

Country Programme Action Plan

Between

the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran

and

the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

2012-2016

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Framework

The Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the United Nations Development Programme-Tehran are in mutual agreement to the content of this document and their responsibilities in the implementation of the Country Programme.

FURTHERING their mutual agreement and cooperation for the realization of the development priorities of the Fifth National Development Plan, Millennium Development Goals and the United Nations Conventions and Summits to which the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran and UNDP are committed,

BUILDING upon the experience gained and progress made during the implementation of the previous Country Programme (2005 to 2011),

ENTERING into a new period of cooperation (2012 to 2016),

DECLARE that these responsibilities will be fulfilled in a spirit of close cooperation and have agreed as follows:

Part I. Basis of Relationship

1.1 WHEREAS the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran (hereinafter referred to as “the Government”) and the United Nations Development Programme (hereinafter referred to as UNDP) have entered into the Agreement concerning Assistance from the Special Fund, which was signed by both parties on 6 October 1959, as well as agreed on 26 July 2010 to the provisions of the Legal Annex (Standard Annex to project document in place of the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement), attached to and forming part of this CPAP, UNDP’s cooperation with the Government shall be made available to the Government and shall be furnished and received in accordance with the relevant and applicable resolutions and decisions of the competent UNDP organs, subject to the availability of the necessary funds to the UNDP.

1.2 In particular, Decision 2005/1 of 28 January 2005 of UNDP’s Executive Board approved the new Financial Regulations and Rules, and along with them the new definitions of “execution” and “implementation,” enabling UNDP to fully implement the new Common Country Programming Procedures resulting from the UNGD simplification and harmonization initiative. In light of this decision, this CPAP, together with an AWP (when applicable), shall form the basis upon which the project documents shall be prepared and signed.

1.3 Within the National Implementation of UNDP projects in the Islamic Republic of Iran, the Government is responsible for the management and delivery of programme activities to achieve project outputs. In this case, national laws, regulations, rules and procedures apply to project implementation to the extent that they are aligned with the principles of the Financial Regulations and Rules of UNDP.

Part II. Situation Analysis

2.1 The Islamic Republic of Iran is a middle-income country with a population of 75 million and gross domestic product (GDP) of nearly \$350 billion per annum. Annual GDP per capita growth has averaged 3.5 per cent per annum. In 2010, it ranked 70th on the Human Development Index (HDI) out of 169 countries, with an HDI of 0.70. Over the years, Iran has successfully delivered basic services such as health, education and electricity to its people and is an early achiever or on track to

achieve most of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) by 2015.¹ Progress has been most notable under MDGs 1, 2, 4 and 5. Good progress has been made under MDG 7, particularly with respect to improved sources of water and phasing out of ozone-depleting substances. The \$2 a day purchasing power parity (PPP) poverty rate fell from 4.8 per cent in 2000 to 1.7 per cent in 2005, while the percentage of the population below the minimum level of dietary energy consumption fell from 13.2 per cent to 7 per cent in the same period. Iran's accomplishments in social and human development can also be seen in a significantly improved HDI, which rose gradually from 0.67 in 2005 to 0.70 in 2010, owing mainly to the health and education indicators. Significantly, the 5th National Development Plan specifically refers to the improvement of the HDI as one of Iran's national development priorities for the next five years. Sound social policies and significant resource allocations to social sectors over a long period of time, which has averaged nearly 40 per cent of the government annual budget, and the increased overall human capital development, which further enabled improved social development and social services provision, account for Iran's notable success.

2.2 Iran has also made significant progress in women's education and health since 1990 and further efforts are being made to address female unemployment and the low number of women in high decision-making bodies, such as the Parliament. Key achievements include an increase in the percentage of literate women compared to men aged 15 to 24 years from 95.2 per cent in 1997 to 98.6 per cent in 2005; the percentage of girls compared to boys in primary, secondary and tertiary education increased from 85.6 per cent in 1997 to 93.9 per cent in 2005; and the current number of women in university is more than half of all students. This progress is reflected in the Gender Development Index (GDI) for Iran, which rose from 0.713 in 2004 to 0.770 in 2009.

2.3 Since 1979, the country's population has more than doubled and over half (50.2 per cent) is below the age of 25, representing a major opportunity for Iran's development. In March 2010, the estimated unemployment rate was 11.9 per cent (16.8 per cent for women), which fell from 15 per cent in 2004. The official unemployment rates for young people stood at 22.7 per cent for men and 32.4 per cent women in 2008. At the end of 2010, Iran began to implement drastic cuts to state subsidies on fuels, utilities and basic foodstuffs, to reduce economic distortions and waste. A system of compensatory monthly cash transfers reached an estimated 80 per cent of the population and was put in place to cushion the impact of the resulting price increases in addition to the already ongoing social welfare measures.

2.4 The Government is continuing its efforts to combat HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria. With regard to HIV/AIDS, the focus is on harm-reduction strategies, which has resulted in the expansion of HIV prevention services among injecting drug users and prison inmates. Government efforts to control tuberculosis and malaria focus on poor people in areas with a high prevalence. Socio-economic and health indicators, including education, unemployment, and child mortality rates in some provinces are lower than the national average. In the case of malaria, the number of laboratory-confirmed autochthonous malaria cases decreased from 11,923 in 2006 to 2,166 in 2010. The incidence rate of tuberculosis in 2007 decreased by 41.6 per cent compared to its level in 1990. The mortality rate of tuberculosis in 2007 decreased by 46.1 per cent compared to 1990. Iran has a concentrated HIV/AIDS epidemic among injecting drug users, and the prevalence rate among the

¹ The sources for all the statistical information in paragraphs 2-4 which concern MDG indicators and national accounts information are: (a) National MDG Report 2006, tables; (b) Central Bank of Iran national accounts information (<http://www.cbi.ir/simplelist/5799.aspx>); (c) Statistical Yearbook of Iran, 2009, Summary Report of the Labour Force Survey, 2009, as well as the MDG statistics section (www.amar.org.ir); and (d) GHDR 2010.

general population is less than 0.1 per cent, 14.3 per cent among injecting drug users, 1.27 per cent and 0.75 per cent among male and female inmates, respectively.²

2.5 Iran's diversity in climatic conditions and its rich marine and terrestrial biodiversity and ecosystems are rooted in its unique geography. Pressure has been put on environmental resources and biodiversity due to persistent droughts, heavy stress on and pollution of scarce water resources, air pollution in urban and industrial areas, as well as degradation of rangelands, wild life and soil erosion. The potential impacts include: loss of arable land; depletion of groundwater, which is the main source of water for irrigation in the farming sector; desertification and deforestation; impacts on health and livelihoods, in particular, of the rural and urban poor.

2.6 Given its location in one of the most seismically active regions of the world, Iran is the sixth most disaster-prone country in the world. Iran has developed an internationally recognized and effective disaster preparedness and response capacity at the national and local levels, but disaster prevention and risk reduction are areas that will continue to require longer-term and extensive efforts.

Part III. Past cooperation and lessons learned

3.1 The country programme for 2005-2011 went through several joint Government-UNDP outcome- and project-based evaluations and assessments, which concluded that the UNDP contribution in the areas of environment, support to the implementation of the Global Fight against AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (GFATM), and disaster risk management have been relevant to Iran's priorities and that efforts were made to ensure institutional sustainability of the results. As noted below, a number of the results from UNDP contributions have been identified for replication or scaling-up by the Government.

3.2 Poverty reduction initiatives under the past cycle included the adoption of MDG indicators and targets in the Government's planning documents and the piloting of community participation and microcredit best practices for further scaling-up. A key result was the adoption of the HDI as a national indicator and integrated natural resource management practices at the sector level.

3.3 The evaluations have also highlighted UNDP contributions to national institutions, developing a participatory rangeland rehabilitation model, a microcredit system with alternative jobs for the rural poor, targeting men and women. As a result of a successful pilot, early in 2011, the Cabinet of Ministers approved the allocation of sizeable national funding to replicate the model. Drawing upon the Government-UNDP joint initiatives, the 5th National Development Plan has adopted the environmental assessment of strategic-level policies and plans as well as a country-wide "ecosystem-based approach" to the management of wetland ecosystems and biodiversity. The 2008 terminal evaluation of the first phase of the Conservation of the Asiatic Cheetah project confirmed that Iran has been successful in saving from extinction this iconic species and provided a platform for the upgrading of protected areas in 7 out of a total of 10 cheetah habitats.

3.4 The 2008 Montreal Protocol evaluation also highlighted Iran's contribution to the global efforts to safeguard the ozone layer. Iran is an early achiever of the phase-out milestones set by the Montreal Protocol. National strategies under the Climate Change and Stockholm Conventions have been developed with UNDP cooperation. The early findings of the 2011 project evaluation on disaster risk management, undertaken jointly by the Government and UNDP, confirmed the role of the project in raising awareness among policymakers, resulting in leveraging additional Government

² Report on the twentieth special session of the General Assembly, 2010; and WHO World Reports on Malaria and Tuberculosis, 2010.

funding. Two pilots implemented in the cities of Kerman and Gorgan on safe schools, neighborhoods and hospitals, are now consolidating results for nationwide replication. In close collaboration with the Strategic, Planning and Control Organization of the Government, disaster risk management was integrated nationwide. The programme also developed decision-making support tools -- a National Information Portal and a National Disaster Database.

3.5 As principal recipient, UNDP played a critical role in supporting Government access to the GFATM grants for HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria, as well as working with national partners so that, in line with advancing national priorities, it ensured that systems are in place to respond to performance-based management and quality monitoring and evaluation. Since 2005, UNDP has contributed to delivering over \$45 million and has accelerated the national response to HIV/AIDS. It has stabilized the prevalence rate among the injecting drug users, which is still the main source of transmission of HIV/AIDS in the country and slowed down the HIV/AIDS rate among prisoners. The malaria and tuberculosis programmes target provinces with the highest burden of these diseases. The contributions of the malaria programme have helped to introduce revised policy in the country to complete malaria eradication by early 2017. The tuberculosis programme has increased the treatment success rate from 82 per cent to 87 per cent after two years of programme implementation.

3.6 A number of lessons have been drawn from the past cycle, including the need for integrated/intersectoral programme initiatives and effective joint monitoring and evaluation frameworks based on jointly agreed baselines and indicators and incorporating exit strategies in programme design to ensure sustainability. Reviews of the previous country programme have also underlined that the country programme is more likely to reach its targets when (a) there is full ownership by the Government; (b) the United Nations is flexible in its planning and programming to respond to emerging national needs and priorities, and (c) UNDP acts as a convener/facilitator for transfer of knowledge, mutual learning and sharing of expertise through South-South cooperation as well as regional cooperation.

Part IV. Proposed Programme

4.1 The Country Programme 2012-2016 was prepared with the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran and derives from the 5th Five-Year National Development Plan, the agreed Outcome areas of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) 2012-2016, and key priorities of the UNDP Strategic Plan. In developing the new Country Programme, the Government and UNDP also have incorporated the lessons learned, as outlined above. For example, while maintaining a results orientation, care will be taken to ensure additional priority attention to national ownership.

4.2 The Country Programme 2012-2016 will focus on four main areas: **(a) Poverty Reduction; (b) Health**, in terms of support to GFATM implementation; **(c) Environment;** and **(d) Natural Disaster Risk Management.** In so doing, it will contribute to four of the five UNDAF priority areas, also similarly designated.

4.3 The middle-income status of the Islamic Republic of Iran provides a particularly important opportunity for UNDP to build on its comparative advantages, evolving more toward a role of upstream knowledge brokering and serving as a bridge with other developing countries. UNDP will therefore build on its global network of knowledge and best practices, through its network of Country Offices, to cooperate with the country in applying South-South modalities and through the application of Science and Technology. In addition, UNDP will work together with the Government to identify successful projects or initiatives for further replication/scaling up.

4.4 The UNDP Country Office is organized along the lines of the Country Programme and will continue to develop in-house expertise, in the areas identified in the Country Programme. Resources of the UNDP Regional Centres and UNDP Headquarters will be tapped for technical support and continued knowledge development in the context of the Country Programme.

Poverty Reduction

UNDAF/Country Programme Outcome 1: Improved national and sub-national capacities contribute to formulating macro-level socioeconomic policies and plans to promote inclusive economic growth, sustainable human development, social and economic welfare and the prevention of poverty

Output 1: Capacities of relevant organizations to incorporate human development criteria (including basic development needs, local participation and capability development systems) into macroeconomic planning is further improved.

UNDAF/Country Programme Outcome 2: Improved national and sub-national capacities contribute to people living under the capability poverty line and most at risk of capability poverty having enhanced access to and participating in education, health and social protection programmes, which contribute to national human capital development

Output 2.1: Capacity of relevant organizations for publicly supported employment- and entrepreneurship-generation policies and programming for increased access of those most at risk and/or living under the capability poverty line, to the required basic services, skills and resources is further improved.

Output 2.2: Capacity of relevant organizations to coordinate and integrate social capability development planning into sector and inter-sector programmes for improved access to quality public education, quality public health, social protection and optimal food programmes and services, including for the most-at-risk groups/persons, is further enhanced.

4.5 Taking into account the Islamic Republic of Iran's middle-income status, with the Government at the macro level buttressing integral linkages with meso- and micro-aspects of poverty components and ensuring select capacity strengthening, it also will emphasize targeted policy advocacy and dialogue, as well as high-quality knowledge products that can disseminate good practices in identified areas where significant policy change is contemplated. Because the achievement of MDGs 3, 6 and 7 will have a direct impact on poverty, part of the focus will be on most-at-risk groups, including women, youth and people living with HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria. Poverty reduction initiatives will be linked with environment projects to reach out to the rural and urban poor, supporting their income generation with sustainable livelihoods.

4.6 The main objective will be to support an institutionalized and localized inclusive growth model that can ensure inclusive growth outcomes in favour of achievement of the MDGs, sustainable human development and results-based management. This model will integrate macroeconomic planning with social protection systems, employment generation and natural resources management, and will encompass national and sub-national levels. By including necessary piloting and collection of quality data for more evidence-based decision making, the process is expected to underpin integrated planning and budgeting to be considered for the 6th Five-Year National Development Plan that can incorporate HDI characteristics of planning.

4.7 Thus, the Government and UNDP will contribute to initiatives that will: (a) support the development of macro-planning models, monitoring and evaluation systems and coordination mechanisms to ensure high-quality, job-rich inclusive growth patterns; and (b) improve national and sub-national institutional capacity for formulating socioeconomic policies and social protection models. Specifically, it will help by proposing basic procedures and methods that are able to integrate planning systems across sectors and at all levels, and to establish their coordination procedures and standard operating mechanism, including necessary software. It also will the Government in its efforts to increase employment for local youth and women by introducing best practices on SMEs and microcredit, while promoting public-private partnerships. In addition, it will support the development of comprehensive knowledge products on inclusive growth, including indicators, best practices and a special report on inclusive growth and human development.

4.8 An inclusive growth strategy requires effective institutional and human capital development strategies to succeed. Particular attention will be given to supporting the Government in improving the macro-development planning, budgeting and management systems' allocation of resources and investments, which will be crucial to achieve the MDGs and sustain inclusive growth. Focus will be given to sectors in which the poor are especially employed; areas where the poor live and work; skills that the poor already have; and new employment possibilities for the poor and vulnerable.

4.9 The programme will support Government's efforts to enhance institutional capacity for such an inclusive growth focus within the national planning and management system (SPAC and DHMRD), as well the Ministry of Interior, the Ministry of Economic Affairs and Finance, the newly established Ministry of Cooperatives, Labour and Social Welfare, and the Ministry of Jihad Agriculture.

4.10 In particular, in designated pilot areas UNDP will work with the Government to support increased national budgetary allocations toward inclusive growth indicators and programme instruments within the 6th Five-Year National Development Plan, with the aim of national upscaling. An Outcome Board will be established to ensure coordination and quality assurance of the programme; the intent will be to transform the latter into a national entity that supports and monitors inclusive growth overall.

Health, in terms of support to GFATM implementation

UNDAF/Country Programme Outcome 3: Capacities of the health system and other relevant institutions for the promotion and implementation of policies and programmes to reduce non-communicable and communicable diseases are strengthened.

Output 3. UNDP, as principal recipient, to deliver the programmes under GFATM grants for HIV/AIDS, malaria and tuberculosis in partnership with Government to facilitate the achieving of the National Strategic Plan (NSP).

4.11 In close partnership with the country coordination mechanism and as a principal recipient, UNDP will contribute to the reduction of HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria through its support to the Government to implement grants from the GFATM and achieve the national AIDS, malaria and tuberculosis objectives.

4.12 In the area of HIV and AIDS, the approach will continue to be to address the multiple facets and underlying causes of HIV. UNDP will support Government efforts to scale up HIV/AIDS prevention and treatment programmes toward universal access. It will support improved access of women and men, including injecting drug users and prisoners, to comprehensive knowledge about HIV

transmission and safe practices. Capacity building for various institutions to deliver effective HIV services will be prioritized.

4.13 Tuberculosis prevention and intensified malaria control in high-burden areas will be deepened through supporting the Government to achieve relevant MDG and other international development targets. Programme management will be more holistic, resulting in more effective, efficient implementation of supply chain management, monitoring and evaluation, and reporting. Among other initiatives, the tuberculosis programme will pursue high-quality DOTS expansion, strengthen programme management capacities through strengthening M&E structures at local level, and address multi-drug-resistant TB and linkages between TB and HIV, while focusing on vulnerable and hard-to-reach populations in the eastern and southern provinces. Districts targeted by the malaria programme will be supported to develop strengthened health systems as well as inter-sectoral and community partnerships.

Environment

UNDAF/Country Programme Outcome4: National, sub-national and local capacities enhanced to ensure 1) integrated management, conservation and sustainable use of ecosystems, natural resources and biodiversity; 2. mainstreaming environmental economics into national planning and audits; 3) effective use of knowledge and tools in prevention, control and response to current and emerging environmental pollution; 4) formulation and implementation of climate change mitigation and adaptation plans and projects

Output 4.1: Institutional capacities for integration of sustainable development in national policies supported

Output 4.2: Institutional capacities for sound chemicals management under the Montreal Protocol and Stockholm Convention supported

Output 4.3: National capacities for mitigation and adaptation to Climate Change supported

4.14 There is a need to link the increased capacities for natural resource management to their potential for generating socioeconomic benefits, poverty alleviation and sustainable development. Mainstreaming environmental concerns, including mainstreaming biodiversity conservation and integrated management of natural resources, into rural economic development continues to be highly relevant and urgently needed and will be reflected in the Country Programme results. This will support the Government's efforts to better align sectoral agendas – in agriculture, forests, rangelands, water, tourism, energy and infrastructure – into ecologically sensitive and sustainable development.

4.15 In particular, scaling up of a successful and cost-effective model to rehabilitation of desertified rangelands, which have demonstrated significant potential to sequester carbon in plants and soil in these areas for overall global benefit, will be implemented in arid environments. This model for community-based approaches to natural resources management has introduced social mobilization mechanisms such as Village Development Groups to empower local communities, particularly women, in undertaking rehabilitation work on their own and generating sustainable micro-enterprises. Past cooperation based on the Global Environment Facility's Small Grants Programme, at national, provincial and local levels, will also allow for sharing its experiences to a joint project on institutional strengthening and coherence for integrated natural resource management (MENARID).

4.16 Protected area sustainability will be improved through the piloting of a collaborative climate-resilient management model and development of sustainable financing schemes. Strengthened conservation of sensitive ecosystems such as the Caspian forests will be complemented by targeting of fragile low-forest-cover areas in the west of the country. Capacities also will be strengthened so that the most detrimental sectors to the environment adopt newly designed SEA and EIA frameworks that are mindful of the opportunity cost of environmental degradation and supported by key constituencies involved in sector policy formulation and implementation. Legislative and regulatory reforms will hold policy makers accountable for their sector decisions, thus making environmental sustainability an objective of the development process and integrating environmental sustainability into policy and sector reform.

4.17 With regard to climate change and energy, climate change mitigation and adaptation strategies will be enhanced at national and sub-national levels to promote a path aligned with a low carbon climate resilient development path. Capacity building will focus on support for the preparation of the country's Third National Communication to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), as well as formulating nationally appropriate mitigation actions (NAMAs) and National Adaptation Plan (NAP). Other strategic objectives will address the role of technology and innovation policies with regard to mitigation and adaptation. Mitigation initiatives will focus on energy efficiency and renewable energy, as well as land use, land use change and forestry (LULUCF).

4.18 Iran is a party to the Montreal Protocol and must comply with its targets. At the 19th Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol in September 2007, an accelerated phase-out schedule for Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) was adopted. The first control is the freeze on production and consumption of HFCs from 1 January 2013. The other control steps are reduction of 10% by 2015, reduction of 35% by 2020, reduction of 67.5% by 2025, reduction of 100% by 2030 and complete phase out by 2040. The Department of Environment will be supported to implement stage I of the HCFC Phase-out Management Plan of Iran, addressing 2013 and 2015 targets. Implementation of the project will support the Government of Islamic Republic of Iran in reducing their HCFC consumption from 398.8 ODP tons in 2010 to 380.5 ODP tons in 2013 and 342.5 ODP tons in 2015.

Natural Disaster Risk Management

UNDAF/Country Programme Outcome 5: Disaster risk reduction and management concepts and standards integrated into national development policies/programmes, and institutional, operational and coordination capacities for effective disaster risk reduction and response strengthened

Output 5.1: Institutional capacities for multi-sectoral DRR/DRM plans advanced

Output 5.2: Institutional capacities for DRM contingency plans and risk assessment standards in urban areas supported

Output 5.3: National capacities for community-based disaster risk management in urban earthquake and flood management supported

4.19 In Disaster Risk Reduction and Management (DRR/DRM), the intent will be to build on the achievements of the current programme, taking into accounts the strengths of the country's DRM system and capabilities to support the integration of DRR/DRM into national development planning. Strategic support will be rendered largely through technical assistance, with increased emphasis on

working with strong partners with established reputations in their own technical areas. UNDP will facilitate regional and international cooperation for the exchange of knowledge and expertise.

4.20 Attention particularly will be given to support national efforts in strengthening nascent institutions such as the National Disaster Management Organization (NDMO), as well as recent legislation. UNDP will support development of nationally endorsed guidelines for integration of DRR/DRM concepts and standards into development policies and programmes. Likewise, it will continue to support strengthened community-based disaster management, particularly in urban areas and with regard to earthquakes and floods. Support for improved contingency planning will focus on most-at-risk communities and include development or improvement of DRR methodologies and tools. All represent key priority areas from the point of view of the national risk profile.

4.21 Iran has developed an internationally recognized and effective disaster preparedness and response capacity at the national and local levels, but disaster prevention and risk reduction are areas that will continue to require longer-term and extensive efforts. These capacities and knowledge also can be better used in multi-sectoral and multi-stakeholder planning in development sectors such as health, education, urban planning and environment. At the same time, comprehensive concepts and standards of risk reduction – which include social dimensions as well as physical aspects of disaster prevention – can be further improved. Policy- and strategy-level legislation, frameworks and tools at national level may effectively contribute to the better integration of DRR norms and standards into development planning, in turn reducing vulnerabilities to and risks of natural hazards.

4.22 As one of the megacities of the world, Tehran is highly vulnerable to natural hazards, particularly earthquake. Despite the valuable efforts made by the Tehran Disaster Mitigation and Management Organization (TDMMO) to upgrade preventive and responsive capacities of the city with regard to disasters, Tehran is still a disaster-prone due to its population density, old buildings and infrastructure, and potential scale of damages. To ensure the sustainable impact of risk reduction planning and implementation, institutional capacities of the disaster risk management system can be enhanced at national and local levels alike.

4.23 Crucially, communities and families play a key role in disaster risk management everywhere, and the Islamic Republic of Iran is no exception. Iranian institutions such as the Iranian Red Crescent Society (IRCS) have benefited significantly from community-based and local participation. Valuable experiences of community based disaster management in the country can be used to develop standardized models and guidelines.

Part V. Partnership Strategy

5.1 The Government is the prime partner of UNDP. Based on the agreement between UNDP and the Government partners, other partners such as civil society organizations and the private sector may also cooperate in implementation of the programme. UNDP will work jointly with other United Nations agencies and development partners to provide cooperation through the proposed programme.

5.2 The Government and UNDP will explore other cooperation modalities, where appropriate, such as technical cooperation among developing countries within the South-South framework. As outlined in the UNDAF, country ownership, culturally sensitive approaches, using only official data/information as the point of reference shall be framework principles of the collaboration between the Government and UNDP.

5.3 Given Iran's middle-income country status and the fact that most of the UNDP contribution will be through knowledge transfer, using its global networks of knowledge in order to leverage limited core funds, emphasis will be placed on consolidating existing partnerships and proactively seeking new opportunities. UNDP core resources will serve as a catalyst, and the Government will step in with national resources to ensure successful implementation of the country programme. UNDP will work closely with the Coordinating Agency, SPAC and other relevant partners to ensure that Government cost-sharing contributions are made available and delivered within the agreed time frame.

5.4 UNDP will enhance its efforts in engaging partnerships and valuable support from global funding mechanisms such as the Global Environment Facility (GEF), Global Fund for AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (GFATM), Montreal Protocol and others to help address national needs and financial resource gaps to meet the objectives of the joint Country Programme.

5.5 The Agencies of the United Nations System in the Islamic Republic of Iran have expressed their joint commitment toward the goals of the UNDAF 2012-2016. UNDP and participating United Nations Agencies will enhance joint planning and programming and pursue opportunities for joint programmes or projects.

5.6 Guided by the above, each programme component will be implemented in partnership with specific entities, as noted in the details of the RRF.

Part VI. Programme Management

6.1 The Country Programme will be nationally executed. Ministry of Foreign Affairs is the Government Coordinating Agency in relation to cooperation with UNDP and overall coordination. UNDP will use national implementation as the main modality for programme management. The Country Programme Steering Committee will nominate the Government Co-operating Agency directly responsible for the Government's participation in each UNDP assisted project. In accordance with its agreement with the Government, UNDP will continue to use direct implementation for GFATM grants. Based on the agreement between UNDP and Government partners, other partners such as civil society organizations and the private sector also may cooperate in implementation of the programme. UNDP will work jointly with other United Nations Agencies and development partners to provide cooperation through the proposed programme. In the event of natural disasters, and if requested by the Government, UNDP may use its fast-track procedures.

6.2 In programme design and implementation, UNDP works closely with national partners. The country programme builds on the United Nations reform principles, especially simplification and harmonization, by operating in line with the harmonized common country programming instruments such as the UNDAF results matrix, monitoring and evaluation, and programme resources frameworks in the CPAP and project documents. To the extent possible, UNDP and partners will use the minimum documents necessary, namely, the signed CPAP and signed AWP, to implement programmatic initiatives. However, as necessary and appropriate, project documents would be prepared using, inter alia, the relevant text from the CPAP as well as AWP. UNDP will sign the project documents with government partners in accordance with corporate practices and local requirements. The scope of inter-Agency cooperation will be strengthened through joint programmes/joint programming and/or geographical convergence.

6.3 All cash transfers to an Implementing Partner are based on the AWP agreed between the Implementing Partner and UNDP.

6.4 In consideration of article 3.1, cash transfers for activities detailed in AWP can be made by UNDP using the following modalities:

1. Cash transferred directly to the Implementing Partner:
 - a. After activities have been completed (reimbursement) – i.e. through requests for direct payment, as the main modality;
 - b. Prior to the start of activities (direct cash transfer in the form of advance to be defined on a case-by-case basis and used for Government cost sharing only)
2. Direct payment to vendors or third parties for obligations incurred by the Implementing Partners on the basis of requests signed by the designated official of the Implementing Partner;
3. Direct payments to vendors or third parties for obligations incurred by United Nations Agencies in support of activities agreed with Implementing Partners.

6.5 In consideration of article 3.1, direct cash transfers shall be requested and released for programme implementation periods not exceeding three months. Reimbursements of previously authorized expenditures shall be requested and released quarterly or after the completion of activities. The UNDP shall not be obligated to reimburse expenditure made by the Implementing Partner over and above the authorized amounts.

6.6 Following the completion of any activity, any balance of funds shall be reprogrammed by mutual agreement between the Implementing Partner and UNDP, or refunded.

6.7 Cash transfer modalities, the size of disbursements, and the scope and frequency of assurance activities may be revised in the course of programme implementation based on the findings of programme monitoring, expenditure monitoring and reporting, and audits, as decided by the Country Programme Steering Committee.

6.8 Resource mobilization efforts will be intensified to support the Results and Resources Framework and ensure sustainability of the programme. Mobilization of other resources in the form of possible cost sharing, as well as trust funds, or Government cash counterpart contributions will be undertaken to secure funding for the programme.

6.9 UNDP and the Government will implement the Country Programme within the context of the UNDAF and the UNDAF High Level Steering Committee to ensure coordination with United Nations Country Team activities. For the purpose of overseeing the Country Programme implementation and monitoring and evaluation of the progress of results, a **Country Programme Steering Committee** has been established, co-chaired by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the UNDP Resident Representative.³ The Steering Committee, which is the highest decision-making body for the Country Programme, will meet twice a year to review progress in the implementation, continued relevance and impact of the development partnership. More specifically, the role of the Country Programme Steering Committee will be to:

- Ensure alignment of Country Programme with national priorities;
- Identify national capacities for implementation of programme (Government Cooperating Agencies and Implementing Partners);

³ The Country Programme Steering Committee comprises Government focal points from SPAC, the Ministry of Cooperatives, Labour and Social Welfare, the Ministry of Health, NDMO, and the Department of Environment.

- Systematic annual reviews of the full CPAP within the context of the work of UNDAF Theme Groups;
- Provide input to UNDAF Annual Review through UNDAF Theme Groups;
- Lead the Mid-term Review of the Country Programme;
- Endorse changes in the direction of the Country Programme as well as to the allocation of resources when/if required;
- Oversee compliance with CPAP Evaluation Plan.

The Country Programme Steering Committee will receive the outcome evaluation reports and make decisions for improvement of the programme. The Steering Committee also has oversight on the implementation of outcome evaluation recommendations.

6.10 Comprised of the Cooperating Agencies, the **Outcome Boards** will be accountable to the Country Programme Steering Committee. The Outcome Boards are responsible for quality assurance of their specific Country Programme Outcome. They will monitor the realization of the expected CPAP outcomes, sustainability of results and development impact. Outcome Board will review and approve reports by Cooperating Agencies on their joint Government/ UNDP projects; and prepare semi-annual reporting to Country Programme Steering Committee on the progress of CPAP implementation.

The Outcome Boards will support the Country Programme Steering Committee to conduct the Mid-term Review of the Country Programme by reporting on progress of achieving outcomes based on their annual reviews.

They will ensure knowledge management and communication of results among Cooperating Agencies as well as ensure Country Programme Steering Committee decisions are executed and the lessons learned are fed back into programming.

6.11 Chaired by a National Project Director, **Project Technical Committees** will be responsible for providing overall guidance and direction to joint Government/UNDP projects. Project Technical Committees will be accountable to Outcomes Boards through their Cooperating Agencies. Project Technical Committees will:

- Monitor the realization of the expected project outcomes and outputs, implementation of exit strategies;
- Report semi annually to the relevant Cooperating Agency on the progress and results achieved;
- Appraise Annual Reports by Project Managers of joint Government/UNDP projects and make recommendations for next annual workplan;
- Provide guidance and decide on possible management actions to address specific risks and issues beyond the Project Managers' tolerance;
- Ensures recommendations of project audit and evaluations are addressed and lessons learnt are fed back into project planning;

6.12 To enhance synergies, joint **Support Service Units** (SSUs) can be established to provide support services to a cluster of projects under a common Cooperating Agency. In this case, project-specific committees will maintain their oversight authorities as per existing procedures. National Project Directors also will maintain their current responsibilities and authority for approving AWP and other functions. National Project Managers, supported by SSUs, will thus focus more on programmatic aspects of the projects. Joint costs of SSUs will be apportioned among benefiting projects.

SSU can provide operational support services such as:

- Finances and Accounting,
- Human Resources,
- Procurement , Asset and Inventory
- Travel, Administration & Logistics

Additionally if requested, SSU can also provide support services to the Cooperating Agency such as:

- Contributing to development of strategies,
- Joint Monitoring & Evaluation,
- Knowledge Management,
- Joint Communications & Advocacy Strategy.

This is expected to provide advantages including operational synergy, cost savings, standardized procurement, sustainable knowledge/capacities and institutional memory. Configuration of an SSU will be consulted and agreed with each Cooperating Agency.

6.13 In a middle-income country such as the Islamic Republic of Iran, Government cost sharing in particular will strengthen the commitment and ownership of national partners to the joint Government/UNDP programmes and the sustainability of results. . A Task Force will be established comprised of representatives from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, SPAC, Ministry of Economic Affairs and Finance as well as UNDP to (i) explore the regulations and pertinent legalities; (ii) study the possibilities/opportunities and constraints; (iii) undertake a study tour to countries which have Government cost-sharing in order to benefit from their experience and arrangements that will be useful in developing a model for Iran; (iv) develop a “localized” cost-sharing model that considers the legalities involved in Iran; and (v) present to the Country Programme Steering Committee a proposal of a possible localized cost-sharing model. Relevant line ministries will also be engaged in the consultation process.

6.14 Human resource needs are a pivotal consideration and play a significant role in success or otherwise of the projects in securing their stated outcomes. The Government and UNDP will work together to promote and advocate for competitive human resources processes and to increase opportunities for secondment of national experts for technical positions in the projects, as a way to ensure the sustainability of project results.

6.15 Specific programme component implementation arrangements, strategies and mechanisms are as follows:

Poverty Reduction

6.16 Sustainability and success of the integrated programme on poverty reduction and inclusive growth will be ensured through the establishment of an integrated Outcome Board. The Outcome Board will be accountable to the Country Programme Steering Committee for the results envisaged in the Poverty Outcome. The Outcome Board will meet at least twice a year; its Terms of Reference may include: (1) Review and evaluate progress, and examine and approve AWP, make recommendations for feedback and modification, and identify strategic areas of concern; (2) Devise strategic policies derived from the programme and propose them to the relevant national authorities for the purpose of implementation of the inclusive growth strategy at national policy level; (3) Review results in pilots and ensure the documentation of lessons learned and the incorporation of programme success outcomes and techniques in national planning frameworks and development programmes; and (4) Discuss/prepare proposals to decision makers on the national inclusive growth policy model derived from the programme, including any necessary ToRs, Articles of Association and Standard Operating Procedures.

6.17 Poverty Outcome Board members will include: **Core Board members:** President's High Council for Economic Affairs (HCEA); President's Deputy for Strategic Planning and Control (SPAC); Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA); Ministry of Interior (Mol); Ministry of Cooperatives, Labour and Social Welfare (MCLW); UNDP; **Other national participants:** President's Subsidy Targeting Organisation (STO); President's National Centre for Competitions and Productivity (NCP); President's Deputy for Management and Human Resources Development (DMHRD); President's National Centre for Globalization (NCG); Ministry of Economic Affairs and Finance (MEAF); Ministry of Jihad Agriculture (MoJA); Ministry of Industry/Trade (MIT); Statistical Centre of Iran (SCI).; **Other United Nations participants:** UNICEF; UNCTAD; UNIDO; FAO; UNESCO; UNFPA; ILO.

6.18 Responsibility for achieving annual targets will include: **Primary national partners:**HCEA (*relevant technical subcommittee*); SPAC (*institute for management and planning studies, and the macroeconomics bureau*); MCLW (*deputy for social welfare*); Mol (*international relations bureau; provincial development committee; and the municipality organizations*); **Other national partners:** DMHRD (*head of organizations office*); MEAF (*deputy for economic affairs*); MoJA (*forest, rangeland and watershed organization*); MIT (*trade and development*); NCG(*head of organization office*); NCP (*head of organization office*); SCI (*deputy for development*). **United Nations:** UNDP (Iran Country Office; *APRC; the Inclusive Growth Centre in Brasilia*); UNICEF (Iran country office); UNCTAD (*macroeconomics bureau; trade and development section*); FAO (Iran Country Office); UNIDO (Iran Country Office); UNFPA (Iran Country Office); ILO (partnerships development; and social welfare).

6.19 The "green economy" component of the programme will include the ongoing MENARID, carbon sequestration and land and water projects, as well as the pipeline environment economic valuation and any envisaged municipal waste management initiatives.

Health, in terms of support to GFATM implementation

6.20 UNDP, as the Principal Recipient (PR) and in close cooperation with Country Coordinating Mechanism (CCM), will continue supporting the Government to combat HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria using GFATM grants. All this will be conducted in line with National Strategy Plans to achieve the national objectives. The CCM in its function of the Health Outcome Board will be accountable to the Country Programme Steering Committee for the results of the outcome.

6.21 Direct implementation (DIM) will be the main modality for UNDP to manage the GFATM grants. A pre-defined work plan and performance framework will be used as a basis for implementing

activities where specific results to be achieved and specific resources to be used are described in detail. Sub-Recipients (SRs) will work with Sub-sub-recipients (SSRs) and sub-contracted NGOs in implementing activities according to the work plan. The work plan will be reviewed annually and modified if necessary. The SRs are required to provide the PR with quarterly reports on pre-defined indicators as well as a narrative report on the progress of activities as per the signed PR-SR agreements. The project will be monitored with a project-specific M&E plan. Regular meetings will be held with the SRs on project activities and achievements on result indicators.

6.22 As part of the work plan, required human resources will be hired in different capacities. They will receive substantial trainings in different areas during implementation and can be used as potential resources for the country.

Environment

6.23 Management arrangements will be articulated individually for each programme and project and will normally entail elaboration of main Implementing Partners and such oversight mechanisms as technical committees which will be accountable to the Environment Outcome Board and in turn to the Country Programme Steering Committee. For implementation of field-level projects, additional mechanisms are envisaged at provincial level in line with national objectives with regard to decentralization. Detailed AWP will be drafted at the beginning of each year, based on the broader results-based prescription of multi-year work plans. AWP will be monitored on a quarterly or half-yearly basis by the assigned project technical committees. A final end-of-year review will be conducted by the project committee and an annual report prepared to ascertain progress in achieving project outcomes and to delineate lessons learned. The role of AWP will be pivotal in the adoption of results-based management, effective monitoring and evaluation and, therefore, adaptive management.

6.24 NIM shall be the predominant implementation modality for each project. This entails identification and engagement of the most appropriate national partner at the outset of project development. Given the upstream nature of most GEF-funded interventions, along with the centralized decision-making processes of the Government, the prime partner will usually be among the ranks of mainstream Government Ministries and organizations, with the executive powers to set sectoral policies and the requisite capacities for programme/project implementation.

6.25 Resources will be primarily mobilized through the GEF, based on a final decision on the appropriate GEF implementing/executing agency to be engaged in delivering the project. The country's GEF resource envelope is articulated for an entire GEF replenishment period vis-à-vis climate change, biodiversity and land degradation focal areas. GEF finances the incremental costs of generating global environmental benefits. As such, it requires leveraging of additional resources to fund the baseline activities of the project. The resource mobilization strategy therefore also involves identification and negotiation of baseline activities and their source of funding at the project development stage. The UNDP CO will commit TRAC/core resources in the co-funding of GEF initiatives and will work with the Government to mobilize other resources.

Natural Disaster Risk Management

6.26 This programme component will be implemented under the overall coordination of the National Disaster Management Organization (NDMO) and with the participation of five implementing agencies that will comprise an Outcome Board which will monitor and regularly evaluate implementation progress and be accountable to the Country Programme Steering

Committee for results. Under NDMO a consolidated Programme Management Unit (PMU) will be created and will provide support to NDMO and four implementing agencies to implement different aspects of the umbrella programme. Umbrella programme components will be planned annually through the Outcome Board and will be evaluated at the end of each year. Other United Nations Agencies will be consulted in planning and implementation as well as coordination of programmes.

6.27 The strategy for resource mobilization includes a participatory approach to use various types of capacities from national and international sources. UNDP will cover the costs of basic parts of the programmes, but more resources will be required to implement the full programmes. The strategy also includes the participation and contribution of national partners, in the form of financial and non-financial support, for the entire process of planning and implementation.

6.28 Human resources are critical for the success of the programme. In addition to programme management staff, experts from both national and international resources will be needed.

Part VII. Monitoring and Evaluation

7.1 Monitoring and evaluation of the CPAP will be undertaken in line with the UNDAF Results Matrix and UNDAF Monitoring and Evaluation Plan. An M&E Framework/Plan more specifically focused on monitoring and overseeing the results that are being supported directly by UNDP will be prepared and implemented within the UNDAF/national M&E processes. The Government and UNDP will be responsible for setting up the necessary M&E mechanisms (including those needed to monitor Outcomes) and tools. They also will be responsible for conducting reviews to ensure continuous monitoring and evaluation of the CPAP, with a view to ensuring efficient utilization of programme resources as well as accountability, transparency and integrity. The Implementing Partners will provide periodic reports on the progress, achievements and results of their projects, outlining the challenges faced in project implementation and resource utilization, as articulated in the AWP. The reporting will be in accordance with the procedures and harmonized with United Nations Agencies to the extent possible. The Outcome based reports will be submitted to the Country Programme Steering Committee on a semi-annual basis.

7.2 The Country Programme Steering Committee will play an overall decision making role with regard to the monitoring and evaluation (M&E) system. The M&E system of the Steering Committee will include: (a) monitoring progress on the Country Programme/Country Programme Action Plan indicators; - (b) review semi-annual reports against targets by joint Government/UNDP Outcome Boards; (d) lead the mid-term review of the Country Programme; and (e) oversee joint Government/UNDP projects and Outcome-based evaluations and external audits. Early in the programme cycle, the Government and UNDP will carry out studies to establish/confirm baseline data for Country Programme/Country Programme action plan indicators.

7.3 Results-based management will be systematically integrated across all UNDP-supported programmes and projects. Expected results and indicators to measure progress on the results will be clearly established during the planning phase of programmes/projects. Participatory approaches for monitoring and evaluation will be applied with implementing partners to enhance national ownership, accountability, and effective delivery. The CPAP M&E Framework will serve as the key monitoring tool for the CPAP. Output indicators will be tracked on a quarterly basis while outcome indicators will be updated annually where possible.

7.4 Implementing Partners agree to cooperate with UNDP for monitoring all activities supported by cash transfers and will facilitate access to relevant financial records and personnel responsible for

the administration of cash provided by UNDP. To that effect, Implementing Partners agree to the following:

1. Periodic on-site reviews and spot checks of their financial records by UNDP or its representatives,
2. Programmatic monitoring of activities following UNDP's standards and guidance for site visits and field monitoring,
3. Special or scheduled audits. UNDP, in collaboration with other United Nations Agencies (where so desired, and in consultation with the coordinating Ministry) will establish an annual audit plan, giving priority to audits of Implementing Partners with large amounts of cash assistance provided by UNDP, and those whose financial management capacity needs strengthening.

7.5 To facilitate assurance activities, Implementing Partners and UNDP may agree to use a programme monitoring and financial control tool allowing data sharing and analysis. The audits will be commissioned by UNDP and undertaken by private audit services. Assessments and audits of non-Government Implementing Partners will be conducted in accordance with the policies and procedures of UNDP.

7.6 CPSC will commission an Outcome Evaluation for each of the programme areas between 2012 and 2016. Evaluations and reviews will be conducted jointly with government to provide feedback and guidance on management of the process, results and outcomes. They will also ensure that UNDP efforts remain focused on national priorities, that achievements and lessons learned are recognized, that difficulties are addressed and that best practices are acknowledged. M&E activities will link to the extent possible to the UNDAF and thematic group reviews. A mid-term review of the CPAP will be conducted to assess progress toward agreed results. In addition to the mandatory GEF Project Mid-term and Final Evaluations in the environment programme, a Mid-term Project Evaluation in the poverty programme, and a Final Project Evaluation in the Disaster Risk Management programme, also will be conducted jointly with the Implementing Partners. The CPAP M&E Plan builds upon the development of projects and their M&E plans throughout the programme and project cycles; therefore, the CPAP M&E Plan will be reviewed and updated annually to assess its continued validity. The M&E Plans will be reviewed and endorsed by the Country Programme Steering Committee.

7.7 Following the successful experience of CP Working Groups during the current Country Programme formulation phase, the CPSC will establish four Outcome Boards, responsible for guidance and quality assurance in each programme area as part of the UNDAF Theme Groups, which are accountable to the UNDAF High Level Steering Committee. Early in the programme cycle, the Government and UNDP will carry out studies to establish/confirm baseline data for Country Programme/CPAP indicators drawn from official data sources and aligned with the Fifth National Development Plan.

7.8 As part of the UNDAF Theme Groups, UNDP will also provide input to the Joint UNDAF Annual Review based on the reports of the CPSC Outcome Boards and recommendations of the CPSC. In coordination with the UNDAF M&E Group, UNDP Outcome Evaluations will be conducted to feed into the UNDAF Final Evaluation planned for the penultimate year of the UNDAF cycle. This evaluation is planned to assess the extent to which programmes and projects have achieved results outlined in the UNDAF; it will inform the design of the next UNDAF and its ensuing Country Programmes and projects by individual Agencies.

7.9. Responsibility for programmatic monitoring and evaluation at the output level also is an integral part of project management. Wherever possible, projects will use functioning M&E systems within the implementing partner institutions. Project documents will consider the requirements to fulfill capacity gaps for improved monitoring and evaluation. In addition to M&E capacity development activities at the output level, UNDP will contribute to the coordinated effort of the United Nations Country Team in this regard at the Outcome level.

Part VIII. Commitments of UNDP

8.1. UNDP will ensure that the indicative amount of 3,358 million USD from UNDP's regular resources is committed as base funding for the current CPAP, depending on global availability of funds.

8.2 In addition to the GEF and GFATM resources, in some parts already mobilized, UNDP, together with the Government, will also intensify its resource mobilization efforts for the Country Programme. The complementary resources are projected in at least 78,108 million USD from other resources, subject to support by bilateral, multilateral and national partners.

8.3 Should resource mobilization efforts not yield the expected results, the Country Programme Steering Committee shall review and re-prioritize activities and focus of intervention during the CPAP annual review.

8.4 The CPAP's Regular and Other resource funds are exclusive of funding received in response to emergency appeals.

8.5 UNDP will ensure coherence between the UNDAF Results Matrix, the CPD and the CPAP/AWP, including M&E reporting. Through annual reviews and periodic progress reporting, responsibilities between UNDP, the Government and the Implementing Partners will be emphasized.

8.6 At the Government's request, UNDP will provide the following support services for activities in the CPAP:

1. Identification and assistance with recruitment of project and programme personnel; procurement of goods and services in accordance with the UNDP regulations, rules, policies and procedures;
2. Identification and facilitation of training activities, including fellowships and study tours;
3. Access to UNDP-management global information systems, the network of UNDP country offices and specialized information systems, including rosters of consultants and providers of development services;
4. Access to the support provided by the network of UN specialized agencies, funds and programmes.

8.7 In case of direct cash transfer or reimbursement, UNDP shall notify the Implementing Partner of the amount approved by UNDP and shall disburse funds to the Implementing Partner in accordance with agreed schedule.

8.8 In case of direct payment to vendors or third parties for obligations incurred by the Implementing Partners on the basis of requests signed by the designated official of the Implementing Partner; or to vendors or third parties for obligations incurred by UNDP in support of

activities agreed with Implementing Partners, UNDP shall proceed with the payment within agreed schedule.

8.9 UNDP shall not have any direct liability under the contractual arrangements concluded between the Implementing Partner and a third-party vendor.

8.10 Where more than one United Nations Agency provides cash to the same Implementing Partner, programme monitoring, financial monitoring and auditing will be undertaken jointly or coordinated with those United Nations Agencies.

Part IX. Commitments of the Government

9.1 The Government will honor its commitments in accordance with the provisions of the Legal Annex (Standard Annex to project document in place of the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement) of 26 July 2010.). The Government shall apply the provisions of the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations Agencies to UNDP's property, funds, and assets and to its officials and consultants. In addition, the Government will accord to UNDP and its officials, and to other persons performing services on behalf of UNDP, the privileges, immunities and facilities as set out in the Legal Annex as well as into the Agreement concerning Assistance from the Special Fund, signed by both parties on 6 October 1959.

9.2 As a contribution to the programme, Government contribution in cash and in kind will be pursued. This will include the appointment of dedicated human resources for the implementation of nationally implemented projects. Jointly the Government and UNDP will make the necessary efforts to raise funds required to meet the financial needs of the Country Programme.

9.3 The Government will also provide all necessary support to UNDP in its efforts to raise international funds required to meet the financial needs of the Country Programme.

9.4 The Government will facilitate periodic monitoring visits by UNDP staff and/or designated officials for the purpose of monitoring, meeting beneficiaries, assessing the progress and evaluating the impact of the use of programme resources. The Government will make available to UNDP in a timely manner any information about policy and legislative changes occurring during the implementation of the CPAP that might have an impact on cooperation.

9.5 A standard Fund Authorization and Certificate of Expenditures (FACE) report, reflecting the activity lines of the AWP, will be used by Implementing Partners to request the release of advance funds for the cases of government cost sharing, or to secure the agreement that UNDP will reimburse or directly pay for planned expenditure. The Implementing Partners will use the FACE to report on the utilization of cash received. The Implementing Partner shall identify the designated official(s) authorized to provide the account details, request and certify the use of cash. The FACE will be certified by the designated official(s) of the Implementing Partner.

9.6 Cash transferred to Implementing Partners should be spent for the purpose of activities as agreed in the AWPs only.

9.7 Cash received by the Government and, as appropriate, national NGO Implementing Partners shall be used in accordance with established national regulations/policies/procedures consistent with international standards, in particular ensuring that cash is expended for activities as agreed in the AWPs, and ensuring that reports on full utilization of all received cash are submitted to UNDP

within six months after receipt of funds. Where any of the national regulations/policies/procedures is not consistent with international standards, UNDP regulations/policies/procedures will apply.

9.8 If and when approved by the Country Programme Steering Committee, in the case of possible engagement of international NGO and IGO as Implementing Partners, cash received shall be used in accordance with international standards, in particular ensuring that cash is expended for activities as agreed in the AWP, and ensuring that reports on the full utilization of all received cash are submitted to UNDP within six months after receipt of funds.

9.9 To facilitate scheduled and special audits, each Implementing Partner receiving cash from UNDP will provide UNDP or its representative with timely access to:

- All financial records which establish the transactional record of the cash transfers provided by UNDP;
- All relevant documentation and personnel associated with the functioning of the Implementing Partner's internal control structure through which the cash transfers have passed.

9.10 The findings of each audit will be reported to the Implementing Partner and UNDP. Each Implementing Partner will furthermore:

- Receive and review the audit report issued by the auditors.
- Provide timely statements of acceptance or rejection of any audit recommendation to auditors and UNDP so that auditors can include those statements in their audit report and submit it to UNDP.
- Undertake timely actions to address accepted audit recommendations.
- Report on actions to implement accepted recommendations to UNDP on a quarterly basis or as locally agreed.

Part X. Other Provisions

10.1 Where a Government agency is the Implementing Partner of a particular project under this CPAP, the responsibility for the safety and security of the Implementing Partner and its personnel and property, and of UNDP's property in the Implementing Partner's custody, rests with the Implementing Partner. To this end, each Implementing Partner shall:

- a) Put in place an appropriate security plan and maintain the security plan, taking into account the security situation in the country where the project is being carried;
- b) Assume all risks and liabilities related to the Implementing Partner's security, and the full implementation of the security plan.

10.2 UNDP reserves the right to verify whether such a plan is in place, and to suggest modifications to the plan when necessary. Failure to maintain and implement an appropriate security plan as required hereunder shall be deemed a breach of the Implementing Partner's obligations under this CPAP, and its constituent AWP.

10.3 This CPAP enters into force on the date signed by both Parties, and in case the CPAP is signed on different dates, then it shall enter into force on the date of the later signature. The CPAP shall continue in force until 31 December 2016.

10.4 This CPAP supersedes any previously signed CPAP between the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran and UNDP and may be modified by mutual consent of both parties.

10.5 Nothing in this CPAP shall in any way be construed to waive the protection of UNDP accorded by the contents and substance of the United Nations Convention on Privileges and Immunities to which the Government is a signatory.

*IN WITNESS THEREOF the undersigned, being duly authorized, have signed this Country Programme Action Plan on this day **29, April 2012** in Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran.*

For the Government of the I.R. Iran

For the United Nations Development Programme,
I.R. Iran

Signature: _____

Signature: _____

Name: H.E. Mahmoud Barimani

Name: Ms. Consuelo Vidal

Title: Director General, International
Economic Affairs and Specialized Agencies
Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Title: UNDP Resident Representative

Annex 1: Provisions for contributions by the Government

Apart from the government cost sharing which is still under consideration as indicated in the CPSC meeting of 30 Jan 2012 (reflected in 6.13), concerning the other modes of government contributions the following clauses apply.

- i. The schedule of payments and UNDP bank account details.

RIALS ACCOUNT

Bank: Tejarat

Branch: Golestan-e Pasdaran

Branch Code: 2280

Account Holder Name: UNDP Representative in Iran

Account Number (IRR): 228117250

Sheba: IR 20 0180 0000 0000 0228 1172 50

- ii. The value of the payment, if made in a currency other than United States dollars, shall be determined by applying the United Nations operational rate of exchange in effect on the date of payment. Should there be a change in the United Nations operational rate of exchange prior to the full utilization by the UNDP of the payment, the value of the balance of funds still held at that time will be adjusted accordingly. If, in such a case, a loss in the value of the balance of funds is recorded, UNDP shall inform the Government with a view to determining whether any further financing could be provided by the Government. Should such further financing not be available, the assistance to be provided to the CPAP may be reduced, suspended or terminated by UNDP.
- iii. The above schedule of payments takes into account the requirement that the payments shall be made in advance of the implementation of planned activities. It may be amended to be consistent with the progress of CPAP delivery.
- iv. UNDP shall receive and administer the payment in accordance with the regulations, rules and directives of UNDP.
- v. All financial accounts and statements shall be expressed in United States dollars.
- vi. If unforeseen increases in expenditures or commitments are expected or realized (whether owing to inflationary factors, fluctuation in exchange rates or unforeseen contingencies), UNDP shall submit to the Government on a timely basis a supplementary estimate showing the further financing that will be necessary. The Government shall use its best endeavors to obtain the additional funds required.
- vii. If the payments referred above are not received in accordance with the payment schedule, or if the additional financing required in accordance with Paragraph [vi] above is not forthcoming from the Government or other sources, the assistance to be provided to the CPAP under this Agreement may be reduced, suspended or terminated by UNDP.
- viii. Any interest income attributable to the contribution shall be credited to the UNDP account and shall be utilized in accordance with established UNDP procedures.
- ix. In accordance with the decisions and directives of UNDP's Executive Board reflected in its Policy on Cost Recovery from Other Resources, the contribution shall be subject to cost recovery for indirect costs incurred by UNDP Headquarters and Country Office structures in

providing General Management Support (GMS) services. To cover these GMS costs, the contribution shall be charged a fee equal to 3 per cent. Furthermore, as long as they are unequivocally linked to the specific project(s), all direct costs of implementation, including the costs of the executing entity or Implementing Partner, will be identified in the project budget against a relevant budget line and borne by the project accordingly.

- x. Ownership of equipment, supplies and other properties financed from the contribution shall vest in UNDP. Matters relating to the transfer of ownership by UNDP shall be determined in accordance with the relevant policies and procedures of UNDP.
- xi. The contribution shall be subject exclusively to the internal and external auditing procedures provided for in the financial regulations, rules and directives of UNDP

Annex 2 Results and Resources Framework

POVERTY								
UNDAF/Country Programme Outcome 1: Improved national and sub-national capacities contribute to formulating macro-level socio-economic policies and plans to promote inclusive economic growth, sustainable human development, social and economic welfare and the prevention of poverty								
Related Strategic Plan Focus Areas: Poverty reduction and MDG achievement								
Outcome-level indicators, baselines and targets for UNDP contribution to UNDAF/CPD Outcomes	Country Programme outputs	Implementation modality(ies) and implementing partner(s)	Indicative Resources by Outcome (per year, US\$)					
			2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Total
UNDAF/CPD Outcome 1 Indicator: No. of national and sub-national development plans which incorporate inclusive growth principles Baseline 2011: Has to be assessed in the baseline study – but indicator could be the linkage between	Output 1: Capacities of relevant organizations to incorporate human development criteria (including basic development needs, local participation and capability development systems) into macroeconomic planning is further improved. Output 1 Indicator: A fully integrated model for achieving inclusive growth ⁴ , capability development and employment generation encompassing demographic factors (disaggregated by sex, age and at-risk populations) and socio-economic environmentally sustainable development. <i>Baseline:</i> Existing growth-oriented economic models <i>Target:</i> Model introduced before 2016 Annual Targets 2012: Establishing programme <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Programme Document for Poverty Reduction and Inclusive Growth approved (elements to be added in the areas of revision, activity, and it is inline of Coutry Programme, supportive role, time bound) (pilots) Poverty Reduction and Inclusive Growth Outcome Board established/functional (multi- 	President's Deputy for Strategic Planning and Control (SPAC); President's Subsidy Targeting Organisation (STO); President's National Centre for Productivity and Competition (NCP); President's Deputy for Management and Human Resources Development (DMHRD); Presidents Technology Development Organisation; Presidents Women's Affair Bureau; Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA); Ministry of Interior (Mol); Ministry of Cooperatives, Labor and Social	Regular Resources Total for Outcome 1 – (\$,000)					
			200	200	500	400	100	1400
			Other Resources Total for Outcome 1 – (\$,000)					

⁴ Inclusive Growth (IG) model components and elaboration on indicators

- Primary Inclusive Growth (IG) model, framework and institutional processes for integrated macro-meso level planning and coordination developed and capacity of government, sub-national institutions strengthened. Also using mathematical programming software for adjusted CGE type models that factor in social and environment dimensions/accounts and utilize "non-equilibrium" concepts/techniques - and which can incorporate disaggregated, evidence-based HDI type indicators envisaged to be the main working instrument of Outcome 1;
- Green Economy (economic-social-environment) component of IG model and framework developed (using integrated, evidence-based, macro-planning and environment resources linkages and national accounts adjustments) and capacity of government, sub-national institutions and non-state actors strengthened and also piloting undertaken - including for watershed, regional and district levels"
- Sustainable International Trade component of IG model and framework developed and capacity of national and sub national Institutions strengthened (on basis of human development concepts and through engagements with non-state and private sector actors that lead to sustainable product diversification and international trade);
- Integrated Domestic Trade, Income and Employment Generation and SMEs component of IG model and framework developed and capacity of national and sub national institutions strengthened (closely linked with capacity development approaches to enable youth-focused employment generation- and to be piloted in Outcome 2 below);
- Social Protection component of IG model and framework developed and capacity of national and sub national institutions strengthened (including for national accounts adjustments to social dimensions, and also for social protection programmes for female households and child poverty targeting);

<p>SPAC, Ministry level planning (e.g. at MCLW), the district and/or regional level medium term development planning systems, and the expectation at the moment is that very such integrated plans have been developed – and certainly no district and/or region have adopted such principles and written them appropriately into their plans</p> <p>Target 2016: at least one fully integrated plan developed that links macro-meso-micro (SPAC, MCLW and three), the district and/or regional from the designated pilot sites) and has such principles incorporated into them.</p>	<p>sectoral/cross functional, networking of Orgs, mandated and supervised by the SC); Staff for the establishment of the Secretariat allocated/seconded by Government.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agreement on Baseline data and information/baseline surveys where required • Studies including on Inclusive Economic Growth models/frameworks initiated (comparative/benchmarking) / where necessary new methods proposed taking into account geographical/social groups/criteria • Proposed Baseline and % planned increases in budget allocations in designated pilots • Training of Govt. Officials (including TOT) conducted (number to be determined) • M&E <p>2013: Initiating pilots</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pilots implementation started • Trainings continued • Monitoring of % planned increases in budget allocations in designated pilots • 2nd National Human Development Report (NHDR) initiated • Consideration and discussion on establishing Inclusive Growth entity <p>2014: Production of main programme outputs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Designated government institutions documenting pilot results for new Inclusive Growth methodologies • Pilots implementation continued • Monitoring of % planned increases in budget allocations in designated pilots continued • Initiate capacity building on Inclusive Growth entity • 2nd National HDR produced and launched • National seminars/presentations/Knowledge sharing undertaken to advocate new Inclusive Growth methods/capacities and NHDR <p>2015: Consolidation of programme results</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Initial formulation of the Inclusive Growth entity • The new Inclusive Growth methodologies adopted by Outcome Board and final version proposed to Cabinet for consideration and possible ratification • Pilots implementation continued • Up-scaling processes initiated • Monitoring of % planned increases in budget allocations in designated pilots continued • 3rd National HDR initiated <p>2016: Closure</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adopted methodologies institutionalized and upscaled • National Inclusive Growth entity finalized and proposed • 3rd NHDR produced • National seminars/presentations/Knowledge sharing undertaken to advocate new Inclusive Growth methods/capacities and NHDR • Programme closure 	<p>Welfare (MLCW); Ministry of Economic Affairs and Finance (MEAF); Ministry of Jihad Agriculture (MoJA) – including FRWO; Ministry of Housing and Transport (MHT); Ministry of Industry/Trade (MIT); Statistical Centre of Iran (SCI); Imam Khomeini Relief Committee; Welfare Organisation (part of MCLW) Ministry of Health Department of Environment</p>	<p>It is predicted Government Resources will match Regular Resources (e.g. Land & Water Project)</p> <p>The exact amount and modality will be discussed on a case by case basis at the time of project formulation.</p>					
<p>UNDAF/Country programme Outcome 2: Improved national and sub-national capacities contribute to people living under the capability poverty line and most at risk of capability poverty having enhanced access to and participating in education, health and social protection programmes, which contribute to national human capital development.</p>			<p>Related Strategic Plan focus areas: Poverty reduction and MDG achievement</p>					
<p>Outcome-level</p>	<p>Country programme outputs</p>	<p>Implementation modality(ies) and</p>	<p>Indicative Resources by Outcome (per year, US\$)</p>					
			<p>200</p>	<p>200</p>	<p>500</p>	<p>400</p>	<p>100</p>	<p>1400</p>

indicators, baselines and targets for UNDP contribution to UNDAF/CPD outcomes		implementing partner(s)	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Total			
<p>UNDAF/CPD Outcome 2 Indicators: % of people at risk of capability poverty utilizing new integrated human (capital) development programmes in target communities</p> <p>Baseline 2011: Given average capability poverty in Iran (to be determined), the expectation is that the designated pilot sites have similar (or higher) capability poverty levels</p> <p>Target 2016: Reduce</p>	<p>Output 2.1: Capacity of relevant organizations for publicly supported employment- and entrepreneurship-generation policies and programming⁵ for increased access of those most at risk and/or living under the capability poverty line, to the required basic services, skills and resources is further improved.</p> <p>Output Indicator 2.1: Number of beneficiaries reached by capacity development initiatives under the programme</p> <p><i>Baseline:</i> To be established based on the data from pilot sites and based on capacity assessment</p> <p><i>Target:</i> X percent to be reached above the baseline (number to be determined after baseline is established)</p> <p>Output 2.2: Capacity of relevant organizations to coordinate and integrate social capability development planning⁶ into sector and inter-sector programmes for improved access to quality public education, quality public health, social protection and optimal food programmes and services, including for the most at-risk groups/persons, is further enhanced</p> <p>Output Indicator 2.2: A localized (tested and piloted according to national context) and integrated social capability development planning model and system among ministries is in place.</p> <p><i>Baseline:</i> Not a fully integrated system in place.</p> <p><i>Target:</i> By 2016, a fully integrated system in place</p>	<p>President's Deputy for Strategic Planning and Control (SPAC); President's Subsidy Targeting Organisation (STO); President's National Centre for Productivity and Competition (NCP); President's Deputy for Management and Human Resources Development (DMHRD); Presidents Technology Development Organisation; Presidents Women's Affair Bureau;</p> <p>Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA); Ministry of Interior (MoI); Ministry of Cooperatives, Labor and Social Welfare (MCLW); Ministry of Economic Affairs and Finance (MEAF), including Central Bank; Ministry of Jihad Agriculture (MoJA) – including FRWO; Ministry of Housing and Transport (MHT); Ministry of Industry/Trade (MIT);</p>	Regular resources Total for Outcome2 – (\$,000)					100	100	100	300
			Other Resources Total for Outcome2 – (\$,000)					<p>It is predicted Government Resources will match Regular Resources (e.g. Land & Water Project).</p> <p>The exact amount and modality will be discussed on a case by case basis at the time of project formulation.</p>			

⁵ Elaboration on indicators include:

- Sustainable Urban Development(SUD) model for local economic development, inclusive growth and service delivery developed - and capacity of both national and district/municipal level institutions strengthened (for supporting urban planning and management for employment and income generation, informal settlements development, targeting of vulnerable populations and improved women & youth responsiveness);
- Employment Generation for Youth/Women component of SUD model (through integrated trade, skills, CSR and SME approaches) developed - and capacity of both national and district/municipal level institutions strengthened on the basis of capacity assessments and by encouraging public-private- community partnership based approaches. this component will be the main piloting instrument at district level;
- Sector component of the SUD model developed to raise standards for achieving higher levels of endogenous development and inclusive growth in the large cooperative's system - and capacity of both national and district/municipal level institutions strengthened.

⁶ Elaboration on indicators include:

- Social Capability Development model for improved, evidence-based inter-sector planning and coordination developed and (on the basis of capacity assessments) capacity of national and sub national institutions strengthened. , in order to raise the HDI (and subsequently inclusive growth by supporting national, provincial and district level planning coordination and implementation for achieving 5th Plan requirements on HDI);
- Capability Poverty monitoring and Impact system established and capacity of (sub) national institutions strengthened (the Multi-Dimensional Poverty Index and poverty reduction model developed and piloted-including at district level).

<p>capability poverty levels in designated pilot sites (to be determined)</p> <p>No. of targeted departments applying a localized (tested and piloted according to national context) integrated/inter-sector national and sub-national capability poverty based planning and coordination mechanism</p> <p>Baseline 2011: Has to be assessed in the baseline study – but indicator could be the), the district and/or regional level medium term development plans that incorporate both inclusive growth and capability poverty reduction principles, and the expectation at the moment is that very few district have adopted such principles and written them appropriately into their plans</p> <p>Target 2016: at least three the district and/or regional from</p>	<p>Annual Targets 2012: Establishing programme</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Linkages for Outputs 1 & 2 components established • Studies on capability development and other initiatives (including best-practices) initiated (including public-private-community partnership methods) • Baseline surveys undertaken (MCLW, CBI, SCI and SPAC and)/knowledge repository established • Introducing appropriate models for poverty reduction • Inter-sector planning for integrated (pre-employment requirements / preparations; adequacy and decency; sustainability; basic skills) income and employment generation, poverty reduction, service delivery and sustainable urban development introduced • Increased inter-sectoral coordination to propose increase of % of government budget allocated in designated district level existing and new pilot sites • Multi-dimensional Poverty Index (MDPI) introduced and tested (including using other relevant indicators and categories such as empowerment assessment scale and international classification of functioning) • Number of capacity development initiatives/activities undertaken (number to be determined) • Preparation for reports (including M&E) <p>2013: Initiating pilots</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation of pilots for ongoing and new programmes initiated (as endorsed by Steering Committee) • Introduce programme evaluation indicators (as endorsed by the Steering Committee) • Planned initiatives in designated district level pilot sites for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➢ increase of youth and women's employment; ➢ increase in service delivery for targeted groups; ➢ monitoring of planned increase of government budget allocated. • Number of capacity development initiatives/activities undertaken (number to be determined) • 1st Report (on activities, national best practices, proposed new ideas, etc) initiated <p>2014: Production of main programme outputs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The results of pilots documented • Inter-sector planning principles model adopted • 1st Report (on activities, national best practices, proposed new ideas, etc) produced • Planned initiatives continued in designated district level pilot sites for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➢ increase of youth and women's employment; ➢ increase in service delivery for targeted groups; ➢ monitoring of planned increase of government budget allocated. • Number of capacity development initiatives/activities undertaken (continued) - (number to be determined) <p>2015: Consolidation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • monitoring and evaluation (as per proposed indicators) • The new methodologies (from pilots, experiences and outcomes etc ...) for employment generation and poverty reduction finalized and adopted • taking into account the adopted methodologies, institutions may start programming for upscaling • Policy and legislative framework designed and implemented • Planned initiatives continued in designated district level pilot sites for: 	<p>Statistical Centre of Iran (SCI); Imam Khomeini Relief Committee; Welfare Organisation (part of MCLW) Ministry of Health Ministry of Education</p>		100	100	100		300
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<p>the designated pilot sites have such principles incorporated into their medium term plans</p> <p>No. of existing and/or (multi sectoral) new programmes and policies that incorporate multi-dimensional poverty reduction principles.</p> <p>Baseline 2011: To be determined as a result of the UNDAF consultancy of establishing baselines</p> <p>Target 2016: At least three designated pilot sites</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ <i>increase of youth and women's employment;</i> ➤ <i>increase in service delivery for targeted groups;</i> ➤ <i>proposed monitoring of planned increase of government budget allocated.</i> • 2nd Report (on activities, national best practices, proposed new ideas, etc) initiated. • Number of capacity development initiatives/activities continued (number to be determined) <p>2016: Closure</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National /sub national seminars (on lessons learned, activities, national best practices, proposed new ideas, etc) undertaken • Adopted methodologies (planning and public-private-community partnerships and etc) have been upscaled and replicated • 2nd Report (on lessons learned, activities, national best practices, proposed new ideas, etc) produced • Programme closure 						
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HEALTH

UNDAF/Country programme Outcome 3: Capacities of the health system and other relevant institutions for the promotion and implementation of policies and programmes to reduce non-communicable and communicable diseases are strengthened.

Related Strategic Plan focus areas: Poverty Reduction & MDG achievement

Outcome-level indicators, baselines and targets for UNDP contribution to UNDAF/CPD outcomes	Country programme outputs	Implementation modality(ies) and implementing partner(s)	Indicative Resources by Outcome (per year, US\$)					
			2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Total
<p>UNDAF/CPD Outcome 3 Indicators: Key sectors and institutions supported to actively cooperate to reduce the burden of N/CD diseases through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strategy/policy setting; - Programme/plan implementation; and - Provision of resources (human and financial) <p>Strategy/policy setting <i>Baseline 2012:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Long term strategic plan for malaria elimination 2010-2025 approved - HIV/AIDS 3rd NSP 2010-2015 approved - TB NSP 2008-2012 approved <p><i>Target 2016:</i> TB, Malaria and HIV/AIDS NSPs updated and aligned with the National Development Plan</p> <p>Programme/plan implementation: % of lab-confirmed uncomplicated malaria cases receiving appropriate treatment based on national malaria treatment guidelines within 48 hours <i>Baseline 2010:</i> 61.2% <i>Target 2016:</i> 90%</p> <p>% of people in high-risk areas sleeping under an LLIN <i>Baseline 2010:</i> 20% <i>Target 2015:</i> > 80%</p> <p>% of households in target areas reached by IRS <i>Baseline 2010:</i> 35.6%</p>	<p>Output 3. UNDP, as Principal Recipient, to deliver the programmes under GFATM grants for HIV/AIDS, malaria and tuberculosis in partnership with Government to facilitate the achieving of the NSP.</p> <p>Output 3 Indicator: (1) Percentage of children under 5 and pregnant women sleeping under insecticide-treated nets; (2) Tuberculosis treatment success rate; (3) Percentage of injecting drug users reported to use sterile injecting equipment <i>Baseline:</i> (1) 40% end-2010; (2) 82% in 2006; (3) 74% in 2008 <i>Target:</i> 100% of grant targets achieved by end of each grant cycle</p> <p>Annual Targets 2012:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 660 (100%) of laboratory confirmed malaria cases receiving prompt effective anti-malaria treatment based on national guidelines in target district health facilities • 595,000 LLINs distributed to target households (Cumulative) • 543,000 people reached by spraying houses with IRS • 2869 people receiving DOT visits during intensive treatment phase (Cumulative; excluding prison inmates) • 2553 new smear positive cases notified in target provinces (Cumulative; excluding prison inmates) • 89% of new smear positive TB cases registered that were successfully treated among the new smear positive TB cases registered on treatment in target provinces (excluding prison inmates) • 960,000 school students trained on life skills-based HIV education (Cumulative) • 7,180 IDUs reached with needle/syringe program • 5,000 prisoners enrolled in MMT program in release centers (Cumulative) • 350 people with HIV infection currently receiving anti-retroviral therapy (ARVs) in Iran (2nd line drugs only) • 13 Positive Clubs implemented and maintained (Cumulative) • 250 M&E Focal Points trained (Cumulative) <p>2013:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 594 (100%) of laboratory confirmed malaria cases receiving prompt effective anti-malaria treatment based on national guidelines in target district health facilities • 700,000 LLINs distributed to target households (Cumulative) • 506,000 people reached by spraying houses with IRS • 2908 people receiving DOT visits during intensive treatment phase (Cumulative; excluding 	<p>Country Coordination Mechanism (CCM)</p> <p>In its PR capacity, UNDP will work with Sub-recipients (Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education, Prisons Organization, WHO) and Sub-sub-recipients (Welfare Org., Iran Broadcasting Org., Ministry of Education, Blood Transfusion Org. and Universities of Medical Education) to implement the Programme and will be responsible for grant proceeds and implementation results as stipulated in Grant Agreements. The UNDP Direct Implementation Modality (DIM) will be used to implement the GFATM Programme.</p>	Regular Resources - Total for Outcome3 – (\$,000)					
			10	10	10	10	10	50
			Other Resources - Total for Outcome3 – (\$,000) Note Government resources are based on the agreed ratio between donor and recipient country resources					
Gov.	19,500	15,000	10,500	9,000	1,500	55,500		
GF:	13,000	10,000	7,000	6,000	1,000	37,000		

<p><i>Target 2016: >85%</i> Case notification rate for Tuberculosis (all forms) <i>Baseline 2007: 13.17%</i> <i>Target 2014: 14.8%</i></p> <p>Treatment success rate for tuberculosis <i>Baseline 2006: 82%</i> <i>Target 2014: 85%</i></p> <p>Resources: By 2016, approx \$ 37 million in form of GF grants will be mobilized and disbursed to support national institutions in implementation of HIV/AIDS, TB and Malaria projects.</p> <p>HIV/AIDS strategic objectives achieved:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - % of young women and men aged 15-24 who both correctly identify ways of preventing sexual transmission of HIV and who reject major misconceptions about HIV transmission <i>Baseline 2008: 16.3%</i> <i>Target 2016: >50%</i> - % of IDUs who reported using sterile injecting equipment the last time they injected <i>Baseline 2008: 74%</i> <i>Target 2016: 85%</i> - % of IDUs who report the use of a condom at last sexual intercourse <i>Baseline 2008: 33%</i> <i>Target 2016: 42%</i> - % of prisoners who both correctly identify ways of preventing sexual transmission of HIV and who reject major misconceptions about HIV transmission <i>Baseline 2008: 25%</i> <i>Target 2016: 50%</i> 	<p>prison inmates)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2592 new smear positive cases notified in target provinces (Cumulative; excluding prison inmates) • 90 %of new smear positive TB cases registered that were successfully treated among the new smear positive TB cases registered on treatment in target provinces (excluding prison inmates) • 1,160,000 school students trained on life skills-based HIV education (Cumulative) • 7,785 IDUs reached with needle/syringe program • 6,000 prisoners enrolled in MMT program in release centers (Cumulative) • 390 people with HIV infection currently receiving anti-retroviral therapy (ARVs) in Iran (2nd line drugs only) • 15 Positive Clubs implemented and maintained (Cumulative) • 375 M&E Focal Points trained (Cumulative) <p>2014:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <1890 (100%) of laboratory confirmed malaria cases receiving prompt effective anti-malaria treatment based on national guidelines in target district health facilities • 870,000 LLINs distributed to target households (Cumulative) • 775,200 people reached by spraying houses with IRS • 1,360,000 school students trained on life skills-based HIV education (Cumulative) • 8,110 IDU reached with needle/syringe program • 7,000 prisoners enrolled in MMT program in release centers (Cumulative) • 430 people with HIV infection currently receiving anti-retroviral therapy (ARVs) in Iran (2nd line drugs only) • 17 Positive Clubs implemented and maintained (Cumulative) • 500 M&E Focal Points trained (Cumulative) <p>2015:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <1370 (100%) of laboratory confirmed malaria cases receiving prompt effective anti-malaria treatment based on national guidelines in target district health facilities • 1,190,000 LLINs distributed to target households (Cumulative) • 624,160 people reached by spraying houses with IRS • 1,510,000 school students trained on life skills-based HIV education (Cumulative) • 8,435 IDUs reached with needle/syringe program • 8,500 prisoners enrolled in MMT program in release centers (Cumulative) • 470 people with HIV infection currently receiving anti-retroviral therapy (ARVs) in Iran (2nd line drugs only) • 19 Positive Clubs implemented and maintained (Cumulative) • 625 M&E Focal Points trained (Cumulative) <p>2016:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <1163 (100%) of laboratory confirmed malaria cases receiving prompt effective anti-malaria treatment based on national guidelines in target district health facilities • 1,530,000 LLINs distributed to target households (Cumulative) • 503,328 people reached by spraying houses with IRS 						
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ENVIRONMENT

UNDAF/Country Programme Outcome 4: National, sub-national and local capacities enhanced to ensure 1) integrated management, conservation and sustainable use of ecosystems, natural resources and biodiversity; 2. mainstreaming environmental economics into national planning and audits; 3) effective use of knowledge and tools in prevention, control and response to current and emerging environmental pollution; 4) formulation and implementation of climate change mitigation and adaptation plans and projects

Related Strategic Plan Focus Areas: Environment and sustainable development

Outcome-level indicators, baselines and targets for UNDP contribution to UNDAF/CPD Outcomes	Country Programme Outputs	Implementation modality(ies) and implementing partner(s)	Indicative Resources by Outcome (per year, US\$)											
			2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Total						
<p>UNDAF/CPD Outcome 4 Indicators:</p> <p>% of protected areas in targeted provinces under sustainable and participatory management programmes Baseline 2012: 0% - Iran lacks institutional and individual capacities as well as the legislative and governance frameworks to plan and collaboratively manage a sustainably funded PA system. Target 2016: 2 PA pilots demonstrating sustainable PA operations based on innovative and participatory models of PA management as well as draft legislative and policy frameworks to support the new governance regime at the PA system level.</p> <p>No. of national programmes, policies and plans that integrate environment economics principles and allocate resources accordingly Baseline 2011: Iran has established its legal systems requiring EIA and has mandated through the 5th 5YDP the application of SEA based on national, regional and thematic divisions (Article 184), pending the draft and finalization of the relevant regulatory framework. Through UNDP support, Iran has also developed SEA frameworks and increased awareness of the importance of</p>	<p>Output 4: Institutional capacities for integration of sustainable development in national policies supported</p> <p>Output Indicator 4.1. Number of localized (tailored to national context) frameworks and mechanisms that integrate sustainable environmental management <i>Baseline:</i> The 5th NDP provides the legal basis for integration of principles of sustainable development <i>Target:</i> By 2016, national frameworks for sustainable management of wetlands, mountain ecosystems, drylands and Caspian forests, and biodiversity conservation are in place and piloted.</p> <p>Conservation of Biodiversity in the Central Zagros Landscape Conservation Zone through mainstreaming Biodiversity at National, Sectoral and Communities levels 2012:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A common vision and strategy for the development of each Mountain Ecological Management Landscapes (MEML) and the Biodiversity Enterprise Center (BEC) as a technical-economic tool for improvement of socio-economic situation within MEMLS established; <p>2013:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Participatory planning mechanisms at the local level in Zagros MEMLS established, to support development of participatory resource management plans for approval by provincial planning bodies; <p>2014:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A national programme for conservation and sustainable use of Zagros biodiversity established and functional; implementation and monitoring of participatory resource management plans in MEMLS. <p>Small Grants Programme 2012:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Up-scaling of the Small Grants Programme (SGP) undertaken through integration of SGP methodology and approaches on community development to relevant UNDP projects in agreement with relevant partners; Sign LOUs with Habitat and Marine Bureaus of DOE to provide opportunities of working with the communities and nomads (SGP); 	<p>The projects under this outcome will be implemented under NIM modality with UNDP support services.</p> <p>Implementing Partners considered for output 4.1:</p> <p>Department of Environment</p> <p>Forest Rangelands and Watershed Management Organization (FRWO)</p> <p>Ministry of Interior</p>	Regular Resources Total for Outcome 4 (\$000)											
			230	295	285	175	65	1050	Other Resources Total for Outcome 4 (\$000)					
			4000	9,700	9,000	9,000	6,908	38,608	<p>Note Government resources are based on the agreed ratio between donor and recipient country resources.</p> <p>The exact amount and modality will be discussed on a case by case basis at the time of project formulation.</p> <p align="right">GEF, MP</p>					

<p>SEA. Environmental economics however is not integrated in EIA and SEA frameworks and there are no regulations requiring the same.</p> <p>Target 2016: The most detrimental sectors to the environment adopt the newly designed SEA frameworks generating recommendations that are mindful of the opportunity cost of environmental degradation and supported by key constituencies involved in sector policy formulation and implementation. The legislative and regulatory system will hold policy makers accountable for their sector decisions, thus making environmental sustainability an objective of the development process and integrating environmental, sustainability, and climate change considerations into policy and sector reform.</p> <p>National Implementation Plans under the Montreal Protocol are implemented and monitored</p> <p>Baseline 2012: Iran's HPMP- stage I, containing a multi-year performance based agreement was approved at the 63rd meeting of the Executive Committee of the MLF in April 2011, thus setting an accelerated HCFC phase-down scheme to assist Iran in meeting its 2013 and 2015 targets. Iran has committed to reduce its HCFC consumption by 10% of the base-line levels (i.e 355.7 ODP tonnes average of A7 consumption figures for 2009 and 2010) in 2015.</p> <p>Target 2016: Implementation of the agreement will result in a reduction of HCFC consumption from 398.8 ODP tons in 2010 reduced to 380.5 ODP tons in 2013 and 342.5 ODP tons in 2015; Restrictions on import/installation of HCFC based air-conditioning equipment and foam products imposed; Zero ODP and Low-GWP alternatives introduced to the eligible HCFC consuming enterprises in foam manufacturing, system houses, residential A/C manufacturing and service sectors.</p> <p>No. of national, sub-national, local and sectoral</p>	<p>2013:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Advocate traditional knowledge and community conserved management approaches as part of Collaborative Management of protected areas (SGP); Share knowledge products and methodologies generated by SGP including on household energy efficiency; Supporting FRWO in advocating and upscaling community-based approaches and models to address unsustainable practices and land degradation in forests, and rangelands (eg. SGP collaboration with the MENARID project); Provide training on community-based monitoring for community initiatives (SGP); <p>2014:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Enhance Community Conserved Areas and local livelihoods/green jobs in and around PAs (SGP). <p><i>Catalysing the sustainability of Iran's system of wetland protected areas (WPAs), thereby enhancing its effectiveness as a tool for conserving globally significant biodiversity</i></p> <p>2012:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Complete integration of the Wetlands project within relevant DoE Bureaus to ensure sustainability of project results. <p>MENARID</p> <p>2012:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Base line MENARID surveys completed and M&E system for land use change, land and water and ecosystem degradation assessment established; initiating knowledge products and pilots for testing the Payments for Environmental Services (PES) concept, cost-benefit analysis, new technologies, etc; organize national, provincial, township and local levels coordination meetings and workshops. <p>2013:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lessons learned process for MENARID pilots initiated; Initial learning from Payments for Environmental Services (PES) and participatory development methods collated; MENARID linkages to human development and sub-national and national development plans assessed; advocating and upscaling community-based approaches and models to address unsustainable practices and land degradation in forests and rangelands; <p>2014:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lessons learned and participatory development methods for MENARID finalised; <p>2015:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Policy level documents for programming and institutional mechanisms and processes prepared to be adopted by MoJA (FRWO) and the Cabinet. <p>2016:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ratification of MENARID approaches and programmes by Cabinet. <p><i>Strengthened local and national level capacity to improve the ecological condition and sustain ecosystem services of arid and semi-arid dryland forests through community based participatory sustainable rehabilitation and management of forests</i></p> <p>2013:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - INRM practices in forest rehabilitation identified; participatory Integrated Land Use Plans for 		Gov	14,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	94,000
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<p>plans and programmes that integrate climate change mitigation and adaptation measures</p> <p>Baseline 2012: Iran submitted its Second National Communication in December 2011. Two major Regulatory frameworks were prepared by the Department of Environment (DOE) and approved by the Cabinet, respectively in August, 2009 and November, 2010. These are as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The National Rules of Procedure for Implementation of the UNFCCC and the Kyoto Protocol; 2. The National Rules of Procedure for Implementation of CDM Projects in Iran and Establishment of the DNA. <p>The former framework has mandated all relevant ministries and organizations to incorporate climate change in drawing up their development plans. A National Climate Change Committee (NCCC) comprising of the deputy ministries of the most relevant ministries, under the responsibility of the DoE, has been formed to coordinate the work and report to the Government.</p> <p>Target 2016: Iran's Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs) and National Adaptation Plan (NAP) is formulated in consultation with key stakeholders and sectors to put Iran on a low carbon climate resilient development path.</p> <p>Frameworks for improved PCB and HCFC⁷ management in place and implementation started</p> <p>Baseline 2011: Iran's National Implementation Plan (NIP) is finalised and provides a strategic picture of the status of POPs management in the country. PCB inventory has been investigation and revealed high volumes of PCBs and absence of proper management of PCBs containing oils, equipment and associated operations. There is</p>	<p>selected pilot sites in Dowayrej watershed of Ilam developed and INRM tools to increase forest cover in dryland forests applied and tested;</p> <p>2014:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Economic instruments to promote Integrated Natural Resources Management (INRM) in dryland forests designed; <p>2015:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Harmonized cross cutting policies with environmental sustainability criteria developed through improved inter and intra-sectoral planning and coordination for INRM; <p>2016:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Information on INRM technologies and good practice guidelines disseminated. <p><i>National capacities to undertake economic valuation of global environmental goods and services developed and costs of environmental degradation incorporated in the national accounting system and reflected in sectoral plans and decisions.</i></p> <p>2013:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Best practices, tools and knowledge products on environmental/Natural Resources (NRs) valuation reviewed and a set of tools coupled with socio-economic assessment approaches for improved sectoral decision-making adopted; <p>2014:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Environmental valuation tools and guidelines applied to one or more terrestrial or marine environments, thus enabling refinement of tools, capacity-building, education and inter-agency collaboration based on lessons learned; <p>2015:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Institutionalization of environmental valuation tools; Formulation of tables according to indicator economic values for natural ecosystems in Iran; Formulation of guidelines for environmental costs & values in feasibility studies for development projects ; National programme to integrate the use of and application of environmental economics tools in environmental policies is developed. <p>2016:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Formulation of national guidelines for application of an integrated system of economic and environmental accounts (satellite accounts) for incorporation in national accounts; Proposals for integration of environmental valuation tools developed. <p><i>A collaborative governance system and know-how for managing a mosaic of land uses in the Caspian forest that provides for the conservation of critical habitat patches and maintains forest connectivity across the landscape as well as economically and financially feasible approaches to conservation and sustainable use of forest landscapes that address multiple competing sector demands on forests</i></p> <p>2013:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sustainable land use plans to identify and conserve biodiversity hotspots for Caspian forests 						
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⁷ PCB= polychlorinated biphenyls, HCFC = Hydrochlorofluorocarbon

<p>uncertainties in PCB inventory, in relation to industrial size transformers and capacitors as well as open application; lack of appropriate legal coverage for PCBs and technical guidance for specific stages in PCB management; lack of awareness of PCBs and their risks; lack of industrial protocols for PCB management including identification, safety issues as well as emergency response; non-inclusion of PCB issues in the industrial control by government environmental and safety inspectors; non-availability of safe PCB disposal methods for all waste stream and; routines to sample and analyze PCBs at provincial level.</p> <p>Target 2016: Criteria and required equipment for interim storage developed and identified respectively; Environmentally sound management, monitoring and reporting systems developed; maintenance units with potential contact to PCB identified; PCB disposal operations defined (local treatment and exportation), resulting in environmentally sound disposal of at least 1,000 tons of PCB (equipment and liquids).</p> <p>Third National Communication and Residential Energy Efficiency Frameworks in place Baseline 2011: Responsibility for the formulation and implementation of residential energy policy is split among a number of Government departments and their agencies resulting in a fragmented policy and implementation context. Target 2016: A cross-sectoral energy efficiency strategy and action plan (CSSAP) will be developed and introduced to address gaps and overlaps between the policies of the various departments, align resources and initiatives and generally maximize the impact of government policy for transforming the building and heating systems markets for energy efficiency gains. The CSSAP will delineate the most cost-effective and relevant policies and means of implementation in the Iranian context.</p>	<p>developed and pilots to test community forestry concepts identified;</p> <p>2014:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - FRWO capacities to apply/oversee multiple use landscape level forest management strengthened and 2-3 community forestry plans formulated and implemented; <p>2015:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Replication plan for 5 other Caspian pilot landscapes initiated; <p>2016:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reforms proposed for national policies and regulations for management of Caspian forest landscapes. <p><i>To integrate Iran's obligations under the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) into its national development and sectoral planning frameworks through a renewed and participative 'biodiversity planning' and strategizing process, in a manner that is in line with the global guidance contained in the CBD's Strategic Plan for 2011-2020</i></p> <p>2013:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - New aspects of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) strategic plan (2011-2020) fully integrated in Iran's NBSAP, including development, monitoring and reporting of national biodiversity targets; - Updated and fully endorsed National Biodiversity Strategy & Action Plan (NBSAP) submitted and implemented. <p>2014:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Updated NBSAP aligned with the guidance of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) Strategic Plan developed and integrated into its national development and sectoral planning frameworks through a renewed and participative 'biodiversity planning' and strategizing process; Clearing House Mechanism (CHM) site updated and the Fifth National Biodiversity Report submitted; <p><i>Carbon Sequestration in the Desertified Rangelands of Hossein Abad</i></p> <p>2012:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Preparatory Assistance to be formulated and implemented to design an upscaled Carbon Sequestration intervention in at least three provinces; <p>2013:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - At least 1500 ha of degraded rangelands rehabilitated, renewable energies introduced and additional Village Development Groups (VDG) established; <p>2014:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rate of loan recovery improved and additional micro-enterprises in each of the newly covered villages in Hossein Abad established; Project results integrated into the 6th 5YDP. <p><i>To improve sustainability of PAs in Iran through building collaborative climate resilient PA management and sustainable financing schemes</i></p> <p>2014:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Guidelines for co-management of PAs developed and DoE capacities for application of 						
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	<p>participatory PA management models strengthened; climate resilient co-management and business plans with the participation of local communities and relevant private sector stakeholders in 2-3 pilot PAs developed;</p> <p>2015:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ecological monitoring of the PA pilots in place, yielding data on the health of ecosystems; <p>2016:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Proposals for Protected Areas (PA) management reforms developed. 							
	<p>Output 4.2: Institutional capacities for sound chemicals management under the Montreal Protocol and Stockholm Convention supported</p> <p>Output Indicator 4.2: Frameworks for improved PCB and HCFC management in place and implementation started⁸(Yes/No)</p> <p><i>Baseline:</i> Inadequate frameworks conducive to national development priorities.</p> <p><i>Target:</i> Frameworks introduced by 2016</p> <p>National policies/guidelines/strategies and mechanisms in place to enable implementation of HCFC reduction and achieving HCFC compliance targets</p> <p>2012:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Policies, guidelines and regulations on Hydrochlorofluorocarbon (HCFC) consumption controls developed; quota system for importation of HCFC consumption finalized and implemented; conversion projects in air-conditioner manufacturing and systems to HCFC free alternatives implemented; Conversion projects in rigid and integral skin foam and domestic refrigeration manufacturing implemented; Conversion projects in air-conditioner manufacturing and system houses to HCFC free alternatives implemented. <p>2013:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - HPMP Implementation Report for 2012 and Implementation Plan for 2013 submitted and approved; conversion projects in air-conditioner manufacturing and systems to HCFC free alternatives completed and monitored in line with reducing HCFC consumption from 398.8 Ozone Depleting Potential (ODP) tons in 2010 to 380.5 ODP tons in 2013; Supporting completion and monitoring of Conversion projects in rigid and integral skin foam and refrigeration manufacturing sectors completed and monitored; <p>2014:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Restrictions on import/installation of HCFC based air-conditioning equipment and foam products imposed; <p>2015:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 10% reduction in HCFC phase-out consumption compared to baseline achieved (i.e. HCFC consumption from 398.8 ODP tons in 2010 reduced to 342.5 ODP tons in 2015). <p>Strategy for addressing PCB and agricultural POPs management and disposal developed and</p>	<p>The projects under this outcome will be implemented under NIM modality with UNDP support services.</p> <p>Implementing Partners considered for output 4.2:</p> <p>Department of Environment</p> <p>Ministry of Interior</p> <p>Ministry of Energy</p> <p>Ministry of Agriculture Jihad</p>						

⁸ PCB= polychlorinated biphenyls, HCFC = Hydrochlorofluorocarbon

	<p>implemented</p> <p>2013:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inception of GEF CEO approved Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCB) disposal project; gaps in laws, regulations and guidelines identified; awareness and capacity building material developed; <p>2014:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Criteria for interim storage developed; required equipment for interim storage identified; management, monitoring and reporting systems for operations with PCB developed; maintenance units with potential contact to PCB identified; environmentally sound management system for Iran developed. <p>2015:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - PCB disposal operations defined (local treatment and exportation), resulting in environmentally sound disposal of at least 1,000 tons of PCB (equipment and liquids); monitoring framework for agricultural POPs impacting terrestrial and marine environments developed. 							
	<p>Output 4.3: National capacities for mitigation and adaptation to Climate Change supported</p> <p>Indicator 4.3. Localized frameworks, mechanisms and models (tested and piloted according to national context) on climate change mitigation and adaptation are developed (Yes/No).</p> <p><i>Baseline:</i> Second National Communication in place.</p> <p><i>Target:</i> By 2016, Third National Communication and Residential Energy Efficiency Frameworks in place</p> <p>Promotion of wind energy in Iran through barrier removal, a supportive policy and legislative framework and wide-scale private sector involvement in wind energy development</p> <p>2013:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Barriers identified and baseline wind policy, legislative and regulatory frameworks reviewed; <p>2014:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strategy for promotion of wind energy in Iran developed and existing financial mechanisms and proposals for establishment of innovative financial facilities to support wind energy reviewed; <p>2015:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Expert and managerial level human resources trained, an organigram and TOR for a single entity responsible for wind energy industry development agreed to and approved; requisite technology transferred; <p>2016:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Financial facilities to promote wind energy established and conducive policy and regulatory frameworks put in place. <p>Policy Reforms and Market Transformation of Energy Efficient Buildings Sector in the I.R. Iran</p> <p>2012:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Building Energy Efficiency (EE) policy in Iran reviewed and a privately owned EE pilot in Tehran complete with relevant partners, co-funding and implementation arrangements identified; <p>2013:</p>	<p>The projects under this outcome will be implemented under NIM modality with UNDP support services.</p> <p>Implementing Partners considered for output 4.3 are:</p> <p>Department of Environment</p> <p>Ministry of Energy</p> <p>Ministry of Petroleum</p>						

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cost-effective energy saving options in 330 privately owned buildings designed and implemented; <p>2014:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Capacities of manufacturers of heating systems developed; a stakeholder awareness raising campaign including a public awareness campaign linking heating system retrofitting to lower energy bills implemented; <p>2015:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Pilots evaluated and results disseminated; guidelines and training materials for retrofitting heating systems completed; <p>2016:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Proposals for sustainable financing mechanisms and capacity development for select banks and financial institutions in assessing building EE developed. <p><i>Preparation of Iran's Third National Communication (TNC) and submission to the Conference of the Parties (COP) of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) according to its Article 12</i></p> <p>2012:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Status of climate change governance and policy making assessed and gaps identified; planned inventory, mitigation and adaptation activities implemented as per work plan; <p>2013:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - System to prepare Green House Gases (GHG) emission inventory on a continuous basis at national and provincial levels designed and commissioned; <p>2014:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Vulnerability assessment report drafted and cost-benefit of the proposed adaptation measures analysed; <p>2015:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Action (NAMA) as well as vulnerability assessment and National Adaptation Plan of Action (NAPA) finalised for government approval; Third National Communication (TNC) submitted to UNFCCC. <p><i>Climate change adaptation to emerging threats</i></p> <p>2012:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Project to address sand storm hotspots in Iran (and neighbouring countries) for funding through the Adaptation Fund formulated and submitted to the AF Board; <p>2013:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Project to address the vulnerability of coastal zones in Iran for funding through the Adaptation Fund formulated and submitted to the AF Board; 							
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DISASTER RISK REDUCTION AND MANAGEMENT

UNDAF/Country Programme Outcome 5: Disaster risk reduction and management concepts and standards integrated into national development policies/programmes and institutional, operational and coordination capacities for effective disaster risk reduction and response strengthened

Related Strategic Plan Focus Areas: Crisis prevention and recovery

Outcome-level indicators, baselines and targets for UNDP contribution to UNDAF/CPD outcomes	Country programme outputs	Implementation modality(ies) and implementing partner(s)	Indicative Resources by Outcome (per year, US\$)					
			2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Total
<p>UNDAF/CPD Outcome 5 Indicators: % of targeted social, economic, and cultural institutions that have allocated adequate resources including human and financial resources , equipment, technology</p> <p><i>Baseline 2011:</i> 20% (only few agencies including NDMO, BHRC, IIEES, NDRII allocate resources for DM in their annual plan and budget)</p> <p><i>Target 2016:</i> 70% - Agencies/members of the DM WG monitor and evaluate DRR and DM annual plans according to national and international standards</p> <p>No of institutions that actively participate and contribute to multi-sector cooperation and coordination of risk reduction</p> <p><i>Baseline 2011:</i> 25 agencies participate actively but more on preparedness response not risk</p>	<p>Output 5.1 Institutional capacities for multi-sectoral DRR/DM plans advanced. Output Indicator 5.1: Number of multi-sectoral DRR and DRM plans developed . <i>Baseline:</i> 5th National Development Plan does not have a specific chapter on DRR/DM. But it refers to a number disaster risk reduction and response components in some other chapters.</p> <p><i>Target:</i> By 2016, two sectoral plans that incorporate DRR/DM concepts.</p> <p>Annual Targets</p> <p>2012:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Understanding the existing situation, (methodology, preliminary studies identify needs, gaps, strengths, weak points, hazards and vulnerabilities, sector analysis...) <p>2013</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sectoral analysis and studies, setting the priorities for various sectors, education, health, rural and urban development, environment,...) <p>2014:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identifying and setting indicators and standards for DRR/DM based development planning – comparative study with good practices and examples at international level <p>2015:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Preparing the draft national guidelines for integration of DRR/DM standards in development sectors planning – pilot the draft in Ministry of Education and Ministry of Health <p>2016:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The final version of the guidelines for integration of DRR concepts and standards in development plans are prepared, introduced and used by key development sectors (Education, health, rural and urban development and environment) and the outcome of 5 year experience is considered in the process for preparation of Iran’s 6 National Development Plan. - Inclusion of DRR concepts and standards in the next National Development Plan by 	<p>The projects under this outcome will be implemented under NIM modality with UNDP support services. In crises situations UNDP Fast TRACK Procedures will apply.</p> <p>This Outcome will have a single umbrella programme with 5 multi-year components. The National Disaster Management Organisation (NDMO) is the Cooperating Agency for the Programme and the Implementing partners for each of the 5 components are:</p> <p>Output5.1: SPAC as the lead implementing agency with the participation of relevant institutions, in particular the agency members of the NDMO Working Groups members such as Ministry of Health,</p>	Regular Resources Total for Outcome 5 (\$000)					
			250	250	55			555
			Other Resources Total for Outcome 5 (\$000)					
The exact amount and modality will be discussed on a case by case basis at the time of project formulation.								
450	600	1,850	1,360	440	Gov	4,700		

<p>reduction.</p> <p><i>Target 2016:</i> 80% - 45 agencies</p> <p>No. of targeted institutions that implement DRR and DM programmes/priorities as agreed through joint coordination mechanisms</p> <p><i>Baseline 2011:</i> 20 agencies (NDMO, IRCS, DoE, BHRC, Ministry of Roads and Urban Development, etc) already engaged in national disaster management programmes</p> <p><i>Target 2016:</i> 40 agencies</p> <p>No of regional and international cooperation initiatives on DM and DRR</p> <p><i>Baseline 2011:</i> There are currently a number of regional initiatives such as regional cooperation framework for dust storm among countries of the region including Iran. But this cooperation is limited to disaster preparedness and response and need to be expanded to all areas of disaster risk reduction and management.</p> <p><i>Target 2016:</i> UNDP Iran has contributed to the regional initiatives that are priority on disaster risk reduction and management for Iran through exchange of knowledge and</p>	<p>incorporating the relevant sectoral DRR standards as well as general chapter on DRR and DM in the Plan.</p> <hr/> <p>Output 5.2 Institutional capacities for DM contingency plans and risk assessment standards in urban areas supported.</p> <p>Output Indicator 5. 2: Tehran Disaster Preparedness, Response, Recovery and Reconstruction plan developed (Yes/No)</p> <p><i>Baseline:</i> Urban planning in Tehran requires better resilience for earthquake risk and the oversight system in enforcement of national building codes needs strengthening.</p> <p><i>Target 1:</i> By 2016, a comprehensive earthquake mitigation plan for Tehran is formulated and approved.</p> <p><i>Target 2:</i> By 2016, building codes and regulations are reviewed and standardized with regard to disaster safety and guidelines for urban disaster risk reduction are developed.</p> <p>A. Urban risk reduction and management</p> <p>2012:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Understanding the situation (identify needs, gaps, ...). - Identify elements and factors of hazard, vulnerability and exposure to disaster risk at national level. To set the methodology for the planning and implementation of the programme. <p>2013:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Review existing standards and regulations: - Setting priorities for the programme - Preparing the actions required for seismic risk assessment <p>2014:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Implementation of seismic and flood risk assessment analysis in urban areas - Recommendations for urban disaster risk reduction and management <p>2015:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Preparing draft " Guidelines for Urban Disaster Risk Assessment " <p>2016:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National guidelines for urban disaster risk assessment is prepared and approved by relevant authorities and submitted by the government to respective institutions for implementation. <p>B. Tehran earthquake DRR contingency plan</p> <p>2012:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Preliminary studies current situation sand setting priorities and methodologies - The required leading and coordination committees including Tehran Earthquake Mitigation Team (TEMT) are established and functional - Review existing software for Tehran earthquake disaster mitigation and management 	<p>Department of Environment, etc.</p> <hr/> <p>Output 5.2 will be implemented by three main partners agencies namely BHRC for the risk assessment component and the TDMMO for the urban disaster contingency plan and NDMO for institutional capacity building on DRM. Other agencies and institutions will be involved when and where required during the programme implementation.</p>						
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<p>expertise.</p> <p>No of disaster prone and affected communities that effectively prevent, respond to and recover from disasters</p> <p>Baseline 2011: A number of provincial and local level community based disaster risk reduction and management initiatives have been implemented such as the capacity building programmes in Gorgan and Kerman supported by UNDP from 2005 to 2010. But these initiatives need to expand to all highly disaster prone areas and integrated in national and longer term disaster risk reduction and management planning based on clear and standardized frameworks.</p> <p>Target 2016 : All highly disaster prone communities have received the Guidelines for CB/DRM and use it in their disaster management and risk reduction planning.</p>	<p>2013:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Tehran earthquake multi-sectoral and multi-stakeholder damage assessment software is developed and finalized - Situation reports of various organizations are received - The general earthquake vulnerability report is prepared - Tehran seismic hazard report prepared <p>2014:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Tehran seismic multi-sectoral vulnerability report is prepared <p>2015:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Analysis of outputs and recommendations on measures required for Tehran disaster risk reduction and management are developed through multi-stakeholder process <p>2016:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Tehran earthquake plan for disaster risk reduction and management is approved by relevant authorities and submitted for implementation is operationalized. <p>C. Institutional capacities in DRR/DM</p> <p>2012:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National Disaster Management Strategy of Iran is developed -Disaster managers knowledge and skills at national and provincial levels are improved on 1) assessment 2) planning 3) monitoring 4) reporting , 5) evaluation 6) Resource management <p>2013:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Disaster management training standardized - Training of disaster managers (continued) <p>2014:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Indicators and standards for disaster management planning, budgeting and public participation developed <p>2015-2016:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Evaluating and upgrading national disaster management strategy 							
	<p>Output 5.3 National capacities for community-based disaster risk management in urban earthquake and flood management supported</p> <p>Output Indicator 5.3: Comprehensive DRR and DM training packages developed and community-based disaster risk management guidelines piloted.</p> <p><i>Baseline:</i> Disaster preparedness and response training manuals are available.</p> <p><i>Target:</i> Comprehensive and standardized training manuals and guidelines for community based DRR/DM developed by 2016</p> <p>2012:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Study current situation and setting priorities and methodologies <p>2013:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - CB/DRR and DM training need assessment carried out 	<p>For Output 5.3 the IRCS will be the national implementing agency.</p>						

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Curricula for CB/DRR and DM developed <p>2014</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - CB/DRR training packages are piloted and evaluated <p>2015</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Guidelines for CB/DRR and DM developed and submitted to NDMO for national application <p>2016</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Community based DRR/DM tools are integrated in NDMO and IRCS planning and implementation and used in selected provincial and local contexts. 							
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Annex 3 M&E Framework

Role of various stakeholders

The United Nations and the Government of I.R. Iran are committed to rigorously monitor progress of the UNDAF within the agreed terms. Under the authority of the UNDAF High Level Steering Committee, an UNDAF M&E Group will be established and co-chaired by representatives of the Government and United Nations Country Team (UNCT). The M&E group will support the UNDAF Theme Groups and be accountable to the Steering Committee for preparing its workplans and reporting on annual progress of the UNDAF. As part of this effort, capacities of national institutions and collaboration with the UNCT will be further strengthened.

UNDP and the Government will implement the UNDP Country Programme (CP) within the context of the UNDAF and the UNDAF High Level Steering Committee decisions to ensure coordination with UNCT activities. For the purpose of overseeing the country programme formulation, implementation and monitoring and evaluation of the progress of results, a Country Programme Steering Committee (CPSC) has been established, co-chaired by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the UNDP Resident Representative and comprised of focal points from the Strategic Planning and Control Office (SPAC), the Ministry of Cooperatives, Labour and Social Welfare (MCLW), the Ministry of Health (MoH), the National Disaster Management Organization (NDMO) and the Department of Environment (DOE) of the Government. The CPSC, which is the highest decision-making body for the CP, will meet twice a year to review progress in the implementation, continued relevance and impact of the development partnership. Following the successful experience of CP Working Groups during the current country programme formulation phase, the CPSC will establish four Outcome Boards, responsible for guidance and quality assurance in each of the programme areas which could be part of the UNDAF Theme Groups. Early in the programme cycle, the Government and UNDP will carry out studies to establish/confirm baseline data for country programme/country programme action plan indicators drawn from official data sources and aligned with the 5th Five Year National Development Plan.

As part of the UNDAF Theme Groups, UNDP will provide input to the Joint UNDAF Annual Review based on the reports of the CPSC Outcome Boards and recommendations of the CPSC. In coordination with the UNDAF M&E Group, the UNDP Outcome Evaluations will be conducted to feed into the Final UNDAF evaluation planned for the penultimate year of the UNDAF cycle. This evaluation is planned to assess the extent to which programmes and projects have achieved results outlined in the UNDAF and it will inform the design of the next UNDAF and its ensuing country programmes and projects by individual Agencies.

Strengthening national and sub-national monitoring and evaluation capacities

The responsibility of programmatic monitoring and evaluation at the output level is an integral part of project management embedded in the job description of the programme and project staff. Wherever possible the projects will use functioning M&E systems within the implementing partner institutions. Therefore, the project documents will consider the requirements to fulfill capacity gaps for improved monitoring and evaluation. In addition to the M&E capacity development activities at the output level, UNDP will contribute to the coordinated effort of UNCT in this regard at the outcome level.

CPAP Monitoring and Evaluation Plan

The CPSC will commission an Outcome Evaluation for each of the programme areas between 2012 to 2015. A midterm review of the CPAP will be conducted to assess progress made towards achieving agreed results. Additional to the mandatory GEF Project Midterm and Final Evaluations in the environment programme, a Midterm Project Evaluation in the poverty programme and a Final Project Evaluation in the disaster risk management programme will also be conducted jointly with the implementing partners. The CPAP M&E plan will remain a rolling document to be updated iteratively as projects and their M&E plans are developed throughout the programme and project cycles. Therefore, the CPAP M&E Plan will be reviewed and updated annually to consider its continued validity.

CPAP Management arrangements and its Monitoring and Evaluation system

The management arrangement of the CPAP has 3 levels,

1. the Country Programme Steering Committee (CPSC) as the highest decision making body for the CP with a focus on policy and impact level;
2. the CPSC Outcome Boards as a subset to the CPSC are delegated the role of quality assurance and ensuring the decisions of the CPSC is carried out at the outcome level;
3. the Technical Committees are responsible for guidance to project management in carrying out the decisions of the Outcome Board.

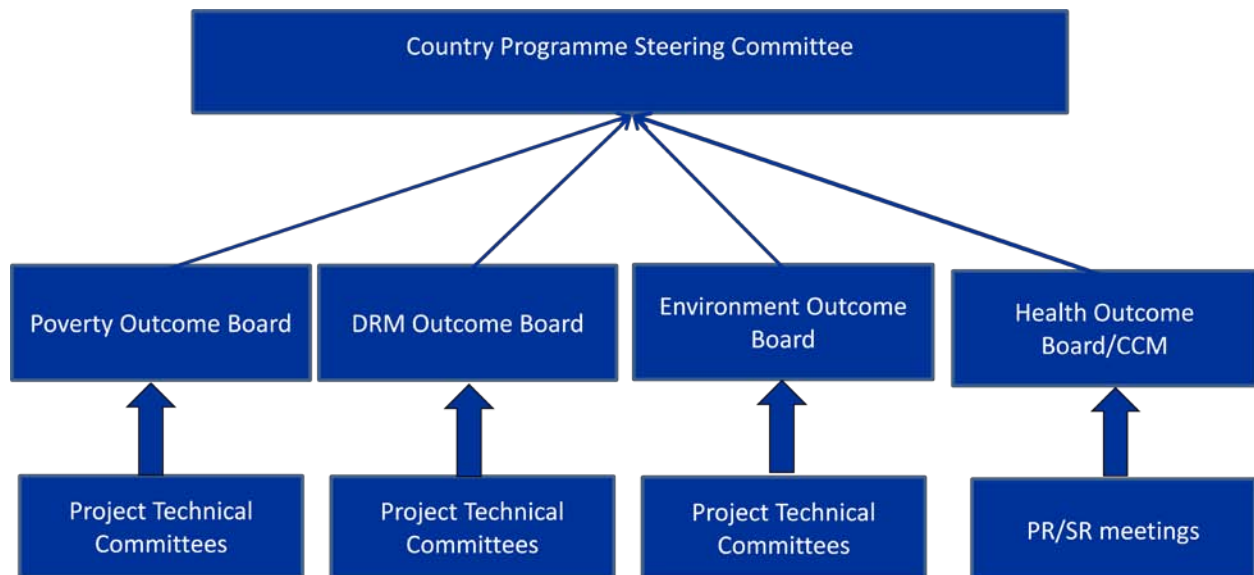


Fig.1 – 2012-2016 CPAP Management Arrangement

The overall and specific M&E responsibilities of these three levels of oversight is as follows:

Country Programme Steering Committee (CPSC)

The responsibilities of the Steering Committee starts from the programme formulation, oversight of the programme implementation and ends with the evaluation of the programme and use of the findings in the design of the next programme cycle. The CPSC meets twice a year.

Responsibilities during defining and initiation stages of the Country Programme

1. Provide leadership and guidance on the development of the Country Programme Document (CPD)
2. Ensure alignment of Country Programme with national priorities and linkages to the UNDAF;
3. Appraisal of the CPD prior to submission UNDP HQ and Executive Board.
4. Identify national capacities for implementation of programme (Government Cooperating Agencies and Implementing Partners);
5. Provide leadership and guidance for the development of the CPAP, including the establishment of indicators, baselines and targets.
6. Appraisal of the CPAP and recommendation for the Government's and UNDP's approval and signature of the CPAP.

Responsibilities during the running stage of the Country Programme

7. Steering Committee has oversight of CPAP implementation.
8. The Steering Committee is supported by the Outcome Boards in ensuring the alignment of project outputs in support of the outcomes.
9. Conduct systematic annual reviews of the full CPAP within the context of the work of UNDAF Theme Groups.
10. Provide input to UNDAF Annual Review through UNDAF Theme Groups.
11. Lead the Mid-term Review of the Country Programme.
12. Endorse changes in the direction of the programme as well as to the allocation of resources when/if required.
13. Oversight of compliance with CPAP Evaluation Plan.
14. Receive the outcome evaluation reports and make decisions for improvement of the current programme.
15. Oversight on the implementation of outcome evaluation recommendations.

Responsibilities during the closing stage of the Country Programme

16. Ensure the use of the evaluation findings, lessons learnt, conclusions and where agreed recommendations to improve the quality and strategic direction of the next country programme
17. Preparation for the next programme cycle; ensure the required gaps to achieve the long-term outcomes (impact) of the current programme are recommended and addressed for the next programme.

Country Programme Steering Committee (CPSC) Outcome Boards

Comprised of the Cooperating Agencies, the Outcome Boards are accountable to the Country Programme Steering Committee. The Outcome Boards are formed on the basis of the CP Working Groups. The Outcome Boards are responsible for quality assurance of their specific Country Programme Outcome and meets a minimum twice a year.

1. Support the CPSC in to ensure coordination and integration of the CPAP projects and manage their interdependencies.
2. Identify and determine the membership of the Project Technical Committees.
3. Monitor the realization of the expected CPAP outcome, sustainability of results and development impact.
4. In the cases where the CPAP *plus* AWP is used as the project document (e.g. possibility exists for poverty and DRM programme areas), the Outcome Boards will review and approve the AWP.
5. In the cases where a full project document is prepared (in response to donor or Outcome Board and/or Implementing Partner requirement), the members of the Outcome Board will participate in the Local Project Appraisal Committee (LPAC) to make recommendations for approval or additional next steps that should be taken in the formulation process.
6. Review and approve reports by Cooperating Agencies on their joint Government/ UNDP projects (including the Final Project Report).
7. Semi-annual reporting to Country Programme Steering Committee on the progress of CPAP implementation.
8. Assist the CPSC in providing input to UNDAF Annual Review through UNDAF Theme Groups.
9. Assist CPSC conduct the Mid-term Review of the Country Programme by reporting on progress of achieving outcomes based on their annual reviews.
10. Provide inputs to the outcome evaluation of the related outcomes
11. Ensure knowledge management and communication of results among Cooperating Agencies.
12. Ensure Country Programme Steering Committee decisions are executed and the lessons learned are fed back into programming.

Project Technical Committees

Chaired by the National Project Director, the Project Technical Committees are responsible for providing overall guidance and direction to joint Government/UNDP projects, ensuring it remains within any specified constraints. The Project Technical Committees meet twice a year (minimum) and are accountable to Outcome Boards through their Cooperating Agencies.

1. Agree on Project Manager's responsibilities and tolerance level
2. Ensure the required resources are committed.
3. Review and appraise the AWP prior to submission to Outcome Board's approval in the cases where the CPAP *plus* AWP is used as the project document.
4. In cases where a full project document has been developed and appraised by the LPAC, the Project Technical Committee approves project annual workplans, and when required they assess and decide on project changes for better alignment to CPAP.
5. Monitor the realization of the expected project outcomes and outputs, implementation of exit strategies.

6. Appraise Annual Reports by Project Managers of joint Government/UNDP projects and make recommendations for next annual workplan.
7. Appraise the Final Project Report by Project Managers for submission to Outcome Board through its Cooperating Agency.
8. Provide guidance and decide on possible management actions to address specific risks and issues beyond the Project Managers' tolerance.
9. Ensure recommendations of project audit and evaluations are addressed and lessons learnt are fed back into project planning.
10. Report semi annually to the relevant Cooperating Agency on the progress and results achieved.

To ensure the M&E system is functional at the output level, during the project formulation the Implementing Partner and UNDP will:

- a) Clarify the precise results elements to be monitored: outputs, indicators, baselines, and targets;
- b) Set up arrangements to collect monitoring evidence that the pre-identified outputs are being produced as intended and efficiently, and that the activities are being implemented according to the targets in the annual work plan;
- c) Ensure that monitoring evidence would reliably inform whether the project outputs being generated would remain relevant to achieving the corresponding CPAP outcomes;
- d) Ensure that activities/events needed to monitor are scheduled and responsibilities assigned.
- e) Identify and engage in relevant sector-wide coordinating mechanism such as an Outcome Board to which the project should be linked and that would enable UNDP to jointly review with other relevant partners the contribution of project to progressive achievement of the outcomes;
- f) Plan for project evaluations;

The monitoring functions at the output level will include:

1. **Annual and Quarterly Work Plans** to be prepared by the Implementing Partner in participation with stakeholders and implemented in accordance with the procedures concerning the NIM.
2. **Quarterly Progress Reports** will be prepared by the Implementing Partner to document progress in achieving the project annual targets.
3. Implementing Partner will update the **audit / evaluation action plans** with information on the actions taken to address audit and evaluation recommendations in a semi annual basis.
4. **Site visits** to be conducted by any of the three levels of CPAP Management (but in particular by UNDP and the Implementing Partner) for the purpose of results validation and should provide latest information on progress for annual reporting preparation.
5. **Annual Review Report** shall be prepared by the Implementing Partner, appraised by the project technical committee and approved by CPSC Outcome Board.
6. **Annual Project Review** shall be conducted during the fourth quarter of the year or soon after, to assess the performance of the project and appraise the annual work plan for the following year. In the last year, this review will be a final assessment. This review is driven by the project committee and may involve other stakeholders as required. It shall focus on the extent to which progress is being made towards outputs, and that these remain aligned to appropriate outcomes. Once cleared, key elements of the reports shall feed directly into the annual reporting exercise on results at the outcome level. Findings of

the annual project review should feed: (a) UNDP CPAP review; (b) Outcome level review by CPSC outcome group and (c) UNDAF annual review process.

7. **Midterm project evaluations** as per donor protocols or mandated by the project appraisal committee at the time of project formulation.
8. **Audit** is an integral part of sound financial/administrative management, and accountability system. Projects are audited regularly and the findings are reported to the UNDP Executive Board. The audit of projects provides assurance that resources are used to achieve the results described in the project document and that UNDP resources are adequately safeguarded. Audit requirements may differ depending on the implementation modality
9. **Final project evaluations** as per donor protocols or mandated by the project appraisal committee at the time of project formulation.

Annex 4 COSTED EVALUATION PLAN FOR THE IRAN COUNTRY PROGRAMME DOCUMENT 2012-2016

UNDAF/ CPD Outcome	Strategic Plan Results Area	Evaluation Title	Partners (joint evaluation)	Evaluation commissioned by (if not UNDP)	Type of evaluation	Planned Evaluation Completion Date	Estimated Cost	Provisional Source of Funding
Outcome1	Poverty Reduction and MDG achievement	Evaluation of Outcomes 1&2	Joint Government – UNDP evaluation with relevant national partners	CPD Steering Committee	Outcome Evaluation	2015	\$50,000	Apportioned among projects under these outcomes
Outcome2								
Outcome3		GF Final Evaluations of Rounds 7 TB and Malaria, Round 8 HIV/AIDS and Round 10 Malaria	Joint Government – UNDP evaluation with relevant national partners	CPD Steering Committee	External Evaluation	Round 7 grants: 2013 Round 8 grant: 2012 Round 10 grant in 2014	\$35,000 \$30,000 \$35,000	Apportioned among GF projects under these outcomes and UNDP DSS funds
Outcome4	Energy Environment and Sustainable	Evaluation of Outcome 4	Joint Government – UNDP evaluation with relevant	CPD Steering Committee	Outcome Evaluation	2015	\$35,000 for Climate Change	Apportioned among projects under these

	Development		national partners				\$35,000 for Biodiversity \$30,000 POPs/ODS	outcomes
Outcome5	Crisis Prevention and Recovery	Evaluation of Outcome 5	Joint Government – UNDP evaluation with relevant national partners	CPD Steering Committee	Outcome Evaluation	2015	\$50,000	Apportioned among projects under these outcomes
Project Evaluation(s) related to Outcomes 1&2	Poverty Reduction and MDG achievement	To be determined during project formulation	Implementing Partner Institutions	N/A	Project(s) Evaluation - Mid-term	2013&2014	\$30,000 (per project)	Project(s) resources
Project Evaluation(s) related to Outcome 4	Energy Environment and Sustainable Development	GEF mandatory Mid Term Evaluations of: 1.Integrated Natural Resource Management (MENARID) 2.Other projects in the process of being developed	Implementing Partner Institutions	N/A	Project Evaluation - Mid-term	Project 1: 2012 New projects if developed and implemented according to plan: 2014 & 2015	\$30,000 (per project)	Project(s) resources

		<p>GEF mandatory Terminal Evaluations:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Conservation of Wetlands Project 2. Conservation of Biodiversity in Central Zagros Project 3. Integrated Natural Resource Management (MENARID) 4. Other projects in the process of being developed 	Implementing Partner Institutions	N/A	Project Evaluation - Terminal	<p>Project 1&2:2013 Project 3:2015</p> <p>New projects if developed and implemented according to plan: 2016</p>	\$30,000 (per project)	Project(s) resources
		New projects from sources other than GEF to be determined during project formulation	Implementing Partner Institutions	N/A	Project Evaluation Mid-Term OR Terminal	New projects if developed and implemented according to plan: 2014 or 2016	\$30,000 (per project)	Project(s) resources
Project Evaluation(s) related to Outcome 5	Crisis Prevention and Recovery	To be determined during project(s) formulation	Implementing Partner Institutions	N/A	Final Project(s) Evaluation	2015	\$30,000 (per project)	Project(s) resources

Proposed Planning Matrix for monitoring

Expected Results (Outcomes & Outputs)	Indicators (with baselines and indicative targets) and other key areas to monitor	M&E Event with Data collection Methods	Time or Schedule and frequency	Responsibilities	Means of verification: Data source and type	Resources	Risks
From RRF	From RRF	How data is obtained? Survey, stakeholder meeting, etc?	Level of detail depend on practical needs	Who is responsible for the organizing the data collection and verifying data quality and source?	Systematic source and location where you would find the identified and necessary data such as national institute	Required resources estimated	Risks and assumptions and how they affect monitoring and data