



SGP Country Programme Strategy for utilization of OP5 grant funds

Country: I.R. IRAN
Resources to be invested: US\$2million¹

1. SGP country programme - summary background (2 pages max)

1.1 Please describe the length of time the SGP country programme has been active within the global SGP and results achieved (i.e. GEF-5 status as a Category 1, 2a, 2b or 2c country programme).

The Small Grants Programme of GEF was launched in June 2001 in I.R. Iran and has a Category IIb status in GEF-5. The focus of the country programme has been on environmental governance with bottom up approaches and capacity building. So far the programme has awarded over \$3.5 million of grants to over 180 projects initiated and run by environmental NGOs and CBOs (see Annex I for the network of projects supported by SGP Iran and Annex III for the overall Country Programme portfolio). It is worth noting that, while implementing projects in partnership with NGOs and CBOs, SGP Iran has evolved from a funding agency which provided support to projects with strong ecological component (these were projects which targeted species of global importance such as Siberian crane, Hawksbill turtle, Black pearl, Houbara bustard,and participatory conservation), during GEF OP3 and GEF OP4, more emphasis was given to the social and economical aspects, respectively, in addition to the ecological component.

Although, Iran is a middle-income country, the direct access of rural communities to resources is limited and with increasing environmental degradation and climate change effects, traditional knowledge and socio-economic aspects have become increasingly important. Therefore, building capacity/empowerment of local communities has been a major concern to be able to engage more directly in conservation work and get familiar with project planning and implementation, as well as M&E. As a result, SGP Iran has signed contracts directly with at least 25 community groups that are active in the field of environment. During GEF OP4, the main focus of the programme was to compile its lessons learned in thematic (eg. IPM, Ecotourism, ...) and geographic clusters (Zagros, Qeshm, Caspian, ...) and to share it with interested parties (government, private, academia). It seems that the main component during GEF OP5 will be on economic

¹ The level of SGP OP5 resources is an estimated total of the GEF core grant allocation, anticipated STAR resources, as well as other sources of third party co-financing.

sustainability and resource mobilization, while continuing ecological conservation, capacity building, and knowledge management.

It was during GEF OP3 that it was decided to cluster projects geographically and later thematically to allow for better use of the local capacities, linking with local authorities, networking among local projects, drawing on each other's resources facilitating exchange of lesson learned, while having a greater chance to address policy issues and initiating the up-scaling process. The global importance of geographical clusters has been briefly explained in Annex II, while the thematic clusters are focused on for example on integrated participatory pest management (IPM) and eco-agriculture, and rural ecotourism. It is worth noting in developing project proposals and implementation stage, the participatory aspects needed to be drawn from the social context of a diversified cultural base of various ethnic groups and languages within the geographical areas.

In general, the programme has been successful in raising awareness on globally important biodiversity among local communities and the general public, however, still much more needs to be done in terms of awareness raising in other focal areas (eg. Climate Change, Land Degradation, International Waters and POPs). Despite lack of budget in some focal areas (such as POPs and IW, or LD), SGP Iran has funded key demonstration projects (eg. IPM and Qeshm cluster of projects) which proved successful and could be built on during GEF OP5.

Finally, SGP Iran has also been rather effective in building the necessary linkages with GEF projects (eg. Zagros, and Wetlands), as at present, the capacity built throughout SGP is being used in various MSP and FSP GEF projects (44 out of 181 projects are linked to GEF larger projects, Annex VI). Particularly at the time of privatization being a high priority by the government and the desire for all government run and owned enterprises becoming self sufficient and the protected areas allowing for some model of co-management, the niche of GEF SGP has become even more relevant over the years.

1.2 Please update key baseline considerations for the SGP country programme Strategy, major partnerships, and existing sources of co-financing (including from government, bilateral and other sources).

In developing the Country Programme, the priority has always been given to forming local partnerships, and although financial sustainability of the projects and the programme has been one of the priorities of SGP Iran since its inception, SGP Iran has been careful in selecting its partners. For example, in mobilizing funds for local community participation, SGP Iran has been successful in forming partnerships with the government (DoE in GEF projects, FRWO on community-conserved areas, Ministry of Agricultural Jihad, Ministry of Interior – Local Municipalities in rural municipalities), private sector (eg. Pishrun Energy, the National Engineering Corporation (Nezame Mohandessi) for energy efficiency), as well as academia (Kurdistan University, Shahid Chamran University – Marine Biology Depart., and Technical University of Isfahan), and cooperatives (IPM).

Annex V shows total amount of co-financing from different partners.

2. SGP country programme niche (6 pages max)

2.1 Please list the dates of the country ratification of the relevant Rio Conventions and relevant national planning frameworks:

Table 1. List of relevant conventions and national/regional plans or programmes

Rio Conventions + national planning frameworks	Date of ratification / completion
UN Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)	May 1996
CBD National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP)	February 2001
UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)	June 1996
UNFCCC National Communications (1 st , 2 nd , 3 rd)	1 st (March 2003) 2 nd (under preparation)
UNFCCC Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMA)	
UN Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD)	1996
UNCCD National Action Programmes (NAP)	2004
Stockholm Convention (SC)	February 2006
SC National Implementation Plan (NIP)	July 2008
World Bank Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP)	
GEF National Capacity Self-Assessment (NCSA)	2008
GEF-5 National Portfolio Formulation Exercise (NPFE)	
Strategic Action Programmes (SAPs) for shared international water-bodies	Tehran Convention (2003) Kuwait Convention (1979)

Source: Fazel and Ramboli, 2009

2.2 Please describe how the SGP country programme will use OP5 resources to support implementation of national priorities in relation to GEF-5 Strategic Priorities. How will civil society and community-based projects be facilitated and coordinated to help the country achieve its priorities and achieve the objectives of the global conventions?

While the Country Programme Strategy will be following a similar path to the previous CPS for GEF OP4, the national context in which SGP has been operating has changed since 2009: government subsidies on energy costs have been eliminated, as a result, energy efficiency projects have become not only a priority for the government but also for the public. The hike in the energy prices for the rural consumers has meant a new wave of threats on forests by wood logging. The wind erosion in the western borders initiating from dried wetlands in Iraq is a major climatic threat and has already caused a third of some of the oak forest on the western borders to be negatively affected, while many of the livelihood attempts in the Oak forest and participatory approaches need

serious backing up. In GEF OP5, more projects may be proposed on forest management and energy efficiency and the Climate Change focal area than in the past.

In terms of implementation, GEF OP5 is coinciding with the Fifth National Development Plan (2011-2016), which may give more leverage to SGP Iran and its partners to help with development priorities of the country.

The overall SGP Country Programme strategy during GEF OP5, similarly to GEF OP4 is to integrate and link functional and structural elements of the programme through its pilot projects. For this purpose the programme will build on prior achievements and lessons learned to aim for added values and cumulative impacts of *complementary features* to increase relevance, efficiency and cost-effectiveness². This approach improves SGP functions and long-term perspective of grantees (NGOs and CBOs) and other partners (government, academia, private sector).

Goals and objectives of this strategy are as follows:

- To change potentials to effective results
- To harvest neglected achievements
- To continue succession towards maturation
- To arrive at integrative models for linkage and networking
- To arrive at final outputs and products while achieving biodiversity conservation
- [Achieve greater global environmental benefits through development of climate resilient activities addressing GEF focal area issues](#)

More specifically, this approach aims to implement integrated community-based conservation and improved livelihoods activities at the scale of landscape within closed water basin continuums within each defined geographical cluster while documenting the SGP model for replication and integration with FSPs and national plans to cover a larger geographical base.:

- Caspian Cluster (North)
- Zagros Cluster (West)
- Persian Gulf/Qeshm Cluster (South)
- Touran Cluster (East)
- Caucasus Cluster (North-west) – may be added during GEF OP5

And, the same approach may be applied to integrate projects thematically, including:

- IPM Cluster and eco agriculture
- Ecotourism Cluster
- Community forestry/ rangeland management
- Participatory Wetlands management
- Livelihoods /handicrafts/women (Art for Conservation)

As a result the general directions of the Country Programme during GEF OP5, similarly to GEF OP4 will be the following:

²Yavari, Ahmad Reza (Member of NSC), 2007, A Review of GEF SGP Iran for Upscaling, Prepared for UNDP CO (DSS Fund), Tehran, Iran

- To further cluster projects geographically or thematically to maximize conservation and policy impacts
- To strengthen the Climate Change portfolio and increase linkage to GEF Country Programme in this focal area
- To expand linkage of project core groups of grantees to share experience and join efforts and to respond to continuous changing social-political environment
- To expand network of partners to potential donors to sustain the programme impacts
- To link to national ongoing and long-term programmes in SGP niche areas
- To prepare good practice guidelines/toolkits based on Lessons Learned
- To provide training in areas such as marketing, micro-credit funds, tourism, etc.
- To link with academia for transfer of participatory knowledge generation in environmental and social areas
- To contribute to MDGs, local governance, participatory work and capacity building

Some of the activities that will be followed up during GEF OP5 to promote integration and networking are the following:

1. Continue to build capacity of the existing network of grantees within the Thematic and Geographic clusters
2. Provide support to new active NGOs/CBOs with high potential to contribute to conservation and sustainable livelihoods work
3. Continue to build community-based models to address unsustainable practices (forest, rangelands, agriculture, fisheries, wetlands, and so on)
4. Better adaptation to Climate Change for local communities especially in more vulnerable areas
5. Engage participation of local communities and NGOs in the national development process
6. Emphasize more on traditional knowledge and management systems (wise-use concept) to enhance local livelihoods, CCAs and Protected Areas
7. Encourage establishment of micro-credit funds to support vulnerable groups such as youth and women especially in rural areas
8. Identify niche markets for produced bio-products and conservation art throughout projects
9. Promote alternative energy in remote rural areas (e.g. biogas, solar, wind) as well as in urban areas
10. Promote energy efficiency in housing (pay special attention to traditional architecture that is in more harmony with nature)
11. Build stronger partnerships with private sector, academia, and government
12. Conduct fund-raising and promote resource mobilization to help sustain project outcomes
13. Continue with knowledge management work (documentation and publications, and database updates)
14. Better linkage with national, provincial, and regional level projects
15. Enhance training for example in using participatory techniques, marketing products, tour leadership, conservation art,)

2.3 Please insert or annex a map of the region indicating a geographic focus, if relevant.

See Annex I

2.4 Please fill in the table below detailing the target OP5 global project objectives described in the GEF CEO endorsement documents. SGP country programmes are invited to establish the SGP niche for grant-making in relation to the national priorities as applicable, outlined above, and the OP5 project objectives for the focal areas, as relevant.

Table 2. Consistency with national priorities

OP5 project objectives	National priorities	SGP niche
<p>SGP OP5 Immediate Objective 1: Improve sustainability of protected areas and indigenous and community conservation areas through community-based actions</p>	<p>1-Use the Ecosystem Approach in planning and management, and preparing Action Plans for protection and sustainable use of biodiversity in vulnerable and fragile ecosystems</p> <p>Article 191- a) Use the Ecosystem Approach for preparing management plans for vulnerable ecosystems, namely Uromieyh Lake. DoE in collaboration with MoE, and MoAJ, prepares and gets the approval of the Ministers Council for the implementation of the plan.</p> <p>Article 173- d): Considering the importance of wetlands in the country from economic, agricultural, ecological, biodiversity and tourism perspectives, and existence of productive lands around them, and conflicting interests over water resources, and given the vulnerability and fragility of these natural ecosystems, the Government is responsible in the first Year of the Plan to reassign responsibilities to various government sectors to achieve integrated management with participation of various stakeholders.</p> <p>Article 34 – Ministry of Health prepares the ground for development of traditional medicine and use of medicinal plants.</p> <p>Article 104 – Export of all goods and services is permitted except: 1-... 2- Genetic resources and livestock, plants, soil or species of unique biodiversity value, depending on DoE and MoAJ rules and regulations 3- To promote sustainable use of natural resources, criteria for environmental sustainability need to be developed (by second year of the Plan), within the following context: a-Develop a national model for sustainability b-Establish a databank c- Select the sustainability criteria and quantify them d- Establish rules and regulations to make sure to control impacts of development on the natural and</p>	<p>- Continue to contribute to conservation of biodiversity of global importance (eg. Vulnerable and Endangered species of flora and fauna) through participatory approach (with possible collaboration from DoE Wildlife Bureau)</p> <p>-Emphasize more on traditional knowledge and management systems to enhance local livelihoods and CCAs in and around PAs;</p> <p>-Continue to build ecosystem-based and community-based models to address unsustainable practices in and around PAs (eg. Through collaboration with Zagros Project – GEF/UNDP)</p> <p>- Continue to strengthen relationships between various stakeholders/user groups (LC/NGO/Government)</p> <p>- Work collaboratively with the Habitat Office of DOE and FRWO in engaging local communities in conservation and promoting local management systems (eg. MENARID project)</p> <p>-- Share experience of the marine/Qeshm Cluster (in artificial reefing, turtle monitoring, mangrove planting,...) with other stakeholders along the Persian Gulf and Oman Sea</p> <p>- Share experience of the Caspian Cluster (waste management, IPM, biodiversity conservation,...) with other Caspian stakeholders</p> <p>- Support local community initiatives in wetland management and restoration in collaboration with DOE Wetlands Project (GEF/UNDP)</p> <p>- Promote sustainability by encouraging local</p>

OP5 project objectives	National priorities	SGP niche
	<p>human environments</p> <p>Regional Development Approach?</p>	<p>communities establish micro-credit funds to enhance livelihoods (namely for youth and women)</p> <p>-Linking to national Regional Development approaches</p>
<p>SGP OP5 Immediate Objective 3: Promote the demonstration, development and transfer of low carbon technologies at the community level</p>	<p>Article 139: To produce the necessary facilities for Solar and Wind powerplants, and to promote using alternative and clean energy sources in industry, government is allowed to support cooperatives or private sectors through subsidies to produce up to 5000 MegaWatt of Wind or Solar energy during the Plan.</p> <p>Article 134: To save energy, and promote sustainable use, to preserve country's resources and protect the environment, ministries of Oil, Energy and Mines and Industries are hereby permitted to establish financial incentives to promote production of energy saving products, higher standards, and optimum use of energy according to guidelines to be finalized by end of Year 1 (upon approval of the Economic Council).</p> <p>Article 168: Build more resistant buildings, and save energy in buildings.</p>	<p>- Continue supporting energy efficiency practices in urban areas</p> <p>-Continue to build sustainable community-based models for using renewable and alternative energies in remote rural areas (e.g. biogas, solar, wind) by facilitating transfer of low carbon technologies (in collaboration with for example UNIDO)</p> <p>- Establish good practice models to promote energy efficiency in housing (pay special attention to traditional architecture that is in more harmony with nature)</p> <p>-Promote alternative energies in remote rural areas (e.g. biogas, solar, wind)</p> <p>-Support best practice community initiatives for adaptation to Climate Change especially in more vulnerable areas and building on traditional knowledge</p>
<p>SGP OP5 Immediate Objective 5: Support the conservation and enhancement of carbon stocks through sustainable management and climate proofing of land use, land use change and forestry</p>	<p>Article 173-b) DoE is obliged to provide the necessary for reduction of air pollution to the global standard levels focusing on recognition of the original centres of dust storm generation, its control, as well as reducing greenhouse gases.</p> <p>Article 170: Ministry of Housing and Urban Planning is in charge, for cities of more than 100000 inhabitants and villages at their proximity, to proceed according to urban Master Plans, with emphasis on protection of agricultural lands and orchards within and around the cities.</p> <p>Article 148: Government is responsible to promote sustainable use of forests and rangelands, soil and water:</p> <p>a-Use renewable energies and fossil fuels instead of wood</p> <p>b- Promote plantations for wood and face illegal harvest (poaching) of wood from forests and rangelands and promote import of wood (eliminate levies)</p> <p>c- Promote sustainable forestry practices and livestock production using industrialized methods</p> <p>d- Control development of man-made structure (buildings) in forest areas</p> <p>e-Expand planted forests</p>	<p>-Support community-based approaches and models to address unsustainable practices and land degradation in forest, and rangelands (eg. Collaboration with the MENARID project)</p> <p>- Promote community-based action in severe dust haze reduction initiating from dried wetlands in Iraq presently affecting a third of the oak forests in west Zagros. SGP will work on the Iranian side of the border through community mobilization and in collaboration with FRWO</p> <p>-Encourage local communities establish micro-credit funds to enhance livelihood options in rural areas</p> <p>-Build on traditional management and best practice examples of communities managing the water resources (eg. Qanats)</p> <p>-Strengthen public monitoring through establishing of local monitoring groups, and provide training for community-based monitoring</p> <p>-Enhance and share community-based models</p>

OP5 project objectives	National priorities	SGP niche
	<p>f- Develop watershed management projects to cover up to 8 million ha till the end of the Plan</p> <p>g- Combat desertification and control hotspots</p> <p>h- Use of forests is only possible through rules and regulations approved by the Council of ministers and use of rangelands and natural habitats should be based on ecological capacities and protection of ecological values. Any illegal use will result in fining and compensation equal to twice the value of the forest or rangeland that has been degraded.</p>	<p>of natural resources management (eg. Learning centres) for various stakeholders including government sectors</p>
<p>SGP OP5 Immediate Objective 6: Maintain or improve flow of agro-ecosystem and forest ecosystem services to sustain livelihoods of local communities</p>	<p>Article 149 The Government is responsible to provide healthy food (farm to households) during the 1st Year of the Plan and to do the necessary to make this law and approved for implementation.</p> <p>Article 143 (c) – Reduce wastewater in agriculture and increase crop production for a unit of water usage</p> <p>d- Expand IPM, and promote sustainable use of fertilizers and insecticides, and increase organic farming and integrated management of crop production, respecting the national criteria for quality control of agricultural products to be applied (at least to 25% of the total area up to the final Year of the Plan).</p> <p>e- Promote use of organic fertilizers in orchards and farms all around the country, equivalent to the subsidies received till final year of 4th Dev. Plan. Increase the amount of use of organic fertilizers to about 35% of total amount used in the country (till last Year of the Plan).</p> <p>Article 34 (b) – Ministry of Health is responsible to collaborate with the MoAJ to determine the allowable levels of pesticides and fertilizers that may be used in agricultural lands and orchards, and prohibit crops which have used pesticides and fertilizers above those limits. MoAJ is responsible to build awareness and encourage reduction in usage of pesticides and fertilizers, and provide access of the public to the markets that offer safer crops.</p> <p>Article 34 (c): Ministry of Health is responsible to introduce the list of food and products that are safe and healthy to various age groups</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Continue to promote IPPM in key agricultural hotspots and strategic crops (through FFS) -Working with local communities on IPPM, conservation of local crop varieties, agro-forestry - Continue to facilitate marketing of IPPM products to help with sustainability of community-based action -Continue to share IPM Cluster results at national and provincial levels -Build community-based models for waste management in rural areas especially forest ecosystems (building on experience of existing projects such as in Safarud, Mazandaran) Promote livelihood funds, market and linkage to art for conservation in all projects
<p>SGP OP5 Immediate Objective 8: Support transboundary water body management with community-based initiatives</p>	<p>Article (d): Considering the importance of wetlands in the country from economic, agricultural, ecological, biodiversity and tourism perspectives, and existence of productive lands around them, and conflicting interests over water resources, and given the vulnerability and fragility of these natural ecosystems, the Government is responsible in the first Year of the Plan to reassign responsibilities to various government sectors to achieve integrated management with participation of various stakeholders.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Identification and redefinition of the common goods and public goods based on identification of local water resources - Share experience of Caspian Cluster with CasPEco project

OP5 project objectives	National priorities	SGP niche
<p>SGP OP5 Immediate Objective 10: Enhance and strengthen capacities of CSOs (particularly community-based organizations and those of indigenous peoples) to engage in consultative processes, apply knowledge management to ensure adequate information flows, implement convention guidelines, and monitor and evaluate environmental impacts and trends</p>	<p>Article 24: To improve human development index to levels of countries with higher human development index, and to harmonize education, employment, health indices in the country, the National Strategy for Raising Human Development Index should be implemented upon approval of the Council of Ministers.</p> <p>Article 39: To build capacity of needy people especially women who are head of household, handicapped people, to mobilize the general budget of the Government, and with help from the public, do the following: ???</p> <p>Article 68: To produce the necessary figures and information about calculation of indices in various fields: for example regarding sustainable Use models (point 6) and MDGs (point 11)</p> <p>Article 180: To implement principle no. 48 of the Constitution, and to reach the objectives that are set for the long-term vision of the country, and to be able to use the available resources of the country in a balanced way, and to distribute these benefits fairly, to help areas that are more deprived, and to enhance Progress and Justice, the Government is responsible to allocate subsidies in a way that the difference between development indices (economic, social, cultural, infrastructure and security) for more developed and less developed areas decreases by 10% per year (baseline is end of final Year of the 4th Development Plan).</p> <p>Equivalent to 2% of the total general budget of the Government needs to be allocated to the responsible government bodies on an annual basis, to allow for implementation of above goals and objectives.</p> <p>Article 17 (c): Create necessary legal incentives for foreign contracts and investments on transfer of knowledge, as well as internal exchange of such knowledge with support from domestic sources</p> <p>Article 19 (section 16): Collaborative relationships with other countries and institutions to enhance learning opportunities (such as UNESCO, ISESCO, UNIOC)</p> <p>Article 17 (section 5): Financial support to student research projects which would resolve some of the current problems</p>	<p>Capacity building for CBOs and NGOs: -Continue clustering projects geographically or thematically to maximize conservation and policy impacts</p> <p>-Continue to build capacity of the network of grantees within the Thematic and Geographic clusters</p> <p>-Training in niche areas (such as marketing, conservation art, facilitation and negotiation skills, establishment and operation of micro-credit funds....)</p> <p>-Promote sharing experiences and lessons learned between grantees within Clusters – for example similar to the Ecotourism Cluster</p> <p>-Community-based and run knowledge/information centers and networks including ICT centers, incl. community-based advisory services and environmental monitoring</p> <p>Knowledge Management: - Teaching participatory techniques at universities, institutions and gov. institutions, NGOs, and private sectors (consultant companies for example regarding ecotourism)</p> <p>-Knowledge transfer from SGP to large GEF project on bottom up approaches and institutional arrangements (this is a niche for SGP in all areas)</p> <p>-To prepare good practice guidelines/toolkits based on Lessons Learned and continue with knowledge management work (documentation and publications, and database updates)</p> <p>Mobilize necessary resources to sustain projects/programme: -Build stronger partnerships with private sector, academia, and government</p> <p>-Strengthen local partnerships through micro-credit funds , multistakeholder meetings, etc.</p> <p>- Link SGP projects to national and provincial level projects when possible</p> <p>- Help build partnerships by linking projects/clusters to international and regional initiatives especially in Asia (south-south collaboration)</p>

3. Capacity development, poverty reduction and gender results for SGP (1 page max)

3.1 Please describe how the SGP country programme in the preparation and review of projects, and later in their implementation, will produce positive results in the development of capacity of civil society organizations (i.e. national NGOs, CBOs, or community organizations); improving livelihoods and local benefits; as well as considerations so as to achieve global environmental benefits.³ Please also provide details how the capacity developed will be retained within different organizations and communities.

During GEF OP4, the country programme continued focused on capacity building by continuing to work with registered and unregistered NGOs/CBOs. It provided technical support to new grantees in proposal writing, project implementation and M&E. While, encouraging NGOs to work with CBOs, through this relationship, SGP has been able to strengthen capacities of both NGOs and CBOs. On the other hand, by clustering small projects and grants, and linking them with national initiatives (eg. IPM, Ecotourism), as well as larger GEF projects (eg. Wetlands), CBOs and NGOs have learned to share their experience at higher levels. This sharing of experience has had added value for government officials too, who seldom have the opportunity to work directly with CBOs and NGOs.

In GEFOP5 SGP will continue the same strategy as it has proven to be effective in both building capacities of grantees and also government officials in working together in addressing environmental challenges. Considering the increasing vulnerability of small communities and biodiversity hotspots to Climate Change, during GEF OP5 more capacity building is necessary in these areas. Also considering that fossil fuel prices have gone up in the country (at least 3-folds), energy efficiency and renewable energies are more attractive to the public than before. Thus, best practice examples, building on traditional knowledge and new technologies, may be well-received. In addition, training in specific areas (eg. conservation art, marketing, ...), research and awareness raising will be among the priorities of SGP in the new GEF operational phase.

The following are major areas in which capacity building is conducted in SGP Iran, which will be continued in GEF OP5:

- Capacity to be raised for SGP grantees working and partnering with national stakeholders in environmental and natural resource management areas.
- Strengthening the Climate Change portfolio and increase linkage with GEF Country Programme in this focal area. Partnership to be formed with the private sector on energy efficiency, working with rural and urban communities.
- Build on the importance of human aspects of development and to help the sustainability of the projects, cooperation with universities to be strengthened through thesis studies on GEF SGP projects.

³ During OP5, the SGP capacity development outcome is cross-cutting and relates to interventions corresponding with each of the relevant GEF focal areas.

- Participatory Research Methods which is the base of GEF SGP methodology to be introduced as part of the course work of major national universities in the country especially those with an environment programme.
- Documentation and knowledge management to be a major effort in this operational phase. To illustrate the governance structure proposed by SGP and success lessons learned in natural resource management (bottom-up approach), this methodology needs to be compared to the governance structure in the government and GEF MSP and FSPs, as well as UNDP core projects, and written up to be shared with GEF and SGP CPMT as well as within the country.
- Further clustering of projects geographically or thematically to maximize conservation and policy impacts, adds to the capacity of grantees to be able to share their success and failure stories. By expanding the network of projects and core groups of grantees, and encouraging them to share experiences and join efforts, they will be more capable to respond to continuous changing socio-economic environment.
- Capacities will also be built by preparing and sharing good practice guidelines/toolkits based on SGP Iran Lessons Learned.
- Providing training in areas such as marketing, micro-credit funds, tourism, and vocational training, capacities will be raised especially for rural youth and women who have less opportunity to participate in higher education.
- Finally, SGP Country Office will continue to build its own technical capacity by tapping on its expert resources, and engaging volunteer students in its projects.

4. OP5 country outcomes, indicators and activities (3 pages max)

Table 3. Results Framework

<u>SGP OP5 Immediate Objective 1:</u> Improve sustainability of protected areas and indigenous and community conservation areas (ICCAs) through community-based actions			
Outcomes	Indicators	Means of verification	Activities
Conservation of Globally Significant Biodiversity Through Community-based Initiatives and Actions	-Number of participating community members -Hectares of indigenous and CCAs influenced	Participatory reviews, Stakeholder meetings, Independent environmental experts, Thematic groups	10-15 ⁴

<u>SGP OP5 Immediate Objective 3:</u> Promote the demonstration, development and transfer of low carbon technologies at the community level			
Outcomes	Indicators	Means of verification	Activities

⁴The estimated number of OP5 projects should distinguish between the utilization of core grants (which can apply across GEF focal areas) and non-core GEF resources (which need to be directly linked to the relevant GEF focal areas). In accordance with the GEF Steering Committee decision (March 2010), up to 20% of non-core GEF resources mobilized may be used for secondary focal areas.

Reduction or Avoidance of GHG Emissions While Building Climate Resilience at the Community-level	-Number of participating community members	Participatory reviews, Stakeholder meetings, Independent environmental experts, Thematic groups	10-15 ⁵
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SGP OP5 Immediate Objective 5: Support the conservation and enhancement of carbon stocks through sustainable management and climate proofing of land use, land use change and forestry

Outcomes	Indicators	Means of verification	Activities
Reduction or Avoidance of GHG Emissions While Building Climate Resilience at the Community-level	-Number of participating community members -Hectares of land under improved land use and climate proofing practices	Participatory reviews, Stakeholder meetings, Independent environmental experts, Thematic groups	10-15 ⁶

SGP OP5 Immediate Objective 6: Maintain or improve flow of agro-ecosystem and forest ecosystem services to sustain livelihoods of local communities

Outcomes	Indicators	Means of verification	Activities
Reverse and Prevent Desertification/Land Degradation and Mitigate the Effects of Drought in Affected Areas Through Community-based Initiatives and Actions	-Number of participating community members (gender disaggregated) (Note: mandatory for all projects)	Participatory reviews, Stakeholder meetings, Independent environmental experts, Thematic groups	6-10 ⁷

⁵ The estimated number of OP5 projects should distinguish between the utilization of core grants (which can apply across GEF focal areas) and non-core GEF resources (which need to be directly linked to the relevant GEF focal areas). In accordance with the GEF Steering Committee decision (March 2010), up to 20% of non-core GEF resources mobilized may be used for secondary focal areas.

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SGP OP5 Immediate Objective 8: Support transboundary water body management with community-based initiatives			
Outcomes	Indicators	Means of verification	Activities
Sustainable Management of Transboundary Water Bodies at the Community-level	-Number of community and civil-society based projects funded supporting transboundary water body management with community-based initiatives	Participatory reviews, Stakeholder meetings, Independent environmental experts, Thematic groups	2 to 3 ⁸

SGP OP5 Immediate Objective 10: Enhance and strengthen capacities of CSOs (particularly community-based organizations and those of indigenous peoples) to engage in consultative processes, apply knowledge management to ensure adequate information flows, implement convention guidelines, and monitor and evaluate environmental impacts and trends			
Outcomes	Indicators	Means of verification	Activities
Enhance and Strengthen Capacity of Communities and Civil Society to Address Global Environmental Challenge	-Number of new technologies developed /applied (please specify) -Number of local or regional policies influenced (level of influence 2) -Number of national policies influenced (level of influence 1) -Number of people trained on: project development, monitoring, evaluation etc. (to be specified according to type of training) Number of NGOs/CBOs formed or registered	Participatory reviews, Stakeholder meetings, Independent environmental experts, Thematic groups	5-10 ⁹

⁸ The estimated number of OP5 projects should distinguish between the utilization of core grants (which can apply across GEF focal areas) and non-core GEF resources (which need to be directly linked to the relevant GEF focal areas). In accordance with the GEF Steering Committee decision (March 2010), up to 20% of non-core GEF resources mobilized may be used for secondary focal areas.

⁹ The estimated number of OP5 projects should distinguish between the utilization of core grants (which can apply across GEF focal areas) and non-core GEF resources (which need to be directly linked to the relevant GEF focal areas). In accordance with the GEF Steering Committee decision (March 2010), up to 20% of non-core GEF resources mobilized may be used for secondary focal areas.

5. Monitoring & Evaluation plan (3 pages max)

5.1 Please describe the Monitoring & Evaluation plan for the portfolio of individual SGP projects working with civil society organizations (i.e. national NGOs, CBOs, or community organizations). Details on the frequency of monitoring visits and evaluations of projects should be provided.

The project monitoring may be conventionally divided in internal monitoring performed by the project implementation team in collaboration with the partners represented by local communities, local authorities, and other related parties, while external monitoring will be performed by conducting site visits by GEF SGP Country Programme with periodic involvement of external experts.

During GEF OP5 special attention will be paid to the involvement of local expert resources in monitoring and evaluation of projects. Each project will at least annually be visited by NC or external experts to evaluate the performance and efficiency of project activities. In addition, each project will on a payment basis (depending on the project specifics) present an informative progress report to GEF SGP Country Office. As of the relevant reporting period, NSC members will also be involved in the project monitoring and evaluation or upon monitoring visits NSC members will be reported on the project progress. Mid-term participatory reviews plus final workshops with stakeholders provide an excellent opportunity to evaluate projects and their performance, as these meetings provide a good forum for discussion and participatory M&E (also include community representatives). End-of-project reports in form of communication material or PPP are produced and submitted by grantees to the NC and good practice examples are shared with SGP global network through the project and programme databases.

In any case, monitoring and evaluation is conducted at two levels, project level and programme level. The following tables summarize the process for M&E at each level:

Table 4. M&E Plan at the Project Level

SGP Individual Project Level		
M&E Activity	Responsible Parties	Timeframe
Participatory Project Monitoring	Grantees	Duration of project
Baseline Data Collection ¹⁰	Grantees	At project concept planning and proposal stage
Two or Three Project Progress and Financial Reports (<i>depending on agreed disbursement schedule</i>)	Grantees	At each disbursement request
Project Workplans	Grantees, NC, PA	Duration of project

¹⁰ Capacity-development workshops and M&E trainings may be organized in relation to innovative techniques for community monitoring, including new technologies (i.e. GPS-enabled cameras, aerial photos, participatory GIS, etc.); as well as in response to guidelines for “climate proofing” of GEF focal area interventions; REDD+ standards; and/or other specific donor/co-financing requirements.

NC Project Proposal Site Visit (<i>as necessary / cost effective</i> ¹¹)	NC or external expert	Before project approval, as appropriate
NC Project Monitoring Site Visit (<i>as necessary / cost effective</i>)	NC or external expert	On average once per year, as appropriate
NC Project Evaluation Site Visit (<i>as necessary / cost effective</i>)	NC or external expert	At end of project, as appropriate
Project Final Report	Grantees	Following completion of project activities
Project Evaluation Report (<i>as necessary / cost effective</i>)	NC, NSC, External expert	Following completion of project activities
Prepare project description to be incorporated into global project database	Grantee, PA, NC, External Expert	At start of project, and ongoing as appropriate

5.2 Please describe how local stakeholders will participate in setting project objectives and outputs; how they will participate in monitoring with what kind of method and periodicity; and how progress will be documented and reported.

Ideally local stakeholders will be engaged through a participatory workshop on proposal writing and with the help of a facilitator or NGO set up project objectives and outputs. However with old grantees, this process is rather simplified by allowing the NGO/CBO that has already worked with SGP to draft the proposal based on an assessment of local needs and capacities.

Similarly, local communities, namely through their representatives and with some training from NGOs/ SGP Country Office/ External experts, monitor progress towards outcomes/ outputs that have been predicted in the project logframe. However, through experience, SGP Iran has learned to be rather flexible with projects outputs and indicators, while the country programme is very strict on project outcomes. In general grantees are responsible for project formulation, implementation and monitoring as well as reporting. SGP Iran (Country Office) will request Mid-term evaluation reports and final reports as well as meetings with all relevant stakeholders to be organized for each project to allow better evaluation of results.

5.3 Please describe the strategy for how the results of SGP individual projects will be aggregated at the country programme portfolio level. Please describe the target indicators for focal area and multi-focal area outcomes.

The Country Programme will build on its projects and their collective experience, while some projects stand out in helping the Country Programme move forward. In general, NC and NSC are the key bodies where projects are being evaluated for their outcomes. More and more the Country Programme is moving towards evaluation of Clusters of projects (geographically and thematically). Also partners in the government and larger GEF projects may provide some evaluative feedbacks on cluster of projects or important projects, their performance and effectiveness in the national, regional, provincial context.

¹¹To ensure cost-effectiveness, project level M&E activities, including project site visits, will be conducted on a discretionary basis, based on internally assessed criteria including (but not limited to) project size and complexity, potential and realized risks, and security parameters.

Thus, an important M&E exercise during GEF OP5 will be the M&E of the overall programme that, in turn and inseparably is connected with and strongly influenced by the efficiency and effectiveness of implementation and nature of impact made by entire portfolio of projects implemented in any GEF focal areas. The programme will be mainly monitored and evaluated by NSC, NC, CPMT and external evaluators.

Table 5.M&E Plan at the Programme Level

SGP Country Programme Level		
M&E Activity	Responsible Parties	Timeframe
Country Programme Strategy Review	NSC, NC, CPMT	Start of OP5
Strategic Country Portfolio Review	NSC, NC, CPMT	Once during OP5
NSC Meetings	NC, UNDP CO	Minimum twice per year
Performance and Results Assessment (PRA) of NC Performance	NSC, UNDP CO, CPMT, UNOPS	Once per year
Country Programme Review resulting in Annual Country Report ¹²	NC presenting to NSC and CPMT	Once per year
Financial 4-in-1 Report	NC/PA, UNOPS	Quarterly

6 Knowledge Management Plan (1 page max)

6.1. Please describe your plans for capturing, sharing, and disseminating the lessons learned and good practices identified through the country portfolio of SGP projects with civil society, government, and other relevant stakeholders (i.e. process for generating knowledge; type of knowledge products; knowledge fairs; peer to peer exchanges; use of demonstration sites; knowledge centers etc.).

SGP Iran has been trying to encourage projects to document their lessons learned (in form of booklets, pamphlets, film, etc.) – see Annex VI. These publications are available in the Country Office and are disseminated to relevant target groups, especially to government partners, similar projects, academia, etc. Knowledge is also share among stakeholders during mid-term and final evaluation meetings, as well as expert forums (eg. Ecotourism, IPM, ...). To allow for more in depth knowledge sharing, experts and resource people from one project might be encourage to visit new project sites to provide inputs. The SGP Country Office is updated regularly to allow for the public

During GEF OP5, more site visits will be encouraged, especially to government officials to pay site visits to feel the real impact and cost-effectiveness of community-based projects. However, it is indeed a need to focus knowledge sharing efforts in knowledge/learning centres that are thematically or geographically relevant to the needs of the communities. These could be near demonstration sites that are known as good practice examples globally and nationally.

¹² The annual Country Programme Review exercise should be carried out in consultation with the national Rio Convention focal points and the associated reporting requirements.

6.2 Please describe how the SGP country programme will use this knowledge to inform and influence policy at the local, regional and national levels (i.e. identify key policy processes and relevant networks).

For projects to have a cumulative impact on policies, it is necessary to build on collective experience of projects within a Cluster. SGP Iran has been clustering its projects thematically or geographically to be able to increase its policy impacts. For example, by linking active NGOs in the field of community-based ecotourism, the network (Working Group) was able to provide feedbacks on the National Strategy for Nature-based Tourism. Same applies to IPM projects.

6.3 Please describe how the SGP country programme will use this knowledge to replicate and up-scale good practices and lessons learned from SGP projects.

Good practice examples (such as rehabilitation of Sirangoli wetland, south of Lake Uromiyeh) usually get the attention of the public and media, as well as communities themselves and spread out by word of mouth before government officials recognize them. However, SGP Iran during GEF OP5 will work more closely with Provincial and National government agencies to inform them from the beginning about the projects and keep them on board throughout the project, and involve them in the evaluation process. This strategy might be helpful in replication and up-scaling of best practices.

7 Resource Mobilization Plan (1 page max)

7.1. Please describe the resource mobilization plan to enhance the sustainability of the SGP country programme with reference to: (i) the diversification of funding sources to achieve greater impact (i.e. non-GEF resources that help address sustainable development concerns); and (ii) the cost recovery policy to co-finance a share of the SGP country programme management costs.

As mentioned in previous sections, SGP Iran has been able to find its partners at local, provincial and national levels. In some cases, the Country Programme had to be selective about its partnerships, which will continue in the future. However, to mobilize the necessary resources for sustainability of project outcomes, establishment of micro-credit funds has been a priority and will be the case for future projects. During GEF OP5, SGP Iran will also look into building new partnerships especially to mobilize the necessary resources for the sustainability of the programme.

7.2. Please outline possibilities to develop strategic partnerships (identifying their objectives and possible synergies with SGP) with the following potential partners: (i) national government agencies; (ii) multilateral agencies or financial institutions (such as the World Bank, regional development banks, and/or other international organizations); (iii) bilateral agencies; (iv) non-governmental organizations and foundations; and (v) private sector.

As shown in Annex V, projects have already been able to raise substantial amounts of co-funding through various partners. However, each partnership needs to be valued and evaluated differently, as each partner may bring in some added value to the programme.

In general, government agencies have the necessary cash resources as well as technical expertise and basic facilities which could be shared with the Country Programme or specific projects (eg. Cheetah Conservation). On the other hand, international organizations (such as IUCN, WWF) may bring in the necessary technical inputs and global experiences that are needed for the programme to be sustainable and cost-effective. An exchange of expertise may be shared between SGP projects in similar geographical regions. While it is not always easy to get support from international organizations, bilateral agencies may be a good option for SGP Iran to tap on the necessary cash resources that are needed for its operations.

Main partners of SGP Iran have been its network of NGOs and CBOs. The Country Office will try to keep this network and tap on its resources in terms of expertise when needed. In fact, many of the experts are part of this network and are prepared to offer their services to the Country Programme voluntarily (at least 50% co-funding).

However in GEF OP5, SGP Iran will need to work more closely with the private sector, especially to build its network of partners from the private sector. The private sector may bring in the necessary cash resources to individual projects.

Annex I – Map of I.R. Iran and network of SGP projects



Annex II

Global Importance of each Geographical Cluster

1. Caspian Cluster

The Caspian region is significant regarding its deciduous forests with high biodiversity. In fact Hyrcanian forest comprises a valuable collection of relict semi-tropical deciduous forests and some patches of evergreen Cupressus sp. forests. Total area of Caspian forests is estimated to be 12.4ha. Caspian forests are remains of natural forests from the Third Geological period and considered as an important genetic bank and research reference for rehabilitation of forests at regional (Middle East) and global levels (Europe). Satellite images from 1992 to 2000 may reflect the rapid degradation of these forests. Apart from forest ecosystems, saving agriculture (especially rice cultivation) is strategic in the plain areas of the Caspian and to this end promotion of integrated pest management is critical.

2. Persian Gulf (Qeshm) Marine Cluster

Qeshm Island is the largest island in the Persian Gulf. The coastline is about 300km and the mudflats mangrove areas around the island are important wintering area for migratory birds. The water around Qeshm Island support populations of no less than 34 marine species listed in the IUCN Red List. Of special importance are the mudflat mangroves of the north-west coast of the island, the largest patch of mangrove forest (*Avicennia marina*) in the Persian Gulf, Ramsar Site as well as a Biosphere Reserve. This is the north-west extremity of mangrove distribution in Asia. Almost 200 species of birds have been recorded on Qeshm Island. The island is strategically located on a major migratory route between Asia and the Arabian Peninsula and Africa. Qeshm Island is also important for its water birds and sea-birds.

3. Zagros Cluster

Zagros region encompasses 5.05 million ha out of 12 million ha of forest cover of the country. This region occurs in the North-west and is mainly mountainous at an elevation of 650-2200 m. It has high mountain peaks (47 above 4000m) and rich watersheds supporting significant biological diversity, especially those of plant species. The main species in this region are *Quercus* spp. (oaks), *Pistacia mutica* (wild pistachio), *Crataegus* spp. and *Pyrus* spp. More than 1.7 million ha of the Zagros forests has been destroyed since 1962. The lack of regeneration in these forests is a major concern.

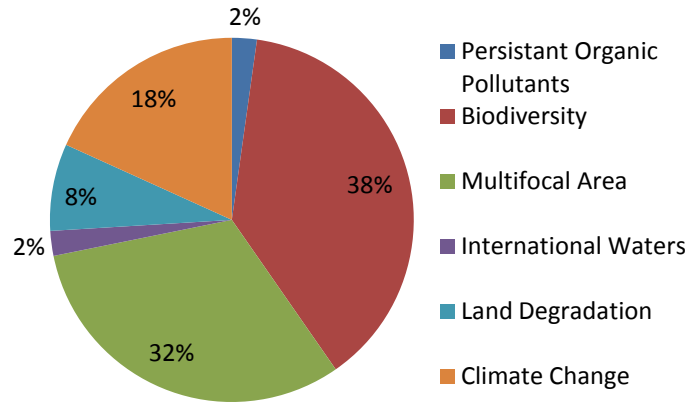
4. Touran Cluster

Irano-turanian ecological province (desert and semi-desert region of Iran) is the largest bio-geographic province that covers about two thirds of Iran's land area and extends throughout Central Asian and Afghanistan and comprises the most important endemic vegetation and wild life only found in these ecosystems unique to this region.

Source: Yavari and Daraie, 2011 (under publication)

ANNEX III – GEF SGP Portfolio

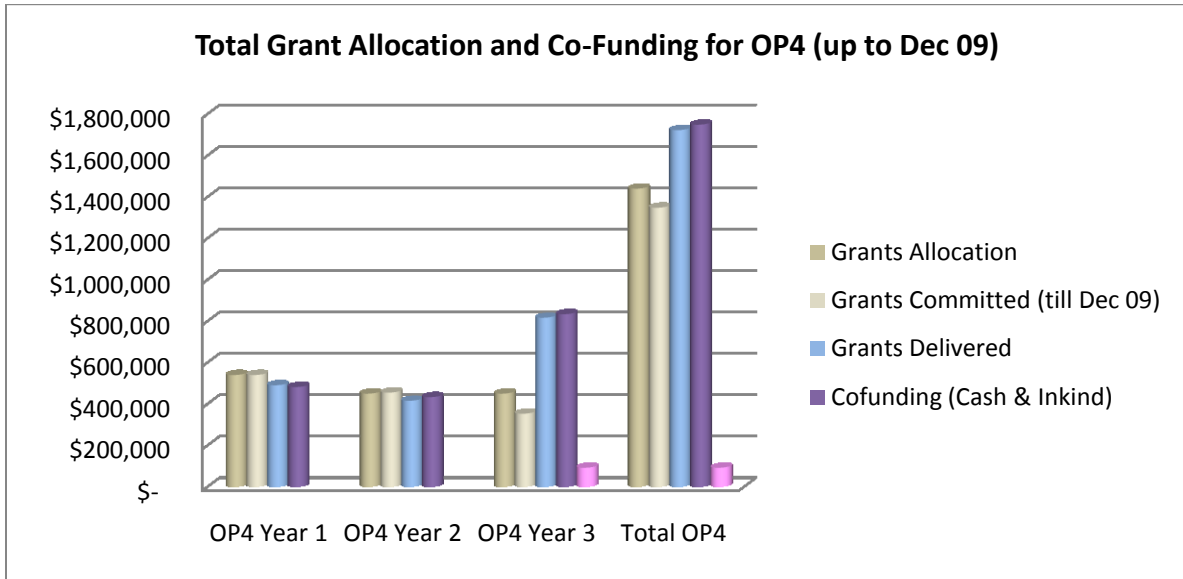
Operational Phase 2,3 & 4 from 2001-2010	Amount Grant Allocated	No. of Projects	No. Of Open Projects
SGP Grant Allocated to Projects (OP2 to OP4)	\$3,759,760	181	79
Total SGP Allocation	\$3,759,760		
Total Cash Co-funding	\$2,683,731		
Total Co-funding	\$5,734,311		
UNDP TRAC Fund- 2 Bam Projects (Ended)	\$207,000		



Annex IV - List of Awards achieved by projects:

Awards	Project Number	
1	Certification from Ministry of Jihad and Agriculture – on World Day of Desertification	IRA-OP3-2-07-16 (87)
2	National Award for identifying indicators of community empowerment – Celebrating the Selected Organizations of the country	IRA-OP3-2-07-16 (87)
3	The outstanding article on “Oak forest community participation and livelihood practices in Zagros, Armardeh region in Baneh, Kordestan province” - Third National Conference on Forest and Sustainable Development	IRA/SGP/OP4/RAF/07/01 (92)
4	Approval of the project called "Intelligent control system for engine room" by Scientific and Industrial Research Organization - the Ministry of Science, Research and Technology.	IRA/SGP/OP4/RAF/07/03 (94)
5	Achieving the third award of development researches– the 20 th International Festival Award 2006	IRA/SGP/OP4/RAF/07/03 (94)
6	Achieving the third award of Iran national environment - the 8 th national environment award, 2007	IRA/SGP/OP4/RAF/07/03 (94)
7	Achieving the third award of Private institutions and cooperatives sector- 2000??	IRA/SGP/OP4/RAF/07/03 (94)
8	Mr. Dakhte (Qeshm cluster projects- executive member) recognized as top 5 persons of Young conservationist for IUCN in 2008	
9	“champion of the wetland in 2007” for The Sulduz environment lovers cooperative from Deputy Of Natural Environment And Biodiversity Of Department Of Environment	IRA-G52-2003-028
10	Achieving the first award of national environment from the president in 2003	IRA-G52-2001-011

Annex V – Co-funding provided by various partners



Annex V – List of SGP Projects linked with UNDP-GEF Projects

GEF Project	SGP Project No.	SGP Project Name	Grant Amount
Conservation of Asiatic Cheetah Project (UNDP-DoE)	IRA-G52-2003-025(IRA98G52) Touran	Partial of Touran- Iran, a world within one boundary, Khartouran, Khoshyelagh, Miankaleh Areas and Golestan National Park	\$17,000
	IRA/05/09 (57 th) Touran and Bafq	Capacity Building in participatory approaches and techniques for the Cheetah Project Grantees, selected community members, local NGOS & important stakeholders	\$15,000
	IRA/05/10 (58 th) Touran	Khartouran Biosphere Community Empowerment and Awareness Raising for Conservation of Asiatic Cheetah	\$25,000
	IRA-06-01 (68 th) Touran-Tehran	Environmental Awareness and Familiarity with Animals	\$38,000
	IRA/06/09 (76 th) Touran	Developing a Pilot on the role of communities in the Preservation of Environment with Reliance on Eco-tourism on the border of Touran National Park	\$34,000
	IRA/SGP/OP4/RAF/07/05 (96) Touran	Touran Asiatic Cheetah Local Participation and Livelihood Project- Phase 2	\$25,000
	IRA/SGP/OP4/RAF/07/02 (93) Tabas	Empowerment of the Local Community in Naybandan Wildlife Refuge and Tabas City in collaboration with GEF CACP (Conservation of Asiatic Cheetah Project)	\$50,000
	IRA/05/11 (59 th) Bafq	Bafq Community Empowerment and Awareness Raising for Conservation of Asiatic Cheetah	\$25,000
	IRA/SGP/OP4/RAF/08/15 (106) Bafq	Phase 2 of SGP Project “Bafq Community Empowerment and Awareness Raising for conservation of Asiatic Cheetah” No.IRA/05/11 (59 th)	\$7,000
	IRA/SGP/OP4/RAF/08/16 (107) Bafq	Public Participation for Conservation of Asiatic Cheetah in Sheytour Village in Bafgh Area	\$10,000

Annex V – Continued

GEF Project	SGP Project No.	SGP Project Name	Grant Amount
Siberian Crane Wetland Project (UNEP-DoE)	IRA-G52-2001-002(IRA98G52)	Community-based Conservation of the Traditional Waterfowl Trapping Practice (local Damgah) in the winter Habitats of Migratory Waterbirds, including Siberian Cranes	\$25,000
	IRA-G52-2002&2004-019 (IRA98G52)	Farmers' Empowerment to Sustainable Agro- Ecosystem Management (Rice IPM in Fereidounkenar Ramsar site in Caspian)	\$25,000
	IRA-G52-2004-045(IRA98G52)	Farmers' Empowerment in marketing "Safe" Crops produced through Integrated Pest Management Techniques(related to Farmers' Empowerment to Sustainable Agro-Ecosystem Management in Mazandaran Province	\$6,000
	IRA/05/04 (52nd)	Advocacy Material & Support to the Women's Conservation Art Initiative started in SGP Project IRA-G52-2001-002 ("Community-based Conservation of the Traditional Waterfowl Trapping Practice in the winter Habitats of Migratory Waterbirds, including Siberian Cranes")	\$2,000
	IRA-06-05 (72nd)	Demonstration site of IPM Methodology Using the SGP Sooteh Site Applied in GEF/SGP Project No. IRA-G52-2002-019, For Participatory Research and Development	\$21,500
	IRA-06-06 (73rd)	Pesticide Free Rice Project Through IPM/FFS in Ezbaran Village, Caspian Region	\$15,000
	IRA-06-12 (79th)	Participatory Project Planning for Management of Sepidroud Delta	\$20,350

GEF Project	SGP Project No.	SGP Project Name	Grant Amount
Conservation of Iranian Wetlands Project (UNDP-DoE)	IRA-G52-2002-PG005(IRA98G52)	Seasonal Rehabilitation of Dorge Sangi Wetlands	\$2,000
	IRA-G52-2003-028(IRA98G52)	Seasonal Rehabilitation of Dorge Sangi Wetlands	\$23,000
	IRA/05/18 (66th)	Rehabilitation of Hassanlou Wetland	\$25,000
	IRA/SGP/OP4/RAF/Y2/09/PG02 (PG21)	Planning grant for developing a proposal on participation of CO's in Kaniborazan Wetland Conservation	\$2,000
	IRA/SGP/OP4/RAF/Y2/09/13 (122)	Kanibrazan Wetland	\$41,650

Annex V – Continued

GEF Project	SGP Project No.	SGP Project Name	Grant Amount
Conservation of Biodiversity in the Central Zagros Landscape Conservation Zone (UNDP-DoE)	IRA-G52-2002, 2004 & 2007-012(IRA98G52)	Dena in 2002 and Empowerment of the Local Community	\$41,500
	IRA-G52-2004-043(IRA98G52)	Empowerment of the Local Tour Guides of Parts of Dena Mountain Region in Zagros	\$18,500
	IRA/05/01 (49th)	Promoting eco-tourism and its potentials in Zagros through a national event of mountain biking for the Environment Week by bringing together the government stakeholders with civil society and the local tour guides (Zagros and Ecotourism) (related to work done in Dena project No. IRA-G52-2002-012)	\$15,000
	IRA/05/06 (54th)	Promoting Ecotoursim in Khafr/Dena Region (cluster of SGP Dena Project IRA-G52-2002-012)	\$49,053
	IRA-06-02 (69th)	Capacity Building Entering in Sustainable Ecotourism Cycle in Khafr Village and Developin Ecotourism Standards For Authorities and Sabz Yarane Dena Local NGO (Related to GEF/SGP Project IRA/05/06(54th))	\$16,000

GEF Project	SGP Project No.	SGP Project Name	Grant Amount
PDF B Yakhkesh Mountain Project (UNDP-FRWO) & Newly approved Building a Multiple-Use Forest Management Framework to Conserve Biodiversity in the Caspian Forest Landscape	IRA-G52-2002-PG003(IRA98G52)	Promoting the Adoption of Renewable Energies by Establishing Practical Site(s) in Rural Area in I.R. Iran and a Resource Center	\$2,000
	IRA-G52-2002-022(IRA98G52)	Promoting the adoption of renewable energies in rural areas and related activities - Establishing two practical sites in Yakhkesh Mountain (Caspian Region)	\$48,000
	IRA-G52-2003-032(IRA98G52)	Promotion of Integrated Management and Training for Biodiversity Conservation with Public Participation in Behshahr Forests,Iran	\$25,000
	IRA-G52-2004-048(IRA98G52)	Empowering Local Community in Generating Alternative Livelihoods in Yakhkesh Region, Caspian Area	\$6,000
	IRA/05/13 (61st)	Enhanced communication material for replication of Yakhkesh project IRA-G52-2003-032	\$15,300
	IRA-G52-2007-051(83rd)	Monitoring and maintenance of Biogas Units built in 2Yakhkesh Villages in SGP project IRA -G52-2002-022 in Caspian forests	\$5,000

Annex V – Continued

GEF Project	SGP Project No.	SGP Project Name	Grant Amount
Carbon Sequestration in the Desertified Rangelands of Hossein Abad, South Khorasan, through Community-based Management & <u>Newly approved:</u> MENARID Institutional Strengthening and Coherence for Integrated Natural Resources Management Project (UNDP-FRWO)			

GEF Project	SGP Project No.	SGP Project Name	Grant Amount
LGGE Policy Reforms and Market Transformation of the Energy Efficient Buildings Sector in I.R. Iran	IRA-OP3-2-07-PG11(PG18)	Planning grant for promoting energy savings through new technology developments (automated central heating controllers)	1000
	IRA/SGP/OP4/RAF/07/03 (94)	Increasing energy efficiency /productivity in buildings	50000
	IRA/SGP/OP4/RAF/Y3/09/08 (132)	Incorporation of automated control systems for building cooling systems	45000

Annex VI – List of SGP Iran publications

List of booklets produced through GEF/SGP Iran projects (based on publication date)

No.	Name	Project Number
1	Lessons Learned from Community Empowerment for Mangrove Conservation in Gowatar Bay	IRA-G52-2001-004
2	Our Blue Sea	IRA-G52-2001-003
3	Plant Biodiversity in Dahan Village	IRA-G52-2001&02-007
4	Booklet on Gaz Roghan	IRA-G52-2001&02-007
5	Establishment of a revolving fund for training and propagating the native endangered species of plants to combat desertification in Sistan & Baluchestan	IRA-G52-2001&02-007
6	The Guideline for Establish and Activities of Local Communities	IRA-G52-2001&02-007
7	Participatory Management Development to Biodiversity Conservation (Fishing and Hunting)	IRA-G52-2001-008
8	Drawing of the Children of Miankaleh	IRA-G52-2001-008
9	Peoples Participation for Plant Biodiversity Protection in Central Zagros Region	IRA-G52-2001-011
10	Kelussia Odoratissima (Wild Celery) an Endangered Indigenous Plant Species in Central Zagros Region of Iran	IRA-G52-2001-011
11	Drawing of the Children of Dena	IRA-G52-2002,04&07-012
12	Introduction to Sunn Pest	IRA-G52-2002-013
13	How to Build a Greenhouse	IRA-G52-2002-013
14	Methods for Controlling Greenhouse Pests	IRA-G52-2002-013
15	Promotion of Public Transportation Culture among Schools by Developing an Appropriate Pattern	IRA-G52-2002-014
16	Participatory Range Management in Bozghoush Mountains	IRA-G52-2002-015
17	Participation, Natural Resources and Mountains/ Range Management and Reviving Plant Biodiversity of Bozghoush Mountains	IRA-G52-2002-015
18	Participatory EIA for Sustainable Fish Farm Capacity in Port Kiashahr Wetland, Sepidroud-Delta	IRA-G52-2002-017
19	Participatory Approaches in Environmental Assessment	IRA-G52-2002-017
20	Farmers' Empowerment to Agro Ecosystem Management through Farmers Field School (FFS) in Paddy Fields	IRA-G52-2002& 2004-019
21	A guideline Manual on Constructing, Maintaining and Repairing Biogas Units in a Cold Climate and Lessons Learned	IRA-G52-2002-022
22	2006 the Year of the Turtle "save Sea Turtles"	IRA-G52-2003,04&07-024
23	Public participatory for preservation and rehabilitation of Doshakh valley in Parow mountain	IRA-G52-2003-027
24	Lessons learned of project Integrated management in Caspian forests with participation of local people	IRA-G52-2003-032
25	Integrated management in Caspian forests with participation of local people (Farsi and English)	IRA-G52-2003-032 IRA/05/13 (61 st)
26	Role of management in rural development and conservation of natural resources and environment	IRA-G52-2003-032 IRA/05/13 (61 st)
27	Empowerment of local community for preservation of bustards irregular hunting	IRA-G52-2003 & 2007-033
28	Nature based tourism- a draft international covenant	IRA/05/06 (54 th)
29	Compiling, Registering and Improving Traditional Forest Management in Oak Forest of Northern Zagros, Havareh Khol Village- Kurdistan	IRA-G52-2002-018
30	From Desert to the Sea	IRA-G52-2003-025

31	Lessons learned of project Conservation of Rameh Village Rangelands	IRA-G52-2002-020
32	Participatory Forest Monitoring of Safaroud Forest	IRA-G52-2002-021
33	What is monitoring and evaluation and why we need to monitor and evaluate our activities	IRA-G52-2003-030
34	What is documentation and why we need to document our activities (for consultants and professional NOGs)	IRA-G52-2003-030
35	What is documentation and why we need to document our activities (for local communities and CBOs)	IRA-G52-2003-030
36	How to write a project together (for consultants and professional NOGs)	IRA-G52-2003-030
37	How to write a project together (for local communities and CBOs)	IRA-G52-2003-030
38	A review of IPM/FFS projects in Iran on mission of pesticides and producing healthy products	IRA-G52-2004-040
39	Geshm Gelim Patterns	IRA-G52-2004-042
40	Guidelines for sustainable planning and design towards promoting sustainable rural tourism development	IRA/05/06 (54 th)
41	Game Guard Guide	IRA/05/09 (58 th)
42	Short survey of Bozghoosh vegetation (with local information)	IRA/06/03 (70 th)
43	Wildlife shelter in Tabas/Naybandan	IRA/SGP/OP4/RAF/07/02 (93)
44	Registration booklet for Kaniborazan's popular birds	IRA/SGP/OP4/RAF/08/08 (99)
45	Registration booklet for Miankaleh and Zafgmarz's popular birds	IRA/SGP/OP4/RAF/08/08 (99)
46	Afarin-E-Afarinash	IRA-OP3-2-07-PG09 (16 th)
47	Participatory approaches and facilitation principle	IRA-G52-2003-029
48	The Nature of Gheshm	IRA/SGP/OP4/RAF/08/17 (108)
49	Owan lake and surrounding physical and ecologically capability assessment for ecotourism and rural tourism	IRA/05/15 (63 rd)
50	Environmental impact assessment of rural tourism and ecotourism on Owan lake surrounding	IRA/05/15 (63 rd)
51	Environmental carrying capacity assessment of Owan lake for ecotourism	IRA/05/15 (63 rd)
52	Forest and Forestry	IRA/SGP/OP4/RAF/Y2/09/11 (120)
53	The Secret of Creation of The Mountains	IRA/SGP/OP4/RAF/Y2/09/11 (120)
54	Plant Species of Green Paths of Taffa Kochkina	IRA/SGP/OP4/RAF/Y2/09/11 (120)
55	Green Paths of Taq Wasan- Do Eshkaft	IRA/SGP/OP4/RAF/Y2/09/11 (120)
56	Climbing Routes in Kermanshah Mountains	IRA/SGP/OP4/RAF/Y2/09/11 (120)
57	The Purple Gem of Soldouz Plain	IRA-G52-2003-028
58	Maintenance and Revival of Bam Garden City Community Empowerment and Creating Alternative Livelihoods	IRA-SGP-OP4-RAF-08-14(105)
59	Action Research and Local Planning for Conservation of Environment and Natural Resources	IRA/SGP/OP4/RAF/07/02 (93) IRA/05/12 (60 th)
60	The Purple Gem of Soldouz Plain	IRA-G52-2003-028(IRA98G52)
61	The Plants of Our City	IRA/SGP/OP4/RAF/Y2/09/12 (121)
62	Trainer's Manual : Lets know more about cheetahs	IRA/SGP/OP4/RAF/07/05 (96)
63	Lessons Learned: Community Empowerment and Awareness Raising Conservation of Asiatic Cheetah	IRA/SGP/OP4/RAF/07/05 (96)
64	Touran's Nature from Children's Point of View	IRA/SGP/OP4/RAF/07/05 (96)

65	Experiences from local activities to protect environment and natural resources	IRA/SGP/OP4/RAF/07/05 (96)
66	The Reflections of Zagros Biodiversity in Qashqai Tribe Tapestry	IRA/SGP/OP4/RAF/08/17 (108) IRA/SGP/OP4/RAF/Y3/09/07A (131A)
67	ABC of PRA	IRA-G52-2002-016(IRA98G52)
68	Permaculture	
69	Bafgh Booklet	

List of Brochures/ Puzzles produced through GEF/SGP Iran projects

No.	Name	Project Number
1	Damgahs: Living Museums	IRA-G52-2001-002
2	Community Empowerment for Mangrove Conservation in Gowatar Bay	IRA-G52-2002-004
3	Artificial Reef Pyramids Persian Gulf	IRA-G52-2001-005
4	Map of Climbing Route to Dena	IRA-G52-2002,04&07-012
5	Hawksbill Turtles	IRA-G52-2003,04&07-024
6	Educational plan for preservation of bustards	IRA-G52-2003 & 2007-033
7	Compiling, Registering and Improving Traditional Forest Management in Oak Forest of Northern Zagros, Havareh Khol Village- Kurdistan	IRA-G52-2002-018
8	Educational brochures on medicinal plants	IRA-G52-2003-032 IRA/05/13 (61 st)
9	Educational brochures on animal husbandry	IRA-G52-2003-032 IRA/05/13 (61 st)
10	Forest and woodsman	IRA-G52-2003-032 IRA/05/13 (61 st)
11	Land and it's importance	IRA-06-03 (70th)
12	Maintenance and Revival of Bam Garden City, Community Empowerment and Creating Alternative Livelihoods	IRA-G52-2004-038
13	Using safe product	IRA-G52-2004-045
14	Children, safeguards of the environment's future (6 educational puzzles)	IRA-06-01 (68 th)
15	Ecotourism, do's and don'ts	IRA-06-02 (69th)
16	Do you have any information of quality of food you are eating?	IRA-06-05 (72 nd)
17	Brochure on green center on professor Hesabi foundation	IRA-OP3-2-06-11 (78)
18	Story of Cheetah	IRA/SGP/OP4/RAF/07/02 (93)
19	Common Birds of "Shahr Park"	IRA/SGP/OP4/RAF/08/08 (99)
20	Common Birds of "Jamshidiyeh Park"	IRA/SGP/OP4/RAF/08/08 (99)
21	Common Birds of "Qeytariyeh Park"	IRA/SGP/OP4/RAF/08/08 (99)
22	Knowing better of Caspian Seal	IRA/SGP/OP4/RAF/Y2/09/14 (123)
23	Iran Wildlife, Onager	IRA/SGP/OP4/RAF/Y2/09/14 (123)
24	Iran Wildlife, Persian Leopard	IRA/SGP/OP4/RAF/Y2/09/14 (123)
25	Iran Wildlife, Asiatic Black Bear	IRA/SGP/OP4/RAF/Y2/09/14 (123)
26	Kaniborazan Wetland	IRA/SGP/OP4/RAF/Y2/09/PG02(P G21)
27	Forati Turtle	IRA/SGP/OP4/RAF/Y2/09/10 (119)
28	Bottlenose Dolphin	IRA/SGP/OP4/RAF/Y2/09/14 (123)
29	Brown trout	IRA/SGP/OP4/RAF/Y2/09/14 (123)