



FIP FOREST INVESTMENT
PROGRAM



The Dedicated Grant Mechanism (DGM) for Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (IPLCs)

Meerim Shakirova, Operations Officer

mshakirova@worldbank.org





What is the Dedicated Grant Mechanism for Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (DGM) ?

An **innovative grant program** for fighting forest loss and degradation that puts project design and funding decisions in the hands of **indigenous peoples and local communities**, giving them the power to set priorities and implement programs aimed at conserving their natural environment.





What is the Dedicated Grant Mechanism for Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (DGM) ?

Conceived and designed by Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities and funded by the global community through the Forest Investment Program (FIP), the Dedicated Grant Mechanism for Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (DGM) provides the resources to Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities that will enable them to strengthen their participation in the FIP and other REDD+ processes.





The DGM Objective



To strengthen the capacity of **Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (IPLCs)** to participate in the Forest Investment Program and other REDD+ programs at local, national and global levels.





DGM



- The DGM is a **US\$ 80 million** grant for Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities for their efforts to reduce deforestation and forest degradation.
- Established in response to the **FIP Design Document** which calls for a dedicated initiative to enable the full and effective participation of communities in FIP and REDD+ in general.





DGM

Through its unique governance, the DGM promotes **lasting partnerships** that bring together Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities with governments, multilateral development banks, bilateral donors, and global networks

- **The DGM has two linked components:**
- 1) Individual Country Projects implemented by the WB and managed by Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities in 13 DGM countries,
- 2) Global Learning and Knowledge Exchange Project. DGM Governance takes place at the global and country levels.



Development of DGM: Key Principles

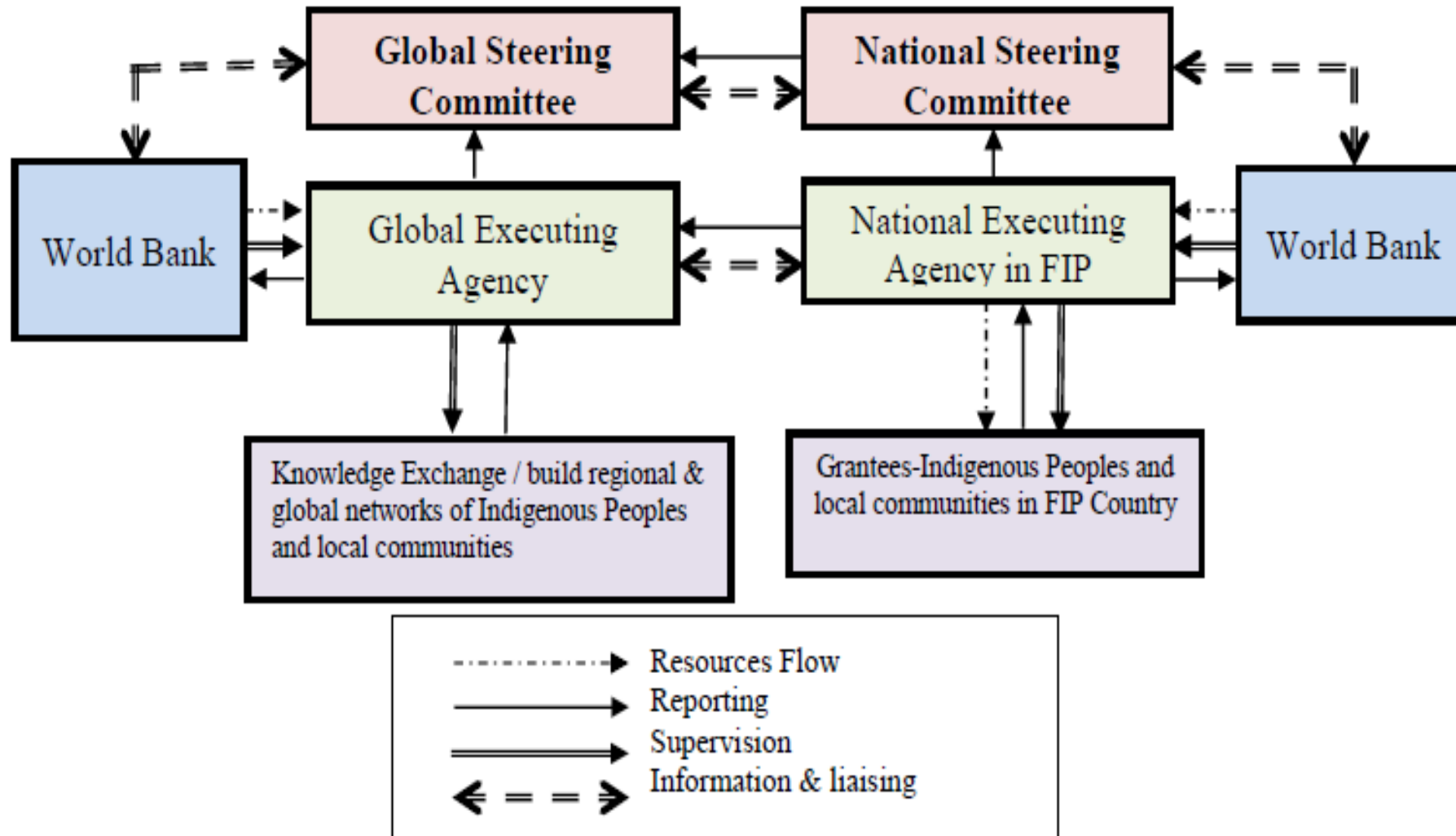


- ***Collaboration with IPs & LCs and governments*** in preparation & operationalization of DGM;
- ***Country-led governance:*** A steering committee in each country led by IPLCs as the decision-making body of the mechanism;
- ***Complementary to and aligned with objectives of Forest Investment Program***
- ***Decentralized & flexible implementation:*** Each country has an independent DGM operation moving at its own pace linked to the overall program through a common framework; and,
- ***Transparency and accountability:*** Steering Committee and executing agency model provides separation of grants-making and administrative functions.





DGM Governance





The DGM Components

Country Components

- *IPLC investment in projects that meet program criteria*
- *Increase IPLC capacity at the national level*
- *Contribute to regional and global learning and policy*

Brazil,
Burkina Faso,
DRC,
Ghana,
Guatemala,
Indonesia,
Cote d'Ivoire,
Mexico,
Mozambique,
Nepal,
Peru,
Republic of Congo

Global Component \$5M + \$2.3 M

- *Program Governance*
- *Knowledge exchange;*
- *Strengthening IPLC networks & alliances;*
- *Communication & Outreach;*
- *Programmatic support to the Global Steering Committee.*



- Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities are the **key decision-makers** in DGM National Steering Committees make decisions on DGM country projects. Government is also part of the NSC, with roles varying by country.
- At the global level a **DGM Global Steering Committee oversees** all DGM activities and reporting to the FIP Sub-committee. Each National Steering Committee has a representative in the Global Committee.
- In each country, National Steering Committee decisions are carried out by a **National Executing Agency**. This organization is selected by the National Steering Committee with facilitation by the World Bank.
- National Executing Agencies are selected through a **competitive process**; usually a non-governmental organization



DGM Country Progress Update

First Tranche of DGM Programs (2012-2015)

DGM Countries:

Africa - Burkina Faso, DR Congo, Ghana

Asia - Indonesia

Latin America – Brazil, Mexico, Peru





DGM Country Progress Update

Second Tranche of DGM Programs (2015 - ongoing)

DGM Countries:

Africa - Mozambique (ongoing)

Africa – Cote d'Ivoire and Republic of Congo (under preparation)

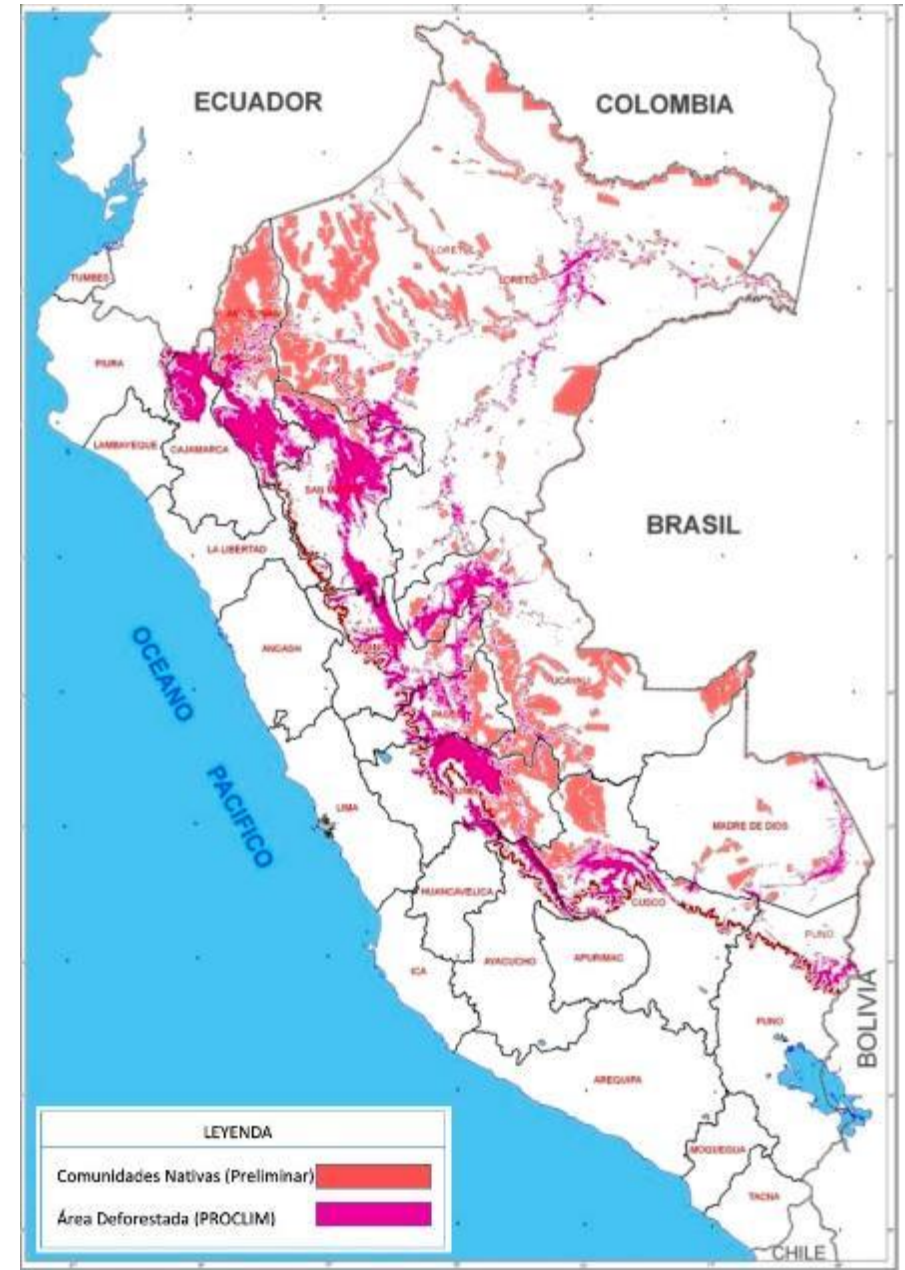
Asia – Nepal (under preparation)

Latin America – Guatemala (under preparation)



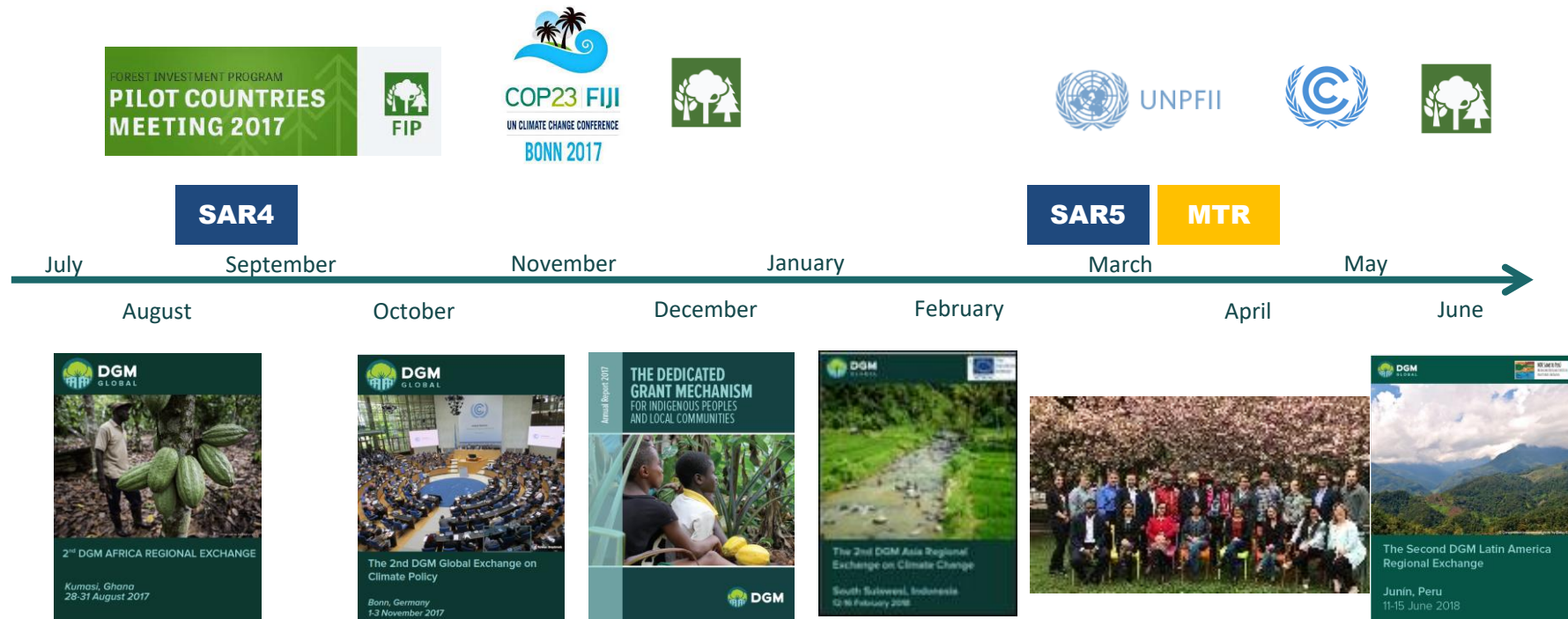
Example: DGM Saweto Peru

- Approved by the World Bank's Board of Directors in September 2015, effective November 2015
- **\$5.5M USD** over 5 years for **330 community recognition, 130 community land titling and 70 community forest management projects**
- Executed by **WWF-Peru** with overall governance by the **National DGM Steering Committee**
- Directly implemented by **18 indigenous community organizations and federations in 10 regions of the Peruvian Amazon**





DGM Global







LESSONS LEARNED

The DGM is demonstrating – with exciting results – that the impact of IPLCs across many scales, from the improvement of livelihoods at the local level, to streamlining land titling efficiently at the national level.

Successes of the DGM demonstrate ways that Indigenous People and Local Communities can be successfully involved in national actions.

And there are key factors for their success include:

- ***It is implemented by IPLC organizations:*** which creates a great sense of ownership and accountability.
- ***It is designed for specific purposes:*** the funding has clear objectives, and stakeholders are not only delivering results but also building their capacities to manage multilateral finance.



LESSONS LEARNED

DGM evaluation review (commissioned by the CIF):

- Evidence that the **DGM is leading to wider and potentially more transformational effects than its stipulated objective of encouraging greater IPLC engagement in REDD+ processes.**
- The lessons learned showcase that the IPLC organizations can work as direct counterparts with the World Bank, proposing and implementing their own projects.
- Representatives from Brazil, Burkina Faso, DRC, and Peru mentioned that these project designs were more relevant to the local context, because the communities were genuinely involved in project design.

For example:

- *In Peru, a model of community-led land-titling is said to be more cost-efficient and to be generating interest as a model for others working on land-titling in the country.*
- *In Burkina Faso, communities said they had used their DGM project design to attract other funders, regardless of whether or not they were successful in applying for DGM funding.*



FIP FOREST INVESTMENT
PROGRAM



Merci !

Obrigado !

Thank You !

Gracias !

Meerim Shakirova

Operations Officer

mshakirova@worldbank.org

www.climateinvestmentfunds.org

www.dgmglobal.org

