

Readiness Proposal

**for the Islamic Republic of Iran
with FAO**

30 May 2025 | Adaptation Planning



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Readiness and Preparatory Support

Proposal Template

Proposal title:

Iran's National Adaptation Plan (NAP) for priority sectors

Country(ies):

Islamic Republic of Iran

National Designated Authority(ies):

Sedigheh Torabi Palat Kaleh, Deputy Head for Human Environment, Department of Environment

Delivery Partner:

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)

Date of first submission:

30 August 2024

Date of current submission:

20 March 2025

Version number:

Version #4



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Section 1. Summary (*indicative* maximum length: three pages)

1.1 Country(ies) submitting the proposal	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>Country name:</td> <td>Iran, Islamic Republic</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Name of institution representing NDA or Focal Point:</td> <td>Department of Environment (DOE)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Name of contact person:</td> <td>Sedigheh Torabi Palat Kaleh, Deputy Head for Human Environment, Department of Environment</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Contact person's position:</td> <td>Deputy Head for Human Environment, Department of Environment</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Telephone number:</td> <td>(+98) 21 882 330 87</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Email:</td> <td>dhfhe.iran@gmail.com</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Full office address:</td> <td>Room No. 219, Second floor, Department of Environment, Hakim Expressway, Pardisan Park, Tehran, Iran</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Additional email addresses that need to be copied on correspondences:</td> <td>Ms Mandana Maghsoodi Manamaghsoodi@gmail.com; m.maghsoodi@doe.ir</td> </tr> </table>	Country name:	Iran, Islamic Republic	Name of institution representing NDA or Focal Point:	Department of Environment (DOE)	Name of contact person:	Sedigheh Torabi Palat Kaleh, Deputy Head for Human Environment, Department of Environment	Contact person's position:	Deputy Head for Human Environment, Department of Environment	Telephone number:	(+98) 21 882 330 87	Email:	dhfhe.iran@gmail.com	Full office address:	Room No. 219, Second floor, Department of Environment, Hakim Expressway, Pardisan Park, Tehran, Iran	Additional email addresses that need to be copied on correspondences:	Ms Mandana Maghsoodi Manamaghsoodi@gmail.com ; m.maghsoodi@doe.ir
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1.2 Date of initial submission	30 August 2024																
1.3 Last date of resubmission	30 August 2024 <table border="0" style="margin-left: 100px;"> <tr> <td>Version number</td> <td>V. 1</td> </tr> </table>	Version number	V. 1														
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1.4 Institution that will implement the Readiness grant	<table border="0"> <tr> <td colspan="2"> <input type="checkbox"/> National Designated Authority <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Delivery Partner </td> </tr> <tr> <td>Name of institution:</td> <td>Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Name of official:</td> <td>Elizabeth A. Bechdol</td> </tr> </table>	<input type="checkbox"/> National Designated Authority <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Delivery Partner		Name of institution:	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)	Name of official:	Elizabeth A. Bechdol										
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READINESS AND PREPARATORY SUPPORT

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1.5 Title of the Readiness support proposal	Iran's National Adaptation Plan (NAP) for priority sectors
1.6 Readiness objectives of the proposal	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Objective 1. Capacity Building</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Objective 2. Strategic frameworks</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Objective 3. Adaptation planning¹</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Objective 4. Pipeline development</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Objective 5. Knowledge sharing and learning</p>
1.7 Total requested amount and currency	USD 3,000,000
1.8 Implementation period²	36 months
1.9 Is this request a multiple-year strategic Readiness implementation request?³	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No</p>
1.10 Brief summary of the request (maximum length: 500 words)	<p>i) Climate background and institutional and policy context</p> <p>Iran is highly vulnerable to climate change, with rising temperatures, erratic precipitation trend change, and frequent extreme weather events affecting Iran's people and its economy. Water resources are under stress due to decreasing rainfall, increased evaporation, and over-extraction, exacerbating scarcity. Agriculture suffers from changing climate, soil degradation, and extreme weather events, threatening food security. The energy sector faces challenges from increased demand due to warmer temperatures and reduced power generation capacities. National disaster risk management (DRM) efforts are challenged by the rising frequency and intensity of floods, droughts and the health sector are strained by climate-induced diseases and heatwaves.</p>

¹ Please note that for adaptation planning proposals, only the box for objective 3 may be ticked.

² The implementation period shall begin on the date the grant is effective.

³ Please note that proposals for adaptation planning support (objective 3) cannot be submitted as multiple-year strategic Readiness proposals.

With projected substantial climate change impacts, Iran urgently needs to plan for and implement effective adaptation strategies and measures to enhance resilience of its people and economy.

Iran's existing policy frameworks, including the **National Strategic Climate Change Plan**, the **National Water Management Plan**, and sectoral policies under the 7th **Five-Year Development Plan**, as well as global commitments reflected in the Initial Determined Contributions (INDC) and 3rd National Communication to the United Nation Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), provide a foundation for addressing the climate challenges and the National Adaptation Plan (NAP) process. However, there are several barriers for Iran to develop its NAP, particularly in formulating sectoral adaptation plans in an integrated manner for the country to effectively mobilize funding and implement adaptation measures.

ii) Problem statement:

With projected substantial climate change impacts, Iran urgently needs to plan for and implement effective adaptation strategies and options. However, Iran needs to improve its policy framework relevant with climate change, inter-sectoral coordination and mechanisms for stakeholder engagement, particularly for protection of people in vulnerable situation, for the formulation of sectoral adaptation plans in an integrated manner, in addition to the prerequisite guidelines and tools for vulnerability and risk assessments, monitoring and evaluation framework and actions to mobilize funding. The sanctions imposed on Iran, as stated in the report of the UN Special Rapporteur on the negative impact of unilateral coercive measures on the enjoyment of human rights in Iran in 2022: "Unilateral sanctions have prevented the possibility of attracting capital and new technologies for the necessary equipment, modernization and development in key sectors of the country, and have caused serious environmental risks, among other things".

These constraints have limited Iran access to international supports for planning and implementing effective adaptation actions especially in key sectors vital to the resilience of its people and economy. Key **barriers**, which the proposed proposal aims to address:

- **Inadequate policies** to translate national strategies/policies into sector-specific adaptation plans,
- **Lack of capacity** for adaptation planning and implementation,
- **Inefficiency and limitation of the current inter-sectoral coordination mechanisms** and participation of the people in vulnerable situation (women, youth, elderly, persons with disability and some local communities),
- Lack of robust guideline for **Vulnerability and Risk Assessment (VRA)**,
- **Lack of a framework for monitoring, evaluating, and learning**,
- **Lack of dedicated finance** for adaptation in the National Development Plans.

iii) Goal and objectives

This NAP Readiness proposal seeks to create five sector-specific adaptation plans aimed at bolstering the government's capacity to guide Iran's adaptation efforts.

The primary objective of this proposal is to ensure that Iran develops the essential technical and institutional capabilities and mechanisms required to strategically plan, execute, oversee, and communicate inclusive and robust climate adaptation measures across key sectors such as water, food/agriculture, energy and health systems, as well as disaster risk management (DRM). Upon the conclusion of this project, Iran aims to have

established five comprehensive sectoral adaptation plans, in addition to two concept notes outlining the process for integrating and synthesis of these sectoral plans into a cohesive national adaptation strategy.

GCF support will also enhance coordination among various institutions strengthening the facilitative environment and will energize national initiatives and ensure active participation of all concerned government agencies, academia, the private sector, civil society and especially people in vulnerable situation. The proposed program and securing GCF support will benefit from synergy of already embedded programs and will facilitate the scaling up by attracting the private sector investment from national and international investors and donors. In addition, the tools and methodologies as well as monitoring and evaluation framework developed will enable NAP process in other sectors.

iv) Direct and indirect beneficiaries

This proposal is designed to benefit the entire Iranian population, with a particular focus on the most people in vulnerable situation in the target sectors, who will be identified and prioritized through the NAP process. The proposal aims to enhance national capacities for adaptation planning within key entities, including the Environment Protection Organization, Ministry of Agriculture -Jahad, Ministry of Energy, Ministry of Petroleum sector including Ministry of Industry, Mine and Trade, Ministry of Roads and Urban Development, as well as, Ministry of Health and Medical Education, and the Ministry of Interior, among others. Additionally, it seeks to actively involve private sector stakeholders and the NGOs to strengthen their role in climate adaptation efforts.

1.11 List of abbreviations

Abbreviation	Meaning
AE	Accredited Entity
AFOLU	Agriculture, Forestry, and Other Land Use
CCA	Climate Change Adaptation
CCPAG	Climate Change Policy Advice Group
DAE	Direct Access Entity
DoE	Department of Environment of I.R. Iran
DP	Delivery Partner
DRM	Disaster Risk Management
GHG	Greenhouse Gases
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GEF	Global Environment Facility
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
INDC	Intended Nationally Determined Contribution
LECRD	Low Emission and Climate Resilient Development
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
ICCIMA	Iranian Chamber of Commerce, Industry, Mines & Agriculture

MAJ	Ministry of Agriculture -Jahad
MIMT	Ministry of Industry, Mines and Trade
MOE	Ministry of Energy (and Upstream Water)
MOP	Ministry of Petroleum
MRUD	Ministry of Roads and Urban Development
MRV	Monitoring, Reporting, and Verification
NAP	National Adaptation Plan
NCCFC	National Climate Change Finance Committee
NCCKH	National Climate Change Knowledge Hub
NCCWG	National Climate Change Working Group
NCCPAG	National Climate Change Policy Advisory Group
NDA	National Designated Authority
PSC	Project Steering Committee
PMU	Project Management Unit
TAP	Technology Action Plan
TNA	Technology Needs Assessment
VRA	Vulnerability and Risk Assessment
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
WHO	World Health Organization

Section 2. Situation analysis

2.1. Country's background and context

Overview

Iran is situated in the southwest of Asia and is the sixteenth largest country in the world, covering an area of about 1.65 million km².⁴ Iran is an arid and mountainous country with a population of approximately 89 million people.⁵ Central Iran is a high altitude and sparsely populated desert plateau, with some major cities, including the capital Tehran, lying at the edges of the central plateau. Iran's economy is characterized by its hydrocarbon, agricultural, and service sectors, as well as manufacturing and financial services⁶. The economy of Iran relies predominantly on petroleum and natural gas exports and ranks among the 20 largest economies in the world⁷. Iran ranks second in the world for natural gas reserves and third for proven crude oil reserves. While relatively diversified for an oil exporting country, economic activity and government revenues still rely on oil revenues and have, therefore, been volatile⁸ (According to Article 4 Paragraph 8 of the convention Iran is one of the developing countries with specific needs and concerns because of the adverse effect of climate change and the impact of the response measures). Most Iranians are concentrated in urban areas, with an urban population of over 70% due to migration from rural areas to cities.⁹

Since the 1979 Revolution, Iran has achieved remarkable progress in poverty reduction. However, between 2011 and 2020, the share of Iranians living below the international poverty line for upper-middle-income countries, defined as USD\$6.85 per day in 2017 purchasing power parity terms, increased from 20 to 28.1%¹⁰. The poor are increasingly concentrated in rural areas, especially in Southwest and Northeast regions. There is a suggestive link between climate change and increased poverty in Iran with increased frequency and intensity of dry spells over the last decade, highly vulnerability of rural areas to drought. There is also a strong correlation between the increase in the poverty rate at the provincial level and the share of the labor force that works in agriculture and increasing climate-induced rural-urban migration.

Climate change

Iran's climate is predominantly characterized by semi-arid conditions, except for the lush northern coastal areas and some parts of western Iran. The country experiences a continental climate, with scorching and arid summers, and bitterly cold winters, particularly in its inland regions. The average temperature in Iran generally exhibits a relatively wide annual range, hovering around 22°C to 26°C. Most of the country experiences a rainy season from November to May, followed by a prolonged dry period between May and October, during which precipitation is absent or infrequent.

The average historical annual was quite low rainfall in Iran is approximately 240 mm. This rate has shown a continuously decreasing trend in the past decade. The highest precipitation occurs in the Caspian Sea plains, with over 1,800 mm, and the Alborz and Zagros slopes, with around 480 mm per Anum. The country exhibits climatological diversity, encompassing three main types of climates: the dry and semi-dry climate, which is prevalent in large parts of the internal lands and the southern coastal zones of Iran; the mountainous climate, which can be further categorized into cold and moderate mountainous climates; and the Caspian climate, which is found in a narrow area between the Caspian Sea and the Alborz Mountain Belt, receiving annual rainfall ranging from 600 to 2000 mm¹¹.

Since 1950, Iran has undergone a remarkable surge in average temperatures, resulting in an increase of approximately 2°C. This indicates that Iran's climate is now more than 2°C warmer than it was seven decades ago. This notable shift in temperature has had profound and widespread negative effects on the country's environment and ecosystems¹².

⁴ Iran Third National Communication report to UNFCCC, 2017

⁵ <https://www.worldometers.info/world-population/iran-population/>

⁶ <https://www.worldometers.info/world-population/iran-population/>

⁷ <https://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/099110623175541902/pdf/P1777150fa1dcd02108b55086af5f3268f5.pdf>

⁸ <https://www.worldometers.info/world-population/iran-population/>

⁹ Iran Third National Communication report to UNFCCC, 2017

¹⁰ <https://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/099110623175541902/pdf/P1777150fa1dcd02108b55086af5f3268f5.pdf>

¹¹ <https://climateknowledgeportal.worldbank.org/>

¹² Iran Third National Communication report to UNFCCC, 2017

Over time, the country has experienced fluctuating rainfall patterns, with some decades being drier while others saw increased precipitation¹³. Notably, the northern central region enjoyed a notably wet period during the 1970s. While there haven't been major overall trends in rainfall over the past century, some areas have seen a slight decrease in precipitation¹⁴. This decrease is primarily due to a reduction in intense rainfall events¹⁵.

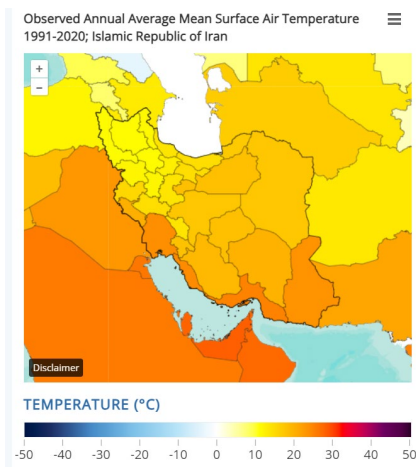


Figure 1 Observed Annual Average Mean Surface Air Temperature 1991-2022, Islamic Republic of Iran (World Bank)

Available climate change projections for Iran indicate that temperatures are anticipated to increase significantly across the country in the coming years. This rise is expected to affect both average and extreme temperatures. Maximum temperatures could potentially escalate by as much as 5°C by the end of the century, contingent upon the pace of climate change¹⁶. Additionally, depending on the climate change scenario, it is projected that extremely hot days may become more frequent, occurring 30-90 days per year by 2050¹⁷. The warming climate in Iran is expected to lead to a higher occurrence and increased severity of dust storms and thunderstorms¹⁸.

Based on the current research, there is a noted lack of confidence in rainfall projections for Iran in the context of climate change. Several studies suggest a potential decrease in rainfall¹⁹. Projections indicate that the arid belt along the southwest border is expected to expand, and the central plateau might also experience more frequent periods of aridity²⁰. Furthermore, there is a likelihood of an increase in extreme rainfall events, even if certain areas experience decreased overall rainfall throughout the year²¹.

Based on a recent comprehensive global research report evaluating the current impact of extreme weather events across various countries, Iran was identified as the 18th most people in vulnerable situation. Furthermore, Iran was ranked 8th in terms of financial losses attributed to these events. These

¹³ Modarres, R. and Sarhadi, A. 'Rainfall trends analysis of Iran in the last half of the twentieth century', in Journal of Geophysical Research Atmospheres, Vol. 114, D03101.

¹⁴ Mansouri Daneshvar, M.R., Ebrahimi, M. and Nejadsoleymani, H. 'An overview of climate change in Iran: Facts and statistics' in Environmental Systems Research, Vol. 8, Article 7, 2019. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s40068-019-0135-3>

¹⁵ Alizadeh-Choobari, O., Najafi, M.S. 'Extreme weather events in Iran under a changing climate' in Climate Dynamics, Vol.50, pp. 249–260, 2018. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s00382-017-3602-4>

¹⁶ Work Bank Group, Climate Change Knowledge Portal. Iran, climate data: Projections, n.d. <https://climateknowledgeportal.worldbank.org/country/iran/climate-data-projections>

¹⁷ Vaghefi, S.A., Keykhai, M., Jahanbakhshi, F., Sheikholeslami, J., Ahmadi, A., Yang, H. and Abbaspour, K.C. 'The future of extreme climate in Iran' in Scientific Reports, 9, pp. 1464, 2019. <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41598-018-38071-8>

¹⁸ Alizadeh-Choobari, O., Najafi, M.S. 'Extreme weather events in Iran under a changing climate' in Climate Dynamics, Vol. 50, pp. 249–260, 2018. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s00382-017-3602-4>

¹⁹ Mansouri Daneshvar, M.R., Ebrahimi, M. and Nejadsoleymani, H. 'An overview of climate change in Iran: Facts and statistics' in Environmental Systems Research, Vol. 8, Article 7, 2019. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s40068-019-0135-3>

²⁰ Work Bank Group, Climate Change Knowledge Portal. Iran, climate data: Projections, n.d. <https://climateknowledgeportal.worldbank.org/country/iran/climate-data-projections>

²¹ Work Bank Group, Climate Change Knowledge Portal. Iran, climate data: Projections, n.d. <https://climateknowledgeportal.worldbank.org/country/iran/climate-data-projections>

findings underscore the critical need for the implementation of adaptation strategies considering the escalating vulnerabilities induced by climate change²².

Iran's Third National Communication to the UNFCCC in 2017 highlights climate change impacts on and adaptation strategies in water resources, agriculture (encompassing livestock, fisheries, forestry and rangelands), biodiversity, coastal zones, and health.

Water Resources

In Iran, there are six major river basins. These river basins are vital for agriculture and for sustaining the country's water supply. Water scarcity is a significant issue in Iran due to high evaporation rates and the uneven distribution of water resources across the country. Additionally, the impact of climate variety and change, combined with challenges in water management, has led to a widespread loss of water sources. This has resulted in severe consequences for the country's ecosystems, economic growth and human well-being. The iconic Iranian lakes, including Lake Urmia, Hamun, Parishan, and Shadegan, are facing the threat of disappearing due to diminishing water levels. Furthermore, over-abstraction of groundwater has led to a consistent annual decline in groundwater levels, exacerbating the scarcity of water resources.

In 2018, precipitation levels decreased by 25%, affecting even the typically water-rich areas in the north and northwest of the country. This led to a 33% reduction in water levels at the country's dams compared to 2017, amounting to about seven cubic kilometers²³. Furthermore, diminishing snow cover in the mountainous regions is impacting the rivers fed by snowmelt²⁴.

Climate change impacts: The future implications of climate change on water resources in Iran are profound. Below are some key findings based on climate change projections²⁵:

- With a two-degree increase in temperature, the evaporation volume of the country has risen by 27.3 billion cubic meters. This highlights the need for water conservation measures and efficient use.
- Due to the decrease in the amount of precipitation and the change in the pattern of precipitation (intensity, duration and frequency) as well as the type of precipitation (from snow to rain), surface runoff in all most of the river basins are decreasing according to pessimistic scenarios, emphasizing the urgency of implementing comprehensive water conservation and management plans.
- Groundwater recharge has decreased by 20%, indicating the importance of sustainable water management practices and on the other hand, intensive withdrawal of these water resources has caused a cumulative groundwater overdraft. This increase groundwater withdrawal has accelerated soil subsidence in many urban and rural areas putting many of the national infrastructure and residential areas at increased risk in all sectors.
- Increased surface water evaporation and groundwater withdrawal also causes reduced water quality.
- While snowfall amounts have reduced by 5%, and snowmelt now occurs one month earlier, we can explore innovative methods to capture and store water during peak snowmelt times.
- The likelihood of increased severe droughts and floods necessitates the development of robust adaptation and risk management strategies.
- Access to drinking water supply in most major cities of the country is expected to become difficult, highlighting the need for investments in water infrastructure and resource management.
- Some provinces will experience high losses in surface runoff and request the implementation of equitable water resource policies and strategies to support affected regions.

²² Eckstein D., Künzel V., Schäfer L. (2021) GLOBAL CLIMATE RISK INDEX 2021, ISBN 978-3-943704-84-6

²³ Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, Badawi, T. 'Iran's water problem' in Sada, Middle East analysis, 11 December 2018. <https://carnegieendowment.org/sada/77935>

²⁴ Aalinejad, M., Dinpashoh, Y., Jahanbakhsh, S. 'Impact of Climate Change on Runoff from Snowmelt by Taking into Account the Uncertainty of GCM Models (Case Study: Shahrchay Basin in Urmia)' in European Online Journal of Natural and Social Sciences, Vol. 5(1), pp. 200-211, 2016. <https://core.ac.uk/download/pdf/296306388.pdf>

²⁵ Iran Third National Communication report to UNFCCC, 2017

These challenges pose significant environmental and socio-economic threats for Iran, and urgent and concerted efforts are required to address them to ensure sustainable management of water resources in the country and adaptation to climate change²⁶.

Agriculture

Approximately one-third of Iran's total surface area, which is around 165 million hectares, is suitable for agricultural purposes. However, due to factors such as poor soil quality, inadequate water availability, and topographical constraints, a significant portion of this land remains uncultivated. Presently, only 12% of the total land area is used for cultivation, including arable land, orchards, and vineyards.

It's important to note that less than one-third of the cultivated area is irrigated, indicating a heavy reliance on dryland farming methods in Iran. About 92% of Iran agricultural products depend on water, of which wheat, rice, and barley are the country's major crops. The western and northwestern regions of the country have the most fertile soils, historically supporting abundant agricultural yields²⁷. Agriculture makes up 8% of Iran's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and provides jobs for approximately 17% of the population. The sector is diverse, producing staple agricultural crops, forest harvest, and livestock. The main crops are cereals, with wheat being the most important²⁸.

Climate change impacts. Research indicates that Iran's total crop yield is projected to decrease across all scenarios due to the impact of climate change. The specific extent of these yield changes is contingent upon various factors such as the type of crop, assumptions concerning the CO₂ fertilization effect, different climate scenarios, and the adaptive capacity of the farming systems. For example, projections indicate that under different climate change scenarios, there could be a decrease in cereal production by 10–30% due to water scarcity and ineffective distribution. Rainfed wheat production is also expected to decrease by 27% by 2025 and 36% by 2050²⁹. Furthermore, it is anticipated that climate change will lead to a reduction in water resources in multiple regions of Iran. This will be compounded by decreases in precipitation and rising temperatures, resulting in a substantial increase in the demand for irrigation water. Additionally, economic studies highlight that the diminishing water availability will have a direct adverse effect on the overall well-being and prosperity of farming communities³⁰.

The simulations indicate that as temperatures rise and precipitation decreases, the regions of Mazandaran, Khuzestan, and Eastern Azerbaijan in Iran are expected to face significant challenges in wheat production. These three provinces collectively contribute to about 20% of Iran's wheat output, despite their differing geological and climatic characteristics. The projections show that the warmer Mazandaran and Khuzestan regions are particularly at risk, with potential decreases in yields ranging from 7% to 45% and 7% to 54% respectively. In comparison, the colder Eastern Azerbaijan province may see an increase in yields of 0% to 16% due to the changing climate³¹.

Energy

Iran in spite of its vast oil and gas reserves (ranking 2nd for natural gas and 3rd for crude oil (13.2%) in the world³²) has considered and carried out significant policies and measures to rationalize allocations of energy subsidies. This has resulted in reducing energy subsidies from 40% of its GDP in 2012 to 25.5% in 2018.

While in 2017, Iran's energy intensity was almost twice the average global energy intensity, in 2022, Iran's energy intensity was reduced to 70% higher than the global average³³. Currently, the total primary energy supply of the country is reported at 2,495 Mboe with more than 76% of natural gas contribution amounting to 1,660 Mboe. Internal energy consumption on the supply side of the energy system along

²⁶ Vaghefi, S.A., Keykhai, M., Jahanbakhshi, F., Sheikholeslami, J., Ahmadi, A., Yang, H. and Abbaspour, K.C. 'The future of extreme climate in Iran' in Scientific Reports, 9, pp. 1464, 2019. <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41598-018-38071-8>

²⁷ E. Ehlers, "AGRICULTURE in Iran," Encyclopedia Iranica, 1/6, pp. 613-623; an updated version is available online at <http://www.iranicaonline.org/articles/agriculture-in-iran> (accessed on 16 March 2014).

²⁸ Financial Tribune. 'Tehran hosts confab on water management' in Environment, 18 December 2017. <https://financialtribune.com/articles/environment/78146/tehran-hosts-confab-on-water-management>

²⁹ Moridi, A. 'State of water resources in Iran' in International Journal of Hydrology, Vol. 1(4), pp. 111–114, 2017. https://www.researchgate.net/publication/323774773_State_of_Water_Resources_in_Iran

³⁰ Vahid Karimi, Ezatollah Karami, Marzieh Keshavarz, Climate change and agriculture: Impacts and adaptive responses in Iran, Journal of Integrative Agriculture, 2018, 17(1) [https://doi.org/10.1016/S2095-3119\(17\)61794-5](https://doi.org/10.1016/S2095-3119(17)61794-5)

³¹ Nazari, Meisam; Mirgol, Behnam; Salehi, Hamid (2021). "Climate Change Impact Assessment and Adaptation Strategies for Rainfed Wheat in Contrasting Climatic Regions of Iran". Frontiers in Agronomy. 3. doi:10.3389/fagro.2021.806146

³² <https://ourworldindata.org/grapher/energy-intensity?tab=table>

³³ <https://ourworldindata.org/grapher/energy-intensity?tab=table>

with transmission and distribution energy losses about 20% of the total primary energy supply. This issue will be intensified due to the adverse impacts of climate change on energy sector in Iran, necessitating adaptation planning in the sector, which creates challenges in livelihoods, health, education, and economic growth.

Climate change impacts

There is an increasing concern in Iran on climate change's impacts on the energy sector, on both the demand and supply sides. Although the energy sector is primarily addressed in climate change mitigation category, understanding climate change impacts and considering adaptation is critical for countries such as Iran which are highly vulnerable to climate change and at the same time have very high energy intensity in its economy.

On the supply side, climate change affects both oil and gas extraction and processing operations and the efficiency of some renewable energy sources. A study by Verisk Maplecroft (2021)³⁴ shows that "more than 600 billion barrels equivalent of the world's commercially recoverable oil and gas reserves are facing high or extreme risks from more frequent storms and floods, rising sea levels, and temperature extremes". According to the Climate Change Exposure Indices of this study, Iran is among four top oil and gas producing countries where the risk of climate change is highest, i. e. about 45% of Iran's oil & gas reserves are facing high or extreme climate risk exposure which endangers energy security. Changes in weather patterns can lead to fluctuations in energy output, making solar and wind power less reliable due to altered wind speeds and solar radiation levels. Furthermore, drought conditions can reduce hydroelectric power potential, and extreme weather events threaten the infrastructure and reliability of renewable energy systems³⁵.

With climate change, water resources, critical for cooling thermal power plants and driving hydropower, are under increasing stress.³⁶ This leads to greater competition for water, which in turn is negatively impacting energy production in both thermal and hydroelectric power plants. In Iran, hydropower generation has declined significantly in recent years³⁷. This decline in hydropower generation, partly caused by climate change, has been cited as a major reason for Iran's overall power generation shortfall. In addition to climate change, the aging infrastructure, increased water demand, reduced water reserves in dams, and a lack of investment in expanding power generation capacity are other key factors contributing to the reduction in hydropower generation.

Rising temperatures can negatively impact the thermal efficiency of power plants and the ability of various energy systems to convert energy efficiently. Generally, in steam power plants, a mere 1°C increase in the temperature of the cooling water can lead to a reduction in power output by 0.15-0.5%. Meanwhile, the effect of ambient temperature increase is much greater in gas and combined cycle power plants. A 1°C increase in ambient air temperature reduces the efficiency of these units by 0.5-1% and their production power by up to 1%. In Iran, with its 90% share of thermal power generation, this may cause a considerable impact on the power sector. Iran has already started a water worthiness program in its thermal power plants, where it has continuously reduced the water use intensity per kWh of electricity generated. This adaptation measure in the energy sector requires international support so that the private sector in the country gets mobilized for further investment and upscaling.

Moreover, the energy infrastructure, such as power lines and pipelines, is becoming increasingly susceptible to the impact of extreme events such as floods, and wildfires that can cause damages to these essential infrastructures, resulting in power outages.

On the energy demand side, changes in average temperatures have a direct impact on heating and cooling demands. With the rise in global temperatures, cooling demand, in the form of cooling degree days (CDD), has also increased, especially in the regions that previously did not require much air conditioning.³⁸ On the other hand, heating demand may decrease in colder climates, reducing energy use for heating.³⁹ However, the increase in CDD is expected to exceed the reduction in Heating Degree

³⁴ Will Nichols and Rory Clisby, "40% of oil and gas reserves threatened by climate change", Verisk Maplecroft, December 16, 2021 (<https://www.maplecroft.com/insights/analysis/40-of-oil-and-gas-reserves-threatened-by-climate-change/>)

³⁵ Gernaat, D. E., et al. (2021). "Climate change impacts on renewable energy supply." *Nature Climate Change* 11(2): 119-125

³⁶ Cook, B. I., et al. (2018). "Climate change and drought: From past to future." *Current Climate Change Reports* 4: 164-179

³⁷ Energy Institute Statistical Review of World Energy, <https://www.energyinst.org/statistical-review>

³⁸ Haiwei, Li, et al., (2023). Relating Three-Decade Surge in Space Cooling Demand to Urban Warming. *Environmental Research Letters*, doi: 10.1088/1748-9326/ad0a56

³⁹ Zamanipour, B., et al., Electricity supply and demand dynamics in Iran considering climate change-induced stresses. *Energy*, 2023. 263: p. 126118.

Days (HDD).⁴⁰ Also, considering the energy efficiency of the production, transmission and final use of energy, the overall impact of increased CDD on the energy consumption surpasses the reduced number of HDD. As a result, in Iran, the growing electricity demand due to development, increased CDD, reduced power generation and transmission efficiency due to climate change, and vulnerability of current energy infrastructures to extreme climate events have intensified the imbalance in the power sector supply and demand, especially during warm periods.

The business-as-usual practice also makes the private sector vulnerable to climate change-induced policy risks. Proper management of this risk requires implementing an adaptation policy to the new global trends. The interdisciplinary externalities of such vulnerabilities will have a multiplying impact on national climate vulnerabilities. A properly co-generated, well-designed, and well-supported adaptation strategy supported by contributions of mechanisms under UNFCCC and within the bilateral frameworks, has the highest promises for upscaling opportunities for private sector engagement in a meaningful adaptation effort in the energy sector and energy consuming industries, triggering the most impactful pipeline of cross-cutting projects as well.

As a result, adapting to climate change in the energy sector in Iran is a pressing need due to the compelling reasons listed below:

- **Ensuring energy security:** As climate change's volatility can jeopardize the reliability and security of energy supply, adaptation strategies are needed to ensure the energy system functions effectively under changing climatic conditions, reducing the risk of power outages and energy shortages due to imbalances.

Climate-proofing of energy infrastructure: Energy infrastructure including oil and gas reserves and facilities in Iran is vulnerable to extreme weather events. As the climate continues to change, the conventional design and construction of the infrastructure may no longer be adequate to ensure their function in the new normal and altered climate conditions, the production, transmission and distribution of natural gas for power generation, heating and e.t. preventing power outages, other physical impacts on the electricity grid, unexpected costs as well as power interruptions. Climate change adaptation would include reinforcing infrastructure, using more resilient technologies, and redesigning systems to withstand extreme events⁴¹. The increase in temperature will greatly increase the electricity losses as well as breakdown of the equipment in the transmission and distribution sectors. Dust and land subsidence have seriously threatened the infrastructure of the energy production, transmission and distribution sectors and in some cases have caused the power grid to fail.

- **Managing peak loads:** Temperature increases result in higher peak electricity demand, mainly due to increased air conditioning use. Most of Iran's population resides in warm, arid, and semi-arid climates in the central, southern, and eastern regions of the country. These areas are prone to extreme heat waves and increased peak loads for ever-increasing cooling demand. Adaptation planning must address these new peaks with solutions like demand response programs and enhanced grid flexibility⁴²

Ensuring resource use efficiency: As water resources become scarcer and renewable energy sources are affected by climate variability, adaptation planning must include measures to improve resource use efficiency. This includes integrating technologies that reduce water use in energy production and enhancing the management of renewable resources. The decrease in the quantity and quality of water due to climate change has greatly increased the need for desalination in the coastal areas as well as the interior parts of the country and will cause a sharp increase in the demand for desalination electricity.

Due to the lowering of the underground water level, the amount of electricity required by the water wells increases significantly.

Climate change adaptation in the Iranian energy sector is crucial to ensure that energy systems are resilient, resource-efficient, and able to meet future demands. It is worth noting here that in many cases, adaptation measures can be more effective and less costly when combined with emission reduction strategies. For example, investing in renewable energy can reduce emissions, while at the same time it may reduce water intensity of the energy sector and improve energy security in the face of climate

⁴⁰ Khalili, D., & Moghaddam, M. (2022). "Spatio-temporal Analysis of Heating and Cooling Degree Days over Iran." DOI: 10.1007/s00477-021-02064-3

⁴¹ Dawson, R. J., et al. (2018). "A systems framework for national assessment of climate risks to infrastructure." *Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society A: Mathematical, Physical and Engineering Sciences* 376 (2121): 20170298

⁴² Bartos, M. D. and M. V. Chester (2015). "Impacts of climate change on electric power supply in the Western United States." *Nature Climate Change* 5(8): 748-752

change. This is a complex, multi-disciplinary effort that must account for local and regional variations in climate impacts, integrating scientific research, technology advancements, policies, and community and stakeholder engagement.

Disaster Risk Management

Iran is prone to a variety of natural disasters due to its unique geographic and climatic conditions. The country frequently experiences floods, droughts, landslides, sand and dust storms, which pose significant risks to the population, economy, ecosystems and infrastructure. Reducing Iran's vulnerability to these hazards has been an ongoing challenge that the Iranian government seeks to address through disaster risk management and climate change adaptation.

Iran has been experiencing an increase in the frequency and severity of natural disasters and subsequent loss and damage with a growing number of floods, droughts, heatwaves, and dust storms hit the country. Climate related disasters now account for 72% of all disaster events in Iran affecting over 95% of the population. Devastating events like the Golestan flash floods during 2000-2005, Cyclone Gonu in 2007, flash flooding in 2019 and 2024 in several provinces of Iran (e.g., Sistan and Baluchistan, Khuzestan, Lorestan, Ilam, and Khorasan Razavi), and severe drought and desertification in north western, central and eastern parts of Iran have highlighted the deadly impact of these climate-related disasters^{43,44}.

Climate change is projected to further exacerbate Iran's disaster risk profile. Scientific studies indicate that Iran is likely to experience more extended periods of extreme heat, prolonged droughts, and a higher frequency of floods in the coming decades. The combination of extended dry spells interrupted by heavy rainfall events is a recipe for increasing flood risks across the country⁴⁵.

Experts warn that without adequate adaptation measures, some parts of Iran may even face limited habitability in the future due to the compounding effects of these climate change impacts. The Iranian government has recognized the growing threat of natural disasters fueled by climate change and has taken steps to strengthen its disaster risk management and climate adaptation efforts. However, more comprehensive and coordinated policies are still required to effectively mitigate the impacts and build the resilience of people in vulnerable situation and also the ecosystems. Addressing Iran's environmental challenges, such as water scarcity and land degradation, will also be crucial in reducing the country's disaster risk in the face of a changing climate.

The government has recognized the need to strengthen disaster risk management capabilities. Initiatives have been undertaken to improve the understanding of risks, early warning systems, enhance disaster preparedness and emergency response, while building the resilience of communities at risk. With the intensification of hazards due to climate change, more comprehensive and coordinated policies and actions are required to effectively mitigate disaster impacts.

Despite the progress made, Iran continues to face complex environmental challenges that increase disaster risks. For instance, persistent drought and reduced precipitation have severely impacted water resources, with around 35% of the population experiencing water scarcity. This situation is exacerbated by high evaporation rates and poor water management practices, leading to increased desertification. Additionally, the country is prone to frequent dust storms, which are intensified by land degradation and drought, posing serious health risks and reducing air quality. The combination of these factors not only heightens the frequency and severity of natural disasters, such as floods and landslides, but also threatens agricultural productivity and food security, creating a cycle of vulnerability for the Iranian population.⁴⁶ Sustainable management of natural resources, environmental protection, and climate change adaptation have become priorities in Iran.

Health

⁴³ Soheila, Pouyan., et al., (2023). Spatiotemporal monitoring of droughts in Iran using remote-sensing indices. *Natural Hazards*, doi: 10.1007/s11069-023-05847-9

⁴⁴ Mousavi A, Ardalan A, Takian A, Ostadtaghizadeh A, Naddafi K, Bavani AM., (2020). Climate change and health in Iran: a narrative review. *J Environ Health Sci Eng*. 2;18(1):367-378. doi: 10.1007/s40201-020-00462-3. PMID: 32399247; PMCID: PMC7203306.

⁴⁵ Vaghefi, S.A., Keykhai, M., Jahanbakhshi, F. et al. (2019). The future of extreme climate in Iran. *Sci Rep* 9, 1464, <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41598-018-38071-8>

⁴⁶ Sorour, Esfandeh., et al., (2024). Climate change projection using statistical downscaling model over southern coastal Iran. *Heliyon*, doi: 10.1016/j.heliyon.2024.e29416

Iran's annual health expenditure, as reported by the World Health Organization (WHO) in 2015⁴⁷, amounts to 6.7%. Despite the significant progress made in the country's healthcare system over the past few years⁴⁸, it faces the mounting challenge of increased risk of morbidity and mortality caused by climate change. This presents a potential strain on Iran's healthcare infrastructure and associated resources.

In Iran, water-borne diseases are significantly impacted by climate conditions. Although there has been a notable decrease in cholera cases since the 20th century, many regions remain at risk of new outbreaks due to factors such as flooding, diminished water quality, and increased population density⁴⁹. Climate models indicate that an expected temperature rise of 1–1.4°C in several provinces of Iran will likely result in higher hospitalization rates for diarrhea and cholera.⁵⁰ As per the World Health Organization (WHO)¹, at present, 12.7% of deaths in children under 15 years old due to diarrhea can be attributed to climate change. If significant adaptation measures are not implemented and greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions remain high, this proportion is anticipated to increase to about 17.5 % by 2030¹. The combined impacts of climate change on food security and water-borne diseases pose substantial risks to nutrition. For example, in 2011, Iran had a prevalence of 4.1% of underweight children; this number is projected to climb significantly due to the impacts of climate change on food insecurity unless robust adaptation plans are put in place⁵¹.

The impact of climate change on the health sector in Iran has resulted in a heightened incidence and risk of infectious and vector-borne diseases. Among these diseases, malaria stands out as a significant burden in Iran. Over the period of 2002 to 2017, there were 134,273 reported cases of malaria in the country. However, there has been a noticeable decrease in the incidence of malaria during the same period, dropping from 0.24 cases per 1,000 people in 2002 to 0.01 cases per 1,000 people by 2017. This decrease aligns with the government's target of eliminating malaria from the country by 2025⁵². Similarly, a decline in the incidence of leishmaniasis has also been observed⁵³.

Despite these positive trends, both scientists and government authorities have expressed concerns about the impact of climate change on these vector-borne diseases, especially regarding the potential expansion of their geographic range^{1,54}. Factors such as seasonal changes, increased urbanization, and population growth are all associated with an elevated risk of these diseases. The risk of infectious and vector-borne diseases in Iran is intricately linked to climate change and its various effects on the environment, which underscores the importance of addressing these challenges in public health policies and strategies.

Heatwaves are expected to become more frequent and severe due to climate change. Studies indicate that this will have significant health impacts, particularly for those over 65, individuals with pre-existing medical conditions such as heart disease, respiratory illnesses, and diabetes, as well as people with disabilities⁵⁵. In a high emissions scenario, the WHO projects that in Iran by 2080, heatwaves will cause 70 deaths per 100,000, compared to the estimated baseline of under 6 deaths per 100,000 annually in

⁴⁷ World Health Organization (WHO). Climate and health country profile, Iran, 2015. <https://apps.who.int/iris/rest/bitstreams/1031220/retrieve>

⁴⁸ Mehrdad, R. 'Health system in Iran' in Japan Medical Association Journal, Vol. 52(1), pp. 69–73, 2009. http://www.med.or.jp/english/pdf/2009_01/069_073.pdf

⁴⁹ Masoumi-Asl H., Kolifarhood G. and Gouya MM. 'The epidemiology of cholera in the Islamic Republic of Iran, 1965–2014' in Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal, Vol. 25, pp. 1097–1104, 2019. <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/33047801/>

⁵⁰ Zahra, Asadgol., Hamed, Mohammadi., Majid, Kermani., Alireza, Badirzadeh., Mitra, Gholami. (2019). The effect of climate change on cholera disease: The road ahead using artificial neural network., PLOS ON, doi: 10.1371/JOURNAL.PONE.0224813

⁵¹ World Health Organization (WHO). Climate and health country profile, Iran, 2015. <https://apps.who.int/iris/rest/bitstreams/1031220/retrieve>

⁵² Vatandoost H., Raeisi A., Saghafipour A., Nikpour F. and Nejati J. 'Malaria situation in Iran: 2002–2017' in Malaria Journal, Vol. 18, Article 200, 2019. <https://malariajournal.biomedcentral.com/articles/10.1186/s12936-019-2836-5#:~:text=Iran%20is%20one%20of%20the,area%20of%201%2C648%2C195%20km2>.

⁵³ Khanjani, N. 'The effects of climate change on human health in Iran' in Public Health Review: International Journal of Public Health Research, Vol. 3(1), pp. 38–41, 2016. <https://publichealth.medresearch.in/index.php/ijphr/article/view/29>

⁵⁴ Mayrhuber, E.A.-S., Dückers, M.L.A., Waller, P., Arnberger, A., Alex, B., Wiesböck, L., Wanka, A., Kolland, F., Eder, R., Hutter, H.-P. and Kutalek, R. 'Vulnerability to heatwaves and implications for public health interventions – A scoping review' in Environmental Research, Vol. 166, pp. 42–54, 2018. <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S0013935118302706>

⁵⁵ Mayrhuber, E.A.-S., Dückers, M.L.A., Waller, P., Arnberger, A., Alex, B., Wiesböck, L., Wanka, A., Kolland, F., Eder, R., Hutter, H.-P. and Kutalek, R. 'Vulnerability to heatwaves and implications for public health interventions – A scoping review' in Environmental Research, Vol. 166, pp. 42–54, 2018. <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S0013935118302706>

1961–1990⁵⁶. Additionally, it's important to consider the impact of air and water pollution, particularly on urban communities.

Deaths attributed to particulate matter from dust storms in Zabol city (one of the world's hotspots) due to lung cancer have increased by more than 7% between 2016 and 2023 and are approximately 11% higher than the average for similar cities.⁵⁷ Moreover, the heightened risk of extreme weather events due to climate change is also expected to lead to increased displacement, injury, and death⁵⁸.

2.2 Institutional and Policy Framework

i) Policy Framework

Iran's capacity for climate action, including access to relevant technologies and learning from the knowledge and experiences of other nations, has been significantly hindered by the prolonged imposition of geopolitical restrictions. However, since 2003, Iran has been evaluating and documenting the country's vulnerability and adaptation to climate change as well as carbon emissions and the need for mitigation action. This ongoing effort has resulted in the development of several policy initiatives to address the challenges posed by climate change. The following list provides a detailed chronological account of these documents, offering a thorough examination of how each one addresses and contributes to the country's adaptive strategies in the face of climate change.

- In **2008**, the Islamic Council of Iran approved the **executive regulations of the Climate Change Convention and Kyoto Protocols**. According to this regulation, a national climate change working group was established, with the head of the Department of Environmental as its responsible authority, and membership from relevant ministers or deputy ministers of various ministries including Foreign Affairs, Industry, Petroleum, Energy, Economic, Health, Agriculture, Road and Urban Development, Communication and Information Technology, Science, Research and Technology, Defense, Scientific and Technological Vice-Presidents, and Management and Planning Organizations of the country. One of the committee's responsibilities is to approve large-scale plans for reducing greenhouse gas emissions and creating adaptations to the effects of climate change.

- In **2015**, the Government of Iran submitted its **Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC/NDC)** to the UNFCCC. This contribution outlines Iran's plans for addressing climate change through mitigation, adaptation, technology needs and transfer, finance, and market mechanisms.

- In **2017**, the National Climate Change Working Group (NCCWG), which serves as the top authority on climate change in Iran, put forth the **National Strategic Action Plan on Climate Change**. This plan outlines specific mid-term policy decisions and targets for water, agriculture and food security, biodiversity and natural resources, and health sectors over a period of ten years. Its goal is to address and lessen the impact of climate change while also planning for adaptation to its effects.

- In **2017**, Iran submitted its **third communication report to the UNFCCC**. This report detailed the impacts of climate change and outlined adaptation strategies across various sectors, including water resources, agriculture, forest and rangelands, coastal zones, health, and biodiversity. The analysis drew from a wide range of literature and previously published reports within Iran. Additionally, the report evaluated the economic implications of climate change in Iran, providing an assessment of the country's economic landscape in the face of environmental challenges.

- Between **2019-2021**, **Country program for the Green Climate Fund** (2021) been submitted and published.

In addition to the above-mentioned national plans and policies, several sectoral plans and policies have been developed that indirectly address climate change action in Iran. For instance, sector-specific plans and targets are indicated in the 7th National 5-Year Development Plan for water resource management, food security, energy efficiency, and the expansion of renewable power capacities. Although no direct sectoral climate action policy has been planned, among the various sectoral policies and initiatives, the following are most related to climate change:

⁵⁷ Qualifications of Health& Economic Impact Assessment Attributed to PM 2.5 Pollutant In 57 Cities of Iran In 2023-2024

⁵⁸ Mousavi, A., Ardalam, A., Takian, A. and Ostad Taghizaden, A. 'Climate change and health in Iran: A narrative review' in Journal of Environmental Health Science and Engineering, Vol. 18, pp. 367–378, 2020. https://www.researchgate.net/publication/340391279_Climate_change_and_health_in_Iran_a_narrative_review

- Water sector: **Broad National Policies on Water Resource Management** endorsed in 2000,
- Agriculture sector: **Law on Productivity Improvement in Agriculture Sector and Natural Resources**, ratified in 2000, and the **Broad Policies for Agriculture** endorsed in 2005,
- Energy sector: **Broad Policies on Consumption Pattern Reform** endorsed in 2010 and **Market for Energy Efficiency and Environment** ratified by the Higher Energy Council of Iran in 2015,
- DRM sector: **Broad Policies for Prevention and Reduction of Risks of Natural Disasters and Unforeseen Accidents** endorsed in 2005,
- Health sector: **Broad Health Policies** endorsed in 2014.

These sectoral policies, along with many others, include climate-related plans and targets which are directly or indirectly related to climate change mitigation and adaptation. A holistic review of these national policies and initiatives is essential for effective sectoral adaptation planning, as proposed in this proposal.

Table 1. Description of different national policies, strategies and programs related to climate change in Iran

Policies/Program	Details
Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Iran (Women and Youth Engagement) (1979)	Under Article 21 of the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the government must ensure the rights of women in all respects, in conformity with Islamic criteria. As a result, all executive bodies are required to apply gender consideration in their policies, programs and plans based on the Islamic principles and to evaluate their decision-makings based on the gender consideration indices defined as the “balance of gender roles and equal opportunities and freedom of choice in accordance with the Islamic values.” Nevertheless, gender consideration is central to the GCF’s objectives and guiding principles, including through engaging women and men of all ages as stakeholders in the design, development and implementation of strategies and activities to be financed
General Policies of the System in the Field of Energy (1998)	<p>A) General Policies on Oil and Gas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Optimization of consumption and reduction of energy intensity <p>B) General Policies on Other Energy Sources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Efforts to increase diversity in the country’s energy sources and their use while considering environmental issues - Increasing the share of renewable energies with priority given to hydropower. - Efforts to acquire technology and technical knowledge of new energies and establish power plants such as wind, solar, thermal, and geothermal in the country.
Broad National Policies on Water Resource Management (2000)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishing a comprehensive water management system throughout the country based on sustainable development principles and land improvement in watersheds. • Enhancing productivity and considering the economic, security, and political significance of water in extraction, supply, maintenance, and consumption. • Increasing water extraction and minimizing natural and unnatural water waste through various means.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developing a comprehensive plan to ensure the proper implementation of dams, watersheds, aquifers, and irrigation networks, as well as land preparation, water quality maintenance, drought and flood prevention, water recycling, and utilization of non-conventional water sources. This also includes advancing knowledge and techniques and empowering local communities in water extraction and utilization. • Prioritizing the use of shared water resources and preventing water from leaving the country. • Implementation of Water Scarcity Adaptation Program to solve the water imbalance and deal with the effects of drought and climate change • Implementation of agricultural productivity improvement programs based on the Food Security National Document approved by the Supreme Council of Cultural Revolution, in which the reduction of agricultural water withdrawal from 82 billion cubic meters to 51 billion cubic meters has been targeted. The realization of this target requires large investments in the water and agriculture sectors.⁵⁹
Broad Policies for Prevention and Reduction of Risks of Natural Disasters and Unforeseen Accidents (2006)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increasing and expanding education and awareness and safety culture and preparing officials and people to face complications caused by natural disasters and unexpected events, especially the risk of earthquakes and atmospheric and climatic phenomena. • Expanding and strengthening scientific and research studies and supporting the existing centers, to identify and reduce the risks of such incidents with the priority of earthquake risk. • Establishing a single management by appointing the president for permanent preparation and effective action and command during the crisis period • Developing comprehensive scientific programs for psychological and social rehabilitation of the victims and fundamental and technical reconstruction of the damaged areas. • Expansion of effective damage compensation systems such as various types of insurance, financial support and incentives, special facilities, and support funds. • Prevention and reduction of risk caused by earthquakes in cities and villages and increasing the safety factor in new constructions. • Reducing the vulnerability of the current state of the country against earthquakes with the focus on saving human lives • Identifying atmospheric and climatic phenomena and how hazards appear and assessing their impact and extent of damage through the preparation of the national atlas of natural phenomena, the creation of an integrated national monitoring system, and the improvement of quick warning and long-term warning systems using advanced technologies. • Setting up national development programs in such a way that the "climate compatibility" approach is considered and institutionalized in all its activities at all levels.

⁵⁹ Cabinet Resolution No. 55193 H/T/15/8969 dated 3-3-2018 and its subsequent amendments July 2023 National Food Security Document approved by the Supreme Council of the Cultural Revolution

<p>Broad National Policies on Agriculture (2006)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The sustainable development of agriculture with the protection of basic natural resources and the protection and empowerment of human resources. • Ensuring food security by relying on production from domestic sources and achieving self-sufficiency in basic products, raising the level of food safety to global standards, modifying and optimizing the consumption pattern and effectively supporting the production and export in products with relative advantages, and creating advantages New. • Reforming the structure and exploitation system of the agricultural sector by encouraging farmers to comply with the technical-economic sizes of the production units by the type of activity and the different social, economic, and climatic conditions of the country and emphasizing the government's supportive orientation of these policies, especially in handing over water and soil resources. • Renovation of the agricultural production system based on modern knowledge and localization of modern technologies, training, maintaining, and equipping the required manpower, developing and strengthening cooperatives and other economic, social, union, and specialized organizations with the participation of community members and making activities in the sector competitive. • Improving the efficiency of water in the production of agricultural products and scientific use and optimal use of other production inputs. • Expanding infrastructure and creating incentives to attract and develop investment in the agricultural sector with appropriate insurance coverage, reducing the possibility of production losses, implementing support policies and balancing the profitability level of agriculture with other economic sectors. • Effectively supporting the organization of the production process and reforming the market system of agricultural products with the aim of improving the exchange relationship of the sector with other sectors, increasing productivity, reducing production costs, observing the cost price of basic products, securing the income of producers and the interests of consumers, and improving the quality of food materials and products. • Allocation of targeted subsidies to the agricultural sector in order to realize self-sufficiency, support the construction of infrastructures, comply with environmental standards, flexibility in different environmental conditions, and improve competitiveness in domestic and international markets. • Improving the level of income and living of villagers, farmers, and nomads, sustainable development of villages and agricultural areas,
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	and poverty alleviation by strengthening appropriate production and diversification infrastructures and expanding complementary and economic activities, especially transformational and rural industries and new services.
Broad Policies on Consumption Pattern Reform (2010)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reforming the culture of individual, social and organizational consumption, promoting the culture of thrift and contentment and confronting extravagance, extravagance, luxury and consumption of foreign goods by using cultural, educational and artistic capacities and the media, especially the national media. • Public education on optimal consumption patterns. • Developing and promoting the culture of productivity by presenting and encouraging successful models in this field and emphasizing the indicators of efficiency, responsibility, discipline and satisfaction. • Teaching the principles and methods of consumption optimization at all levels of general education and university-specialized education. • Pioneering of the government, state companies and public institutions in observing the consumption pattern. • Dealing with promoting the culture of consumerism and expressing practical sensitivity towards products and cultural manifestations that promote extravagance and luxury. • Saving energy consumption by applying a balanced set of price and non-price measures to continuously reduce the country's "energy intensity index" to at least two-thirds of the current level until the end of the fifth development plan and to at least one-half of the current level until the end of the sixth development plan • Improving productivity and institutionalizing optimal water consumption in all sectors, especially the agricultural sector • Improving the country's bread consumption pattern through upgrading and improving the conditions and quality of the "production and conversion of wheat into bread" and "bread consumption" processes • Improving productivity within the framework of the following policies: • The evolution of the approach of realizing the national income towards relying more and more on the benefits obtained from the business of the society. • Increasing productivity by emphasizing the establishment of a system of sharing benefits from productivity through: • Maximizing added value and benefits from human, social and material capitals with an emphasis on the basic knowledge economy. • Establishment of incentive mechanisms in the payment system in the public and corporate sector. • Establishing operational budgeting and improving the country's resource allocation process based on economic and social benefits. • Modifying evaluation and evaluation structures, adopting a result-oriented approach and implementing performance audits in government agencies. • Amending laws and regulations, methods, tools and executive processes.

<p>Law on Productivity Improvement in Agriculture Sector and Natural Resources (2010)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing technical, executive, promotional, and management consulting to enhance conditions, increase the quantity and quality of products, and modify consumption methods of production factors and inputs in agricultural products and natural resources. • Carrying out engineering activities to enhance the value and productivity of the agricultural and natural resources sector. • Diagnosis and treatment of plant and animal pests and diseases
<p>Broad Health Policies (2014)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing educational, research, health, treatment, and health rehabilitation services based on human-Islamic principles and values and their institutionalization in the society. • Realization of comprehensive health and healthy human approach in all laws, executive policies, and regulations • Improving the mental health of society by promoting the Islamic-Iranian lifestyle, strengthening the family foundation, removing obstacles that create tension in individual and social life, promoting moral and spiritual education, and improving mental health indicators. • Creating and strengthening the infrastructure needed for the production of pharmaceutical products and raw materials, vaccines, biological products, and medical supplies and equipment with international quality and standards. • Organizing the demand and preventing induced demand and allowing prescription only based on the leveling system and clinical guidelines, the generic plan and the national pharmaceutical system of the country and effective policy and supervision on the production, consumption, and import of drugs, vaccines, biological products, and medical equipment with the aim Supporting domestic production and export development. • Ensuring food security and equitable benefit of the people from a healthy, desirable, and sufficient food basket, clean weather, public sports facilities, and safe health products along with compliance with national standards and regional and global standards. • Separation of the duties of administration, financing, and provision of services in the field of health with the aim of accountability, realization of consideration, and providing optimal medical services to the people • Increasing and improving the quality and safety of services and comprehensive and integrated health care with a focus on consideration and emphasis on accountability, transparent information, effectiveness, efficiency, and productivity in the form of a health and treatment network by the leveling and referral system through: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quantitative and qualitative development of health insurance • Providing sustainable financial resources in the health sector • Increasing awareness, responsibility, capability, and structured and active participation of the individual, family, and society in providing, maintaining, and promoting health by using the capacity of cultural, educational, and media institutions and organizations of the country under the supervision of the Ministry of Health, Treatment, and Medical Education.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recognizing, explaining, promoting, developing, and institutionalizing Iranian traditional medicine. <p>The qualitative and quantitative development of the medical science education system in a targeted, health-oriented, based on the needs of the society, responsive and fair, and with the training of efficient human resources, committed to professional Islamic ethics and having skills and competencies appropriate to the needs of different regions of the country.</p>
General Policies on Environmental Protection (2015)	<p>Strengthening Environmental Diplomacy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development of targeted and impactful bilateral, multilateral, regional, and international relations and cooperation in the field of environmental protection. Facilitating the effective utilization of international opportunities and incentives in moving towards a low-carbon economy and the transfer and development of related technologies and innovations.
National Climate Finance Strategy (2019)	<p>It has four components; financial planning, accessing finance, delivering finance, and Monitor, report and verifying finance. In component 1 (financial planning), a needs assessment and identification of priorities and barriers are important steps. Component 1 also entails the identification of the country's policy mix and inventorying existing investments in climate action. Component 2 (accessing finance) has three important elements, namely: direct access; co-financing (blending and combining other sources of funds); and pipeline development (project/program/sector-wide approach formulation). Iran is at the point where it needs to focus on components 1 and 2, in a parallel fashion, so that it can be able to tackle delivery and MRV in the coming years.</p>
GCF country program (2023)	<p>In Iran GCF country program different modules have been described such as;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Climate Finance Strategy, Priorities, and Management (Strategic Priorities for Climate Finance Readiness, Strategic Priorities for Climate Change Mitigation, Strategic Priorities for Adaptation to Climate Change Impacts, and Institutional Arrangements) 2) Project and program priorities for the GCF, 3) Policy, strategy, planning, and institutional needs, and 4) Multi-stakeholder engagement process (Promoting Direct Access to GCF, Women and Youth Engagement in GCF Projects of I.R. Iran)
7th National 5-Year Development Plan approved at 2024	<p>The Law of the Seventh Five-Year Plan for the Development of the Islamic Republic of Iran (1403-1407) serves as a comprehensive framework based on the general policies of the Seventh Five-Year Plan. This law has been officially approved by the Islamic Council and will be in effect for several years until its expiration. It will play a crucial role in guiding the economic, social, and cultural development of the country, particularly in the formulation of annual budget bills. The program encompasses 22 chapters and seven distinct sections, encompassing economic, infrastructure, cultural and social, scientific, technological and educational, foreign policy, defense and security, and administrative, legal and judicial sectors.</p>

The referenced documents and reports provide useful insights into the formulation of the NAP process in Iran. However, no concrete activities have been implemented within this domain to date. Essential components, including a roadmap and a coordination mechanism, are currently absent. This proposal is intended to address these gaps and initiate the NAP process in Iran.

ii) Institutional Framework

Since the ratification of the UNFCCC in Iran in 1996, the **National Climate Change Working Group (NCCWG)** has been established as the top-level organization responsible for developing strategic climate change policies and decisions. It provides technical advice on climate change to the government cabinet during sessions. The NCCWG is supported by thematic committees focused on mitigation planning, adaptation planning, climate finance, and Monitoring, Reporting, and Verification (MRV). Each of these committees involves a set of related entities, as detailed on page 23. The chair and secretary are appointed by the DoE, which serves as the NDA. This structure ensures complete coordination in decision-making on climate change issues between the members of the working group and the NDA related to the Green Climate Fund (GCF). For instance, the National Climate Change Finance Committee (NCCFC) offers guidance on financing climate change initiatives, with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Economics, the Department of Environment (DoE), representatives from private sectors, and case-specific related ministries as members. On the other hand, the MRV committee includes all ministries responsible for the monitoring and communication of national GHG emissions and mitigation actions.

The **Department of Environment (DoE)** is responsible for national environmental protection issues and is directly affiliated with the Presidential Office. The Deputy President heads the DoE and is a permanent member of the Cabinet of Ministers. The DoE oversees activities related to Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs) and is responsible for climate change-related interactions and programs such as the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM), Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs), the Green Climate Fund (GCF), and the Global Environment Facility (GEF). The **Deputy Head for Human Environment of DoE** serves as the GCF National Designated Authority (NDA). In addition to the NCCWG, DoE chairs the National Climate Negotiation Working Group which holds the responsibility of climate change negotiations and international agreements.

The NDA ensures that GCF assistance aligns with national plans and programs. It is supported by an office within DoE and works with the GCF Secretariat, GCF Accredited Entities (AEs), Direct Access Entities (DAEs), and key stakeholders to ensure effective access to and appropriate use of GCF support.

The **National Air Quality and Climate Change Centre** operates under the direct supervision of the Deputy Head for Human Environment within the Department of the Environment. Its main objective is to develop the country's strategies and policies on air and noise pollution, climate change management, and ozone layer protection. The Director General of the National Air and Climate Change Centre reports to the Deputy Head of DoE. The center's executive activities involve developing laws, regulations, standards, and guidance for provincial operations to implement strategies, monitoring air quality, controlling air pollution, and conducting online monitoring of major industries in the country. Several ad-hoc committees under NCCWG (mitigation planning, adaptation planning, climate finance, and MRV) are directed by the National Air and Climate Change Centre.

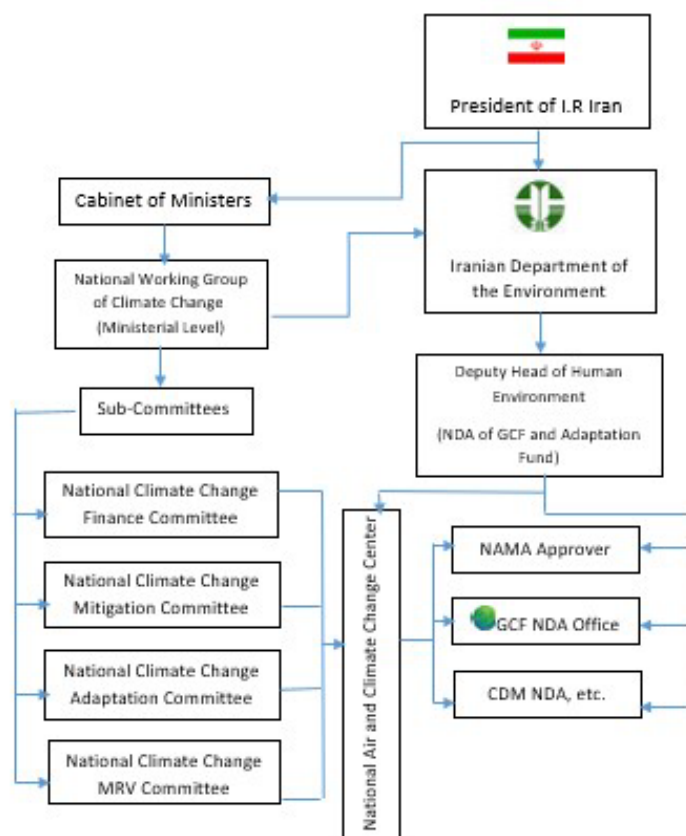


Figure 2: Institutional Arrangement on Climate Change in Iran

However, while there are challenges related to coordination among governmental agencies, the development of a clear, overarching climate policy could foster more cohesive initiatives. Strengthening the capacity and resources of institutions involved in climate action will enable more effective strategy implementation. By fostering public engagement, Iran is striving to prioritize environmental concerns alongside economic growth. Additionally, streamlining implementation processes and enhancing enforcement mechanisms will help bridge the gap between policy intentions and outcomes, ultimately strengthening Iran's capacity for climate action planning.

The proposed project will be carried out with the involvement of various partners. FAO in addition to playing the role of Delivery Partner (DP) role, will take charge of managing the process of developing water and agriculture adaptation plans, while UNDP will oversee the process for development of energy and disaster risk management (DRM) adaptation planning. The WHO will be responsible for managing development of health sector adaptation plan. In addition, several ministries will also lend support to the sectoral adaptation planning process. The Ministries related to Energy and Petroleum, interior and will be involved in water, energy, and DRM sector plans, the Ministry of Agriculture - Jihad and other related ministries and entities will focus on agriculture and DRM sectoral planning, the Ministry of Health with cooperation other relevant entities will support health and DRM sector planning, and the Ministry of the Interior with coordination with other main stakeholders will support DRM sectoral planning, and civil society and local communities' engagement⁶⁰. Furthermore, other ministries in the NCCWG including Foreign Affairs, Economic Affairs and Finance, Industry, Mines and Trade, Road and Transportation (Meteorological Organization), Cooperatives, Labor and Social Welfare, Science, Research and Technology, Intelligence, Planning and Budget Organization, Information and Communication Technology and the Presidential Women's Affairs Deputy, Vice President for Planning

⁶⁰ People in vulnerable situation have been fully engaged with during the formulation. In Iran, CSOs are under the authority of the Ministry of Interior. Additionally, as the Ministry of Interior is a member of the NCCWG, it will be actively involved in all stages of formulating the NAP process.

and Strategic Supervision of the President, Presidential Legal Affairs Deputy and Foreign Investment and Technical and Economic Assistance Organization, Disaster Risk Management Organization, Iran National Standard Organization also Chamber of Commers as the representative of the private sector and Climate Change Hub on behalf of universities and research institutes will provide input through their participation in meetings to approve the sectoral planning process at each stage and advice on management of the project.

2.3 Gender consideration analysis

Climate change in Iran, like in many other places around the world, disproportionately affects rural women and girls, who rely on land, agriculture, and animal husbandry for their livelihoods. As a result, they suffer economic losses, increased dependency on men, and reduced employment opportunities when they migrate. Additionally, climate change leads to social and psychological consequences, as women prioritize the needs of their families during food shortages, impacting their quality of their own life and health.

The GCF's 1st Readiness grant in Iran focused on identifying gender-related and youth-focused climate vulnerabilities and analyzing legal, policy, and institutional frameworks. The report "Women and Youth Engagement in GCF projects in Iran" suggested promoting entrepreneurship, improving access to natural resources, raising awareness, providing training, and promoting resilience to reduce the negative impacts of climate change on women in Iran.

Since 1979, Iran has implemented more than 10 rules and regulations to protect women's rights and promote their participation in economic activities and decision-making. These measures aim to ensure women's access to education, employment, healthcare, and gender consideration.

Table 2: Initiatives implemented in Iran to enhance climate change resilience of women and girls.

Action	Responsible Institution	Result
Promoting women's entrepreneurship and sustainable business development through the implementation of plans.	Vice Presidency for Women and Family Affairs (WAFA) and the Ministry of Agriculture - Jahad (MAJ)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Empowering rural women in producing healthy and standard products; - A total of 540 job opportunities were created through home-based businesses; - Around 106 healthy products were produced by rural women.
Promoting women's access to natural resources by establishing women's cooperatives	The Central Organization for Rural Cooperatives and the Land Affairs Organization of Iran	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Around 60,000 rural and nomadic women were joined in 2,000 rural and nomadic cooperatives; - Women cultivated walnuts and almonds in Ghazvin Province and produced strawberry in Zanjan Province.
Promote training on standardization processes for women carpet weavers, female technical trainers in carpet weaving, and women members of NGOs.	The National Standards Organization and WAFA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A total of 40 workshops on standardization processes were held in 11 Provinces.
Promoting training programs for women and girls in science, engineering, and technology.	Ministry of Science, Research and Technology and WAFA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Around 300,000 rural and nomadic women were trained in science, engineering and technology.
Educational participatory meetings for women impacted by climate change to raise awareness about their vulnerability.	MAJ and WAFA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Holding workshops for local community (We don't have indigenous people in our country. We can use local community instead of it) social organizations.

Implementation of Social Resilience Plan	WAFA	- Developing the capacities of CSOs through holding training workshops in the suburbs of Sistan and Baluchestan Province and earthquake-affected parts of Kermanshah Province.
Improving family consumption patterns, optimizing energy usage, and empowering women.	Ministry of Petroleum and WAFA	- Awareness raising for women on how to use resources (since women are the main users of resources and means of subsistence).

By providing resources for the formulation of NAP in Iran, the development of gender consideration policies that address the unique vulnerabilities faced by women in the context of climate change will be facilitated. This support will enable the Iranian government to strengthen institutional capacities, engage stakeholders effectively, and promote women's participation in decision-making processes related to climate adaptation that not only protect the environment but also empower women economically and socially. This alignment of gender considerations with climate action will foster a more inclusive and resilient society in Iran, ultimately contributing to sustainable development goals and enhancing gender consideration

2.4. Gaps and Barriers

Despite efforts in implementing the National Strategic Action Plan on Climate Change and to consider climate change in sector policies, Iran has yet embarked on the National Adaptation Plan (NAP) process and there are significant obstacles and barriers to planning, investing and implementing climate change adaptation particularly in the most vulnerable sectors. Table 2 provides an analysis of these obstacles and barriers that will be addressed by this readiness proposal for a successful implementation of the NAP process in five sectors prioritized in the 3rd National Communication, namely water resources, agriculture, energy, DRM and health, with an aim for the tools, capacities and lessons learned to be applied in other sectoral NAP in the future.

Table 3. Gaps and barriers to climate change adaptation in Iran

Description of Gaps / Barriers	Reasons why gaps/ barriers persist?	Ways in which the Readiness proposal will address the Gaps/Barriers
1. Inadequate policies for sector ministries to translate national strategies/policies into sector-specific adaptation plans and investments	<p>The National Strategic Action Plan, INDC and National Communication to UNFCCC identify priorities for adaptation in sectors. However, there is a lack of more detailed policies/guidance for sector ministries to undertake thorough vulnerability and risk assessment, develop mechanisms for prioritizing adaptation options and mobilizing finance, as well as to strengthen institutional arrangements and build capacities.</p> <p>These prevent the ministries from translating national strategies into actionable sector-specific adaptation plans, investments and eventual implementation of adaptation measures.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review current sectoral policies, strategies, regulations and plans and make recommendations and action plans for their possible improvements with the aim of their implement to support climate change adaptation planning and implementation in the 5 priority sectors. (Activities 3.1.2.a-d) in consultation with NCCWG/Sub-committee, TCs and NCCPAG
2. Lack of capacity and knowledge for climate change adaptation planning and implementation	<p>There is no comprehensive and systematic approach to building the technical and operational capacity of institutions and stakeholders involved in climate adaptation. Without targeted capacity-building, many institutions, including the NDA and sector ministries, lack the necessary skills, knowledge, and resources to effectively plan, implement, and monitor</p>	<p>The project proposes a comprehensive capacity building for NAP including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adaptation capacity and training needs assessment (Activity 3.1.4a) – which will establish the baseline for policy analysis (3.1.2a-d) and training/capacity building activities along the NAP process

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Description of Gaps / Barriers	Reasons why gaps/ barriers persist?	Ways in which the Readiness proposal will address the Gaps/Barriers
	<p>adaptation activities. This limits the ability of these institutions to access and utilize climate finance effectively. Moreover, given the rapid developments in climate change, it is crucial for policymakers to stay informed. Continuous learning about the latest scientific findings allows them to make effective decisions that address climate challenges and promote sustainable communities.</p> <p>Finally, it can be concluded that there are significant deficiencies in the capacity for formulating the NAP process in Iran. These deficiencies encompass a lack of expertise in monitoring and evaluating the implementation of adaptation options, assessing adaptive capacity in vulnerability studies, prioritizing adaptation options, and integrating various adaptation options across different sectors.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training/capacity building: will enhance the skills and knowledge of stakeholders, NGOs, and the most people in vulnerable situation, as well as other participants, in different aspects of the NAP process, including conducting vulnerability and risk assessments (VRA), prioritizing adaptation options, planning, monitoring, and evaluation, as well as developing concept notes with the participation of relevant National stockholders. (Activities.3.1.1. e, 3.1.1.f, 3.2.1.a, 3.2.2. a, 3.4.1.a, 3.4.2. a). These activities will be designed to be sustainable and conducive to capacity retention after the end of the project. • Training of Trainers: will involve training a core group of national experts who can then train others within their respective sectors and beyond. • Learning-by-Doing: with practical, hands-on exercises and immediate application in sector NAP process with coaching and supervision by project consultants and Master Trainers, ensuring that participants gain real-world experience and develop skills for climate adaptation planning and implementation. • Knowledge Management: To ensure that training materials and knowledge generated during the project are retained and accessible, a robust knowledge management approach will be implemented. This will include an E-Learning Platform hosted by the National Climate Change Knowledge Hub (NCKKH) being developed under IRN-RS-002. The NCKKH will serve as a repository for all NAP training materials, guidelines, and reports and make them accessible to stakeholders, including in Farsi, as appropriate. This will ensure that knowledge is retained and can be accessed by other sectors and all stakeholders. • Facilitate knowledge transfer on climate adaptation strategies and technical and operations aspects from GCF supported NAP to enhance institutional capacity and effectiveness in Iran. (Activity 3.4.1. b)
<p>3. Limited inter-sectoral coordination and participation of the most people in vulnerable situation in climate change adaptation planning and implementation.</p>	<p>Support is going-on under the GCF readiness II project for effective operations of the NCCWG and its sub-committees (such as the National Climate Finance Committee (NCFC) as well as project-initiated coordination mechanisms such as the National Climate Change Policy Advisory Group (NCCPAG) and Readiness II specific outputs. However, there is the need for specific coordination mechanisms for NAP, particularly to ensure inter-sectoral coordination and the engagement of academia, the private sectors and vulnerability communities. The absence of such institutional coordination hinders the understanding of vulnerabilities and identification and integration of most</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create/facilitate NAP Technical Committees (TC) including academia, private sector, local authorities, CSO, community representatives) for the 5 sectors' NAPs. (Activity 3.1.3.a) • Facilitate the guidance/support from NCCWG/sub-committees. NCCPAG and TCs inputs in NAP process (throughout all outputs) • Facilitate the participation of different stakeholders in developing technical guidelines (Activities, 3.2.2.c, and 3.4.1.b.)

Description of Gaps / Barriers	Reasons why gaps/ barriers persist?	Ways in which the Readiness proposal will address the Gaps/Barriers
	<p>appropriate adaptation measures as well as mobilization of finance.</p> <p>The lack of coordination has led to fragmented adaptation/mal-adaptation approaches, where sector-specific initiatives may operate in isolation, reducing the overall efficiency and effectiveness. The absence of clear roles and responsibilities among institutions also creates confusion and delays in decision-making, further complicating the implementation of adaptation strategies.</p> <p>Furthermore, while prioritizing adaptation in the five most vulnerable sectors, strengthening NCCWG/sub-committees capacity for coordination and having in place sector specific coordination mechanisms for adaptation will enable scaling up NAP in other sectors.</p>	
<p>4. Lack of robust guidelines/ tools for Vulnerability and Risk Assessment (VRA) and prioritizing adaptation options</p>	<p>There is a noted lack of comprehensive vulnerability and risk information in the existing documents and studies in Iran. The need for guidelines and tools for conducting sector-specific VRAs is urgent as a prerequisite for climate change adaptation planning and implementation.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Undertake 5 sectoral comprehensive VRA, also to generate knowledge for sharing, (Activities 3.2.2.d-h) • Develop Gender consideration and Socially inclusive Guidelines for VRA. (Activity 3.2.2.c)
<p>5. Lack of a framework for monitoring, evaluating, and learning to make the case for investing in climate change adaptation and scaling up in all sectors.</p>	<p>Absence of an M&E framework which incorporates adaptation-related indicators, and which is integrated across the key sectors. This results in lack of standardized reporting and an inability to track progress or learn from experience.</p> <p>Currently, the 5 sectors have developed individual plans to monitor their respective projects. However, they are using diverse methods and methodologies tailored to their specific operations with various levels of considering climate change/climate change adaptation. The challenge is to consolidate into a comprehensive approach that takes into account the unique characteristics of each sector while coherently integrating climate change adaptation and also mitigation.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create a data collection and dissemination plan for consistent and standardized reporting for the 5 sectors, (Activity 3.2.1.d) • Develop/ upgrade current communication and coordination channels, processes, and mechanisms related to the development and adoption of adaptation strategies. (Activity 3.2.1.e)
<p>6. Lack of finance and technologies for adaptation</p>	<p>The existing strategies/policies do not address financing mechanisms for the implementation of adaptation options, leading to insufficient funding for adaptation in Iran.</p> <p>There is an absence of know-how within key departments regarding accessing international climate finance nor is there a mechanism for taking a joint governmental approach to development of funding proposals. Relatedly, there are capacity gaps around development of quality funding proposals. More than this, Sanctions imposed on Iran can significantly hinder its ability to access knowledge and technology related to climate change adaptation. These restrictions often limit international collaboration, reduce funding opportunities, and obstruct the import of advanced</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developing concept notes for adaptation priority actions (Activities 3.4.2.a-b) • Establish and strengthen inter-institutional coordination mechanisms, including engagement with the GCF and other climate funds through a workshop, (Activity 3.4.2.c) • Develop a Multi-Criteria Analysis (MCA) tool to prioritize adaptation strategies for each of the 5 sectors (3.4.1.b).

Description of Gaps / Barriers	Reasons why gaps/ barriers persist?	Ways in which the Readiness proposal will address the Gaps/Barriers
	technologies that are essential for addressing climate challenges.	

2.5. Problem statement

Problem Statement: With projected substantial climate change impacts, Iran urgently needs to plan for and implement effective adaptation strategies and options. However, Iran lacks an adequate policy framework, inter-sectoral coordination and mechanisms for stakeholder engagement, particularly people in vulnerable situation, for the formulation of sectoral adaptation plans in an integrated manner, in addition to the prerequisite guidelines and tools for vulnerability and risk assessments, monitoring and evaluation framework and actions to mobilize funding. These constraints have prevented Iran from planning for and implementing effective adaptation actions especially in key sectors vital to the resilience of its people and the economy.

Goal: This proposal seeks to bolster Iran's ability to plan, execute, oversee, and communicate comprehensive and impactful climate adaptation initiatives across key sectors such as water, agriculture, energy, disaster risk management, and health. Upon successful implementation, Iran will have developed five tailored adaptation plans for these five sectors and two concept notes outlining the integration of these plans into the National Adaptation Plan.

2.6. Beneficiaries

Direct beneficiaries

This proposal will directly benefit various **government organizations** responsible for water, agriculture, energy, health and DRM sectors. These are: the Department of Environment, Ministry of Agriculture - Jihad, Ministry of Energy, Ministry of Petroleum, Ministry of Health and Medical Education, and the Ministry of Interior respectively. Many other ministries and governmental organizations will also directly benefit from the project. They are members of the NCCWG and its coordination mechanisms such as the Ministry of Science, Research, and Technology, Ministry of Roads and Urban Development, Ministry of Industry, Mine and Trade, Ministry of Information and Communications Technology, Ministry of Economic Affairs and Finance, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Planning and budget Organization, National Standards Organization, Meteorological Organization, and The Center for Progress, Development of Iran Presidency and Climate Change Science Hub, which operates under the Environment and Sustainable Development Research Institute of the DoE.

This proposal will also benefit **private sectors** such as the Iran and Tehran Chamber of Commences, International Chamber of Commerce (ICC), Industries, Mines, and Agriculture; Iran Renewable Energy Association; and Iran Green Management Association and **research and academia** under government entities and main academic institutions and universities that provide scientific inputs to climate studies. These include, for example, the Climate Research Group, Geographic Information System (GIS) and Remote Sensing (RS) Center, Shahid Beheshti University, Climatological Research Institute (CRI), Ministry of Road and Urban Development (MRUD), Climate Change and Health Research Group and Environmental Research Center of Tehran University of Medical Sciences, Iranian National Institute for Oceanography and Atmospheric Science, Water Research Institute, Energy, Water and Environment Research Institute of Sharif University of Technology, Niroo Research Institute, Research Institute of Petroleum Industry, Institute for International Energy Studies, Forest Range and Watershed management Organization (FRWO) Research Institute, etc.

Indirect beneficiaries

This proposal will benefit local communities, particularly those in regions vulnerable to climate change impacts. The implementation of the sectoral NAPs, developed under this proposal, will ultimately enhance communities' capacity to cope with climate-related impacts in the sectors, including water resource management, strengthen resilient agriculture and food security, resilient energy supply, reducing health risks, and managing climate-related disaster risks. The outcomes would be most beneficial for farmers, individuals who rely on energy for their livelihoods, low-income communities and the economically disadvantaged, especially the elderly, women, and children, as well as people with

existing health concerns or disabilities. By fostering multi-stakeholder engagement, the NAP process ensures their diverse voices contribute to understanding of vulnerabilities and decision-making, ultimately leading to more effective and inclusive adaptation strategies that enhance their resilience as well as of ecosystems and economies. Additionally, the technical capacities of national experts and research groups will be improved to support the continuous NAP process beyond the primary sectors targeted under this proposal.

2.7. Stakeholder engagement

This NAP readiness proposal has been meticulously developed through an extensive consultation process and with collaborative inputs of a wide array of policymakers, stakeholders, non-governmental organizations, and academia. A total of more than 16 comprehensive meetings were convened to develop and refine the proposal (see Table 3). These meetings focused on various aspects, with special attention given to build a common understanding of the needs and identify specific activities required to effectively implement the NAP process across five carefully selected sectors. Notably, the participatory nature of the approach was underscored, ensuring the engagement and input of all relevant stakeholders throughout the process. Furthermore, the active involvement and contribution of all meeting participants in finalizing the proposal, particularly the Log Frame, have not only fostered national ownership but also significantly bolstered the capacity to execute the NAP process and to implement them in the future.

Table 4: Meetings with stakeholders to develop this NAP readiness proposal.

Description	Dates	Participants	Focus of Discussion/Conclusions
Preliminary meetings to discuss Iran's national adaptation plan	August 2023	FAO, NDA, UNDP, WHO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identifying the focus/thematic areas for consideration in the initial NAP phase Defining the first 13 thematic areas/sectors Selecting 5 priority sectors for the first NAP proposal.
Various dialogues between government and international organizations and correspondences	September 2023 – March 2024	FAO, NDA, UNDP, WHO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assigning tasks and defining responsibilities for each international organization Final confirmation of roles of international organizations in the NAP readiness proposal.
Finalizing roles and contributions of international organizations for the NAP process	April 2024	FAO, NDA, UNDP, WHO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clarifying specific roles and responsibilities of each international organization involved in the NAP proposal. Establishing communication and reporting protocols to ensure efficient coordination and information sharing. Setting timelines and milestones for each organization's contributions, ensuring alignment with overall project goals and deadlines.
Implementation plan to develop the NAP readiness proposal and progress review	May- June 2024	FAO, NDA, UNDP, WHO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discussing budget needs, and financial planning to support the proposal development Hiring national and international experts Developing a framework for monitoring the progress of NAP proposal development.
First meeting of the stakeholders to prepare the NAP Readiness proposal	25 th June 2024	FAO, NDA, UNDP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hold a training workshop with the members of the NCCWG, representatives of the private sector, and NGOs Timeline for preparation of the first draft, consultation meetings, and presentation of the finalized document. Hold separate meetings with the institutions related to each sector NAP -

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Description	Dates	Participants	Focus of Discussion/Conclusions
			agriculture, water, health, energy, and disaster risk management
Internal meeting to establish coordination mechanism for preparing the NAP Readiness proposal	June 2024	FAO, FAO Regional office for Asia and Pacific (RAP)/ Head Quarte (HQ), UNDP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NAP proposal development road map and timeline Framing the role of each partner in the formulation process Initial review of the log frame arrangement and possible suitable outcomes/outputs relevant to Iran
Meeting of the technical committee under NCCWG to brief policymakers of the NAP Readiness proposal	2 nd July 2024	FAO, NDA, UNDP, Ministry of Energy, Ministry of Agriculture -Jahad, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Roads and City Planning, Ministry of Petroleum, Ministry of Economy and Finance, Research Institute of Environment and Sustainable Development, Research Institute of Natural Disasters under Ministry of Interior, Meteorological Organization, Ministry of Industry, Mine and Trade, Ministry of Science, Research and Technology, Center for International Affairs of Environmental Organization, Presidential Scientific and Technological Vice-Chancellor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training materials were presented in 3 presentations by the GCF National Coordinator, and FAO consultant, and the attendees' questions were answered. It was decided that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Presentations and examples of NAP Readiness projects should be sent to attendees. All the documents, reports, rules, and bylaws compiled by the entities should be sent to the secretariat of the NDA secretariat national authority to refer to them in the preparation of the proposal.
Sectoral meeting to discuss the log frame of the NAP Readiness proposal for the Energy Sector	July 2024	FAO, NDA, UNDP, Ministry of Energy, Ministry of Petroleum	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explanations regarding the current issues of the energy sector with the effects of climate change, such as the loss of the grid and its efficiency decrease with the increase in temperature, power transmission lines, thermal power plants, renewable power plants, damages on the supply and demand side, the rise in electricity demand for cooling in industries and power plants. It was agreed that there is a need for vulnerability assessment in the energy sector. The first draft will be shared with related entities.
Sectoral meeting to discuss the preparation of activities for the log frame of the NAP proposal for the Water and Agriculture Sectors	July 2024	FAO, NDA, UNDP, Ministry of Energy (which is also responsible for water resource management), Ministry of Agriculture -Jahad	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The effect of climate change on soil should be considered in future vulnerabilities studies. Agricultural sub-sectors should be prioritized due to climate change impacts and limited capacities to adapt. Sectoral priorities to be sent to the NDA secretariat
Meeting with potential National Climate Change Knowledge Hub (NCKH) to obtain the universities and research institutes' inputs	July 2024	NDA, NCKH members	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The first draft will be shared with related entities
Sectoral meeting to discuss the log frame of	July 2024	FAO, UNDP, NDA, Ministry of Roads and City Planning,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The alignment of the NAP proposal with other programs of the country such as

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Description	Dates	Participants	Focus of Discussion/Conclusions
the NAP Readiness proposal for DRM sector		Research Institute of Natural Disasters under Ministry of Interior	<p>the 7th development program and the National Disaster Risk Reduction Strategy should be considered.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DRM studies have been done at the national level, but should also be considered at the local level • The need to create a data bank can be seen under output 3.2.1 • Impact-based forecast and prevention, which is one of biggest gaps in Iran, should be considered • In the field of housing and urban development, the lack of coherent information about subsidence and social issues such as population displacement should be considered.
Internal meeting to discuss the log frame and activities	July 2024	FAO, NDA, UNDP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review the NAP Readiness proposal development progress, • Discuss the role of sectoral stakeholders in the proposal formulation • Review the NAP Readiness log frame and agreeing on the key relevant outcomes and outputs
Second meeting of the Climate Change Technical Committee to discuss the draft log frame and activities for the log frame of the NAP readiness proposal	August 2024	FAO, NDA, UNDP, Ministry of Energy, Ministry of Agriculture -Jahad, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Roads and City Planning, Ministry of Petroleum, Ministry of Economy and Finance, Research Institute of Environment and Sustainable Development, Research Institute of Natural Disasters, Meteorological Organization, Ministry of Industry, Mine and Trade, Ministry of Science, Research and Technology, Center for International Affairs of Environmental Organization, Presidential Scientific and Technological Vice-Chancellor, Regulatory Organization, Presidential Legal Assistant, the center of transformation and progress of the presidency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integration should be considered as an activity in each department • Consider the health sector in NAP • For sectors in which previous preliminary vulnerability assessments are available, the focus of the project needs to be on updating and improvement of the previous assessments.
Meeting to discuss the Institutional and Policy Framework section of the NAP proposal	August 2024	FAO consultant and NDA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regarding the governmental structure related to climate change, necessary information was obtained from the NDA secretariat.
Meeting to discuss the preparation of activities for the log frame of the NAP proposal for the Climate Change Hub Part2	August 2024	NDA, Environment Research Institutes, and Research Institutes of the Ministry of Agricultural Jahad	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training material and log frame presented. • The necessity of having an information network
Meeting with NGOs to discuss the draft log frame of the NAP Readiness proposal	August 2024	FAO, NDA, and NGOs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training material and log frame presented. • Issues related to women should be highlighted. • All documents and presentations should be sent to the participants.

Description	Dates	Participants	Focus of Discussion/Conclusions
Sectoral meeting to discuss the NAP Readiness proposal's log frame and activities for the Health Sector	August 2024	FAO, UNDP, WHO, NDA, Ministry of Energy (MoE), MAJ, DRR,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WHO contributes to the health sector in close consultation with MOH, NDA, and FAO's led proposal formulation task force • Agreeing on the health sector approach • Fast tracking the provision of health background and supporting documents including situation analysis • Reviewing and agreeing on the key outcomes and outputs of the log frame
Meeting to implement the comments of the health sector on the log frame and activities	August 2024	FAO consultant and WHO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discussing the details of health sector needs and situation analysis • Agreeing on the draft log frame • Agreeing on the next steps and scope of the health sector
Meeting to finalize the log frame with the international consultant	August 2024	FAO, UNDP, WHO, national and international consultant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide a briefing to the international consultant regarding the completed activities. • Have a detailed discussion about the LogFrame. • Gather input from the international consultants and incorporate it into the proposal. • Conclude the log frame in an internal meeting.
Meeting to finalize the log frame with all stakeholders	11 th August 2024	FAO, NDA, UNDP, ministries of Power and Water, Energy, Agriculture, Health, Ministry of Roads and City Planning, Ministry of Petroleum, Ministry of Economy and Finance, Research Institute of Environment and Sustainable Development, Research Institute of Natural Disasters, Meteorological Organization, Ministry of Industry, Mine and Trade, Ministry of Science, Research and Technology, Center for International Affairs of Environmental Organization, Presidential Scientific and Technological Vice-Chancellor, Regulatory Organization, Presidential Legal Assistant, the center of transformation and progress of the presidency, and NGOs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reviewing the gaps and barriers and the log frame with the participants • Gathering the final comments of each participant on the log frame and activities • Finalizing the log frame and start writing the other part of the proposal

2.8 Synergies and Complementarity

Table 5 below provides a comprehensive overview of how the NAP Readiness proposal leverages the progress achieved through the 1st and 2nd Readiness grants.

Table 5: Synergies and complementarities between 1st and 2nd readiness grants and the NAP readiness proposal.

Details of Readiness grants in the country	Objectives and key results expected / delivered	Synergies and Complementarities	Key implementation challenges and learnings
<p>1st GCF Readiness grant – IRN-RS-001</p> <p>Title: GCF Readiness Program for I.R. Iran</p> <p>Approved budget: USD \$419,495</p> <p>Duration: 17/05/2018 – 8/9/2021)</p> <p>DP: FAO</p>	<p>1. Country Capacity Strengthened</p> <p>Stocktaking of institutional, functional, and technical capacities to strengthen the NDA's and NDA's office's role.</p> <p>Development of operational guidelines and frameworks for the NDA office, including a National Climate Change Finance Committee (NCCFC) which is responsible for making decisions for all projects/programs that are to use GCF funding.</p> <p>Climate finance training for the NDA's office, including the National Climate Change Finance Committee (NCCFC).</p> <p>Develop guidelines for the GCF no-objection procedure including developing a website.</p> <p>2. Stakeholders Engaged</p> <p>Develop a stakeholder engagement framework for GCF portfolio participation and decision-making.</p> <p>Multi-stakeholder consultation to identify adaptation and mitigation priorities based on the INDCs and</p>	<p>Those trained in GCF processes, investment criteria will be mobilised to help in developing the concept notes for the NAP proposal.</p> <p>The NDA website will be further developed for data/information sharing for NAP.</p> <p>Gender consideration strategy and gender assessment on raising awareness of local communities will be utilized to formulate gender engagement under the NAP readiness.</p> <p>Published four documents that can support the National Adaptation Plan (NAP) process including: 1. Mapping of Climate Change Stakeholders, Initiatives, and Investments in Iran (2020), 2. Women and Youth Engagement in Green Climate Fund Projects of the Islamic Republic of Iran (2021), 3. Stakeholder Engagement Framework for GCF Activities in the Islamic Republic of Iran (2021)</p>	<p>time-taking institutional setting and coordination processes.</p> <p>Language barriers required investment in translation/ interpretation</p> <p>Knowledge sharing through more institutionalized partnerships will be critical for sustainability and stakeholder engagement.</p>

Details of Readiness grants in the country	Objectives and key results expected / delivered	Synergies and Complementarities	Key implementation challenges and learnings
	<p>other national plans/policies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Develop guidelines and procedures to ensure gender consideration in GCF related activities 		
<p>2nd GCF Readiness Grant</p> <p>Title: Strengthening Iran's access to GCF with national ownership, knowledge-based policies and sound technologies (I.R. Iran Readiness II)</p> <p>Approved budget: USD \$9...</p> <p>Duration: 29/03/2024 – 26/08/2026)</p> <p>DP: FAO</p>	<p>1 Capacity Building</p> <p>Establishment of NCCWG's Climate Change Policy Advice Group (CCPAG).</p> <p>Strategy and guidebook for DOE engagement with GCF</p> <p>Develop a stakeholders engagement framework for GCF portfolio participation and decision-making</p> <p>2 Strategic Frameworks</p> <p>A National Mitigation Plan in line with national policies and energy outlooks and with a socio-economic model.</p> <p>Updated TNA and development of Technology Action Plans (TAP)</p> <p>Disseminate and discuss the implementation of the GCF Country Programme</p> <p>Establish group of experts for the selection of project</p>	<p>The NAP Readiness proposal will draw on the institutional capacity and mechanisms built under NCCWG which is responsible for making decisions on domestic and international programs related to climate change at a macro level and NCCFC.</p> <p>The NAP proposal is based on stakeholder engagement, and climate resilience investment policies, and will benefit from capacity-building activities carried out under readiness II proposal.</p> <p>The stakeholder engagement learning and development of a guidebook for DOE will inform engagement under the NAP project and the development of the Capacities and Vulnerabilities Assessment Framework (CVA) guideline.</p> <p>The plan to reduce greenhouse gas emissions following national policies can serve as a model for presenting solutions to adapt to climate change through the</p>	<p>It can be challenging to address the conflict between reducing greenhouse gases and implementing climate change adaptation solutions simultaneously.</p> <p>The mechanisms for collaborating with the Hub members should be clarified before beginning the collaboration.</p>

Details of Readiness grants in the country	Objectives and key results expected / delivered	Synergies and Complementarities	Key implementation challenges and learnings
	<p>ideas/concept notes</p> <p>Update the pipeline in the GCF Country Program.</p> <p>Conduct techno-economic sectoral demand-side analyses for identification of sectoral mitigation potentials and priorities.</p> <p>Develop a macro model to account for monetary policies and their macroeconomic impacts.</p> <p>Evaluate the economic impacts of global response measures on Iranian economy</p> <p>Develop the National CC Mitigation Plan and Organize related training for key stakeholders.</p> <p>Identification of appropriate climate technologies for climate change adaptation and mitigation for priority sectors.</p> <p>Prioritization of technologies and relevant action for increased access to finance.</p> <p>Support implementation of the Technology Action Plan (TAP)</p>	<p>country's macro policies.</p> <p>The NAP Readiness proposal will complement/build on updated Technical Need Assessment (TNA) and development of Technology Action Plans (TAP).</p> <p>In formulating the NAP process, utilizing guidance from the National Climate Change Knowledge Hub in vulnerability and prioritization options studies can enhance the quality of the results.</p> <p>The sectoral NAP formulation will help in updating the GCF Country Programme</p> <p>Adaptation CN and two project ideas developed under Readiness II will be taken up for review under the NAP readiness with a view to updating / aligning these with sectoral adaptation plans</p>	

Details of Readiness grants in the country	Objectives and key results expected / delivered	Synergies and Complementarities	Key implementation challenges and learnings
	<p>with communications, guidance and training.</p> <p>Objective 4 Pipeline Development</p> <p>Develop a concept note for the establishment of a National CC Mitigation Fund</p> <p>Develop a concept note for priority adaptation project.</p> <p>Develop a concept note for a priority mitigation project.</p> <p>Develop two advanced Project Idea Notes for priority sectors</p> <p>Objective 5 Knowledge sharing and learning</p> <p>Establish a National Climate Change Knowledge Hub (NCKH) within DoE in partnership with academia</p> <p>Create a green technology network related to climate change.</p> <p>Develop capacity building programmes (E-learning platform) for climate change awareness raising and training packages.</p>		

Details of Readiness grants in the country	Objectives and key results expected / delivered	Synergies and Complementarities	Key implementation challenges and learnings
	Develop national training programs on climate change for school students		
UNDP Climate Promise project	With Climate Promise's support, national capacity was developed to address several aspects of adaptation and mitigation of national climate action planning; e.g., prioritizing actions for climate-resilient cities, vulnerability assessment of the power sector, a National Smart Emission Inventory System, national guidelines for GHG emission inventory, and economic impact assessment of the global climate response measures on Iran.	Vulnerability assessment in the urban infrastructures and power sector were investigated and priority actions for increasing the resiliency of these sectors to climate change were identified.	Outdated of climate change projections were utilized. Also, adaptive capacities were not considered in vulnerability assessments. Finally, the adaptation solutions in the power sector were prioritized in a qualitative manner.

Furthermore, Table 5 illustrates how various climate change adaptation and planning projects, which receive funding from the government or other donors, will contribute to shaping the NAP process in the country.

Table 6: Synergies and complementarities with other climate change adaptation and planning grants

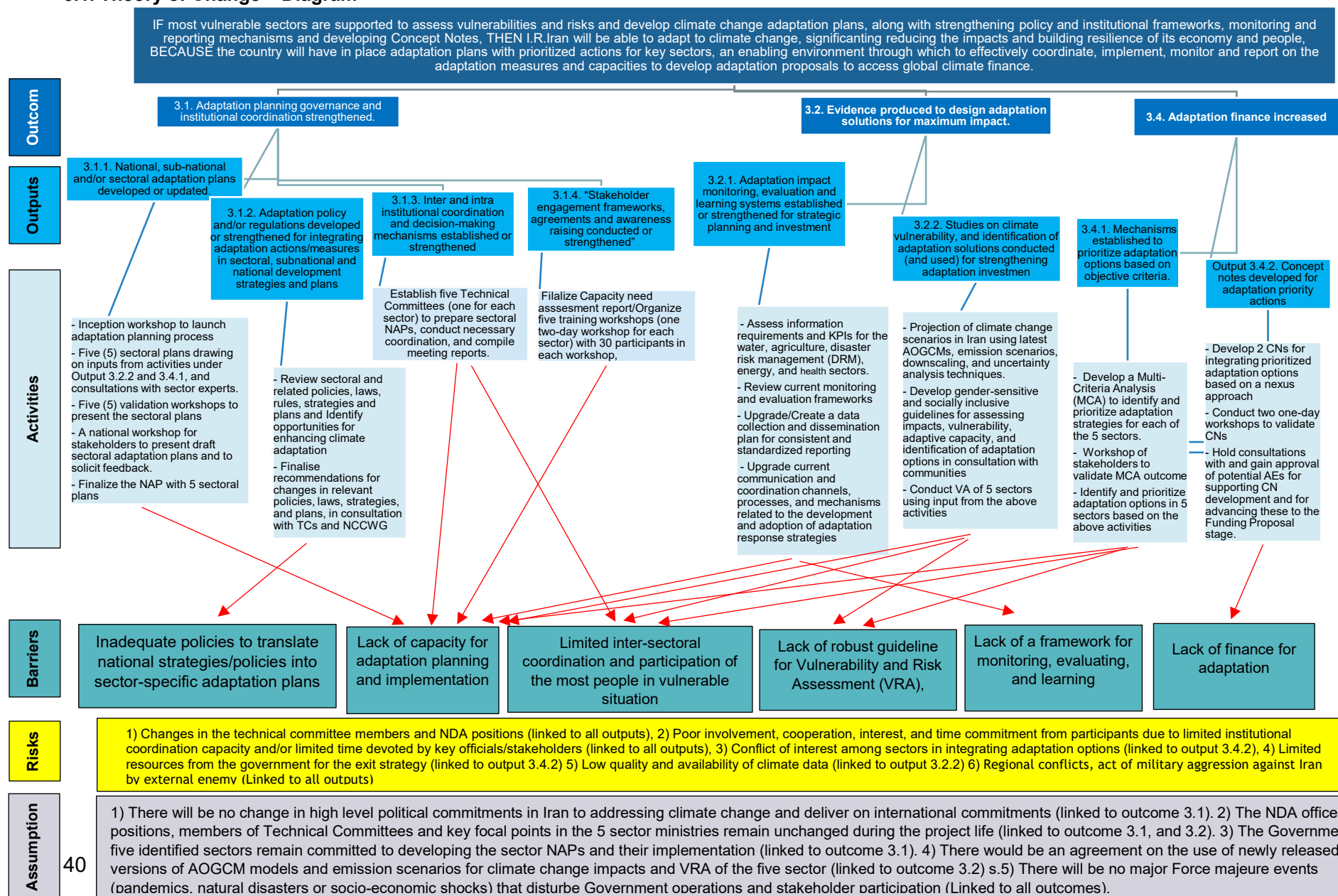
Details of previous grants in the country	Objectives and key results expected / delivered	Synergies and Complementarities	Key implementation challenges and learnings
First, Second and Third national communication reports to UNFCCC Funding: GEF Duration: 2007-09 for the First National Communication, 2011-13 for the Second National Communication, and 2015-17 for the Third National Communication	Objective: Assessing the vulnerability and potential adaptation measures of various sectors to climate change in the country	In developing sectoral NAP document, the adaptation options derived from national communication reports can help identify the most appropriate adaptation options.	Three national communication reports of the country have utilized outdated versions of Atmosphere Ocean General Circulation Model (AOGCM) and emission scenarios to project future climate change. Therefore, the adaptation options derived from these reports may be outdated.
INDC	Objective: Intended Nationally	The vulnerability and adaptation options of INDC	The report lacks detailed information about vulnerability

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Funding: GEF Duration: 2013-15	Determined Contribution of Iran in Adaptation and Vulnerability to Climate Change	can help improve the NAP process.	studies and adaptation options in different sectors.
First and Second Technology Need Assessment reports Funding: UNIDO and GEF Duration: 2004 and 2018	Objective: prioritizing technology need assessment for adaptation propose	Prioritized adaptation options can help in sectoral NAP document development	Outdated utilization of climate change projections and a lack of vulnerability studies make the adaptation options unreliable.
National Strategic Action Plan on Climate Change Funding: DOE Duration: 2017	Objective: Identifying specific mid-term policy decisions and quantified targets in adaptation fields for various sectors over ten years.	Sectoral NAP documents can benefit from the policy decisions outlined in this report.	Outdated utilization of climate change projections and a lack of vulnerability studies make the adaptation options unreliable.

Section 3. Theory of change (ToC)

3.1. Theory of Change – Diagram



3.2. Theory of Change – Narrative

The proposed proposal aims to contribute towards the overall **Goal** where “Iran has the knowledge and technical means to significantly reduce adverse climate change impacts on its economy and people’s lives and livelihoods”.

The **Goal statement** is:

*“IF most vulnerable sectors are supported to assess vulnerabilities and risks and develop climate change adaptation plans, along with strengthening policy and institutional frameworks, monitoring and reporting mechanisms and developing Concept Notes, **THEN** I.R.Iran will be able to adapt to climate change, significantly reducing the impacts and building resilience of its economy and people, **BECAUSE** the country will have in place adaptation plans with prioritized actions for key sectors, an enabling environment through which to effectively coordinate, implement, monitor and report on the adaptation measures and capacities to develop adaptation proposals to access global climate finance”.*

This Goal will be achieved through three outcomes, each having two specific outputs. These outputs encompass a variety of impactful activities that address the identified barriers and risks to climate change adaptation planning and implementation in Iran.

Outcome 3.1. Adaptation planning governance and institutional coordination strengthened

Complementing efforts to strengthen national coordination on climate change under other Readiness grants, the outputs and activities under this Outcome aim to strengthen the urgently required specific institutional arrangements and coordination for climate change adaptation planning and implementation, emphasizing participation of the most people in vulnerable situation.

Output 3.1.1. National, sub-national and/or sectoral adaptation plans developed or updated.

Activities under this output will develop five sector-specific National Adaptation Plan (NAP) documents for water, agriculture, disaster risk management (DRM), energy, and health sectors. This will be informed by other activities and outputs, such as output 3.2.2 - which will provide climate change projections and vulnerability and risk assessment (VRA) and M&E framework and output 3.4.1 that will provide the adaptation options prioritization. Furthermore, this output will contribute to strengthening output 3.1.2 – recommendations to enhance policies, strategies, plans, laws and regulations to facilitate systematic adaptation planning and implementation of adaptation actions. The sectoral NAPs will provide a basis for developing concept notes (Output 3.4.2).. To achieve this output, the following activities will be taken:

Activities

3.1.1.a. One inception workshop for at least 60 stakeholders (at least 30% are women participants) to launch the sectoral NAP process.

A comprehensive workshop with national stakeholders will be held to introduce and familiarize them with the core objectives of the NAP process and the scope of work under this NAP Readiness proposal. The workshop will provide a platform for the exchange of knowledge and ideas, setting the stage for future activities.

Deliverable: NAP Inception Report (including the list of participants and all materials and methods discussed)

3.1.1.b. Draft five (5) sectoral adaptation plans drawing on Output 3.2.2 and 3.4.1, and consultations with sector experts.

This activity will facilitate the NAP Technical Committees (established under 3.1.3.a) to prepare five sector NAPs, with guidance/advice from the NCCWG/sub-committees and the NCCPAG. Each Technical Committee will discuss the climate change scenario and findings of their respective sector VRA (output 3.2.2), and based on the learning from current climate change adaptation efforts, identify adaptation options, that will be prioritized under output 3.4.1.

Deliverables: Draft sector-specific NAP for water, agriculture, DRM, energy, and health.

3.1.1.c. Organize 5 validation workshops for 60 participants (at least 30% are women) to present the sectoral plans and seek inputs to finalize the NAP documents.

To ensure widescale ownership, the NAP documents need to incorporate inputs from various stakeholders, including NCCWG members, members of five Technical Committees (established under 3.1.3.a), policymakers, private sectors, NGOs, and people in most vulnerable situations. The draft sector NAP document's validation involves conducting a workshop with all stakeholders to obtain their feedback and ensure accuracy, relevance and acceptance.

Deliverables: Workshop report (including validated NAP documents, list of participants, and presentations)

3.1.1.d. Hold a national workshop for at least 60 participants to present draft sectoral NAPs and to solicit final round of feedback.

The sector NAPs will be presented to the National Climate Change Working Group (NCCWG) for endorsement. To achieve this, a workshop will be convened in which the NAP document from each sector will be presented for review, discussion and consideration. Workshop participants will include members of NCCWG, members of five technical committees (created in activity 3.1.1b), selected NGOs, and nominated representatives of people in the most vulnerable situation.

Deliverables: workshop report (including list of participants, agenda, and five endorsed NAP documents)

3.1.1.e. Finalize the NAP with 5 sectoral NAPs (Activity 3.1.1.b.) based on feedback from consultations (Activity 3.1.1.c., Activity 3.1.1.d) and consultations with sectoral experts.

At last, five technical teams will complete the final sectoral National Action Plans (NAPs) by incorporating feedback from different stakeholders and NCCWG members.

Deliverables: five finalized NAP document in water, agriculture, DRM, energy, and Health sectors

Activities under this output will address **Barrier 2** - Lack of capacity for climate change adaptation planning and implementation and

Output 3.1.2. Adaptation policy and/or regulations developed or strengthened for integrating adaptation actions/measures in sectoral, subnational and national development strategies and plans.

The current development policies, plans, strategies, and regulations in Iran's water, agriculture, disaster risk management (DRM), energy, and health sectors lack comprehensive adaptation measures. This output is aimed at strengthening and improving these national development strategies and plans. It will be based on the findings of other related outputs (output 3.1.1, output 3.2.1, output 3.2.2, output 3.4.1, and output 3.4.2). The completion of other outputs will shed light on the weaknesses in existing policies, plans, strategies and regulations, providing an opportunity to enhance these instruments to integrate adaptation planning and actions into sectoral and national development. The following activities are planned to achieve this output.

Activities

3.1.2.a One training workshop with 60 stakeholders, with at least 30% women, to outline the output's goals, activities timeline, and training the trainers.

Prior to commencing any activities related to a specific output, it is crucial to provide a comprehensive description of the output goals and the timeline for the activity to all stakeholders involved. Participants will also receive training on the latest methodologies for developing adaptation regulations and policies as well as integrating them into sectoral plans. This ensures that everyone has a clear understanding of the objectives and the schedule for the proposal.

Deliverables: Training report including materials methods and presentations trained during the workshop, list of participants, surveys analysis

3.1.2.b. Review relevant sectoral and related policies, laws, strategies, regulations, development plans and identify opportunities for enhancing climate adaptation concerns into these. Towards this end, five technical teams will carefully assess these policy instruments for the five key sectors and identify opportunities for integrating climate adaption planning and measures and assess relevant national policies, laws, development plans, regulations and

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strategies and formulate recommendations and an action plan for how climate change adaptation concerns can be adequately reflected in these.

Deliverables: Five consolidated reports of review of sector, policies/strategies/plans and regulations and identification of gaps and opportunities for mainstreaming climate change adaptation planning and implementation and propose areas of improvements of these policy instruments.

3.1.2.c. Organize 5 validation workshops for 60 persons (with at least 30% women) to present these sectoral policy review reports and seek guidance for finalization of policy recommendation and action plan to implement these recommendations.

To ensure input and perspectives of relevant stakeholders are taken into account, and that the recommendations and action plan accurately reflect the diverse needs and considerations of each sector, five validation workshops will be organized to secure the “buy in” of key stakeholders of each sector. Workshop participants will include members of NCCWG, members of five technical committees (created in activity 3.1.1b), selected NGOs, and nominated representatives of people in the most vulnerable situation.

Deliverables: Workshop report (including list of participants, agenda, and endorsed policy report)

3.1.2.d. Finalize recommendation and action plan for suggested changes in relevant policies, laws, strategies, and plans, in consultation with Technical Committees, the National Climate Change Policy Advisory Group (NCCPAG) and NCCWG/its sub-committees.

To formalize these policy recommendations, a meeting of the NCCWG will be convened for official ratification of the policy recommendation reports.

Deliverables: Finalized recommendations and action plan, within a consolidated Policy Recommendation Report for each sector (five in total), for enhancing relevant policies, laws, strategies and plans in the water, agriculture, disaster risk management (DRM), energy, and health sectors

Activities under this output will address **Barrier 1** - Inadequate policies for sector ministries to translate national strategies/policies into sector-specific adaptation plans and investments

Output 3.1.3. Inter and intra institutional coordination and decision-making mechanisms established or strengthened.

This output is aimed at establishing institutional mechanisms for driving the process of developing five sectoral plans, including overseeing related coordination activities, monitoring and reporting, and stakeholder feedback and validation.

Activities

3.1.3.a. Establish five Technical Committees (TC) (one for each sector) that are project-specific to prepare sectoral NAPs, conduct necessary coordination, and compile meeting reports.

The activity aims to establish technical teams for the water resources, agriculture, DRM, energy, and health sectors to lead studies and prepare the sector NAPs. Each TC will comprise a mix of national and international experts responsible for overseeing all project activities from inception to completion in preparing their sector NAP while ensuring coordination and coherence with other sectors within the overarching goal of mobilizing investment and investing in the most effective adaptation measures to build resilience across sectors.

Deliverables: Report on the five technical members' list, their terms of reference (TOR), and deliverables.

Activities under this Output will address **Barrier 2** Lack of capacity for climate change adaptation planning and implementation, and **Barrier 3** - Limited inter-sectoral coordination and participation of the most people in vulnerable situation in climate change adaptation planning and implementation.

Output 3.1.4. Stakeholder engagement frameworks, agreements and awareness raising conducted or strengthened

Activities

3.1.4.a. Consultations with NDA and other key stakeholders to produce and validate the Readiness Capacity Needs Assessment

Engaging in consultations with the NDA and other essential stakeholders to thoroughly develop and validate the Readiness Capacity Needs Assessment. The key stakeholders involved in this needs assessment are mainly linked to the five key priority NAP sectors including but not limited to the key line ministries, i.e. Ministry of Oil and Energy (for energy sector), Ministry of Agriculture Jihad and Ministry of Energy including Iran Water Resources Management for water and agriculture sector, Ministry of Health and other relevant institutions such as Iran Veterinary Organization for the health sector as well as National Disaster Management Organization and the Ministry of Interior for the DRR sector and relevant research institutes and universities. This process will involve gathering insights, addressing feedback, and ensuring alignment with the strategic objectives of all parties involved. The goal is to create a comprehensive assessment that accurately reflects the needs and readiness of the organization to move forward with its initiatives. All planned consultations will build on stakeholder mapping report and the stakeholder engagement framework developed under IRN-RS-001.

Deliverables: An adaptation capacity need assessment report and training report including materials methods and presentations trained during the workshop, list of participants, surveys analysis

3.1.4.b. Organize five (5) training workshops (one two-day workshop for each sector) with 30 participants in each workshop, including policymakers, stakeholders, NGOs, and people in vulnerable situation (with at least 30% are women). These workshops will aim to enhance understanding and build the specific capacity for stakeholder engagement in climate change adaptation planning and implementation with a focus on building local capacities.

During these workshops, Government participants will engage in capacity-building activities aimed at understanding differentiated needs and enhancing their skills in engaging stakeholders, ensuring a participatory NAP process and their implementation. Non-government stakeholders and particularly local stakeholders will gain knowledge and develop skills to participate in the NAP process, ensuring the divers concerns and needs will be incorporated in the NAP process. Both national and international experts will develop training materials and facilitate the process for meaningful multi-stakeholder engagement in the NAP process..

Deliverables: A capacity need assessment report and training report including materials methods and presentations trained during the workshop, list of participants, surveys analysis

Activities under this Output will address **Barrier 2** Lack of capacity for climate change adaptation planning and implementation.

Outcome 3.2. Evidence produced to design adaptation solutions for maximum impact.

This initiative aims to gather evidence of anticipated climate change impacts on Iran's water, agriculture, disaster risk management (DRM), energy, and health sectors to bolster the effectiveness of adaptation interventions. Specifically, it encompasses two outputs: **Output 3.2.1**, which focuses on establishing or strengthening monitoring, evaluation, and learning systems for adaptation impact to inform strategic planning and investment, and **Output 3.2.2**, which involves conducting studies on climate vulnerability and identifying adaptation solutions to enhance investment in adaptation efforts. The following provides a detailed description of each output and their corresponding activities.

Output 3.2.1. Adaptation impact monitoring, evaluation and learning systems established or strengthened for strategic planning and investment.

The effective implementation of the National Adaptation Plan (NAP) process hinges on robust monitoring, evaluation, and the assimilation of insights from the executed adaptation measures. In light of this, a plan will be developed for the formulation of an integrated NAP monitoring and evaluation process for the five key sectors of NAP in Iran. At this point in the NAP development, the focus will be on developing a plan of action for developing, enhancing and/or integrating the adaptation monitoring

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frameworks. Work on implementing the plan and building the institutional capacity around it will be undertaken in the next phase of NAP implementation.

To achieve this, a series of activities have been outlined as follows:

Activities

3.2.1.a One training workshop with 60 stakeholders, with at least 30% women, to outline the output's goals, activities timeline, and training the trainers on developing and implementing Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) framework and learning for adaptation.

Before commencing the implementation of the output activities, it is crucial to provide stakeholders with comprehensive details regarding the goals and timelines of each activity with focus on designing and implementing an M&E framework and learning on adaptation in general and for each sector. This ensures that everyone involved is well-informed and aligned with the objectives and deadlines. This workshop also aims to provide participants with comprehensive training on the latest methodologies for developing and implement a robust framework to monitor and evaluate adaptation projects. The training will cover in-depth insights into best practices and effective strategies for project monitoring and evaluation, the underlying data collection, analysis and sharing, equipping participants with the knowledge and skills needed to ensure the success and effectiveness of NAP process and its future implementation.

Deliverables: Training materials and training report including presentations made during the workshop, list of participants, pre and post workshop survey and analysis

3.2.1.b. Assess specific information requirements and key performance indicators for the water, agriculture, disaster risk management (DRM), energy, and health sectors.

In this 1st step, the technical teams representing each of the five sectors will identify the specific information and essential indicators required to develop a M&E plan for the implementation of the NAP within their respective sectors.

Deliverables: a report analyzing specific information requirements and key performance indicators for climate change adaptation in five sectors

3.2.1.c. Review current monitoring and evaluation frameworks to align these with information requirements and KPIs for the five sectors (carried out under Activity 3.2.1.b).

During this second step, technical teams will carefully assess all available monitoring and evaluation systems in the five sectors to pinpoint areas for enhancement that are in line with specific information and key performance indicators for climate change adaptation.

Deliverables: A report analyzing current monitoring, evaluation and learning systems on climate change adaptation area in five sectors

3.2.1.d. Upgrade/Create a data collection and dissemination plan for consistent and standardized reporting for the water, agriculture, disaster risk management, energy, and health sectors. The plan will include a protocol for gathering relevant information, establishing a time frame and frequency for data collection, and allocating necessary resources to support these tasks.

In this third step, the technical teams will enhance or establish new data collection and dissemination plans for five sectors. These plans will follow a uniform protocol based on the latest and most suitable framework for all sectors.

Deliverables: A data collection and dissemination plan developed for consistent and standardized reporting for water, agriculture, DRM, energy, and health sectors

3.2.1.e. Upgrade current communication and coordination channels, processes, and mechanisms related to the development and adoption of adaptation response strategies.

Technical teams will assess and enhance the existing communication and coordination channels in accordance with standard frameworks. This will help 5 sectors in improving the data collection methods for monitoring purposes.

Deliverables: An upgraded plan for enhancing communication and coordination channels across the five sectors to monitor the implementation of adaptation options.

3.2.1.f. Organize one validation workshops for 60 persons (with at least 30% women) to present the sectoral plans and seek guidance on the monitoring plan.

The plan for monitoring the effects of adaptation in all five sectors has been meticulously developed and will now undergo validation in a workshop dedicated to this purpose. This workshop will serve as an opportunity to ensure that the monitoring plan is comprehensive and effective in its approach to evaluating the impact of adaptation measures across the various sectors. It will include half-a-day training, in the form of breakout groups organized around each sector, at which technical staff responsible for implementing the validated M&E framework will engage in in-depth discussion on roles and responsibilities, KPIs and the data collection system and associated timeframes.

Deliverables: workshop report (including list of participants, agenda, and endorsed M&E and learning plan)

Activities under this output will address Barrier **5** - Lack of a framework for monitoring, evaluating, and learning to make the case for investing in climate change adaptation and scaling up in all sectors as well as **Barrier 2** - Lack of capacity for climate change adaptation planning and implementation

Output 3.2.2. Studies on climate vulnerability, and identification of adaptation solutions conducted (and used) for strengthening adaptation investment.

Under this NAP Readiness proposal, 5 sector Vulnerability and Risk Assessments (VRA) will be performed to inform the identification and prioritization of adaptation options. This will involve several activities as below.

Activities

3.2.2.a One training workshop with 60 stakeholders, with at least 30% women, to outline the output's goals, activities timeline, and training the trainers on climate projections and VRA methodologies.

This workshop will be the first step in implementing this output, to clearly define the aim of the output and develop a detailed timeline of activities with all stakeholders involved. This will ensure that everyone has a clear understanding of the importance of VRA in adaptation planning, available methodologies, leading to effective coordination and successful execution of all activities under the output to ensure that robust VRA will be performed as the foundation for the identification of adaptation options and their prioritization for investment and implementation.. This workshop also aims to provide trainers with the latest advanced methodologies in climate change projections, impact assessment, vulnerability analysis, and the evaluation of adaptation options.

Deliverables: Training materials and Training report including methods and presentations provided during the workshop, list of participants, pre and post workshop surveys and analysis

3.2.2.b. Projection of future climate change scenarios in Iran using the latest AOGCMs, emission scenarios, downscaling, and analyzing uncertainties.

In the preliminary stages of a climate change study, the focus lies on projecting the potential future scenarios of climate change. However, the accuracy of the final projections can be affected by several sources of uncertainty. To address this, advanced Atmospheric-Ocean General Circulation Models (AOGCMs), emission scenarios, and uncertainty techniques will be employed to craft climate change scenarios specific to the country. These scenarios will provide the groundwork for conducting comprehensive vulnerability and risk assessments (VRA) across five key sectors in upcoming activities.

Deliverables: A database consists of climate change scenarios for the country in future periods based on the most recent AOGCMs output under the most recent emission scenarios.

3.2.2.c. Develop gender and socially inclusive guidelines for assessing impacts, vulnerability, adaptive capacity, and identification of adaptation options in consultation with communities and a workshop with 60 different stakeholders (with at least 30% women).

In order to ensure consistent and thorough VRA and the identification of effective adaptation solutions across all five sectors, technical teams will review and evaluate different standard frameworks and consolidate/develop a Guideline that is sensitive to gender and socially inclusive and easy to use by sector ministries, organizations and stakeholders in conducting comprehensive VRA in each of the five sectors. This guideline will be validated in a workshop.

Deliverables: A report/guideline on agreed methodologies for impact, vulnerability, adaptive capacity, and appraising adaptation options analysis

3.2.2.d Conduct VRA of Water Resources sector using input from the activities 3.2.2.b and 3.2.2.c.

Following the analysis of climate change projections in activity 3.2.2.b and with the guideline validated (activity 3.2.2.c, technical teams will carry out an in-depth assessment of vulnerability in the water resources sector of the country to identify and propose effective adaptation solutions.

Deliverables: A report on impact, adaptive capacity, vulnerability analysis, and appraising adaptation options in the water resources sector.

3.2.2.e Conduct VRA of Agriculture sectors using input from the activities 3.2.2.b and 3.2.2.c.

Following the analysis of climate change projections in activity 3.2.2.b and with the guideline validated in activity 3.2.2.c, technical teams will carry out an in-depth assessment of vulnerability in the agriculture sector of the country to identify and propose effective adaptation solutions.

Deliverables: A report on impact, adaptive capacity, vulnerability analysis, and appraising adaptation options in the agriculture sector.

3.2.2.f Conduct VRA of Energy Sector using input from the activities 3.2.2.b and 3.2.2.c.

Following the analysis of climate change projections in activity 3.2.2.b and with the guideline validated in activity 3.2.2.c, technical teams will carry out an in-depth assessment of vulnerability in the energy sector of the country to identify and propose effective adaptation solutions.

Deliverables: A report on impact, adaptive capacity, vulnerability analysis, and appraising adaptation options in the energy sector.

3.2.2.g Conduct VRA of DRM sector using input from the activities 3.2.2.b and 3.2.2.c.

Following the analysis of climate change projections in activity 3.2.2.b and with the guideline validated in activity 3.2.2.c, technical teams will carry out an in-depth assessment of vulnerability in the DRM sector of the country to identify and propose effective adaptation solutions.

Deliverables: A report on impact, adaptive capacity, vulnerability analysis, and appraising adaptation options in the DRM sector.

3.2.2.h Upgrade VRA of Health sector using input from the activities 3.2.2.b and 3.2.2.c.

Iran's health sector has undertaken various activities to assess its vulnerability to climate change. These include analysis of climate change impacts, evaluating adaptive capacity, and identifying potential adaptation solutions. However, the sector's analysis relies on outdated AOGCMs and emission scenario data, indicating a need for renewal. Consequently, there is a requirement to upgrade the VRA based on the input from activities 3.2.2.b and 3.2.2.c.

Deliverables: A report on impact, adaptive capacity, vulnerability analysis, and appraising adaptation options in the health sector.

3.2.2.i Organize 5 validation workshops for 60 persons (with at least 30% women) to present the vulnerability assessments and seek guidance on final reports. Workshop participants will

include members of NCCWG, members of five technical committees (created in activity 3.1.1b), selected NGOs, and nominated representatives of people in the most vulnerable situations.

Each of the 5 VRA reports will undergo validation in an individual workshop to ensure accuracy and completeness.

Deliverables: Five workshop reports (including list of participants, agenda, and five endorsed vulnerability assessment documents)

Activities under this output will address **Barrier 4** - Lack of robust guidelines/ tools for Vulnerability and Risk Assessment (VRA), **Barrier 2** - Lack of capacity for climate change adaptation planning and implementation, and **Barrier 3** - Limited inter-sectoral coordination and participation of the most people in vulnerable situation in climate change adaptation planning and implementation.

Outcome 3.4. Adaptation finance increased.

To advance the NAP process in Iran across the five sectors, two specific outputs were identified for implementation under this outcome. Output 3.4.1 focuses on establishing mechanisms to prioritize adaptation options based on objective criteria, while Output 3.4.2 involves the development of concept notes for priority adaptation options. These outputs are expected to contribute to the advancement of the NAP implementation across five sectors, while also providing recommendations further policy improvements and capacity building for NAP.

Output 3.4.1. Mechanisms established to prioritize adaptation options based on objective criteria.

Upon analyzing the vulnerabilities within each sector and determining appropriate adaptation options, activities under this output will support prioritizing the adaptation solutions for investment and implementation. The outcomes of this prioritization process will play a key role in finalizing the NAP document for each sector. To achieve the output, the following activities will be carried out:

Activities

3.4.1.a One training workshop with 60 stakeholders, with at least 30% women, to outline the output's goals, activities timeline, and training the trainers on prioritization of adaptation options and financing.

The purpose of this workshop is to provide a detailed description of the output and timeline for each activity to the stakeholders prior to the actual prioritization of adaptation options in each sector. This workshop also aims at sustainable capacity building in Iran, by providing comprehensive training of trainers. The training will focus on developing effective methods for prioritizing the most suitable adaptation strategies and measures.

Deliverables: Training materials and training report including methods and presentations provided during the workshop, list of participants, pre and post workshop survey and analysis.

3.4.1.b. Develop a Multi-Criteria Analysis (MCA) to prioritize adaptation strategies for each of the 5 sectors.

The MCA will allow for the use of different criteria to rank these solutions in order of priority. There are several methods of MCA that can be employed to achieve this. The technical teams, working together, will evaluate the various MCA methods and choose the most appropriate one to establish a standardized approach for prioritizing adaptation solutions across five sectors.

Deliverables: A draft report with MCA guidelines for prioritizing adaptation strategies/measures for each of the 5 sectors.

3.4.1.c. Workshop with 60 policymakers, stakeholders, private sector, NGOs and end users to refine and validate the MCA outcome.

The success of MCA analysis hinges on the active participation of diverse stakeholders in the selection of criteria for MCA methods. To attain this objective, the validated MCA methods from the preceding activity must undergo thorough discussion and validation in a workshop involving stakeholders from five sectors. Workshop participants will include members of NCCWG,

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members of five technical committees (created in activity 3.1.1b), selected NGOs, and nominated representatives of people in the most vulnerable situations..

Deliverables: Workshop report and final MCA Guidelines for prioritizing adaptation strategies/measures for each of the 5 sectors.

3.4.1.d. Prioritize adaptation options in the water resources sector based on the activities from 3.4.1. b and 3.4.1.c.

During this step, the water sector technical team will prioritize the adaptation solutions that have been derived from the outputs 3.2.2 within the water sector. This prioritization will be based on the approved method from activity 3.4.1.c.

Deliverables: A report of prioritized adaptation options in water resources sector

3.4.1.e. Prioritize adaptation options in the agriculture sector based on the activities from 3.4.1.b and 3.4.1.c.

During this step, the agriculture sector technical team will prioritize the adaptation solutions that have been derived from the outputs 3.2.2 within the agriculture sector. This prioritization will be based on the approved method from activity 3.4.1.c.

Deliverables: A report of prioritized adaptation options in agriculture sector

3.4.1.f. Prioritize adaptation options in the DRM sector based on the activities from 3.4.1. b and 3.4.1.c.

During this step, the DRM sector technical team will prioritize the adaptation solutions that have been derived from the outputs 3.2.2 within the DRM sector. This prioritization will be based on the approved method from activity 3.4.1.c.

Deliverables: A report of prioritized adaptation options in DRM sector

3.4.1.g. Prioritize adaptation options in the energy sector based on the activities from 3.4.1. a and 3.4.1.b.

During this step, the energy sector technical team will prioritize the adaptation solutions that have been derived from the outputs 3.2.2 within the energy sector. This prioritization will be based on the approved method from activity 3.4.1.c.

3.4.1.h. Prioritize adaptation options in the health sector based on the activities from 3.4.1. a and 3.4.1.b.

During this step, the health sector technical team will prioritize the adaptation solutions that have been derived from the outputs 3.2.2 within the health sector. This prioritization will be based on the approved method from activity 3.4.1.c.

Deliverables: A report of prioritized adaptation options in health sector

3.4.1.i. Organize 5 validation workshops for 60 persons (with at least 30% women) to present the sectoral plans and seek guidance on finalizing priority actions.

The final prioritized adaptation solutions in each of the five sectors should be carefully reviewed and confirmed during separate workshops to ensure that they are effective and well-suited for the specific sector they are intended for. Workshop participants will include members of NCCWG, members of five technical committees (created in activity 3.1.1b), selected NGOs, and nominated representatives of people in the most vulnerable situations..

Deliverables: A workshop report (including list of participants, agenda, and five endorsed prioritized adaptation options documents for 5 sectors)

Activities under this output will address **Barrier 2** - Lack of capacity for climate change adaptation planning and implementation, **Barrier 4** - Lack of robust guidelines/ tools for Vulnerability and Risk Assessment (VRA), and **Barrier 3** - Limited inter-sectoral coordination and participation of the most people in vulnerable situation in climate change adaptation planning and implementation- Barrier 6 - Lack of finance and technologies for adaptation.

Output 3.4.2. Number of Concept Notes developed for adaptation priority actions.

In output 3.4.1, the adaptation solutions for each sector were prioritized. However, the main challenge faced was integrating the adaptation options from all five sectors. To address this challenge, the proposal will develop two Concept Note (CN)s aimed at integrating two or more of the sectoral adaptation priority options. The safeguards requirements, at concept note development stage, will be included in compliance with GCF's Revised Environmental and Social Policy (including SEAH) and local communities Policy.

The following activities will be carried out to achieve this goal.

Activities

3.4.2.a One training workshop with 60 stakeholders, with at least 30% women, to outline the output's goals, activities timeline, and training the trainers.

Same as the other outputs, at the beginning of this output, it will be a detailed workshop outlining the main goals and the timeline for each activity. This workshop aims to provide training on the methods used to integrate adaptation options across various sectors. It will focus on utilizing the most recent and advanced approaches, particularly the Water-Food-Energy (WFE) nexus, to effectively address the interconnections and interdependencies among these sectors.

Deliverables: Training report including materials methods and presentations trained during the workshop, list of participants, surveys analysis

3.4.2.b Develop two CNs for integrating prioritized adaptation options into a single project. To incorporate the prioritized adaptation options across five sectors, it will be crucial to employ a nexus approach that examines the interconnections between each sector. The two CNs will be submitted to GCF for formal review and technical feedback received will be incorporated into the CNs prior to conclusion of this project.

Deliverables: Draft of two concept notes for integrating prioritized adaptation options in 5 sectors.

3.4.2.c. Conduct two one-day workshops to present and validate the GCF CNs focusing on inclusion and gender consideration. The workshop will be attended by 30 key stakeholders representing all 5 sectors, and members of NCCWG, members of five technical committees (created in activity 3.1.1b), selected NGOs, and nominated representatives of people in the most vulnerable situations. After developing the CNs, these will be presented in a workshop, where key stakeholders will review and finalize them for submission to and formal review by the GCF.

Deliverables: workshop report (including list of participants, agenda, and two endorsed CN documents)

3.4.2.d. Hold consultations with and gain approval of potential AEs for supporting CN development and for advancing these to the Funding Proposal stage. To plan for the advancement of the CN to Funding Proposal (FP) stage, it will be necessary to line-up a potential accredited entity which will see through the whole process from CN development to review by GCF to FP development to its implementation.

Deliverables: Two finalized and approved concept notes for integrating prioritized adaptation options in 5 sectors.

Activities under this output will address **Barrier 6** - Lack of finance and technologies for adaptation.

Risks

Five potential risks have been identified for the implementation of the NAP Readiness proposal. These risks range from low to medium levels and can be effectively managed by taking appropriate actions during the proposal's execution.

Risk 1: Changes in the technical committee members and NDA positions (linked to all outputs)

The risk associated with all outputs and activities is due to the vital role NDA and NCCWG play in implementing the readiness proposal. Any changes in the NDA system or participants could lead to the

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need for extensive briefing of new members and potential challenges in collaborating effectively. This poses a moderate risk to project implementation. To mitigate this risk, it's important to make regular updates between the NDA Secretariat and FAO for timely adaptive management and incorporate clear and specific guidelines for the committee members to minimize the potential for unnecessary changes.

Risk 2: Poor involvement, cooperation, interest, and time commitment from participants due to limited institutional coordination capacity and/or limited time devoted by key officials/stakeholders (linked to all outputs)

This risk pertains to the potential challenges associated with the implementation of all outputs and activities using a participatory approach in the country. Even though it is considered to be a medium-level risk, it can be addressed by ensuring that all participants are thoroughly briefed on the proposal's objectives, particularly during the inception workshop at the start of the grant.

Risk 3: Conflict of interest among sectors in integrating adaptation options (linked to output 3.4.2)

When making decisions about which adaptation options to prioritize within each sector, it's common for different participants to focus on their individual benefits and interests rather than considering the broader needs of the entire country. This can introduce a medium level of risk in the prioritization process. However, this risk can be minimized by providing comprehensive briefings to the participants throughout the grant, ensuring they understand the broader context and implications of the adaptation solutions being prioritized.

Risk 4: Limited resources from the government for the exit strategy (linked to output 3.4.2)

In this proposed NAP, the decision was made to create two concept notes aimed at formulating the NAP process, with a focus on integrating the sectoral NAP of the country. Additionally, the finalized NAP process for five sectors will be used as a model for formulating the NAP process for other vulnerable sectors in Iran. Securing resources from the government for implementing concept notes or formulating NAP for other sectors will be crucial for the success of this grant, making the associated risk moderate. One potential strategy for mitigating this risk involves the development of new rules and policies as part of output 3.1.2, aimed at acquiring the necessary resources to implement and advance the NAP process.

Risk 5: Low quality and availability of climate data (linked to output 3.2.2)

One of the crucial steps in developing the NAP process involves conducting thorough vulnerability assessments across a variety of sectors. For these assessments to be effective, it is vital to have access to high-quality climate data, as well as ensuring this data is readily available. If these conditions are not met, the conclusions drawn from the vulnerability assessments may be flawed, resulting in ineffective policy decisions that could negatively impact the country's adaptive capacity. To address this challenge, this NAP readiness proposal will rely on the most reliable and rigorously validated data provided by the Iran Meteorological Organization and other reputable institutions. Additionally, it will enhance the accuracy of the climate data by cross-referencing with satellite-based observations and reanalysis datasets.

Risk 6: Regional instabilities (Linked to all outputs)

In the event of any potential conflict or emergency, the UN country team will implement contingency plans to minimize risks. FAO, as the delivery partner for this project and as a UN entity, will adhere to the respective contingency plans while exploring alternative working arrangements to minimize risks and mitigate potential impacts on project activities.

Assumptions

The development of the NAP for 5 sectors in Iran and the implementation of this NAP Readiness proposal is based on the following 5 key assumptions.

1. There will be no change in high level political commitments in Iran to addressing climate change and deliver on international commitments (linked to outcome 3.1).

2. The NDA office NPD and NPC of Readiness program, members of Technical Committees and key focal points in the 5 sector ministries remain unchanged during the grant life (linked to outcome 3.1, and 3.2)
3. The Government and five identified sectors remain committed to developing the sector NAPs and their implementation. (linked to outcome 3.1)
4. There would be an agreement on the use of newly released versions of AOGCM models and emission scenarios for climate change impacts and VRA of the five sectors. (linked to outcome 3.2)
5. There will be no major Force majeure events (pandemics, natural disasters or socio-economic shocks) that disturb Government operations and stakeholder participation. (linked to all outcome)

Section 5. Implementation arrangements and other information

5.1. Implementation arrangements

FAO, who will serve as the Delivery Partner is responsible for this readiness, grant, in close coordination with the NDA including all fiduciary and financial management, procurement of goods and services, monitoring, and reporting activities. These actions will adhere to FAO's policies and procedures, as well as the Second Amended and Restated Framework Readiness and Preparatory Support Grant Agreement signed by GCF and FAO on 25 August 2020 (referred to as the "Framework Agreement").

It should be noted that FAO will act as an international DP and activities of the project will be implemented in close coordination with the NDA and in a manner that takes into account the NDA's oversight role with the guiding principle of country ownership. The NCCWG (the Chair and Secretary of the working group are from DoE, which serves as the NDA) has been assigned the crucial task of scrutinizing and validating the outcomes of all the NAP formulation process. It will be responsible to ensure implementation and finalization of the NAP process results and will actively engage in training and validation workshops. Implementation of the project shall also respect national laws and regulations of the country and emphasize the ownership, coordination and leadership role of the government of the I.R.Iran. Additionally, no GCF funds will be allocated to existing staff or consultants of the government or any beneficiaries, and FAO will not transfer any funding or obligations to these institutions.

To ensure effective governance and strategic decision-making for this Readiness proposal, a Project Steering Committee (PSC) will be established. The PSC will consist of the NDA/Department of Environment, the ministries of Petroleum, Energy, Agriculture- Jihad, Health, Interior, Foreign Affairs, Economic Affairs and Finance, Industry, Mines and Trade, Road and Transportation (Meteorological Organization), Cooperatives, Labour and Social Welfare, Science, Research and Technology, Intelligence, Information and Communication Technology and the Presidential Women's Affairs Deputy, Planning and Budget Organization, Vice President for Planning and Strategic Supervision of the President, Presidential Legal Affairs Deputy and Foreign Investment and Technical and Economic Assistance Organization, Disaster Risk Management Organization, Iran National Standard Organization also Chamber of Commers as the representative of the private sector and Climate Change Hub on behalf of universities and research institutes. Ministry of Agriculture -Jahad, UNDP, WHO, and FAO. The primary objective of the PSC is to ensure strong inter-institutional coordination and oversight. The PSC engages with relevant stakeholders, fostering collaboration, and ensuring their input is considered in decision-making processes. Additionally, the PSC will review and validate technical products, with a specific focus on avoiding any overlap or duplication of work being carried out by other ongoing projects in Iran.

To ensure FAO's utmost accountability, it is imperative that the decisions made by the PSC adhere to high standards. These standards should encompass effective management for development results, value for money, fairness, integrity, transparency, and promoting effective international competition. By upholding these principles, FAO can ensure responsible and accountable project management, delivering optimal outcomes, ensuring efficient use of resources, and maximizing the impact of the Readiness activities.

FAO, in coordination with the NDA, will establish and oversee a dedicated Project Management Unit (PMU) responsible for the implementation of the Readiness activities and ensuring effective coordination with the PSC. The PMU will be managed and staffed by FAO, and it will be led by a National Technical Coordinator (NTC) - Climate Change Adaptation specialist. Given the nature of the activities, the NTC will be based within the NDA Secretariat/DoE facilities. However, they will operate under the direct supervision of FAO to ensure seamless coordination and alignment with the grant objectives. The NTC will play the role of Rapporteur to the PSC.

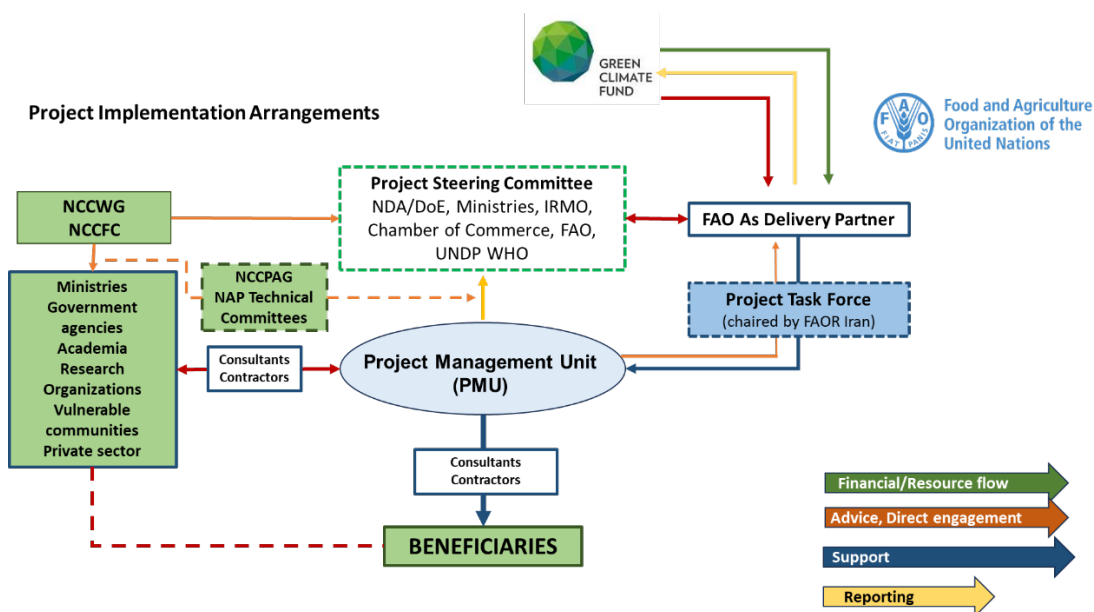


Figure 3 Project implementation arrangements

In accordance with the established procedures for FAO cooperation programme implementation, the government of Iran and FAO will sign a project agreement document that will serve as the legal basis for the project implementation, monitoring and reporting. FAO has an office in Iran that will manage and coordinate implementation of the grant.

Starting date and disbursements

The start date and disbursements will be made in accordance with the Framework Agreement. The start date and disbursements will be made in accordance with the Framework Agreement.

5.2. Implementation and Execution Roles and Responsibilities

Agency/Key Stakeholder	Type	Role in the readiness proposal
Department of Environment, NDA	Government institution	GCF NDA. Oversight of the implementation of the NAP proposal. The NDA will be part of the PSC. Conduct quality control and endorsement of reports and documents produced under the grant. The final approval of document related to every section and the comprehensive NAP document will be issued by NCCGW and NDA.
UNDP, WHO	International organization	Coordinate the energy, DRM, and health sectors to implement activities related to outcomes and outputs. Both UNDP and WHO will be part of the PSC.
Line Ministries, Government agencies	Government institutions	Participate in project activities, contribute to NAP document approval, develop adaptation policy and regulations, contribute to prioritizing adaptation solutions. These institutions will also benefit from capacity building sessions and knowledge products of this grant.
Research institutions and Academia	National organizations	Participate in project activities, such as being members of NAP document approval and prioritizing adaptation solutions. Provide projection data of climate change and the base of climate change impacts and vulnerability assessment.
NGO/CSO	National, local	Participate in project meetings/workshops/trainings, consultations on policies, and concept note development while benefiting from capacity building.

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Private sector	Foreign and Domestic	Participate in project activities meetings/workshops/trainings, and prioritizing adaptation solutions
Communities	Local	Participate in project consultations and activities and benefit from the project capacity building
FAO	Delivery Partner	<p>FAO, as the Delivery Partner, will be responsible for implementation of the readiness support and will carry out all fiduciary and financial management, procurement of goods and services, monitoring and reporting activities under this proposal in compliance with FAO's policies and procedures and with the Framework Agreement and with taking full account of the NDA's considerations.</p> <p>FAO will provide support and project assurance through the FAO Representation in Iran as well as through its regional office based in Bangkok and headquarters in Rome. This will include project oversight, technical support, and monitoring functions.</p> <p>FAO will ensure compliance with the GCF's Revised Environmental and Social Policy, which includes Sexual Exploitation, Abuse and Harassment (SEAH) Investigations, updated Gender Policy and the local communities Policy for the implementation of this grant.</p>

Project personnel

Entity	Position Title	Outputs	Responsibilities	Minimum Qualifications
DoE	Head of Climate Finance Division (Seconded by the Government)	All outputs	<p>Responsible for overseeing and managing the project on behalf of DoE/NDA, which includes collaborating with FAO/DP to develop the project's annual work plan and budget, and closely monitoring the delivery and reporting process.</p> <p>Serves as the primary contact for FAO/DP and GCF Secretariat on behalf of DoE/NDA.</p>	<p>Academic qualifications:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advanced university degree in Natural Resources Management, Environment, Climate Change, or a related field. <p>Professional qualifications:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minimum 7 years' experience in climate change policies, capacity building and climate finance. Knowledge and experience of Government rules and procedures Experience in managing Official Development Assessment (ODA) projects
DoE	Coordination Specialist (Seconded by the Government)	All outputs	<p>Support the development and strengthening of GCF coordination mechanisms. Support activities of the PSC, and NCCWG, Provide DoE/NDA coordination support for strategic studies.</p>	<p>Academic qualifications:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advanced university degree in Environment, Business, Management, Master of Business Administration (MBA), Doctor of Business Administration (DBA), or a related field. <p>Professional qualifications:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minimum 5 years' experience in institutional and capacity building Knowledge of Government systems and institutional arrangements Experience in project management and stakeholder engagement.
DP - FAO	National Technical Coordinator /stakeholder engagement Specialist (Full time)	All outputs	<p>Responsible for overall technical project implementation including developing workplans, coordinate implementation and M&E.</p> <p>TOR, workplan and support</p>	<p>Academic qualifications:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advanced university degree in Environment, Business, Management, MBA, DBA, or a related field. <p>Professional qualifications:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minimum 7 years' experience in

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Entity	Position Title	Outputs	Responsibilities	Minimum Qualifications
			<p>operations of NCCWG Committee</p> <p>In cooperation with technical specialists, develop TORs, Call for Expression of Interests, requests for proposals, etc. and oversee the procurement processes to mobilize inputs.</p> <p>Organize regular PMU, PSC and other meetings.</p> <p>Lead the preparation of progress and other reports, and ensure technical soundness of deliverables.</p>	<p>programme/project management, preferably in the areas of climate change impact, vulnerability, and adaptation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Knowledge of Government systems and institutional arrangements • Experience in institutional and capacity building, preferably in climate change impact, vulnerability, and adaptation. • Experience in M&E and stakeholder engagement.
DP - FAO	National Water Resources Adaptation Specialist	Activities in all outputs related to water sectors	<p>Vulnerability assessment of the water sector</p> <p>Prioritizing adaptation solutions of the water sector</p> <p>Developing sectoral NAP of water</p> <p>Review policies, strategies, laws and regulations and provide recommendations for integrating adaptation</p> <p>Facilitate the development of NAP and M&E system of the water sector</p> <p>Develop CNs for integrated adaptation solutions, in collaboration with other sectors</p>	<p>Academic qualifications:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advanced university degree in water, climate change and related field. <p>Professional qualifications:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimum 7 years' experience in climate change assessment, policy and plan development in climate change and water sector • Up to date knowledge of climate technologies • Knowledge of and experience with UNFCCC standards and processes.
DP FAO	- National Agriculture Adaptation Specialist	All outputs	<p>Support all activities/outputs related to the agriculture components, GCF Coordination mechanisms, training/capacity building.</p> <p>Support the vulnerability assessment for the agriculture sector.</p> <p>Facilitate the development of NAP and M&E system of the agriculture sector</p> <p>Develop CNs for integrated adaptation solutions, in collaboration with other sectors</p>	<p>Academic qualifications:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • University degree in Climate Change, Environment, business administration or a related field. <p>Professional qualifications:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimum 2 years' experience projects on climate change, institutional and capacity building, in natural resources management
DP FAO	- National Gender Specialist	3.1.2 4.1.1	Support gender consideration, and the integration of gender perspectives in the development of the NAPs.	<p>Academic qualifications:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A bachelor's or master's degree in gender studies, sociology, social sciences, international development, or a related field. <p>Professional qualifications:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimum 2 years' experience in projects with gender analysis, gender consideration, and the integration of gender perspectives in development

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Entity	Position Title	Outputs	Responsibilities	Minimum Qualifications
				projects. Proven track record of working on gender issues in various sectors, such as health, education, agriculture, or governance.
DP FAO	- International Water Resources Adaptation, Policy and Climate Finance Specialist	All outputs	Provide advice and guide national specialists in planning and delivering related activities to achieve the outputs related to the Water resources component. Advise and provide quality assurance of deliverables i.e. TOR, design and implement capacity assessments, workplans for NCCWG, NCFC, NCCPAG and other bodies.	Academic qualifications: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> University degree in Climate Change, Environment, business administration or a related field. Professional qualifications: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 7 to 12 years' experience in policy and institution development, preferably in natural resources management, climate change for the water resource sector. Knowledge of GCF and climate finance Track record of designing and delivery of capacity assessments, institutional reviews, and training/on the job coaching.
DP FAO	- International Agriculture Adaptation, Policy and Climate Finance Specialist	All outputs	Provide advice and guide national specialists in planning and delivering related activities to achieve the outputs related to the agriculture component. Advise and provide quality assurance of deliverables i.e. TOR, design and implement capacity assessments, workplans for NCCWG, NCFC, NCCPAG and other bodies.	Academic qualifications: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> University degree in Climate Change, Environment, business administration or a related field. Professional qualifications: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 7 to 12 years' experience in policy and institution development, preferably in natural resources management, climate change for the agriculture sector. Knowledge of GCF and climate finance Track record of designing and delivery of capacity assessments, institutional reviews, and training/on the job coaching.
DP FAO	- International Agriculture M&E Specialist	3.2.1	Provide advice and guide national specialists in formulation of an integrated NAP monitoring and evaluation process for the five key sectors of NAP in Iran. The focus will be on developing a plan of action for developing, enhancing and/or integrating the adaptation monitoring frameworks.	Academic qualifications: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> University degree in Climate Change, Environment, business administration or a related field. Professional qualifications: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 5 to 10 years' experience in agriculture, environmental science, or a related field, along with at least 5 years of experience in monitoring and evaluation of adaption related projects. Strong expertise in data analysis, reporting, and familiarity with international development frameworks is essential.
DP- FAO	IT Specialist	All outputs	- assessing and integrating appropriate information and communication technologies (ICT) to enhance data collection, analysis, and reporting related to climate impacts and adaptation strategies. monitor emerging technologies and trends to recommend innovative solutions that can improve project outcomes and contribute to the overall goals of the initiative	Qualifications and Skills: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A bachelor's degree in Information technology, Computer Science, or a related field. A master's degree is preferred. Professional qualifications: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proficiency in database management systems and data analysis tools. Knowledge of cloud computing platforms and their application in project management. Familiarity with cybersecurity principles and practices to protect sensitive data. Understanding of Geographic Information Systems (GIS) for spatial data analysis related to climate adaptation.

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Entity	Position Title	Outputs	Responsibilities	Minimum Qualifications
DP- FAO	Communication Specialist	All outputs	<p>enhancing the visibility and understanding of the project's objectives, activities, and outcomes among various stakeholders.</p> <p>developing and implementing a comprehensive communication strategy that aligns with the project's goals and targets diverse audiences, including government agencies, local communities, and international partners</p> <p>create engaging content for various platforms, such as social media, newsletters, and reports, to effectively disseminate information about climate adaptation initiatives and successes</p> <p>organizes workshops, seminars, and public events to foster stakeholder engagement and raise awareness about the importance of climate adaptation.</p> <p>collaborate with project teams to ensure consistent messaging and branding across all communication materials, while also monitoring and evaluating the effectiveness of communication efforts to make data-driven improvements</p>	<p>Qualifications and Skills:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A bachelor's degree in communications, Public Relations, Journalism, Environmental Studies, or a related field. A master's degree is advantageous. Relevant certifications in communication, public relations, or digital marketing <p>Professional qualifications:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proficiency in content creation, including writing, editing, and designing materials for various platforms (e.g., reports, social media, websites). Familiarity with digital communication tools and platforms, including social media management tools and content management systems (CMS). Knowledge of graphic design software to create visually appealing communication materials. Understanding of media relations and experience in engaging with journalists and media outlets to promote project visibility. Ability to analyze communication metrics and feedback to assess the effectiveness of communication strategies. Strong verbal and written communication skills to convey complex information clearly and persuasively to diverse audiences. Excellent interpersonal skills to build relationships with stakeholders, including government officials, community members, and partners. Project management skills to plan and execute communication initiatives effectively, ensuring alignment with project timelines and objectives. Creativity and innovation in developing engaging communication strategies that resonate with target audiences.
DP- FAO	Senior Driver (Part time)	All outputs	<p>Provide reliable transportation services to personnels.</p> <p>Responsible for ensuring the safe and efficient transportation of personnel, as well as maintaining the cleanliness and maintenance of assigned vehicles while ensuring compliance with traffic rules and regulations.</p>	<p>Qualification and skills:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> High school diploma or equivalent, valid driver's license with a clean driving record. <p>Professional qualifications:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minimum 5 years' proven experience as a professional driver, preferably in a similar role. Excellent knowledge of traffic rules and regulations.
DP- FAO	HR Assistant (Part-time)	All outputs	<p>Provide support in various human resources functions, ensuring compliance with FAO rules and regulations.</p> <p>Support the recruitment and selection process, including advertising vacancies, screening applications, scheduling interviews, and conducting reference checks.</p>	<p>Academic qualifications:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> University degree in Human Resources, Business Administration, or a related field. <p>Professional qualification:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minimum 5 years' proven experience working in an HR role, preferably within an international organization or in a similar context. Strong organizational and administrative skills, with attention to detail. Excellent communication and interpersonal skills.

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Entity	Position Title	Outputs	Responsibilities	Minimum Qualifications
DP- FAO	Procurement Specialist (part time)	All outputs	<p>Coordinate and execute procurement processes, including preparing procurement plans, conducting market searches, soliciting bids, evaluating proposals, and awarding contracts, in accordance with FAO rules and regulations.</p> <p>Ensure compliance with FAO procurement policies and timely and cost-effective procurement of goods, services, and work.</p>	<p>Academic qualifications: University degree in Business</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Administration, Supply Chain Management, or a related field. <p>Professional qualification:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minimum 5 years' proven experience working in a procurement role, preferably within an international organization or in a similar context. Excellent negotiation and contract management skills plus strong analytical and problem-solving skills.
DP- FAO	Finance Assistant (Part-time)	All outputs	<p>Responsible for coordinating and executing financial processes, including processing payments, managing financial records, and ensuring efficient and effective financial practices.</p> <p>Ensure compliance with FAO's financial policies and procedures.</p>	<p>Academic qualifications:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> University degree in Finance, Accounting, Business Administration, or a related field. <p>Professional qualification:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minimum 5 years' proven experience working in a finance role, preferably within an international organization or in a similar context. Strong knowledge of financial principles, practices, and procedures.
DP- FAO	Operations Specialist (full time)	All outputs	<p>Coordinate and execute operations processes in accordance with FAO rules and regulations.</p> <p>Ensure compliance with FAO procurement policies and timely and cost-effective procurement of goods, services, and work. -ensuring the effective implementation and management of technology solutions that support climate adaptation efforts.</p>	<p>Academic qualifications: University degree in Business</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Administration, Supply Chain Management, or a related field. <p>Professional qualification:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minimum 5 years' proven experience working in a procurement role, preferably within an international organization or in a similar context. Excellent negotiation and contract management skills plus strong analytical and problem-solving skills.

Contracts

Entity	Potential Service Provider	Out puts	Focus	Selection criteria
DP- FAO	Research institutions. Academia, Universities and/or Consulting companies	3.2.2 3.4.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construct climate change scenarios of the country based on the most recent methodologies Conduct VRA in the water and agriculture sectors Conduct prioritization assessment in the water and agriculture sectors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Past experiences in similar assignments Strong understanding of Iran's context and access to data/information Sound technical proposal with research methodologies, tools and workplan Lowest financial proposal
DP- FAO	The UN- to- UN agreement with UNDP and WHO	All activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop NAP documents in the energy, DRM, and health sectors 	The UNDP and the WHO demonstrate a high level of professionalism and expertise in the areas of energy, DRM, and health in Iran. Their

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop/strengthen policies, regulations, and rules regarding adaptation in energy, DRM, and Health sectors Develop a monitoring plan in the energy, DRM, and Health sectors to integrate with water and agriculture sectors Conduct vulnerability assessment in energy, DRM, and health sectors Conduct prioritization assessment in energy, DRM, and Health sectors Develop CNs for integrating prioritized adaptation solutions of energy, DRM, and health with the water and agriculture sectors 	collaborative efforts have significantly contributed to the advancement of sustainable energy initiatives, disaster risk reduction strategies, and improvements in healthcare services within the country.
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5.3. Risk and Mitigation Measures

5.3.1. Risk Assessment and Risk Monitoring Plan

The FAO Manual for Project Cycle Management, as well as the Framework for Environmental and Social Management, along with other relevant manuals and guidelines, have been utilized, to thoroughly assess the risks associated with the grant and to identify effective mitigation measures.

Risk category ¹⁴	Specific risk(s) / Risk(s) description	Probability of occurrence (low, medium, high)	Impact level (low, medium, high)	Mitigation action(s) If relevant, specify the strategies adopted by the ongoing readiness grant in the country to mitigate the risks	Entity(ies) responsible to manage the risk(s)
Implementation	The signature of the project agreement could take longer than expected	Low	Medium	Start the dialogue on the project agreement with the government at the earliest possible stage (after the first feedback from the GCF).	NDA and FAO
Political	Regional conflicts, act of military aggression against Iran by external enemy	High	Medium	In conflict situations, FAO follows UN instructions and guidelines. In the event of any potential conflict or emergency, the UN country team will implement contingency plans to minimize risks. FAO, as the delivery partner for this project and as a UN entity, taking into account Iran's NDA considerations, will adhere to the respective contingency plans while exploring	NDA and FAO

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Risk category ¹⁴	Specific risk(s) / Risk(s) description	Probability of occurrence (low, medium, high)	Impact level (low, medium, high)	Mitigation action(s) If relevant, specify the strategies adopted by the ongoing readiness grant in the country to mitigate the risks	Entity(ies) responsible to manage the risk(s)
				alternative working arrangements to minimize risks and mitigate potential impacts on project activities.	
Political	Diminished political momentum to address climate change by the new Government	Low	High	The institutional capacity of NDA and local partners is enhanced to promote policy sustainability. NDA has provided a well-designed briefing for the new setup and will continue doing so.	NDA
Political	Delays in program implementation due to probable changes in the NDA system and technical committee members	Medium	High	Develop clear TORs, workplan to agree with NDA. Regular updates between the NDA Secretariat and FAO for timely adaptive management. Incorporate clear and specific guidelines for the committee members to minimize the potential for unnecessary changes	NDA Office, FAO, NCCWG
Political	Conflict of interest among sectors in integrating adaptation options	Medium	High	Providing comprehensive briefings to the participants throughout the project, ensuring they understand the broader context and implications of the adaptation solutions being prioritized.	NDA, FAO, NCCWG
Operational	Poor involvement, cooperation, interest, and time commitment from participants due to limited institutional coordination capacity and/or limited time devoted by key officials/stakeholders	Medium	Medium	Ensure thorough consultations with key agencies/stakeholders in developing the TOR, workplan and timeframe of activities. Provide training and support for the agencies/stakeholders. FAO will support NDA Secretariat in regular follow-up	NDA and FAO

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Risk category ¹⁴	Specific risk(s) / Risk(s) description	Probability of occurrence (low, medium, high)	Impact level (low, medium, high)	Mitigation action(s) If relevant, specify the strategies adopted by the ongoing readiness grant in the country to mitigate the risks	Entity(ies) responsible to manage the risk(s)
				with stakeholders. Utilization of FAO roster/s of international and national consultants	
Operational	Delays in recruiting project staff/consultants to initiate project implementation	Low	High	TORs for key positions prepared and vacancy announcements as the project proposal at the last stage of review. Mobilize qualified staff from other FAO projects in Iran that are to be finished.	FAO and NDA
Operational	Anti-money Laundering and Counter-Financing Terrorism	Low	High	Project Management structure has been designed in the manner to avoid such risks. However, frequent meetings of PSC (representing different government entities) and reporting of PMU will be carried out. See sections 5.3.4 and 5.3.5.	FAO and NDA,
Contractual risk	Inadequate fulfillment of contractual obligations by the consultancies for the activities identified in the "logical framework", either with respect to failing delivery deadlines or with respect to the quality of the delivered products.	Low	Medium	FAO will ensure a careful elaboration of TORs (that will be reviewed by NDA) compliance with FAO procedures/high standards in the selection and management of the consultancies/contract. This, together with the continuous monitoring through the GCF coordination mechanisms will mitigate the risks.	NDA, FAO, and NCCWG
Technical	Limited resources from the government for the exit strategy	High	High	Development of new rules and policies as part of output 3.1.2, aimed at acquiring the necessary resources to implement and advance the NAP process.	NDA with NCCWG support

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Risk category ¹⁴	Specific risk(s) / Risk(s) description	Probability of occurrence (low, medium, high)	Impact level (low, medium, high)	Mitigation action(s) If relevant, specify the strategies adopted by the ongoing readiness grant in the country to mitigate the risks	Entity(ies) responsible to manage the risk(s)
Technical	Delays due to the limited capacities of staff of the various Ministries involved in the implementation of the project	Low	Medium	Mobilization of international and national experts to define i.e. scope and methodologies for strategic and build capacities of Ministries for engagement in the process. Establish core group(s) of experts from relevant institutions to ensure inter- and intra-institutional flow of knowledge and capacity	NDA with FAO support
Technical	Low quality and availability of climate data	Low	Medium	Utilizing the most accurate and quality-controlled data from the Iran Meteorological Organization or other institutions/ Validating the observed data with satellite-based or reanalysis-based sources.	FAO and NDA

5.3.2. Sanctions and Restrictive Measures

To comply with FAO rules and regulations, FAO is committed to taking all required steps to guarantee that the project is implemented in strict adherence to any UN sanctions list that may be relevant. There will be absolutely no participation of entities or individuals who are either the subject to or affected by United Nations Security Council sanctions regimes in this proposal or its activities, whether as counterparties or beneficiaries.

5.3.3. Grievance Redress Mechanisms

In the context of this Readiness proposal, the National Designated Authority (NDA) is committed to addressing any issues directly related to the project's implementation that may arise for the beneficiaries and stakeholders involved. If the concern involves the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the NDA will escalate the complaints and claims to the FAO's representation in the country. If there is no acknowledgment of the claim within 7 days, the complaint or concern must be directed to the FAO's regional office in Asia-Pacific for further action. Additionally, project beneficiaries have the option to file a complaint with the FAO Office of the Inspector General, who will conduct an independent investigation. Further details on the claim's procedure can be accessed at <http://www.fao.org/aud/>. For any communication via email, please use Investigations-hotline@fao.org.

FAO is strongly dedicated to upholding its programs in alignment with the environmental and social obligations of the organization. To effectively achieve these objectives and ensure that the recipients of FAO programs have recourse to address concerns regarding non-compliance with these obligations, the Organization has authorized the Office of the Inspector-General to autonomously

review complaints that cannot be resolved at the program management level. This is to supplement the existing procedures for receiving, assessing, and responding to these concerns at the program management level.

An effective approach to stakeholder engagement involves implementing a well-defined procedure to promptly receive, address, and track any grievances. This enables thorough analysis of the outcomes to enhance overall stakeholder engagement.

As part of FAO's corporate commitment to the Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP) framework, the project will establish a structured and easily accessible feedback system. This system aims to empower the communities it serves by allowing them to voice their feedback and complaints. Additionally, the project will ensure that the target beneficiaries are well-informed about this system. The feedback mechanism will be designed to encourage active participation and will include resolution processes that provide a platform for disputing parties to collaboratively seek mutually acceptable solutions. Moreover, the involvement of other project beneficiaries as intermediaries will facilitate constructive discussions and the exploration of potential solutions.

The time taken to address feedback and respond to complaints from beneficiaries will depend on the complexity and impact of the reported issues. Routine feedback may not require an immediate response, but urgent matters will be addressed promptly. All feedback will be carefully reviewed, and steps will be taken to improve the program, with a focus on minimizing or preventing similar negative occurrences in the future.

FAO is committed to addressing the concerns of beneficiaries participating in FAO programs who may have encountered alleged or potential violations of FAO's social and environmental commitments. Beneficiaries are encouraged to communicate their concerns in accordance with the eligibility criteria outlined in the Guidelines for Compliance Reviews Following Complaints Related to the Organization's Environmental and Social Standards. These guidelines apply to all FAO programs and projects.

During the complaint resolution process, it is important to adhere to the following principles: impartiality, respect for human rights (including those of local communities), compliance with national norms, consistency with established standards, equality, transparency, honesty, and mutual respect.

During the initial phase of the project, a grievance mechanism will be established at the field level to allow for the filing of complaints. Additionally, the project will take on the responsibility of documenting and reporting on any grievances received as part of the safeguard's performance monitoring, as well as detailing the actions taken to address them. The mechanism will involve the following stages:

- a) In the instance in which the claimant has the means to directly file the claim, he/she has the right to do so, presenting it directly to the Project Management Unit (PMU). The process of filing a complaint will duly consider anonymity as well as any existing traditional or local communities dispute resolution mechanisms and it will not interfere with the community's self-governance system.
- b) The complainant files a complaint through one of the channels of the grievance mechanism. This will be sent to the PMU to assess whether the complaint is eligible. The confidentiality of the complaint must be preserved during the process.
- c) Eligible complaints will be addressed by the Project Management Team. The Project Institutional Specialist will be responsible for recording the grievance and how it has been addressed if a resolution was agreed.
- d) If the situation is too complex, or the complainant does not accept the resolution, the complaint must be sent to a higher level, until a solution or acceptance is reached.
- e) For every complaint received, written proof will be sent within ten (10) working days; afterwards, a resolution proposal will be made within thirty (30) working days.
- f) In compliance with the resolution, the person in charge of dealing with the complaint may interact with the complainant, or may call for interviews and meetings, to better understand the reasons.
- g) All complaints received, its response and resolutions, must be duly registered.

The contact information as below

Focal Point Information	FAO Representative to I.R Iran
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Contact Details	Tel. (+98 21) 22413803/ 2249220/ 22429320 E-mail: FAO-IR@fao.org
Explain how the grievance mechanism has been communicated to stakeholders	During the beginning stages of the project, the process for addressing grievances will be thoroughly communicated and explained.

The follow information to file a complaint directly to the Independent Redress Mechanism - Green Climate Fund:

Email: irm@gcfund.org

Office telephone: +82 32-458-6186; Fax: +82 32-458-6096; Cellphone: +82 10-4296-1337

5.3.4 Whistle blower program

All FAO personnel are required to report any breach of the Organization's rules and to cooperate with the Organization's oversight functions. An individual who makes a report in good faith has the right to be protected against retaliation.

The FAO Whistleblower Protection Policy follows the guidelines to report allegations of possible wrongdoing in the activities of the project stated in the Administrative Circular 2019/06. Under this policy, the Ethics Officer is responsible for the receipt of complaints of retaliation and for conducting the prima facie review of such complaints, prior to an investigation by the Office of the Inspector-General. A specific FAO Hotline has been established for retaliation reporting (Retaliation-report@fao.org).

The Whistleblower protection policy was revised in June 2021 and promulgated through AC 2021/10. The policy is available in all FAO languages [here](#).

Retaliation against individuals who have reported concerns or who have cooperated with an authorized oversight activity violates the fundamental obligation of all FAO personnel to uphold the highest standards of efficiency, competence and integrity, and to discharge their functions and regulate their conduct in a manner that is in the interests of the Organization. Acts of retaliation will result in disciplinary or administrative action.

5.3.5. Anti-money Laundering and Counter-Financing Terrorism

As per clause 11.01 (f) of the Framework Agreement between the GCF and FAO, FAO will apply its own fiduciary principles and standards relating to any "know your customer" checks, Anti-money Laundering and Counter-Financing Terrorism (AML/CFT), and financial sanctions imposed by the United Nations Security Council, which should enable it to comply with the objectives of the Policy on Prohibited Practices and the principles of the AML/CFT Policy.

Low risks of money laundering, terrorist financing, corruption or prohibited practices are foreseen during project implementation. The project team will use national and international consultants/firms contained in its database and roster to ensure they have been working with UN agencies before, and will conduct regular monitoring (every 4 months) of the grant to ensure that the implementation of activities aligns with FAO and GCF policies. New consultants/firms will be assessed before being recruited. Missions in the field will be escorted, when needed, as per FAO's procedures.

FAO is committed to ensuring that its resources are used solely for their intended purposes, that all operations are free from fraud and other corrupt practices, and to being held accountable to donors and beneficiaries for the implementation of its programs. To this end, the Organization has adopted a zero-tolerance policy in respect of fraud and other corrupt practices in all their manifestations. This policy applies, regardless of their location, to all activities and operations of the Organization, whether funded by Regular Programme or Extra-Budgetary Funds; administrative, technical, or operational in nature; or implemented by the Organization and/or an implementing partner, including any government agency. This policy applies to all FAO personnel and all contractual arrangements between the Organization

and implementing partners, suppliers or other third parties for administrative, technical, or operational purposes.

5.4. Monitoring

FAO will be responsible for monitoring and accurately reporting the progress of this Readiness grant. The reports will undergo thorough review by the PSC to ensure that the information is explicit and transparent before FAO submits it to GCF. The NTC will maintain vigilant oversight, continuously tracking the progress of project activities. This includes monitoring the progress of grant deliverables against the grant implementation plan. Regular biweekly team meetings will be organized to comprehensively discuss progress and promptly address any urgent issues that may arise. The insights gathered from monitoring activities will enable swift project management decisions and adaptive management. This will involve engaging various members of the project team to identify diverse solutions and mobilize relevant in-house support, such as technical teams, procurement teams, and HR, as necessary.

Reporting arrangements rely both on the periodical reporting to GCF through Progress Reports (see below), and continuous informal monitoring through biweekly meetings, documented through meeting minutes. For daily monitoring activities, project staff (and stakeholders as applicable) will receive on-the-job training by FAO at sub/regional/HQ level. Progress and completion report preparation is facilitated by extensive guidance (templates, webinars and direct support) developed by FAO in-house.

The aspects that will be monitored and on which FAO focuses to ensure the achievement of results indicators comprehend financial follow-up and control of the Work Plan and the Logical Framework Matrix, including:

1. Activity monitoring (inputs and processes)
2. Results monitoring (MoV)
3. Budget/expenditure
4. Risks and assumption monitoring

For this purpose, FAO has a set of comprehensive monitoring and follow-up systems for projects and programs (the Field Program Management Information System (FPMIS), OnTrack, among others), which allow:

- a. Collect field, technical, operational, administrative, and financial information from primary and secondary sources, at the level of results (Outcome, outputs).
- b. Process the data to obtain dashboards and reports with the necessary information for decision making,
- c. Identify delays and/or bottlenecks in the implementation of the project.
- d. Implement preventive/corrective measures in time and minimize risks.

MoV Reports. Each MoV will be prepared by the PMU or the consultants/firms responsible for each product, with the continuous quality monitoring from FAO country office. Finally, each product will be validated by the PSC.

Progress Reports. Progress reports will be prepared by FAO every year, in coordination with the PSC and the project staff, and will be validated by the NDA. The progress reports will inform and monitor progress made from the project effectiveness date, and the financial report and activities planned for the next reporting period. FAO will submit the reports to the GCF through the GCF Portfolio Performance Management System (PPMS) Readiness system.

Completion Report. At the end of the implementation period, FAO will prepare and submit to GCF a completion report no later than six months after the end of the implementation period of the approved grant. This comprehensive report will be made available to the public through the NDA. It will summarize the results achieved (objectives, outcomes, outputs), lessons learned, challenges met and areas where results may not have been achieved, also the final financial report. It will also lay out recommendations

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for any further steps that may need to be taken to ensure sustainability and replicability of the proposal's results.

The reports submitted to the GCF will comply with the Framework Agreement and will include reporting against the logical framework included in section 3 and budget included in section 6 of this proposal.

5.5. Other relevant information

Selection of Delivery Partner:

In October 2016, FAO received accreditation from the GCF. This allows FAO to initiate donor-funded projects with a total size of up to USD 250 million, including co-financing. Additionally, FAO plays a key role as a partner in the implementation of Readiness proposals, which prepare countries for the implementation and execution of proposals to the GCF. Since obtaining accreditation, FAO has actively contributed to the development of projects that align with the fund's eligibility criteria in more than 70 countries across the globe.

FAO works closely with its member states to actively support and facilitate the planning and implementation of comprehensive climate-related policies. These policies are designed to be inclusive of people in vulnerable situations and women. FAO's goal is to ensure that these policies are coherent and effective in driving transformative change. This involves strengthening climate resilience, reducing emissions, and advocating for sustainable agricultural practices. The aim is to safeguard food security and foster sustainable development in the face of climate change.

At COP22 in November 2016, FAO and the GCF signed a Readiness Framework Agreement (second Amended and Restated Agreement of the Framework Readiness and Preparatory Support Grant Agreement entered between GCF and FAO on 25 August 2020). FAO has a strong track record in providing technical assistance related to risk and vulnerability analysis in agricultural sectors, and in facilitating national processes to prioritize adaptation practices and strategies.

FAO was chosen as the Delivery Partner for the 1st and 2nd Readiness grants due to its excellent track record in similar roles, its comparative advantage in the field, and its extensive technical knowledge. The decision is also based on the long-standing and successful collaboration between FAO and the country's government through various projects and initiatives.

The process of selecting the FAO as the DP for the NAP of GCF grant in Iran was a multi-stage process that involved careful consideration and consultation.

1. The process began with the formation of an internal working group comprising of the NDA, experts from the NDA Secretariat, and the Director of the National Center of Air Quality and Climate Change of the DoE. Together, they reviewed potential DPs.
2. Consultation meetings were then held with existing DPs, during which their track records of GCF projects and joint projects with environmental organizations were thoroughly reviewed.
3. The results of the consultations were presented, considering previous cooperation records and securing the agreement of the desired DP.
4. Upon selecting FAO as the DP, the NDA sent an official letter along with a drafted Readiness proposal to initiate the cooperation process for further development and finalization of the proposal.

The decision to engage FAO for this NAP Readiness proposal is informed by the positive collaboration between FAO and the NDA for the first and second Readiness grants. Given FAO's valuable experience as the Delivery Partner for these grants, the NDA is keen to further the partnership with FAO.

Exit and sustainability strategy:

This NAP Readiness grant is centered on long term capacity building for climate change adaptation planning and implementation with the development of robust guidelines and tools for all aspects of NAP, including policy analysis and enhancement, stakeholder engagement, vulnerability and risk assessment and prioritize adaptation solutions as well as M&E and learning.. Given that the National Climate Change Knowledge Hub (NCKKH) will be strengthened under the second Readiness project,

the NCKH will be engaged collaborating with the NDA to provide the necessary training including training of trainers (TOT). Additionally, all training materials and videos produced will be uploaded as E learning courses on a learning platform established by the NCKH and made available in the website of the Department of Environment. All training materials will be provided in Farsi and master trainers, trained under this NAP Readiness proposal will be equipped with training materials and guided to function as trainers for future trainings. These guidelines and tools and training materials can be used beyond the five target sectors.

Moreover, the project places an emphasis on strengthening institutional coordination and capacity. In addition to building capacity of line ministries, activities seek to enhance the capabilities of key coordination bodies such as the National Climate Change Working Group and its sub-committees (the National Climate Change Finance Committee (NCCFC) and adaptation sub-committee), and reinforce the National Climate Change Policy Advisory Group (NCCPAG) and the NAP Technical Committees (TC) to spearhead and guide climate change adaptation in other sectors in Iran. As shown in Figure 2: Institutional Arrangement on Climate Change in Iran, the NCCWG was established at the ministerial level, following the regulations of the Climate Change Convention and the Kyoto Protocol, which were approved in 2007. This working group includes five national sub-committees, including the NCCFC, whose members come from various ministries related to the five sectors prioritized in this program.

The NCCFC has replaced the "National CDM Committee", which was established in 2006 pursuant to the National CDM Regulations. The NCFC operates exclusively to review national projects related to the GCF" and "Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMA)", and to make decisions regarding submitted proposals. Following the readiness program and the receipt of necessary training, the committee will continue its operations in accordance with its established mandate. With the legal framework for the NCCWG and its national sub-committees including the NCFC in place, developing specific coordination mechanisms for NAP and building the committee's members capacity will have a long term impacts in the country. The proposed project will strengthen NCCWG capacity and coordination mechanism, integrating them into the permanent institutional framework of the Government to secure budget allocations for their long-term operation and support the planning and implementation of adaptation solutions. It will also work toward institutionalizing the NCCPAG and TCs to support continuous adaptation planning and implementation.

Furthermore, the project focuses on stakeholder engagement in climate change adaptation planning and implementation, especially the engagement of people in vulnerable situation, underscoring its importance for long-term sustainability.

Following the successful completion of this project, it is anticipated that Iran will have a well-established set of comprehensive, sector-specific NAP documents. These documents will lay out detailed strategies and action plans tailored to address the unique challenges posed by climate change in key sectors for the country's economy and wellbeing of people such as water, agriculture, DRM, energy, and health. Upon completion of this NAP Readiness, NCCWG members are expected to advocate for their respective ministries to allocate budgets for prioritized adaptation actions during the preparation, adjustment and proposal of the annual budget bills. In addition, an extensive monitoring and evaluation framework will also be created. This framework will be instrumental in analyzing and assessing the impacts of the implemented adaptation strategies across the five sectors while stimulating the NAP process and adaptation action in other sectors. By rigorously evaluating the effectiveness of these strategies, Iran aims to bolster its capacity to adapt to the evolving impacts of climate change in a more efficient and targeted manner, ultimately ensuring resilient and sustainable development of the country.

Furthermore, the project will also develop concept notes of impactful adaptation projects to access GCF and drive other investments. Engaging the private sectors, potential Direct Access Entities (DAEs) as well as other stakeholders in the NAP process and concept note development will enhance their proficiency in conceptualizing and implementing GCF projects, working collaboratively with international accredited entities (AEs) and national accredited entities (NAEs) that will shape during Readiness phase 2

READINESS AND PREPARATORY SUPPORT

The process will also serve to catalyze additional resources to support these crucial initiatives and climate change adaptation at large.

Grant closure:

Grant closure will be made in accordance with the Framework Agreement. Tangible and intangible assets procured by FAO will remain the property of FAO for the duration of the readiness grant. The Government will provide safe custody of such equipment, which is entrusted to it prior to the end of the readiness grant. Upon completion of the grant activities, the ultimate destination of all tangible and intangible assets procured under this proposal will be decided by FAO and the NDA.

Section 6. Budget, Procurement, HR and Implementation plans:

6.1. Budget Plan

See attached.

6.2. Procurement Plan

See attached.

6.3 Human Resources (HR) Plan

See attached.

6.4 Implementation Plan

See attached.

Objective	Outcome	Output	Indicator	Target	MoV	Notes	Activities
Objective 3. National Adaptation Plans and Adaptation Planning Processes	Outcome 3.1. Adaptation planning governance and institutional coordination strengthened.	Output 3.1.1. National, sub-national and/or sectoral adaptation plans developed or updated.	Indicator 3.1.1.3. How many sectoral adaptation plans have been developed or updated?	5	05 sector NAP documents; One report of the inception wrokshop; One intergrated report of the 5 validation workshops; One report of the national workshop	Five sector-specific adaptation plans for water, agriculture, disaster risk management, energy, and health, will be developed through a broad-based consultative process and scientific evidence	<p>3.1.1.a One inception workshop for at least 60 stakeholders (at least 50% are women participants) to launch the sectoral NAP process.</p> <p>3.1.1.b. Draft five (5) sectoral adaptation plans drawing on Output 3.2.2 and 3.4.1, and consultations with sector experts.</p> <p>3.1.1.c. Organize 5 validation workshops for 30 participants each (with at least 50% women) to present the draft sectoral adaptation plans and seek guidance to on finalizing them NAP document.</p> <p>3.1.1.d. Hold a national workshop for at least 60 participants to present the draft sectoral NAPs and to solicit final round of feedback, particularly ensuring synergies and complementarities across sectors.</p> <p>3.1.1.e. Finalize the NAP with 5 sectoral NAPs (Activity 3.1.1.b.) based on feedback from consultations (Activity 3.1.1.c and 3.1.1.d) and consultations with sectoral experts.</p>
		Output 3.1.2. Adaptation policy and/or regulations developed or strengthened for integrating adaptation actions/measures in sectoral, subnational and national development strategies and plans.	Indicator 3.1.2.1. Have existing policies and regulations been strengthened to incentivize adaptation actions/measures?	Yes	<p>Five (05) Sector Policy Recommendation Reports that contain review of relevant sector and related policies, strategies, laws, regulations and plans, recommendations for improvements to enhance CC consideration and incentivize systematic adaptation planning and implementation and action plan to implement the recommendations.</p> <p>Training materials on policy analysis for NAP</p> <p>One training workshop report</p>	<p>Various Policies, strategies, laws and regulations, rules, and strategies will be reviewed and recommendations for improvements developed <u>and presented to policy makers to incentivize/reinforce adaptation planning and actions</u>, specifically for the water, agriculture, Disaster Risk Management (DRM), energy, and health sectors.</p>	<p>3.1.2.a One training workshop with 60 stakeholders, with at least 50% being women, to outline the output's goals activities timeline, and training the trainers.</p> <p>3.1.2.b. Review relevant sectoral and related policies, laws, rules, strategies regulations, and development plans and Identify opportunities for enhancing the incorporation of climate change concerns and adaptation planning and implementation into these</p> <p>3.1.2.c. Organize 5 validation workshops for 60 persons (with at least half being women) to present the sectoral plans and seek guidance on final policy recommendation and action plan reports.</p> <p>3.1.2.d. Finalize recommendations and action plan to implement these recommendations in consultation with Technical Committees and with advice from the NCCPAG under NCCWG and consolidate as five (05) sectoral Policy Recommendation Reports.</p>
		Output 3.1.3. Inter and intra institutional coordination and decision making mechanisms established or strengthened.	Indicator 3.1.3.1. Have inter and intra institutional coordination and decision making mechanisms been established or strengthened?	Yes	Report and notes of meetings of the Technical Committees, NCCPAG and NCCWG	Establishing special institutional mechanisms for driving the process of developing five sectoral adaptation plans while strengtheing the NCCWG and its sub-committee for adaptation and the NCCPAG to support the NAP process, also in other sectors later.	3.1.3.a. Establish five Technical Committees (TC) (one for each sector) <u>under the NCCWG/Sub-committee for adaptation</u> to prepare the sectoral NAPs, ensuring necessary coordination within and among the sectors, and engaging all relevant stakeholders.
		Output 3.1.4. Stakeholder engagement frameworks, agreements and awareness raising conducted or strengthened.	Indicator 3.1.4.2. Have capacity building and technical assistance initiatives been provided in the area of climate change adaptation?	Yes	<p>Adaptation capacity need assessment report</p> <p>Once consolidated report of the five (05) training workshops on NAP process and stakeholder engagement</p>	<p><i>Conducting adapation capacity needs assessment and training workshops to enhance the capacity of key ministries and various stakeholders in the field of climate change adaptation and specifically on stakeholder engagement for NAP.</i></p>	<p>3.1.4.a. Consultations with NDA and other key stakeholders to produce and validate the Readiness Capcity Needs Assessment</p> <p>3.1.4.b Organize five (5) training workshops (one two-day workshop for each sector) with 30 participants in each workshop, including policymakers, stakeholders, NGOs, and vulnerable communities (with at least 30% are women). These workshops will aim to enhance understanding and build the specific capacity for stakeholder engagement with a focus on building local capacities.</p>

Objective 3. National Adaptation Plans and Adaptation Planning Processes	Outcome 3.2. Evidence produced to design adaptation solutions for maximum impact.	Output 3.2.1. Adaptation impact monitoring, evaluation and learning systems established or strengthened for strategic planning and investment.	Indicator 3.2.1.1. Have adaptation impact monitoring, evaluation and learning systems been established or strengthened?	Yes	KIIs/MEL strategy document for each sector Report of the training workshsop; Report of the validation workshop	Develop a plan to monitor implementation of adaptation strategies and plans	3.2.1.a One training workshop with 60 stakeholders, with at least half being women, to outline the output's goals, activities timeline and training the trainers 3.2.1.b. Assess specific information requirements and key performance indicators for the water, agriculture, disaster risk management (DRM), energy, and health sectors. 3.2.1.c Review current monitoring and evaluation frameworks to align these with information requirements and KPIs for the five sectors (carried out under Activity 3.2.1.b) 3.2.1.d. Upgrade/Create a data collection and dissemination plan for consistent and standardized reporting for the water, agriculture, disaster risk management, energy, and health sectors. The plan would include a protocol for gathering relevant information, establishing a time frame and frequency for data collection, and allocating necessary resources to support these tasks. 3.2.1.e. Upgrade current communication and coordination channels, processes, and mechanisms related to the development and adoption of adaptation response strategies 3.2.1.f Organize one validation workshops for 60 persons (with at least half being women) to present the sectoral plans and seek guidance on the monitoring plan.
		Output 3.2.2. Studies on climate vulnerability, and identification of adaptation solutions conducted (and used) for strengthening adaptation investment.	Indicator 3.2.2.1. Have climate vulnerability studies been conducted to strengthen adaptation planning?	Yes	Training materials for VRA Reports of training /capacity building and validation workshop Guideline for gender senstivie and socially inclusive VRA 05 reports of vulnerability and risk assessments of priority sectors.	Vulnerability and Risk Assessments will be conducted for five sectors: Water, Agriculture, Energy, Disaster Risk Management (DRM), and Health to inform the formulation of the sectoral adaptation plans. Capacity building for the sector ministries and relevant stakeholders to carry out VRA will be provided through training workshop including TOT, the process of develpoing guidelines and validation workshop	3.2.2.a One training workshop with 60 stakeholders, with at least 50% women, to outline the output's goals, activities timeline, and training the trainers on Vulnerability and Risk Assessment (VRA). 3.2.2.b. Projection of future climate change scenarios in Iran using the latest AOGCMs, emission scenarios, downscaling, and analysizing uncertainties. 3.2.2.c. Develop Guidelines for gender-sensitive and socially inclusive assessment of climate change impacts, vulnerability and adaptive capacity, and identification of adaptation options in consultation with communities and stakeholders and organize a workshop with 60 different stakeholders (with at least 50% women) to finalize the Guidelines. 3.2.2.d Conduct VRA of Water Resources sector using input from the activities 3.2.2.b and 3.2.2.c 3.2.2.e Conduct VRA of Agriculture sectors using input from the activities 3.2.2.b and 3.2.2.c 3.2.2.f Conduct VRA of Energy Sector using input from the activities 3.2.2.b and 3.2.2.c 3.2.2.g Conduct VRA of DRM sector using input from the activities 3.2.2.b and 3.2.2.c 3.2.2.h Upgrade VRA of Health sector using input from the activities 3.2.2.b and 3.2.2.c 3.2.2.i Organize 5 validation workshops for 60 persons (with at least 50% women) to present the vulnerability and risk assessment and seek inputs for the final reports.

Objective 3. National Adaptation Plans and Adaptation Planning Processes	Outcome 3.4. Adaptation finance increased.	Output 3.4.1. Mechanisms established to prioritize adaptation options based on objective criteria.	Indicator 3.4.1.1. Have mechanisms been established to identify and prioritize adaptation options based on objective criteria?	Yes	<div>Reports of training workshop /validation workshops on identification and prioritization of adaptation options including KIIs with public/private/civil society actors</div> <div>Paper outlining the Multi- Criteria Analysis (MCA) and report of validation workshop</div> <div>Lis of priority adaptation options for five (05) sectors</div> <div>Priority adaptation options in Water, Agriculture, Energy, DRM, and health will be determined in two steps: Identifying adaptation options and prioritizing them using MCA methods. This information will be used to create the sectoral NAP documents.</div>	<div>3.4.1.a One training workshop with 60 stakeholders, with at least half women, to outline the output's goals, activities timeline, and training on adaptation option identification and prioritization.</div> <div>3.4.1.b. Develop a Multi-Criteria Analysis (MCA) to prioritize adaptation strategies for each of the 5 sectors.</div> <div>3.4.1.c. Workshop with 60 policymakers, stakeholders, private sector, NGOs, and end users to refine and validate the MCA outcome</div> <div>3.4.1.d. Prioritize adaptation options in the water resources sector based on the activities from 3.4.1. a and 3.4.1.b.</div> <div>3.4.1.e. Prioritize adaptation options in the agriculture sector based on the activities from 3.4.1. a and 3.4.1.b.</div> <div>3.4.1.f. Prioritize adaptation options in the DRM sector based on the activities from 3.4.1. a and 3.4.1.b.</div> <div>3.4.1.g. Prioritize adaptation options in the energy sector based on the activities from 3.4.1. a and 3.4.1.b.</div> <div>3.4.1.h. Prioritize adaptation options in the health sector based on the activities from 3.4.1. a and 3.4.1.b</div> <div>3.4.1. i. Organize 5 validation workshops for 60 persons (with at least half being) to present the sectoral plans and seek guidance on finalizing priority actions.</div>
		Output 3.4.2. Concept notes developed for adaptation priority actions.	Indicator 3.4.2.1. Number of concept notes developed for adaptation priority actions, disaggregated by public and private financing and sector	2	<div>Training materials on GCF adaptation project concept note development; Two (02) Concept Notes; Reports of training/consultation/validatio n workshops</div> <div>Considering the need to integrate and prioritize adaptation options across five sectors, two GCF concept notes will be developed based on the nexus approach.</div>	<div>3.4.2.a One training workshop with 60 stakeholders, with at least half women, to outline the output's goals, activities timeline, and training the trainers on GCF concept note development.</div> <div>3.4.2.b Develop two concept notes for selected prioritized adaptation options, promoting multi-disciplinary, integrated approach and in alignment with the new GCF Country Programme</div> <div>3.4.2.c. Conduct two one-day workshops to validate the GCF concept notes, focusing on inclusion and gender equality. The workshop will be attended by 60 key stakeholders representing all 5 sectors.</div> <div>3.4.2.d. Hold consultations with and gain approval of potential AEs for supporting CN development and for advancing these to the Funding Proposal stage.</div>

6.1 Budget Plan

Objectives/Outcomes / Outputs			Detailed Budget (in US\$)						Total Budget (per outcome)	Total Budget (per sub-outcome)	Expenditure Plan			Executing Entity	Budget notes
			Budget Categories (based on the description)	Unit	# of Unit	Unit Cost	Total Budget (per outcome)	Year 1			Year 2	Year 3			
Objective 3.1: National Adaptation Plans and Adaptation Planning Processes	Outcome 3.1.1. Adaptation planning guidance and institutional coordination strengthened.	Output 3.1.1.1. National, sub-national and/or sectoral adaptation plans developed or updated	S014 Contracts	Lumpsum	1	124,158.00	124,158.00	377,275.00	41,386.00	41,386.00	41,386.00	FAO	1		
			S014 Contracts	Lumpsum	1	139,495.00	139,495.00		46,498.33	46,498.33	46,498.33	FAO	2		
			S013 Consultants - International	WDay	60	450.00	27,000.00		9,000.00	9,000.00	9,000.00	FAO	3		
			S013 Consultants - International	WDay	20	450.00	9,000.00		3,000.00	3,000.00	3,000.00	FAO	4		
			S021 Travels - International	Trip	1	4,367.00	4,367.00		4,367.00			FAO	5		
			S013 Consultants - Local	WDay	180	115.00	20,700.00		6,900.00	6,900.00	6,900.00	FAO	6		
			S013 Consultants - Local	WDay	60	115.00	6,900.00		2,300.00	2,300.00	2,300.00	FAO	7		
			S013 Consultants - Local	WDay	125	115.00	14,375.00		7,000.00	7,375.00		FAO	8		
			S013 Consultants - Local	WDay	40	115.00	4,600.00		4,600.00			FAO	9		
			S013 Consultants - Local	WDay	60	115.00	6,900.00		2,300.00	2,300.00	2,300.00	FAO	10		
		Output 3.1.2. Adaptation policy and/or regulations developed or strengthened for integrating adaptation actions/measures in sectoral, subnational and national development strategies and plans.	S013 Consultants - Local	WDay	40	115.00	4,600.00	2,200.00	1,200.00	1,200.00	FAO	11			
			S023 Trainings & workshops	Event	4	600.00	2,400.00	600.00	1,200.00	600.00	FAO	12			
			S027 Technical Support Services	Wday	10	1,038.00	10,380.00		5,000.00	5,380.00	FAO	13			
			S024 Expendable Procurement	Lumpsum	1	2,400.00	2,400.00	2,400.00			FAO	14			
			S014 Contracts	Lumpsum	1	26,150.00	26,150.00		13,075.00	13,075.00	FAO	15			
			S014 Contracts	Lumpsum	1	21,775.00	21,775.00		10,887.50	10,887.50	FAO	16			
			S013 Consultants - International	WDay	20	450.00	9,000.00		4,500.00	4,500.00	FAO	17			
			S013 Consultants - International	WDay	20	450.00	9,000.00		4,500.00	4,500.00	FAO	18			
			S021 Travels - International	Trip	1	4,367.00	4,367.00		2,000.00	2,367.00	FAO	19			
			S013 Consultants - Local	WDay	60	115.00	6,900.00		3,450.00	3,450.00	FAO	20			
		Output 3.1.3. Studies on climate vulnerability, and identification of adaptation solutions conducted (part used) for strengthening adaptation investment.	S013 Consultants - Local	WDay	60	115.00	6,900.00		3,450.00	3,450.00	FAO	21			
			S013 Consultants - Local	WDay	125	115.00	14,375.00	3,500.00	3,500.00	7,375.00	FAO	22			
			S023 Trainings & workshops	Event	3	600.00	1,800.00		900.00	900.00	FAO	23			
			S028 DOE	Lumpsum	1	2,750.00	2,750.00		1,250.00	1,500.00	FAO	24			
			S024 Expendable Procurement	Lumpsum	1	1,200.00	1,200.00		1,200.00		FAO	25			
		Output 3.1.4. Stakeholder engagement frameworks, agreements and awareness raising conducted or strengthened	S023 Trainings & workshops	Event	2	600.00	1,200.00	1,200.00	1,200.00		FAO	26			
			S014 Contracts	Lumpsum	1	3,150.00	3,150.00		1,575.00	1,575.00	FAO	27			
			S014 Contracts	Lumpsum	1	9,890.00	9,890.00		4,945.00	4,945.00	FAO	28			
			S013 Consultants - International	WDay	20	450.00	9,000.00		4,500.00	4,500.00	FAO	29			
			S013 Consultants - International	WDay	20	450.00	9,000.00		4,500.00	4,500.00	FAO	30			
S013 Consultants - International	WDay		65	350.00	22,750.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	9,750.00	FAO	31					
S021 Travels - International	Trip		1	4,367.00	4,367.00		2,183.50	2,183.50	FAO	32					
S013 Consultants - Local	WDay		60	115.00	6,900.00		3,450.00	3,450.00	FAO	33					
S013 Consultants - Local	WDay		20	115.00	2,300.00		1,150.00	1,150.00	FAO	34					
S013 Consultants - Local	WDay		125	115.00	14,375.00	3,500.00	3,500.00	7,375.00	FAO	35					
Objective 3.2: National Adaptation Plans and Adaptation Planning Processes	Outcome 3.2. Evidence produced to design adaptation solutions for maximum impact.	Output 3.2.2. Evidence produced to design adaptation solutions for maximum impact.	S023 Trainings & workshops	Event	2	600.00	1,200.00	96,262.00		600.00	600.00	FAO	36		
			S024 Expendable Procurement	Lumpsum	1	820.00	820.00			400.00	420.00	FAO	37		
			S025 Non-expendable Procurement	Lumpsum	3	1,500.00	4,500.00			4,500.00		FAO	38		
			S014 Contracts	Lumpsum	1	223,206.00	223,206.00			74,402.00	74,402.00	FAO	39		
			S014 Contracts	Lumpsum	1	436,815.00	436,815.00		1,440,615.00	145,605.00	145,605.00	145,605.00	FAO	40	
			S013 Consultants - International	WDay	60	450.00	27,000.00			9,000.00	9,000.00	9,000.00	FAO	41	
			S013 Consultants - International	WDay	20	450.00	9,000.00			3,000.00	3,000.00	3,000.00	FAO	42	
			S021 Travels - International	Trip	1	4,367.00	4,367.00			2,500.00	1,000.00	867.00	FAO	43	
			S013 Consultants - Local	WDay	180	115.00	20,700.00			6,900.00	6,900.00	6,900.00	FAO	44	
			S013 Consultants - Local	WDay	60	115.00	6,900.00			2,300.00	2,300.00	2,300.00	FAO	45	
		S013 Consultants - Local	WDay	125	115.00	14,375.00	6,900.00	7,475.00			FAO	46			
		S023 Trainings & workshops	Event	3	600.00	1,800.00	1,000.00	400.00		400.00	FAO	47			
		S024 Expendable Procurement	Lumpsum	1	1,200.00	1,200.00	1,200.00				FAO	48			
		S014 Contracts	Lumpsum	1	130,000.00	130,000.00	130,000.00				FAO	49			
		Output 3.2.2. Studies on climate vulnerability, and identification of adaptation solutions conducted (part used) for strengthening adaptation investment.	S014 Contracts	Lumpsum	1	130,000.00	130,000.00	1,345,363.00		130,000.00			FAO	50	
			S014 Contracts	Lumpsum	1	130,000.00	130,000.00		130,000.00			FAO	51		
			S014 Contracts	Lumpsum	1	80,000.00	80,000.00		80,000.00			FAO	52		
			S014 Contracts	Lumpsum	1	79,350.00	79,350.00			79,350.00		FAO	53		
			S014 Contracts	Lumpsum	1	335,215.00	335,215.00			335,215.00		FAO	54		
			S013 Consultants - International	WDay	60	450.00	27,000.00			27,000.00		FAO	55		
			S013 Consultants - International	WDay	20	450.00	9,000.00			9,000.00		FAO	56		
			S021 Travels - International	Trip	1	4,367.00	4,367.00			4,367.00		FAO	57		
			S013 Consultants - Local	WDay	180	115.00	20,700.00			20,700.00		FAO	58		
			S013 Consultants - Local	WDay	60	115.00	6,900.00			6,900.00		FAO	59		
		Output 3.2.2. Studies on climate vulnerability, and identification of adaptation solutions conducted (part used) for strengthening adaptation investment.	S013 Consultants - Local	WDay	125	115.00	14,375.00	1,345,363.00	7,000.00	7,375.00		FAO	60		
			S013 Consultants - Local	WDay	40	115.00	4,600.00		4,600.00			FAO	61		
			S023 Trainings & workshops	Event	4	600.00	2,400.00			2,400.00		FAO	62		
			S024 Expendable Procurement	Lumpsum	1	1,200.00	1,200.00			1,200.00		FAO	63		
			S014 Contracts	Lumpsum	1	130,000.00	130,000.00		130,000.00			FAO	64		
			S014 Contracts	Lumpsum	1	130,000.00	130,000.00		130,000.00			FAO	65		
S014 Contracts	Lumpsum		1	130,000.00	130,000.00	130,000.00				FAO	66				
S014 Contracts	Lumpsum		1	80,000.00	80,000.00	80,000.00				FAO	67				
S014 Contracts	Lumpsum		1	79,350.00	79,350.00		79,350.00			FAO	68				
S014 Contracts	Lumpsum		1	335,215.00	335,215.00		335,215.00			FAO	69				
Objective 3.3: National Adaptation Plans and Adaptation Planning Processes	Outcome 3.4. Adaptation finance increased.	Output 3.4.1. Mechanisms established to prioritize adaptation options based on objective criteria.	S013 Consultants - International	WDay	60	450.00	27,000.00	505,107.00		27,000.00		FAO	70		
			S013 Consultants - International	WDay	20	450.00	9,000.00			9,000.00		FAO	71		
			S021 Travels - International	Trip	1	4,367.00	4,367.00			4,367.00		FAO	72		
			S013 Consultants - Local	WDay	180	115.00	20,700.00			20,700.00		FAO	73		
			S013 Consultants - Local	WDay	60	115.00	6,900.00			6,900.00		FAO	74		
			S013 Consultants - Local	WDay	125	115.00	14,375.00			7,000.00	7,375.00	FAO	75		
			S013 Consultants - Local	WDay	40	115.00	4,600.00			4,600.00		FAO	76		
			S023 Trainings & workshops	Event	4	600.00	2,400.00			2,400.00		FAO	77		
			S024 Expendable Procurement	Lumpsum	1	1,200.00	1,200.00			1,200.00		FAO	78		
			S014 Contracts	Lumpsum	1	130,000.00	130,000.00		130,000.00			FAO	79		
		Output 3.4.2. Concept notes developed for adaptation priority actions	S014 Contracts	Lumpsum	1	130,000.00	130,000.00	122,867.00	130,000.00			FAO	80		
			S014 Contracts	Lumpsum	1	130,000.00	130,000.00		130,000.00			FAO	81		
			S014 Contracts	Lumpsum	1	80,000.00	80,000.00		80,000.00			FAO	82		
			S014 Contracts	Lumpsum	1	79,350.00	79,350.00			79,350.00		FAO	83		
			S014 Contracts	Lumpsum	1	335,215.00	335,215.00			335,215.00		FAO	84		
			S013 Consultants - International	WDay	60	450.00	27,000.00			27,000.00		FAO	85		
			S013 Consultants - International	WDay	20	450.00	9,000.00			9,000.00		FAO	86		
			S021 Travels - International	Trip	1	4,367.00	4,367.00			4,367.00		FAO	87		
			S013 Consultants - Local	WDay	180	115.00	20,700.00			20,700.00		FAO	88		
			S013 Consultants - Local	WDay	60	115.00	6,900.00			6,900.00		FAO	89		
		Output 3.4.2. Concept notes developed for adaptation priority actions	S013 Consultants - Local	WDay	125	115.00	14,375.00	122,867.00	7,000.00	7,375.00		FAO	90		
			S013 Consultants - Local	WDay	40	115.00	4,600.00		4,600.00			FAO	91		
			S023 Trainings & workshops	Event	4	600.00	2,400.00			2,400.00		FAO	92		
			S024 Expendable Procurement	Lumpsum	1	1,200.00	1,200.00			1,200.00		FAO	93		
			S014 Contracts	Lumpsum	1	130,000.00	130,000.00		130,000.00			FAO	94		
			S014 Contracts	Lumpsum	1	130,000.00	130,000.00		130,000.00			FAO	95		
			S014 Contracts	Lumpsum	1	80,000.00	80,000.00		80,000.00			FAO	96		
			S014 Contracts	Lumpsum	1	79,350.00	79,350.00			79,350.00		FAO	97		
			S014 Contracts	Lumpsum	1	335,215.00	335,215.00			335,215.00		FAO	98		
			S013 Consultants - International	WDay	60	450.00	27,000.00			27,000.00		FAO	99		
Output 3.4.2. Concept notes developed for adaptation priority actions	S013 Consultants - International	WDay	20	450.00	9,000.00	122,867.00		1,455.67	2,911.33	FAO	100				
	S021 Travels - International	Trip	1	4,367.00	4,367.00			2,000.00	2,367.00	FAO	101				
	S013 Consultants - Local	WDay	60	115.00	6,900.00			2,300.00	4,600.00	FAO	102				
	S013 Consultants - Local	WDay	60	115.00	6,900.00			2,300.00	4,600.00	FAO	103				
	S013 Consultants - Local	WDay	125	115.00	14,375.00			2,300.00	4,600.00	FAO	104				
	S013 Consultants - Local	WDay	40	115.00	4,600.00			2,300.00	4,600.00	FAO	105				
	S024 Expendable Procurement	Lumpsum	1	1,200.00	1,200.00			400.00	800.00	FAO	106				
	S023 Trainings & workshops	Event	2	600.00	1,200.00			400.00	800.00	FAO	107				
	S014 Contracts	Lumpsum	1	80,000.00	80,000.00					FAO	108				
	S014 Contracts	Lumpsum	1	79,350.00	79,350.00					FAO	109				
Output 3.4.2. Concept notes developed for adaptation priority actions	S014 Contracts	Lumpsum	1	335,215.00	335,215.00	2,651,281.00	1,006,191.31	1,006,191.31	535,422.67	FAO	110				
	S013 Consultants - Local	WDay	12	115.00	1,380.00					FAO	111				
	S013 Consultants - Local	WDay	230	115.00	26,450.00					FAO	112				
	S013 Consultants - Local	WDay	230	115.00	26,450.00					FAO	113				
	S013 Consultants - Local	WDay	230	115.00	26,450.00					FAO	114				
	S013 Consultants - Local	WDay	172	115.00	19,760.00					FAO	115				
	S025 Non-expendable Procurement	Lumpsum	4	1,500.00	6,000.00					FAO	116				
	S021 Travels - Local	Lumpsum	1	6,000.00											

Budget Notes

Budget Note	Detailed Description
1	<p>Contract/ UN-to-UN agreement between FAO and WHO for implementing the following activities in the Health sector by WHO.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - International consultant (climate change specialist @ USD 450/day) to provide technical support with the health sector's VA upgrading, plan drafting, and prioritization of adaptation options (3 total) - Local consultant to assist with technical aspects of the project, including international coordination, coordination with other sectors and within MOHME, technical networking, knowledge sharing, capacity building, etc. 2 technical (Monthly rates for WHO NO-A = 3192 USD/month), and 30% of the time of one WHO assistant (G4 = 3500 USD/month) - Travel costs for the international consultant/technical expert for 1 round trip to Tehran @2500 USD for the different stages of the VA, plan drafting and prioritization of adaptation options with a stay @ per diem rate of 230 USD/day (including food, accommodation, and local travel) - Local travel for the two project national consultants to the 6 climatic zones (2 x each of the consultants) throughout the project to facilitate relevant activities and training. - Laptop for project local consultants (2) assisting with various stages of the project, one sitting at WHO, one at MOHME - Office supplies, printing of documents, and other relevant materials for workshops, meetings, etc. - National consultants (4) to technically support finalizing the health sector's drafted plan, review policies, and recommendations, upgrade VAs, prioritize adaptation options, and validate concept notes; Daily rates 115 USD/day; Monthly rates for NO-A = 3192 USD/month - Technical consultation workshops (5) after the briefing and inception workshops (by FAO) for developing plans, validating policies and monitoring plans, prioritizing adaptation options, and validating the concept notes; for upgrading VAs another 6 2-days will be conducted for each of 6 climatic zones - National consultants (5) will manage the workshops' organization, logistics, and coordination. - Daily rates 115 USD/day; Monthly rates for NO-B = 3192 USD/month - Audio visual supplies, printing of documents, and other relevant training materials (once per 6 climate zones). - Purchase of training IT equipment at each of the 6 provinces (representative of climatic zones) for capacity building and training activities - Professional service by institute(s)/firms as coordinators between various sectors in support of the climate zones, in consultation with the national consultants to gather the data from all relevant sectors, conduct assessments, and develop climate health-related adaptation plans, based on the results of the assessments (6 for each of the climatic zones; and 1 for coordinating the prioritization among sectors)
2	<p>Contract/ UN-to-UN agreement between FAO and UNDP for implementing the following activities in the energy and DRM sectors by UNDP.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - International consultants (climate change specialists @ USD 450/day) to provide technical support with the energy or DRRM sector's 2 for VA upgrading, plan drafting, 2 for prioritization of adaptation options, and 1 for CN development (5 total) - Local consultant to assist with technical aspects of the project, including international coordination, coordination with other sectors and within line ministries technical networking, knowledge sharing, capacity building, etc. 1 project coordinator (for 556 work days @ 115 USD/d) and 2 local consultants assisting the project coordinator in project control and dissemination in the energy and DRM sectors (for 261 work days per sectoral expert @ 115 USD/d). Local travel costs are assumed to be included in the daily fees. - Travel costs for the international consultant/technical expert for 1 round trip to Tehran @2250 USD for the different stages of the VA, plan drafting and prioritization of adaptation options with a stay @ per diem rate of 450 USD/day (including food, accommodation and local travel) - IT equipment for project local consultants assisting with various stages of the project, one sitting at MoE, one at DoE, one at UNDP - Professional services - Firm: to engage 4 firms for national consultancy for Outputs 3.2.2 and 3.4.1 two for each of the energy and DRM sectors - Technical consultation workshops (10) after the briefing and inception and introductory workshops (by FAO) for developing plans, validating policies and monitoring plans, prioritizing adaptation options distributed equally among the Energy and DRM sectors, and validating the concept note; - Office supplies, printing of documents, and other relevant materials for workshops, meetings, etc
3	Under Output 3.1.1 one consultant - International (Water Resources Adaptation, Policy and Climate Finance Specialist) for 60Days @ \$450 per day
4	Under output 3.1.1 one consultant - International (Agriculture Adaptation, Policy and Climate Finance Specialist) for 20Days @ \$450 per day
5	Under output 3.1.1, one international round trip for 15 days @ per diem rate of 177 USD/day + 72 for terminals + 640 visa + 2000 ticket. In total 4367 per round trip.
6	Under Output 3.1.1 one consultant - National (Water resources Adaptation Specialist) for 180Days @ \$115 per day
7	Under output 3.1.1 one consultant - National (Agriculture Adaptation Specialist) for 60Days @ \$115 per day
8	Under output 3.1.1 one consultant - National (Technical coordination/stakeholder engagement specialist) for 125 Days @ \$115 per day
9	Under output 3.1.1 one consultant - National (Gender specialist) for 40 Days @ \$115 per day
10	Under output 3.1.1 one consultant - National (Communication specialist) for 60 Days @ \$115 per day
11	Under output 3.1.1 one consultant - National (IT specialist) for 40 Days @ \$115 per day
12	4 workshops are planned for Output 3.1.1: one for the inception workshop, two for capacity building in the water and agriculture sectors, 2 for validating the NAP document in the water and agriculture sectors, and the final one for finalizing all NAP documents. The estimated cost for each workshop is US\$ 600, which averages to about US\$ 10 per person per workshop. This cost covers venue rental, catering, documentation, interpretation, refreshments/lunch, and other relevant expenses.
13	Technical Support Services of FAO Agriculture/Water Resources Officer for 10 working days @ USD1,038 per day (P4 - rate corresponds to FAO honorarium scale for the Asia and the Pacific region) for Output 3.1.1 for technical backstopping in the formulation and revision of the NAPs.
14	Office material, printings, tonner, etc for activities under output 3.1.1
15	Linked to Budget note 1, Under Output 3.1.2 Contract between FAO and WHO for adaptation policy/ regulations strengthening for integrating adaptation actions/measures in health health sector strategies and plans.
16	Linked to Budget note 2, Under Output 3.1.2 - Contract/ UN to UN agreement with UNDP on strengthening adaptation policies/regulations for integrating adaptation actions and respective measures in Energy and Disaster Risk Reduction sectors
17	Under Output 3.1.2 one consultant - International (Water Resources Adaptation, Policy and Climate Finance Specialist) for 20Days @ \$450 per day
18	Under output 3.1.2 one consultant - International (Agriculture Adaptation, Policy and Climate Finance Specialist) for 20Days @ \$450 per day
19	Under output 3.1.2, One international round trip for 15 days @ per diem rate of 177 USD/day + 72 for terminals + 640 visa + 2000 ticket. In total 4367 per round trip.
20	Under Output 3.1.2 one consultant - National (Water resources Adaptation Specialist) for 60Days @ \$115 per day
21	Under output 3.1.2 one consultant - National (Agriculture Adaptation Specialist) for 60Days @ \$115 per day
22	Under output 3.1.2 one consultant - National (Technical coordination/stakeholder engagement specialist) for 125 Days @ \$115 per day
23	3 workshops will be held under Output 3.1.2. The first workshop will outline the main goals and activity timelines to the participants. The other two workshops will be for validating the final results related to the water and agriculture sectors. The estimated cost for each workshop is US\$ 600, which averages to about US\$ 10 per person per workshop. This cost covers venue rental, catering, documentation, interpretation, refreshments/lunch, and other relevant expenses.
24	General operation expenditures (fuel, consumables, etc) for NAP formulation/stakeholder engagements under output 3.1.2.
25	Office material, printings, tonner, etc for activities under output 3.1.2
26	Under Output 3.1.4 - Two training workshops on stakeholder engagement for NAP for agriculture and water sectors. The estimated cost for each workshop is US\$ 600, which averages to about US\$ 10 per person per workshop. This cost covers venue rental, catering, documentation, interpretation, refreshments/lunch, and other relevant expenses.
27	Linked to Budget note 1, Under Output 3.2.1 Contract/ UN-to-UN with WHO on adaptation impact monitoring, evaluation and learning systems under the health sector.
28	Linked to Budget note 2, Under Output 3.2.1 Contract/ UN-to-UN with UNDP on adaptation impact monitoring, evaluation and learning systems under the Energy and DRR sectors.
29	Under Output 3.2.1 one consultant - International (Water Resources Adaptation, Policy and Climate Finance Specialist) for 20Days @ \$450 per day
30	Under output 3.2.1 one consultant - International (Agriculture Adaptation, Policy and Climate Finance Specialist) for 20Days @ \$450 per day
31	Under output 3.2.1 one consultant - International (M&E Specialist) for 85 Days @ \$350 per day
32	Under output 3.2.1, One international round trip for 15 days @ per diem rate of 177 USD/day + 72 for terminals + 640 visa + 2000 ticket. In total 4367 per round trip.
33	Under Output 3.2.1 one consultant - National (Water resources Adaptation Specialist) for 60Days @ \$115 per day

34	Under output 3.2.1 one consultant - National (Agriculture Adaptation Specialist) for 20Days @ \$115 per day
35	Under output 3.2.1 one consultant - National (Technical coordination/stakeholder engagement specialist) for 125 Days @ \$115 per day
35	Under Output 3.2.1 Two training workshops for agriculture and water resources sectors. The estimated cost for each workshop is US\$ 600, which averages to about US\$ 10 per person per workshop. This cost covers venue rental, catering, documentation, interpretation, refreshments/lunch, and other relevant expenses.
36	Office material, printings, tonner, etc for activities under output 3.2.1
37	Three laptops for the national consultants hired under the project activities.@1500 per laptop
38	<p>Linked to Budget note 1, under output 3.2.2. through a contract/ UN-to-UN agreement with WHO to conduct studies on climate vulnerability, and identification of adaptation solutions conducted in health sector for strengthening adaptation investment. consisting of following elements:</p> <p>Local consultant to assist with technical aspects of the project, including international coordination, coordination with other sectors and within MOHME and key stakeholders, technical networking, knowledge sharing, capacity building, etc. 3 technical (Monthly rates for WHO NO-A = 3192 USD/month), and 20% of the time of one WHO assistant (G4 = 3500 USD/month)</p> <p>- Travel costs for the international consultant/technical expert for 1 round trip to Tehran @2500 USD for the different stages of the VA, plan drafting and prioritization of adaptation solutions with a stay @ per diem rate of 230 USD/day (including food, accommodation, and local travel)</p> <p>- Local travel for the two project national consultants to the 6 climatic zones (2 x each of the consultants) throughout the project to facilitate relevant activities and training.</p> <p>- National consultants (4) to technically support finalizing the health sector's drafted plan, review policies, and recommendations, upgrade VAs, prioritize adaptation options, and validate concept notes; Daily rates 115 USD/day; Monthly rates for NO-A = 3192 USD/month</p> <p>- technical consultation workshops (5) after the briefing and inception workshops (by FAO) for developing plans, validating policies and monitoring plans, prioritizing adaptation options, and validating the concept notes; for upgrading VAs another 6 2-days will be conducted for each of 6 climatic zones</p> <p>- National consultants (3) will manage the workshops' organization, logistics, and coordination.</p> <p>- Daily rates 115 USD/day; Monthly rates for NO-B = 3192 USD/month</p> <p>- Purchase of training IT equipment at each of the 6 provinces (representative of climatic zones) for capacity building and training activities</p> <p>- Professional service by institute(s)/firms as coordinators between various sectors in support of the climate zones, in consultation with the national consultants to gather the data from all relevant sectors, conduct vulnerability assessments, and develop climate health-related adaptation solutions.</p>
39	<p>Linked to Budget note 2, and under output 3.2.2. Contract/ UN-to-UN agreement between FAO and UNDP for vulnerability assessment and identification of adaptation solutions in covering following activities in the energy and DRM sectors by UNDP.</p> <p>- International consultants (climate change specialists @ USD 450/day) to provide technical support with the energy or DRRM sector's 2 for VA assessment and prioritization of adaptation options and one concept note development.</p> <p>- Local consultant to assist with technical aspects of the project, including international coordination, coordination with other sectors and within line ministries technical networking, knowledge sharing, capacity building, etc. 1 project coordinator (for 556 work days @ 115 USD/d) and 2 local consultants assisting the project coordinator in project control and dissemination in the energy and DRM sectors (for 261 work days per sectoral expert @ 115 USD/d). Local travel costs are assumed to be included in the daily fees.</p> <p>- Travel costs for the international consultant/technical expert for 1 round trip to Tehran @2250 USD for the different stages of the VA, plan drafting and prioritization of adaptation options with a stay @ per diem rate of 450 USD/day (including food, accommodation and local travel)</p> <p>- Professional services - Firm: to engage 4 firms for national consultancy for Outputs 3.2.2 each of the energy and DRM sectors</p> <p>- Technical consultation workshops (10) after the briefing and inception and introductory workshops (by FAO) for developing plans, validating policies and monitoring plans, prioritizing adaptation options distributed equally among the Energy and DRM sectors, and validating the concept note;</p>
40	Under Output 3.2.2 one consultant - International (Water Resources Adaptation, Policy and Climate Finance Specialist) for 60Days @ \$450 per day
41	Under output 3.2.2 one consultant - International (Agriculture Adaptation, Policy and Climate Finance Specialist) for 20Days @ \$450 per day
42	Under output 3.2.2, One international round trip for 15 days @ per diem rate of 177 USD/day + 72 for terminals + 640 visa + 2000 ticket. In total 4367 per round trip.
43	Under Output 3.2.2 one consultant - National (Water resources Adaptation Specialist) for 180Days @ \$115 per day
44	Under output 3.2.2 one consultant - National (Agriculture Adaptation Specialist) for 60Days @ \$115 per day
45	Under output 3.2.2 one consultant - National (Technical coordination/stakeholder engagement specialist) for 125 Days @ \$115 per day
46	3 workshops under Output 3.2.2. The first workshop is an introductory session aimed at describing the goals of the outputs and outlining the timeline of activities. The other two workshops are for stakeholders in the water and agriculture sectors, focusing on impact, vulnerability, and adaptive capacity assessment. The estimated cost for each workshop is US\$ 600, which averages to about US\$ 10 per person per workshop. This cost covers venue rental, catering, documentation, interpretation, refreshments/lunch, and other relevant expenses.
47	Office material, printings, tonner, etc for activities under output 3.2.2
48	Contract/Letter of Agreement (LOA) to develop climate change scenarios for the country using the most recent AOGCMs, emission scenarios, appropriate downscaling methods, and uncertainty analysis techniques (Lump sum 130000\$).(under output 3.2.2 and output 3.4.1)
49	Contract/Letter of Agreement (LOA) to Assess the impact, adaptive capacity, and vulnerability to climate change, and prioritize adaptation solutions for surface water in Iran using approved MCA techniques (Lump sum 130000\$). (under output 3.2.2 and output 3.4.1)
50	Contract/Letter of Agreement (LOA) to Assess the impact, adaptive capacity, and vulnerability to climate change, and prioritize adaptation solutions for ground water in Iran using approved MCA techniques (Lump sum 130000\$).(under output 3.2.2 and output 3.4.1)
51	Contract/Letter of Agreement (LOA) are needed to Assess the impact, adaptive capacity, and vulnerability to climate change, and prioritize adaptation solutions for wetland in Iran using approved MCA techniques (Lump sum 130000\$).(under output 3.2.2 and output 3.4.1)
52	Contract/Letter of Agreement (LOA) are needed to Assess the impact, adaptive capacity, and vulnerability to climate change, and prioritize adaptation solutions for agriculture in Iran using approved MCA techniques (Lump sum 80000\$).(under output 3.2.2 and output 3.4.1)
53	<p>Linked to Budget note 2, under output 3.4.1. Contract/ UN-to-UN agreement between FAO and WHO for implementing the following activities in the Health sector by WHO towards establishment of required mechanisms for prioritization of adaptation options within the health sector based on objective criteria.</p> <p>- International consultant (climate change specialist @ USD 450/day) to provide technical support with the health sector's prioritization of adaptation options.</p> <p>- Local consultant to assist with technical aspects of the project, including international coordination, coordination with other sectors and within MOHME, technical networking, knowledge sharing, capacity building, etc. 1 technical (Monthly rates for WHO NO-A = 3192 USD/month), and 15% of the time of one WHO assistant (G4 = 3500 USD/month)</p> <p>- Travel costs for the international consultant/technical expert for 1 round trip to Tehran @2500 USD for prioritization of adaptation options with a stay @ per diem rate of 230 USD/day (including food, accommodation, and local travel)</p> <p>- Local travel for the two project national consultants to the 6 climatic zones (2 x each of the consultants) throughout the project to facilitate relevant activities and training.</p> <p>- National consultants (1) to technically support finalizing the health sector's drafted plan, and prioritize adaptation options, and validate concept notes; Daily rates 115 USD/day; Monthly rates for NO-A = 3192 USD/month</p> <p>- one technical consultation workshop after the briefing and inception workshops (by FAO) for prioritizing adaptation options, and validating the concept notes;</p> <p>- National consultant (1) will manage the workshops' organization, logistics, and coordination.</p> <p>- Daily rates 115 USD/day; Monthly rates for NO-B = 3192 USD/month</p> <p>- Professional service by institute(s)/firms as coordinators between various sectors in support of the climate zones, in consultation with the national consultants to gather the data from all relevant sectors, conduct assessments, and develop climate health-related adaptation plans, based on the results of the assessments</p>
54	<p>Linked to Budget note 2, under output 3.4.1. Contract/ UN-to-UN agreement between FAO and UNDP for implementing the following activities by UNDP towards establishment of required mechanisms for prioritization of adaptation options with the energy and DRM sectors.</p> <p>- International consultants (climate change specialists @ USD 450/day) to provide technical support with the energy or DRRM sector's for prioritization of adaptation options, and 1 CN development.</p> <p>- Local consultant to assist with technical aspects of the project, including international coordination, coordination with other sectors and within line ministries technical networking, knowledge sharing, capacity building, etc. 1 project coordinator (for 556 work days @ 115 USD/d) and 2 local consultants assisting the project coordinator in project control and dissemination in the energy and DRM sectors (for 261 work days per sectoral expert @ 115 USD/d). Local travel costs are assumed to be included in the daily fees.</p> <p>- Travel costs for the international consultant/technical expert for 1 round trip to Tehran @2250 USD for the different stages of prioritization of adaptation options with a stay @ per diem rate of 450 USD/day (including food, accommodation and local travel)</p> <p>- Professional services - Firm: to engage 4 firms for national consultancy for Output 3.4.1 two for each of the energy and DRM sectors</p> <p>- Technical consultation workshops (4) after the briefing and inception and introductory workshops (by FAO) for prioritizing adaptation options distributed equally among the Energy and DRM sectors, and validating the concept note;</p> <p>- Office supplies, printing of documents, and other relevant materials for workshops, meetings, etc</p>
55	Under Output 3.4.1 one consultant - International (Water Resources Adaptation, Policy and Climate Finance Specialist) for 60Days @ \$450 per day
56	Under output 3.4.1 one consultant - International (Agriculture Adaptation, Policy and Climate Finance Specialist) for 20Days @ \$450 per day
57	Under output 3.4.1, One international round trip for 15 days @ per diem rate of 177 USD/day + 72 for terminals + 640 visa + 2000 ticket. In total 4367 per round trip.
58	Under Output 3.4.1 one consultant - National (Water resources Adaptation Specialist) for 180Days @ \$115 per day

59	Under output 3.4.1 one consultant - National (Agriculture Adaptation Specialist) for 60Days @ \$115 per day
60	Under output 3.4.1 one consultant - National (Technical coordination/stakeholder engagement specialist) for 125 Days @ \$115 per day
61	Under output 3.4.1 one consultant - National (Gender specialist) for 40 Days @ \$115 per day
62	4 workshops are planned under Output 3.4.1. One workshop will introduce the main goal of the output, and two workshops will focus on developing guidelines for prioritizing adaptation solutions. The estimated cost for each workshop is US\$ 1000, which averages to about US\$ 16.5 per person per workshop. This cost covers venue rental, catering, documentation, interpretation, refreshments/lunch, and other relevant expenses.
63	Office material, printings, tonner, etc for activities under output 3.4.1
64	Linked to Budget note 1, under output 3.4.2. Contract/ UN-to-UN agreement between FAO and WHO providing technical consultancy support for development of 1 concept note for the priority adaptation options for the health sector.
65	Linked to Budget note 2, under output 3.4.2. Contract/ UN-to-UN agreement between FAO and UNDP for implementing the following activities by UNDP concept note development under energy and DRR sectors - International consultants (climate change specialists @ USD 450/day) to provide technical support with the energy or DRR sector's for 1 CN development. - Local consultant to assist with technical aspects of the project, including international coordination, coordination with other sectors and within line ministries technical networking, knowledge sharing, capacity building, etc for development of an adaptation concept note - Professional services - Firm: to engage 1 firm for national consultancy for Output 3.4.2 supporting the formulation of the CN - Technical consultation workshop with the key stakeholders for intersectoral consultations required for the CN development under the energy and DRR sectors.
66	Under Output 3.1.2 one consultant - International (Water Resources Adaptation, Policy and Climate Finance Specialist) for 20Days @ \$450 per day
67	Under output 3.1.1 one consultant - International (Agriculture Adaptation, Policy and Climate Finance Specialist) for 20Days @ \$450 per day
68	Under output 3.4.2, One international round trip for 15 days @ per diem rate of 177 USD/day + 72 for terminals + 640 visa + 2000 ticket. In total 4367 per round trip.
69	Under Output 3.4.2 one consultant - National (Water resources Adaptation Specialist) for 60Days @ \$115 per day
70	Under output 3.4.2 one consultant - National (Agriculture Adaptation Specialist) for 60Days @ \$115 per day
71	Under output 3.4.2 one consultant - National (Technical coordination/stakeholder engagement specialist) for 125 Days @ \$115 per day
72	Office material, printings, tonner, etc for activities under output 3.4.2
73	2 workshops under Output 3.4.2: one focusing on an introductory workshop and two on developing concept notes for integrating adaptation solutions. The estimated cost for each workshop is US\$ 600, which averages to about US\$ 10 per person per workshop. This cost covers venue rental, catering, documentation, interpretation, refreshments/lunch, and other relevant expenses.
PMC1	PMC - National consultant - Operations specialist, full time, @ \$2600 per month
PMC2	PMC - National consultant - Procurement specialist, part time, for 230 days @ \$115 per day
PMC3	PMC - National consultant - HR Assistant, part time for 230 days @ \$115 per day
PMC4	PMC - National consultant - Finance Assistant, part time for 230 days @ \$115 per day
PMC5	PMC - National consultant - Driver, for 172 days @ \$115 per day
PMC6	Two laptops for the the project coordinator and for the procurement specialist
PMC7	Local travel for PMC, aprox 3000 for tickets and 3000 for DSA.
PMC8	General operation expenditures (fuel, consumables, etc) for PMC.

[illegible]

6.3 Human Resources (HR) Plan

For staff to be employed for the duration of the grant.
Please use examples in the table below, and remove them before indicating proposal's requirements.

Item	Item Description	Estimated Cost (US\$)	Recruitment Method	Thresholds as per applicable policy (if any)	Name of Entity executing recruitment (DP/EE, etc.)	Date of initiating recruitment	Estimated contract start date
HR Assistant	Part time	26,450.00	FAO Roster	NA	FAO	M1	M1
Procurement Specialist	Part time	26,450.00	FAO Roster	NA	FAO	M1	M1
Finance assistant	Part time	26,450.00	FAO Roster	NA	FAO	M1	M1
Senior Driver	Part time	19,780.00	FAO Roster	NA	FAO	M1	M1
Sub-Total (US\$)		\$ 99,130.00					

6.3 Implementation Plan

Column B: Please list all output codes the proposed proposal aims to achieve (e.g., 1.2.1 or 2.1.3., etc.)

Column C: Please indicate the month number in which the output will start the implementation (e.g., month 3 = 3)

Column D: Please indicate the month number in which the output will finish the implementation (e.g., month 9 = 9)

Column E: The duration of the implementation for each output will appear automatically using the formula (C-D); therefore, it is not expected for editing.

Column F: Dependency output(s): If the output listed is depending on other output(s), please list those outputs respectively; otherwise, please type "none"

Please check out the example in the table below, and remove them before including the proposal's entries

Output	Start Date (Month#)	End date (Month#)	Implementation period (Months)	Interdependency output(s)
Output 3.1.1	0	34	34	3.2.2 and 3.4.1
Output 3.1.2	12	34	22	3.1.1 and 3.2.1
Output 3.2.1	16	32	16	3.4.1
Output 3.2.2	0	24	24	None
Output 3.4.1	12	24	12	3.2.2
Output 3.4.2	18	32	14	3.2.2 and 3.4.1