

The Dedicated Grant Mechanism for Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities

Workshop Report for 2nd Africa Regional Exchange

August 28th-31st, 2017

Kumasi, Ghana

Prepared by Conservation International, as the Global Executing Agency of the DGM Global Project.

Date: November 15th, 2017

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1. DGM Exchange Overview

The Dedicated Grant Mechanism (DGM) is a financing window under the Climate Investment Fund's (CIF) Forest Investment Program (FIP), dedicated to enabling the full and effective participation of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (IPLCs) in the global effort to reduce deforestation and forest degradation. The DGM encompasses 14 FIP country projects and an overarching Global Project that serves an umbrella function focusing on *promoting knowledge exchange, networking, facilitating global communications, and measuring results* of the entire DGM program. A goal of the Global Project is to increase IPLC skills in technical and policy topics related to REDD+, in order to enhance their participation in FIP and REDD+ at the *regional* and *global* scales; one of the main means of reaching this goal is by facilitating knowledge exchange and trainings around these topics. From August 28-31st, the Global Executing Agency, Conservation International, and the Ghana National Executing Agency, Solidaridad Network, collaborated to conduct a regional exchange on technical and policy topics related to climate science and sustainable forest management. The geographic scope of this activity included both DGM countries and non-DGM countries in Africa, and one cross-regional participant from Nepal. Thirty-three IPLC participants representing 10 African countries and 1 Asian country attended the workshop.



The Ghana Exchange Participants, including Patti Dunne and Johnson Cerda of the DGM-GEA, the Ghana NEA Staff, and villagers from the village of Yawkrom in Sefwi Akontombra, Ghana. Nathalia Penton ©

2. Profile of Participants

Prior to the workshop, participants were asked to complete a questionnaire related to their experience engaging with IPLC issues related to climate change, as well as their knowledge and experience with climate finance mechanisms in their countries. Thirty-four of the thirty-seven workshop participants completed the pre-workshop questionnaire. All respondents reported that they have previous engagement experience with IPLC issues relating to climate change; while the length of their engagement varied, 17 participants reported at least 10 years of engagement; of these, 5 reported more than 20 years. Types of engagement reported included implementation (57%), advocacy (46%), running capacity building activities (38%), project design (32%), and finally managing networks (16%).

Participants were also asked about their personal membership with IPLC networks at the subnational, national, regional, and global levels to understand the extent to which participants are currently engaging with networks. Thirty-two of the thirty-seven participants reported personal engagement with IPLC networks; of these, 9 reported engaging with subnational-level networks, 19 reported engaging with national-level networks, 18 with regional-level networks, and 5 with global-level networks. Of the regional networks listed, REPALEAC was reported by 5 participants, followed by IPACC (3 participants), MPIDO (2 participants), and AIWO (1 participant). AIPP, a regional indigenous network in Asia, was listed by the cross-regional participant from Nepal, as well as one African participant. Global networks included the IIPFCC (2 participants), FIMI (1 participant), IIFB (1 participant) and International Alliance (1). Twenty-seven participants reported engagement with working groups or committees related to IPLC issues and climate change; twenty-three of these reported engagement with working groups at the national level, twelve each at the local and regional levels, and eight at the global level.

Participants were also asked about their attendance in UNFCCC COPs. Eight participants reported attending UNFCCC COPs; of them, 2 reported having attended at least one COP as a member of their country's delegation. Three participants reported participation as observers in previous UNFCCC Subsidiary Bodies; all of them had also attended at least one COP. Twenty-two participants expressed hope of participating in COP23; several mentioned that their participation at COP23 was dependent on funding. Among the factors that were cited as critical to enabling IPLC participation in decision-making processes are funding to support participation, knowledge of the issues regarding IPLCs and climate change; knowledge of the process, particularly the UNFCCC processes; delegate status, and knowledge of the IPLC context.

Participants were asked to list the top sources of climate finance within their countries. The most frequently listed funders were the World Bank, the FIP, UN REDD, FCPF, national government funding, the CIF, UNDP, the Adaptation Fund, GEF, the UK Climate Change Unit, and NORAD. None of the participants reported engaging with these funds as observers. Participants were also asked what activities most urgently needed

funding; they noted that there is still significant need for support from regional and global level stakeholders, capacity building, advocacy for the rights of IPLCs, and technical assistance to IPLCs.

Finally, participants were asked how they receive information about IPLC issues relating to climate change. The most common sector providing information were NGOs, followed by IPLC organizations, government agencies, other CSOs, IGOs, and academia. Social media was the most preferred channel for disseminating information, followed closely by in-person trainings, radio spots, list serves, and printed publications. Webinars were the least favored channels.

3. Workshop Components + Key Discussion Points

All workshop materials are available for public use on the [DGM website](#).

The exchange opened with welcoming remarks given by Hayford Duodu representing the DGM Ghana NSC and Chief Nana Ngissh Boadi, a local community chief. They were joined by the chief's assistant Samuel Asase Kwaw. Hayford gave a brief introduction of Ghana's agroforestry and agricultural background, and Nana Ngissh Boadi appealed to the exchange participants to share their knowledge and actively engage with the DGM to address climate change.

The first day included a session on Africa Engagement with the Paris Agreement, Updates with DGM Global Learning and Knowledge Exchange Project, and Discussions on priority topics for IPLC's in each DGM country and within networks. The GEA provided an overview of the DGM, providing information on what the DGM is and how it fits in with the FIP/CIF. Funding, governance and roles and responsibilities at the national and global level were further explained. The GEA (Johnson Cerda) also provided insight into specific activities that are outlined in the DGM work plan and described what type of activities are being prioritized at the national level. The overview of the Paris Agreement and the objectives of African IPLC engagement with the Paris Agreement was presented by Johnson Cerda.

Country updates

Each country team represented at the Exchange had time to present on the progress and current status of REDD+ and the DGM in their countries. Some countries are in the readiness phase of the DGM and engaging in national consultations. Others are beginning to have their initial meetings to discuss projects (i.e. Burkina Faso). The Republic of Congo discussed their hopes of having non-monetary government support for projects. Nepal (still in beginning phase) discussed the impediments for progress that IPs and local community leaders are facing. The IPACC representative and IIN representative presented on the networks' involvement with indigenous communities, local peoples, and REDD+ projects. IPACC's 2020-2025 strategic plan involves prioritization of land for IPs. IIN's priorities include climate finance, NDCs, and capacity building for women. A representative from Benin discussed the partnerships and technical support

of his organization and the DGM Cote D'Ivoire. Participants then discussed how to encourage collaboration between country projects and other stakeholders.

Following the country presentations, the DGM Ghana NEA gave an overview presentation on the progress of the DGM in Ghana thus far, and to provide context for the field visits to communities in the Western Region.

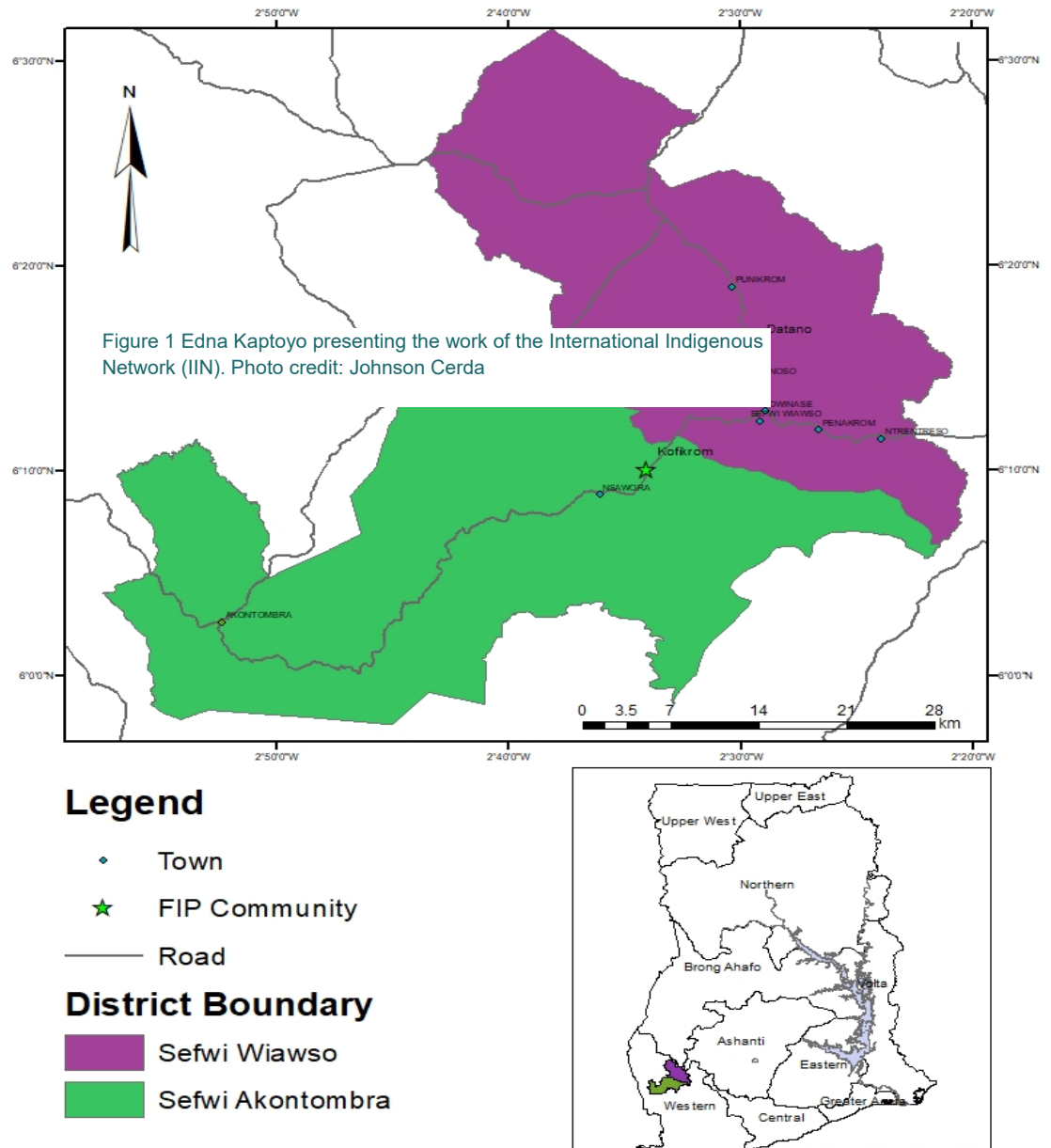


Figure 2 Map provided by Solidaridad showing the FIP projects for the field visits

Field trip to FIP project site, Datano, Western Region – Climate Smart Cocoa Farm

Workshop participants had the chance to visit the FIP Climate Smart Cocoa project site in Datano, Sefwi Wiawso to observe sustainable forest management techniques. The community sustainable agroforestry project was located approximately 2 hours outside of Kumasi and is approximately 2 years old. This FIP project works with communities on sustainable cocoa production to contribute to the increase of carbon stocks and reduction of poverty in non-reserve areas of the High Forest and Transitional Zones.



Figure 3 Workshop participant with 3 village women in Datano, Sefwi Wiawso. Photo credit: Johnson Cerda

Field trip to FIP project site, Kofikrom, Western Region – Wawa Seed Orchard

Workshop participants also visited a 10-hectare FIP seed orchard in Kofikrom, Sefwi Akontombra that cultivates seeds from indigenous trees found throughout the region. The Ghana Forestry commission officials and local farmers discussed the project, and explained that they collect the seedlings come from different parts of Ghana to promote genetic resilience in the plant species and to support biodiversity in the region. The project plants fruit-bearing plants, such as plantains, with indigenous tree seedlings in a disturbed section of protected forest; the intention is for the fruit-bearing plants to provide cover for the indigenous tree seedlings. As the seedlings grow, the planting of fruit-bearing plants will taper off until the indigenous trees fully replace the cultivated land. Participants and community members discussed issues around the restoration of protected areas, benefit sharing, and community sustainability after the project ends, FPIC, and safeguards to ensure compliance.

Field trip to FIP project site, Yawkrom, Western Region – Community Village/FIP Research Plantation

During the second day in the field, workshop participations visited the FIP model research plantation in Yawkrom, Sefwi Wiawso, which works with the local community to showcase planting designs for growing indigenous trees. Participants and community members discussed issues around the interaction and collaboration between foreign settlers and IP's, land tenure systems, protocol for introduction of new plant species, land rights management protocols, safeguards for community participation, gender dynamics, and women's roles in the projects.



Figure 4 Community members carry plant seedlings up the mountain to the FIP model plantation in Yawkrom. Photo credit: Patricia Dunne

Thematic Working Groups Discussions

On the final day of the exchange, participants broke into thematic working groups to share what they had learned from the field visits. These groups included Sustainable Agroforestry, Sustainable Livelihoods, Land Tenure Rights, and Linking Local Initiatives with National & Global Policy. Sustainable Agroforestry focused on deforestation and Climate Smart Cocoa in Ghana. The Sustainable Livelihoods group addressed the gender dynamics and women's roles in the projects. The Land Tenure Rights shared the

contexts of land tenure systems in their countries and how they differed. Linking Local Initiatives with National & Global Policy discussed how to assess and create strong policy with safeguards that protect the rights of IPLCs.

Presentation by Boni Gratien (Benin)

Mr. Boni Gratien gave a presentation on REDD+ results and explained the importance of the implementation of REDD+ projects, how FIP contributes to REDD+, and how the DGM contributes to FIP.

Report Back on Participatory Network Mapping Working Session, DGM Africa Exchange 2016

Patricia Dunne from DGM Global reported back on the results of the participatory network mapping session from the first annual DGM Africa Regional Exchange in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso. This mapping session included the inputs of 34 participants representing 12 African countries and 3 African IPLC regional networks; the DGM countries represented included Ghana, DRC, Mozambique, Republic of Congo, Burkina Faso; Non-DGM countries: Cameroon, Nigeria, Niger); Networks: MPIDO, IPACC, International Alliance. The mapping identified a total of 198 organizational actors throughout these countries and networks. Main findings included:

- Information exchanges most often occur between actors of different types
- Few actors bridge national boundaries
 - Those that do are most often large funders
- Networks key for linking actors of different types and geographies
 - language barriers remain as a significant challenge
- Knowledge exchange platforms provide critical opportunities for bridging national boundaries and for coordination

4. Knowledge Assessment & Exchange Evaluation

A knowledge assessment and exchange evaluation were administered at the end of the workshop in English, French, and Portuguese. Thirty-four participants completed the assessment, which used a combination of open-ended and Likert scale ratings.

The knowledge assessment used a 5-point Likert scale that asked the extent to which the participants felt that their participation in the workshop increased their knowledge of various topics. 38% of participants agreed and 56% strongly agreed that the exchange improved their understanding of the DGM. 44% agreed and 15% strongly agreed that the exchange improved their understanding of how social and environmental

safeguards are addressed in Ghana. 35% agreed and 47% strongly agreed that the exchange improved their understanding of the relationship between agroforestry and emissions reductions. 53% agreed and 29% strongly agreed that the exchange improved their understanding of sustainable livelihoods practices. 53% agreed and 29% strongly agreed that the exchange improved their understanding of how land tenure systems impact the realization of indigenous peoples and local community rights. 56% agreed and 18% strongly agreed that the exchange improved their understanding of the relationship between local activities and national and global policy. The following chart indicates the average ratings for all responses; to create the tally, all responses were numerically coded as follows: -2= Strongly Disagree, -1= Disagree, 0= Neutral, 1= Agree, 2= Strongly Agree.

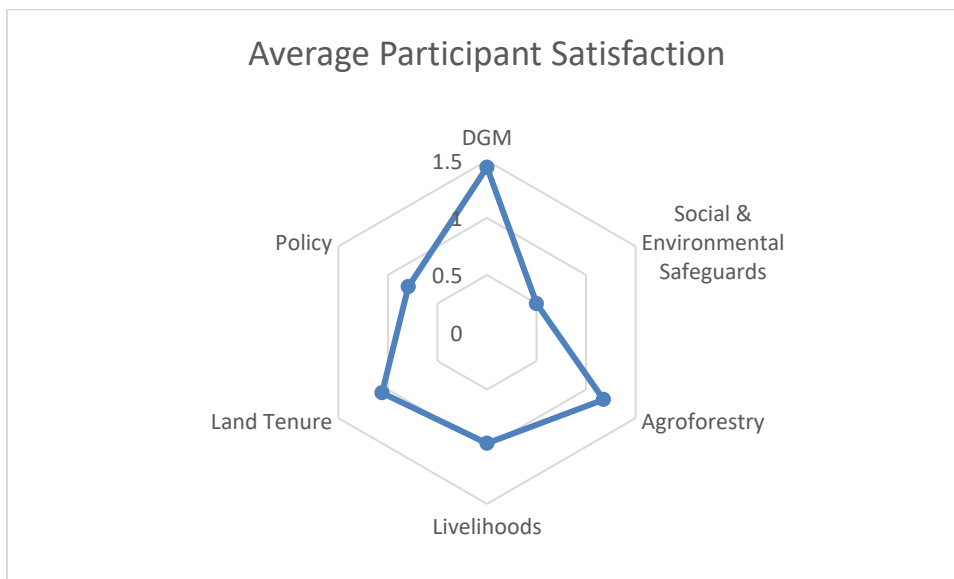


Figure 5 Average Participant Satisfaction on Key Topics: Participants were asked to rate the extent to which they agreed that their participation in the workshop increased their knowledge of various topics using a 5-Point Likert scale (Strongly disagree, disagree, neutral, agree, strongly agree). In this graph, 0 indicates *neutral*, 1 *agree*, 2 *strongly agree*.

In the open-ended questions for the evaluation, participants were asked how they would apply the information that they had learned in the future; 53% said that they would share the information with their communities through training, 29% said they would share the information with other CSOs, 15% said they would apply their knowledge to inform implementation; 5% said they would apply the information to inform capacity building activities; 3% replied that they would apply the information to inform their networking efforts, policy, and advocacy. 74% of participants expressed interest in joining new networks as a result of their participation.

5. Annex: Exchange Agenda



DGM 2nd Africa Regional Exchange

The Dedicated Grant Mechanism (DGM) is a financing window under the Climate Investment Fund's (CIF) Forest Investment Program (FIP), dedicated to enabling the full and effective participation of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities in the global effort to reduce deforestation and forest degradation. To do this, the DGM includes 14 FIP country projects and an overarching global project.

The DGM Global Project serves an umbrella function by focusing on *promoting knowledge exchange, networking, facilitating global communications, and measuring results* of the entire DGM Program. The Global Project also provides secretariat services to the DGM Global Steering Committee. Conservation International was selected through a competitive bidding process to implement the DGM Global Project as the Global Executing Agency (GEA).

A primary goal of the Global Project is to *increase IPLC skills in technical and policy topics* related to climate change, enhancing their participation in FIP and REDD+ at the national, regional and global scales. The GEA conducts regional and global workshops on technical and policy topics related to climate action. The geographic scope of the Global Project's knowledge sharing activities includes IPLCs from FIP/DGM countries, in addition to IPLCs from non-FIP/DGM countries.

5.1.1.1. Workshop objectives:

- Strengthen the capacity of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (IPLCs) to participate in the Forest Investment Program and other climate related programs at local, national and global levels.
- Strengthen the networks and alliances of IPLC organizations within and across Africa with a view to enhancing their representation and voice in national, regional and global policy fora.
- Bring together IPLC leaders from Africa with different backgrounds and expertise to learn about and provide feedback on DGM Ghana's activities.

5.1.1.2. Learning objectives:

- Participants will have a better understanding of the objectives, structure and governance of the DGM.
- Participants will develop a better understanding of the status and progress of the DGM in Ghana, Mozambique, Burkina Faso, the Democratic Republic of Congo, the Republic of Congo, and Nepal.
- Participants will develop a better understanding of how different countries in the region are respecting and addressing REDD+ Social and Environmental Safeguards.
- Participants will be able to identify and analyze key agroforestry and livelihoods practices employed in the field sites
- Participants will be able to compare and contrast land tenure systems across Africa and analyze how they affect the realization of IPLC rights

- Participants will be able to articulate how local actions led by IPLCs influence and respond to national and global policies

Dates: August 28th – August 31st, 2017, arrival on the 27th August; depart on September 1st

Location: Kumasi, Ghana

Number of participants: 33

Countries represented: 10

Country Participants

- DGM DRC – 3
- DGM ROC – 2
- DGM Mozambique – 2
- DGM Ghana - 13
- DGM Burkina Faso – 4
- DGM Nepal – 1
- IID (IAITPTF) Kenya – 1
- Cote D'ivoire – 4
- Burundi – 1
- Benin – 2

- *Solidaridad Ghana* – 3
- *FIP* – 1
- *DGM GEA* – 3

Selection Criteria for Decision-making IPLC Members

During the selection of IPLC Members, it is suggested that the following criteria be taken into consideration. This is broad guidance and these or other criteria may be used in the countries, based on the judgment of IPLCs.

1. The participant has in-depth knowledge of indigenous peoples and local communities in their country.
2. The participant is indigenous or a member of a local community.
3. The participant is actively engaged in climate change policy/forest issues, the DGM, or other forest-related project implementation.
4. The participant is actively engaged in formal IPLC or CSO networks, or has demonstrated an active role in disseminating information about IPLC- and forest-related issues at the local, national, or regional levels
5. The participant has participated in other conferences related to climate change or forests at any level.
6. Participants from DGM countries should be engaged in DGM planning and/or implementation at the local, national, or regional levels.
7. Participants from other regions must:
 - a. be from DGM countries
 - b. demonstrate active engagement in DGM planning and implementation
 - c. have in-depth knowledge of the IPLC context in both their country and region
 - d. be actively engaged in national and regional networks to facilitate broad sharing of knowledge after the exchange
 - e. be comfortable working in one of the primary exchange languages

Day 1: August 28, 2017
Kumasi, Ghana
DGM Overview and Exchange

Time	Session	Objective	Facilitator
8:00-8:30	Participant Registration		
Morning			
8:30-9:00	Opening	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Opening Ceremony Welcome Remarks Introduction of participants 	NSC, GEA, NEA DGM GEA
9:00-9:15	Introduction to the workshop	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agenda Objectives Expected Results 	DGM GEA
9:15-9:45	Opening Survey		DGM GEA
<i>Coffee Break 9:45-10:15</i>			
10:15-10:45	Africa and Engagement with the Paris Agreement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Overview of Paris Agreement Engagement in Africa 	DGM GEA
10:45-11:15	Updates on DGM Global Learning & Knowledge Exchange Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Overview of DGM GEA DGM wide Theory of Change Updates on activities 	DGM GEA
11:15-12:00	Country Updates on DGM Activities	<i>Discussion on priority topics for IPLCs in each country</i>	DGM DRC DGM Congo DGM Mozambique
<i>Lunch (12:00-13:00)</i>			
Afternoon			
13:00-13:30	Country Updates on DGM Activities	<i>Discussion on priority topics for IPLCs in each country</i>	DGM Burkina Faso DGM Nepal
13:30-14:00	Updates from IPLC Networks	<i>Discussion on priority topics for IPLCs engaging in networks</i>	IPAAC IID (IAITPTF)
<i>Coffee Break (14:00-14:15)</i>			
14:15-15:30	Field Orientation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Overview of DGM in Africa/Ghana Introduction to communities to be visited in field visits Assignment of tasks for field visits 	DGM Ghana NEA/ DGM GEA
18:15-18:45	Day 1 Closing Remarks		DGM GEA
19:00	Group Dinner – Golden Tulip Hotel		
Lodging: Golden Tulip Hotel, Kumasi, Ghana			

Day 2: August 29th, 2017
Field Trip – Datano & Kofrikrom, Western Region
DGM Overview and Exchange on Climate Change + Action

We first visited the FIP’s Climate Smart Cocoa project, in the community of Datano. This is a FIP project that works with communities on sustainable cocoa production to contribute to the increase of carbon stocks and reduction of poverty in non-reserve areas of the High Forest and Transitional Zones. We then visited a 10-hectare FIP seed orchard in Kofikrom that cultivates seeds from indigenous tree from throughout the region.
 Overnight in Sefwi Wiawso.

Schedule for the day

Time	Activity
7:00 AM	Depart Kumasi for Western Region
10:00 AM	Arrive in Datano
10:00-1:00	Tour & discussion of Climate Smart Cocoa
1:00-1:30	Depart for Sefwi Wiawso
1:30-2:30	Lunch in Sefi Wiawso
2:30-3:30	Drive to Kofikrom
3:30-5:30	Tour & discussion of seed orchard
5:30	Depart Kofikrom for Sefwi Wiawso

Lodging: Queen Elizabeth Guest House & Kenroses Hotel in Sefwi Wiawso

Day 3: August 30th 2017
Field Trip – Yawkrom, Western Region
DGM Overview and Exchange on Climate Change + Action

We visited a FIP model plantation in Yawkrom, which works with the local community to showcase planting designs for growing indigenous trees.

Schedule for the day

7:00-8:30	Breakfast
8:30-9:30	Drive to Yawkrom
9:30-12:00	Tour and discussion of plantation
12:00-1:00	Lunch
1:00-4:00	Drive back to Kumasi

Lodging: Golden Tulip Hotel, Kumasi, Ghana

Day 4: August 31st, 2017			
Time	Session	Objective	Facilitator
Morning			
9:00-9:30	Day 4 Opening Remarks		DGM GEA
9:30-11:15	Field Visit Report Back	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exchange of lessons learned from field visits 	DGM GEA
<i>Coffee Break 11:15-11:30</i>			
11:30-12:30	DGM Implementation Special Topics: Governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lessons Learned from DGM Governance Processes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> NSC Oversight Communications between NSC & NEA 	DGM GEA
<i>Lunch 12:30-13:30</i>			
Afternoon			
13:30 – 15:00	DGM Implementation Special Topics: Project Management & Project Implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lessons learned from DGM implementation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proposal Review Process Subproject Compliance Benefit Sharing 	DGM GEA
15:30-16:15	DGM Africa Network Analysis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Report back on results of Participatory Network Analysis Identification of priority next steps 	Patricia Dunne DGM GEA
15:00 – 15:30	Closing Survey/Evaluation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assessing knowledge after workshop 	DGM GEA
<i>Coffee Break 15:30 – 16:00</i>			
16:00 – 16:30	Closing remarks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wrap up Certificates 	DGM GEA
Check out:	<i>Participants will check out of hotel and depart from Kumasi City, Ghana the following day, September 1st</i>		
Lodging: Golden Tulip Hotel, Kumasi, Ghana			

2nd Africa Regional Exchange Participants

Name	Country Affiliation
Mr. Kapupu Diwa Mutimanwa	Democratic Republic of Congo
Mr. Keddy Bosulu Mola	Democratic Republic of Congo
Ms. Goretty Leontine Ikopo Booto	Democratic Republic of Congo
Mr. Guy Moussele Diseke	Republic of Congo
Mr. Lambert Laki Laka	Republic of Congo
Ms. Angelina Siadrece	Mozambique
Mr. Alberto Marcelino Albazino Simone	Mozambique
Mr. Joseph Christopher Oppong	Ghana
Mr. Hayford Duodu	Ghana
Mr. Menseh George Dickson	Ghana
Mr. Samuel Chebure	Ghana
Mr. Emmanuel Kofi Afrifa	Ghana
Mr. Benedict Kwarteng	Ghana
Mr. Emmanuel Frimpong	Ghana
Ms. Grace Pokua	Ghana
Mr. Daniel Chumba	Ghana
Mr. Gambo Bashuro	Ghana
Mr. John Kissinger	Ghana
Mr. Yussif Boadan Kyeremeh	Ghana
Ms. Mercy Assaw	Ghana
Ms. Joan Atiase	Ghana
Mr. Seth Kankam Nuamah	Ghana

Mr. Adu Nyarko	Ghana
Mr. Winston Asante	Ghana
Ms. Edna Kaptoyo	Kenya
Mr. Sonam Lama	Nepal (Cross-Regional Exchange Participant)
Ms. Assita Dao	Burkina Faso
Mr. Emmanuel Ilboudou	Burkina Faso
Ms. Fatimata Ouedraogo	Burkina Faso
Mr. Issa Tankoano	Burkina Faso
Ms. Pepa Epse Pegan Traore	Cote D'Ivoire
Ms. Delphine Ahoussi	Cote D'Ivoire
Mr. Play Christophe Sare	Cote D'Ivoire
Ms. Pauline Yao Affoue	Cote D'Ivoire
Mr. Sylvain Akindele Gnimassou	Benin
Mr. Gratien Boni	Benin
Mr. Vital Bambanze	Burundi
Dr. Patricia Dunne	Conservation International
Mr. Johnson Cerda	Conservation International
Ms. Nathalia Penton	Conservation International

