

Dedicated Grants Mechanism Indonesia (DGM-I)

Draft Mid-term Review

2019

About this Review

The purpose of this mid-term review is to provide a high-level progress assessment of Indonesia's Dedicated Grants Programme 2017-2021 entitled "Strengthening Rights and Economies of Adat and Local Community" which is funded through the Forest Investment Program (FIP). Specifically, the review aims to assess project implementation, compare results with the established indicators of the Project Development Objectives (PDO), draw lessons and make recommendations for enhancing project outcomes.

The methodology consisted of a literature review regarding the project's background, objectives and operations as stipulated in the Project Appraisal Document (PAD) and Project Operations Manual (POM) and related documents. A range of discussions and interviews were conducted with a variety of key stakeholders and practitioners engaged in project oversight and implementation including the National Steering Committee (NSC) and National Executing Agency (NEA). In addition, a survey and site visits to three regions were conducted. Details of these interviews, site visits and survey are provided under Appendix 2 of this document.

Project details

Program	:	Dedicated Grants Mechanism (DGM).
Funding institution	:	Forest Investment Program of the Strategic Climate Fund within the Climate Investment Funds.
Project	:	Dedicated Grants Mechanism Indonesia (DGM-I).
Title	:	Strengthening Rights and Economies of Adat and Local Community.
Period	:	June 2017 - June 2021.
Funding	:	USD6,325,000 and USD175,000 for preparation. Exchange rate: USD1 = IDR13,943. ¹
Funding institution	:	Forest Investment Program (FIP) of the Strategic Climate Fund (SCF) within the Climate Investment Funds (CIF).

¹ This IDR-USD exchange rate is based on the average rate between March 2017 and August 2019, calculated from U.S. Department of the Treasury, Bureau of the Fiscal Service, [Treasury Reporting Rates of Exchange](#) (retrieved June 2019). Elsewhere in the document, a general rate of USD 1 = IDR 13,000 is used to be consistent with NEA reporting.

Implementing entity	:	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank).
National Executing Agency	:	Samdhana Institute Indonesia.
National Steering Committee	:	9 voting members and 2 government observers
Impact	:	Governments in targeted developing countries have implemented REDD+ related policies, measures and safeguards, such as policies for green growth, sustainable livelihoods, land-use planning, the rights of indigenous peoples, and local communities and women's rights.
Project Development Objectives (PDO)	:	To improve the capacity of participating Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (IPLCs) to engage in tenure security processes and livelihood opportunities from sustainable management of forests and land. ²
PDO Level Result Indicators	:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participating IPLCs submit evidence for recognition of tenure to the government (number of communities); • Sub-projects successfully completed and achieved their objectives which are consistent with FIP objectives (percentage); and • DGM Program participants who benefit (monetary or non-monetary) from grant activities, disaggregated by gender (number).
Components	:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Subgrants to Strengthen IPLC Capacity to Enhance Tenure Security and Improve Livelihoods (63% of budget); 2. Inform Policy Processes and Dialogues (9% of budget); and 3. Project Management, Monitoring and Evaluation, and Institutional Development (28% of budget).
Sub-components (Activities)	:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community Outreach and Mobilization; • Strengthen IPLC's Capacity to Enhance Land Tenure Security; • Build IPLC's Capacity to Improve Livelihoods; • Strengthen Capacity of NSC and Emerging IPLC Leaders; • Identify and Support Strategic Engagement in Policy Processes and Dialogues; and • Project management and monitoring and evaluation.

² The DGM was set up as a funding mechanism within the FIP with the following objectives: 1) support specific initiatives of IPLCs in FIP pilot countries that enhance FIP strategies; 2) develop the capacity of IPLCs to participate in national REDD processes in general; 3) provide support for strengthening territorial and resource rights; 4) gather lessons from local-level experience and initiate the sharing of successful local REDD+ strategies and innovation; and 5) build partnerships and networks of IPLCs to support and strengthen capacities to address the drivers of deforestation, forest degradation and other threats to forest ecosystems.

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Abbreviations

AMAN	Indigenous Peoples' Alliance of the Archipelago (<i>Aliansi Masyarakat Adat Nusantara</i>)
BRWA	<i>Badan Registrasi Wilayah Adat</i> (Indigenous Territory Registration Agency)
CBO	Community-based Organisation
CIF	Climate Investment Funds
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
DGM	Dedicated Grant Mechanism
DGM-I	Dedicated Grant Mechanism - Indonesia
ENR	Environment and Natural Resources (World Bank)
ESMF	Environmental and Social Management Framework
FCPF	Forest Carbon Partnership Facility
FIP	Forest Investment Program
FPIC	Free, Prior and Informed Consent
HA	<i>Hutan Adat</i> (Adat Forest)
HD	<i>Hutan Desa</i> (Village Forest)
HKm	<i>Hutan Kemasyarakatan</i> (Community Forest)
HPHD	<i>Hak Pengelolaan Hutan Desa</i> (Village Forest Management Permit)
HR	<i>Hutan Rakyat</i> (Community Forest)
HTR	<i>Hutan Tanaman Rakyat</i> (Community Plantation Forest)
INDC	Indonesia's Nationally Determined Contribution
IP	Indigenous peoples
IP AMAN	Indigenous peoples affiliated with AMAN
IPHPS	<i>Izin Pemanfaatan Hutan Perhutanan Sosial</i> (Social Forestry Forest Use Permit)
IPLC	Indigenous people and local community
IPO	Indigenous People Organisation
IUP	<i>Izin Usaha Pertambangan</i> (Mining Concession)
KPH	<i>Kesatuan Pengelolaan Hutan</i> (Forest Management Unit)
LC	Local community
LPHD	<i>Lembaga Pengelola Hutan Desa</i> (Village Forest Management Institution)
MoASP	Ministry of Agrarian Affairs and Spatial Planning (<i>Kementerian Agraria dan Tata Ruang</i>)
MoEF	Ministry of Environment and Forestry (<i>Kementerian Lingkungan Hidup dan Kehutanan</i>)
NDC	Nationally Determined Contribution
NEA	National Executing Agency (of the DGM-I)
NSC	National Steering Committee (of the DGM-I)
OMP	One Map Project (World Bank)
ORPA	<i>Organisasi Perempuan Adat</i> (Indigenous Women's Organisation)

PAD	Project Appraisal Document (DGM-I)
PDO	Project Development Objectives
Pemdes	<i>Pemerintah Desa</i> (Village Government)
Pemkab	<i>Pemerintah Kabupaten</i> (District Government)
Perda	<i>Peraturan Daerah</i> (Local Regulation)
Perhutani	<i>Perusahaan Hutan Negara Indonesia</i> (State-owned Forestry Corporation)
PHBM	<i>Pengelolaan Hutan Bersama Masyarakat</i> (Joint Forest Management with the Community)
PMU	Project Management Unit
POM	Project Operations Manual (DGM-I)
PtPPMA	<i>Perkumpulan terbatas untuk Pengkajian dan Pemberdayaan Masyarakat Adat</i> (Research and Empowerment of Indigenous People)
Ranperbup	<i>Rancangan Peraturan Bupati</i> (Draft Bupati Regulation)
Ranperda	<i>Rancangan Peraturan Daerah</i> (Draft Local Regulation)
REDD+	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (Cancun Agreement FCCC/CP/2010/7/Add.1, Paragraph 70)
RKHA	<i>Rencana Kerja Hutan Adat</i> (Indigenous Forest Work Plan)
RKT	<i>Rencana Kerja Tahunan</i> (Annual Work Plan)
RPHJP	<i>Rencana Pengelolaan Hutan Jangka Panjang</i> (Long-term Management Plan for Forests)
SCF	Strategic Climate Fund
ToR	Terms of Reference
TORA	<i>Tanah Obyek Reforma Agraria</i> (Agrarian Reform Land Parcels)
WB	World Bank

Executive Summary

The DGM-I project entitled "Strengthening Rights and Economies of Adat and Local Community" is being implemented across seven regions of Indonesia's vast archipelago which has the third largest tropical forest area in the world. With an estimated rural population of 118 million people of which nearly half (48.8 million people) live in or around forest areas, unclear land-use policies and land tenure is an underlying cause of deforestation and forest degradation. The livelihoods of forest-dependent communities also are challenged by the uncertainty of tenure security. The DGM-I project aims to strengthen the capacities of IPLCs to engage in tenure security processes and livelihood opportunities through grant-financed initiatives designed by and for IPLCs living in the seven regions of the projects.

The main barrier to IPLC development in Indonesia is social-economic inequality where the recognition of legal rights, sustainable resource management and climate change mitigation are key issues. Despite extensive legal references that recognise the rights of IPLCs, the political will to enact these rights is cautious not to move forward abruptly, preferring a more planned approach of adjustment. At all levels of government, recognition of IPLC rights is considered a corrective action that shares opportunities for both large-scale extractive industries (palm oil, timber and mining) and small-scale community-based resource management. Other considerations include the need for implementation guidelines for recognition which have been developed although in some areas inconsistencies remain between government agencies and local levels of government. Nevertheless, with the government's commitment to allocate 12.7 million hectares for social forestry and 8 million hectares for agrarian reform, the legal framework for tenure security is evolving and enabling IPLCs to obtain long-term forest permits or ownership rights for an unlimited period, as discussed further in section 1.1.1 below.

Following decades of exploitation of forests by commercial plantations and mining, the traditional sources of subsistence and livelihoods for IPLCs are diminishing. The environmental shock caused by large scale plantations and mines continues to undermine IPLC access to clean water resources, space for small crop cultivation, and opportunities for enterprise development. It is important to the recognition process that IPLCs transform their capacities to plan and manage natural resources that are competitive to current options and premised upon forest conversion and landscape degradation. For IPLC women, who have been separated from their traditional spheres of knowledge, gathering food, medicines and other products from land and forest sources, training in natural resource management is even more essential.

In response to the first call for proposals of the DGM-I sub-grant component which closed in December 2017, a total of 208 proposals were received from the seven regions of the project. Based on the project's categorisation system, these proposals were almost evenly divided between proposed activities focusing on *tenure* only, *livelihood* only or a combination of *tenure and livelihood*. A review of the titles and objectives of these 208 proposals reveals the extent to which IPLCs are concerned about and prioritise the need for improved tenure security and how this leads to opportunities for resource management and enterprise development.

These priorities of the IPLCs are addressed by the DGM-I project on two levels: subgrants to strengthen IPLC capacity to enhance tenure security and improve livelihoods (Component 1); and

facilities to inform policy processes and dialogue (Component 2). The remaining component of the DGM-I is project management, monitoring and evaluation, and institutional development (Component 3). The performance indicators for Components 1 and 2 are well formulated and reflect an understanding of the key issues facing IPLCs providing sub-grantees with broad, although realistic, targets that are measurable.

As of August 2019, a total of 455 proposals (Call 1: 208) and concept notes (Call 2: 247) were received from IPLCs indicating that the DGM-I project is attracting and supporting its intended beneficiaries. The scale of the response indicates that the communication and socialisation efforts of Sub Project Proponents and NEA and NSC are effective and reaching the targeted audience. Of the 49 sub-grants issued, 18 were categorised under the theme *tenure* only, 3 for *livelihood only* and 28 a combination of both *tenure and livelihood*. It is expected that the third and final call for proposals, planned for the first quarter of 2020, will focus on *livelihood only* activities, reaching an expected 60 sub-grants for the project cycle.

The project's appraisal document (PAD), assumptions and risks are consistent with performance, as are the project's operations manual (POM) and grant agreements which match the operations of the project. The mid-term review found that the work plans and budgets were consistent with the strategies and planning articulated in the PAD with only minor variations. With respect to communications and information sharing by and between local partners, NSC, NEA and the World Bank, there appears to be insufficient time and resources available to manage and disseminate information in a manner that would promote greater cross functional collaboration between local partners, the DGM-I and other land-based projects. Apart from the interaction between NEA and NSC and their communications with local stakeholders, the development of communication channels, lessons learnt, and information sharing mechanisms as emphasised in the PAD and POM continues to struggle.

A highlight of this mid-term review is the extent to which cooperation is emerging between project partners and other stakeholders. This cooperation can be attributed to the project's bottom-up approach which is transparent and open at all levels of the project's operations, and generating greater trust between IPLC participants, IPOs/CBOs, CSOs and local governments. With increased cooperation and trust, the barriers between IPLCs and government institutions and development organisations are beginning to be removed, opening the way for greater inclusion of IPLCs in the national and international REDD+ agenda.

The institutional arrangements in place to support the expected results of the DGM-I is a major contributing factor to the success of the project as of this mid-term review. This factor refers to the arrangements where the NEA functions as a Project Management Unit (PMU); the NSC, comprising elected regional representatives of IPLCs, provides oversight and assists the NEA in monitoring sub-grants; and where both the NEA and NSC directly support and facilitate sub-grantees in their project planning and implementation. While governed by well designed and informed preparatory documentation, the success of these arrangements can be attributed to the level of trust being cultivated between IPLCs and the NSC and NEA. This trust, which bears significant implications for future approaches to conservation and protection of land and forests, is evident across all levels of the project's operations, and discussed further in section 1.3.1 below. In addition to building trust through transparency, openness and the forging of alliances, the combined knowledge of, and

interaction between, the NSC and NEA are exemplary of an effective approach to REDD+ and related project implementation.

The results of the DGM-I as of this mid-term review are encouraging and the main factors contributing to these results include: the design of the DGM-I which is community based relying on IPLCs to determine the most effective way to achieve project outcomes; and the cooperation and coordination of, and between, the NSC and NEA who provide strategic and operational support for IPLC sub-grantees. For the project result indicators nearly all are on track and expected to reach the established targets by the end of the project. The participation of IPLCs in sub-grant activities has exceeded expected results with the target of 30% involvement of women being achieved across nearly all activities - a result measured by persistent recording of sex-disaggregated data of sub-grant participants. There are delays in submitting evidence to the government for recognition of tenure and participatory planning. These delays, which are discussed in section 1.4 below, are mainly due to extended negotiations within and between IPLCs in relation to tenure schemes and their related territorial boundaries - issues which are being resolved successfully over time and appropriately monitored in accordance with the project's Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF).

While the role of the NEA is a contributing factor in facilitating the delivery of outputs, it has a challenging set of tasks and, while successful in achieving these tasks in accordance with the POM, there is limited time or resources remaining for the NEA to refine DGM-I procedures, manage knowledge, consolidate lessons and explore opportunities for the strengthening of the DGM-I concept. These factors do not directly impede on the project's performance and in the budget allocation were minimised to increase ESMF and financial administrative facilities. Nevertheless, the lack of these activities limits the potential to further improve and strengthen the effectiveness of the DGM-I on current and future REDD+ and related programs. The support required to oversee a sub-grant's preparatory and commencement phase and its subsequent reporting requirements has been a major factor in overextending NEA resources. In addition to filtering proposals received, for those sub-grants selected, additional consultation and support is required during the final preparation of the proposal, its log frame, risk assessment, budget and subsequent monitoring and reporting.

In contrast to the role of the NEA, there are indications that the role of the NSC could be extended to include more interaction with the constituents of its members' respective regions. While the mid-term review found that the NSC is contributing effectively to the goals of the DGM-I, it also observed a sense of disappointment among NSC members towards its limited institutional capacity and opportunity to work more closely with its constituents. As discussed further in section 1.4.2 below, based on interviews with NSC members and a review of NSC's activities in the field, there is a sense that the NSC is underutilised and not strengthening its capacities beyond its designated role in oversight and advocacy. That NEA resources appear overextended while the NSC feel underutilised suggests that additional activities could be allocated to the NSC including, for example, monitoring sub-grantees, supporting their preparation of final submissions and subsequent reporting, this would extend NSC's involvement in the project, enhance its institutional capacity, and potentially reduce the need for NEA to frequently visit and support sub-grantees in the field. By reducing NEA's need for field visits, more opportunity would be available for the NEA to refine sub-grant support documentation, including application and related reporting templates along with more information and knowledge related to sub-grants, their communities and environmental landscapes.

The activities of the DGM-I have been well orchestrated encompassing all seven regions in a manner that provides support to IPLCs while developing enabling conditions for the broader objectives of REDD+ and related programs. The distribution of sub-grants is as vast as it is strategic with local partnerships being forged and local communities strengthened in key areas across many of the most vulnerable landscapes in Indonesia. The interaction between IPLCs, local IPOs and CBOs, CSOs and local governments, and other stakeholders is a contributing factor to the results and progress towards outcomes of the DGM-I.

Based on observations in this review, it is clear that IPLCs are exhibiting the capacity to design and propose their own projects and the ability and willingness to establish their own community-based organisations and work through the procedural requirements and account adequately for the funds they receive to implement those projects. While strategic and technical support from the NSC and NEA respectively are required, IPLCs are demonstrating that they can work as counterparts with governments and development organisations.

The mid-term review found that the project development objectives (PDO) are achievable and, despite some delays with the intermediate results in mapping and resource planning, targets are being reached and, for activities involving IPLC participation and consultation, exceeding expected results. The relevance and coherence of the project components and their performance indicators are proving effective in managing the output and outcome of project objectives, as discussed in section 1.2.2 below. The flexibility in the design of the components and their indicators, however, can result in sub-grantees planning activities and objectives that are not specific enough to clearly understand and monitor progress and or delays which is discussed further in section 1.4 below and elsewhere in this document.

The fund allocation of the DGM-I is relatively consistent with other DGM projects with 72% allocated to IPLCs (Component 1 & 2) and the remaining 28% for project management and monitoring (Component 3). The DGM-I fund allocation for management and monitoring is above the DGM global average of 22%, although Indonesia is a vast archipelago with many remote regions which can account for additional expenses for sub-project support and monitoring. The mid-term review observed also that the fund allocation for project management was not overstated considering the range of tasks undertaken by the NEA and NSC. There are recommendations, nevertheless, that the role of the NSC in monitoring and evaluation and institutional development could be increased in the future to minimise costs associated with travel considering that the NSC members are residing in the respective regions of the project, and it is these regions that they represent.

The rights of IPLCs continue to be strengthened through the DGM-I project. With government commitments to agrarian reform and social forestry, the recognition and protection of IPLCs and their collective rights to tenure security is gaining momentum across Indonesia. The economies of IPLCs, in many circumstances, are being strengthened. For livelihood only activities, the innovation and revitalisation of local traditions and knowledge are exemplary. The sustainability or continuation is likely across all sub-grants, and the role of IPLC women in establishing effective forest governance and livelihood resilience is one among many emerging achievements of the DGM-I.

Following is a summary of the key findings and recommendations of this mid-term review.

- Sub-grant procedures and related processes are impeding the delivery of outputs:

Preparing submissions for the NEA by sub-grantees requires improvement. Many proposals need additional clarification and inaccuracies in reporting are causing delays in processing sub-grants.

Recommendation: To address this, either additional time and resources or more efficient and effective procedures (and guidelines) are required to tackle this growing barrier to efficient delivery of output. It is encouraging that the NEA, in consultation with the World Bank, is revising its guidelines in an effort to accommodate a more efficient approach to administrative requirements while maintaining accountability and transparency in accordance with the POM. Improving application and reporting templates is another area that continues to be developed as the project progresses, and could be further refined to avoid the need for additional clarification and inaccuracies in reporting.

- Increased linking of sub-grants with village planning would enhance project continuation and sustainability:

Efforts to support DGM-I sub-grant integration with local government development initiatives is being pursued actively, where sub-grants are filling gaps and by design are an extension of, or trigger for, activities deemed necessary by village institutions to achieve local development objectives. Nevertheless, as community organisations can now access the government's regional budgets including village funds, there is an opportunity to align the DGM-I requirements for sub-grant planning with the requirements for village-funded programs. With a capacity to design and propose projects in line with local government procedures, IPLCs could reduce their reliance on external funding and access village funds to further integrate their activities within their broader community.

Recommendation: Increased attention could be given to aligning capacity development efforts through project design, planning and reporting, that are more consistent with local government practices. This could include adopting specific terminologies and categorisation of activities etc. that are similar to local conventions.

- Respective roles of NSC and NEA require refinement to strengthen the DGM-I concept and maximise its long-term impact:

There is a perceived imbalance developing between the NSC and NEA. A perception that increasingly the NSC is less, and the NEA more, involved in project operations. While their current roles are consistent with the institutional arrangements, there is a growing impetus to expand the NSC's monitoring role on-the-ground which, in turn, would enable the NEA to focus more on its centralised support role as a project management unit.

Recommendation: While expanding the NSC's role beyond oversight would disrupt the project's current arrangements, there is scope to increase its monitoring role in a way that would enhance its engagement with constituents and stimulate greater awareness of and capacity for processing many of the challenges associated with project management and the delivery of results. This would require a greater and more regular exchange of information about sub-grants between NEA and NSC which could be achieved by increasing NSC's activities in the field while reducing those of the NEA and thus providing the NEA with additional time to focus on the management and maintenance of project information. Nevertheless, there are constraints associated with this recommendation which are discussed further in section 3.4.3 below.

- Incremental replacement of NSC members would enhance the NSC's capacity and strengthen its role:

There is a consensus within the NSC, and supported by the NEA, that the project would benefit from a gradual replacement of NSC members. This replacement would provide an opportunity for other IPLC leaders to engage in the project, bringing with them additional, and potentially more finely tuned, skills and knowledge to the project. The challenge is to agree on an efficient and acceptable way to conduct incremental replacements of members in a timely manner.

Recommendation: To maintain continuity of project activities, this replacement process should be incremental.

- Regular rotation of NSC leadership is needed to strengthen NSC member participation:

There are indications that NSC members would benefit from the opportunity to lead the NSC. This would provide the opportunity for more NSC members to experience directly the various responsibilities associated with project oversight, monitoring and advocacy.

Recommendation: A term of one year as head of the NSC has been suggested.

- Strategies are required to accommodate the diverging aspirations of IPs and LCs:

Considering the different tenure schemes now available to rural communities, there is a need to better understand and accommodate the potential differences between IPs and LCs. Viewing them as a homogeneous group risks developing plans and activities that could be counterproductive to one or the other especially in relation to tenure security (e.g. region, village, forest mapping).

Recommendation: The project's ESMF is providing important guidance in matters concerning the potential differences between IPs and LCs in the context of land tenure negotiations and conflict. Reviewing the effectiveness of this framework could provide important insights into understanding and accommodating IPs and LCs in the broader context of REDD+ and the global DGM concept.

- Information and knowledge development of the DGM-I remains limited to operations and monitoring of the NEA:

Due to the demands of project implementation, the amount and quality of information and knowledge available to stakeholders remains limited. That the project aims towards transformational change, focusing on information regarding activity input/output alone, limits the transfer and learning of knowledge necessary for achieving broader and sustainable change.

Recommendation: Develop procedures and improve project templates to process project data and information in a more structured manner. Designating unique ids for all submissions, managing names of organisations and their details, developing taxonomies related to project objectives, activities and baselines, using national standards for naming project locations (BPS), are some of the many practices that would assist in maintaining the integrity of DGM-I data. By managing and standardising this data, a range of applications become available in addition to improving monitoring and evaluation. The use of taxonomies will provide better reporting capabilities for profiling regions and IPLCs, and the use of standard names of locations will enable geospatial analysis. These and other benefits will contribute to the transfer and learning of knowledge for sustainable change.

- Additional interaction with FIP and related REDD+ initiatives would improve strategic planning:

High level interaction between REDD+ programs at a national level continues to provide important support for achieving transformational change across the LULUCF sector. Considering the commonality between different programs, there are indications that more could be achieved

(through sharing, learning and sequencing strategies) with increased interaction between implementing agencies.

Recommendation: Increase cross functional collaboration with regional and national organisations and governments involved in REDD+ and related objectives. Develop a more comprehensive understanding of other land-based activities in the DGM-I regions by sharing information about the DGM-I program, its activities, challenges and lessons learnt both nationally and globally. Maintain a map of relevant actors detailing the specific skills and capacities of these actors and their project objectives and locations and, where possible, consider collaboration. This collaboration could involve an exchange of skills, knowledge, human resource support and strategic planning. Through its Environment and Natural Resources (ENR) practice area, the World Bank administer a range of related land-based projects (e.g. FIP, FCPF, OMP, SSF and BioCF), and recently has engaged a consultant to assist in exploring synergies between DGM-I and these projects. The NEA should take advantage of this and other opportunities to exchange skills and knowledge to further drive transformational change across the LULUCF sector.

1. Project Overview

Reducing Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD) has emerged as a promising approach to tackling land-based emissions and sustainable rural development. The REDD concept was first introduced at the UNFCCC Conference for the Parties (COP) in 2005 and formally included in the COP Bali Action Plan in 2007. In subsequent UNFCCC COP meetings the REDD dialogue evolved into a globally recognised approach and has received substantial financial support from bilateral and multilateral agencies. While the initial concept focused on results based payments for "avoided deforestation" the current definition is broader and encompasses sequestering carbon through forest conservation, sustainable management of forests, and enhancement of forest carbon stocks (hence REDD+).

In 2009, the Forest Investment Program (FIP) was established as one of the four targeted programs under the Climate Investment Funds (CIF).³ The aim of the FIP is to finance REDD+ efforts to address the underlying causes of deforestation and forest degradation. During the design phase of FIP, discussions were held on the need for greater participation of indigenous people and local communities (IPLCs) living in or around forest areas.⁴ Given that IPLCs are stewards of substantial forest areas and thus key stakeholders of conservation and sustainable management of forests, it was decided to establish a separate, although linked, dedicated funding mechanism to support IPLCs in REDD+ related activities.⁵ In 2011, the Dedicated Grants Mechanism (DGM) was established.

The DGM supports 13 projects in pilot countries of the FIP, and each of these projects has its own unique design based on the national context and the priorities of the country's IPLCs. The DGM in Indonesia, referred to as DGM-I and the subject of this mid-term review, was approved by the FIP in December 2016 and effectively began implementation in June 2017 and will continue through to June 2021. The project received funding of USD 6.5 million and, as its title "Strengthening Rights and Economies of Adat and Local Communities" suggests, it aims to improve the capacity of participating IPLCs to engage in tenure security processes and livelihood opportunities from sustainable management of land and forests.

Dedicated Grants Mechanism Indonesia (DGM-I) is a demand-driven project designed by and for IPLCs to channel funds effectively and efficiently to strengthen their visibility and enhance their roles

³ The CIF was established in 2008 in support of scaling up mitigation and adaptation action in developing and middle-income countries. See further: [Climate Investment Funds](#).

⁴ Design document for the Forest Investment Program, a targeted program under the SCF trust fund. Climate Investment Funds: 7 July 2009, pp. 14-15 (Section X: 38-40).

⁵ *Ibid*. The FIP Design Document recognised that: "the full and effective, continuous participation of indigenous peoples and local communities in the design and implementation of FIP investment strategies is necessary. This participation will be highly dependent on strengthening the capacity of these groups to play an informed and active role in national REDD processes in general and FIP processes in particular, as well as on recognizing and supporting their tenure rights, forest stewardship roles, and traditional forest management systems. A dedicated grant mechanism should be established under the FIP to provide grants to indigenous peoples and local communities in country or regional pilots to support their participation in the development of the FIP investment strategies, programs and projects. At the implementation stage grants to indigenous peoples and local communities should be an integral component of each pilot.

in the FIP and other REDD+ and related programs at the local, national, and global levels.⁶ It aims to strengthen capacities of IPLCs at two levels: institutional, through management of grant-financed initiatives of their choice; and participation, through cross-regional learning and organisation of IPLC networks and alliances.⁷ The primary beneficiaries of the DGM-I are IPLCs in seven regions across Indonesia: Sumatra, Java, Bali-Nusa Tenggara (Bali-Nusra), Kalimantan, Sulawesi, Maluku and Papua.

Figure 1: Seven regions of the DGM-I project



1.1 Key issues related to IPLC development in Indonesia

The recognition of legal rights for IPLCs to their land and natural resources is a slow process in Indonesia. Despite extensive legal references that recognise the rights of IPLCs, the political will to enact these rights remains cautious not to move forward abruptly, preferring a more planned approach of adjustment. At all levels of government, recognition of IPLC rights is considered a corrective action that shares opportunities for both large-scale extractive industries (palm oil, timber and mining) and small-scale community-based resource management. Other considerations include the need for implementation guidelines for recognition which have been developed although in some areas inconsistencies remain between government agencies and local levels of government. Nevertheless, progress to strengthen rights recognition continues to evolve through Indonesia's legal framework, and the determination of IPLCs, supported by local CSOs, to protect and manage their natural resources and enhance their economic development.

1.1.1 Rights recognition

In 2013, the Constitutional Court Decision 35/PUU-X/2012 ruled that the categorisation of indigenous forests (*hutan adat*) as state forests (*hutan negara*) was unconstitutional. Prior to this ruling, indigenous forests were considered state forests situated within indigenous territories (Law 41/1999, Article 1.6) and, as state forests have no rights attached to the land, there were no individual or communal rights to indigenous forests. Although the Constitutional Court overturned this article, the court acknowledged the state's authority to determine and recognise, through a

⁶ Project Appraisal Document (PAD), February 2017, p. 6.

⁷ Project Information Document (PID), Appraisal Stage, World Bank.

participatory process, the existence of indigenous communities and their territories. This Constitutional Court decision, and subsequent ministerial regulations, have enabled IPLCs to pursue collective rights over their forests and natural resources.⁸

In 2015, the MoEF committed to allocating 12.7 million hectares for social forestry (*perhutanan sosial*) and included this target in the government's five-year development plan (2015-19) and Indonesia's Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs) submitted to the Paris Climate Change Conference in December 2015. In the following year, it issued Regulation 83/2016 where it outlined the different permits available under this social forestry program. These permits are divided into four categories that involve usufruct/management rights on state forests for periods up to 35 years (and extendable),⁹ and two categories that involve private ownership rights either by individuals or communities (HR, *hutan rakyat*) or adat communities (HA, *hutan adat*) for an unlimited period.¹⁰ With the introduction in October 2014 of the then newly elected president's nine-point plan (Nawa Cita) which includes land reform, the recognition and protection of IPLCs and their collective rights to tenure security has gained additional momentum in Indonesia and, to consolidate and expand upon this momentum, efforts are underway to establish a comprehensive national policy and legal framework.¹¹

1.1.2 Natural resource management

Another key issue associated with IPLC development in Indonesia concerns planning and management of natural resources. There are an estimated 48.8 million IPLCs living in or around forests who rely on the natural resources from forests for subsistence, livelihoods and economic development (PAD: 1). After decades of exploitation of these forests by commercial plantations and mining, however, these traditional sources of subsistence and livelihoods are diminishing. While securing tenure rights is a central solution to protecting these forests, the environmental shock already caused by large scale plantations and mines continues to undermine IPLC access to clean water resources, space for small crop cultivation, and opportunities for enterprise development.

⁸ A range of regulations have been issued since the Constitutional Court ruling in 2013. Initial support came from the Ministry of Home Affairs in July 2014 when its minister issued regulation 52/2014 concerning guidelines for recognition and protection of indigenous people. This regulation established procedures for district governments to recognise indigenous people. This was followed in the same year by a joint ministerial regulation concerning procedures for land tenure within state forests (Joint Ministerial Regulation 79/2014 of the Ministers of Home Affairs, Forestry, Public Works and the Head of the National Land Agency). In 2015, the Minister of Agrarian Affairs and Spatial Planning and the Head of the National Land Agency issued regulation 9/2015 concerning procedures for establishing communal rights of land for indigenous people and communities in certain areas.

⁹ These four categories include: Village Forest (HD, *Hutan Desa*); Community Forest (HKm, *Hutan Kemasyarakatan*); Community Plantation Forest (HTR, *Hutan Tanaman Rakyat*); and Forestry Partnership (*Kemitraan Kehutanan*).

¹⁰ MoEF Regulation P.83/2016 regarding social forestry.

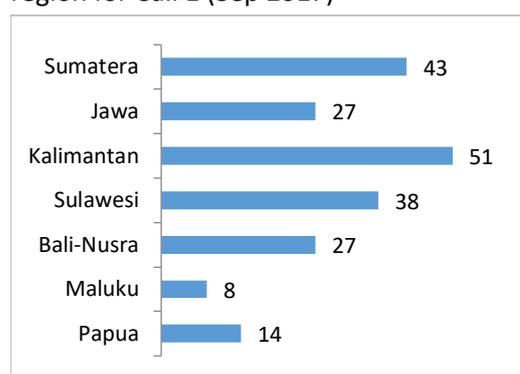
¹¹ Recent regulations issued by the MoEF in addition to those referred to above, include: P.39/2017 regarding social forestry in Perhutani areas; P.37/2019 regarding social forestry in peatland ecosystems; and P.21/2019 regarding adat forests and forest rights.

The impact of industrial agriculture and mining on the environment has disrupted traditional ways IPLCs plan and utilise their natural resources.¹² It is critical to the recognition process that IPLCs enhance their capacities to plan and manage natural resources and secure sustainable livelihoods that are competitive to existing options and premised upon forest conversion and landscape degradation. The need to augment IPLC capacities is evident particularly for women who traditionally gather household needs for food, medicines and other products from land and forest sources. With limited access to land and forests, women face difficulties finding alternative livelihoods and become increasingly dependent on male wage earners. This separation of women from their traditional spheres of knowledge can undermine their productive and leadership roles within indigenous and local communities.

1.1.3 IPLC needs and priorities

These key issues facing IPLCs in Indonesia are reflected in the response to the first call for proposals of the DGM-I sub-grant component which closed in December 2017. A total of 208 proposals were received from the seven regions of the project by indigenous people organisations (IPOs), community-based organisations (CBOs) and civil society organisations (CSOs) representing IPLCs. With a value of more than USD 16.6 million, this number of proposals was overwhelming, given that the project aimed to issue a total of 60 sub-grants over the course of the project, and an estimated 30 sub-grants for this initial Call (PAD: 23). While the themes of these proposals were required to align with the development objectives of the DGM-I, a review of the titles and objectives of these 208 proposals, further reveal the concerns and priorities of IPLCs living in or around forests across Indonesia.¹³ Of these 208 proposals, 79 were categorised under the theme *tenure only*, 60 for *livelihood only* and 60 a combination of both *tenure and livelihood*, and the remaining 9 categorised as *other*.¹⁴ As illustrated in Figure 3 under.

Figure 2: Number of proposals received by region for Call 1 (Sep 2017)

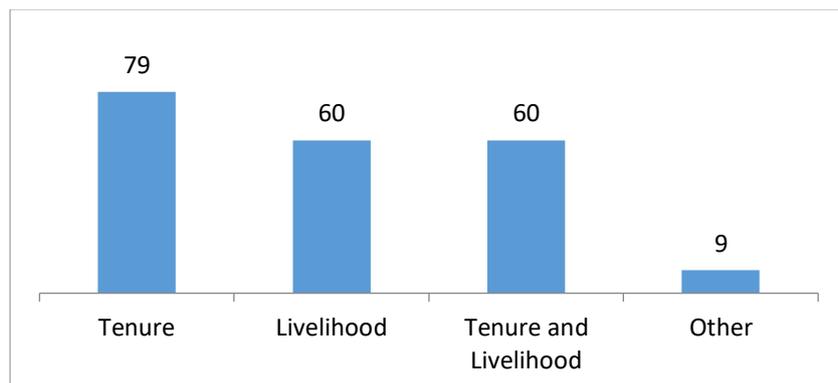


¹² Modern Management in the Global Mining Industry, Robin G. Adams, 2019: Social Disruption and the Resource Curse.

¹³ See Appendix 1: DGM-I sub-grants (as of August 2019) for a list of sub-grant titles and objectives for the 49 sub-grants selected as of August 2019.

¹⁴ While these themes are used consistently throughout the course of the DGM-I project as of this mid-term review, they were not recorded for the 247 concept notes received from the second call in 2018, and only recorded for the 54 concept notes selected to submit a proposal. Hence, figures here are only for the first Call (Sep 2017).

Figure 3: Themes of proposals received for Call 1 (Sep 2017)



1.2 How these key issues are addressed by the DGM-I

The Project Development Objectives (PDO) of the DGM-I are "To improve participating indigenous people and local communities' (IPLCs) capacity to engage in tenure security processes and livelihood opportunities from sustainable management of forest and land" (PAD: 21). To achieve these objectives, the DGM-I aims to strengthen the visibility and recognition of IPLCs, facilitate opportunities for livelihood development and enhance the role of IPLCs in the FIP and other REDD+ related programs that support sustainable management of forests and land. The project beneficiaries are IPLCs across seven regions in Indonesia and approximately 30% of beneficiaries will be women. The objectives of the DGM-I address many of the key issues facing IPLCs in Indonesia and, as a community-driven mechanism, designed by and for IPLCs, achieving these objectives will have a positive impact towards transformational change in the conservation and sustainable management of forests in Indonesia. What distinguishes the pathways to transformational change between the DGM-I and earlier REDD+ and related programs, concerns the DGM-I's bottom-up approach where IPLCs are facilitated in acquiring the necessary capacities to design, plan and implement sub-projects. In the third and final Call for Proposals of the DGM-I, there are examples where a community, who previously implemented a sub-grant with the support of a local CSO, has gained the capacity and knowledge to submit a proposal that will be administered and implemented solely by the community without support from external partners.

1.2.1 Project components

The DGM-I project is divided into three components with the first component, of which 63% of the budget is allocated, dedicated to strengthen IPLC capacity to enhance tenure security and improve livelihoods. The second component, with a budget allocation of 9%, aims to strengthen IPLC representatives to engage in national and sub-national policy and decision-making processes related to REDD+ objectives. The third component concerns project management, monitoring and evaluation and institutional development with a budget allocation of 28%. As follows:

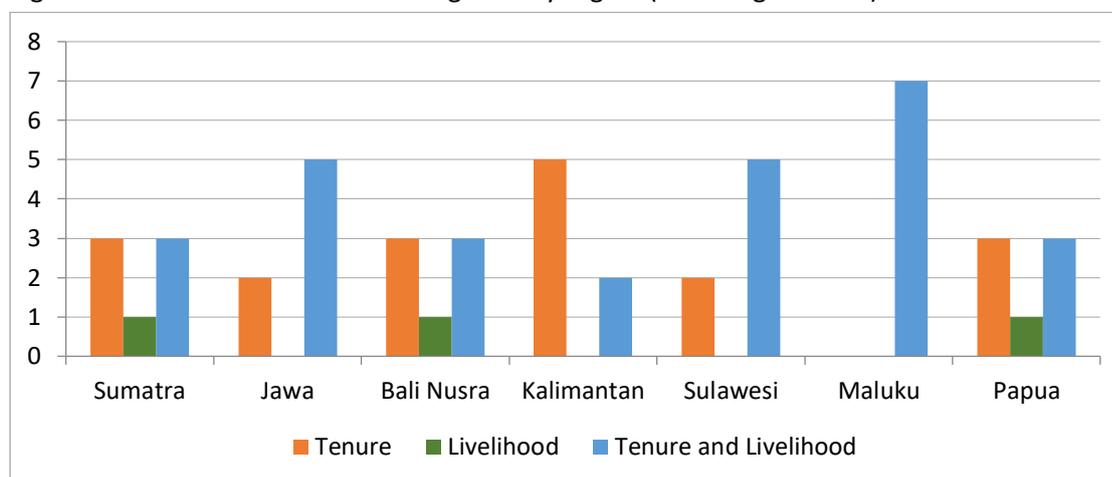
1. Subgrants to Strengthen IPLC Capacity to Enhance Tenure Security and Improve Livelihoods (USD 3,985,000 or 63% of budget);
2. Inform Policy Processes and Dialogues (USD 550,000 or 9% of budget); and

3. Project Management, Monitoring and Evaluation, and Institutional Development (USD 1,790,000 or 28% of budget).

The first project component directly addresses the key issues facing IPLCs in Indonesia while the second and third components, in addition to project management and oversight support, are designed to provide broader institutional development for IPLC leaders in the context of national policy and legal frameworks associated with FIP and REDD+ objectives. These broader components are discussed further below. The sub-grant facility of Project Component 1 supports building capacities and mechanisms to generate outputs that assist IPLCs to strengthen their collective rights to tenure security and well-being. Specifically, the sub-grant facility is designed to enable IPLCs to fulfil the various requirements currently, and increasingly, in place to apply for recognition and tenure rights, and to facilitate communities in gaining the necessary skills to plan and utilise their natural resources.

The sub-grant Project Component 1 is divided into three sub-component activities: 1.1) Community outreach and mobilisation; 1.2) Strengthen IPLCs' capacity to enhance land tenure security; and 1.3) Build IPLCs' capacity to improve livelihoods. The first sub-component, with a maximum allocation of USD 7,500 for each sub-grant, is available to sub-grantees to prepare for implementation by engaging participating communities and other stakeholders in discussions on the scope and arrangements of the sub-grant. The second and third sub-components are divided into three activity themes: *tenure*; *livelihood*; and a combination of both *tenure and livelihood*. The minimum budget for these activities is USD 30,000 and the maximum USD 100,000. Of the 49 sub-grants selected as of August 2019, 18 were categorised under the theme *tenure* only, 3 for *livelihood* only and 28 a combination of both *tenure and livelihood*, as illustrated in Figure 4 under.

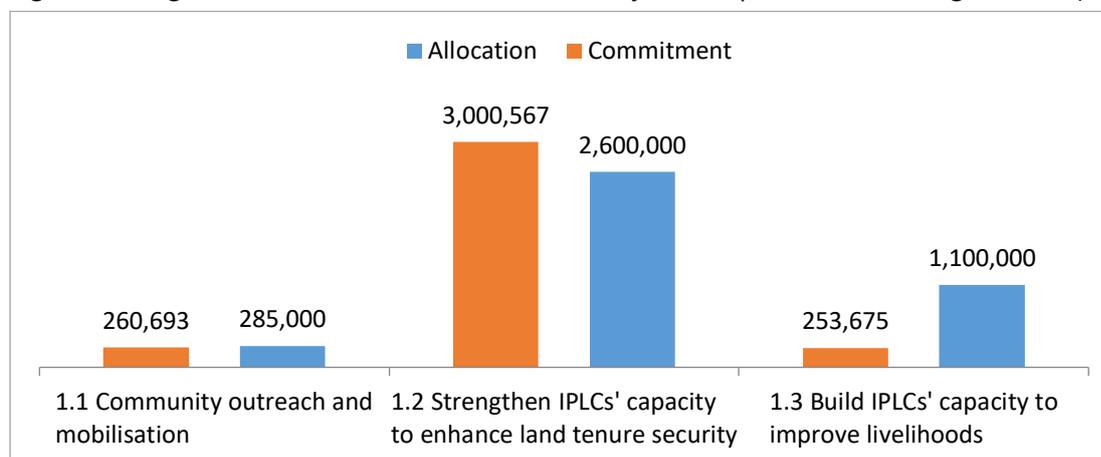
Figure 4: Themes of 49 selected sub-grants by region (as of August 2019)



As illustrated in Figure 4 above, with a 6% representation of *livelihood* only sub-grants, the first and second round of calls have focused on tenure security (37%) particularly where linked livelihood initiatives have been included in the sub-grant activities (57%). The DGM-I prioritises sub-grants that have started participatory mapping of territories or processes for applying for forestry permits (PAD: 30) and, with increased security and awareness of, and access to, their territories, IPLCs are moving towards planning and utilising their natural resources. The prioritisation of these sub-grants also enhances the sustainability of activities given that these DGM-I sub-grants become an extension of related activities already in place.

It is expected that the third and final call for proposals/concept notes, planned for the first quarter of 2020, will focus on *livelihood* only activities. The budget allocation for Sub-component 1.2: Strengthen IPLCs' capacity to enhance land tenure security has exceeded its planned allocation, as illustrated in Figure 5 below, by some USD 400,000 although this figure includes sub-grants that combine *tenure and livelihood* activities.¹⁵

Figure 5: Budget allocation and commitment for Project Component 1 as of August 2019 (USD)



The average size of the 49 sub-grants for Calls 1 and 2 is around USD 67,000 and, with a budget allocation of some USD 470,000 remaining for Project Component 1, the *livelihood* only sub-grants planned for the third and final call will be limited to either a reduced number or smaller budgets. A total of 60 sub-grants were planned initially for the DGM-I (PAD: 23) and, having issued 49 sub-grants, an additional 11 sub-grants are required to reach this target.

As of August 2019, a total of 456 proposals (Call 1: 208) and concept notes (Call 2: 247) were received from IPOs, CBOs and CSOs, indicating that the DGM-I project is attracting its intended beneficiaries on a scale that reaffirms the appropriateness of the project design. In a survey conducted targeting participating local organisations, 94% of respondents considered that the DGM-I had *more* potential, compared to other projects, of advancing the rights of IPLCs. As a global initiative, 94% felt that the DGM-I had a *large* impact on their understanding of the rights of IPLCs, and 50% felt that the project was *much more* recognised by governments and other stakeholders, while 37% *moderately more* recognised.¹⁶

1.2.2 Result indicators

Another aspect related to the way DGM-I addresses key issues related to IPLC development, concerns the result indicators for the project. Designed to monitor progress and maintain accountability, these indicators are well formulated, reflecting an understanding of the key issues

¹⁵ There appears to be one sub-grant misplaced in Figure 4 or Figure 5. A comparison between the total value of sub-grants by themes and budget allocation reveals a difference of approximately one sub-grant.

¹⁶ See Appendix 2: Interviews, Site visits and Survey, 2.3 Survey, Table 16.

facing IPLCs and providing sub-grantees with broad, although realistic, targets that are measurable. These PDO level result indicators are as follows:

1. Participating IPLCs submit evidence for recognition of tenure to the government (Number);
2. Participants in the capacity development activities with increased role in the FIP and other REDD + processes at local, national or global levels (Percentage); and
3. DGM Program participants who benefit (monetary or non-monetary) from livelihood only grant activities, disaggregated by gender (Number).¹⁷

The first result indicator the expression "evidence for recognition" includes documentation and or information needed as a part of the application process for rights recognition. As the Constitutional Court ruled and subsequent legislation imposed, the state has the authority to determine and recognise, through a participatory process, IPLC rights to forest areas. As the legal framework supporting this authority is still evolving, as are different schemes related to these rights, following current procedures and submitting required documentation is an apposite indicator under the current circumstances for measuring sub-project activity. Achieving recognition and or tenure security remains subject to a range of external, and sometimes inconsistent, processes outside the control of participating IPLCs. By focusing on augmenting capacities to prepare and submit information related to rights recognition, the DGM-I is facilitating a range of broader support goals while maintaining clear targets that are measurable.¹⁸

The second result indicator refers to Project Component 2, which is discussed below as a part of operational processes, while the third indicator is similar to the first in that it provides participating IPLCs with broad and yet measurable targets which, in this case, is the number of participants benefiting from the sub-grants. Importantly, the benefits referred to in this indicator can be either monetary or non-monetary which enables participating IPLC to engage in a range of activities related to livelihood development. In particular, as evident from current sub-grant activities, establishing working groups to plan and manage prospective livelihood enterprises, receive training in the cultivation of local crops and forest bi-products and exploring ways to reinvigorate traditional knowledge. Furthermore, this indicator is disaggregated by gender which is critical to ensure that support from the DGM-I is reaching women beneficiaries many of whom are increasingly separated from their traditional spheres of knowledge.¹⁹

1.3 Operational processes in place to support expected results

The operational structure of the DGM-I project includes a National Steering Committee (NSC) and a National Executing Agency (NEA). The NSC is an elected body comprising one (1) IPLC from each of

¹⁷ See PAD: 27 and Section VII: Results Framework and Monitoring, p. 27 ff.

¹⁸ The distinction between submitting evidence for recognition and securing recognition, however, has been misunderstood by some sub-grantees resulting in a failure to report specifically on documents and information prepared and submitted to local authorities.

¹⁹ It is reported that development assistance for agriculture, forestry and fishing-related activities critical for rural poverty alleviation and improving livelihood opportunities generally exacerbates overall inequality, with only an estimated 10% globally reaching women beneficiaries. See: [Infographic on Women & Land Management](#), Wocan (accessed November 2019).

the seven regions of the project and two individuals representing IPLC women. Its main function is to govern the selection of sub-grants and engage in national-level REDD+ and FIP processes and report to the DGM Global Steering Committee. The NEA is selected competitively by the NSC and serves as a secretariat for the NSC and as a Project Management Unit (PMU) for the DGM-I. The respective roles and activities of the NSC and NEA are provided under in Tables 1 and 2 respectively.²⁰

Table 1: Role and responsibilities NSC

No.	Activity
1.	Review and approve NEA's annual work plan and grant giving selection criteria for funding in accordance with the criteria responsive to the local socio-cultural and political situation in Indonesia and wherever possible consistent with Global DGM Framework Guidelines for Operations
2.	By using grant giving selection criteria, recommendation from NEA Technical Advisers as well as their knowledge and experience, make funding decisions on sub-grantee proposals
3.	Provide oversight on overall project implementation and functioning of NEA
4.	Review activity progress
5.	Promote learning from the project lessons learned
6.	Report to Global Steering Committee (GSC) on a semi-annual basis (with support from the NEA)
7.	Mediate conflict related to DGM-I project implementation with support from the NEA
8.	In regards to Project Component 2, participate in meetings of the other national REDD+ committees and FIP institutions, ensuring that DGM lessons are transmitted to on-going national process

Table 2: Role and responsibilities NEA

No	Activity
1.	Responsible for the execution of the DGM-I, including disbursements to grantees and project implementation on daily basis through the PMU
2.	Responsible for reporting on and compliance with fiduciary and environmental and social safeguards in accordance with World Bank policies
3.	Report to the World Bank on the allocation and use of funds
4.	Serve as secretariat to the NSC
5.	Maintain communication with stakeholders at a national level
6.	Provide information and assistance as needed to grantees
7.	Prepare information for and coordinate with the Global DGM Executing Agency

1.3.1 Building trust

The DGM-I structure, roles and responsibilities of the NSC and NEA, are designed to facilitate the need for, and objectives of, IPLCs to play a greater role in FIP and REDD+ related activities; to enable them to cultivate the capacities necessary to pursue territorial and resource rights and expand livelihood opportunities, economic development and the health of their local environment. These

²⁰ These lists of roles and responsibilities are adapted from the POM, pp. 20, 23.

expected outcomes, as of this mid-term review, are being achieved and it is the operational processes, that incorporate and integrate support from both the NSC and NEA, that are the main factor for the growing success of the DGM-I. While governed by well designed and informed preparatory documentation, the success of these operational processes can be attributed to the level of trust being built between IPLCs and implementing agencies. This trust, which bears significant ramifications for future approaches to conservation and protection of land and forests, is evident across all levels of the project's operations - from IPLCs through NSC and NEA to the World Bank as the implementing agency.

The reason that the DGM-I, in contrast to other related projects, is generating greater trust and cooperation centres on several interrelated aspects of the operational processes: IPLC organisations can design and submit sub-grant proposals of their choice; NSC, as local representatives of IPLCs, can finalise sub-grant selection; and NEA, as the project management unit, can provide support for IPLC submissions, NSC selection processes and subsequent monitoring and reporting for the World Bank. This bottom up approach is transparent and open at all levels of the project's operations; one of the many outcomes of a "dedicated" approach which many interviewees from national organisations explained was assisting in breaking down barriers between IPLCs and government and multinational actors (Appendix 2: Table 14). In the survey conducted, 75% of respondents felt *very comfortable* with the principles and activities of the DGM-I program, and 56% believed that the DGM-I was *very open and transparent* while 43% *moderately open and transparent* (Appendix 2: Table 16).

1.3.2 REDD+ strategies

In addition to cultivating trust through transparency and openness which is contributing positively to the results of the project, the combined knowledge of, and interaction between, the NSC and NEA are exemplary of an effective approach to REDD+ and related project implementation. This is evident particularly in the coordination of sub-grants where NSC members are familiar with the circumstances of IPLCs and local development issues within their respective regions, and NEA members and their technical advisors are experienced in working with local organisations and project implementation issues across regions participating in the DGM-I. Collectively, the NSC and NEA provide a comprehensive set of skills that facilitate the intermediate results of the DGM-I while establishing a foundation for sustainable development towards the objectives of FIP and the REDD+ modality.

In Sumatra, the sub-grants that commenced in August 2018, illustrate the benefits of combining well-informed IPLC representatives (NSC) and experienced project managers (NEA). Of the 44 proposals submitted for the Sumatra region, the 3 sub-grants selected included: territory mapping (Riau); legal recognition (Bengkulu); and natural-resource management (West Sumatra) - three of the main components required to strengthen and enhance land and forest governance - sequenced across 3 provinces in Sumatra during the initial phase of the DGM-I. And this alignment and distribution of sub-grants is not an isolated case, and similar strategic planning is being achieved across all seven regions of the project.²¹

²¹ This strategic planning of sub-grants is supported by Component 2 of the DGM-I which enables members of the NSC or other emerging IPLCs leaders involved in sub-grants to participate in policy and decision-making processes related to REDD+ and the government's NDCs (PAD: 39). The distribution of

While only 21 of the 208 proposals submitted for the first DGM-I call were selected, through the combined capacities of NSC and NEA to engage with IPLCs and local organisations, the potential competitiveness for sub-grants is being addressed and redirected towards a broader and more collaborative approach to rights recognition and REDD+. In the survey, 43% believed the DGM-I was having a *moderate* impact on cooperation between IPLCs across Indonesia, and 37% a *significant* impact. And 68% had *no* constraints working with other local organisations engaged in supporting IPLCs while 31% indicated *some* constraints. It is evident that cooperation between different IPLCs and local organisation is increasing, attributable to growing trust and effective outreach and, by increasing strategic planning and cross functional collaboration, the DGM-I is creating enabling conditions for achieving the national goal of reducing deforestation and associated GHG emissions, as reflected in the government's REDD+ strategy and NDCs.

1.4 Results and factors contributing to mid-term outcomes

Based on the NEA data regarding sub-project progress, the results of the DGM-I as of this mid-term review are encouraging and the main factors contributing to these results include: the design of the DGM-I which is community based relying on IPLCs to determine the most effective way to achieve project outcomes; and the cooperation and coordination of, and between, the NSC and NEA who provide strategic and operational support for IPLC sub-grantees.

These two contributing factors have been determined by reviewing the results of the project against its intermediary objectives. Firstly, the output of the project as of this mid-term review is relatively consistent with expected results and these results have been achieved through sub-projects designed and implemented by IPLCs. Therefore, the design of the DGM-I which has enabled IPLCs to implement sub-projects is a contributing factor to the progress of the DGM-I. Secondly, based on interviews with NEA and NSC, and a review of sub-project submissions from IPLCs, adjusting to the administrative requirements of sub-grants is a learning process for many IPLCs, requiring clear instructions and consistent reinforcement. This learning process, which continues to enhance the capacity of IPLCs to implement their sub-grants successfully, is supported directly by the NEA and NSC. Therefore, the strategic and operational support provided by NEA and NSC is another contributing factor to the results of the DGM-I.

For both of these contributing factors, there are some challenges and opportunities for improvement which are discussed below. For the project result indicators, which are outlined in Table 3 under, nearly all are on track and expected to reach the established targets by the end of the project. The participation of IPLCs in sub-grant activities has exceeded expected results with the target of 30% involvement of women being achieved across nearly all activities. There are delays in submitting evidence to the government for recognition of tenure and participatory planning as highlighted in Table 3 under.

the 49 sub-grants issued as of August 2019 are illustrated in the map provided in Section 2:Activities and Progress, Figure 7.

Table 3: Project results as of August 2019

Indicator	Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Final Target
	Target	Result	Target	Result	Target	Result	
1. Participating IPLCs submit evidence for recognition of tenure to the government (Number)	0	0	10	9	20	11	30
1.1 Participating IPLCs aware of tenure processes/map validation processes at the local level (Percentage)	60%	63%	60%	63%	60%	63%	60%
1.2 Participants in consultation activities during project implementation (Number)	2,400	588	3,500	5,781	4,500	6,548	4,500
Participants in consultation activities during project implementation - female (Number - Subtype: Breakdown)	720	107	1,050	1,900	1,350	2,101	1,350
1.3 Number of community investment plans developed in participatory manner (Number)	5	0	10	3	20	3	20
2. Participants in the capacity development activities with increased role in the FIP and other REDD+ processes at local, national or global levels (Percentage)	60%	4%	70%	87%	75%	87%	75%
2.1 Participating IPLCs who share lessons / experience from the project in regional / national policy dialogues on FIP and other REDD+ processes (Number)	0	0	20	39	40	39	60
3. DGM Program participants who benefit (monetary or non- monetary) from livelihood only grant activities, disaggregated by gender (Number)	0	0	300	1,039	550	3,631	700
DGM Program participants who benefit (monetary or non-monetary) from livelihood only grant activities - female (Number - Subtype: Breakdown)	0	0	100	708	165	2,080	210
3.1 Grievances registered related to delivery of project benefits addressed (Percentage)	50%	n/a	60%	67%	70%	67%	70%

The results at this mid-term review reflect a momentum among IPLCs to strengthen their visibility and recognise and enhance their roles in sustainable natural resource management. The participation of IPLCs in DGM-I sub-grant activities exceeds the targets set and this participation revolves around only 29 sub-grants, of the project's planned 60 sub-grants, that began in August 2018. Furthermore, these 29 sub-grants were selected from a total of 208 proposals submitted which again reaffirms the readiness among IPLCs to seek support in their efforts to secure tenure and manage their natural resources. In relation to recognition of tenure, some 6,548 IPLCs have been involved in consultation activities, and some 3,631 IPLCs have benefited from livelihood related

activities. The number of community investment plans developed in participatory manner (Indicator 1.3 above) is well below target due mainly to a focus on tenure security during the first and second Calls for sub-grant proposals. It is expected that the third and final call for sub-grant proposals will concentrate more on livelihood activities and their related development plans.

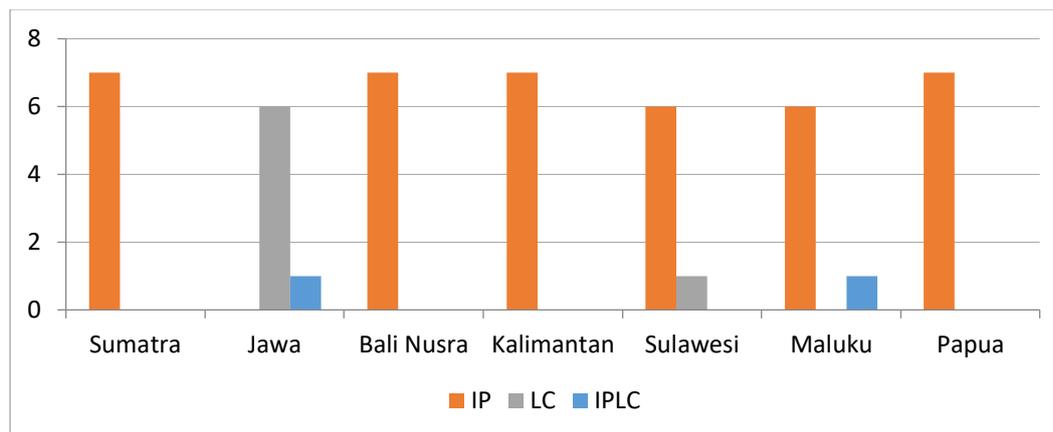
The responsiveness towards the DGM-I is unparalleled and this can be attributed in part to the growing momentum among IPLCs to voice their concerns and articulate their needs, and in part to the combined knowledge and skills of the NSC and NEA in their respective capacities to outreach and facilitate IPLCs. To date, however, the response of IPLCs is not well accommodated by Indonesia's legal framework for rights recognition and this leads to a range of complexities facing IPLCs in determining the way forward. With agrarian reform, social forestry and recognition of adat territories, there are a range of different tenure-based schemes now available, but determining which of these schemes to pursue is challenging, requiring levels of consultation that can result in delays in mapping and preparing documentation for submission to local governments. This is the case for seven sub-grants that are still in the process of completing mapping and submitting documentation, resulting in a below target result (Indicator 1 above).

The NSC and NEA are reluctant to insist that IPLCs determine from the outset which tenure scheme they intend to pursue although, in some cases, the options are clear and stated accordingly in sub-grantee proposals. In other cases, and based on a review of a number of sub-grant proposals, it remains unclear which tenure scheme the sub-grantee is pursuing and this can cause difficulties in reconciling sub-grant activities with progress reporting and the documentation required to be submitted to the local government. The combination of open-ended activities related to tenure security and the challenges already facing IPLCs to clearly document their activities can create difficulties in monitoring output and, consequently, providing effective and timely support where required. As an innovative approach to land governance, it is important that the DGM-I is constantly refining its operational procedures, cultivating knowledge, improving mechanisms and providing methods that both accommodate the needs and capacities of IPLCs while meeting accountability requirements.

1.4.1 Selection process

As of August 2019, a total of 456 proposals (Call 1: 208) and concept notes (Call 2: 247) were received by the NEA. These proposals/concept notes were reviewed by a selection committee and 49 sub-grants were selected with seven sub-grants allocated to each of the project's seven regions. The final call for concept notes (Call 3) is expected to begin in the first quarter of 2020. The DGM-I is guided by the principle of equality in its approach and aims to be attentive to the inclusion of both IPs and LCs at all levels of the project (PAD: 16). As of August 2019, however, the 49 sub-grants selected focus on IPs with 82% of the beneficiaries IPs, 14% LCs and the remaining 4% a combination of both. This imbalance between sub-grants for IPs and LCs is not reflected in the 456 proposals/concept notes received, from whence these 49 sub-grants were selected. The relatively large number of proposals/concept notes received were almost evenly divided between IPs (232) and LCs (224), although IPs were the main beneficiaries in Kalimantan and Papua and LCs in Java.

Figure 6: Target beneficiaries of the 49 selected sub-grants by region (as of August 2019)



The NEA/NSC has several criteria for selecting sub-grants. There is a preference for communities that have started or completed participatory mapping of territories or applying for forest permits (PAD: 19a). A reason for this preference, according to members of the NEA, is to mitigate risk and enhance sustainability of selected sub-grants. In the first call for proposals (2017), only 57% met this criterion, 66% of whom were IPs and 34% LCs. In the second call (2018) nearly all applicants had either started or completed mapping and or applying for forest permits. Other criteria used for sub-grant selection include: the vulnerability of the landscape; the potential to leverage related activities; and the feasibility (political and financial).

The process for sub-grant selection established by the NEA in consultation with the NSC involves an initial filtering of proposals/concept notes by internal and external advisors, followed by a final assessment and selection by the NSC. The initial filtering of submissions uses a scoring system based on a range of questions that correspond to the sub-grant application form provided to sub-grant applicants by the NEA. These questions, including the above general selection criteria, concern safeguards, objectives, opportunity and readiness of the applicant. Based on the results of this scoring a shortlist is prepared and reviewed by the NSC. In the results of the initial filtering for the 456 proposals/concept notes received, some 67% were IPs and the remaining 33% LCs. Shortlisted applicants are invited to submit a final proposal which is subject to additional filtering based on the percentage of women beneficiaries, community endorsement and a reevaluation of the organisation's capacity.

These filtering criteria applied by the NEA/NSC appear effective in that they provide a general overview of the viability and risks associated with the respective sub-grant proposals. The strength of the criteria is its relatively comprehensive range of relevant questions and the transparency of its application. While proposal filtering is divided between members of the NEA/NSC, the results, comments, and findings are shared between all participating members during the final selection of sub-grants. The filtering criteria, as discussed further below, is a work-in-progress and has changed over the course of the initial and second Call for Proposals. The challenge, as noted by some NEA/NSC members, concerns the extent to which proposals/concept notes provide sufficient information to draw an accurate assessment. To this end, efforts continue to improve sub-grant application forms and ensure that these application forms correspond in part to the information required to make a fair assessment of a proposed sub-grant based on the filtering criteria.

The design of sub-grant application forms and the selection process based on these forms are a learning process for the DGM-I. As a dedicated (community-driven) grants mechanism, local community applicants are required to design and justify their projects in a format similar to larger national-level funding application forms. As local communities are unfamiliar with formats like result-based frameworks, the NEA has produced application forms to assist community applicants. These forms are a work-in-progress as are the selection criteria that rely on the content of these submitted forms. For the first call for proposals (2017), sub-grant applicants were required to submit a complete proposal while, considering the number of proposals received - a total of 208 - this requirement changed and for the second call (2018) and only a concept note was required. After these concept notes are filtered, selected applicants are invited to submit a complete proposal.

The DGM-I is a unique project that recognises the critical role of IPLCs in the global challenge to protect forests as a natural solution to climate change. This recognition is reflected clearly in the design and operations of the DGM-I with achievements or partial achievements as of this mid-term review on track to reach result indicators and objectives, and demonstrate that respect for IPLCs' rights to land and natural resources leads to lower deforestation and greater protection of biodiversity. This recognition and the subsequent design and operations of the DGM-I, however, could be improved if the project's potential to transform future funding mechanisms for IPLCs is to be realised.

It is the characteristics and circumstances of IPLCs who live and work in or around forests that make them the "most critical partner" (DGM) in the global challenge of climate change, and yet, the processes underlying the provision of (financial) support for these partners including, for instance, application forms, selection criteria, transparency and accountability requirements, struggle to adapt and accommodate these characteristics and circumstances. In discussions with the NEA, responsible to oversee these processes, there was a level of concern regarding the complexities of these processes and the potential negative impact on sub-grantees and NEA's ability to maximise its support across other areas of the DGM-I (Appendix 2: Table 14).

While only 18% of survey respondents regarded these processes as *not easy* and 75% *moderately easy* to understand and manage, a review of sub-grant proposals and related narratives indicates substantial difficulties in preparing, for example, result frameworks, baselines and risk assessments. These difficulties are apparent when reconciling activities with results, as described below for the Sulawesi region. The design of application forms and related sub-grant planning and documentation is important for an innovative program like the DGM-I and, considering the combined global resources of the DGM, additional focus on this area of the project would enhance operations significantly and strengthen other REDD+ related activities.

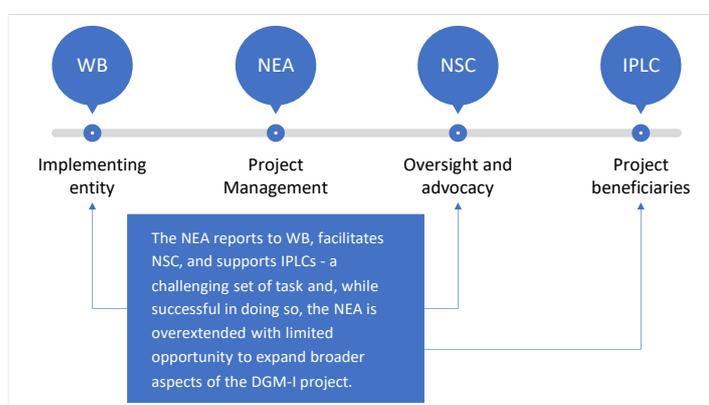
1.4.2 Role of the NSC

In discussions with the NSC, some members indicated that their role in the DGM-I could be extended to include more interaction with the constituents of their respective regions. Currently, the NSC's role and responsibilities focus on project oversight, mediation and reporting to related committees (see Table 1 above). While the combined knowledge and skills of the NSC and NEA are a major factor contributing to the expected results and outcomes of the DGM-I, as discussed earlier, there are indications that the NSC itself, as an institution representing IPLCs, is underutilised and not growing

in parallel with the project.²² There is no stated objective that the NSC is to be transformed during the course of the DGM-I beyond its current oversight and advocacy role, nonetheless, there are agreements to "explore the incubation of the institutionalization of DGM-I" (POM: p. 26) and, in this respect, the NSC has an important role. This role is elaborated further in the context of the project's sustainability:

"... The partnerships that are established through this project, with development partners and also with the Government, are structured to last beyond the life of the project. The institutionalization of the NSC, which is being considered, will also assist with reinforcing these partnerships and building the social capital needed to obtain necessary support going forward." (PAD: 61).

In contrast to the NSC, conversations with the NEA members indicated that their resources were overextended.²³ The NEA is both a secretariat for the NSC and the project management unit, responsible for day-to-day implementation of the project and ensuring the project is implemented in accordance with the POM and the project's monitoring and reporting obligations to the World Bank as the implementing entity. In addition, the NEA is responsible for supporting the NSC in providing biannual reports to the DGM Global Steering Committee (POM: p. 23). The NEA has a challenging set of tasks and, while successful in achieving these tasks in accordance with the POM, there is limited time or resources remaining for the NEA to refine DGM-I procedures, manage knowledge, consolidate lessons and explore opportunities for the institutionalisation of the DGM-I concept.



It is apparent that the support required to oversee a sub-grant's preparatory and commencement phase and its subsequent reporting requirements has been a major factor in overextending NEA resources. In addition to filtering proposals received, for those sub-grants selected, additional consultation and support is required during the final preparation of the proposal, its log frame, risk assessment, budget and subsequent monitoring and reporting. The NEA project manager observed that nearly all sub-grants aim for the maximum amount of funding and with larger sub-projects comes more responsibility in preparing, monitoring and reporting activities - responsibilities that remain a learning process for many sub-grantees.

During site visits it was evident that the involvement of NSC members in sub-grant monitoring and outreach to its constituents was limited. In discussions with the NSC, there was a sense that some members felt disengaged from the project and unable to participate in the day-to-day pulse of

²² See: Appendix 2: Interviews, Site visits and Survey, Table 14.

²³ *Ibid.*

activities.²⁴ In one case observed during this review, a sub-grantee was not aware of the NSC and, in another case, the sub-grantee had no contact with the NSC member. Nevertheless, in most cases, sub-grantees were aware of the NSC and acknowledged the importance of advocacy of rights recognition at national and sub-national levels - a principle role of the NSC outlined in the PAD and POM. The POM does include project monitoring (visits, missions) as a responsibility of both the NSC and NEA (POM: p. 25) although the NEA has taken a greater role in this responsibility than NSC. According to the NEA, this arrangement where the NEA has taken a greater role in monitoring is necessary to maintain the integrity of the NSC's oversight role in the project, and to avoid positioning the NSC in a situation that potentially could be subject to, or seen as, a conflict of interest.

Notwithstanding these concerns, if the NSC were to play a greater role in monitoring sub-grantees, supporting their preparation of final submissions and subsequent reporting, this would extend NSC's involvement in the project and potentially reduce the need for NEA to frequently visit and support sub-grantees in the field.²⁵ By reducing NEA's need for field visits, more opportunity would be available for the NEA to refine sub-grant support documentation, including application and related reporting templates as discussed above, and more information and knowledge related to sub-grants, their communities and environmental landscape. This would support NSC members in developing their capacities to conduct efficient and effective monitoring of sub-grants. In addition, with increased involvement of the NSC in the monitoring of sub-grants, there is greater opportunity for strengthening the institutional capacities of the DGM-I.

²⁴ *Ibid.*

²⁵ The current procedures are described in the PAD as follow: "Once the list of selected proposals is finalized, by considering the recommendations of the NSC, the NEA and respective NSC members in the regions will conduct field visits to validate the proposals and work with CSOs/CBOs how they can, in coordination with the beneficiaries, refine the proposals, design safeguard measures based on activities proposed and ESMPs, and estimate resources required, including obtaining environmental permits if needed. Project proponents will continue to consult with the safeguard specialists in the NEA and, when unable to access the NEA specialist, with NSC members for any safeguard-related matters before the finalization of the proposals" (PAD: 29).

2. Activities and Progress

The activities of the DGM-I have been well orchestrated encompassing all seven regions in a manner that provides support to IPLCs while developing enabling conditions for the broader objectives of REDD+ and related programs. As illustrated in Figure 7 under, the distribution of sub-grants is as vast as it is strategic with local partnerships being forged and local communities strengthened in key areas across many of the most vulnerable landscapes in Indonesia. These partnerships represent a culmination of past and present efforts to protect IPLCs and their rights to manage their natural resources and, through the DGM-I, IPLCs have the opportunity to decide on which activities best serve their well-being and the health of the environment for which they are dependant on for their economic survival.

Figure 7: Distribution of the 49 sub-projects of the DGM Indonesia (as of August 2019)



The results of the DGM-I are not isolated to the specific location of a sub-grant, nor are they restricted to the community responsible for the activities; because these results, which have been designed by and for IPLCs, can often vibrate across the broader socio-cultural environment of IPLCs where community experiences are shared and communicated between neighbours, ethnic groups and farming communities. The progress of one sub-grant can have a significant impact on surrounding communities.

In West Kalimantan, a sub-grant focusing on rights recognition in Melawi with adat communities spread across seven villages, has adopted an approach of obtaining adat forest (*hutan adat*) rights initially for one *dusun* - a hamlet or community cluster within a village - and then moving concentrically to other communities across the seven villages. The process of mapping the community adat forest involves determining forest borders in consultation with adjacent *dusun* which effectively initiates partial mapping for the adjacent community. And through this consultation process, the results of activities in the initial *dusun* can be replicated in neighbouring communities - a process that is strengthened further through communications and sharing of information between adat leaders and youth.

The interaction between IPLCs, local IPOs and CBOs, CSOs and local governments, and other stakeholders is a contributing factor to the results and progress towards outcomes of the DGM-I.

This factor is surfacing in many activities of the DGM-I and is attributed in part to the project's design which emphasises outreach, communications and capacity building and in part to the trust being generated through the partnerships that are being established and supported by the NSC and NEA - partnerships that are structured to last beyond the course of the project and contribute to the potential institutionalisation of the DGM-I. The distribution of the 49 sub-grants as of this mid-term review, their respective focus and strategic alignment, and the partnerships emerging in support of these sub-grant activities, represents an expanding foundation for transformational change in land governance across forested regions in Indonesia. Following these activities are briefly discussed for each of the DGM-I regions.

2.1 Sumatra

Table 4: Sub-grants approved for Sumatra as of August 2019

Sub-grant	Batch	Theme	Start	Period (month)	Budget (±USD)	Beneficiary (community)	Location (village)	Landscape (ha)
1.1	1	Livelihood	13-Aug-18	14	45,923	3	3	-
1.2	1	Tenure	13-Aug-18	18	97,538	5	5	5,770.8
1.3	1	Tenure	13-Aug-18	14	43,078	3	3	-
1.4	2	Tenure and Livelihood	26-Aug-19	15	73,846	4	4	24,389.0
1.5	2	Tenure	26-Aug-19	15	92,308	3	39	59,040.0
1.6	2	Tenure and Livelihood	26-Aug-19	15	68,265	1	12	211,000.0
1.7	2	Tenure and Livelihood	26-Aug-19	12	38,462	1	1	1,369.9
Total				103	459,420	20	67	301,569.7

Sub-grant activities in Sumatra as of August 2019 involve 20 communities with territorial claims across more than 301,569 ha of traditional land and forests. Of the 3 sub-grants that began in August 2018, the initial results are encouraging with substantial progress in participatory mapping of IPLC territory, submitting documentation regarding claims to local authorities, and establishing structures and mechanisms for managing natural resources productively and sustainably. Of the 11 communities involved in these 3 sub-grants, some 669 community members of whom around 51% are women have directly participated in activities. Additional time is required to complete the participatory mapping project in the Talang Mamak region (Sub-grant 1.2 above) and the natural-resource management project in the Mentawai Islands (Sub-grant 1.1 above). Nevertheless, considering the number of communities and participants involved in these activities, and the need to work with local government, such delays are anticipated.

The formation of indigenous women (working) groups in the Mentawai Islands is an exemplary project in natural-resource management. With legal recognition and rights of adat communities relatively advanced in these islands, communities are more secure in seeking ways to manage their natural resources and improve their livelihoods. With support from the DGM-I, these women from

the Matobe, Rokot and Goiso Oinan communities established working groups, registered themselves as businesses, and have developed business plans to produce and market bamboo handicrafts. They have procured machinery, coordinated training for 15 indigenous women, 5 from each of the working groups, in the use and maintenance of these machines. In this respect, this sub-grant is exemplary as it has enabled three indigenous communities to combine their knowledge, reach a consensus, share in a learning process, strengthen their respective capacities and implement a livelihood initiative consistent with sustainable management of land. The commitment of the Mentawai working groups to manage their natural resources and improve their livelihoods is not an isolated case.

There were some 44 proposals submitted from the Sumatra region in 2018 and, while only 3 sub-grants were selected, each of the 44 proposals reflected this growing commitment among IPLCs to develop their capacities and protect their rights and natural resources. Furthermore, it was the communities themselves, through their NSC representatives with support from the NEA, who determined which 3 sub-grants, out of the 44 proposals, were selected. This arrangement - unique to the DGM-I - is transforming community awareness and cultivating a broader and more inclusive commitment towards protecting the rights of IPLCs and the management of their natural resources. This transformation is evident in the strategic alignment of the 3 sub-grants selected: territory mapping (Riau); legal recognition (Bengkulu); and natural-resource management (West Sumatra) - three of the main requisites to improve natural-resource governance sequenced across three provinces in Sumatra.

2.2 Java

Table 5: Sub-grants approved for Java as of August 2019

Sub-grant	Batch	Theme	Start	Period (month)	Budget (±USD)	Beneficiary (community)	Location (village)	Landscape (ha)
2.1	1	Tenure and Livelihood	13-Aug-18	18	97,685	5	5	1,624.2
2.2	1	Tenure	13-Aug-18	14	51,069	1	1	101.5
2.3	1	Tenure	13-Aug-18	14	47,985	2	2	148.0
2.4	2	Tenure and Livelihood	26-Aug-19	15	65,372	3	3	2,063.0
2.5	2	Tenure and Livelihood	02-Aug-19	15	61,356	13	13	1,940.7
2.6	2	Tenure and Livelihood	16-Sep-19	15	74,562	4	4	2,131.8
2.7	2	Tenure and Livelihood	26-Aug-19	12	29,231	1	1	1,640.6
Total				103	427,260	29	29	9,649.8

The focus of DGM-I sub-grants in Java is social forestry (*perhutanan sosial*) including co-management arrangements between Perhutani and local communities under the PHBM program.²⁶ The state-owned forest enterprise, Perhutani, manages Java's vast forest estate and has the dual task of securing profit for the state while improving the social and economic conditions of communities living in or around these forests. Perhutani's community development program, however, is top-down with limited community involvement in decision-making processes resulting in an emphasis on technical solutions rather than socio-economic structural change. In contrast, for the 3 DGM-I sub-grants that began in August 2018, involving 11 communities, more than 695 community members of whom around 28% are women have participated directly in training and decision-making activities.

The sub-grant in the Gerduren village (Banyumas) has 254 community members (56% women) participating in seeking rights to manage and protect some 101 ha. of forest land (Sub-grant 2.2 above). They have prepared a map, a plan for the production of sugar (*gula semut*) from palm nectar, and submitted documentation to the MoEF to secure their rights under a social-forestry scheme known as IPHPS (Social Forestry Forest Use Permit).²⁷ The beneficiaries of this DGM-I sub-grant, in addition to achieving their project output, have produced and disseminated learning material based on their activities - learning material designed to inspire and assist other IPLC groups to improve their social and economic conditions. This DGM-I sub-grant highlights the positive impact of a bottom-up approach that facilitates greater community involvement in decision-making processes, and could serve as a model for Perhutani in their task to improve the social, economic and environmental conditions of people living in or around forest estates across Java.

Another positive impact of the DGM-I sub-grants evident in Java is the organisational structures emerging among communities to manage projects. While it is a requirement to be a registered organisation (*perkumpulan*) to receive a sub-grant, the operational characteristics of these organisations reveal more than the successful fulfilment of an administrative requirement.²⁸ By establishing working groups, IPOs, CBOs and, in many cases, collaborating with local CSOs, IPLCs are gaining valuable experience and strengthening their capacity to organise, plan and manage activities. A key factor in this emerging transformation is ownership of the project.

In the district of Batang (Central Java), the DGM-I sub-grantee of a project involving 13 villages and some 1,940 ha of forest area, has nearly 50 members actively engaged in project implementation (Sub-grant 2.5 above). These members, mainly youth from local and participating villages, are

²⁶ The PHBM (*Pengelolaan Hutan Bersama Masyarakat*) program is a co-management arrangement that allows for profit sharing of forest products between communities and the state-owned enterprise Perhutani.

²⁷ This social-forestry scheme is specific to Java where Perhutani manages all forest estates except those that function as natural protected areas, nature reserves and hunting grounds. The permit is issued by the MoEF for a period of 35 years and can be extended. The scheme involves a regulated benefit sharing arrangement between Perhutani and communities.

²⁸ As stipulated in the DGM-I POM, "Only a legally registered association (*perkumpulan*) can apply for DGM-I grants. ... "A non-register *perkumpulan* or local organisation i.e. cooperative but represented by a legally registered *perkumpulan* or CSO will also be eligible." DGM-I Project Operations Manual, NEA, June 2017, p. 31.

committed to local development and, based on discussions with them, are not planning to migrate to cities in search of more remunerative professions.

2.3 Bali Nusra

Table 6: Sub-grants approved for Bali Nusra as of August 2019

Sub-grant	Batch	Theme	Start	Period (month)	Budget (±USD)	Beneficiary (community)	Location (village)	Landscape (ha)
3.1	1	Tenure	23-Aug-18	16	69,231	8	8	1,696.9
3.2	1	Tenure	20-Aug-18	24	87,519	6	6	43,911.0
3.3	1	Tenure	20-Aug-18	24	80,765	7	7	77,088.1
3.4	2	Tenure and Livelihood	02-Aug-19	15	81,692	1	4	1,703.0
3.5	2	Tenure and Livelihood	26-Aug-19	15	67,281	1	22	421.6
3.6	2	Livelihood	26-Aug-19	15	36,538	1	3	-
3.7	2	Tenure and Livelihood	26-Aug-19	14	59,637	4	4	607.0
Total				123	482,663	28	54	125,427.6

The DGM-I sub-grants in the Bali and Nusa Tenggara (Bali Nusra) region focus on IP recognition and livelihood development. The 3 sub-grants that began in August 2018, selected from a total of 27 proposals, are among the most challenging as of this mid-term review. Their focus on IP recognition involves 21 communities with territorial claims of around 122,696 ha across the islands of Sumbawa, Sumba and Flores. These sub-grants have engaged 1,215 community members of which 29% are women, but considering the territorial scope of these sub-grants, challenges remain identifying IPs and coordinating a shared understanding of their legal rights to recognition and protection.

For the sub-grant in Sumbawa, which involves 7 communities with territorial claims estimated at 77,088 ha., progress has been slow due mainly to the need to reach a common agreement among IPs and government stakeholders regarding the scope of the proposed (draft) regulation (Perda) for IP recognition and protection (Sub-grant 3.3 above). A situation exacerbated by conflict within the designated territory between IPs, private concession holders and the government's Forest Management Units (KPH). Similarly, the sub-grant in Sumba, which involves 6 communities and territorial claims of around 43,911 ha., progress is moving slowly despite the participation of some 228 community members of which 54% are women (Sub-grant 3.2 above). Again, the scope of mapping required for these territories, complicated by on-going horizontal conflicts, is delaying the submission of documentation to local governments for advancing IP recognition and protection.

These challenges and the delays they cause, however, do not reflect negatively on the 2 sub-grants discussed above. On the contrary, given the extensive participation of community members, it is precisely these issues - conflict resolution, territorial security - that the communities want to resolve. The initial planning, nonetheless, may have been overly ambitious considering the scope of the territories involved and the complexities in some areas. The NEA has observed that some grant

applicants scaleup their projects towards the maximum grant size of USD100,000 without considering the project management implications. This is not unexpected but, at the same time, difficult to filter during the selection processes without adequate knowledge of the communities and territories involved.

The sub-grant in Flores, while similar to the above 2 sub-grants, exemplifies a more focused and less ambitious approach to participatory mapping and recognition (Sub-grant 3.1 above). It involves a similar number of communities and has a budget not much less than those of the above 2 sub-grants. Compared to the other sub-grants, however, it covers a landscape of only 1,696 ha. and, of the 72 adat communities identified in the region, the grantee selected the 8 communities with the greatest potential for active participation in the mapping process; resulting in a more focused engagement of 316 community members (23% women) compared to the 228 community members participating in the above Sumba sub-grant. The Flores sub-grant has completed mapping for 8 communities and prepared draft documentation (Ranperda, Ranperbup) for submission to local government.

In comparing these 3 sub-grants from the Bali Nusra region, there are indications that attempting to reconcile local conflict and conduct participatory mapping across large territories can cause delays in achieving results. These delays appear unrelated to project-management capacities which are adequately examined during the selection processes. It is more likely that the large number of participating communities and the vast territories involved are among the main reasons for delays. This situation could be improved by encouraging sub-grantees to concentrate and focus their efforts on a smaller and more prepared group of community participants and involving less territorial claims, as in the case of the Flores sub-grant. The NSC representative could take a more active role in this respect, advising sub-grantees on a more strategic - one step at a time - approach to sub-grant planning and implementation.

2.4 Kalimantan

Table 7: Sub-grants approved for Kalimantan as of August 2019

Sub-grant	Batch	Theme	Start	Period (month)	Budget (±USD)	Beneficiary (community)	Location (village)	Landscape (ha)
4.1	1	Tenure	13-Aug-18	16	97,650	7	14	84,557.3
4.2	1	Tenure	20-Aug-18	18	90,206	3	3	55,706.4
4.3	1	Tenure	20-Aug-18	18	65,038	3	3	29,429.0
4.4	2	Tenure	26-Aug-19	15	83,067	1	1	6,000.0
4.5	2	Tenure and Livelihood	26-Aug-19	15	61,675	4	3	22,683.0
4.6	2	Tenure and Livelihood	26-Aug-19	15	56,407	2	7	14,228.0
4.7	2	Tenure	16-Sep-19	15	67,308	4	4	138,854.0
Total				112	521,351	24	35	351,457.7

DGM-I activities in Kalimantan are focused on tenure security involving 24 indigenous communities and around 351,457 ha of traditional land. A combination of land-entitlement schemes are being applied in Kalimantan with initial efforts targeting community awareness regarding tenure related processes and building capacities to pursue recognition and protection of community rights to manage their land and natural resources. Of the 3 sub-grants that began in August 2018, participation of communities members has exceeded expected results with more than 730 community members directly engaged of whom nearly 30% are women. This level of participation, as seen in other DGM-I regions, is encouraging and illustrative of an increasing opportunity for, and willingness among, communities to articulate and express their need for improved living conditions both in terms of access to their natural resources and their livelihoods.

Sub-grants in Kalimantan include some initiatives designed to address land governance. In West Kutai, East Kalimantan, AMAN is facilitating the establishment of an Indigenous People-owned Enterprise (*Badan Usaha Milik Masyarakat Adat*, BUMMA) for three Jemet'n Tuwat'n communities (Sub-grant 4.3 above). The concept of establishing a BUMMA was initiated by AMAN as early as 2015²⁹ as an alternative to the government's Village-owned Enterprise (BUMDes) model designed to oversee development programs in village jurisdictions, in particular, infrastructure programs funded through the government's increased allocation of village funds (*dana desa*).³⁰ The concept of BUMMA is to provide an enterprise structure, with a legal basis, to oversee recognition of indigenous territory and facilitate the traditional (and productive) use of that territory. Providing a more inclusive structure for pursuing tenure security and livelihood development for IPLCs.

2.5 Sulawesi

Table 8: Sub-grants approved for Sulawesi as of August 2019

Sub-grant	Batch	Theme	Start	Period (month)	Budget (±USD)	Beneficiary (community)	Location (village)	Landscape (ha)
5.1	1	Tenure	13-Aug-18	18	97,692	6	6	20,929.7
5.2	1	Tenure and Livelihood	13-Aug-18	18	89,446	2	2	13,413.0
5.3	1	Tenure	20-Aug-18	18	77,911	13	13	93,983.9
5.4	2	Tenure and Livelihood	01-Oct-19	12	69,237	4	4	38,028.1
5.5	2	Tenure and Livelihood	26-Aug-19	12	33,467	1	8	6,680.0
5.6	2	Tenure and Livelihood	16-Sep-19	15	82,663	4	4	313,496.6

²⁹ In January 2015, AMAN facilitated training for Indigenous People-owned Enterprises (*Badan Usaha Milik Masyarakat Adat*, BUMMA), announcing it aimed to support the establishment of BUMMA in all its 2,244 member communities across Indonesia. See: '[Aman Prakarsai Badan Usaha Milik Masyarakat Adat \(BUMMA\)](#)', Firdaus Cahyadi, 12 January 2015.

³⁰ Village funds (*dana desa*) are funds from the state budget allocated to villages for local development (Law 32/2004, Government Regulation 72/2005 and Law 6/2014). In 2019, approximately USD5 billion was distributed to over 74,000 villages across Indonesia.

Sub-grant	Batch	Theme	Start	Period (month)	Budget (±USD)	Beneficiary (community)	Location (village)	Landscape (ha)
5.7	2	Tenure and Livelihood	26-Aug-19	15	56,192	3	3	342.0
Total				108	506,608	27	36	486,873.3

DGM-I activities in the Sulawesi region are focused on natural-resource governance with an emphasis on facilitating spatial planning and the establishment of community organisations to manage traditional forest areas. This focus is attributable to the relatively advanced claims for recognition and tenure security by IPLCs in the region and support from local government which have enabled communities to concentrate on structuring and planning the use of their natural resources. This move towards natural-resource governance is evident also in the 38 proposals received for the project's first call for proposals in 2018 and in the 3 sub-grants selected.

These 3 sub-grants that began in August 2018 involve 21 communities with territorial claims involving some 128,327 ha across three provinces of Sulawesi. Of these 21 communities, some 750 community members of which 29% are women have been directly engaged in activities including, but not limited to, preparing information about local traditions in support of obtaining permits to manage village forests (HPHD) and establishing village forest-management organisations (LPHD). In addition, many communities across this region are preparing forest work plans (RKHA) as a part of the DGM-I sub-grant activities. Several sub-grantees were directly affected by the earthquake and tsunami in Palu (Central Sulawesi) in September 2018, and yet, despite the hardships caused by this natural disaster, there was minimal impact on the progress of the respective sub-grants. In addition to illustrating the tenacity of the beneficiaries of these sub-grants, that progress continued despite adversity is an indication of the growing commitment and trust generated by the DGM-I.

While the sub-grant activities in the Sulawesi region are in many respects exemplary of the DGM-I's objectives and broader goals, and because IPLC activities in this region are relatively advanced, there are lessons to be learnt from these initial sub-grants. In South Sulawesi an initial proposal submitted required changing after it was selected and, while improvement of a selected proposal is encouraged, in this case the change concerned the replacement of one community with another. The reason being that the initial community proposed had already taken steps towards a different solution to their circumstances (Sub-grant 5.2 above). This change has little impact on the output of the sub-grant. Nevertheless, that the grantee was not aware of the community's changing circumstances prior to submitting their proposal raises questions regarding the extent to which local partners are in consultation with IPLCs regarding sub-grant (proposal) planning. And reiterates the importance of supporting partners (CSOs and AMAN in this case) obtaining community consent before rather than after submitting proposals and thereby upholding the principles of FPIC as outlined in the POM. This situation has been highlighted by the NEA as a lesson learnt and addressed accordingly.

Another more general issue related to these initial sub-grants in Sulawesi and other regions concerns the information required for proposal submissions. In general, the structure and format of DGM-I templates for proposals is a learning process for both the NEA and NSC. Notwithstanding this process, sometimes simple information like activities, baselines and expected output can become obscured by the overly complex structure of proposal templates. From a review of the documents submitted for the sub-grant in Central Sulawesi, a province with experienced IPOs and CSOs where

important progress with respect to agrarian reform has been achieved, it remains difficult to reconcile sub-grant progress with objectives (Sub-grant 5.3 above).³¹ This situation is not limited to this sub-grant, but highlighted here because of the sub-grantee's experience and acknowledged capacity. A single table listing activities, baselines, output, risks and a corresponding budget followed, subsequently, by updates and financial accountability would be sufficient for monitoring and measuring progress and certainly more appropriate for IPLCs tasked with preparing the current and inordinate amount of (written) information requested by NEA.

2.6 Maluku

Table 9: Sub-grants approved for Maluku as of August 2019

Sub-grant	Batch	Theme	Start	Period (month)	Budget (±USD)	Beneficiary (community)	Location (village)	Landscape (ha)
6.1	1	Tenure and Livelihood	14-Aug-18	18	73,697	1	1	7,752.1
6.2	1	Tenure and Livelihood	20-Aug-18	18	82,917	1	1	11,000.0
6.3	1	Tenure and Livelihood	20-Aug-18	16	48,078	1	1	14,542.0
6.4	2	Tenure and Livelihood	26-Aug-19	15	68,546	2	2	26,907.0
6.5	2	Tenure and Livelihood	26-Aug-19	15	50,019	1	1	11,937.0
6.6	2	Tenure and Livelihood	26-Aug-19	15	61,538	3	3	300.0
6.7	2	Tenure and Livelihood	26-Aug-19	15	57,608	3	3	7,000.0
Total				112	442,403	12	12	79,438.1

The DGM-I sub-grants in the Maluku region illustrate the diverse challenges facing IPLCs across the Indonesian archipelago. The activities of the 3 sub-grants that began in August 2018 focus on resolving territorial rights between IPLCs and mining concessions, between IPLCs and local governments and between IPLCs themselves. Each of these activities involve 1 community covering a total forest area of 33,294 ha. These sub-grants have engaged some 691 community members of which 73% are women.

³¹ These documents, which are prepared separately, include among others: 1) proposal; 2) baselines (including past interventions and achievements); 3) log frame (of some 19 columns in this sub-grant); 4) risk assessments; and 5) budgeting. The difficulty in reconciling progress with objectives in this and other sub-grants seems partly due to the above documents not consistently specifying the activities of an objective while progress reports are provided based on the output of these (unspecified) activities. While there is no indication of misrepresentation in these cases, a refinement of proposal requirements and their templates is recommended.

The territory of the Fritu indigenous community (Central Halmahera, North Maluku) overlaps with 10 exploratory mining concessions (IUP) and efforts continue to obtain legal recognition and protection of the Fritu's territories (Perda) before these concessions begin production. In parallel, support from the DGM-I has enabled the community to prepare and submit documentation for an Indigenous Forest permit (HA) and establish a working (business) unit to manage the forest's natural resources (Sub-grant 6.1 above). This sub-grant illustrates two important aspects of the DGM-I model that are achieving their intended results: the sub-grant is community driven; and sustainable. While continuing their pursuit of recognition and protection of their rights and territory, IPLCs are incorporating DGM-I support to plan and manage their natural resources and improve livelihoods and, by doing so, and improving their capacities and well-being, the sustainability of this sub-grant and the broader goal to obtain legal recognition and protection (Perda) is strengthened.

The activities involving the Piru indigenous community (West Seram, Maluku) is another exemplary sub-grant where DGM-I support has provided a catalyst for the village's participatory mapping program (Sub-grant 6.2 above). The village government of Piru has provided an annual budget of IDR 15 million (\pm USD 1,154) each year for its community to prepare a map of the village boundaries. With support from the DGM-I, the community of Piru could facilitate dialogues with neighbouring communities to reach a common understanding on boundaries and the importance of mapping indigenous territories. Nevertheless, a map of the Piru community's territory was produced, recognised by the surrounding 7 indigenous villages and this result has empowered the community to move towards seeking legal recognition, and has provided the security to further plan the utilisation of their natural resource.

2.7 Papua

Table 10: Sub-grants approved for Papua as of August 2019

Sub-grant	Batch	Theme	Start	Period (month)	Budget (\pm USD)	Beneficiary (community)	Location (village)	Landscape (ha)
7.1	1	Tenure	23-Aug-18	15	74,441	6	4	65,521.0
7.2	1	Tenure	20-Aug-18	12	52,778	2	28	25,525.0
7.3	1	Livelihood	20-Aug-18	18	91,092	1	28	54,000.0
7.4	2	Tenure and Livelihood	15-Sep-19	15	82,828	1	1	2,379.5
7.5	2	Livelihood	01-Aug-19	12	46,137	1	1	9,783.0
7.6	2	Tenure and Livelihood	26-Aug-19	12	30,946	3	3	17,000.0
7.7	2	Tenure	01-Sep-19	7	46,154	1	1	164,966.0
Total				91	424,376	15	66	339,174.5

DGM-I sub-grants in the Papua region include tenure security and livelihood initiatives with an emphasis on engagement of indigenous women. The 7 sub-grants selected for the Papua region as of August 2019 involve some 15 indigenous communities from at least 66 locations (villages)

covering an estimated 339,174.5 ha. The vastness of Papua's natural ecosystems and the indigenous communities that rely on these ecosystems for subsistence, livelihoods and economic development highlight the importance of a program like the DGM-I. With an estimated 50% of communities in Papua relying on natural resources for household income,³² having the opportunity and support to decide on ways to manage effectively these resources, benefits both the community and the environment.

This is evident in the sub-grant involving the Nambloung indigenous community - a community of some 28 villages (*kampung*) across an estimated 54,000 ha. of primary forest in the Jayapura district (Sub-grant 7.3 above). The Nambloung territory has been mapped and is recognised through a district decree (Perda), and more than 10 villages have been designated as indigenous villages (*Kampung Adat*) and others are following. These initial achievements towards tenure security have encouraged the community, with DGM-I support, to manage more effectively their natural resources and improve their livelihoods.

The grantee of this Nambloung sub-grant, ORPA (Indigenous Women's Organisation) assisted by PtPPMA (Research and Empowerment of Indigenous People), devised and successfully implemented a plan to reinvigorate the tradition of making *noken*.³³ This involved the replanting of the *melinjo* and *mahkota dewa* trees, the raw material of which is used to make *noken* and other byproducts including food and medicine. While these trees once flourished naturally in Papua and West Papua, with the development of settlements, commercial land clearing and illegal logging, availability and access to these trees has been reduced. This and other similar livelihood-based DGM-I sub-grants are illustrating that by supporting tenure rights and capacity development, IPLCs can play an informed and active role in national REDD+ processes.

³² *Project Appraisal Document (PAD)*, p. 1.

³³ Noken is a knotted net or woven bag handmade from wood fibre or leaves by communities in Papua and West Papua. It may also be worn, often for traditional festivities, or given as peace offerings (Intangible Cultural Heritage, UNESCO).

3. Performance and Outcomes

The DGM-I is illustrating that IPLCs have the capacity to design and propose their own projects and the ability and willingness to establish their own community-based organisations and work through the procedural requirements and account adequately for the funds they receive to implement those projects. While strategic and technical support from the NSC and NEA respectively are required, IPLCs are demonstrating that they can work as counterparts with governments and development organisations. The 49 sub-grants issued as of August 2019, involve some 162 communities and approximately 1.7 million ha. of forest land with each sub-grant focusing on sustainable practices designed to protect the well-being of participating communities and the health of their natural resources and surrounding ecosystem. While there are some delays, especially with participatory mapping and resource planning, which is evident in the intermediate results, all of these sub-grants are contributing to the project development objectives.

That all sub-grants are contributing to the project development objectives can be deduced from the progress of each of the 49 sub-grants which in all cases, despite some delays, are reaching their proposed implementation targets. Each of these sub-grants have been designed and planned by IPLCs which indicates that they have the capacity or are developing the capacity to engage in the processes required to implement the sub-grant activities of their choice. As the DGM-I project, and its selection of sub-grants, is focused on tenure security and livelihood opportunities, then clearly these sub-grants are contributing to improving the capacity of IPLCs to engage in tenure security processes and livelihood opportunities. The degree to which these sub-grant activities are achieving sustainable management of forests and land is guided by the project's advisors who oversee the selection process and the project's ESMF.

The beneficiaries of the DGM-I are receiving the support expected and utilising this support to reach the targets that they themselves have set while improving their capacities across different areas of project planning and implementation. IPLCs are challenged by the procedural requirements of the DGM-I, although these requirements are often made more difficult by the scope of their undertaking. In many cases, particularly sub-grants lead by IPOs/CBOs representing IPLCs, the number of communities or villages selected for mapping and rights recognition can be extensive and geographically challenging, requiring more preparation, planning, coordination and documentation. While this can impact negatively on performance, such situations are providing valuable lessons and training IPLC organisations to establish less ambitious and more focused and specific activities that provide greater clarity for meeting the various procedural requirements.

3.1 Relevance of project design and structure

In this section a summary evaluation is provided focusing on five aspects of the DGM-I project: 1) Design; 2) Implementation; 3) Progress; 4) Impact; and 5) Learning. These aspects of the project are rated according to a scale which includes: highly satisfactory; satisfactory; somewhat satisfactory; somewhat unsatisfactory; unsatisfactory; and highly unsatisfactory.³⁴ These scales are

³⁴ These scales are defined as follows: 1. Highly satisfactory, all requirements of the subject have reached the expected performance, and are exemplary; 2. Satisfactory, all requirements of the subject have reached the minimum expected performance; 3. Somewhat satisfactory, many, but not all,

determined by a set of criteria which include, but not limited to: relevance; coherence; effectiveness; efficiency; sustainability; impact; and overall. This criteria was considered when reviewing each of the above aspects, and the results of this evaluation are provided in Table 11 under which is followed by a narrative description for each of the five aspects of the DGM-I project.

Table 11: Project evaluation as of August 2019

No.	Scope	Summary	Scale*
1.	Design	Project objectives are achievable, relevance of indicators, components and fund allocation.	Satisfactory
		Assumptions and risks of the project's appraisal document (PAD) are consistent with performance.	Satisfactory
		Project operations manual (POM) and grant agreements match operations of the project.	Satisfactory
2.	Implementation	Management of the project, work plans and budgets, monitoring, safeguards and project responsiveness.	Highly satisfactory
		Cooperation amongst project partners and stakeholders.	Highly satisfactory
		Functionality of the institutional structure.	Somewhat satisfactory
3.	Progress	Likelihood of achieving project indicators and objectives.	Highly satisfactory
		Stakeholder awareness of the project, their level of ownership and commitment.	Satisfactory
4.	Impact	Effective management of projects by IPLCs/partners achieved.	Satisfactory
		Rights of IPLCs strengthened.	Highly satisfactory
		Economies of IPLCs strengthened.	Somewhat satisfactory
		Continuation and or expansion of projects achieved.	Satisfactory
5.	Learning	Lessons learnt, knowledge management and sharing.	Somewhat unsatisfactory

* These scales are determined by set of criteria which include: Relevance, Coherence, Effectiveness, Efficiency, Sustainability, Impact and Overall.

3.1.1 Design

The mid-term review found that the project objectives are achievable and, despite some delays in mapping and resource planning, targets are being reached and, for activities involving IPLC participation and consultation, exceeding expected results (Section 1.4, Table 3 above). The relevance and coherence of the project components and their performance indicators are proving effective in managing the output and outcome of project objectives. Nevertheless, the mid-term review encountered some difficulties in reconciling results of sub-grants. The flexibility in the design

requirements of the subject have reached the expected performance; 4. Somewhat unsatisfactory, many, but not all, requirements of the subject have not reached the expected performance; 5. Unsatisfactory, all requirements of the subject have not reached the minimum expected performance; and 6. Highly unsatisfactory, all requirements of the subject have not reached the expected performance, and are inadequate.

of the components, and their indicators, can result in sub-grantees planning activities and objectives that are not specific enough to clearly understand and monitor progress and or delays (Section 1.4 above).

The fund allocation of the DGM-I is appropriate with 72% allocated to IPLCs (Component 1 & 2) and the remaining 28% for project management (Component 3). The mid-term review found that the fund allocation for project management was not overstated considering the range of tasks undertaken by the NEA and NSC. The allocation for management and monitoring is above the DGM global average of 22%, although Indonesia is a vast archipelago with many remote regions which can account for additional expenses for sub-project support and monitoring. There are recommendations that the role of the NSC in monitoring and evaluation and institutional development could be increased in the future which would require an additional allocation of funds (Section 1.4.2 above).

There are concerns regarding the minimum (USD 30,000) and maximum (USD 100,000) grant amounts. The NEA is finding that the gap between the capacity of IPLCs and this maximum amount is too wide and, considering the project timeline, this can result in sub-grantees unable to absorb the fund as quickly as expected. The mid-term review concurs with this finding based on the pace of disbursements of some of the larger sub-grants. As discussed elsewhere, there is a tendency for sub-grantees to scale-up their projects to reach the ceiling amount of grants without considering their internal capacity to manage a larger project. Considering the remaining project timeline, it may be advisable to lower the grant floor (below USD 30,000) and redirect unallocated funds to Component 3, and thereby increase field and administrative support through the NEA and NSC.

The project's appraisal document (PAD), assumptions and risks are consistent with performance, as are the project's operations manual (POM) and grant agreements which match the operations of the project. The mid-term review observed that the NEA is overextended and that this is having a negative impact on communications and information sharing between local partners, NSC, NEA and the World Bank. The communications and information sharing are emphasised in the PAD and POM although, due to time constraints, there is limited opportunity to prepare and circulate project and related information as discussed further below (3.1.5 Learning). The overall assessment of the project design, based on the above scale, is *satisfactory*.

3.1.2 Implementation

The management of DGM-I is scaled as *highly satisfactory* due partly to the rigorous assessment of and support provided to the sub-grants, and due partly to the management's capacity to learn and adapt to the demands of the DGM-I concept. The mid-term review found that the work plans and budgets were consistent with the strategies and planning articulated in the PAD with only minor variations. The Sub-component 1.2 which aims to strengthen IPLCs' capacity to enhance land tenure security has over allocated funding by USD 400,567 (Appendix 3 below) and the results for IPLC participation and consultation far exceeds expected targets (Table 3: 1.2 and 3 above). The response to the first call for proposals - a total of 208 submissions - caused initial delays in selecting sub-grants, although this was addressed and did not occur for the second call which reached 247 submissions. The monitoring, safeguards and ESMF are relevant and applied effectively and, despite

a degree of incoherency and inefficiency, efforts continue to enhance ways to translate these principles and requirements in the context of IPLCs.

A highlight of this mid-term review is the extent to which cooperation is emerging between project partners and other stakeholders. This cooperation can be attributed to the project's bottom-up approach which is transparent and open at all levels of the project's operations, and generating greater trust between IPLC participants, IPOs/CBOs, CSOs and local governments (Section 1.3.1 above). The conduit between these actors and the DGM-I program is the combined knowledge of, and interaction between, the NSC and NEA and, through their respective outreach efforts, a more strategic and collaborative approach to rights recognition and livelihood development is being achieved (Section 1.3.2 above). Furthermore, with increased cooperation and trust, the barriers between IPLCs and government institutions and development organisations are beginning to be removed, opening the way for greater inclusion of IPLCs in the national and international REDD+ agenda. For these reasons, cooperation between project partners and other stakeholders is scaled as *highly satisfactory*.

The mid-term review has found that the functionality of the institutional structure is supporting the objectives of the project in a way that is transforming the responsiveness and capacities of IPLCs. The open procurement model is guided by the NSC as representatives of IPLCs and this builds trust and enhances strategic positioning of activities ensuring greater impact on capacity development and the advancement of rights recognition. The NEA, responsible for project management, serves as a secretariat for the NSC, facilitating procedural requirements and delivering support and governance to related social and environmental development issues. Combined, the NSC and NEA are agents of change and this is clearly reflected in the results and emerging outcomes of the DGM-I project. Notwithstanding the effectiveness of this institutional structure, there are challenges in terms of its sustainability. With the pressure of meeting expected output and safeguarding against social or environmental disruption, the opportunities to strengthen and institutionalise the DGM-I concept remain in the background. The role of the NSC is pertinent in this respect (Section 1.4.2 above) and the apparent division between IPs and LCs (Section 1.4.1 above) is an unresolved precursor to the future institutionalisation of the DGM-I. With a limited focus on its sustainability, the functionality of the institutional structure is scaled as *somewhat satisfactory*.

3.1.3 Progress

The likelihood of achieving project indicators and objectives is scaled as *highly satisfactory*. As described at the outset of this section, there are some delays in mapping and natural resource planning, but these delays are attributable to a number of factors that will not impact negatively on the overall performance indicators or project objectives. In many cases, sub-grantees have underestimated the time required to complete activities and, in other cases, events outside the control of the sub-project have resulted in some delays. The mid-term review found that these delays were having a positive effect on sub-grantees, providing awareness of the challenges associated with project implementation and important lessons, particularly with respect to the scope of their sub-grant activities, both in terms of the number of participating communities and the geographical distances between communities. In this context, the mid-term review observed that capacity development initiatives like the DGM-I can succeed even when sub-grantees are experiencing difficulties, delays or even failure in delivering their stated objectives. Notwithstanding

these findings, there are indications also of a need for either a longer project period or, as discussed above in 3.1.1, a smaller grant floor (below USD 30,000) that can better accommodate the developing capacities of IPLCs.

Stakeholder awareness of the project, their level of ownership and commitment varies to some extent depending on the structural arrangements of the sub-grant. In many cases, the IPOs/CBOs or CSOs supporting IPLCs were aware of the project, but not the beneficiaries. Similarly, ownership is subject to a range of factors; in some cases where communities are an integral part of their socio-cultural and economic environment, sub-grants are used but not necessarily owned as is the case with support facilities like village funding (*dana desa*). In other cases, where communities form working groups to achieve participatory mapping or livelihood initiatives, a strong sense of ownership by the participating community members is evident. In all cases, with the bottom-up, community driven approach of the DGM-I, there is a growing sense of trust emerging which is evident from the commitment of participating communities to achieve the results of the sub-projects they design, plan and implement (Section 1.3.1 above). With this commitment and trust emerging, this aspect of the project is scaled as *satisfactory*.

3.1.4 Impact

Effective management of sub-grants by either IPLCs directly or with the support of local partners is scaled as *satisfactory*. There remain challenges for sub-grantees associated with the procedural requirements of the DGM-I and, as mentioned earlier, there is a tendency among sub-grant proponents to aim for the maximum amount of funding and by doing so increase the need for experienced project management - experience that remains a learning process for many sub-grantees. The mid-term review found that DGM-I project is invigorating and accelerating greater cooperation between local organisations where consortiums are being forged to combine skills in tackling tenure security on the one hand and livelihood development on the other hand. Furthermore, IPLC youth and other community members are being drawn to the activities of these local organisations either as a participant of a community project or in the broader context of supporting local agricultural development. This increase in the cooperation between local organisations and the inclusion of IPLC youth in their joint activities is enabling more effective and coherent management of DGM-I sub-grants.

The rights of IPLCs continue to be strengthened through the DGM-I project. With government commitments to agrarian reform and social forestry, the recognition and protection of IPLCs and their collective rights to tenure security is gaining momentum across Indonesia. Nevertheless, the national policy and legal framework remains fragmented and disjointed which can generate a range of complexities for IPLCs when pursuing rights recognition. The DGM-I project is circumventing some of these complexities by enabling IPLCs to design and plan activities that meet their specific needs and circumstances. Through consultation and support from the NSC/NEA and local organisations, and participatory decision-making, IPLCs have the flexibility to explore an appropriate forestry scheme and prepare and submit the necessary documentation to the government. This approach is strengthening the rights of IPLCs while augmenting their capacity, and the results as of this mid-term review are scaled as *highly satisfactory*.

The economies of IPLCs, in many circumstances, are being strengthened although it is difficult to assess the immediate impact of livelihood initiatives especially when activities combine both tenure security and livelihood development. For livelihood only activities, the innovation and revitalisation of local traditions and knowledge are exemplary and, through broader initiatives like developing regional (handicraft) markets, which is supported by the NEA in collaboration with national partners, the results are encouraging. Combining tenure security and livelihood development is appropriate especially in situations where forestry co-management or partnership schemes are being pursued by IPLCs. And it is necessary to support IPLCs in planning for sustainable development of the territories for which they seek rights over. Nonetheless, as a small grants project, combining both tenure and livelihoods can obfuscate activities and objectives especially when sub-grants involve more than one community or cover a wide geographical area. While livelihood only sub-grants are performing well, the overall output of strengthening IPLC economies is scaled as *somewhat satisfactory*.

The mid-term review found that sustainability or continuation is likely across all sub-grants. Although this cannot be substantiated at this mid-term, all of the DGM-I sub-grants issued involve activities that are an intervention for, or extension of, existing efforts of IPLCs to gain access to their natural resources and improve their livelihoods. The DGM-I support is another chapter in this struggle, providing additional resources to enable IPLCs to continue their efforts to achieve greater economic resilience. It is in this context that the NSC/NEA decided to support, to the extent possible, communities that have started mapping or applying for forestry permits. The extent to which these sub-grants will be expanded may be conditional on the availability of additional funding in the future, and the strengthening of the DGM-I concept particularly with regard the role of the NSC. It is evident that some sub-grants will expand independently, especially those focusing on local livelihood enterprises but, for rights recognition to expand, institutional support remains necessary. While the continuation of sub-grant activities is likely, with limited progress towards the institutionalisation of the DGM-I, this aspect of the project is scaled as *satisfactory*.

3.1.5 Learning

Lesson learnt, knowledge management and sharing is scaled as *somewhat unsatisfactory*. The mid-term review observed that as a pioneering project bridging past gaps between IPLCs and governments and multilateral organisations, there is limited attention towards developing information and knowledge that would better accommodate this potential transformational change towards effective land and forest governance. In the DGM-I context, the emphasis on strengthening the capacities of IPLCs to play an informed and active role in national REDD+ processes revolves around training in small grant design, preparation, monitoring and reporting. While these skills are an important step towards bridging past gaps and transforming IPLCs into subjects rather than objects of project intervention, fluency in a set of procedural requirements falls short of providing long-term capacities to play an informed and active role in national REDD+ processes.

The mid-term review found that there was insufficient time available for the NEA to improve and expand upon information and knowledge regarding sub-grants, their baselines, activities, community profiles, challenges and lessons learnt. This is a human resource issue. During the early stages of the DGM-I it was decided by the World Bank and NEA to focus the limited human resources more on issues related to safeguards and risk management, including the application of the ESMF, rather than information management, lessons learnt and related project knowledge. Given the relative

uniqueness of the DGM-I in Indonesia, it was considered prudent to ensure good governance of the project. This decision may have avoided potential problems arising from the innovative approach of the DGM-I project considering, in particular, its direct interaction with IPLCs and the facility which enables communities to design, plan and implement activities of their own choosing within the confines of the project's intermediate level objectives. Nevertheless, it has left a gap in the learning processes associated with the DGM-I.

Of the 456 proposals/concept notes submitted as of August 2019, only those selected remain in the system, and yet, clearly there is a wealth of information and knowledge contained in all 456 submissions. A review of the titles, which more often than not are mission statements, and written comments made during the filtering and selection process, of these proposals is revealing and relevant to the goals of the DGM. These proposals reveal common themes across local communities regarding their needs and challenges, and provide insights into the ways IPLCs aim to address these needs. Managing and maintaining this information could provide a broader and better understanding of local-level challenges and initiate the sharing of local REDD+ related planning and innovation. An overview of this information could provide a more informed context of the DGM-I, and support efforts to seek additional funding for the program. It would provide an additional building block in the development of partnerships and networks of IPLCs to address the drivers of deforestation, forest degradation and other threats to forest ecosystems. There are efforts underway to match some unselected proposals with other sources of funding which is another step towards enhancing local cooperation and building trust.

For the 49 sub-grants selected for the same period, there is sufficient, although limited, structured consolidation of information regarding the community/s, their location/s, their activities and their expected results. This information is critical for the development of IPLC leadership and to the national REDD+ processes. A reason for the absence of more direct cooperation between IPLCs and regional and national governments and development organisations is the lack of information about local communities, their needs, their organisations and their local partners who operate in some of most vulnerable landscapes across Indonesia. It is recommended below under 3.4.7 that improved project templates and procedures could be implemented to process project data and consolidate information in a more structured manner. In a manner that would enhance DGM-I's contribution to the global DGM's learning platform.

Notwithstanding, the opportunity to generate and consolidate additional information to support IPLC leadership and link into national and international REDD+ and related programs, there are indications that a learning exchange is emerging at the community level. Based on discussions and interviews, and mentioned earlier, the DGM-I sub-grant model is providing a learning experience for many IPLCs where activities and results of sub-grants are being shared across the broader socio-cultural environment of IPLCs where community experiences are exchanged and communicated between neighbours and social and farming communities.

3.2 Emerging impact of DGM-I on REDD+ and FIP

The objective of the Global DGM is to strengthen the capacity of IPLCs to participate in the FIP and other REDD+ programs at local, national and global levels. For the mid-term review, the DGM-I is contributing to this objective through the sub-grants initiated and managed by IPLCs, which are

consistent with REDD+ goals, and through the capacity development of IPLC leaders and representatives who, through the opportunities provided by the DGM-I, are reaching out to their constituencies and related REDD+ national and global communities. IPLC organisations are being strengthened by the design and approach of the DGM-I and, while their growing capacity to instigate and influence change is country specific, there are practices and processes emerging from the activities of IPLCs that will contribute to the strategies of FIP and REDD+ in their global effort to address drivers of deforestation, forest degradation and other threats to forest ecosystems.

The role of IPLC women in establishing effective forest governance and livelihood resilience is one among many emerging achievements of the DGM-I thus far with an average of nearly 30% participation of women across sub-grants. Apart from the encouraging number of women participating in the project, comments and observations from local partners suggest that the opportunity to design, plan and implement development activities of their choosing, is an enabling factor particularly for IPLC women who are not always engaged equitably in traditional (and local) decision making processes at the community or village level. With the opportunity to voice and pursue their priorities for household and or community development through the DGM-I facility, IPLC women are forging partnerships and designing activities that both strengthen their capacity to earn an income and establish effective governance of their natural resources to ensure that their livelihoods are sustainable.

This emerging outcome of the DGM-I is evident in sub-grants where women are establishing working groups to secure sustainable livelihood that are competitive and adaptive to the forest conversion and degradation that continues to disrupt their traditional ways of managing natural resources. The sub-grant in the Mentawai Islands, discussed in section 2.1 above, where members of three indigenous communities established working groups to establish a bamboo handicraft business, is exemplary in this context. These achievements are enabling women to return to their traditional sphere of knowledge which has been dismantled by forest conversion and landscape degradation, gather household needs, become less dependant on male wage earners, and regain their productive and leadership roles within indigenous and local communities. The opportunity to implement programs of their choosing, is enabling women to participate more independently in family and community development.

The pursuit of tenure security through rights recognition which, as of this mid-term review, has been the main theme of the DGM-I, continues to have a positive impact on the national REDD+ and NDC related processes. The government's recent efforts to review policies and regulations related to land tenure as a part of its national strategy to meet the country's NDC, has provided a more conducive environment for tackling tenure security. Unclear land-use policies and land tenure is widely acknowledged as an underlying cause of deforestation and forest degradation. Increasingly, local governments are supporting IPLCs in their pursuit of recognition, land security and the right to manage their natural resources, to mitigate and safeguard against the unsustainable extraction of the natural resources in and around their respective jurisdictions. And, to enable IPLCs to improve their livelihoods and prosperity.

The positive impact of the DGM-I on the national REDD+ and related NDC programs is achieved through a combination of innovation and increased participation of IPLCs. The innovation is an outcome of the changing regulations associated with agrarian reform and social forestry which are

providing a broader range of options for tenure security. Many IPOs are applying a phased approach to rights recognition where they focus on adat community clusters, which are often delineated according to traditional practices, and secure Adat Forestry (*Hutan Adat*) rights for one community cluster (*dusun*) and then move to adjacent adat community clusters and replicate the same processes. Progressively engaging the participation of IPs through participatory mapping and rights recognition. Similarly, CBOs are engaging in co-management arrangement of state forests supported by the government's social forestry program.

These practices and processes emerging from the activities of IPLCs are contributing to the strategies of FIP and REDD+ where, through the NSC and other IPLC leaders, the "voice" of local communities and their capacity to implement effective ways to secure and govern natural resources, are increasingly recognised as building foundations upon which the goals of REDD+ and FIP can be advanced. In this context, the DGM-I is providing enabling conditions that will contribute to Indonesia's readiness for REDD+ processes.

3.3 DGM-I objectives, challenges and opportunities

The DGM-I objective is based on the understanding that IPLCs manage significant forest areas in a way that conserves forest resources while providing livelihoods, making them key stakeholders of the FIP and other REDD+ programs. As key stakeholders, the DGM-I is designed to enable IPLCs to preside over the project's grant resources as proponents, rather than just beneficiaries, of the project. This design aims to strengthen the capacities of IPLCs in a range of activities that will enhance their role and active participation in FIP and related REDD+ programs. These activities include, among others: writing grant funding proposals to access funds for development projects; community mapping and training to strengthen tenure security; small- and micro-enterprise management, financial management; and leadership both organisational and networking.

The mid-term review found that these objectives are being achieved and, while there are challenges, there are opportunities emerging. The challenges concern the structuring of IPLC sub-grants. The procedural requirements are relatively complex resulting in often vague and unclear activities which can hinder effective and efficient support and monitoring. While these requirements are necessary, considering the resources of the DGM-I, its country counterparts and global initiative to organise and facilitate knowledge exchange, there are opportunities to develop advanced templates for funding proposals, safeguards, risk assessments and financial management and reporting. Currently, the NSC and NEA, based on standards from the World Bank, are struggling to refine these templates which are the basis for selection scoring.

A related challenge is the scope of sub-grants, many of which scaleup their projects towards the maximum grant size without considering the project management implications. A situation that can be exacerbated by combining rights recognition and natural resource management (tenure and livelihood). The project aims to issue some 60 sub-grants during the course of the project, and managing the current number of sub-grants is already overextending the NEA's resources. With smaller sub-grants, the need to support and monitor activities, and manage risk, could be reduced allowing for a greater number of sub-grants that are more specific and focused. This raises the issue of sub-grants that combine tenure and livelihood activities. In cases where co-management of forest areas are being sought by IPLCs, this combination is necessary, but there are other situations where

a smaller sub-grant seeking tenure security only as an initial step would reduce the size and project management requirements for the sub-grantee.

Based on observations from this mid-term review, the concept of institutionalising the DGM-I as a funding facility for IPLCs remains challenging although the institutional arrangements of the DGM-I is laying a foundation for this concept. A main challenge concerns the limited role of nearly all NSC members especially in supporting and monitoring their respective constituencies. While concerns have been raised regarding the potential for conflict of interest, there is no evidence of this potential as of this mid-term review. In some respects, both the NSC and NEA are subject to biased or subjective decisions where the former may have a preference for supporting an IPO/CBO with a shared outlook and the latter a preference for an IPO/CBO that is experienced and poses less risk to the project. Notwithstanding this potential, a biased or subjective decision is not necessarily negative so long as it is transparent and, considering the processes in place for selecting sub-grants, individual opinions, whether biased or not, from members of the NSC and NEA should be encouraged.

An opportunity that is emerging from the DGM-I is the increasing openness of local governments especially village government and their village-based agencies to support community-based initiatives. District governments can vary in their support, although their reliance on IPOs, CBOs and CSOs to assist in the national government's agrarian reform and social forestry programs is evident increasingly across all provinces. The mid-term review found that with the level of village government support available there are opportunities emerging to increase the coordination of sub-grant activities with village planning which would enhance the sustainability of activities while engaging the broader community of a village. There are risks associated with increased exposure to the dynamics of local politics, although based on several meetings with village heads during site visits, the commitment of village government to the activities of the DGM-I and related projects, and the development of their respective communities is clearly evident and less governed by party politics as was often the case prior to the enactment of the village law (6/2014). This observation was reinforced in discussions and interviews with local partners who, increasingly, are working more closely with village institutions.

3.4. Findings and Recommendations

This section is a recapitulation of findings and recommendations that have been discussed in earlier sections. There are eight key areas discussed.

3.4.1. Sub-grant procedures and related processes are impeding the delivery of outputs

Preparing submissions for the NEA by sub-grantees requires improvement. Many proposals need additional clarification and inaccuracies in reporting are causing delays in processing sub-grants. To address this, either additional time and resources or more efficient and effective procedures (and guidelines) are required to tackle this growing barrier to efficient delivery of output.

The provision of templates and guidelines for sub-grantee proposal and report submissions to NEA are providing important support. The proposal template provides a framework for detailing the sub-grantee's proposed activities and, the report template, a structure for describing the activities

completed during a given period of the sub-project. These templates are evolving with each call for proposal with a number of refinements made for the second call in addition to requesting a concept note before advancing to the proposal stage. These changes represent a learning process for the DGM-I and, based on an analysis of NEA's processing of proposals and reports, more learning is required to devise more efficient and effective procedures and templates that both encourage IPLC participation while maintaining sufficient accountability and transparency.

The processing of IPLC submissions requires an inordinate amount of time and interaction between NEA and sub-grantees that can result in delays of sub-grant activities where, in the case of financial reporting, inaccuracies are found or clarification is required. While this time spent is contributing to institutional capacity building, it should not impede on the progress of sub-projects. Furthermore, there are indications that the NEA's capacity, while sufficiently resourced as a project management unit (PMU), is severely stretched given the time required to process submissions and the frequency necessary to support sub-grantees in the field as a part of its monitoring responsibility. And this situation is having a negative impact on NEA's capacity to function as a PMU for the NSC. The NEA's outreach appears consumed by the need to support sub-grantees with limited time remaining to maximise the participation of NSC members and support their capacity development which is discussed further in 3.4.3 below.

There are incongruities in the design of the DGM-I's operations where the project aims for greater (and direct) participation of IPLCs and yet the required procedures and related processes of sub-grants match those of national or government institutions. More time and resources are required to reduce these incongruities. The DGM learning facility could focus on developing innovative and efficient designs of templates for IPLC proposals and reporting, and refine requirements for accountability and transparency. Institutional capacity building for IPLCs is not limited to compliance with national or government institutional mechanisms. In the short term, the NEA may need to increase its resources to accommodate the challenges associated with sub-project activity and financial reporting. Alternatively, the NSC's monitoring responsibility could be increased to include regular support for participating IPLCs in their sub-project management and reporting. This would reduce NEA's activities in the field and thus provide increased opportunity to support the NSC. Nevertheless, there are advantages and disadvantages associated with this alternative as discussed further in 3.4.3 below.

3.4.2 Increased linking of sub-grants with village planning would enhance project continuation and sustainability

Efforts to support DGM-I sub-grant integration with local government development initiatives is being pursued actively. Nevertheless, there is scope for increasing sub-grant interaction with village institutions and align participatory capacity development of IPLCs with local requirements and procedures.

The practice of viewing IPLCs as recipients of project intervention is changing and increasingly local communities are encouraged to engage with local institutions to influence and receive services that reflect their needs and priorities. This subtle, but transformational change, is integral to the DGM-I initiative and one of the reasons for its focus on building participatory capacities of IPLCs. Based on discussions with key stakeholders, there are indications that increased alignment with the requirements and procedures of local institutions would enhance the outcome of the project's

objectives to improve the capacity of IPLCs and provide the opportunity to integrate issues related to tenure security and natural resource management into local planning and development initiatives.

In general, it is difficult to escape the impression that greater interaction with village administration and their development planning would enhance the outcome of the DGM-I project while, at the same time, it should be acknowledge that this is already happening to varying degrees. The DGM-I is not operating in isolation, and there are instances where the sub-grants designed by and for IPLCs are either an extension of, or trigger for, activities in harmony with village planning and local development objectives. Now that community-based organisations (*organisasi masyarakat*) can access village funding and other facilities from the regional budget (APBD), support from the DGM-I can be an important catalyst for augmenting the capacity of IPLCs to then seek local funding and engage the broader community in opportunities to secure and manage their natural resources.

Sub-grant activities are already filling gaps and focusing on issues considered important by IPLCs but not adequately supported by village-based initiatives. In other cases, sub-grants are an extension of, or trigger for, activities deemed necessary by village institutions to achieve local development objectives. Nevertheless, more attention could be given to aligning capacity development efforts through project design, planning and reporting, that are more consistent with local government practices. This could include adopting specific terminologies and categorisation of activities etc. that are similar to the conventions of local institutions including government and village enterprises (BUMDes).

3.4.3 Respective roles of NSC and NEA require refinement to strengthen the DGM-I concept and maximise its long-term impact

There is a perceived imbalance developing between the NSC and NEA. A perception that increasingly the NSC is less, and the NEA more, involved in project operations. While their current roles are consistent with the institutional arrangements, there is a growing impetus to expand the NSC's monitoring role on-the-ground which, in turn, would enable the NEA to focus more on its centralised support role as a project management unit.

The roles and responsibilities of the NSC and NEA are sufficiently outlined in the project operations manual (POM). In practice, however, there are indications that the capacity of the NSC is underutilised while the NEA, in some instances, are overextended particularly due to the need to support IPLCs in their management and administration of sub-grant activities. This situation, which is based on discussions with both NSC and NEA members, is potentially detrimental to the overall impact of the project even though it is not having a negative impact on output delivery.

While the NSC comprises a unified but diverse group of members with different approaches to the DGM-I, some members feel increasingly isolated from the day-to-day operations of the project. There is a perception that facilities for greater engagement with their respective constituents are limited, a case in mention, is the provision for NSC to monitor and support sub-grantees on a more regular basis. The NEA, on the other hand, is required increasingly to interact and support sub-grantees to ensure their submissions are accurate and complete and to circumvent any potential project management anomalies.

This situation is causing a perceived and actual imbalance where the NSC is underutilised and yet willing to take more responsibility in monitoring and supporting sub-grantees, while the NEA is overextended in its monitoring and support of sub-grantees. As mentioned under 1. Sub-grant procedures and related processes above, to balance this situation and enhance transformational change, the monitoring and support role of the NSC could be increased and supported by the NEA as the PMU. By reducing its need to monitor and support sub-grantees, the NEA could provide additional (learning) support to the NSC - support that would enable NSC members to be more engaged with their constituents and cultivate the necessary skills to ensure that sub-grantee submissions are accurate and complete.

There are a range of considerations related to this balancing of the role of the NEA and NCS to maximise project impact. The NSC is responsible for project oversight and with an increased role in monitoring this would have implications related to the current institutional arrangements of the project. Furthermore, while unified in the objectives of the DGM-I, NSC members are a diverse group of individuals with different capacities and, to varying degrees, different priorities for their respective regions. Building a more structured capacity to participate in sub-grant monitoring in a way that reduces risk, maintains safeguards, and ensures compliance with the project's ESMF, would require additional support from the NEA, at least initially, and this would not be viable under the current allocation of resources and the project's timeline. For this mid-term review, however, it is recommended that consideration is given in the future to increasing the monitoring role of the NSC, reducing the need for the NEA to monitor sub-grants, and perhaps establishing an oversight committee comprising representatives from both the NSC, NEA and the government.

3.4.4 Incremental replacement of NSC members would enhance transformational change

There is a consensus within the NSC, and supported by the NEA, that the project would benefit from a gradual replacement of NSC members. This replacement would provide an opportunity for other IPLC leaders to engage in the project, bringing with them additional, and potentially more finely tuned, skills and knowledge to the project. To maintain continuity, the replacement process should be incremental.

The proposed plan to replace NSC members is well founded as it will result in greater diversity and dynamics within the NSC, enhance the institutional and participatory capacities of more IPLC leaders, and expand the networks and alliances of IPLCs locally, regionally and globally. A set of outcomes that will contribute to the goals associated with transformational change. It is suggested that any replacement of NSC members should be conducted incrementally where an agreed number of members are replaced at each period of time agreed to by the NSC and supported by the NEA. This will maintain continuity within the NSC, and provide a more seamless transition for out- and incoming committee members. It will provide also NSC members the opportunity to discuss internally and consider appropriate replacements based on factors important to the project and the needs and priorities of IPLCs.

The incremental replacement of NSC members would be an opportunity to enhance or extend the role of the NSC, as discussed under 3. Respective roles of NSC and NEA above. With new members on board the opportunity to encourage greater engagement with their constituents and provide additional facilities to support that engagement could be timely.

3.4.5 Regular rotation of NSC leadership is needed to strengthen NSC member participation

There are indications that NSC members would benefit from the opportunity to lead the NSC. A term of one year for the head of the NSC has been suggested. This would provide the opportunity for more NSC members to experience directly the various responsibilities associated with project oversight, operations and management.

Concerns were raised regarding the rotation of NSC leadership, and it was suggested that the committee would benefit from a regular change in its leadership. These concerns highlighted the need for each NSC member to have the opportunity to experience directly the various responsibilities associated with project oversight, operations and management. This consideration is aligned to the consensus among NSC members for an incremental replacement of its members to provide an opportunity for other selected IPLC leaders to support the needs and priorities of their constituents through the DGM-I.

3.4.6 Strategies are required to accommodate the diverging aspirations of IPs and LCs

Considering the different tenure schemes now available to rural communities, there is a need to better understand and accommodate the potential differences between IPs and LCs. Viewing them as a homogeneous group risks developing plans and activities that could be counterproductive to one or the other especially in relation to tenure security (e.g. region, village, forest mapping).

The DGM-I project beneficiaries include both indigenous people (IPs) and local communities (LCs) and, while the difference between these two beneficiaries are well understood, there are indications that additional strategies are required to optimise medium- to long-term-term support for their activities in REDD+ related initiatives. As discussed above under 3.4.2, greater attention to the development of capacities that are aligned to village institutions - procedures and conventions - could enhance opportunities for LCs to apply for village funding and other sources derived from regional budgets. The different tenure arrangements emerging for IPs and LCs may require mechanisms, procedures and requirements, that accommodate these different schemes and circumstances.

In cases where LCs are an integral part of village structures, requiring them to implement sub-projects outside these structures could hamper the sustainability of their activities, inhibit social integration and adversely impact on capacity development. For the majority of IPs this situation is different as they identify with customary structures that provide their community with social cohesion and principles related to sustainable development of their natural resources. In these cases the DGM-I provides a facilities where AMAN supports and administers their sub-grant activities. For LCs, they are required to either establish a legal "collective" (*perkumpulan*) or work with a local CSO, in both case, their activities are not integrated into village development planning.

3.4.7 Information and knowledge development of the DGM-I remains limited to operations and monitoring of the NEA

Due to the demands of project implementation, the amount and quality of information and knowledge available to stakeholders remains limited. That the project aims towards

transformational change, focusing on information regarding activity input/output alone, limits the transfer and learning of knowledge necessary for achieving broader and sustainable change.

The design of the DGM-I where sub-projects are implemented by IPLCs/partners, with oversight from the NSC as regional representatives and supported by the NEA in its function as the national PMU, is an effective and unique arrangement, enabling an exchange of data and information at a local, regional and national level. This arrangement provides an opportunity to consolidate data and information regarding IPLCs and their sub-grant activities across each of the project's seven regions; providing information to monitor and evaluate progress, and compile challenges and lessons learnt identified by IPLCs/partners, NSC and NEA.

Additional benefits from this arrangement could be achieved if this data and information were more effectively captured, managed and maintained. Currently, this information is shared and discussed at meetings and fora facilitated under Component 2 of the project. While these meetings and collaborative learning fora provide a venue to exchange and review projects, they provide also a window of opportunity to prepare data and information for attendees to share and distribute with participants. Organised well this data and information could be developed as an important repository of knowledge regarding different aspects of the DGM-I.

The NEA would benefit from allocating more time and resources to the management and maintenance of data and information related to the project. While systems are in place and provide sufficient support for project management and administration, the lack of spatial information, regional profiles and procedures for maintaining and recording baseline data and information, can result in missed opportunities to support the REDD+ initiatives. Given the many actors and activities across DGM-I regions, maintaining spatial and tabular overviews of these locations, along with socio-economic and cultural profiles, could provide insights for more advanced strategic planning across different initiatives.

3.4.8 Additional interaction with FIP and related REDD+ initiatives would improve strategic planning

High level interaction between REDD+ programs at a national level continues to provide important support for achieving transformational change across the LULUCF sector. Considering the commonality between different programs, there are indications that more could be achieved (through sharing, learning and sequencing strategies) with increased interaction between implementing agencies.

Increased cross functional collaboration with regional and national organisations and governments involved in REDD+ and related objectives, appears to be lacking across most levels of the project. Particularly in areas including FPIC and benefit sharing mechanisms, and mapping and profiling of local communities. Developing a more comprehensive understanding of other land-based activities in the DGM-I regions through sharing information about the DGM-I program, its activities, challenges and lessons learnt both nationally and globally. Interpreting REDD+ global objectives with Indonesia's NDC would benefit communications with the government, considering that MoEF refers to NDC rather than REDD+ more recently.

Maintaining a map of relevant actors detailing the specific skills and capacities of these actors and their project objectives and locations and, where possible, consider collaboration. This collaboration could involve an exchange of skills, knowledge, human resource support and strategic planning. Through its Environment and Natural Resources (ENR) practice area, the World Bank administer a range of related land-based projects (e.g. FIP, FCPF, OMP, SSF and BioCF), and recently has engaged a consultant to assist in exploring synergies between DGM-I and these projects. The NEA should take advantage of this and other opportunities to exchange skills and knowledge to further drive transformational change across the LULUCF sector.

Appendices

Appendix 1: DGM-I sub-grants (as of August 2019)

Following is a summary and detailed lists of the 49 sub-grants approved as of August 2019 from two of the three calls of the project. Each of the seven regions received 3 sub-grants from Call 1 and 4 sub-grants from Call 2.

Table 12: Summary list of sub-grants approved as of August 2019

Sub-grant	Region	Batch	Target	Theme	Start	Budget (USD)	Period (month)	Land (ha)
1.1	Sumatra	1	IP AMAN	Livelihood	13-Aug-18	45,923	14	-
1.2	Sumatra	1	IP AMAN	Tenure	13-Aug-18	97,538	18	5,770.8
1.3	Sumatra	1	IP AMAN	Tenure	13-Aug-18	43,078	14	-
1.4	Sumatra	2	IP	Tenure and Livelihood	26-Aug-19	73,846	15	24,389.0
1.5	Sumatra	2	IP	Tenure	26-Aug-19	92,308	15	59,040.0
1.6	Sumatra	2	IP AMAN	Tenure and Livelihood	26-Aug-19	68,265	15	211,000.0
1.7	Sumatra	2	IP AMAN	Tenure and Livelihood	26-Aug-19	38,462	12	1,369.9
2.1	Java	1	IPLC	Tenure and Livelihood	13-Aug-18	97,685	18	1,624.2
2.2	Java	1	LC	Tenure	13-Aug-18	51,069	14	101.5
2.3	Java	1	LC	Tenure	13-Aug-18	47,985	14	148.0
2.4	Java	2	LC	Tenure and Livelihood	26-Aug-19	65,372	15	2,063.0
2.5	Java	2	LC	Tenure and Livelihood	02-Aug-19	61,356	15	1,940.7
2.6	Java	2	LC	Tenure and Livelihood	16-Sep-19	74,562	15	2,131.8
2.7	Java	2	LC	Tenure and Livelihood	26-Aug-19	29,231	12	1,640.6
3.1	Bali Nusra	1	IP AMAN	Tenure	23-Aug-18	69,231	16	1,696.9
3.2	Bali Nusra	1	IP	Tenure	20-Aug-18	87,519	24	43,911.0
3.3	Bali Nusra	1	IP AMAN	Tenure	20-Aug-18	80,765	24	77,088.1
3.4	Bali Nusra	2	IP	Tenure and Livelihood	02-Aug-19	81,692	15	1,703.0
3.5	Bali Nusra	2	IP	Tenure and Livelihood	26-Aug-19	67,281	15	421.6
3.6	Bali Nusra	2	IP AMAN	Livelihood	26-Aug-19	36,538	15	-
3.7	Bali Nusra	2	IP	Tenure and Livelihood	26-Aug-19	59,637	14	607.0
4.1	Kalimantan	1	IP AMAN	Tenure	13-Aug-18	97,650	16	84,557.3
4.2	Kalimantan	1	IP AMAN	Tenure	20-Aug-18	90,206	18	55,706.4
4.3	Kalimantan	1	IP AMAN	Tenure	20-Aug-18	65,038	18	29,429.0
4.4	Kalimantan	2	IP AMAN	Tenure	26-Aug-19	83,067	15	6,000.0
4.5	Kalimantan	2	IP AMAN	Tenure and Livelihood	26-Aug-19	61,675	15	22,683.0
4.6	Kalimantan	2	IP AMAN	Tenure and Livelihood	26-Aug-19	56,407	15	14,228.0
4.7	Kalimantan	2	IP AMAN	Tenure	16-Sep-19	67,308	15	138,854.0
5.1	Sulawesi	1	IP	Tenure	13-Aug-18	97,692	18	20,929.7
5.2	Sulawesi	1	IP AMAN	Tenure and Livelihood	13-Aug-18	89,446	18	13,413.0

Sub-grant	Region	Batch	Target	Theme	Start	Budget (USD)	Period (month)	Land (ha)
5.3	Sulawesi	1	IP AMAN	Tenure	20-Aug-18	77,911	18	93,983.9
5.4	Sulawesi	2	IP AMAN	Tenure and Livelihood	01-Oct-19	69,237	12	38,028.1
5.5	Sulawesi	2	IP AMAN	Tenure and Livelihood	26-Aug-19	33,467	12	6,680.0
5.6	Sulawesi	2	IP AMAN	Tenure and Livelihood	16-Sep-19	82,663	15	313,496.6
5.7	Sulawesi	2	LC	Tenure and Livelihood	26-Aug-19	56,192	15	342.0
6.1	Maluku	1	IP AMAN	Tenure and Livelihood	14-Aug-18	73,697	18	7,752.1
6.2	Maluku	1	IPLC	Tenure and Livelihood	20-Aug-18	82,917	18	11,000.0
6.3	Maluku	1	IP	Tenure and Livelihood	20-Aug-18	48,078	16	14,542.0
6.4	Maluku	2	IP	Tenure and Livelihood	26-Aug-19	68,546	15	26,907.0
6.5	Maluku	2	IP	Tenure and Livelihood	26-Aug-19	50,019	15	11,937.0
6.6	Maluku	2	IP AMAN	Tenure and Livelihood	26-Aug-19	61,538	15	300.0
6.7	Maluku	2	IP AMAN	Tenure and Livelihood	26-Aug-19	57,608	15	7,000.0
7.1	Papua	1	IP AMAN	Tenure	23-Aug-18	74,441	15	65,521.0
7.2	Papua	1	IP	Tenure	20-Aug-18	52,778	12	25,525.0
7.3	Papua	1	IP	Livelihood	20-Aug-18	91,092	18	54,000.0
7.4	Papua	2	IP	Tenure and Livelihood	15-Sep-19	82,828	15	2,379.5
7.5	Papua	2	IP	Livelihood	01-Aug-19	46,137	12	9,783.0
7.6	Papua	2	IP AMAN	Tenure and Livelihood	26-Aug-19	30,946	12	17,000.0
7.7	Papua	2	IP	Tenure	01-Sep-19	46,154	7	164,966.0
Total						3,264,081	752	1,693,591

Table 13: Detailed list of sub-grants approved as of August 2019

1. Sumatra					
1.1	Title	Managing sustainable and equitable natural resources to improve the livelihoods of adat communities.		Approved	24-Jul-18
	Objective	To improve the livelihoods of the Matobe, Rokot, and Goiso Oinan adat communities.		Theme	Livelihood
	Beneficiary	3 communities: Matobe, Rokot and Goiso'Oinan.		Target	IP AMAN
	Location	3 villages: Matobe dan Rokot (Sipora Selatan), Goiso'Oinan (Sipora Utara) in the Kepulauan Mentawai.		Hectare	-
	Budget	IDR 597,000,000 (±USD 45,923)		Period	14 months
	Implementer	AMAN Mentawai Islands.		Start	13-Aug-18
1.2	Title	Support secure rights and access over adat territories to improve the governance and sustainability of livelihoods for the Talang Mamak adat community in Indragiri Hulu.		Approved	27-Jul-18
	Objective	To secure community rights and access over adat territories in the Talang Mamak landscape.		Theme	Tenure
	Beneficiary	5 community: Riau Rantau Langsat, Ria Belimbing, Usul, Siambul and Talang Lakat.		Target	IP AMAN

	Location	5 villages: Sipang, Ria Tanjung, Ria Belimbing, Rantau Langsung, Beligan and other regions in the Indragiri Hulu district.	Hectare	5,770.8
	Budget	IDR 1,268,000,000 (±USD 97,538)	Period	18 months
	Implementer	Consortium: AMAN Indragiri Hulu and Yayasan Legal Aid (YLBH) Pekanbaru.	Start	13-Aug-18
1.3	Title	Implementation of agrarian reform through recognition and protection of the adat community in the Rejang Lebong district.	Approved	27-Jul-18
	Objective	To recognise and protect the rights of the adat community in the Rejang Lebong district.	Theme	Tenure
	Beneficiary	3 communities: Bermani Ulu, Bermani Ulu Raya and Tengah Kepungut.	Target	IP AMAN
	Location	3 villages: Babakan Baru (Bermani Ulu), Bangun Jaya (Bermani Ulu Raya) and Sukarami (Kota Padang) in the district of Rejang Lebong.	Hectare	-
	Budget	IDR 560,010,000 (±USD 43,078)	Period	14 months
	Implementer	AMAN Rejang Lebong.	Start	13-Aug-18
1.4	Title	Strengthening indigenous people through legal certainty and sustainable management of indigenous territories in the Pasaman district in West Sumatra.	Approved	26-Aug-19
	Objective	Realisation of legal certainty and the management of adat territories to improve the welfare of indigenous people in four nagari (Simpang, Alahan Mati, Ganggo Mudiak and Silayang) in the Pasaman district in West Sumatra.	Theme	Tenure and Livelihood
	Beneficiary	4 communities: Simpang, Alahan Mati, Ganggo Mudik and Silayang.	Target	IP
	Location	4 villages (<i>nagari</i>): Simpang and Alahan Mati (Alahan Mati), Ganggo Mudiak (Bonjol) and Silayang (Mapat Tunggul Selatan) in the district of Pasaman.	Hectare	24,389.0
	Budget	IDR 960,000,000 (±USD 73,846)	Period	15 months
	Implementer	Perkumpulan Qbar.	Start	26-Aug-19
1.5	Title	Recognition and legal certainty of the Mukim adat territory to enhance the well-being of indigenous people.	Approved	26-Aug-19
	Objective	Protecting indigenous territories through certainty of the right to the land and its natural resources for the welfare of indigenous people.	Theme	Tenure
	Beneficiary	3 communities: Bintang, Nosar and Simpang Tiga	Target	IP
	Location	39 villages (<i>gampong</i>): Atu Payung, Bewang, Dedamar, Genuren, Kala Bintang, Kala Segi, Kelitu Sintep, Kuala I, Kuala II, Linung Bulen I, Linung Bulen II, Gegarang, Jamur Konyel, Merodot, Sintep, Serule, Wakil Jalil, Wihlah Setie, Gele Pulo (Bintang community); Bale Nosar, Bamil Nosar, Kejurun Syiah Utama, Mengaya, Mude Nosar (Nosar community) in the sub-district of Bintang in the district of Aceh Tengah; Kute Tanyung, Uring, Bale Atu, Batin Wih Pongas, Blang Sentang, Hakim Tunggul Naru, Pasar Simpang Tiga, Reje Guru, Rembele, Tingkem Asli, Tingkem Bersatu, Tingkem Benyer, Karang, Bejo, Babussalam, Paya Gajah (Simpang Tiga community) in the sub-district of Bukit in the district of Bener Meriah in the province of Aceh.	Hectare	59,040.0
	Budget	IDR 1,200,000,000 (±USD 92,308)	Period	15 months
	Implementer	Jaringan Komunitas Masyarakat Adat (JKMA) Aceh.	Start	26-Aug-19

1.6	Title	Strengthening of the capacity of the Orang Rimba in the management of natural resources, especially forests and ecosystems, using adat-based sustainable agriculture practices in or around the Bukit 12 landscape.	Approved	26-Aug-19
	Objective	Increase the capacity of the Orang Rimba in the management of natural resources, especially forests and ecosystems, using adat-based sustainable agriculture in or around the Bukit 12 landscape.	Theme	Tenure and Livelihood
	Beneficiary	1 community: Orang Rimba.	Target	IP AMAN
	Location	10 villages: Pematang Kabau, Jernih, Bukit Suban, Lubuk Jering (Air Hitam) in the district of Sarolangun, Padang Kelapo and Sungai Lingkar (Maro Sebo Ulu), Jelutih, Hajran, Olak Besar (Bathin XXIV) in the district of Batang Hari, Pauh Menang (Pamendang) in the district of Merangin in the province of Jambi.	Hectare	211,000.0
	Budget	IDR 887,450,000 (±USD 68,265)	Period	15 months
	Implementer	Orang Rimba Bermartabat (Consortium: PW AMAN Wilayah Jambi, PD AMANDA Orang Rimba, PKBI Daerah Jambi and KPI Wilayah Jambi).	Start	26-Aug-19
1.7	Title	Managing the adat forest of the Tor Nauli community towards improving the welfare of indigenous people.	Approved	26-Aug-19
	Objective	Realisation of adat forest-based management as a means of benefiting from sustainable forest resources and achieving recognition of rights to the forest.	Theme	Tenure and Livelihood
	Beneficiary	1 community: Tor Nauli.	Target	IP AMAN
	Location	1 village: Manalu Dolok (Parmonangan) in the district of Tapanuli Utara.	Hectare	1,369.9
	Budget	IDR 500,000,000 (±USD 38,462)	Period	12 months
	Implementer	AMAN Tano Batak.	Start	20-Aug-19
2. Java				
2.1	Title	Advocacy and improvement of livelihoods for Kasepuhan adat communities and local communities through adat forest and forest co-management.	Approved	27-Jul-18
	Objective	To advocate for IPLC tenure rights and access, and improved livelihoods in the districts of Bogor and Lebak.	Theme	Tenure and Livelihood
	Beneficiary	5 communities: Kasepuhan Pasir Eurih and Kasepuhan Cibarani (Lebak) in the district of Lebak (Banten), and Ciwaluh, Lengkonh and Cipeucang (Bogor) in the district of Bogor (West Java).	Target	IPLC
	Location	5 villages (and <i>kampung</i>): Sindanglaya (Sobang), Cibarani (Cirinten) in the district of Lebak (Banten), Kampung Ciwaluh and Lengkonh in the Wates Jaya village (Cirombong), Kampung Cipeucang in the Pasir Buncir village (Caringin) in the district of Bogor (West Java).	Hectare	1,624.2
	Budget	IDR 1,269,900,000 (±USD 97,685)	Period	18 months
	Implementer	Rimbawan Muda Indonesia (RMI).	Start	13-Aug-18
2.2	Title	Improving village community access and control over forest land through the implementation of Regulation No. 39/2017 on Social Forestry in the Perum Perhutani Management area.	Approved	27-Jul-18

	Objective	To advocate local community tenure rights through social forestry scheme in the district of Banyumas.	Theme	Tenure
	Beneficiary	1 community: Gerduren.	Target	LC
	Location	1 village: Gerduren (Purwojati) in the district of Banyumas.	Hectare	101.5
	Budget	IDR 663,900,000 (±USD 51,069)	Period	14 months
	Implementer	Lembaga Penelitian dan Pengembangan Sumberdaya dan Lingkungan Hidup (LPPSLH).	Start	13-Aug-18
2.3	Title	Strengthening tenure rights of village communities in or around forest land through agrarian reform and social forestry schemes.	Approved	27-Jul-18
	Objective	To advocate for local community tenure rights through agrarian reform and social forestry schemes in the Temanggung and Trenggalek districts.	Theme	Tenure
	Beneficiary	2 communities: Ngrimpak and Ngrandu.	Target	LC
	Location	2 villages (and <i>dusun</i>): Dusun Ngrimpak in the village of Lowungu (Bejen) in the district of Temanggung, Ngrandu (Durenan) in the district of Trenggalek.	Hectare	148.0
	Budget	IDR 623,810,000 (±USD 47,985)	Period	14 months
	Implementer	Lingkar Studi Pemberdayaan Pedesaan (LSPP) Temanggung.	Start	13-Aug-18
2.4	Title	Strengthening community access and management of forest areas through the social forestry scheme.	Approved	26-Aug-19
	Objective	Enhancing sustainability and certainty of access for local communities in three villages in Tulungagung to manage forest areas through social forest schemes.	Theme	Tenure and Livelihood
	Beneficiary	3 communities: Besole, Tenggarejo and Jengglunharjo.	Target	LC
	Location	3 villages: Besole (Besuki), Tenggarejo and Jengglunharjo (Tanggunggunung) in the district of Tulungagung.	Hectare	2,063.0
	Budget	IDR 849,830,000 (±USD 65,372)	Period	15 months
	Implementer	Pusat Pendidikan Lingkungan Hidup (PPLH) Mangkubumi.	Start	26-Aug-19
2.5	Title	Human resources development in sustainable forest management.	Approved	02-Aug-19
	Objective	Improvement of community prosperity and forest ecosystems in 13 targeted villages.	Theme	Tenure and Livelihood
	Beneficiary	13 communities: Kembanglangit, Pranten, Tombo, Deles, Bawang, Tersono, Gringgingsari, Ngadirejo, Bojongkoneng, Paninggaran, Tenogo, Tlogopakis and Botosari.	Target	LC
	Location	13 villages: Kembanglangit, Pranten, Tombo, Deles, Bawang, Tersono, Gringgingsari, Ngadirejo, Bojongkoneng, Paninggaran, Tenogo, Tlogopakis and Botosari (Blado) in the district of Batang.	Hectare	1,940.7
	Budget	IDR 797,630,000 (±USD 61,356)	Period	15 months
	Implementer	Perkumpulan Organisasi Pemuda-Pemudi BOMBAT.	Start	02-Aug-19
2.6	Title	Strengthening community rights over land and forest resources through agrarian reform and social forestry in production forest and conservation areas.	Approved	16-Sep-19
	Objective	Strengthening community rights to land and forest areas through agrarian reform and social forestry.	Theme	Tenure and Livelihood

	Beneficiary	4 communities: Kedungasri, Kendalrejo, Sumberasri and Grajagan.	Target	LC
	Location	4 villages: Kedungasri and Kendalrejo (Tegaldlimo), Sumberasri and Grajagan (Purwoharjo) in the district of Banyuwangi.	Hectare	2,131.8
	Budget	IDR 969,300,000 (±USD 74,562)	Period	15 months
	Implementer	Aliansi Relawan untuk Penyelamatan Alam (ARuPA).	Start	16-Sep-19
2.7	Title	Support for community access to forest land through social forestry to reduce inequality of land tenure.	Approved	26-Aug-19
	Objective	Promoting community access to forest land through social forestry to reduce inequality of land tenure.	Theme	Tenure and Livelihood
	Beneficiary	1 community: Sabrang.	Target	LC
	Location	1 village: Sabrang (Ambulu) in the district of Jember.	Hectare	1,640.6
	Budget	IDR 380,000,000 (±USD 29,231)	Period	12 months
	Implementer	Lembaga Studi Desa untuk Petani (LSDP) SD Inpers.	Start	26-Aug-19
3. Bali Nusra				
3.1	Title	Capacity building and support for adat and local communities to enable forest management and secure land ownership.	Approved	31-Jul-18
	Objective	To support and develop the capacity of adat and local communities in securing their rights to land tenure and managing their natural resources in the districts of Ende, Sika, and East Flores.	Theme	Tenure
	Beneficiary	8 communities: Saga, Wolomoni, Nuabosi, Dobo, Runut, Leworok, Lewotana Ole and Lewoloba.	Target	IP AMAN
	Location	8 villages: Saga, Niowula (Detusoko), Ndetundora I (Ende) in the district of Ende, Mego (Dobo), Runut (Talibura) in the district of Sikka, Lera Boleng (Titihena), Lewotana Ole (Solor Barat), Lewoloba (Ile Mandiri) in the district of East Flores.	Hectare	1,696.9
	Budget	IDR 900,000,000 (±USD 69,231)	Period	16 months
	Implementer	AMAN Nusa Bunga.	Start	23-Aug-18
3.2	Title	Strengthening the role of indigenous people and local communities in claiming territorial rights and land and forest-based management for sustainable livelihoods in the districts of Central and West Sumba.	Approved	31-Jul-18
	Objective	To recognise and protect tenure rights and promote livelihoods for adat and local communities in the districts of Central and West Sumba.	Theme	Tenure
	Beneficiary	6 communities: Umalulu, Pataning, Umbu Pabal, Praikaroku Djangga, Mbilur Pangadu and Wairasa.	Target	IP
	Location	6 villages: Rindi village (Rindi), Watu Puda (Umalulu) in the district of East Sumba, Umbu Pabal, Mbilur Pangadu (Umbu Ratu Nggay), Praikaroku Djangga and Wairasa (Umbu Ratu Nggay Barat) in the district of Central Sumba.	Hectare	43,911.0
	Budget	IDR 1,137,751,000 (±USD 87,519)	Period	24 months
	Implementer	Consortium (Tanah Marapu Sumba Land, KTM-Sumba): Satu Visi Foundation and Aman Sumba.	Start	20-Aug-18
3.3	Title	Developing a spatial plan of adat territory and promoting the recognition and protection of adat communities in the districts of Sumbawa and West Sumbawa.	Approved	31-Jul-18

	Objective	To recognise and protect the rights of adat communities in the districts of Sumbawa and West Sumbawa.	Theme	Tenure
	Beneficiary	7 communities: Cek Bocek Selessek Reen Sury, Pusu, Pekasa, Usal Ponto Ai Padeng and Bakalaewang Kanar (Sumbawa), Koweng Tatar and Pedukuhan Talonang (West Sumbawa).	Target	IP AMAN
	Location	7 villages: Lawin (Ropang), Tepal (Batulanteh), Jamu (Lunyük), Mama (Lopok), Labuhan Badas (Labuhan Badas) in the district of Sumbawa, Benete (Maluk), Talonang (Sekongkang) in the district of West Sumbawa.	Hectare	77,088.1
	Budget	IDR 1,049,000,000 (±USD 80,765)	Period	24 months
	Implementer	AMAN Sumbawa.	Start	20-Aug-18
3.4	Title	Reviving Alas Mertajati Tamblingan through the development of the Dalem Tamblingan Catur indigenous forest in the village of Buleleng (Bali) as a traditional learning centre for sustainable forestry.	Approved	02-Aug-19
	Objective	To develop a tradition-based centre for learning sustainable forestry in the Dalem Tamblingan Catur traditional forest in the village of Buleleng and to restore the sanctity and function of the Tamblingan lake and forest area as Alas Mertajati (sacred place).	Theme	Tenure and Livelihood
	Beneficiary	1 community: Dalem Tamblingan Catur Desa.	Target	IP
	Location	4 villages: Gobleg, Munduk and Gesing (Banjar), Umajero (Busung Bui) in the district of Buleleng.	Hectare	1,703.0
	Budget	IDR 1,062,000,000 (±USD 81,692)	Period	15 months
	Implementer	Yayasan Wisnu.	Start	02-Aug-19
3.5	Title	Verifying and strengthening the right to manage territories and living spaces of Wet Bayan indigenous communities through improving maps and increasing productivity based on village/regional characteristics and comparative advantages.	Approved	26-Aug-19
	Objective	Ensuring the sustainability of the area of management and living space of the Wet Bayan indigenous people to strengthen and recover the productivity of the adat community based on village/regional characteristics and comparative advantages.	Theme	Tenure and Livelihood
	Beneficiary	1 community: Wet Bayan.	Target	IP
	Location	22 villages: Bayan, Karang Bajo, Loloan, Mumbul Sari, Sambik Elen, Senaru, Sukadana, Batu Rakit, Gunjan Asri, Andalan, Akar-akar and Anyar (Bayan), Santong, Sesait, Pendua, Salut, Selengen, Dangieng, Pendua, Mulia, Pansor and Kayangan (Kayangan) in the district of North Lombok.	Hectare	421.6
	Budget	IDR 874,650,000 (±USD 67,281)	Period	15 months
	Implementer	Yayasan Santiri.	Start	26-Aug-19
3.6	Title	Encouraging the participation of Paumere indigenous women in increasing economic revenue by managing the potential of coconut products.	Approved	26-Aug-19
	Objective	Economic improvement of indigenous women's groups through managing the potential of coconut products to realise the well-being of the indigenous people of Paumere.	Theme	Livelihood
	Beneficiary	1 community: Paumere	Target	IP AMAN
	Location	3 villages: Jemburea, Kerirea and Sanggaroro (Nangapanda) in the district of Ende.	Hectare	-

	Budget	IDR 475,000,000 (±USD 36,538)	Period	15 months
	Implementer	AMAN Central Flores.	Start	26-Aug-19
3.7	Title	Recognition and protection of the traditional rights of adat communities and the diversification of their livelihoods in three adat communities in the districts of East and West Sumba.	Approved	26-Aug-19
	Objective	The recognition and protection of adat communities in three villages and their traditional right to develop and diversify livelihood options in three target projects in the districts of East and West Sumba.	Theme	Tenure and Livelihood
	Beneficiary	4 communities: Tanggedu, Pindu Wangga Wundut, Matawai Pawali and Dokakaka.	Target	IP
	Location	4 villages: Tanggedu (Kanatang), Pindu Wangga Wundut and Matawai Pawali (Lewa) in the district of East Sumba, Doka Kaka (Loli) in the district of West Sumba.	Hectare	607.0
	Budget	IDR 775,275,000 (±USD 59,637).	Period	14 months
	Implementer	Tana-Wai Maringi (Consortium: Yayasan Kopesda and Perkumpulan Humba Ailulu).	Start	26-Aug-19
4. Kalimantan				
4.1	Title	Facilitating the issuing of local regulations (Perda) for adat communities and establishing adat forests in the districts of Kapuas Hulu, Melawi and Sekadau, West Kalimantan.	Approved	27-Jul-18
	Objective	To recognise and protect the rights of adat communities in the districts of Kapuas Hulu, Melawi and Sekadau.	Theme	Tenure
	Beneficiary	7 communities: Iban Jalai Lintang (Kapuas Hulu), Punan Uheng Kareho (Kapuas Hulu), Rasau Sebau (Melawi), Jawatn't (Sekadau), Koman (Sekadau), De'sa and Mualang (Sekadau).	Target	IP AMAN
	Location	14 kampung/dusun: Sei Utik, Mungguk Rantau, Lauk Rugan (Rantau Prapat), Pulan/Kulan (Batu Lintang), Ungak, Apan, Sei Tebelian (Langan Baru) in the sub-district Embaloh Hulu; Nanga Enap, Cempaka Baru (Cempaka Baru) in the sub-district Putussibau in the district Kapuas Hulu; Kebebu (Nanga Pinoh) in the Melawi district; and Mondri (Sekadau Hulu), Cenayan (Nanga Mahap), Tapang Semadak (Sekadau Hilir) and Merbang (Belintang Hilir) in the Sekadau district.	Hectare	84,557.3
	Budget	IDR 1,269,450,000 (±USD 97,650)	Period	16 months
	Implementer	Lembaga Bela Banua Talino (LBBT, Consortium: Jari Borneo Barat and AMAN West Kalimantan).	Commenced	13-Aug-18
4.2	Title	Securing formal recognition and equitable and sustainable managed adat territories based on local wisdom.	Approved	31-Jul-18
	Objective	To recognise and protect the rights of adat communities in the districts of North Barito and Gunung Mas.	Theme	Tenure
	Beneficiary	3 communities: Tumbang Bahanei, Lewu Tehang and Karamuan.	Target	IP AMAN
	Location	3 villages: Karamuan (Lahei Barat) in the North Barito district; and Tumbang Bahanei (Rungan Barat), Kelurahan Tehang (Mahuning Raya) in the Gunung Mas district.	Hectare	55,706.4
	Budget	IDR 1,172,682,000 (±USD90,206)	Period	18 months
	Implementer	Consortium: AMAN Central Kalimantan, AMAN Barito Utara and AMAN Gunung Mas.	Start	20-Aug-18

4.3	Title	Improving the governance of adat land to support the Jumet'n Tuwat'n adat community in the sustainable management of their territory.	Approved	31-Jul-18
	Objective	To improve the capacity of the Jumet'n Tuwayat'n adat community in land governance.	Theme	Tenure
	Beneficiary	3 communities: Jumet'n Tuwat'n, Tementakng and Bomoï.	Target	IP AMAN
	Location	3 villages: Sembuan (Nyuatan), Dingin (Muara Lawa), Bomboy (Damai) in the district of West Kutai.	Hectare	29,429.0
	Budget	IDR 845,500,000 (±USD 65,038)	Period	18 months
	Implementer	AMAN West Kutai.	Start	20-Aug-18
4.4	Title	Strengthening indigenous people by encouraging recognition of their adat territories and forests from the local government of East Kalimantan.	Approved	26-Aug-19
	Objective	To gain government recognition of indigenous people to enable sustainable management of their territories and forests legally through adat forest schemes.	Theme	Tenure
	Beneficiary	1 community: Umaq Wak.	Target	IP AMAN
	Location	1 village: Long Bagun Ulu (Long Bagun) in the Mahakam Ulu district.	Hectare	6,000.0
	Budget	IDR 1,079,875,000 (±USD 83,067)	Period	15 months
	Implementer	AMAN East Kalimantan.	Start	26-Aug-19
4.5	Title	Sustainable management and protection of forests and land through strengthening indigenous women and their rights to indigenous territories for the prosperity of indigenous people in the districts of Sekadau and Sanggau, West Kalimantan.	Approved	26-Aug-19
	Objective	Empowering indigenous women/communities through strengthening their identities, territories and well-being for the communities of Taman Meragun and Taman Sunsong in the Sekadau district and Mayao and Sami in the district of Sanggau.	Theme	Tenure and Livelihood
	Beneficiary	4 communities: Taman Meragun, Taman Sunsong, Mayao and Sami.	Target	IP AMAN
	Location	3 villages: Maragun (Nanga Taman), Sunsong (Sekadau Hulu) in the Sekadau district; and Bonti (Bonti) in the Sanggau district.	Hectare	22,683.0
	Budget	IDR 801,775,000 (±USD 61,675)	Period	15 months
	Implementer	Consortium: AMAN Sekadau and AMAN Sanggau.	Start	26-Aug-19
4.6	Title	Recognition and protection of indigenous people through participatory mapping and management of indigenous territories and forests in the Bengkayang district, West Kalimantan.	Approved	26-Aug-19
	Objective	To achieve clarity in the management of indigenous territories to increase economic prosperity for the Dayak Bakati' Sara community in Dawar, Binua Taria 'Teriak, in the Bengkayang district.	Theme	Tenure and Livelihood
	Beneficiary	2 communities: Sangoriuk and Bakati.	Target	IP AMAN
	Location	7 villages: Sango (Sanggau Ledo), Pisak (Tujung Belas), Sekaruh (Teriak), Teriak (Teriak), Tamia Sio (Teriak), Bana (Teriak), Tubajur (Teriak) in the Bengkayang district.	Hectare	14,228.0
	Budget	IDR 733,295,000 (±USD 56,407)	Period	15 months
	Implementer	AMAN Bengsibas (Bengkayang, Singkawang and Sambas).	Start	26-Aug-19

4.7	Title	Acceleration of the recognition of the indigenous people and adat forests in North Kalimantan.	Approved	16-Sep-19
	Objective	To support the indigenous communities of Punan Dulau, Ga'ay Kung Kemul, Uma 'Kulit and Bulusu Rayo in obtaining formal recognition of their adat rights and territories through a District Decree (SK) and Regulation (Perbup) from the government of the Bulungan district, North Kalimantan.	Theme	Tenure
	Beneficiary	4 communities: Punan Dulau, Bulusu Rayo, Uma' Kulit and Ga'ay Kung Kemul.	Target	IP AMAN
	Location	4 villages: Punan Dulau (Sekatak), Kelising (Sekatak), Long Lian (Peso), Long Beluah (Tanjung Palas Barat) in the Bulungan district.	Hectare	138,854.0
	Budget	IDR 875,000,000 (±USD 67,308)	Period	15 months
	Implementer	AMAN North Kalimantan.	Start	16-Sep-19
5. Sulawesi				
5.1	Title	Protecting adat and local community rights and legal access to community forest land in the Mamuju district.	Approved	27-Jul-18
	Objective	To protect adat and community rights and legal access to community forest land in the Mamuju district, West Sulawesi.	Theme	Tenure
	Beneficiary	6 communities: Kondobulo, Batu Makkada, Makkaliki, Rantedoda, Kopeang and Bela.	Target	IP
	Location	6 villages: Kondo Bullo, Batu Makkada and Makkaliki (Kalumpang), Rantedoda, Bela and Kopeang (Tapalang) in the Mamuju district.	Hectare	20,929.7
	Budget	IDR 1,270,000,000 (±USD 97,692)	Period	18 months
	Implementer	Kopasos (Perhutanan Sosial Sulawesi Barat). Consortium: Perkumpulan Bantaya and Perkumpulan Paham.	Start	13-Aug-18
5.2	Title	Improving governance through sustainable and equitable management of adat forests for adat community livelihoods in the Enrekang district.	Approved	27-Jul-18
	Objective	To improve governance for sustainable management of adat forests and sustainable community livelihoods in the Enrekang district, South Sulawesi.	Theme	Tenure and Livelihood
	Beneficiary	2 communities: Uru and Kaluppini.	Target	IP AMAN
	Location	2 villages: Kalupini (Enrekang) and Uru (Buntu Batu) in the Enrekang district.	Hectare	13,413.0
	Budget	IDR 1,162,800,000 (±USD 89,446)	Period	18 months
	Implementer	AMAN South Sulawesi.	Start	13-Aug-18
5.3	Title	Promoting policy that recognises and protects the rights of adat and local communities while improving the economy and empowering of adat women in Central Sulawesi.	Approved	31-Jul-18
	Objective	To recognise and protect tenure rights for indigenous people and improve their livelihoods in the Poso, Sigi, and Parigi Moutong districts, Central Sulawesi.	Theme	Tenure
	Beneficiary	13 communities: Watutau, Rompo, Wanga, Kolori-Lelio, Lengkeka, Kageroa, Tuare, Gintu, Tampemadoro. Lonca, Mataue, Tangkulowi and Sidole.	Target	IP AMAN

	Location	13 villages: Watutau and Wanga (Lore Peore) in the Poso district; Kolori-Lelio, Lengkeka, Kageroa and Tuare (Lore Barat), Rompo (Lore Tengah), Gintu (Lore Selatan), Tampemadoro (Large), Lonca, Mataue and Tangkulowi (Kulawi) in the Sigi district; and Sidole (Ampibabo) in the Parigi Moutong district.	Hectare	93,983.9
	Budget	IDR 1,012,842,000 (±USD 77,911)	Period	18 months
	Implementer	AMAN Central Sulawesi.	Start	20-Aug-18
5.4	Title	Advocacy for community rights of adat forests in conservation areas.	Approved	01-Oct-19
	Objective	Strengthening the position of the Ngata Toro indigenous people in the Moa and Masewo villages towards the recognition of adat forests and utilisation of non-timber natural resources as the basis for improving the economy of indigenous people and local communities in the Tangkulowi village.	Theme	Tenure and Livelihood
	Beneficiary	4 communities: Ngata Toro, Moa, Masewo, Tangkulowi.	Target	IP AMAN
	Location	4 villages: Toro and Tangkulowi (Kulawi), Moa (Kulawi Selatan) and Masewo (Pipikoro) in the district of Sigi.	Hectare	38,028.1
	Budget	IDR 900,081,000 (±USD 69,237)	Period	12 months
	Implementer	Consortium: KARSA Institute and OPANT.	Start	01-Oct-19
5.5	Title	Promoting legal access for the Balusu indigenous people in the district of North Toraja ensuring fair and sustainable management of indigenous forests for improving community well-being.	Approved	26-Aug-19
	Objective	Increasing the capacity of indigenous people to ensure sustainable management of adat forests for economic development for the Balusu indigenous people in the district of North Toraja.	Theme	Tenure and Livelihood
	Beneficiary	1 community: Balusu.	Target	IP AMAN
	Location	8 villages: Lembang Lili'kira in the sub-district of Nanggala; (5 <i>lembang</i>): Balusu Bangun Lipu, Ao Gading, Awa'Kawasik, Karua and Malakiri and (2 <i>kelurahan</i>): Balusu and Balusu Tagari (Balusu) in the district of Toraja Utara.	Hectare	6,680.0
	Budget	IDR 435,071,000 (±USD 33,467)	Period	12 months
	Implementer	AMAN Toraya.	Start	26-Aug-19
5.6	Title	Strengthening tenure rights for indigenous communities to enable sustainable management of their natural resources and improve the welfare and continued application of local wisdom in Luwu and Kajang.	Approved	26-Aug-19
	Objective	Strengthening tenure rights and institutional and enterprise capacities in sustainable management of their natural resources to enhance their well-being and sustainability of local wisdom for indigenous people in Luwu and Kajang, South Sulawesi.	Theme	Tenure and Livelihood
	Beneficiary	4 communities: Tana Towa in the district of Bulukumba; Santandung, Makawa, and Paranta in the district of Luwu.	Target	IP AMAN
	Location	4 villages: Tana Towa (Kajang) in the district of Bulukumba, Santandung and Siteba (Walenrang Utara), Ilan Batu Uru (Walenrang Barat) in the district of Luwu.	Hectare	313,496.6
	Budget	IDR 1,074,619,000 (±USD 82,663)	Period	15 months
	Implementer	Consortium: BRWA and PHKOM Kajang.	Start	16-Sep-19

5.7	Title	Increased resilience of local communities to utilise the potential of their natural resources and the environment through guaranteeing the right of access to land on the Wawonii Island.	Approved	26-Aug-19
	Objective	Increased resilience of local communities to utilise the potential of natural resources and the environment through guaranteeing the right of access to land on the Wawonii Island.	Theme	Tenure and Livelihood
	Beneficiary	3 communities: Polara, Kekea and Tondonggito.	Target	LC
	Location	3 villages: Polara, Kekea, Tondonggito (Wawonii Tenggara) in the district of Konawe Kepulauan.	Hectare	342.0
	Budget	IDR 730,496,000 (±USD 56,192)	Period	15 months
	Implementer	LSM KomnasDesa Southeast Sulawesi.	Start	26-Aug-19
6. Maluku				
6.1	Title	Improving the governance of the Fritu adat territory through adat forest scheme and widening access to forest natural resources to improve well-being.	Approved	27-Jul-18
	Objective	To improve the governance of sustainable management of adat forests and community livelihoods for the Fritu community.	Theme	Tenure and Livelihood
	Beneficiary	1 community: Fritu.	Target	IP AMAN
	Location	1 village: Fritu (Weda Utara) in the district of Central Halmahera.	Hectare	7,752.1
	Budget	IDR 958,060,000 (±USD 73,697)	Period	18 months
	Implementer	AMAN North Maluku.	Start	14-Aug-18
6.2	Title	Strengthening the capacity of Negeri Piru adat and local communities to secure tenure rights in the Piru adat territory and enable sustainable land utilisation.	Approved	31-Jul-18
	Objective	To recognise and protect the tenure rights of the Piru and Morekao indigenous people and local communities and improve their livelihoods.	Theme	Tenure and Livelihood
	Beneficiary	1 community: Piru.	Target	IPLC
	Location	1 village (negeri): Piru (Seram Barat) in the district of West Seram.	Hectare	11,000.0
	Budget	IDR 1,077,925,000 (±USD 82,917)	Period	18 months
	Implementer	Humanum.	Start	20-Aug-18
6.3	Title	Capacity building of the Arui Das adat community to enable sustainable management of forests and natural resources.	Approved	31-Jul-18
	Objective	To recognise and protect the tenure rights of the Arui Das indigenous people and improve their livelihoods.	Theme	Tenure and Livelihood
	Beneficiary	1 community: Arui Das.	Target	IP
	Location	1 village: Arui Das (Wertamrian) in the island of Yamdena in the district of West Maluku Tenggara.	Hectare	14,542.0
	Budget	IDR 625,020,000 (±USD 48,078)	Period	16 months
	Implementer	Yayasan Sor Silai.	Start	20-Aug-18
6.4	Title	Strengthening the capacity of indigenous people from the Buano Island in sustainable management of the "Petuanan Adat" custom.	Approved	26-Aug-19

	Objective	Increased capacity of indigenous peoples from the Buano Island to secure their tenure rights and manage their customary practices in a sustainable manner.	Theme	Tenure and Livelihood
	Beneficiary	2 communities: Buano Selatan and Buano Utara.	Target	IP
	Location	2 villages: Buano Utara and Buano Selatan (Huamual Belakang) in the island of Buano in the district of West Seram.	Hectare	26,907.0
	Budget	IDR 891,100,000 (±USD 68,546)	Period	15 months
	Implementer	Lembaga Partisipasi Pembangunan Masyarakat (LPPM) Maluku.	Start	26-Aug-19
6.5	Title	Strengthening the capacity of indigenous people and local communities from Negeri Tananahu to ensure legal recognition of their indigenous territorial rights.	Approved	26-Aug-19
	Objective	Realising the capacity of indigenous people and local community from Negeri Tananahu to ensure legal recognition of their indigenous territorial rights.	Theme	Tenure and Livelihood
	Beneficiary	1 community: Tananahu.	Target	IP
	Location	1 village (<i>negeri</i>): Tananahu (Teluk Elpautih) in the district of Central Maluku.	Hectare	11,937.0
	Budget	IDR 650,250,000 (±USD 50,019)	Period	15 months
	Implementer	Yayasan Kiranis.	Start	26-Aug-19
6.6	Title	Realising just and prosperous indigenous people through legal policies that recognises and protects indigenous people in the district of Central Maluku.	Approved	26-Aug-19
	Objective	Capacity building of indigenous communities (Haruku and Sameth from the Haruku Island and Akoon from the Nusalaut Island) in environmental and natural resource management based on local wisdom, and through legal recognition and protection of indigenous people and adat forests from the Central Maluku district.	Theme	Tenure and Livelihood
	Beneficiary	3 communities: Haruku, Sameth and Akoon.	Target	IP AMAN
	Location	3 villages (<i>negeri</i>): Sameth and Haruku (Pulau Haruku), Akoon (Nusalaut) in the district of Central Maluku.	Hectare	300.0
	Budget	IDR 800,000,000 (±USD 61,538)	Period	15 months
	Implementer	AMAN Maluku.	Start	26-Aug-19
6.7	Title	Encouraging policies on recognition for the right to land tenure for indigenous people from the Aru Island so they can have dignity and independence.	Approved	26-Aug-19
	Objective	Recognition and protection for Nata communities to manage adat forests and improve their livelihoods.	Theme	Tenure and Livelihood
	Beneficiary	3 communities: Nata Rebi, Natapen Ngeil and Nata Lutur.	Target	IP AMAN
	Location	3 villages: Rebi (Aru Utara Selatan), Ngaiguli (Aru Selatan) and Lutur (Aru Selatan Utara) in the district of Kepulauan Aru (<i>Aru Archipelago</i>).	Hectare	7,000.0
	Budget	IDR 748,910,000 (±USD 57,608)	Period	15 months
	Implementer	AMAN Aru Island.	Start	26-Aug-19

7. Papua				
7.1	Title	Strengthening the capacity of indigenous and local communities in accordance with the Huwula indigenous territory in the Jayawijaya district.	Approved	31-Jul-18
	Objective	To recognise and protect the tenure rights of indigenous people in the district of Jayawijaya to improve their livelihoods.	Theme	Tenure
	Beneficiary	6 communities: Wio, Uelesi, Inyairek, Huwikosi, Asukdogima and Usilimo.	Target	IP AMAN
	Location	4 villages (and <i>kampung</i>): Uelesi (Asolokobal), Kampung Huwikosi (Huwikosi), Asukdogaima (Asukdogaima), Kampung Usilimo (Usilimo) in the district of Jayawijaya.	Hectare	65,521.0
	Budget	IDR 967,727,000 (±USD 74,441)	Period	15 months
	Implementer	Lembaga Studi Penguatan Komunitas (LSPK) Papua.	Start	23-Aug-18
7.2	Title	Recognition and protection of the Sebyar and Moskona adat communities in Teluk Bintuni and their surrounding tropical forest lowland ecosystem.	Approved	31-Jul-18
	Objective	To recognise and protect the tenure rights of the Sebyar and Moskona indigenous people in Teluk Bintuni.	Theme	Tenure
	Beneficiary	2 communities: Moskona (Marga Ogoney) and Sebyar.	Target	IP
	Location	28 villages: Weriagar, Mogotira, Weriagar Baru, Weriagar Utara, Tuanaikin and Weriagar Selatan in the sub-district Weriagar; Sebyar Rejosari, Tomu, Ekam, Taroi, Wanagir, Ayot, Adur, Totitra, Perapera, Tambanewa and Sorondaoni in the sub-district Tomu; Aranday, Kecap, Kampung Baru, Manunggal Karya, Yakora, Botinik, Kandarín and Irira in the sub-district Aranday; and Kalitami, Bibiram and Maroro in the sub-district Kamundan in the district of Teluk Bintuni.	Hectare	25,525.0
	Budget	IDr 686,240,000 (±USD 52,778)	Period	12 months
	Implementer	Panah Papua.	Start	20-Aug-18
7.3	Title	Increasing the income potential for adat women and strengthening local food resilience for the Nambluong adat community through the cultivation of the Melinjo and Mahkota Dewa tree for making traditional bags (noken).	Approved	31-Jul-18
	Objective	To improve the capacity and livelihoods of the Nambluong adat community.	Theme	Livelihood
	Beneficiary	1 community: Nambloung.	Target	IP
	Location	28 <i>kampung</i> : Besum, Sumbe, Imestum/Imustum, Hanggaiy Hamong, Sanggai, Sarmai Atas, Sarmai Bawah and Yakasib/Yokasib (Nambloung), Benyom 1, Gemebs, Imsar, Kaitemung, Kuipons, Kuwase, Meyu, Oyengsi, Pobaim, Singgri, Singgriway, Yenggu Lama, Yenggu Baru and Benyom 2 (Nimboran), Berap, Bunyom, Hamonggrang, Wahab, Rheapang Muaf and Nembukrang Sari (Nimbokrang) in the district of Jayapura.	Hectare	54,000.0
	Budget	IDR 1,184,200,000 (±USD 91,092)	Period	18 months
	Implementer	Consortium: ORPA Nambluong and Pengkajian dan Pemberdayaan Masyarakat Adat (PtPPMA).	Start	20-Aug-18
7.4	Title	Strengthening indigenous people through recognition and protection to manage their natural resources for economic development.	Approved	15-Sep-19

	Objective	To strengthen the position of the Keerom indigenous people to participate in local government policy and decision making for access and legal certainty to manage their natural resources and improve the social life and economic well-being.	Theme	Tenure and Livelihood
	Beneficiary	1 community: Wembi.	Target	IP
	Location	1 village: Wembi (Mannem) in the district of Keerom.	Hectare	2,379.5
	Budget	IDR 1,076,763,620 (±USD 82,828)	Period	15 months
	Implementer	Yayasan Konsultasi Independen Pemberdayaan Rakyat (KIPRa) Papua.	Start	15-Sep-19
7.5	Title	Planting of mangrove trees including Lindur (<i>Bruguiera Gymnorhiza</i>), Aibon and Pidada (<i>Soneratia sp</i>) and Sawawir in the Sopen village, Biak Numfor district.	Approved	01-Aug-19
	Objective	Ensuring community access to land use in or around mangrove forests to protect coastal regions, preserve and conserve endemic biota which directly impacts on long-term economic value.	Theme	Livelihood
	Beneficiary	1 community: Sopen.	Target	IP
	Location	1 <i>kampung</i> : Sopen/Sopendo (Biak Barat) in the district of Biak Numfor.	Hectare	9,783.0
	Budget	IDR 599,775,000 (±USD 46,137)	Period	12 months
	Implementer	Yayasan Anak Dusun Papua.	Start	01-Aug-19
7.6	Title	Prepare documents proposing the recognition and protection of indigenous territories and adat forests for two clans (Klagilit -Moi Segin and Ulimpa - Moi Kelim) and submit to the local government and the Ministry of Environment and Forestry.	Approved	26-Aug-19
	Objective	Realising the rights and recognition of the Moi communities in the Sorong district and increasing the well-being of the indigenous people in the Raja Ampat district through sustainable management of natural resources.	Theme	Tenure and Livelihood
	Beneficiary	3 communities: Moi Segin (<i>marga</i> Klagilit), Moi Kelim and Moi Maya (<i>marga</i> Weju).	Target	IP AMAN
	Location	3 <i>kampung</i> : Wonosobo (Moisegen) and Siwis Klaso in the district of Sorong, and Kabare (Waigeo Utara) in the district of Raja Ampat.	Hectare	17,000.0
	Budget	IDR 402,300,000 (±USD 30,946)	Period	12
	Implementer	AMAN Sorong Raya.	Start	26-Aug-19
7.7	Title	Customary mapping of the Pagai village (Airu) to support the acceleration of customary mapping across the Jayapura district.	Approved	01-Sep-19
	Objective	Incorporate the recognition and protection of the Kapauri community in the Pagai village, through the Indigenous Peoples Task Force (GTMA), into the district regulation for recognition and protection of the indigenous territory in the district of Jayapura.	Theme	Tenure
	Beneficiary	1 community: Kapauri (Pagai).	Target	IP
	Location	1 <i>kampung</i> : Pagai (Airu) in the district of Jayapura.	Hectare	164,966.0
	Budget	IDR 600,000,000 (±USD 46,154)	Period	7 months
	Implementer	Yayasan Instia Papua.	Start	01-Sep-19

Appendix 2: Interviews, Site visits and Survey

Following is a description of the interviews, site visits and survey conducted during the course of this mid-term review. For the interviews, which include site visits and the survey brief descriptions of responses are provided.

2.1 Interviews

Interviews with personnel from the NSC, NEA, WB and other stakeholders, including discussions during site visits (below) with sub-grantees, were conducted during the course of the review. These interviews were both formal and informal and aimed to identify issues, challenges and opportunities related to the DGM-I. Interviewees were consistently open and transparent about the project, providing further evidence of the trust and cooperation being generated by the DGM-I modality. In Table 14 under a summary of common issues raised during these interviews is provided.

Table 14: Common issues raised in interviews

Group	Comment
NSC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A recurring comment from NSC members concerned their role in the DGM-I's operations. Some considered they could do more, others felt disengaged at times, while most thought they could have a greater role in the monitoring of sub-grants. • Of the NSC members interviewed all considered that, as a global program, the DGM-I provided an important opportunity to communicate, learn and exchange ideas with their counterparts in other countries. One member described this exchange as a "vitamin" for growth.
NEA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nearly all NEA members talked about the challenges related to the operational procedures involving submissions, reporting and financial accountability - procedures exacerbated by the often near maximum size (USD 100,000) of the sub-grants undertaken by sub-grantees still developing their capacities and project-management skills. • Various conversations with NEA members indicated that their resources were overextended mainly due to the additional support required to oversee a sub-grant's initiation phase and its subsequent reporting requirements. • While not often stated explicitly, the operational scenarios described by NEA members, suggested that they were "trying to do everything" with limited task sharing (e.g. with the NSC), or outreach and communications (e.g. with DGM Global and or WB), outside NEA's immediate work environment. • It was apparent, nevertheless, from descriptions provided by NEA members, that sequencing and linking DGM-I sub-grants with other related past and present activities was being achieved successfully through NEA's interaction and relationships with external partners. Involvement in the establishment of community-based markets, while external to, but relevant for, DGM-I livelihood initiatives, was one example of external project collaboration.
WB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discussions with the WB highlighted the importance of, and potential for, cross functional collaboration between the DGM-I and other land-based projects administered through the bank's Environment and Natural Resources (ENR) practice area (e.g. FIP, FCPF, OMP, SSF and BioCF). • The WB recognised the challenges brought about by the rigorous operational procedures and requirements for IPLCs as sub-grantees and the NEA/NSC in their management and oversight roles. The WB explained that these operational procedures

Group	Comment
	<p>were standardised across all of the bank's practice areas and, therefore, not normally open for modification or adjustment to meet the specific needs of a particular project.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • While understanding the potential need for additional administrative support to manage and administer these operational procedures, the WB was cautious about increasing funds for administration while reducing funds for IPLCs.
Other stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Other stakeholders, which included past and present figures from national organisations, talked about the broader impact of the DGM-I. The extent to which this "dedicated" program was assisting in breaking down the barriers between IPLCs and the national government and multinational actors. • Many of these stakeholders were optimistic that the DGM-I was triggering a new approach to land governance. A common refrain was that IPLCs are the key to saving forests and, with programs like the DGM-I, IPLCs have the opportunity to plan, manage and execute projects independently, building capacities and resources to strengthen their respective communities and protect the environment. • For some, the DGM-I was the next step towards building a more permanent community-orientated financial facility from whence investment in sustainable development of natural-resources and the communities that protect them would revolve.
Sub-grantees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The burden of time was often raised by sub-grantees. They felt that regular contact with and between community members to build trust and cooperation was essential to successful sub-grant implementation. And yet, such informal, and time consuming, interaction was not acknowledged (or measured) as an activity. • A recurring theme in discussions with sub-grantees concerned the growing cooperation from village (Pemdes) and district governments (Pemkab). The former in particular while the latter varied from district to district. Some respondents attributed this increased cooperation from Pemdes to the openness of the DGM-I in supporting community decisions with respect to sub-grants. • In nearly all discussions, sub-grantees described at length a range of different challenges facing their region with respect to IPLC tenure security and livelihood development. While they were optimistic about the achievements of their sub-grants, many appeared (somewhat) pessimistic about their region's future. • It was apparent from all sub-grantee leaders interviewed that their knowledge and understanding surrounding sub-grant objectives and activities were extensive even though, in many instances, this knowledge and understanding was not reflected in their written submissions and or reporting.

2.2 Site visits

Site visits were conducted in three of the seven DGM-I regions: Java; West Kalimantan; and Papua. These regions were selected as they were regarded as representative of the different conditions, circumstances and challenges of sub-grant activities across Indonesia.

Java, as the most densely populated island on the Indonesian archipelago, is subject to land conflict between neighbouring communities, and the state-owed forestry enterprise Perhutani which manages forest estates across Java. **West Kalimantan** has an experienced and a relatively large CSO presence as a result of the massive exploitation of West Kalimantan's forest and peatland across indigenous territories by commercial forestry and large palm-oil estates. **Papua** has the highest household income dependency on natural resources in Indonesia and, while efforts continue to

secure land rights for adat communities, support for livelihood initiatives is demonstrating the benefits of increased participation of indigenous women.

The site visits provided an opportunity to directly observe DGM-I activities and discuss achievements and challenges with sub-grantees. These visits, their region, sub-grantee and objectives are listed in the following table.

Table 15: Site visits conducted

Region	Sub-grant	Sub-grantee	Objective
Java	2.2	Lembaga Penelitian dan Pengembangan Sumberdaya dan Lingkungan Hidup (LPPSLH)	To advocate local community tenure rights through social forestry scheme in the district of Banyumas.
Java	2.5	Perkumpulan Organisasi Pemuda-Pemudi BOMBAT	Improvement of community prosperity and forest ecosystems in 13 targeted villages.
West Kalimantan	4.1	Lembaga Bela Banua Talino (LBBT, Consortium: Jari Borneo Barat and AMAN West Kalimantan)	To recognise and protect the rights of adat communities in the districts of Kapuas Hulu, Melawi and Sekadau.
Papua	7.3	Consortium: ORPA Nambuiong and Pengkajian dan Pemberdayaan Masyarakat Adat (PtPPMA).	To improve the capacity and livelihoods of the Nambuiong adat community.

2.3 Survey

The mid-term review conducted a survey with the aim to gather additional input from a more diverse group of stakeholders participating in the DGM-I. The response was disappointing with only 16 respondents although, most likely, this was a result of inadequate communication during the dissemination of the survey. Nevertheless, although the survey was anonymous, there are indications that all regions were covered by the responses received.

The survey, which included 18 questions, aimed to solicit impressions, experiences and thoughts from participating local organisations. Due to logistical difficulties, the survey did not target community members directly. Although not explicitly stated, the 18 questions covered four main themes:

1. Capacity development (Question 4-7);
2. Strengthening tenure rights and livelihoods (Question 8-10);
3. Sustainability of activities (Question 11-14);
4. Building trust and cooperation (Question 15-18).

In Table 16 under a summary of the responses based on the above themes is provided, and in Table 17 below a list of the questions and response aggregates is provided.

Table 16: Responses to survey themes

Survey themes	Response summary
Capacity development	62% of respondents believed that the DGM-I, compared to previous programs, was having <i>more</i> impact on IPLC capacity development, with the majority of these respondents (62%) <i>often</i> leading sub-grants. The procedures and operations of the DGM-I were considered by 75% to be <i>moderately</i> easy and for 50% working with communities in preparing projects required a <i>long</i> time while, for 37%, an <i>average</i> time.
Strengthening tenure rights and livelihoods	94% of respondents considered that the DGM-I had <i>more</i> potential, compared to other projects, of advancing the rights of IPLCs. As a global initiative, 94% felt that the DGM-I had a <i>large</i> impact on their understanding of tenure rights for IPLCs. 56% observed a <i>big</i> difference in the activities undertaken by IPLCs compared to other programs, and 31% a <i>small</i> difference.
Sustainability of activities	81% of respondents consider that only <i>some</i> projects would continue without additional funding, and 56% believed that the projects were <i>moderately</i> integrated with other local activities. 56% believed that the DGM-I was <i>very</i> open and transparent while 43% <i>moderately</i> open and transparent. 62% considered the activities associated with the DGM-I as <i>very</i> urgent and 31% as <i>moderately</i> urgent.
Building trust and cooperation	75% of respondents felt <i>very</i> comfortable with the principles and activities of the DGM-I, and 50% believed that the program, as a global initiative, was <i>much more</i> recognised by government and other stakeholders, and 37% <i>moderately more</i> recognised. 43% believed the DGM-I was having a <i>moderate</i> impact on cooperation between IPLCs across Indonesia, and 37% a <i>significant</i> impact. 68% had <i>no</i> constraints working with local partners engaged to support IPLCs and 31% indicated <i>some</i> constraints.

Table 17: Survey questions and responses

No.	Question	Total	%
1. Your relationship with the DGM-I?			
a.	Individual working with local organisations (CSO, NGO, Partner) and or local government	2	12.5
b.	Local Civil Society Organisation (CSO, NGO, Partner) member	11	68.8
c.	National Civil Society Organisation (CSO, NGO) member	3	18.8
d.	Other	0	0.0
2. Which of the following statements best describe your impression of the DGM-I?			
a.	Project that provides small grants to IPLCs	0	0.0
b.	Support mechanism that enables IPLCs' direct involved in their development	6	37.5
c.	Project to improve tenure security and livelihoods for IPLCs	9	56.3
d.	Funding facility to address shared climate-change challenges	1	6.3
3. According to your experience, to what degree is the DGM-I project different from other community-based projects?			
a.	Very different	6	37.5
b.	Some differences	10	62.5

No.	Question	Total	%
c.	Don't know	0	0.0
4.	Do you think the DGM-I is increasing IPLCs capacity more compared to other support projects?		
a.	More than previous projects	10	62.5
b.	Same as previous projects	6	37.5
c.	Less than previous projects	0	0.0
5.	How easy is it for you to understand the various procedures and or operations of the DGM-I?		
a.	Very easy to understand	1	6.3
b.	Moderately easy to understand	12	75.0
c.	Not easy to understand	3	18.8
6.	What period of time do you require to work together with local communities in designing, planning and preparing DGM-I projects?		
a.	Long time	8	50.0
b.	Average time	6	37.5
c.	Short time	2	12.5
7.	Have you had the opportunity to take responsibility or to lead an activity of the DGM-I?		
a.	Often	10	62.5
b.	Sometimes	2	12.5
c.	Never	4	25.0
8.	Compared to other projects, do you consider that the DGM-I has a greater potential to advance the rights of IPLCs at a national level?		
a.	More potential	15	93.8
b.	No difference	1	6.3
9.	As a global initiative, has the DGM-I had an impact on your understanding of tenure rights for IPLCs?		
a.	Large impact	15	93.8
b.	Small impact	1	6.3
c.	No impact	0	0.0
10.	Are you noticing a general shift in the types of activities communities want compared to the activities of other projects?		
a.	Big difference	9	56.3
b.	Small difference	5	31.3
c.	No difference	2	12.5
11.	To what extent do you believe that the results of DGM-I projects can continue on their own without other funding?	16	100
a.	Many will continue	3	18.8
b.	Some will continue	13	81.3

No.	Question	Total	%
c.	Few will continue	0	0.0
12.	According to your experience, are DGM-I projects operating in isolation or integrated with other activities related to the location or community?		
a.	Well-integrated	6	37.5
b.	Moderately integrated	9	56.3
c.	Operating in isolation	1	6.3
13.	What is the level of urgency you feel surrounding the activities of DGM-I?		
a.	Very urgent	10	62.5
b.	Moderately urgent	5	31.3
c.	Not urgent	1	6.3
14.	Do you feel that communications within the DGM-I are open and transparent?		
a.	Very open and transparent	9	56.3
b.	Moderately open and transparent	7	43.8
c.	Not open and transparent	0	0.0
15.	Do you feel comfortable with the various principles and or activities of the DGM-I?		
a.	Always comfortable	12	75.0
b.	Sometimes comfortable	4	25.0
c.	Rarely comfortable	0	0.0
16.	Because the DGM is a global initiative, involving many national and international organisations, do you feel DGM-I projects are more recognised by governments and or other stakeholders?		
a.	Much more recognised	8	50.0
b.	Moderately more recognised	6	37.5
c.	No different	2	12.5
17.	Is the DGM-I having an impact on the cooperation between different (geographical and ethnic) groups of IPLCs across Indonesia?		
a.	Significant impact	6	37.5
b.	Moderate impact	7	43.8
c.	Little impact	3	18.8
18.	Are you experiencing constraints working with local partners (NGOs) who are engaged to support IPLCs in their projects?		
a.	Many constraints	0	0.0
b.	Some constraints	5	31.3
c.	No constraints	11	68.8

Appendix 3: DGM-I financial statement (as of November 2019)

No.	Components	Budget Allocation	Jul 2017 - Dec 2018	Jan-Nov 2019	Commitment	Outstanding Advances	Projection Cap Dev	Total	%	Budget Balance
1	Strengthen capacity of IPLCs to secure tenure security and improve livelihoods	3,985,000	104,540	544,064	1,869,221	790,967	206,143	3,514,935	88	470,065
1.1	Community Outreach, Capacity Development and Mobilization	285,000	22,603	31,947			206,143	260,693	91	24,307
1.2	Strengthen IPLCs Capacity to Enhance Land Tenure Security	2,600,000	79,994	451,376	1,735,467	733,730		3,000,567	115	-400,567
1.3	Build IPLC's Capacity to Improve Livelihoods	1,100,000	1,943	60,741	133,754	57,237		253,675	23	846,325
2	Inform Policy Process and Dialogue	549,603	41,277	94,038				135,315	25	414,288
2.1	Strengthen capacity of NSC and IPLC leaders	109,244	16,866	8,962				25,828	24	83,416
2.2	Identify and Support Strategic Engagement in Policy Processes and Dialogues	242,411	10,917	15,966				26,883	11	215,528
2.3	Leadership and Management Development of NSC and Local IPLC Leaders	197,948	13,494	69,110				82,604	42	115,344
3	Project Management Capacity Development, Project Management and Monitoring and Evaluation	1,790,436	342,705	386,163				728,868	41	1,061,568
3.1	Project Management Capacity Development	255,861	56,347	57,996				114,343	45	141,518

No.	Components	Budget Allocation	Jul 2017 - Dec 2018	Jan-Nov 2019	Commitment	Outstanding Advances	Projection Cap Dev	Total	%	Budget Balance
3.2	Project implementation	1,312,822	214,163	266,456				480,619	37	832,203
3.3	Institutional Support	221,753	72,195	61,711				133,906	60	87,847
	Total	6,325,039	488,522	1,024,265	1,869,221	790,967	206,143	4,379,118	69	1,945,921

Appendix 4: ToR Mid-term Review

TERMS OF REFERENCE CONSULTANCY FOR THE MID-TERM REVIEW OF DEDICATED GRANTS MECHANISM INDONESIA

Strengthening Rights and Economies of Adat and Local Communities

Project Background

The project, Strengthening Rights and Economies of Adat and Local Community, or widely known as Dedicated Grants Mechanism Indonesia (DGM-I), is a demand-driven and needs based delivery mechanism, designed by and for Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (IPLCs) to channel funds effectively and efficiently, to strengthen their visibility and recognize and enhance their roles in the Forest Investment Program (FIP), other REDD+ and related programs, and broader sustainable natural resource management at the local, national, and global levels. The project is part of global initiatives and at present, implemented in 12 other countries in Africa, Latin America, and Asia. The DGM-I follows the framework of the DGM Global Program.

The DGM-I is designed to address both the immediate and systemic challenges of tenure security among IPLCs and to leverage the opportunities afforded by changes already underway in Indonesia. The Project supports IPLC in scaling up their own learning and successes and contribute significantly to address the drivers of deforestation and climate change. Through this support, the DGM-I contributes to efforts on tenure reform, which is a key part of the REDD+ agenda in Indonesia.

The project development objective is to improve the capacity of participating IPLC to engage in tenure security processes and livelihood opportunities from sustainable management of forest and land. The project aims to provide a strategic contribution to the lives of IPLC households and their tenure security.

Further, it also aims to strengthen the capacity of IPLC households to obtain secure and equitable access - and control over - forest and agricultural land. This is an important key step to allow IPLC household to begin their engagement with FIP and other REDD+ related programs since access to land is a critical requirement for IPLCs to obtain recognition from the state in Indonesia. It also emphasizes on securing access for those communities who have already mapped their land areas as part of participatory land use mapping process initiated by CSOs and IPLCs themselves. Guided by the principle of equality in the approach, DGM-I pays particular attention to the inclusion of LC and IPs at all levels of process and project investments. To achieve this goal, the project has been investing in selected IPLC groups' livelihoods priorities and at the same time enable them to become more effective in promoting and protecting IPLC tenure rights.

The project focuses on three components - 1) Sub-grants to strengthen IPLC Capacity to enhance Tenure Security and Improve Livelihoods; 2) Inform Policy Process and Dialogue; and 3) the Project Management, Monitoring and Evaluation, and Institutional Development.

The World Bank allocating as much as USD 6.235 million to improve the capacity of participating IPLC to engage in tenure security processes and livelihood opportunities from sustainable management of forest and land. This grants project was launched on March 17, 2017, during the Congress of Indigenous Peoples Alliance of the Archipelago (Aliansi Masyarakat Adat Nusantara-AMAN) and become effective on 22 June 2017. The project is planned for 5 years implementation period until June 2021.

Component 1: Sub-grants to Strengthen IPLC Capacity to Enhance Tenure Security and Improve Livelihoods.

This component aims to build the capacity of IPLC to pursue security over their rights to land in the rural area and improved livelihood through the provision of grants. The selection of IPLC eligible for support will be based on criteria agreed upon by the National Steering Committee (NSC).

Meanwhile, grant proposals associated with this component include a combination of activities for subcomponent 1.2 and 1.3, or activities for subcomponent 1.2 or 1.3 separately. This component covers 3 sub-components:

- Sub-component 1.1: Community Outreach and Mobilization
- Sub-component 1.2: Strengthen IPLC's Capacity to Enhance Land Tenure Security
- Sub-component 1.3: Build IPLC Capacity to Improve Livelihoods

The 21 DGM-I sub-projects located in 7 regions of Indonesia and involving 28 organizations.

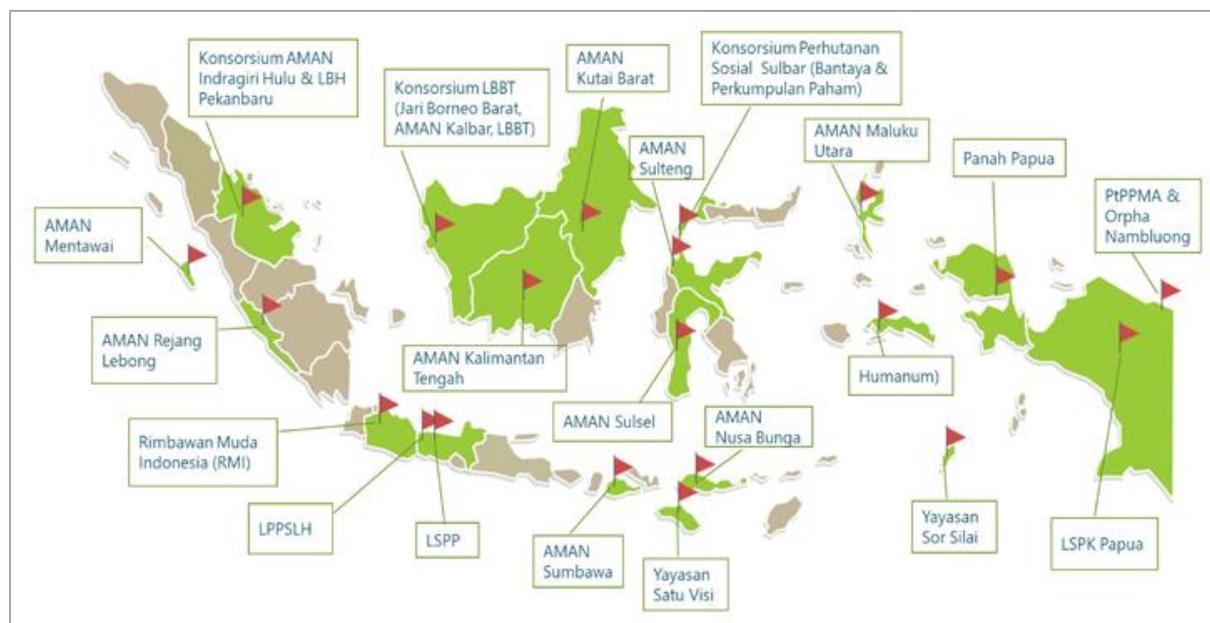


Figure 1: Locations of DGM-I Sub-Project

Component 2: Inform Policy Processes and Dialogue.

This component focus on strengthening how IPLC representatives engage in national and subnational policy and decision-making processes that will inform issues regarding REDD+,

addressing drivers of deforestation, landscape management, and IPLC livelihoods. The Project support is provided for either member of the NSC or other emerging IPLC leaders (e.g., persons from the CBOs/CSOs involved in sub-project under component 1 or persons leading dialogues on IPLC issues in national or subnational platforms (e.g., the task force on agrarian reform, or the proposed task force on IP issues)). The process of identifying the priority platforms will be based on mapping the legitimacy of the platform, how it engages key stakeholders (actively or as passive participants) and the opportunities it offers for presenting key IPLC issues. This also includes strategic discussions with CBOs, CSOs and NGOs engage in national and local processes addressing tenure, development and other related agenda.

Advises are sought from the DGM-I Advisers and relevant experts on the most relevant policy processes and dialogue for engagement and discussions with the NSC facilitated as appropriate and needed. It also benefits from inputs from the National Executing Agency (NEA) Policy Support Unit among others working in the field of securing tenure for IPLCs. This component consists of 2 sub-components:

- Sub-component 2.1: Strengthen Capacity of NSC and Emerging IPLC Leaders
- Sub-component 2.2: Identify and Support Strategic Engagement in Policy Process and Dialogues.

Component 3: Project Management, Monitoring and Evaluation, and Institutional Development.

This component includes project management capacity development of sub-project partners, management and supervision of the project and monitoring and evaluation of and for the project. Associated with management, it finances the coordination meetings involving the NSC and NEA, and any meetings including with DGM-I constituents for governance discussions, to provide updates of the program and sharing insights from activities. It supports the implementation arrangement associated with this project. It also cover the costs of providing project proponents with support for improving the project design and implementation.

The component also covers the costs of establishing and operating a monitoring and evaluation (M&E) mechanism that engages sub-project grantees, local communities and informs the implementation of the project in addition to tracking performance. The M&E system also contribute to identifying lessons learned and inform communications and outreach in components 1 and 2. This component finance the implementation of a project grievance redress mechanism as well as communications and feedback processes to ensure that the cause of the grievances are informed to the NSC and the NEA and the NSC decides on any necessary modifications in project implementation. A focal point person is identified within the NEA to regularly monitor and respond to concerns raised. To address the concerns or catering the need to further follow up (if any) the NSC has formed a committee to address grievances. The committee meets as necessary.

Objectives of the Consultancy

The main objective of this consultancy is to review the implementation of DGM-I Project since the implementation effective date, in particular with reference to results compared to the established Project Development Objectives (PDO) indicators, draw lessons and make recommendations for

enhancing project outcomes. It will also highlight issues and challenges affecting the implementation of outputs and their contribution to project outcomes and recommend whether results obtained thus far warrant continuation of the project.

The review will be undertaken at the midpoint of project implementation and will pave the way for improved project delivery for the remaining project duration and propose amendments (if any) required in project design, implementation arrangements and/or institutional linkages in order to effectively and sustainably contribute to the project goals.

This exercise is an activity in the project cycle which must determine, as systematically and objectively as possible, the relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, and sustainability of the expected Project outcomes. The review will:

1. Assess the achievements of the Project against its stated outputs, including a re-examination of the relevance of the outcomes and the outputs and the Project design.
2. Identify significant factors that are facilitating or impeding the delivery of outputs.
3. Be expected to identify recommendations and lessons learned for the Project's future.
4. Identify the underlying causes and issues contribution to targets that are not being adequately achieved.

The Mid-term Review is intended to:

1. Identify challenges and opportunities of the Project, and
2. Develop recommendations for any necessary improvement of the project by evaluating the adequacy and effectiveness of its implementation, as well as assessing Project outputs to date and the expected outcomes.

Consequently, the review is also expected to make detailed recommendations on the work plan for the remaining project period. It will also provide an opportunity to assess early signs of Project's success or failure and propose necessary adjustments.

The Scope of the Mid-term Review

The scope of the mid-term review will cover all activities undertaken in the framework of the Project. It is expected that the review will compare planned outputs/outcomes of the Project to actual outputs/outcomes and assess the actual results to determine their contribution to the attainment of the Project's Development and Indonesia FIP objectives.

The evaluation will extract lessons learned, diagnose and analyze issues and formulate a concrete and viable set of recommendations from the project activities and budget. The evaluation will also determine the likely outcomes of the Project in relation to the specified Project goals and objectives.

The consultant is expected to review the following aspects of DGM-I:

The Project design

1. Project development objective (PDO) and its indicators;

2. Appropriateness of the DGM-I concept and design to the current national and local economic, IPLC and CSO community, social, and environmental situation;
3. Project fund allocation to reflect project implementation requirements;
4. The contribution of DGM-I to the overall development objective of FIP, and;
5. The likely sustainability of the Project.

The Project Implementation

1. General implementation and management of Project components in terms of quality of inputs and activities, adherence to work plans and budgets, major factors which have facilitated or impeded the progress of the Project implementation;
2. Evaluation of Project performance in relation to the indicators, assumptions, and risks specified in the Project Appraisal Document (PAD), Financing and Grant Agreements, and the Project Operations Manual (POM).
3. An evaluation of the compliance to the Financing and Grant Agreements and the various other agreements signed in respect of the implementation of the Project;
4. Adequacy of management arrangements as well as monitoring and backstopping support to the Project by all parties concerned;
5. An evaluation of the implementation of safeguards application, compliance, and monitoring;
6. Responsiveness of Project management entities to changes in the environment in which the Project operates;
7. The outcomes of devolution on the effectiveness and efficiency of the delivery of the Project objectives;
8. Cooperation amongst Project partners and stakeholders
9. An assessment of the functionality of the institutional structure established and the role and effectiveness and efficiency of the NSC and adviser;
10. An evaluation of NEA and their administration. This evaluation should include specific reference to:
 - Organizational/institutional arrangements for collaboration among the various stakeholders involved in project arrangements and execution;
 - The effectiveness and efficiency of the monitoring mechanisms currently employed by the NEA in monitoring on day-to-day basis progress in Project execution;
 - Administrative, operational and/or technical problems and constraints that influenced the effective implementation of the Project and present recommendations for any necessary operational changes, and;
 - Financial management of the project, including the balance between expenditures on administrative and overhead charges in relation to those on the achievement of substantive outputs.

Project progress and impact

Progress:

1. Achievements to date, of DGM-I outputs as detailed on the Project Appraisal Document, Project Papers, and POM (Project Operations Manual);
2. Assess the Project results and impact based on the project's actual and potential development impact on the primary stakeholder groups, relevant institutions, and wider context;
3. Assess the likelihood of achieving project indicators and targets within the remaining project implementation period and project funding;
4. Appropriateness of the indicators for monitoring the project performance and extent to which they are being used by the project management;
5. Awareness of the stakeholders regarding the Project;
6. Level of the ownership of the Project by the stakeholders;
7. The commitment of the stakeholders to support the ongoing learning and information sharing within the programme.

Impacts:

In this second year of project implementation, the projects commenced the first 21 sub-grants in July-August 2018. The Project can only evaluate the progress towards contributing to impact, for example:

1. Progress toward Project impacts related to its own goal to strengthen the rights and economies of adat and local communities; and
2. Assess the relevance and effectiveness of sub-grants given and capacity development to IPLC in relation to the design objectives, and the extent to determine their impact; and
3. The catalytic impact arising from the project performance and the potential sustainability of the project's impact.

Learning from DGM-I and recommendations for its remaining time span

1. Lessons from efforts to date, as a basis for recommending ways to adapt or restructure DGM-I design or institutional arrangements, if needed;
2. Identification of areas where knowledge management and sharing is needed amongst DGM-I stakeholders and the recommendations of the mode of this sharing, and;
3. Documentation of the main challenges of DGM-I and recommendations on how to overcome the challenges.

Evaluation Methodology

The evaluation will consist of three activities:

1. Documents review;
2. Field visits, and;
3. Interviews with individuals who are either affiliated with the Project, sub-projects or who have or might be expected to be impacted by the program.

Document review

The consultant shall familiarize her/himself with the Project through a review of relevant documents prior to the field visits. These documents include:

1. Project Appraisal Document for DGM-I Project;
2. Project Operation Manual/POM;
3. Project Financing and Grant Agreements;
4. Project safeguards instruments (e.g. Environmental and Social Management Framework, and any other related documents);
5. Annual Work Plans (AWP) and its revision;
6. Procurement plans;
7. Mission Aide Memoires;
8. DGM-I Component Activity reports;
9. Social and Environmental Risk Assessment;
10. Minutes of meetings of the NSC and adviser;
11. Relevant meeting minutes and project progress reports, and;
12. Annual Audit Report;
13. Other relevant documents.

Field visits

The field visit shall focus on the selected project initiatives that have been undertaken as samples from the 7 geographic regions of Indonesia. For this matter, NEA will provide the consultant with a selection of propose areas with a minimum of 3 locations to be visited by the Consultant. NEA will also provide the list of sub-projects' with combine examples of low, mid and medium capacity that could be visited by the consultant. The consultant's proposed sites to be visited will need to represent the spread of project locations and thematic focus. During these visits, the consultant shall contact, amongst others, the NSC, participating IPLC, sub-projects, IPLC organizations, National or Sub-national government officials, Forest Management Units, academicians, and other relevant stakeholders.

Interviews

Interviews should be carried out during field visits. Appropriate questionnaires (In English and Bahasa Indonesia) shall be developed by the consultants in discussion with NEA for approval. Key informants must include the relevant project/ NEA staff, NSC, participating IPLC, IPLC / Civil Society organization, adviser, FIP and relevant government officials. A summary report as a result of the interviews shall be consulted with the NEA.

DELIVERABLES

The 3 months calendar (period of the assignment) should be suitably divided into, development of research tools, document review, data collection (including the field visits); data analysis/interpretation and report writing and; development of the final report and its presentation to key stakeholders.

Inception report

The consultant is expected to produce an inception report to the NEA of DGM-I after 14 days of the assignment detailing the following:

1. A comprehensive description of the consultant's understanding of the Terms of Reference and indicating any major inconsistency or deficiency in the Terms of Reference and proposed amendments;
2. A detailed methodology for the evaluation;
3. A complete work plan for the mid-term review period, including an activity timesheet, and;
4. A proposal for the final report outline.

Draft report

The consultant is expected to generate the first draft report by the fourth week of the second month (calendar), at the latest, of the assignment. This draft report will then be discussed with the NEA and adviser / NSC / WB. Inputs from this discussion as well as results from document review will be incorporated into the report by the consultant. The draft report will be presented to meeting between NEA DGM-I and the World Bank for their review and comments.

Final Report

The final report shall be submitted to the NEA within 5 working days from the conclusion of the assignment period. It shall be submitted in 2 hard copies (in English) and a ready to print electronic version. The final report should include and not be limited to the following content:

1. An executive summary including findings and recommendations;
2. An introduction;
3. A description and analysis of the context in which the Project is being implemented;

4. A detailed evaluation report covering items presented above in the Scope of the Mid-Term Evaluation of this Terms of Reference, with special attention to lessons learned and recommendations (as needed), on how to restructure or reorganize the project to better achieve its intended outcomes/impacts, in the remaining project period;
5. Main conclusions;
6. A list of Annexes prepared by the consultant, which includes TORs, Itineraries, List of Persons Interviewed, Summary of Field Visits, List of Documents reviewed, Questionnaire used and Summary of results, etc.

The final report will be presented to the NEA / NSC meeting, which attended by representatives of the World Bank, for their endorsement.

OTHER

The NEA DGMI will assist in logistical arrangements where required and organize for meetings with relevant stakeholders as may be required by the consultant. The client shall provide a detail proposed budget that includes services fee (including travel and accommodation).