

# World Bank - Grant Reporting and Monitoring (GRM) Report

Report to Donor

Ref. TF099721

Reporting Period: 07/01/2019 to 06/30/2020

Printed On:

Report Type: Progress Report

Report Status: Draft

Assignment: TF099721

## Indonesia - FCPF Readiness Preparation Grant

### FCPFR - Forest Carbon Partnership Facility

Task Team Leader: 00000176411 - Alexander Lotsch, Dinesh Aryal

Approving Manager: 00000235980 - Ann Jeannette Glauber

Summary Information	
TF Status	ACTV
Recipient Country	Indonesia
Executed By	Recipient
Managing Unit	9269 - SEAE1
Grant Start Date / End Date	06/10/2011 to 12/31/2020
Original Grant Amount	3,196,428.00
Grant Amount	8,196,428.00
Outstanding Commitments	0.00
Cumulative Disbursements	6,776,053.25 as of 06/30/2020
Disbursed 07/01/2019 to 06/30/2020	1,463,339.93
Donor	TF602001 - MULTIPLE DONORS

This GRM report includes the following sections: Overview, Components, Outcome, Execution, Program (FCPFR), Disbursements.

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## OVERVIEW

### Overall Assessments

#### Grant Objectives:

The Development Objective of this grant is to contribute to the development of Indonesia's capacity to design a sound national REDD+ strategy, develop national and sub-national reference scenarios and establish a forest monitoring and carbon accounting system, consistent with local, regional and national conditions and circumstances.

#### Overall progress from 07/01/2019 to 06/30/2020 with regard to Achieving Grant Objectives:

##### Comment:

The Government of Indonesia (GoI) has continued to make progress towards achieving the grant objectives, despite challenges arising from the COVID-19 pandemic such as government-imposed mobility restrictions that limited on-the-ground implementation of select activities. During the current reporting period, the Readiness grant supported the completion of several key outputs required for setting up the REDD+ implementation infrastructure, including Forest Reference Emission Levels (FREL), Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV), Benefit Sharing Mechanisms (BSM) and Safeguards. As the GoI is preparing two provincial level Emission Reduction Programs (ERP) – one in East Kalimantan (to be supported by FCPF Carbon Fund) and the other in Jambi (to be supported by the BioCarbon Fund Initiative for Sustainable Forest Landscapes or BioCF ISFL) – the Readiness Grant also contributed to the GoI's preparation for subnational implementation, to ensure readiness of the provincial governments and alignment with national systems. The project also strengthened the human resource capacity, through provision of trainings, to relevant government officials and other stakeholders at all levels (provincial, district and village).

Following the successful acceptance of the Indonesia ER-Program in East Kalimantan into the FCPF Carbon Fund portfolio in June 2019, FY20 was heavily focused on final preparation for negotiation and signing of an Emission Reduction Payment Agreement (ERPA) between the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (MoEF, as the designated Program Entity) and the FCPF Facility Management Team (FMT) (as the Trustee of the FCPF Carbon Fund). Indonesia entered into the formal negotiation phase from June 26<sup>th</sup> to July 24, 2020. Advances made through the grant in this reporting period enabled the subsequent Regional Vice President approval (November 24, 2020) and signature (November 27, 2020) of the ERPA.

Indonesia's REDD+ Readiness process will help Indonesia achieve its Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) targets under the UNFCCC (towards which REDD+ plays a substantial role) while sustaining and enhancing livelihoods of forest-dependent communities.

#### Overall progress from 07/01/2019 to 06/30/2020 with regard to Implementation of Grant Financed Activities:

##### Comment:

As reported in the previous GRM, the Project continued to experience a low disbursement rate. This was attributed to the slow implementation of activities at subnational levels due to administrative issues and limited human resource capacities. As such, the closing date of the Readiness Grant was extended from November 30, 2019 to December 31, 2020 to allow the Project to fully meet its objectives and continue to provide grant resources during the critical transition from REDD+ preparation to implementation at the provincial level. Notably, this was intended to support the completion of negotiations of the ERPA; provide critical capacity strengthening for implementation of safeguards, monitoring and reporting, and benefit sharing; as well as support the conclusion of the free, prior and informed consent (FPIC) process in East Kalimantan.

During this reporting period, the MoEF made moderately satisfactory implementation progress. Activities focused mainly on finalizing all key technical and implementation requirements for the ERP in East Kalimantan, most notably:

- (i) finalization of national REDD+ management arrangement and implementation framework at national and subnational levels, such as measurement, monitoring and reporting (MMR), greenhouse gas (GHG) inventory and national registry systems, FREL, safeguards, feedback and grievance redress mechanism (FGRM);
- (ii) adoption of national supporting systems by the provincial government, such as registry and MRV systems;
- (iii) advancement of benefit sharing arrangements;

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- (iv) preparation of legal framework at national and subnational level, e.g regulations on carbon pricing, Environmental Fund Management Agency (BPDLH), subnational FREL, REDD+ implementation; and,
- (v) Consultation/outreach and capacity building (e.g. on FPIC, ERP, various supporting systems, BSM, safeguards).

In response to the CF Chair Summary on technical issues, the MoEF has continued to improve emission factors in production forests and refine the methodology to measure forest degradation, including associate emission factors in line with “FMT Guidance Document on Methodological Framework 2: Guidance on Technical Corrections to GHG emissions and Removals Reported in the Reference Period”. Standard Operation Procedure for analysis on land use change uncertainty and accuracy was developed in consultation with team of experts from MoEF and University. Other notable achievements included improvement of the National Registry System (NRS) to strengthen the operationalization of the system at the provincial level, and the establishment of a subnational FREL that was eventually legalized through the issuance of a Decree of Directorate General of Climate Change (SK Ditjen PPI No.8/2019) on Determination of Forest Reference Emission Level in subnational (province).

In FY20 US\$1,463,339.93 was disbursed, or 18 percent of the total grant amount. As of June 30, 2020, overall grant expenditure was US\$6,776,053.25 (or 83 percent of the total grant amount) and US\$1,420,374.75 remained undisbursed. Financial management (FM) performance remains *Moderately Satisfactory*. The remainder of the grant is committed with an approved annual workplan, budget and procurement plan. During the current reporting period, the PMU maintained compliance on financial management aspects, including timely submission of interim financial report and withdrawal application with no transaction backlog. The annual financial audit has also completed on time. The project’s financial report for the year ended in December 31, 2019, received clean opinion with no major findings noted in the audit management letter. However, delays on budget revision (DIPA) process remains a weakness that has resulted in delays of some implementation of activities and payments.

The Forestry and Environment Research, Development and Innovative Agency (FOERDIA) hired a few new individual consultants while several existing individual consultant contracts (i.e. project coordinator, financial management specialist, administration and financial staff) were extended until the project closing date. In some cases, only limited potential candidates were found in the market who met the qualification requirements. In other cases, none of the candidates met the qualification requirements, which resulted in the cancellation of the selection process and re-advertisement for expressions of interest. This could be avoided if FOERDIA carried out market analysis including to identify the potential candidates in the market before defining the required qualifications. Small goods such as supporting the IT system for East Kalimantan and FOERDIA were procured through shopping method by comparing at least three quotations as well as one non-consulting services package for preparation of an FCPF video. DGCC hired two new individual consultants for developing benefit sharing mechanism and to support financial management. The procurement activities under the project are not considered complex and the contracts are relatively small in value. However, there were delays in hiring several consultants compared with the initial plan especially in the evaluation process. The Bank also conducted the procurement ex-post review annually and found that overall, the procurement process done by FOERDIA and DGCC followed the agreed procedures as stated in the Legal Agreement. FOERDIA and DG-CC updated the procurement plan regularly at least once in a year. Overall procurement performance is considered to be *Moderately Satisfactory*.

## Grant follow-up and structure

### Description and context of Grant:

The Readiness Preparation Grant Agreement was signed on June 10, 2011, for an amount of US\$3.196 million. Additional Financing of US\$5 million was approved in November 2016.

The Project Development Objective (PDO) is to contribute to the development of Indonesia’s capacity to design a sound national REDD+ strategy, develop national and sub-national reference scenarios, and establish a forest monitoring and carbon accounting system, all consistent with local, regional and national conditions and circumstances. The Project is national in scope and contributes financing for capacity building, research, and information dissemination for supporting the national REDD+ framework.

**Expected follow up (if any):** Follow up Bank project/loan/credit/grant

**Comment on follow up:**

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Activities under the Readiness Preparation Grant have focused on establishing the enabling environment for full REDD+ implementation. Since the acceptance of Indonesia's Emission Reduction Program (ERP) in East Kalimantan in the pipeline of the FCPF Carbon Fund, this has included setting up the necessary supporting infrastructure and building institutional capacities at the national level, and a strong focus on sub-national levels of governance and institutional capacity, particularly in East Kalimantan (as the first and large-scale ERP in the country). Indonesia was also selected as a pilot country by the BioCarbon Fund Initiative for Sustainable Forest Landscapes (BioCF ISFL) in August 2014, with Jambi confirmed as the program site in March 2017. The Readiness Grant has also been supporting Jambi Province, particularly on activities related to national facilitation and institutional capacities at the subnational level. Jambi Province benefited from the readiness preparation at the national level (e.g. MRV/NFMS system, registry system, financing instrument, and technical analysis on MMR, FREL, country's ability for ER title transfer, BSM, safeguards instruments). With the national REDD+ framework in place, based on support received through this grant, Indonesia is well-placed to demonstrate REDD+ implementation, thereby making an important contribution to meet its international commitments on climate change while supporting national and local development efforts.

The Readiness Grant fits into the Bank's sector-wide approach on forests and land use in Indonesia and corporate commitments on forests and climate change.

Going forward, with the ERP in the final stage of preparation, the focus of the remaining grant-funded activities in FY21 will be on: (i) supporting institutional arrangements at national and sub-national levels; (ii) providing critical capacity strengthening for implementation at national and subnational levels (for safeguards, FPIC, monitoring and reporting, and benefit sharing); and (iii) finalizing the work underway consistent with the ERPA

**End Date of Last Site Visit:**

**Restructuring of Grant:** N/A. As noted above, a second grant was processed with the same objective as the first grant, with an added focus on implementation at the subnational level.

## OUTCOME

### Comments on outcome achieved from 07/01/2019 to 06/30/2020

The Project has made important contributions to advancing the REDD+ Readiness progress in Indonesia, namely: completion of reference scenarios, MMR and registry systems and safeguards; defining benefit sharing arrangements and financing instruments; upstream analytical work, including consultation and socialization within key relevant institutions and at different levels (i.e. government, local communities, NGOs, academia and private sectors). Furthermore, in support of the requirements of the ERP of East Kalimantan and ERPA, the Project built notably the capacity of national and regional government official to supervise safeguards implementation, meet technical requirements and protocols to report on future emissions against the pre-agreed emissions baseline, draft advanced BSP, pre-negotiate commercial terms of the ERPA, and prepare critical documentation and letters needed prior to the final ERPA negotiation. The Readiness Grant has also enhanced the necessary REDD+ knowledge, awareness and capacities for ERPA implementation and reporting, particularly at subnational level in the targeted areas, through a series of trainings, workshops, consultation processes, and media dissemination of knowledge and information (in print and online form).

### Grant Outcome Indicators

No Outcome indicators are defined or used for this grant.

## COMPONENTS

### Output and Implementation by Component

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Ref. TF099721

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## Comment on planned and actual Output

At the output level the Gol has generally maintained the necessary focus to achieve its REDD+ Readiness objectives

## Comment on component implementation progress

**Component 1: Analytical Activities.** The development of national policy framework to support REDD+ implementation is in the final stage of completion, with various supporting infrastructures in place, such as FREL, NFMS, MRV, NRS, BSM, financing instruments, and safeguards, although improvement in some key areas is still needed. For example, improvement of FREL East Kalimantan in terms of accuracy and uncertainty (activity data and emission factor) and NRS (to avoid double counting), including its operationalization at provincial level (in which the MoEF has approved the adoption of NRS by East Kalimantan).

An Advanced draft BSP has been developed and discussed amongst the key relevant ministries (MoEF, BPD LH, MoF) and East Kalimantan Government, and has been consulted with key government institutions and relevant stakeholders at national and subnational levels. BPD LH prepared Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) for climate fund management and drafted regulation on environmental fund management, custodian bank designation, fund collection and distribution, M&E, and risk management to support the implementation of ER Program. Safeguards Information System for REDD (SIS-REDD+) Indonesia was designed to manage and provide information on how REDD+ safeguards are managed. Work is on-going to finalize the BSP.

**Component 2: Support to Readiness Process.** The Project has conducted a series of capacity building activities for relevant government institutions at different level and other stakeholders (including academia, private sector, NGOs, and local communities) involved in the implementation of REDD+ activities, which include training for trainers on carbon accounting and monitoring. Similarly, various socialization events have been conducted at national and subnational levels, particularly on FPIC, ERP, MRV and NRS, and actively participated by key institutions of the provincial, district and village governments and other stakeholders (local communities, NGOs, private sectors and academia). The Project also supported consultation of the draft Presidential Regulation on carbon pricing. SESA, ESMF and BSP documents were developed and consulted at national level. The advanced BSP for East Kalimantan was approved by the Bank and publicly disclosed in June 2020. The Feedback Grievance Redress Mechanism (FGRM) of Environmental Impact Assessment (AMDAL) has been well recognized by the Provincial and District Governments, and will provide a space for stakeholders, including local communities, to raise their concerns, complaints and to obtain access for full engagement in the entire ERP programmatic cycle. The Project conducted preliminary work for safeguards due diligence for retroactive ERs. The report will be finalized and translated in FY21.

**Component 3: FREL and MRV.** The Project supported the establishment of additional permanent sample plots for ground-based forest carbon monitoring and to reduce uncertainty. The MoEF has determined allocation for subnational FREL as stipulated in the directorate general decree issued in 2019. While the FREL for East Kalimantan was determined, further work is still needed to improve accuracy and uncertainty in terms of activity data and emission factors. Development of SOPs on accuracy and uncertainty analysis of land use and land use change has been consulted with technical experts from MoEF and University.

**Component 4: Regional Data Collection and Capacity Building.** Activities have been focusing on advancing the development of REDD+ implementation readiness in East Kalimantan. In the reporting period, safeguards documents (SESA, ESMF, IPPF, RFP, FGRM) were finalized and disclosed in February 2020. Public consultations for safeguards documents were conducted at the national and subnational levels, and were well attended by relevant stakeholders from national, provincial, district and village levels. The advanced draft BSP was finalized, consulted and disclosed. Capacity building was undertaken for relevant institutions, including training on Reduce Impact Logging-Carbon to reduce emission from natural production forests (RIL-C), carbon accounting, conflict resolution, business planning, participatory carbon measurement. Data and information related to safeguards, monitoring of land cover changes, registry and GHG inventory, are regularly updated to meet accountability and transparency requirements. The development of Project Operations Manual for REDD+ implementation at national level and East Kalimantan is ongoing.

A series of focus group discussion (FGD) were conducted, particularly on technical issues in support of finalization of the REDD+ management framework and how to operationalize it. These included ER title transfer, synchronize FREL between national and

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---

subnational, SOP for QC/QA on calculation for accuracy and uncertainty, socialization for MRV and Registry systems, facilitation on Governor regulation for BSM and FGRM, institutional arrangements (for MMR/MRV, registry and SIS) at national and subnational level, discussions on carbon monitoring for peat and mangrove, integration of Permanent Sample Plot (PSP) in East Kalimantan into National Forest Inventory (NFI), and SOPs on monitoring and evaluation.

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## EXECUTION

### Bank project related to the grant

**Project ID / Name:** P124583 - Indonesia- FCPF REDD Readiness  
**Project Status:** Lending  
**Global Focal Area:** Climate change  
**Product Line:** RE- Recipient Executed

### Implementing agency and contact details

**Agency:** Research Development & Innovation Agency & Directorate General of Climate Change  
**Contact:** Dr. Syaiful Anwar  
**Address:** Research Development and Innovation Agency, Ministry of Environment and Forestry  
**Phone:** +62 811900316 **Email:** syaifula09@gmail.com  
**Website:**

## PROGRAM

### Program Specific Questions

**1. Describe progress in how the Grant activities are being coordinated with other REDD+-related initiatives, including those funded by Describe progress in how the Grant activities are being coordinated with other REDD+-related initiatives, including those f**

Directorate General of Climate Change (DG-CC), Ministry of Environment and Forestry has the institutional responsibilities for climate change and REDD+ implementation. As such, under the current government's structure DG-CC plays a key role as the national focal point for climate change issues in the country. This structure has created an opportunity to further advance and align government, development partners and other agencies with climate change and REDD+ focused programs going forward to help achieve the Gol's NDC target. As the Gol is currently preparing two large-scale provincial ERPs in East Kalimantan and Jambi, a main challenge faced by the Gol in preparing such programs, particularly East Kalimantan, is the mobilization of up-front investment finance for actions that reduce emissions. In addition, both programs must be carefully coordinated with other activities financed by national and sub-national government and development partners, including those financed by the World Bank under sustainable landscape initiative (i.e. FIP, DGM, GEF Social Forestry, One Map, FCPF, BioCF ISFL, SLMP MDTF). As the World Bank is also providing support for other programs involving community development, agricultural development and governance reforms, the World Bank can contribute to and play a coordination role between MoEF and other development partners, and leverage financing to support the government's priorities related to climate change.

**2. Describe any important changes in the technical design or approach related to the Grant activities.**

In the reporting period, there are no changes to the technical design or approaches. However, during this reporting period focus has been on actions relevant for meeting ERPA requirements and preparation for commencing implementation of the ERP.

**3. Describe progress in addressing key capacity issues (implementation, technical, financial management, procurement) related to this Grant.**

The PMU is operational and fully staffed, complemented by technical and operational consultants. It consists of financial management, procurement, administrative, program coordinator and other related technical experts focusing on activities related to MRV, environmental and social safeguards, benefit sharing, high conservation value (HCV) areas, FPIC, web-based development, project management support, monitoring and evaluation and reporting, as well as on analytical work needed to feed into the ERPs for East Kalimantan and Jambi. The additional finance has been utilized to support capacity building, particularly at sub-national level, with the main focus on East Kalimantan and Jambi to advance their capacity and readiness going forward.

However, resource commitments by Gol to ensure adequate capacities and effective oversight of ERP implementation are yet

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to be confirmed. Noting that these resources will likely be sourced from the existing government budget within implementing agencies, at least during initial years of ERP implementation, there are risks that such commitments may not be met due to various external factors, such as budget cuts and re-allocation.

#### **4. Describe progress in addressing social and environmental issues (including safeguards) related to the Grant. Is the SESA conducted in accordance with the Common Approach?**

Key safeguards deliverables include Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) and its associated frameworks, including Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework (IPPF), Resettlement Planning Framework (RPF), a Process Framework (PF), and Feedback and Grievance Redress Mechanism (FGRM), which have been produced. The Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) report has been prepared in accordance with the FCPF methodological framework and is consistent with the country system for Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment processes (common approach). These documents have been cleared by the World Bank and disclosed on February 11, 2020, and are available at <http://puspijak.org/Portal/read/430>.

Relevant environmental and social safeguards risks have been identified in relation to:

- inclusion of forest dependent communities in the ERP;
- access restrictions affecting these communities due to improved forest management and law enforcement;
- institutional capacity constraints to address tenure conflicts, community engagement, sustainable natural resource management and law enforcement.

These risks have informed the overall ERP design, including its safeguards approaches and BSP. The safeguards instruments prepared for the ERP reflect Good International Industrial Practices (GIIPs), particularly in the areas of pest management and agricultural and forestry practices.

The overall safeguards preparation has also contributed to strengthening the country safeguards initiatives for REDD+, particularly in testing the Safeguards Information System (SIS) REDD+ and multi-stakeholder dialogue on the country's Principles, Criteria and Indicators (PRISAI), which are aligned with the Cancun safeguards requirements.

#### **5. Is the ESMF prepared in accordance with the Common Approach?**

Similar to the SESA, the ESMF has been prepared to mainstream the country's safeguards systems and focus on identifying gaps, including capacity building needs for ERP implementation. The ESMF and its associated instruments have been broadly consulted at both the community and national level. It includes a capacity building plan for safeguards to promote GIIPs and effective oversight, including management of grievances related to the ERP.

#### **6. Describe progress in stakeholder consultation, participation, disclosure of information, and the FGRM related to this Grant.**

Prior to the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic, the ERP in East Kalimantan was developed through extensive consultations with national and sub-national stakeholders under the leadership of the Regional Council on Climate Change (DDPI). Travel and mobility restrictions brought on by the pandemic affected the widespread planning and implementation of Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC). As a result, in the second half of the current reporting period, the team led by DDPI conducted an initial assessment of the 150 villages targeted from April 2020 onward, and developed revised consultation guidelines and options to safely carry out FPIC while respecting local public health guidelines, i.e. through a mix of face-to-face and remote consultations. The assessment included a budget and cost re-calculation and generated a list of 99 villages to be prioritized based on risks due to ERP. A full implementation of FPIC in the targeted villages is scheduled in FY21.

A Feedback and Grievance Redress Mechanism (FGRM) applicable to the ERP and associated BSP has been developed. The FGRM is based on the existing national systems of grievance redress that exist at village, provincial, and national levels. The grievance redress mechanisms are located in MoEF, land, and other law enforcement Agencies, as well as in relevant institutions at village and provincial level. Depending on the type of grievance received, a different mechanism would apply and can be escalated to other levels if or when resolution cannot be reached. The FGRM describes these mechanisms and a review of existing capacities and effectiveness is currently ongoing. To date, the FGRM has flagged the need for additional support for building awareness of the ERP and for strengthening the capacity to respond to and report grievances. The reporting of grievances will be linked to the national Safeguards Information System (SIS) which will also be strengthened as part of ERP implementation.



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## DISBURSEMENTS

### Disbursements Summary in USD

Date From	Date To	Planned Cumulative	Planned Period	Actual Cumulative	Actual Period
01/01/2011	06/30/2011	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
07/01/2011	12/31/2011	0.00	0.00	300,000.00	300,000.00
01/01/2012	06/30/2012	0.00	0.00	377,829.10	77,829.10
07/01/2012	12/31/2012	0.00	0.00	681,182.24	303,353.14
01/01/2013	06/30/2013	0.00	0.00	1,509,779.93	828,597.69
07/01/2013	12/31/2013	0.00	0.00	2,022,714.56	512,934.63
01/01/2014	06/30/2014	0.00	0.00	2,604,450.14	581,735.58
07/01/2014	12/31/2014	0.00	0.00	2,766,338.90	161,888.76
01/01/2015	06/30/2015	0.00	0.00	2,766,338.90	0.00
07/01/2015	12/31/2015	0.00	0.00	2,934,150.45	167,811.55
01/01/2016	06/30/2016	0.00	0.00	3,045,068.19	110,917.74
07/01/2016	12/31/2016	0.00	0.00	3,196,325.37	151,257.18
01/01/2017	06/30/2017	0.00	0.00	3,403,627.29	207,301.92
07/01/2017	12/31/2017	0.00	0.00	3,556,557.10	152,929.81
01/01/2018	06/30/2018	0.00	0.00	4,043,977.27	487,420.17
07/01/2018	12/31/2018	0.00	0.00	4,768,150.30	724,173.03
01/01/2019	06/30/2019	0.00	0.00	5,312,714.05	544,563.75
07/01/2019	12/31/2019	0.00	0.00	6,605,499.96	1,292,786.64
01/01/2020	06/30/2020	0.00	0.00	<b>6,776,053.25</b>	170,553.29