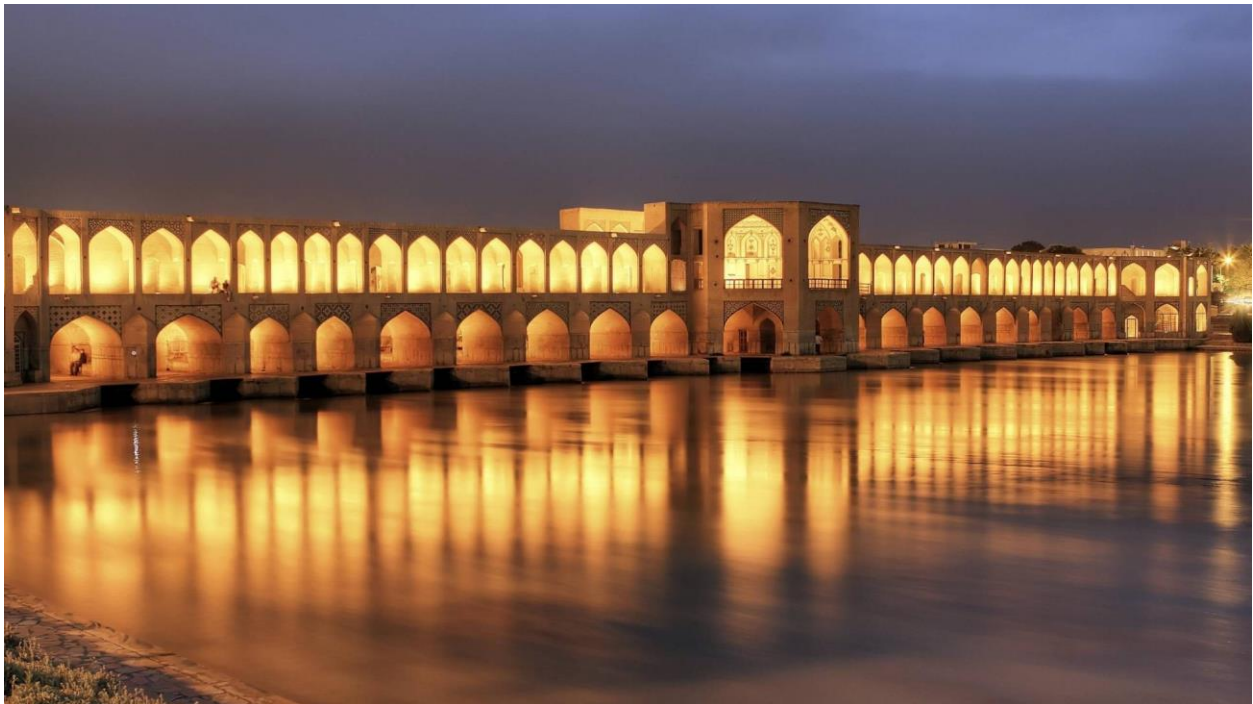




United Nations
Educational, Scientific and
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UNESCO Country Strategy
for the Islamic Republic of Iran
2017 – 2021



UNESCO Tehran Cluster Office 2017



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FOREWORD



Ms. Esther Kuisch Laroche

UNESCO Representative to the Islamic Republic of Iran

*Director of the UNESCO Cluster Office in Tehran covering
Afghanistan, I.R. Iran, Pakistan and Turkmenistan*

It is my pleasure to present the UNESCO Country Strategy (UCS for the Islamic Republic of Iran, covering the period 2017-2021). The UCS aims to situate UNESCO's work in each Member State within the country's development context. This document is grounded within the programmatic goals and planned outcomes of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) for Iran (2017-2021), which coordinates and guides the activities of all the UN agencies in Iran.

The UCS for Iran, as is the UNDAF itself, is closely aligned with the 6th National Development Plan of Iran.

As a specialized agency within the UN system, UNESCO's mission is to support the efforts of Member States in adhering to international standards and norms adopted by UNESCO's General Conference, and fostering international co-operation between Member States, scientific bodies and civil society organizations involved in UNESCO's fields of competence.

Building peace in the hearts and minds of people remains the primary mission of UNESCO. In collaboration with our partners in the Islamic Republic of Iran and worldwide, we hope to provide platforms for dialogue and cooperation that will enable the benefits of development to reach all, especially the most disadvantaged, women, youth and children, to shape a sustainable future for the world – a world of unity in diversity.

Esther Kuisch Laroche
Director and Representative
UNESCO Tehran Cluster Office

PART I: STRATEGIC VISION

As the key development strategy and planning instrument of the government, the Sixth Five-Year Development Plan 2016-2021 of the Islamic Republic of Iran is underpinned by three core pillars: **Developing a Resistance Economy; Progress in Science and Technology, and; Promoting Cultural Excellence**. The Plan aligns with the 20-year *Vision 2025* document adopted in 2005, which offers a recipe for turning Iran into the number one economy in the region and one of the top 12 economies in the world by 2025. This vision document likewise foresees an investment of US\$ 3.7 trillion by 2025 and presents various important goals in areas such as culture, politics, economy, defense, education and environment. The general policies of the Sixth Five-Year Development Plan include 80 clauses on the following key topics: *Economy, Information and Communication Technology, Social Affairs, Defense and Security, Foreign Policy, Law and Justice, Culture and Science, Technology and Innovation*.

The Plan predicts an annual economic growth rate of 8 percent. As outlined in the strategic document, the central focus of the government's economic agenda for the next five years include reforming state-owned enterprises, strengthening the financial and banking sectors and improving the allocation and management of oil revenues.

Meanwhile, the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) 2017-2021 provides a strategic framework for cooperation and a broad guide to facilitate coordinated planning and implementation of specific UN agency work programmes in partnership with the Government of Iran. Four main priority areas were identified in the UNDAF: **Environment; Health; Resilient Economy, and; Drug Control**.

UNESCO's commitment is to support the Government of Iran in achieving its national priorities through its mandate in Education, Sciences, Culture and Communication and Information.

Major Successes and Lessons Learnt

Since the establishment of the UNESCO Tehran Cluster Office in 2003, the Office has introduced and expanded its programmes for the Education, Natural Sciences, Culture, and Communication and Information sectors. Key focus areas and partnerships have been created around strengthening the education sector, management of water resources, environmental sustainability, disaster preparedness and mitigation, preservation of cultural heritage and institutional capacity building of the media.

Education

Currently, UNESCO supports the Islamic Republic of Iran in its efforts to achieve inclusive and quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all, in the areas of quality education statistics, analysis and reporting; literacy and lifelong learning; technical and vocational education and training, education for sustainable development; and ICT in education. One key aspect of UNESCO's work is to disseminate internationally tested best practices and innovative ideas on education among policy makers and practitioners.

As the lead United Nations agency for education, UNESCO is strategically positioned to support the Government in the achievement of its educational goals. UNESCO has successfully built crucial partnerships with national stakeholders, in particular with the Iranian National Commission for UNESCO and the Ministry of Education, as well as with development partners, civil society, the private sector and sister UN agencies, such as UNICEF.

The Office is provided technical backstopping by experts in the Regional Office in Bangkok and the Headquarters in Paris, as well as various Category 1 Institutes and Centres, thus bringing to bear the full range of UNESCO's expertise in education. In this regard, the fruitful cooperation of the Tehran Office with UNESCO's Regional Bureau for Education, UNESCO Category 1 and 2 Institutes and Centres, UNESCO Chairs for Education and educationalists should be maintained and further strengthened. More advocacy should be done highlight the critical importance of quality education for all, for the achievement of Iran's development goals.

Natural Sciences

In the Islamic Republic of Iran, UNESCO helps to strengthen national capacities in sciences and technology. UNESCO provides data, advice and technical assistance to support governments in formulating and implementing effective science and technology policies. Through its natural sciences programmes – especially related to water and biodiversity - UNESCO advocates for environmental protection and the sustainable use of natural resources. Partnering with Iranian authorities, UNESCO's Natural Sciences programme promotes international scientific cooperation and links researchers with policy-makers and the private sector.

UNESCO creates links to information on the scientific causes and responses to natural phenomena leading to disasters. With partners such as the ISDR (UN International Strategy for Disaster Reduction), UNDP and the International Institute on Earthquake Engineering and Seismology (IIEES), ongoing cooperation has been developed with Iranian institutions engaged in research, risk mitigation and risk preparedness, and disaster management.

In recent years, UNESCO led UN-wide efforts to build Iranian science and technology capacities for the benefit of social, economic and environmental development. Assessments of the status of Science and Technology within the Islamic Republic of Iran were undertaken with the Supreme Council on Cultural Revolution. Advocacy initiatives have broadened the knowledge base of policy-makers, researchers, curriculum developers, officers and private sector representatives on scientific and technological opportunities.

UNESCO provides support, advocacy and best practices for science parks. These parks are a high priority of the Iranian government and a successful initiative for the transfer of science and technology.

Regional and international cooperation in the field of natural sciences could be further promoted through regional/sub-regional programmes in thematic areas of interest and relevance to the Islamic Republic of Iran, such as transboundary waters, seismic risk analysis, science and technology education through UNESCO Chairs and Category 2 institutes. UNESCO could further leverage the expertise of its Regional Science Office in Jakarta, various intergovernmental programmes and UNESCO-affiliated institutes to further promote international cooperation, the sharing of best practices and capacity building in areas related to the environment and sustainable development.

Culture

UNESCO leads international efforts to safeguard tangible and intangible heritage. The organization focuses on promoting cultural diversity by safeguarding heritage in its various dimensions and enhancing cultural expressions; promoting social cohesion by fostering pluralism, intercultural dialogue, and a culture of peace, as well as securing the central role of culture in

sustainable development; and working to preserve humanity's irreplaceable riches, its diversity and shared heritage. To preserve the significant cultural heritage of the Islamic Republic of Iran and to foster a cultural environment conducive to peace and development, UNESCO promotes the adoption and implementation of UNESCO conventions and recommendations for culture. This includes building knowledge, capacity and networks to safeguard both tangible and intangible heritage, as well as encouraging intercultural dialogue for peace.

In support of national efforts to improve Iran's network of museums, UNESCO has trained museum managers on best practices for collection management, heritage conservation and promotion, as well as the fight against illicit trafficking of cultural property.

Iran currently has 22 UNESCO World Heritage Sites. The preservation of these properties is a long-term commitment that has benefited from a strong partnership between Iran and UNESCO. The management of the sites has been strengthened through training and capacity building of national experts, site managers, and policy makers. UNESCO is supporting the development of a national strategy for sustainable tourism in Iran and has provided training to World Heritage Sites managers on how to incorporate tourism into their management plans and effectively plan for tourism, while ensuring the conservation and protection of the sites.

In 2016, the UNESCO Tehran Cluster Office also started to support the Iranian Cultural Heritage, Handicrafts and Tourism Organization in building national capacities for the protection of underwater cultural heritage. Iran ratified the 2001 Convention in 2009, but the country has not been able to implement the Convention due to a lack of awareness and capacity. In November 2016, the Office organized a three-day training workshop in Kong Port, on underwater archeology with a focus on the 2001 Convention. A follow-up practical training for marine archeologists is planned for early 2018.

In order to effectively assist the Islamic Republic of Iran in meeting its national goals and targets vis-à-vis tourism, UNESCO should concentrate its technical assistance on the development of sustainable tourism and the conservation and safeguarding of cultural heritage. Community engagement is key in developing cultural tourism and protecting and safeguarding tangible and intangible heritage. Engaging local populations in tourism development can build stronger and more resilient communities, help communities preserve their culture and develop new skills, lift people from poverty, promote gender empowerment and youth participation and help protect the environment. In order to achieve this, proper planning is required as well as a management framework for ensuring and enabling sustainable development and community engagement.

Communication and Information

To build inclusive knowledge societies, UNESCO focuses on the human dimensions of the digital divide – cultural and linguistic diversity of contents, access and empowerment of civil society. UNESCO's Communication and Information programme in the Islamic Republic of Iran promotes equitable access to information and knowledge, including for persons with disabilities, capacity building of media professionals with a focus on science journalism for sustainable development, and strengthening Media and Information Literacy competencies. Particular attention is given to cross-cutting issues and the role of media and ICT for education, science and culture. Through the Memory of the World Programme, UNESCO also supports the preservation of, and access to, documentary heritage in Iran.

In partnership with the Asia-Pacific Institute for Broadcasting Development (AIBD), UNESCO builds institutional and technical capacities of the Islamic Republic of Iran

Broadcasting (IRIB), including through training for journalism and reporting on key issues, such as water management, climate change, culture, and disaster risk reduction.

UNESCO works closely with the Iranian National Commission for UNESCO and the National Library and Archives to identify and preserve Iranian documentary heritage through the Memory of the World Programme. Nine documents have been added to UNESCO's Memory of the World Register to date.

Partnering with the Education Sector, the CI programme develops innovative, cross-cutting approaches to advance media and information literacy in schools, through teacher training and media education.

Contributing to the UNDAF, UNESCO promotes policies for socio-economic equity in access to knowledge and information, and innovative use of ICT for development, with a focus on the role of ICTs in empowering people with disabilities.

As the only United Nations agency with a mandate in communication and information, UNESCO needs to focus its efforts in fostering information and communication capacities for universal access to knowledge. In this regard, capacity building interventions must target practicing journalists, students of journalism and national media institutions. Key areas requiring further capacity building support include quality reporting on sustainable development and environmental issues, accurate and non-discriminatory reporting, access to public information and preservation of media archives. UNESCO should widely disseminate and promote guidance materials developed by UNESCO such as the *Model Policy for Inclusive ICTs in Education for Persons with Disabilities* and *Guidelines on the Inclusion of Learners with Disabilities in Open and Distance Learning* as they can inform the development of national policies and action plans.

PART II: COOPERATION FRAMEWORK AND PARTNERSHIPS

UNESCO's envisaged interventions are anchored on the core programming principles of the new UNDAF guidance and Iran's 6th National Development Plan.

The broad goals and concrete objectives of the international community – as set out in the internationally agreed development goals, particularly the Sustainable Development Goals – underpin all UNESCO's strategies and activities. UNESCO's unique competencies in education, the sciences, culture, and communication and information contribute towards the realization of those goals.

UNESCO's work in the Islamic Republic of Iran is guided by the Organization's mission to “contribute to the building of peace, the eradication of poverty, sustainable development and intercultural dialogue through education, the sciences, culture, communication and information”.

Further, UNESCO's cooperation and technical assistance framework promote inter-sectoral approaches in formulating responses to complex development issues through UNESCO's five core functions: *a laboratory of ideas, a standard setter, a clearinghouse, a capacity-builder for Member States and a catalyst for international cooperation.*

In order to identify opportunities for joint programming and resource mobilization, UNESCO actively builds and sustains strategic partnerships with government counterparts, UN agencies, the Iranian National Commission for UNESCO, development partners, private sector, civil society organizations, UNESCO Headquarters, UNESCO Regional Bureaus, UNESCO Category 1 and 2 Institutes, UNESCO Institute for Statistics, and UNESCO Chairs.

In the Islamic Republic of Iran, UNESCO provides technical guidance and operational assistance to government counterparts, UN system partners and the Iranian National Commission for UNESCO on the operationalization of its mandate and strategies to support the delivery of results.

As can be seen in this cooperation framework, UNESCO's programmatic interventions are fully aligned with the goals and targets of the *United Nations Development Assistance Framework 2017-2021*, Iran's 20-year *Vision 2025* document, the *Sixth Five-Year Development Plan 2016-2021* and the overall framework of the *Sustainable Development Goals 2015-2030* as well as the *UNESCO Global Medium-Term Strategy 2014-2021* and Regional Support Strategies for its various sectors.

UNESCO's programming for 2017-2021 in the Islamic Republic of Iran will specifically contribute to three main UNDAF focus areas:

- **Environment**
 - Integrated natural resource management, and;
 - Low carbon economy and climate change
- **Health**
 - Prevention and control of HIV/AIDS and other communicable diseases, and;
 - Promoting health throughout the course of life
- **Resilient Economy**
 - Inclusive growth, poverty eradication and social welfare;
 - Food security, sustainable agriculture and improved nutrition;
 - Natural disaster management;
 - Sustainable employment, and;
 - Sustainable tourism and cultural heritage

Major Programme I: Education.

Under the **Health** pillar, UNESCO will focus its interventions on the following key areas:

- HIV/AIDS prevention, treatment and care;
- Institutionalization of health promotion and development;
- Maternal and neonatal health;
- Child and adolescent health, and nutrition;
- Meeting the health needs of vulnerable groups such as the elderly and the disabled, and;
- Food safety.

To achieve the health outcomes articulated in this pillar, UNESCO's Education sector will:

- Support awareness raising and development of health curricula for MoE targeting adolescents and youth;
- Provide technical support to necessary assessments/data collections in schools and communities to ensure evidence-based interventions targeting adolescents in schools, literacy classes and vocational training centers;
- Promote development of training materials for specific groups of literacy learners, vocational training students and other low-literate population groups, and;
- Support the formal education bodies to develop life skills training materials which cover healthy life style and nutrition.

Under the **Resilient Economy** pillar, UNESCO's interventions will concentrate on the following:

- Promoting inclusive growth;
- Addressing poverty eradication;
- Supporting social welfare, including on quality education, child poverty, child welfare, and lifelong learning;
- Food security;
- Sustainable agriculture;
- Rural livelihoods;

In concrete terms, UNESCO's Education sector will:

- Support South- South and regional cooperation on promoting quality education for all;
- Support the Government in the development of policies and strategies to provide quality education for all;
- Support capacity development for data collection and analysis, curriculum development and organize fora for best practices and knowledge sharing;
- Provide irrigation literacy for farmers and inhabitants of rural areas through the use of open source mobile learning opportunities;
- Develop and promote educational mobile apps for children and young adolescents on disaster preparedness with a focus on earthquakes;
- Promote a knowledge-based society through enhancing the culture of entrepreneurship, improved understanding of labour market needs and provision of market driven quality vocational skills training;
- Advocate for a focus on women and youth in the promotion of home-based businesses, handicraft production, etc;

UNESCO's work under the Health and Resilient Economy pillars will support the Government of Iran in meeting various Sustainable Development Goals, particularly SDGs 1 (No Poverty), 2 (Zero Hunger), 3 (Good Health and Well-Being), 4 (Quality Education), 5 (Gender Equality), 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation), 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth), 9 (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure), 10 (Reduced Inequalities), 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities), 12 (Responsible Consumption and Production), 15 (Life on Land), 17 (Partnerships for the Goals).

Major Programme II: Natural Sciences

Under the **Environment** pillar, UNESCO will focus and target its support to the following priority areas:

- Sustainable water resources management;
- Biodiversity conservation;
- Sustainable management of the marine and coastal environment;
- Climate change mitigation and adaptation;
- Addressing air pollution, and;
- Promoting renewable energy.

Concretely, UNESCO will leverage the strengths of its Natural Science programme in order to:

- Promote the generation and sharing of knowledge in relation to integrated natural resource management;
- Support capacity-building through international scientific collaboration for the protection and sustainable management of the water bodies, their coasts and their ecologically related lands, terrestrial ecosystems, biodiversity and freshwater security;
- Coordinate and catalyze international collaborative projects on integrated natural resource management;
- Identify and support the designation of UNESCO biosphere reserves as site-specific examples of sustainable development;
- Promote the use of biosphere reserves as learning places for sustainable development and for climate change mitigation and adaptation, and;
- Assist the government of Iran in fostering wide application of renewable energies, especially by means of establishing science park(s) on renewable energies.

Meanwhile, under the **Resilient Economy** pillar, UNESCO will prioritize the below areas:

- Investing in disaster risk reduction taking into account the Sendai Framework;
- Understanding disaster risk;
- Effective disaster and emergency preparedness and response;
- Entrepreneurship and business/social enterprise development, and;
- Science and technology transfer;

UNESCO's Natural Science sector shall:

- Help build capacities and foster partnerships so that science and technology can serve to mitigate the effects of natural disasters and reduce vulnerability;
- Promote disaster risk reduction and preparedness related to natural hazards;
- Raise awareness among the population on disaster preparedness;
- Build the capacity to effectively report on Disaster Risk Reduction issues;
- Promote stronger cooperation and partnerships between the media and key stakeholder groups in disaster preparedness and DRR efforts;

- Provide technical support to Government for disaster risk reduction, coordination and response to natural disasters;
- Advocate for business incubators, science and technology parks, business start-up and early stage income generating activity centers;

UNESCO's targeted interventions under the Environment and Resilient Economy pillars will assist the Government of Iran in realizing nearly every Sustainable Development Goal, particularly SDGs 1 (No Poverty), 2 (Zero Hunger), 3 (Good Health and Well-Being), 4 (Quality Education), 5 (Gender Equality), 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation), 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth), 9 (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure), 10 (Reduced Inequalities), 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities), 12 (Responsible Consumption and Production), 15 (Life on Land), 17 (Partnerships for the Goals).

Major Programme IV: Culture

Under the **Resilient Economy** pillar, UNESCO's support to the Government of Iran will direct its efforts on the following priority concerns:

- Development of sustainable tourism,
- Preservation and promotion of cultural heritage, and;
- Combatting the illicit trafficking of cultural goods.

Through its Culture programme, UNESCO will undertake the following actions:

- Support the government in achieving its goal of increased tourism by developing and promoting sustainable cultural tourism;
- Support the protection of national and UNESCO World Heritage Sites;
- Support the safeguarding of intangible cultural heritage;
- Promote creative industries, in particular handicrafts;
- Promote the involvement of the private sector in the restoration of historical buildings and sites, and;
- Conduct capacity building activities in collaboration with UNODC on combatting the illicit trafficking of cultural property.

UNESCO's planned initiatives under the Resilient Economy pillar will help the Government of Iran achieve SDGs 1 (No Poverty), 2 (Zero Hunger), 3 (Good Health and Well-Being), 4 (Quality Education), 5 (Gender Equality), 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation), 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth), 9 (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure), 10 (Reduced Inequalities), 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities), 12 (Responsible Consumption and Production), 15 (Life on Land), 17 (Partnerships for the Goals).

Major Programme V: Communication and Information

UNESCO's Communication and Information programme will specifically support the **Environment** and **Resilient Economy** pillars by:

- Supporting raising public awareness for behavior change on water consumption, through capacity building for media, communication professionals and supporting curricula development for educators on sustainable natural resource management, and;

- Supporting the Government in empowering persons with disabilities and enhancing their social and economic integration.

UNESCO's work under the Environment and Resilient Economy pillars will assist the Government of Iran in realizing nearly every Sustainable Development Goal, particularly SDGs 1 (No Poverty), 2 (Zero Hunger), 3 (Good Health and Well-Being), 4 (Quality Education), 5 (Gender Equality), 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation), 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth), 9 (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure), 10 (Reduced Inequalities), 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities), 12 (Responsible Consumption and Production), 15 (Life on Land), 17 (Partnerships for the Goals).

PART III: MONITORING AND EVALUATION

This section outlines the approach to monitoring and evaluation of programme implementation, with a strong focus on monitoring, data collection, analysis and reporting as the 2030 Agenda has strongly increased data demands. Monitoring and evaluation is critical to assess progress towards achievement of the outcomes underlying UNESCO support, but also for accountability.

For the UNDAF 2017-2021 cycle, a Results Matrix was developed which includes indicators of achievement. In addition, the Statistical Centre of Iran was commissioned by the UNDAF Monitoring and Evaluation Group to undertake a baseline study and compile baseline data for the current UNDAF cycle.

Results-Based Management and Results-Based Budgeting principles are being applied to all activities of the UNESCO Tehran Cluster Office, whether funded by regular programme budget or from extra budgetary resources by UNESCO's organizational units at the various stages of the programme cycle, from programming throughout implementation and monitoring to evaluation and reporting. This is enabling a process through which results are formulated, programme achievements are monitored, decision-making is better informed, reporting is facilitated and transparency and accountability are ensured.

Results-Based Monitoring is relevant both at the activity level, project level and at higher levels. In addition to the above, the responsible officer for a UNESCO Programme and Budget Document (C/5) expected result needs to routinely review if the results achieved at the activity and project levels contribute in effect to the achievement of the C/5 expected result. Thereafter the responsible officer of a Major Programme needs to routinely review if the results achieved at the C/5 level contribute in effect to the achievement of strategic objective(s) thus ensuring the coherence of the results chain.

UNESCO will measure progress against available UNDAF indicators and report achievements to the UNDAF Monitoring and Evaluation Team and the UN Resident Coordinator's Office, as required. UNESCO will also prepare periodic results-focused monitoring reports for Member States, donors and partners, as required, and publish bi-annual activity reports.

Annex 1 - UNDAF (2017-2021) Results Matrix

The Results Matrix is, in spirit and content, subject to the main body of the UNDAF (2017-2021) document's terms and references.

UNDAF Outcomes and focus areas	Indicators of achievement	UN agency contributions and key GOI partners
1. ENVIRONMENT		
<p>1.1: Integrated natural resource management</p> <p>Responsible GOI agencies formulate, implement and monitor integrated natural resource management policies and programmes more effectively.</p> <p>Focus areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ sustainable water resources management, ▪ sustainable land management, ▪ biodiversity conservation, and ▪ sustainable management of the marine and coastal environment <p>also reflected in SDGs: 1, 5, 14, 15, 17</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Number and scope of policies, plans, programmes and/or tools for sustainable / integrated water resources management that are developed/updated and adopted /implemented with support of UN agencies 2. Number and scope of policies, plans, programmes and/or models for sustainable land use planning, utilisation and management (that take into account ecological carrying capacity) that are developed/updated and adopted with support of UN agencies 3. Number and scope of Protected Area management models, biodiversity conservation initiatives and/or site specific examples of sustainable development that are developed and piloted with UN agency support 4. Number and scope of regional and / or bilateral initiatives that are developed / supported and in place to address drought mitigation, sand / dust storms and other regional environmental challenges with UN agency support 5. Number and scope of marine and coastal environment sustainable management policies, strategies or programmes that are developed and implemented, with UN support 6. Number and scope of site specific examples of sustainable development that are identified and promoted with UN 	<p>FAO will(in partnership with MOJA, DOE, MOE, FRWO, Land Affairs Organization and Iran Meteorological Organization)assist to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Support the formulation of a national integrated programme aimed at enhancing water productivity and efficiency in water resources management. ▪ Support the development of a framework for collection and analysis of information and data regarding water availability and its use by multiple sectors in watersheds, river basins and irrigation systems – Water accounting and water auditing. ▪ Support the institutional capacity development of government and other stakeholders at country provincial and local levels to deal with governance of water resources. ▪ Help strengthen institutional capacities on reinforcing agricultural water management; develop/disseminate pro-poor tools for improved access and management of water resources for agriculture; and establish and promote FAO collaborating centres to disseminate effective methodologies, tools and products related to water resources management. ▪ Support capacity development to assess agricultural land use, cover and degradation and to analyze, and sustainably respond, to water productivity and yield gaps. ▪ Support mapping of salt affected lands and piloting integrated management practices as well as disseminating related good practices. ▪ Help with combatting desertification and restoring degraded land and soil. ▪ Support reinforcement of national capacity and development of methodologies on effective drought mitigation. ▪ Help formulate a National Forestry Programme, halting deforestation, restoring degraded forests, increasing afforestation and reforestation. ▪ Support strengthened access to and utilisation of plant and animal genetic resources. ▪ Promote the conservation of mountain ecosystems and their biodiversity. ▪ Support sustainable management of marine and coastal ecosystems. ▪ Support development of a national fisheries and aquaculture strategic programme.

UNDAF Outcomes and focus areas	Indicators of achievement	UN agency contributions and key GOI partners
	agency support	<p>UNDP will (in partnership with the President’s Office MOE, FRWO, DOE, MPO, MoP, MoI and through it Provincial Governors, Rural and City Councils, , and Municipalities where appropriate) assist to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Promote the institutionalisation of integrated natural resource management, land use planning and integrated landscape management into development planning processes. ▪ Support the mainstreaming of integrated water resources management (including water quality management) into development planning processes. ▪ Promote ecosystem management and mainstreaming of biodiversity conservation. ▪ Support the establishment of new Protected Areas and the application of enhanced habitat management methods / tools. ▪ Support the development and implementation of initiatives directly aimed at Sand and Dust Storm (SDS) control. ▪ Support bilateral/multilateral cooperation on sustainable development and addressing regional environmental challenges. ▪ Support the integration of environmental economic analysis and impact assessment into development planning and decision making processes. <p>UNESCO will (in partnership with DoE, MoE, RCUWM, ICQHHS, RCO, Sharif & Tehran Universities, the Iranian National Commission for UNESCO (NatCom) and IRIB) assist to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Promote the generation and sharing of knowledge in relation to integrated natural resource management, ▪ Support capacity-building through international scientific collaboration for the protection and sustainable management of the water bodies, their coasts and their ecologically related lands, terrestrial ecosystems, biodiversity and freshwater security ▪ Coordinate and catalyze international collaborative projects on integrated natural resource management ▪ Identify and support the designation of UNESCO biosphere reserves as site-specific examples of sustainable development ▪ Support raising public awarenessfor behavior change on water consumption, through capacity building for media, communication professionals and supporting curricula development for educators on sustainable natural resource management <p>UNHABITAT will (in partnership with DoE, MoRUD, MoI, Municipalities, Water Utility Company, BHRC, MoJA, and the RC for Urban Water Management) assist to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provide support for the development of land management and utilization information systems in Iran, and develop models for land use demand. <p>WHO will (in partnership with MoHME, Ministry of Energy, and Universities of Medical Science) support up-skilling of water safety regulatory management practice on WSP, the</p>

UNDAF Outcomes and focus areas	Indicators of achievement	UN agency contributions and key GOI partners
		auditing system, and the quality assessment process of drinking water.
<p>1.2: Low carbon economy and climate change</p> <p>Responsible GOI agencies formulate, implement and monitor low carbon economy and climate change policies and programmes more effectively.</p> <p>Focus areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ climate change mitigation and adaptation, ▪ promoting energy efficiency, ▪ promoting energy conservation, ▪ addressing air pollution, ▪ promoting renewable energy, ▪ developing and implementing sustainable transportation policies; and ▪ promoting more sustainable consumption and production patterns <p>also reflected in SDGs: 6, 7, 9, 12, 13, 17</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Number and scope of strategies and institutional arrangements put in place which support implementation of priority actions in the National Appropriate Mitigation Plan, with UN agency support 2. National Adaptation Plan finalized and adopted and Climate Change Adaptation models integrated into national development plans and piloted with UN agency support 3. Number and scope of policies and/or innovative models on reducing the harm of air pollution on all populations, in particular children, adolescent's, and the elderly, that have been formulated, adopted, implemented and/or evaluated with UN agency support 4. Number and scope of policy tools adopted and used to reduce energy consumption with UN agency support 5. Number and scope of new technologies adopted and scaled up that support more efficient energy use / consumption with UN agency support 6. Number and scope of "minimized pollution industry" standards and certification schemes adopted with UN support 7. Number and type of enterprises adopting resource-efficient and cleaner patterns of production, with UN agency support 8. Number and type of "minimized pollution industry" enterprises entering the market 9. Number and scope of science parks and biosphere reserves that have been established and are operational with UN agency support 	<p>UNIDO will (in partnership with IFCO) assist to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Support efforts to improve energy efficiency in high consumption industries, such as steel, cement, oil and gas refineries, petrochemical and brick production. The programme will focus on developing policies and tools and providing access to technologies and services to reduce energy consumption. ▪ Promote the development of industries producing/providing renewable energy equipment, energy efficient equipment, IT tools to reduce energy consumption and related management services. ▪ Scale up and mainstream the adoption of resource-efficient and cleaner patterns of production. ▪ Recycling, resource recovery and the environmentally sound treatment of waste. ▪ Knowledge and technology exchange in the area of energy efficiency and waste management. <p>UNDP will (in partnership with DOE, FRWO, MPO, MOIMT, MOP, MOJA, President's Office, MoE, MoI/Provincial Governors and Municipalities) assist to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Promote the development and implementation of GHG mitigation policies, programmes and projects ▪ Promote policies and programmes aimed at reducing the use of ozone depleting substances. ▪ Contribute to climate changes adaptation policies, programmes and projects. ▪ Support and contribute to elimination and control of Persistent Organic Pollutants. <p>FAO will (in partnership with MOJA, MOE and DOE) assist to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Support adaptation and mitigation to climate change. ▪ Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning. ▪ Strengthen resilience to climate change. <p>UNESCO will (in partnership with DoE, MoCIG, Iranian National Commission for UNESCO (NatCom) and IRIB) assist to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Promote the use of biosphere reserves as learning places for sustainable development and for climate change mitigation and adaptation. ▪ Assist the government of Iran in fostering wide application of renewable energies, especially by means of establishing science park(s) on renewable energies.

UNDAF Outcomes and focus areas	Indicators of achievement	UN agency contributions and key GOI partners
	<p>10. Number and scope of policies, plans and/or programmes for sustainable transportation management that have been developed/updated and adopted with support of UN agencies</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Support strengthening of the power and role of the media in raising awareness among the population and in influencing informed policies by national authorities to effectively report on Climate Change and Adaptation issues in an accessible way to the population <p>UNICEF will (in partnership with MoH, MoE, DoE, and RC) assist to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Scale up and mainstream climate change and environmental education issues into the national education system. <p>UNHABITAT will (in partnership with Mo RUD, Transportation and Traffic Organisation, DoE, MoI and Municipalities) assist to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Support the GOI to make contributions to the global effort to achieve the stabilisation of greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere. ▪ Support the GOI to effectively manage climate change impacts of the urban and rural development activities. ▪ Promote and support activities related to environmentally friendly transportation policies and plans. <p>WHO will (in partnership with MoHME, DoE, and Universities of Medical Science) support tackling the health impacts of air pollution risks.</p>
<h2>2. HEALTH</h2>		
<p>2.1: Universal Health Coverage</p> <p>The health sector in Iran formulates, implements and monitors their policies and programmes more effectively, in line with promoting universal health coverage goals</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Number and scope of policies, strategies and/or plans relevant to health systems strengthening (and in line with the National Health Transformation Plan priorities) that are developed/updated, adopted and rolled-out into the National Health System with UN support 2. Number and scope of educational programmes and practices which are strengthened and adopted relevant to reforming medical education in line with the National Health Transformation Plan priorities with UN support 	<p>WHO will (in partnership with MoHME, Universities of Medical Science, Iran health Insurance organization) assist to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that strategies developed for achieving universal health coverage are based on the principles of primary health care and health equity. • Provide technical support to assess public health functions and capacity and develop new approaches that will require norms and standards for the training and licensing of health workers, the accreditation of health facilities, and the regulation of private providers and insurers. • Support GOI to strengthen their information systems and evidence-based policy-making for guiding HTP, and provide information and evidence on health-related matters including centralized Civil Registration & Vital Statistics.

UNDAF Outcomes and focus areas	Indicators of achievement	UN agency contributions and key GOI partners
<p>Focus areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ health systems strengthening, ▪ the promotion of integrated people-centered health services, ▪ improvements in the quality of care, ▪ the reform of health financing/insurance systems, ▪ improvements in health information systems, ▪ medical education reform, ▪ advanced medicine and health technology transfer, ▪ health technology assessment ▪ vaccine sufficiency, ▪ hospital management. <p>Also reflected in SDGs: 1, 3, 17</p>	<p>3. Number and scope of strategies, policies and operational guides for hospital management, financing and accreditation, and human resource development that are developed/updated, adopted and / or operationalised with UN support</p> <p>4. Number and scope of strengthened implementation capacities for Civil Registration & Vital Statistics that are developed and adopted with UN support</p> <p>5. Number and scope of strategies, policies and plans that are developed/updated and rolled-out to strengthen regulatory mechanisms and the capacity for vaccine and medicine production by Iran FDO (including for the EDI programme) with UN support</p> <p>6. Number and scope of initiatives on public financing for mothers', children's and adolescents' wellbeing developed / enhanced and adopted and being implemented by MoHME with UN support</p> <p>7. A mechanism to organize, analyse and produce policy guides and recommendations on child health (the Child Health Observatory) is developed and operationalised with UN support</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support GOI to develop, adopt or update assessment tools and plans for monitoring and evaluation of interventions regarding UHC and health financing, access to PHC and quality of care in urban settings and hospital management and accreditation. • Support revision of the Medical Education in Health Transformation Plan of MOHME, development of an education programme for family medicine, adoption of other training curricula based on needs, and strengthening of nursing professional regulations and capacity to reduce educational and service gaps. • Support revision of policy for developing Human Resources for Health (HRH) in UHC including professional and technical trainings for midwives and nurses. • Support strengthening of the regulating mechanisms and the capacity of Iran FDO in vaccine and medicine production, and facilitate technology transfer and exchange. <p>UNICEF will (in partnership with MoHME and MoCLSW) assist to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ In line with the National Health Reform System, support the MoHME in their efforts in Health System Strengthening through innovative approaches to equity and evidenced-based health programming and public financing for children and adolescents, with a specific focus on priority provinces. ▪ Support the establishment and operationalization of a mechanism (potentially called a Child Health Observatory) to absorb all the relevant data coming from the national routine system as well as other knowledge products, to analyze and to produce policy guides, recommendations. <p>UNFPA will (in partnership with MOHME and NOCR) assist to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support the development and costing of reproductive health services package to include in the Health Transformation Plans • Support improvements to reporting of cause of deaths of Women in Reproductive Age (15-49) in order to contribute to the elimination of causes of preventable maternal mortalities • Support efforts to enhance skills of costing and budgeting for RH. • Support inclusion of RH and maternal health in UHC policies and programmes
<p>2.2: Prevention and control of Non-Communicable Diseases</p> <p>The health sector in Iran formulates, implements and monitors their Non-Communicable</p>	<p>1. Number and scope of multi-sectoral NCD policies, strategies and operational guidelines that are developed or up-dated, adapted and rolled-out with support of UN agencies</p> <p>2. Number and scope of practices that are strengthened to analyze, monitor and evaluate the implementation and effectiveness of country-led national multi-sectoral NCD</p>	<p>UNDP will (in partnership with WHO) assist the Ministry of Health to lead a national process that ensures a multi-sector approach to NCDs is planned and implemented.</p> <p>WHO will (in partnership with MoHME, FDA and Universities of Medical Science) assist to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide technical support to national counterparts to develop a comprehensive

UNDAF Outcomes and focus areas	Indicators of achievement	UN agency contributions and key GOI partners
<p>Disease control policies and programmes more effectively</p> <p>Focus areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Improving mental health services, ▪ tobacco control, ▪ the prevention and treatment of diabetes, ▪ cardiovascular disease, chronic respiratory diseases and cancer, ▪ addressing risk factors related to NCDs, ▪ improving road safety and reducing traffic injuries; and ▪ reducing mortality due to substance abuse <p>also reflected in SDGs: 1, 3</p>	<p>plans with support of UN agencies</p> <p>3. Number and scope of policies and strategies which are strengthened / upgraded and rolled-out regarding tobacco control and prevention programmes, implementation of the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (WHO FCTC) and ratification of the Protocol to Eliminate Illicit Trade in Tobacco Products with support of UN agencies</p> <p>4. Number and scope of policies and strategies which are developed / updated, adopted and rolled-out related to addressing underlying causes of road traffic injuries, other unintentional injuries and mental health problems with UN support</p>	<p>monitoring framework according to the global plan and recommendations on NCD for a set of globally identified and nationally adapted targets; articulate policy options for strengthening and facilitating multi-sectoral action, including through effective partnership; with MOH exercising leadership and a coordinating role in promoting the national strategy and action plan</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support national counterparts to develop operational guidelines and effective intervention measures, national surveillance and information systems and standardised data collection tools, to monitor exposure to NCD risk factors, NCD-specific mortality and morbidity, and the health system response to these diseases and evaluate the implementation and financial situation of NCD. • Support national counterparts to establish/update multisectoral national policy/strategic action plan for mental health and integrate priority mental health issues in the basic health delivery package in PHC. • Support national counterparts in strengthening capacities to develop policies, programmes, and laws that are effective in addressing the underlying causes of violence, road traffic injuries and other unintentional injuries. <p>UNICEF will (in partnership with MoHME, MoE, IRCS, SWO, and MoI) assist to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Support development and implementation of successful models on Prevention of Non-Communicable Diseases through promotion of healthy life style and social health among children and adolescents in line with the MoHME’s plans on prevention of NCDs. ▪ Support knowledge management and development of innovative approaches on early prevention of NCDs during childhood and adolescents with specific focus on promotion of physical activities and obesity prevention through communication for development approaches. ▪ Enhance the capacity of relevant partners to operationalize successful models on promotion of social health with specific focus on prevention of child maltreatment; ▪ Enhance the capacity of relevant partners to operationalize successful models on prevention of home and road injuries.
<p>2.3: Prevention and control of HIV/AIDS and other Communicable Diseases</p> <p>The health sector in Iran formulates, implements and monitors policies and programmes on HIV/AIDS and other</p>	<p>1. Percentage of HIV population in Iran that is aware of its HIV sero-status: Baseline: 30 per cent (NSP4) Target: Year 5: 90 per cent (NSP4)</p> <p>2. Percentage of HIV population that is receiving antiretroviral therapy according to national guidelines:</p>	<p>UNAIDS will (in partnership with the National AIDS Committee and its technical sub-committees, the Secretariat of the National AIDS Programme as well as its implementing partners) assist in providing support to an effective, multi-sectoral National Strategic Plan through formulation, implementation, monitoring, reporting and evaluation of the UN Joint Programme of Support on HIV, which focuses on the following product streams:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fostering Innovation, Knowledge Management and Strategic Information • Capacity Development and Implementation Science • Advocacy and Communication

UNDAF Outcomes and focus areas	Indicators of achievement	UN agency contributions and key GOI partners
<p>communicable diseases more effectively.</p> <p>Focus areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ HIV/AIDS prevention, treatment and care, ▪ TB elimination, ▪ malaria elimination, ▪ controlling other emerging and re-emerging diseases, ▪ tackling vaccine preventable diseases and implementing the polio end-game strategy, ▪ combatting anti-microbial resistance, and ▪ CD preparedness response <p>Also reflected in SDGs: 1, 3</p>	<p>Baseline: 50 per cent (NSP4)</p> <p>Target: Year 5: 90 per cent (NSP4)</p> <p>3. Proportion of HIV/AIDS strategic information products developed with UN support that is verifiably used in subsequent analysis, monitoring and reporting by the National AIDS Control Programme.</p> <p>Baseline: TBD</p> <p>Target: ≈100%</p> <p>4. Number and scope of national HIV/AIDS policies, strategies and/or intervention plans that have been developed, updated and/or rolled, including with respect to most at risk groups, with support of UN agencies</p> <p>5. National Elimination strategies and policies for Malaria, TB, Measles and Rubella, and Schistosomiasis are implemented and/or up-dated with support of UN agencies</p> <p>6. Number of autochthonous malaria cases</p> <p>Baseline (2014): 367</p> <p>Target (2021): <40</p> <p>7. Number and scope of practices that have been strengthened and adopted to sustain vaccine preventable disease programmes, support introduction of new vaccines, roll-out the Polio End Game Strategy and ensure availability of sufficient IPV with support of UN agencies</p> <p>8. Number and scope of national policies, strategies and plans that are developed, updated and/or rolled-out related to the national NCD surveillance system, IHR implementation, cross-border collaboration and a coordinated response to AMR with UN agency support</p>	<p>UNAIDS, WHO, UNDP and other relevant UN agencies will assist Iran to carry out a mid-term evaluation of the 4th HIV/AIDS National Strategic Plan 2016-2020(NSP4) in 2017.</p> <p>UNDP will(in partnership with MoHME, CDC, MoE, Prisons Organization, and Welfare Organization):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue to act as the Principal Recipient of GF grants for Iran supporting the country to ensure smooth implementation of the 4th National Strategic Plan on HIV/AIDS. • Support the Country Coordinating Mechanism of Global Fund grants. • Provide admin and policy support to the function of the Global Fund Board Member representing the EMR Constituency. <p>WHO and UNDP will assist Iran to implement the National Malaria Elimination Programme.</p> <p>UNFPA will provide support to the implementation of the 4th National Strategic Plan of HIV by continuing its support to HIV and STI prevention services for vulnerable populations, especially women, through advocacy, exchange of experiences and other support, as needed.</p> <p>WHO will(in partnership with MoHME and Universities of Medical Science) assist to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide support to strengthen country capacity to deliver key HIV interventions through active engagement in policy dialogue, development of normative guidance and tools, dissemination of strategic information, external consultancies, trainings, experience sharing and knowledge transfer, and guideline development to strengthen capacity to implement strategies, update surveillance system, scale up counselling and testing, treatment and care and stigma reduction. • Support national capacity building for adaptation and implementation of the global strategy and targets for Tuberculosis prevention, care and control after 2015; help in adapting strategies and policies and guidelines for TB elimination; ensure use of an updated surveillance system; and support access to first and second line drugs and quality diagnostic facilities. • Provide support to strengthen country capacity to update/maintain implementation of Malaria elimination strategy, scale up diagnostic capacity and assess quality (QA/QC) of laboratory network and measure drug efficacy and resistance, and help initiate integrated vector control management. • Provide support to strengthen country capacity for Implementation and monitoring of

UNDAF Outcomes and focus areas	Indicators of achievement	UN agency contributions and key GOI partners
		<p>the global vaccine action plan, with emphasis on strengthening service delivery and immunization monitoring in order to achieve the goals for the Decade of Vaccines, maintain Polio eradication and elimination of Measles and Rubella and progress the Polio End Game Strategy.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support implementation and monitoring of the International Health Regulations (2005) and a coordinated response to Anti-Microbial Resistance (AMR) at country level; including scaling up of capacities for adequate information management, risk assessment and risk communication for public health events and detection and response to emergencies and outbreaks. <p>UNICEF will(in partnership with MoHME, IRCS and SWo) assist to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support MOHME to scale up the national program on Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission (PMTCT). • Support MOHME to scale up the National Initiative ‘ALL In’ for Prevention of HIV/AIDS among most at risk adolescents and youth. • Support the capacity of MOHME to enhance the quality and effectiveness of the national immunization program through supporting the local production of vaccines, introduction of new vaccines and enhancing the vaccine supply management. <p>UNESCO will (in partnership with MoE, MoCLW, Iranian National Commission for UNESCO (NatCom) and MoH)assist to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Support awareness raising and development of health curricula for MoE targeting adolescents and youth. ▪ Provide technical support to necessary assessments/data collections in schools and communities to ensure evidence-based interventions targeting adolescents in schools, literacy classes and vocational training centers.

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<p>2.4: Promoting health throughout the course of life</p> <p>The health sector in Iran formulates, implements and monitors its health promotion and well-being policies and programmes more effectively</p> <p>Focus areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ institutionalisation of health promotion and development, ▪ assessing and addressing the social determinants of health, ▪ improving reproductive health, ▪ maternal and neonatal health, ▪ child and adolescent health and nutrition, ▪ meeting the health needs of vulnerable groups such as the elderly and the disabled, and ▪ food safety <p>Also reflected in SDGs: 1, 3, 5</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Number and scope of the policies, strategies and/or practices that have been strengthened to improve quality of interventions to end preventable maternal and new-born death, reduce birth defects, and improve neonatal and early childhood health and development with support of UN agencies 2. Number and scope of policies, programmes and/or practices that are developed / enhanced and adopted to better meet the health needs of the elderly and the disabled with support of UN agencies 3. Number and scope of policies and strategies, plans of action and guidelines that are developed/updated and adopted to promote healthy behaviours, sexual and reproductive health with support of UN agencies 4. Number and scope of national policies and programmes for food safety and assessing food safety risks that are developed / enhanced and adopted with the support of UN agencies 5. Number and scope of policies and programmes developed / updated and implemented to promote food and nutritional security with UN agency support 	<p>WHO will(in partnership with MoHME, Ministry of Sport and Youth, Universities of Medical Science) assist to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide technical support to counterparts in developing/updating or adapting policies, strategies and guidelines for safe pregnancy and delivery and support for development of training guidelines and standard operation procedures for service providers and running trainings and capacity buildings required. • To monitor and evaluate improvement of maternal and neonatal health through implemented HTP and support development of new strategies, policies and interventions required for reducing maternal, neonatal and child mortality. • Develop/update and implement policies and interventions to promote healthy behaviour, sexual and reproductive health. • Facilitate the collection, analysis and reporting of data on health indicators of ageing populations. • Facilitate national dialogue across different disciplines, in particular on animal health, laboratory, food, chemical and radio-nuclear safety and points of entry, and providing technical assistance for capacity building to develop and implement policies and practices to control risk and reduce the burden of foodborne diseases through strengthening monitoring system, risk and communication management of food safety (including assessing risk of pesticide residues in food and vegetables). <p>UNFPA will(in partnership with MoHME) assist to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Engage in policy dialogue, support research and evidence generation that will strengthen RH/maternal health components in Health Transformation Plans, in UHCC and other national health policies and activities. ▪ Advocate for and introduce health economics and financing. ▪ Development of a comprehensive programme to reduce maternal mortality and morbidity through strengthening the midwifery workforce to encourage physiologic delivery and reduce C-section rate and improve maternal death surveillance and response. ▪ Support data gathering, research and analysis on maternal morbidity. <p>UNICEF will (in partnership with MoHME, SWO, MOI, and IRCS) assist to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Enhance the quality, coverage, continuity and effectiveness of the maternal, neonatal and early childhood health and development services, focusing on healthy beginning for the most disadvantaged children, through ensuring healthy motherhood, pregnancy, infancy and childhood. ▪ Promote nutritional security among children and adolescents.

UNDAF Outcomes and focus areas	Indicators of achievement	UN agency contributions and key GOI partners
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Enhance the management capacity of mid and senior level nutrition managers. ▪ Support health and nutrition preparedness in emergencies. ▪ Promote the effective prevention and treatment of the impact of environmental factors on child health and nutrition. <p>UNESCO will (in partnership with MoE, MoH, MoYS, Iranian National Commission for UNESCO (NatCom), and NIN) assist to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Promote development of training materials for specific groups of literacy learners, vocational training students and other low-literate population groups. ▪ Support the formal education bodies to develop life skills training materials which cover healthy life style and nutrition <p>FAO will (in partnership with MOH and MOJA) assist to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Support improved policy, institutions and governance for food security and nutrition and risk reduction/management. ▪ Support the development of post-farm efficient and sustainable food systems. ▪ Support improvements in the access of poor and vulnerable households to safe, nutritious and diversified food.
3. RESILIENT ECONOMY		
<p>3.1: Inclusive growth, poverty eradication and social welfare</p> <p>Responsible GOI agencies formulate, implement and monitor</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A national Poverty/Child Poverty Monitoring System is consolidated and operational, with UN agency support 2. Number and scope of knowledge products produced on the impact evaluation of social policies and programmes and evidence of their use to inform future planning with UN 	<p>UNICEF will (in partnership with MCLSW, MPO, MoCLSW, SWO, IRCS, MoHME, BAFIA, Judiciary, MoI and MoE) assist to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Regular monitoring of multidimensional child poverty, age-specific vulnerabilities and welfare outcomes across the population. ▪ Support national capacities for effective evaluation of social programmes and policies; ▪ Promote social protection and sectoral policies that address multiple deprivations across

UNDAF Outcomes and focus areas	Indicators of achievement	UN agency contributions and key GOI partners
<p>their social welfare and poverty eradication policies and programmes more effectively.</p> <p>Focus areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ promoting inclusive growth, addressing poverty eradication, and ▪ supporting social welfare, including on quality education, child poverty, child welfare, and lifelong learning <p>Also reflected in SDGs: 1, 3, 4, 5, 8, 10, 17</p>	<p>agency support</p> <p>3. Number and scope of child poverty reduction / child-sensitive social protection policies /programmes developed and adopted with support of UN agencies</p> <p>4. Number and scope of initiatives that are adopted / used by GOI on Public Financing for Children with support of UN agencies</p> <p>5. Number and scope of policies /programmes developed and implemented for the prevention, early detection and response to child maltreatmentwith UN agency support</p> <p>6. Number and scope of policies/programmes developed and implemented for the children in contact with the law with Un agency support</p> <p>7. Number and scope of innovative and contextualized approaches developed and implemented which enhance the quality of, and access to, pre-primary and primary school as well as the adoption of child-friendly schools at the primary level with UN support</p> <p>8. Number and scope of initiatives developed and adopted which support national teaching methodologies that reflect child-friendly school standards with UN support</p> <p>9. Number and scope of successful models developed and adopted which enhance national capacity to improve secondary education and life skills education with UN support</p> <p>10. Number and scope of implemented and evaluated models to enhance national capacities on school-based programmes for promotion of healthy lifestyles</p> <p>11. Number and scope of localized policies and programmes to</p>	<p>the life-cycle.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Promote coordination across sectors and levels to ensure quality and equitable coverage of social services for children and adolescents. ▪ Support government’s initiatives to ensure efficiency and effectiveness of social development programmes and policies. ▪ Support government’s efforts to enhance the efficiency, equity and adequacy of public investment in children and adolescents. ▪ Support prevention, early detection and response to child maltreatment. ▪ Support the GoI to provide quality services to respond to the needs of the most disadvantaged children. ▪ Promote effective options for quality care of children without effective caregivers; ▪ Enhance the capacity of relevant national stakeholders for effective coordination and response to Child protection in Emergencies. ▪ Develop programmes which promote application of alternative measures for children in contact with the law, promote sustainable rehabilitation and reintegration of children in contact with the law into the society and promote inter-sectoral cooperation for effective response to the needs of children in contact with the law. ▪ Support GOI in developing and implementing policies and strategies to ensure equitable quality education for all children, with a particular focus on vulnerable and disadvantaged children. ▪ Support active participation of all children in the process of learning and teaching in accordance with the GOI’s policies on promoting inclusion and participation of all children. Support GOI in implementing policies to improve learning environment in schools to ensure that children have access to safe and protective school environment. ▪ Assist in developing plans and strategies for a holistic life-skills and localized vocational training. ▪ Enhance the capacity of relevant national stakeholders for effective coordination and response to education in emergencies. <p>UNESCO will (in partnership with MoE, TVTO, LMO, MoH and its assigned Medical Universities, Iranian National Commission for UNESCO (NatCom), MoSRT and IRCoSPTBC) assist to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Support South- South and regional cooperation on promoting quality education for all ▪ Support the Government in the development of policies and strategies to provide quality education for all. ▪ Support capacity development for data collection and analysis, curriculum development and organizing fora for best practices and knowledge sharing. <p>UNHABITAT will (in partnership with MoRUD, MoI and the Imam Khomeini Relief Foundation) assist to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Support the development and use of urban poverty definitions and standards for Iran.

UNDAF Outcomes and focus areas	Indicators of achievement	UN agency contributions and key GOI partners
	<p>ensure children’s access to a safe and protective school environment with UN agency support</p> <p>12. Number and scope of the definitions and standards related to urban poverty with UN agency support</p> <p>13. Number and scope of the plans and maps related to urban and housing poverty that are developed/updated and adopted and rolled-out in MoRUD and the Imam Khomeini Relief Foundation with support of UN agencies</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Support the development and use of urban poverty and housing poverty maps. <p>FAO will (in partnership with MOCLW and MOJA) assist to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Support review and strengthening of social protection systems and social safety net programmes to help address the various facets of food insecurity and poverty.
<p>3.2: Food security, sustainable agriculture and improved nutrition</p> <p>Relevant GOI agencies formulate, implement and monitor food security and sustainable agriculture policies and programmes more effectively.</p> <p>Focus areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ food security. ▪ sustainable agriculture ▪ rural livelihoods, ▪ the development of rural areas, and ▪ pest and pesticide management <p>Also reflected in SDGs: 1, 2, 3, 15, 17</p>	<p>1. Number and scope of food security, sustainable agriculture and/or improved nutrition policies and programmes that are developed / enhanced and adopted, with UN agency support</p> <p>2. Number and scope of rural livelihood policies and programmes that are strengthened and adopted (including those with a specific focus on income generating activities for the poor), with UN agency support</p>	<p>FAO will (in partnership with MOCLW) assist to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Formulate evidence-based interventions/tools to improve rural livelihoods. ▪ Reduce risks and vulnerability and improve resilience building in food and agriculture. ▪ Support developing sectoral and cross-sectoral policy frameworks, strategies and investment programmes for food security and nutrition and risk reduction/management. ▪ Promote dialogue and partnerships on food security and nutrition and risk reduction/management at the national and regional levels. ▪ Map and assess existing systems of food security information and early warning. ▪ Develop and strengthen food security information systems for evidence-based policy and programming for food security and nutrition. ▪ Establish knowledge platforms for data, information, knowledge exchange and networking on food security. <p>UNESCO will (in partnership with MoJA and MoICTS) assist to :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provide irrigation literacy for farmers and inhabitants of rural areas through the use of open source mobile learning opportunities. <p>UNDP will (in partnership with DoE and MoJA) assist to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Promote sustainable agriculture, including integrated agriculture management. ▪ Support alternative sustainable livelihoods for farmers.
<p>3.3: Sustainable urbanization</p>	<p>1. Number and scope of policies and programmes on sustainable cities, including on water and solid waste management, that are developed / enhanced and adopted,</p>	<p>UNHABITAT will (in partnership with MoRUD, MoE, MOI, NTDC, UDRO, Municipalities, MoEFA, TDMMO, TDMO, and Universities) assist to:</p>

UNDAF Outcomes and focus areas	Indicators of achievement	UN agency contributions and key GOI partners
<p>Relevant GOI agencies formulate, implement and monitor sustainable urbanization and human settlement policies and programmes more effectively.</p> <p>Focus areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ developing sustainable cities, ▪ improving access to buildings and services for people with disabilities and the elderly, ▪ improving the urban environment. <p>Also reflected in SDGs: 1, 3, 9, 11, 17</p>	<p>with support of UN agencies</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Number and scope of initiatives related to public transportation and urban mobility that are developed / enhanced and adopted, with UN agency support 3. Number and scope of policies and programmes for improving access to buildings and services for people with disabilities and the elderly that are enhanced and adopted, with UN agency support 4. Number and scope of enhanced policies, programmes and tools/guidelines related to participatory integrated, risk-informed, and sustainable housing and urban fabrics planning and management that are developed/updated and adopted with support of UN agencies 5. Number and scope of policies and/or tools for identification of land typology, management of lands, land use planning and land readjustment that are developed/updated and adopted, with support of UN agencies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Promote and support activities and capacity development related public transportation, urban mobility and electric mobility. ▪ Assess, evaluate, advise and improve the efficacy and effectiveness of solid waste management programme of Municipalities. ▪ Develop tools and instruments for the better identification of housing development needs. ▪ Support and facilitate the development and implementation of effective and appropriate programmes to promote “adequate housing for all” for lower income. ▪ Develop and disseminate practical planning guidelines adapted to New Towns. ▪ Support the development of the Housing Master Plan and an implementation strategy. ▪ Develop an implementation framework for the National Strategy on Revitalising, Upgrading, Renovating and Enabling Deteriorated and Under-utilised Urban Fabrics. ▪ Promote GOI activities and sharing knowledge on urban services and utilities, public and open spaces, urban finance, housing finance and spatial planning. ▪ Provide guidance and policies on land management including land use planning, land-rural linkage, urban growth/sprawl, and land readjustment. ▪ Support the identification of land typology and develop tools for better management of land. ▪ Promote the concept of resilient cities by providing trainings on habitat improvement, urban resiliency and sustainable urban development. ▪ Promote the generation and sharing of knowledge in relation to water management (Safe drinking water, Sanitation, Access to water, Standards). <p>UNDP will (in partnership with DoE, MoE, MoI, MRUD, Municipalities & City Councils) assist to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Support the development of urban environmental management plans and initiatives.
<p>3.4 Natural disaster management</p> <p>Relevant GOI agencies formulate, implement and monitor natural disaster management policies and programmes more effectively.</p> <p>Focus areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ investing in disaster risk reduction taking into account 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Number and scope of strategies, policies and plans related to disaster risk reduction and management (including emergency preparedness plans) that are developed/updated and adopted with support of UN agencies 2. Number and scope of strategies, policies and plans that are developed / updated and adopted related to strengthened early warning and disaster risk communications between the media and key stakeholders in disaster preparedness, with UN agency support. 	<p>UNHABITAT will (in partnership with NDMO, TDMMO, IRCS, IIEES, BHRC, MPOG, DoE, MRUD, MOHME and Universities) assist to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The improvement of disaster risk reduction. ▪ Promote a multi-hazard approach to DRR which addresses all the major disaster risks. ▪ Support the development of lasting in-country capacity at individual, institutional and societal levels. ▪ Reduce disaster risk and enhance the coping mechanisms of poor communities. ▪ Provide concepts in water and sanitation infrastructure and facilities and identify disaster friendly technological options related to water and sanitation systems and their proper operation during disaster situations.

UNDAF Outcomes and focus areas	Indicators of achievement	UN agency contributions and key GOI partners
<p>the Sendai Framework</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ understanding disaster risk ▪ effective disaster and emergency preparedness and response <p>Also reflected in SDGs: 6, 9, 11</p>		<p>UNDP will (in partnership with NDMO, TDMMO, IRCS, IIEES, BHRC, MPORG, DoE, MoE, MRUD, and Universities) assist to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Support the development of enhanced capacities for adopting and implementing integrated policies, standards and plans towards risk management, mitigation and adaptation to climate change and resilience to disasters. ▪ Support the development of institutional capacities to better assess and reduce the economic impact of natural disasters and protect the most vulnerable groups. ▪ Support investing in Disaster Risk Management. <p>UNICEF will (in partnership with MoH, MoE, DoE, and RC) assist to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Promote participation and inclusion of children in the process of disaster preparedness and climate change adaptation, particularly in at-risk areas. <p>UNESCO will (in partnership with IIEES, Municipalities, NatCom, NDMO, IRIB, telecom operators, Iranian National Commission for UNESCO (NatCom), IRCS and MoE) assist to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Help build capacities and foster partnerships so that science and technology can serve to mitigate the effects of natural disasters and reduce vulnerability. ▪ Promote disaster risk reduction and preparedness related to natural hazards. ▪ Raise awareness among the population on disaster preparedness, ▪ Build the capacity to effectively report on Disaster Risk Reduction issues, ▪ Promote stronger cooperation and partnerships between the media and key stakeholders groups in disaster preparedness and DRR efforts. ▪ Develop and promote educational mobile apps for children and young adolescents on disaster preparedness with a focus on earthquakes. ▪ Provide technical support to Government for disaster risk reduction, coordination and response to natural disasters <p>WHO will (in partnership with MoHME, NDMO, and Universities of Medical Science) assist to:</p> <p>Provide technical support for emergency and disaster risk management for health in order to build national capacities, for emergency preparedness, health sector response plans, safer hospitals, integration of emergency and disaster risk management for health in national programmes and plans, and in-country cooperation strategies.</p>

UNDAF Outcomes and focus areas	Indicators of achievement	UN agency contributions and key GOI partners
<p>3.5: Sustainable employment</p> <p>Relevant GOI agencies formulate, implement and monitor sustainable employment policies and programmes more effectively.</p> <p>Focus areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ promoting productive employment and occupational health ▪ sustainable trade and investment, ▪ entrepreneurship and business / social enterprise development, and ▪ science and technology transfer <p>Also reflected in SDGs: 1, 5, 8, 10, 17</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Number and type of SMEs which have improved their linkages and interaction with other enterprises 2. Number and type of SMEs which have adopted and implemented quality standards, certification and/or traceability systems 3. Number and type of MSMEs which have adopted new marketing tools 4. Number and scope of new policies developed / enhanced and adopted to improve market access and support the shift of SMEs from the informal to formal sector 5. Number of jobs created by sector and type of employment, linked to the provision of UN agency support 6. Number and scope of new policies developed and adopted to improve entrepreneurship programmes. 7. Number and scope of new policies developed and adopted to improve the National Action Plan on using ICTs for empowering persons with disabilities. 	<p>UNIDO will (in partnership with Ministry of Labour) assist to:</p> <p>Support existing micro and small enterprises expand their business, access larger markets and create new jobs.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve the linkages and interaction among enterprises. • Establish and/or improve and implement quality standard and certification and traceability systems. • Develop marketing tools. • Developing new policies in cooperation with government counterparts to improve market access and shift from the informal to formal sector. <p>UNDP will (in partnership with MIMT, MoFEA, MoCLSW and MoTUD) assist to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Support the development and implementation of sustainable employment investment policies and programmes ▪ Support the development of entrepreneurship policy-making and programming capacities. ▪ Support the development of enhanced policy making and programming capacities that promote technology transfer quality ▪ Support the development of enhanced policy and programming capacity for social protection (social safety net / floor). <p>UNESCO will (in partnership with MoCLSW, MoSRT, NC for UNESCO, MICTS, IRIB, Behsisti, RCoSPTBI, and Iranian National Commission for UNESCO(NatCom)) assist to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Promote a knowledge-based society through enhancing the culture of entrepreneurship, improved understanding of labour market needs and provision of market driven quality vocational skills training ▪ Advocate for business incubators, science & technology parks, business start-up and early stage income generating activity centers. ▪ Advocate for a focus on women and youth in the promotion of home-based businesses, handicraft production, etc. ▪ Support the Government in empowering persons with disabilities and enhancing their social and economic integration. <p>FAO will (in partnership with MOJA and MOCLW) assist to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Alleviate rural poverty. ▪ Advocate for pro-poor/pro-rural development and pro-small-scale agriculture. ▪ Optimize and promote national capacities in support of sustainable development of the agricultural and rural sector.

UNDAF Outcomes and focus areas	Indicators of achievement	UN agency contributions and key GOI partners
<p>3.6: Population and development</p> <p>Relevant GOI agencies formulate, implement and monitor population and development policies and programmes more effectively.</p> <p>Focus areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ generating and using population and development data for development planning (including with respect to the demographic dividend), ▪ ageing, and ▪ population dynamics <p>Also reflected SDGs: 3, 8, 17</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Number and scope of national development policies/plans and practises in which demographic dividend is included, with UN agency support 2. Number and scope of national development policies/plans and practises in which population dynamics are included, with UN agency support 3. Number and scope of national analysis on National Transfer Account (NTA) that is available, with UN agency support 4. Number and scope of thematic reports generated and disseminated as data for development on demographic dividend and population dynamics, with UN agency support 5. Number and scope of national surveys or studies supported by UN agencies. 	<p>UNFPA will (in partnership with SCI, MoCSLW, NOCR, UT, and other relevant stakeholders) assist to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Sensitize and support policy / decision-makers as well as academics and practitioners on the issues related to harnessing the demographic dividend (DD), population dynamics and their implications for development ▪ Support inclusion of demographic dividend and population dynamics into national policies and development plans. ▪ Support production and dissemination of evidence/data for development planning with respect to demographic dividend and population dynamics including urbanization, migration and aging. ▪ Support evidence-based policies and programmes to secure socio-economic welfare and promote active participation of the elderly in society. ▪ Support national efforts to improve data collection and analysis ▪ Engage with and strengthen the Civil Registration of Vital Statistics.
<p>3.7: Sustainable tourism and cultural heritage</p> <p>Relevant GOI agencies formulate, implement and monitor sustainable tourism and cultural heritage policies and programmes more effectively.</p> <p>Focus areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ the development of sustainable tourism, ▪ the preservation and promotion of cultural heritage, and 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Number and scope of strategies, policies and plans that have been developed/updated and rolled-out in promoting sustainable cultural tourism. 2. Number and scope of innovative and contextualized approaches developed and implemented which enhance the quality of safeguarding intangible cultural heritage. 3. Number and scope of strategies, policies and plans/programmes that have been developed/updated or rolled-out to strengthen the capacities and infrastructures to combat illicit trafficking of cultural goods with UN agency support. 	<p>UNESCO will (in partnership with ICHTO, UNWTO, Iranian National Commission for UNESCO (NatCom), the Tehran ICH Center, and MoCIG) assist to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Support the government in achieving its goal of increased tourism by developing and promoting sustainable cultural tourism. ▪ Support the protection of national and UNESCO World Heritage Sites. ▪ Support the safeguarding of intangible cultural heritage. ▪ Promote creative industries, in particular handicrafts. ▪ Promote the involvement of the private sector in the restoration of historical buildings and sites. ▪ Conduct capacity building activities in collaboration with UNODC on combatting the illicit trafficking of cultural property.

UNDAF Outcomes and focus areas	Indicators of achievement	UN agency contributions and key GOI partners
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ combatting the illicit trafficking of cultural goods <p>Also reflected in SDGs: 1, 5, 8, 11, 12, 17</p>		
4. DRUG CONTROL		
<p>4.1 Drug abuse prevention and treatment</p> <p>Relevant GOI agencies formulate, implement and monitor drug abuse prevention and treatment policies and programmes more effectively.</p> <p>Focus areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ primary prevention, ▪ drug treatment and rehabilitation, and ▪ comprehensive harm reduction <p>Also reflected in SDGs: 1, 3, 16, 17</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Number and scope of GOI drug abuse prevention and treatment policies and programmes adopted, with UN agency support 2. Number and scope of drug prevention, treatment, rehabilitation, social reintegration, HIV/AIDS prevention and care, and harm reduction services for target groups that are supported by UN agencies 	<p>UNODC will (in partnership with Drug Control HQ and its member Organizations) assist to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Support GOI partners to further develop and implement comprehensive and evidence-based services on drug use prevention, treatment, rehabilitation and social integration with special emphasis on high risk groups. ▪ Support GOI and other partners to expand the coverage and quality of comprehensive evidenced informed public health services and programmes on HIV prevention, treatment and care <p>UNICEF will (in partnership with MoE, BAFIA, MoSLSW, MoH and IRCS) assist to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Support partners in the design and implementation of effective programs for prevention of risky behaviors and substance abuse among adolescents and youth. ▪ Support developing evidence-based, effective and comprehensive school-based prevention programmes with a particular focus on vulnerable and at-risk populations and localities. <p>WHO will (in partnership with MoHME and Universities of Medical Science) assist to:</p> <p>Support the evaluation of harm reduction programmes, help strengthen ongoing interventions and initiate new areas and methods for interventions on substance abuse based on new requirements and risks including Amphetamine-type stimulants (ATS) use.</p>
<p>4.2: Drug supply reduction</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Number and scope of GOI policies and/or programmes on border management, illicit drugs, precursor and 	<p>UNODC will (in partnership with Drug Control HQ and its member Organizations, MFA, Anti Narcotic Police, Interpol Iran, Ministry of Interior and Forensic laboratories) assist to:</p>

UNDAF Outcomes and focus areas	Indicators of achievement	UN agency contributions and key GOI partners
<p>Relevant GOI agencies formulate, implement and monitor drug supply reduction policies and programmes more effectively.</p> <p>Focus areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ border management, ▪ combatting drug trafficking ▪ regional and international drug control cooperation, and ▪ alternative livelihoods <p>Also reflected in SDGs: 1, 3, 16, 17</p>	<p>Amphetamine-type stimulants (ATS) control developed or enhanced and adopted with UN support</p> <p>2. Number and scope of national, regional and international initiatives and networks strengthened and implemented on illicit drug control and chemical precursors trafficking with UN agency support</p> <p>3. Number and scope of measures to promote Alternative Livelihood initiatives supported by the UN</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Support the development of national capacities on border management, drugs precursors and amphetamine type stimulants control, interdiction and seizures. ▪ Support the development of enhanced regional and international partnerships and networking to more effectively combat organized crime in the area of illicit trafficking. ▪ Support the development and fostering of Alternative Livelihood programmes in drug producing areas.