PROFOR Program: Results Chart

Performance question	Target results for December 2017	Performance summary at each level	Evidence	Evidence rating L/M/H and justification
How adequate was the reach and volume of KNOWFOR knowledge products and engagement processes?	Total number of Knowledge products across the life of KNOWFOR Targets: 2016: 90– Knowledge products 2017: 100– Knowledge products	437 knowledge products (KPs) were produced up until Dec 2016. This exceeds both the 2016 and 2017 targets combined. Tailored communication products made up over 45% of the product types, and of these, 60% were web-based materials/articles, many of which were significant reports from the other categories which had been made available on-line. 32 of the knowledge products have been female targeted, making up 7% of the total KPs.	(see evidence tables below)	*High level of confidence in evidence.* *Rationale for rating: Majority of completion and progress reporting provides links to the knowledge products produced/events as physical evidence of their existence or statistical data on attendance.*

Evidence (first set):

Tailored communication products: Total 207	no.	Gender
- policy briefs	11	
- brochures	8	
- web-based materials/articles	125	7
- summary report for dissemination	22	
- video-taped/audio presentation (inc podcasts) etc..	6	
- Workshop proceedings	6	
- Translation of frameworks / tools	4	
- Media briefing on activity/report	1	
- Unspecified (2013/14 data)	24	

Tested conceptual frameworks tools and methodologies: Total 51	no.	Gender
- field manual	1	
- guiding principles	2	1
- handbooks/guidelines	4	
- methodology/framework/tool	25	6
- implementation/business plan	8	
- learning module etc.	11	

Analytics and databases: Total 179	no.	Gender
- literature or institutional review	6	1
- country or case study	27	
- synthesis report	8	1
- full report of project findings	34	5
- databases	11	1
- scoping reports	7	
- technical notes / papers	32	5
- Unspecified (2013/14 data)	52	5

Second performance row:

	Total number of KNOWFOR supported engagement process/events (workshops, forums, meetings, trainings etc.) including gender disaggregated data on participants. Targets: 2016: 80 2017: 90	333 engagement processes/events were reported up until Dec 2016, with 12,289 participants, 13% of whom were women. An additional 6683 people engaged with an on-line learning module (counted above as a knowledge product), as well as 674 participants in 11 webinars. This exceeds both the 2016 and 2017 targets combined.		

Forest Events and Forums: Total = 79	no.	Participants Male	Female
- launch of a product or project	11		80
- participation/giving a presentation at a forum or event	55	3902	485
- organizing a forum or event	5		373
- Unspecified (2013/14 data)	10	500	

Knowledge and Networking Platforms: Total = 210	no.	Male	Female
- Working Meetings/Workshops/Engagement processes	96	2441	474
- 'Brown bag' discussions	4		
- Consultations/ Focus Group Discussions (gathering input)	41	1248	330
- Dissemination Workshops	32	790	194
- making materials available online	5		
- Unspecified (2013/14 data)	32	1327	22

Capacity Building Opportunities (CBOs): Total = 39	no.	Male	Female
- Trainings	9	218	81
- Exchanging methodological expertise /Study tours	19	107	
- Unspecified (2013/14 data)	13	2049	27
Sub-Total			
Total	333		

(Left margin, rotated text: "Output is")

Gender	How well did KNOWFOR products and engagement processes take into consideration the needs of women and girls?	% of engagement processes that were gender responsive. Target: 2016: 80--in which at least 25% of the participants will be women 2017: 90- --in which at least 25% of the participants will be women 25% of products and range of categories either explicitly respond to the specific needs of women and girls (or generate sex differentiated gender relevant knowledge)	Cumulatively, 333 engagement processes/events were reported up until Dec 2016, with 12,289 participants, 13% of whom were women. However, in 2016 alone, PROFOR supported 133 engagement processes with 3581 direct participants of which 24% were women. However, this percentage varied across activities—for example for the forest governance e-learning course (offered 3 times in 2016), 35% of the registered participants were women. An additional 6683 engaged with an on-line learning module (counted above as a knowledge product), as well as 674 participants in 11 webinars – none of which were gender disaggregated. This is well below the expected target, however it is not known the extent to which women's participation <u>is</u> occurring but is not reported in a disaggregated manner. **The need to report more diligently on the gender dimensions of *all* relevant activities needs to be re-emphasized to the TTLs so that their Progress and Completion reporting will more accurately reflect these outcomes.** 437 knowledge products (KPs) were produced up until Dec 2016, 37 (8%) of which explicitly addressed gender. This is well below the expected target. However, 2016 showed an improvement as this measure increased to 15%. Products which exhibited gender specificity were largely of an analytical or database nature, web-based materials, and technical notes and papers. **To assist the inclusion of gender analysis and gender transformative actions in PROFOR supported activities, guidance notes and tools are being developed. The information available to date can be accessed on the PROFOR gender page:** http://www.profor.info/knowledge/catalyzing-gender-forests-actions	See above table with details of which types of events were attended by women See above table with details of which types of products were gender responsive.	*Low level of confidence in evidence* *Rationale for rating: Data on gender specificity of knowledge products and attendance at events appears to be not well documented. The implication is that it may be vastly under-reported by TTLs.*
Meeting needs	Were the knowledge products relevant and targeted to requirements of users? And were these enhanced through feedback and learning?	# of narrative descriptions of good practice examples of creating processes and/or products that identified and delivered on audience specific information needs including at least one example that delivered on the needs of women or girls Target: June 2016: 3 narratives Dec 2017: 5 narratives	PROFOR exceeded its social media targets for 2016, PROFOR's 3 deep-dives and four outcome narratives demonstrated good practice in identifying, targeting and adapting knowledge products to audience information needs, including meeting the needs of activity designers in the World Bank; development of options for effective institutional coordination reform for Watershed Management met the immediate needs of the Indian Government as well as World Bank staff developing similar programs (most directly in Haiti, Nigeria and Malawi); tailoring the The Living Standards Measurement Study (LSMS) forestry module to the needs of the Ministry of Environment and Forestry/DG forestry in Turkey; using PROFOR's multistakeholder-based governance diagnostic tool for project design in Mozambique, etc. (see under short-term impacts for further details).	<u>Target Dec 2017</u>: 9 PROFOR publications and 7 co-published with partners distributed via online knowledge stories and social media reached 65,000. 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. PROFOR's social media presence has solidly surpassed the 65,000 target set, as follows: • 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. • PROFOR's Facebook following has grown to more than 1,500 fans (Facebook likes=255) • Over the year (2016), PROFOR tweets were viewed 239,500 times. • The PROFOR website, PROFOR.info, had over 42,000 visits, in 2016; and over 12,000 in Q1 of 2017.	*Medium level of confidence in evidence* *Rationale for rating: While the webstats are sound and sourced from the Bank's media section the narratives were produced from the available completion/progress reports and the claims made were not verified through other sources.*

To what extent and how did KNOWFOR equip forestry related practitioners and policy makers, at different levels?	KNOWFOR is rated as 'Meeting expectations' or 'Above expectations' in the Uptake rubric. June 16 75%; Oct 17 80% *Note: PROFOR's ambition is to stabilize and improve upon quality of uptake* Key rubric criteria include: • Boundary partners are equipped or reached • Knowledge products inform policy debate • Instances of policy being influenced or changed • Instances of practice change And at least 30 outcome stories are captured to demonstrate this. June 2016 4 instances at activity level Oct 2017 6 instances at activity level	The 39 PROFOR completed and on-going activities in 2016 (scrutinized for 2017 Board meeting): --Produced *121 knowledge products* --*Included gender specific data for at least 18 activities* --Supported *more than 133 engagement processes /events* (with 3,581 direct participants - on average *24% of participants were women*) --Collaborated with *CIFOR/IUCN* in *3* engagement processes Three deep-dive performance stories and five narratives (outcome stories) have been produced (in 2016-March 2017, as part of the KNOWFOR evaluation exercise). These have demonstrated good practice in identifying and targeting audience information needs. (see under short-term impacts for further details).	*Details on results of rubric scores plus evidence* Of the 12 completed activities in 2016: --Majority assessed as "exceeding" (n=7) expectations in uptake checklist --Others "meeting" (n=2) or "below" (n=3) --Of the 7 which exceeded expectations, the main reason related to their contribution to World Bank Operations (n=5). --Of those not meeting expectations, this was mostly due to a lack of evidence that the targeted broader audience had been reached and/or delayed dissemination activities planned for, after activity closure.	*Medium level of confidence in evidence* *Rationale for rating: The uptake rubric is applied to the Completion and Progress reporting done by the TTLs. In many examples, only anecdotal evidence is provided that their work 'informed designs' or 'influenced Bank staff'. While there is no reason to doubt the claims, most do not have additional information sources which verify them.*

| Shorter-term impacts | What outcomes if any, did KNOWFOR contribute to in terms of better decisions, design and implementing improved policies and practices? | No target for this - but we are expecting to see sufficient instances of knowledge uptake demonstrated in case studies and outcome stories and captured in above expectations level of rubric | PROFOR Influence:
2014: *15 Client country Operations* and *12 policies*
2015: *30 Client country Operations* and *2 policies*
2016: *26 Client country Operations* and *4 policies* | The deep-dives and outcome stories prepared under the KNOWFOR evaluation include:

India Watersheds deep-dive, which illustrates how a dedicated champion is crucial to taking a high-quality knowledge product (originally crafted for Indian policymakers) to policy makers in three other countries—Haiti, Malawi and Nigeria.

Forest Governance deep-dive, which demonstrates how a governance diagnostic exercise feeds into the design of a $60+ million forest project in Mozambique; brings a non-traditional stakeholder (the chainsaw loggers) to the table in DRC; and disseminates forest governance assessment approaches via e-learning, to would-be users and decisionmakers.

Forests-Poverty deep-dive, demonstrates how producing evidence-based KPs have influenced a spectrum of policymakers and decision-makers in India, Philippines and Turkey. A manifestation of the impacts is clear in India in the shape of increased investment lending in forest projects. A similar impact will likely ensue in Philippines and in Turkey.

Congo, DRC-Cameroon outcome story, which supported evidence gathering for the domestic wood manufacturing sector (including the informal part) in the two countries and crafted a set of recommendations for reforming the sector, This is under consideration by policymakers, investors and development partners.

Tunisia Oases outcome story, which illustrates how PROFOR support to six Oasis Participatory Development Plans (OPDPs) that address local social, economic, environmental and institutional priorities in lagging regions in Tunisia, have influenced national policies and investments.

Mexico benefit sharing for REDD+, outcome story, which illustrates how, through a consultative process with stakeholders, the forestry agency (CONAFOR) has identified the most feasible benefit sharing approach suited to its needs and capacity.

Russia forest governance diagnostics, outcome story,collected inputs from a spectrum of stakeholders and provided inputs into the intended reform of Russia's notional forest policy.

(Full reports are available upon request). |

Longer term impacts	How have changes in forestry practice influenced poverty reduction, biodiversity conservation and climate impact in developing countries? :	No target for this - but were expecting to see a number of instances of improvement in the following areas: • Poverty levels amongst poor forest dependent households • Area of degraded forest landscapes restored in developing countries • Area of avoided deforestation • Amount of equivalent tons of carbon emissions from avoided deforestation and carbon sequestration from restored forest	NOTE: Long-term impacts are not required for the Results Chart in the KNOWFOR evaluation	*Summary of evidence from outcome stories and case studies*