

Annual Report 2017

# THE DEDICATED GRANT MECHANISM FOR INDIGENOUS PEOPLES AND LOCAL COMMUNITIES



**DGM**



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## FOREWORD

In the second year of the Dedicated Grant Mechanism for Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (DGM), the DGM is successfully demonstrating how indigenous peoples and local communities (IPLCs) can play leadership roles in the governance and implementation of climate finance. During this year, the DGM passed an important milestone with over half of its allocated funding approved by the World Bank. The IPLC leaders of the DGM, with the support of their executing agencies, have demonstrated effective and responsible management of this funding, in collaboration with governments and non-state actors, in order to build the capacity of their fellow community members to participate in the Forest Investment Program (FIP) and other initiatives related to the reduction of emissions from deforestation and forest degradation (REDD+).

As the DGM progresses, capacity building has been a key element of each of the projects. The DGM works directly with IPLCs and related organizations to ensure that they have all the necessary knowledge and skills to engage not only with the DGM, but also with other potential funding mechanisms. This extends from proposal writing to prudent and transparent financial management and beyond. IPLCs have the potential to be key actors in the fight against climate change and the DGM helps them achieve and demonstrate that potential. In several countries, the DGM has worked with national governments to link the efforts of country projects to their countries’ nationally determined contributions (NDCs), which form the backbone of the Paris Agreement. As the projects begin to show more results, this will allow the DGM to demonstrate its value clearly at the national and international levels.

One of the most interesting aspects of the DGM’s design at the country level is its staggered approach. Each DGM country project is able to begin as soon as it has met certain criteria. As new country projects begin, they can learn from those that preceded them. New country projects will learn how DGM Brazil is managing subprojects across the vast Cerrado, how the DGM project in the Democratic Republic of the Congo is facilitating grievance management at the local level, and how DGM Burkina Faso evaluates subproject proposals in a way that accounts for gender and social inclusion. Opportunities for this knowledge exchange have been a key focus for the DGM this year and will continue to be as the program moves forward.

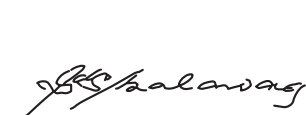
These opportunities include the learning exchanges facilitated by the DGM Global Learning and Knowledge Exchange Project (DGM Global). This fiscal year marked the first year of these exchanges with a global exchange and regional exchanges in Africa, Asia, and Latin America. Through these exchanges, 97 IPLC leaders from both DGM and non-DGM countries gathered to share their knowledge and learn more about the work of the DGM and other key topics related to forestry and climate change.

As the third year of the program begins, the DGM enters a new era of leadership. After two years of exemplary guidance and oversight from the initial Global Steering Committee (GSC) co-chairs, Grace Balawag and Kapupu Diwa, the members of the GSC have selected Mina Setra of Indonesia and Idrissa Zeba of Burkina Faso to take their place for the next two years. Through this periodic transition of power, the DGM will benefit from the many perspectives and decades of experience collectively held by the GSC members.

In the coming year, one of the DGM’s major priorities will be the pursuit of additional funding to expand the scope of the DGM and sustain it beyond 2020. As currently structured, the DGM serves as a strong proof of concept for direct access of IPLCs to climate finance, but it has the potential for a much larger impact. In April 2017, the GSC created a Sustainability Working Group to identify and pursue opportunities for additional funding. Their leadership will be invaluable for the continued and expanded engagement of IPLCs in the global efforts surrounding climate change and forestry.

From the Co-Chairs of the DGM Global Steering Committee:

  
**Kapupu Diwa**  
 2015-2017  
 DRC

  
**Grace Balawag**  
 2015-2017  
 Non-FIP (Philippines)

  
**Idrissa Zeba**  
 2017-2019  
 Burkina Faso

  
**Mina Setra**  
 2017-2019  
 Indonesia



# ABBREVIATIONS

<b>AIDSEP</b>	Interethnic Association for the Development of the Peruvian Rainforest
<b>CAA/NM</b>	Center for Alternative Agriculture of Northern Minas
<b>CI</b>	Conservation International
<b>CIF</b>	Climate Investment Funds
<b>CONAP</b>	Confederation of Amazonian Nationalities of Peru
<b>COP</b>	Conference of the Parties (of the UNFCCC)
<b>CSO</b>	Civil Society Organization
<b>DGM</b>	Dedicated Grant Mechanism for Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities
<b>DGM [Country]</b>	DGM Country Project in [Country]
<b>DGM Global</b>	DGM Global Learning and Knowledge Exchange Project
<b>DRC</b>	Democratic Republic of the Congo
<b>FIP</b>	Forest Investment Program (of the Climate Investment Funds)
<b>GEA</b>	Global Executing Agency (of the DGM Global Project)
<b>GSC</b>	Global Steering Committee (of the DGM Program and Global Project)
<b>IPLCs</b>	Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities
<b>IUCN</b>	International Union for the Conservation of Nature
<b>NEA</b>	National Executing Agency (of a DGM Country Project)
<b>NGO</b>	Non-governmental organization
<b>NSC</b>	National Steering Committee (of a DGM Country Project)
<b>REDD+</b>	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation
<b>REPALEF</b>	Network of Indigenous Populations for the Sustainable Management of Forest Ecosystems in the DRC
<b>SB46</b>	46th Conference of the UNFCCC Subsidiary Bodies
<b>TTL</b>	Task Team Leader (World Bank)
<b>UNFCCC</b>	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
<b>UNPFII</b>	United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues
<b>WWF</b>	World Wildlife Fund

# WHAT IS THE DEDICATED GRANT MECHANISM?

Forests play several critical roles in our global ecosystem. They contain much of the world’s biodiversity, providing important resources for food, shelter, and medicine. They provide livelihoods for roughly one of every four humans on the planet. They also serve as carbon sinks, absorbing carbon dioxide from the atmosphere and converting it to biomatter. Unfortunately, deforestation and forest degradation are quickly undoing the many benefits provided by forests.

To address this challenge, the Forest Investment Program (FIP) of the Climate Investment Funds (CIF) has been working since 2009 to support the efforts of developing countries to carry out their national plans for reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation (REDD+). An important component of the FIP’s design is the protection of the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities (IPLCs) and the strengthening of forest-dependent livelihoods. IPLCs have long served as stewards of the world’s forests, using centuries of traditional knowledge and experience to manage their natural resources sustainably. During the design of the FIP, key IPLC stakeholders, in collaboration with the World Bank and other partners, developed the Dedicated Grant Mechanism for Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (DGM), an \$80 million program designed and led by IPLCs to increase their capacity to participate in the Forest Investment Program and other REDD+ programs.

As the largest global REDD+ initiative designed and implemented by and for IPLCs, the DGM is an important opportunity to demonstrate the role that they can play in the sustainable management of their

local forests and in ongoing negotiations and decision-making at the national and international levels.

## DGM GOVERNANCE

As of June 2017, the DGM has allocated funding for 15 projects, including a Global Learning and Knowledge Exchange Project (DGM Global) and 14 country projects, selected from the 23 FIP pilot countries. Each project, once approved, includes a steering committee and an executing agency. The steering committees, composed primarily of IPLC representatives from targeted forest areas, design the project and oversee its implementation. They also serve as the program’s ambassadors in the beneficiary communities, answering questions about the program and ensuring transparency and accountability. The executing

agencies are trusted organizations that work with the steering committees to implement their vision in compliance with environmental and social safeguards, as well as the program’s standards for administrative and financial management.

Each of the country projects acts independently, progressing at its own pace towards its own objectives. These objectives are designed in response to their unique national contexts, but they all ultimately support the DGM’s overall mission of strengthening

IPLC engagement with the FIP and other REDD+ programs. More detail on the DGM country projects can be found on pages 6-27.

DGM Global plays a coordinating role by bringing IPLC representatives from both DGM and non-DGM countries together to exchange knowledge and develop their capacities to engage at regional and international levels. It also provides support to the DGM country projects, allowing them to learn from one another for more effective implementation and to coordinate their communications and reporting. Because of its cross-cutting nature, details on DGM Global can be found throughout this report, but a timeline of major activities can be found on pages 30-31.



Photo © Conservation International/photo by John Martin

Photo © Conservation International/photo by Patricia Damme



# KEY ACTORS

The **Global Steering Committee (GSC)**, with representation from each established NSC and 1 indigenous representative from a non-FIP country, provides a programmatic perspective to coordinate DGM design, implementation, and communications across projects. The GSC also leads and oversees the Global Learning and Knowledge Exchange Project. They also represent the DGM program at major international events

The **Global Executing Agency (GEA)** serves as the Secretariat of the GSC, implementing the GSC's vision for the DGM Global project, facilitating exchange between the DGM pilot countries and beyond, and supporting the country projects to ensure consistent and effective implementation throughout the DGM Program.

The **National Steering Committees (NSCs)**, comprised primarily of IPLC representatives, lead and oversee the DGM Country Projects. They also serve a critical role representing the DGM at a local level to the participating communities and at national and international levels sharing their experiences with stakeholders and other interested parties.

The **National Executing Agencies (NEAs)** serve as Secretariats to their respective NSCs, implementing their NSCs' visions. They provide capacity-building, technical support, and administrative oversight to help communities design and implement initiatives that reflect community priorities.

As the leaders, stakeholders and primary beneficiaries of the DGM, **Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (IPLCs)** are central to all DGM activities. They select representatives to participate in the DGM 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.

# FUNDING IPLC INITIATIVES

**Indigenous peoples and local communities (IPLCs)** are the most important stakeholders of the DGM. They determine the priorities of the DGM projects through their representatives in the project steering committees, they design and implement initiatives in support of those priorities, and they undergo capacity building to enable them to participate more fully in climate change and forestry discussions from the local level to the global level. Through their leadership and participation in these activities, they keep the DGM Projects updated on the progress they've made and any challenges they still face.



Each composed of a steering committee and an executing agency (detailed on the prior page), the **DGM Projects** provide financial, administrative, and technical support to participating IPLCs to allow them to advance their own priorities transparently and effectively. The ultimate goal of the DGM Projects is to strengthen the capacity of IPLCs to participate in the Forest Investment Program (FIP) and other initiatives related to the reduction of emissions from deforestation and forest degradation (REDD+) at local, national, and global levels. As the DGM projects work towards this goal, they have a further responsibility to keep the World Bank and other stakeholders informed of project progress.



The **Forest Investment Program (FIP)**, a funding window of the Climate Investment Funds (CIF), provides financing to support the reduction of emissions from deforestation and forest degradation (REDD+) in developing countries. In the design of the FIP, stakeholders identified the need to engage IPLCs, which led to the creation of the DGM under the FIP funding window. The FIP Sub-Committee endorsed the DGM Design Document and approves all DGM projects. The CIF Administrative Unit compiles information about the DGM and other programs and shares it with donors and other stakeholders.

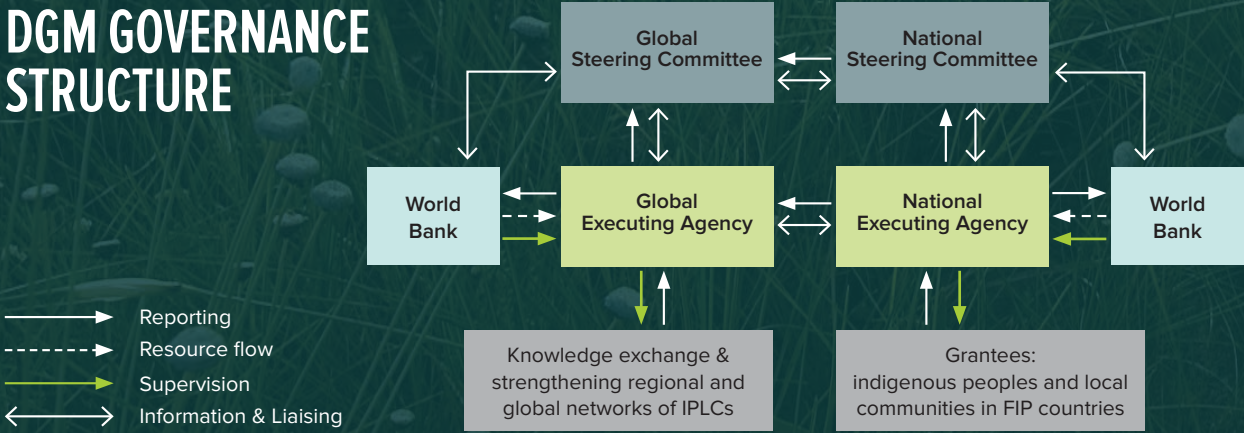


The **World Bank** serves as the implementing multilateral development bank (MDB) of the DGM. This was requested by key IPLC stakeholders after the World Bank worked collaboratively with them to design and prepare the DGM. The World Bank channels DGM funding and provides technical, fiduciary, and institutional oversight. In addition, it serves as an observer on the DGM's steering committees. The World Bank supports DGM accountability by reporting to the FIP periodically on fund utilization and progress.

# DONORS



# DGM GOVERNANCE STRUCTURE





# PROJECT OVERVIEW

In order to build the capacity of IPLCs effectively, it is critical for the DGM to account for local and national contexts. The program does this with a collection of projects targeting 14 pilot countries:

Brazil	Ghana	Mozambique
Burkina Faso	Guatemala	Nepal
Cote d'Ivoire	Indonesia	Peru
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Lao People's Democratic Republic	Republic of the Congo
Ecuador	Mexico	

While each of the country projects supports the DGM's overall objective of enhancing IPLC capacity to participate in the FIP and other REDD+ processes, they each have the flexibility to develop in response to the particular priorities and needs of their targeted communities. Some of them focus on strengthening land tenure, while others promote sustainable resource management.

Capacity building is an essential element of each of the country projects. The DGM country projects provide technical and administrative support to IPLC communities and grassroots organizations to help them advance their own priorities in relation to climate change and forestry more effectively.

In each country, a National Steering Committee (NSC), composed of community-chosen IPLC representatives, guides and oversees the DGM. The NSC has a responsibility to select a National Executing Agency (NEA) to assist with the implementation of the project in line with community priorities.

## GLOBAL LEARNING AND KNOWLEDGE EXCHANGE

The **Global Learning and Knowledge Exchange Project (DGM Global)** was designed to facilitate the participation of IPLCs from a broader selection of countries and advance the DGM's objectives at regional and global scales. Under the leadership of the Global Steering Committee and with the support of the Global Executing Agency (as detailed on page 4), DGM Global plays the following roles:

**Global Outreach and Information Sharing** – DGM Global facilitates communications and knowledge exchange both within the DGM and with external parties. This includes capacity building and related efforts to strengthen global and regional IPLC networks for more effective information flow within the broader IPLC community.

**Technical and Secretariat Services** – The project facilitates the effective oversight and leadership of the Global Steering Committee by organizing annual meetings and providing ongoing support for its efforts. DGM Global also supports the establishment and effective implementation of the DGM country projects.

**Planning, Monitoring, and Reporting** – DGM Global oversees a coordinated monitoring and reporting framework to demonstrate the programmatic progress of the DGM towards its ultimate objective of increasing the role of IPLCs in the FIP and other REDD+ processes at local, national, and global scales.

## HOW A DGM COUNTRY PROJECT TAKES SHAPE





# DGM AFRICA

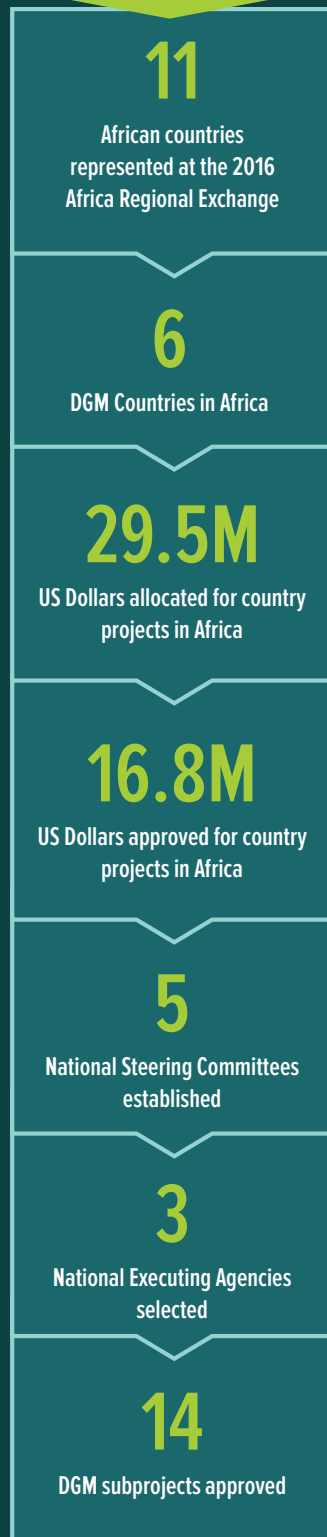


Participants in the 2016 Africa Regional Exchange in Ouagadougou. Photo Credit: DGM Global

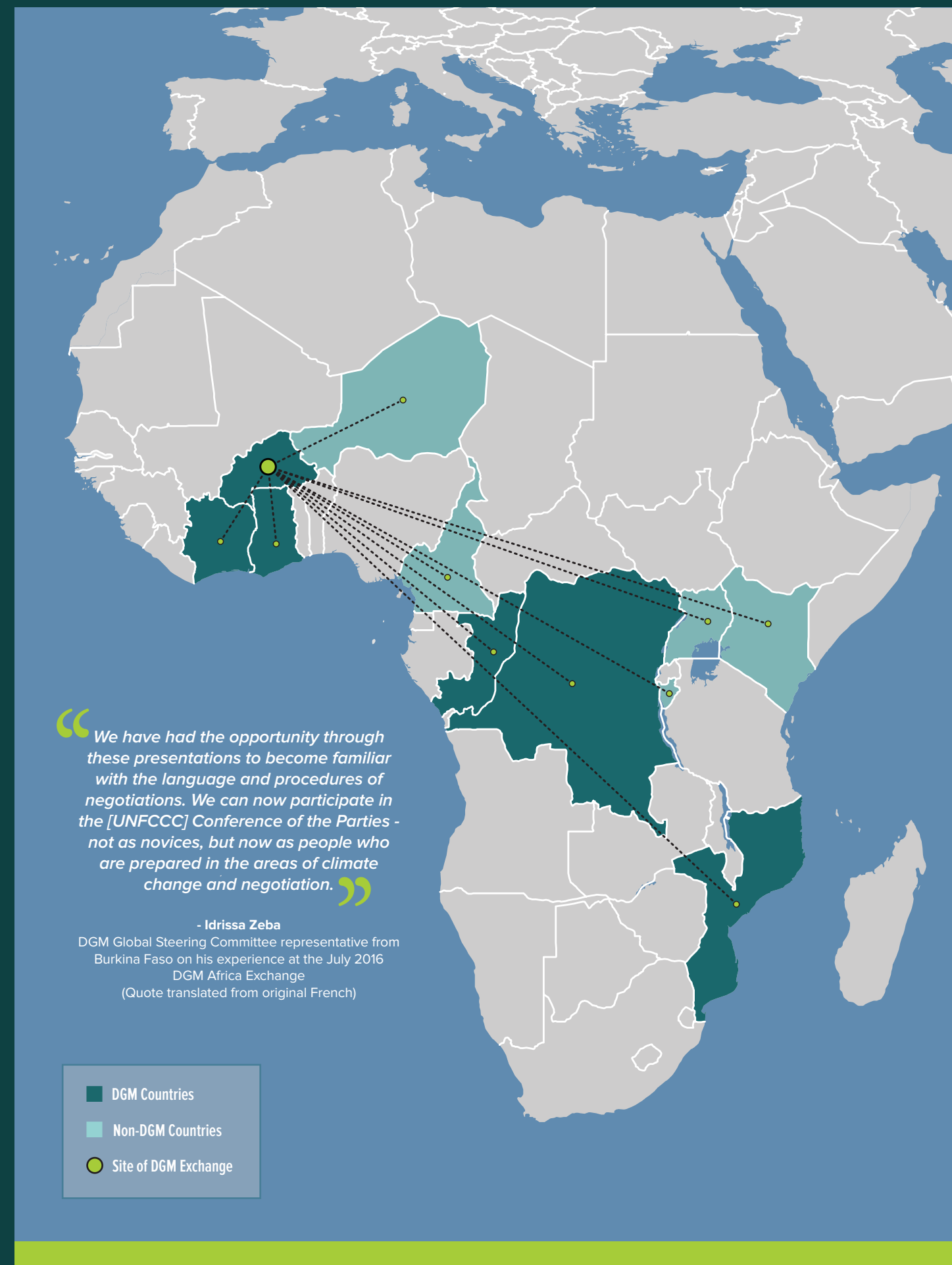
In July 2016, IPLC leaders from all over Africa gathered in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso to participate in the first DGM Regional Exchange, hosted by the DGM Global Learning and Knowledge Exchange Project (DGM Global), with support from DGM Burkina Faso. While there, the 32 IPLC participants shared their experience and traditional knowledge around forestry and climate change. They also attended technical sessions to build their capacity to engage in negotiations around these issues at the national and international level.

The exchange also featured a participatory social network analysis exercise to help them understand existing IPLC networks and alliances in Africa. Participants also visited the village of Sapouy near Burkina Faso to observe how community forestry projects can bring economic benefits to community members.

## FACTS + FIGURES



> The map on the following page shows the participation of IPLC representatives of the highlighted countries at the July 2016 DGM Africa Exchange.





# BURKINA FASO

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

DGM Burkina Faso seeks to reduce the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation by supporting 32 local forest-dependent communities to build their capacities to manage the forests sustainably and to strengthen their economic opportunities. The project will employ a participatory approach, engaging closely with local communities whenever possible, to conduct activities in three main categories:

- 1. Managerial and technical capacity-building (US \$1 million)
- 2. Economic and sustainable natural resource management activities (US \$2.7 million)
- 3. Coordination, management, monitoring and evaluation (US \$0.8 million)

This has been a busy year for DGM Burkina Faso. The project closed its first call for subproject proposals in July 2016, ultimately receiving 651 submissions from local communities. Although 41 subprojects passed a full technical evaluation, only 14 were eventually approved in order to keep the project on budget.

While this clearly shows the high demand in DGM Burkina Faso’s targeted communities, it also highlights the need for the project to manage expectations. Many projects requested by the communities will not receive funding. The selected subprojects were funded in March 2017 and have begun implementation.

## SUBPROJECTS

651

Subproject proposals

447

In compliance with administrative requirements for proposals

337

Passed a screening for environmental and social safeguards

43

Passed a full technical evaluation

14

Approved for implementation

Beyond ongoing technical, administrative, and financial support to its subprojects, DGM Burkina Faso has focused its early capacity-building work on improving environmental education in schools. The project has conducted training of 89 primary education professionals to help increase awareness of key environmental issues.

### NATIONALLY DETERMINED CONTRIBUTIONS (NDCS)

During a presentation at the 46th Conference of the Subsidiary Bodies (SB46) of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), Idrissa Zeba, the Global Steering Committee representative for DGM Burkina Faso, gave an overview of the project’s connection to Burkina Faso’s Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) towards climate change mitigation.

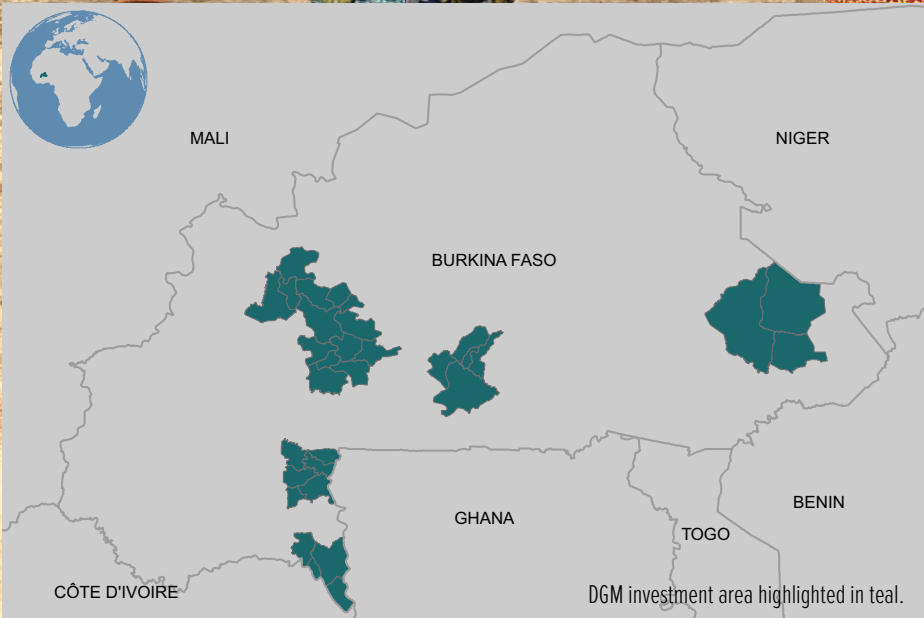
Depending on the priorities of beneficiary communities, potential environmental contributions to NDCs include protection of watersheds, ecosystem services, and biodiversity, as well as prevention of land degradation. Moreover, the way that DGM Burkina Faso approaches these issues ensures consideration of the social impacts of the work, including job creation and improved social cohesion. All of these elements are highlighted as objectives of the country’s NDCs.



A woman from a beneficiary community in Burkina Faso learning to vaccinate chickens, an activity that has traditionally been performed by men. Photo Credit: DGM Burkina Faso

# CÔTE D’IVOIRE

Côte d’Ivoire’s forests contain rich biodiversity, but the country has one of the highest rates of deforestation in sub-Saharan Africa. DGM Côte d’Ivoire has not yet been approved, but three local community leaders have been selected and trained to raise awareness of the DGM in preparation for the project.



## OVERVIEW

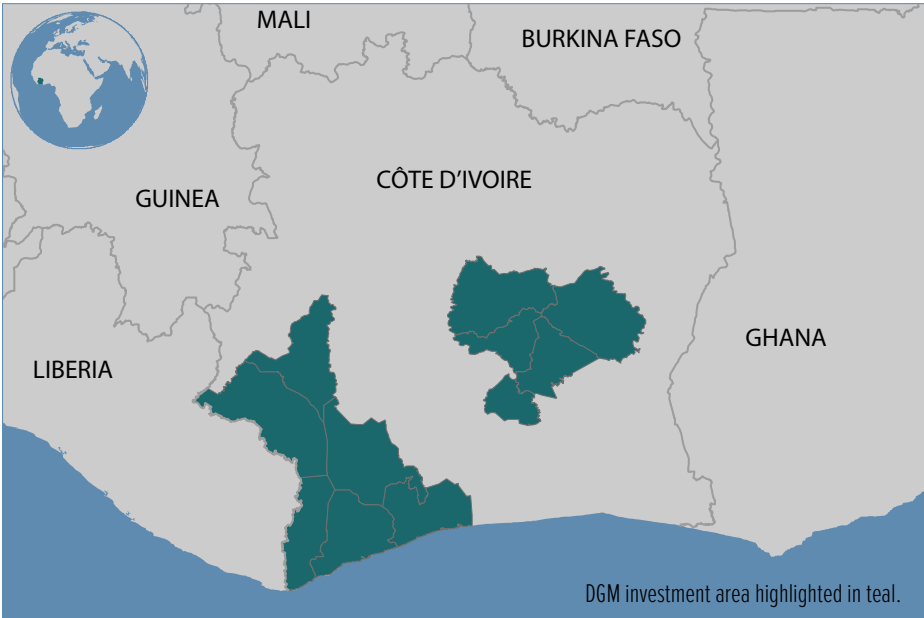
**FUNDING:** US \$4.5 million  
- FIP Approval: June 18, 2015  
- WB Approval: September 16, 2015

### NATIONAL EXECUTING AGENCY:

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



**NATIONAL STEERING COMMITTEE:**  
11 local community representatives  
8 men/3 women



## OVERVIEW

**FUNDING:** US \$4.5 million  
- Not yet approved

**NATIONAL EXECUTING AGENCY:**  
Not yet selected

**NATIONAL STEERING COMMITTEE:**  
Not yet established



# DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

The Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) is home to Africa’s largest forest biome, covering nearly two-thirds of the country’s territory. Around 40 million people depend on DRC’s forests for their natural resources and livelihoods. The country also has one of the highest absolute deforestation rates in the world. Because many of the greatest drivers of deforestation in the DRC, such as slash-and-burn agriculture and the use of wood for fuel, occur at the household and local level, the design of DGM DRC specifically targets these factors through the following components:

- 1. Support IPLC participation in REDD+ forest and land management processes (US \$1.5 million)
- 2. Support sustainable, community-based forest and land management (US \$2.6 million)
- 3. Increase the capacity to implement development activities for IPLCs and consolidate feedback (US \$1.9 million)

Since signing a grant agreement in April 2016, DGM DRC has focused primarily on project preparation. Early in the year, DGM DRC completed its operations manual and developed descriptions of nine specialized operators corresponding with critical functions of the project, including monitoring satisfaction and training communities on subproject development. DGM DRC has also hired a consultant to prepare an adult literacy module for IPLCs in the Kiswahili, Tshiluba, and Kikongo languages.



Kapupu Diwa, chair of the National Steering Committee for DGM DRC and co-chair of the Global Steering Committee shared information about the DGM at the 22nd Conference of the Parties (COP22) of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). Photo Credit: DGM Global

## OVERVIEW

**FUNDING:** US \$6 million  
- FIP Approval: June 3, 2015  
- WB Approval: April 8, 2016

**NATIONAL EXECUTING AGENCY:**  
Caritas Congo, ASBL

**NATIONAL STEERING COMMITTEE:**  
20 members  
17 men/3 women

# GHANA

Forestry and agriculture are important sectors in the Ghanaian economy, collectively employing over half of the country’s population. Ghana is one of the world’s leading producers and exporters of cocoa, with sales of about US\$ 2 billion per year. Unfortunately, cocoa, as it is typically produced, is a leading driver of deforestation in the country. Ghana has one of the highest rates of deforestation in the world, losing over 2% of its forests each year, which negatively impacts the local communities who rely on the natural resources from these forests.

To mitigate this problem, a major focus of the DGM Ghana project will be the promotion of agroforestry techniques and the production of Climate-Smart Cocoa. These methods can reduce the deforestation impacts of cocoa production while improving yields. Project activities will revolve around the following components:

- 1. Capacity Building and Institutional Strengthening (US \$1 million)
- 2. Sustainable and Adaptive Community Initiatives (US \$3.5 million)
- 3. Project Management, Monitoring, and Evaluation (US \$1 million)

In May 2017, the World Bank signed a grant agreement with Solidaridad, DGM Ghana’s National Executing Agency, to begin preparations for the project. As of June 2017, DGM Ghana has met its effectiveness conditions, and project activities are expected to commence early in the coming year.



In Ghana, the Forest Investment Program is promoting Climate-Smart Cocoa, a method for growing cocoa more sustainably using agroforestry techniques. Photo Credit: Nathalia Penton

## OVERVIEW

**FUNDING:** US \$5.5 million  
- FIP Approval: September 12, 2016  
- WB Approval: April 26, 2017

**NATIONAL EXECUTING AGENCY:**  
Solidaridad

**NATIONAL STEERING COMMITTEE:**  
13 members  
11 men/2 women



# MOZAMBIQUE

Forests cover about half of Mozambique’s territory. They play an important role in the country’s economy and they are a valuable resource for the country’s local communities, which rely on them for income generation, cooking fuel, medicine, and many other purposes. 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.

DGM Mozambique responds to this context with activities in the following components:

- 1. Capacity building and institutional strengthening for integrated and sustainable management of natural resources ISNRM
- 2. Promotion of ISNRM initiatives
- 3. Management, Monitoring, and Evaluation

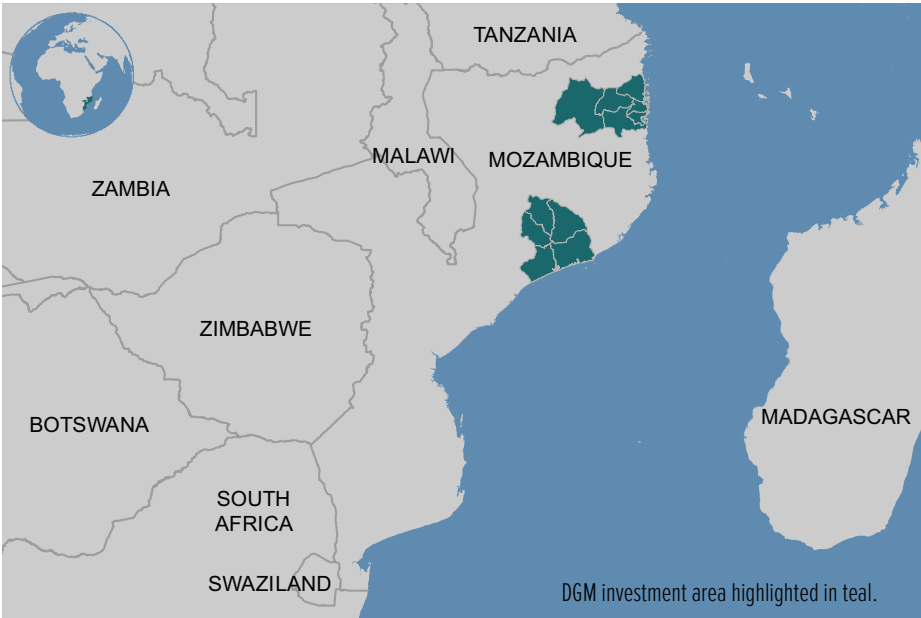
DGM Mozambique held its first National Steering Committee Meeting in Nampula from April 24-26. The meeting was attended by all NSC members, along with representatives from the Central Government, National Sustainable Development Fund, Ministry of Land, Environment, and Rural Development, and the World Bank. During the meeting, NSC members finalized the structure of the project and began planning for the recruitment and selection of a National Executing Agency. The project has since launched a call for proposals and is expecting to select an NEA early in the coming year.



A local community member planting a tree in Mozambique. Photo Credit: DGM Mozambique



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



# REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

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

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

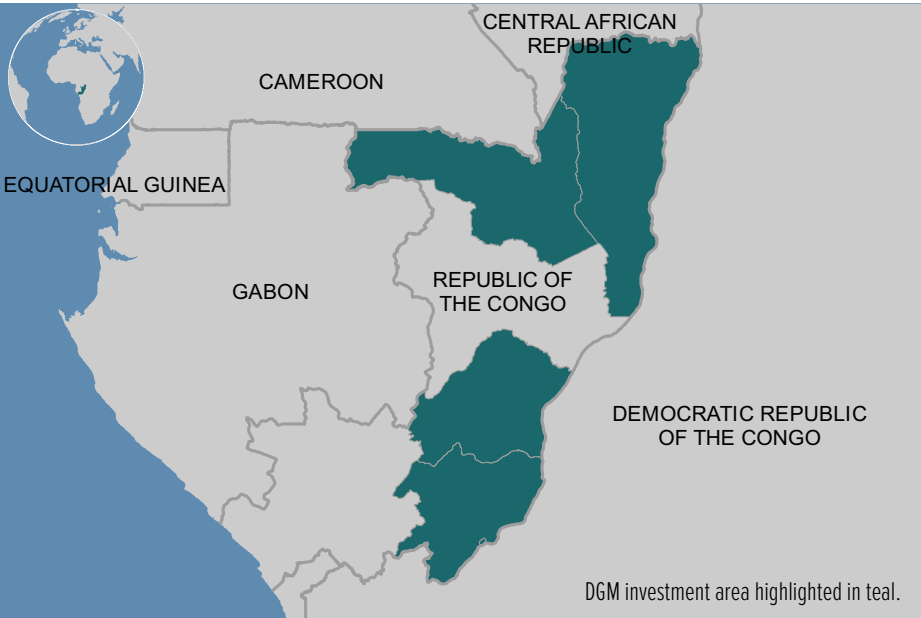
The NSC’s priorities for the coming year include the review and validation of the DGM Congo Concept Note by the World Bank, the selection of a National Executing Agency, and the drafting of the DGM Congo Project Document.



Guy Moussele-Diseke of the DGM Global Steering Committee and the Republic of the Congo’s National Steering Committee, participated in the July 2016 DGM Africa Regional Exchange in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso. Photo Credit: DGM Global

### WHAT SETS THE DGM APART?

When asked what distinguishes the DGM from other initiatives working with IPLCs, GSC member Guy Moussele-Diseke suggested that the most important features of the DGM were its inclusive design and implementation. He laid out several earlier conservation and development efforts which ultimately amounted only to “water drops in the ocean” since these projects did not respect the free, prior, and informed consent of stakeholder communities. In recent years, more efforts have been made to account for IPLC needs in these initiatives, but they have all struggled with maintaining adequate funding or applying strong and consistent safeguards. In summary, “The DGM, unlike all these projects and programs, is the only practical initiative that has empowered IPLCs with funding that accounts for their many unresolved needs.” – Quotes translated from original French



### OVERVIEW

**FUNDING:** US \$4.5 million  
- Not yet approved

**NATIONAL EXECUTING AGENCY:**  
Not yet selected

**NATIONAL STEERING COMMITTEE:**  
22 voting members



# DGM ASIA

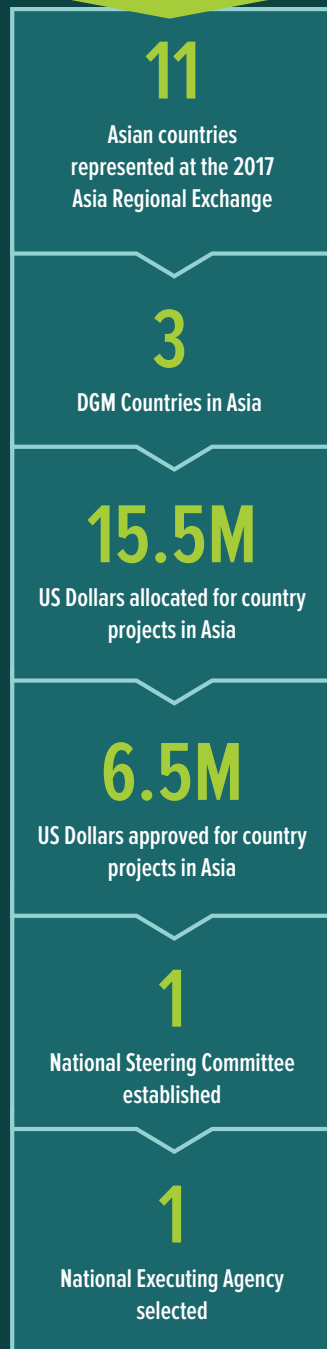


Mai Thin Yu Mon of Myanmar sharing her national network map during the Exchange.  
Photo Credit: DGM Global

DGM Global, in coordination with the Asia Indigenous Peoples' Pact (AIPP), held its first Asia Regional Exchange in Chiang Mai, Thailand in February 2017. The event was attended by 32 IPLC leaders, including representatives of 11 Asian countries. Participants exchanged knowledge and learned about the Paris Agreement, Nationally Determined Contributions, and the Green Climate Fund, among many other topics.

Exchange participants also took part in a participatory network mapping session and visited Muang Ang, a village that has begun growing vegetables in greenhouses, thereby reducing its dependence on shifting cultivation, which drives deforestation.

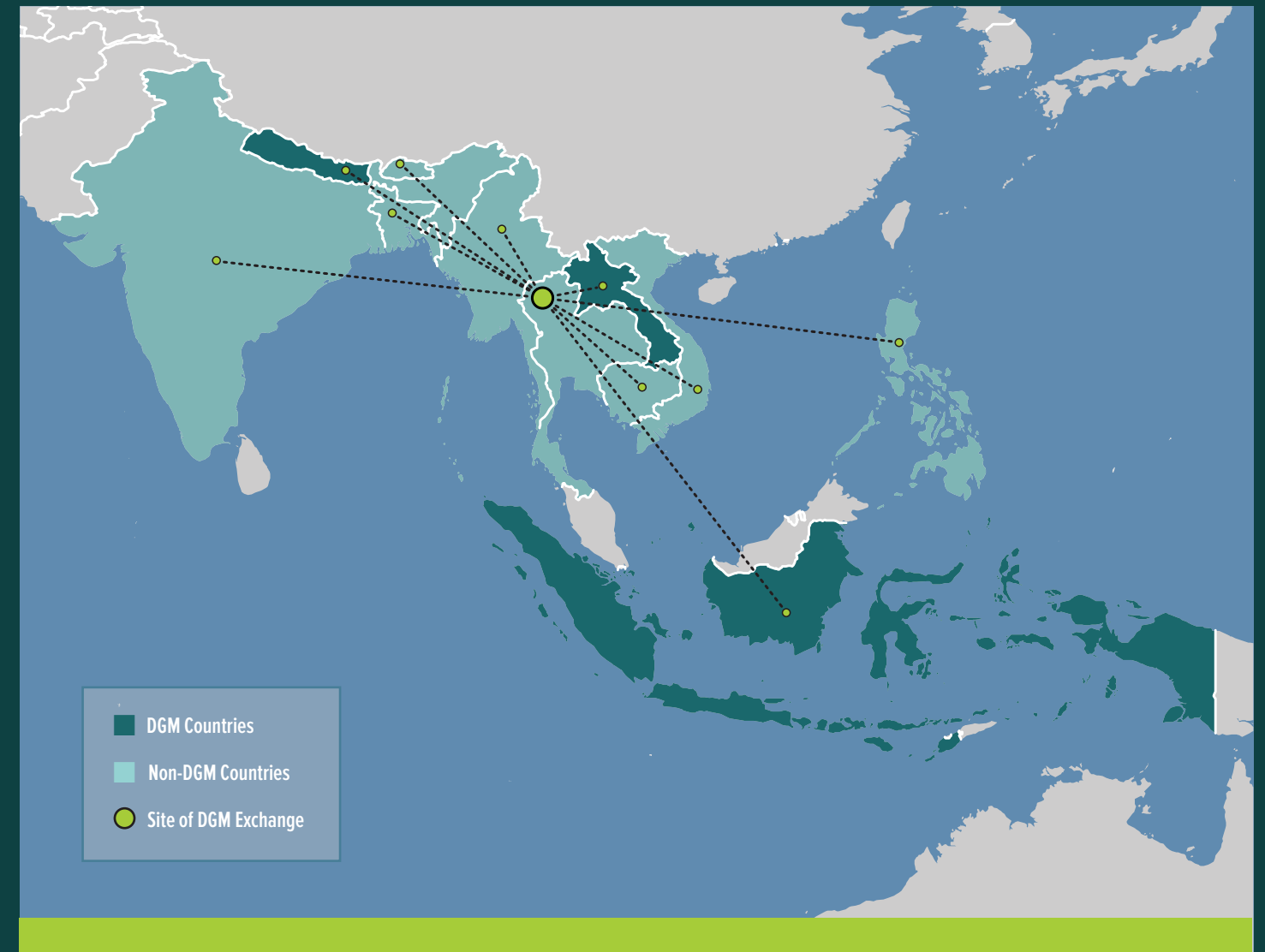
## FACTS + FIGURES



> The map on the following page shows the participation of IPLC representatives of the highlighted countries at the February 2017 DGM Asia Exchange.

“We can access the benefits of modern society, and at the same time, maintain our pride, our identity, and our love for our community, family, and culture. We don't have to abandon our own history, our own traditions. We can be citizens of our countries, we can be citizens of the world, and at the same time, we can maintain what's perhaps more dear to us in terms of our culture and our identity.”

- Luis Felipe Duchicela  
The World Bank's Senior Advisor for Indigenous Peoples, commenting on the need for IPLCs to engage in important global issues without giving up their unique cultures and traditions



“I have learned more from each other country about their struggles, social movements, how they manage forests, and how REDD+ can run in a country, especially in Thailand. We visited one community which is implementing a REDD+ activity, and it will be good when I am back in my own country, and I will be able to support our indigenous peoples and local communities in similar efforts.”

- Surti Handayani  
DGM Indonesia NSC Member, sharing her experience from the February 2017 Asia Exchange in Chiang Mai, Thailand



# INDONESIA

Indonesia contains the world’s third largest tropical forest area and almost 50 million of its citizens live in or around forests. These communities are heavily dependent on their natural ecosystems, but their natural resources are threatened by rapid deforestation. IPLCs could play a key role in protecting these forests, but their effectiveness is limited by tenure insecurity, poverty, and lack of access to information and public services.

DGM Indonesia is working to address these challenges through three main components:

- 1. Strengthening Tenure Security and Improving Livelihoods (US\$ 3.99 million)
- 2. Informing Policy Processes and Dialogues (US\$ 0.55 million)
- 3. Project Management, Monitoring, and Evaluation (US\$ 1.79 million)

DGM Indonesia successfully met its effectiveness criteria in this reporting period and had its official launch on March 17, 2017 during the 5th Congress of the Archipelago Indigenous Peoples (KMAN V). KMAN V was attended by thousands of indigenous community members, making it a perfect opportunity to raise awareness of the project. NSC members shared information about the DGM, explained their role as the NSC, and described the types of activities DGM Indonesia would be supporting.

Following the project’s launch, DGM Indonesia held an NSC meeting to finalize the project’s Operational Manual and prepare for the project’s first call for subproject proposals, planned for early next year.



Mina Setra of the Global Steering Committee and DGM Indonesia National Steering Committee addressed an audience of indigenous peoples at the launch of the DGM Indonesia project in March 2017. Photo Credit: DGM Indonesia.



Members of DGM Indonesia's National Steering Committee at the project launch event in March 2017. Photo Credit: DGM Indonesia



## OVERVIEW

**FUNDING:** US \$6.5 million  
- FIP Approval: December 30, 2016  
- WB Approval: March 16, 2017

**NATIONAL EXECUTING AGENCY:**  
The Samdhana Institute



**NATIONAL STEERING COMMITTEE:**  
9 voting members: 5 men/4 women

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

# LAO PEOPLE’S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

The DGM project in Lao People’s Democratic Republic (Lao PDR) has not yet begun, and preparatory activities are not yet underway.



## OVERVIEW

**FUNDING:** US \$4.5 million  
- Not yet approved

**NATIONAL EXECUTING AGENCY:**  
Not yet selected

**NATIONAL STEERING COMMITTEE:**  
Not yet established

# 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. The DGM Nepal project is not yet operational, but the project’s Interim Steering Committee is helping to move the project towards full implementation. They have represented DGM Nepal at key events, including serving as an observer at the April 2017 GSC Meeting in Brasilia and meeting with the Nepalese Government’s REDD Implementation Center to discuss opportunities for collaboration with the project.



## OVERVIEW

**FUNDING:** US \$4.5 million  
- Not yet approved

**NATIONAL EXECUTING AGENCY:**  
Not yet selected

**INTERIM STEERING COMMITTEE:**  
14 voting members  
8 men/6 women



# DGM LATIN AMERICA



Exchange participants learning about community forestry in Brazil.  
Photo Credit: DGM Global

With support from Centre for Alternative Agriculture of Northern Minas (CAA/NM), DGM Brazil’s NEA, DGM Global held its first Latin America Regional Exchange in Minas Gerais, Brazil in June 2017. The exchange was attended by 25 IPLC leaders, including representatives of 12 Latin American countries. Participants exchanged knowledge and learned about the DGM, the Paris Agreement, and REDD+ in Brazil. Exchange participants also took part in a participatory network mapping session to learn about information flow and access to climate finance.

In the final days of the exchange, participants visited areas where CAA/NM works with IPLCs. They learned about the context of Brazil’s Cerrado biome, community-managed forestry, and the role of women and youth in these communities.

## FACTS + FIGURES



> The map on the following page shows the participation of IPLC representatives of the highlighted countries at the June 2017 DGM Latin America Exchange.





# BRAZIL

Brazil's Cerrado biome is a global hotspot for biodiversity, and it 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. Given the needed capacity and opportunity, IPLCs can play an important role in reversing these trends.

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

1. Community Initiatives for Sustainability and Adaptation (US\$4 million)
2. Capacity Building and Institutional Strengthening (US\$ 1.3 million)
3. Management, Communication, Monitoring, and Evaluation (US\$1.2 million)

By June 2016, DGM Brazil had just pre-selected its first 41 subprojects for implementation out of 158 proposals received. As this year began, the project conducted the necessary screening and approval processes, including field visits to verify the accuracy of their proposals and apply social and environmental safeguards. All 41 of these subprojects were approved on September 20, 2016.

From January to February 2017, DGM Brazil held a series of workshops with subproject teams to discuss their proposals and plan implementation. Each of the approved subprojects sent two representatives to their designated workshop.

## SUBPROJECTS

158

Subproject proposals received

41

Subprojects approved

1.87M

Approximate value (USD) of approved subprojects

16

Subprojects with grant agreements

## PROJECT MANAGEMENT IN THE CERRADO

One of the biggest challenges facing DGM Brazil is the scale of the project implementation area. Brazil's Cerrado spans an area of over 2 million square kilometers, and DGM Brazil is supporting subprojects throughout that region. While it is important to spend time onsite with these projects to learn the context and provide support as needed, it would not be very cost effective to make trips to each project for tasks that need to be repeated too frequently.

In order to use its limited funding as effectively as possible, DGM Brazil has distributed tablets, pre-programmed with customized project management software, to each of its subprojects. Through these tablets, subproject teams can interact remotely with the NEA, which will facilitate communications, grievance redress, and monitoring without necessarily requiring costly trips to the project site.

While preparing for subproject implementation, DGM Brazil recognized the need to account for the incremental operating costs, such as vehicle maintenance, fuel, and travel costs that would be incurred by the subproject teams. To ensure that the communities would not have to bear these costs, DGM Brazil pursued a restructuring with the World Bank, which was approved in May 2017. This process delayed subproject implementation somewhat, but it was an important process to ensure effective implementation. By the end of June, DGM Brazil had signed sub-grant agreements with 16 of its 41 approved subprojects, with more anticipated early next year.

## BENEFICIARY PERSPECTIVE

Fabriciane Xakriaba, a forestry engineer and member of the Aldeia Riacho dos Buritis Indigenous Association, shared her perspective on the DGM in relation to the project she is leading, "Collaborative Project for the Recovery and Restoration of Natural Resources in the Xakriaba Indigenous Community Territory", which was selected by DGM Brazil for implementation:

"These projects are important, especially in our indigenous territory, because it is from nature that we take the raw materials for crafts, fruits to make pulp, and food. It is also important to protect water and related resources, because they are already very degraded. We must try to recover these resources for future generations and to preserve those which are still alive, such as the springs that still run. Most of the springs in our territory have already dried up, and many of the activities that our people did in the past, such as planting the fields, have ceased. Due to climate change, it is raining less and less in our territory. Because of this, it is very important for people in our territory to have environmental awareness."



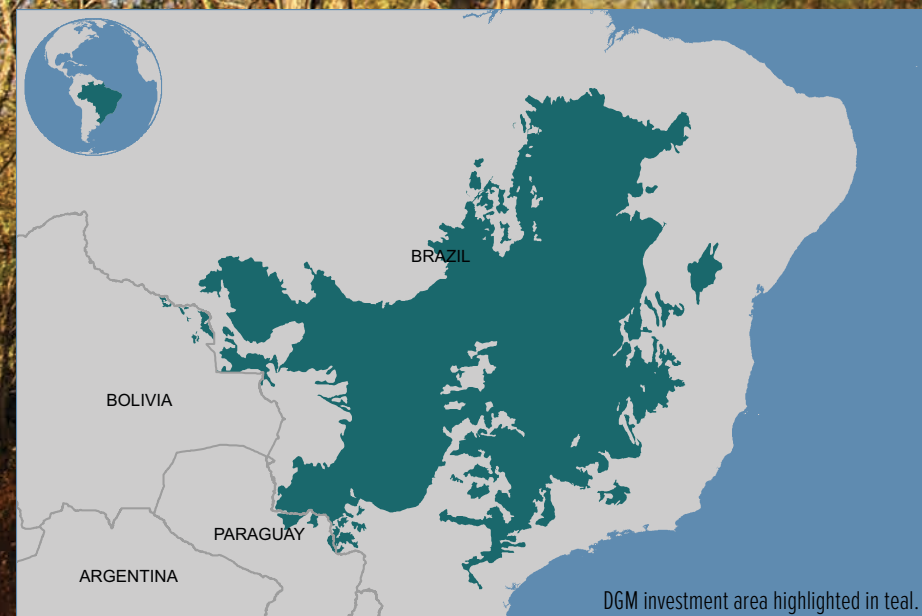
Members of the Lapinha Quilombola community performing a traditional dance in Minas Gerais, Brazil. Photo Credit: Patricia Dunne



World Bank Senior Indigenous Advisor Luis Felipe Duchicela with DGM Brazil NSC Member Srewe da Mata de Brito during the June 2017 Latin America Exchange. Photo Credit: DGM Brazil

“Our [sub]project aims at the recovery of springs, the enclosure of areas, and the formation of a fire brigade. It is very important to have these projects, because in addition to giving visibility to these communities, it also helps the community to strengthen and maintain its way of life.”

- Cleidiane Barreto  
Community member from  
Fecho de Pasto and representative of the  
“Guardians of the Cerrado” subproject  
(Quote translated from original Portuguese)



DGM investment area highlighted in teal.

## OVERVIEW

**FUNDING:** US \$6.5 million

- FIP Approval: June 18, 2015

- WB Approval: March 3, 2015

**NATIONAL EXECUTING AGENCY:**

Centro de Agricultura

Alternativa do Norte de Minas (CAA/NM)



**NATIONAL STEERING COMMITTEE:**

9 voting members: 5 men/4 women

**WEBSITE:** [www.dgmbrasil.org.br](http://www.dgmbrasil.org.br)



# MEXICO

Mexico is one of the world’s most biodiverse countries, with many of its species found in the forests that cover one third of the country. Currently, Mexico also faces a very high deforestation rate of approximately 150,000 hectares per year, primarily due to the expansion of agriculture and livestock. This rapid loss of forests threatens Mexico’s biodiversity and many other environmental services derived from forests, as well as the livelihoods of forest-dependent communities. The DGM Mexico project is designed to counteract this trend. Targeting the states of Oaxaca, Jalisco, Campeche, Quintana Roo, and Yucatan, DGM Mexico works with smallholders in indigenous, agrarian communities and ejidos to promote more sustainable land and forest management practices, such as agroforestry and silvopastoral systems, and to build their capacity to participate in local, national, and international REDD+ processes. DGM Mexico’s activities are categorized into three components:

- 1. Financing Mechanisms for Community Forestry Management (US\$ 3.7 million)
- 2. Capacity Building, Communication, and Advocacy (US\$ 1.4 million)
- 3. Management, Monitoring and Evaluation (US\$ 0.9 million)

On January 17, 2017, the DGM Mexico NSC selected Rainforest Alliance as the project’s National Executing Agency. As of June, the project is still in a preparatory phase, with Rainforest Alliance expecting to sign a grant agreement with the World Bank early in the coming year.



Members of the DGM Mexico NSC sharing information about the project with community members. Photo Credit: DGM Mexico

## OVERVIEW

**FUNDING:** US \$6.0 million  
- FIP Approval: May 22, 2017  
- WB Approval: Pending

**NATIONAL EXECUTING AGENCY:**  
Rainforest Alliance



**NATIONAL STEERING COMMITTEE:**  
14 members  
13 men/1 woman



DGM investment area highlighted in teal.

# ECUADOR

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



## OVERVIEW

**FUNDING:** US \$4.5 million  
- Not yet approved

**NATIONAL EXECUTING AGENCY:**  
Not yet selected

**NATIONAL STEERING COMMITTEE:**  
Not yet established

# GUATEMALA

The DGM Guatemala project has not yet begun. Guatemala’s national Investment Plan for the Forest Investment Program was approved in June 2017. As the Investment Plan is enacted, further discussions related to DGM Guatemala are anticipated.



## OVERVIEW

**FUNDING:** US \$4.5 million  
- Not yet approved

**NATIONAL EXECUTING AGENCY:**  
Not yet selected

**NATIONAL STEERING COMMITTEE:**  
Not yet established



# PERU

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 in the Peruvian Amazon. Unfortunately, in many cases, the land rights of these communities are not legally recognized, which limits their ability to protect their traditional homes and the forests upon which they depend. Deforestation in Peru generates nearly half of the nation's greenhouse gas emissions, and agricultural expansion and road construction for unregulated timber exploitation pose a constant threat to the forests.

To address these issues, DGM Peru seeks to support stronger land tenure for native communities and to support community-led efforts to improve sustainable forestry practices. It is pursuing these objectives with three main groups of activities:

1. Native Land Titling in the Amazon (US\$ 2.61 million)
2. Indigenous Forest Management (US\$ 1.6 million)
3. Governance and Sustainability (US\$1.29 million)

To achieve its goals, DGM Peru is working closely with 18 regional indigenous organizations, of which 9 belong to the Interethnic Association for the Development of the Peruvian Rainforest (AIDESEP), and 9 belong to the Confederation of Amazonian Nationalities of Peru (CONAP). These two national indigenous associations play a key role connecting the project to communities, and they are equally represented in the project's National Steering Committee.

## SUBPROJECTS

18

Organizations selected to implement DGM subprojects

21

Subprojects approved

150

Communities receiving support with legal recognition

28

Communities receiving support with land titling

One of the project's major focuses so far has been on building the capacity of these regional organizations to ensure that they meet the necessary administrative and fiduciary standards to manage subproject funding. In early 2016, only 20% of these organizations were determined to be ready for funding. As of June 2017, 17 of the 18 regional organizations have met the necessary standards for funding and subproject implementation.

Between August and November 2016, DGM Peru approved its first 11 subprojects, focused on legal recognition and land titling for native communities. In the first half of 2017, the project has approved an additional 10 subprojects, of which 8 focus on natural resource management, particularly as it relates to food security, and 2 expand the project's work on recognition and titling.

DGM Peru launched its second call for subproject proposals in March 2017 and expects to approve a new set of subprojects early in the next reporting period. The project anticipates financing legal recognition for another 120 communities, land titling for 80 more communities, and the implementation of 40 more natural resource management subprojects.

### RECOGNITION AND TITLING

One of the main focuses of the DGM Peru project is supporting efforts for native communities to pursue legal recognition and land titling. By 2020, DGM Peru seeks to support the legal recognition of 310 communities and land titling for 130 communities. These are ambitious goals. Native communities in Peru have been pursuing land titling for many years, but progress has been slow. Legal recognition and registration are pre-requisites for land titling, and those processes can require up to eight months of dedicated effort. Securing land titles is even more complex in Peru. Processes are not standardized at the national level, and requests are frequently delayed or rejected as a result of land use assessments.

Although these are lengthy and complex processes, DGM Peru has already made considerable progress towards its 2020 goals. Since approving its first subprojects in August 2016, DGM Peru has helped 124 native communities to achieve legal recognition, and the project is supporting 9 subprojects with titling for 28 communities.



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

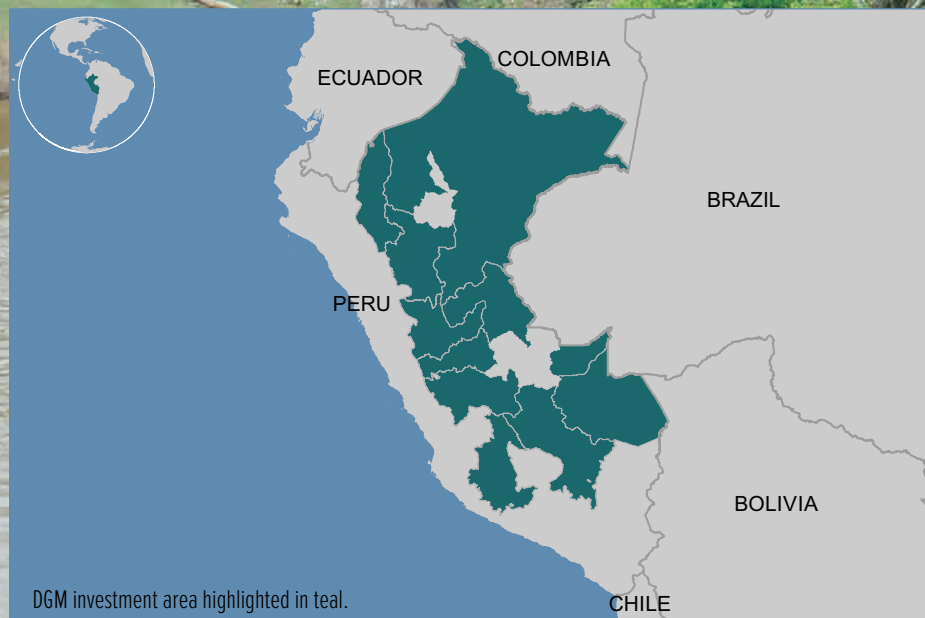


Native community members in the Selva Central region of Peru after a harvest. Photo Credit: Regional Association of Indigenous Peoples of Selva Central (ARPI SC)

“Communities in DGM are directly involved in the whole process of land titling and are the key stakeholders leading this engagement from the community to national level.”

- Nery Zapata

A member of the DGM Peru NSC and of the Yine Indigenous Peoples of the Ucayali region of Peru, emphasizing the role of communities in the DGM



## OVERVIEW

**FUNDING:** US \$5.5 million  
- FIP Approval: May 21, 2015  
- WB Approval: September 11, 2015

**NATIONAL EXECUTING AGENCY:**  
World Wildlife Fund (WWF) - Peru



**NATIONAL STEERING COMMITTEE:**  
10 members: 8 men/2 women

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



# DGM GLOBAL EXCHANGE

In November 2016, the DGM Global Learning and Knowledge Exchange project (DGM Global) held its first Global Exchange in Marrakesh, Morocco, immediately prior to the 22nd Conference of the Parties (COP22) of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). Participants learned about key topics of discussion in preparation for COP22 and conducted a participatory exercise to identify opportunities for and challenges to IPLC access to climate finance.

“The DGM is welcomed by IPLCs as a unique and innovative model for engaging with and empowering forest dependent indigenous peoples and local communities for which other climate financing entities could borrow a leaf.”

- Stanley Kimaren Riamit  
Executive Director of Indigenous Livelihoods Enhancement Partners (ILEPA), facilitated a session on IPLC engagement in the Green Climate Fund during the November 2016 Global Exchange

## THE GLOBAL LEARNING AND KNOWLEDGE EXCHANGE PROJECT

The Global Learning and Knowledge Exchange Project supports the overall coordination of the DGM Program by providing opportunities for IPLC representatives to exchange knowledge with one another and share it with external stakeholders. The project is organized into three components:

- 1. Global Learning, Outreach, and Information Sharing (US\$ 2.99 million)
- 2. Technical Assistance & Secretariat Services to the GSC (US\$ 1.00 million)
- 3. Planning, Monitoring, and Reporting (US\$ 0.74 million)

**FUNDING:** US \$8.0 million  
- Original: US \$5.0 million  
- FIP Approval: June 28, 2014  
- WB Approval: March 3, 2015  
- Expansion: US \$3.0 million  
- Allocated: October 8, 2015  
- Pending Approval

**GLOBAL EXECUTING AGENCY:**  
Conservation International



**GLOBAL STEERING COMMITTEE:**  
10 members: 7-8 men/2-3 women

### FACTS + FIGURES

20

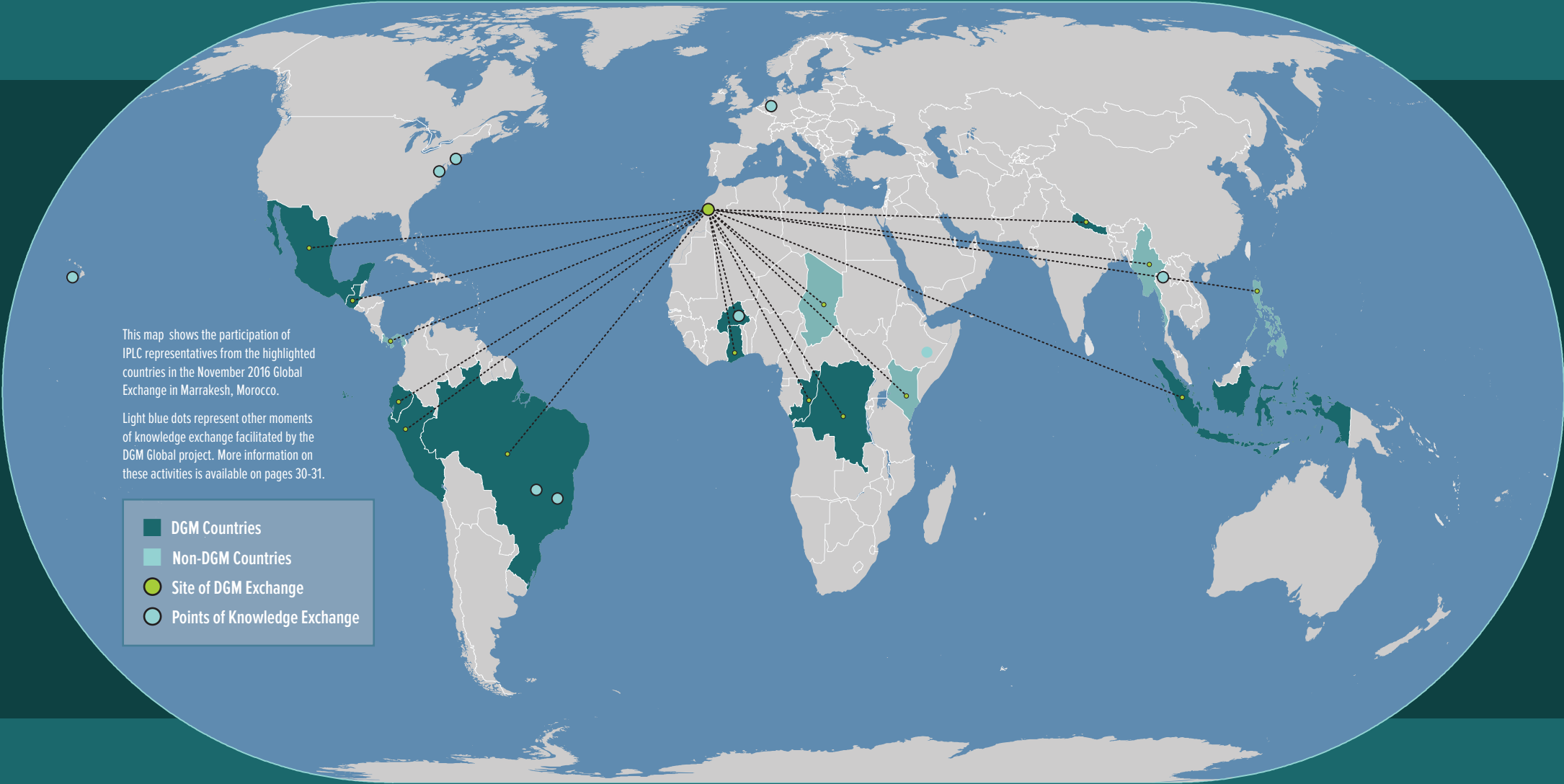
IPLC participants in the DGM Global Exchange

16

Countries with IPLCs participating in the Exchange

17

Exchange participants who remained in Marrakesh to participate in COP22



### GLOBAL PROJECT

100+

IPLC leaders participating in the first year of DGM Exchanges

70+

IPLC organizations strengthened through participation in Exchanges

29%

Female participation rate at DGM Exchanges



## Indigenous Peoples and the Green Climate Fund

Stanley Kimaren Riamit presenting an overview of the Green Climate Fund's indigenous peoples policy during the November 2016 DGM Global Exchange.



## Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform

Grace Balawag, co-chair of the DGM GSC, helped facilitate an informal dialogue on the Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform at UNFCCC SB46 negotiations held in Bonn, Germany.





**1** July 2016 – Africa Exchange: Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso (Details on page 8). Photo credit: DGM Global



**3** November 2016 – Global Exchange: Marrakesh, Morocco (Details on page 28). Photo credit: DGM Global



**5** February 2017 – Asia Exchange: Chiang Mai, Thailand (Details on page 16). Photo credit: DGM Global



**2** September 2016 – IUCN WCC: DGM representatives participated in the World Conservation Congress, which is held by the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN) every four years. Photo credit: DGM Global



**4** November 2016 – COP22: James Close, Director of Climate Change at the World Bank Group participates at side event with members of the DGM GSC at the IP Pavillion during COP22 in Marrakesh. Photo: Luis Barquin



**6** April 2017 – GSC Meeting: The members of the Global Steering Committee convened their third annual meeting in Brasilia to discuss the progress and next steps of the DGM Program. Pictured are the incoming, Idrissa Zeba (center-left) and Mina Setra (center-right), and outgoing, Grace Balawag (far-left) and Kapupu Diwa (far-right), co-chairs of the GSC. Photo credit: Johnson Cerda



**9** June 2017 – NEA Meeting: Members of the DGM Executing Agencies gathered at Conservation International HQ in Arlington, VA to promote coordination between DGM projects. Photo Credit: DGM Global



**7** April 2017 – UNPFII: Representatives from the GSC and NSCs of the DGM visited New York to represent their communities and the DGM at the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (UNPFII). Photo: Luis Barquin

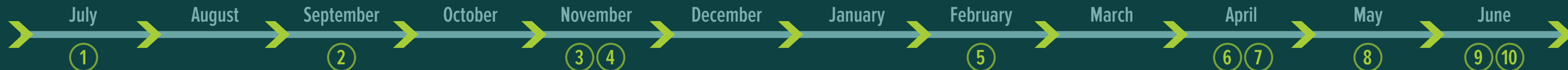


**8** May 2017 – SB46: DGM Representatives at the 46th Conference of the UNFCCC Subsidiary Bodies (SB46) co-facilitated a side event with the Coordinator of Indigenous Organizations of the Amazon River Basin (COICA). Photo Credit: DGM Global



**10** June 2017 – Latin America Exchange: Minas Gerais, Brazil (Details on page 20). Photo Credit: Luis Barquin

**2016**

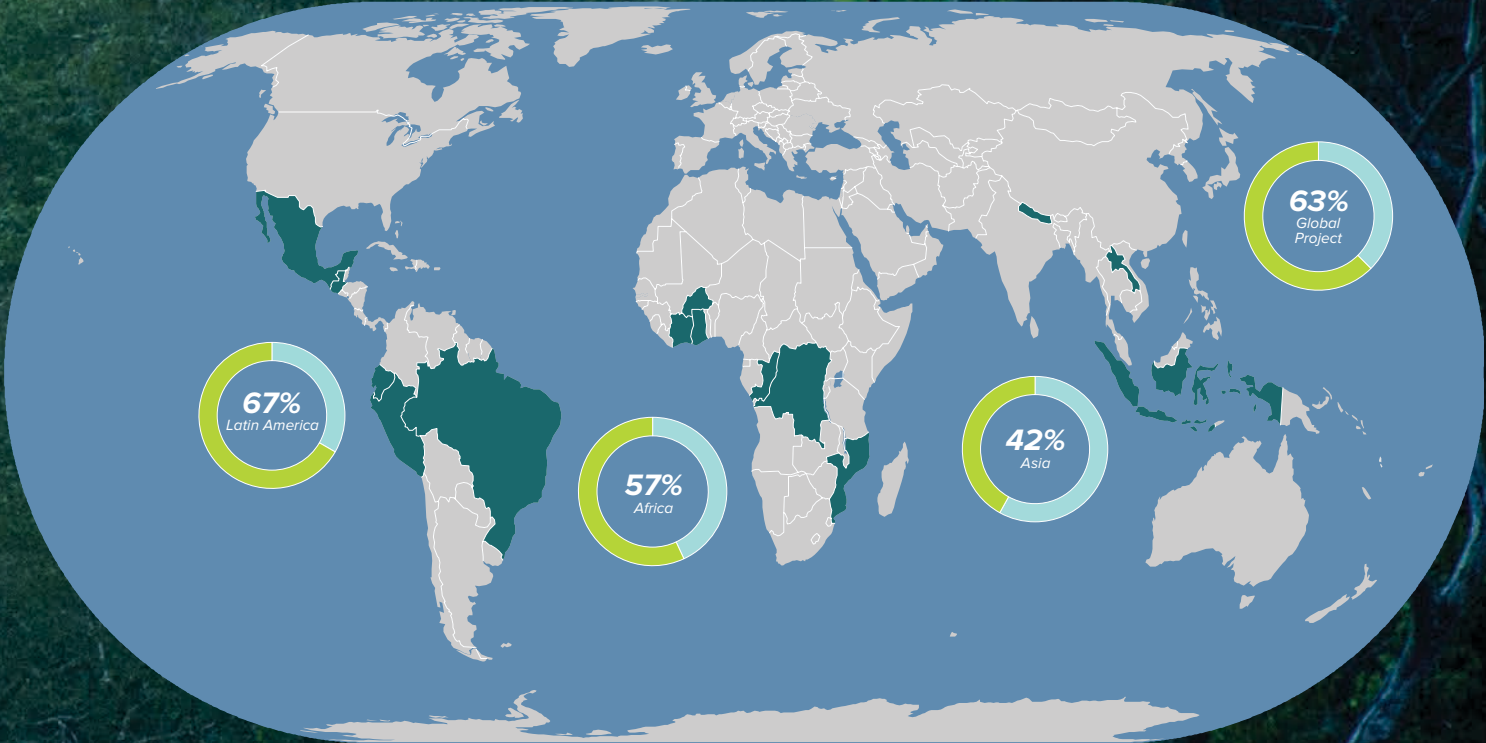




NEWLY APPROVED FUNDING  
JULY 2016 - JUNE 2017

PROJECT	FUNDING (MILLIONS USD)	FIP SUBCOMMITTEE APPROVAL	WORLD BANK APPROVAL
DGM MOZAMBIQUE	0.385	8/22/2016	N/A
DGM GHANA	5.500	9/12/2016	4/26/2017
DGM COTE D’IVOIRE	0.409	12/15/2016	N/A
DGM INDONESIA	6.325	12/30/2016	3/16/2017
DGM MEXICO	6.000	5/22/2017	PENDING

APPROVED DGM FUNDING BY REGION  
(AS PERCENTAGE OF ALLOCATED FUNDING)



LOOKING AHEAD

The DGM is looking forward to another exciting year. With over half of the program’s allocated funding already approved and at least three more country projects expecting to begin implementation in the coming year. As these newer country projects begin, they will have the benefit of following the example of the country projects that preceded them. These more established country projects will also continue to develop in the coming year, with some of them already launching their second calls for subproject proposals. With the leadership of the DGM steering committees, and the coordination and support of its executing agencies, the program will continue strengthening its grievance redress mechanisms and monitoring and reporting framework to ensure that the DGM remains transparent and accountable to stakeholders at all times.

The DGM’s early progress and results are beginning to show that this model for direct IPLC access to climate finance is effective and ought to be replicated and amplified. As IPLCs continue to demonstrate the positive outcomes of collaboration with governments and non-state actors to achieve common goals, the influence of the

DGM will only grow. With the proper support, the DGM can unlock the potential for IPLCs to strengthen their role in the pursuit of Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), which are at the heart of the global efforts to achieve the commitments laid out in the Paris Agreement.

GLOBAL STEERING COMMITTEE

BRAZIL

Mr. João Nonoy Krikati

BURKINA FASO

Mr. Idrissa Zeba  
Co-chair, 2017-2019

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

Mr. Kapupu Diwa Mutimanwa  
Co-chair, 2015-2017

GHANA

Mr. Hayford Duodu

INDONESIA

Ms. Mina Setra  
Co-chair, 2017-2019

MEXICO

Mr. Manuel Aldrete

MOZAMBIQUE

Mr. Daniel Maúla

PERU

Alternating Representation:  
Ms. Marilen Puquio Arturo/  
Mr. Jamner Manihuari Curitima

REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

Mr. Guy Moussele-Diseke


NON-FIP COUNTRIES

Ms. Grace Balawag  
Co-chair, 2015-2017



Contact the Dedicated Grant Mechanism  
for Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities:

 [dgmglobal.org](http://dgmglobal.org)

 [@dgmglobalproject](https://www.facebook.com/dgmglobalproject)

 [@dgm\\_global](https://twitter.com/dgm_global)

 [dgmglobal@conservation.org](mailto:dgmglobal@conservation.org)

**About the cover photo:**

Children from a local community  
in Ghana's Western Region  
sharing papaya grown within  
their local forest.

Photo Credit: Patricia Dunne

