# UPDATE on EnABLE

ENHANCING ACCESS TO BENEFITS WHILE LOWERING EMISSIONS (ENABLE)

FCPF CF25 September 15, 2022

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#### **Enable Basic Data**

Trust Fund Name Enhancing Access to Benefits while Lowering Emissions

(EnABLE)

Trust Fund Status Stand alone associated with CERF

**Donor(s)** Germany (BMZ)

Trust Fund Managing Unit Climate Change Group, Climate Funds Management Unit

**Enable Projects Managing Practice**Social Sustainability and Inclusion (SSI) GP

**Trust Fund End Dates** December 2021- December 2030

Trust fund amount EUR20 million and USD10M additional commitment to transfer remaining balance from FCPF (Germany)





## **EnABLE Update**

#### **OVERVIEW OF PROGRESS**

- Social Inclusion Strategy for CERF Pillar 1
- Overall Progress
- Launch of Country Programming

#### **LOOKING AHEAD**

- Train the Trainer course for CSOs and IPOs
- Formal launch of EnABLE
- Next country programming proposals
- Fundraising needs



### **OVERVIEW OF PROGRESS**

- Foundational documents for EnABLE have been developed
- A Framework for Social Inclusion Strategy and Action Plan for CERF/ EnABLE/ - Pillar 1 jointly with CIFOR is being finalized.
- EnABLE country-based capacity building programming are ongoing in 11 countries, with three new countries to join soon: Democratic Republic of Congo, Fiji and Côte d'Ivoire.
- Four proposals submitted for Country Programs in Africa (Ghana and Mozambique) and East Asia

- (Indonesia and Lao PDR).with a total portfolio of US\$13M approved by the EnABLE Steering Committee on September 12-13<sup>th</sup>, 2022
- Global KCB is ongoing with capacity building training for IPOs and CSOs scheduled in October on core elements of project management for 10 IPs organizations and CSOs with 35 participants.









#### **SISAP Framework Note**

Guidance to be used by World Bank task teams and in-country EnABLE implementers (CSOs, women's organizations, IP organizations, government agencies) and EnABLE Secretariat to:

- ${f 1}$  .  ${f promote a common understanding of social inclusion,$
- develop context-specific strategies to operationalize and enhance social inclusion through identification, preparation, implementation and monitoring of the EnABLE programming, and
- 3. support implementers as they develop programs and monitoring plans for their EnABLE proposals and monitor progress towards goals, timelines and targets.



## **Approach**

- Assess constraints and barriers to social inclusion
- Identify strategies and actions
- Construct frameworks to guide users

#### Methods

- Analysis of World Bank studies, global frameworks, scientific literature
- Interviews

#### **Validation**

 Three workshops with the Bank task teams; with the Ips organizations in Africa; and with ER Program stakeholders in Ghana





## Land and resource tenure security



- Not safeguarded expansion of conservation on tenure-insecure commons can represent a threat to IPLCs' safety, human rights, culture, and intergenerational continuity
- Lack of formalized land and forest resources rights can inhibit access to ERPs and BSPs
- Secured collective forest land tenure contributes to reducing carbon emissions

- Secured land tenure helps to overcome barriers to access credit, training, and membership in producer and other resource management organizations.
- Secured land tenure is an enabling condition for autonomy of internal governance institutions where decisionmaking and control over conservation governance regimes are in the hands of rightsholders.





## Governance, participation and decision making

- IPLCs may have different norms of self-representation, decision-making rules and governance processes.
   Contradictions and/or overlaps between customary regimes and formal arrangements for decision making can create constraints for inclusion
- At the household level, decision making related to forest land and resources are made by men. Implementation of interventions and activities based on household representation tends to exclude women.

- Lack of specific mechanisms, clear guidelines or policies for inclusion can challenge women, as well as lower caste or ethnic minority to access to decision making spaces and processes
- Women lack confidence to voice concerns and opinions, and are often over-burdened with household duties, childcare and resource collection, leaving little time for meetings.





#### Distribution of costs and benefits

- Cost of participation and engagement is often not covered in RBCF due to lack of resources
- Access restrictions due to conservation activities might affect food security (fuelwood as energy for cooking), mobility and workload (may need to travel further to gather NTFPs/fuelwood).
- Payment for carbon is often linked to land and forest rights. Challenges around access to forest and land, in cases where women's rights to land are unrecognized, or with gender norms that influence representation may result in unfair carbon benefit distribution.

- Benefit sharing eligibility criteria can lead to elite capture due to eligibility constraints/ cost.
- Participation and/or community-groups' membership rules may be based on household head representation.
- Indigenous people, women and other marginalized and disadvantaged groups may have different interests and expectations regarding ERP actions.
- Interventions and activities are based on labor distribution rules that do not account for women's and Indigenous women's contributions (unpaid and/or unformal), despite being significant.





## Knowledge, capacity development and monitoring

- IPLCs and esp women might lack information and formal training constraining their ability to organize, establish networks and partnerships, access skills, information and other key resources to engage in ERP actions.
- IPLCs may not be able to engage when discussions are not translated into local languages.

 Indigenous people, women and/or marginalized groups' knowledge and knowledge systems and perspectives are sidelined due to existing biases toward forms of knowledge (for example, scientific).

- Women, Indigenous women and/or Indigenous Peoples may be excluded due to biases that consider they lack technical knowledge and skills to engage in ERP actions.
- Indigenous People, esp.
   women and Indigenous
   women might not be able to
   engage in ERP, because ERP
   projects and RBCF
   interventions can not often
   consider and cover costs (for
   example, time investment,
   human resources) to promote
   participatory approaches.





## **EnABLE Scale of Social Inclusion**

	Inclusion neutral	Integrative approach to inclusion	Promotive approach to inclusion	Transformative approach to inclusion
Social inclusion goal	ERP projects and interventions do not include social inclusion goals in their programming.	ERP projects and interventions increase participation of vulnerable groups.	ERP projects and interventions promote opportunities, abilities and spaces for marginalized groups that lead to their increased access to carbon finance mechanisms through their access to payments/rewards/investments.	Empowered marginalized groups with the ability and resources to transform relations and structures into actions that lead to equitable and fair outcomes in ERP processes.





# Social inclusion and gender equality are key parameters of ERC integrity and quality

## CERF HAS TWO INTERCONNECTED SYSTEMS TO ADVANCE INCLUSION AND GENDER EQUALITY, AS WELL AS AMPLIFY DEVELOPMENT OUTCOMES:

- The Bank's Environment and Social
   Framework (ESF) enhances the World
   Bank's commitment to sustainable
   development through risk management.
   The risk-based approach aims to avoid
   and mitigate negative risks, and
   compensate or offset negative impacts.
- Benefit sharing arrangements are employed to go beyond' do not harm' to 'do better' with rewarding, providing incentives and enhancing social and development outcomes.





## Benefit sharing mechanisms

- For governments, benefit sharing provides a framework for embedding social equity, human development, and sustainability objectives into investments and maximizing development benefits.
- For both the public and private sector, benefit sharing is also important for risk mitigation and 'doing better'.
- For local communities, in turn, it can provide empowerment and agency, strengthen institutions, build capacities, expand opportunities, ensure access to resources, and improve local infrastructure and services

- The Bank may have limited direct influence to advocate for benefit sharing during operations, and thus programs like EnABLE can be leveraged to support inclusion and gender equity
- The Bank helps governments to design regulatory framework and encourage them to include benefit sharing in legal agreements, bidding documents, etc.
- The Bank can make a real impact on the policy environment and promote good governance for benefits sharing

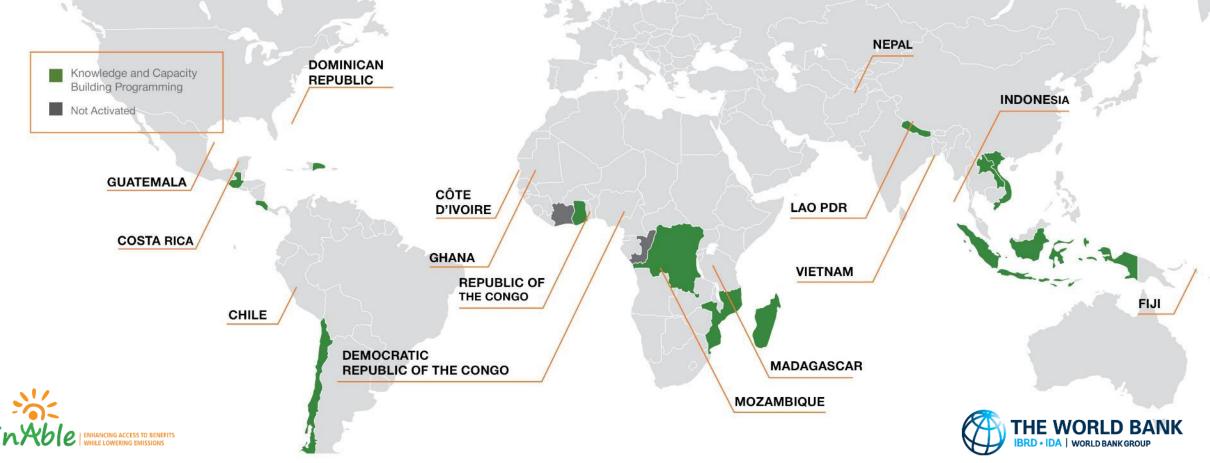




## **EnABLE PORTFOLIO 2022**

ENABLE ACTIVITIES STARTED IN JANUARY-FEBRUARY 2022 IN 8 COUNTRIES

Carl S. Co.





#### **Enable Rpriority area 1:**

#### **ENHANCED ENABLING ENVIRONMENT**

- A sum of USD1.4M was allocated to Priority Area 1 in FY22. It covered 12 country-specific KCB activities and one global KCB activity.
- Raising awareness on specific country ERPs and BSPs using communication methods and materials reaching IPLCs, women, youth.
- In Indonesia, for example, the disseminate information on the existing feedback and grievance redress
  mechanism (FGRM) system among the NGOs/CSOs and LCs so that they would have a clear understanding of
  the handling process, tracking system, and expected outcomes. Raising the awareness of EnABLE
  stakeholders on the existing BSP, especially among the adat communities, as well as to explain how the adat
  forest tenure recognition process works under the BSP and how FCPF and EnABLE can support it. The work
  will be continued by the local NGO, Yayasan Bumi an implementing partner of EnABLE's KCB programming















#### **Enable Rpriority area 3:**

#### SUPPORTING KNOWLEDGE GENERATION AND TRANSFER

- Jointly with FCPF number of studies have been conducted and disseminated on social inclusion and gender equality
- "Get REDDy" Podcast Series. Together with FCPF, EnABLE created "Get REDDy" a podcast series by and for forest-dependent IPLCs. The outreach program aims to raise awareness among IPLCs about what REDD+ is, how they can participate in REDD+ activities, and derive benefits from them. It will be continued by EnABLE starting from January 2023.
- Review and analyze how social inclusion and environmental benefits are considered in existing carbon crediting mechanisms and standards to guarantee the ethical, fair and equitable compensation to the marginalized and vulnerable communities and groups that have historically contributed and/ or are currently contributing to the generation of the carbon unit.







#### **Enable Rpriority area 2:**

#### IDENTIFYING AND STRENGTHENING OPPORTUNITIES FOR ENGAGEMENT

# LAUNCH OF COUNTRY PROGRAMMING









PDO: IS TO ENHANCE THE INCLUSION OF TARGET MARGINALIZED AND DISADVANTAGED GROUPS IN THE EAST KALIMANTAN ER PROGRAM THROUGH ENHANCED AWARENESS OF AND ACCESS TO CARBON BENEFITS.

#### **OUTCOMES:**

- 60,000 direct beneficiaries of EnABLE-Funded programs, disaggregated by constituency (women, adat communities)
- 150 Villages reached with improved ERP, BSP and GRM messages
- 50% of target populations reporting increased understanding of the ERP program and eligibility for benefits (% of which are women, adat)
- 1000 direct beneficiaries benefiting from carbon benefits, disaggregated by constituencies (women, adat)
- ERPs has at least 3 improved social inclusion policies/practices, which can be at least partly attributed to EnABLE influence.
- 70 community projects developed and submitted for funding under the BSP



## **Ghana EnABLE Program**

- PDO: To enhance the inclusion of targeted marginalized communities, women, youth and migrant farmers in six HIAs in GCFRP to maximize their access to carbon and non-carbon benefits.
- Enhanced social inclusion of targeted groups in ER program and BSP in the 6 HIAs through capacity building, translation of BSP materials into local languages, and other support to ensure inclusion of women youth and migrants in communal level decision

making.

 Increased carbon benefits to targeted communities to develop and implement community land use Plans, HIA Management Plans including formal registration of Farmer groups, women and youth groups, formation of CRMC in vulnerable and hard to reach communities).





# **Next Country Programming Proposals**

THE SUBMISSION OF FIVE ADDITIONAL COUNTRY PROGRAMMING PROPOSALS TO THE ENABLE SECRETARIAT IS EXPECTED IN Q3 OF FY23 (JANUARY-MARCH 2023):

- Costa Rica
- Madagascar
- Vietnam
- Nepal

## Formal Launch of EnABLE

Official launch of EnABLE at COP27 in Egypt alongside the Climate Emissions Reduction Facility (CERF)





#### **Train the Trainer course for CSOs and IPOs**

- Course to take place in Vienna from October 10-14<sup>th</sup>, 2022
- Course responds both to demand from IPOs and CSOs as expressed in Weilburg II conference and the CBP Regional and Global Conferences, and to challenges reported by EnABLE Task Teams in identifying organizations that are capable and qualified to implement World Bank programming
- IOs + Tropenbos Ghana, ReGeCom Mozambique and Gasy Youth-Up Madagascar

- Topics are:
  - 1. Safeguards / Environmental and Social Risk Management
  - 2. Procurement
  - 3. Financial Management
  - 4. Monitoring & Evaluation
- Seven intermediary organizations of FCPF
   CBP invited to nominate participants
- Participants will train and mentor EnABLE implementing organizations





## **Fundraising targets**

- EnABLE benefits from a generous EUR20 million contribution by the Government of Germany.
  - Germany has also committed to transferring its pro-rata share of the FCPF Readiness Fund balance (approximately US\$10 million, subject to the final financial reconciliation).
- US\$30M is sufficient to have ONLY 8 country projects of US\$3M size.
- Estimated additional funding needed for meaningful social inclusion and gender programming to support FCPF ERPs of the CF is US\$70 million





