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PROFOR

INFORMING CONNECTING & SHAPING FOREST ACTION

The Program on Forests (PROFOR) multidonor partnership is committed to strengthening forests' contribution to poverty reduction, sustainable economic development, and the protection of global and local environmental values through in-depth analysis, innovative tools, knowledge sharing, and policy guidance.

FOREWORD

The year 2015 was pivotal for the global agenda on sustainable development with the adoption of the Sustainable Development Goals and the Paris Agreement under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. These decisive agreements by global leaders reaffirmed the central role forests must play in meeting the pressing development challenges we face—mitigating and adapting to climate change, creating resilient landscapes that sustain rural populations and urban dwellers, and spurring green growth that generates jobs and economic development.

Identifying and promoting the best policies and practices for sustainably using and managing our forest resources has never been more important. The Program on Forests (PROFOR) is doing just that through timely knowledge and innovative tools on how forests can contribute to today's development challenges. In Colombia and Mozambique, for example, PROFOR in-depth analysis is informing potential commercial reforestation for job creation, climate mitigation, and the provision of timber and other forest products. In Tunisia, PROFOR's support for sustainable management of oases ecosystems is reinvigorating traditions and jobs. In the Congo Basin, a PROFOR land-use modeling tool is helping to optimize development results from mining activities while minimizing forest and biodiversity loss, pollution of waterways, and negative impacts on indigenous peoples and local communities.

Tools such as the Benefit Sharing Options Assessment Framework, used by Mexico to complete a national benefit-sharing roadmap in 2015, provide valuable insight and experience on how to implement REDD+ initiatives equitably. And the suite of case studies that PROFOR conducted on how forests enhance resilience to climate change capture the trade-offs and benefits that forest sector investments can have for other sectors such as energy, agriculture, and water.

Results from these and other PROFOR activities (totaling 43 in 2015) are informing national forest programs, policies, and institutions and are shaping sustainable development strategies more broadly. Looking forward, PROFOR analysis and tools will be helpful to countries as they implement their nationally determined contributions to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and increase their resilience to climate change through better forest and land management.

The World Bank Group will be presenting a new Forest Action Plan (FAP) to guide our work over the next five years. The FAP sets out a programmatic approach to our forest sector engagement that consolidates the Group's forest-related instruments to support country-specific programs for sustainable management of forest landscapes. PROFOR's analytical work on forest enterprises, governance, and monitoring and evaluation, among other issues, contributed significantly to the FAP and will be fundamental for its implementation in 2016 and beyond.

To tackle today's increasingly multifaceted and interconnected sustainable development challenges, in 2015 PROFOR implemented an innovative approach to identifying development solutions by working side-by-side with specialists from other sectors to determine when and how forests can contribute to solutions for those sectors. An initial set of programs using this approach addresses poverty reduction, sustainable and accessible energy, job creation, and sustainable agriculture supply chains. This approach of connecting across expertise and perspectives promises to foster innovation by bringing new skills to bear on these complex issues and reaching new stakeholders to build fact-based understanding across sectors.

Guided by the FAP and this new approach to programming activities, PROFOR as a knowledge program within the World Bank Group is increasingly well positioned to influence policy dialogues, inform the design of our operations and government programs, and generate transformational knowledge demanded by our client countries. Looking forward, I believe PROFOR activities will increasingly have an impact.

I hope you enjoy this report that offers many more examples of PROFOR's transformational work. In closing, I would like to thank the donors, partner organizations, staff, and development practitioners who contribute to making PROFOR such a unique and valuable partnership.

PAULA CABALLERO
Senior Director for Environment and Natural Resources
World Bank Group

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INFORMING, CONNECTING, AND SHAPING

In 2015, PROFOR implemented 43 activities across the globe, generating knowledge and tools that are informing, connecting, and shaping forest sector investments and policies.

INFORMING

PROFOR's timely analytical and diagnostic work informed forest sector engagement in several countries around the world. In Indonesia, a knowledge management and information system based on cutting-edge information and communication technology (ICT) improved visualization of data related to forests, helping to engage the Ministry of Environment and Forestry in Indonesia and inform the design of the Forest Investment Program (FIP) in Indonesia. In Mexico, a Workshop on Sustainable Productive Forest Landscapes equipped stakeholders with information and good practices for handling challenges and opportunities in implementing a multisectoral and interinstitutional landscape approach, enabling the broader Program on Forests and Climate Change that is under way. In Tunisia, the development of a National Silvo-pastoral Strategy, including an economic valuation of forest and rangeland degradation and a measurement, reporting, and verification framework for the implementation of REDD+, helped build understanding of the need to invest in such ecosystems and helped to inform a new Forestry Value Chain Project.

A more rigorous approach to monitoring and evaluation (M&E) and a theory of change that guides activity design for greater influence were implemented in 2015, enabling PROFOR to better understand and demonstrate the results of activities.

CONNECTING

In 2015 PROFOR initiated an innovative approach to its portfolio development that connects across sectors to create evidence-based knowledge about the solutions forests can provide for pressing development challenges beyond the forest sector. Building on PROFOR's long-standing focus on cross-sectoral issues, this new approach intensifies collaboration across sectors by inviting experts in other sectors to identify and lead programs on how forest-based solutions can contribute to solving challenges in those sectors. The approach taps the skill and experience of specialists from across the World Bank Group to advance understanding of how forests can contribute to positive development outcomes.

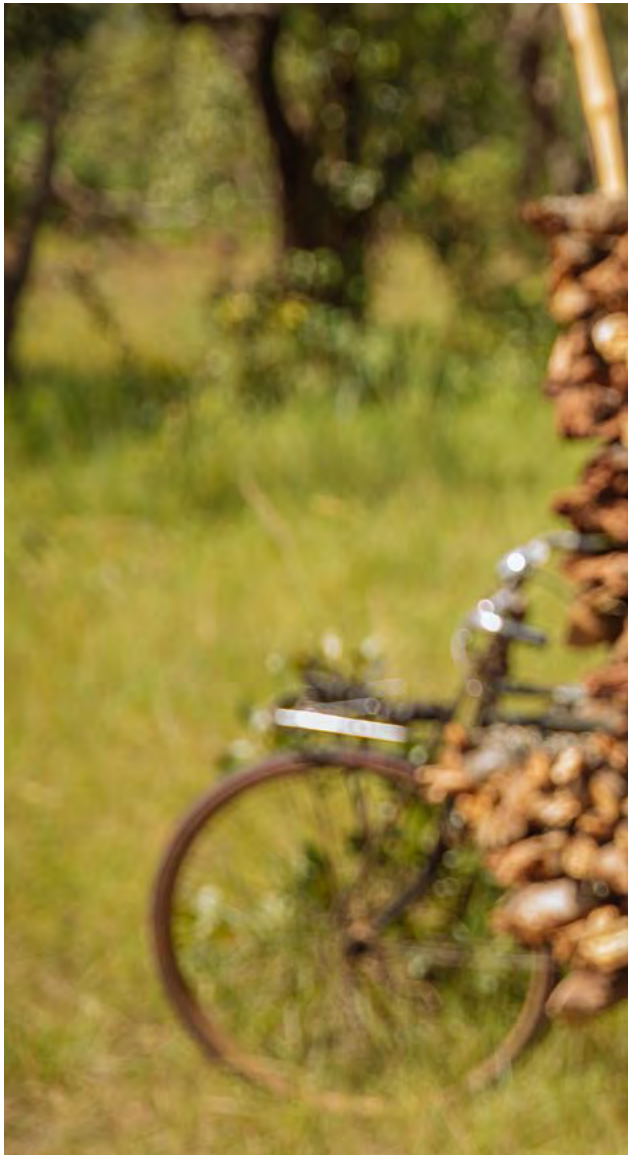
In addition, this new approach clusters analytical work into larger programs for greater coherence, agility in responding to client demand, and lower transaction costs. This "programmatic approach" is enabling PROFOR to focus on a smaller set of activities that have greater potential for influence and development impact, while connecting with a new set of stakeholders and audiences. Four cross-sectoral programmatic activities were initated in 2015 on the topics of how forests contribute to poverty reduction, energy provision, jobs creation, and sustainable agriculture supply chains.

SHAPING

In 2015 PROFOR knowledge contributed to shaping strategic thinking about forests. PROFOR engaged in the global dialogue on forests through the Global Landscapes Forum events in London and Paris, the World Forestry Congress, and the 11th Conference of the Parties (COP) of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification—

sharing knowledge and tools to shape and advance understanding of forests' contribution to sustainable development. PROFOR's innovative cross-sectoral approach also helped shape the initial development of the forthcoming five-year Forest Action Plan for its host organization, the World Bank Group. In addition, a PROFOR series on How Forests Can Contribute to Climate Change Adaptation and other analytical work provided insight into the role of forests in contributing to climate change adaptation and mitigation.

A select set of PROFOR activities and engagement are highlighted in this report to further exemplify how PROFOR is informing, connecting, and shaping the forest sector. For a full list of PROFOR activities in 2015, see Annex 1.



ACHIEVEMENTS IN 2015

PROFOR IN 2015 BY THE NUMBERS

The PROFOR portfolio is changing: the introduction of programmatic approaches has clustered analytical work into larger programs for greater coherence, influential knowledge management, and lower transaction costs. As a result, PROFOR's 2015 portfolio consisted of 43 activities, 8 of which were new, compared with 49 activities in 2014. Seventeen activities were closed during the year.

Disbursements and outstanding commitments in 2015 totaled $8.8 million. This was at similar levels of 2014, a record level for the program. Administration, communications, and program management expenses remained constant compared with previous years, totaling $0.53 million (6 percent of disbursements and commitments).

The portfolio was implemented across the four PROFOR themes: governance, finance, livelihoods, and cross-sectoral coordination (see Figure 1). This reflected a major increase in activities related to cross-sectoral cooperation from the previous year. Activities grouped by primary theme were as follows: 12 related to cross-sectoral coordination, 12 related to livelihoods, 9 under governance, and 8 in the area of financing sustainable forest management.[1]

Geographically, activities implemented in the Africa Region (AFR) accounted for 15 percent of disbursements and commitments. Those carried out in Latin America and the Caribbean (LCR) accounted for 12 percent, with the remaining spread across East Asia and Pacific (EAP), the Middle East and North Africa (MNA), Europe and Central Asia (ECA), and South Asia (SAR) (see Figure 2). Multi-Regional or global activities accounted for 53 percent of disbursements and commitments, an increase from 38 percent the previous year, indicating an emphasis on programmatic activities focused on more than one region.

1 The activities are classified according to a primary affiliation with one of PROFOR's four thematic areas. However, activities frequently have elements that extend beyond the primary theme into one or more of the other themes.

FIGURE 1: 2015 Commitments by Theme

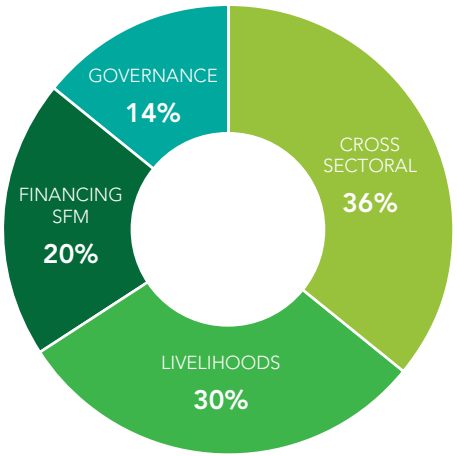
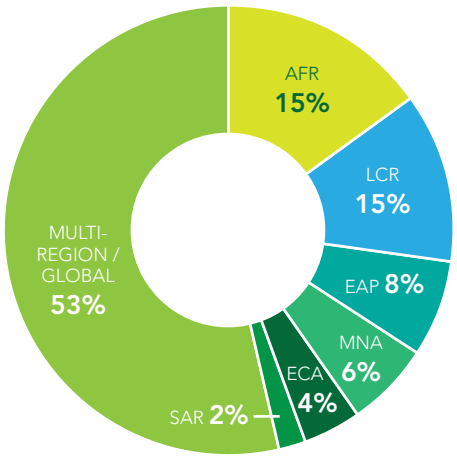


FIGURE 2: 2015 Commitments by Region



INFORMING FOREST SECTOR INVESTMENTS

Timely PROFOR analysis and diagnostics inform forest-related dialogues, policies, and investments at the national level.

SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF OASIS ECOSYSTEMS IN TUNISIA

Tunisia's oases are threatened by high levels of environmental degradation, pressures from population growth, and the effects of climate change. The oases' groundwater supplies that communities rely on continue to diminish, threatening the loss of unique and valuable biodiversity and jeopardizing food production and jobs. In a country where unemployment stands at 15 percent overall—with a rate as high as 30 percent among young people—reinvigorating the oases' traditions and jobs while managing natural resources is a major step toward development solutions.

PROFOR contributed to creating Tunisia's first national strategy for the sustainable management of traditional oasis ecosystems—a plan that was designed with significant involvement from local and national stakeholders and adopted by the government in 2014. The strategy takes a multipronged approach to the issue of oasis management and restoration, focusing on ecological and environmental aspects, socioeconomic functions, cultural and touristic values, as well as livelihood opportunities—particularly for women and young people.

The strategy's adoption complemented and informed the World Bank Oases Ecosystems and Livelihood project, which is focused on community revitalization and job creation. While targeting six oases, the project opens the door for wider social policies to improve livelihoods in Tunisia's lagging regions while replenishing the natural resources of the desert. These activities have already strongly contributed to a renewed focus on Tunisian oasis ecosystems, to a better understanding of priorities and constraints, such as groundwater overexploitation and the impacts of climate change, and to greater involvement by decision makers. A communications plan has been developed and disseminated, which includes sharing information with key national and local stakeholders through workshops and reports (in French and Arabic), both in publications and on the websites of relevant national agencies.

IMPROVING THE BUSINESS CLIMATE FOR PLANTED FORESTS IN MOZAMBIQUE

Wood production has been identified as an area of great opportunity for diversifying Mozambique's economy. But despite government strategies to establish community forests and commercial plantations, as well as initially high levels of interest by external investors, the expansion of planted forests has been slow.

PROFOR is working with the government of Mozambique to develop the planted forests sector and strengthen its development impact. A diagnostic of the country's business environment and existing capacity and policies pointed toward significant potential for developing planted forests. However, the analysis also revealed that progress was hindered by insufficient skilled labor, a difficult business climate, and especially a lack of government support services, which complicates the process of negotiating land access partnerships with local communities. Based on these findings, this activity provides guidance for promoting planted forests and addressing the needs of smallholders. The results informed the design of the Agriculture and Natural Resources Landscape project and

the upcoming Forest Investment Program initiative under the REDD program, where the role of planted forests is being considered in support of rural development in two provinces. All findings were shared by way of reports, while workshops with representatives from the public and private sectors, civil society, academia and development partners provided valuable opportunities for sharing experiences from planted forest projects in other countries.

BALANCING MINING DEVELOPMENT AND FOREST CONSERVATION IN THE CONGO BASIN

The Tri-national Dja-Odzala-Minkébé (or "Tridom") area straddling the Republic of Congo, Cameroon, and Gabon has a vast network of protected areas and a very high concentration of elephants and great apes; it also holds one of the world's largest untapped iron ore reserves as well as significant hydroelectric power potential. Given the mounting pressure to exploit these resources and the potential for high social and environmental costs, this activity aims to promote early planning across the forestry, mining, energy, and transportation sectors to minimize negative impacts. Unlike previous land use planning exercises, this activity looks beyond the forestry sector in order to take a more comprehensive and sustainable approach.

A land-use planning study has been completed and now a roadmap is being finalized—through workshops and other avenues for incorporating stakeholder inputs—to illustrate how coordinated, national, spatial planning scenarios could reduce adverse consequences while optimizing development benefits. This small catalytic activity has opened the door to higher-level dialogue on strategic macro issues involving use of the country's land and resources in support of its overall development objectives. In addition, the outcomes of this activity are very relevant for other World Bank projects in the Congo Basin and elsewhere, as well as for larger climate finance investments.

CONGO BASIN TIMBER

Population growth and economic development are contributing to rising demand for wood and wood products in Africa, with profound implications for the forests of the Congo Basin. PROFOR's work in the region aims to promote local livelihoods and develop small and medium-size (SME) enterprises, while fighting illegal logging and supporting sustainable forest management. To address these multiple objectives, the Congo Basin Timber activity is strengthening knowledge around markets for legal (and possibly sustainable) timber and processed wood products used in the domestic furniture and construction markets in Cameroon and the Democratic Republic of Congo.

The study documents the current and predicted status of supply and demand trends for the wood-based construction and furniture industries, as well as the many challenges in establishing a legal market. The team also offers a range of short-, medium-, and long-term recommendations, including enhancing capacity for better-quality wood products; requiring the use of local, legally sourced wood for constructing public buildings; creating appropriate tax incentives; and improving law enforcement. Results and are complementary to ongoing activities on REDD+ and have been shared with stakeholders from the public and private sectors, as well as civil society organizations, in an effort to integrate recommendations into future policy decisions.

STATE FOREST ENTERPRISE REFORM IN VIETNAM

As part of the government of Vietnam's policy of economic reform, state-owned enterprises are being converted into businesses—including 139 state forest enterprises (SFEs), which are responsible for approximately 1.95 million hectares of forest. The combination of environmental conditions favoring rapid tree growth, high prices for wood products, and Vietnam's access to Asian markets would make SFEs an attractive investment opportunity. However, moving forward on reform and ensuring economic growth in the forest sector requires simplifying the regulatory environment, addressing land tenure conflicts, and possibly merging SFEs that by themselves are too small to attract investors.

Under the SFE reform activity, PROFOR is supporting two work streams: the "supply side," addressing the regulatory issues and statutory requirements of reform, and the "demand side," looking at the business aspects of SFEs to help them engage with the private sector and attract the investors required for privatization. Assessment of the commercial viability of SFEs will inform a business plan for SFEs, and a valuation methodology for SFE forests will be developed. A fully commercial model will be piloted in collaboration with the government and World Bank-financed projects. Given that privatization and private investment are at a relatively early stage in Vietnam, this PROFOR work is expected to be extremely informative and highly influential in improving the overall process of forestry reform in Vietnam.

Government counterparts have been extremely supportive of this work. The Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development requested an interim briefing on early findings and recommendations, and many of these results were later incorporated into a government exercise to identify the most promising SFEs. In addition, two workshops were held with the pilot SFEs, along with multiple interactions and meetings, and a synthesis report is planned.

IMPROVING THE FORESTS DATABASE

One key determinant of whether a country's growth is green and sustainable is the value of natural wealth. However, data on resource rents from forests have lagged behind data on other natural assets like minerals and energy. The Improving the Forests Database activity aims to improve the information that governments have on how forests contribute to economic growth and development outcomes and how that contribution could be increased in a sustainable manner. Such assessments will equip policy makers to better manage forest resources, improve forest governance, increase transparency in the rent captured, and ultimately lead to increased reinvestment of forest rents in other forms of capital to grow the total wealth of a country. These policy changes will in turn promote the sustainable management of forest resources for poverty reduction and economic growth.

This activity identified two key areas for improving the current methodology. First, the scoping study finds that using export prices to value timber revenues inadequately reflects the value of timber wealth, and it recommends revising the valuation approach to better account for the difference between timber production for domestic and export markets. Second, the report updates the valuation methodology for non-wood benefits associated with watershed services, recreation, hunting, and fishing. Importantly, the new approach adopted in this activity clearly shows that non-timber wealth and its importance as a nation's natural asset have long been undervalued.

The scoping study has already been used to inform country-level studies to estimate forest wealth (for example, in Morocco and Madagascar). Successful outreach has been carried out with key partner institutions and dissemination efforts going forward will include publishing the data and final reports on PROFOR and other partner websites.

MEXICO WORKSHOP ON SUSTAINABLE PRODUCTIVE FOREST LANDSCAPES

At 64.8 million hectares, forests cover a third of Mexico's land, contributing to its status as one of only 17 megadiverse countries in the world. Moreover, some 80 percent of forests are owned by communities, meaning that forests are crucial to the lives and livelihoods of millions of people. But sustainably managing this wealth of forest resources is far from easy, as deforestation and forest degradation are the results of complex dynamics at the landscape level.

Under Mexico's ambitious National Forest Program (PRONAFOR 2014–2018), the government wants to transform forest resources into a competitive and socially inclusive sector and thereby to boost rural economies. For PRONAFOR to succeed, collaboration and coordination is required across several government agencies, including the Ministry of Agriculture, to implement a multisectoral and interinstitutional landscape approach. The main objective of this activity was to equip stakeholders with information and good practices by creating a space for multistakeholder dialogue and analysis around the challenges and opportunities for the implementation of PRONAFOR's landscape approach.

In April 2015, a two-day forum was convened jointly by the National Forestry Commission (CONAFOR) and the Ministry of Agriculture (SAGARPA) with the support of the

World Bank and PROFOR. The forum was important as the first platform for discussing an integrated landscape-level approach for Mexico, and it yielded agreement on a road map for a landscape approach in selected states of Mexico where REDD+ interventions have been prioritized (Peninsula de Yucatan, Chiapas, and Jalisco). The road map sets out short-, medium-, and long-term actions that will make integrated landscape management a reality.

The road map complements Mexico's Program for a community-based landscape approach to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. The proposed program, supported by the Carbon Fund of the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF), aims to further transform the management of forests across regions within Mexico through a truly integrated approach at the landscape level. The program will combine a wide range of activities that promote rural development with low carbon emissions—ranging from sustainable forest management to silvopastoral techniques, grazing rotation, conservation tillage, agro-ecology, afforestation, reforestation, restoration, and forest certification to reduce emissions of GHG.

Both the road map and this forward-looking program promise to be transformative in the way government supports rural development and is expected to benefit millions of people in Mexico who depend on forests.

ICT TOOLS FOR FOREST KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT AND INFORMATION SYSTEMS IN INDONESIA

In Indonesia, work is under way to look at how global ICT best practices can be applied to the forest sector to establish a knowledge management and information system based on cutting-edge ICT systems and improved visualization of data related to forests. This work is engaged the Ministry of Environment and Forestry in Indonesia.

The activity supported the Indonesia FIP design through facilitating discussions with clients on global good practice and adaptation to the Indonesia context. This also included a number of knowledge products, such as supporting improved visualization of forest data for Indonesia from a variety of global and national sources, developing an atlas (organized by themes such as socioeconomic, water, climate, forestry, and environment-related data), and showcasing these services in the World Bank's Spatial Agent app. The atlas maps and tables assess areas of population growth and subnational breakdown over the past decade or two, and they involve mapping on land cover, oil palm plantations, carbon storage, concessions, forest loss, infrastructure, and so on, in order to see major activities in the forestry sector. The activity also includes assessment of forest management units and their locations to explore links with other Bank projects, such as the Indonesia FIP.

CONNECTING FORESTS ACROSS SECTORS

In 2015, PROFOR implemented a new approach to developing its portfolio in close collaboration with specialists from other sectors. Experts were invited to identify activities based in their sectors that look at how forests can provide solutions to development challenges there. By partnering with other specialists to identify solutions together, PROFOR is helping to mainstream forest considerations and promote a sector-netural approach that will spur innovation by overcoming the cognitive biases of sector specialists that can limit creative and integrated solutions. Furthermore, by integrating forests into upstream work in other sectors, PROFOR is

empowering experts from other sectors to champion forest-based solutions.

In addition, this new approach clusters analytical work into larger programs for greater coherence, more agility in responding to client demand, and lower transaction costs. This "programmatic approach" is enabling PROFOR to focus on a smaller set of activities that have greater potential for influence and development impact by providing timely analytics and knowledge to enable other sectors to promote sustainable forest management through different entry points. Four cross-sectoral programmatic activities were initated last year on the topics of how forests contribute to poverty reduction, energy provision, jobs creation, and sustainable supply chains. An overview of those activities is provided below. Concepts for several other programmatic activities were presented on topics, including forests and disaster risk management, mining, land use, and landscape governance, that will be developed further in 2016.

UNDERSTANDING FORESTS' CONTRIBUTION TO POVERTY REDUCTION

An estimated 1.3 billion people—nearly 20 percent of humanity—rely on forests and forest products for their livelihoods, with the majority living on less than $1.25 a day. While knowledge about forests as a source for day-to-day subsistence and as a safety net in times of need is increasing, much less is known about the extent to which forests can provide a pathway out of poverty. The forest and poverty programmatic activity will build on earlier efforts by PROFOR and partners to improve the understanding of how forests contribute to poverty reduction.

More specifically, the activity will consolidate what is known on how forests contribute to poverty reduction, generate new knowledge on the forests-poverty nexus, improve tools for measuring household use and dependence on forests, and share results with a broad set of policy makers and practitioners. It will serve as an umbrella for case studies on the forest-poverty nexus, enhancing learning and knowledge sharing. In addition a theory of change will be developed and tested by these case studies. The objective of the program is to inform World Bank strategic country diagnostics (SCDs) and country partnership frameworks (CPFs), ultimately informing World Bank operations as well as projects by other actors in the forestry space. The work is cross-sectional and engages both the ENR GP, the Poverty GP and impact evaluation experts.

A technical team including experts on gender, forests, and poverty is developing a theory of change for work included in the activity. Conservation International will carry out a comprehensive overview of what is known about forests as pathways out of poverty, producing an evidence map which will be used as a basis for an in-depth knowledge review in a second phase. The next step in the program is to develop a forest-poverty survey tool, similar to the World Bank SWIFT tool for poverty, will be developed and tested in several countries. The tool will be informed by the findings of the evidence map, the newly developed LSMS forestry module, and work by other organizations like the International Forestry Resources and Institutions (IFRI), the Center for International Forest Research (CIFOR), and the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN).

MAINSTREAMING WOOD AND FORESTS TO HELP DELIVER ENERGY ACCESS FOR ALL

Accelerating the deployment of renewable energy sources to meet energy access targets is highly dependent on effective management of the environmental and natural resource base, especially forests and the landscape more broadly. This programmatic activity aims to address this broader renewable energy-environment nexus through a portfolio of selected analytical and capacity building work. This will also strengthen dialogue among stakeholders on forests and relevant environmental renewable energy issues to facilitate investment in renewable energy access with enhanced environmental sustainability and mitigated forest impacts.

REDUCING DEFORESTATION AND FOREST DEGRADATION THROUGH INNOVATIVE COMMODITY SUPPLY CHAIN MECHANISMS AND GOVERNANCE

The agriculture sector in many countries is identified as a driver of deforestation. However, in some countries the sector also offers opportunities for increasing the adoption of trees on farms. The aim of this activity is to scale out and up successful agricultural and agroforestry commodity chain approaches to reduce deforestation and forest degradation. More specifically, the activity will compile evidence and lessons for addressing the impact of commodity value chains on forests, "crowd in" trees onto the agricultural landscape, and operationalize the knowledge and lessons learned in the context of development partners' investment, green growth, and climate-resilient operations.

GENERATING GROWTH AND JOBS THROUGH COMPETITIVE SMALL AND MEDIUM-SCALE FOREST ENTERPRISES

In the forestry sector, small and medium-size enterprises are often considered a vehicle for development, jobs, and poverty alleviation among forest-dependent households. However, the success of such enterprises has been mixed. This activity will examine if, where, and how forest SMEs could contribute to development objectives. It will provide guidance on how to enhance SMEs' competitiveness and to develop the needed regulatory, financial, and technical environment. In the long term, this programmatic activity aims to create market and policy environments that support competitive SMEs in the forest sector that are sustainable and contribute to job creation and growth.

SHAPING FOREST ENGAGEMENT

This section provides a few examples of how PROFOR knowledge and tools from diverse activities can shape understanding and thinking, with the potential for influence beyond the original purpose of an activity.

THE WORLD BANK GROUP FOREST ACTION PLAN

The World Bank Group is developing a five-year Forest Action Plan (FAP) to guide its engagement in the forest sector. The FAP, which will be put forward in early 2016, affirms and builds upon the 2002 Forest Strategy, Sustaining Forests, and brings new knowledge, technology, and capacity for cross-sectoral collaboration to bear on forest challenges for better development outcomes. The FAP identifies sustainable forestry investments and forest-smart operations outside the forest sector as the priority areas for World Bank Group engagement for the next five years.

Three cross-cutting themes underpin these focal areas: climate change and resilience, rights and participation, and institutions and governance.

For sustainable forestry investments, this entails ensuring that forest sector interventions contribute to the sustainable management of forests and value chains. Forest-smart operations outside the forest sector require close collaboration with other sectors in the design and implementation of investments to create positive forest outcomes and to avoid or mitigate any negative impact on forests. To this end, the Bank will assist client countries in upstream analysis to understand the true value of forests and to manage land use trade-offs to optimize development outcomes and encourage pro-forest investments. PROFOR tools and knowledge will play a central role in providing such analysis to countries.

PROFOR knowledge informed several aspects of the FAP and is viewed as a key component for implementing the FAP through 2020. For example, the FAP cites PROFOR analysis on the competitiveness of community forest enterprises in Mexico in describing the challenges facing forest SMEs and the policies to overcome such challenges. PROFOR's programmatic activity on forest SMEs initiated in 2015 is indicated as informing the Bank's future actions in this area.

PROFOR's recent analysis on the value of Predictive Proxy Indicators for facilitating the measurement and forecasting of long-term impacts for ongoing projects provides evidence in the FAP that the Bank should use core sector indicators more systematically in forest-related interventions to better predict longer-term impacts. The FAP also indicates support for capacity building and other activities to encourage use of the Forestry Module for the Living Standards Measurement Study (LSMS), which was developed by PROFOR in partnership with the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and CIFOR.

Looking forward, PROFOR will play a central role in providing knowledge to guide implementation of the FAP, such as by conducting analytical work that will inform forest sector investment priorities and cross-sectoral collaboration in key countries.

FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION AND MITIGATION

PROFOR released of a series of reports on How Forests Contribute to Climate Adaptation in the lead-up to the Paris climate meetings (COP-21) with a view to building understanding on this issue. The series addressed how forests make natural systems more resilient in the face of climate change, helping the systems they support to adapt to warmer, dryer, and less predictable weather. It highlighted the benefits that investing in forests can deliver in terms of ecosystem resilience and the potential cost, especially to those who depend directly on forests, of not taking action today to reverse deforestation and ensure forest resources are well managed with policies and practices that promote good governance and assure the rights of the forest-dependent poor.

The series included a state of knowledge report and three case studies from Burkina Faso, Honduras, and Lao PDR that examined how forest preservation supports vital industries such as agriculture and energy and public services such as water. The case studies found that forests play an invaluable role in building communities' resilience to unpredictable climatic conditions. In Lao PDR, households with greater access to forest and livestock grazing areas were found to be more effectively buffered from shocks. In Honduras, PROFOR found that an investment of $4.2 million

for a water management plan that would restore and manage forests outside Tegucigalpa would bring a return of between $28 million and $76 million to the national water utility.

Over the course of 2015, PROFOR continued to support outreach related to forest-specific findings of the Turn Down the Heat III report published in 2014. This outreach took place with key audiences around the world, helping to build awareness about climate risks and build consensus on climate action. Regional and national engagement included workshops for the Western Balkans, the Russian Federation, and Morocco and events across Latin America. The findings from the report helped to shape World Bank operations on climate adaptation and mitigation for the Aral Sea Basin and the Kyrgyz Republic Integrated Forest Ecosystem Management Project.

Mexico completed a benefit-sharing road map for REDD+ initiatives using the PROFOR Options Assessment Framework (OAF) tool that identifies which type of benefit-sharing mechanism would be most suited for a country's context. The OAF is part of the Making Benefit Sharing Arrangements Work for Forest-Dependent Communities toolkit, which informs the design of benefit-sharing arrangements in REDD+ initiatives by offering practical guidance on how to identify and work with beneficiaries when rights are unclear and by clarifying how mechanisms that transfer benefits are structured.

A project is currently under way to assess options for stimulating private sector investment in REDD+ and sustainable forest value chains. Carried out in partnership with the Climate Investment Fund's Forest Investment Program, this activity is looking at how the productive use of forests and forest products could contribute to climate change mitigation.

COMMUNICATION AND KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT IN 2015

In 2015, PROFOR engaged with stakeholders and broader audiences through face-to-face events, online outreach, and publications. PROFOR supported more than 95 engagement processes and events including workshops, conferences, and targeted briefings for knowledge and tool sharing that reached an estimated 11,138 direct participants. Online outreach focused on knowledge stories on PROFOR.info and an expanding social media network, reaching an audience of roughly 50,000. In addition, PROFOR generated 117 knowledge products including books, working papers, issue briefs, and partnership publications. This section provides highlights of these activities.

GLOBAL AND NATIONAL ENGAGEMENT

In March, PROFOR helped to launch A National Biodiversity Offset Scheme: A Road Map for Liberia's Mining Sector by co-hosting a panel discussion event that brought together experts from the Liberian government, conservation nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), and mining companies active in Liberia.

In June, PROFOR joined the Global Landscapes Forum: The Investment Case in London, where experts from investment banks, development banks, pension funds, and corporate entities met with senior government officials to create a hub for knowledge exchange around innovative solutions to finance sustainable landscapes. Along with other partnership programs from the World Bank, PROFOR hosted a discussion on Public-Private Partnerships: What Can Public and Private Resources Achieve Together? The overall outcome of the event was to initiate a 5-10 year roadmap for the creation of global funds or funding instruments for financing sustainable landscapes and forests at scale for financial, social, and environmental returns.

At the World Forestry Congress in September, PROFOR knowledge and tools featured in several sessions and dialogues. Most notably this included a subplenary session on sharing benefits equitably—Learning from experience. Additional presentations included benefit-sharing arrangements for REDD+, better information for better forest governance—the role and potential of forest governance assessment and monitoring, using evidence-based engagement and communications to inform global forestry policies and practice, improving data on socioeconomic benefits of forests, and improving governance and financing for forests.

In October, a conference edition of the African Drylands Report (forthcoming in 2016) prepared in partnership with the World Bank, FAO, TerrAfrica, the World Resources Institute, and the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research centers was presented at COP-12 of the UN Convention to Combat Desertification in Ankara, Turkey. The report is an important contribution to the dialogue among policy makers and development practitioners about measures to reduce the vulnerability and enhance the resilience of populations living in dryland regions of sub-Saharan Africa.

In November, together with IFRI and the Musée de l'Homme Research Group on Social and Natural Evolution, PROFOR launched the Forests & Livelihoods: Assessment, Research, and Engagement (FLARE) network in Paris. This brings together representatives of key stakeholders—donor organizations, environmental and social NGOs, development agencies, and research organizations—to advance the state of knowledge regarding forest-based livelihoods. Cultivation of the network for knowledge sharing and dissemination is part of the programmatic activity on forests and poverty. Together with IFRI, an open

call for papers on Forests as Pathways out of Poverty was made in mid-2015 and over 200 abstracts were received in advance of the FLARE launch. Eight papers were selected for funding and presented at the launch conference. The final papers will be presented at a workshop at the World Bank and submitted to a special issue of a scientific journal.

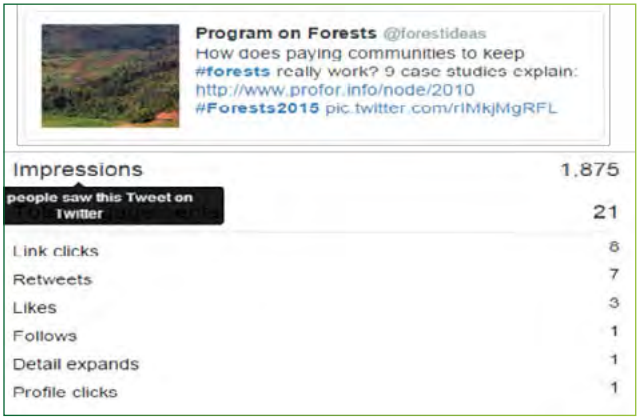
In December, PROFOR was an implementing partner of the 2015 Global Landscapes Forum held in conjunction with the Paris climate meetings (COP-21), which gathered together individuals, organizations, and private investors working on land use. In Paris, PROFOR partnered with TerrAfrica to convene a high-level discussion on resilient landscapes to reduce fragility, conflict, and migration. The event brought together senior government officials from Africa, private sector executives, and the Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief to identify actions and investments needed to create and maintain resilient landscapes to manage rural-to-urban migration and build resilience in human systems.

COMMUNICATION METRICS

PROFOR's social media presence has seen tremendous growth over the course of 2015.

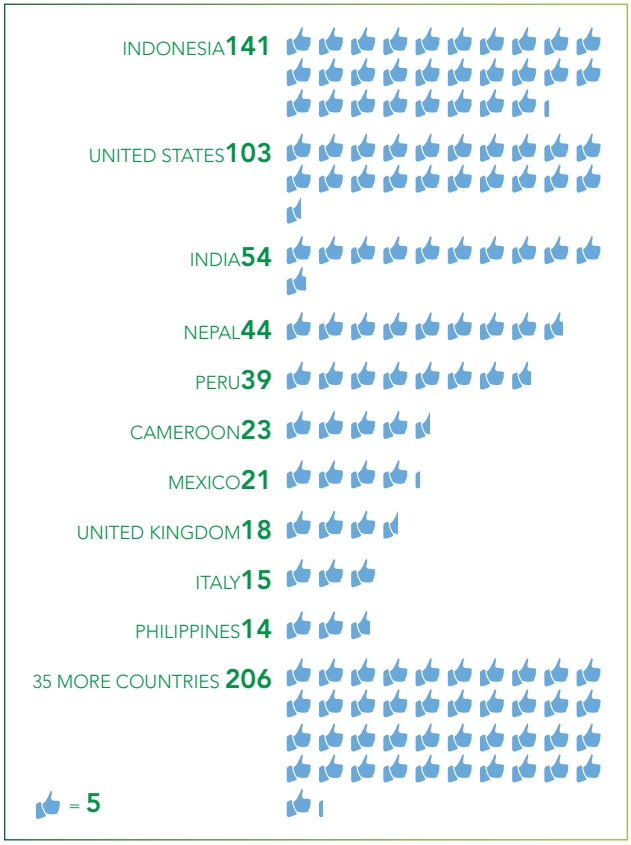
On Twitter, PROFOR averaged two new followers every day, bringing the total to 3,311 followers by the end of December. PROFOR's Twitter handle @forestideas was mentioned 220 times, and the account earned 515 re-tweets, with the peak being during the World Forestry Congress (WFC) in September 2015.

Over 90 days from September through November 2015, PROFOR tweets reached a potential audience of 51,000 users (based on impressions). A top tweet during this period featured PROFOR's work on Making Benefit Sharing Arrangements Work for Forest-Dependent Communities, which was featured at the WFC.



A Top Post in September 2015:

Likes by Region in September 2015:

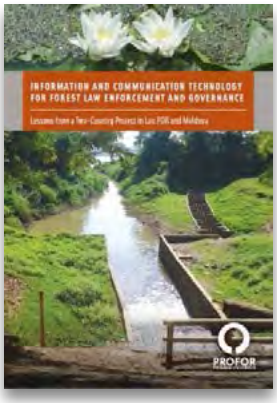


PROFOR's website received 14,955 visits in 2015. On average, visitors spent close to three minutes per session on the PROFOR site and viewed nearly three pages per visit—both very strong results in terms of gauging readers' interest in the online content. The website also scores well in attracting new visitors. Going forward, PROFOR will be using these and other metrics to revamp its website, including attracting a wider range of audience members and improving mobile-friendly access.

PUBLICATIONS

PROFOR published four books and five working papers, and copublished several publications with partners including the World Bank, FAO, CIFOR, and The Forest Dialogue.

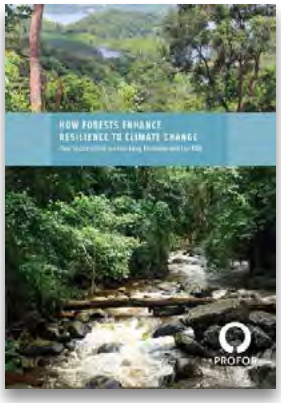
PROFOR Books



Information and Communication Technology for Forest Law Enforcement and Governance: Lessons from a Two-Country Project in Lao PDR and Moldova provides insights into how to use ICT tools to their full potential. The book synthesizes findings from two case studies, which are available as PROFOR Working Papers (Laos and Moldova).

The Spanish version of Assessing Forest Governance: A Practical Guide to Data Collection, Analysis and Use: Evaluando La Gobernanza Forestal: Una guía práctica para la recolección, análisis y uso de datos.

How Forests Enhance Resilience to Climate Change: What we know about how forests can contribute to adaptation



How Forests Enhance Resilience to Climate Change: Case Studies from Burkina Faso, Honduras, and Lao PDR

PROFOR Working Papers

[The Political Economy of Decision-making in Forestry: Using Evidence and Analysis for Reform] assesses eight major political economy analysis models to identify how such an approach can be applied to the forest sector.

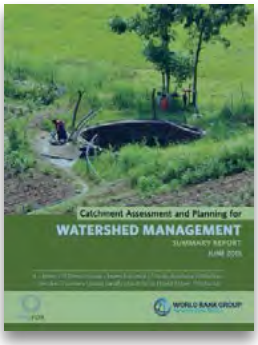
The [Toolkit for Forest Control and Supervision: Practical Field Guidance] provides low-cost, hands-on tools for forest management. It is primarily designed for the government officers of forest agencies, particularly in tropical countries seeking to implement timber legality verification systems.

[Understanding Long-Term Impacts in the Forest Sector] offers insight into how we might better anticipate the impact of forest sector interventions over the long run by looking at what factors contributed to the success of past projects. Building on lessons from the past, the paper suggests establishing a set of predictive proxy indicators that can help guide investments today.

[How Forests Enhance Resilience to Climate Change: the Case of Drinking Water Supply in Tegucigalpa, Honduras]

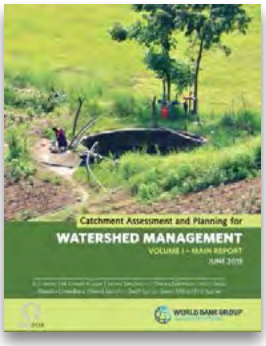
[How Forests Enhance Resilience to Climate Change: the Case of Smallholder Agriculture in Lao PDR]

Highlights of Partnership Publications

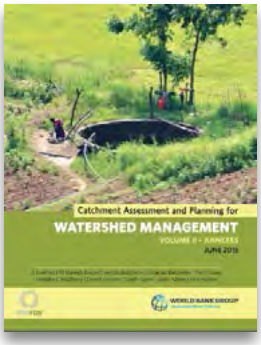


Catchment Assessment and Planning for Watershed Management, Summary Report

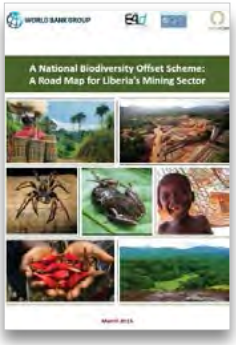
Improving Operational Effectiveness and Impacts of the Integrated Watershed Program in India



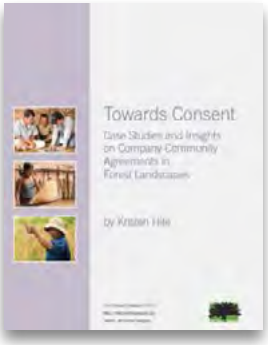
Catchment Assessment and Planning for Watershed Management Volume 1



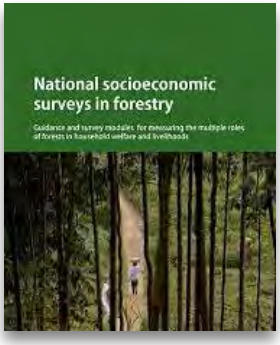
Catchment Assessment and Planning for Watershed Management Volume 2



A National Biodiversity Offset Scheme: A Road Map for Liberia's Mining Sector



Towards Consent: Case Studies and Insights on Company-Community Agreements



Draft National Socioeconomic Surveys in Forestry

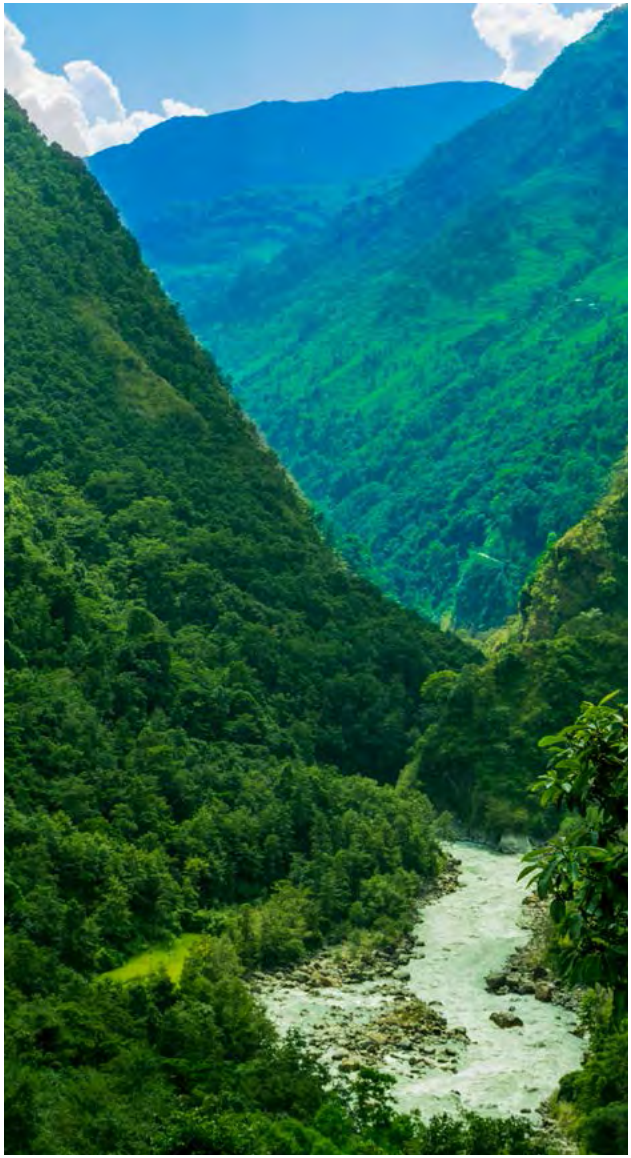
KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT

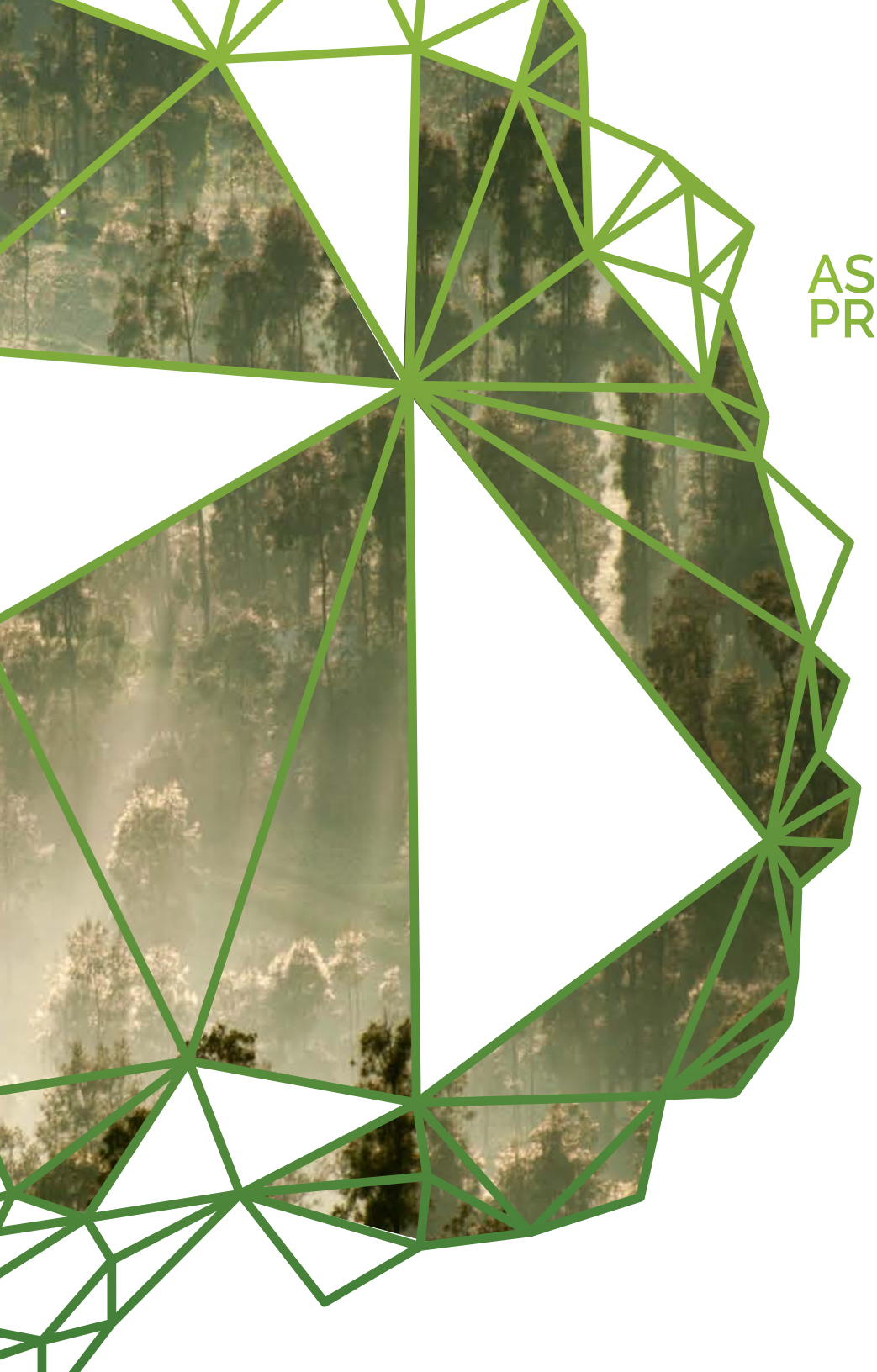
In 2015, PROFOR initiated closer knowledge-sharing partnerships for climate-related tools and analytical work with the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility and the Forest Investment Program. Initial work entailed reviewing PROFOR knowledge and tools that may be of interest to FCPF and FIP countries for a targeted knowledge dissemination and application partnership.

PROFOR also initiated a greater focus on gender in its knowledge management, collaborating closely with the International Union for Conservation of Nature and CIFOR. A priority focus of this work is implementing the World Bank Group Gender Strategy approved in December 2015. As mentioned earlier, PROFOR knowledge management will be a key element of the implementation of the Forest Action Plan the World Bank plans to release in 2016.

In late 2015, PROFOR developed an e-learning course on forest governance assessment and monitoring that targets staff at government forest agencies, NGOs, forestry schools, and development partners. The course will be offered twice in 2016.

PROFOR activities developed in 2015 have a greater focus on knowledge management strategically included in their concept notes as part of the theory of change now integrated into all proposals. While it is still early days of implementing this new approach, better and more trackable knowledge management results are anticipated. In addition, an effort to strengthen and scale up PROFOR knowledge management was initiated in 2015. The next steps include a knowledge management maturity assessment on how PROFOR knowledge is designed, created, communicated, received, and applied, with a view to informing a new knowledge management strategy.





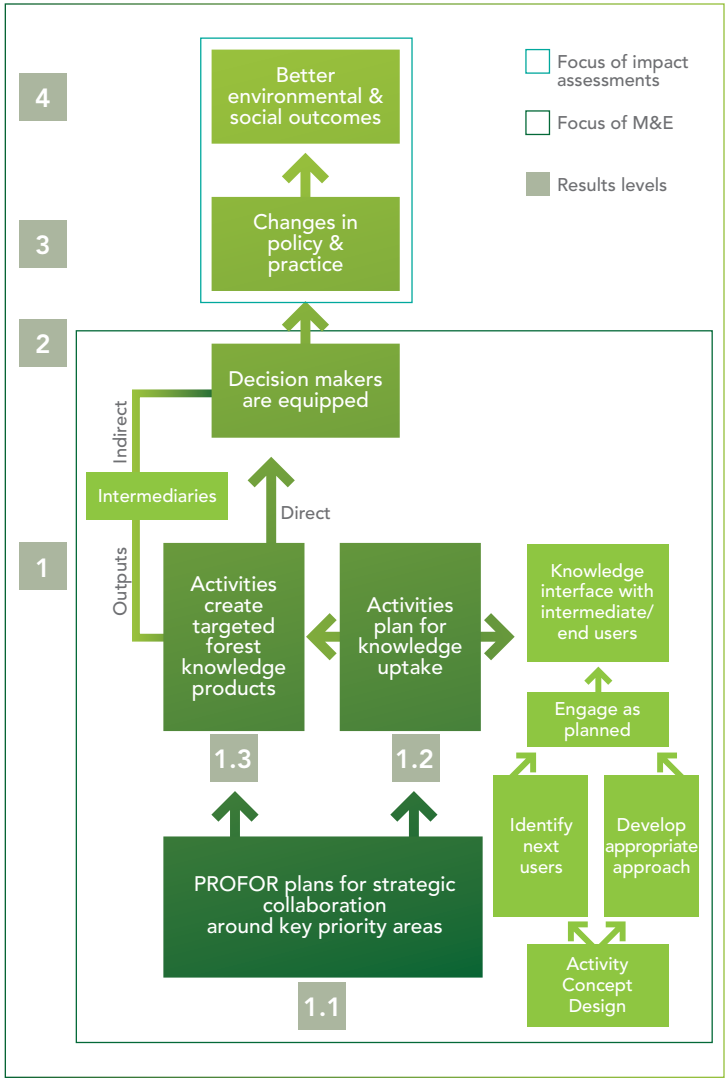
ASSESSING PROFOR'S IMPACT

In 2015 PROFOR implemented a strengthened monitoring and evaluation (M&E) system built on a unifying theory of change that informs the PROFOR pipeline, guides activity concept note development, and helps document and track uptake of PROFOR work. Concept notes, progress reports, and completion reports now include explicit articulation of uptake pathways and audience engagement in activity design and delivery. Based on this new rigor in the design of activities in 2015 and going forward, PROFOR will be better able to track short-, medium-, and long-term outcomes across activities and to aggregate these outcomes for a program-wide view of results for knowledge uptake.

THE PROFOR THEORY OF CHANGE

Acknowledging that PROFOR's primary role relates to the production and translation of knowledge, the TOC (Figure 1) charts out how PROFOR expects to achieve influence through its work. Following best practice in knowledge uptake programs, the TOC focuses on understanding the networks through which knowledge and information travels to reach its intended audiences. The TOC makes the distinction between the ultimate desired impact of PROFOR's work and what it is feasible to attribute to PROFOR's direct efforts. It indicates the expectation that activity managers will be able to demonstrate they have done everything in their power to ensure that targeted policymakers and practitioners in developing countries were equipped with forest relevant strategic knowledge, comparable evidence, reliable tools and systematic analysis. Achieving this objective will then in turn contribute to broader impacts on poverty reduction, biodiversity conservation, protection of climate and other ecosystem services through improved management of forests and trees. However, at this level PROFOR funded activities will be far less able to influence ultimate outcomes.

FIGURE 1: Simplified PROFOR Knowledge Uptake Theory of Change



PROJECT ACTIVITY TRACKING SYSTEM RESULTS FOR 2015

A valuable feature of PROFOR's new M&E approach is a Project Activity Tracking System (PATS) that captures and aggregates outputs, reach and influence generated by PROFOR activities, and also evaluates performance for completed activities to verify if objectives have been met. In 2015, PATS assessed 32 PROFOR activities completed or on-going in 2015[2] based on progress and completion notes for those activities. The following are the findings from this assessment.

In 2015, PROFOR…

- Produced 117 knowledge products
- Supported more than 95 engagement processes with 11,138 direct participants
- Influenced 30 World Bank operations
- Informed 2 national policy reforms
- 70% of PROFOR activities exceeded expectations for knowledge uptake

2 Of the 41 activities underway in 2015, nine did not submit progress or completion reports due to being in the very initial stage of implementation or early closure.

FINANCIAL OVERVIEW AND ADMINISTRATION

In 2015, PROFOR's disbursements and outstanding commitments reached $8.8 million, which was at the same level of 2014 and a record level for the program. Actual disbursements totaled $3.6 million (3 percent higher than in 2014) and commitments reached $5.2 million.

PROFOR maintained an active portfolio of 43 projects (compared with 49 in 2014) and launched 8 new activities (down from 25 in 2014, reflecting the new focus on programmatic activities). Seventeen activities were brought to closure during 2015, compared with 16 that closed the previous year. (See Table 1 for actual 2015 expenditures and commitments.) Disbursements and commitments under regional-specific activities totaled $3.7 million, a 26 percent decrease from the previous year, and multiregional and global activities totaled $4.8 million, a 25 percent increase from the previous year, reflecting the new focus on programmatic multiregional activities. (See Tables 2 and 3 for expenditures by window and by thematic areas.)

Donor commitments agreed prior to 2015 were paid in during the year from Switzerland ($0.2 million), the Netherlands ($1.8 million), the United Kingdom ($1.5 million), and the European Union ($0.3 million). This marked the final contribution for the European Commission under their commitment, which closed June 30, 20015. A new donor commitment was formally agreed to in 2015 with the United Kingdom for a total amount of 6 million pounds sterling, equivalent to $8.4 million, of which $1.8 million has been paid. (See Table 4.)

In addition to donor fund-raising, PROFOR activities continue to generate significant co-financing through partnerships. For every dollar committed to a PROFOR activity implemented during 2015, an additional 68 cents or more is generated in co-financing. In reality, the level of co-financing is higher, but it has been difficult to estimate this because cash and in-kind costs that are covered through partnerships and by other funders were not fully reported to PROFOR for several activities.

Administration, communications, and program management expenses held relatively constant with previous years, at $0.53 million. Program management includes portfolio development and monitoring, communications activities, M&E (including the Impact Evaluation), financial management, and other costs incurred by the Secretariat. (See Table 5 for actual costs by expense items.)

TABLE 1. PROFOR Financial Report As of December 31, 2015

	CY2002–2013	ACTUAL CY2014	CY2015	
Trust Fund Income				1/
PROFOR Paid-in Contribution	33,664,636	5,446,041	5,634,395	2/
PROFOR Investment Income	773,157	41,507	42,911	3/
FLEG TF Balance	1,696,975			4/
FLEG Investment Income	26,650			
Other Receipts/Income	36,753	(8)	2,041	
Total Income	**36,198,171**	**5,487,540**	**5,679,348**	
Disbursement				
PROFOR Programmatic Window	6,202,701	1,486,583		5/
PROFOR Strategic Window	15,596,884	1,541,640	3,310,938	6/
FLEG Strategic Window	692,823			7/
Administrative Fees (Non-Project)	1,683,230	272,302	281,720	8/
Total Disbursements	**24,175,639**	**3,300,525**	**3,592,658**	
Commitments				9/
PROFOR Programmatic Window	2,131,231	3,560,694		
PROFOR Strategic Window	1,708,216	2,052,004	5,175,810	
Net Commitments		(3,839,447)	(5,612,697)	
Total Commitments	**3,839,447**	**1,773,250**	**(436,888)**	
Total Disbursements + Commitments	**28,015,086**	**5,073,775**	**3,155,771**	
Fund Balance Retained	—	8,183,085	8,596,850	10/
Total Actual Cash Fund Balance	**8,183,085**	**8,596,850**	**11,120,427**	

1/ CY15 Trust Fund Income as presented in the Donor Center website.
2/ Donor contribution is presented in detail on the Funding Sources table.
3/ Projected investment income for CY2015 is a share of PROFOR paid-in donor contribution of the year.
4/ FLEG TF is aggregated fund balance of FLEG parent TF053912 and two HQ managed Child TFs, TF055097 and TF055098, by end of CY2008. All donor contributions have been received and administrative fees paid. FLEG TF closed on 12/31/2010.
5/ Prior to 2015, the Programmatic Window used to refer to Child Trust Funds and other activities established for regional task team leaders to execute projects based on the approved concepts notes. As of January 1, 2015, the Programmatic Window was eliminated.
6/ PROFOR Strategic Window disbursements used to include expenditures of HQ managed activities under Child TF051840, TF051864, and Child TFs, including Secretariat staff costs, consultant fees, contractual services, travel, communications, and other miscellaneous expenses for PROFOR-related programs. As of January 1, 2015, the Strategic Window included Regional, Multi-Regional, and Global Activities.
7/ FLEG Strategic Window disbursements are for expenditures of HQ managed activities under Child TF055097 &TF055098. The disbursements in CY2010 were included in the PROFOR Strategic Window as part of the alignment process.
8/ The 5 percent administrative fees are a standard cost recovery fee applied by the Bank for TF administration.
9/ Outstanding and Net Commitments in Programmatic & Strategic Windows refer to cash balance left in the child TFs out of total grants transferred from parent TFs after deduction of actual expense disbursements as of Dec 31, 2014, that are carried over to next CY. Activities have an average duration of 28 months.
10/ Fund balance retained from the previous calendar year.

TABLE 2. PROFOR Cost Analysis by Window in CY2015

Window	Disbursements US$	Commitments US$	Total US$	Total %	# of Activities
Programmatic Window	—	—	—	0%	0
Strategic Window	3,310,938	5,175,810	8,486,748	100%	41
Total	3,310,938	5,175,810	8,486,748	100%	41
(+) Administrative Fee	281,720	—	281,720		
Total	3,592,658	5,175,810	8,768,468		

Note: As of January 1, 2015, the Programmatic Window was merged with the Strategic Window.

TABLE 3. PROFOR Cost Analysis by Thematic Area in CY2015 Compared with Plans

	Actual + Outstanding Commitments			
Thematic Area	**CY2014 US$**	**# of Activities**	**CY2015 US$**	**# of Activities**
Cross Sectoral	1,757,349	12	2,900,349	12
Financing SFM	2,244,028	10	1,579,760	8
Governance	1,813,977	14	1,100,249	9
Livelihoods	2,310,881	13	2,379,185	12
Carryover Commitments in Plan				
Management & Administration	514,685		527,205	
Total Disbursements + Commitments	**8,640,920**	**49**	**8,486,748**	**41**
Non-Project Costs				
Administrative Fees	272,302		281,720	
Total Disbursements + Commitments	8,913,222	**49**	8,768,468	**41**

1/

1/ Actual + Outstanding Commitments refer to activities that are under way with actual disbursements and pending disbursement. Activities have an average life of 28 months.

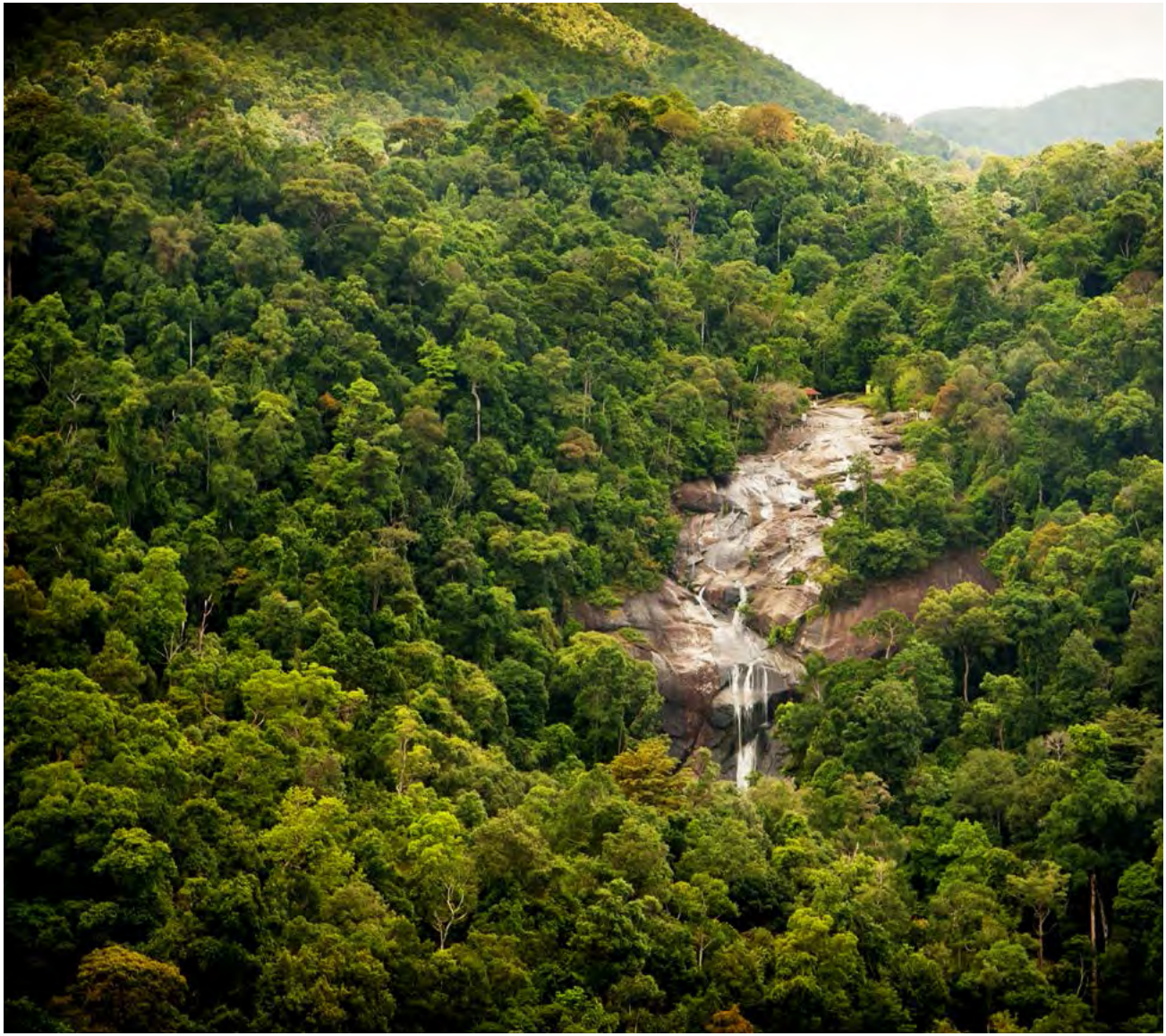
TABLE 4. PROFOR Donor Contribution As of February 28, 2015

Donor	Currency	Amount in Contr Curr	Amount in USD	Paid in Contr Curr	Paid in USD	Unpaid in Contr Curr	Pending in USD
European Commission	EUR	4,800,600	6,577,143	4,800,600	6,577,143	—	—
Finland	EUR	2,834,200	3,847,859	2,834,200	3,847,859	—	—
Germany	EUR	1,180,000	1,601,408	1,180,000	1,601,408	—	—
Italy	EUR	460,000	648,166	460,000	648,166	—	—
Japan	USD	900,000	900,000	900,000	900,000	—	—
Netherlands	EUR	4,652,281	6,806,567	4,652,281	6,806,567	—	—
Switzerland	CHF	3,268,878	3,477,509	3,268,755	3,477,378	123	131
United Kingdom	GBP	17,473,342	27,588,551	12,662,501	20,886,551	4,800,000	6,702,000 1/
Total			**51,447,203**		**44,745,072**		**6,702,131**

1/ Pending Contribution from United Kingdom is expected to be paid in equal parts in 2016 and 2017

TABLE 5. PROFOR Program Management: Actual Costs Analysis by Type of Activity for CY2015

Type of Activity	Staff Costs	Travel	Consulting Firm	Short-Term Consultants	Contractual Services	Total	%
Portfolio Management	$ 169,230	$ 5,763	$85,500	—	$ 4,945	**$ 265,437**	**50%**
Communications	$ 118,263	$ (2,171)	—	$ 28,379	$ 18,201	**$ 162,671**	**31%**
Monitoring and Evaluation	$ 43,142	$ 8,468	—	—	—	**$ 51,611**	**10%**
Financial Management	$ 47,485	—	—	—	—	**$ 47,485**	**9%**
Grand Total	**$ 378,120**	**$ 12,060**	**$ 85,500**	**$ 28,379**	**$ 23,146**	**$ 527,205**	**9%**



ANNEX I: OVERVIEW OF CY2015 ACTIVITIES, BY THEMATIC AREA

THEMATIC AREA	ACTIVITY	REGION	ID	CURRENT STATUS	APPROVAL DATE	DELIVERY DATE	PROFOR FUNDING	CO-FINANCING	COFINANCING SOURCE	TOTAL FUNDING
CROSS SECTORAL										
Cross Sectoral	Balancing Mining Development and Forest Conservation in the Congo Basin	AFR	TF015224	Underway	07/01/13	06/30/16	$570,000	$178,000	TFESSD, FCPF, WB	$748,000
Cross Sectoral	Developing Proxy Indicators to Assess Forests Sector Impacts	Global	TF015018 P145206	Completed	06/18/13	06/30/15	$202,555	$6,174	WB	$208,729
Cross Sectoral	Forest Resilience Scenarios for the Southern Amazon: Managing the Agricultural Frontier	LCR	TF018481	Underway	09/09/14	05/31/16	$130,000	$95,200	MAPA, MCTI, FIP	$225,200
Cross Sectoral	Institutional Analysis and Landscape Level Planning Guidelines for Watershed Development in India	SAR	TF013974	Completed	12/18/12	06/30/15	$321,133	$70,000	DfID, FAO, WB	$391,133
Cross Sectoral	Linking Evidence and Policy Discussions and Contributing to Measures for Achieving National and Post-2015 Global Development Agendas	Global	TF018225	Completed	09/18/14	12/31/15	$242,654	$10,414	WB	$253,068
Cross Sectoral	Mainstreaming wood and forests to help deliver energy access for all	Multi-regional	TF0A0841	Underway	08/03/15	06/29/18	$850,000		TBC	$850,000
Cross Sectoral	Reducing deforestation and forest degradation via innovative commodity supply chain mechanisms and governance	Multi-regional	TF0A1203	Underway	09/21/15	12/28/17	$700,000		TBC	$700,000
Cross Sectoral	Taking to Scale Tree-based Ecosystem Approaches that Enhance Food Security, Improve Resilience to Climate Change, and Sequester Carbon	Global	TF012754 TF051840 TF051864 P129335	Underway	07/09/12	06/30/16	$150,000	$639,000	WB, BNPP	$789,000
Cross Sectoral	Turn Down the Heat III: Regional Analysis (ECA) – The Case for Climate Resilience	ECA	TF016890	Completed	02/19/14	06/30/15	$160,997	$314,714	WB, CAEDWP	$475,711
Cross Sectoral	Turn Down the Heat III: Regional Analysis (LAC) – The Case for Climate Resilience	LCR	TF017366	Completed	02/19/14	06/30/15	$142,443	$88,686	CIF, CPT-CPF, ESMAP, WB	$231,129
Cross Sectoral	Turn Down the Heat III: Regional Analysis (MNA) – The Case for Climate Resilience	MNA	TF017334	Completed	02/19/14	06/30/15	$50,612	$580,000	CIF, CPT-CPF, ESMAP, WB	$630,612
Cross Sectoral	Workshop on Sustainable Productive Forest Landscapes in Mexico	LCR	TF017986	Completed	07/08/14	06/30/15	$47,894	$10,000	Government, WB	$57,894
Cross Sectoral Total							$3,568,288	$1,992,188		$5,560,476

THEMATIC AREA	ACTIVITY	REGION	ID	CURRENT STATUS	APPROVAL DATE	DELIVERY DATE	PROFOR FUNDING	CO-FINANCING	COFINANCING SOURCE	TOTAL FUNDING
FINANCING SFM										
Financing SFM	Advancing Ecosystem Market Intelligence	Global	TF014982 P146240	Completed	06/10/13	06/30/15	$466,646	$2,086,000	Public, Private and NGO Supporters, foundations and large bilateral donors	$2,552,646
Financing SFM	African Wood Products Price Index	AFR	N/A	Dropped	N/A	N/A	–	–		–
Financing SFM	Biodiversity Offsets Toolkit and Sourcebook	AFR	TF015587 -	Underway	07/08/13	05/31/16	$350,000	$60,000	Extractives for Development	$410,000
Financing SFM	Close-to-Nature Planted Forest (CTNPF)	LCR	TF0A1684	Underway	12/11/15	06/30/17	$150,000	$152,000	FAO, WB	$302,000
Financing SFM	Colombia: Commercial Reforestation Potential	LCR	TF016543	Underway	01/16/2014	06/30/16	$406,000	$729,000	Government; WB	$1,135,000
Financing SFM	Congo Basin Timber: Examining the Potential to Boost the Volume of Legal Wood Used in Construction and Furniture Making in the Congo Basin	AFR	TF018836	Completed	11/12/14	04/30/16	$200,000	$5,000	ITTO	$205,000
Financing SFM	Improving Business Climate for Planted Forests in Mozambique	AFR	TF017361	Underway	05/12/14	12/31/16	$278,000	$150,000	European Space Agency, WB	$428,000
Financing SFM	Mechanisms to Incentivize the Reestablishment and Scaling Up of Native Species Forest Plantations in the State of São Paulo, Brazil	LCR	TF017716	Underway	07/08/14	06/30/16	$120,000	$280,000	Government; IUCN	$400,000
Financing SFM	Stimulating Private Sector Engagement in REDD+ Sustainable Forest Management and Landscape Restoration Efforts	Global	TF0A0661	Underway	01/09/15	10/31/16	$80,000	$80,000	Climate Investment Funds	$160,000
Financing SFM Total							**$2,050,646**	**$3,542,000**		**$5,592,646**
GOVERNANCE										
Governance	Collaborative Stakeholder Mapping to Promote Legal Timber Trade	ECA	TF018020	Dropped	09/01/14	06/09/15	$4,232			$4,232
Governance	Developing a Road Map for Benefit-sharing Mechanisms by Using PROFOR's Options Assessment Framework	Global	TF015541 P147484	Completed	06/17/13	03/31/16	$255,000	$903	WB	$255,903

THEMATIC AREA	ACTIVITY	REGION	ID	CURRENT STATUS	APPROVAL DATE	DELIVERY DATE	PROFOR FUNDING	CO-FINANCING	COFINANCING SOURCE	TOTAL FUNDING
Governance	Global Review of ICT tools for Forest Knowledge Management and Information Systems and Application to Indonesia	EAP	TF0A0655	Underway	06/29/15	06/30/16	$120,000	$13,000	FIP, WB (Spatial helpdesk, Watersheds Global Solutions Group)	$133,000
Governance	ICT In Forest Governance Application - Phase II	Global	P126410	Completed	06/26/14	03/31/15	$17,045	$5,004	WB	$22,049
Governance	Improving the Forests Database to Support Sustainable Forest Management - Phase II	Global	TF014014	Completed	12/18/12	10/30/15	$199,000	$63,019	WAVES	$262,019
Governance	Methodology for Calculating Budget Losses and Local Revenue Impacts of Illegal Logging	ECA	TF018019	Dropped	07/08/14	06/09/15	$23,973			$23,973
Governance	Political Economy Analysis for Decision Making in Forestry	Global	TF012926 P132657	Completed	08/06/12	05/30/15	$168,648	$26,753	WB	$195,401
Governance	State Forest Administration (SFA) Reform in Vietnam	EAP	TF013910	Completed	11/26/12	08/31/15	$260,000	$65,000	Government, SFE, WB	$325,000
Governance	Supporting Innovative Forest Governance Assessment and Monitoring	Global	TF017087	Underway	01/14/15	06/30/16	$411,510	$18,000	LLI WB	$429,510
Governance Total							$1,459,408	$191,678		$1,651,087
LIVELIHOODS										
Livelihoods	Adaptation of Strategic Community Engagement and Forest Production Monitoring Systems to Forestry Value Chains in the Peruvian Amazon	LCR	TF017025	Dropped	01/29/14	12/31/15	$63,832	$135,000	SBA Climate Funds; Grassroots Business Fund; Counterpart funding (TBC)	$198,832
Livelihoods	Building National-Scale Evidence on the Contribution of Forests to Household Welfare: A Forestry Module for Living Standards Measurement Surveys	Global	TF018582	Underway	11/10/14	06/30/16	$100,000	$145,000	WB, CIFOR, FAO, IFRI	$245,000
Livelihoods	Fostering Green economy and Integrated landscape management in Tunisia	MNA	TF0A1377	Underway	10/13/15	06/30/17	$140,000	$50,000	Government	$190,000
Livelihoods	Lebanon: Best-fit Practices for Reforestation to Enhance Climate Resilience in Remote Hilly Areas	MNA	TF013957	Completed	01/02/13	10/31/15	$250,000	$16,000	WB	$266,000

THEMATIC AREA	ACTIVITY	REGION	ID	CURRENT STATUS	APPROVAL DATE	DELIVERY DATE	PROFOR FUNDING	CO-FINANCING	COFINANCING SOURCE	TOTAL FUNDING
Livelihoods	Supporting Small Forest Enterprises to Grow	Global	N/A	Dropped - Merged into Programmatic Activity	N/A	N/A	–	–		–
Livelihoods	Supporting the Elaboration of a National Silvo-pastoral Strategy for Tunisia	MNA	TF017730	Completed	07/08/14	12/31/15	$100,000	$27,000	WB	$127,000
Livelihoods	The Role of Forests in Reducing Poverty and Enhancing Climate Resilience: A Case Study of the Philippines	EAP	TF018410	Underway	07/31/14	06/30/16	$300,000	$202,200	WB, Government (TBC)	$502,200
Livelihoods	Trees and Smallholder Agriculture: A Household Perspective from Sub-Saharan Africa	AFR	TF017937	Underway	06/08/14	12/31/16	$184,000	$80,000	Gates Foundation, WB, Global Food Price Crisis Response Program	$264,000
Livelihoods	Tunisia: Sustainable Management of Oasis Ecosystems	MNA	TF014003	Completed	01/02/13	10/31/15	$380,000	$88,000	WB	$468,000
Livelihoods	Turkey Forest Villages: Socioeconomic study of forest villagers to better understand the causes of out-migration, forest dependence and poverty	ECA	TF0A1378	Underway	09/24/15	05/31/16	$185,000	$30,000	FAO, WB	$215,000
Livelihoods	Understanding forests' contribution to poverty reduction	Multi-regional	TF0A0991	Underway	08/26/15	05/31/17	$500,000	$240,000	TBC	$740,000
Livelihoods	Understanding the Role of India's Forests in Contributing to Combating Extreme Poverty and in Promoting Shared Prosperity	SAR	TF017981	Underway	07/08/14	03/31/16	$110,000	$33,000	WB	$143,000
Livelihoods	Unlocking SMFEs' Contribution to Shared Prosperity: Identifying and Operationalizing Innovative Multi-sectoral Solutions	Multi-regional	TF0A0997	Underway	08/26/15	11/15/18	$525,000	–	TBC	$525,000
Livelihoods Total							$2,837,832	$1,046,200		$3,884,032
Grand Total							$9,916,174	$6,772,066		$16,688,241

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