



# Project Information Document/ Identification/Concept Stage (PID)

Concept Stage | Date Prepared/Updated: 20-Mar-2023 | Report No: PIDC277165

**BASIC INFORMATION****A. Basic Project Data**

|                              |   |   |  |
|------------------------------|---|---|--|
| Project ID                   | Parent Project ID (if any)                        | Environmental and Social Risk Classification      | Project Name   |
| P180599                      |   | Moderate  | Enhancing Access to Benefits while Lowering Emissions (EnABLE) Indonesia |
| Region                       | Country   | Date PID Prepared                                 | Estimated Date of Approval   |
| EAST ASIA AND PACIFIC        | Indonesia   | 20-Mar-2023                                       |  |
| Financing Instrument         | Borrower(s)                                       | Implementing Agency                               |  |
| Investment Project Financing | The Partnership for Governance Reform (Kemitraan) | The Partnership for Governance Reform (Kemitraan) |  |

**PROJECT FINANCING DATA (US\$, Millions)****SUMMARY**

|                    |      |
|--------------------|------|
| Total Project Cost | 3.00 |
| Total Financing    | 3.00 |
| Financing Gap      | 0.00 |

**DETAILS****Non-World Bank Group Financing**

|             |      |
|-------------|------|
| Trust Funds | 3.00 |
| Trust Funds | 3.00 |

**B. Introduction and Context****Country Context**

**After two decades of political and institutional reforms, Indonesia is a stable democracy that has reduced poverty significantly – but growth has been driven by carbon intensive commodities and unsustainable exploitation of natural resources, depleting the country's natural assets, and resulting in significant costs. From 2002 to 2021 extreme poverty (defined by living on less than US\$ 1.90 2011 PPP per day) dropped from 19 to 2.2 percent[1]. Steady growth accompanied by strong job creation expanded economic opportunities,**



including for those at low-income levels. Renewable natural resources, such as agriculture, forestry, and fishing, accounted for 13.7 percent of GDP in 2020, and directly underpin several other sectors, such as tourism. Land-based sectors have often adopted unsustainable practices resulting in deforestation and environmental degradation and loss of natural capital. The costs of such degradation disproportionately fall on the poorest, due to their closer proximity to and dependency on forest ecosystems and the services they provide for livelihoods. If continued, over the next 25 years, Indonesia is predicted to experience lower land and ocean productivity, increased scarcity of renewable natural resource goods and services, and heightened impacts of climate change.

**Indonesia's forest and land use sector is home to critical natural resources of significant global and domestic importance, but are at risk.** The country is home to 10 percent of the world's tropical rainforests, 20 percent of its mangroves, and 36 percent of its tropical peatlands (which store roughly 28 billion tons of carbon). Covering nearly 90 million hectares, Indonesia's forested lands are among the world's most productive and biodiverse. Indonesia's biodiversity is essential to human life and ecosystems. The nation has enormous untapped potential for biotechnological research, with the world's second highest number of indigenous medicinal plants, after the Amazon. However, agriculture, agriculture, and forestry activities drove land cover change and forest loss at pace. 35% of Indonesia's emissions came from deforestation and fire – leading to a tightening up of Indonesia's forest and peatland protection frameworks, helping to slow deforestation in recent years[2].

**Indonesia's forests and land are of particular importance to the nation's poor and their livelihoods.** One in five of Indonesia's poor live inside designated forested areas and 60 million people live inside or within one kilometer of the Forest Area, depending on forests for their livelihoods. The costs of mismanagement of the environment disproportionately fall on the poorest due to their dependence on forests and coastal ecosystems and their vulnerability to changes. In particular, indigenous peoples are often considered to be the most vulnerable to land uses changes not only because of livelihoods dependencies, but issues of identity and cultural ties to landscapes and heritage sites.

**The Government of Indonesia (GOI) has made significant international commitments to reduce Indonesia's greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, with a focus on reducing emissions from deforestation, forest degradation and enhancement of forest carbon stocks (REDD+).** REDD+ is the principal mechanism to address the land use and forestry sectors as the primary sources of emissions. After decades of commodity-driven economic growth that were fueled by the forest and land use sector, Indonesia began to take concrete steps to reduce the rate of forest loss. Since the 2000s, regulations have been introduced that unify mapping and licensing, curb the excesses of decentralization, increase and encourage community forestry, undertake land reform, curb illegal logging, place a moratorium on the conversion of most protected peatlands and primary forests, require sustainable production of timber and oil palm, mandate strategic environmental assessments in all local jurisdictions, establish a legal foundation for payment for environmental services, and create a framework for taxing greenhouse gas emissions.

**East Kalimantan's forests remain under serious pressure, which is being addressed through the East Kalimantan Emissions Reduction Program (ERP).** East Kalimantan is Indonesia's third-largest province, with



significant forest resources. According to the Government's estimates, deforestation, and forest degradation in East Kalimantan between 2007 and 2016 have resulted in average annual emissions of 62 MtCO<sub>2</sub>e, which is roughly 10 percent of national emissions from these sources and is at risk of losing additional forest to the expansion of oil palm estates, timber plantations, and mining. The GoI has tracked land cover changes in East Kalimantan over the period 2006 to 2016 to establish a reference level for emission reductions, and the analysis found that more than 1 million hectares of forests were lost over that period. The ERP aims to lower rates of deforestation and forest degradation across 12.7 million hectares of land rich in tropical rainforests and biodiversity.

**Within forest-dependent communities, those most dependent on agricultural and forest-based resources tend to experience higher poverty levels and exclusion from development opportunities.** The livelihoods of forest-dependent communities are challenged by lack of tenure security, compounded by issues around legal registration of *adat* communities as official villages, and unrecognized claims to ancestral or communal lands. The landless poor are particularly vulnerable to changes in forest management but are often marginalized in local decision-making on land-use change, while poorer farmers are vulnerable to degradation of forest resources and changes in the cost of agricultural inputs. Women are significantly under-represented in forest management institutions and are largely excluded from natural resource management except when there is a local policy or traditional patterns that explicitly values and includes them in it. Women have less access to extension services and capacity building programs related to agriculture and forestry (Integrating Gender Into REDD+ Safeguards Implementation in Indonesia, 2012), and women's outside work is still perceived as secondary to their main mother-wife tasks (Guidance Note on Gender Integration 2015).

[1] Pathways Towards Economic Security, Indonesia Poverty, World Bank 2023

[2] Indonesia Country Climate and Development Report, 2023

#### Sectoral and Institutional Context

**The Indonesia Emission Reduction Program (ERP) is being supported through the World Bank-funded East Kalimantan Project for Emission Reduction Results (P166244), which seeks to incentivize reduced deforestation and forest degradation in East Kalimantan in Indonesia, through payment for verified emission reductions.** Payments will be distributed according to an agreed Benefit Sharing Plan (BSP). The ERP will support improved land governance and local livelihoods and protect the habitat of numerous vulnerable and endangered species. This will be done through five components that engage key land use sectors to improve spatial planning, strengthen forest administration and enforcement, reduce deforestation and forest degradation within licensed areas, and promote sustainable livelihood alternatives. The ERP works with government, community and private sector stakeholders to address the primary drivers of deforestation, and target incentives and rewards for forest monitoring and protection. The ERP is being implemented by the provincial government and relevant line ministries, including the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (MoEF) and Village Government and Community Empowerment Agency (*Dinas Pemberdayaan*



*Masyarakat dan Pemerintahan Desa /DPMPD*), with the support of an implementing partner, the NGO Kemitraan (also the recipient for this RETF), who will work with a consortium of local NGOs, including local organizations representing and supporting indigenous peoples. At the local level, the project is delivered through a combination of the existing staff and subnational government authorities - including village governments and existing village facilitators - and implementing partners, who are tasked with channeling benefits in coordination with these authorities.

**The revenue from ERP payments will be distributed amongst relevant sub-national authorities and eligible villages in accordance with the pre-agreed Benefits Sharing Plan and include monetary payments and non-monetary activities that are intended to reward beneficiaries for their participation in the ERP and support them to benefit from the province's economic transition.** For communities, benefits will contribute to their development and livelihoods. Monetary benefits for community groups - including customary (*adat*) communities and farmer groups - will be in the form of cash for forest management activities, such as wages for patrols and monitoring. Most benefits are expected to be in-kind, targeted to supporting improvements to livelihoods and capacity to participate in implementation of the ERP. Non-monetary benefits may include equipment and capacity building, agricultural inputs, development projects (i.e., health, education and public facilities), and training on livelihoods activities. Within eligible villages, communities will be facilitated to submit proposals for the eligible activities they would prefer to finance / participate in. Benefits for the private sector will also help smallholders and communities living in and around concessions through non-monetary support for sustainable plantations, High Conservation Value (HCV) protection, certifications, sustainable forest management, and tenure conflict management.

**The ERP benefits will be allocated based on performance in reducing emissions during the ERPA (Emission Reduction Payment Agreement) term and based on past sustainable practices by the local communities, particularly *adat* communities.** Under the BSP, 65 percent of the total emissions reduction payments are earmarked for performance allocation during the reporting period, 10 percent is earmarked to reward past performance in forest management (the remaining 25 percent will contribute to operational costs of ERP implementation). The first (advance) payment of \$20.9 million was delivered to the Indonesian Environment Fund (IEF) on the 8th of November 2022. The funds are for payment against the 30.8 million monitored and reported ERs (which are in the process of being verified) as reported in the ER Monitoring Report for the first reporting period (June 18, 2019-December 31, 2020). This payment is intended to test the implementation of the BSP, which the IEF and provincial authorities are now in the process of operationalizing. A significant portion of the performance allocations will be channeled to community groups across 441 villages spanning across the accounting areas in the East Kalimantan Provincial jurisdiction. To access benefits under the BSP, communities and private sector stakeholders must submit proposals defining their contribution to the ER Program, eligibility (according to defined criteria), proposed use of benefits, and use of previous benefits (when relevant). Intermediaries, including civil society organizations (CSOs), government institutions, and universities will support communities that lack technical capacity or strong representation.

**Meaningful participation of community groups – particularly *adat* groups - in target villages in the accounting area is critical to success of the ERP, and a prerequisite to ensuring communities benefit from the ERP.** Community groups play a front-line role in sustainable forest management and emissions reduction



by protecting forest areas from private sector-led encroachment (including through asserting their own land claims), forest monitoring and patrols, and adoption of sustainable fire management and control practices. Inclusive participation remains a challenge. Village development planning is often dominated by village elites and men, excluding marginalized and vulnerable groups, including *adat* communities (ERDP 264). To access ERP benefits local communities must meet certain criteria including being registered, and having their performance validated using the Measurement, Monitoring, and Reporting (MMR) system. Confusion around access to benefits and lack of clarity on eligibility of *adat* groups exacerbates issues with tenure security[3]. There are a number of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and advocacy groups in the province specifically focused on supporting improved spatial planning, tenure mapping, and participatory decision-making on use of local resources and development funds, but gaps persist in coordinated messaging and outreach, which are exacerbated by the remote and hard-to-reach locations of many rural communities. Support to raise awareness of the ERP implementation mechanisms, including eligibility criteria, roles and responsibilities, and monitoring mechanisms will be critical to ensuring inclusion of these groups in the ERP and facilitating their access to Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+) benefits.

***Adat* communities, remote villages, and forest-dependent communities living in or near State Forested Areas or Protected Areas are particularly vulnerable to changes in forest management, often have more limited access to services, and face risks of exclusion from the ERP.** The livelihoods of forest-dependent communities are particularly vulnerable to changes in forest management, compounded by limited market access or opportunities for skill diversification. While communal rights have until recently not been recognized within the State Forest Area, the government has designated areas for the use of local communities through social forestry licenses. Under these social forestry schemes, local communities obtain forest management licenses, but land ownership remains with the State. These are agreements between the state and communities for accessing and using areas within the State Forest Area for specified purposes. However, implementation has been slow and falls far short of government targets. *Adat* communities tend to be isolated (socially and/or geographically), and at risk of exclusion due to differences in language, reduced access to core services, and discrimination.

**The ERP has launched successfully and is on track, but the Government of East Kalimantan is seeking additional support to engage local communities consistently and meaningfully, such that they are able to understand and participate in the program, and benefit from this participation.** The sub-national Project Management Unit (PMU) for the East Kalimantan Project for Emission Reduction Results was launched in April 2022, and the payment from IEF will be delivered in accordance with the BSP once the systems to spend and account for spending are in place at the provincial level. An implementing partner (Kemitraan) has signed an agreements with the authorities and a workplan is being developed. However, the PMU has identified i) communication gaps and confusion over the BSP; ii) gaps in outreach and extension service in remote areas, and iii) limited participation of marginalized groups within target villages as factors with potential to drive lower rates of participation in and thus benefits from the ERP. Support to raise awareness of the ERP implementation mechanisms - including eligibility criteria, roles and responsibilities, and monitoring mechanisms - will be critical to ensuring meaningful participation of communities and inclusion of marginalized groups in the ERP and enhance their ability to access to REDD+ benefits. The Provincial



Government of East Kalimantan has identified the need to extend their capacity for more extensive and inclusive engagement of hard-to-reach communities, to develop more accessible consultation and communications instruments that help them to clearly communicate with communities (especially *Adat* communities, women and other marginalized groups within communities such as landless and poor households, people with disabilities) including for Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) consultations, and to enhance the capacity of communities to engage in monitoring activities and recognition of *adat* claims. Moreover, skilled facilitation and technical assistance is required to support communities to submit high quality proposals for how they will allocate the benefits they are eligible for.

**The World Bank with the resources provided by the EnABLE, a multi-donor trust fund, responded to this demand by financing a Bank Executed Trust Fund (BETF) to scope out the needs and opportunities pertaining to consultation on and engagement in the ER Program across the target communities and develop instruments to facilitate community consultations and awareness raising.** The EnABLE programming (BETF, called Phase I of Enhancing Access to Benefits while Lowering Emissions (EnABLE)) worked with key stakeholder representatives to support development and enhancement of the instruments needed to effectively engage community groups, including awareness raising, and technical facilitation, community mobilization, and grievance redress. These instruments were developed based on the needs of community groups and designed and tested with a view to enabling communities to meaningfully participate in and access benefits from the ER Program. The outputs produced through Phase I (including analysis on the communication and consultation needs of women and other marginalized groups; an operational plan for community engagement; and training modules for facilitators) provided critical inputs to the design of Phase II (this project). Phase I identified critical capacity gaps in the provincial civil service agencies responsible for BSP implementation, particularly with regards to outreach to and communications with marginalized groups. These findings have informed the design of Phase II.

[3] Carbon benefits to *Adat* communities with unrecognized tenure claims are expected to be administered by their host villages and/or forest managers, but there is confusion among local stakeholders about this, with many presuming *adat* groups would need to be registered.

#### Relationship to CPF

**The project contributes to the World Bank Group's Country Partnership Framework (CPF) for Indonesia.** Specifically, the project is aligned with engagement area four on sustained management of natural assets, natural resources-based livelihoods, and disaster resilience; with an emphasis on the cross-cutting themes of gender and climate change.

**Beyond the CPF, the project also contributes to the objectives of the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF), the Indonesia REDD+ National Strategy, and the Enhancing Access to Benefits while Lowering Emissions (EnABLE) Multi-Donor Trust Fund:**

- a. *The FCPF.* The intended outcome of the FCPF is improved governance and transparency for sustainable forest management. This project contributes to the intermediate outcome of





strengthening the delivery of programming aimed at enhancing or sustaining the livelihoods of local communities, via outputs pertaining to enhanced capacity of Indigenous Peoples implementing partners (IIPs) and CSOs to engage in REDD+ processes.

- b. *The Indonesia REDD+ National Strategy*. The project contributes directly to the long-term goal of the National Strategy to make Indonesia's forests and land areas a net carbon sink by 2030, through contributions to Pillar 5: Inclusion/involvement of stakeholders.
- c. The project is aligned with the EnABLE Multi-Donor Trust Fund, a global program set up in December 2020 and administered by the Climate Change Group (CCG). The overall goal of the EnABLE is to strengthen social inclusion in results-based climate finance programs. Its specific purpose is to help Indigenous Peoples (IPs), local communities (LCs), as well as other marginalized and disadvantaged groups such as women, youth, and people with disabilities, gain access to the climate finance, including carbon and non-carbon benefits generated by emissions reduction programs of the Climate Emissions Reduction Facility (CERF).

**Finally, the project is complementary to other World Bank supported efforts to build the capacity of the Indonesia Environment Fund (*Badan Pengelola Dana Lingkungan Hidup/BPDLH*).** The IEF is Indonesia's newly established facility for management of environmental funds, and the main intermediary in Indonesia's environmental services market. It will manage and allocate revenues from climate finance. Implementation is then conducted through Indonesia's subnational authorities. The World Bank, through the Sustainable Landscapes Management Program, is supported institutional capacity building for the IEF. EnABLE runs complementary to these efforts by directly supporting communities at risk of exclusion from access to benefits to engage with subnational authorities responsible for implementation.

### C. Project Development Objective(s)

#### Proposed Development Objective(s)

The development objective is to promote the inclusion of marginalized and disadvantaged groups in selected communities covered by the East Kalimantan Emission Reduction Program (ERP) through enhanced awareness of and access to carbon benefits.

#### Key Results

The following PDO-Level Indicators will be used to measure the achievement of the PDO:

1. Number of direct beneficiaries of EnABLE-Funded programs, disaggregated by constituency (% of which are women, % of which are *adat*)
2. Percentage of target populations reporting improvements in their understanding of the ERP program and eligibility for benefits (% of which are women, % of which are *adat*)
3. Number of direct beneficiaries benefiting from carbon benefits, disaggregated by constituencies (% of which are women, % of which are *adat*)





4. Annual # of ERPs which demonstrate improved social inclusion policies/practices, which can be at least partly attributed to EnABLE influence.

#### D. Preliminary Description

##### Activities/Components

**The project will improve access to carbon benefits through both catalytic investments to improve overall BSP implementation, and direct support to the most marginalized areas.** Component 1 will make catalytic investments in communication, training and facilitation tools that can be adopted and replicated across ERP participating villages in East Kalimantan Province. Component 2 will finance outreach and technical assistance activities up to 150 villages in two districts in East Kalimantan most at risk of exclusion. Component 3 will finance project management, monitoring and evaluation and knowledge dissemination activities, and will include community monitoring of the impacts of participation in the ERP on vulnerable groups. The project will focus on improving the quality of existing initiatives and leveraging existing platforms such as the working groups, *pendamping desa* (village facilitators) and village administrations and councils. It will contribute to and complement ongoing FCPF-funded ERP efforts, not overlap or displace them. Lessons learned and tools developed in Phase I will be a key resource for these activities.

**The project components are as follows:**

#### **COMPONENT 1: Capacity building for inclusive delivery of ERP (\$0.70m)**

**Component 1 aims to improve the understanding of the ERP and access to ERP benefits in target communities.** It will achieve this objective by strengthening the capacity of ERP implementing agencies to engage with communities in the ERP area effectively and in an inclusive way. Activities will include: a) technical support to develop and adapt communication and facilitation instruments (possibly including digital apps or dashboards and tailored communication platforms for vulnerable groups) to share important information on ERP participation options and eligibility in an accessible way; b) outreach to marginalized groups within villages – specifically adat communities, women, and youth (using the communication tools developed under a) to socialize ERP activities, including safeguards mechanisms; c) training of *kepala desa* (village heads) and *pendamping desa* (village facilitators) regarding social inclusion into BSP implementation, (such as facilitation and knowledge dissemination skills and methods suited to the challenges facing communities); d) training of relevant district and provincial staff overseeing social inclusion and facilitation of BSP implementation at the village level. Kemitraan will partner with qualified local CSOs who represent adat communities and women's networks in order to draw on their experience and local knowledge, and strengthen their capacity to engage in BSP dialogue and implementation.

The communications products and tools are expected to be adopted by the provincial government and hence, become a systematic legacy that accommodates knowledge transfer despite changing human resources or personnel. A key focus of training activities is inclusion of marginalized groups, with a specific focus on adat communities, women, and other marginalized groups, including youth and the landless poor.



Training on facilitation and consultation tools and methods will be tailored to the needs of these marginalized groups, and sensitive to social norms which govern their engagement in the ERP and local decision-making and prioritization on the ERP. In particular, this component will support ERP stakeholders to find ways to include women in natural resource management activities and for a, and to ensure outreach to adat groups in local languages. Lessons learned and tools developed in Phase I will be a key resource for these activities. Key outputs of component 1 will include communications materials, delivery of training sessions and the number of people trained.

## **COMPONENT 2: Support for inclusive livelihoods. (\$1.5m)**

**Component 2 aims to improve the ability of populations of between 70 and 149 villages to access carbon and non-carbon benefits through the BSP.** It will achieve this objective by supporting target communities to develop inclusive, high-quality proposals for financing under the BSP. All activities will be delivered through local partners – namely CSOs representing adat communities. This implementation arrangement will ensure most EnBALE funds will be channeled through local CSOs, and build their capacity for engagement in the ERP and BSP. Activities will combine participatory, facilitated local planning processes (so that decisions made locally are inclusive), with technical assistance and training on ERP activities (so that activities are realistic, technically sounds, and consistent with eligibility criteria). All target villages are eligible for support through the BSP, but many (113 out of 149) have yet to be consulted and their interest in participating confirmed. The provincial government has determined the activities they can participate in and benefit from based on landscape conditions, forest risks, livelihoods opportunities, and other factors. However, local implementation needs to be tailored to the needs of communities – particularly the groups most vulnerable to exclusion. Selecting the options (such as fire prevention, or livelihoods activities) and tailoring activities to best benefit the community (such as ensuring women have equal access to cash for work opportunities, or that livelihoods proposals are economically viable) will require inclusive, facilitated decision-making, which is supported by realistic assessments of the opportunities.

This component will facilitate community-based participatory planning processes to increase participation of target villages in the ERP, and improve the impacts of allocated carbon benefits for local communities, focusing on vulnerable and marginalized groups in the target villages. Activities include; a) technical assistance to map and develop sustainable low carbon practices/ERP activities in the target districts consistent with the ERP implementation plan (e.g. forest protection, mangrove rehabilitation, fires prevention, livelihoods) with a special focus on gender inclusion and recognition of the role of local and traditional knowledge in promoting livelihoods; b) training for local communities in the target villages on sustainable low carbon practices/ERP activities (above); c) inclusive spatial planning processes (participatory land use planning, PLUP) at village and sub-district (*kecamatan*) level, including training for local facilitators and implementation of community-based outreach and participatory planning processes; d) technical assistance to support populations of the target villages to develop viable proposals eligible for FCPF benefits and other on-going and future ER benefits, which other communities and NGOs can learn from and replicate; and e) facilitating multistakeholder coordination forums with village and subnational government agencies to improve access to technical support through the ERP for target villages.



Specific constraints to women's involvement in the ERP, and opportunities to expand gender roles or remit greater benefits to women will be explored, taking into account likely heterogeneity of opportunities and constraints across target communities. In addition, the project will target women-led groups and initiatives.

Key outputs of component 2 will include community-based planning modules, training report on participatory land use planning, and submitted community livelihoods proposals. Under this component, the project will work in eligible ERP villages of two districts of East Kalimantan – Kutai Barat and Paser. These two districts were selected because they house the groups most at risk of exclusion from meaningful participation in the ERP, because they are poorer, less accessible, and underserved by service providers (table 1, below). EnABLE target villages within the eligible villages in these districts will be selected based on the same criteria within the districts (below) and including operational considerations such as working in clusters of nearby villages to reduce costs per village. A confirmed number of villages to be targeted will be confirmed prior to appraisal. Both target districts and all selected villages are also of strategic importance to the ERP representing areas with high risks of deforestation, meaning communities are likely to need extra support to participate meaningfully in the ERP activities in order to maximize performance for the next round of emissions monitoring and future carbon payments.

### **COMPONENT 3: Project management, monitoring and evaluation, & knowledge dissemination.**

**(\$0.8m).** This component will include all costs of project management and administration, monitoring and evaluation (M&E), and communications. Key outputs of Component 3 will include annual work plans and budgets, semi-annual progress reports (including financial data), annual external audits, and an operational grievance redress mechanism. Evaluation activities will involve extensive travel to target villages and multiple surveys. Evaluation activities will not be 'one-time' events, but an ongoing process of learning to inform program management and the broader learning of the ERP PMU in implementation of its activities.

***Project Management:*** The component will finance the staffing and project management costs of the implementing agency which will manage the project. The implementing NGO will carry out planning (preparation of annual work plans and budgets), procurement, financial management, environmental and social standard implementation, and reporting for all activities. This component will also finance annual audits of the project accounts by external auditors and any costs related to the execution of grievance redress mechanisms. The management of the implementing agency will meet regularly with the GOI steering committee of the ERP (on a semi-annual basis at a minimum) to ensure coordination between the EnABLE and the ERP, evaluate progress, and resolve bottlenecks as needed.

***Monitoring and Evaluation:*** The component will finance the development and operation of basic MIS systems for the project, which will be synced with overall ERP monitoring and data management systems where possible, as well as baseline and endline sample surveys across target areas for component 1 and 2 activities. In addition, this component will finance community monitoring in all target villages under component 2. Specifically, the project will finance 'social audits' to review and record the impacts of BSP implementation in target communities in order to understand the benefits accruing to target communities of



participation in the ERP and as a result of BSP implementation, while strengthening the voice of marginalized villages in the ERP and local accountability for funds use and delivery of services.

**Knowledge Dissemination and Communications:** The component will collate and disseminate key learning and results throughout the project, including i) regular reporting to the EnABLE Secretariat; ii) knowledge sharing and reporting to the ERP PMO and East Kalimantan authorities; and iii) lessons sharing on best practices and lessons learned to inform future implementation of the BSP in East Kalimantan and improved access to carbon benefits more generally.

**Sustainability of the project results will be assured through two main channels.** Firstly, communications materials and related policies / procedures developed within the project will be embedded within the broader ERP program implementation structure even after the life of the project. Knowledge dissemination activities in Component 3 will be specifically tailored to ensure this adoption and scaling of the instruments developed. Secondly, investments in Component 2 in developing proposals will be financed and supported within the ERP program, meaning the investments in facilitated planning and technical assistance to communities will be sustained as impacts through linkages with the ERP, specifically the benefits sharing plan. In summary, since EnABLE seeks to invest in system capacity within the province, and in particular within the ERP, results achieved and institutional improvements adopted are expected to be continued as part of regular activities.

Public Disclosure Copy

## Environmental and Social Standards Relevance

### E. Relevant Standards

| ESS Standards |   | Relevance              |
|---------------|---|------------------------|
| ESS 1         | Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts                       | Relevant               |
| ESS 10        | Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure   | Relevant               |
| ESS 2         | Labor and Working Conditions  | Relevant               |
| ESS 3         | Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention and Management                                   | Not Currently Relevant |
| ESS 4         | Community Health and Safety   | Relevant               |
| ESS 5         | Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement                       | Not Currently Relevant |
| ESS 6         | Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources              | Not Currently Relevant |
| ESS 7         | Indigenous Peoples/Sub-Saharan African Historically Underserved Traditional Local Communities | Relevant               |
| ESS 8         | Cultural Heritage   | Not Currently Relevant |
| ESS 9         | Financial Intermediaries  | Not Currently Relevant |



## Legal Operational Policies

| Safeguard Policies                          | Triggered | Explanation (Optional)   |
|---|-----------|--|
| Projects on International Waterways OP 7.50 | No        | Not triggered since the project is not located and/or have potential impacts on international waterways as described in OP 7.50. |
| Projects in Disputed Areas OP 7.60          | No        | Not triggered since none of the project activities will be implemented in disputed areas.  |

### Summary of Screening of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts

The environment and social risk classification (ESRC) is assessed as moderate on account of the scope and nature of the proposed project activities and potential linkages with the activities to be funded by the East Kalimantan Program's Benefit Sharing Plan (BSP), which may have potential downstream implications. The project is not designed to finance nor duplicate ERP measures which have been assessed under East Kalimantan Project for Emission Reduction Results (P166244). No infrastructure investments nor procurements of equipment, goods and materials with potential harms to the environment and people will be financed by the project. Environmental and social assessments and required management plans of the community proposals under BSP will follow the environmental and social requirements governing the ERP as elaborated in the Program's Environment and Social Management Framework (ESMF). The ESMF was prepared and approved through a separate ongoing operation (i.e., East Kalimantan Project for ER Results/EK PERR - P166244) which the project is design to support. Integration of the applicable provisions of the ERP's ESMF into community proposals will be sought by the project through village-level facilitation, development of capacity building materials and their delivery. The project's responsibility will not extend to ensuring application of the ERP's ESMF across community proposals to be financed under the BSP. Environmental and social supervision of the BSP implementation will follow the existing arrangement under the EK PERR project. The overall environment and social impacts of the project are expected to be positive. Through focus on capacity building and promoting social inclusion, the project will support the overall ERP's objective through complementing its efforts to enhance inclusive and sustainable low-emissions development in East Kalimantan Province. Potential activities include technical assistance (i.e., provisions of consultants and experts, analytics), training and capacity building activities, community facilitation, production of communication and outreach materials to promote inclusion of marginalized and disadvantaged groups under the ERP's benefit sharing plan as encapsulated in the PDO. Potential social risks associated with community expectations of benefits are largely linked to the broader BSP and are expected to be mitigated through implementation of the SEP. This includes dissemination of relevant information about the BSP as well as establishment of an inclusive, responsive, and fit-for-purpose Feedback and Grievance Redress Mechanism (FGRM) which can potentially support the overall BSP implementation. The project will hire experts and community facilitators to be mobilized to the target villages. Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) risks most likely step from operational travels to remote areas for community facilitation and project supervisions. A Labor Management Procedure (LMP) will be prepared to guide management of OHS risks associated with hiring and deployment of project workers (i.e., staff, consultants, and facilitators). The LMP will also incorporate codes of conduct for project workers on respectful behavior and Sexual Exploitation and



Abuse/Sexual Harassment (SEA/SH) prevention. The LMP will be a section in the Project Operation Manual (POM) which represents a grant effectiveness condition.

#### CONTACT POINT

##### World Bank

|                |                 |         |                                |
|----------------|-----------------|---------|--------------------------------|
| Contact :      | Emcet Oktay Tas | Title : | Senior Social Development Spec |
| Telephone No : | 62-21-529930    | Email : |                                |

##### Borrower/Client/Recipient

|                |   |         |                              |
|----------------|---|---------|------------------------------|
| Borrower :     | The Partnership for Governance Reform (Kemitraan) |         |                              |
| Contact :      | Laode M. Syarif                                   | Title : | Executive Director           |
| Telephone No : | 622122750580                                      | Email : | laode.syarif@kemitraan.or.id |

##### Implementing Agencies

|                       |   |         |                            |
|-----------------------|---|---------|----------------------------|
| Implementing Agency : | The Partnership for Governance Reform (Kemitraan) |         |                            |
| Contact :             | Dewi Rizki  | Title : | Program Director           |
| Telephone No :        | 622122750580                                      | Email : | dewi.rizki@kemitraan.or.id |

#### FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT

The World Bank  
1818 H Street, NW  
Washington, D.C. 20433  
Telephone: (202) 473-1000  
Web: <http://www.worldbank.org/projects>