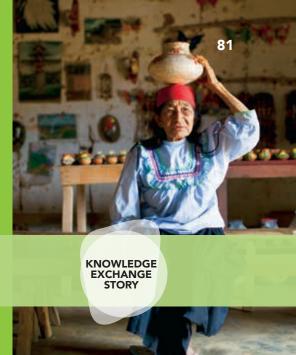


# SHARED LEARNING & KNOWLEDGE EXCHANGE: Empowering Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities

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#### √ The Challenge

Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (IPLCs) make up 5 percent of the global population but manage or have tenure rights over at least a quarter of the world's land surface. Despite having little representation in the bodies making decisions on forests and climate action, IPLCs safeguard 80 percent of the world's remaining biodiversity and are among the most important stewards of forests. Amplifying their voice is a powerful way to protect the ecosystems that play a critical role in mitigating the effects of climate change; it also requires capacity building and knowledge sharing among IPLCs.

The World Bank Group works with IPLCs to enhance their sustainable economic growth and livelihoods, implement culturally appropriate conservation and development, and design and execute strategies to address multiple sources of disadvantage. It does so by taking into account IPLCs' views, experience, and development priorities.

✓ The Solution—Who Did What?
The Dedicated Grant Mechanism
(DGM), a special window under

the Climate Investment Funds'
Forest Investment Program (FIP), is a global initiative that supports projects in 13 pilot countries and a Global Learning and Knowledge Exchange Project (DGM Global). IPLC representatives direct all aspects of the DGM through Global and National Steering Committees, supported by Conservation International, DGM's Global Executing Agency. Through its unique design, the DGM aims to establish recognition of IPLCs as effective leaders in efforts to reduce deforestation and forest degradation.

To expand impact and sustainability, DGM Global facilitates knowledge exchange, learning, and capacity building at regional and global levels. The project also supports strengthening networks and alliances of community organizations within and across regions to enhance their representation and voice in regional and global policy fora.

In 2017–18, DGM Global conducted regional exchanges in Africa, Asia, and Latin America, in which program beneficiaries shared best practices and

experiences. Each exchange engaged DGM partners, including subproject beneficiaries, IPLC networks, and IPLC leaders from non-FIP countries, and featured a mix of technical sessions, plenaries, participatory learning activities, field visits, and lessons learned from DGM progress in their respective countries. Global-and national-level DGM bodies collaborated to develop the content and thematic focus of each exchange. Topics included land titling, climate finance, climate international policy, gender, agroforestry, sustainable forest management, and sustainable livelihoods. The exchanges included field visits to IPLC-led initiatives, facilitating synergies across projects.

The four-day Africa Exchange (August 2017 in Kumasi, Ghana) focused on agroforestry and community forest management. It assembled 34 IPLC participants from ten African countries, a representative from a DGM project in Nepal to foster crossregional exchange, community leaders, policy experts, forest specialists from Benin and Burundi, and the International Alliance of Indigenous and Tribal

Peoples of the Tropical Forest. Participants spent two days visiting sites of ongoing agroforestry initiatives in the Western Region, including FIP's Climate-Smart Cocoa project.

The Asia Exchange (February 2018 in South Sulawesi, Indonesia) focused on strengthening tenure security and sustainable forest management, and brought together 22 participants, including 15 IPLC representatives from six countries. To learn more about the context of Indonesia's IPLCs, participants visited the local government of the Bulukumba district to discuss that district's land titling process and regulatory structure. They then visited the Kajang community in South Sulawesi, one of the first indigenous communities in Indonesia to attain government recognition and land rights protection.

The Latin America Exchange (June 2018 in Junín, Peru) focused on land titling and community recognition. The event featured 25 IPLC leaders from 10 countries; DGM leaders from Brazil, Indonesia, Mexico, and Peru; and mapping and remote sensing experts from Conservation International and the Earth Observation for Indigenous-led Land Management (EO4IM) project. The exchange offered participants firsthand experience of Peru's titling and recognition of indigenous lands, and of how the DGM Saweto project's technical team has been coordinating with local officials of the regional and national government to achieve program goals.

#### ✓ Results

DGM initiatives demonstrate the impact of IPLCs' implementation of climate finance, from improvement of livelihoods at the

local level to efficiently streamlining land titling at the national level. Additionally, IPLC leaders from the DGM network provided technical support to the International Indigenous Peoples Forum on Climate Change in negotiations related to the development and operationalization of the Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples (LCIP) Platform of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.

A survey of participants from the first two years of DGM Global knowledge exchanges found that they strengthened at least one skill needed to engage effectivel in climate-related policy and decision making; enhanced knowledge in relevant topics; increased or strengthened engagement with relevant IPLC organizations, networks, or alliances; and participated more frequently in forest management and climate change activities.

Asia Exchange participants improved understanding of the DGM at the global level and in Indonesia, of land tenure processes and sustainable livelihoods for IPLCs, and of the LCIP Platform. Latin America Exchange participants enhanced understanding of local- and global-level DGM, legal recognition and land titling processes in Peru, and the use of earth observation data and remote sensing. The exchange also led to improved understanding of community forest management and policy engagement opportunities related to indigenous peoples, forests, and climate change. Africa Exchange participants increased or strengthened engagement with climate- and forest-related IPLC organizations, networks, and alliances.

#### ✓ Lessons Learned

Adapt methods and approaches so learning and exchanges match the context, needs, and status of communities and of country projects. For example, IPLCs could more easily understand key concepts and terminologies related to climate change, REDD+, and sustainable development when trainings were conducted in the local language. And developing culturally appropriate knowledge resources for use by IPLCs, including webbased tools, can deepen learning and encourage continuous exchange of ideas.

### ✓ Instruments Conferences

## ✓ Knowledge Brokers World Bank Group Conservation International

#### ✓ Multimedia

DGM 2nd Africa Regional Exchange Report: Ghana (2017): https://bit.ly/2ShqQU1

DGM 2nd Asia Regional Exchange Report: Indonesia (2018): https://bit.ly/2S95s30

DGM 2nd Americas Regional Exchange Report: Peru (2018) https://bit.ly/2redpZz

The DGM Global Learning and Knowledge Exchange Project: https://www.dgmglobal.org/about-global/