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GET FOREST SMART

2016 ANNUAL REPORT

PROFOR
INNOVATION AND ACTION FOR FORESTS

The Program on Forests (PROFOR) multi-donor 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.

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FOREWORD

KARIN KEMPER
Senior Director, Environment and Natural Resources
World Bank Group

The year 2016 marked a move from agenda setting to implementation for the international community, with attention focused on delivering commitments in the Sustainable Development Goals and the Paris Agreement under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. The Program on Forests (PROFOR) readily helped countries with the task at hand, providing knowledge, analysis and tools to support them in choosing how best to sustainably employ their forest resources for poverty reduction, economic growth, job creation, and climate mitigation and adaptation.

In Turkey, a socioeconomic survey using PROFOR tools is helping the government set policy for reducing out-migration and poverty among forest villagers. In Sub-Saharan Africa, PROFOR research is documenting the importance of trees on farms in contributing to rural incomes; tree-based systems are also receiving attention in policy discussions of national agricultural programs. In Indonesia, PROFOR is supporting the government's development of new regulation for sustainably tapping geothermal energy in conservation forests. These are just a few examples of PROFOR's influence.

Over the course of the year, PROFOR shaped 26 government programs supported by the World Bank and four national policy processes, demonstrating its ability to advance knowledge, innovation and action on forests. PROFOR's ability to deliver such results is thanks to its independence, agility and flexibility, which yield timely interventions that open and shape opportunities for the forest sector. In Mozambique, for example, PROFOR's forest sector governance review informed an investment that is addressing illegal logging and establishing new performance indicators for forest governance. In Gabon, PROFOR's assessment of the effects of a log-export ban created new opportunities for the forest sector.

In April 2016, the World Bank Group launched a five-year Forest Action Plan, renewing the emphasis on forests in our engagements with client countries. The plan focuses on two priority areas - investments in sustainable forest management, and "forest-smart" interventions that take a holistic look at forest landscapes. The plan is closely aligned with the Group's Climate Change Action Plan and offers new opportunities for scaling up forest investments.

PROFOR is informing and shaping the forest-smart approach through its innovative programs with mining, energy, agriculture, and disaster risk management, where experts are articulating how forests can contribute to sustainable development in those sectors and how those sectors can generate positive forest outcomes. PROFOR also plays a central role in implementing the Forest Action Plan at the country level: its strategic Country Forest Notes provide evidence about the importance and potential of the forest sector for client countries. PROFOR analysis and knowledge are incorporated into the notes, which help position forests within national development priorities and guide future forest sector investments. Over the next years, we anticipate that being forest smart will become a mainstreamed approach for our clients.

We are at a pivotal moment in history where the global community must accelerate efforts toward our sustainable development and climate goals. More innovation and intervention in the forest sector is needed to mobilize investments into landscape level solutions for green growth, food security and climate resilience. PROFOR's catalytic role will continue to be key to unlock and leverage financial resources for forests. The moment is ours to seize.

I hope you enjoy this Annual Report and its compelling examples of PROFOR's role in advancing forests' contribution to sustainable development and climate resilience. I would like to especially thank our donors, partners, staff, and the PROFOR team for their ongoing passion and dedication to PROFOR: you make all of this possible.

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WHAT IS FOREST SMART?

"Forest-smart" describes a development approach that recognizes forests' significance for sustaining growth across many sectors, including agriculture, energy, infrastructure, and water. It is sustainable and inclusive in nature, emphasizing that forests are part of a broader landscape and that changes in forest cover affect other land uses as well as the people living in that landscape. It transforms how sectors operate by identifying opportunities for mutual benefit and creating practical solutions that can be implemented at scale.

Forest-smart realizes the importance of forests for the rural poor and forest-dependent communities. In developing countries, rural communities with access to forests derive as much as 22 percent of their income from forests; as an income source, this is second only to crops. About half of that income is in non-cash form—food, fuel, fodder, and construction materials. PROFOR's forests and poverty program provides tools for documenting how forests sustain the rural poor, to understand how forests can not only contribute to alleviating poverty but also provide a pathway out of poverty.

Forest-smart delivers win-win solutions across sectors so that forests can support development outcomes in other sectors, and investments in those sectors can contribute to positive forest outcomes or minimize adverse impacts on forests. For example, green infrastructure like mangroves protects against hurricanes, flooding, and coastal erosion while also benefiting fisheries and tourism that generate local jobs. In Jamaica, PROFOR is informing national planning for disaster risk management through guidelines and economic analysis for such nature-based solutions.

Innovation and shifting mindsets within extractive industries are changing how forests are perceived around mining sites, with new interest in resource corridor planning to minimize the mining footprint, reduce greenhouse gas emissions, and restore mine sites into productive ecosystems. PROFOR's forest-smart mining program is advancing understanding of how to implement new practices. Tools such as the Biodiversity Offset User Guide are facilitating national-level planning around extractive activities to optimize biodiversity conservation.

In sum, forest smart delivers climate benefits in addition to development benefits. Introducing trees onto farms to improve crop yields, incorporating tree planting into infrastructure investments, or restoring forests to protect watersheds also generates carbon mitigation benefits and builds resilience. PROFOR is strengthening knowledge of how to encourage at-scale adoption of trees on farms for increased food security and climate resilience.

Across the world, countries are increasingly interested in forest-smart development. There is growing demand for new mechanisms to understand the dynamics between various land uses and to identify integrated solutions to manage trade-offs at the landscape level. PROFOR knowledge and tools are advancing integrated land use planning processes and integrated sector approaches in Indonesia, Madagascar, Mexico, Mozambique, the Philippines, and Tunisia.

This report highlights how PROFOR is helping countries get forest smart through its programs, tools, and approaches.

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PROFOR IN 2016 BY THE NUMBERS

PROFOR's portfolio in 2016 consisted of 55 activities, 39 of which were underway in 2016 as 16 were approved late in the calendar year. Twelve activities closed during the year.

Disbursements and outstanding commitments in 2016 totaled $13.2 million. This is 50 percent higher than 2015 levels and represents a record level for the program. This increase is largely due to the programmatic approach PROFOR adopted in 2015 for cross-sectoral, or forest-smart, initiatives that are larger in scale and bring together national-level sub-activities. Administration, communications, and program management expenses remained constant compared with previous years, totaling $0.72 million (5.5 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: 17 related to cross-sectoral coordination, 15 related to livelihoods, 10 under governance, and 13 in the area of financing sustainable forest management.[1]

Geographically, activities implemented in the Latin America and the Caribbean (LCR) accounted for 14 percent of disbursements and commitments. Those carried out in Africa Region (AFR) as well as in East Asia and Pacific (EAP) accounted for 9 percent, with the remaining spread across the Europe and Central Asia (ECA), South Asia (SAR) and Middle East and North Africa (MNA), (see Figure 2). Multi-regional or global activities accounted for 55 percent of disbursements and commitments, at similar levels of the previous year, indicating the continuing emphasis on programmatic activities focused on more than one region.

FIGURE 1. 2016 Commitments by Theme

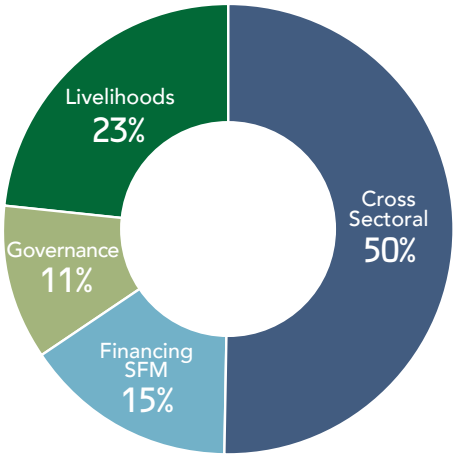
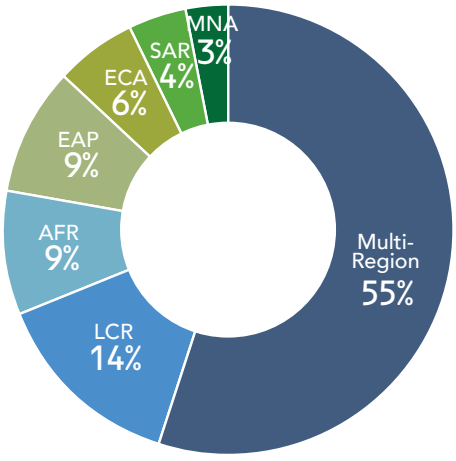


FIGURE 2. 2016 Commitments by Region



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.

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FOREST-SMART PROGRAMS

Through programs implemented in partnership with experts from non-forest sectors, PROFOR is informing a broader range of development investments. By working together on some of the most pressing development challenges, PROFOR is helping those sectors become champions for forests. In addition to the ones featured in this section, programs are identifying innovations in agriculture value chains to support forest conservation, strengthening forest tenure security as a necessary foundation for sustainable development, promoting sustainable biomass energy, and advancing good forest governance with the goal of bringing forests into national governance dialogues.

EXTRACTIVE INDUSTRIES IN FOREST LANDSCAPES

Mineral resources have the potential for tremendous development and economic growth. Unfortunately, in many countries this potential is undercut by weak governance, which contributes to poverty, corruption, conflict, and large-scale environmental degradation. Nearly one-third of all active mines and exploration sites are located within areas of high conservation value—most of them forests. Infrastructure associated with oil and mineral extraction represents the most important threat to these valuable ecosystems. While mining companies face increasing pressure to mitigate and offset negative impacts from their projects, these standards remain voluntary and do not apply to all actors, such as artisanal and small-scale miners. In order to address this, an integrated, landscape-level planning and enforcement process is needed.

This program aims to fundamentally transform the way that the World Bank Group and its clients work on extractive industries in forest-rich countries, so that oil, gas, and mineral extraction contribute to sustainable forest management and poverty reduction for the people who depend on forests. Studies will be developed in four crucial areas: resource corridors, artisanal and small-scale mining, REDD+ and mining, and mine site reclamation/reforestation. The program will systematically generate best practices and innovative solutions for more-sustainable practices, which will be shared with private companies and other government partners.

DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT

In the last two decades, the impacts of natural disasters have been devastating, leading to over 1 million deaths and causing around $2 trillion in economic losses. The poor and vulnerable are the most likely to be affected.

Forests have an important role to play in helping to manage risks from natural disasters, address the impacts of climate change, and build sustainable resilience in vulnerable developing countries. To make use of this potential, PROFOR's program on disaster risk management will promote the use of forest-related, ecosystem-based approaches. Practical guidelines and case studies will be developed to address three topics: using forest cover information to identify hazardous areas, particularly those prone to landslides and floods; encouraging risk reduction through reforestation and other methods; and reducing the impacts of wildfires on forests and the communities who depend on them. The research will draw on projects by the World Bank and others, including guidance on coastal and marine ecosystem accounting produced by WAVES.

FORESTS' CONTRIBUTION TO POVERTY REDUCTION

The evidence base continues to grow around forests' contribution to the livelihoods and subsistence of poor communities. Much less is known, however, about the extent to which forests can provide a pathway out of

GENDER

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poverty. Currently, there is no systematic understanding of how forests can help the "chronically poor" to become the "occasionally poor," and the "occasionally poor" to become the "non-poor."

This lack of knowledge is partly due to the inherent difficulty in collecting information on forests' contributions to household well-being—data that are seldom captured in household surveys. The Forest Living Standards Measurement Study (LSMS) module supported by PROFOR and other project-based data collection tools will significantly help gather the needed forest-poverty data to make the case why forests are important. It will improve how we measure households' dependence on forests and will use innovative dissemination tools to make the resulting data more widely accessible. The ultimate objective is to increase the effectiveness of forest and poverty-related projects, including through the implementation of the World Bank Forest Action Plan.

CATALYZING GENDER-FOREST ACTIONS

Taking gender into consideration matters because of differences in how, why, and where men and women get access to, use, and manage forests. These differences have significant implications when designing policies to support sustainable forest landscapes. For instance, men in Nepal and India have been found to dominate institutions of forest governance, so enhancing women's participation could improve resource conservation and regeneration. Access rights for natural resources and land must also be addressed to reduce women's vulnerability.

Gender gaps persist across all regions in terms of access to services, access to markets and value-added activities, land and tree tenure, voice and agency, and hiring labor. Moreover, the impacts of climate change—and differences in the capacity of men and women to respond to them—could actually widen existing gender gaps. Given the wide range of challenges and appropriate solutions, it is crucial to identify gender gaps from the very start of a project.

This program will ensure that every PROFOR activity has clear, gender-related objectives and actions, leading to projects that are more inclusive and poised to measure improved equity outcomes. In addition, the program will help improve gender-responsiveness within World Bank projects, with the goal of helping national and subnational partners achieve meaningful policy change. A guidance note on Gender and Forest Landscapes: Enhancing Development Impacts of Projects and Programs has already been completed, while other key resources are being made available to project designers, researchers, and development practitioners.

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FOREST-SMART TOOLS

PROFOR tools provide the means to both improve understanding of forest-related issues and identify solutions for forests. This section showcases PROFOR tools that are helping to document how rural populations rely on forests for their livelihoods, informing national programs for biodiversity conservation through offsets, and using the latest in information and communication technology (ICT) to facilitate integrated landscape management.

A FORESTRY MODULE FOR LIVING STANDARDS MEASUREMENT SURVEYS

Forests and trees in rural landscapes contribute to human well-being by providing a range of goods and services, including fruit, timber, fodder, firewood, pollination, water regulation, and carbon sequestration. These benefits support the livelihoods of millions of people, and yet forests and trees often remain peripheral in wider development policy discussions. Part of the reason for this marginalization is that developing-country decision makers often lack basic information about the role of forests and forest products in their national economies.

While a growing body of research demonstrates that forests can help reduce poverty, most available evidence is site-specific. The absence of national-scale data on forests-poverty linkages impedes holistic understanding of the role that forests can play in sustainable development policies. PROFOR and a number of partners are helping to address this knowledge gap by supporting the development of a forestry module and sourcebook in the context of the Living Standards Measurement Study, the LSMS-Integrated Surveys on Agriculture, and other similar national survey instruments.

The sourcebook *National socioeconomic surveys in forestry: Guidance and survey modules for measuring the multiple roles of forests in household welfare and livelihoods* was successfully field-tested in Tanzania and Indonesia, and dissemination is under way. Outputs from this activity are contributing significantly to ongoing work on understanding forests' contribution to poverty reduction, as well as to national surveys related to forests in Turkey, Armenia, and Georgia.

TREES AND SMALLHOLDER AGRICULTURE

Trees have the potential to be an important crop for improving agricultural outcomes and reducing food insecurity and poverty in Sub-Saharan Africa. However, there is currently insufficient knowledge and appreciation of the benefits of on-farm tree planting. This activity seeks to raise the profile of trees on farms in order to better inform policies on agriculture and rural livelihoods.

With support from PROFOR and other partners, this activity undertook the first national-scale analysis of how trees outside of forests contribute to household incomes in Africa. The report is based on data collected from the LSMS–Integrated Surveys on Agriculture in Ethiopia, Malawi, Nigeria, Tanzania, and Uganda. It found that trees on farms are widespread, with an average of nearly one-third of rural smallholders growing trees on their plots. This practice significantly contributes to household income, making up an average of 17 percent of total annual gross income for tree-growing households. Whether or not farmers grow trees on their land is also influenced by gender, land and labor endowments, proximity to a forest, and the national context. These new, national-scale insights lay the basis for exploring the interaction between agriculture, on-farm tree cultivation, and forestry. This work has also raised the profile of trees on farms within upcoming World Bank–supported national household survey initiatives. PROFOR will also prepare a guidebook for LSMS application for trees on farm.

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TURKEY FOREST VILLAGE SURVEY

In Turkey, many of the poor residents live near forests, which provide villagers with a direct source of employment as well as important goods and services. At the same time, villagers are considered an important resource for forest management. Over the past 35 years, however, migration to urban areas has reduced the population of forest villages from 18 million to 7 million—a level that forest authorities consider critically low for adequately managing upland ecosystems. Declining rural populations and changing demographics within villages have contributed to overgrazing near settlements; to the increased use of fire for managing pastures, with risks of uncontrolled burning; to ecological changes that threaten endangered species; and to a reduction in important forest maintenance activities, such as tree thinning.

To better understand the forest dynamics at play in Turkey's rural communities, PROFOR is supporting a survey on forest dependence, poverty, and migration based on the LSMS Forestry Module. Results and subsequent recommendations will inform forest policy and dialogue, notably the General Directorate of Forestry's new five-year Forest Strategy (2017–2021).

BIODIVERSITY OFFSETS USER GUIDE

In many African countries, native forests are under pressure from rapidly spreading infrastructure, as well as the allocation of large forest areas to activities like mining and commercial agriculture. Biodiversity offsets are one of the tools available to address such pressures, as they can be used to strengthen protected areas of similar or greater conservation value than the area lost.

Offsets are justifiably considered an option of last resort in the "mitigation hierarchy" that underpins the World Bank's Safeguard Policies and the IFC's Performance Standards. Nonetheless, given that many large-scale projects related to infrastructure or extractive industries have an inherently large footprint, a biodiversity offset scheme may provide an underutilized opportunity to mobilize new funding for forest protection. A key challenge, however, is systematizing and scaling up biodiversity offsets through a national or other aggregated offset approach.

To address this, PROFOR supported the production of a *Biodiversity Offsets User Guide* for practitioners, containing case studies of reasonably successful biodiversity offset programs in Liberia, Madagascar, and Cameroon. The

Guide lays out the limitations of those tools, notably governance-related barriers. In addition, in response to a strong expression of interest from the government of Mozambique, this activity provided legal technical assistance for incorporating biodiversity offsets into the government's Environmental Impact Assessment process. Finally, two pilot Country Roadmaps were completed to assess the potential for large-scale biodiversity offset systems in Liberia and Mozambique and to make recommendations on the way forward.

FOREST KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT AND INFORMATION SYSTEMS

Indonesia has a long history of poor forest management, which has resulted in high levels of deforestation and forest degradation. To help address this challenge, the Indonesian government is moving to decentralize forest management and needs an operational approach to knowledge management and information systems (KMIS). This involves improved information in the areas of awareness raising, spatial planning, reducing illegal deforestation, forest governance, capacity building, community marketing of sustainable products, and stakeholder interaction.

To help develop a comprehensive KMIS in Indonesia, this activity first undertook a rapid stocktaking of global best practices in modern ICT. The research team uncovered a wealth of relevant datasets on topics like forests, biodiversity, and climate but found there was significant scope for harmonizing these resources, for promoting public access to them, and for using innovative ways to keep the information up-to-date and engaging.

In response, this activity led to the creation of interactive and customizable experiences for obtaining forest-related data. For instance, an e-Atlas was developed to highlight information on Indonesia's population, land cover, oil palm plantations, carbon storage, concessions, forest loss, and infrastructure, among other topics, in order to better understand major activities in the forestry sector. In addition, the World Bank's spatial planning app, "Spatial Agent," was enhanced to include this information.

This work has significantly influenced the design of the World Bank project on Promoting Sustainable, Community-Based, Natural Resource Management and Institutional Development in Indonesia as well as the Indonesia Forest Investment Program.

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FOREST-SMART APPROACHES

By developing new approaches for working across sectors, PROFOR is engaging with new partners for better development outcomes. The examples in this section describe how PROFOR is learning how to scale up trees on farms for better food security and climate resilience, looking at new possibilities for climate mitigation through productive forest uses, and collaborating with the mining sector for improved landscape-level planning that minimizes negative impacts on forests.

TAKING TREE-BASED SYSTEMS TO SCALE

Land management approaches that use trees can result in a "triple win": increased yields and income, improved climate resilience, and greater carbon sequestration than conventional approaches. For example, planting the nitrogen-fixing tree *Faidherbia albida* has been shown to double maize yields in Malawi. Despite these potential benefits, few of these tree-based systems (TBS) of agriculture have been replicated at scale. A few countries stand out, including Rwanda and Malawi. This activity undertook a review of TBS knowledge and a detailed analysis of the TBS-enabling conditions in both countries to better understand how they might be strengthened, as well as applied in other countries.

The Rwanda study found that agricultural expansion, livestock farming, and unsustainable fuelwood extraction are taking a toll on the country's environment, resulting in land degradation, soil erosion, deforestation, biodiversity loss, and pollution. TBS is mainly practiced in the form of agroforestry systems managed by smallholders. Moreover, the study found that the sustained adoption of TBS at scale is only guaranteed if communities collectively recognize the tangible benefits and perceive TBS to be compatible with the sustainable intensification of the existing farming system.

In Malawi, the study focused on farmer-managed natural regeneration (FMNR), a low-cost technique to revive trees and shrubs and thus improve soil fertility. The spontaneous scale-up of FMNR in Malawi has been driven by many factors, including declining soil fertility and expanding agricultural production. The study estimated that Malawi could save $71 million per year as part of its Farm Input Subsidy Program if participating farmer intercropped maize with *Gliricidia* trees.

Findings from both countries are informing country-level interventions and land use strategies.

BALANCING MINING AND CONSERVATION IN THE CONGO BASIN

Deforestation in the Congo Basin is predicted to increase significantly in the future, in part due to the expansion of mining activities. Congo Basin countries face a significant hurdle in ensuring that mining developments in forested lands avoid, minimize, and/or offset unnecessary economic losses and social hardship. Early planning is key to reduce negative impacts, create development benefits at the local level, and enhance the sustainability of mining-driven development. However, land use planning and zoning exercises in the Congo Basin have thus far been centered on the forestry sector, with little consideration for development policies in other sectors.

This PROFOR-supported activity came up with innovative, cross-sectoral methodologies and stakeholder processes to inform decision making on large mining projects and associated infrastructure developments. The team conducted a land use planning and roadmap exercise, and developed sector-specific recommendations for the Republic of Congo. Inclusive and participatory methods were central to this activity, while the introduction of spatial analysis tools enabled government authorities to better understand competing interests and thus the options for harmonizing development initiatives.

Not only did this work result in greater coordination between the different sectoral ministries in the government, but its outputs are actively being incorporated into ongoing investments in the forest, agriculture, and mining sectors. These include REDD+ activities under the Forest Investment Program and the preparation of the World Bank Congo Commercial Agriculture Development Project.

STIMULATING PRIVATE SECTOR ENGAGEMENT

Investing in sustainable forest management, forest and landscape restoration, and afforestation and reforestation could yield multiple wins for climate change mitigation, increased climate change resilience and adaptation, and green growth. Three key areas—substituting fossil fuels for renewable, forest-based energy; substituting out fossil-fuel-intensive construction materials; and increasing the use of durable, long-lived wood products while re-growing forests—could account for as much as 20 percent of the global mitigation potential.

To maximize this opportunity, this activity aims to highlight how including a landscape-based approach in forest, forest-based-product supply chains, and downstream industries could help mitigate climate change and support REDD+. The understanding of the mitigation potential and a more-informed discussion about private incentives could have other important economic and environmental effects, such as sustainably meeting future demand for timber, fiber, and wood-based energy.

This activity provided analysis for Colombia, Ethiopia, Mexico, Mozambique, Peru, and Vietnam. All of these countries indicate that productive forests and harvested wood products (HWP) have a high potential for green growth, employment creation, and climate change mitigation. Moreover, these countries are projected to have significant supply gaps of HWP, suggesting that bolstering HWP value chains could substantially mitigate climate change and spur economic growth. Specifically, the study finds that substituting fossil-fuel-intensive materials with HWP provides the greatest mitigation benefit.

An added benefit of this approach is that, compared with other land use mitigation measures, HWP production offers an attractive opportunity to involve the private sector, with only a relatively small amount of public sector finance. Finally, this approach could also help countries achieve their Nationally Determined Contributions objectives.

MOZAMBIQUE FOREST SECTOR REVIEW

Forests cover over half of Mozambique's land area, and forest-based activities contribute significantly to the country's economy and employment. However, there is still untapped potential in the country's forest sector for boosting local jobs and incomes. Weak governance poses a sizable challenge, leading to poor compliance with environmental and social regulations and widespread illegal logging.

Nevertheless, the government of Mozambique is committed to addressing forest-related issues. PROFOR is supporting these efforts by conducting a number of assessments to support the ongoing Forest Sector Review and build critical capacity for landscape planning at the national and subnational levels. These activities helped in understanding the economic, social, and sustainability aspects of Mozambique's current forest concession models. It also promoted first-of-a-kind forest governance assessments that established governance indicators for a Forest Investment Program in Zambezia and Cabo Delgado provinces. In partnership with the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), the Restoration Opportunities Assessment Methodology tool identified priority areas for restoration and investment, which the government intends to expand to many more districts to guide restoration, agroforestry, and protected area initiatives. One particular area of focus was to support knowledge dissemination of the uniquely important Miombo Woodlands, which make up the largest biome in South-Central Africa but which are rapidly deteriorating due to shifting cultivation and energy production. PROFOR helped to reestablish the Miombo Network, a network of scientists and universities to support sustainable solutions.

LOG BAN IMPACT ASSESSMENT IN GABON

Since January 2010, Gabon has implemented a log ban and supported a progressive industrialization of the timber industry in order to increase the sector's contribution to a diversified economy. PROFOR supported an assessment of this ban in order to better understand the implications of past policies on economic diversification and sustainable development options going forward.

The study revealed that the overall volume of harvested wood decreased sharply at the national level as a result of the ban. While the forest sector's contribution to GDP has just recovered to its 2009 level, the significant drop in customs revenues and logging taxes represents a serious shortfall in fiscal revenues for the government. Based on the government's political and strategic decision to maintain the log export ban as is, the report proposed an action plan for mitigating some of the policy's negative effects. This activity was very timely, as during its implementation the government also requested technical assistance in revising its 2001 Forest Code; this was successfully delivered. It is expected that the new Forest Code will restore confidence in the forest sector and, combined with the implementation of the action plan, will act as a catalyst for new industrial investments and logging operations.

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COMMUNICATIONS AND KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT

In 2016, PROFOR's knowledge, tools, and analysis reached stakeholders through a variety of local, regional, and global events as well as social media and feature stories on the website. PROFOR produced 121 knowledge products, and supported more than 133 engagement processes with an estimated 3,600 participants. Beyond raising awareness about PROFOR activities and knowledge, these events help build PROFOR networks and partnerships.

GLOBAL, REGIONAL, AND NATIONAL ENGAGEMENT HIGHLIGHTS

In June, PROFOR participated in the Global Landscapes Forum: The Investment Case 2016. The event connected experts from the financial services industry with leaders from the corporate sector, senior government officials, project developers, and leading thinkers to identify how to strengthen investments in sustainable landscapes. The blog *Can Innovative Financing Bring Landscape Restoration to Scale* captured the debate that took place.

In July, PROFOR supported a workshop for the Miombo Network on Restoring the Socio-Ecological and Socio-Economic Relationships in the Miombo Woodlands as part of its broader engagement in Mozambique. The workshop brought countries of the region together in Maputo to discuss common goals for forest conservation and land restoration. The blog *Fighting Deforestation in the Miombo Woodlands of Southern Africa* describes the value of the Network event.

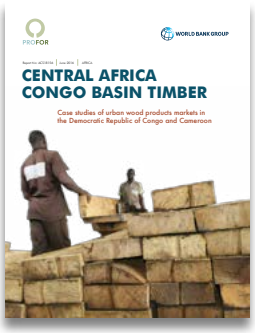
In September, PROFOR presented a few tools at sessions at the 2016 IUCN World Conservation Congress on implementing the World Bank Group Forest Action Plan and on Who Benefits, How Much? How to Adequately Measure Human Welfare Impacts in Forest Conservation Initiatives. The Forest SWIFT (Survey of Wellbeing via Instant and Frequent Tracking) tool developed as part of the PROFOR forests and poverty program was presented as well as the PROFOR Forest Governance Tool.

In October, PROFOR joined the Global Network for Forest Science's International and Multi-Disciplinary Scientific Conference in Bogor, Indonesia, to present work to date on forests as a pathway out of poverty. The presentation centered on the "PRIME approach": productivity, rights, investments, markets and ecosystem services as forest-related pathways out of poverty.

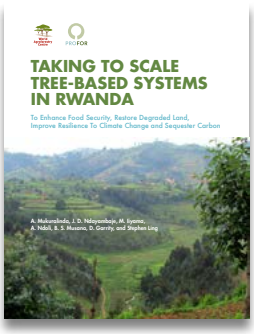
In November, PROFOR joined the Global Landscapes Forum in Marrakesh. As an implementing partner, PROFOR contributed to a discussion forum on regreening heritage landscapes and revitalizing communities.

PUBLICATIONS

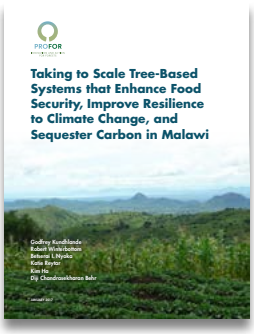
PROFOR published and co-published eight publications with partners including the World Bank, the World Resources Institute, the World Agroforestry Centre, and the Food and Agriculture Organization.

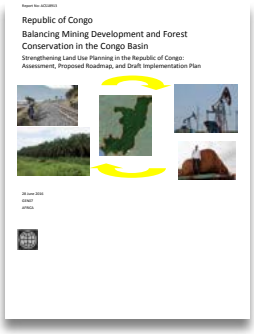


Central Africa Congo Basin Timber offers options for policies and targeted investments for improved domestic timber utilization in Cameroon and the Democratic Republic of Congo.

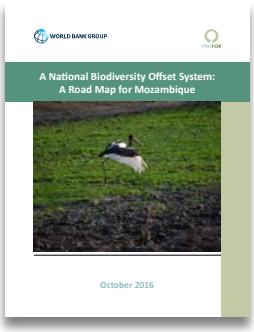


Taking to Scale Tree-Based Systems in Rwanda and Taking to Scale Tree-Based Systems in Malawi identify factors that drive the adoption of TBS at scale in order to help poor rural farmers enhance their food, income, and energy security.



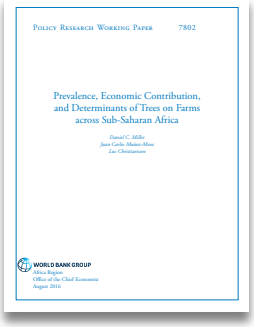


Republic of Congo: Balancing Mining Development and Forest Conservation in the Congo Basin supports land use planning for more sustainable development outcomes in the Republic of Congo.

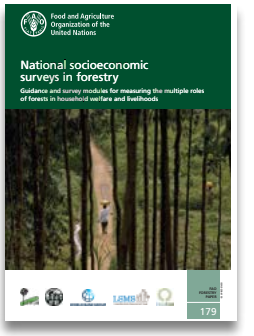


A National Biodiversity Offset System seeks to map out a path for the establishment of a national-level aggregate biodiversity offset system in Mozambique.

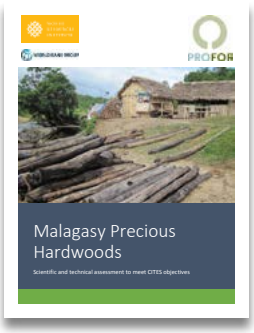
PARTNER PUBLICATIONS



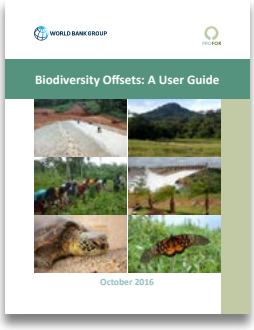
Prevalence, Economic Contribution, and Determinants of Trees on Farms across Sub-Saharan Africa addresses how trees on farms are often overlooked in agricultural and natural resource research and policy in Sub-Saharan Africa.



National Socioeconomic Surveys in Forestry is a sourcebook is intended to help improve data collection on aspects of forests relating to household welfare and livelihoods.



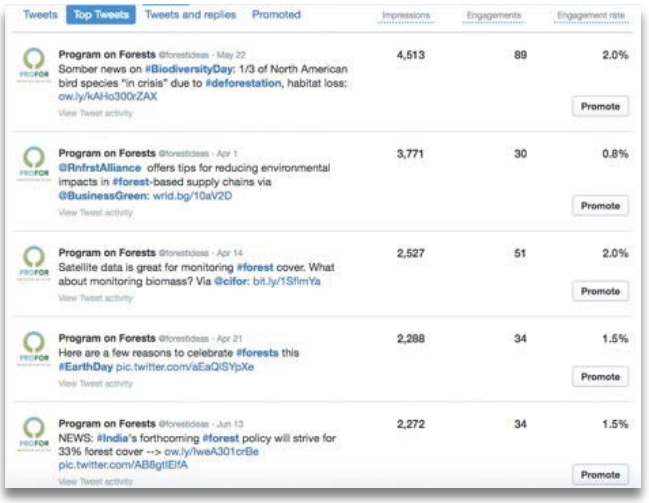
Malagasy Precious Hardwoods: Scientific and Technical Assessment to Meet CITES Objectives reveals significant gaps in the knowledge and available tools needed to implement the CITES action plan to protect precious hardwoods.



Biodiversity Offsets: A User Guide provides general guidance on when and how such offsets, a choice of last resort, might be used.

METRICS

PROFOR continued to grow its social media audience with 2.4 new Twitter followers every day, bringing subscribers to 5,000 at the close of 2016, and Facebook growing to more than 1,500 fans. Over the year, PROFOR tweets were viewed 239,500 times. The PROFOR website, PROFOR.info, had over 16,000 visits.



KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT

PROFOR convened several learning events targeted at World Bank staff on such topics as reforestation, accelerating carbon storage goals, sustainable landscapes in Mozambique, the contribution of trees on farms to livelihoods, funding biomass energy, and gender inclusion for improved project results.

PROFOR offered its e-learning Course on Forest Governance twice in 2016. More than 100 individuals participated in the course, which provides a framework for assessing forest governance and describes good assessment practices.

PROFOR supported the development of a Landscapes 101 e-course designed to provide practical knowledge to development practitioners and interested stakeholders about integrating landscape approaches into development programs. The self-paced course covers key concepts, features, elements, and enabling environment for a landscape approach; discusses governance structures for a landscape operation from a practical viewpoint; and introduces a suite of tools that are useful for landscape operations. It showcases examples that have various "entry points" to the landscape solutions: reforestation/afforestation, agricultural development, wildlife and ecosystem conservation, coastal resources management, and catchment water resources management. The course will first be offered in March 2017.

PROFOR initiated a knowledge management program that disseminates findings from closed activities when there is stakeholders' interest or a timely discussion. PROFOR supported knowledge management activities in Gabon, Madagascar, Colombia, and Vietnam and hosted workshops on the energy-forest nexus, forest restoration, gender, and forest concession models.

PROFOR continued to increase its collaboration and knowledge sharing with the forest carbon funds and WAVES to better serve client country needs. In pursuit of its ambition to effectively serve the knowledge needs of the Bank task team leaders, PROFOR conducted a forest knowledge needs assessment of Bank staff. The four major areas of knowledge gaps identified were land use planning, private Investments in forest value chains, small and medium forest enterprises, and land tenure. PROFOR intends to address these gaps through a series of best-practice notes supplemented by training activities and so on.

In addition, PROFOR contributed to the Collaborative Partnership on Forests an assessment of all its partners' contributions and comparative advantages on forest-related activities.

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ASSESSING PROFOR'S IMPACT

PROFOR's strengthened monitoring and evaluation system, launched in 2015, is benefiting the program in several ways. PROFOR's knowledge uptake theory of change informs the pipeline and guides activity concept development. Clear articulation of uptake pathways and target audiences guides activity design and helps track the uptake of PROFOR's work.

PROFOR's Project Activity Tracking System (PATS) results captures and aggregates outputs, reach, and influence generated by PROFOR activities. It also evaluates performance for completed activities to verify if objectives have been met. PATS results for the 39 activities underway in 2016 are summarized below.

39 PROFOR completed and ongoing activities:

- Produced **121** knowledge products.
- Included gender-specific data in at least **18** of the products.
- Supported more than **133** engagement processes /events (with **3,581** direct participants; on average, **24** percent of participants were women).
- Influenced **26** government programs.
- Informed **4** national policy reforms.
- The majority of PROFOR activities **exceeded expectations** for knowledge uptake.

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FINANCIAL OVERVIEW AND ADMINISTRATION

In 2016, PROFOR's disbursements and outstanding commitments reached a record level for the program of $13.2 million, which is 50 percent higher than the 2015 levels. Actual disbursements totaled $4.3 million (19 percent higher than in 2015) and commitments reached $8.9 million.

In total, the PROFOR portfolio consisted of 55 projects (compared with 43 in 2015) with 39 underway as 16 were approved late in 2016. PROFOR initiated 34 new activities (four times higher than 8 in 2015, reflecting the new focus on programmatic activities with multiple country-specific sub-activities). Twelve activities were brought to closure during 2016, compared with 17 that closed the previous year. (See Table 1 for actual 2016 expenditures and commitments.) Disbursements and commitments under regional-specific activities totaled $5.5 million, a 49 percent increase from the previous year, and multiregional and global activities totaled $6.8 million, a 41 percent increase from the previous year, reflecting, in general, the revamping of the Program and the new focus on programmatic multiregional clustered activities. (See Table 2 for expenditures by thematic areas.)

Donor commitments agreed prior to 2016 were paid in during the year from the United Kingdom for $3.1 million (fifty percent paid from the total contribution agreed for 6 million pounds sterling, equivalent to $7.5 million). (See Table 3.)

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 2016, an additional 45 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 $0.72 million. Program management includes portfolio development and monitoring, communications activities, M&E (including the Impact Evaluation), financial management, gender (at program management level) 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, 2016

	CY2002–2014	ACTUAL CY2015	CY2016	
Trust Fund Income				1/
PROFOR Paid-in Contribution	39,110,677	5,634,395	3,085,200	2/
PROFOR Investment Income	814,664	42,911	140,501	3/
FLEG TF Balance	1,696,975			4/
FLEG Investment Income	26,650			
Other Receipts/Income	36,745	2,041	369	
Total Income	**41,685,711**	**5,679,348**	**3,226,071**	
Disbursements				
PROFOR Programmatic Window	7,689,284			
PROFOR Strategic Window	17,138,524	3,310,938	4,135,777	5/
FLEG Strategic Window	692,823			6/
Administrative Fees (Non-Project)	1,955,532	281,720	154,260	7/
Total Disbursements	**27,476,164**	**3,592,658**	**4,290,037**	8/
Commitments				
PROFOR Programmatic Window	3,560,694			
PROFOR Strategic Window	2,052,004	5,175,810	8,894,714	9/
Net Commitments		(5,612,697)	(5,175,810)	
Total Commitments	**5,612,697**	**(436,888)**	**3,718,904**	
Total Disbursements + Commitments	**33,088,861**	**3,155,771**	**8,008,941**	
Fund Balance Retained	**—**	**8,596,850**	**11,120,427**	
Total Actual Cash Fund Balance	**8,596,850**	**11,120,427**	**6,337,557**	

1/ CY16 Trust Fund Income as presented in the Donor Center website. 10/

2/ Donor contribution is presented in separate table.

3/ Investment income represent 5% of paid-in contributions.

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 Thematic Area in CY2016 Compared with previous year

	ACTUAL + OUTSTANDING COMMITMENTS 1/			
	CY2015		CY2016	
	US$	# OF ACTIVITIES	US$	# OF ACTIVITIES
Thematic Area				
Cross Sectoral	2,900,349	12	6,208,694	17
Financing SFM	1,579,760	9	1,905,816	13
Governance	1,100,249	9	1,351,302	10
Livelihoods	2,379,185	13	2,842,331	15
Management & Administration	527,205		722,347	
Total Disbursements + Commitments	**8,486,748**	**43**	**13,030,491**	**55**
Non-Project Costs				
Administrative Fees	281,720		154,260	
Total Disbursements + Commitments	**8,768,468**	**43**	**13,184,751**	**55**

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 3. PROFOR Donor Contribution, As of February 17, 2016

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	17,856,215	26,970,071	15,456,215	23,971,751	2,400,000	2,998,320
Total			**50,828,723**		**47,830,272**	**13,184,751**	**2,998,451** 1/

1/ Pending Contribution from United Kingdom is expected to be paid in 2017

TABLE 4. PROFOR Program Management: Actual Costs Analysis by Type of Activity for 2016

TYPE OF ACTIVITY	STAFF COSTS	TRAVEL	CONSULTING FIRM	CONTRACTUAL SERVICES	SHORT-TERM CONSULTANTS	TOTAL	%
Portfolio Management	$ 260,534	$ 50,506	—	2,008	37,524	350,573	49%
Communications	116,165	—	—	30,485	41,950	188,599	26%
Monitoring and Evaluation	73,739	6,912	11,350	—	30,625	122,625	17%
Financial Management	41,949	—	—	—	—	41,949	6%
Gender	—	—	—	—	18,600	18,600	3%
Total	**492,387**	**57,418**	**11,350**	**32,493**	**128,699**	**722,347**	

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ANNEX 1: OVERVIEW OF CY2016 ACTIVITIES, BY THEMATIC AREA

THEMATIC AREA	ACTIVITY	REGION	ID	CURRENT STATUS	PROJECT ID	APPROVAL DATE	DELIVERY DATE	PROFOR FUNDING	CO-FINANCING
Cross Sectoral									
Cross Sectoral	Addressing the Forest-Energy Nexus	Multi-Region	TF0A0841	Underway	P156463	08/03/15	06/29/18	$850,000	
Cross Sectoral	Agricultural Value Chains Locking Up Forest Degradation Drivers	Multi-Region	TF0A1203	Underway	P156452	09/21/15	12/28/17	$700,000	
Cross Sectoral	Balancing Mining Development and Forest Conservation in the Congo Basin	AFR	TF015224	Completed	P146347	07/01/13	06/30/16	$550,178	$178,000
Cross Sectoral	Bangladesh Forests, Poverty, and Resilience	SAR	TF TBD	Underway	TBD	10/05/16	10/31/16	$50,000	$10,000
Cross Sectoral	Developing a Knowledge Management Strategy for PROFOR	Multi-Region	TF0A2739	Underway	P159196	05/31/16	12/30/17	$650,000	
Cross Sectoral	DRM and Forestry Knowledge Management Platform	Multi-Region	TF0A4130	Underway	P162684	12/28/16	08/31/18	$240,000	
Cross Sectoral	Extractive Industries in Forest Landscapes: Balancing the Trade-offs and maximizing the benefits	Multi-Region	TF0A3278	Underway	P160354	06/24/16	08/31/18	$400,000	$150,000
Cross Sectoral	Forest Resilience Scenarios for the Southern Amazon: Managing the Agricultural Frontier	LCR	TF018481	Underway	P143184	09/09/14	06/30/17	$130,000	$95,200
Cross Sectoral	Forest Tenure Security	Multi-Region	TF0A3336	Underway	P160094	08/22/16	01/31/19	$400,000	
Cross Sectoral	Indonesia Lowlands Multi-Sectoral Development and Restoration Options Analysis	EAP	TF0A3471	Underway	P156489	08/08/16	07/31/18	$300,000	$142,500
Cross Sectoral	JM - ASA - Assessment and Economic Valuation of Coastal Protection Services Provided by Mangroves	LCR	TF0A3984	Underway	P146965	10/21/16	04/30/19	$400,000	$140,000
Cross Sectoral	Mexico: Towards a Low–Carbon Rural Development - Materializing the Landscape Approach through enhanced alignments of National Programs supporting land-uses	LCR	TF0A3381	Underway	P160730	07/19/16	09/29/17	$150,000	$225,000
Cross Sectoral	Resilient Landscape - Core Learning and Knowledge Sharing	Multi-Region	TF0A2821	Underway	P157628	06/12/16	02/28/18	$50,000	$97,300
Cross Sectoral	SAR PROFOR Forest ASA Program	SAR	TF0A3800	Underway	P160799	10/05/16	12/31/17	$50,000	
Cross Sectoral	Support to Country Forest Notes	Multi-Region	TF0A4441	Underway	P162713	12/05/16	02/28/18	$1,000,000	$130,000

THEMATIC AREA	ACTIVITY	REGION	ID	CURRENT STATUS	PROJECT ID	APPROVAL DATE	DELIVERY DATE	PROFOR FUNDING	CO-FINANCING
Cross Sectoral	Taking to scale tree-based ecosystem approaches that enhance food security, improve resilience to climate change and sequester carbon	Multi-Region	TF012754	Completed	P156986	07/09/12	09/30/16	$150,000	$689,000
Cross Sectoral	Unlocking Small and Medium Forest Enterprises' (SMFEs) Contribution to Shared Prosperity	Multi-Region	TF0A0997	Underway	P156502	08/26/15	11/15/18	$525,000	
Cross Sectoral Total								**$6,595,178**	**$1,857,000**
Financing SFM									
Financing SFM	Analysis on Sustainable Forest Management and Financing in China	EAP	TF0A3353	Underway	P161175	08/25/16	06/30/18	$250,000	$50,000
Financing SFM	Argentina: Bringing forest and poverty into focus	LCR	TF0A3389	Underway	P132846	06/08/16	06/29/18	$230,000	$34,667
Financing SFM	Biodiversity Offsets Toolkit and Sourcebook	AFR	TF015587	Completed	P146959	07/08/13	10/31/16	$350,000	$60,000
Financing SFM	Brazi: Mechanisms to incentivize the reestablishment and scaling up of native species forest plantations in the state of São Paulo	LCR	TF017716	Underway	P108443	07/08/14	03/31/17	$120,000	$280,000
Financing SFM	Central African Republic: Review of Economic Potential of the Forest Sector	AFR	TF051840	Completed	P157806	02/22/16	12/31/16	$3,829	$5,000
Financing SFM	Close-to-Nature Planted Forest (CTNPF)	LCR	TF0A1684	Underway	P156288	12/11/15	06/30/17	$150,000	$225,000
Financing SFM	Commercial Reforestation Potential in Colombia	LCR	TF016543	Completed	P154145	01/16/14	04/30/17	$432,000	$729,000
Financing SFM	Evaluating Mexico's Payment for Environmental Services Scheme	LCR	TF0A3387	Underway	P156100	08/08/16	06/30/17	$70,000	$635,000
Financing SFM	Improving Business Climate for Planted Forests in Mozambique	AFR	TF017361	Completed	P149134	05/12/14	12/31/16	$278,000	$150,000
Financing SFM	Kazakhstan Community-Private Plantations: Analysis to better understand the potential for developing forest plantations	ECA	TF0A2469	Underway	P153673	03/28/16	06/30/17	$135,000	$36,970
Financing SFM	Madagascar: Needs Assessment of Scientific and Technical Capacity Related to Management and Conservation of Precious Woods	AFR	TF0A1950	Completed	P158988	01/23/16	06/30/16	$80,957	
Financing SFM	Resilient Productive Landscapes Planning Methodology	LCR	TF0A4101	Underway	P162352	12/20/16	08/31/17	$100,000	$45,300
Financing SFM	Stimulating private sector engagement in REDD+ Sustainable Forest Management & Landscape Restoration Efforts	Global	TF0A0661	Completed	P153838	01/09/15	12/31/16	$80,000	$80,000
Financing SFM Total								**$2,279,786**	**$2,330,937**

THEMATIC AREA	ACTIVITY	REGION	ID	CURRENT STATUS	PROJECT ID	APPROVAL DATE	DELIVERY DATE	PROFOR FUNDING	CO-FINANCING
Governance									
Governance	Afghanistan Capacity Development for Natural Resource Management	SAR	TF0A4379	Underway	P160847	10/05/16	06/30/17	$50,000	$75,000
Governance	Conservation of the Atlantic Forest Corridor and landscape restoration for biodiversity and local likelihoods in San Rafael, Paraguay	LCR	TF0A4206	Underway	P162896	10/21/16	12/31/18	$100,000	$100,000
Governance	Facilitating Forest Sector Reform in Ukraine	ECA	TF0A4253	Underway	P160639	10/05/16	06/30/17	$150,000	$10,000
Governance	Framework for Development and Management of Coastal Forests in Vietnam	EAP	TF0A2077	Underway	P159301	01/27/16	02/14/18	$150,000	
Governance	Global Review of ICT Tools for Forest Knowledge Management and Information Systems and Application to Indonesia	EAP	TF0A0655	Completed	P149183	06/29/15	09/30/16	$116,022	$13,000
Governance	India Forest Sector Assessment	SAR	TF0A3906	Underway	P160799	10/05/16	09/29/17	$175,000	$100,000
Governance	Mozambique Forest Landscape, Financial and Governance Assessment	AFR	TF0A2656	Completed	P129413	04/24/16	03/31/17	$117,500	$167,500
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	Underway	P161080	08/24/16	11/30/17	$113,500	
Governance	Study on the economic impact of the Government 2010 law forbidding exportation of raw logs in Gabon	AFR	TF0A1795	Completed	P158511	01/05/16	12/31/16	$154,805	
Governance	Supporting Innovative Forest Governance Assessment and Monitoring	Multi-Region	TF017087	Underway	P153529	01/14/15	12/31/17	$411,500	$9,449
Governance Total								**$1,538,327**	**$474,949**
Livelihoods									
Livelihoods	Armenia forestry-poverty-energy linkages	ECA	TF0A3432	Underway	P160526	09/07/16	12/15/17	$100,000	
Livelihoods	Building National-Scale Evidence on the Contribution of Forests to Household Welfare: A Forestry Module for Living Standards Measurement Surveys	Global	TF018582	Underway	P153552	11/10/14	06/30/17	$100,000	$145,000
Livelihoods	Catalyzing Gender-Forests Actions	Multi-Region	TF0A3991	Underway	P161913	11/07/16	12/31/17	$239,550	$55,500
Livelihoods	Climate Change Impacts on Forest and Rangeland Ecosystems	MNA	TF0A2076	Underway	P130343	02/18/16	05/31/17	$150,000	$50,000
Livelihoods	Development of a Forest-Poverty App	Multi-Region	TF0A2918	Underway	P159670	04/22/16	04/30/18	$480,000	

THEMATIC AREA	ACTIVITY	REGION	ID	CURRENT STATUS	PROJECT ID	APPROVAL DATE	DELIVERY DATE	PROFOR FUNDING	CO-FINANCING
Livelihoods	Forests, Resources and Poverty in Sub-Saharan Africa - Geospatial Analysis for Planning and Improved Decision-Making	Multi-Region	TF0A4352	Underway	P157310	12/02/16	06/30/18	$200,000	
Livelihoods	Fostering Green Economy and Integrated Landscape Management in Tunisia	MNA	TF0A1377	Underway	P151030	10/13/15	06/30/17	$140,000	$50,000
Livelihoods	Georgia: household surveys on forest use, poverty and vulnerability to natural hazards	ECA	TF0A2315	Underway	P158355	03/07/16	06/30/17	$150,000	
Livelihoods	Nepal Forests, Poverty & Tourism	SAR	TF0A3800	Underway	P160799	10/05/16	12/31/17	$100,000	$50,000
Livelihoods	Pakistan Forest Sector Review	SAR	TF0A4167	Underway	P161071	10/05/16	06/30/17	$25,000	$62,000
Livelihoods	The role of forests in reducing poverty and enhancing climate resilience – a case study of the Philippines	EAP	TF018410	Underway	P133810	07/31/14	03/31/17	$300,000	$202,000
Livelihoods	Trees and smallholder agriculture: a household perspective from Sub-Saharan Africa	AFR	TF017937	Underway	P153552	06/08/14	09/30/17	$184,000	$80,000
Livelihoods	Turkey Forest Villages: Socio-economic study of forest villagers to better understand the causes of out-migration, forest dependence and poverty	ECA	TF0A1378	Underway	P152877	09/24/15	02/28/17	$215,000	$111,000
Livelihoods	Understanding forests' contribution to poverty reduction	Multi-Region	TF0A0991	Underway	P156731	08/26/15	06/30/18	$720,000	$607,000
Livelihoods	Understanding the Role of India's Forests in Contributing to Combating Extreme Poverty and in Promoting Shared Prosperity	SAR	TF017981	Completed	P133803	07/08/14	09/30/16	$99,000	$33,000
Livelihoods Total								**$3,202,550**	**$1,445,500**

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