration:</b>	12 months
<b>Title:</b>	Support the financial empowerment of women in ten (10) villages in the rural commune of Saponé through the production, processing and marketing of shea butter	<b>DGM Contribution:</b>	XOF 9,926,400
		<b>Partner Contribution:</b>	XOF 1,066,500
<b>Promoter:</b>	L'Association des femmes Laïques de Saponé	<b>Budget:</b>	XOF 10,992,900
<b>Commune:</b>	Sapone	<b>Duration:</b>	12 months
<b>Title</b>	Nursery creation and promotion of revenue-generating activities project	<b>DGM Contribution:</b>	XOF 9,993,960
		<b>Partner Contribution:</b>	XOF 2,478,600
<b>Promoter</b>	Del Wend N Kogl Weog Na Manegb Zanga Pre-Cooperative Group	<b>Budget:</b>	XOF 12,472,560
<b>Commune</b>	Doulougou	<b>Duration:</b>	18 months
<b>Title</b>	Rice paddies transformation project for the improvement of revenues of women from the group of the Goroure village in the rural community of Sapone	<b>DGM Contribution:</b>	XOF 9,912,650
		<b>Partner Contribution:</b>	XOF 1,150,000
<b>Promoter</b>	Wend-Zoodo Group	<b>Budget:</b>	XOF 11,062,650
<b>Commune</b>	Sapone	<b>Duration:</b>	12 months
<b>Title</b>	Project for the creation of a production and transformation unit for Moringa on 3 hectares in Ouarmini in the Sapone Community	<b>DGM Contribution:</b>	XOF 10,000,000
		<b>Partner Contribution:</b>	XOF 2,000,000
<b>Promoter</b>	Concorde Action Association	<b>Budget:</b>	XOF 12,000,000
<b>Commune</b>	Sapone	<b>Duration:</b>	18 months
<b>Title</b>	Organizational capacity building and production project of the Nayingue Weaver's Group of Karkuidighin/Sapone	<b>DGM Contribution:</b>	XOF 4,933,000
		<b>Partner Contribution:</b>	XOF 475,000
<b>Promoter</b>	Nayingue Weavers Group of Karkuidighin/Sapone	<b>Budget:</b>	XOF 5,408,000
<b>Commune</b>	Sapone	<b>Duration:</b>	9 months
<b>Title</b>	Strengthening of livelihoods of women through the production and transformation of manioc into manioc paste	<b>DGM Contribution:</b>	XOF 10,000,000
		<b>Partner Contribution:</b>	XOF 10,317,216
<b>Promoter</b>	Wendkuuni Group for Transformation of Agricultural Products	<b>Budget:</b>	XOF 20,317,216
<b>Commune</b>	Kyon	<b>Duration:</b>	18 months
<b>Title</b>	Promotion of livestock raising activities through the establishment of a dairy in sector 5 of the Sapouy community	<b>DGM Contribution:</b>	XOF 9,067,500
		<b>Partner Contribution:</b>	XOF 1,320,000
<b>Promoter</b>	Allah Wallou women's group	<b>Budget:</b>	XOF 10,387,500



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<b>Commune</b>	Sapouy	<b>Duration:</b>	12 months
<b>Title</b>	Project of production and valuation of honey and byproducts of the beehive for the benefit of the Sapouy forest management group	<b>DGM Contribution:</b>	XOF 10,000,000
		<b>Partner Contribution:</b>	XOF 2,219,167
<b>Promoter</b>	Kouli-Sabam Forest Management Group	<b>Budget:</b>	XOF 12,219,167
<b>Commune</b>	Sapouy	<b>Duration:</b>	15 months
<b>Title</b>	Capacity building of 75 women of the Paag-La-Yiri Association of the Ziro province on the technologies and improved techniques of shea butter production	<b>DGM Contribution:</b>	XOF 8,750,000
		<b>Partner Contribution:</b>	XOF 1,250,000
<b>Promoter</b>	Paag-La-Yiri Association	<b>Budget:</b>	XOF 10,000,000
<b>Commune</b>	Sapouy	<b>Duration:</b>	10 months
<b>Title</b>	Training project in environmental education benefiting the students of Kouli	<b>DGM Contribution:</b>	XOF 9,005,000
		<b>Partner Contribution:</b>	XOF 995,000
<b>Promoter</b>	Volunteer Association of Rural Development	<b>Budget:</b>	XOF 10,000,000
<b>Commune</b>	Sapouy	<b>Duration:</b>	16 months
<b>Title</b>	Professionalization and empowerment project for women processors of shea butter in the Dassa community	<b>DGM Contribution:</b>	XOF 8,799,912
		<b>Partner Contribution:</b>	XOF 1,199,988
<b>Promoter</b>	Communal Union of Non-Timber Forest Product Processors of Dassa	<b>Budget:</b>	XOF 9,999,900
<b>Commune</b>	Dassa	<b>Duration:</b>	12 months
<b>Title</b>	Support for the domestication of non-timber forest products by the establishment of a nursery to produce plants and the promotion of gardening	<b>DGM Contribution:</b>	XOF 9,950,000
		<b>Partner Contribution:</b>	XOF 2,630,000
<b>Promoter</b>	Ne Kene Duene Ne Women's Group	<b>Budget:</b>	XOF 12,580,000
<b>Commune</b>	Sapouy	<b>Duration:</b>	12 months
<b>Title</b>	Establishment of a unit for processing shea nuts to benefit women of the Djidouambamoumpe group	<b>DGM Contribution:</b>	XOF 9,965,500
		<b>Partner Contribution:</b>	XOF 1,630,000
<b>Promoter</b>	Djidouamamoumpe women's group	<b>Budget:</b>	XOF 11,595,500
<b>Commune</b>	Sapouy	<b>Duration:</b>	12 months
<b>Title</b>	Establishment of a unit for processing shea nuts for the benefit of women from the Namagd Zanga group	<b>DGM Contribution:</b>	XOF 9,993,000
		<b>Partner Contribution:</b>	XOF 1,630,000
<b>Promoter</b>	Namagd Zabga Group of Sapouy	<b>Budget:</b>	XOF 11,623,000
<b>Commune</b>	Sapouy	<b>Duration:</b>	12 months
<b>Title</b>	Project for the establishment of micro-enterprises benefiting 40 vulnerable households	<b>DGM Contribution:</b>	XOF 10,000,000
		<b>Partner Contribution:</b>	XOF 3,540,000
<b>Promoter</b>	Pegd-Wende Group	<b>Budget:</b>	XOF 13,540,000
<b>Commune</b>	Bakata	<b>Duration:</b>	18 months



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<b>Title</b>	Establishment of a forest nursery for the production and sale of local woody plants	<b>DGM Contribution:</b>	XOF 7,685,000
		<b>Partner Contribution:</b>	XOF 885,000
<b>Promoter</b>	Joba y Yulu Association for Safeguard of the Environment	<b>Budget:</b>	XOF 8,570,000
<b>Commune</b>	Tenado	<b>Duration:</b>	18 months
<b>Title</b>	Cattle feeding	<b>DGM Contribution:</b>	XOF 9,000,000
		<b>Partner Contribution:</b>	XOF 900,000
<b>Promoter</b>	Final Souboabe Men's Group	<b>Budget:</b>	XOF 9,900,000
<b>Commune</b>	Zamo	<b>Duration:</b>	18 months
<b>Title</b>	Strengthening of néré and shea nut processing activities of womens group members of "A De Mo P"	<b>DGM Contribution:</b>	XOF 8,982,000
		<b>Partner Contribution:</b>	XOF 998,000
<b>Promoter</b>	Association pour le Developpement Monde Paysan	<b>Budget:</b>	XOF 9,980,000
<b>Commune</b>	Zawara	<b>Duration:</b>	6 months

## Democratic Republic of Congo

DGM Democratic Republic of Congo has approved six microprojects.

DGM Congo Microprojects	
Quantity	6
Total (USD)	380,720
Average (USD)	60,120
Maximum (USD)	65,395
Minimum (USD)	41,765

### Microprojects

<b>Title:</b>	Promote local tree planting initiatives in the Lukenie-Lokoro Oshwe territory and small livestock breeding of goats with the goal of contributing to reforestation of the Nkaw forest	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 65,395
<b>Operator:</b>	NSELALA Foundation		
<b>Title:</b>	Capacity building of 280 IPLC households to plant and maintain trees in the Mobokonda forest in the Inongo sector to contribute to reforestation and pig breeding.	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 65,395
<b>Operator:</b>	CENADEP		
<b>Title:</b>	Promote local tree planting initiatives in the Pendjwa sector in the Kiri territory to limit deforestation by planting valuable trees.	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 60,859
<b>Operator:</b>	NGO MIKA		
<b>Title:</b>	Improve agro-pastoral production capacities in Indigenous Pygmy households and local communities in Walikale territories.	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 65,019
<b>Operator:</b>	PIDP		
<b>Title:</b>	Support for agroforestry and beekeeping (Womens Indigenous Organization).	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 41,765
<b>Operator:</b>	SPFA		
<b>Title:</b>	Improveme forest ecosystems through tree planting, food crops, and honey production in Cibinda, Mutaesati and Kasheshe villages of Kalonge in Kaleh territory (Womens Indidgenous Organization).	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 62,287
<b>Operator:</b>	UEFA		

## Ghana

As of June 2020, DGM Ghana has approved a total of 212 subprojects for implementation, including 156 individual grants, 9 CBO grants and 47 community initiative grants. The subprojects are selected through a competitive process. The table to the right summarizes the grant amounts for each subproject.

Most community initiatives have prioritized interventions that help their communities' livelihoods and that have climate change co-benefits such as planting cashew and timber trees as well as boreholes for year-round water access. Community-based organization subgrants have also focused on cashew plantation in addition to apiculture, watershed protection, plant nurseries and charcoal production. Subgrants awarded to individuals have prioritized cocoa and cashew agroforestry, mango and yam planting, and tree planting.

DGM Ghana Subprojects	
Subprojects (Combined)	
Quantity	212
Total (USD)	\$2,650,055
Average (USD)	\$12,500
Maximum (USD)	\$40,000
Minimum (USD)	\$3,000
Community Initiatives	
Quantity	47
Total (USD)	\$1,880,055
Average (USD)	\$40,000
Community-Based Organizations (CBOs)	
Quantity	9
Total (USD)	\$270,000
Average (USD)	\$30,000
Individuals	
Quantity	156
Total (USD)	\$500,000
Average (USD)	\$3,205

### Subprojects (Community Initiative Grants)

<b>Title:</b>	Community solar powered mechanized borehole	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 40,000
<b>Operator:</b>	Asekye Krokese		
<b>Title:</b>	Community solar powered mechanized borehole	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 40,000
<b>Operator:</b>	Hyireso		
<b>Title:</b>	Community solar powered mechanized borehole	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 40,000
<b>Operator:</b>	Mpatasie		
<b>Title:</b>	Community solar powered mechanized borehole	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 40,000
<b>Operator:</b>	Namasua		
<b>Title:</b>	Community solar powered mechanized borehole	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 40,000
<b>Operator:</b>	Nkyenkyemamu		
<b>Title:</b>	Community solar powered mechanized borehole	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 40,000
<b>Operator:</b>	Duasidan		
<b>Title:</b>	Community solar powered mechanized borehole	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 40,000
<b>Operator:</b>	Nsuhia		
<b>Title:</b>	Community solar powered mechanized borehole	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 40,000
<b>Operator:</b>	Koradaso		
<b>Title:</b>	Community solar powered mechanized borehole	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 40,000
<b>Operator:</b>	Boffourkrom		

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<b>Title:</b>	Community solar powered mechanized borehole	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 40,000
<b>Operator:</b>	Benim		
<b>Title:</b>	Community solar powered mechanized borehole	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 40,000
<b>Operator:</b>	Adjalaja-Beposo		
<b>Title:</b>	Community solar powered mechanized borehole	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 40,000
<b>Operator:</b>	Abease		
<b>Title:</b>	Community solar powered mechanized borehole	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 40,000
<b>Operator:</b>	Menkor		
<b>Title:</b>	Community solar powered mechanized borehole	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 40,000
<b>Operator:</b>	Jomoro		
<b>Title:</b>	Community solar powered mechanized borehole	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 40,000
<b>Operator:</b>	Damoakrom		
<b>Title:</b>	Community solar powered mechanized borehole	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 40,000
<b>Operator:</b>	Nyamebekyere		
<b>Title:</b>	Community solar powered mechanized borehole	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 40,000
<b>Operator:</b>	Asantekrom		
<b>Title:</b>	Community solar powered mechanized borehole	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 40,000
<b>Operator:</b>	Fahiakotwere/ Awuakrom		
<b>Title:</b>	Community solar powered mechanized borehole	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 40,000
<b>Operator:</b>	Kankyiabo		
<b>Title:</b>	Community solar powered mechanized borehole	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 40,000
<b>Operator:</b>	Datano		
<b>Title:</b>	Community solar powered mechanized borehole	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 40,000
<b>Operator:</b>	Adwuman		
<b>Title:</b>	Community solar powered mechanized borehole	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 40,000
<b>Operator:</b>	Juaboso Nkanta		
<b>Title:</b>	Community solar powered mechanized borehole	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 40,000
<b>Operator:</b>	Nkatieso		
<b>Title:</b>	Community solar powered mechanized borehole	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 40,000
<b>Operator:</b>	Benchema		
<b>Title:</b>	Community solar powered mechanized borehole	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 40,000
<b>Operator:</b>	Asempanaye		
<b>Title:</b>	Community solar powered mechanized borehole	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 40,000
<b>Operator:</b>	Obeykrom		
<b>Title:</b>	Community solar powered mechanized borehole	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 40,000

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<b>Operator:</b>	Kunkumso			
<b>Title:</b>	Community solar powered mechanized borehole		<b>Budget:</b>	USD 40,000
<b>Operator:</b>	Bodi			
<b>Title:</b>	Community cashew plantation		<b>Budget:</b>	USD 40,000
<b>Operator:</b>	Bonte Community	<b>Hectares:</b>	12	
<b>Title:</b>	Community cashew plantation		<b>Budget:</b>	USD 40,000
<b>Operator:</b>	Dromankese Community	<b>Hectares:</b>	8	
<b>Title:</b>	Community cashew plantation		<b>Budget:</b>	USD 40,000
<b>Operator:</b>	Babato Kuma Community	<b>Hectares:</b>	8	
<b>Title:</b>	Community cashew plantation		<b>Budget:</b>	USD 40,000
<b>Operator:</b>	Dawadawa No. 2 Community	<b>Hectares:</b>	8	
<b>Title:</b>	Community cashew plantation		<b>Budget:</b>	USD 40,000
<b>Operator:</b>	Twumkrom Community	<b>Hectares:</b>	4	
<b>Title:</b>	Community cashew plantation		<b>Budget:</b>	USD 40,000
<b>Operator:</b>	Zabrema Community	<b>Hectares:</b>	15	
<b>Title:</b>	Community cashew plantation		<b>Budget:</b>	USD 40,000
<b>Operator:</b>	Akyeremade Community	<b>Hectares:</b>	11	
<b>Title:</b>	Community forest		<b>Budget:</b>	USD 40,000
<b>Operator:</b>	Asafo Community	<b>Hectares:</b>	48	
<b>Title:</b>	Community forest		<b>Budget:</b>	USD 40,000
<b>Operator:</b>	Nante Community	<b>Hectares:</b>	4	
<b>Title:</b>	Community watershed protection		<b>Budget:</b>	USD 40,000
<b>Operator:</b>	Ampoma Community	<b>Hectares:</b>	8	

**Subprojects (Community-Based Organization Grants)**

<b>Title:</b>	Wood lot and cashew plantation		<b>Budget:</b>	USD 30,000
<b>Operator:</b>	Bonte Charcoal producers and tree planters' association	<b>Hectares:</b>	8	
<b>Title:</b>	Wood lot and cashew plantation		<b>Budget:</b>	USD 30,000
<b>Operator:</b>	Dromankese Tree planters, Charcoal burners and buyers' association	<b>Hectares:</b>	8	
<b>Title:</b>	Nursery establishment and Apiculture		<b>Budget:</b>	USD 30,000
<b>Operator:</b>	Koradaso Peaceful tree growers' association			
<b>Title:</b>	Enhance protection and development of the community monkey sanctuary		<b>Budget:</b>	USD 30,000
<b>Operator:</b>	Duasidan Community ecotourism management centre	<b>Hectares:</b>	24	

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<b>Title:</b>	Woodlot and cashew establishment	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 30,000
<b>Operator:</b>	Kwame Danso Charcoal producers and tree planters' association	<b>Hectares:</b>	16
<b>Title:</b>	Apiculture and watershed protection	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 30,000
<b>Operator:</b>	Kunkumso Farmers Association	<b>Hectares:</b>	3.2
<b>Title:</b>	Apiculture and watershed protection	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 30,000
<b>Operator:</b>	Elloukrom Rainforest Alliance & CREMA	<b>Hectares:</b>	3.5
<b>Title:</b>	Sacred site planting and Epiculture	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 30,000
<b>Operator:</b>	Jomoro Agroforestry Group	<b>Hectares:</b>	3.2
<b>Title:</b>	Cashew plantation	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 30,000
<b>Operator:</b>	Nsuhia famers group	<b>Hectares:</b>	2

**Subprojects (Individual Grants)**

<b>Title:</b>	Cocoa Agro-forestry	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 3,500
<b>Operator:</b>	Sarah Ewudzi	<b>Hectares:</b>	.87
<b>Title:</b>	Cocoa Agro-forestry	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 3,500
<b>Operator:</b>	Comfort Nyanletase	<b>Hectares:</b>	1.16
<b>Title:</b>	Cocoa Agro-forestry	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 3,500
<b>Operator:</b>	Diana Cobbinah	<b>Hectares:</b>	.37
<b>Title:</b>	Cocoa Agro-forestry	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 3,500
<b>Operator:</b>	Juliana Ayebea Larbi	<b>Hectares:</b>	1.23
<b>Title:</b>	Cocoa Agro-forestry	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 3,500
<b>Operator:</b>	Diana Asabea	<b>Hectares:</b>	1.02
<b>Title:</b>	Cocoa Agro-forestry	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 3,500
<b>Operator:</b>	Kwame Asare	<b>Hectares:</b>	1.04
<b>Title:</b>	Cocoa Agro-forestry	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 3,500
<b>Operator:</b>	Cecilia Asorkor	<b>Hectares:</b>	.40
<b>Title:</b>	Cocoa Agro-forestry	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 3,500
<b>Operator:</b>	Lydia Coffie	<b>Hectares:</b>	2.67
<b>Title:</b>	Cocoa Agro-forestry	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 3,500
<b>Operator:</b>	Rebecca Mochia	<b>Hectares:</b>	1.01
<b>Title:</b>	Cocoa Agro-forestry	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 3,500
<b>Operator:</b>	Listowell Tetteh Isaac	<b>Hectares:</b>	1.01
<b>Title:</b>	Cocoa Agro-forestry	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 3,500

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<b>Operator:</b>	Akwasi Nalibo	<b>Hectares:</b>	.23		
<b>Title:</b>	Cocoa Agro-forestry			<b>Budget:</b>	USD 3,500
<b>Operator:</b>	Mary Nyasor	<b>Hectares:</b>	1.01		
<b>Title:</b>	Cocoa Agro-forestry			<b>Budget:</b>	USD 3,500
<b>Operator:</b>	Damata Seidu	<b>Hectares:</b>	.30		
<b>Title:</b>	Cocoa Agro-forestry			<b>Budget:</b>	USD 3,500
<b>Operator:</b>	Francis Amade	<b>Hectares:</b>	.47		
<b>Title:</b>	Cocoa Agro-forestry			<b>Budget:</b>	USD 3,500
<b>Operator:</b>	Kwame James	<b>Hectares:</b>	.52		
<b>Title:</b>	Cocoa Agro-forestry			<b>Budget:</b>	USD 3,500
<b>Operator:</b>	Nana Yaw Gyasi	<b>Hectares:</b>	.63		
<b>Title:</b>	Cocoa Agro-forestry			<b>Budget:</b>	USD 3,500
<b>Operator:</b>	Evans Tano	<b>Hectares:</b>	.60		
<b>Title:</b>	Cocoa Agro-forestry			<b>Budget:</b>	USD 3,500
<b>Operator:</b>	Florence Addae	<b>Hectares:</b>	2.92		
<b>Title:</b>	Cocoa Agro-forestry			<b>Budget:</b>	USD 3,500
<b>Operator:</b>	Patricia Tandoh	<b>Hectares:</b>	.40		
<b>Title:</b>	Cocoa Agro-forestry			<b>Budget:</b>	USD 3,500
<b>Operator:</b>	Mary Ampomah	<b>Hectares:</b>	.57		
<b>Title:</b>	Cocoa Agro-forestry			<b>Budget:</b>	USD 3,500
<b>Operator:</b>	Ama Serwaa	<b>Hectares:</b>	.56		
<b>Title:</b>	Cocoa Agro-forestry			<b>Budget:</b>	USD 3,500
<b>Operator:</b>	Agnes Mensah	<b>Hectares:</b>	.37		
<b>Title:</b>	Cocoa Agro-forestry			<b>Budget:</b>	USD 3,500
<b>Operator:</b>	Dominic Eshun	<b>Hectares:</b>	.80		
<b>Title:</b>	Cocoa Agro-forestry			<b>Budget:</b>	USD 3,500
<b>Operator:</b>	Simon Lartey	<b>Hectares:</b>	.81		
<b>Title:</b>	Cocoa Agro-forestry			<b>Budget:</b>	USD 3,500
<b>Operator:</b>	Agnes Amoateng	<b>Hectares:</b>	.45		
<b>Title:</b>	Cocoa Agro-forestry			<b>Budget:</b>	USD 3,500
<b>Operator:</b>	Elizabeth Ase	<b>Hectares:</b>	.38		
<b>Title:</b>	Cocoa Agro-forestry			<b>Budget:</b>	USD 3,500
<b>Operator:</b>	Simon Twumasi Ankrah	<b>Hectares:</b>	1.71		
<b>Title:</b>	Cocoa Agro-forestry			<b>Budget:</b>	USD 3,500
<b>Operator:</b>	Priscilla Gyabeng	<b>Hectares:</b>	.39		

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<b>Title:</b>	Cocoa Agro-forestry	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 3,500
<b>Operator:</b>	Afia Fofie	<b>Hectares:</b>	.44
<b>Title:</b>	Cocoa Agro-forestry	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 3,500
<b>Operator:</b>	Akosua Manu	<b>Hectares:</b>	.86
<b>Title:</b>	Cocoa Agro-forestry	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 3,500
<b>Operator:</b>	Faustina Mintah	<b>Hectares:</b>	1.02
<b>Title:</b>	Cocoa Agro-forestry	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 3,500
<b>Operator:</b>	Kojo Osei Isaac	<b>Hectares:</b>	1.03
<b>Title:</b>	Cocoa Agro-forestry	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 3,500
<b>Operator:</b>	Monica Asamoah	<b>Hectares:</b>	.38
<b>Title:</b>	Cocoa Agro-forestry	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 3,500
<b>Operator:</b>	Veronica Gyamprah	<b>Hectares:</b>	.85
<b>Title:</b>	Cocoa Agro-forestry	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 3,500
<b>Operator:</b>	Akua Joyce	<b>Hectares:</b>	.58
<b>Title:</b>	Cocoa Agro-forestry	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 3,500
<b>Operator:</b>	Beatrice Aidoo	<b>Hectares:</b>	.08
<b>Title:</b>	Cocoa Agro-forestry	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 3,500
<b>Operator:</b>	Francis Nkuah Okudom	<b>Hectares:</b>	.92
<b>Title:</b>	Cocoa Agro-forestry	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 3,500
<b>Operator:</b>	Yaa Ackaah	<b>Hectares:</b>	.43
<b>Title:</b>	Cocoa Agro-forestry	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 3,500
<b>Operator:</b>	Elizabeth Arthur	<b>Hectares:</b>	.52
<b>Title:</b>	Cocoa Agro-forestry	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 3,500
<b>Operator:</b>	Nicholas Larley	<b>Hectares:</b>	.72
<b>Title:</b>	Cocoa Agro-forestry	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 3,500
<b>Operator:</b>	Kwadwo Yeboah	<b>Hectares:</b>	.33
<b>Title:</b>	Cocoa Agro-forestry	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 3,500
<b>Operator:</b>	Linda Nimakooa	<b>Hectares:</b>	.14
<b>Title:</b>	Cocoa Agro-forestry	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 3,500
<b>Operator:</b>	Daniel Akuoko	<b>Hectares:</b>	.65
<b>Title:</b>	Cocoa Agro-forestry	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 3,500
<b>Operator:</b>	Dora Mansoh	<b>Hectares:</b>	.61
<b>Title:</b>	Cocoa Agro-forestry	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 3,500
<b>Operator:</b>	Osei Peter	<b>Hectares:</b>	.69



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<b>Title:</b>	Cocoa Agro-forestry	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 3,500
<b>Operator:</b>	Bernard Osei Boakye	<b>Hectares:</b>	1.13
<b>Title:</b>	Cocoa Agro-forestry	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 3,500
<b>Operator:</b>	Janet Ago	<b>Hectares:</b>	1.20
<b>Title:</b>	Cocoa Agro-forestry	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 3,500
<b>Operator:</b>	Cornelius Takyi Mintah	<b>Hectares:</b>	1.14
<b>Title:</b>	Cocoa Agro-forestry	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 3,500
<b>Operator:</b>	Mathias Baah	<b>Hectares:</b>	.57
<b>Title:</b>	Cocoa Agro-forestry	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 3,500
<b>Operator:</b>	Osman Adam	<b>Hectares:</b>	1.38
<b>Title:</b>	Cocoa Agro-forestry	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 3,500
<b>Operator:</b>	Justice Azure	<b>Hectares:</b>	.79
<b>Title:</b>	Tree plantation establishment	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 3,500
<b>Operator:</b>	Ruth Sidani	<b>Hectares:</b>	.51
<b>Title:</b>	Tree plantation establishment	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 3,500
<b>Operator:</b>	Joseph Kwaku Boakye	<b>Hectares:</b>	.75
<b>Title:</b>	Tree plantation establishment	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 3,500
<b>Operator:</b>	Kwasi Wirekoh	<b>Hectares:</b>	.63
<b>Title:</b>	Tree plantation establishment	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 3,500
<b>Operator:</b>	Thomas Mensah	<b>Hectares:</b>	.72
<b>Title:</b>	Tree plantation establishment	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 3,500
<b>Operator:</b>	Yaw Yeboah	<b>Hectares:</b>	.46
<b>Title:</b>	Tree plantation establishment	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 3,500
<b>Operator:</b>	Nana Kwaku Duah	<b>Hectares:</b>	.52
<b>Title:</b>	Tree plantation establishment	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 3,500
<b>Operator:</b>	Yaw Tweneboah	<b>Hectares:</b>	.83
<b>Title:</b>	Tree plantation establishment	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 3,500
<b>Operator:</b>	Daniel Frimpong	<b>Hectares:</b>	1.13
<b>Title:</b>	Tree plantation establishment	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 3,500
<b>Operator:</b>	Agartha Ofori	<b>Hectares:</b>	.61
<b>Title:</b>	Tree plantation establishment	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 3,500
<b>Operator:</b>	Philip Asamoah	<b>Hectares:</b>	.34
<b>Title:</b>	Tree plantation establishment	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 3,500
<b>Operator:</b>	Samuel Badu	<b>Hectares:</b>	.60
<b>Title:</b>	Tree plantation establishment	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 3,500

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<b>Operator:</b>	Veronica Arthur	<b>Hectares:</b>	1.29		
<b>Title:</b>	Tree plantation establishment			<b>Budget:</b>	USD 3,500
<b>Operator:</b>	Richmond Asiedu	<b>Hectares:</b>	.87		
<b>Title:</b>	Cashew agroforestry			<b>Budget:</b>	USD 3,000
<b>Operator:</b>	Gideon Osei	<b>Hectares:</b>	1		
<b>Title:</b>	Cashew agroforestry			<b>Budget:</b>	USD 3,000
<b>Operator:</b>	Afia Amoakoah	<b>Hectares:</b>	1.2		
<b>Title:</b>	Cashew agroforestry			<b>Budget:</b>	USD 3,000
<b>Operator:</b>	Emmanuel Addae	<b>Hectares:</b>	2		
<b>Title:</b>	Cashew agroforestry			<b>Budget:</b>	USD 3,000
<b>Operator:</b>	Obed Moja	<b>Hectares:</b>	1.6		
<b>Title:</b>	Cashew agroforestry			<b>Budget:</b>	USD 3,000
<b>Operator:</b>	Seth Nyarko Asiamah	<b>Hectares:</b>	2		
<b>Title:</b>	Tree Plantation			<b>Budget:</b>	USD 3,000
<b>Operator:</b>	Shaharu Sadiq	<b>Hectares:</b>	2		
<b>Title:</b>	Cashew agroforestry			<b>Budget:</b>	USD 3,000
<b>Operator:</b>	Cecilia Baalan	<b>Hectares:</b>	1.2		
<b>Title:</b>	Cashew agroforestry			<b>Budget:</b>	USD 3,000
<b>Operator:</b>	Robert Biale	<b>Hectares:</b>	1		
<b>Title:</b>	Cashew agroforestry			<b>Budget:</b>	USD 3,000
<b>Operator:</b>	Grace Midibea	<b>Hectares:</b>	1		
<b>Title:</b>	Tree Plantation			<b>Budget:</b>	USD 3,000
<b>Operator:</b>	Robert Manu	<b>Hectares:</b>	2		
<b>Title:</b>	Cashew agroforestry			<b>Budget:</b>	USD 3,000
<b>Operator:</b>	Rita Adomako	<b>Hectares:</b>	1.2		
<b>Title:</b>	Cashew agroforestry			<b>Budget:</b>	USD 3,000
<b>Operator:</b>	Charles Yaw Mensah	<b>Hectares:</b>	1.2		
<b>Title:</b>	Cashew agroforestry			<b>Budget:</b>	USD 3,000
<b>Operator:</b>	Patience Lapah	<b>Hectares:</b>	2		
<b>Title:</b>	Cashew agroforestry			<b>Budget:</b>	USD 3,000
<b>Operator:</b>	Magul Banyindo	<b>Hectares:</b>	1.6		
<b>Title:</b>	Cashew agroforestry			<b>Budget:</b>	USD 3,000
<b>Operator:</b>	Kwabena Nakpin	<b>Hectares:</b>	2		
<b>Title:</b>	Cashew agroforestry			<b>Budget:</b>	USD 3,000
<b>Operator:</b>	Wisdom Nfabi	<b>Hectares:</b>	2		

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<b>Title:</b>	Maize and beans intercropping	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 3,000
<b>Operator:</b>	Yakpeba Tidela	<b>Hectares:</b>	1.2
<b>Title:</b>	Cashew agroforestry	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 3,000
<b>Operator:</b>	Akosua Yeboah	<b>Hectares:</b>	1
<b>Title:</b>	Cashew agroforestry	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 3,000
<b>Operator:</b>	Isaac Narbi	<b>Hectares:</b>	1.2
<b>Title:</b>	Cashew agroforestry	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 3,000
<b>Operator:</b>	Agnes Agyeiwaa	<b>Hectares:</b>	.4
<b>Title:</b>	Cashew agroforestry	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 3,000
<b>Operator:</b>	Charles Boadum	<b>Hectares:</b>	1
<b>Title:</b>	Cashew agroforestry	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 3,000
<b>Operator:</b>	Abena Sarpomaa	<b>Hectares:</b>	1.2
<b>Title:</b>	Cashew agroforestry	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 3,000
<b>Operator:</b>	Stephen Kwaku	<b>Hectares:</b>	1
<b>Title:</b>	Cashew agroforestry	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 3,000
<b>Operator:</b>	Amos Tafimi	<b>Hectares:</b>	1.2
<b>Title:</b>	Rotational cropping	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 3,000
<b>Operator:</b>	Nyaabe Jagri	<b>Hectares:</b>	1.2
<b>Title:</b>	Watershed management	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 3,000
<b>Operator:</b>	Joseph Tamanja C	<b>Hectares:</b>	2
<b>Title:</b>	Cashew agroforestry	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 3,000
<b>Operator:</b>	Emmanuel Ayensu	<b>Hectares:</b>	1.2
<b>Title:</b>	Tree plantation	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 3,000
<b>Operator:</b>	Simon Gyan	<b>Hectares:</b>	1.2
<b>Title:</b>	Cocoa Agro-forestry	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 3,000
<b>Operator:</b>	Joshua Attah	<b>Hectares:</b>	1.2
<b>Title:</b>	Cashew agroforestry	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 3,000
<b>Operator:</b>	Victoria Saah	<b>Hectares:</b>	1
<b>Title:</b>	Cashew agroforestry	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 3,000
<b>Operator:</b>	Akua Bafoaa	<b>Hectares:</b>	1.2
<b>Title:</b>	Mango Plantation	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 3,000
<b>Operator:</b>	Nana Agyare	<b>Hectares:</b>	1
<b>Title:</b>	Cashew agroforestry	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 3,500
<b>Operator:</b>	S. B. Amponsah	<b>Hectares:</b>	1.2

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<b>Title:</b>	Cashew agroforestry	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 3,500
<b>Operator:</b>	Akua Yeboah	<b>Hectares:</b>	1.2
<b>Title:</b>	Cashew agroforestry	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 3,500
<b>Operator:</b>	Dorcas Amadu	<b>Hectares:</b>	1.2
<b>Title:</b>	Improved Yam Cultivation	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 3,500
<b>Operator:</b>	Francis Piripour	<b>Hectares:</b>	1.2
<b>Title:</b>	Watershed management	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 3,500
<b>Operator:</b>	Suzanna Kwaa	<b>Hectares:</b>	1.2
<b>Title:</b>	Yam and tree plantation	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 3,500
<b>Operator:</b>	Kwabena Sekyi	<b>Hectares:</b>	1.2
<b>Title:</b>	Cashew agroforestry	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 3,500
<b>Operator:</b>	Janet Antwi	<b>Hectares:</b>	1.2
<b>Title:</b>	Watershed protection	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 3,500
<b>Operator:</b>	James Asampana	<b>Hectares:</b>	2
<b>Title:</b>	Cashew agroforestry	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 3,500
<b>Operator:</b>	Philip Kwasi Laar	<b>Hectares:</b>	1.2
<b>Title:</b>	Cashew agroforestry	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 3,500
<b>Operator:</b>	Seidu Abubakari	<b>Hectares:</b>	1.2
<b>Title:</b>	Cashew agroforestry	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 3,500
<b>Operator:</b>	Adams Mohammed	<b>Hectares:</b>	1.2
<b>Title:</b>	Cashew agroforestry	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 3,500
<b>Operator:</b>	Assaw Dramani Kabotor	<b>Hectares:</b>	1.6
<b>Title:</b>	Cashew agroforestry	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 3,500
<b>Operator:</b>	Aboagye Jagri	<b>Hectares:</b>	1.2
<b>Title:</b>	Tree plantation	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 3,500
<b>Operator:</b>	Kwasi Kunde	<b>Hectares:</b>	1.2
<b>Title:</b>	Cashew agroforestry	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 3,500
<b>Operator:</b>	Mabel Tibala	<b>Hectares:</b>	1.2
<b>Title:</b>	Cashew agroforestry	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 3,500
<b>Operator:</b>	Faustina Gyameah	<b>Hectares:</b>	1.2
<b>Title:</b>	Cashew agroforestry	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 3,500
<b>Operator:</b>	Sampson Appiah	<b>Hectares:</b>	1.2
<b>Title:</b>	Cashew agroforestry	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 3,500
<b>Operator:</b>	Eric Adu	<b>Hectares:</b>	1.2
<b>Title:</b>	Cashew agroforestry	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 3,000

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<b>Operator:</b>	Sampson Drau Djan	<b>Hectares:</b>	1.2		
<b>Title:</b>	Cashew agroforestry			<b>Budget:</b>	USD 3,000
<b>Operator:</b>	Oduro Bediako	<b>Hectares:</b>	2		
<b>Title:</b>	Cashew agroforestry			<b>Budget:</b>	USD 3,000
<b>Operator:</b>	Deborah Dabea	<b>Hectares:</b>	1.6		
<b>Title:</b>	Tree plantation			<b>Budget:</b>	USD 3,000
<b>Operator:</b>	Akua Pokuaa	<b>Hectares:</b>	1		
<b>Title:</b>	Cashew agroforestry			<b>Budget:</b>	USD 3,000
<b>Operator:</b>	Kwadwo Ankomah	<b>Hectares:</b>	1.2		
<b>Title:</b>	Cashew agroforestry			<b>Budget:</b>	USD 3,000
<b>Operator:</b>	Kwadwo Ankomah No.2	<b>Hectares:</b>	2		
<b>Title:</b>	Cashew agroforestry			<b>Budget:</b>	USD 3,000
<b>Operator:</b>	Sampson Nana Adjei	<b>Hectares:</b>	1.2		
<b>Title:</b>	Cashew agroforestry			<b>Budget:</b>	USD 3,000
<b>Operator:</b>	Thomas Koosono	<b>Hectares:</b>	1.2		
<b>Title:</b>	Cashew agroforestry			<b>Budget:</b>	USD 3,000
<b>Operator:</b>	Oppong Kyereme Kennedy	<b>Hectares:</b>	1.2		
<b>Title:</b>	Cashew agroforestry			<b>Budget:</b>	USD 3,000
<b>Operator:</b>	Aloko Akurugu	<b>Hectares:</b>	1.2		
<b>Title:</b>	Cashew agroforestry			<b>Budget:</b>	USD 3,000
<b>Operator:</b>	Kofi Dwaa	<b>Hectares:</b>	1.2		
<b>Title:</b>	Cashew agroforestry			<b>Budget:</b>	USD 3,000
<b>Operator:</b>	Hanna Owusuaa	<b>Hectares:</b>	1.2		
<b>Title:</b>	Cashew agroforestry			<b>Budget:</b>	USD 3,000
<b>Operator:</b>	Bismark Opoku	<b>Hectares:</b>	1.2		
<b>Title:</b>	Cashew agroforestry			<b>Budget:</b>	USD 3,000
<b>Operator:</b>	Rose Oppong	<b>Hectares:</b>	1.2		
<b>Title:</b>	Cashew agroforestry			<b>Budget:</b>	USD 3,000
<b>Operator:</b>	Regina Awaafu	<b>Hectares:</b>	1.2		
<b>Title:</b>	Cashew agroforestry			<b>Budget:</b>	USD 3,000
<b>Operator:</b>	Busanga Adjayobi	<b>Hectares:</b>	1.2		
<b>Title:</b>	Cashew agroforestry			<b>Budget:</b>	USD 3,000
<b>Operator:</b>	Nana Kwasi Oppong	<b>Hectares:</b>	1.6		
<b>Title:</b>	Cashew agroforestry			<b>Budget:</b>	USD 3,000
<b>Operator:</b>	Ama Kissiwaa	<b>Hectares:</b>	1.2		

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<b>Title:</b>	Cashew agroforestry	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 3,000
<b>Operator:</b>	Theresa Abena Yeboah	<b>Hectares:</b>	1.2
<b>Title:</b>	Cashew agroforestry	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 3,000
<b>Operator:</b>	Ophelious Siebekpiir	<b>Hectares:</b>	2
<b>Title:</b>	Cashew agroforestry	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 3,000
<b>Operator:</b>	John Paul Beyong	<b>Hectares:</b>	1.2
<b>Title:</b>	Cashew agroforestry	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 3,000
<b>Operator:</b>	Naweh Kwara	<b>Hectares:</b>	1.2
<b>Title:</b>	Cashew agroforestry	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 3,000
<b>Operator:</b>	Ansu Kwasi Junior	<b>Hectares:</b>	1.6
<b>Title:</b>	Cashew agroforestry	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 3,000
<b>Operator:</b>	Kadiga Winifred	<b>Hectares:</b>	1.2
<b>Title:</b>	Cashew agroforestry	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 3,000
<b>Operator:</b>	Fatima Adama	<b>Hectares:</b>	1.2
<b>Title:</b>	Cashew agroforestry	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 3,000
<b>Operator:</b>	Mercy Amponsah	<b>Hectares:</b>	1.2
<b>Title:</b>	Cashew agroforestry	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 3,000
<b>Operator:</b>	Felicity Agyeiwaa	<b>Hectares:</b>	1.2
<b>Title:</b>	Cashew agroforestry	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 3,000
<b>Operator:</b>	Mutala Agyemang	<b>Hectares:</b>	2
<b>Title:</b>	Cashew agroforestry	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 3,000
<b>Operator:</b>	Felicia Takyiwaa	<b>Hectares:</b>	1.2
<b>Title:</b>	Cashew agroforestry	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 3,000
<b>Operator:</b>	Rebecca Konoma	<b>Hectares:</b>	1.2
<b>Title:</b>	Cashew agroforestry	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 3,000
<b>Operator:</b>	Oppong Dartey	<b>Hectares:</b>	1.6
<b>Title:</b>	Cashew agroforestry	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 3,000
<b>Operator:</b>	Comfort Kyeraa	<b>Hectares:</b>	1.2
<b>Title:</b>	Cashew agroforestry	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 3,000
<b>Operator:</b>	Isaac Kyere	<b>Hectares:</b>	1.2
<b>Title:</b>	Cashew agroforestry	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 3,000
<b>Operator:</b>	Nana Kwaku Baah	<b>Hectares:</b>	2
<b>Title:</b>	Cashew agroforestry	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 3,000
<b>Operator:</b>	Isaac Henneh	<b>Hectares:</b>	1.2

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<b>Title:</b>	Cashew agroforestry	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 3,000
<b>Operator:</b>	Adwoa Appiah	<b>Hectares:</b>	1.2
<b>Title:</b>	Cashew agroforestry	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 3,000
<b>Operator:</b>	Peter Agbelenyo	<b>Hectares:</b>	1.2
<b>Title:</b>	Cashew agroforestry	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 3,000
<b>Operator:</b>	Foster Gyamfi	<b>Hectares:</b>	1.2
<b>Title:</b>	Cashew agroforestry	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 3,000
<b>Operator:</b>	Hanna Asare	<b>Hectares:</b>	1.2
<b>Title:</b>	Cashew agroforestry	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 3,000
<b>Operator:</b>	Kwabena Yeboah	<b>Hectares:</b>	1.2
<b>Title:</b>	Cashew agroforestry	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 3,000
<b>Operator:</b>	Vida Saah	<b>Hectares:</b>	1.2
<b>Title:</b>	Cashew agroforestry	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 3,000
<b>Operator:</b>	Stephen Bediako	<b>Hectares:</b>	1.2

## Indonesia

DGM Indonesia is currently supporting 49 subprojects with an average value of US\$66,664. The first round of subprojects started between July 24 - 31 2018; and the second round started between August-October 2019.

These sub-projects are in seven regions of Indonesia (Sumatra, Java, Kalimantan, Bali-Nusa Tenggara, Sulawesi, Maluku, and Papua). Each geographical region consists of three sub-projects from the first call of the proposals (Call One) and four sub-projects from the second call of the proposals (Call Two).

	Indonesia
Quantity	49
Total (USD)	3,266,555
Average (USD)	66,664
Maximum (USD)	97,685
Minimum (USD)	29,231

### Sumatra

#### Call 1

<b>Title</b>	Managing Natural Resources Equally and Sustainably, to Improve <i>Adat</i> Community Livelihoods		
<b>Implementer</b>	<b>AMAN Chapter Mentawai Islands</b>	<b>Start Date:</b>	7/24/18
<b>Budget</b>	USD 45,923	<b>Hectares:</b>	Not specified
<b>Objective</b>	To improve livelihoods of the Matobe, Rokot, and Goiso'Oinan <i>Adat</i> Communities		
<b>Title</b>	Policy Promotion to Secure Rights and access over <i>Adat</i> Territories to Improve Governance and Sustainability of Talang Mamak <i>Adat</i> Community Livelihoods in Indragiri Hulu		
<b>Implementer</b>	<b>Consortium of AMAN Chapter Indragiri Hulu and Pekanbaru Legal Aid Foundation</b>	<b>Start Date:</b>	7/27/18
<b>Budget</b>	USD 97,538	<b>Hectares:</b>	5,770.8
<b>Objective</b>	To secure community rights and access over <i>Adat</i> territories in Talang Mamak landscape		
<b>Title</b>	Implementation of Agrarian Reform through Recognition and Protection of <i>Adat</i> Community in Rejang Lebong District		
<b>Implementer</b>	<b>AMAN Chapter Rejang Lebong</b>	<b>Start Date:</b>	7/27/18
<b>Budget</b>	USD 43,078	<b>Hectares:</b>	Not specified
<b>Objective</b>	To recognize and protect the rights of <i>Adat</i> community in Rejang Lebong		

#### Call 2

<b>Title</b>	Encourage the strengthening of indigenous peoples through legal certainty and sustainable management of indigenous territories in Pasaman Regency, West Sumatra Province		
<b>Implementer</b>	<b>Perkumpulan Qbar</b>	<b>Start Date:</b>	8/26/19
<b>Budget</b>	USD 73,846	<b>Hectares:</b>	24,389
<b>Objective</b>	The realization of legal certainty and the management of indigenous peoples to <i>Adat</i> territories that are able to support the improvement of the welfare of indigenous peoples in 4 Nagari (Simpang, Alahan Mati, Ganggo Mudiak and Silayang) in Pasaman Regency.		
<b>Title</b>	Recognition and determination of Mukim territory to enhance the well-being of indigenous peoples		
<b>Implementer</b>	<b>Jaringan Komunitas Masyarakat Adat (JKMA) Aceh</b>	<b>Start Date:</b>	8/26/19
<b>Budget</b>	USD 92,308	<b>Hectares:</b>	59,040
<b>Objective</b>	The rescuing of the indigenous territories of settlements for the certainty of rights to land and natural resources for the welfare of indigenous peoples.		



<b>Title</b>	Encourage the strengthening of the capacity of the <i>Orang Rimba</i> indigenous people in the management of natural resources, especially forests and ecosystems with <i>Adat</i> -based sustainable agriculture in and around the Bukit 12 Landscape Area		
<b>Implementer</b>	<b>Konsorsium untuk Orang Rimba Bermartabat (PW AMAN Wilayah Jambi, PD AMANDA Orang Rimba, PKBI Daerah Jambi, KPI Wilayah Jambi)</b>	<b>Start Date:</b>	8/26/19
<b>Budget</b>	USD 68,265	<b>Hectares:</b>	211,000
<b>Objective</b>	Increase the capacity of the <i>Orang Rimba</i> indigenous people in the management of natural resources, especially forests and ecosystems with <i>Adat</i> -based sustainable agriculture in and around the Bukit 12 Landscape Area		
<b>Title</b>	The management of the <i>Adat</i> forest of the Tor Nauli community towards improving the welfare of indigenous peoples		
<b>Implementer</b>	<b>AMAN Chapter Tano Batak</b>	<b>Start Date:</b>	8/26/19
<b>Budget</b>	USD 38,462	<b>Hectares:</b>	1,369.87
<b>Objective</b>	The realization of <i>Adat</i> forest-based area management as a means of utilizing sustainable forest resources and achieving rights recognition		

## Java

### Call 1

<b>Title</b>	Advocacy and Improvement of Livelihoods for Kasepuhan <i>Adat</i> Communities and Local Communities through <i>Adat</i> Forest and Forest Co-Management		
<b>Implementer</b>	<b>RMI</b>	<b>Start Date:</b>	7/27/18
<b>Budget</b>	USD 97,612	<b>Hectares:</b>	1,624.2
<b>Objective</b>	To advocate for IPLC tenure rights and access and improved livelihoods in Bogor and Lebak Regencies		
<b>Title</b>	Improving Village Community Access and Control over Forest through the Implementation of Regulation No. 39/2017 on Social Forestry in Perum Perhutani Management Area		
<b>Implementer</b>	<b>LPPSLH</b>	<b>Start Date:</b>	7/27/18
<b>Budget</b>	USD 51,069	<b>Hectares:</b>	101.5
<b>Objective</b>	To advocate local community tenure rights through social forestry scheme in Banyumas Regency		
<b>Title</b>	Strengthening the security of tenure rights of village communities in the Surrounding Java Forests through Agrarian Reform and Social Forestry		
<b>Implementer</b>	<b>LSPP Temanggung</b>	<b>Start Date:</b>	7/27/18
<b>Budget</b>	USD 47,985	<b>Hectares:</b>	148
<b>Objective</b>	To advocate for local community tenure rights through agrarian reform and social forestry schemes in Temanggung and Trenggalek Regencies		

### Call 2

<b>Title</b>	Strengthening Community Access and Management of Forest Areas through the Social Forestry Scheme		
<b>Implementer</b>	<b>Pusat Pendidikan Lingkungan Hidup (PPLH) Mangkubumi</b>	<b>Start Date:</b>	08/26/19
<b>Budget</b>	USD 65,371.54	<b>Hectares:</b>	2,063.00
<b>Objective</b>	Ensuring the sustainability of certainty of access and management of local communities in three villages in Tulungagung to forest areas through social forest schemes at the site level.		
<b>Title</b>	Human Resources Development in Sustainable Forest Management		
<b>Implementer</b>	<b>Perkumpulan Organisasi Pemuda-Pemudi BOMBAT</b>	<b>Start Date:</b>	08/02/19
<b>Budget</b>	USD 61,356.15	<b>Hectares:</b>	1,940.70

<b>Objective</b>	Improvement of community prosperity and forest ecosystems in 13 target villages		
<b>Title</b>	Strengthening Community Rights in Land and Forest Resources through Agrarian Reform and Social Forestry in Production Forest Areas and Conservation Areas		
<b>Implementer</b>	<b>Aliansi Relawan untuk Penyelamatan Alam (ARuPA)</b>	<b>Start Date:</b>	09/16/19
<b>Budget</b>	USD 74,561.54	<b>Hectares:</b>	2,131.80
<b>Objective</b>	Strengthening community rights to land and forest areas through Agrarian Reform and Social Forestry		
<b>Title</b>	Promoting Community Access to Forest Territories Certainty to Reduce Inequality of Land Tenure through Social Forestry		
<b>Implementer</b>	<b>LSDP SD INPERS</b>	<b>Start Date:</b>	08/26/19
<b>Budget</b>	USD 29,230.77	<b>Hectares:</b>	1,640.56
<b>Objective</b>	Promoting Community Access to Forest Territories Certainty to Reduce Inequality of Land Tenure through Social Forestry		

## Bali Nusra

### Call 1

<b>Title</b>	Capacity Building and Support to <i>Adat</i> and Local Communities to Secure Forest Management and Land Ownership		
<b>Implementer</b>	<b>AMAN Region Nusa Bunga</b>	<b>Start Date:</b>	7/31/18
<b>Budget</b>	USD 69,231	<b>Hectares:</b>	1,696.9
<b>Objective</b>	To support and develop <i>Adat</i> and local communities' capacity in securing their tenure rights and managing natural resources in Ende, Sika, and East Flores Regencies		
<b>Title</b>	Strengthening the Role and Position of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities in Claiming Territorial Rights and Land and Forest-based Management for Sustainable Livelihoods in Central Sumba District and West Sumba District, East Nusa Tenggara Province		
<b>Implementer</b>	<b>Satu Visi Foundation</b>	<b>Start Date:</b>	7/31/18
<b>Budget</b>	USD 87,519	<b>Hectares:</b>	43,911
<b>Objective</b>	To recognize and protect the rights and promote livelihoods of <i>Adat</i> communities in Central Sumba and West Sumba Regencies		
<b>Title</b>	Developing the Spatial Plan of <i>Adat</i> Territory and Promoting the Recognition and Protection of the <i>Adat</i> Community in Sumbawa and West Sumbawa District		
<b>Implementer</b>	<b>AMAN Chapter Sumbawa</b>	<b>Start Date:</b>	7/31/18
<b>Budget</b>	USD 80,765	<b>Hectares:</b>	77,088.1
<b>Objective</b>	To recognize and protect the rights of <i>Adat</i> communities in Sumbawa and West Sumbawa Regencies		

### Call 2

<b>Title</b>	Reviving Alas Mertajati Tamblingan: Indigenous Forest Development of Dalem Tamblingan Catur in Buleleng Village - Bali as a Tradition-Based Sustainable Forest Learning Center		
<b>Implementer</b>	<b>Wisnu Foundation</b>	<b>Start Date:</b>	8/02/19
<b>Budget</b>	USD 81,692.31	<b>Hectares:</b>	1,703.00
<b>Objective</b>	To develop a tradition-based center of sustainable forest learning in the traditional forest of Dalem Tamblingan Catur Buleleng Village and to restore the sanctity and function of the Tamblingan lake and forest area as Alas Mertajati (sacred place).		
<b>Title</b>	Verifying and Strengthening the Right to Manage Territories and Living Spaces of Wet Bayan Indigenous Communities through Improving Maps and Increasing Productivity Based on Village / Regional Characteristics and Comparative Advantages.		

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<b>Implementer</b>	<b>Santiri Foundation</b>	<b>Start Date:</b>	08/26/19
<b>Budget</b>	USD 67,280.77	<b>Hectares:</b>	421.61
<b>Objective</b>	Ensuring the sustainability of the area of management and living space of the wet Bayan indigenous people to strengthen the recoverability of the productivity of the <i>adat</i> community Based on Village / Regional Characteristics and Comparative Advantages		
<b>Title</b>	Encouraging the Participation of Paumere Indigenous Women in Increasing Economic Revenue by Managing Coconut Potential		
<b>Implementer</b>	<b>AMAN Chapter Central Flores</b>	<b>Start Date:</b>	08/26/19
<b>Budget</b>	USD 36,538.46	<b>Hectares:</b>	Not specified
<b>Objective</b>	Economic improvement of indigenous women's groups through managing coconut potential in order to realize the prosperity of the indigenous people of Paumere		
<b>Title</b>	Recognition and Protection of <i>Adat</i> Law Communities (MHA) along with their Traditional Rights and Diversification of livelihoods in three (3) <i>Adat</i> Law Communities in East Sumba Regency and West Sumba Regency		
<b>Implementer</b>	<b>Consortium of Tana-Wai Maringi (Kopesda Foundation and Association of Humba Ailulu)</b>	<b>Start Date:</b>	08/26/19
<b>Budget</b>	USD 59,636.54	<b>Hectares:</b>	607.00
<b>Objective</b>	The recognition and protection of the MHA in 3 (three) villages and their traditional rights and The development of diversity of livelihood options / alternatives for 3 MHA project targets in regencies of East Sumba and West Sumba		

## Kalimantan

### Call 1

<b>Title</b>	Facilitating the Formulation of Local Regulations (PERDA) on <i>Adat</i> Community and Establishing <i>Adat</i> Forests in Kapuas Hulu District, Melawi and Sekadau, West Kalimantan		
<b>Implementer</b>	<b>LBBT (Consortium Jari Borneo Barat &amp; AMAN region West Kalimantan)</b>	<b>Start Date:</b>	7/27/18
<b>Budget</b>	USD 97,650	<b>Hectares:</b>	84,557.3
<b>Objective</b>	To recognize and protect the rights of <i>Adat</i> communities in Kapuas Hulu, Melawi and Sekadau regencies		
<b>Title</b>	Securing Formal Recognition and Equally and Sustainably Managed <i>Adat</i> Territories Based on Local Wisdom		
<b>Implementer</b>	<b>AMAN Region Central Kalimantan, AMAN chapter Barito Utara and AMAN chapter Gunung Mas</b>	<b>Start Date:</b>	7/31/18
<b>Budget</b>	USD 90,206	<b>Hectares:</b>	55,706.42
<b>Objective</b>	To recognize and protect the rights of <i>Adat</i> communities in North Barito and Gunung Mas regencies		
<b>Title</b>	Improving the Governance of <i>Adat</i> Territory to Support the Jumetn Tuwayatn <i>Adat</i> Community to Sustainably Manage <i>Adat</i> Territory		
<b>Implementer</b>	<b>AMAN Chapter West Kutai</b>	<b>Start Date:</b>	7/31/18
<b>Budget</b>	USD 65,038	<b>Hectares:</b>	29,429
<b>Objective</b>	To improve capacity and governance of Jumetn Tuwayatn <i>Adat</i> communities		

### Call 2

<b>Title</b>	Strengthening Indigenous Peoples by Encouraging Recognition of their <i>Adat</i> Territories and Forests from Local Government of East Kalimantan		
<b>Implementer</b>	<b>AMAN Region East Kalimantan</b>	<b>Start Date:</b>	08/26/19

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<b>Budget</b>	USD 83,067.31	<b>Hectares:</b>	6,000
<b>Objective</b>	To Gain Government Recognition of indigenous peoples to ensure the sustainability of indigenous peoples managing their territories and forest legally through <i>Adat</i> Forest Scheme		
<b>Title</b>	Sustainable Management and Protection of Forests and Land, Through Strengthening Indigenous Women and the Assurance of the Rights to Indigenous Territories for the Prosperity of Indigenous Peoples in the Regency of Sekadau and Regency of Sanggau, West Kalimantan Province		
<b>Implementer</b>	<b>Consortium of AMAN Chapter Sekadau and AMAN Chapter Sanggau, West Kalimantan</b>	<b>Start Date:</b>	08/26/19
<b>Budget</b>	USD 61,675.00	<b>Hectares:</b>	22,683
<b>Objective</b>	Empowering the Taman Meragun and Taman Sunsang indigenous peoples in Sekadau Regency, as well as the Mayao Community and Sami Community in Sanggau Regency including their indigenous women upon their identities, territories and prosperity.		
<b>Title</b>	Recognition and Protection of Indigenous Peoples Through Participatory Mapping and Management of Territories and Indigenous Forest in Bengkayang Regency, West Kalimantan		
<b>Implementer</b>	<b>AMAN Chapter Bengkibas (Bengkayang, Singkawang and Sambas)</b>	<b>Start Date:</b>	08/26/19
<b>Budget</b>	USD 56,407.31	<b>Hectares:</b>	14,228
<b>Objective</b>	Binua Taria 'Teriak Sub District, and Community of Dayak Bakati' Sara in Dawar Hamlet) in Bengkayang Regency has clarity in the territories management and increased their economic prosperity.		
<b>Title</b>	Acceleration of the recognition of the indigenous peoples and <i>adat</i> Forest in the North Kalimantan		
<b>Implementer</b>	<b>AMAN Region North Kalimantan</b>	<b>Start Date:</b>	09/16/19
<b>Budget</b>	USD 67,307.69	<b>Hectares:</b>	138,854
<b>Objective</b>	The indigenous peoples of Punan Dulau, Ga'ay Kung Kemul, Uma 'Kulit, and Bulusu Rayo in order to obtain Legality / formal recognition of the Adat Law Communities and their adat territories by the Government of the Bulungan Regency through Decree (SK) and Regulations of the Regent (Perbup) of the Bulungan, North Kalimantan		

## Sulawesi

### Call 1

<b>Title</b>	Protecting <i>Adat</i> and Local Community Rights and Legal Access over Forest Area in Mamuju Regency, West Sulawesi		
<b>Implementer</b>	<b>Consortium of Kopasos – West Sulawesi (led by Bantaya, involved Perkumpulan Paham)</b>	<b>Start Date:</b>	7/27/18
<b>Budget</b>	USD 97,962	<b>Hectares:</b>	20,929.7
<b>Objective</b>	To protect <i>Adat</i> and community rights and legal access over forest area in Mamuju Regency		
<b>Title</b>	Improving Governance through Equal and Sustainable <i>Adat</i> Forest Management for Sustainable <i>Adat</i> Community Livelihoods in Enrekang District		
<b>Implementer</b>	<b>AMAN Region South Sulawesi</b>	<b>Start Date:</b>	7/27/18
<b>Budget</b>	USD 89,446	<b>Hectares:</b>	13,413
<b>Objective</b>	To improve governance for sustainable <i>Adat</i> forest management and sustainable community livelihoods in Enrekang Regency		
<b>Title</b>	Promoting Policy that Recognizes and Protects the Rights of <i>Adat</i> and Local Communities while Improving the Economy and Empowerment of <i>Adat</i> Women in Central Sulawesi		
<b>Implementer</b>	<b>AMAN Region Central Sulawesi</b>	<b>Start Date:</b>	7/31/18
<b>Budget</b>	USD 77,911	<b>Hectares:</b>	93,983.9

<b>Objective</b>	To recognize and protect indigenous peoples' tenure rights and improve their livelihoods in Poso, Sigi, and Parigi Moutong Regencies
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## Call 2

<b>Title</b>	Advocacy for Rights of Adat Forest in Conservation Area		
<b>Implementer</b>	<b>Consortium KARSA INSTITUTE – OPANT</b>	<b>Start Date:</b>	10/01/19
<b>Objective</b>	Strengthening the position of the Ngata Toro indigenous people in Moa and Masewo villages towards the recognition of <i>Adat</i> forests and Tangkulowi Village communities in the utilization of non-timber natural resources as the basis for improving the economy of indigenous peoples and local communities.		
<b>Budget</b>	USD 69,237	<b>Hectares:</b>	38,028.10
<b>Title</b>	Promoting legal access of Balusu Indigenous Peoples in North Toraja Regency in the Management of Fair and Sustainable Indigenous Forests for Welfare Improvement.		
<b>Implementer</b>	<b>AMAN Chapter Toraya</b>	<b>Start Date:</b>	8/26/19
<b>Budget</b>	USD 33,467	<b>Hectares:</b>	6,680
<b>Objective</b>	Increasing the capacity of indigenous peoples and ensuring <i>Adat</i> forest management for economic development for Balusu indigenous peoples in North Toraja Regency		
<b>Title</b>	Strengthening the tenure of indigenous communities in Sustainable Natural Resource Management to improve the welfare and sustainability of Local Wisdom in Luwu and Kajang.		
<b>Implementer</b>	<b>Consortium BRWA-PHKOM Kajang</b>	<b>Start Date:</b>	8/26/19
<b>Budget</b>	USD 82,663	<b>Hectares:</b>	313,496.63
<b>Objective</b>	Strengthening Tenure and institutional capacity as well as the business community in sustainable natural resource management for the enhancement of welfare and sustainability of local wisdom of indigenous peoples in Luwu and Kajang, South Sulawesi.		
<b>Title</b>	Increased resilience of local communities in efforts to utilize the potential of natural resources and the environment for guaranteeing the right of access to land in the assisted area of the Komnasdesa NGO on Wawonii Island		
<b>Implementer</b>	<b>LSM KOMNASDESA-Southeast Sulawesi</b>	<b>Start Date:</b>	8/26/19
<b>Budget</b>	USD 56,192	<b>Hectares:</b>	342
<b>Objective</b>	Increased resilience of local communities in efforts to utilize the potential of natural resources and the environment for guaranteeing the right of access to land in the assisted area of the Komnasdesa NGO on Wawonii Island		

## Maluku

### Call 1

<b>Title</b>	Improving the Governance of Fritu <i>Adat</i> Territory through <i>Adat</i> Forest Scheme to Widen Access to Forest Resources and Improve Welfare		
<b>Implementer</b>	<b>AMAN Region North Maluku</b>	<b>Start Date:</b>	7/27/18
<b>Budget</b>	USD 73,697	<b>Hectares:</b>	7,752.1
<b>Objective</b>	To improve governance for sustainable <i>Adat</i> forest management and sustainable livelihoods of the Fritu community		
<b>Title</b>	Strengthening the Capacity of Negeri Piru <i>Adat</i> and Local Communities (in Piru <i>Adat</i> Territory) to Secure Tenure Rights and Sustainable Land Utilization		
<b>Implementer</b>	<b>Humanum</b>	<b>Start Date:</b>	7/31/18
<b>Budget</b>	USD 82,917	<b>Hectares:</b>	11,000

<b>Objective</b>	To recognize and protect Piru and Morekao Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities' tenure rights and improve their livelihoods		
<b>Title</b>	Capacity Building of the Arui Das <i>Adat</i> Community to Secure Sustainable Management of Forest Natural Resources		
<b>Implementer</b>	<b>Yayasan Sor Silai</b>	<b>Start Date:</b>	7/31/18
<b>Budget</b>	USD 48,078	<b>Hectares:</b>	14,542
<b>Objective</b>	To recognize and protect Arui Das indigenous peoples tenure rights and improve their livelihoods		

## Call 2

<b>Title</b>	Strengthening the Capacity of Buano island Indigenous People for Sustainable Management of "Petuanan Adat"		
<b>Implementer</b>	<b>Lembaga Partisipasi Pembangunan Masyarakat (LPPM) Maluku</b>	<b>Start Date:</b>	8/26/19
<b>Budget</b>	USD 68,546	<b>Hectares:</b>	26,907
<b>Objective</b>	Increased capacity of the Buano Island indigenous peoples to ensure their tenure rights and manage their customary provisions in a sustainable manner		
<b>Title</b>	Strengthening the Capacity of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities Negeri Tananahu to Ensure Legal Recognition of the Indigenous Territorial Rights.		
<b>Implementer</b>	<b>Yayasan Kiranis</b>	<b>Start Date:</b>	8/26/19
<b>Budget</b>	USD 50,019	<b>Hectares:</b>	11,937
<b>Objective</b>	Realizing the Capacity of Indigenous Peoples and the Local Community of "Negeri Tananahu" State to ensure legal recognition of the Indigenous Territorial Rights.		
<b>Title</b>	Realizing Fair and Prosperous Indigenous Peoples through a Legal Policy that Recognizes and Protects Indigenous Peoples in Central Maluku Regency		
<b>Implementer</b>	<b>AMAN Region Maluku</b>	<b>Start Date:</b>	8/26/19
<b>Budget</b>	USD 61,538	<b>Hectares:</b>	300
<b>Objective</b>	Capacity building of Haruku and Sameth Indigenous people in Haruku island, and Akoon Indigenous People in Nusalaut island in management system and environment and natural resources based on local wisdom and indigenous culture. (Through recognition and determination of Indigenous Peoples and <i>Adat</i> Forests and legal protection through the Central Maluku Regency Regulation)		
<b>Title</b>	Encouraging Policies on Recognition of the Indigenous Peoples Rights in Aru Islands Regency for the Sovereign and Dignified Indigenous Peoples.		
<b>Implementer</b>	<b>AMAN Chapter Aru Island</b>	<b>Start Date:</b>	8/26/19
<b>Budget</b>	USD 57,608	<b>Hectares:</b>	7,000
<b>Objective</b>	Recognition of Adat governance and the forest for Nata communities to improve their livelihoods		

## Papua

### Call 1

<b>Title</b>	Strengthening of IPLC Capacity based on Potential Resource of Socio-Cultural and Natural Environment Data in Huwula Community <i>Adat</i> Territory, Jayawijaya Regency		
<b>Implementer</b>	<b>LSPK Papua</b>	<b>Start Date:</b>	7/31/18
<b>Budget</b>	USD 74,441	<b>Hectares:</b>	Not specified
<b>Objective</b>	To recognize and protect Indigenous Peoples' tenure rights and improve their livelihoods in Jayawijaya regency		

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<b>Title</b>	Recognition and Protection of the <i>Adat</i> Communities in the Surrounding Tropical Forest Ecosystem Lowland within Sebyar and Moskona Tribes' <i>Adat</i> Territory, Teluk Bintuni		
<b>Implementer</b>	<b>Panah Papua</b>	<b>Start Date:</b>	7/31/18
<b>Budget</b>	USD 52,778	<b>Hectares:</b>	1,300
<b>Objective</b>	To recognize and protect Indigenous Peoples' tenure rights in Sebyar and Moskona Indigenous Peoples, Teluk Bintuni		
<b>Title</b>	Increasing <i>Adat</i> Women's Income and Strengthening Local Food Resilience of Nambluong <i>Adat</i> Community through Melinjo and Mahkota Dewa Tree Cultivation as Raw Materials for Noken Traditional Bag Making		
<b>Implementer</b>	<b>ORPA Nambluong &amp; PtPPMA</b>	<b>Start Date:</b>	7/31/18
<b>Budget</b>	USD 91,092	<b>Hectares:</b>	54,000
<b>Objective</b>	To improve Nambluong community's capacity and livelihoods		

**Call 2**

<b>Title</b>	Strengthening the Existence of Indigenous Peoples as a Form of Recognition and Protection for Managing Natural Resources for Economic Development		
<b>Implementer</b>	<b>Yayasan Konsultasi Independen Pemberdayaan Rakyat (KIPRa) Papua</b>	<b>Start Date:</b>	9/15/19
<b>Budget</b>	USD 82,828	<b>Hectares:</b>	2,379.54
<b>Objective</b>	"Increased bargaining position of Keerom Indigenous people in decisions making of local government policies (Regency & Village) and the existence of access and legal certainty to the management of natural resources in improving social life and economic welfare of indigenous peoples"		
<b>Title</b>	Mangrove Tree Planting Lindur type ( <i>Bruguiera Gymnorhiza</i> ) / Aibon and Pidada ( <i>Soneratia</i> sp) / Sawawir in Sopen Village, Biak Numfor Regency		
<b>Implementer</b>	<b>Yayasan Anak Dusun Papua</b>	<b>Start Date:</b>	8/01/19
<b>Budget</b>	USD 46,137	<b>Hectares:</b>	9,783
<b>Objective</b>	Ensuring the existence of land use for the community around the mangrove forest, protecting the coastal area, preserving and conserving endemic biota which directly impacts the economic value in the long term.		
<b>Title</b>	Documents for proposing the determination of Indigenous territories and Adat Forests in 2 Clans (Klagilit Clan - Moi Segin Sub-tribe and Ulimpa clan - Moi Kelim Sub-tribe) submitted to the local government and the Ministry of Environment and Forestry		
<b>Implementer</b>	<b>AMAN Chapter Sorong Raya</b>	<b>Start Date:</b>	8/26/19
<b>Budget</b>	USD 30,946	<b>Hectares:</b>	17,000
<b>Objective</b>	The rights recognition of the Moi tribe community in Sorong Regency and the welfare improvement of the indigenous people in Raja Ampat Regency through sustainable management of natural resources.		
<b>Title</b>	Customary mapping of Pagai village Airu sub-district in support of the acceleration of customary mapping in Jayapura Regency		
<b>Implementer</b>	<b>Yayasan Instia Papua</b>	<b>Start Date:</b>	9/01/19
<b>Budget</b>	USD 46,154	<b>Hectares:</b>	164,966
<b>Objective</b>	Promotion of the Recognition and Protection of the Kapauri Tribe of Pagai Village to the Team of the Indigenous Peoples Task Force (GTMA) to be included in the District Regulation of Recognition and Protection of the Indigenous Territory in Jayapura regency.		



## Mozambique

DGM Mozambique's NSC has approved 17 community and their respective business plans in the following value chains, namely: coconut timber, native timber, honey, cereals processing and chicken. In addition to community tourism.

DGM Mozambique subprojects	
Quantity	17
Total (USD)	1,310,797
Average (USD)	87,386
Maximum (USD)	218,642
Minimum (USD)	14,438

### Subprojects

<b>Title:</b>	Chicken processing	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 13,108.84
<b>Operator:</b>	Egume-Dioroma Association		
<b>Title:</b>	Chicken processing	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 23,701.03
<b>Operator:</b>	Orera community association		
<b>Title:</b>	Chicken processing	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 23,701.03
<b>Operator:</b>	Community consortium (3 Fevereiro, Josina M and 25 Setembro)		
<b>Title:</b>	Chicken processing	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 23,701.03
<b>Operator:</b>	Community consortium (Bem-Vindo, Olima Wa Salau and Chama Unidade)		
<b>Title:</b>	Chicken processing	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 23,701.03
<b>Operator:</b>	Community consortium (Vida Nova, 7 Abril, 25 Junho, Meio Ambiente-Sembia, and 1 May of Nicuapa)		
<b>Title:</b>	Chicken processing	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 23,701.03
<b>Operator:</b>	Ophavela Opwanha Association		
<b>Title:</b>	Coconut timber	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 159,762.03
<b>Operator:</b>	Industria de Madeira de Coqueiro e Defesa do Meio Ambiente (OPURELA)		
<b>Title:</b>	Native timber	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 104,189.27
<b>Operator:</b>	Association Comunitaria de Defesa e Saneamento do Meio Ambiente de Muzo (ACODEMUZO)		
<b>Title:</b>	Cereal processing	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 72,860.87
<b>Operator:</b>	Anawape Association		
<b>Title:</b>	Cereal processing	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 73,114.78
<b>Operator:</b>	Natural Resource Management Committee Makhelo of Nipataco		
<b>Title:</b>	Community Lodge Tourism (sustainable rural ecotourism)	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 157,110
<b>Operator:</b>	Adetur		



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<b>Title:</b>	Improving resource management through intensifying horticultural production (horticulture)	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 152,775
<b>Operators:</b>	Associação de Família 25 Junho e Metudge		
	Associação Olima Ossunga Orera		
	Associação Unidos Contra Pobreza Venceremos		
<b>Title:</b>	Sustainable production and marketing of honey and recovery of degraded areas (honey)	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 43,770
<b>Operator:</b>	Cambora		
<b>Title:</b>	Sustainable production and marketing of honey and recovery of degraded areas (honey)	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 43,770
<b>Operator:</b>	Chicopera		
<b>Title:</b>	Sustainable production and marketing of honey and recovery of degraded areas (honey)	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 94,281
<b>Operator:</b>	CGNR-Unidade		

## Peru<sup>47</sup>

### Summary:

DGM Peru has had three calls for proposals for two types of subprojects – those focusing on legal recognition and titling and those developed around natural resource management. Each subproject is implemented by one of 18 local or regional community federations

belonging to the two national organizations that comprise the project's National Steering Committee.

	First Call	Second Call	Third Call	Total
<b>Quantity</b>	21	43	34	98
<b>Total (USD)</b>	773,812	1,432,819.20	1,738,637.92	3,945,268.87
<b>Average (USD)</b>	36,848.18	33,321.38	51,136.41	40,257.85
<b>Maximum (USD)</b>	161,530.06	205,614.01	225,860.71	225,860.71
<b>Minimum (USD)</b>	3,082.49	2,980.18	2,949.06	2,949.06

### Recognition & Titling

<b>Title:</b>	Recognition of 43 native communities in the Napo, Ucayali, and Putumayo river basins	<b>Implementer:</b>	ORPIO
<b>Date Approved:</b>	8/10/16	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 87,606
<b>Title:</b>	Recognition (12) and Titling (3) of native communities of the Lamas, El Dorado, and San Martin Provinces	<b>Implementer:</b>	CODEPISAM
<b>Date Approved:</b>	9/13/16	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 69,659
<b>Title:</b>	Recognition (1) and Titling (2) of native communities in Condorcanqui - Amazonas Region	<b>Implementer:</b>	ORPIAN
<b>Date Approved:</b>	9/15/16	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 17,758
<b>Title:</b>	Recognition of 63 native communities in the Alto Amazonas and Datem del Marañon Provinces of the Loreto Region	<b>Implementer:</b>	CORPI SL
<b>Date Approved:</b>	9/15/16	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 161,530
<b>Title:</b>	Recognition (2) of native communities in the Province of Rio Negro, Satipo - Junin Region	<b>Implementer:</b>	FECONACA
<b>Date Approved:</b>	9/26/16	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 6,096
<b>Title:</b>	Recognition (9) and Titling (1) of native communities in the Atalaya, Coronel Portillo and Padre Abad Provinces of the Ucayali Region	<b>Implementer:</b>	ORAU
<b>Date Approved:</b>	9/28/16	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 68,011
<b>Title:</b>	Recognition and Titling of 4 native communities of the Imaza District of the Amazonas Region	<b>Implementer:</b>	OCCAAM
<b>Date Approved:</b>	9/30/16	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 13,185

<sup>47</sup> All subproject grants were given in Peruvian Sol (PEN). Any values in USD are approximate, based on an exchange rate from August 24, 2020.

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<b>Title:</b>	Recognition and Titling of 6 native communities in the Rio Marañon basin, Urarina District, Loreto-Nauta Province	<b>Implementer:</b>	ACONAKKU
<b>Date Approved:</b>	9/30/16	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 21,075
<b>Title:</b>	Titling of 1 native community of the Coronel Portillo Province - Ucayali Region	<b>Implementer:</b>	UCIFP
<b>Date Approved:</b>	10/24/16	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 15,320
<b>Title:</b>	Recognition (4) and Titling (5) of the native communities of the Atalaya Province - Ucayali Region	<b>Implementer:</b>	CORPIAA
<b>Date Approved:</b>	10/24/16	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 64,630
<b>Title:</b>	Titling of 3 native communities in the Ucayali River basin	<b>Implementer:</b>	ORPIO
<b>Date Approved:</b>	11/11/16	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 23,293
<b>Title:</b>	Recognizing the La Victoria native community in the Las Piedras district, Tambopata Province, Madre de Dios	<b>Implementer:</b>	FENAMAD
<b>Date Approved:</b>	5/2/17	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 3,082.49
<b>Title:</b>	Recognition of 6 native communities and titling of 3 native communities of the Satipo and Oxapampa Provinces in the Junin Region	<b>Implementer:</b>	ARPI SC
<b>Date Approved:</b>	5/2/17	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 49,041.24
<b>Title:</b>	Recognition and registration of 10 native communities, belonging to the TICUNA indigenous people - Loreto Region	<b>Implementer:</b>	ORPIO
<b>Date Approved:</b>	8/1/17	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 30,588.99
<b>Title:</b>	Demarcation and Titling of 22 native communities of the Kichwa indigenous people - Loreto Region	<b>Implementer:</b>	ORPIO
<b>Date Approved:</b>	8/1/17	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 102,489.91
<b>Title:</b>	Recognition and registration of 79 native communities of the Shawi, Kukama, Kamiria, Kandozi, Kichwa del Pastaza, Wampi, Chapra, Awajun, and Achuar Indigenous Peoples in the Alto Amazonas and Datem del Marañon provinces	<b>Implementer:</b>	CORPI SL
<b>Date Approved:</b>	8/1/17	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 205,614.01
<b>Title:</b>	Demarcation and titling of 10 native communities of the Shawi, Shiwilu, and Chapra Indigenous Peoples in the Alto Amazonas and Datem del Marañon Provinces	<b>Implementer:</b>	CORPI SL
<b>Date Approved:</b>	8/1/17	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 80,555.19
<b>Title:</b>	Recognition and registration of 1 native community, belonging to the Ashaninka indigenous people, located in the Raymondi district, in the Atalaya Province, Ucayali Region	<b>Implementer:</b>	CORPIAA
<b>Date Approved:</b>	8/1/17	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 2,980.18

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<b>Title:</b>	Demarcation and titling of 4 native communities, belonging to the Ashaninka indigenous people, located in the Raymondi district, in the Atalaya Province, Ucayali Region	<b>Implementer:</b>	CORPIAA
<b>Date Approved:</b>	8/1/17	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 47,939.47
<b>Title:</b>	Recognition of 1 native community, located in the Llaylla District, Junin Region, belonging to the Ashaninka indigenous people	<b>Implementer:</b>	FECONACA
<b>Date Approved:</b>	8/1/17	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 2,981.25
<b>Title:</b>	Demarcation and titling of 2 native communities, located in the districts of Rio Negro and Pampa Hermosa, Junin Region, belonging to the Ashaninka indigenous people	<b>Implementer:</b>	FECONACA
<b>Date Approved:</b>	8/1/17	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 21,793.48
<b>Title:</b>	Demarcation and titling of 2 native communities, located in the Rio Tambo district, Junin Region, belonging to the Ashaninka indigenous people	<b>Implementer:</b>	CART
<b>Date Approved:</b>	8/1/17	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 24,117.86
<b>Title:</b>	Recognition of 3 native communities, located in the Rio Tambo district, Junin Region, belonging to the Ashaninka indigenous people	<b>Implementer:</b>	CART
<b>Date Approved:</b>	8/1/17	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 9,033.50
<b>Title:</b>	Demarcation and titling of 5 native communities belonging to the Ashaninka and Shipibo Indigenous Peoples - Ucayali Region	<b>Implementer:</b>	ORAU
<b>Date Approved:</b>	8/1/17	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 65,516.13
<b>Title:</b>	Recognition and registration of 10 native communities in the Junin, Pasco, and Cusco Regions	<b>Implementer:</b>	ARPI SC
<b>Date Approved:</b>	8/1/17	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 30,463.22
<b>Title:</b>	Demarcation and titling of 7 native communities in the Ayacucho, Junin, and Pasco regions	<b>Implementer:</b>	ARPI SC
<b>Date Approved:</b>	8/1/17	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 83,112.67
<b>Title:</b>	Recognition and registration of 2 native communities belonging to the Awajun indigenous people in the Amazonas region	<b>Implementer:</b>	ORPIAN
<b>Date Approved:</b>	8/1/17	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 5,868.01
<b>Title:</b>	Demarcation and titling of 5 native communities belonging to the Awajun indigenous people in the Amazonas region	<b>Implementer:</b>	ORPIAN
<b>Date Approved:</b>	8/1/17	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 60,938.79
<b>Title:</b>	Demarcation and titling of 1 native community of the Etnia Yine - Madre de Dios Region	<b>Implementer:</b>	FENAMAD
<b>Date Approved:</b>	8/1/17	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 12,112.98

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<b>Title:</b>	Recognition of 6 native communities of the Kechwa indigenous people - San Martin Region	<b>Implementer:</b>	CODEPISAM
<b>Date Approved:</b>	8/1/17	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 18,083.15
<b>Title:</b>	Demarcation and titling of 7 native communities of the Kechwa Indigenous Peoples - San Martin Region	<b>Implementer:</b>	CODEPISAM
<b>Date Approved:</b>	8/1/17	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 85,972.49
<b>Title:</b>	Recognition of the Maninkari Community, located in the Rio Tambo district, Junín Region, belonging to the ASHANINKA indigenous people	<b>Implementer:</b>	CART
<b>Date Approved:</b>	10/19-12/19	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 2,811.12
<b>Title:</b>	Demarcation and Titling of two (02) Native Communities, located in the Rio Tambo district, Junín Region, belonging to the Asháninka indigenous people	<b>Implementer:</b>	CART
<b>Date Approved:</b>	10/19-12/19	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 22,488.96
<b>Title:</b>	Recognition of 03 native communities belonging to the Asháninka people of the province of Satipo - Junín	<b>Implementer:</b>	FECONACA
<b>Date Approved:</b>	10/19-12/19	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 8,431.09
<b>Title:</b>	Recognition of twenty-two (22) native communities in the regions of Pasco, Junín, Cusco, Huánuco, represented by the Regional Association of Indigenous Peoples of the Central Selva - ARPI SC	<b>Implementer:</b>	ARPI
<b>Date Approved:</b>	10/19-12/19	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 61,983.78
<b>Title:</b>	Demarcation and Titling of eight (08) Native Communities in the Regions of, Junín, Pasco, Cusco, of the Ashaninkas, Yaneshas Nomachiguengas and Machiguengas peoples, represented by the Regional Association of Indigenous Peoples of the Central Selva - ARPI SC	<b>Implementer:</b>	ARPI
<b>Date Approved:</b>	10/19-12/19	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 89,955.84
<b>Title:</b>	Territorial Security (Recognition) for Native communities based on CORPI SL	<b>Implementer:</b>	CORPI-SL
<b>Date Approved:</b>	10/19-12/19	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 33,733.44
<b>Title:</b>	Territorial Security (Titling) for Native Communities base of CORPI SL	<b>Implementer:</b>	CORPI-SL
<b>Date Approved:</b>	10/19-12/19	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 218,246.27
<b>Title:</b>	Recognition of 2 native communities of the Yine and Awajun peoples of the department of Madre de Dios	<b>Implementer:</b>	FENAMAD
<b>Date Approved:</b>	10/19-12/19	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 5,622.24
<b>Title:</b>	Recognition, Registration of their legal status and their communal statutes, before the public registers of SEVEN (07),	<b>Implementer:</b>	URPIA

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	Demarcation and titling of FOUR (4) Native Communities, belonging to the Regional Union of Amazonian Peoples URPIA		
<b>Date Approved:</b>	10/19-12/19	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 17, 836.41
<b>Title:</b>	Recognition and Registration of 28 Native Communities, belonging to the AWAJUN indigenous people, located in the districts of EL CENEPA, NIEVA, IMAZA and ARAMANGO, in the provinces of Condorcanqui and Bagua, in the Amazon Region, represented by the Regional Organization of indigenous peoples of the Northern Amazon of Peru - ORPIAN-P	<b>Implementer:</b>	ORPIAN-P
<b>Date Approved:</b>	10/19-12/19	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 73,179.60
<b>Title:</b>	Demarcation and Titling of 3 Native Communities, belonging to the AWAJUN indigenous people, located in the districts of Rio Santiago, Nieva and IMAZA, in the provinces of Condorcanqui and Bagua, in the Amazon Region, represented by the Regional Organization of the peoples indigenous of the Northern Amazon of Peru - ORPIAN-P	<b>Implementer:</b>	ORPIAN-P
<b>Date Approved:</b>	10/19-12/19	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 33,733.40

### Natural Resource Management:

<b>Title:</b>	Improvement of the productive process of fingerlings in fish farms for the food security of the families in a native community of the district of Echarati, province La Convención, department of Cusco	<b>Implementer:</b>	COMARU
<b>Date Approved:</b>	1/1/17	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 18,266
<b>Title:</b>	Installation of improved fish farms for the food security of the families in two native communities of the district of Mazamari, department of Junín	<b>Implementer:</b>	OCAM
<b>Date Approved:</b>	1/1/17	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 20,106
<b>Title:</b>	Strengthening the negotiation capacities of the Ashaninka Kemito Sankori cooperative, through the management and commercialization of cocoa	<b>Implementer:</b>	CART
<b>Date Approved:</b>	1/1/17	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 18,726.70
<b>Title:</b>	Increase of the productivity of the Cacao (Theobroma cacao L.) crop and improvement of the post-harvest processes, in 02 communities of the district of Imaza, department of Amazonas	<b>Implementer:</b>	OCCAAM
<b>Date Approved:</b>	2/24/17	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 20,463
<b>Title:</b>	Strengthening the breeding of Paiches (arapaima gigas) in floating cages in 03 communities of the Callería river basin, Callería district - Ucayali	<b>Implementer:</b>	FECONADIC
<b>Date Approved:</b>	3/1/17	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 19,668

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<b>Title:</b>	Tourist subproject of the Santa Rosa de Huacará and Queros-Kosñipata-Cusco CCNN; and Ecotourism Service / Non-timber in CN Diamante	<b>Implementer:</b>	FENAMAD
<b>Date Approved:</b>	5/8/17	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 36,101.26
<b>Title:</b>	Timber harvesting from the DEMA and Bolaina plantation	<b>Implementer:</b>	ORAU
<b>Date Approved:</b>	8/1/17	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 50,475.53
<b>Title:</b>	Improvement of craftsmanship in products with Chambira (Astrocaryum chambira) made by women of the CCNN Huitoto de Estirón, in the Loreto region	<b>Implementer:</b>	ORPIO
<b>Date Approved:</b>	8/1/17	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 19,346.68
<b>Title:</b>	Improvement of artisanal work in products with Chambira (Astrocaryum chambira) made by women of the Huitoto de Hucarto de Pucaurquillo, in the Loreto region	<b>Implementer:</b>	ORPIO
<b>Date Approved:</b>	8/1/17	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 19,346.68
<b>Title:</b>	Improvement of craftsmanship in products with Chambira (Astrocaryum chambira) made by women of the CCNN Bora de Brillo Nuevo, in the Loreto region	<b>Implementer:</b>	ORPIO
<b>Date Approved:</b>	8/1/17	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 19,346.68
<b>Title:</b>	Improvement of craftsmanship in products with Chambira (Astrocaryum chambira) made by women of the CCNN Bora de Pucaurquillo, in the Loreto region	<b>Implementer:</b>	ORPIO
<b>Date Approved:</b>	8/1/17	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 19,346.68
<b>Title:</b>	Strengthening capacities in the installation and production of integral farms with native edible and commercial species, led by Ashanikas women of the Native Community Aerija, Raimondi District, Atalaya Province, Ucayali Region	<b>Implementer:</b>	CORPIAA
<b>Date Approved:</b>	8/1/17	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 19,056.79
<b>Title:</b>	Improvement of the capacities in the production of Amazonian fish breeding in the Yine Unini Native Community of Raymondi District - Atalaya - Ucayali	<b>Implementer:</b>	CORPIAA
<b>Date Approved:</b>	8/1/17	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 19,295.99
<b>Title:</b>	Strengthening and implementation of agroforestry systems with coffee cultivation in the Huahuari Native Community of the Río Negro District - Satipo - Junín	<b>Implementer:</b>	FECONACA
<b>Date Approved:</b>	8/1/17	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 19,196.30
<b>Title:</b>	Strengthening and implementation of agroforestry systems with coffee cultivation in the Santa Clara Native Community of Satipo District - Satipo - Junín	<b>Implementer:</b>	FECONACA
<b>Date Approved:</b>	8/1/17	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 19,210.19

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<b>Title:</b>	Improvement of the capacities in the production of Amazonian fish breeding in the Ashaninka Cushiviani Native Community of the District of Rio Negro - Satipo - Junín	<b>Implementer:</b>	FECONACA
<b>Date Approved:</b>	8/1/17	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 19,323.77
<b>Title:</b>	Improvement of the capacities in the production of Amazonian fish breeding in the Ashaninka Jairiquishi Native Community of the District of Rio Negro - Satipo - Junín	<b>Implementer:</b>	FECONACA
<b>Date Approved:</b>	8/1/17	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 19,234.88
<b>Title:</b>	Improvement of tourism services work carried out by Ashaninka families in the Yavirironi native community in the Junín region	<b>Implementer:</b>	FECONACA
<b>Date Approved:</b>	8/1/17	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 19,878.08
<b>Title:</b>	Improvement of the artisan work done by Ashaninka women of the CN Chembo, in the Junín region	<b>Implementer:</b>	CART
<b>Date Approved:</b>	8/1/17	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 19,958.27
<b>Title:</b>	Improvement of artisanal work done by Asháninka women of the Puerto Ocopa CCNN, in the Junín region	<b>Implementer:</b>	CART
<b>Date Approved:</b>	8/1/17	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 19,958.27
<b>Title:</b>	Improvement of the capacities in the production of Amazonian fish breeding in the Ashaninka Cheni Native Community of the Rio Tamo District - Satipo - Junín	<b>Implementer:</b>	CART
<b>Date Approved:</b>	8/1/17	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 20,245.37
<b>Title:</b>	Improvement of the work of tourist services carried out by Ashaninka families in the native Betania community in the Junín region	<b>Implementer:</b>	CART
<b>Date Approved:</b>	8/1/17	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 19,875.31
<b>Title:</b>	Production and marketing of cocoa, fruit, root and tuberous derivatives, led by women entrepreneurs from the San Antonio de Sonomoro Native Community of the Pangoa District - Satipo - Junín	<b>Implementer:</b>	ARPI SC
<b>Date Approved:</b>	8/1/17	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 19,228.70
<b>Title:</b>	Strengthening of the productive initiative in the management of cocoa crops under agroforestry systems in fifteen Ashaninka communities associated with Kemito Ene, Río Tambo District - Satipo - Junín	<b>Implementer:</b>	ARPI SC
<b>Date Approved:</b>	8/1/17	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 60,678.70
<b>Title:</b>	Improvement of tourism services work carried out by Ashaninka families in the Pampa Michi native community in the Junín region	<b>Implementer:</b>	ARPI SC
<b>Date Approved:</b>	8/1/17	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 19,479.01
<b>Title:</b>	Improvement of the capacities in the production and breeding of Amazonian fish in the Native Community Ashaninka Shintoriato of the Perene District - Satipo - Junín	<b>Implementer:</b>	ARPI SC
<b>Date Approved:</b>	8/1/17	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 19,354.63



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<b>Title:</b>	Improvement of capacities in the production of Amazonian fish in the Timpifiari Native community of the District of Kimbiri - La Convención - Cusco	<b>Implementer:</b>	ARPI SC
<b>Date Approved:</b>	8/1/17	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 19,231.17
<b>Title:</b>	Improvement of the capacities in the production of Amazonian fish breeding in the Awajun Yutupis Native Community of the Rio Santiago District - Condorcanqui - Amazonas	<b>Implementer:</b>	ORPIAN
<b>Date Approved:</b>	8/1/17	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 19,875.31
<b>Title:</b>	Improvement of the capacities in the production of Amazonian fish breeding in the Native Community Awajun Nazareth of the District of Imaza - Bagua - Amazonas	<b>Implementer:</b>	ORPIAN
<b>Date Approved:</b>	8/1/17	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 19,110.18
<b>Title:</b>	Strengthening of the Cocoa Productive Chain Led by Harakmbut Women of the Arazaire NPP, Inambari District, Tambopata Province, Madre de Dios Region	<b>Implementer:</b>	FENAMAD
<b>Date Approved:</b>	8/1/17	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 19,290.12
<b>Title:</b>	Improvement of the capacities in the production of Amazonian fish breeding in the Harakmbut Native Community Barranco Chico of the District of Huepetuhe - Manu - Madre de Dios	<b>Implementer:</b>	FENAMAD
<b>Date Approved:</b>	8/1/17	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 19,377.77
<b>Title:</b>	Improvement of the drying and commercialization of chestnut seed in the Community of Tres Islas in the Madre de Dios region	<b>Implementer:</b>	FENAMAD
<b>Date Approved:</b>	8/1/17	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 19,246.91
<b>Title:</b>	Improvement of cocoa production in agroforestry systems, in the Alto Shambuyacu Native Community, District of San Roque de Cumbaza - Lamas - San Martin	<b>Implementer:</b>	CODEPISAM
<b>Date Approved:</b>	8/1/17	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 19,210.49
<b>Title:</b>	Production and marketing of chocolates from agroforestry plots in the Native Community of Copal Sacha, District of San José de Sisa - Lamas - San Martin	<b>Implementer:</b>	CODEPISAM
<b>Date Approved:</b>	8/1/17	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 19,006.79
<b>Title:</b>	Improvement of capacities in the production of Amazonian fish breeding in the Machiguenga Poyentimari Native Community of the District of Echarati - La Convención - Cusco	<b>Implementer:</b>	COMARU
<b>Date Approved:</b>	8/1/17	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 19,110.18
<b>Title:</b>	Improvement of agroforestry plots with cocoa, through the incorporation of forest and fruit species, in the Native Community Theory	<b>Implementer:</b>	OCAM
<b>Date Approved:</b>	8/1/17	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 19,113

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<b>Title:</b>	Improvement of agroforestry plots with cocoa, through the incorporation of forest and fruit species in the Native Community Poshonari - Shejaroteni	<b>Implementer:</b>	OCAM
<b>Date Approved:</b>	8/1/17	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 19,162
<b>Title:</b>	The native community of Buenos Aires through its DEMA obtains economic benefit from the timber resource coming from its forest and with added value, for 30 families of the Yine people, in the Raymondi district, Atalaya province, Ucayali region	<b>Implementer:</b>	URPIA
<b>Date Approved:</b>	10/19-12/19	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 47,360.56
<b>Title:</b>	Strengthening capacities for the use, primary, secondary transformation and commercialization of the <i>tornillo</i> species from DEMA in the Mayapo Native Community	<b>Implementer:</b>	CART
<b>Date Approved:</b>	10/19-12/19	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 46,852
<b>Title:</b>	Strengthening capacities for forest use with DEMA, and capacity development in the primary transformation and commercialization of the Caupuri spice in the Native New Country Community.	<b>Implementer:</b>	FECONADIC
<b>Date Approved:</b>	10/19-12/19	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 37,941.60
<b>Title:</b>	Forest timber use of the species "Capinuri" (Maquira coriacea) from the DEMA in the CN. Puerto Abeja Napo River	<b>Implementer:</b>	ORPIO
<b>Date Approved:</b>	10/19-12/19	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 30,169.28
<b>Title:</b>	Entrepreneurship of Ashaninka / yanehsa women in the promotion of experiential, ecological and cultural tourism in the native community of San Jerónimo Puerto Yurinaki, Perené river basin, Chanchamayo - Junín province, represented by the ARPI regional organization	<b>Implementer:</b>	ARPI
<b>Date Approved:</b>	10/19-12/19	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 17,500.22
<b>Title:</b>	The women of the Native Communities Shimavenzo, Poyeni, Impanequiari and Canuja improve their quality of life through the commercialization of by-products of native crafts, for the benefit and survival of 80 families from the Ashaninka village.	<b>Implementer:</b>	CART
<b>Date Approved:</b>	10/19-12/19	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 71,215.04
<b>Title:</b>	Improve the quality of Yanesha textile crafts and costume jewelry, managed by women in five native communities in the province of Oxapampa	<b>Implementer:</b>	FECONAYA
<b>Date Approved:</b>	10/19-12/19	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 84,851.24
<b>Title:</b>	Improvement of artisan work done with chambira in the communities of Amazonas, Betsaida, Marisacal Castilla and Puerto Prado in Nauta district, Loreto province, Loreto department	<b>Implementer:</b>	ORPIO
<b>Date Approved:</b>	10/19-12/19	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 71, 215.04
<b>Title:</b>	Improvement of artisanal work done by Asháninka women from the Yavirironi and Huahuari CCNNs, in the Junín region represented by FECONACA	<b>Implementer:</b>	FECONACA

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<b>Date Approved:</b>	10/19-12/19	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 35,493.54
<b>Title:</b>	Strengthening of the Kemito Ene Association, aimed at the productive and commercial sustainability of cocoa, helping to improve the quality of life of 178 Asháninkas families in the Rio Ene basin, Satipo - Junín Province, represented by ARPI SC.	<b>Implementer:</b>	ARPI
<b>Date Approved:</b>	10/19-12/19	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 53,601.53
<b>Title:</b>	The native Huao community increases their production and strengthens their capacities associated with timber forest species under an agroforestry system for the economic benefit of 25 families from the Yine people, Raimondi district, Atalaya province, Ucayali region	<b>Implementer:</b>	URPIA
<b>Date Approved:</b>	10/19-12/19	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 17,803.05
<b>Title:</b>	Eleven native communities affiliated to the "Ashaninka Integral Sustainable Fish Producers Association - APIS - Alto Chivis", improve their quality of life through the raising and marketing of Amazonian fish in Puerto Bermúdez - Pasco	<b>Implementer:</b>	ARPI
<b>Date Approved:</b>	10/19-12/19	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 59,118.864
<b>Title:</b>	Five Native Communities of the Ashaninka Kemito Sankori Cooperative improve their capacities in quality, organizational management and operational capacity of the cocoa bean, which favors its articulation to the market through promotion and certification	<b>Implementer:</b>	CART
<b>Date Approved:</b>	10/19-12/19	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 70,237.39
<b>Title:</b>	Strengthening of productive activities in raising paiche in floating cages in natural lakes and the transformation of the product. Scope of the subproject: CCNN Kuamas Kukamirias from the Alto Amazonas area in Loreto	<b>Implementer:</b>	CORP-SL
<b>Date Approved:</b>	10/19-12/19	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 99,536.51
<b>Title:</b>	Improve the capacities in the production and raising of Amazonian fish for commercial purposes to improve the quality of life of the families of the Native Community Machiguenga Yoquiri of the District of Quellouno - La Convencion - Cusco, represented by the COMARU Organization	<b>Implementer:</b>	COMARU
<b>Date Approved:</b>	10/19-12/19	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 17,836.41
<b>Title:</b>	Strengthening of agroforestry capacities in the Arazaire NP, Harakmbut, Inamabari District, Tambopata Province, Madre de Dios Region	<b>Implementer:</b>	FENAMAD
<b>Date Approved:</b>	10/19-12/19	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 17,746.97
<b>Title:</b>	Improvement of drying and marketing of chestnut seed in the community of Tres Islas in the Madre de Dios Region	<b>Implementer:</b>	FENAMAD
<b>Date Approved:</b>	10/19-12/19	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 17,707.22

## Mexico

**Summary:** DGM Mexico has two types of subprojects – Social Inclusion Window (SIW) subprojects and Market oriented/Financial inclusion (FIW) subprojects. The social inclusion window (US\$ 1.55 million) provides full funding to small and innovative proposals, with priority given to proposals by vulnerable social groups, such as indigenous women and youth. The market-oriented/financial inclusion window (US\$ 1.55 million) is intended for producer organizations and community enterprises with the goal of matching and leveraging resources to strengthen regional ties between communities, organizations, and enterprises, increase access to markets, and strengthen financial services.

DGM Mexico Subprojects	
Quantity	90
Total (USD)	\$2,828,900 <sup>48</sup>
Average (USD)	\$31,432.22
Maximum (USD)	\$93,772.4
Minimum (USD)	\$10,407

### FIW Subprojects

<b>Title:</b>	Establishment of a tourist hostel in the Miguel Colorado ejido center with audiovisual room, soda fountain and information module	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 66,156.51
<b>Operator:</b>	Ejido Miguel Colorado		
<b>Title:</b>	Consolidation of the forest production chain	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 22,647.61
<b>Operator:</b>	Conjunto Predial Agrosilvicultores de Nuevo Becal S.P.R. de R.L.		
<b>Title:</b>	Silvicultural management, extraction and transformation practices	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 19,228.12
<b>Operator:</b>	Ejido Nuevo Becal		
<b>Title:</b>	Use of timber and non-timber forest products	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 17,507.72
<b>Operator:</b>	N.C.P.E. Valentín Gómez Farías		
<b>Title:</b>	Sustainable Forest Management	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 20,983.52
<b>Operator:</b>	Productores Forestales de Calakmul, A.C.		
<b>Title:</b>	Roasting and strengthening of business capabilities	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 31,577.45
<b>Operator:</b>	Ejido Concepción del Bramado		
<b>Title:</b>	Bovine Production Double Purpose under silvopastoral model	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 51,003.50
<b>Operator:</b>	Comunidad Indígena Las Guásimas		
<b>Title:</b>	Consolidation of ecotourism in the UMA for the conservation and non-extractive use of the river crocodile and its habitat	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 64,332.30

<sup>48</sup> According to Oanda currency converter rate of MXN to USD on August 14, 2021.

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<b>Operator:</b>	Ejido La Manzanilla		
<b>Title:</b>	Cuzalapa Forestry Community Company	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 63,851.70
<b>Operator:</b>	Comunidad Indígena de Cuzalapa		
<b>Title:</b>	Sierra de Quila forestry production chain	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 65,224.85
<b>Operator:</b>	Comunidad Indígena de Tenemaxtlán		
<b>Title:</b>	Expansion of the Las Magnolias ecotourism development production chain	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 65,224.85
<b>Operator:</b>	Desarrollo Ecoturístico Las Magnolias SC DE RL		
<b>Title:</b>	Ayotitlán Forestry Community Company	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 63,851.70
<b>Operator:</b>	Ejido Ayotitlán		
<b>Title:</b>	Establishment of a broomstick workshop	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 61,791.97
<b>Operator:</b>	Agroforestales y Servicios San Sebastián y Tuxpan SPR de RL		
<b>Title:</b>	Maintenance of coffee plantations through the application of good biodiversity-friendly practices and commercialization of differentiated and sustainable coffees	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 82,389.29
<b>Operator:</b>	Productores Agropecuarios de las Sierras de Oaxaca		
<b>Title:</b>	Good social and environmental practices in coffee plantations under the shadow of the state of Oaxaca	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 96,120.84
<b>Operator:</b>	Tres Comunidades Itundujia, SC de RL		
<b>Title:</b>	Strengthening of capacities and forest production chain through the production and commercialization of charcoal from the Union of Zapotec Forest Producing Communities Chinantecas de la Sierra Juárez	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 89,255.06
<b>Operator:</b>	Unión de Comunidades Productoras Forestales Zapotecos-Chinantecas de la Sierra Juárez de RI		
<b>Title:</b>	Community forest management to maintain forest massifs in order to reduce emissions from deforestation and degradation of natural resources	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 96,120.84
<b>Operator:</b>	Unión de Comunidades de producción, industrialización y comercialización agropecuaria de RL		

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<b>Title:</b>	Strengthening of capacities and leadership through the design, implementation and participatory evaluation of tourism and administrative practices that ensure the profitability of the Ecoturixtlán company	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 73,996.93
<b>Operator:</b>	Ecoturixtlán SPR de RL		
<b>Title:</b>	Strengthening of nature tourism in communities of Chinantla: Jaguar Footprint Route	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 96,120.84
<b>Operator:</b>	Ecoturismo Tierra del Faisán SC de RL de CV		
<b>Title:</b>	Integral project of infrastructure, equipment and conservation of natural resources	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 61,791.97
<b>Operator:</b>	Ecoturismo San Pablo Macuiltanguis SPR de RL		
<b>Title:</b>	Community agroforestry in the territory of the Union of Zapotec and Chinantec Communities of the Villa Alta-Petlapa A.C. as a climate change adaptation strategy	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 75,523.52
<b>Operator:</b>	Unión de Comunidades Zapotecas y Chinantecas de la Región Villa Alta-Petlapa A.C.		
<b>Title:</b>	Business and commercial strengthening of Toy Arte Capulálpam through low carbon production of wood crafts	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 51,493.31
<b>Operator:</b>	Juguete Arte Capulálpam, S.C. de R.L. de C.V.		
<b>Title:</b>	Sustainable production of cattle	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 50,120.15
<b>Operator:</b>	Umafor Istmo-Pacífico A.C.		
<b>Title:</b>	Design and Development of the Commercial Strategy of CHICZA 2018-2021	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 86,508.75
<b>Operator:</b>	Rainforest Chicza SA de CV		
<b>Title:</b>	First and second stage of maintenance of the project for the reconversion of productive lands with enrichment of species of commercial value	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 35,369.72
<b>Operator:</b>	Ejido Noh Bec		
<b>Title:</b>	First and second stage of maintenance of reconversion of productive lands with enrichment of commercially valuable species	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 36,704.43
<b>Operator:</b>	Ejido Petcacab		

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<b>Title:</b>	Design, produce and launch contemporary handicraft products using recycled wood as raw material from certified sources that come from forests under exploitation and community sawmills of the Petcacab ejido	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 17,782.35
<b>Operator:</b>	Lol Koöpte Muebles SPR de RL		
<b>Title:</b>	Strengthening community forest management	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 32,464.52
<b>Operator:</b>	Ejido Dziuche		
<b>Title:</b>	Reconversion of productive land with enrichment of commercially valuable species. Establishment and First Maintenance Stage	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 42,144.25
<b>Operator:</b>	Ejido X'Yatil		
<b>Title:</b>	Reconversion of productive land with enrichment of commercially valuable species. Establishment and First Maintenance Stage	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 43,503.74
<b>Operator:</b>	Ejido Yoactun		
<b>Title:</b>	First and second stage of maintenance of reconversion of productive lands with enrichment of commercially valuable species	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 38,888.77
<b>Operator:</b>	Ejido Dzula		
<b>Title:</b>	Strengthening and added value in forest production in the tropics: charcoal with metal furnaces and infrastructure	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 45,295.23
<b>Operator:</b>	Ejido Kankabchén		
<b>Title:</b>	Reconversion of productive land with enrichment of commercially valuable species. Establishment and First Maintenance Stage	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 20,626.98
<b>Operator:</b>	Selva Mediana en Protección; S.C. DE R.L		
<b>Title:</b>	First and second stage of maintenance of the project for the reconversion of productive lands with enrichment of species of commercial value	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 38,372.81
<b>Operator:</b>	Ejido Tres Garantías		
<b>Title:</b>	First and second stage of maintenance of the project for the reconversion of productive lands with enrichment of species of commercial value	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 12,012.36
<b>Operator:</b>	Ejido Payo Obispo		

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<b>Title:</b>	First and second stage of maintenance of the project for the reconversion of productive lands with enrichment of species of commercial value	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 22,690.01
<b>Operator:</b>	Ejido Laguna Om		
<b>Title:</b>	First and second stage of maintenance of the project for the reconversion of productive lands with enrichment of species of commercial value	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 36,185.38
<b>Operator:</b>	Ejido Caoba		
<b>Title:</b>	Acquisition of metal furnaces for the technification of the value-added process with the use of metal furnaces for the production of certified charcoal	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 10,298.66
<b>Operator:</b>	Carboneros de Petcacab S.C. de R.L. de C.V.		
<b>Title:</b>	Reconversion of productive land with enrichment of commercially valuable species. Establishment and First Maintenance Stage	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 42,144.25
<b>Operator:</b>	Ejido X'Hazil y anexos		
<b>Title:</b>	Acquisition of ovens and supplies for charcoal production	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 45,295.23
<b>Operator:</b>	Emprendedores del Bosque Tropical SPR de RL de CV		
<b>Title:</b>	Participatory establishment of agroforestry systems as a local strategy to create sustainable rural landscapes in REPSEAM territories	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 24,030.21
<b>Operator:</b>	REPSEAM AC		
<b>Title:</b>	Investment for the timber exploitation of the Carboneros del Roble SC de RL de CV organization	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 30,885.40
<b>Operator:</b>	Carboneros del Roble SC de RL de CV		

### SIW Subprojects

<b>Title:</b>	Youth Network for Agroecological Tourism and Environmental Education	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 12,558.8
<b>Operator:</b>	Estación Juventud Puebla de Morelia		
<b>Title:</b>	Integration of the Ramón tree production chain in Nuevo Becal as part of participatory planning	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 20,094.1
<b>Operator:</b>	Mujeres de Nuevo Becal, S.C.P. de R.L. de C.V.		



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<b>Title:</b>	Beekeeping equipment for honey production	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 20,094.1
<b>Operator:</b>	Apicultores Árbol de Jabín		
<b>Title:</b>	Ejido Beekeeping Project Law of Agricultural Promotion	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 20,094.1
<b>Operator:</b>	Mujeres Emprendedoras de Apicultura		
<b>Title:</b>	Strengthening of beekeeping in the Indigenous Community of Cuzalapa	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 22,605.8
<b>Operator:</b>	Apicultores y Agroproductores de Cuzalapa		
<b>Title:</b>	Charcoal production	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 20,094.1
<b>Operator:</b>	Grupo de productores de carbón de Tenamaxtlán		
<b>Title:</b>	Agroforestry Systems	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 17,582.3
<b>Operator:</b>	Agroforestería San Luis		
<b>Title:</b>	Silvopastoral project to produce sheep	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 15,070.6
<b>Operator:</b>	Productores del Campo del municipio de Tomatlán		
<b>Title:</b>	Production of honey and its derivatives	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 22,605.8
<b>Operator:</b>	Mujeres La Colmena		
<b>Title:</b>	Agropastoral development	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 17,582.3
<b>Operator:</b>	Empresarias de Tehuamixtle		
<b>Title:</b>	Agroecological management of coffee	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 17,582.3
<b>Operator:</b>	Cafeticultores de Concepción del Bramador		
<b>Title:</b>	Implementation of an agroforestry system	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 17,582.3
<b>Operator:</b>	Mujeres Unidas		
<b>Title:</b>	Creole Jamaica cultivated by indigenous women	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 17,582.3
<b>Operator:</b>	Jamaica de Chacala		
<b>Title:</b>	La Esperanza Magic Forest	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 22,605.8
<b>Operator:</b>	Jóvenes del Bosque		

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<b>Title:</b>	Implementation of community tourism in the town of Totontepec Villa Morelos as a strategy for sustainable rural development and conservation of the mountain mesophilic forest	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 17,582.3
<b>Operator:</b>	Anyukojmit Naax Nyivinténiva		
<b>Title:</b>	Maintenance of coffee plantations	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 20,094.1
<b>Operator:</b>	Unidas para Progresar		
<b>Title:</b>	Establishment of a coffee nursery	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 20,094.1
<b>Operator:</b>	Mujeres Sureñas		
<b>Title:</b>	Acquisition of machinery for the activity of coal production	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 22,605.8
<b>Operator:</b>	Ka Niula Yanni		
<b>Title:</b>	Preparation of Teas and Tizanas with products obtained from the diversification of plots and backyard	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 17,582.3
<b>Operator:</b>	Flores Zapotecas		
<b>Title:</b>	Transformation of the coffee bean	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 17,582.3
<b>Operator:</b>	Mujeres Indígenas Zapotecas de Guevea, MIZAGU		
<b>Title:</b>	Conservation and sustainable use of soil through the implementation of the MIAF system	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 15,070.6
<b>Operator:</b>	Ña Deé Kidacho Tu Ku 'I		
<b>Title:</b>	Establishment of cocoa plantations with small producers	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 20,094.1
<b>Operator:</b>	Mujeres por el Progreso de Coixtepec		
<b>Title:</b>	Production of quality coffee plant	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 20,094.1
<b>Operator:</b>	Mujeres Ñaá Nuú Ini		
<b>Title:</b>	Maintenance of coffee plantations	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 20,094.1
<b>Operator:</b>	Grupo de Mujeres Trabajando		
<b>Title:</b>	Good practices to produce high-quality coffees	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 20,094.1
<b>Operator:</b>	Tierra del Sol		

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<b>Title:</b>	Establishment of a mixed cocoa and vanilla plantation	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 15,070.6
<b>Operator:</b>	Enverdeciendo cerros un legado para el futuro		
<b>Title:</b>	Use of residual logs from timber harvesting for the elaboration of decorations in Jalapa del Valle, Oaxaca	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 17,582.3
<b>Operator:</b>	Todas en el bosque		
<b>Title:</b>	Renovation of coffee plantations under an agroforestry system associated with cacao trees and application of agroecological practices	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 17,582.3
<b>Operator:</b>	Jóvenes campesinos trabajando por una vida digna		
<b>Title:</b>	Preparation of pickled Tepejilote palm	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 17,582.3
<b>Operator:</b>	Mujeres y hombres del Rincón Zapoteco		
<b>Title:</b>	Establishment of beekeeping activity	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 15,070.6
<b>Operator:</b>	Productores de Miel de Huitepec		
<b>Title:</b>	Preparation of cosmetic products based on fruits, flowers and medicinal plants of the region	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 20,094.1
<b>Operator:</b>	Mujeres Ixtlecas		
<b>Title:</b>	Fruit trees interspersed with corn	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 15,070.6
<b>Operator:</b>	Flor del Río		
<b>Title:</b>	Organic honey production	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 17,582.3
<b>Operator:</b>	Grupo de trabajo KIIY DTOO		
<b>Title:</b>	Implementation of a carpentry in the community of Puerto Arturo	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 20,094.1
<b>Operator:</b>	Carpintería "El Valle"		
<b>Title:</b>	Production line of technified boxes for beekeeping	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 20,094.1
<b>Operator:</b>	Creciendo Raíces Impulsando mujeres ebanistas		
<b>Title:</b>	Production and commercialization of forest plants	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 25,117.6
<b>Operator:</b>	Grupo "Flor de Caña" del Ejido Francisco Botes		

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<b>Title:</b>	Honey production	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 15,070.6
<b>Operator:</b>	Grupo Pucte		
<b>Title:</b>	Creation of a delimited silvopastoral system for sheep production	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 12,558.8
<b>Operator:</b>	Grupo Social X-Yatil 1		
<b>Title:</b>	Restoration and maintenance of land with sowing of Ramón and Achioté trees	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 15,070.6
<b>Operator:</b>	Las Arboledas		
<b>Title:</b>	Planting and enrichment of family gardens in the Kampokolche community	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 15,070.6
<b>Operator:</b>	Mujeres Horticultoras de Kampokolche		
<b>Title:</b>	Development of an agroforestry system for papaya maradol, pineapple and ramón tree	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 12,558.8
<b>Operator:</b>	Mujeres Plantadoras de Payo Obispo I		
<b>Title:</b>	Production and transformation of Ramón tree seeds	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 15,070.6
<b>Operator:</b>	Productores orgánicos de la Selva Maya "Lich O'ox"		
<b>Title:</b>	Comprehensive production of vegetables in backyard	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 15,070.6
<b>Operator:</b>	Túumben Meyaj		
<b>Title:</b>	Strengthening beekeeping in good hive management practices	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 10,047.0
<b>Operator:</b>	Xik'Nal Kaab		
<b>Title:</b>	BiO2rganic: Production of biological inputs	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 15,070.6
<b>Operator:</b>	Grupo Biorgánico del Sureste		
<b>Title:</b>	Mayacab: Honey production	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 15,070.6
<b>Operator:</b>	Meliponario del Sur		
<b>Title:</b>	Strengthening Santa Rita	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 15,070.6
<b>Operator:</b>	Apis Santa Rita		
<b>Title:</b>	Production, handling and commercialization of honey from miliponas	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 15,070.6

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<b>Operator:</b>	Meliponario Tumben Xunancab		
<b>Title:</b>	Production of melipona honey in Ticum	<b>Budget:</b>	USD 15,070.6
<b>Operator:</b>	Meliponas Ticum		