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United Nations Development Programme
GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY



To: Mr. Avani Vaish
GEF Secretariat

Date: 11 June 1997

Fax: 202.522.3240

From: *Nandita Mongia*
Nandita Mongia
RBAP/GEF

Pages:

CC: Richard Hosier

Subject: Changes on Climate Change Enabling Activity Proposal - Iran

Further to your fax of 29 May 1997, the document has been modified to reflect the modifications you indicated. Other editorial improvements on our part have also been made. Please find herewith the pages to be replaced in the document.

Best Regards.

(pages 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10, 11, 12, 17, 18, 20)

Naudeta Mongca



GEF

Global Environment Facility

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Facsimile Cover Sheet

TO: R. Hosier
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N. Remple

MAY 30 1997

CC:

2 RA/ET
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FAX: 212 906 6998

DATE: May 29, 1997

No. of Pages:
Inc. Cover sheetTO: Mr. Richard Hosier
ORGANIZATION: UNDP/ GEF, New YorkPHONE:
FAX:

FROM: Avani Vaish

PHONE: (202) 473-4647
FAX: (202) 522-3240

CC:

SUBJECT: Comments on Climate Change Enabling Activity proposals - Guyana, St Lucia and Iran

Message: The following are summarized comments on the proposal named above :

Guyana

1. The text could do with some editing. E.g. paras 5 and 6 on page 9, which seem to reproduce text from COP decisions.
2. Given the extent of work envisaged in the CPACC project, the project cost here seems high. Please see if cost reductions are possible. The budget for preparation of the national communication exceeds the norm contained in the revised guidelines.
3. The GEF Operational Focal Point for Guyana is Narvin Chandrapal, Special Adviser to the President, Science, Technology and Environment. The letter of support accompanying the proposal is from the Chief Hydrometeorological Officer; furthermore, it is not an endorsement letter but a recommendation that TERI be engaged as Consultant for the project !

St Lucia

1. This too is a high cost project for a single, small island with limited economic activities and a small population, specially in view of work to be undertaken by the CPACC project. The budget for inventories in particular need a revisit.
2. Like Guyana, the project description contains language from COP decisions. Please see para 5,6 and 9 of that section.
3. Para 1 of the project description talks about "collaboration with neighbouring OECS countries to address the possible management of this initiative as a regional effort." This statement needs clarification.

- 2 -

May 29, 1997

Iran

1. Cover page, para 1 and again para 25 (and perhaps other places) - the Climate Change Secretariat has pointed out that Iran ratified the Convention in July, 1996 and it entered into force for it on October 16, 1996. Please correct the references accordingly.
2. No date of estimated start up is indicated.
3. Para 8 - a sea level rise of 15 cm per year for the last 17 years ? Something seems wrong with those figures.
4. Para 30 -the reference to PICCAP is of no relevance here. Also, mention is made (again in para 40) only of GEF projects funded through UNDP, ignoring other GEF projects such as UNEP's country studies.
5. Para 43 - the Convention Secretariat points out that CC: INFO is not open to outside participation and references to it should either be deleted or replaced by CC: INFO/WEB, if electronic networks are to be used. In this context, it would be useful to learn what the provision of \$25,000 for 'Operational (inc. Internet)' will achieve, since computers are provided for separately under equipment.
6. Para 46 - please update the reference to GEF's Operational Criteria.

Please take these comments into account and send us revised proposals at your earliest convenience.

**UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME
GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY
PROPOSAL FOR REVIEW**

COUNTRY: ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN

PROJECT TITLE: ENABLING THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN
TO PREPARE ITS FIRST NATIONAL
COMMUNICATION IN RESPONSE TO ITS
COMMITMENTS TO THE UNFCCC

GEF FOCAL AREA: CLIMATE CHANGE

COUNTRY ELIGIBILITY: ENTRY INTO FORCE OF UNFCCC, 16 OCTOBER
1996
[X] ELIGIBLE UNDER FINANCIAL MECHANISM
OF UNFCCC
[X] ELIGIBLE UNDER PARAGRAPH 9(B) OF THE
INSTRUMENT

GEF FINANCING: \$ 349,995

**GOVT. COUNTERPART
FINANCING:** IN-KIND

**GEF IMPLEMENTING
AGENCY:** UNDP

EXECUTING AGENCY: DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT OF THE
GOVERNMENT OF THE I.R. OF IRAN

**LOCAL COUNTERPART
AGENCY:** NATIONAL CLIMATE CHANGE COMMITTEE
(NCCC)

**GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL
POINT:** Mr. P. HOSSEINI, DIRECTOR GENERAL,
SPECIALIZED INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES,
MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

ESTIMATED START DATE AUGUST 1997

PROJECT DURATION: 2 years

COUNTRY AND SECTOR BACKGROUND

1. The Islamic Republic of Iran is both highly vulnerable to the potential impacts of climate change and able to significantly affect its own future greenhouse gas emissions. In recognition of the importance of climate change as an environmental issue and of the need to integrate climate change issues into its environmental and economic development objectives, Islamic Republic of Iran (Iran) ratified the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in July 1996. As a UNFCCC signatory, Iran is obliged to submit national communications. For this to occur, there is a pressing need for assistance in developing and sustaining a process by which Iran can complete a greenhouse gas inventory, assess its vulnerability to climate change, and develop adaptation and abatement strategies.

Country Description

2. The Islamic Republic of Iran is situated in south-western Asia and borders three CIS states, the Republic of Armenia, the Republic of Azerbaijan, and the Republic of Turkmenistan, as well as the Caspian Sea to the north, Turkey and Iraq to the west, the Persian Gulf and the Gulf of Oman to the south, and Pakistan and Afghanistan to the east. Iranian land boundaries of 5,440 km in length encompass about 1.636 million square kilometers of land area, with a marine contiguous zone of 24 nm and territorial sea of 12 nm.

3. The region is geologically complex: the terrain consists of rugged, mountainous rim (about 50%); high, central basin with deserts (about 30%); and small discontinuous plains along both coasts. Geographical differences in Iran have created a range of climate conditions from the sub-tropical climate of Iran's southern shores to the alpine climates of the northern high mountains. Such conditions created a vast variety of soil patterns. All these factors have contributed to Iran's rich terrestrial and marine biodiversity. It is estimated that 9,000 to 10,000 plant species exist in Iran, that is, almost two times the total plant diversity in Europe. The environment is rich and varied but very fragile.

4. Forested area in Iran is estimated to be around 3.2 million ha (1995). The Caspian forests with a biomass of 100 tonnes/ha cover 1.2 million ha in the south of the Caspian Sea. The Caspian forests belong to the broadleaf deciduous biome and are bio-rich. The Arasbaran forests cover 60,000 ha at the border between Iran and the republics of Azerbaijan and Armenia. The biomass of these forests is 30 tonnes/ha. The remaining forests are scattered across the country, with a heavy concentration on the Zagross range. The biomass of these forests ranges between 2-8 tonnes/ha.

5. Almost 54% of the country's total land area, i.e 90 million ha is rangeland. In terms of vegetative cover, the Iranian rangeland can be divided into grass ranges, with relatively good to average condition covering 14 million ha, shrubland range, with average to weak condition covering over 60 million ha, with the remaining land being classified as desert land/weak rangeland. The total production of ranges is 20 million tonnes per year.

6. Biodiversity is threatened by factors such as urbanization, deforestation, desertification and pollution. Fast urbanization of the past three decades has resulted in the mushrooming of cities on once fertile agricultural land and/or rangeland, leading to the destruction of natural habitats of animals and plants. Desertification has been alarmingly high as sand dune buildup is taking a heavy toll on the farmland and rangeland in the areas around the central deserts. Deforestation is of equally great concern. Iranian forests are disappearing at a staggering rate. During the past 30 years almost one third of the Caspian forests have given way to farming, industry and residential uses. The Arasbaranian forests have shrunk from 1.5-2 million ha to approximately 60,000 ha -- or 4% of their size 30 years ago.

7. The Government has been fairly concerned with the threat to the forests and rangeland. A number of initiatives have been launched and considerable human and financial resources have been directed to the management of forests and rangeland. Additional support from the Government and GEF is required to address the important concerns of shrinking natural resources. It is clear that a comprehensive regeneration and conservation policy is needed to assure the sustainable utilization of forests and rangeland.

8. A phenomenon attributed to climate change is the fluctuations in the level of the Caspian Sea. During the past 17 years the sea level has risen by approximately 1.5 c.m. a year, causing considerable damage to the port facilities, human settlements and farming areas. The Iranian side of the Caspian Sea is low land and is densely populated. The rise in the sea level therefore poses a serious threat to the sustainability of human activities in the area.

9. Iran has a population of 64.6 million and a population growth rate of 2.29%. The share of urban population has been 57% in 1992, with an annual growth rate of 1.6%. The total labor force is only 15.4 million, with women representing 19% of the adult labor force. The illiteracy rate is high, only 66% of the population of age 15 and above can read and write. There is a lack of skilled labor in the country, and the unemployment rate is over 30%. Iran has a per capita GNP of US \$4,720, with a negative real growth in GNP of -2% in 1994. The industrial production, on the contrary, has grown at 4.6%, accounting for almost 30% of GDP, including petroleum. Major industries in Iran are petroleum, petrochemicals, textiles, cement and other building materials, food processing, metal fabricating, armaments and military equipment. The biggest share of the labor force is employed in services -- 44%, and 21 % of the total labor force are employed in manufacturing.

10. Iran's economy comprises a mixture of central planning, state ownership of oil and other large enterprises, village agriculture, and small-scale private trading and service ventures. Over the past several years, the government has introduced several measures to liberalize the economy and reduce government intervention. At year-end 1993, the Iranian Government estimated that it owed foreign creditors about \$30 billion; an estimated \$8 billion of this debt was in arrears. At year end 1994, Iran rescheduled \$12 billion in debt. Earnings from oil exports - which provide 90% of Iran's export revenues - are providing less relief to Iran than in previous years because of reduced oil prices.

11. Iran is rich in natural fossil resources. The country has large reserves of petroleum, natural gas, coal, chromium, copper, iron ore, lead, manganese, zinc, and sulfur. Only 11% of the country's land area is forested and only 8% of the land is arable. As a result, agriculture employs only 30% of the labor force, and approximately 43% of the population reside in rural areas.

12. The country is exposed to natural hazards such as droughts, floods and earthquakes. The rise in the level of the Caspian Sea can also be considered as a natural disaster. In recent years there has been a noticeable rise in the frequency and the impact of floods, which is attributable to the alarming rate of deforestation combined with the blockage of natural water run-offs by roads, houses and other buildings.

Global Warming

13. Iran is highly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change. Iran is estimated to account for only 0.6% of the total Global Warming Potential (GWP) in 1989, while accounting for 1.03% of the global population. As such, Iran's per capita emissions of greenhouse gases (GHGs) is below that of global average per capita GHG emissions rate. The primary GHGs are carbon dioxide (CO₂), nitrous oxides, methane (CH₄), and chloro-fluoro-carbons (CFCs).

14. Iran has a per capita CO₂ emissions rate that is only 74% of the global average. However, when compared to the amount of GDP (i.e., tonnes of CO₂ per thousand US\$ of GDP), it appears that Iran produces about 46% more CO₂ per unit of GDP than the global average. When compared to developed economies like France or Germany, the difference is even greater, with Iran producing over 4.8 and 3.3 times more CO₂ per unit of GDP, respectively. This clearly illustrates the heavy reliance on fossil fuels and the inefficiency of energy consumption in the Iran economy.

15. A more recent estimate produced by Iran's Department of Energy indicates that production of CO₂ amounted to 177.3 million tonnes in 1992. The primary sources are estimated to have released 1.5 million metric tonnes of methane gas from anthropogenic sources, primarily solid waste disposal, coal mining, oil and gas production, rice agriculture and livestock.

16. Flaring of natural gas is an important environmental and economic issue in Iran. The Ministry of Petroleum estimates that, at present, more than 1 billion SCF/day of natural gas are being flared. This translates to approximately 20.16 million tonnes of CO₂ emissions per year, placing Iran amongst the world's highest.

17. Air pollution in Iran is alarming. Tehran is amongst world's most polluted cities. Pollution at times reaches 20 times the level deemed acceptable by WHO standards. Other major cities in Iran have similar problems, although to a lesser extent. In addition to emission from over 1.3 million vehicles and motorcycles in Tehran alone, other volatile organic compounds also contribute to the pollution. Of these, methane from anthropogenic sources, primarily from landfills, is perhaps the most important one.

18. The emissions of GHGs in Iran are expected to continue to grow at a rapid rate, that is, close to the almost 6% per annum of the past three years. This is more than double the expected population growth rate and is primarily due to the continuing increase in consumption of fossil fuels by all sectors of the economy. Fossil fuel consumption grew at the annual average rate of 10.4% over the last decade while the production of electricity also grew at the average annual rate of 10% over the same period. The most rapid growth occurred in the consumption of heavy fuel oil which rose by an annual average rate of 15.5%. The most rapid growth rates for energy consumption have occurred in the household, commercial, and agriculture sectors.

19. Considering this rapid growth in factors contributing to production of GHGs in Iran, the intervention and concern of GEF is a very effective way in reducing global warming at global scale.

20. Iran does not produce Ozone Depleting Substances (ODS). The total ODS consumption in the country is however around 5,000 ODS tonnes (1994). The highest demand is in the industrial sector, especially linked to manufacturing domestic refrigerators and foam industries. The industries consuming ODS contribute to a higher standard of living, and, in recent years, have experienced growth rates exceeding that of the population.

21. Iran ratified the "Montreal Protocol" in March 1990. The country qualifies for a ten year delay in the phase out of ODS under Paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Protocol. It also qualifies for assistance from the Montreal Protocol Multilateral Fund in accomplishing the phase out.

22. With technical assistance from the Montreal Protocol, and with UNIDO's collaboration, Iran presently implements the second largest ODS phase programme amongst the developing nations. The programme includes investment projects in refrigeration and foam production sectors. Further projects targeting small enterprises are in the pipeline.

Environmental Commitments and Policy Framework in Islamic Republic of Iran

23. Evidence of Iran's strong commitment to protection of the environment is stated in Article 50 of the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Iran, according to which -- "The preservation of the environment, in which the present as well as the future generations have a right to flourishing social existence, is regarded as a public duty in the Islamic Republic. Economic and other activities that inevitably involve pollution of the environment or cause irreparable damage to it are therefore forbidden". A number of laws, regulations and standards dealing with environmental issues are also in effect, including the "Law Concerning Department of Environment" and the "Environment and Protection Act" both approved in 1975 in the wake of the Stockholm Conference.

24. Low environmental awareness coupled with financial and economic difficulties in the industrial sector and lack of experience have reduced the law enforcement rate.

25. The Islamic Republic of Iran fully participated in the Rio Summit of 1992 and in the activities leading to it. At the Summit, Iran endorsed Agenda 21, the Rio Declaration, and signed the "Biodiversity Protection Convention" and the "Climate Change Conventions". These conventions were ratified in July 1996.

26. Evidence of the Government's increasing concern about environmental degradation is illustrated by steps it has taken to incorporate long-term environmental perspectives in its approach to national development. Iran is member to a number of international conventions of which the most important ones are "The Kuwait Regional Convention for Cooperation to Protect and Improve Coastal Zones and Marine Environment", "Vienna Convention" and "Montreal Protocol for the Phase Out of ODS", "Basel Convention" and "Remeasure Convention".

27. Iran has no policy framework targeted specifically at climate change concerns. In spite of official recognition of the need to address the environmental issues facing Iran, including climate change, external assistance from the GEF is required in order to strengthen the institutional and technical capabilities needed to produce Iran's first national communication under the UNFCCC. In view of the limited activities that have taken place in Iran in the climate change arena so far (see attached capabilities Annex), reinforcement of Iran's technical capacity is required in all key areas. This is especially important for the completion of a GHG inventory, vulnerability assessment, carrying out adaptation and abatement assessments, completing a national climate change plan, and filing of Iran's national communication.

Related Activities

28. Iran is a participant in a number of international and regional environmental activities including Kuwait Plan of Action, Ramsar Convention, Caspian Sea Initiative, MARPOL etc.

29. There are ongoing activities within Iran that are relevant to Iran's various obligations under the UNFCCC. These include the **World Bank's Tehran Transport Emissions Reduction Project**, policy and project activities in the field of alternative energy development, climate change monitoring, introduction of energy conservation through energy improvement policies, energy development, etc. Although not targeted at climate change concerns, and not currently generating the information needed to complete Iran's national communication, these activities can be drawn upon for purposes of the various activities to be carried out through this project.

30. Iran does not participate in the U.S., German or UNEP Country Studies Programs. Iran is not a party to regional GEF enabling activities including the Asian Least-Cost Greenhouse Gas Abatement Strategies Project (ALGAS), UNITAR's CC:TRAIN Phase II Training Programme. In view of this, it is imperative for Iran to undertake this climate change enabling activity to enable it to meet its communications requirements.

Training

40. In order to prepare the national communication, there is a need for training. The training component will take full advantage of the materials produced through ongoing GEF-UNDP/UNEP/WB initiatives at the national, regional and international levels. This will also include GEF/UNDP regional ALGAS and CC:TRAIN. Efforts will also be made to establish connectivity between the training activities of the project and those to be incorporated in the planned and future similar projects and initiatives. Beyond national capacity building efforts associated with the production of Iran's national communication, the project will identify key national personnel who would benefit from specialized training in order to be capable of assembling, interpreting, and disseminating data relevant to GHG emissions and abatement of climate change impacts. Training approaches that will be used include:

- In-Service Training: In-service training will include participation of governmental and nongovernmental representatives in national as well as international workshops, (i.e. those organized under ALGAS) and seminars organized through the project. Training topics will relate to climate change vulnerability and adaptation, GHG inventory completion, UNFCCC national communications contents and formats, and assessment of GHG abatement options relevant to the Iran context.
- Technical Expert and Consultancy Training: The project will provide technical experts to conduct studies, carry out analyses, and train national governmental and nongovernmental personnel on specific issues relevant to Iran that are not sufficiently covered through in-service training, or which require a more Iran-specific focus to be most useful. These will, inter alia, include training pertaining to issues such as abatement and vulnerability assessment/analysis related to gas flaring and sea level rise. Consultants will provide technical expertise and training in areas such as energy production and consumption, GHG inventory assessment, and abatement options in the oil and gas sectors.

Institution Building

41. The project will bring together many governmental and non-governmental entities currently involved in resource and development planning in the Islamic Republic of Iran. Several new institutional frameworks will be put in place with the explicit goal of utilizing interdisciplinary knowledge bases to address climate change concerns in the short and long term.

Technical Discourse

42. The project will initiate a dialogue at multiple institutional levels to address climate change linkages to the natural resources sector. The project will sponsor national and cooperative seminars and workshops and incorporate climate change related informational requirements in ongoing research efforts. It will also lead to governmental participation in project areas where

Iran's participation has been primarily through academic circles. These activities will inter alia include cleaner production, waste management, clean energy generation, etc.

Network Building

43. It is essential that project participants within Iran become involved in the many climate change related processes underway elsewhere in the Middle East region. The project will establish close links with existing international and national agencies/institutions/networks such as UNEP, IEA, WMO, SDN, international NGOs, etc. This project will assist in the establishment of internet links, mediated by the local UNDP office, for this purpose. The links will serve as a cost effective means to facilitate consultations and selection of methodologies for, and implementation of, specific activities of the project, i.e. with UNEP, IPCC and other agencies. The project will further utilize, to the extent feasible, electronic networks as a means of identifying and disseminating information, and will cooperate with the CC:INFO/WEB.

44. This project will support regional cooperation, by creating links to other countries with ongoing or finalized climate change activities, and areas for collaboration such as regional training or information exchange workshops will be identified, and if seen feasible, organized.

45. In summary, the project strategy will assist the Islamic Republic of Iran to report national communications under the Convention and to effectively participate in the global effort to limit GHG emissions and develop GHG sinks. The project will simultaneously contribute toward national environment and development priorities, while adhering to the specific objectives and criteria of the UNFCCC.

Rationale for GEF Support

46. The project is consistent with the GEF Operational Strategy and the GEF Operational Guidelines from CoP2 for Expedited Financing for Initial Communications of Non-Annex-1 Countries (February 1997) for Enabling Activities. This will provide coordinated and timely assistance for countries to fulfill their commitments to the UNFCCC. This project responds to such objectives by implementing activities needed to enable the Islamic Republic of Iran to prepare its first national communication to the Conference of the Parties. This will be accomplished primarily through the development of institutional capacity, training of personnel, information acquisition/dissemination, and dialogue/cooperation between government and non-government sectors. The direct benefit will be establishment of a long-term capability to advance sustainable development by the incorporation of climate change criteria into national decision making processes.

47. It is clear that in the absence of GEF financial support, this project is not possible and a valuable opportunity to influence the integration of climate change considerations into Iran's national development will have been lost.

Communication to stakeholders as well as policy and decision makers.

Activity 7.1.5 Based on the results of the studies, compile and prepare additional information that the country wants to present in its national communication.

Activity 7.1.6. Prepare and submit the First National Communications for Iran.

Monitoring and Evaluation

50. The project will adhere to all UNDP guidelines and the emerging GEF guidelines for monitoring and evaluation of projects, including a formal tripartite (representatives of the Government, executing agency and the UNDP/GEF) review (TPR) at least once every 12 months. The Project Coordinator will prepare quarterly progress reports for evaluation by the National Climate Change Committee. A project terminal report will be reviewed at the final tripartite review meeting and shall be prepared in draft form at least four months prior to the final tripartite meeting.

51. The project will further emphasize internal monitoring and evaluation in order to optimize the process of inter-institutional transfer of knowledge and experience. External monitoring and evaluation procedures will be established to ensure conformance with the UNFCCC guidance. UNDP and executing agency will be responsible for ensuring the monitoring and evaluation mechanism. The NCCC will be charged to maintain close project oversight including periodic technical and programmatic reviews. The purpose of the review will be to identify in the very early stages of the project the eventual gaps, overlaps and other risks of the successful implementation as well as to identify potential partners and sources of information from which the project could benefit.

52. A post-project evaluation will be undertaken by UNDP in collaboration with the relevant parties not later than one year after the termination of the project, in order to evaluate the extent to which the outputs of the projects are being used as intended.

Sustainability and Participation

53. The Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran fully supports the objectives of this project and gives a very high priority to it. The Government has also endorsed that the output of the project will be the national communication in compliance with the UNFCCC. The project's emphasis on climate change abatement strategies will help stimulate national long-term support for the services and activities of the project.

54. The project emphasizes national capacity building and training that are intended to establish a sustainable foundation for decision-making in accordance with the UNFCCC. It is expected that after the successful completion of the project the Department of Environment in collaboration with NCCC will regularly update the inventory and prepare further

communications in accordance with agreements reached by COP2.

Consultative and Participatory Processes

55. This proposal has been prepared by the Islamic Republic of Iran based on in-country consultations with individuals and/or panels in relevant institutions, including government ministries/department in particular members of the National GEF Sub-Committee of the National Sustainable Development Committee. The final project development will involve additional extensive consultations with these and other governmental, academic, research, and non-governmental agencies, including but not limited to all members of the NCCC.

LESSONS LEARNED AND RESPONSE TO TECHNICAL REVIEW

56. Previous technical reviews of enabling activities processes under the UNFCCC have noted the importance of cooperation and networking of a broad range of experts. This leads to an exchange of information that is linked both nationally and internationally, and considerably strengthens the context within which the project is pursued. For this reason, this capacity building project emphasizes the development of national expertise through training and the exchange of information.

PROJECT FINANCING AND BUDGET

57. The total GEF cost of this project is \$349,995. As an enabling activity, this project would not take place without the support of GEF. The GEF contribution will cover the costs outlined below. In addition to this, the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran will make in-kind contribution to cover the logistical and administrative activities.

INCREMENTAL COSTS

50. Preparation of national communications by developing countries is to be fully financed by the GEF for the UNFCCC. An incremental cost assessment for this project is therefore not required.

ISSUES, ACTIONS, AND RISKS

51. The project represents an approach to capacity building that emphasizes training, networking, and national dialogue. It is adapted to Iran's particular context and technical capabilities. The ultimate criterion of success will be whether a sustainable climate change assessment and reporting process is established, and whether the results of the project are incorporated into Iran's broader development goals.

52. The risks associated with implementation of a project such as this one have been explicitly addressed in project design. One risk is that essential personnel and equipment resources may not be sufficient. Considering the specific outputs required of the project, a crucial element will be close collaboration among the different ministries and departments at the institutional level, as well as collaboration of the project personnel at the individual level with each other and the project support staff. To overcome these risks, it is foreseen that NCCC will take an active role in the coordination and supervisory activities. An office will be established in DOE to manage the executive responsibility for the project. The Project Coordinator and a selected number of staff will be full-time to ensure for daily monitoring/activity.

53. Another possibility in project implementation is that the methods and approaches used will not conform to the international framework for enabling activities being developed under the UNFCCC. To address this risk, the project will employ commonly accepted methodologies and will modify its approach as guidance from the Convention on issues including enabling activities become better defined. Relevant entities including the IPCC and GEF will be consulted to ensure that the methods and details used in the project are appropriate.

A N N E X E S

1. Capacity Table
2. Project Budget According to GEF Activity Norms
3. Government Letter of Endorsement