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This action is funded by the European Union

## ANNEX

of the Commission Implementing Decision on the financing of the special measure in favour of Iran for 'Support to Sustainable Development in Iran II' for 2019

### Action Document for Support to Sustainable Development in Iran II

<u>MEASURE</u>	
This document constitutes the work programme in the sense of Article 110(2) of the Financial Regulation and action programme/measure in the sense of Articles 2 and 3 of Regulation N° 236/2014.	
<b>1. Title/basic act/ CRIS number</b>	Support to Sustainable Development in Iran II CRIS number: 2019/041-802 financed under the Development Cooperation Instrument
<b>2. Zone benefiting from the action/location</b>	Middle East, Islamic Republic of Iran
<b>3. Programming document</b>	Special Measure 2019 in favour of Iran for 'Support to Sustainable Development in Iran II'
<b>4. SDGs</b>	6 3, 13, 15
<b>5. Sector of intervention/ thematic area</b>	Environment Public health Disaster risk management DEV. Assistance: YES
<b>6. Amounts concerned</b>	Total estimated cost: EUR 16 000 000 Total amount of EU budget contribution: EUR 16 000 000
<b>7. Aid modality(ies) and implementation modality(ies)</b>	Project Modality <b>Indirect management</b> with United Nations Development Programme, World Health Organization, United Nations Children's Fund, United Nations Population Fund, and United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UN Secretariat)
<b>8 a) DAC code(s)</b>	14010 (Water sector policy and administrative management) 14015 (Water resources conservation (including data collection))

	16020 (Employment creation) 12330 (Control of harmful use of alcohol and drugs) 12220 (Basic health care) 43060 (Disaster Risk Reduction)			
<b>b) Main Delivery Channel</b>	United Nations Development Programme – 41114			
<b>9. Markers</b>  <b>(from CRIS DAC form)<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>General policy objective</b>	<b>Not targeted</b>	<b>Significant objective</b>	<b>Principal objective</b>
	Participation development/good governance	<input type="checkbox"/>	X	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Aid to environment	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	X
	Gender equality and Women's and Girl's Empowerment <sup>2</sup>	X	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Trade Development	X	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Reproductive, Maternal, New born and child health	<input type="checkbox"/>	X	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<b>RIO Convention markers</b>	<b>Not targeted</b>	<b>Significant objective</b>	<b>Principal objective</b>
	Biological diversity	<input type="checkbox"/>	X	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Combat desertification	<input type="checkbox"/>	X	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Climate change mitigation	X	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Climate change adaptation	<input type="checkbox"/>	X	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<b>10. Global Public Goods and Challenges (GPGC) thematic flagships</b>	Global Climate Change Alliance Plus (GCCA+), Biodiversity for Life, EU Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade (FLEGT) Action Plan		
<b>SUMMARY</b>				
<p>This is the second special measure based on the EUR 50 million bilateral allocation for Iran introduced as part of the mid-term review of the Development Cooperation Instrument in 2018. This measure provides support to wetland ecosystems restoration and sustainable agriculture and alternative livelihoods in the Sistan Basin, responds to emerging public health needs of children and youth, and contributes to the resilience of the most vulnerable communities, targeting women, girls, and disaster-prone or affected areas. The measure aims to maximise the potential of water as a tool for peace and stability through transboundary water cooperation and in addressing the water-related consequences of climate change. As a matter of urgency, it also aims to reinforce the national response in the areas of drug demand reduction and cancer care services for children and youth, the mainstreaming of women's empowerment across economic and social policies, and the strengthening of disaster risk management.</p>				

<sup>1</sup>When a marker is flagged as significant/principal objective, the action description should reflect an explicit intent to address the particular theme in the definition of objectives, results, activities and/or indicators (or of the performance / disbursement criteria, in the case of budget support).

<sup>2</sup> Please check the Minimum Recommended Criteria for the Gender Marker and the Handbook on the OECD-DAC Gender Equality Policy Marker. If gender equality is not targeted, please provide explanation in section 4.5.Mainstreaming.

## **1. CONTEXT ANALYSIS**

### **1.1 Context Description**

In Iran, environmental degradation is posing serious problems. Wetlands are disappearing due to inefficient water use, particularly in agriculture. Iran is also vulnerable to climate change, especially in relation to its impacts on water availability (surface runoffs and underground water storage expected to decrease), increased temperatures and increased hot-spots of sand and dust storms, all of which exacerbate the impacts brought about by the degradation of wetlands. The situation has already had negative consequences for rural livelihoods and exacerbated sand and dust storms due to the dry former lakes and riverbeds. Wildlife, biodiversity, and incomes have been severely affected and more than 5 000 villages in the east and south of Iran have been abandoned due to these phenomena. This causes displacement of women, men, and children, putting them in situations of increased vulnerability and sometimes poverty and endangering their rights. While the wetlands targeted by this action are a transboundary water resource, there is currently no existing agreement or cooperation mechanism on the restoration of the wetlands, their habitats, or on best practices in the area of sustainable livelihoods and adaptation measures.

The availability of and access to medicines in Iran has been severely affected by the November 2018 re-imposition of US sanctions on a number of sectors. Although most medical products are in theory not targeted by US sanctions, uncertainty regarding the humanitarian exemptions has led to severe pharmaceutical shortages. The most urgent and crucial need is for specialised cancer treatment medicines, with 85 000 patients diagnosed with cancer every year among whom 3 500 are children. In addition, Iran is heavily affected by drug use, with one of the highest rates of opiate use in the world and a significant prevalence of Amphetamine-Type Stimulants (ATS) use, notably methamphetamine. The number of people using opioids in Iran is estimated officially at 2 800 000 (or 3.25 % of the adult population). Over 50% of people who use drugs in Iran are married and a significant proportion are parents. Children of parents who use drugs are particularly prone to substance use and associated disorders because of dysfunctional family environments often accompanied by child neglect/abuse, domestic violence, economic hardship, as well as easier access to drugs. As Iran's economy enters an economic recession, addiction rates and the associated harms inflicted on children and youth are expected to increase.

Iran is one of the most disaster-prone countries in the world. Seismic hazards such as earthquakes (Bam in 2003, Kermanshah in 2017) and landslides have been the predominant source of disaster risk in the past, while in the past two decades climate change and weather-related hazards have begun to change risk patterns. This includes the prolonged drought in 2000, increased severity of sand and dust storms, the extreme drought in 2018 and the catastrophic floods in 2019. These developments engender vulnerabilities and specific needs, including in physical (e.g. construction standards and building codes), social (e.g. management of migration from rural areas to cities and informal settlements), economic (e.g. insurance, investment in risk reduction) and environmental (e.g. environmental degradation and natural resource management) realms.

## 1.2 Policy Framework (Global, EU)

This action is in line with the European Parliament resolution of 25 October 2016 on the “EU strategy towards Iran after the nuclear agreement” and the 04 February 2019 Council conclusions on Iran. It builds on the April 2016 Joint Statement between HRVP Mogherini and Foreign Minister Javad Zarif, in particular with respect to the recognition of the importance of cooperation in the areas of water resources management, conservation and sustainable use of nature, biodiversity, desertification, strengthened cooperation in international environmental fora, and the need for an evidence-based, integrated, comprehensive and balanced approach in the fight against drugs. Furthermore, environment and drug control are priorities under the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF, 2017-2021) in Iran.

In addition, this action builds on the 19 November 2018 Council conclusions on Water Diplomacy<sup>3</sup>. It is designed to maximise the potential of water as a tool for peace and stability through transboundary water cooperation and in addressing the water-related consequences of climate change. It integrates a gender perspective with alternative livelihoods interventions focussing on women. It is also in line with the EU-Iran Framework for technical cooperation on the environment and its associated Joint Roadmap.

Moreover, this action builds on the EU Action Plan on Drugs 2017-2020<sup>4</sup> where reinforcing cooperation with Iran is listed as a priority and on the Communication from the Commission on the EU’s Role in Global Health<sup>5</sup> and its concentration on strengthening domestic health systems. It is in line with the EU Drugs Strategy (2013-20)<sup>6</sup> where ensuring that the EU’s international response and actions in priority third countries are comprehensive and take into account every dimension of the drug phenomenon and address development, stability and security through enhanced partnership. The action is intended to complement the possible EU-Iran drugs dialogue.

Furthermore, this action builds on the EU Strategic Engagement for Gender Equality 2016-2019 in the priority areas of increasing female labor market participation, reducing the gender pay gap, combating gender-based violence, and protecting survivors. The action is also in line with the EU Resilience Action plan and the Commission’s Action Plan on the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, by promoting resilience and the focus on disaster risk reduction to prevent and mitigate the human impact, damage and loss from natural disasters. The action supports Priority 1 of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (2015-2030) and the Action Plan of the Asia Regional Plan for Implementation of the Sendai Framework (2018-2020), both of which highlight the need to build capacity of national and local governments and actors to collect and record disaster risk, displacement,

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<sup>3</sup> [13991/18](#) of 19.11.2018

<sup>4</sup> [C 215/21](#) of 5.7.2017

<sup>5</sup> [COM\(2010\)128](#) of 31.3.2010

<sup>6</sup> [C 402/1](#) of 29.12.2012

damage and loss data, including from at-risk communities living in geographically remote areas.

Lastly, the action is in line with objective 10 and 20 of the second EU Gender Action Plan (GAP II, 2016-2020) on equal access to quality preventive, curative and rehabilitative physical and mental health care services for girls and women and on the equal rights enjoyed by women to participate in and influence decision-making processes on climate and environmental issues.

### **1.3 Public Policy Analysis of the partner country/region**

The action is in line with the national policies for the environment, including article 38 of the Sixth Five-Year Development Plan (2017-21). This article emphasises the need for development and implementation of action plans for conserving and managing biodiversity and protected areas through a participatory approach. The component is further guided by the identified vulnerabilities and adaptation needs expressed in Iran's Intended Nationally Determined Contribution to United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and will directly contribute to its achievement, especially as far as efficiency and reducing losses in water yield and eco-friendly and climate smart agricultural technologies and practices are concerned. Iran's Revised National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plan will also be supported, in particular through water resources conservation and for the attainment of key associated national targets. It will support the Department of Environment's implementation of key international agreements, in particular the Convention on Wetlands and the Convention on Biological Diversity. In terms of bilateral Iranian-Afghan cooperation, there are several agreements between the two countries including in the area of transboundary water resources. There has been four agreements on Helmand river (called Hirmand river in Iran), which flows into the Hamoun wetlands. The most recent, entered in 1973, is called "Hirmand (Helmand) Water Treaty" and acknowledges an 820 million cubic meter annual water right for Iran. While there are regular bilateral meetings and negotiations between the two countries on Helmand water basin monitoring, there is currently no existing agreement or cooperation mechanism on the Hamoun wetland ecosystem and its natural habitats.

It is moreover in line with the Sixth Five-Year Development Plan (2017-21) as it outlines programmes in social sectors that can improve children's well-being. Among these, article 74 requires the Ministry of Health and Medical Education to implement a Comprehensive and All-inclusive Health Services System and prioritise prevention over treatment. Article 78 of the same plan requires the government to plan and implement necessary programmes for preventing and reducing social harms as well as promoting social justice and protecting vulnerable population groups. Article 80 requires the government to develop a comprehensive social harm reduction and control plan with a special focus on reducing addiction rates by 25%. Moreover, the action contributes to the Comprehensive Document on Social Support and Treatment of Addiction, which emphasises improving comprehensive treatment of drug use disorders and harm reduction with special emphasis on vulnerable sub-populations. The project also contributes to the achievement of the target stipulated in the Comprehensive Document on Primary Prevention of Addiction for ensuring 40% coverage of the country

population through drug use prevention programmes. In addition, the action is in line with target 12 of the National Plan for Prevention and Control of Non-Communicable Diseases (2016-2025) which aims at a 10% relative reduction in mortality rate due to drug abuse.

Lastly, it fully aligns with national priorities and processes related to gender in the Sixth Five-Year National Development Plan (2017-2021), specifically article 101 on protecting women's rights and enabling society to benefit from women's human capital in the process of sustainable development. The action also aligns with the 2019 National Crisis Management law, which also addresses Disaster Risk Management.

#### **1.4 Stakeholder analysis**

Primary target rights-holders of the action are children and youth, women, and populations in disaster-prone and affected areas.

Firstly, for the wetlands restoration activities, the primary target rights-holders are farmers and other residents of the villages and communities of the Hamoun wetland landscape. Final rights-holders include 20 000 residents of afflicted areas benefitting from drought mitigating measures, 60 pilot villages where 3 000 farmers benefit from sustainable agriculture practises and 300 women who will benefit from alternative livelihood initiatives. The targeted wetland areas have a population of more than 400 000 who will benefit from increased water inflow to the lakes and restored natural habitats.

Key government stakeholders for the activities include the Department of Environment of Iran and the Forest, Range and Watershed Management Organization (FRWO) – a subsidiary of the Ministry of Agriculture – both of which have the mandate, technical capacity, and nation-wide scope to carry out activities on sustainable agriculture, wetlands restoration and integrated natural resources management. The Department of Environment has been implementing significant measures as part of the Conservation of Iranian Wetlands Project. FRWO has conducted community-based and participatory approaches and capacity building at the local level, for example as part of the Institutional Strengthening and Coherence for Integrated Natural Resource Management (MENARID) project.

The Soil and Water Development Company of Sistan is the key counterpart in the planning and management of joint water resources in the Sistan region, whilst the Ministry of Energy and its associated regional water authorities contributes to water management in the region. The Office of the Governor General affiliated to the Ministry of Interior has a key leading role in multi-sectoral coordination and supervision in the province. Other stakeholders engaged throughout the project include Iran's Cultural Heritage, Handicraft and Tourism Organization (ICHHTO) that will support the development and promotion of sustainable alternative livelihoods such as ecotourism and handicraft production and the Organization for Nomadic Affairs that will contribute to provision of services for the nomadic population in the selected areas.

Additionally, the activities will ensure engagement of universities and research centres, including the Hamoun International Wetland Research Institute. The project will also seek to engage urban and rural councils, existing local cooperatives, NGOs and the media, who will

engage the public for the protection and revival of the wetlands. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs will also be a key counterpart for activities related to regional and bilateral dialogue.

Activities also aim to strengthen bilateral cooperation between Iran and Afghanistan, and concerned stakeholders on the Afghan side include the Ministry of Energy and Water, the National Environmental Protection Agency, the Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development, and the Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock. Afghan local authorities and communities within the neighbouring provinces of Nimruz and Farah may also be involved in the proposed project subject to the degree of involvement of Afghan national authorities.

Secondly, for activities in the area of children's health, the activities's target group includes approximately 17 000 vulnerable children, youth and parents who use drugs, predominantly in disadvantaged urban and suburban settings, including school students, children living in the streets, and children and youth in juvenile correction centres, as well as up to 8 000 children with cancer in need of specialised care and medicines. Key required medicines include Vincristine, Mercaptopurine, Thioguanine, Daunorubicin, and L-asparaginase. Children and youth will benefit from treatment and other activities in children's cancer hospitals, specialised centres for treatment of drug use disorders, as well as in a variety of community settings and in juvenile justice centres.

Targeted duty bearers for these activities amount to approximately 1 200 health practitioners and staff, educators, experts, teachers, trainers, policy makers, authorities, managers, civil society activists and service providers from relevant government and non-government partners as well as some 500 decision makers reached by advocacy-related activities.

Key associated government stakeholders are those who work in the area of drug prevention and treatment as it relates to children and those working on child protection, as well as doctors and health practitioners in paediatrics and oncology. They include: Iran's Drug Control Headquarters (DCHQ); Ministry of Health and Medical Education; Ministry of Education; the State Welfare Organisation; Ministry of Youth and Sports; Judiciary; Iranian Prisons Organisation; and civil society organisations. DCHQ is a key national counterpart in terms of implementation as well as the highest-level policymaking body in drug control matters.

Thirdly, for disaster risk management activities, the key counterparts are the National Disaster Management Organization and the State Welfare Organization of the Ministry of Cooperatives, Labour and Social Welfare. For activities related to the mainstreaming of women's empowerment in social and economic policies, the main stakeholders are the Office of the Vice President for Women and Family Affairs and the Planning and Budget Office, civil society, and universities.

### **1.5 Problem analysis/priority areas for support**

Firstly, prior to the drying out of the wetlands, the Hamoun wetland ecosystem supported biodiversity and a diverse range of livelihoods for thousands of years. Because of low water inflow to the wetland and prolonged droughts as well as mismanagement of land and water

resources at the basin level, the Hamoun wetland has experienced frequent periods of drying up. Droughts are expected to increase in intensity due to climate change.

The lack of wetland services has significantly diminished the carrying capacity of the region to support the livelihoods of local communities. When the wetlands are dry, winds erode sand, silt and clay from the dry bed of the lake and spread it over the region for periods of up to four consecutive months. Due to the dryness of the wetlands and the disappearance of the vegetation cover, these seasonal winds have increased in both duration and speed. Sand particles create sand dunes, bury houses, infrastructure, farmlands and rangelands while dust causes respiratory and eye infections. Lack of bilateral (Iran-Afghanistan) coordination and cooperation platforms on integrated management of land and water resources at the basin level adds to the difficulty of finding solutions.

In response, the action will enhance institutional capabilities for implementing integrated natural resource management to restore wetland ecosystems and to improve resilient livelihoods across the region. The action is intended to build technical capacities in the two countries while also advocating for extending cooperation in the area of environment and natural resources management, which will contribute to the Hamoun wetlands ecosystem's rehabilitation.

Secondly, over 50% of people who use drugs in Iran are married and a significant proportion are parents. 1.5% of surveyed high school students reported having family members who use drugs regularly. Children of parents who use drugs are particularly prone to substance use disorders because of possible genetic disposition, dysfunctional family environment often accompanied by child neglect/abuse, domestic violence, economic hardship, as well as easier access to drugs. In the most recent Concluding Observation on the Convention on the Rights of the Child, it is highlighted that children using drugs more often suffer from sexual abuse and exploitation and are at a greater risk of HIV/AIDS infection. While Iran has established many successful programmes aimed at addressing drug use and HIV through prevention, treatment, and care in communities and prisons, there remains an urgent need for expanding the quality, availability, accessibility and acceptability of existing programmes, introducing new tailored-made programmes, especially for children and youth and in light of worsening economic conditions.

The availability of and access to medicines in Iran has been severely affected by the November 2018 re-imposition of US sanctions. Although most medical products are in theory not targeted by US sanctions, the uncertainty regarding the humanitarian exemptions and subsequent de-risking by economic actors has led to severe shortages that create life-threatening situations. The most urgent and crucial need is for specialised cancer treatment medicines, with 85 000 patients diagnosed with cancer every year. All of these patients require uninterrupted, sustainable, and safe access to essential drugs, but the most vulnerable ones are the children with a yearly increase of 3 500 children per year being treated for various types of cancer. The most common cancer in children below 14 years old are leukemic, lymphoma, and central nervous system tumours. Cancer ranks first in terms of child mortality in Iran.

The action will respond to these needs through capacity development among governmental and non-governmental partners, provision of scarce or unavailable pharmaceuticals, enhanced knowledge management, disaggregated data collection and analysis, improved monitoring and evaluation, as well as advocacy and communication interventions. The activities will target a variety of settings, including hospitals, schools, families, recreational and sports facilities as well as juvenile justice centres.

Thirdly, building resilience against disasters is pivotal for sustainable development. The government of Iran has focused on reducing the physical vulnerability of infrastructure, but addressing multi-hazard non-physical vulnerabilities, such as social, cultural, environmental and economic vulnerabilities, remains in need of attention. While the government is well prepared for initial relief, search and rescue as well as response, there is still a need for better coordination, public awareness, education and engagement, constructive adoption of lessons learned, legislation that is more coherent, adoption of evidence-based policies, and more attention to long-term recovery planning based on a risk-informed approach to address continued vulnerabilities. For Iran, applying a gender perspective to integrated disaster risk reduction and management as well as dedicated programming for women's empowerment will promote synergies with other areas, such as economic and social development, health, and environment. Iran was ranked as 142 out of 149 countries in the World Economic Forum's 2018 for gender, and women made up only 19% of the workforce in 2017 with only 7% growth since 1990.

The corresponding foreseen activities will play a facilitative and catalytic role by harmonising the various vulnerability assessment processes for targeting the most vulnerable communities with emphasis on women and girls. They will also support global best practice and lessons learned exchanges regarding gender data development and analysis, gender empowerment and women's participation, and preventing violence against children and girls. Furthermore, the activities will include advocacy for the adoption of the draft bill for protection of child rights and the draft bill on violence against women, and engage a range of diverse stakeholders at the national and local level.

## 2 RISKS AND ASSUMPTIONS

<b>Risks</b>	<b>Risk level (H/M/L)</b>	<b>Mitigating measures</b>
Domestic, regional, and international political instability	H	All contracting is directly linked to Iran's continued adherence to the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action
Difficulties transferring funds and products into Iran	H	Implementing partners (the United Nations) will seek possible alternative fund transfer channels, obtain OFAC licenses (where not already obtained), and/or utilise the INSTEX Special Purpose Vehicle (once operational).
Partners (entities or persons) are listed among EU restrictive measures (e.g. universities); violation of EU sectoral restrictive measures (e.g. export of dual-use goods)	M	Agreed additional clauses to be added to Article 7 of the Special Conditions of all Contribution Agreements with UN entities until the FAFA is revised.
Intensified and prolonged drought or other emergency	M	Prioritisation of mitigation and adaptive measures specifically focusing on most vulnerable groups.
Limited involvement and uneven interest from programme's key stakeholders	L	Activities to build on established Country Partnership Programmes; integration of stakeholders in all parts of the planning and implementing process to assure sense of ownership; design of activities on the basis of expressed national needs and priorities.
Limited capacities by actors on different administrative levels	L	National stakeholders possess considerable technical and administrative capabilities. Specific capacity building support to be provided at local level through the involvement of national authorities. A gap analysis shall be carried out prior to starting the project to identify gaps in the capacity of local partners.

Low willingness of key stakeholders to take part in the bilateral cooperation initiatives	L	Transboundary water sources are a sensitive issue. The project will in no way engage in matters relating to water rights or their negotiation. Activities will focus on local socio-economic issues such as livelihoods, capacity building, and nature conservation. The bilateral initiative will serve as a forum for exchanging lessons and best practices.
<b>Assumptions</b>		
<p>Channels for international technical cooperation with Iranian public and other actors remain open – politically and financially;</p> <p>Iran ensures the necessary human, financial and material resources to facilitate the implementation of projects as far as cooperation with national authorities is required;</p> <p>The targeted areas (sectoral, thematic, and geographic) continue to be accessible in terms of local partners and sites;</p> <p>No burdensome restrictions on travel for implementing partners and stakeholders.</p>		

**3 LESSONS LEARNT AND COMPLEMENTARITY**

**3.1 Lessons learnt**

On wetlands restoration, the action builds on existing and past activities in Iran between the foreseen implementing partner and the government as well as international best practices. Of most direct relevance are the Lake Urmia restoration project as part of the Conservation of Iranian Wetlands Project (CIWP) and the Institutional Strengthening and Coherence for Integrated Natural Resource Management (MENARID) project. Based on the proposed implementing partner’s previous interventions in the Hamoun wetland area through CIWP, an integrated management plan for the Hamoun wetland area is already developed and adopted by Sistan and Baluchistan provincial planning council chaired by the province’s governor. Based on the lessons learned from the same project, sustainable agricultural practices have been piloted and scaled-up in several villages across the country including Lake Urmia’s surrounding villages. Based on the MENARID project, a community-based capacity building process in the Hamoun wetlands area focussing on resilience, women’s economic empowerment, and sustainable alternative livelihoods has been developed. Village Development Groups will be formed on the basis of MENARID project interventions and capacity development initiatives in pilot villages. There is an already established provincial committee established for the Hamoun wetlands’ conservation, which was established under the CIWP and which will be used as the coordination mechanism under the proposed project at the community level. Other relevant past implementing partner projects in Iran include the Conservation of Biodiversity in the Central Zagros Mountains Project (2005-2016) and the Participatory Management of Natural Resources and Sustainable Rural Development in line with Carbon Sequestration in Desertified Areas Project (2010-2016).

On drug demand reduction activities, the action builds on cumulative evidence and experience gathered by the proposed implementing partners under previous projects such as: Nationwide drug prevention in the I.R of Iran (2008-11); Advocacy and regional cooperation in Drug demand reduction (2008-11); Drug demand reduction and HIV Control (2012-16); Drug use prevention, treatment, rehabilitation, and HIV Care (since 2015); Prevention of tobacco use among children and youth in suburbs of Varamin (since 2016) and other activities for drug prevention among at-risk adolescents, including well-being clubs. Moreover, the action is informed by international standards of drug treatment, international standards for the prevention of drug use, European drug prevention quality standards, European minimum quality standards in drug demand reduction, as well as relevant implementing partner guidelines. In addition, this action will learn from national experiences: Iran has established many successful prevention, treatment, and care programmes for addressing and containing drug use and HIV and Iran is a pioneer country in the area of opioid substitution therapies in addressing HIV prevention and treatment of AIDS, including in prison settings. As far as lack of medicines are concerned, Iran experienced similar hardship when the country was subject to sanctions by the international community related to its nuclear programme. At the time, the US Treasury provided broad authorisation and exceptions for the sale of medicine and medical devices, yet only a limited number of companies managed to operate under these conditions.

Lastly, gender and Disaster Risk Management (DRM) are both crosscutting developmental issues and it is impossible to build resilience of communities to disasters without the active participation of both men and women. Disasters tend to hit the poorest and most marginalised demographics the hardest. Women and girls are also particularly exposed to climate-related disaster risk and they are likely to suffer higher rates of mortality, morbidity and economic damage to their livelihoods. Studies have shown that disaster fatality rates are much higher for women than for men due, in large part, to gendered differences in capacity to cope with such events, and that gender equality and women's empowerment are vital for environmental sustainability as well as necessary elements for achieving the Sustainable Development Goals. In addition, pro-poor and gender-sensitive planning and implementation is needed to nurture sustainable and resilient livelihoods. Increasingly, women's needs and priorities are being integrated into disaster preparedness and response standards in Iran. The Office of the Vice President for Women and Family Affairs has recently considered DRM as a component in their planning and programming processes but further mainstreaming of gender and women's empowerment in social and economic policies and in DRM in Iran requires additional efforts.

### **3.2 Complementarity, synergy and donor coordination**

Firstly, the action complements the Conservation of Iranian Wetlands Project (CIWP), implemented by the foreseen implementing partner together with the Department of Environment of Iran, and co-funded by the government of Japan since 2014. This action will extend CIWP to the critically endangered Hamoun wetlands. The activities will be open for co-financing for other donors, something that would enable the scaling up of activities. It will have synergies at the level of national policy formulation and the sharing of best practices with the project provisionally entitled 'Enhancing self-reliance in addressing water pollution

and integrated water resources management, air pollution, waste management and soil degradation in Iran', co-funded by the European Commission and the German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety. Synergies will be further specified with the EU-supported training programme for Afghanistan's Ministry for Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Energy and Water and National Environmental Protection Agency to undertake bilateral and regional dialogue initiatives, including in water diplomacy. The action may be accompanied by efforts to promote Iran's accession to the Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes, serviced by the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE). The action also falls under UNDAF Outcome 1.1 on Integrated natural resources management.

Secondly, the action complements ongoing EU support to interventions in the domain of drugs in Iran and the region. The EU Action against Drugs & Organised Crime (EU-ACT) involves Iranian authorities in cross-border cooperation to address the shipping of opioids and heroin originating in Afghanistan. The EU further supports the UNODC's Regional Programme for Promoting Counter Narcotics Efforts in Afghanistan & Neighbouring Countries that aims at reinforcing political and policy dialogue between Afghanistan and the countries in the region. Moreover, the EU supports an initiative for European and Iranian Civil Society actors to strengthen service provision for drug use prevention, treatment and rehabilitation and HIV/AIDS care for injecting users, which will be complimentary to the action's mainly public sector-oriented capacity-building activities. The EU also supports the provision of healthcare in Iran with a focus on Afghan refugees and host communities (including through the construction and refurbishment of health posts and the provision or basic healthcare equipment) through UNHCR and Relief International. The action also falls under UNDAF Outcome 2.1 on universal health coverage and Outcome 4.1 on drug use prevention and treatment.

Thirdly, the activities on gender mainstreaming and Disaster Risk Management are relevant for all EU and international assistance to Iran. It is an essential component of the ongoing UNDAF mid-term review, which is the main tool for the international community to assess the needs of the most vulnerable communities in Iran and plan its response.

## **4 DESCRIPTION OF THE ACTION**

### **4.1 Overall objective, specific objective(s), expected outputs and indicative activities**

In line with the European Consensus on Development priorities on Prosperity, Planet and People, the overall objective of this special measure is to support Iran in achieving sustainable economic and social development with a focus on challenges related to the environment, public health, and disaster risk management.

Specific objective 1 is to enhance integrated natural resource management for the restoration of wetland ecosystems. The expected outputs include:

- 1.1 Capacities, institutional arrangements, and coordination mechanisms among key stakeholders developed
- 1.2 Sustainable land and water management and wetland restoration measures implemented
- 1.3 Strategy and plan of action for sustainable and climate-smart agriculture and alternative livelihoods developed and priority actions implemented

Indicative activities include:

- 1.1.1 Carry out a comprehensive stakeholder capacity and gap analysis, including relating to women's equal access and ability to participate in and influence decision-making processes
- 1.1.2 Develop and implement capacity building plans for climate resilience including at community level
- 1.1.3 Organise local and transboundary events and initiatives such as joint technical working groups, training and consultation workshops
- 1.2.1 Develop an Integrated Natural Resources Management Plan for the Hamoun Landscape
- 1.2.2 Review and update the Hamoun Wetland Integrated Management Plan
- 1.2.3 Implement activities on watershed management, agriculture water resource management, wetland restoration, biodiversity conservation with special focus on climate change adaptation
- 1.3.1 Assess the biological carrying capacity of the Hamoun Landscape and identify local level opportunities for sustainable alternative livelihoods
- 1.3.2 Develop sustainable alternative livelihood strategy and action plan including sustainable options for agriculture

### 1.3.3 Implement and monitor alternative livelihood strategy and action plan

Specific objective 2 is to respond to emerging needs and enhance the resilience of the most vulnerable communities, especially children, youth, and women. The expected outputs include:

2.1. Evidence-based and tailor-made drug use prevention, treatment, rehabilitation and social reintegration programmes, tools, and guidelines for children and adolescents are adapted, improved, and piloted

2.2. Access of child cancer patients to life-saving pharmaceutical products is obtained

2.3. Supportive local and national level environments for the most vulnerable communities are strengthened, targeting women, girls, and disaster-prone areas

Indicative activities include:

2.1.1 Implement 6 drug prevention programmes for children and their families in disadvantaged areas and high-risk settings

2.1.2 Improve protection, psychosocial and drug prevention interventions for children in juvenile correction and aftercare centres

2.1.3 Pilot drug treatment and psychosocial interventions for children, parents and families directly and indirectly affected by drug use

2.1.4 Build capacity of relevant organisations on drug use prevention and treatment (including of drug use disorder) among the most-at-risk children and adolescents and their families

2.1.5 Conduct pre and post-intervention surveys at intervention sites on mental health disorders including substance use disorders among youth and develop a monitoring and evaluation framework for drug prevention and treatment programmes among children and their families

2.1.6 Conduct consultative meetings and roundtables for improving emphasis on children drug prevention and treatment in national drug demand reduction programmes

2.2.1 Procure and distribute scarce or unavailable cancer medicines to children's cancer hospitals

2.3.1 Conduct post disaster needs assessments, capacity gaps analyses, and workshops on information usage for disaster preparedness and impact monitoring of the most vulnerable

### 2.3.2 Conduct gender and youth mainstreaming exercises (advocacy and capacity-building) at local and national level

#### **4.2 Intervention Logic**

Firstly, improved capacities of key stakeholders in relevant sectors like water, natural resource management, agriculture and biodiversity conservation on integrated management planning and implementation of integrated management plans will lead to better management of land and water resources as well as ecosystem services. Enhanced local community engagement capacities will result in more widely distributed participation of affected populations in planning, implementation and monitoring of interventions in the area. Establishment of bilateral frameworks through which Iran and Afghanistan can share experiences and knowledge on integrated natural resources management will lead to reduced tensions and improved administration of shared ecosystems. Better and more effective management of land and water resources leads to a decrease in the severity of sand and dust storms in the region as well as mitigation of their adverse impacts on the local economy and public health. Development of alternative and sustainable livelihoods will decrease the pressure on natural resources and reduce migratory pressures. Training farmers, other land users, and consumers to select the right land uses for given biophysical and socio-economic conditions will reduce land degradation and contribute to the rehabilitation of degraded land. The above causal links between the intervention and expected outcomes will contribute to the partial restoration of the wetland complex, thus contributing to sustainable social and economic development.

Secondly, improved capacities of key stakeholders in relevant governmental, nongovernmental, public and academic sectors active in the field of drug prevention and treatment for children and their families on implementation of tested and effective measures will lead to better planning and implementation of programmes and interventions. Enhanced direct service delivery to right-holders in disadvantaged areas and high-risk settings will result in protection of affected populations and improved health and life quality. Enhanced and tailor-made drug use prevention and treatment programmes, tools, and guidelines for children and adolescents will lead to their customisation and to effective and efficient specific preventive and therapeutic interventions. This will contribute to creating a drug prevention and treatment programmatic environment that features comprehensive and continuous measures for protecting at-risk children and youth from the harms of drugs with the prospect of both scaling-up and sustainability, thereby responding to the addiction crises and contributing to sustainable social and economic development. The proposed cancer treatment activities include the procurement and distribution of necessary medications, specifically for children, thus enabling life-saving treatment of patients currently at risk due to the scarcity or unavailability of specialised pharmaceuticals in the country. This will contribute to the delivery of those public health services most severely affected by recent political and economic developments at a time of urgent need.

Thirdly, effective coordination and consultation informed by good quality data is a requirement for longer term planning and action to integrate resilience and women's

empowerment in national social and economic policies and to enable effective future interventions by the international community in areas such as health, environment, resilience, and drug control. At the midpoint of the current United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF, 2017-2021) implementation, and to build on the UNDAF mid-term review process, the proposed activities adopt participatory, national and local approaches to inform the development of future programmes in Iran for the purpose of sustainable social and economic development.

### **4.3 Mainstreaming**

Local communities and the most vulnerable, in particular children, youth, and women, are the primary beneficiaries of the action and are closely involved in the project's design and implementation through a participatory and consultative approach. The action seeks to enable these groups to overcome the interlinked cycle of poverty, environmental degradation, and disasters through active participation in the design and implementation of interventions. The action includes a specific focus on women for livelihoods generating activities and for mainstreaming of gender in national social and economic policies, especially within Disaster Risk Management.

To provide an enabling environment whilst preventing and decreasing stigmatisation of the target groups, the health service packages will be developed and customised based on the cultural context and considering the UN Conventions on Human Rights and the Rights of the Child through a consultative process with participation of all stakeholders including health care providers, parents, and children.

Networking for knowledge sharing and dissemination of stigma-free advocacy messages related to drug use is at the core of the action and communication and awareness-raising activities will be risk-based, gender- and child-sensitive. To protect the personal data and observing privacy of the target groups both in provision of services and reporting, anonymity and strict confidentiality will be applied.

### **4.4 Contribution to SDGs**

This intervention contributes primarily to the progressive achievement of SDG 6 – *Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all* while also contributing to SDG 3 - *Ensure healthy lives and promote wellbeing for all at all ages*, 13 - *Climate action*, and 15 – *Life on land*.

## **5 IMPLEMENTATION**

### **5.1 Financing agreement**

In order to implement this action, it is not foreseen to conclude a financing agreement with the partner country.

### **5.2 Indicative implementation period**

The indicative operational implementation period of this action, during which the activities described in section 4 will be carried out and the corresponding contracts and agreements

implemented, is 60 months from the date of adoption by the Commission of this Financing Decision.

Extensions of the implementation period may be agreed by the Commission’s responsible authorising officer by amending this Decision and the relevant contracts and agreements.

### 5.3 Implementation modalities

The Commission will ensure that the EU appropriate rules and procedures for providing financing to third parties are respected, including review procedures, where appropriate, and compliance of the action with EU restrictive measures<sup>7</sup>.

#### 5.3.1 Indirect management with an international organisation

This action may be implemented in indirect management with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC, part of UN Secretariat), the World Health Organization (WHO), the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), and the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF). This implementation entails to enhance integrated natural resource management for the restoration of wetland ecosystems as well as to respond to emerging needs and enhance the resilience of the most vulnerable communities, especially children, youth, and women and it covers all outputs of this measure. The envisaged entities have been selected using the following criteria: sector expertise (prior and ongoing implementation of similar actions; specialised technical competence and long-term expertise), logistical and management capabilities (well established and fully operational in the country), and their specific mandates for the local context (each international organisation is mandated by the government to carry out their proposed respective activities).

The UN Secretariat is currently undergoing an ex-ante assessment of its systems and procedures with respect to the following pillars: Grants, Procurement, and Sub-delegation. Based on its compliance with the conditions in force at the time previously other indirect management actions were awarded to the organisation and based on a long-lasting problem-free cooperation, the UN Secretariat can also now implement this action under indirect management, pending the finalisation of the ex-ante assessment, and, where necessary, subject to appropriate supervisory measures in accordance with Article 154(5) of the Financial Regulation.

### 5.4 Indicative budget

	<b>EU contribution (amount in EUR)</b>
Objective 1 Indirect management with UNDP - c.f. section 5.3.1	10 000 000
Objective 2 Indirect management with UNDP, UNODC (part of UN	6 000 000

<sup>7</sup> [www.sanctionsmap.eu](http://www.sanctionsmap.eu) Please note that the sanctions map is an IT tool for identifying the sanctions regimes. The source of the sanctions stems from legal acts published in the Official Journal (OJ). In case of discrepancy between the published legal acts and the updates on the website it is the OJ version that prevails.

Secretariat), WHO, UNFPA, and UNICEF - c.f. section 5.3.1	
	<b>16 000 000</b>

### **5.5 Organisational set-up and responsibilities**

The Commission will work closely with the government of Iran to ensure that the activities are in line with their national priorities. Consultation and stocktaking will take place as part of established dialogues and discussion forums, notably the EU-Iran High-Level Dialogue, the administrative arrangement on a framework for cooperation on the environment, and the possible EU-Iran dialogue on drugs. The Commission will supervise the implementation of project activities and their adaptation also in light of the evolving political situation.

Part of the action will be implemented by the United Nations Development Programme using a national implementation modality, primarily via the Department of Environment of Iran and the Forest, Range and Watershed Management Organization. This part of the action will be contracted through a Contribution Agreement with the implementing partner.

Part of the action will be implemented by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC, part of UN Secretariat), the World Health Organization (WHO), the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), and the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF), supported by the Resident Coordinator System (RCS, part of the UN Secretariat) and in alignment with and under the supervision of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Iran’s Drug Control Headquarters, the Ministry of Health and Medical Education, the Planning and Budget Office, the National Disaster Management Organization, the State Welfare Organization, and the Office of the Vice President for Women and Family Affairs. This part of the action will be contracted through one or more Contribution Agreements with the implementing partners.

### **5.6 Performance and Results monitoring and reporting**

The day-to-day technical and financial monitoring of the implementation of this action will be a continuous process, and part of the implementing partner’s responsibilities. To this aim, the implementing partner shall establish a permanent internal, technical and financial monitoring system for the action and elaborate regular progress reports (not less than annual) and final reports. Every report shall provide an accurate account of implementation of the action, difficulties encountered, changes introduced, as well as the degree of achievement of its results (outputs and direct outcomes) as measured by corresponding indicators, using as reference the Logframe matrix (for project modality) or the partner’s strategy, policy or reform action plan list (for budget support).

SDG indicators and, if applicable, any jointly agreed indicators as for instance per Joint Programming document should be taken into account.

The reports shall be laid out in such a way as to allow monitoring of the means envisaged and employed and of the budget details for the action. The final reports, narrative and financial, will cover the entire period of the action implementation.

The Commission may undertake additional project monitoring visits both through its own staff and through independent consultants recruited directly by the Commission for

independent monitoring reviews (or recruited by the responsible agent contracted by the Commission for implementing such reviews).

## **5.7 Evaluation**

Having regard to the importance of the action, a final evaluation will be carried out for this action or its components via the implementing partners.

It will be carried out for accountability and learning purposes at various levels (including for policy revision), taking into account in particular the fact that the action introduces new approaches in the areas of drug prevention and treatment (including pilots) as well as an comprehensive approach toward integrated natural resources management in a crisis-afflicted area.

The evaluation reports shall be shared with the partner country and other key stakeholders. The implementing partner and the Commission shall analyse the conclusions and recommendations of the evaluations and, where appropriate, in agreement with the partner country, jointly decide on the follow-up actions to be taken and any adjustments necessary, including, if indicated, the reorientation of the project.

The financing of the evaluation shall be covered by another measure constituting a financing decision.

## **5.8 Audit**

Without prejudice to the obligations applicable to contracts concluded for the implementation of this action, the Commission may, on the basis of a risk assessment, contract independent audits or expenditure verification assignments for one or several contracts or agreements.

The financing of the audit shall be covered by another measure constituting a financing decision.

## **5.9 Communication and visibility**

Communication and visibility of the EU is a legal obligation for all external actions funded by the EU.

This action shall contain communication and visibility measures which shall be based on a specific Communication and Visibility Plan of the Action, to be elaborated at the start of implementation.

In terms of legal obligations on communication and visibility, the measures shall be implemented by the Commission, the partner country, contractors, grant beneficiaries and/or entrusted entities. Appropriate contractual obligations shall be included in the Contribution Agreements.

The Communication and Visibility Requirements for European Union External Action (or any succeeding document) shall be used to establish the Communication and Visibility Plan of the Action and the appropriate contractual obligations.

Communication and visibility activities will be included in all Contribution Agreements.

**APPENDIX - INDICATIVE LOGFRAME MATRIX (FOR PROJECT MODALITY)<sup>8</sup>**

	<b>Results chain: Main expected results</b>	<b>Indicators (at least one indicator per expected result)</b>	<b>Sources of data</b>	<b>Assumptions</b>
<b>Impact (Overall Objective)</b>	OO: To support Iran in achieving sustainable economic and social development	<p>Economic loss as a proportion of GDP from environmental degradation and climate change - average over last ten years**</p> <p>Drug use among the adult population (Disaggregated by sex and age)</p> <p>HIV prevalence among population aged 15-24 years**</p> <p>Number of (i) deaths per 100,000 and (ii) economic loss as a proportion of GDP, from climate-related and, natural disasters – average over last ten years**</p>	<p>World Bank annual reports</p> <p>UNODC annual reports</p>	<i>Not applicable</i>
<b>Outcomes (Specific Objectives)</b>	SO1: To enhance integrated natural resource management for the restoration of wetland ecosystems	<p># of hectares of Hamoun wetland complex which is restored 1 year after completion</p> <p># of endangered waterfowl species migrating to Hamoun wetlands 1 year after completion (and their population)</p> <p>% of income generated from wetland-related jobs by households living in the vicinity of wetlands 1 year after completion</p>	<p>Remote sensing data and maps published by Department of Environment</p> <p>Semi-wintering bird census reports of the Department of Environment</p> <p>Reports of the national population</p>	<p>Channels for international technical cooperation with Iranian public and other actors remain open – politically and financially</p> <p>Iran ensures the necessary human, financial and material resources to facilitate the implementation of projects as far as cooperation with national authorities is required;</p>

<sup>8</sup> Mark indicators aligned with the relevant programming document mark with '\*' and indicators aligned to the EU Results Framework with '\*\*'.

			and housing census published by the Statistical Centre of Iran (SCI)	The targeted areas (sectoral, thematic, and geographic) continue to be accessible in terms of local partners and sites;
	SO2: To respond to emerging needs and enhance the resilience of the most vulnerable communities, especially children, youth, and women	<p># of drug abuse prevention, treatment, rehabilitation and social reintegration policies and programmes developed by the Action that are adopted by the Government</p> <p>% of drug use relapse within 6 months of intervention among targeted beneficiaries (disaggregated by sex, age)</p> <p># of children and youth in target areas who report weekly drug usage (disaggregated by sex, age)</p> <p>Mortality rate among child cancer patients (disaggregated by sex, age)</p> <p>Level of national and community level resilience (measurements following UN methodology)</p>	<p>Project progress report</p> <p>UNDAF Annual Report</p> <p>Baseline and end-line surveys</p>	No burdensome restrictions on travel for implementing partners and stakeholders.
<b>Outputs</b>	1.1 Capacities, institutional arrangements, and coordination mechanisms among key stakeholders developed	<p>Level of capacity of key stakeholders (individuals on the Iranian side; disaggregated by sex)</p> <p># of local, provincial and bilateral institutional arrangements and coordination mechanisms established and/or enhanced (by scope and category)</p> <p># of bilateral technical working groups at the senior expert level established or enhanced (by scope and category)</p> <p># of bilateral consultation workshops and field visits for senior experts and local authorities conducted</p>	<p>UNDP capacity development scorecards</p> <p>Project progress reports</p> <p>Baseline and end-line studies</p>	<p>Government (also local authorities) continue their support to existing institutional arrangements established under the CIWP and MENARID projects and are flexible to modifying and enhancing the arrangements in-country.</p> <p>The two concerned countries are open to cooperation in the area of the proposed project and allocate the resources and political commitment needed for effective bilateral cooperation.</p>

		% of women who participate in and influence decision-making processes in the institutions and coordination mechanisms supported by the project		
	1.2 Sustainable land and water management and wetland restoration measures implemented	<p># of climate change adaptation plans developed and applied</p> <p># of people who report meaningful benefits from sand and dust storms/drought mitigation measures (disaggregated by sex, age)</p> <p># of people suffering negative impact of sand and dust storms, e.g. eye infections and respiratory diseases (disaggregated by sex, age and symptom)</p> <p># of hectares of Hamoun wetlands restored</p> <p># of bird species returned to the Hamoun wetlands</p>	<p>Project progress reports</p> <p>Baseline and end-line studies</p>	<p>Existing Integrated Management Plan of Hamoun wetlands remains valid and up-to-date.</p> <p>Key national stakeholders, including local communities, maintain interest and engagement in the implementation process.</p> <p>There is no major natural disaster in the region.</p>
	1.3 Strategy and plan of action for sustainable and climate-smart agriculture and alternative livelihoods developed and priority actions implemented	<p>% of water efficiency increase in pilot farms (by crop)</p> <p># of farmers who apply sustainable agriculture practises in their farms (disaggregated by sex)</p> <p># of sustainable alternative livelihoods initiatives implemented in pilot villages</p> <p># of individuals who transfer into alternative livelihood initiatives (disaggregated by sex)</p>	<p>Project progress reports, third party technical assessments</p>	<p>Minimum water requirement to sustain agriculture remains available.</p> <p>Government reinforces a sustainable incentive structure and associated measures to support alternative livelihoods transition.</p>

	<p>2.1 Evidence-based and tailor-made drug use prevention, treatment, rehabilitation and social reintegration programmes, tools, and guidelines for children and adolescents are adapted, improved, and piloted</p>	<p># of programmes adapted, enhanced, and piloted (by category)</p> <p># of tools adapted, enhanced, and piloted (by category)</p> <p># of guidelines adapted, enhanced, and piloted (by category)</p> <p># of rights holders who received drug prevention and treatment services under the project (disaggregated by sex, age)</p> <p># of rights holders who received rehabilitation and social reintegration services under the project (disaggregated by sex, age)</p> <p># of duty bearers trained on drug prevention and treatment among children and their families (disaggregated by sex)</p> <p># of officials/managers/experts/ service providers reached through advocacy events who incorporate the communicated messages in their work (disaggregated by sex)</p> <p># of stigma-free knowledge and communication products produced and disseminated (disaggregated by type, topic/area, age group, sex, end users)</p>	<p>Project progress report</p> <p>Baseline and end-line surveys</p> <p>UNDAF Iran Report</p> <p>Operational and epidemiological assessments and reviews</p> <p>Baseline and end-line surveys</p> <p>Project final external evaluation</p>	<p>Pilot projects are successfully adapted to and incorporated by national/local stakeholders/service providers,</p> <p>The national counterpart continues active engagement in implementing the drug prevention and treatment programmes for children and their families</p> <p>The government continues its supportive policies favouring the involvement of Civil Society Organisations being active and engaged in drug demand reduction activities and programmes</p> <p>Effective stakeholders' coordination at national and provincial levels</p> <p>Key stakeholders are attentive to advocacy messages and participate in networking events</p> <p>Comprehensive planning and programming for implementation of programmes remains unimpeded</p> <p>UN and government continue converging their understanding on the purpose of project implementation and scaling of piloted programmes</p>
	<p>2.2 Access of child cancer patients to life-saving pharmaceutical products is obtained</p>	<p># of (monthly) units of cancer medicines procured and distributed (e.g. Vial Vincristine, Tab Mercaptopurine, Vial Daunorubicin, Vial Asparaginase) (disaggregated by product)</p> <p># of cancer patients receiving life-saving oncological care (disaggregated by sex, age, type of cancer)</p>	<p>UNDAF Annual Report</p> <p>Project progress report</p> <p>Project final external evaluation</p>	<p>Identified financial and supply channels remain viable</p> <p>OFAC licences, where needed, are obtained or maintained</p> <p>The space for humanitarian trade with</p>

				Iran is not further restricted
	2.3 Supportive local and national level environments for the most vulnerable communities are strengthened, targeting women, girls, and disaster-prone areas	<p># of post disaster needs assessments conducted</p> <p># of capacity gap analyses conducted</p> <p># of external participants at capacity building sessions held on information usage for disaster preparedness (including early action), planning and intervention, and impact monitoring (disaggregated by sex)</p> <p># of advisory services by youth for accelerating SDGs through leadership, innovation and entrepreneurship, focusing on most vulnerable young people especially women delivered (disaggregated by sex, age)</p> <p># of policies promoting women's economic empowerment supported by the project adopted and/or implemented</p> <p># of recommendations made to authorities to strengthen the response to gender-based violence and protection of survivors</p>	<p>UNDAF Annual Report</p> <p>UNDP Annual Report</p> <p>UNFPA Annual Report</p> <p>Project progress report</p> <p>Project final external evaluation</p>	<p>Key stakeholders engage in consultation processes and facilitative assessments/lessons learned exercises.</p> <p>Programme implementation continues unimpeded</p> <p>Targeting achieved through a consultative evidence-based process</p> <p>Government and UN continue to converge on mitigating the impact of economic downturn on the most vulnerable</p>