



PROFOR

INNOVATION AND ACTION
FOR FORESTS



PROFOR
KNOWLEDGE BEYOND FORESTS
IN 2018



The Program on Forests (PROFOR) multidonor partnership, housed at the World Bank, generates innovative, cutting-edge knowledge and tools to advance sustainable management of forest resources for poverty reduction, economic growth, climate mitigation and adaptation, and conservation benefits.



UKaid
from the British people

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Foreword	v
Abbreviations and Acronyms	vii
PROFOR in 2018 by the Numbers	1
Knowledge Beyond Forests: Forest-Smart Programs	3
Agriculture Value Chains	3
Extractive Industries	3
Energy	4
Nature-Based Solutions for Disaster Risk Management	4
Governance	5
Knowledge Beyond Forests: Cross-Cutting Topics	7
Financing Ecosystems and Improving Livelihoods	7
Poverty Reduction	8
Forest Tenure	9
Gender	9
Knowledge Beyond Forests: Climate Change	11
Knowledge for Forests: National Forest Sector Policy	15
Assessing PROFOR's Impact	19
Assessment of Completed Activities	19
Communications and Knowledge Management	21
Global, Regional, and National Engagement Highlights	21
Publications	22
Partner Publications	24
e-Learning Courses	24
Metrics	24
Financial Overview and Administration	27
Appendix A. Overview of CY2018 Activities by Thematic Area	31





FOREWORD



KARIN KEMPER
Senior Director
Environment and Natural Resources
World Bank Group

In 2018, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) identified pathways to curtailing global emissions to 1.5°C. All included planting forests and protecting existing forests to reduce and avoid further emissions. Catastrophic forest fires, made worse by climate change, pointed to the urgency to adapt forest management practices. And new research showed that biodiversity loss is even more severe than we originally thought, with unprecedented levels of deforestation and land degradation.

Fortunately, we have solutions based on an integrated landscape approach that can slow deforestation and restore degraded lands, but also improve food security and create jobs. Implementing these solutions requires working closely with sectors that traditionally cause deforestation. Agriculture, extractive and energy industries all have to improve land use planning and management.

To do this, we need to build awareness about forest-smart practices. PROFOR is showing how forests and the people who depend directly on them are being affected by climate change, biodiversity loss and the erosion of ecosystem services. In 2018 alone, PROFOR knowledge products and guidance informed over 50 government policies and World Bank operations.

PROFOR's LEAVES program analyzed the role agricultural value chains can play in tropical forest conservation and tree cover restoration. The LEAVES program also assessed how the production of commodities such as shea can help improve the livelihoods of women and the poor. These findings were incorporated into national policy dialogues and World Bank project design.

PROFOR is helping to shape national forest projects and policy. In Benin, PROFOR supported the design of the



Local Women Transporting Shea Kernels for Processing ©P. Lovett

Gazetted Forest Management Project for productive forests. The analysis recommended the establishment of plantations for timber to generate forest-related jobs and for fuelwood to meet energy needs. Benin's forest action program now includes employment plans for forest-dependent communities, especially women and youth, in forest product value chains.

PROFOR is working with partners such as the International Union of Forest Research Organizations (IUFRO) to tackle pressing forest-related questions. IUFRO and PROFOR convened an expert group on how climate change is influencing forest fires. The group confirmed that the warming climate contributes

significantly to more frequent and intense forest fires. Building on this work, PROFOR will publish policy recommendations for forest fire management for governments in 2019.

While this annual report shows how PROFOR is advancing forest-based solutions, more must be done. We need to combine PROFOR's knowledge and tools with technical assistance, policy reform and project financing to have transformative impacts at the landscape level. I would like to take this opportunity to thank PROFOR donors for their support and to welcome your ongoing collaboration so that together we can meet the challenges ahead.

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AFR	Africa
ASM	Artisanal and Small-Scale Mining
Bank	World Bank
CY	Calendar Year
EAP	East Asia and Pacific
ECA	Europe and Central Asia
FLEG	Forest Law Enforcement and Governance
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GLF	Global Landscapes Forum
IDA	International Development Association (of the World Bank)
IUFRO	International Union of Forest Research Organizations
LCR	Latin America and the Caribbean region
LEAVES	Leveraging Agricultural Value Chains to Enhance Tropical Tree Cover and Slow Deforestation
LSM	Large-Scale Mining
MNA	Middle East and North Africa
NDC	Nationally Determined Contribution
NTFP	Non-Timber Forest Product
OAF	Options Assessment Framework
PATS	Project Activity Tracking System
PES	Payment for Ecosystem Services
PSA	Payment for Hydrological Services Program (Mexico)
SAR	South Asia
SFM	Sustainable Forest Management
TF	Trust Fund

All dollar amounts are U.S. dollars unless otherwise indicated.



PROFOR IN 2018 BY THE NUMBERS

In 2018, PROFOR's portfolio consisted of 50 activities, 17 of which closed and 33 of which were in progress. In addition, there were eight trust funds for technical activities that programmatically closed in the previous calendar year (2017) but financially and legally closed in 2018. These previously completed activities contributed to 2018 disbursements.

Disbursements in 2018 totaled \$6.1 million. Administration, communications, and program management expenses remained constant compared with previous years, totaling \$1.28 million (19 percent of total disbursements).

The portfolio was implemented across all four PROFOR themes: governance, financing sustainable forest management (SFM), livelihoods, and cross-sectoral coordination. The percentage breakdown of technical activities grouped by primary theme (as a percent of total disbursements) was as follows: livelihoods, 22 percent; cross-sectoral, 40 percent; governance, 10 percent; and financing SFM, 9 percent (see figure 1).

Geographically, multiregional or global activities accounted for 57 percent of disbursements, indicating the continuing emphasis on programmatic activities focused on more than one region. The next biggest share of 2018 disbursements was for activities implemented in the Latin America and the Caribbean region (LCR) at 16 percent of total disbursements. Those carried out in East Asia and the Pacific (EAP) accounted for 10 percent, with the remaining disbursements spread across Africa (AFR), South Asia (SAR), Europe and Central Asia (ECA), and the Middle East and North Africa (MNA) (see figure 2).

FIGURE 1: 2018 DISBURSEMENTS BY THEME, USD

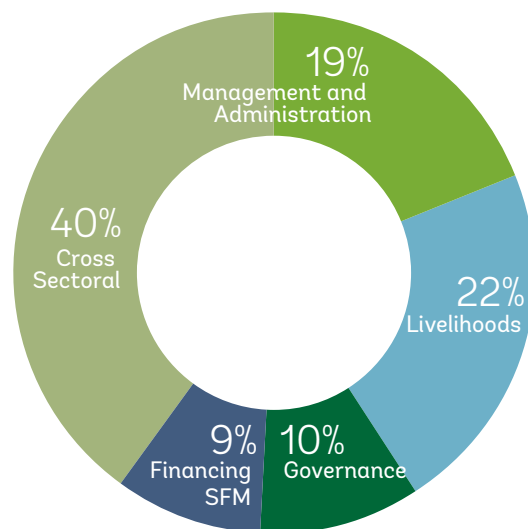
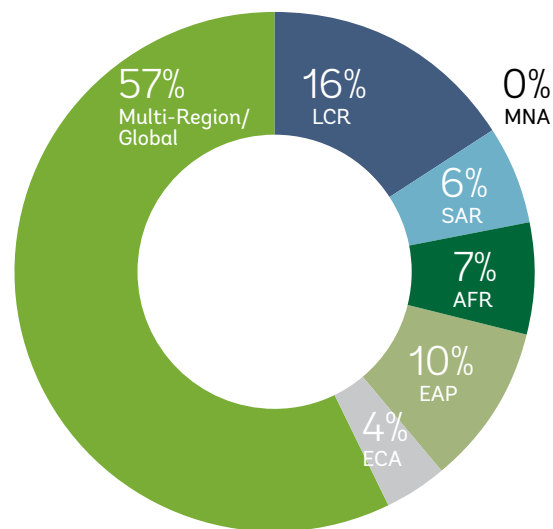


FIGURE 2: 2018 DISBURSEMENTS BY REGION, USD





FOREST-SMART PROGRAMS

Forest-smart is a development approach that recognizes forests' significance for sustaining growth across many sectors, including agriculture, energy, infrastructure, and water. It transforms how sectors operate by identifying opportunities for mutual benefit and creating practical solutions that can be implemented at scale. PROFOR's forest-smart programs are translating the forest-smart approach into action on the ground for improved food security, job creation, resilience, and climate change mitigation and adaptation.

AGRICULTURE VALUE CHAINS

AGRICULTURE VALUE CHAINS CAN PLAY A POSITIVE ROLE IN FOREST CONSERVATION

Agriculture is the largest single driver of deforestation and severe forest degradation. However, policy makers are increasingly aware of the need for innovation to meet growing demand for food while reducing or reversing the impact of agriculture on forests. PROFOR's Leveraging Agricultural Value Chains to Enhance Tropical Tree Cover and Slow Deforestation (LEAVES) program is helping identify solutions to make clear that feeding a growing population and protecting the world's forests are not incompatible goals.

Working with leading global experts, LEAVES generated a set of state-of-knowledge papers and policy briefs on how value chains of six agricultural commodities—palm oil, soy, beef, cocoa, coffee, and shea butter—can play a positive role in tropical forest conservation and tree cover restoration. The research identified key recommendations and lessons to help financial institutions, policy makers, and investors realize the potential of reducing

deforestation and enhancing tree cover in agricultural landscapes. A synthesis paper summarizing the key findings of these case studies is ongoing. Results from this research were shared at the Global Landscapes Forum (GLF) Investment Case Symposium in Washington, DC, in May 2018 and at the GLF in Nairobi in August 2018.

Recommendations from the reports are already being implemented. For example, a high-level regional meeting in the African shea zone in Ghana in September 2018 brought together government institutions, private sector, and academia from eight countries (Burkina Faso, Benin, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Mali, Nigeria, Togo, and Uganda) to consider recommendations from the shea study. The participants established knowledge-based partnerships and regional collaboration toward restoring shea agroforest parkland productivity, food security, and sustainable jobs for women and youth.

EXTRACTIVE INDUSTRIES

GLOBAL PRINCIPLES FOR FOREST-SMART MINING

Although mining is linked to far less global deforestation than sectors such as agriculture, PROFOR analysis from three recently produced reports—(1) *Forest-Smart Mining: Identifying Good and Bad Practices for Artisanal & Small-Scale Mining (ASM) in Forest Landscapes*, (2) *Forest-Smart Mining: Identifying Factors Associated with the Impacts of Large-Scale Mining (LSM) on Forests*, and (3) *Forest-Smart Mining: Offsets Case Studies*—finds that mining plays an important but less understood role, accounting for an estimated 7 percent of total forest loss. The reports identified the first known lessons learned for implementing a “forest smart” approach to LSM and

ASM. Based on the reports, a series of 16 principles have been identified that should guide a forest-smart policy framework for the mining sector.

Importantly, the research also shows that it isn't principally the mine that causes deforestation. A mine is often surrounded by large-scale forest losses in areas outside the mining permit area, with notable spikes in deforestation when the mine is first established. This forest loss is largely the result of new roads, railways, ports, and other infrastructure built to transport extracted minerals. In addition, the development of large-scale mines in previously uninhabited or inaccessible areas attracts people looking for new economic opportunities. The settlements they establish drive forest loss by their firewood demand, wildlife poaching, agriculture expansion, and ASM activities.

The findings of the reports were presented at several high-level policy and industry events, raising awareness within the mining industry of the impact of mining on deforestation and of the possibilities to address the carbon footprint of mines by actively working on mitigating their forest footprint and striving for net gain of forest cover in and around their operations. There is also a direct relevance of the work for World Bank investments, such as the Forest Investment Program (FIP). The results have informed the preparation for additional funding in Ghana, the Zambia REDD+ Investment Plan, knowledge work in Georgia and Armenia, and a new mining operation in the Democratic Republic of Congo. The work has also been integrated in a larger project currently being developed by the World Bank Energy and Extractives Global Practice on climate-smart mining.

ENERGY

THE CHARCOAL VALUE CHAIN IN HAITI

As far back as the 1970s, projections suggested that supplies of wood for charcoal would only meet increasing demand until the year 2000, based on the logic that a growing urban populations' demand for more charcoal and a diminishing forest cover would not permit the continued use of charcoal. And yet, some 40 years later, Haitians continue to produce increasingly larger quantities of charcoal to meet more than three-quarters of the urban cooking demand, year after year.

But where is this charcoal coming from? And how does

it just keep coming? How much charcoal is consumed annually in Port-au-Prince? Where in Haiti is charcoal produced? PROFOR published a national research report, *Charcoal in Haiti: A National Assessment of Charcoal Production and Consumption Trends*, answering these and other questions. The overall finding is that charcoal is one of the largest value chains in the country, with huge implications for policy. Findings of this report are being used sectorwide in Haiti. Specifically, they are being mainstreamed into the World Bank Resilient Productive Landscapes project; the Global Alliance for Clean Cookstoves used the findings to inform a Canada-funded operation to be launched in early 2019; and the conversations around this activity led to the creation of a wood-fuel research group for Haiti.

NATURE-BASED SOLUTIONS FOR DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT

NATURE-BASED SOLUTIONS FOR DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT AND LANDSLIDES IN SRI LANKA

In Sri Lanka, PROFOR assessed how forests can contribute to nature-based solutions for disaster risk management through a policy review of relevant laws, regulations, policies, and institutional frameworks. The assessment report provides recommendations for revision of existing policies, introduction of new policies, organizational strengthening, capacity building, and improving inter-agency coordination at national and subnational levels. A positive finding of the assessment was that several government institutions are working with similar or parallel objectives and mandates to advance environmental protection and conservation, with a positive benefit of creating an enabling environment for promoting nature-based solutions. The activity also identified sites prone to landslides, inspected possible sites for applying forest-based landslide risk management interventions and selected potential pilot sites. The findings were shared in a national workshop in September.

NATURAL CAPITAL ACCOUNTING TO VALUE NATURE-BASED SOLUTIONS IN THE PHILIPPINES

Forests are a critical regulating force for our environment. A PROFOR study in the Philippines used natural capital accounting techniques to show that higher forest cover ensures a more reliable water supply during the driest months of the years and reduces the volume of

floodwater during the wettest months. Forests also stabilize hillsides by decreasing the risk of soil erosion, helping reduce the impacts of landslides and other natural disasters. Compared with man-made structures like dams, maintaining forests is a much more cost-effective way to provide these benefits.

COASTAL FORESTS PROVIDE MULTIPLE BENEFITS IN JAMAICA

In Jamaica, PROFOR is helping assess the economic value of coastal protection services provided by mangroves. An analysis evaluated direct flood risk reduction benefits as well as the co-benefits related to livelihoods maintenance, fisheries production, water quality, carbon flux, erosion control, and mangrove tree complexity, diversity and abundance. The findings informed the development of nature-based solutions for various World Bank activities, including a grant from the Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery (GFDRR) for Haiti on Introducing Ecosystem-Based Solutions as a Layer of Protection for Resilient Transport Infrastructure Assets, Comprehensive Urban and Watershed Planning in Panama, and Flood Mitigation in Msimbazi Valley in Tanzania.

COASTAL FOREST PROTECTION IN VIETNAM

In Vietnam, the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development officially adopted PROFOR's criteria for reviewing coastal protection of forests, issuing guidelines for implementing integrated agricultural and aquaculture production in coastal forests to guide the implementation of the Forestry Law related to the review and classification of coastal forest protection. These guidelines increased the government's capacity to review and classify important coastal forest and coastal areas for protection and contributed to policy dialogues on coastal forest development and resilience in the context of climate change. The research also influenced several World Bank operations, including the Climate Change and Green Growth Development Policy Financing series.

UPSCALING NATURE-BASED FLOOD PROTECTION IN MOZAMBIQUE'S COASTAL CITIES

Using nature-based solutions can improve the climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction in cities. In Mozambique, PROFOR is supporting the government of Mozambique to scale up nature-based solutions

to more cities. PROFOR's research on the enabling environment and review of the green infrastructure pilot in Beira reduced the knowledge gap on the successful implementation of nature-based solutions in urban areas and identified ways to improve the enabling environment for these kind of projects in Mozambique. Some of the lessons identified for Beira are being used to fine-tune the ongoing activities under the \$135 million Cities and Climate Change Project in Mozambique and have influenced the preparation of a potential nature-based addition to the project's investment in Maputo.

GOVERNANCE

TACTICS FOR OVERCOMING FOREST MARKET FAILURES

Forestry markets are characterized by several types of wide-ranging and complex market failures. These failures include public goods such as common property, markets not internalizing externalities (both positive and negative), excessive concentration and misuse of market power, lack of healthy markets, and distortions in markets (such as lack of information). Low-quality regulation places a disproportionate burden on small and medium-size operators and frequently leads to regulatory failures, including corruption, reduced competition, and increased formality. PROFOR has partnered with the Bank's Governance Global Practice to strengthen the effectiveness of regulation of forestry and related sectors to identify and reduce regulatory burdens on private firms active in the forestry sector without compromising the objectives of government regulation.



KNOWLEDGE BEYOND FORESTS: CROSS-CUTTING TOPICS

Achieving and maintaining healthy forest ecosystems and landscapes requires investment not only in forest and land management, but also stakeholder engagement the implementation of practices and policies that improve the well-being of forest dependent communities. PROFOR is active on a range of topics that are important in landscapes across sectors, from consideration of sustainable livelihoods to gender and land tenure.

FINANCING ECOSYSTEMS AND IMPROVING LIVELIHOODS

PAYMENTS FOR ECOSYSTEM SERVICES YIELD RESULTS IN MEXICO

Despite a growing number of payment for ecosystem services (PES) schemes around the world, little statistically rigorous evidence exists on the effectiveness or consequences of the PES approach. A PROFOR-supported impact evaluation of Mexico's national program for the Payment for Hydrological Services Program (PSA, the acronym for its Spanish name)—one of the oldest and largest incentive-based conservation initiatives in the world—helped fill that knowledge gap. This first-of-its-kind evaluation sought to determine how households and communities respond to financial incentives.

The findings were striking. The analysis confirmed that financial incentives can spur higher participation in forest management activities and build greater community social capital. The results validated the importance of the PSA and will be used to shape the next phase of the program. Notably, the data on forest cover change showed that the PSA had the greatest impacts where the risk of deforestation was high. This points to the

need for additional targeting of participants so that areas with a high risk of deforestation are prioritized over areas where forests are likely to remain intact without any intervention. The study's findings will influence Mexico's broader forest policies; the results will contribute to planning instruments for 2019-2024, such as the National Development Plan and the National Forestry Program (PRONAFOR).

ECOTOURISM AND NON-TIMBER FOREST PRODUCTS FOR LIVELIHOODS IN CAMBODIA

PROFOR's ecosystems assessment and ecotourism analysis has provided inputs to the Cambodia Sustainable Landscape and Ecotourism Project, influencing the identification of priority areas for restoration and sites for ecotourism development as part of an ongoing activity. The use of the information to inform investments reflects the government's understanding of the use and value of such information and their push for decision making on natural resource management that is underpinned by science and analytics.

Findings show that non-timber forest products (NTFPs) play a very important role in supporting the livelihoods of Cambodian people. Many Cambodians live near forests and rely on these resources for primary subsistence, house construction, and income generation. A rapid assessment of NTFP value chains for scale-up identified rattan, bamboo, and resin as having good potential for improving livelihoods.

KENYA TOURISM AND SUSTAINABILITY

Nature-based tourism makes a significant contribution to exports, gross domestic product (GDP), jobs,



and poverty reduction in Kenya. But habitat loss, overcrowding at key tourist sites, depleting wildlife numbers, and the ever-present threat of terrorism have generated a perfect storm of problems for the sector. This activity investigated trade-offs from different types of land use such as tourism and agriculture in terms of GDP, jobs, and poverty impacts. It also conducted a regional analysis in the Maasai Mara region to determine the scope for increasing the benefits from tourism without undermining sustainability. Preliminary findings show that long-term declines of many of the charismatic species that attract tourists—lions, elephants, giraffes, impalas, and other animals—are occurring at the same rates within the country's national parks as outside these protected areas. As a result, wildlife depends as much on land adjacent to the protected areas as it does on the protected areas for continued viability. Unfortunately, most of this adjacent land is being converted to other noncompatible uses. Expanding tourism to these areas remains among the most successful approaches that have been piloted—under the concept of “ecological easements.” But the feasibility of this approach depends upon economic incentives and the opportunity costs of land.

POVERTY REDUCTION

TOOLS FOR UNDERSTANDING FORESTS AND POVERTY

PROFOR's program on poverty is supported by the PRIME framework, a conceptualization of how to propel the forest-dependent poor onto a sustainable path toward prosperity. This approach has proven to be a relevant framework for Bank forest-related projects by clarifying what is known about forests' contribution to poverty reduction, where the knowledge gaps lie, and how to systematically organize interventions around key interventions.

In 2018, the interactive e-book *What Do We Know About Forests' Contribution to Poverty Alleviation?* was finalized. The evidence map, also published in 2018, documents links between forests and poverty alleviation. Along with the Bank portfolio review, the evidence map clarifies where there are significant gaps and gluts of studies and interventions on the forests and poverty.

Findings from these studies highlight the importance of forest-related activities and resources for households' livelihoods and how these activities and resources can

contribute to the reduction of poverty. The outputs are being designed to be used by a wide range of Bank task team leaders, researchers, in-country practitioners, and other international organizations. For example, the Forest-SWIFT tool, which was finalized in 2017 and facilitates data gathering to track and understand poverty and forest dependence, will be used in Brazil to analyze forest and poverty in the Amazon ecoregion.

FOREST TENURE

FOREST TENURE RIGHTS FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Despite growing recognition and attention to the importance of forest tenure security, significant gaps remain in terms of methodologies, tools and knowledge resources that would enable policy makers and World Bank operational staff to avoid negative impacts and build measures to strengthen forest tenure within relevant projects and initiatives. The objective of this Program is to provide information and guidance to development practitioners, policy makers, and other stakeholders on how to strengthen forest tenure security in practice, and as a foundation for achieving the goals of poverty reduction, sustainable forest management, social equity, conservation, and climate change mitigation and adaptation. In 2018, an Analytical Framework was developed to help better understand and identify pathways to define the bundle of rights around forest tenure and rights. The Framework consolidates a wide range of experience and evidence on both the relevance of community forest tenure security to rural development goals and the key elements that need to be in place for community forest tenure to be effectively secured. Based on the key elements and dimensions of the Framework, a draft Forest Tenure Assessment Tool was also developed. In 2019, the analytical framework will be published and the program will initiate its second phase of pilots to help refine the assessment tool in three countries: the Democratic Republic of Congo, Myanmar and Zambia.

GENDER

FOR BETTER RESULTS—INCLUDE WOMEN

What benefits are possible when gender-responsive policies and practices are implemented in the forest sector? To date, knowledge on the magnitude and breadth of achievable results is quite limited. PROFOR's gender program is working to change this through new

evidence that considering gender differences could lead to behavioral changes that increase tree cover and improve the livelihoods of the poor. The program identified practical suggestions on gender-responsive activities and actions, and indicators to measure progress toward gender outcomes, that World Bank Group clients and project teams could potentially include in their forest landscape projects, programs, and investments.

Early findings for the "Taking Action on Gender Gaps in Forest Landscapes" working paper found that considering gender differences in the use of, access to, and benefits from forest landscapes has led to more fair and effective design of interventions and institutional arrangements that have maximized program results and successes in addressing deforestation in many countries. For example, in Brazil, supporting women's NTFP microenterprise groups resulted in increased incomes and empowerment as well as a reduction in deforestation. In India and Nepal, increasing women's participation in community forest management groups led to improved forest conservation and enhanced livelihoods. In Uganda, a gender-transformative "adaptive collaborative management" approach for communities resulted in tens of thousands of trees being planted by women for the first time both on-farm and in forest reserves, improved food security, and the election of 50 percent women leaders in forest management groups. In Kenya, the Green Belt Movement launched by Nobel laureate Wangari Maathai, with women's empowerment at its core, has planted more than 51 million trees.

PROFOR's paper, along with a guidance note for project designers, will provide many more examples of how gender analysis and actions can contribute in forest landscapes and how this research is already being applied. For example, the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF) includes several countries that are using this tool to design REDD+ readiness and large-scale programs that ensure women are partners in the planning, operation, and deployment of climate finance.



KNOWLEDGE BEYOND FORESTS: CLIMATE CHANGE

Forests and trees are essential for sequestering carbon emissions that contribute to climate change, and also for building peoples' resilience to climate variability. Forests can be especially important for poor communities, who may depend on forests for their livelihoods, and are likely to be the most severely impacted by climate change. PROFOR analysis and tools aim to help countries maximize the many benefits of forests, including helping them to implement their nationally determined contributions to reducing greenhouse gas emissions and sharing benefits from emission reductions across communities

ACHIEVING FOREST-RELATED NATIONALLY DETERMINED CONTRIBUTION COMMITMENTS IN CENTRAL AMERICA

PROFOR is helping Central American countries deliver on the forest-related commitments in their Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) through regional dialogue, institutional capacity building, and development of implementation plans and associated monitoring systems. An analytical framework was designed for each country and, through an interinstitutional process, has strengthened awareness and understanding of viable measures to implement in the forest sector to support achievement of the NDC commitments.

During the preparation of a workshop in Guatemala, an analysis of local stakeholders involved in the preparation of NDCs was carried out. With the support of the Ministry of Environment, stakeholders that now actively participate within the NDC framework were mapped out. The German Agency for International Cooperation (GIZ) has adopted the approach and expanded it to Belize and the Dominican Republic. Upon establishment of the

Nationally Determined Contribution partnership (NDCP), an NDC support unit and a collaboration platform were established. These instruments are open to all member countries of the partnership.

FOREST FIRES AND CLIMATE CHANGE

There is no doubt that the world's forests are—like many other ecosystems—approaching a dangerous tipping point. Recent fire seasons have been catastrophic, with fatalities and dramatic consequences on people's health and wealth exemplified by the damage caused by wildfire incidences in Canada, Chile, Greece, India, Indonesia, Portugal, Russia, South Africa, Sweden, and the United States.

Wildfires have become a major factor causing deforestation and forest degradation. A potentially vicious cycle of climate change and fire is emerging. Available data show a trend of increasing frequency and intensity of uncontrolled fires adversely affecting biodiversity, ecological services, human well-being and livelihoods, and national economies. Learning to coexist with changing fire activity is not only possible but necessary if we are to adapt to climate change and keep our natural and cultural landscapes healthy, resilient, and safe for the next generations.

PROFOR and the International Union of Forest Research Organizations (IUFRO) jointly convened a Global Expert Workshop on Fire and Climate Change in Vienna, Austria, July 2-4, 2018, with the aim of improving the understanding of the complex interrelations between wildfire, climate, and land management and identifying urgently required response strategies and actions. The initiative, which brought together 32 scientists and

governmental experts from around the globe, will inform a Bank policy paper on forest fire management strategies.

SOCIAL INCLUSION IN BRAZIL REDD+

In Brazil, PROFOR is improving social inclusion in the debate on REDD+ benefit sharing. The analysis from this study is important to guide where investment is needed to strengthen the necessary capacities for the implementation of robust benefit-sharing mechanisms. An example is the changes in the states' and REDD+ contexts, mainly related to the inflow of external financing to the REDD+ Early Movers (REM) projects in both Acre and Mato Grosso.

There is emerging demand to replicate this project in other Amazon states, such as Roraima and Maranhão, and there is the opportunity to apply PROFOR's Options Assessment Framework (OAF) methodology for benefit sharing in these areas. This opportunity would enhance the OAF methodology and transform it into a protocol that can monitor the advancement of capabilities to implement REDD+ benefit sharing in all states of the Brazilian Amazon.







NATIONAL FOREST SECTOR POLICY

ASSESSING BENIN'S PRODUCTIVE FOREST SECTOR

PROFOR integrated and reinforced several processes initiated by the government of Benin: increasing knowledge of forest sector stakeholders, strengthening national information management systems, making a concrete contribution to the planning of the Government Action Program for 2016-2021, and helping to shape the Gazetted Forest Management Project, a \$50 million Bank-IDA-financed operation (complemented by GEF funds), that will lend support to productive forests, specifically for fuelwood, to supply the country's energy needs. The analysis recommended the establishment of plantations with roughly 40 percent of the forests surface dedicated to wood production. The development of timber plantations will contribute to achieving the government's goal of increasing the volume of timber annually to 250,000 m³ to generate forest-related jobs and increase public revenues.

IMPROVING THE FOREST SECTOR IN UKRAINE

In Ukraine, PROFOR facilitated a forest sector reform that influenced legislation that could improve forest shelterbelts in Ukraine. The project assessed 16 selected draft laws, created an overview of national forestry sector statistics for 2016 and 2017, and presented comprehensive up-to-date information about the state of the forest sector in Ukraine. The analysis also identified the cause of forest sector problems in need of reform. In-person and virtual information and discussion platforms were established to support discussion of PROFOR's findings among key stakeholders. For example, the Ukrainian Forestry Portal, which serves as a source of comprehensive up-to-date information on the forest sector, was substantially upgraded to engage audiences

beyond the forest professional community and reach the public. About 390,000 visitors visited the website during June 2017–June 2018. Media and public interest in forest sector issues also increased. PROFOR's work continues to serve as an important base for further involvement of stakeholders in their dialogue on forest sector issues and changes in relevant policy and practice.

ANALYSIS ON SUSTAINABLE FOREST MANAGEMENT AND FINANCING IN CHINA

In China, PROFOR is helping to identify the challenges of forest management, assessing the lessons learned from forestry programs financed by domestic and international organizations and recommending a pathway toward sustainable forest management. Dissemination of the knowledge and innovative forest management practice from this research will help the Chinese government achieve its committed Nationally Determined Contributions. The findings also provided inputs to the National Forest Management Planning (NFMP) and to the preparation of an International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) forestry Program-for-Results Financing operation in the Yangtze region of China.

SUSTAINABILITY AND RESTORATION OF LAO PDR'S FORESTS

In the Lao People's Democratic Republic, there is evidence that the activity on sustainability and restoration of forests has had an impact on improved understanding of issues and served as a catalyst for dialogue to address them. Regular and open dialogue has been established with stakeholders, particularly the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (MAF), the Ministry

of Industry and Commerce, the Ministry of Planning and Investment and Department of Forestry, the private sector (forest plantation and wood industries sectors), nongovernmental organizations, and community-based organizations. A high-level national seminar was held in March 2018, chaired by the deputy prime minister and attended by MAF representatives from 18 provinces and representatives from key ministries, the private sector, and other key stakeholders. The seminar outcomes set stage for potential public-private-people partnership opportunities in protected forest areas for forest restoration and reforestation. In May 2018, a Validation Workshop on the Sustainability of Lao PDR's Forests took place.

A CASE FOR PROTECTING AND RESTORING URBAN WETLANDS IN BANGLADESH

PROFOR is laying out the case for protecting and restoring urban wetlands as an essential component of Bangladesh's urban development agenda. Research conducted by PROFOR identified cost-effective pathways toward clean, climate-resilient growth, which ultimately could contribute to improved livelihoods for people living in urban areas of Bangladesh. The study also identified issues and areas of priority in urban environment governance.

Preliminary findings were shared in a workshop in September with attendance across multiple ministries and departments of Bangladesh, including the Ministry of Environment and Forests, the Ministry of Water Resource, Ministry of Commerce, the Planning Commission, and the Department of Environment. The findings from this study have informed the analytical work Toward Greater Dhaka led by the Bank's Urban Global Practice.

PAKISTAN FOREST SECTOR REVIEW

In Pakistan, PROFOR conducted a review that highlighted available information about the forest sector in Pakistan, its key economic and ecological contributions, and its challenges. The review found that while the forest cover in Pakistan is low, covering just 5.1 percent of the total land area, the contribution of forests to Pakistan's national economy and to the livelihoods of forest-dependent communities is significant. These findings helped the World Bank recognize the importance of more investment in forests in Pakistan, and the opportunities this would provide in supporting local livelihood, national economy, climate change resilience, and gender balance. This contributed to the Bank's decision to undertake additional analytical work on Value Chain Assessment of Key NTFPs in Pakistan.





ASSESSING PROFOR'S IMPACT

PROFOR's Project Activity Tracking System (PATS) captures and aggregates outputs, reach, and influence each year to help monitor results from PROFOR activities. It also evaluates performance for completed activities to verify if objectives have been met. PATS results for 49 activities under way in 2018 are summarized below.¹

ASSESSMENT OF COMPLETED ACTIVITIES

An assessment of the 16 activities completed in 2018 found that the majority (13) "exceeded" expectations in uptake. The main reason for this rating related to contributions to World Bank operations and/or instances of policy or practice being influenced or changed. Of the remaining, two met expectations and one was below expectation owing to inadequate technical quality in the work of the consultant hired.

49 PROFOR COMPLETED AND ONGOING ACTIVITIES:



Produced **164** knowledge products;



At least **46 (28 percent)** of the knowledge products produced **included gender-specific data**



Supported **more than 199 engagement processes/events**, with 5,083 direct participants (**32 percent women overall**) and more than 403,380 views/web-based participation Influenced **61 World Bank operations** and **9 national policies or strategic programs**



Collaborated with the **Center for International Forest Research/International Union for Conservation of Nature** in developing **0** products and **1** engagement process

¹ One progress note (for the activity Mainstreaming Wood and Forests to Help Deliver Energy Access for All) had not been received at the time of publication of this report; thus, the PATS is for 49 of the 50 projects under way in 2018.



COMMUNICATIONS AND KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT

In 2018, PROFOR shared its knowledge, tools, and analysis through a wide range of channels, including local, regional, and global events; social media; and online feature stories. PROFOR produced 164 knowledge products and supported nearly 200 engagement processes with more than 5,000 direct participants and thousands more reached via online engagement.

GLOBAL, REGIONAL, AND NATIONAL ENGAGEMENT HIGHLIGHTS

In late January, PROFOR's forest-smart agriculture program convened a two-day workshop on *Leveraging Agricultural Value Chains to Enhance Tropical Tree Cover and Slow Deforestation (LEAVES)*, bringing together experts for in-depth discussions on how to reduce deforestation linked to the production of key commodities, particularly beef, soy, and palm oil. Participants also explored opportunities for increasing tree cover in landscapes where shea butter, cocoa, and coffee are grown. This work culminated in a synthesis paper of key findings and a set of working papers on each commodity (see below). Findings from this work were shared at the GLF Investment Case Symposium in May in Washington, DC, and in August at the GLF in Nairobi.

In early July, PROFOR and IUFRO jointly convened an expert meeting on fire, forests, and climate change in Vienna. The event convened 32 scientists and government representatives with expertise in fire management, meteorology and climate change science, land use planning, global fire monitoring, remote sensing, vegetation modeling, hydrology, sociology,

and policy sciences. The workshop affirmed that the warming climate contributes significantly to the increase in the frequency and intensity of uncontrolled forest fires, thereby further degrading forest ecosystems and impairing their capacity to produce the forest goods and services that play an important part in global development and poverty reduction objectives. Climate change, particularly hotter and drier seasons, combined with environmental and demographic changes, is exceeding traditional fire management approaches' capacity to cope and is economically unsustainable. Further details can be found [here](#).

In August, PROFOR participated in the GLF Nairobi, sharing final research findings from the LEAVES program at a session on innovating agroforestry commodity value chains in Africa. PROFOR also participated in an interactive discussion forum on gender and forest landscapes that addressed how safeguarding the rights of local communities and equitably promoting the voice and influence of their members can help incentivize women and men to contribute to landscape restoration efforts and enhance well-being for women and men alike.

Also in August, the *Understanding Forests' Contribution to Poverty Reduction* program launched the *Forests and Poverty Systematic Map* in partnership with the *Evidence for Nature and People* data portal. The systematic map protocol for this work is available open access from *Environmental Evidence*.

In September, LEAVES convened a workshop on shea parklands preservation and productivity in Ghana with participants from Sierra Leone and Burkina Faso to help identify policies and actions to ensure long-term

food security and provide sustainable jobs for women and youth. Later that month, PROFOR joined the side-event Forest-Smart Mining to Advance the New York Declaration on Forests and the Sustainable Development Goals at the United Nations General Assembly meetings in New York. The event centered on the relationship between mining and deforestation, with PROFOR sharing early findings from its forthcoming publications on forest-smart mining.

PUBLICATIONS

FORESTS AND POVERTY



Understanding Forests' Contribution to Poverty Alleviation: A Framework for Interventions in Forested Areas (working paper)

As part of PROFOR's programmatic work on poverty, this paper describes the PRIME framework, a tool to

conceptualize the multiple ways in which forests contribute to poverty reduction and inform interventions in forest landscapes. The acronym PRIME stands for "productivity, rights, investments, markets, and ecosystem services"—the pathways out of poverty in forested landscapes.



A Systematic Map of Evidence on the Contribution of Forests to Poverty Alleviation

This paper provides an up-to-date systematic map documenting the state of evidence on the contribution of forest-based productive activities

worldwide to changes in poverty. The resultant map highlights several knowledge gaps and biases in current research efforts, including a relatively heavy concentration on specific geographic areas and linkages between intervention and outcomes types.

FORESTS AND GENDER



Gender in Forest Landscape Projects: Actions and Indicators

This four-page brief shares practical suggestions for gender-responsive activities and actions as well as indicators to measure progress toward

gender outcomes. It aims to support Bank clients and project teams in incorporating gender considerations into their forest landscape projects, programs, and investments.

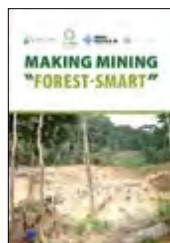


Enhancing Effectiveness of Forest Landscape Programs Through Gender-Responsive Actions

Forest landscape restoration aims to achieve ecological integrity and enhance human well-being in deforested or degraded landscapes.

Evidence shows that addressing gender equality and women's rights is critical for achieving this dual objective.

FOREST-SMART MINING



The **Forest-Smart Mining brief** highlights the findings and recommendations from two forthcoming reports, which identify the first known lessons learned for implementing a forest-smart approach to large-scale mining and artisanal and small-scale mining.

AGRICULTURE VALUE CHAINS (LEAVES PROGRAM)



Agriculture, Globalization, and the Demand for Land in the Tropics

This paper reviews the role of global commodities in the expansion of agricultural land use in three dimensions: the major drivers in the demand for agricultural commodities

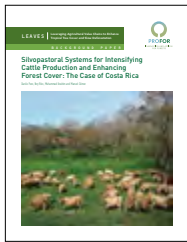
in the recent past; projections for each of these drivers to provide demand estimates to 2050; and estimates for the likely contribution of intensification and area expansion to supplying the demand for beef, soybeans, and palm oil to 2050.



Soybeans in the Brazilian Amazon and the Case of the Brazilian Soy Moratorium

The Brazilian Soy Moratorium is arguably the world's most successful value chain intervention to date for addressing tropical deforestation. This

report illustrates both the potential and the pitfalls of value chain interventions.



Silvopastoral Systems for Intensifying Cattle Production and Enhancing Forest Cover: The Case of Costa Rica

This report describes, discusses, and shows the geographical distribution of nine silvopastoral options. The potential application of such options for Africa is also discussed.



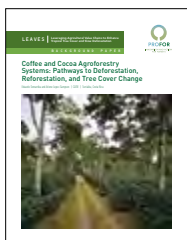
Agroforestry Shea Parklands of Sub-Saharan Africa: Threats and Solutions

This report identifies the threats to shea parklands, suggests solutions for parkland restoration, and reports on the progress so far.



Oil Palm in Indonesia

This report evaluates six different approaches that have been implemented in Indonesia to transform the production of palm oil. It examines how well these approaches addressed the causes of deforestation and environmental degradation and their acceptability among different stakeholders.



Coffee and Cocoa Agroforestry Systems: Pathways to Deforestation, Reforestation, and Tree Cover Change

This report identifies the drivers of the deforestation footprint of coffee and cocoa cultivation, offers recommendations on increasing their role as agents of reforestation, and pinpoints knowledge gaps in coffee- and cocoa-producing countries in Asia, Africa, and Latin America.



Beef in the Brazilian Amazon

Pasture is a major driver of land use change throughout Latin America. This is especially true in the Brazilian Amazon, where 70 percent of deforested land is under pasture. This paper examines the Brazilian Cattle Agreement, the world's most ambitious effort to slow tropical deforestation associated with pasture expansion.

COUNTRY SPECIFIC



Kazakhstan Community-Private Plantations: Analysis to Better Understand the Potential for Developing Forest Plantations

This synthesis report provides strategic advice for the development of community-private forestry plantations in Kazakhstan and identifies opportunities for the continued development of private sector engagement in forest plantations. It also examines constraints faced by Kazakhstan in increasing the active participation of local communities and private businesses in national efforts to enhance forest coverage through afforestation.



Private Forestry in Serbia and Its Role in the National Forest Strategy Process

Private Forestry in Macedonia and Its Role in the National Forest Strategy Process



Analyses of Communal and Private Forestry in Albania and Their Role in the National Forest Strategy Process

These publications are the result of a Confederation of European Forest Owners (CEPF) and PROFOR project on the Southeast European subregion's forest policy development concerning private forests. The project assessed this topic in Albania, Macedonia, and Serbia within the context of each country's respective national forest program or strategy process. In Southeast Europe, nonstate forestry organizations are still less developed and are in need of policy assistance and capacity building as private and community forest owners are challenged to adequately participate in the policy setting of national and cross-sectoral dimensions such as national forest program implementation.



Summary Proceedings of Validation Workshop on Sustainability of Lao PDR's Forests

The summary proceedings capture the agenda, participants, and key points of the Validation Workshop on the Sustainability of Lao PDR's Forests

jointly hosted by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry and the World Bank in May 2018.

PARTNER PUBLICATIONS



Making Forest Concessions in the Tropics Work to Achieve the 2030 Agenda: Voluntary Guidelines

PROFOR supported this Food and Agriculture Organization working paper, which provides voluntary guidelines for

promoting sustainable forest management in concessions of public natural production forests in tropical regions. The objective is to harness SFM to contribute toward achieving the Sustainable Development Goals and countries' Nationally Determined Contributions under the Paris Agreement.



Global Fire Challenges in a Warming World

This IUFRO Occasional Paper provides guidance for decision makers on policy and investments to better cope with and adapt to an increasingly fire-prone landscape. The paper is the

result of a large collaborative effort by fire scientists and practitioners developed during the Global Expert Workshop on Fire and Climate Change hosted in Vienna, Austria, in July 2018.

E-LEARNING COURSES

PROFOR held the webinar series SMEs in the Forest Sector: Approaches to Promoting SMEs' Competitiveness, which focused on SMEs working with wood and forest products and approaches to promoting SMEs' competitiveness.

The sixth offering of the Bank's facilitated e-course "Forest Governance Assessment and Monitoring" was

held March 4–April 5, 2019. It received high marks from learners: To the evaluation question "How you would rate the overall usefulness of the program?," 70 percent of the learners answered "very high," the highest level possible. To the statement "I would recommend this learning event/program to my colleagues," 80 percent of the learners responded "strongly agree," the highest level indicated.

METRICS

PROFOR's online engagement grew steadily, reaching nearly 5,504 Twitter followers (a 10 percent increase from last year) and 2,353 Facebook fans (a 23 percent increase from last year) by the end of 2018. The PROFOR website had more than 39,700 visitors—a 162 percent increase in the number of visitors from 2017, which points to the continued effectiveness of PROFOR's redesigned website.

FIGURE 3: AGE

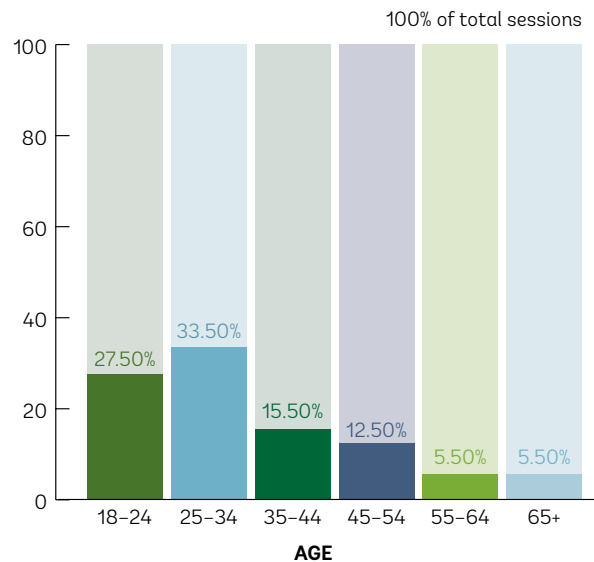
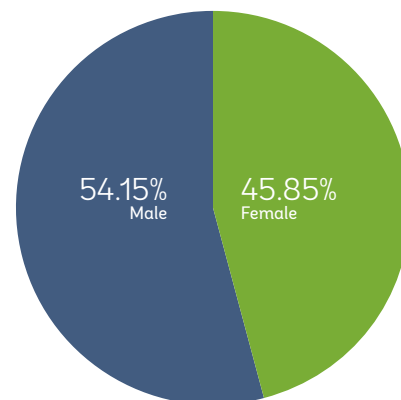


FIGURE 4: GENDER







FINANCIAL OVERVIEW AND ADMINISTRATION

In 2018, PROFOR's disbursements reached \$6.1 million, which is 12 percent higher than disbursements in 2017.

In total, the PROFOR portfolio consisted of 60 projects (compared with 64 in 2017). They included two program management and administration projects, 17 technical projects that were programmatically completed in 2018, 33 technical projects that were in progress, and eight project that were programmatically completed in 2017 but financially and legally closed in 2018. Disbursements under regional-specific activities totaled \$2.6 million (43 percent of total disbursements); disbursements for multiregional and global activities totaled \$3.47 million (57 percent of total disbursements).

The PROFOR activities fell under four themes: governance, financing sustainable forest management, livelihoods, and cross-sectoral coordination. The largest percentage of technical activities fell under the cross-sectoral thematic area (at 40 percent of total disbursements), followed by livelihoods (22 percent), governance (10 percent), and financing SFM (9 percent). (See table 2 for expenditures by thematic areas.)

PROFOR activities continue to generate significant cofinancing through partnerships. For every dollar committed to a PROFOR activity implemented during 2018, an additional 63 cents or more was generated in cofinancing. In reality, the level of cofinancing 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 increased slightly compared with previous years, reaching \$1.1 million (19 percent of total disbursements, which is within the 20 percent limit for the program). Program management includes program and portfolio management, development and monitoring, communications activities, monitoring and evaluation (including impact evaluation), financial management, and other costs incurred by the Secretariat. (See table 4 for actual costs by expense items.)

TABLE 1: PROFOR FINANCIAL REPORT, AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2018

	CY2002–2017	ACTUAL CY2018
Trust Fund Income		
PROFOR Paid-in Contribution	51,012,432	— ^a
PROFOR Investment Income	1,193,925	209,878 ^b
FLEG TF Balance	1,696,975	— ^c
FLEG Investment Income	26,650	—
Other Receipts/Income	39,155	369
Total Income	<u>53,969,137</u>	<u>209,878</u>
Disbursements		
PROFOR Programmatic Window	7,689,284	— ^d
PROFOR Strategic Window	29,856,574	6,076,569 ^e
FLEG Strategic Window	692,823	— ^f
Administrative Fees (Non-Project)	2,550,620	— ^g
Total Disbursements	<u>40,789,301</u>	<u>6,076,569</u>
Available balance at trustee level		<u>1,372,693</u>

- a Donor contribution is presented in a separate table.
- b Investment income represents 5 percent of paid-in contributions.
- c 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.
- d 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.
- e 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, multiregional, and global activities.
- f FLEG Strategic Window disbursements are for expenditures of HQ-managed activities under Child TF055097 and TF055098. The disbursements in CY2010 were included in the PROFOR Strategic Window as part of the alignment process.
- g The 5 percent administrative fees are a standard cost recovery fee applied by the Bank for TF administration.

TABLE 2: PROFOR COST ANALYSIS BY THEMATIC AREA, 2018

Thematic Area	ACTUAL DISBURSEMENTS	
	CY2018	
	US\$	# OF ACTIVITIES
Cross Sectoral	2,442,548	19
Financing SFM	527,718	8
Governance	624,071	14
Livelihoods	1,338,320	17
Management & Administration	1,143,911	2
Total Disbursements	<u>6,076,568</u>	<u>60</u>

TABLE 3: PROFOR DONOR CONTRIBUTIONS, AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2018

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	6,709,538	6,806,567	6,709,538	6,806,567	—	—
Switzerland	CHF	3,375,000	3,477,509	3,375,000	3,477,378	131	131
United Kingdom	GBP	17,620,000	27,153,911	17,620,000	27,153,911	—	—
Total			<u>51,012,563</u>		<u>51,012,432</u>		131

TABLE 4: PROFOR PROGRAM MANAGEMENT: ACTUAL COSTS ANALYSIS BY TYPE OF ACTIVITY FOR 2018

TYPE OF ACTIVITY	STAFF COSTS	TRAVEL	CONSULTANCIES	CONTRACTUAL EXPENSES	TOTAL
Communications	310,402	10,013	90,265	19,681	436,395
Program and Portfolio Management	245,187	44,550	102,054	7,128	398,919
Monitoring and Evaluation	154,191	—	10,212	—	164,403
Financial Management	144,194	—	—	—	144,194
Grand Total	<u>853,974</u>	<u>54,563</u>	<u>202,531</u>	<u>26,809</u>	<u>1,143,911</u>



APPENDIX A. OVERVIEW OF CY2018 ACTIVITIES BY THEMATIC AREA

ACTIVITY	REGION	ID	CURRENT STATUS	APPROVAL DATE	DELIVERY DATE	PROFOR FUNDING	CO-FINANCING
CROSS SECTORAL							
Forests, Resources, and Poverty in Sub-Saharan Africa: Geospatial Analysis for Planning and Improved Decision Making	AFR	TF0A4352	Completed	12/12/2016	6/30/2018	\$200,000	\$50,000
Haiti Analyzing Energy-Forestry Linkages (P156463)	LCR	TF0A5854	Completed	5/31/2017	6/29/2018	\$145,000	
Toward a Low-Carbon Rural Development: Materializing the Landscape Approach Through Enhanced Alignments of National Programs Supporting Land Uses	LCR	TF0A3381	Completed	7/19/2016	6/30/2018	\$150,000	\$142,000
Bangladesh: Unlocking Opportunities for Clean and Resilient Growth	SAR	TF0A4601	Completed	10/5/2016	6/30/2018	\$65,000	\$30,000
Resilient Landscape –Develop Learning to Support Operations	Multi-region	TF0A2821	*Completed	6/12/2016	2/28/2018	\$50,000	\$35,000
Leveraging Agricultural Value Chains to Enhance Tropical Tree Cover and Slow Deforestation (LEAVES)	Multi-region	TF0A1203	Completed	9/21/2015	5/31/2019	\$650,000	\$135,000
Nature-Based Infrastructure Knowledge Management/ Global Knowledge Management Program on Forest and Disaster Risk Management	Multi-region	TF0A4130	Completed	12/28/2016	8/31/2018	\$240,000	\$1,000,000
Upscaling Nature-based Flood Protection in Mozambique's Coastal Cities	AFR	TF0A5808	Progress	6/26/2017	6/30/2019	\$150,000	\$190,000
Indonesia Lowlands Multisectoral Development and Restoration Options Analysis	EAP	TF0A3471	Progress	8/8/2016	12/31/2019	\$300,000	\$1,000,000
Nicaragua: Forest Conservation and Restoration for Economic Development, Livelihoods and Climate Resilience—An Economic Analysis	LCR	TF0A5864	Progress	6/23/2017	12/31/2019	\$105,000	\$50,000
Jamaica: Assessment and Economic Valuation of Coastal Protection Services Provided by Mangroves	LCR	TF0A3984	Progress	10/21/2016	12/31/2019	\$400,000	\$967,000
Nature-based Landslide Mitigation in Sri Lanka	SAR	TF0A6096	Progress	6/26/2017	6/30/2019	\$150,000	
Mainstreaming PROFOR Tools and Innovations to Improve Uptake and Influence on Forest Programs and Policies	Multi-region	TF0A2739	Progress	5/31/2016	12/30/2019	\$600,000	
Unlocking Small and Medium Forest Enterprises Contribution to Shared Prosperity: Identifying and Operationalizing Innovative Multisectoral Solutions	Multi-region	TF0A0997	Progress	8/26/2015	8/1/2019	\$750,000	
Forest Tenure Rights for Rural Development	Multi-region	TF0A3336	Progress	8/22/2016	1/31/2019	\$940,000	
Addressing the Forest-Energy Nexus	Multi-region	TF0A0841	Progress	8/3/2015	6/29/2019	\$850,000	
Extractive Industries in Forest Landscapes: Balancing the Trade-offs and Maximizing the Benefits	Multi-region	TF0A3278	Progress	6/24/2016	8/31/2019	\$875,000	\$260,000
Understanding the impacts of climate change on forest fires and identifying options for resilience	Multi-region	TF0A7542	Progress	4/23/2018	7/30/2019	\$200,000	
CROSS SECTORAL TOTAL						\$ 7,820,000	\$ 4,174,000

*Activity ended programmatically in 2017, but closed financially and legally in 2018.

ACTIVITY	REGION	ID	CURRENT STATUS	APPROVAL DATE	DELIVERY DATE	PROFOR FUNDING	CO-FINANCING
FINANCING SFM							
Forest-Smart, Climate-Smart Cocoa in West Africa	AFR	TF0A5226	Completed	5/17/2017	6/29/2018	\$ 100,000	\$ 72,500
Kazakhstan Community-Private Plantations: Analysis to better Understand the Potential for Developing Forest Plantations	ECA	TF0A2469	Completed	08/25/16	5/20/2018	\$ 135,000	
Mechanisms to Incentivize the Reestablishment and Scaling Up of Native Species Forest Plantations in the State of São Paulo, Brazil	LCR	TF017716	Completed	7/8/2014	9/30/2018	\$ 230,000	
Commercial Reforestation Potential in Colombia	LCR	TF016543	*Completed	1/16/14	7/30/18	\$432,000	\$729,000
Close-to-Nature Planted Forest (CTNPF)	LCR	TF0A1684	*Completed	12/11/15	12/31/17	\$150,000	\$202,454
Analysis on Sustainable Forest Management and Financing in China	EAP	TF0A3353	Progress	8/25/16	7/31/19	\$250,000	\$50,000
Sustainability and Restoration in Lao PDR's Forests	EAP	TF0A5358	Progress	6/7/17	6/30/19	\$329,340	\$166,400
Argentina: Bringing Forest and Poverty into Focus	LCR	TF0A3389	Progress	6/8/16	6/30/19	\$245,000	
International Finance Facility for Forests (IFFFOR)	Multi Region	TF0A9203	Progress	6/30/18	12/31/19	\$200,000	\$350,000
FINANCING SFM TOTAL						\$2,071,340	\$1,570,354
GOVERNANCE							
Strengthening Capacity for Integrating Ecosystem Services in the forest land use planning process to enhance climate resilience and poverty reduction in the Philippines	EAP	TF0A3721	*Completed	8/24/16	6/30/18	\$113,500	\$71,000
Bosnia and Herzegovina Domestic Wood Supply Chain	ECA	TF0A4814	Completed	2/18/17	9/30/18	\$170,000	
Facilitating Forest Sector Reform in Ukraine	ECA	TF0A4253	Completed	10/5/16	6/30/18	\$150,000	\$10,000
India Forest Sector Assessment	SAR	TF0A3906	Completed	10/5/16	6/30/18	\$99,925	\$204,993
Afghanistan Capacity Development for Natural Resource Management	SAR	TF0A4379	Completed	10/5/16	6/30/18	\$99,925	\$204,993
Forest Governance Monitoring and Assessment: A Program of Dissemination, Learning and Implementation	Multi-region	TF017087	*Completed	1/14/15	12/31/17	\$379,470	\$75,000
Land Use Planning for Enhanced Resilience of Landscapes (LAUREL) in Madagascar and Mozambique	AFR	TF0A5809	Progress	6/20/17	12/31/19	\$200,000	\$1,674,000
A Forest Sector Agenda 2035 for Mozambique	AFR	TF0A5064	Progress	4/24/17	8/30/19	\$150,000	\$460,000
Bringing International Best Practice to Inform Key Forest Sector Issues in Vietnam	EAP	TF0A6172	Progress	10/5/17	3/14/19	\$150,000	
Framework for Development and Management of Coastal Forests in Vietnam	EAP	TF0A2077	Progress	1/27/16	6/30/19	\$150,000	
Strengthening the Implementation Capacity of Forest-LCR based NDC Commitments in Central America through Regional Cooperation and Technical Dialogue	LCR	TF0A6667	Progress	6/5/17	9/30/19	\$200,000	\$82,000
Paraguay: Conservation of the Atlantic Forest Corridor and Landscape Restoration for Biodiversity and Local Likelihoods	LCR	TF0A4206	Progress	10/21/16	7/31/19	\$100,000	\$100,000
Governance in Forestry	Multi-region	TF0A5459	Progress	7/23/17	7/31/19	\$600,000	
GOVERNANCE TOTAL						\$2,772,895	\$2,926,993

ACTIVITY	REGION	ID	CURRENT STATUS	APPROVAL DATE	DELIVERY DATE	PROFOR FUNDING	CO-FINANCING
LIVELIHOODS							
Trees and smallholder agriculture - a household perspective from Subsaharan Africa	AFR	TF017937	*Completed	1/15/18	12/31/18	\$184,000	\$80,000
Assessment of the Productive Forest Sector in Benin	AFR	TF0A5930	Completed	9/25/17	6/29/18	\$30,000	\$60,000
The role of forests in reducing poverty—a case study for the Philippines	EAP	TF018410	*Completed	7/31/14	11/30/17	\$300,000	\$37,880
Climate change impacts on forest and rangeland ecosystems in MENA	MNA	TF0A2076	*Completed	2/18/16	12/28/17	\$150,000	\$50,000
Forests and Forest Landscapes in Pakistan: The Case for Growth, Livelihoods, and Climate	SAR	TF0A4167	Completed	10/5/16	12/31/18	\$125,000	\$225,000
Forest Management in South Asia (Programmatic)	SAR	TF0A3800	Completed	10/5/16	12/31/18	\$300,000	\$150,000
Kenya: Tourism and Sustainability	AFR	TF0A6297	Progress	9/20/17	10/31/19	\$300,000	
Enhancing Capacity for Livelihood Development in the Cardamom Mountains and Tonle Sap Lake Floodplain Landscape in Cambodia	EAP	TF0A7410	Progress	8/24/17	11/30/19	\$250,000	
Myanmar CEA Forest Sector Review	EAP	TF0A6953	Progress	1/31/18	12/31/19	\$220,000	\$261,000
Armenia Forestry-Poverty-Energy Linkages	ECA	TF0A3432	Progress	9/7/16	7/31/19	\$100,000	
Improving Social Inclusion in Debate on REDD+ Benefit Sharing in Brazil	LCR	TF0A5458	Progress	7/20/17	3/29/19	\$324,000	
Sustainable Landscape Management for Improved Livelihoods	MNA	TF0A7311	Progress	6/19/17	5/31/19	\$300,000	
Catalyzing Gender-Forests Actions	Multi-region	TF0A3991	Progress	11/7/16	6/30/19	\$289,550	\$45,800
Promoting the Use of Modules for Forestry and Trees on Farms in Multitopic Living Standards Measurement Study Surveys and World Bank Group Operations	Multi-region	TF0A5104	Progress	5/18/17	12/31/19	\$150,000	\$439,884
Understanding Forests' Contributions to Poverty Reduction	Multi-region	TF0A0991	Progress	8/26/15	9/30/19	\$973,000	\$607,000
LIVELIHOODS TOTAL						\$4,375,550	\$2,081,564







PROFOR

INNOVATION AND ACTION
FOR FORESTS