

**UN-REDD**  
PROGRAMME



# Support to National REDD+ Action (SNA): Global Programme Framework 2011-2015 Annex to the 2014 Semi-Annual Progress Update of the UN-REDD Programme

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UN-REDD Programme  
Thirteenth Policy Board  
Meeting

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3-7 November 2014  
Arusha, Tanzania

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## Table of contents

Section	Description	Page
1.	SNA Programme Status	3
2.	Support to National REDD+ Action: Global Programme Semi-Annual Progress Update	4
3.	Financial Information	19

### Table

Table 1. Budget and expenditure of the SNA from November 2011 to June 2014 at the Output and Outcome levels.	19
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## List of Abbreviations

BDS	Benefit distribution system
CBR+	Community-based REDD+
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DRC	Democratic Republic of the Congo
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FCPF	Forest Carbon Partnership Facility
FIP	Forest Investment Programme
FPIC	Free, prior and informed consent
GHG	Greenhouse gas
GIS	Geographic information systems
KM	Knowledge management
LAC	Latin America and the Caribbean
LEAF	Lowering Emissions in Asia's Forests
LECB	Low emission capacity building
LULUCF	Land use, land-use change and forestry
MPTF	Multi-Partner Trust Fund
MRV	Measurement, reporting and verification
NFMS	National forest monitoring system
NPWG	National Programme Working Group
PGA	Participatory Governance Assessment
PNG	Papua New Guinea
REDD	Reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation
R-PP	Readiness Preparation Proposal
SIS	Safeguard information system
SNA	Support to National REDD+ Action
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNEP-FI	United Nations Environment Programme Finance Initiative
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UN-REDD	United Nations Collaborative Programme on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation in Developing Countries
WOCAN	Women Organizing for Change in Agriculture and Natural Resource Management

## 1. SNA Programme Status

**Programme Title:** "Support to National REDD+ Action: Global Programme Framework 2011-2015"

<b>Date of UN-REDD Programme Policy Board approval:</b>	9 August 2011
<b>Date of first transfer of funds:</b>	1 November 2011
<b>End date according to Programme Document:</b>	31 December 2015

### Implementing partners:

- Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)
- United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
- United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)

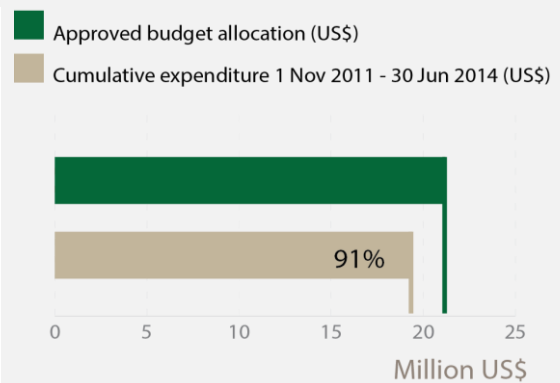
Participating UN organization	Approved budget allocation November 2011 – 31 December 2014 (US\$)	Total Cumulative Expenditures 1 November 2011 – 30 June 2014 (US\$)
FAO	31,617,355	25,954,861
UNDP	34,220,102	25,650,276
UNEP	25,864,684	17,103,520
Indirect support costs (7%)	6,419,150	4,807,606
<b>Total</b>	<b>98,121,291</b>	<b>73,516,262</b>

## 2. Support to National REDD+ Action: Global Programme Semi-Annual Progress Update

This Annex to the 2014 Semi-Annual Progress Update of the UN-REDD Programme presents progress made by the “Support to National REDD+ Action: Global Programme” (SNA) in the first half of 2014. The main achievements are summarised and reported against the SNA Outcomes and targets defined in the SNA Monitoring Framework for 2013-2015. A financial status update and some lessons learned are also highlighted for each Outcome.

### Outcome 1: REDD+ countries have systems and capacities to develop and implement MRV and monitoring

**Target<sup>1</sup>:** 30 countries receiving support from the UN-REDD Programme have achieved initial stages in the development of institutional arrangements for ensuring monitoring and MRV functions for REDD+ are carried out, including capacities and information base.



- A fully upgraded ‘National Forest Monitoring System (NFMS) for REDD’ or [nfms4redd.org](http://nfms4redd.org) web portal has been launched in English and Spanish, providing technical documentation and statistics from the countries’ NFMS and Measurement, Reporting and Verification (MRV) systems - including publication of knowledge materials, tools and documents on various aspects of NFMS and MRV.
- Ecuador launched its [new NFMS web portal](#) with support to its National Programme through technical backstopping.
- Countries have improved their capacities and shared knowledge and experience on NFMS and MRV through training sessions, workshops and South-South cooperation:
  - 27 experts (including three women) from Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Nepal and Sri Lanka shared and discussed their experiences on tree allometric equations and ways of assessing volume, biomass and carbon stocks using the [GlobAllomeTree](#) global web platform at the “[Regional workshop on tree allometric equations in South Asia](#),” 26-29 May, Kerala, India.
  - 31 participants (including five women) from Belize, Colombia, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua and Mexico shared knowledge and lessons learned from methodologies used to monitor forests and calculate forest emissions at the “[Regional workshop on sharing experiences on the estimation of emission factors through forest monitoring](#)” organized by the National Forestry Commission of Mexico (CONAFOR) , 28 May- 1

<sup>1</sup> By December 2015.

June, El Salvador, Mexico. The 'Current situation and perspectives on the role of emission factor estimates in Mesoamerican forest monitoring systems' publication was produced, sponsored by the Centro Agronómico Tropical De Investigación Y Enseñanza (CATIE).

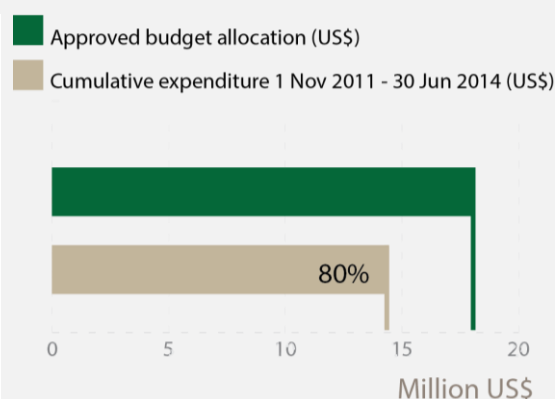
- Government staff are better able to work on MRV and NFMS in Asia Pacific countries (Bangladesh, Mongolia, Nepal, Pakistan, Salomon Islands, Sri Lanka and Viet Nam), in Africa (DRC, Ghana, Ethiopia, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Nigeria, Sudan, Togo, Uganda and Zambia) and in Latin America (Argentina, Bolivia, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Mexico and Paraguay) thanks to technical backstopping, targeted support and enhanced coordination with other initiatives, namely JICA, *SilvaCarbon* and the German Society for International Cooperation (GIZ), who work in this field in the countries.
- 85 participants from 20 countries in African and Arab states shared and improved their knowledge on NFMS and GHG reporting at a workshop taking place on 25-27 February in Livingstone, Zambia, which was jointly organized by the Government of Zambia, UN-REDD and the UNDP Low Emission Capacity Building (LECB) Programme. This was done by combining a wide range of forestry, agricultural and other land-use reporting techniques in an integrated way, with inputs from the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC). The workshop also addressed common challenges related to the development of a national GHG inventory.
- 19 participants (including seven women) from Brazil, French Guiana, Guyana and Suriname shared and built on their expertise for designing National Forest Inventories and assessing the status of forest biomass and carbon stocks at the South and Central America regional workshop on "[Design of a Multipurpose National Forest Inventory](#)" 28-29 April, Cayenne, French Guiana.
- 90 experts (including 28 women) from 19 countries discussed results on information and data products related to forest biomass assessments in Africa at the Central Africa Regional workshop on "[Land use change and forest carbon stock assessment](#)" 21-22 March, Libreville, Gabon.
- Forestry experts from Cambodia, the Congo and Sri Lanka increased their capacity on NFMS via:
  - In Cambodia, a training session on creating a GHG inventory for the Land use, land-use change and forestry (LULUCF) sector (attended by 17 participants, including two women).
  - In the Republic of the Congo, a workshop on database management and archiving system held on 22 March. A separate training session on database management and analysis for the national forest inventory was also held on 22 March – 5 April in Brazzaville (attended by 11 participants, including four women).
  - In Sri Lanka, a training session held in the country on creating a GHG inventory for the LULUCF sector on 15-22 February (attended by 33 participants, including 12 women). A further training session was held on tree allometric equations on 19-24 May (attended by 27 participants, including four women).

### Lessons Learned:

Partner Countries are building their capacity to work on NFMS and MRV. This will allow countries to start engaging in the Warsaw Framework and has the ultimate goal of formulating interim Reference Emission Levels and subnational estimates in the context of a broader national scope. It will lead to increased capacity and national systems being more resilient and sustainable.

### Outcome 2: Credible, inclusive national governance systems are developed for REDD+ implementation.

**Target:** 50% of strategies, roadmaps or phase 2 documents supported by the UN-REDD Programme have been developed inclusively and are deemed robust on governance.



### Progress:

- Following up on the findings of the [Women's inclusion in REDD+ in Cambodia case study](#) completed under the UN-REDD/LEAF/WOCAN Joint Initiative, Cambodia is establishing a small and time-bound Gender Team. This will be composed of ministry representatives with a mandate to support the work of the REDD+ Taskforce, Consultation Group and Technical Teams established under the Cambodia National Programme.
- Nigeria and Viet Nam are preparing to launch their first Participatory Governance Assessment (PGA) with support through technical backstopping. In Nigeria, capacities related to the development of governance indicator development and data collection methods were strengthened. A [participatory validation meeting](#) on the indicator set and data collection methods was also held. Viet Nam undertook a study visit to Indonesia in April in order to train its data collectors on collection methods (see [report](#)). [Data collection methods](#) were agreed by the Expert and Provincial Working Groups in Lam Dong and were applied by four data collection teams, thus allowing for Viet Nam's PGA report to be released at the end of 2014.
- Indonesia is planning to launch its second PGA report at the beginning of 2015. In preparation, the country: (i) is carrying out a consultative evaluation of its forest online permit system to reduce inefficiencies and corruption; (ii) refined the indicator set for the second PGA and started data collection; (iii) revised 21 regulations so as to avoid gaps identified in practice which previously allowed a relatively high risk of

corruption, and (iv) organized the “[Achieving Gender Equality in REDD+ Implementation](#)” event on 17 June in Jakarta.

- Several countries planned activities and allocated budget in their key REDD+ documents for gender and/or women engagement issue: Bangladesh, Côte d'Ivoire and Panama in their Readiness Preparation Proposal (R-PP) documents; Argentina in its revised R-PP and UN-REDD National Programme planned activities; Mongolia in its National REDD+ Readiness Roadmap that was validated at national level in May and subsequently endorsed by the Minister of Environment and Green Development; and Papua New Guinea (PNG) into its draft Guidelines on Free, prior and informed consent (FPIC) on REDD+, which are now currently going through a validation process.
- Representatives from government, civil society, women's groups and the private sector discussed gender gaps in REDD+ and forestry sector in the Asia-Pacific region. Specific actions were identified for further ensuring that gender considerations are included in their REDD+ readiness process at the regional Asia-Pacific workshop on “[Women's Inclusion for Sustainable Forests and Climate: What Works](#)” on 26-27 March in Bangkok, which was co-organized in collaboration with WOCAN and LEAF.
- Launched “[Assessing Forest Governance: A Practical Guide to Data Collection, Analysis and Use](#)” providing guidance for planning a forest governance assessment, designing data collection methods and tools, collecting and analyzing data and sharing results to decision makers and other stakeholders.

**Main milestones achieved:**

- In Panama, coordination has improved among the government, indigenous peoples, campesino and afro-descendants and the three UN agencies with regards to the implementation of the revised National Programme. This is thanks to the signing of an agreement between the government and the indigenous peoples, as well as the reaching of an agreement on a new results framework. A roadmap for developing the national REDD+ strategy was also agreed upon by national stakeholders.
- Peru completed a draft National Forest and Climate Change fund design document, created following a multi-stakeholder consultation.
- Viet Nam developed and submitted the National REDD+ Fund design document and associated draft ministerial decree to the government for adoption.
- Argentina, Paraguay and Panama, with support through technical backstopping, completed an Institutional Context Analyses, based on methodology developed by the UNDP Oslo Governance Centre. This will be used to assess the enabling environment for REDD+ and make recommendations for inter-institutional collaboration under their National Programmes.
- Nepal released a study on “[Understanding drivers and causes of deforestation and forest degradation in Nepal: potential policies and measures for REDD+](#),” which was used for the country's midterm report on Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment.
- The “[Guidance Note on Gender Sensitive REDD+](#)” is now available in [Spanish](#) and [French](#).
- The [Practical Guide to Participatory Governance Assessments](#), developed with inputs from the PGA pilot countries as well as Norway, the Philippines and the UN-REDD



Programme, was launched in June during the "[Lessons learned on addressing REDD+ governance challenges through the Participatory Governance Assessments pilots in Indonesia, Viet Nam and Nigeria](#)" event organized by Norad on 17 June.

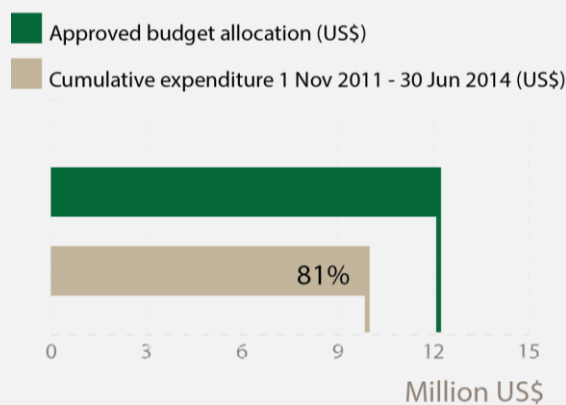
- Launched the [Sustainable Forest Management tool box](#) at [COFO22, Committee on Forestry](#), 22-27 June, Rome.

#### Lessons Learned:

- Countries' requests are gradually shifting towards support for gathering and using governance data so as to understand drivers of deforestation and forest degradation as well as towards information for national safeguard information systems (SIS). This subsequently helps refine their REDD+ strategic options and contributes to their work on safeguards.
- There is a need to organize gender and women's empowerment activities not in isolation, but rather feeding into other larger REDD+ activities and thematic areas, whereby gender-responsive indicators are also developed and gender activities have explicit budget allotments.

### Outcome 4: Indigenous peoples, local communities, civil society organizations and other stakeholders participate effectively in national and international REDD+ decision making, strategy development and implementation.

**Target:** 30% increase in the number of countries that have activities and mechanisms to support the full and effective participation of indigenous peoples, local communities CSO and other stakeholder organizations in REDD+ decision making, strategy development and implementation.



#### Progress:

Strengthened the capacity of indigenous peoples and civil society organisations (CSOs) to engage in REDD+:

- Cambodia, with support through technical backstopping to its National Programme, developed a [REDD+ training manual](#) and organized national and provincial capacity-building activities for the REDD+ Consultation Group, focusing on the fundamentals of REDD+ and on-going REDD+ progress in the country.
- Argentina is fostering civil society participation in the REDD+ readiness process. A "REDD+ Advisory Commission" (Comision Asesora REDD+) is being established that will form the national platform for coordinating stakeholder engagement for the REDD+

Readiness process, a R-PP national socialization workshop was held and indigenous peoples were invited to provide feedback on a "consultation protocol" (indigenous peoples were consulted regarding the proposal).

- More than 50 representatives of indigenous peoples and CSOs took part in REDD+ discussions and knowledge sharing sessions on FPIC and safeguards at the Mesoamerican Alliance for People and Forests Congress meetings in San José, Costa Rica on 15 March.
- Côte d'Ivoire - with support through technical backstopping - held consultations for the development of a national stakeholder engagement plan, involving representatives from civil society and local communities. This bottom-up approach for developing the plan addresses the request made by the CSO and indigenous observers to the Tenth UN-REDD Policy Board meeting, 25-27 June 2013. The country also validated its R-PP through a meeting which attended by indigenous peoples and CSO participants.
- A report was launched on the regional FPIC workshops, including information on the current status of FPIC in eight Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) countries, lessons learned, interviews with key stakeholder representatives and guidance on the use and implementation of the *International Labor Organization Convention 169 on Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention* and the *United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples*.
- [Papua New Guinea](#) and Viet Nam drafted their National FPIC Guidelines in 2014, to be finalized in 2015.

Strengthened indigenous peoples and CSO representation in national governance bodies:

- CSOs and indigenous peoples in the Democratic Republic of Congo are strengthening and reorganizing their REDD+ platform by developing criteria for membership, mapping members and their intervention areas, clarifying members' responsibilities and mandates, reassessing the platform's structures and internal procedures as well as focusing on training members on certain key areas. The activities are based on the recommendations from [an auto-evaluation](#) that was carried out in 2013, from which a lessons-learned report will be published for in October 2014.
- [The CSOs and ethnic minority self-selected representatives to Programme Executive Board \(PEB\) from Viet Nam](#) have developed work plans with a specific focus on the six pilot provinces so as to strengthen their contribution to the PEB.
- Indigenous networks in Bangladesh, Côte d'Ivoire and Myanmar initiated efforts to organise national self-selection of representatives in preparation for upcoming national programmes.
- Civil society platforms strengthened in Ecuador, Republic of Congo, and [Sri Lanka](#). In the latter country, awareness-raising targeted the CSO Platform - particularly the representatives of CSOs on the Sri Lanka UN-REDD Programme Executive Board - so as to better engage in national processes.
- Panama launched the report "[Forest Ecosystems in National Economies and Contribution of REDD+ in a Green Economy Transition: The Case of Panama](#)" which identifies the value of a forest ecosystem. Indonesia, Tanzania, and Zambia are

carrying out evaluation studies that will help highlight the importance of forest ecosystems to the national economy. The Republic of Congo is also finalizing a feasibility study. These studies will feed into National REDD+ Strategy developments.

- Increased understanding on how REDD+ can be embedded in a country's broader Green Economy transformation and the role that the private sector plays in this was achieved thanks to a report launched during the Forest Asia Summit in Jakarta on 6 May, titled "[Building Natural Capital: How REDD+ Can Support a Green Economy](#)". The report featured in private sector blogs, while the policy brief [The Role of the Private Sector in REDD+: the Case for Engagement and Options for Intervention](#) was downloaded 393 times during the reporting period following the event.

#### **Main milestones achieved:**

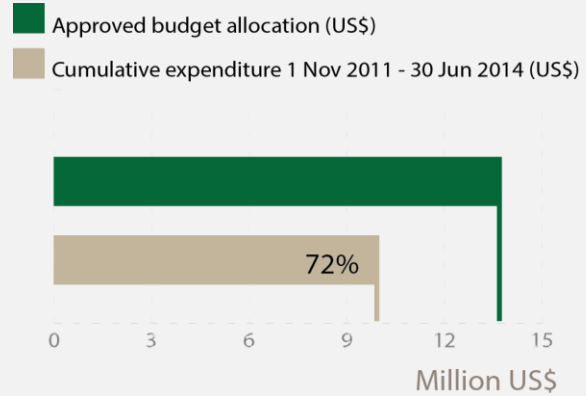
- Bangladesh, Myanmar and Viet Nam, in collaboration with Asia Indigenous Peoples Pact, held national preparatory meetings followed by [national Indigenous peoples dialogues](#). This resulted in a series of recommendations aimed at facilitating greater collaboration and participation in their respective national programmes.
- Ecuador developed its National FPIC Guidelines.
- Community-based REDD+ (CBR+) National Steering Committees were formed in four (Cambodia, Nigeria, Paraguay and Sri Lanka) of the six pilot countries. Meanwhile, CBR+ Country Plans started to be developed in four (Cambodia, DRC, Nigeria, Paraguay) of the six pilot countries. A Technical Advisory Group on CBR+ was furthermore established in Panama.
- An [Africa Regional meeting](#) of the indigenous peoples and CSO observers to a number of global mechanisms and processes related to environment and REDD+ was held on 29-30 April in Nairobi. The meeting gathered the formal observers from the UN-REDD, FCPF, Forest Investment Programme and Climate Investment Fund, the UNFCCC Green Climate Fund, the Global Environment Facility and the Convention on Biological Diversity. Among the many outcomes of the meeting was the establishment of a Pan-Africa CSO & Indigenous Peoples Observers Dialogue Platform, knowledge sharing, collaboration, coordination and improvements to boost the number of constituents represented.

#### **Lessons Learned:**

- Several steps must be completed before National Programmes and R-PPs can get underway. For example, key stakeholder groups must be identified and organized and National Programme and R-PP drafts consulted. This will allow stakeholders to engage in national processes in a timely and effective manner. SNA funds are currently providing bridging funds for this through a country specific support.
- A clear theory of change relating to the private sector in REDD+ needs to be articulated at national level.

## Outcome 5: Safeguards are addressed and respected and multiple benefits of REDD+ are realized.

**Target:** At least 8 UN-REDD Programme partner countries have frameworks or roadmaps for addressing and respecting safeguards.



### Progress:

Largely on course to meet the targets for Outcome 5. Technical support was provided in the first half of the year to Cambodia, Costa Rica, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ecuador, Peru, Paraguay, Viet Nam and Zambia. Further support is being requested and planned by Bhutan, Kenya, Mongolia, Mexico and Uganda in this work area:

- Two countries are using multiple benefits tools and data for spatial analysis and have advanced on incorporating results into the REDD+ decision-making process: Viet Nam has started to apply spatial analysis with national and subnational partners. This will in turn feed into the Provincial REDD+ Action Plan process. The DRC's Ministry of Environment is using the data on multiple benefits compiled at administrative unit (territories) level established for Phase II to report on FIP investment projects.
- Two countries started undertaking an analysis of multiple benefits utilizing tools and assessments, with five other countries also set to begin this. Viet Nam has started detailed analyses at provincial level and Paraguay at national level. The Republic of Congo, Kenya and Uganda planned to start multiple benefits analyses in the second half of 2014. Cambodia is carrying out an analysis of costs and benefits of REDD+ implementation. Ecuador is producing maps that include important areas for water-related benefits and areas with a high potential for reducing poverty. Paraguay developed a methodology for mapping areas with potential for forest restoration as a REDD+ action and their multiple benefits.
- Nine countries (Costa Rica, the Republic of Congo, Cambodia, DRC, Ecuador, Indonesia, Nigeria, PNG, and Viet Nam) have advanced in identifying core elements of their national approach to safeguards, and a further two countries (Bhutan and Uganda) are planning to start activities on this work area during the second half of 2014. Mexico is planning to improve its existing SIS with UN-REDD technical support.
- Four countries have identified and elaborated elements contributing to the overall design for a SIS: Costa Rica undertook stakeholder consultations and interviews with strategic partners, and conducted a review of the methodological framework in relation to the design of the SIS. Costa Rica has also furthermore undertaken a first evaluation of available information systems in the country and is advancing on

identifying information sources or systems that can contribute to its SIS. Ecuador held an expert workshop on the design of the SIS. Peru is preparing a plan to develop institutional arrangements for the SIS.

- Zambia has assessed the extent to which information gathered through [Forest Livelihood and Economic Survey \(FLES\)](#) could be used for SIS. It will be the first of its kind to be undertaken by Zambia in collaboration with its Central Statistics Office and will provide more details of the economic contribution of forests to the livelihood of the people of Zambia. It is envisaged that FLES will become a national forest data collection survey that will be implemented at frequent intervals in years to come.
- Cambodia, PNG and Viet Nam have either developed or refined their respective gap analyses of policies, laws and regulations related to the REDD+ safeguard requirements of the [Cancun Agreement](#). Ecuador is continuing the work to refine the indicator set for its SIS.

#### **Main milestones achieved:**

- The target of developing a consultative process and making available to countries a framework for national approaches to safeguards was achieved in 2013. Refer to [Annex 13 to the 2013 Annual Report of the UN-REDD Programme](#).
- Capacity-building and technical work sessions on spatial analysis support for land-use planning took place in Paraguay (21-24 April), Republic of Congo, (5-7 May), Democratic Republic of Congo (8-9 May) and Viet Nam (14-27 June). In Cambodia, (31 March-2 April) a background on economics was provided to a national planning meeting, leading to proposals for development of costs and benefits analysis and visualisation tools. As a result of these meetings, deforestation scenarios have started to be developed in Paraguay and are due to be concluded in the second half of 2014; 58 technicians from the Republic of Congo were trained on the use of spatial analysis for including multiple benefits in REDD+ planning; and national and provincial stakeholders increased their understanding of how mapping for multiple benefits can help identify priority zones for REDD+ action. In Cambodia, a national planning meeting on the inclusion of economics in 2014 activities was held (31 March-2 April). This led to proposals for developing cost-benefit analyses, including the use of visualisation tools.
- [The Country Approach to Safeguards Tool \(CAST\)](#) has been finalised and launched in two languages ([English](#) and [Spanish](#)). A French version is being produced. Tools for improving women's participation were integrated into the CAST, as were resources and tools on safeguards and related work areas - particularly stakeholder engagement and governance [The Benefits and Risks Tool \(BeRT\) v.2](#) has been developed in an interactive format and will be launched in October 2014. The new version will be tested during a safeguards workshop in Bhutan in late 2014 and evaluated with safeguards experts in the Republic of the Congo in September. Results will be presented at an Africa regional workshop on legal preparedness for implementing REDD+.
- The "A proposed country approach to the Cancun safeguards" flyer was published in [English](#), [French](#) and [Spanish](#).
- A first set of [open-source geographic information systems \(GIS\) training materials related to safeguards and/or spatial information](#) to develop criteria and select priority

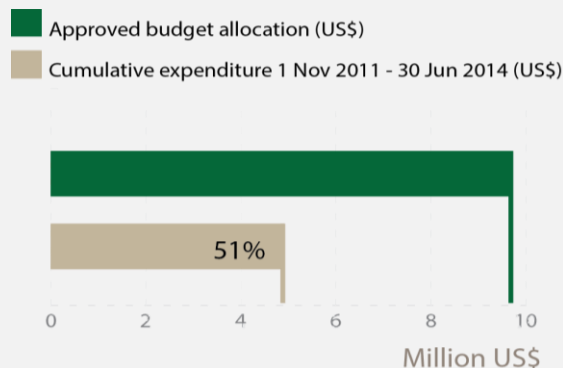
areas have been tested and finalized. Additionally, methodologies for spatial analysis that integrate an economic dimension are being developed.

#### Lessons Learned:

- The SNA Monitoring Framework has the target: 'at least five countries which have started using multiple benefits tools and analyses incorporate the results into REDD+ decision-making' (Outcome 5.1). This is proving to be the most challenging indicator to meet, because it requires REDD+ decision-making itself to be sufficiently advanced.

### Outcome 6: Green economy transformation and REDD+ strategies and investments are mutually reinforcing.

**Target:** Three UN-REDD Programme country strategies recognize REDD+ based investments, with at least three investment agreements recognizably based on multiple benefit investment options.



#### Progress:

- Four countries (Indonesia, Panama, Republic of Congo, Tanzania and Zambia) are preparing economic valuation studies on the contribution of forests to the national economy. (See also Outcome 4)
- A regional report on the role of forests and REDD+ in the shift towards a Green Economy in Africa is under development. The report aims to provide the basis for wider dialogue and outreach in the Africa region on linking forest investments such as REDD+ with poverty alleviation and national development efforts.
- A global report entitled "[Financing Strategies for Integrated Landscape Investments](#)" was produced by *EcoAgriculture Partners* and launched in May 2014 in Washington DC. This paper discusses needs, reviews barriers and provides recommendations for the financing of integrated land management. Findings are based on a review of roughly 250 financial institutions and mechanisms that support multi-objective investments within a landscape context, as well as 29 integrated landscape institutions.
- Panama, with a targeted support complementing its National Programme, completed the technical analysis on scenarios, and monetary, environmental and social benefits and costs of REDD+. The results will be used as inputs for the



development of its forthcoming National REDD+ Strategy. The results show that - depending on the choice of strategy - Panama could simultaneously achieve the goals of having zero net emissions, a positive net income flow from engaging in REDD+ and an increase in the welfare of its rural population. These results are considered critically important to gain the support of key ministries for the implementation of REDD+.

- Paraguay produced its first map of deforestation risks together with a full analysis of multiple benefits and completed its estimation of opportunity costs of REDD+. The results will be used as inputs for the development of the forthcoming National REDD+ Strategy. The Secretary of the Environment<sup>2</sup> in Paraguay, through targeted support and backstopping, is developing an economic analysis of a future market for environmental compensation certificates identified as one of the key mechanisms for engaging the private sector in forest conservation.
- Ecuador, with support through backstopping, produced three scenarios of deforestation with associated risks and completed its estimation of opportunity costs of REDD+. The results will be used as inputs for the development of the forthcoming National REDD+ Strategy.
- Indonesia further developed work on the Indonesia Green Economy Model (I-GEM):
  - An operational model is now made available which is currently being tested by the Indonesian plan agency (BAPPENAS)
  - The Central Kalimantan model is the first provincial based model that is made accessible to planners at district level.
  - A national level demonstration model has been developed, while the LECB-Indonesia Project is progressing and planning to launch an e-learning website that provides planners, scientists and NGO activists all over Indonesia with access to Green Economy information and System Dynamics Modelling.
  - The United Nations Office for REDD+ Coordination in Indonesia, with support from the UN-REDD Programme, is developing an I-GEM based model to assess the value of forest ecosystem services in Indonesia.
- Four countries (Costa Rica, Ivory Coast, Kenya and Nepal) have submitted official requests for technical support on a Green Economy, marking a significant increase in interest in this area of work.
- Through “Engaging with the Private Sector and Private Sector Finance to Achieve REDD+,” a joint UNDP and UNEP-Finance Initiative (UNEP-FI) global project implemented on behalf of the UN-REDD Programme through the Green Commodities Programme<sup>3</sup> (GCP), support has been provided to ongoing project development in three pilot countries, namely Indonesia, Ghana and Peru:
  - In Indonesia, an agreement was reached between the Sustainable Palm Oil Initiative and the Ministry of Agriculture on the Indonesia sustainable palm oil (ISPO) national platform, with the vice Minister suggesting the platform be chaired by the Ministry of Agriculture. Developed the ISPO smallholder principles

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<sup>2</sup> Supported by UNEP-FI, a key delivery partner for UNEP/UN-REDD.

<sup>3</sup> GCP focuses on highly traded commodities with substantial environmental and social impacts: palm oil, beef and dairy, cocoa, coffee, pineapple and soy.

and criteria with support of the GCP, which will be formalized through a ministerial decree. The Indonesia Palm Oil Board, development partners, private sector, government agencies and NGOs are working together to launch the platform and make it operational by the third quarter of 2014.

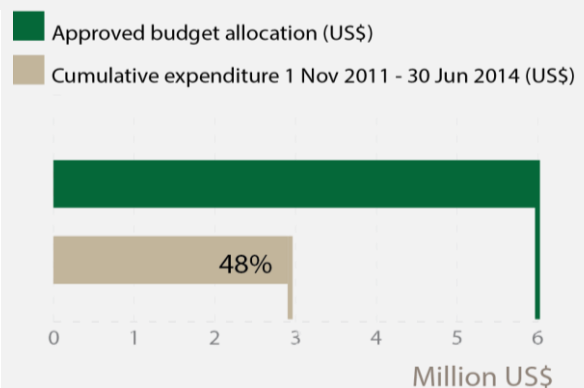
- In Ghana, the pilot project for an improved a cocoa-farming model in the Asunafo North pilot landscape in Western Ghana has advanced substantially. The project has provided timber tree seedlings to farmers and training on tree planting in cocoa plantations in 345 communities and is also providing assistance regarding the registry of newly planted trees with the Forestry Commission. The National Commodity Platform is now operational and coordinates with the World Bank Cocoa Scenario Planning, the World Cocoa Foundation's Cocoa Actions, Solidaridad and International Finance Corporation.
- In Peru, a dialogue was initiated between the GCP and Grupo Romero - the main palm producer.
- At the global level, GCP and UNEP-FI, together with the United Nations Office for REDD+ Coordination in Indonesia, convened a workshop on the "[Business case of REDD+](#)" on behalf of the UN-REDD Programme in May 2014. This discussed the use of results-based finance for REDD+. The workshop resulted in the identification of financial instruments and policy interventions which could drive private sector change towards reduced deforestation in commodity supply chains. GCP provided technical input to the workshop and ensured the participation of key private sector stakeholders.

#### Lessons Learned:

Engaging with private sector demands carefully due diligence, as many potential partners are companies frequently under the spotlight for causing deforestation.

### Outcome 7: UN-REDD Programme knowledge is developed, managed, analyzed and shared to support REDD+ efforts at all levels (lead/coordinated by the Secretariat).

**Target:** The UN-REDD Programme achieves at least 80% positive rating by key stakeholders at all levels as a source and hub of knowledge on REDD+. Use of UN-REDD knowledge products increased by at least 20% compared to the 2012 baseline.



The Programme continues to be recognized as a valuable resource and advanced with



its coordination of the Communications/Events/Knowledge Management (KM) capacity areas:

- Finalized the Programme's KM strategy, developed the Terms of Reference for the new interagency KM Working Group, developed the guiding criteria for the design of KM initiatives by Programme teams and appointed a KM Regional Coordinator, supporting the regions directly. The redesign of the Programme's [collaborative workspace](#) – the Programme's key knowledge hub – has also been initiated. These actions are setting the foundation for a growing KM capacity across the Programme moving forward.
- The re-establishment of the Programme's communications channels has been initiated, including the updating of the [website](#) with current information and regular flow of current news and information, the republishing of the Programme's monthly newsletter, the reactivation of the Programme's *Twitter* feed and *Facebook* page. As noted in the Output sections below, this enabled the Programme to reposition and Main milestones achieved and planned under each Outcome in 2014.
- Stakeholder engagement with the Programme's KM information sharing tools has significantly increased and can be showed quantitatively. *Facebook* audience engagement increased a dramatic 230% from the previous six-month period, while cumulative audience reach surged more than 400% from the last period from 6,000 to 24,000, while more than 500 new followers "liked" the Programme's *Facebook* page. The Programme's *Twitter* feed also grew by more than 500 followers in this period, while shares/retweets rose significantly, mainly driven by the increased flow of REDD+ news and information shared. *Twitter* posts were up this period from 78 to 236, equating to a 300% increase. Stakeholder engagement with the Workspace was down this period, by an average of 25%, but this was expected due to the imminent launch of the upgraded platform.
- In response to the demands and needs of the countries and regions, the Programme produced numerous knowledge products, hosting at least four regional knowledge sharing workshops, the publishing of new "safeguards and multiple benefits" content online, the development and promotion of the Country Approach to Safeguards Tool (CAST) and many other technical workshops, publications, news releases, products and tools, and events. Full information on these is available on the relevant pages of [www.unredd.net](http://www.unredd.net). Examples of key knowledge products<sup>4</sup> include:
  - [On the Road to REDD+ : The UN-REDD Programme's support to REDD+ Readiness 2008-2013 \(Spanish and French\)](#) (Outcome 7),
  - [Assessing Forest Governance: A Practical Guide to Data Collection, Analysis and Use](#) (Outcome 2),
  - [Strategy in the making: How Zambia Approached REDD+ Strategy Development - Lessons, Experiences and Strategic Directions](#),
  - [Building Natural Capital: How REDD+ can Support a Green Economy \(Español, Français and Bahasa\)](#) (Outcome 4),
  - [Understanding drivers and causes of deforestation and forest degradation in](#)

<sup>4</sup> Some results here listed under Outcome 7 were achieved with funds from various Outcomes and Outputs. They are reported under their respective Outcomes and summarized here as they are relevant to the achievements under Outcome 7.

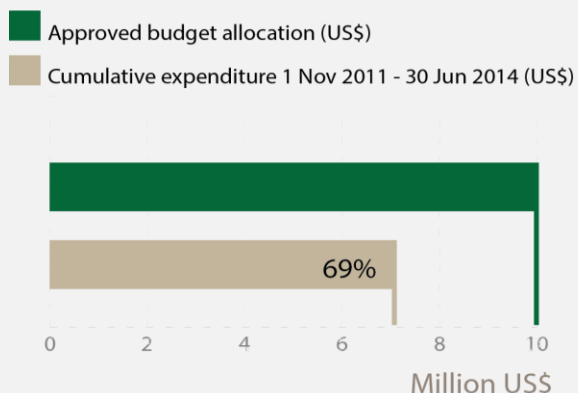
- [Nepal: potential policies and measures for REDD+](#) (Outcome 2), and [Strengthening Indigenous Peoples Capacities for their Informed Participation in the Design and Implementation of a REDD+ Mechanism in Peru](#)

#### Lessons Learned:

KM systems and tools (e.g. the Workspace) require the regular input of information in order to be able to serve as knowledge hubs. Adequate capacity in terms of personnel should be in place at global and regional level to ensure that all teams - including those at national level - will feed information into these systems more consistently.

### Outcome 8: Timely and effective UN-REDD Programme Secretariat services provided to the UN-REDD partner countries, Policy Board and the UN agencies.

**Target:** Procedures and practices have been enhanced to ensure effectiveness, transparency and accountability of the support to the Policy Board to the satisfaction of its members, country needs are better known to the Programme for more tailored support; the Programme has a clear post 2015 vision.



The Secretariat coordinated and/or assisted in the undertaking of the following with main results given:

- The first external [Evaluation of the UN-REDD Programme](#) was completed in June 2014, following feedback by Policy Board members and observers. The evaluation, covering period 2008 - 2013, provides insights and recommendations important for formulating post 2015 Programme strategy i.e. UN-REDD Programme Strategy for 2016-2020.
- The draft roadmap for development of the UN-REDD Programme Strategy for 2016-2020 was developed to be presented and approved at the Twelfth Policy Board Meeting in Lima, Peru, 3-9 July 2014.
- Capacity building for new Policy Board members and observers through three regional workshops held in 8 May, Jakarta; 12 May, Nairobi and 28 May, Panama city on Programme governance structure, rules of procedure, strategy, delivery modalities and recent decisions and milestones of the Policy Board.
- Six new Board member countries (Argentina, Bangladesh, Republic of Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Honduras, and Sri Lanka) were selected by the regions following the self-selection process agreed at Eleventh Policy Board Meeting ([Decision PB11/9a](#)), who

will begin their tenure from the Twelfth Policy Board Meeting.

- [Nine decisions](#) from the Eleventh Policy Board Meeting were acted on and four inter-sessional decisions were issued that welcomed four new Partner Countries (the Republic of Chad, the Republic of Equatorial Guinea, Guinea Bissau and Malawi) and granted a no-cost extension to Colombia's National Programme.
- The first SNA budget process as per [Decision PB11/9c](#) was applied in the context of the Work Plan and Budget Revision 2015, allowing greater consultation with the Policy Board on priority work areas and budgeting.
- Seven country requests and one regional request for targeted support were assessed by the Secretariat and approved by the participating UN agencies.
- Together with the Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office (MPTF-O), the Programme further advanced its results-based reporting. New developments are evident in the [Annual Report 2013](#) for example, whereby results reported at country level are measured against pre-identified targets. Progress achieved is also highlighted under the two main delivery modalities of the Programme - individually and jointly. The Programme and FCPF also worked together to further harmonize country programme reporting requirements (National Programmes).
- The Programme, along with the FCPF, supported UNDP in facilitating the Land Use and Forest actions area for the Secretary General's Climate Summit to be held on 23 September.
- Continued support to National Programmes implementation and oversight with the design of a portfolio tracking tool to be presented at PB12, with the provision of backstopping and guidance on delivery as one and with streamlined reporting enabling straightforward communication of outcomes and results of NPs to the Policy Board.
- Inter-agency coordination was maintained and progressed with means of weekly coordination meetings of the Management Group, complemented by periodic inputs from the Strategy Group, the Global Programme Coordination Group, National Programme Working Group and other thematic working groups on safeguard and multiple benefits, as well as legal preparedness.

**Lessons Learned:**

The Programme Evaluation underlined that REDD+ is a work in progress and that it faces many challenges. The UN agencies involved in the Programme have been confronted with a steep learning curve and have strived to overcome significant obstacles in advancing towards REDD+ readiness. The evaluation report highlighted the Programme's strengths and opportunities and also noted some weaknesses and threats.

### 3. Financial Information

Table 1 below provides financial information at the Output and Outcome levels and the breakdown by the participating UN Organizations for the period 1 November 2011 – 30 June 2014 of the SNA. The columns show the amount transferred, expenditures and delivery rate.

**Table 1. Budget and expenditure of the SNA from November 2011 to June 2014 at the Output and Outcome levels and a breakdown by the participating UN Organizations against the SNA Monitoring Framework.**

Programme Outcome (Reference: SNA Global Programme Framework Document)	Part. UN Org.	Approved Budget <sup>5</sup> 1 Nov 2011 - 31 Dec 2014 (US\$) A	Prior Years' Expenditures (US\$)		Current year Expenditures (1 January to 30 June 2014 (US\$))			Total Cumulative Expenditures (US\$) 1 Nov 2011 - 30 June 2014 (B+C+F) G	% Delivery (total cumulative expenditure /Approved Budget Allocation for 1 Nov 2011 - 31 Dec 2014) G/A
			1 Nov 2011 - 31 Dec 2012 B	1 Jan - 31 Dec 2013 C	Commitments <sup>6</sup> D	Disbursement <sup>7</sup> E	Total Expenditures <sup>8</sup> (D+E) F		
<b>Outcome 1: REDD+ countries have systems and capacities to develop and implement MRV and monitoring</b>									
<b>Output 1.1:</b> Activities, tools and methods for MRV and Monitoring	FAO	5'491'802	1'533'790	1'192'714	689'103	560'393	1'249'496	3'976'000	72%
<b>Output 1.2:</b> Technical	FAO	15'039'181	3'809'070	2'769'805	6'661'338	1'438'604			98%

<sup>5</sup> Approved budget includes USD613,695 provided to UNEP directly by the Government of Spain for the SNA.

<sup>6</sup> The amount for which legally binding contracts have been signed, including multi-year commitments which may be disbursed in future years.

<sup>7</sup> Amount paid to a vendor or entity for goods received, work completed, and/or services rendered (does not include un-liquidated obligations).

<sup>8</sup> Total of commitments plus disbursements.

support to country-level implementation and capacity development							8'099'942	14'678'817	
	UNDP	577'000	290'759	169'342	57'532.00	103'645	161'177	621'278	108%
	UNEP	135'000	122'307	12'692				134'999	100%
<b>Sub-total Outcome 1</b>		<b>21'242'983</b>	<b>5'755'927</b>	<b>4'144'553</b>	<b>7'407'973</b>	<b>2'102'642</b>	<b>9'510'615</b>	<b>19'411'095</b>	<b>91%</b>
<b>Outcome 2: Credible, inclusive national governance systems are developed for REDD+ implementation</b>									
<b>Output 2.1:</b> Nationally-owned credible and inclusive systems of analysing, assessing and addressing governance challenges and collecting and sharing governance data.	FAO	831'640	197'990	203'586	151'433	140'699	292'132	693'708	83%
	UNDP	3'310'198	802'655	605'107	413'889	479'038	892'927	2'300'689	70%
<b>Output 2.2:</b> Strengthened national implementation of REDD+ readiness	UNDP	5'314'890	80'221	1'636'292	1'594'486	1'383'093	2'977'579	4'694'092	88%
<b>Output 2.3:</b> Forest related Legal Frameworks analyzed and strengthened for implementing REDD+ programmes and strategies at country level	FAO	1'255'641	179'204	287'177	425'586	38'326	463'912	930'293	74%
	UNEP	275'000			34'119	72'908	107'027	107'027	39%
<b>Output 2.4:</b> National capacity for performance based payments and	UNDP	1'816'872	61'827	563'676	641'115	333'524	974'639	1'600'142	88%

inclusive benefit distribution systems (BDS)									
<b>Output 2.5:</b> Support for identifying related policies and measures at national level( including to address drivers of deforestation and forest degradation)	FAO	1'298'329	162'982	203'205	276'166	28'103	304'269	670'456	52%
<b>Output 2.6:</b> Corruption risks in REDD+	UNDP	2'299'243	593'838	797'800	555'309	349'619	904'928	2'296'566	100%
<b>Output 2.7:</b> Provide technical support to strengthen institutional capacity for tenure(with a view to also address drivers of deforestation and forest degradation)	FAO	998'113	197'090	373'072	143'115	47'076	190'191	760'353	76%
<b>Output 2.8:</b> Women's participation in national REDD+ systems	UNDP	713'493	50'885	216'890	57'100	49'101	106'201	373'976	52%
<b>Sub-total Outcome 2</b>		<b>18'113'419</b>	<b>2'326'693</b>	<b>4'886'805</b>	<b>4'292'318</b>	<b>2'921'487</b>	<b>7'213'805</b>	<b>14'427'303</b>	<b>80%</b>
<b>Outcome 3: National systems for transparent, equitable, credible and accountable management of REDD+ funding are strengthened (expenditures up to 31 December 2012 only, outcome activities discontinued)</b>									
<b>Output 3.2:</b> Transparent, equitable and accountable benefit	FAO	178'096	80'168					80'168	45%

distribution systems.									
<b>Output 3.4:</b> REDD+ benefits strengthen equity and poverty reduction	UNDP	247'305	0						0%
<b>Sub-total Outcome 3</b>		<b>425'401</b>	<b>80'168</b>					80'168	<b>19%</b>
<b>Outcome 4: Indigenous Peoples, local communities, civil society organizations and other stakeholders participate effectively in national and international REDD+ decision making, strategy development and implementation.</b>									
<b>Output 4.1:</b> Indigenous Peoples, local communities, civil society organizations, and other relevant stakeholders are informed of national and international REDD+ processes, policies and activities.	UNDP	1'466'917	128'041	145'156	56'819	44'205	101'024	374'221	26%
<b>Output 4.2:</b> Principles, guidelines and procedures for stakeholder engagement in national and international REDD+ processes developed through inclusive consultation.	UNDP	1'011'199	390'272	399'145	124'151	165'576	289'727	1'079'144	107%

<b>Output 4.3:</b> Support for the implementation of effective stakeholder engagement practices and guidelines in REDD+ countries	UNDP	2'273'280	69'958	1'076'945	644'964	352'431	997'395	2'144'298	94%
<b>Output 4.4:</b> Stakeholders are supported to engage in and influence national and international REDD+ processes.	UNDP	1'267'243	300'715	236'828	126'676	97'797	224'473	762'016	60%
<b>Output 4.5:</b> Private sector engagement in REDD+ readiness and broad stakeholder consensus on private sector engagement is built.	UNEP	2'450'000	188'897	266'103	1'112'758	240'389	1'353'147	1'808'147	74%
<b>Output 4.6:</b> Stakeholders at the community level engage in and contribute to the implementation of REDD+ Readiness through support to community based REDD+	UNDP	3'738'318			3'729'677	8'640	3'738'317	3'738'317	100%
<b>Sub-total Outcome 4</b>		<b>12'206'957</b>	<b>1'077'882</b>	<b>2'124'177</b>	<b>5'795'045</b>	<b>909'038</b>	<b>6'704'083</b>	<b>9'906'142</b>	<b>81%</b>



<b>Outcome 5: Safeguards are addressed and respected and multiple benefits of REDD+ are realized</b>									
<b>Output 5.1:</b> Tools, guidance and support to countries available to capture multiple benefits	UNDP	753'390	279'763	-27'449	42'800	32'269	75'069	327'383	43%
	UNEP	2'380'575	157'152	703'707	622'956	108'160	731'116	1'591'975	67%
<b>Output 5.2:</b> Support to countries to address and respect safeguards	FAO	1'704'765	337'287	359'689	542'480	100'177	642'657	1'339'633	79%
	UNDP	1'620'365	445'308	236'616	84'745	86'232	170'977	852'901	53%
	UNEP	2'637'801	281'783	569'572	662'970	86'544	749'514	1'600'869	61%
<b>Output 5.3:</b> Support countries to provide information on how safeguards are addressed and respected	UNDP	1'197'063	604'335	355'347	480'188	155'203	635'391	1'595'073	133%
	UNEP	3'472'017	1'344'422	527'213	653'882	93'914	747'796	2'619'431	75%
<b>Sub-total Outcome 5</b>		<b>13'765'976</b>	<b>3'450'050</b>	<b>2'724'695</b>	<b>3'090'021</b>	<b>662'499</b>	<b>3'752'520</b>	<b>9'927'265</b>	<b>72%</b>
<b>Outcome 6: Green economy transformation and REDD+ strategies and investments are mutually reinforcing</b>									
<b>Output 6.1:</b> Making a strong business case for REDD+	UNEP	2'208'991	296'792	605'855	241'792	135'174	376'966	1'279'613	58%
<b>Output 6.2:</b> Technical advice in support of investment options and strategies for REDD+	UNEP	2'590'603	605'415	622'219	314'306	139'297	453'603	1'681'237	65%
	UNDP	213'102	26'450	61'995	35'915	35'915	71'830	160'275	75%
<b>Output 6.3:</b> Technical advice and support for addressing drivers of deforestation and forest degradation in	UNDP	1'675'000							0%
	UNEP	2'974'906	812'923	617'477	284'298	111'578	395'876	1'826'276	61%

the context of a Green Economy									
<b>Sub-total Outcome 6</b>		<b>9'662'602</b>	<b>1'741'580</b>	<b>1'907'546</b>	<b>876'311</b>	<b>421'964</b>	<b>1'298'275</b>	<b>4'947'401</b>	<b>51%</b>
<b>Outcome 7: UN-REDD Programme knowledge is developed, managed, analyzed and shared to support REDD+ efforts at all levels (lead/coordinated by the Secretariat)</b>									
<b>Output 7.1:</b> knowledge management (KM) resources and systems developed and improved	FAO & Sec	218'026	219'481	11'112				230'593	106%
	UNDP & Sec	620'704	9'990	68'390		48'163	48'163	126'543	20%
	UNEP & Sec	487'134	269'491	27'307	2'703	3'852	6'555	303'353	62%
<b>Output 7.2:</b> REDD+ knowledge is continuously generated, adapted and shared in innovative formats for learning, advocacy, promotion and capacity development.	FAO & Sec	949'911	213'866	288'017	164'284	160'917	325'201	827'084	87%
	UNDP & Sec	1'799'611	40'416	24'653		3'950	3'950	69'019	4%
	UNEP (Sec)	860'915	44'589	412'984	54'598	77'821	132'418	589'991	69%
<b>Output 7.3:</b> Design, develop and deliver a REDD+ Academy with associated resources and tools for REDD+ capacity development (new output)	UNEP	1'100'000			414'692	337'427	752'119	752'119	68%
<b>Sub-total Outcome 7</b>		<b>6'036'302</b>	<b>797'832</b>	<b>832'463</b>	<b>636'276</b>	<b>632'130</b>	<b>1'268'406</b>	<b>2'898'702</b>	<b>48%</b>

<b>Outcome 8: Timely and effective UN-REDD Programme Secretariat services provided to the UN-REDD partner countries, Policy Board and the UN agencies</b>									
<b>Output 8.1:</b> Secretariat effectively managed, and overall efficient and effective interagency quality assurance and coordination mechanisms created	All	2'776'018	564'230	557'315	410'803	494'718	905'521	2'027'066	73%
<b>Output 8.2:</b> Interagency quality assurance for National Programmes provided.	All	1'295'237	379'629	531'982	102'701	123'679	226'380	1'137'991	88%
<b>Output 8.3:</b> Interagency quality assurance for the Support to National REDD+ Actions (SNA) provided.	All	1'079'364	355'638	506'650	51'350	61'840	113'190	975'478	90%
<b>Output 8.4:</b> Policy Board, Strategic Group and Management Group is operational and effective.	All	2'048'940	739'160	607'980	154'051	185'519	339'570	1'686'710	82%
<b>Output 8.5:</b> Result-based monitoring and evaluation framework implemented	All	1'560'107	273'425	202'660	256'752	309'198	565'950	1'042'035	67%
<b>Output 8.6:</b> External partnerships enhanced and	All	288'834		126'662	51'350	61'840	113'190	239'852	83%

resource mobilization strengthened									
<b>Output 8.7:</b> Secretariat effectively provides for country leadership towards more integrated and better coordinated programmes and readiness activities.	All	1'200'000							0%
<b>Sub-total Outcome 8</b>		<b>10'248'500</b>	<b>2'312'082</b>	<b>2'533'249</b>	<b>1'027'008</b>	<b>1'236'794</b>	<b>2'263'802</b>	<b>7'109'133</b>	<b>69%</b>
<b>Total per Participating UN Organization (all outcomes):</b>	FAO	31'617'355	7'477'010	6'223'803	9'417'801	2'836'247	12'254'048	25'954'861	82%
	UNDP	34'220'102	4'817'235	7'566'474	9'025'745	4'240'822	13'266'567	25'650'276	75%
	UNEP	25'864'684	5'247'966	5'364'663	4'681'405	1'809'485	6'490'890	17'103'520	66%
<b>Indirect Support Cost (7%)</b>		6'419'150	1'225'955	1'340'846	1'618'747	622'059	2'240'805	4'807'606	
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>98'121'291</b>	<b>18'768'166</b>	<b>20'495'786</b>	<b>24'743'698</b>	<b>9'508'613</b>	<b>34'252'310</b>	<b>73'516'262</b>	<b>75%</b>