
2019
ANNUAL
REPORT



DGM

**The Dedicated Grant Mechanism
for Indigenous Peoples
& Local Communities**

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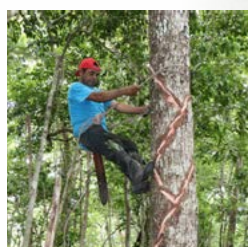
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DGM Mexico subproject implementer extracts sap for chicle production. Credit: DGM Mexico

Foreword

In its fourth year of implementation, the Dedicated Grant Mechanism for Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (DGM) is successfully demonstrating how Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (IPLCs) can play leadership roles in the governance and implementation of climate finance.

As an initiative designed by and for Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities, the DGM places technical and financial resources directly in the hands of those that know how to manage, protect, and preserve forests best. During the last couple of years we have attested an exponential growth of IPLC-led projects contributing to sustainable livelihoods, climate and sustainable development. This year, DGM reached over 400 subprojects targeting community priorities in 6 countries and impacted the lives of more than 200,000 beneficiaries.

Its interconnected nature and knowledge exchange component have enabled further learning, networking, and political incidence at local, national, and global scales. It has enhanced IPLC organization's relationship with IPLC networks and expanded best practices on climate change mitigation and adaptation actions under the Local Community and Indigenous Peoples Platform (LCIPP).

The DGM as a pioneer IPLC-led model, has become a proof of concept that partners and beneficiaries not only identify with, but also seek to expand. It recognizes community members as co-implementers as opposed to solely beneficiaries. This in itself instills greater sense of ownership in IPLCs of the overall process and promotes program sustainability by transferring fund management capacity to IPLCs. Providing resources directly to IPLCs increases efficiency, as projects are designed based on community needs and developed by organizations that are well aware of the local context.

As the DGM Global Learning and Knowledge Exchange project kicks off its fifth year of implementation, one of the main priorities will be the pursuit of continued support for the initiative and further strengthening of DGM countries' governance and sense of ownership of this innovative mechanism, in addition to the sharing of lessons learned and best practices. In the coming year, more countries will begin to implement subprojects and some will bring their subprojects to a close. It will be a year of further transformation and thus more growth, with the goal of continued and expanded engagement of IPLCs in the global efforts surrounding climate change and forestry.

Global Steering Committee Co-chairs



Idrissa Zeba
BURKINA FASO



Mina Setra
INDONESIA

*This year,
DGM reached
over **400**
subprojects
targeting
community
priorities in
6 countries
and more
than **200,000**
beneficiaries.*

About the DGM

Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (IPLCs) play a critical role in stewarding and protecting the world's land and forests, and have done so for generations. Preserving ecosystems and preventing deforestation are key contributions IPLCs make to curtailing the pace of climate change.

Through the Forest Investment Program (FIP) of the Climate Investment Funds (CIF), the Dedicated Grant Mechanism (DGM) was created to support the full and effective participation of IPLCs in the international effort to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from deforestation and forest degradation. The DGM is a special initiative that not only recognizes the global environmental contributions of IPLCs but supports their efforts and affords them the lead role in designing, governing and implementing projects.

Established in 2010 and implemented by the World Bank, the DGM was designed by IPLCs with the belief that empowering and supporting their own communities is a powerful way to protect forest ecosystems, mitigate climate change, and improve livelihoods. Through capacity building, the DGM creates platforms where IPLCs can raise issues at national and global levels. It is an innovative mechanism that increases the role of IPLCs in policies and actions related to sustainable forest management and climate change.

The DGM includes 12 pilot country projects, each tailored to its specific national context, as well as a Global Learning and Knowledge Exchange Project (DGM Global) to facilitate international coordination and to extend the benefits of the DGM to leading representatives from communities outside the program's countries.

Each project, once operational, is managed by two main entities:

- A **steering committee** led by community representatives with responsibility for project guidance, governance, and oversight; and
- An **executing agency** tasked with carrying out the activities and priorities set by its steering committee while ensuring compliance with relevant standards and safeguards.

The Global Steering Committee (GSC) oversees the DGM Global project and includes representatives of each established National Steering Committee (NSC), as well as one representative from a non-FIP country to represent the broader needs and priorities of communities worldwide.

The DGM stands out from other forest management efforts through a few key factors:

- **Community-led Governance:** Each project is led by members of the communities it seeks to benefit. Global and national steering committees act as vital links to beneficiary communities, with members helping to share information and receive community feedback.
- **Decentralization:** Each DGM project operates independently, pursuing its own goals within its own relevant context. This leads to greater efficiency compared with other programs of similar scale. Nevertheless, projects do have opportunities to coordinate with each other when it is mutually beneficial.
- **Capacity Building:** Through participation in the DGM, community members not only contribute to important forest management results, but also build their own capacity to manage funding and implement similar initiatives in the future.

Photo: Participatory mapping in Gerduren village, Indonesia. Credit: DGM Indonesia



Acronyms

AIDSEP: Interethnic Association for the Development of the Peruvian Rainforest

CAA/NM: Center for Alternative Agriculture of Northern Minas

CBNRM: Community-based Natural Resource Management

CBO: Community-based Organization

CI: Conservation International

CIF: Climate Investment Funds

COP: Conference of the Parties (of the UNFCCC)

DGM: Dedicated Grant Mechanism for Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities

DGM [Country]: DGM Country Project in [Country]

DGM Global: DGM Global Learning and Knowledge Exchange Project

DRC: Democratic Republic of the Congo

FIP: Forest Investment Program (of the Climate Investment Funds)

GSC: Global Steering Committee (of the DGM Program and Global Project)

ILM: Integrated Landscape Management

IPLCs: Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities

IUCN: International Union for the Conservation of Nature

LCIPP: Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform

MozDGM: Mozambique DGM

NDC: National Determined Contribution

NEA: National Executing Agency (of a DGM Country Project)

NSC: National Steering Committee (of a DGM Country Project)

OSAPY: Pygmy Support Organization

REDD+: Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation

REPALEF: Network of Indigenous Populations for the Sustainable Management of Forest Ecosystems in the DRC

SUNARP: National Superintendence of Public Registries

UNFCCC: United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

WB: World Bank

WWF: World Wildlife Fund



GSC members during 5th annual GSC meeting in Brussels, Belgium (May 2019). Credit: DGM Global

Brazil

Lucely Pio

Burkina Faso

Idrissa Zeba, Co-chair

Cote d'Ivoire

Play Christophe Sare/
Delphine Ahoussi
(Alternating Representation)

Democratic Republic of the Congo

Kapupu Diwa Mutimanwa

Ghana

Hayford Duodu

Indonesia

Mina Setra, Co-chair

Mexico

Manuel Aldrete

Mozambique

Daniel Maúla

Nepal

Bharati Pathak

Peru

Ruth Buendia Mestoquiari/
Marilen Puquio Arturo
(Alternating Representation)

Republic of the Congo

Guy Moussele-Diseke

Non-FIP Country

Grace Balawag (Philippines)

TOGETHER, ONE

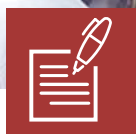
As the leaders, stakeholders and primary beneficiaries of the DGM, Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities are central to all DGM activities. They select representatives to participate in the DGM National and Global Steering Committees, they develop and implement projects using DGM funding, and they build their capacities to participate in conversations around climate change and forestry at national and international scales.

The DGM's unique structure includes both a National Steering Committee and a Global Steering Committee, which are the decision-making bodies for the DGM. These committees are selected by, and comprised primarily of, indigenous peoples and local community members, National Executing Agencies (NEAs), World Bank (WB), national governments, and civil society to continue the partnership model of the FIP.

The GSC is made up of 12 IPLC representatives from 11 DGM countries: Mexico, Peru, Brazil, Indonesia, Nepal, Republic of the Congo, Cote d'Ivoire, DRC, Mozambique, Ghana, Burkina Faso, and one non-DGM country representative from the Philippines. There are 11 established NSCs made up of 231 community representatives, including 54 women, who provide their leadership and oversight to their respective country programs.



NSC Meeting focused on Women Participation and Queen Mothers of Ghana. Credit: DGM Ghana



POLICY AND LAND TENURE

Policy advocacy and land tenure are key DGM objectives and can be found across country projects, particularly in Peru, DRC, and Indonesia. With the end goal of supporting the registration of 310 native communities and demarcating 130 communities, covering an area of 780,000 hectares, DGM Saweto Peru has already enabled the legal recognition of 234 native communities and helped demarcate 10, covering an area of 157,614 hectares. DGM DRC also focuses project activities on land tenure and policy advocacy, with its most recent achievement being the inclusion of IPLCs in the National Strategy for Community Forestry, the development of a position note on IPLCs and land policy, and the identification of indigenous lands and cultural heritage sites through mapping workshops. Similarly, DGM Indonesia is strengthening IPLC capacity to enhance land tenure security through community consultations, disseminating information on land tenure and rights, and negotiating with local government entities. Additionally, at the provincial level, DGM Indonesia works to improve the implementation of agrarian reform and social forestry and policy.

GENDER EQUALITY

Studies show that an equal share of women in forest management decision-making bodies contributes to greater improvements in forest health. To support effective forestry conservation, DGM projects have developed subproject selection criteria to ensure projects engage women in proposal design and implementation. DGM Mexico, Brazil, and Burkina Faso are among some of the countries that are yielding positive results from gender inclusive approaches. In Brazil, the babassu palm provides a livelihood for Quilombola and traditional community women through the commercialization of bread, oil, and soap derived from the babassu nut and husk. They have diversified their businesses and secured their futures by transforming babassu into multiple commercialized by-products, all while preserving the Cerrado biome.

Similarly, Maya women in Mexico are using leftover timber from a local FSC-Certified sawmill to make home décor items and furniture. Not only have they found a way to support their families, but they are doing so in a way that protects their forests. Parallel to the use and transformation of babassu in Brazil, Burkinabe women in Burkina Faso are harvesting cassava and producing couscous from cassava paste. This has helped Burkinabe women achieve economic empowerment, increase savings, acquire business knowledge and reduce deforestation by no longer relying on the commercialization of wood for income.

COMMUNITY ENTERPRISES

In Peru, Ashaninkan Indigenous Peoples are preserving their forests while also ensuring a stable income for community members through the commercialization of cocoa and coffee and the creation of an indigenous enterprise, Kemito Ene. Kemito Ene grew out of Ashaninka people's desire to manage their own cocoa production and establish a robust monitoring and surveillance system of their native land. Through the production and commercialization of 200 tons of cocoa per year, Kemito Ene has provided Ashaninka cocoa producers with an alternative to logging and a recognition and value of their natural resource. Cocoa production in Ghana has been blamed for the rapid rates of deforestation in the country. However, through DGM's support and use of climate-smart cocoa production, Ghanaian IPLCs are now producing cocoa sustainably and providing communities with a form of income generation. Meanwhile, in Mozambique, cashew and honey production are the focus of two DGM subproject proposals. Through sustainable apiculture, Mozambican IPLC communities are also able to make use of honey by-products, such as wax, from which they can make and sell candles and soaps, among other products. Producing and marketing cashew has enabled community members to build savings, provide for their family, and utilize the land sustainably.

Resources and Activities Map

The eight active DGM country projects cultivate, harvest and sustainably source a variety of natural resources through currently implemented or proposed DGM activities. Some of these resources and activities are highlighted below.

RESOURCES



BABASSU COCONUT



CASHEW



CASSAVA

ACTIVITIES



AGROFORESTRY



COMMUNITY ENTERPRISES



Mexico



Burkina Faso



Peru



Brazil





CHICLE



COFFEE



COCOA



HONEY



SOUMBALA



TIMBER



GENDER
EQUALITY



LAND TENURE



NON-TIMBER
PRODUCTS



POLICY



Ghana



Indonesia



Mozambique



DRC



Photos (left to right, top to bottom)

Mexico: Maya women working at Lol Koópte Muebles.
Credit: DGM Mexico

Peru: Ashaninka woman selecting cocoa. Credit: DGM Peru

Burkina Faso: Burkinabe Women processing cassava.
Credit: DGM Burkina Faso

Brazil: Production and commercialization of babassu nut
byproducts. Credit: DGM Brazil

Ghana: DGM Ghana project implementers visiting cocoa
cultivation. Credit: DGM Ghana

Indonesia: Wood for traditional Pinisi boat making in Tana
Beru, Indonesia. Credit: DGM Indonesia

Mozambique: 3rd Regional Africa Exchange Participant
Hayford Duodu learning about sustainable beekeeping at the
M'phingwe Camp lodge in Catapu, Sofala, Mozambique. Credit:
DGM Global/Nathalia Penton

DRC: DGM DRC beneficiary during training on Indigenous
Peoples land tenure and policy. Credit: DGM DRC



Photo Caption Top and Bottom: Cote d'Ivoire during World Bank Mission trip.
Credit: World Bank/Meerim Shakirova



FACTS

6

DGM COUNTRIES

5

NATIONAL EXECUTING
AGENCIES SELECTED

\$29.5M

USD ALLOCATED

2,053

SUBPROJECT
PROPOSALS RECEIVED

6

NATIONAL STEERING
COMMITTEES ESTABLISHED

230

SUBPROJECTS APPROVED

\$21.2K

AVERAGE COST (USD) PER SUBPROJECT

Africa

In February 2019, DGM Global held its third annual Africa Regional Exchange in Sofala province, Mozambique. In attendance, the exchange included 22 IPLC representatives from 7 countries, including one participant from Nepal as part of our efforts in providing opportunities for cross-regional exchange.

The central learning themes of the exchange included community-private sector partnerships in the management of non-timber forest products, benefit sharing mechanisms, wildlife management, natural resource management (NRM), and the importance of community land management practices and ecological monitoring.

In Mozambique, the majority of people live in rural areas and their livelihood relies heavily on the country's substantial natural capital. Forests, wildlife and agriculture contribute significantly to the income and food supply of rural communities. Ensuring the sustainability and resilience of the natural resource base while ensuring communities benefit from those resources is critical for rural development. To accomplish this goal, the Mozambique Dedicated Grant Mechanism for Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities project (MozDGM) is employing a value chain development approach. During the exchange, participants had the opportunity to visit ongoing emblematic projects focused on sustainable beekeeping, ecotourism, and craft production with the Matondo/Punque communities in partnership with the TCT Forest concession in Catapu and benefit sharing mechanisms accrued from forest and wildlife resource management and conservation agriculture with the Tambarara community and NRM committee in Gorongosa National Park.

Between the project's first two Africa Regional Exchanges in Burkina Faso and Ghana, DGM Global supported learning and knowledge exchange between 58 IPLC representatives from 13 countries, representing up to 20 national and international IPLC organizations and networks. Eight of these participants attended both exchanges, sharing and building upon their knowledge from the first Africa Regional Exchange.

"At our environmental school, we try to impart identification of species, beekeeping, reforestation, and anti-poaching training. We have dormitories for students and feed participants from Mphingwe harvests. The value is that we can train not only theoretically but also practically. Whatever we do in the classrooms, we then apply in the field. It is not always easy to motivate people to want to learn, because humans are naturally resistant to change. But change is coming, and we also have a livelihood and economic incentive to do so."

— JAMES WHITE, TCT DALMANN, MPHINGWE CAMP LODGE, CATAPU, MOZAMBIQUE



3rd regional Africa Exchange: Mozambique. Credit: Luis Barquin

Burkina Faso



“The DGM project and Forest Dependent Peoples Support Project (PAPF) [has helped] us create a union for cassava processing into cassava paste and into “Attieke,” which is a staple food in our community, and is in high demand by the Burkinabe peoples. This activity provides [us] women with a stable income without needing to extract wood from nearby forests.”

— FLORENCE BASSONO FROM THE COOPERATIVE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS OF THE KYON COMMUNITY IN SANGUE PROVINCE

To learn more about DGM Burkina Faso, visit

www.dgmglobal.org/burkinafaso.



Burkinabe woman processing nére seeds for soumbala production. Credit: DGM Burkina Faso

To reduce the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation, DGM Burkina Faso is concentrating its efforts and resources on strengthening the capacity of IPLCs and supporting the development of economic and sustainable NRM activities.

DGM Burkina Faso is implementing 85 micro and subprojects and providing livelihoods benefits to 130,219 individuals. Of the 85 community initiatives, 53 microprojects focus on income generation and sustainable livelihoods, and 32 subprojects support sustainable NRM and the improvement of living conditions.

Ensuring gender mainstreaming is crucial to achieving the environmental benefits Burkina Faso seeks. To address the barriers IPLC women face in project governance, the program developed specific selection criterion during micro- and subproject evaluation which has resulted in women-led organizations implementing over 50% of the program’s 85 community initiatives. Corn, cashew, soumbala, and cassava are among the products DGM Burkina Faso cultivates and commercializes.

OVERVIEW

FUNDING:

US \$4.5 million

FIP Approval: June 2015

World Bank Approval: September 2015

Implementation: September 2015 – June 2020

NATIONAL STEERING COMMITTEE:

11 voting members

- 8 men/3 women

NATIONAL EXECUTING

AGENCY: International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN) – Burkina Faso



The budgets for microprojects range from US\$ 8,000 to US\$ 18,000 and they are anticipated to last approximately 1-2 years. The project topics range from production and marketing of non-timber forest products to the establishment of plant nurseries and support for beekeeping as a sustainable livelihood. DGM Burkina Faso has supported its microprojects with targeted training in relevant topics, such as product marketing and use of non-timber forest products, and reforestation techniques.

Some of the program’s biggest achievements over the past year include the empowerment of women like Florence Bassono (see quote) and the country’s focus on environmental education activities across 5 regions targeting students and teachers.

By integrating youth into the program's efforts, DGM Burkina Faso is preparing the next generation of IPLC leaders to sustainably manage and protect their community's natural resources.

Key features of DGM Burkina Faso include:

- Trainings that are responsive to community needs, specifically in project evaluation, and support effective subproject implementation as well as strengthened participation in national and international policymaking
- Support for local community participation in discussions related to REDD+ and climate change at national and international levels

FACTS



RESOURCES & ACTIVITIES



CASHEW



CASSAVA



SOUMBALA



COMMUNITY
ENTERPRISES



GENDER
EQUALITY



NON-TIMBER
PRODUCTS

FEATURED MICROPROJECT

Women's Empowerment, Conflict Resolution and Income Generation – Women's Allah Wallou Group

Through DGM Burkina Faso's support, The Allah Wallou women's group has been able to designate a building in the Sapouy community in the Central West region of the country for the production of dairy products. The key components of the project are livestock raising, income generation and women's empowerment. The production and commercialization of dairy products, helps the women of the Sapouy community increase their income, strengthen their operational capacities and improve their overall quality of life. The project also addresses conflict management and resolution between farmers and breeders. In 2019, The Allah Wallou women's group processed and marketed more than 5,000 liters of cow's milk. The overwhelming interest in the region for the milk produced by the Allah Wallou group, has enhanced the value of milk production and more importantly, it has instilled a sense of worth in the Fulani women as they are now able to see their contribution and their place in the Sapouy community and beyond.



DGM Burkina Faso subproject implementer collecting water. Credit: DGM Burkina Faso

Democratic Republic of the Congo



“In the past, many people thought that indigenous peoples didn’t have cultural values or intellectuals. However, with the DGM when there are meetings, IPLC representatives try to demonstrate why they are the holders of forests. IPLCs share their experiences and contribute their knowledge on how to live with a forest. IPLCs demonstrate how they manage the forests and its resources sustainably, because if the forests were not well managed they would no longer exist.”

— DGM DRC NSC MEMBER

For more on DGM DRC, visit www.dgmglobal.org/drc and the project website, www.peuplesautochtones.cd.



DGM DRC beneficiaries participating in a mapping workshop. Credit: DGM DRC

The Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) is home to Africa’s largest forest biome, covering nearly two-thirds of the country’s territory. Around 40 million people, including the Twa, Mbuti, Baka, and Batwa Indigenous Peoples that make up 3% of the country’s total population, depend on DRC’s forests for their natural resources and livelihoods. The country also has one of the highest deforestation rates in the world.

Important elements of DGM DRC include:

- Building the administrative and financial capacity of IPLCs to increase access to funding;
- Strengthening IPLC capacity to influence policymaking at the national scale through advocacy and lobbying;
- Providing grants to communities to support sustainable livelihoods through the commercial development of natural resources, cultural resources, and traditional knowledge;
- Pilot testing innovative systems for community forest management and recognition of traditional governance systems for scaling up to the national level; and

OVERVIEW

FUNDING:

US \$6 million

FIP Approval: June 2015

World Bank Approval: April 2016

Implementation: April 2016 – July 2021

NATIONAL STEERING COMMITTEE:

27 voting members

- 21 men/6 women

NATIONAL EXECUTING

AGENCY: Caritas Congo



- Collaborating with the Network of Indigenous and Local Populations for Sustainable Management of DRC Forest Ecosystems (REPALEF) to implement a Feedback and Grievance Redress Mechanism focused on monitoring beneficiary satisfaction and collecting feedback at the local level.

Over the past year, DGM DRC has focused its efforts on strengthening the participation of IPLCs in forest and land management processes by organizing workshops and training on the development and validation of Pygmies strategic plan for land recognition and providing continued support for the Indigenous Peoples Act. DGM DRC has also focused on forming alliances with the national assembly for the integration and prioritization of indigenous peoples rights in the DRC's National Strategy. One of its main achievements has been the inclusion of a section on Indigenous Peoples ("Securing Forest Rights of Indigenous Peoples in the Development of Community Forestry in DRC") into the National Strategy for Community Forestry. Other activities include the identification of subproject ideas and training of subproject operators on project implementation and monitoring and evaluation.

Subprojects will focus on livestock breeding (pigs, poultry, goats and fish), agroforestry, apiculture, and food production (cassava, beans, onions and rice). DGM DRC has identified sites for local community forest concessions (CFCLs) or Areas of Indigenous and Community Heritage (APACs) in the Kiri and Mambasa territories and provided support for the legal recognition and land tenure processes of indigenous peoples in Kiri (Mai-Ndombe province) and Lusambo (Sankuru province).

While Caritas Congo, as the NEA, monitors overall project implementation, DGM DRC partners with other organizations to conduct or support various elements of the project workplan. Partners include the National Alliance for Support and Promotion of Areas and Territories of Indigenous and Community Heritage (ANAPAC-RDC), the Dynamic of Indigenous Peoples' Groups (DGPA), the National League of Pygmies in the Congo (LINAPYCO), the Pygmy Support Organization (OSAPY) and REPALEF. One of DGM DRC's main accomplishments has been the increase in indigenous representatives in local, provincial and national decision-making bodies and its provision of institutional and organizational strengthening to REPALEF. As a result of the program's advocacy efforts, Indigenous Peoples opinions are now being taken into account in major policy decisions.

FEATURED STORY

Indigenous Peoples-led Community Land Management and Mapping

Under the DGM DRC's Communal Pilot Forest Management subcomponent, the OSAPY supports IPLCs in the development of community land maps and management plans of community forest concessions, heritage sites and conservation areas. Over the past year, DGM DRC developed two village land maps produced in Kiri and Mambasa and 158 IPLCs were trained in GPS handling. In addition, two socioeconomic studies of community forests were carried out and the historical, geographical, social, economic and environmental information of two sites was documented and made available.

RESOURCES & ACTIVITIES



CASSAVA



GENDER
EQUALITY



LAND TENURE



POLICY



DGM DRC women's focus group meeting. Credit: DGM DRC

Ghana



“Knowledge brings about prosperity. My community, Krabonso [located] in the Bono East Region of Ghana selected cashew agroforestry [as its DGM project]. This has brought the people of Krabonso together, it has united the community and we are aware that in the coming future it will reduce climate change and bring us income.”

— AKUA YEBOAH/KRABONSO
COMMUNITY



Awareness raising about grant application process. Credit: DGM Ghana

Ghana’s DGM program has a strong focus on strengthening the knowledge and practices of local communities in REDD+ processes and sustainable forest management.

It also centers on greening the cocoa supply chain that is driving forest loss through agricultural expansion. As one of the countries with the highest rates of deforestation in the world, Ghana loses over 2% of its forests each year, negatively impacting the local communities who rely on the natural resources from these forests. In response to this context, DGM Ghana has the following key elements:

- A tiered training structure that aims to raise awareness of the DGM, REDD+, and climate change and offers more specialized training and opportunities for subproject finance to self-selected community members interested in further engagement;
- Specialized training for chiefs and elders emphasizing leadership skills and the long term costs of deforestation and surface mining, as well as specialized training for women to increase female engagement in capacity building activities;

OVERVIEW

FUNDING:

US \$5.5 million

FIP Approval: September 2016

World Bank Approval: April 2017

Implementation: August 2017 - November 2021

NATIONAL STEERING COMMITTEE:

13 voting members

- 11 men/2 women

NATIONAL EXECUTING

AGENCY: Solidaridad

Solidaridad

- Opportunities for select participants to visit successful forest management initiatives in Ghana and other countries to learn how communities and community-based organizations can play a leading role in sustainable forestry;
- Three grant windows for community members receiving advanced training to apply for financing through their communities (up to \$40,000 per community), as individuals (up to \$3,500 per proposal), and through community-based organizations (up to \$30,000 per organization); and
- Predetermined categories of community initiatives, including increased vegetation for soil fertility, sustainable livelihoods, water conservation, and reduction of deforestation and carbon emissions.

To learn more about DGM Ghana, visit www.dgmglobal.org/ghana.

Over the past year, DGM Ghana has focused heavily on:

- capacity building in climate change and land use training
- solar powered mechanized boreholes
- climate-smart cocoa systems
- climate-smart yam farms and cashew plantations
- apiculture
- watershed protection
- solar light systems
- community reforestation initiatives

Some of the main achievements of the past year include the selection of 99 individual grantees, 17,308 training participants of which approximately 50% are women, over 530,000 seedlings raised (cashew, acacia, and other tree species) and an increase in female leadership and participation.

FACTS

1,276 — **483**

APPLICATIONS RECEIVED

ACCEPTED FOR FURTHER
EVALUATION

99 — **39%**

INDIVIDUALS FROM 34
COMMUNITIES WERE
AWARDED GRANTS

WERE WOMEN

THREE GRANT WINDOWS: COMMUNITY, CBO AND INDIVIDUAL.

RESOURCES & ACTIVITIES



CASHEW



CASSAVA



COCOA



HONEY



AGROFORESTRY



COMMUNITY
ENTERPRISES



GENDER
EQUALITY



NON-TIMBER
PRODUCTS

FEATURED STORY

Gender Inclusivity

Climate change greatly impacts women's livelihoods and research has shown that closing the gap in access to land and other productive assets for women would increase agricultural outputs. To address the gendered effect of climate change and the barriers IPLC women face, DGM Ghana adopted approaches to ensuring gender inclusivity in all activities. More specifically, to encourage maximum participation of female traditional leaders (queen mothers) in project activities, DGM Ghana separates training participants by gender to ensure women feel comfortable enough to participate. Moreover, DGM Ghana accommodates training timing to match queen mothers' schedules. To further support women, the program has assigned team members to care for the women's children during training activities, lessen disruptions and increase mothers' opportunities for engagement and participation. Enabling women's participation in trainings is key to increasing their chances of leading and implementing subprojects.



Field demonstration. Credit: DGM Ghana

Mozambique



“I am a member of the Natural Resource Management Committee in my community [of Zambezia]. We aspire to preserve our knowledge in order to protect our natural resources. Community members became interested and wanted to join. We quickly realized we had enough people to become an association. [As an] association, we’re able to work on more initiatives and make more of an impact. We created different interest groups within the committee [such as] the women’s interest group focused on cookware and medicinal plants, receiving 75% of what they produce, while the remaining 25% goes to conservation of forest concession areas. We’ve also established a carpentry interest group and a nursery for planting, all with the intent of sustainably harvesting our natural resources.”

– ANTONIO MACAULA,
MOZDGM NSC MEMBER

To learn more about DGM Mozambique, visit their project website www.mozdgm.org.mz and page on the DGM Global website www.dgmglobal.org/mozambique.



Welcome dance during 3rd regional Africa exchange in Mozambique.
Credit: DGM Global/Nathalia Penton

Forests cover about half of Mozambique’s territory. The majority of the population lives in rural areas and their livelihood relies heavily on the country’s substantial natural capital.

Forests, wildlife and agriculture play a fundamental role in the country’s economy and are a valuable resource for the country’s local communities which rely heavily on them for income generation, food, energy, and medicine. Despite the importance of Mozambique’s forests, the country has a deforestation rate of nearly 140,000 hectares per year, with leading drivers including conversion to agriculture, using wood for biomass, and urban expansion. Key elements of DGM Mozambique (MozDGM) include:

- Focusing on integrated landscape management (ILM) and community-based natural resource management (CBNRM)
- Capacity building for communities and community-based organizations (CBOs)
- Participatory development of national policy proposals supporting CBNRM based on lessons learned from DGM subprojects
- Supporting CBNRM activities through capacity building, technical assistance, and funding of subprojects to increase rural income, reduce deforestation, promote

sustainable economic activities, and enhance climate change mitigation and adaptation;

- Supporting partnerships with the private sector to increase market access and institutional support for communities and CBOs

OVERVIEW

FUNDING:

US \$4.5 million

FIP Approval: August 2016

World Bank Approval: December 2017

Implementation: February 2018 – February 2023

NATIONAL STEERING COMMITTEE:

12 voting members

- 8 men/4 women

NATIONAL EXECUTING AGENCY:

World Wildlife Fund (WWF)
Mozambique



A major milestone for MozDGM over the past year was the official launch of the DGM project in February 2018 along with the first call for proposals and hosting of the third regional Africa exchange.

Since the start of implementation, MozDGM has made progress in establishing and strengthening relationships with private companies to support local community project implementation, facilitate access to markets, and share experiences.

This past year, MozDGM implemented a comprehensive outreach campaign informing local communities of the project's call for proposals and to raise awareness about its objectives. During these communication events, MozDGM reached over 1,500 community members in the Zambezia and Cabo Delgado provinces and as a result received 287 community proposals. Given its recent launch, over the past year MozDGM developed various tools to guide the project's implementation. These included a lobbying and advocacy strategy, communications strategy, safeguards platform, and monitoring and evaluation manual along with the launch of the MozDGM website.

FACTS

287

COMMUNITY PROJECT
PROPOSALS RECEIVED

Potential projects include:

- ECOTOURISM COMMUNITY LODGE
- MEDICINAL PLANTS
- HANDICRAFTS
- BEEKEEPING

RESOURCES & ACTIVITIES



CASHEW



HONEY



TIMBER



AGROFORESTRY



GENDER
EQUALITY



NON-TIMBER
PRODUCTS

FEATURED STORY

Emission Reduction Payment Agreements

In February 2019, Mozambique signed one of the first Emission Reduction Payment Agreements (ERPA) with the Carbon Fund of the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF), unlocking US\$ 50 million to support the country's ongoing efforts to reduce carbon emissions from its forest sector. This milestone is part of a joint effort supported by the World Bank through the ILM portfolio. MozDGM is part of a larger and longer-term investment to support forest-dependent communities and sustainable development. The road is long and there is a lot of work ahead, but the expectations for ILM and MozDGM are very high and provide an interesting case study as new countries join and fully implement the DGM.



Community visit during 3rd regional Africa exchange in Mozambique. Credit: DGM Global/Nathalia Penton



DGM Mozambique NEA and participants during exchange. Credit: DGM Global

Asia

The DGM has held two Asia Regional Exchanges, where DGM Global supported learning and knowledge exchange between 42 IPLC representatives from 11 countries, representing over 12 national and international IPLC organizations and networks. Within this group, four participants attended both Asia Regional Exchanges, sharing and building upon the knowledge gained from the first one.

The first Asia Regional Exchange was held in Chiang Mai, Thailand in February 2017 where participants took part in a participatory network mapping session and learned about the Paris Agreement, National Determined Contributions (NDCs) and the Green Climate Fund, among other topics. In February 2018, DGM Global held its second annual Asia Regional Exchange in South Sulawesi, Indonesia. This exchange focused on land rights and community forest management and provided participants with the opportunity to discuss tenure security, gender, sustainable forest management and visit a community known for making the traditional Phinisi boat.

“During the Asia regional exchange in Indonesia, we visited an indigenous community where we were able to learn from IPLCs’ unique traditional practices. From that [experience], I got the chance to learn from their good models and share my communities’ practices of shifting cultivation in the hill region of Myanmar.”

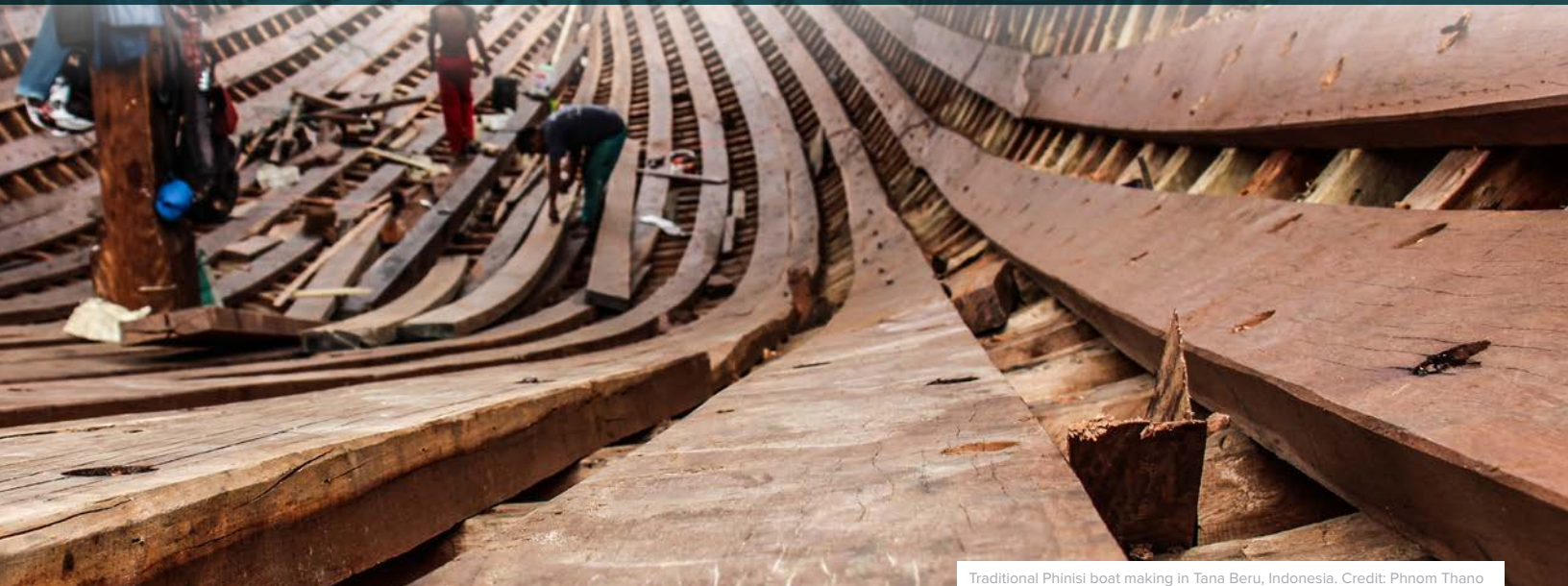
— ASIA REGIONAL EXCHANGE PARTICIPANT



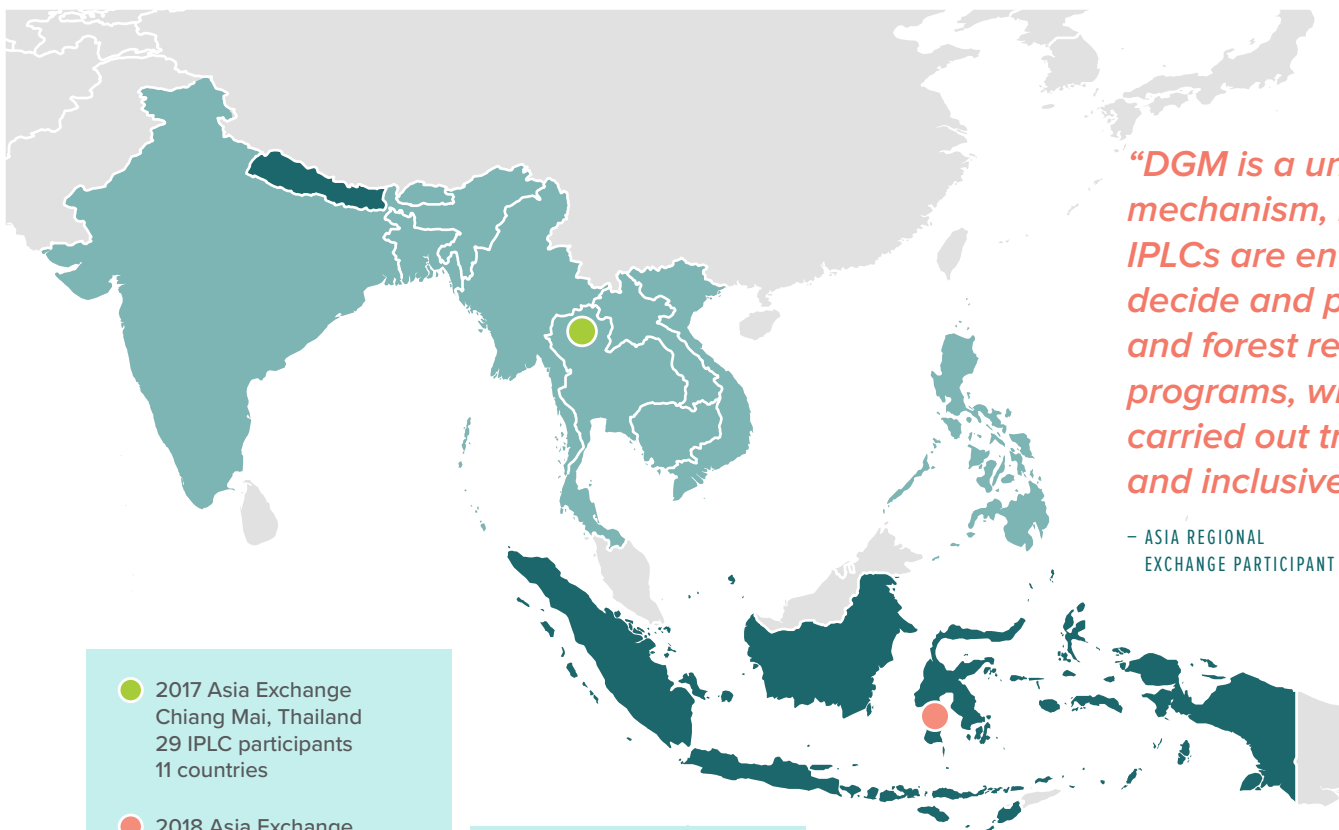
Indigenous products in Jayapura Exhibit
Credit: Anggit Saranta

“My participation in the second Asia regional exchange helped me get a better and clearer understanding of indigenous peoples role in sustainable forest management and enabled me to share the region’s best practices with my community.”

— ASIA REGIONAL EXCHANGE PARTICIPANT



Traditional Phinisi boat making in Tana Beru, Indonesia. Credit: Phnom Thano



“DGM is a unique mechanism, because IPLCs are entrusted to decide and plan climate and forest related programs, which are carried out transparently and inclusively.”

– ASIA REGIONAL EXCHANGE PARTICIPANT

● 2017 Asia Exchange
Chiang Mai, Thailand
29 IPLC participants
11 countries

● 2018 Asia Exchange
South Sulawesi, Indonesia
15 IPLC participants
6 countries

● DGM Countries
● Non-DGM Countries

FACTS

2

DGM COUNTRIES

1

NATIONAL EXECUTING
AGENCY SELECTED

\$11M

USD ALLOCATED

209

SUBPROJECT
PROPOSALS RECEIVED

2

NATIONAL STEERING
COMMITTEES ESTABLISHED

21

SUBPROJECTS APPROVED

\$74.3K

AVERAGE COST (USD) PER SUBPROJECT



East Nusa, Indonesia. Credit: Aulia Erlangga

Indonesia



“If you have a good transparent mechanism in place people will use it – build it and they will come”

— ABDON NABABAN, AMAN

“To talk [both] about indigenous peoples and local communities together is very motivating because both groups have faced many problems, [such as] land tenure issues and [although] we have a different history, we have similar problems. Which is why [the DGM] is very good, it shares the benefits not only for Indigenous Peoples but also for Local Communities.”

— MINA SETRA, GSC CO-CHAIR AND
DGM INDONESIA NSC CHAIR

For more information on DGM Indonesia, visit their project website at www.dgmindonesia.id and their page at www.dgmglobal.org/indonesia.



Indonesia contains the third largest tropical forest area in the world and the largest in all of Asia. It is home to about 50 to 70 million Indigenous People who depend heavily on natural ecosystems for their livelihoods.

However, these natural resources are in sharp decline as deforestation is on the rise threatening the wellbeing and culture of Indigenous Peoples. As ‘guardians of the forest’ IPLCs could play a key role in protecting these forests, but their effectiveness is limited by tenure insecurity and lack of access to information and public services.

DGM Indonesia responds to this context through its project design which aims to improve the capacity of IPLCs to engage in tenure security processes and livelihood opportunities through the sustainable management of forests and land.

Over the past year, DGM Indonesia completed the selection process for the second round of subproject proposals and the National Steering Committee was trained on tenure, agrarian reform, social forestry and REDD+. In addition, subproject contracts from the first call for proposals were signed in August 2018. During the second call for proposals 247 were received, 59 were presented to the NSC and 28 were selected by the National

Steering Committee for funding. All subprojects from the first and second round are located in 7 regions across 17 provinces.

To promote gender inclusivity in subproject design, DGM Indonesia assigned a gender advisor to review proposals and ensure submissions included women in activities and decision-making and that they had as a target, 30% women’s participation. Through targeted efforts to increase women’s participation in activities, over the past year the project has exceeded its goal of ensuring at least 30% women’s participation in consultation activities.

OVERVIEW

FUNDING:

US \$6.5 million

FIP Approval: December 2016

World Bank Approval: March 2017

Implementation: June 2017 – June 2021

NATIONAL STEERING COMMITTEE:

9 voting members

- 5 men/4 women

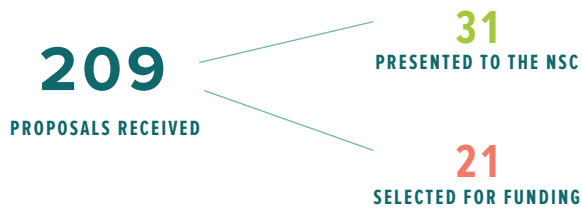
NATIONAL EXECUTING AGENCY:

The Samdhana Institute

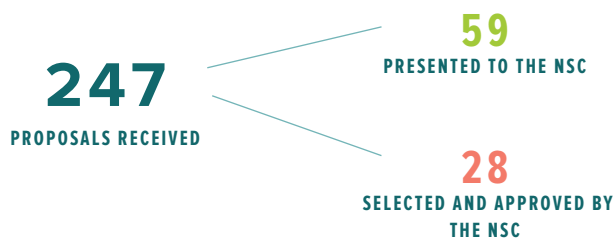


FACTS

FIRST ROUND OF SUBPROJECTS:



SECOND ROUND OF SUBPROJECTS:



SUBPROJECTS CENTER ON:

- Community outreach, mobilization, and capacity development;
- Tenure related issues; and
- Building capacity to improve livelihoods.

RESOURCES & ACTIVITIES



TIMBER



GENDER
EQUALITY



LAND TENURE



POLICY

FEATURED STORY

Approaches to Handling Tenurial Conflict in Peace

The peaceful approach to dealing with tenure conflicts is a subject of considerable discussion between the NSC and the NEA. This discussion was presented by Dr. Ichsan Malik from the University of Indonesia who is also a fellow at the Samdhana Institute. The Peace Approach Discussion of Tenure Conflict Approaches was conducted as part of mitigating violence in dealing with tenure conflicts. In carrying out the activities of the DGM in Indonesia, approaches and methods that can be used in overcoming tenure conflicts with a nonviolent approach are deemed necessary. This reflects on the various experiences of the DGM Indonesia's project implementation.



Members of the Kajang Indigenous Community perform during 2nd DGM Asia Regional Exchange.
Credit: Phnom Thano

Americas



Xavante women with collection of seeds. Credit: Chris Diewald

DGM Global has held two Americas Regional Exchanges over the last three years.

The first exchange was held in Brazil in 2017 and the second exchange was held in Peru in 2018. The project has supported learning and knowledge exchange between 43 IPLC representatives from 13 countries, representing over 22 national and international IPLC organizations and networks. Of these participants, five attended both Americas Exchanges, sharing and building upon the knowledge and skills gained from the first one.

● 2017 Americas Exchange
Minas Gerais, Brazil
24 IPLC participants
10 countries

● 2018 Americas Exchange
Junin, Peru
43 IPLC participants
13 countries

● DGM Countries
● Non-DGM Countries

FACTS

4

DGM COUNTRIES

3

NATIONAL EXECUTING
AGENCIES SELECTED

\$22.5M

USD ALLOCATED

973

SUBPROJECT
PROPOSALS RECEIVED

3

NATIONAL STEERING
COMMITTEES ESTABLISHED

176

SUBPROJECTS APPROVED

\$39.1K

AVERAGE COST (USD) PER SUBPROJECT

“To learn about one another and the experiences in each country, [the DGM exchange] gives us the confidence to talk about issues that affect us and keeps our brothers and sisters from other communities motivated and helps them better understand the regional context.”

— DGM AMERICAS EXCHANGE PARTICIPANT

“Through participating in DGM Americas Regional Exchanges, I have obtained greater understanding of REDD+ and the opportunities Indigenous Peoples have, it has opened up a discussion on climate change adaptation that stems from the management of ecosystems and reduction of activities and practices that increase greenhouse gas emissions.”

— DGM AMERICAS EXCHANGE PARTICIPANT

Mexico is one of the world's most biodiverse countries, with many of its species found in the forests that cover one third of the country. It also has one of the largest and most diverse indigenous populations in Latin America, with a population of 12.7 million indigenous peoples representing 13% of the national population.

Currently, Mexico faces a very high deforestation rate of approximately 150,000 hectares per year, primarily due to the expansion of agriculture and livestock. This rapid loss of forests threatens Mexico's biodiversity and many other environmental services derived from forests, as well as the livelihoods of IPLC communities that depend on them. DGM Mexico works within the states of Oaxaca, Jalisco, Campeche, Quintana Roo, and Yucatan, focusing on the following priorities:

- Support for demand-driven community projects on improving local livelihoods, with one funding window for small, innovative proposals and another for larger projects proposed by productive organizations and community enterprises to leverage resources, increase access to markets, and strengthen financial services.
- Targeted training for local community promoters on financial inclusion and REDD+ so they can identify and support promising subproject opportunities in their communities.
- Facilitation of knowledge sharing opportunities for community members to visit and learn from other communities or organizations that have more experience in a given activity.
- Development of participatory monitoring and evaluation system for subprojects to measure their own performance.
- Development of an Environmental Management Plan for each subproject based on the DGM Safeguards Framework.
- Operating system for receiving and attending to requests for information and grievances.

DGM Mexico's main achievements over the past year include:

- Selection of 42 market-oriented project contracts
- Training and final selection of 20 Local Community Promoters, of which 70% are women
- Launch of the call for social inclusion project proposals

The social inclusion window targets women, youth, and avecindados as they can hardly access this type of funding because of land tenure. Upon launching the social inclusion call for proposals, DGM Mexico received 613 submissions, nearly six times more than the market-oriented window submissions.

The country project has also diversified its communication channels and outreach to ensure maximum reach of the social inclusion window call for proposals, especially to women and youth.



Lol Koópte members. Credit: DGM Mexico



Mexico

FEATURED STORY

Lol Koópte Muebles

To ensure gender inclusivity in the evaluation and selection of grants, DGM Mexico has developed specific evaluation criteria to ensure women-led initiatives are funded and that gender is taken into consideration. One of those initiatives is Lol Koópte Muebles, a Maya women owned furniture business in Quintana Roo, Mexico made up of 10 Maya women who use leftover timber from the local Forest Stewardship Council (FSC)-certified sawmill to make home décor items and furniture. DGM Mexico's support to Lol Koópte is focused on providing support in transforming timber products with activities such as, design and development of a product line using recycled wood, training for Maya women, product documentation, design and development of a website, photo exhibit in Expo-Feria and strengthening of handicraft and design networks and alliances.

OVERVIEW

FUNDING:

US \$6.0 million

FIP Approval: May 2017

World Bank Approval: October 2017

Implementation: December 2017 - August 2022

NATIONAL STEERING COMMITTEE:

17 voting members
- 15 men/2 women



NATIONAL EXECUTING

AGENCY: Rainforest Alliance

FACT

42

**MARKET-ORIENTED/
FINANCIAL INCLUSION
WINDOW SUBPROJECTS**



To learn more about DGM Mexico, visit the project website

www.mde-mexico.org

and page on the DGM Global site

www.dgmglobal.org/mexico.

Brazil



“The transformation is clear. Before the [DGM Brazil] project, the lakes were worn out, there were many hunters [on] the land, and from the moment the project started, people in the town knew, so they [became] afraid to enter the area without permission. Red Lake was very devastated, we didn't even find fish there. Today it is practically restored and the fish and game have returned. So the biggest benefit [has been] the preservation of our village.”

— LEISA KRAHÔ-KANELA, IROM CATI PROJECT IMPLEMENTER

To learn more about DGM Brazil, visit their project website www.dgmbrasil.org.br and page on the DGM Global website www.dgmglobal.org/brazil



Transporting plant seedlings for restoration in the Cerrado. Credit: DGM Brazil

Brazil's Cerrado biome is a global hotspot for biodiversity, and is home to 15% of Brazil's population. These communities rely on the region's plentiful natural resources for their daily lives and livelihoods, but these resources are threatened by rapid deforestation and forest degradation.

IPLCs play an important role in reversing these trends. There are approximately 896,917 Indigenous Peoples in Brazil distributed among more than 255 ethnic groups and an estimated 4.5 million people in Brazil are traditional communities and Quilombolas. In response to this context, DGM Brazil supports IPLCs in this role by carrying out the following two objectives:

- To strengthen the engagement of the Cerrado biome's Indigenous Peoples and traditional communities in FIP, REDD+ and other similar climate change-oriented programs
- To contribute towards improving livelihoods, land use, and sustainable forest management in their territories

To strengthen its online project management and monitoring system (SIGCAA) and ensure consistency across subproject monitoring and reporting, DGM Brazil provided training to 60 subprojects. As some subprojects come to a close and others are at peak stages of implementation, DGM Brazil focused on communicating the project's lessons learned and successes by disseminating project information on social media, developing video content and further strengthening networks and partnerships. Trainings focused

OVERVIEW

FUNDING:

US \$6.5 million

FIP Approval: June 2015

World Bank Approval: March 2015

Implementation: June 2015 – December 2020

NATIONAL STEERING COMMITTEE:

12 voting members

- 8 men/4 women

NATIONAL EXECUTING

AGENCY: Centro de Agricultura

Alternativa do Norte de Minas (CAA/NM)



on the restoration of degraded areas in the Cerrado, agro-industrialization for solidarity-based economic ventures, and socio-environmental sustainability and political advocacy. A major update in DGM Brazil's implementation was the World Bank approval of their request for an extension of DGM Brazil's closing date to December 31, 2020.

DGM Brazil strengthened partnerships and networks between Indigenous Peoples, Quilombolas, and Traditional Communities in the Brazilian Cerrado by collaborating with the University of Brasilia (UNB), Montes Claros State University (Unimontes), and Embrapa/Bem Diverso, a project that aims to contribute to preserving biodiversity through the sustainable management of agroforestry systems and supporting traditional peoples and farmers' way of life. DGM Brazil's work in establishing partnerships with the municipal and state government and academic institutions has proved advantageous as it strengthens ties between institutions and creates a platform for knowledge sharing.

FEATURED STORY

The Guardians of the Standing Cerrado subproject

In the Cerrado region of Brazil, traditional communities are taking the lead in preventing, managing, and fighting fires on their traditional and communal lands. The erosion of springs, destruction of the Cerrado biome, and rampant fires motivated the creation of the Guardians of the Standing Cerrado project made up of a group of farmers in defense of the territory of traditional communities of Fecho de Pasto in western Bahia. The Guardians of the Standing Cerrado subproject aims to recover springs, manage communal land use areas, fight fires and carry out territorial surveillance. By identifying fire hot spots and supporting the Guardian of the Standing Cerrado Community Brigade, the community members have managed to successfully control and combat 6 fires in the Cerrado. The community group has also prevented fires from reaching the Cerrado swamp by building firebreaks that act as barriers to slow down or stop wildfires from progressing.

FACTS

64

SUBPROJECTS
APPROVED

\$39K

AVERAGE COST (USD)
PER SUBPROJECT

>30K

PROJECT
BENEFICIARIES
(51% WOMEN)

100%

OF GRIEVANCES
ADDRESSED

RESOURCES & ACTIVITIES



BABASSU
COCONUT



GENDER
EQUALITY



AGROFORESTRY



COMMUNITY
ENTERPRISES



NON-TIMBER
PRODUCTS



Xavante man cultivating native plants in the Cerrado. Credit: DGM Brazil

Peru



“As Indigenous Peoples, we have organized ourselves, to determine, execute and move forward, creating political incidence in national and subnational governments, and improving the mechanism of titling indigenous communities. As of June 2019 we [facilitated] the provision of land titles to 60 indigenous communities. The [DGM] mechanism is important because we have achieved a lot as Indigenous Peoples in the NSC with significant articulation and limited funding. [The] DGM has enabled us to build capacity of IPs in decision-making and move forward with land titling processes.”

— RUTH BUENDIA, GSC MEMBER



Ashaninka community members welcoming 2nd DGM Americas Regional Exchange participants. Credit: DGM Global

The Peruvian Amazon has over 73 million hectares of forest, and nearly 15 million hectares are owned or managed by the approximately 2,250 indigenous communities living there.

Four million of Peru’s 28.2 million inhabitants are Indigenous Peoples making up approximately 14% of the country’s total population. In order of population size, the largest indigenous group are the Quechua followed by the Aymara, Ashaninka and other Amazonian Indigenous Peoples. Obtaining land rights remains a major challenge for these communities and as a result, it limits their ability to protect their traditional homes and the forests upon which they depend. Deforestation in Peru generates nearly half of the nation’s greenhouse gas emissions, and agricultural expansion and road construction for unregulated timber exploitation pose a constant threat to the forests. DGM Peru’s National Steering Committee represents 2,300 indigenous communities in the country.

Through the project’s design, DGM Peru emphasizes:

- The legal recognition and registration of 310 native communities and the demarcation and titling of 130 native communities in seven regions: Loreto, Ucayali, San Martin, Junin, Pasco, Amazonas and Madre de Dios
- Support for CBNRM, by providing funding for subprojects focusing on income generation and food security partnership with local and regional indigenous peoples organizations

- Partnership with local and regional indigenous organizations

One of DGM Peru’s main accomplishments has been the facilitation of the recognition and registration of 234 indigenous communities and titling of 157,614 hectares of native land. In Peru, the DGM has built the capacity of Indigenous Peoples organizations to be able to manage and report on expenditure of funds.

OVERVIEW

FUNDING:

US \$5.5 million

FIP Approval: May 2015

World Bank Approval: September 2015

Implementation: November 2015 - March 2021

NATIONAL STEERING COMMITTEE:

10 voting members

- 8 men/2 women

NATIONAL EXECUTING

AGENCY: WWF Peru



To learn more about DGM Peru, visit their project website www.mdesawetoperu.org and page on the DGM Global website www.dgmglobal.org/peru.

Gender inclusion is another main focus of DGM Peru's implementation and to address the gender gap in project administration and participation, DGM Peru designed a strategy and training plan that includes a module focused on gender and the environment. As a result, the country program funded 26 women-led subprojects (a third of the total number of productive subprojects). Thus far, 23 subprojects have been completed benefiting 27 indigenous communities, and 37 are currently in implementation.

FACTS

- **10 INDIGENOUS COMMUNITIES COMPLETED LAND TITLING THROUGH THE NATIONAL SUPERINTENDENCE OF PUBLIC REGISTRIES (SUNARP)**
- **THE PROJECT HAS BENEFITED:**
 - > 360 INDIGENOUS COMMUNITIES
 - > 10,000 FAMILIES
- **234 NATIVE COMMUNITIES RECOGNIZED AND REGISTERED ON SUNARP**
- **100 MORE COMMUNITIES ARE EXPECTED TO RECEIVE RECOGNITION BY THE END OF THE PROJECT**
- **157,614 HECTARES OF COMMUNITY LANDS TITLED IN HIGH THREAT AREAS**

RESOURCES & ACTIVITIES



COCOA



COFFEE



COMMUNITY ENTERPRISES



GENDER EQUALITY



LAND TENURE



POLICY

Ashaninka women selling weavings, organic chocolate, Shipibo art and handicrafts at the Expo Amazonica in Loreto, Peru. Credit: DGM Peru

FEATURED STORY

Kemito Ene

The Association of Coffee and Cocoa Producers - Kemito Ene is an indigenous enterprise of Ashaninka cocoa producers of the Ene river valley. Founded in December 2010, Kemito Ene brings together indigenous Ashaninka people to sustainably produce and export certified organic cocoa to national, European and American markets. In August 2017, DGM Peru approved of the 'strengthening of the productive initiative in the management of cocoa crops' subproject under agroforestry systems in 15 Ashaninka communities associated with Kemito Ene. DGM Peru's support to Kemito Ene has assisted the organization in improving the quality of cocoa, expanding its market, acquiring equipment and building a structure to dry, ferment, and process cocoa. Of the 456 cocoa producers, 67 are women. Annually, Kemito Ene produces approximately 200 tons of cocoa. What differentiates Kemito Ene from other cocoa enterprises is that it is made up of entirely Ashaninka indigenous producers that work together with the objective of reducing deforestation and logging and promoting environmental preservation.

Land titling and recognition ceremony in Selva Central, Peru. Credit: Jerry Yauri Limachi



Guatemala



DGM Guatemala has an interim committee to assist with the project's planning and development. However, the project does not yet have an official National Steering Committee or National Executing Agency, and it has not yet been approved for implementation.

For the latest updates, visit www.dgmglobal.org/guatemala

OVERVIEW

FUNDING:

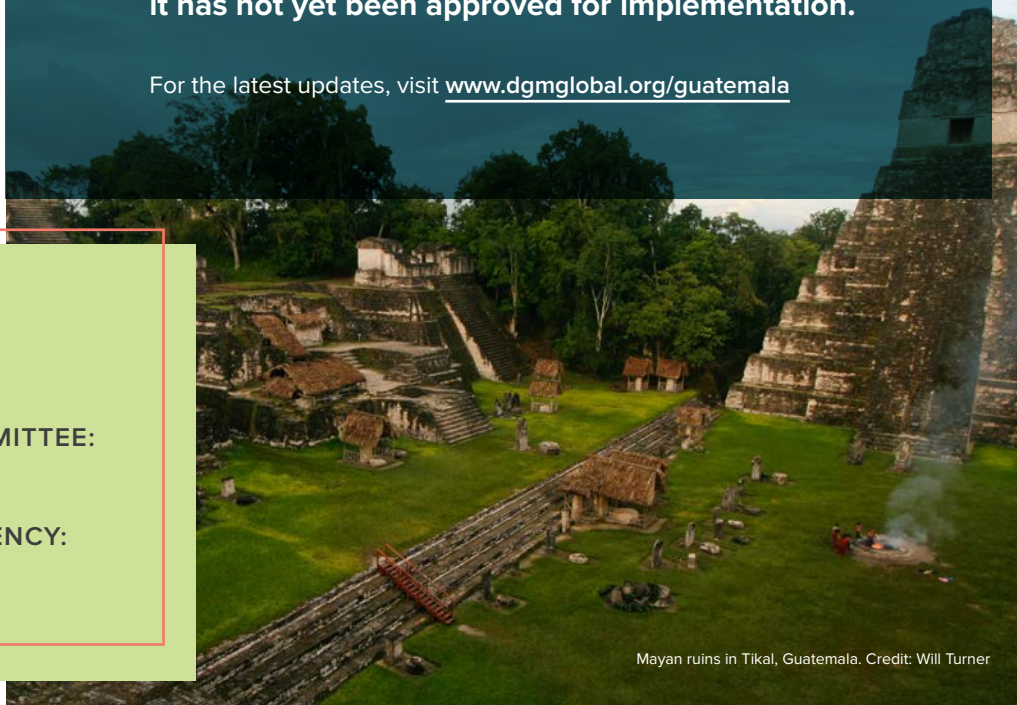
US \$4.5 million
- Not yet approved

NATIONAL STEERING COMMITTEE:

- Not yet selected

NATIONAL EXECUTING AGENCY:

- Not yet selected



Mayan ruins in Tikal, Guatemala. Credit: Will Turner

Nepal



Nepal is among the most climate-vulnerable countries in the world, due to its harsh geography, largely impoverished and natural resource-dependent population, and weak institutional capacity. Much of Nepal's forest is degraded, making it increasingly prone to fires, and land tenure is insecure, particularly for marginalized groups.

DGM Nepal is still pending approval. The project has a National Steering Committee but has not selected a National Executing Agency. District and provincial consultation meetings are ongoing. The project is expected to be approved by December 2019.

For the latest updates, visit www.dgmglobal.org/nepal

OVERVIEW

FUNDING:

US \$4.5 million
- Not yet approved

NATIONAL STEERING COMMITTEE:

13 voting members
- 9 men/4 women

NATIONAL EXECUTING AGENCY:

- Not yet selected



Nepal landscape. Credit: Russell A. Mittermeier

Cote d'Ivoire's forests contain rich biodiversity, but the country has one of the highest rates of deforestation in sub-Saharan Africa. Over the past year, DGM Cote d'Ivoire selected CARE to be the National Executing Agency. While the project has not yet begun implementation, its National Steering Committee was approved in March 2018. The project is anticipated to begin by the end of 2019.

For the latest updates, visit www.dgmglobal.org/cotedivoire

Women during Cote d'Ivoire World Bank mission. Credit: World Bank/Meerim Shakirova



Cote d'Ivoire



FUNDING:

US \$4.5 million
- Not yet approved

NATIONAL STEERING COMMITTEE:

8 voting members
- 8 men/0 women

NATIONAL EXECUTING AGENCY: Care



OVERVIEW

DGM Congo has had a National Steering Committee since February 2017, but it does not yet have a National Executing Agency and the project has not yet been approved for funding. Members of the steering committee have been working to raise awareness of the DGM through participation in various meetings and networks.

Outreach to communities and partners is the first step of a roadmap developed to accelerate DGM processes in the Republic of the Congo. More progress is anticipated in the coming year.

For the latest updates, visit www.dgmglobal.org/congo



Republic of the Congo



FUNDING:

US \$4.5 million
- Not yet approved

NATIONAL STEERING COMMITTEE:

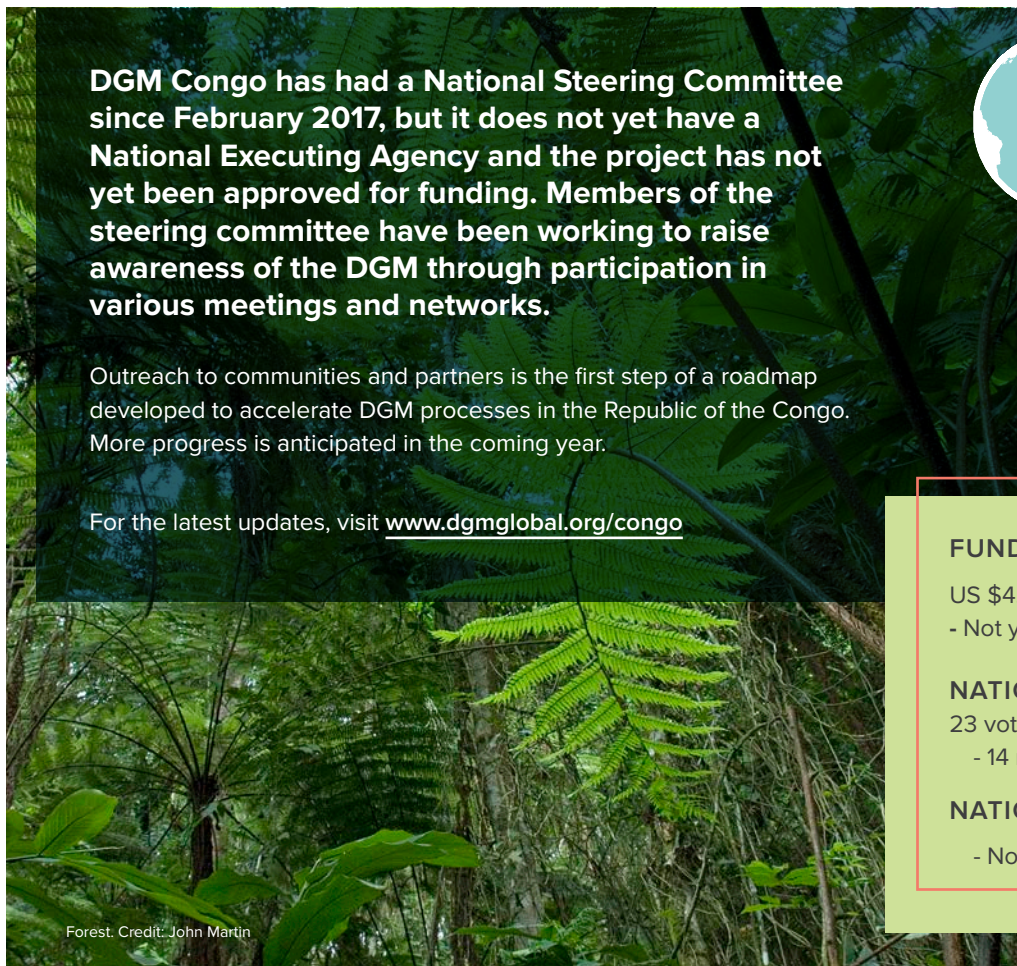
23 voting members
- 14 men/9 women

NATIONAL EXECUTING AGENCY:

- Not yet selected

OVERVIEW

Forest. Credit: John Martin



Global Learning and Knowledge Exchange Project

The objective of the DGM Global Learning and Knowledge Exchange project is to organize and facilitate knowledge exchange, learning and capacity building for IPLCs at regional and global levels, and to strengthen the networks and alliances of IPLC organizations within and across regions with a view to enhancing their representation and voice in regional and global policy fora.

In four years, DGM Global facilitated a total of 10 global and regional learning exchanges, building capacities and partnerships with 245 participants and more than 100 organizations from over 40 countries. Learning exchanges have evolved according to participant feedback and guidance from the project's GSC. Initially, DGM exchanges were strongly focused on classroom style learning to address specific learning objectives prioritized by the GSC, as well as a focus on understanding and strengthening IPLC networks. Over time, they have evolved to accommodate participants who expressed appreciation for more collaborative exchanges and field visits to relevant forest management activities.

Today, DGM exchanges offer not only an opportunity for IPLC leaders to learn about a DGM country project, but also a space where participants contribute their own subject matter expertise and recommendations to the DGM host country. The wide spectrum of expertise and knowledge of the growing DGM network is a great asset for the analysis and strengthening of governance and implementation of DGM and other community-led initiatives alike.

To enhance IPLC representation and voices in global policy fora, DGM Global facilitates the engagement of IPLCs in climate change negotiations at the UNFCCC and more specifically, within the LCIPP where IPLC leaders receive technical support in preparatory meetings and negotiations. The LCIPP facilitates stronger and more ambitious climate action by IPLCs that could contribute to the achievement of the NDCs. To share the ways that IPLCs are already contributing to adaptation and mitigation efforts, the DGM has engaged in this process since its early beginnings and shared how IPLC-led projects on the ground support countries' NDCs and climate goals.

"Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities actually own and steward much of the most important tropical landscapes on this planet...If those communities do not have rights to that land, they will not be able to steward it effectively."

— JENNIFER MORRIS, PRESIDENT OF CI DISCUSSES THE IMPORTANCE OF ENHANCING THE VOICE OF IPLCS USING THE DGM AS AN EXAMPLE AT THE 2019 GLOBAL LANDSCAPES FORUM.

OVERVIEW

FUNDING:

US \$5 million

FIP Approval: June 2014

World Bank Approval: March 2015

Implementation: June 2015 - December 2020

GLOBAL STEERING COMMITTEE:

12 voting members
- 7 men/5 women

GLOBAL EXECUTING AGENCY:

Conservation International

CONSERVATION
INTERNATIONAL



Regional Exchanges: Burkina Faso, Thailand, Brazil, Ghana, Indonesia, Peru and Mozambique

Global Exchanges: Morocco, Germany, and Poland

GSC Meetings: USA, Indonesia, DRC, Brazil, and Belgium

FACTS

10

LEARNING EXCHANGES

>40

COUNTRIES

245

IPLC PARTICIPANTS

>100

NETWORKS AND ORGANIZATIONS

98%

OF EXCHANGE PARTICIPANTS
SHARED KNOWLEDGE ACQUIRED
WITH APPROXIMATELY 200
IPLCS, TOTALING 13,000 IPLCS
REACHED



GSC co-chair Idrissa Zeba presenting DGM Annual Report during COP24. Credit: DGM Global

As one of the first mechanisms to recognize the crucial role IPLCs play in addressing the current climate crisis, the DGM has proven how effective and efficient direct access to funding can be for IPLCs.

As the DGM starts its fifth year of implementation, the program is reaching a crucial juncture where new funding is needed. As a result of the DGM's success thus far, country DGM's have expressed a keen interest in sourcing their own funding and replicating the DGM's best practices in other areas, including non-DGM countries and beyond forests.

While the GSC recognizes the current situation of the Strategic Climate Fund and uncertainty over the future of FIP, the GSC has been proactive in preparing to secure the second phase of DGM Global. Moreover CIF indigenous observers have requested the expansion of the DGM from an initial pilot mechanism to a sustained program.

Considered one of FIP's "best kept secrets," the DGM is backed by IPLCs and stakeholders alike that view this grant mechanism as one of the key solutions to the climate crisis. Although a potential break in funding may represent a challenge for maintaining the motivation of the DGM, its achievements show that it is a valuable channel for climate and development funding, and that national and international sources of finance should be encouraged to support continuation and scale up.

The DGM is looking forward to the upcoming year of implementation. With only four out of twelve countries left to receive project approval and kick off implementation activities, 2020 is guaranteed to be a year of further growth and transformation. The program's staggered implementation will be most advantageous this coming year in helping new DGM countries (Cote d'Ivoire, Guatemala, Republic of the Congo, and Nepal) learn from the other eight country projects, strengthening the peer to peer learning and improving best practices of IPLC-led projects.

"When we reach key development objectives while meeting our climate goals, I gain a renewed belief that we can change lives and transform our societies."

— MAFALDA DUARTE, HEAD, CLIMATE INVESTMENT FUNDS

Moving Forward

"We have reaped benefits with DGM in Brazil and we do not want it to end, we want it to continue because it is a mechanism that came to strengthen us [and] to give us a voice. Previously, other people spoke on our behalf and today the communities speak for themselves, everyone speaks for themselves, no one no longer speaks for anyone. We created a group within [our] NSC so that we can start thinking about how to obtain greater funding in 2020... because [DGM] is a project that was designed by communities and for communities and one that communities don't want to lose."

— LUCELY PIO, GSC MEMBER



Mozambican woman presents cashew nursery at 3rd Regional Africa Exchange in Gorongosa National Park buffer/economic zone in Gorongosa, Mozambique. Credit: DGM Global

Financial Update

FINANCES

DGM PROJECT	FUNDING (MILLIONS USD)		APPROVAL		IMPLEMENTATION	
	Allocated	Approved	FIP	World Bank	Start	End
Global Learning and Knowledge Exchange	8.0	5.0	Jun. 2014	Mar. 2015	Jun. 2015	Dec. 2020
Brazil	6.5	6.5	Jun. 2015	Mar. 2015	Jun. 2015	Dec. 2020
Burkina Faso	4.5	4.5	Jun. 2015	Sep. 2015	Oct. 2015	Jun. 2020
Peru	5.5	5.5	May 2015	Sep. 2015	Nov. 2015	Mar. 2021
Democratic Republic of the Congo	6.0	6.0	Jun. 2015	Apr. 2016	Jun. 2016	Jul. 2021
Indonesia	6.5	6.5	Dec. 2016	Mar. 2017	Jun. 2017	Jun. 2021
Ghana	5.5	5.5	Sep. 2016	Apr. 2017	Aug. 2017	Nov. 2021
Mexico	6.0	6.0	May 2017	Sep. 2017	Dec. 2017	Aug. 2022
Mozambique	4.5	4.5	Aug. 2016	Dec. 2017	Feb. 2018	Feb. 2023
Guatemala	4.5	0	Pending	Pending	N/A	N/A
Nepal	4.5	0	Pending	Pending	N/A	N/A
Cote d'Ivoire	4.5	0	Pending	Pending	N/A	N/A
Republic of the Congo	4.5	0	Pending	Pending	N/A	N/A
Lao People's Democratic Republic	4.5	0	Project Canceled as of Oct. 2017			
Ecuador	4.5	0	Project Canceled as of Jun. 2019			
TOTAL	80	50				

SUBPROJECTS

CALL FOR PROPOSALS	SUBPROJECT PROPOSALS		APPROXIMATE COST (USD)	
	Received	Approved	Total	Average
Brazil-1	158	45	1,762,930	39,176
Brazil-2	106	19	717,974.91	37,788
Burkina-1	651	32	1,702,229.53	53,194
Burkina-2	126	53	1,085,500.65	20,481
Indonesia-1	209	21	1,561,668	74,366
Peru-1	33	21	772,869	36,803
Peru-2	63	49	1,563,612	31,910
Ghana-1	1,276	145	2,106,500	14,527
Mexico-1	613	42	2,067,864	49,234
TOTAL	3,235	427	13,340,968.09	31,244


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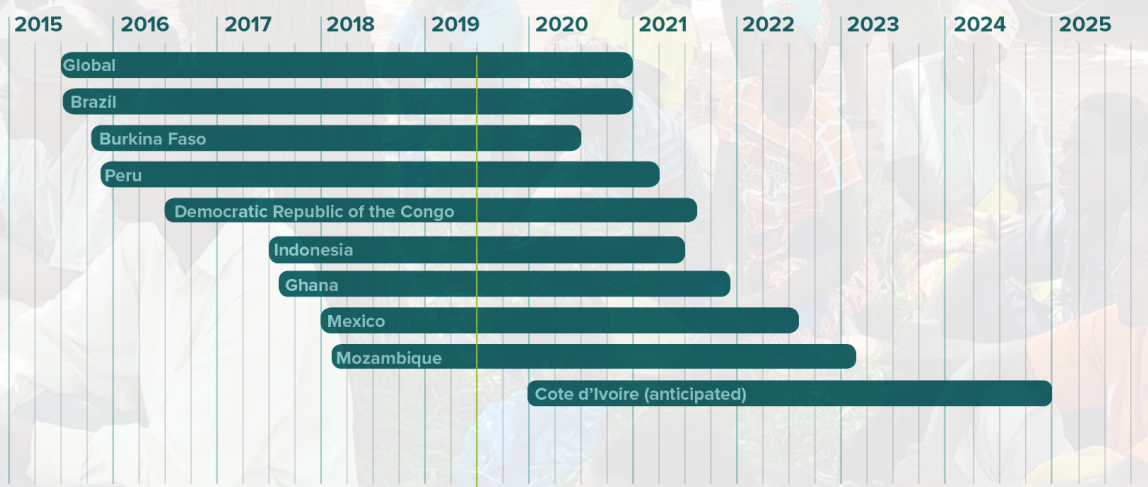
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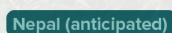
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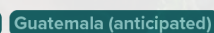
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Timeline



Pending Approval:

 Nepal (anticipated)

 Guatemala (anticipated)

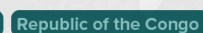
 Republic of the Congo

Photo: Community field visit during 2nd Regional Africa Exchange in Western Regional Landscape of Ghana, August 2017. Credit: DGM Global

“People used to think indigenous peoples and local communities could not manage such projects...the DGM has successfully proven how communities can play a leadership role in global efforts aiming at protecting the world's forests and fighting climate change.”

- IDRISSE ZEBE, GSC CO-CHAIR PARTICIPATING IN
COP24 SIDE EVENT

