

JAN 21 2009

REVISED STANDARD JOINT PROGRAMME DOCUMENT

1. Cover Page

Country: **Global**

Programme Title: **UN-REDD Programme – International Support Functions**

Joint Programme Outcome(s): **Increased international confidence and understanding about the feasibility and options for including a REDD mechanism in a Post-Kyoto regime. Specifically, by the end of 2009 the following outcomes will be achieved:**

- Outcome 1:** improved guidance on Monitoring, Assessment, Reporting and Verification (MARV) approaches
- Outcome 2:** increased engagement of stakeholders in the REDD agenda
- Outcome 3:** improved analytical and technical framework of co-benefits for REDD decision-makers
- Outcome 4:** Increased collaborative support between UN Agencies

<p>Programme Duration: 18 months</p> <p>Anticipated start/end dates: 1 January 2009/ 30 June 2010</p> <p>Fund Management Option(s): Pass-Through</p> <p>Managing or Administrative Agent: UNDP (if/as applicable)</p>	<p>Total estimated budget*: 6,938,590 US\$</p> <p>Out of which:</p> <p>1. Funded Budget: 6,938,590 US\$</p> <p>2. Unfunded budget: _____</p> <p>* Total estimated budget includes both programme costs and indirect support costs</p>
<p>Sources of funded budget:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Donor: UN-REDD Fund 6,673,590 US\$ • Distribution of Funds <ul style="list-style-type: none"> FAO 1,928 million UNDP 1.891 million UNEP 2.854 million <p>Parallel Funding</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Donor: NORAD 265,000 US\$ • Distribution of Funds <ul style="list-style-type: none"> FAO 265,000 US\$ <p>Total 6.938.590 million US\$</p>	

Names and signatures of participating UN organizations

UN organizations	National Coordinating Authorities
<p>Name of Representative: Peter Holmgren Director, Environment Climate Change and Bioenergy Division</p> <p>Signature: _____</p> <p>Name of Organization: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations</p> <p>Date & Seal: _____</p>	<p>Not Applicable</p>
<p>Name of Representative: Veerle Vandeweyer <i>Olav Kjørven</i> Director, Environment and Energy Group <i>Bureau for Development Policy.</i></p> <p>Signature: _____</p> <p>Name of Organization: United Nations Development Programme</p> <p>Date & Seal: _____</p>	<p>Not applicable</p>
<p>Name of Representative: Tim Kastën Deputy Director, Division of Environmental Policy</p> <p>Signature: _____</p> <p>Name of Organization: United Nations Environment Programme</p> <p>Date & Seal: <i>18/12/08</i></p>	<p>Not applicable</p>

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2. Executive Summary

The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) estimates that the conversion of forests is now contributing close to 20 per cent of the overall greenhouse gases entering the atmosphere. Forest degradation also makes a significant contribution to emissions from forest ecosystems. Therefore there is an immediate need to make significant progress in reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation (REDD).

The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) first addressed the problem of reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation (REDD) in developing countries at their Conference of the Parties (COP11) in December 2005. Progress has been made since then and the need to meet the challenge is now reflected in the Bali Action Plan and the COP13 Decision 2/CP.13.

The challenge is to establish a functioning international REDD finance mechanism that can be included in an agreed post-2012 global climate change framework. The immediate goal is to assess whether carefully designed payment structures and capacity support can create the incentives to ensure actual, lasting, achievable, reliable and measurable emission reductions while maintaining and improving the other ecosystem services forests provide.

FAO, UNDP and UNEP have taken up this challenge and in response to the COP13 decision, requests from countries, and encouragement from donors, they have developed a collaborative REDD programme (UN-REDD Programme). The UN-REDD Programme will consist of two sets of activities:

- (i) country actions which will assist developing countries prepare and implement national REDD strategies and mechanisms;
- (ii) international support functions which will support the development of normative solutions and standardized approaches based on sound science for a REDD instrument linked with the UNFCCC.

A Framework Document provides details of the programme, activities and management (<http://www.undp.org/mdtf/UN-REDD/docs/Annex-A-Framework-Document.pdf>).

This Joint Programme Document details the planned activities and budgets for the implementation and establishment of the international support functions. Separate Joint Programme Documents will be prepared for the country actions.

Norway has come forward to help the three participating UN organization in taking up the challenge. It has committed to provide 35 million US dollars for quick start actions leading to UNFCCC's COP meeting in December 2009 in Copenhagen. The UN-REDD Programme has established a multi-donor trust fund in July 2008 that allows donors to pool resources and provides funding to activities towards this programme.

The Joint Programme is focused on international support functions at a cost of about 6.94 million US dollars that attempt to support the country actions and provide the international community with confidence and understanding of the technical and social aspects of a post 2012 REDD mechanism.. The programme design draws from the respective strengths of the partner agencies in line with One-UN objectives and provides technical and scientific support as well as knowledge management. Specifically the international support functions aims to achieve the following outcomes by the end of 2009:

Outcome 1: improved guidance on Monitoring, Assessment, Reporting and Verification (MARV) approaches (led by FAO)

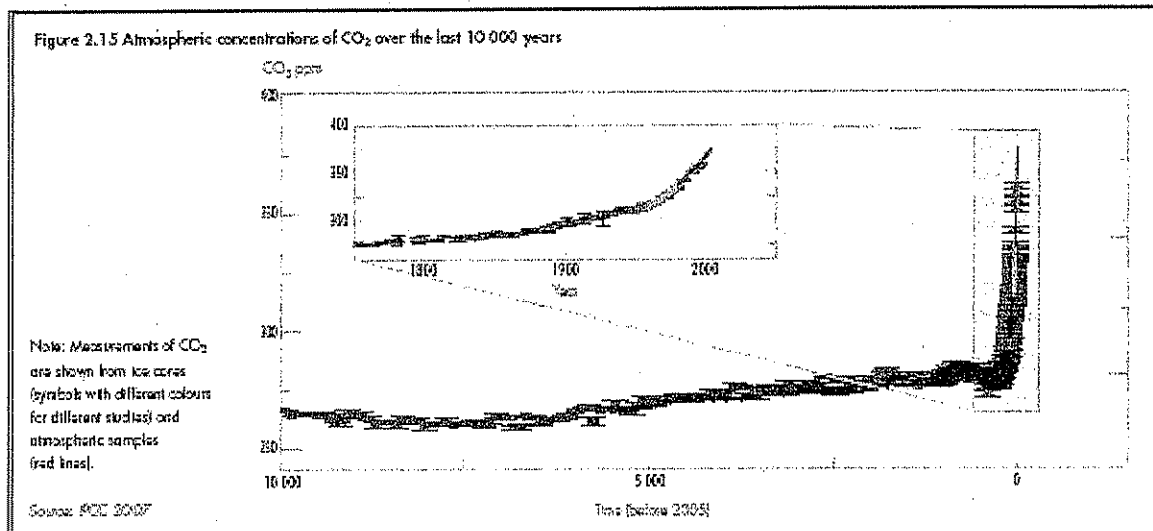
Outcome 2: increased engagement of stakeholders in the REDD agenda (led by UNEP)

Outcome 3: improved analytical and technical framework of co-benefits for REDD decision-makers (led by UNDP and UNEP)

Outcome 4: Increased collaborative support between UN Agencies (co-led by the three agencies)

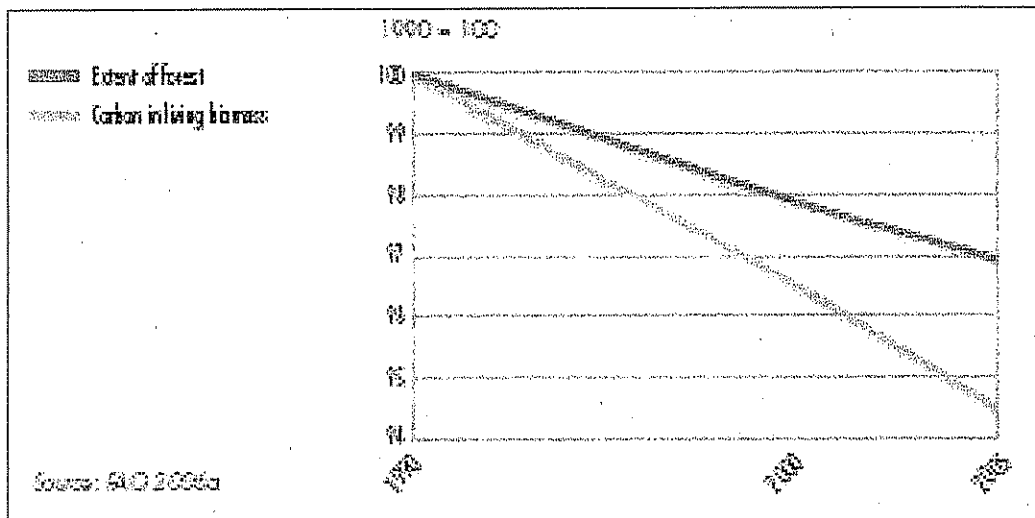
3. Situation Analysis

The ever growing human population and accelerated economic growth is continuously increasing demand on limited resources. Population growth, economic activities and consumption patterns, have placed increased pressure on the environment and are leading to environmental degradation that threatens all aspects of human wellbeing. Non-sustainable use of natural resources, including land, water, forests and fisheries is threatening sustainability of individual livelihoods as well as local, national and international economies. Most significantly, the last few decades have witnessed an unprecedented global climate disruption caused by greenhouse gas emissions from predominantly anthropogenic sources. It will affect some regions more than the others. In most of the regions, the agricultural sector will be adversely affected and therefore the rural poor.



(Source: Geo-4, UNEP)

Land use has always been dynamic but, over the last 300 years, the rate of change has accelerated to an extent not experienced before. Between 1990 and 2005, the global forest area shrank at an annual rate of about 0.2 percent (an average of 13 million hectares/year). Losses were greatest in Africa, and Latin America and the Caribbean. Direct emissions from land use, land use change and forestry (LULUCF) has risen 40% from 1970 and 2004. The Fourth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change indicates that the forestry sector, mainly through deforestation, accounts for about 17% of global greenhouse emissions, making it the second largest source after the energy sector. In many developing countries, deforestation, forest degradation, forest fires and slash and burn practices make up the majority of carbon dioxide emissions.



Deforestation and forest degradation also have severe adverse impacts on forest biodiversity, the availability of wood and non-wood forest products, soil and water resources and local livelihoods and often remove an important safety net for the rural poor. In fact, land has been recognized to be a fundamental instrument for sustainable development and poverty reduction. Almost half the jobs worldwide depend on forests, agriculture and fisheries. Three of every four poor people in developing countries live in rural areas—2.1 billion living on less than \$2 a day and 880 million on less than \$1 a day—and most depend on land and the ecosystem services that it supports for their livelihoods. Therefore improving land-use is essential to make progress towards the Millennium Development Goal of reducing poverty.

The significant contribution of land use change in global warming and its impact on rural poor has placed the land use at the center of the development agenda and debate. Support for efforts to reduce emissions from deforestation and forest degradation has been expressed at the highest political levels (G8, UN General Assembly) and has been included in the Bali Action Plan of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). The Bali Action Plan, adopted by UNFCCC at the thirteenth session of its Conference of the Parties (COP-13) held in Bali in December 2007, mandates Parties to negotiate a post 2012 instrument, including possible financial incentives for forest-based climate change mitigation actions in developing countries. COP-13 also adopted a decision on “Reducing emissions from deforestation in developing countries: approaches to stimulate action”. This decision encourages Parties to explore a range of actions, identify options and undertake efforts to address the drivers of deforestation. It also encourages all Parties in a position to do so, to support capacity-building, provide technical assistance, facilitate the transfer of technology and address the institutional needs of developing countries to estimate and reduce emissions from deforestation and degradation. Furthermore, it lays out a process under the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Affairs (SBSTA) to address the methodological issues related to REDD emissions reporting.

4. Strategies, including lessons learned and the proposed joint programme

Background/context:

The UN-REDD Programme grew out of requests from the respective UN agency governing bodies and rainforest countries to address issues related to forests and climate change, including through cooperation and coordination with others.

As set out in the Lessons Learned section below, there are many challenges and a myriad of REDD complexities that need to be tackled if countries' efforts to reduce deforestation and forest degradation are likely to be successful and if UNFCCC COP negotiators are to feel comfortable about including REDD in a post-2012 regime. The rationale for the UN Collaborative Programme on REDD is to assist forested developing countries and the international community to gain confidence in and experience with various risk management formulae and payment structures. The aim is to generate the requisite transfer flow of resources to significantly reduce global emissions from deforestation and forest degradation. The immediate goal is to assess whether carefully structured and coordinated payment structures, methodologies and capacity support can create the incentives to ensure *actual, lasting, achievable, reliable* and *measurable* emission reductions while maintaining and improving the other ecosystem services forests provide.

It is recognized that REDD is a huge undertaking and time is extremely limited. The challenge is not likely to be met by any one initiative. The critical factor is to ensure all approaches are complementary, do not burden forested developing countries with duplicative demands, and can contribute to the final UNFCCC negotiations on a post-2012 framework.

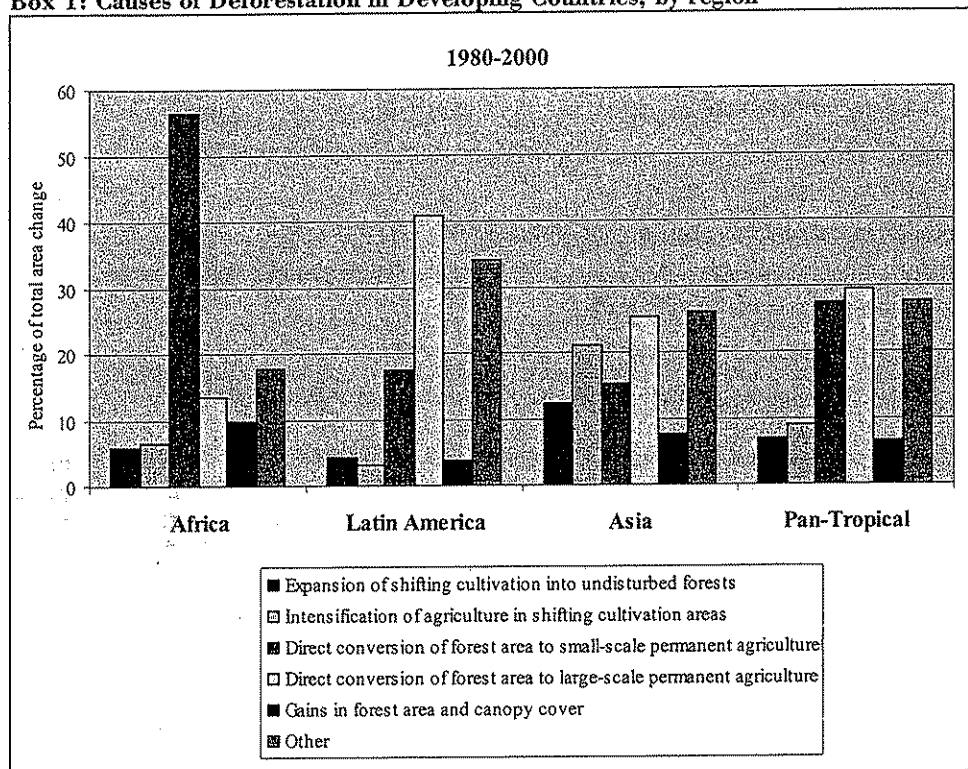
Lessons Learned

Causes of deforestation

The underlying causes of deforestation vary from country to country and even within a country and are often complex in nature. Box below shows the results of an FAO study that highlights general regional differences. While the primary cause of deforestation in Latin America was a conversion of forests to large scale permanent agriculture, in Africa deforestation was mainly caused by conversion of forests to small scale permanent agriculture and in Asia there was a mix of direct causes. The underlying causes are often even more intractable, ranging from governance structures, land tenure systems and law enforcement, to market and cultural values of forests, to the rights of indigenous and local communities and benefit sharing mechanisms, to

poverty and food production policies. As a result, solutions need to be tailor-made to the environmental and socio-economic conditions of each country and their institutional capacity.

Box 1: Causes of Deforestation in Developing Countries, by region



Risks related to delivering REDD benefits

Concerted efforts have been made by developing countries with support of the international community for the past couple of decades or longer to reduce unplanned deforestation, stem forest degradation and implement sustainable forest management. Despite some success stories, the challenges have proven to be considerable. Delivering emission reductions adds a significant layer of complexity and risk (see Box 2).

Box 2: Forest Emission Reduction "Delivery Risks"

Actual	• Reference scenario	• Verifiable
Lasting	• Non-permanence	• Leakage
Achievable	• Deforestation drivers • Opportunity costs • Socio-economic equity	• Policy effectiveness • Institutional/regulatory change • Corruption
Reliable	• Willing buyers • Market fungibility	• Compatibility with UNFCCC negotiations
Measurable	• Data uncertainty • Land cover classification	• Land cover change • Carbon stock/flux monitoring

If there are doubts about the ability to deliver *actual, lasting, achievable, reliable* and *measurable* emission reductions, REDD investors will remain risk adverse. They will seek to transfer the risks by making carbon payments to REDD countries *ex-post*, or "on-delivery". The logic is that this creates a stronger incentive for REDD countries to successfully implement their REDD programmes and achieve emission reductions. However, it is not clear whether the incentive of payment-on-delivery will be sufficient to achieving lasting change in forest-use practices, or whether it will create perverse outcomes.

Technical and Institutional Capacity

The technical and methodological issues that need to be addressed in order to deliver emission reductions have been identified under a SBSTA process since 2005. Some of the issues are currently being addressed, but others will require new approaches and new alliances. Insufficient technical capacity and resources (*i.a.* for

establishing national reference scenarios against which to assess REDD emissions reductions; for monitoring and assessment of changes in forest carbon, and for developing and implementing REDD strategies and field activities) is a barrier to REDD in many countries. Many developing countries may need assistance to set up systems to assess carbon emissions and removals on forest land, using methodologies recognized by IPCC (IPCC Good Practice Guidance) so that future results could be demonstrable, transparent, verifiable, and estimated consistently over time.

Co-Benefits

Fears have been raised that REDD payment systems could amplify many of the concerns leveled against payment for ecosystem services (PES) in general:

- REDD will lock-up forests by decoupling conservation from development
- Asymmetric power distribution will enable powerful REDD consortia to deprive communities of their legitimate land-development aspirations
- Hard-fought gains in forest management practices will be wasted
- Commercial REDD may erode culturally rooted not-for-profit conservation values

Yet on the other hand, REDD programmes have the potential to achieve significant sustainable development benefits for millions of people worldwide and to sustain essential ecosystem services. Forests also provide a wide range of cultural services and traditional values. An estimated 60 million indigenous people are completely dependent on forests, while 350 million people are highly dependent, and 1.2 billion have some dependence on forests for their livelihoods. REDD activities could enhance biodiversity, enhance soil and water conditions, help ensure sustained supplies of timber and non-timber forest products and help sustain or improve livelihoods and food security for local communities. Further, a premium may be negotiable for emission reductions that generate additional benefits. However, it is also possible that REDD benefits in some circumstances may have to be traded off against other social, economic or environmental benefits.

The linkages between deforestation, development and poverty are complex and context-specific. Weak governance and institutional capacity in some countries, as well as inadequate mechanisms for effective participation of local communities in land use decisions, could seriously compromise the delivery of both local and global benefits and the long-term sustainability of REDD investments. If REDD programmes are not carefully designed, they could marginalize the landless and those with informal usufructual rights and communal use-rights.

The proposed joint programme

This joint programme is designed to support country actions and increase the confidence and knowledge of the international community in the feasibility and options of REDD methodologies and mechanisms.

UNDP, UNEP and FAO can provide critical assurances necessary to establish a REDD regime. As neutral bodies, the organizations would work as "honest brokers" to support country-led development programmes and to facilitate the informed involvement of stakeholders, particularly forest-dependent local communities. They will also use their convening power to bring together experts and scientists to develop the global monitoring, assessment, verification and financial components. They recognize the importance of working together and also with other REDD actors such as the World Bank, bilateral donors, research institutions, NGOs and potential REDD investors.

The application of UNDP, UNEP and FAO rights-based and participatory approaches will also help ensure the rights of indigenous and forest-dwelling people are protected and the active involvement of local communities and relevant institutions in the design and implementation of REDD plans.

Using existing modalities for Joint Programmes will enable rapid initiation of programme implementation and channeling of funds for REDD efforts.

The UN organizations' in-country presence represents a crucial support structure for countries, and the organizations' governing bodies, expert networks and convening capacity provide invaluable mechanisms for information exchange, for access to technical and scientific expertise, and for capacity strengthening. A partnership of the three organizations is consistent with the "One UN" approach advocated by UN members.

One UN Approach

A partnership of the three organizations is consistent with the "One UN" approach advocated by UN members. Building on existing initiatives and networks and using existing modalities for Joint Programmes will enable rapid initiation of programme implementation and channeling of funds for REDD efforts. It will also encourage coordinated and collaborative UN support to countries, thus maximizing efficiencies and effectiveness of the organizations' collective input.

The programme will be guided by the five inter-related principles of the UN Development Group (UNDG):

- Human-rights-based approach to programming, with particular reference to the UNDG Guidelines on Indigenous Peoples' Issues
- Gender equality
- Environmental sustainability
- Results-based management
- Capacity development

In addition, each UN Organization will:

- Build on its comparative strengths
- Facilitate partnerships, drawing on expertise from a range of national and international organizations acting as executing agencies to ensure well coordinated and timely action
- Actively contribute to coordination and mainstreaming in-country, while avoiding duplication of effort with other REDD initiatives

A number of additional principles will guide the activities of the UN REDD collaboration and the way in which its country-level interventions will be designed:

- First, in line with the Paris Declaration, the Fund seeks to support programmes anchored in national priorities
- Second, the Fund seeks to ensure the sustainability of its investments.
- Third, the Fund seeks to apply the highest standards in quality of programme formulation, monitoring and evaluation within a management framework oriented towards results and accountability.
- Fourth, the Fund seeks to consolidate inter-agency planning and management systems at the country level.
- Fifth, the Fund seeks to minimize the transaction costs associated with administering the Fund.

Programme Strategies

Consistent with the principles of the Collaborative Programme, the three UN agencies – coordinating with other partners – can support the international community in a variety of ways. Such efforts will be designed to support confidence and understanding in the delivery of REDD and to ensure consistency in approaches and economies of scale in the development of science, knowledge, management and monitoring and reporting. This section introduces key international support functions to be addressed by the partner agencies.

Technical and Scientific Support:

Enabling integrated and equitable approaches to REDD, through developing methodologies, safeguards, standards & tools.

Monitoring systems: Establishing appropriate monitoring systems at the national level is a key REDD preparation action, not only as a basis for accounting for carbon and other greenhouse gas (GHG) stocks and fluxes, but also for generating knowledge and feedback to the policy processes tasked to realize verifiable emission reductions within a broader sustainable rural development context. While the IPCC provides standards for carbon monitoring, the REDD monitoring systems may address a much broader set of parameters and at the same time generate affordable and timely knowledge for national level decision-making and accounting. As potential synergies between monitoring for REDD purposes and monitoring for other purposes such as forest and land management are very high, the REDD monitoring systems should be approached in a broader context and take advantage of existing monitoring systems to the extent possible.

Accounting Methods and Verification of Reduced Emissions: Accounting for reduced deforestation/forest degradation, including baseline setting and regular reporting of progress, requires analyses of existing

information, an established monitoring system that generates new information, institutional capacity, as well as a stakeholder process to verify findings and ensure transparency.

Guidelines, methods and tools for reducing deforestation and forest degradation: International support functions, which would reinforce efforts in the countries, would include the development of new technical guidelines and tools for REDD, adaptation of existing general guidelines and tools for region or biome specific use, and translation into languages, as needed.

Co-benefit and Trade-Off Tools: Knowledge of the additional benefits/trade-offs associated with REDD activities are necessary for minimizing social, economic and ecological risks and informing countries' work on REDD strategies.

Capacity building in negotiation: Ensuring that negotiators and observers (especially non-governmental organizations (NGOs) representing local communities and indigenous peoples) from developing countries are fully abreast of the latest developments, and effectively participate in the negotiations, in advancing the REDD agenda is a key building block of the Bali Roadmap.

Knowledge Management:

Knowledge Sharing Between Countries: The main component of the UN REDD approach is country-driven joint programmes. To be effective, and realize the advantages of scale of the programme at the national level, it is essential to have an active exchange of technical information, knowledge, expertise and experiences related to efforts to reduce deforestation and forest degradation and in implementing REDD strategies. This will be facilitated as part of the international support functions of the programme.

It is anticipated that this component would involve many partners, including those involved in other REDD programmes (including the World Bank's FCPF which will also have a knowledge management component), as well as development organizations, technical and scientific bodies, NGOs and others working to promote sustainable forest management.

REDD Awareness: REDD is still a new concept in most circles including the international community and financial institutions. Greater awareness and communications on multiple aspects of REDD must be promoted. UN agencies have a variety of networks and methods to get issues noticed at the international level.

Data availability and interpretation: Data and information will be needed both to monitor changes in forest carbon and also to assess the progress in implementing REDD strategies and the impacts of these actions. Support functions at global level are required to achieve reliable and cost-effective monitoring at national level.

Cutting edge science and policy networks: The UN has scientific and technical expertise in monitoring and assessment, in the range of aspects for sustainable forest management, including forest conservation, which is strongly supported by a wide network of scientific, technical and development institutions and collaborating centres. The convening power and mandate of the UN enables the mobilization of independent scientific expertise and to facilitate the interface between science and policy.

UNEP, FAO and UNDP have strong organizational relations with multilateral networks of experts on climate change, ecosystems services and biodiversity such as the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment (MA), the International Union of Forest Research Organization, the CGIAR system, and the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and its Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice. Additionally, all three agencies are partners of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests, which enables them to bring together a variety of intergovernmental organizations to promote consistency of approaches and country needs.

Sustainability of results: The unique partnership of the three UN organizations and global mandate (Bali Action Plan, adopted by UNFCCC at COP-13 in 2007) indicates that the support for REDD may not only continue but grow after this pilot initiative. In addition, the activities envisaged under this initiative match with normative activities of the three UN organizations and this ensures their continued support for the planned activities.

5. Results Framework

The results framework builds on the UN-REDD Programme framework document of 20 June 2008. (<http://www.undp.org/mdtf/UN-REDD/docs/Annex-A-Framework-Document.pdf>). The overall goal of the UN

Collaborative Programme on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation in Developing Countries (UN-REDD) is to support developing countries in securing benefits from Reduced Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation within the broader context of sustainable development. This objective of these joint Programmes is to increase international confidence and understanding of the feasibility and options for including REDD in a post-2012 regime.

At the international level, the UN REDD programme has identified four strategic outcomes:

Outcome 1: By end of 2009, improved guidance on Monitoring, Assessment, Reporting and Verification (MARV) approaches (led by FAO)

Outcome 2: By end of 2009, increased engagement of stakeholders in the REDD agenda (led by UNEP)

Outcome 3: By 2010, improved analytical and technical framework of co-benefits for REDD decision-makers (led by UNDP and UNEP)

Outcome 4: Increased collaborative support between UN Agencies (co-led by the three agencies)

Table 1 provides the breakdown of the results framework. The activities are detailed in the workplan (see section 10) and are not duplicated here. For ease of reference, the below matrix indicate how the outputs in the results framework are linked to the functions listed in the UN-REDD framework document of 20 June:

International Support Functions as outputs in this Project Document	Corresponding International Support Functions in UN-REDD Programme Framework Document
1. By end of 2009, improved guidance on Monitoring, Assessment, Reporting and Verification (MARV) approaches	
1.1 International expert consultation process in place	Technical and Scientific Support: - Monitoring Systems - Accounting Methods and Verification of Reduced Emissions
1.2 MARV training program developed and applied at regional levels	
1.3 Technical reviews, assessment of available tools and guidance material developed	
1.4 Remote sensing data readily available to non-Annex I Parties	Knowledge Management: - Data availability and interpretation
1.5 Verification of tools and methodologies	Knowledge Management: - Cutting edge science and policy networks
2. By end of 2009, increased engagement of stakeholders in the REDD agenda	
2.1 IP representative groups informed and engaged	Knowledge Management: - REDD Awareness
2.2 Non-Annex I negotiators and decision-makers informed about REDD	Technical and Scientific Support - Capacity building in negotiation
2.3 REDD communicated to stakeholders	Knowledge Management: - REDD Awareness
3. By 2010, improved analytical and technical framework of co-benefits for REDD decision-makers	
3.1 Framework for making REDD work for the poor developed	Technical and Scientific Support: - Guidelines, methods and tools for reducing deforestation and forest degradation - Co-benefit and Trade-off tools
3.2 Tools to encourage the capture of ecosystem service co-benefits developed	

4. Increased collaborative support between UN Agencies	
4.1 Inter-Agency coordination mechanism established	Applies to all above, and to the preparations of country programmes
4.2 National programmes supported	
4.3 UN-REDD knowledge managed and shared	

TOTAL BUDGET ALL FUNDING SOURCES

Budget Category	FAO (UN-REDD Funding)	FAO (NORAD Funding)	UNDP	UNEP	Total
Personnel	1,289,475		1,081,575	1,482,030	3,853,080
Contracts	128,700	246,450	569,250	220,770	1,165,170
Training of Counterparts	353,925		61,875	747,450	1,163,250
Other direct costs (misc)	29,700		54,450	217,800	301,950
Subtotal	1,801,800	246,450	1,767,150	2,668,050	6,483,450
Indirect Support Costs	126,126	18,550	123,701	186,764	455,140
Grand Total	1,927,926	265,000	1,890,851	2,854,814	6,938,590

TOTAL BUDGET: UN-REDD Fund Only

Budget Category	FAO	UNDP	UNEP	Total
Personnel	1,289,475	1,081,575	1,482,030	3,853,080
Contracts	128,700	569,250	220,770	918,720
Training of Counterparts	353,925	61,875	747,450	1,163,250
Other direct costs (misc)	29,700	54,450	217,800	301,950
Subtotal	1,801,800	1,767,150	2,668,050	6,237,000
Indirect Support Costs	126,126	123,700	186,764	436,590
Grand Total	1,927,926	1,890,850	2,854,814	6,673,590