

Islamic Republic of Iran

**United Nations Development Assistance
Framework (UNDAF)**

2017-2021

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Abbreviations

AIDS	Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
AMR	Anti-Microbial Resistance
ATS	Amphetamine-Type Stimulants
BAFIA	Bureau for Alien and Foreign Immigrants Affairs
CD	Communicable Disease
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child
DCHQ	Drug Control Head Quarters
DOE	Department of Environment
DRM	Disaster Risk Management
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
EPI	Expanded Programme on Immunisation
FTCT	Framework Convention on Tobacco Control
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GFATM	Global Fund for AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria
GHI	Global Hunger Index
GNI	Gross National Income
GOI	Government of Iran
HDI	Human Development Index
HIV/AIDS	Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
HLSC	High Level Steering Committee
HRH	Human Resources for Health
ICHTO	Iranian Cultural Heritage, Handicraft and Tourism Organization
ICPD	International Conference on Population and Development
ICQHS	International Centre on Qanats and Historic Hydraulic Structures
IDU	Injecting Drug Use
IHR	International Health Regulation
IRIS	Isfahan Regional Centre on Development of Science Parks and Technology Incubators
IROST	Iranian Research Organization for Science and Technology
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MEAF	Ministry of Economic Affairs and Finance
MENA	Middle East and North Africa
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
MDR	Multiple Drug Resistant
MFA	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
MOCLSW	Ministry of Cooperatives, Labour and Social Welfare
MOE	Ministry of Education

MOHME	Ministry of Health and Medical Education
MOI	Ministry of Interior
MOJA	Ministry of Jihad Agriculture
MORUD	Ministry of Roads and Urban Development
MSRT	Ministry of Science, Research and Technology
NCD	Non-Communicable Disease
NDMO	National Disaster Management Organization
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NOCR	National Organisation for Civil Registration
PHC	Primary Health Care
PLHIV	People Living With HIV
PPP	Purchasing Power Parity
PWID	People who inject drugs
SCI	Statistical Centre of Iran
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SME	Small and Medium Enterprise
TB	Tuberculosis
UNAIDS	United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
UNAMA	United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan
UNAMI	United Nations Assistance Mission in Iraq
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNDSS	United Nations Department for Safety and Security
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNHABITAT	United Nations HABITAT
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNIC	United Nations Information Centre
UNICEF	United Nations Children’s Fund
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNODC	United Nations Office for Drugs and Crime
UT	University of Tehran
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization
WTO	World Tourism Organisation

Foreword

The Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the United Nations system in Iran are delighted to present the new United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) for the period 2017-2021. The UNDAF is a product of close, collaborative and participatory efforts between the Government and the UN Country Team.

In cooperation with the Government, the UN system will support Iran's fulfilment of the objectives set out in the Sixth Five-Year National Development Plan. In addition, the UNDAF will contribute to fulfil the country's commitment to international conventions, treaties, conferences and summits, within the national rules and regulations of the Government. The UN system will support the country in its development efforts and in doing so it will contribute to ensuring the national ownership of UN programmes and projects and the further development of Iran's individual and institutional capacities.

On the occasion of the publication of the UNDAF, the Co-chairs of the High Level Steering Committee would like to express their great appreciation to all the Government ministries and institutions as well as the UN system, for their valuable time, effort and substantive inputs in the formulation process.

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1 INTRODUCTION

UNDAF purpose

The primary purpose of the UNDAF is to clearly profile how the UN system in Iran will contribute, in a coordinated way, to the development priorities of the Islamic Republic of Iran (henceforth Iran). The UNDAF provides a strategic framework for cooperation. It is not an implementation plan.

The primary purpose of the Results Matrix (provided at Annex 1) is to provide a management tool that supports the ongoing planning, monitoring and evaluation of the UN system's contribution to the development priorities of Iran.

Content and scope

This UNDAF document provides:

1. A summary country analysis, including the main development challenges and opportunities currently facing Iran, an overview of the UN's role in Iran and a summary of how jointly agreed UNDAF priorities were identified.
2. A description of the outcomes that the UNDAF will support.
3. An indicative budget for the UN systems financial contribution to outcome achievement.
4. An overview of UNDAF implementation arrangements.
5. A description of how progress towards achieving outcomes will be monitored and evaluated.

The Results Matrix is provided at Annex 1.

The content and scope of this document is based on UN Guidelines for the preparation of UNDAFs. It takes into account the specific in-country context. It aims to be clear, concise and useful to both the GOI and the UN Country Team (UNCT) in profiling how the UN aims to contribute to the development priorities of Iran.

The UNDAF provides a broad framework of mutually-agreed priorities. More detailed implementation plans will be prepared separately, in ongoing collaboration with the Government of Iran (henceforth GOI), as part of each UN agency's established planning procedures.

UNDAF preparation process

The UNDAF has been prepared through a process of consultation between the key Government counterparts and the development agencies of the UNCT in Iran, coordinated by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA) and the UN Resident Coordinator.

To support the consultations, analysis was conducted by the Government and the UNCT to help summarise key development constraints and opportunities and help identify mutually-agreed priority areas for collaboration in accordance with the development priorities of Iran.

Drafts of the UNDAF were reviewed by both GOI officials and UNCT members steered by the MFA and the UN Resident Coordinator.

2 SUMMARY OF COUNTRY ANALYSIS

2.1 Overview

Iran is the second largest economy in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region, with an estimated Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in 2012 of 613,398 billion Rials. It also has the second largest population of the region, with an estimated 78.8 million people in 2015. Iran ranks second in the world in natural gas reserves and fourth in proven crude oil reserves. Economic activity and government revenues still depend to a large extent on oil revenues.

Iran's Human Development Index (HDI) value for 2013 was 0.749, which is in the 'high human development' category, positioning the country at 75 out of 187 countries and territories. Between 1980 and 2013, Iran's HDI value increased from 0.490 to 0.749, an increase of 52.9 percent. Life expectancy at birth increased by 19.9 years, mean years of schooling increased by 5.7 years and expected years of schooling increased by 6.5 years. Iran's Gross National Income (GNI) per capital increased from 5,065,499 Rials in 1996 to 7,465,317 Rials in 2012 (47.3% increase) using the base year 1997.

The Iranian authorities have adopted a comprehensive strategy encompassing market-based reforms as reflected in the government's 20-year vision document and the sixth 5-Year National Development Plan for the 2016-2021 period.¹ The sixth 5-Year National Development Plan is comprised of three pillars, namely: (a) the development of a resistance economy, (b) progress in science and technology and (c) the promotion of cultural excellence. On the economic front, the development plan envisages an annual economic growth rate of 8% and includes the implementation of reforms of state-owned enterprises, the financial and banking sector, and the allocation and management of oil revenues among the main priorities of the government during the five-year period. The Government continues to play a key role in the economy with large public and quasi-public enterprises dominating the manufacturing and commercial sectors.

2.2 Iran's development challenges and opportunities

In accordance with the development priorities of Iran, discussions between the GOI and the UNCT on development challenges and opportunities have focused on four main priority areas: (i) Environment; (ii) Health; (iii) Resilient economy; and (iv) Drug control.

1. ENVIRONMENT

The state of the natural environment is of global concern. Economic development has often come at a high environmental cost, and it is increasingly recognized that sustainable economic development now depends (ever increasingly) on protecting and conserving key environmental assets. Because of Iran's dry climate, rapid urbanization and high economic dependence on oil and gas production, it faces some particularly acute environmental challenges.

Many of Iran's environmental challenges (such as water resource scarcity and desertification) are expected to be compounded by ongoing climate change. Currently, Iran's energy use intensity and per capita CO₂ emission levels are among the highest in the world. High levels of air pollution are experienced in Iran's major cities. In order to de-carbonize its economy, the GOI has adopted a low carbon economy approach to improve energy efficiency in residential, industrial, transport and urban systems as well as the application of renewable energy. These greenhouse gas mitigation options will

¹ The sixth 5-Year National Development Plan was in the last stages of finalisation at the time of UNDAF preparation

also produce economic benefits if energy is used more efficiently. Iran can also increase the share of solar, wind and geothermal in its energy mix. There are also vital climate change adaptation policies and programmes that Iran wishes to further develop and implement in order to reduce the negative impact of climate change on the economy and social welfare, as well as take advantage of relevant emerging opportunities.

Unsustainable farming and land management practices continue to contribute to reduced vegetation cover, soil erosion, desertification, shrinking wetlands and droughts. Groundwater sources are being overused, some rivers have dried out and some wetlands are disappearing. For example, the Hamoun wetlands, Zayanderud River and Lake Urmia are either nearly, or completely, dry. The problem is most visible in the agricultural sector, which uses the major proportion of Iran's water and accounts for about 10 per cent of gross domestic product.

The Persian Gulf area contains more than 65% of the world's known oil reserves. Many of the marine environmental problems occurring in the region can be attributed to the numerous oil-related activities taking place by all countries involved. Resultant pollution has caused significant damage to the ecosystem such as coral reefs, algal mats, mangroves and other habitats. The conservation and protection of Persian Gulf reefs is essential to safeguard these unique ecosystems into the future. The ecology of the Caspian Sea is also threatened by unsustainable exploitation of its bio-resources, pollution by those involved in the region and the impact of climate change.

Rapid urbanization, industrial pollution, waste disposal, overgrazing, deforestation, land degradation and soil erosion are also all impacting negatively on Iran's biodiversity. The Iranian Department of Environment has warned that 74 of Iran's identified animal species are at high risk of extinction (on the red list of the International Union for Conservation of Nature), including the Asiatic cheetah, black bear and Persian fallow deer.

2. HEALTH

The health system: Iran's health system is generally cited in WHO and global health literature as one of the most robust health systems in the world, drawing its strength from its pioneering and well-established primary health care system, which emphasizes equity, community and inter-sectoral participation. The primary health care system is the foundation of the country's good national health indicators.

Since 2014 the health sector has under-gone significant reforms in system policies and services to cope with the epidemiologic transition of health hazards from communicable to non-communicable diseases (NCDs) and from rural based primary health care to universal inclusive services in urban and rural areas. The health transformation plan (HTP) aims to reach universal health coverage (UHC), enhance both the quality and coverage of preventive, referral and care, treatment and rehabilitation services, improve citizens' satisfaction with health service provision and enhance equity.

Non-communicable diseases: Iran's national response to NCDs has, to date, been good. Iran has evidence-based national guidelines for the management of major NCDs through a primary health care approach and a NCD surveillance and monitoring system is in place to enable reporting against the nine global NCD targets. The national program for prevention and control of non-communicable diseases, which is in line with the Global Action Plan for NCD control and prevention, was launched by the 'Supreme Council for Health & Food Security' in July 2015. However, Iranians' changing diets (eating more fats, sugar and oil and fewer vegetables) and other lifestyle factors are posing significant health risks, including with respect to levels of diabetes, cardiovascular diseases, road traffic injuries, addiction, mental health conditions, and cancers. Smoking-related illnesses are a significant health issue.

Communicable diseases: HIV prevalence among people who inject drugs (PWID) is stable, and in fact slowly decreasing. However, recent studies have highlighted a gradual shift towards an epidemic picture where sexual transmission plays at least as important a role as Injecting Drug Use (IDU) transmission. The national programme is beginning to respond but a review and reform of systems, structures and skill-sets is needed if the country is to fulfill its stated objective of ending the AIDS epidemic by 2030.

Malaria, which was once a public health hazard across the country, is now mainly confined to the 3 southeastern provinces of Sistan-Baluchistan, Hormuzgan and Kerman. While early elimination of *falciparum* malaria has been achieved in some target areas, Iran remains concerned about the risk of reintroduction of the disease from neighbouring countries (mainly Pakistan) given the large number of people crossing the border every day. Similarly, while Iran now has the lowest rate of TB compared with other countries in the region (notification rates have dropped from 143 per 100,000 in 1964 to 15 per 100,000 in 2015), multi-drug resistant (MDR) TB is still considered a public health threat.

Promoting health throughout the course of life. With respect to maternal and child health, the under-five mortality rate has improved significantly, down from 226 per 1,000 live births in the 1970s to 18 per 1,000 live births in 2014. However, about 50% of Iranian children under 2 years of age currently do not benefit from exclusive breast-feeding, while the other 50% are not benefitting from optimal feeding practices. The promotion of breast-feeding therefore needs to be further strengthened. There is also a high prevalence of vitamin-D deficiency among Iranian children and women, especially among women of reproductive age. Another challenge to reproductive health, maternal health and well-being is the high rate of caesarean sections, which is also being addressed as one of the packages within HTP.

Although the coverage of vaccination is above 99% for all expanded programme of immunization (EPI) vaccines, the sustainability and independence of vaccine production, the management of the cold chain and making new vaccines available are all areas that need further attention and support.

Better meeting the health needs of specific target groups such as the elderly and the disabled is also of specific concern to the GOI, given Iran's ageing population and the priority being placed on equitable access to health services by all.

3. RESILIENT ECONOMY

The economy. Following two years of recession, the Iranian economy recovered during the 2014 Iranian calendar year (March 2014-March 2015) after the new administration led by President Rouhani took office in July 2013. The economy expanded by 3% in 2014, on the heels of annual economic contractions of 6.6 % and 1.9 % in 2012 and 2013, respectively. The inflation rate declined from a year on year peak of 28.6 % in 2012 to 13.3% in October 2015 for urban areas and from 32.7% in 2012 to 12.7% in October 2015 for rural areas (using the base year 2011).

Social welfare and poverty. The past few decades have witnessed a solid reduction in absolute poverty in Iran. However, inequality on the Gini scale still stands at around 0.36. Despite the significant improvement in living standards across the country, the gap between the leading and lagging regions in Iran has widened since the early 1990s. Of particular concern is child poverty, given that children are disproportionately represented in poor households. Preventing the persistence of disadvantage across generations is a crucial investment in the country's future, with long-term benefits for children, the economy and society as a whole. According to the Ministry of Education, access to pre-primary education among five-year old children has increased from 30 per cent in 2000 to 55% in 2011. This improvement has been most significant in rural areas. Spatial disparities nevertheless affect the availability and accessibility of quality education in the less advantaged regions. The GOI is making efforts to provide qualified teachers to support quality education in all primary schools.

Food security and sustainable agriculture. There have been major improvements over the last three decades in reducing food insecurity in Iran. Since the 1990s, the number of people suffering from hunger has steadily declined. The Global Hunger Index, measured by the International Food Policy Research Institute, shows a steady and encouraging downward trend and Iran has had the greatest reduction in GHI ranking in the Middle East. However, Iran is facing growing warnings that its deteriorating water supply could eventually undermine its food security. The agricultural sector uses the major proportion of Iran's water. Sustainable agriculture thus depends significantly on sustainable management of water supplies. Investment in more sustainable agricultural production practices is required, as part of a comprehensive national land and water resource management strategy, based on further analysis of the economic costs and benefits of different agricultural and rural livelihood development options.

Urbanisation. The urban population of Iran has increased from 15.8 million in 1976 to 53.6 million in 2011. Predictions expect that Tehran will reach the 10 million megacity threshold around 2030. Urban living offers many potential advantages over life in rural areas, in particular access to a wider range of employment opportunities and services. However, rapid urbanization can also cause huge challenges, including with respect to environmental problems (air pollution and waste disposal), high energy consumption and CO₂ emissions, urban poverty, and growing demands for essential infrastructure (including adequate housing, transport, water supply and sanitation, health and education facilities). Policy making and planning for sustainable urban development require on-going strengthening.

Natural disaster management. Iran is one of the most disaster-prone countries in the world. Earthquakes, drought, floods and sand and dust storms are the most frequent natural disasters which the country faces. The government is well prepared for initial relief and response given its practical experience. However, there is still room for improvement, including the need for better coordination, public awareness and education, constructive adoption of lessons learned, more coherent legislation, adoption of evidence-based policies, and more attention to long term recovery planning. Recent research in Iran also shows that the main focus of Government attention has been on reducing the physical vulnerability of life-lines and infrastructure, but that there is significant potential to pay more attention to addressing multi-hazard non-physical vulnerabilities, such as social, cultural, environmental and economic vulnerabilities.

Sustainable employment. The official unemployment rate in Iran reached 10.6% in 2014, up from 10.4% in 2013. The GOI estimates that 8.5 million jobs need to be created in the following two years to reduce the unemployment rate to 7% by 2016. Around 62% of the unemployed in Iran are young people (15-29 years old) and tackling this is a particularly pressing policy issue.

Population and development. Iran has experienced a so-called 'youth bulge' over the past decade. Around 50% of the population is currently under 30, and people between 15 and 29 make up around one-third of the population. Iran's young population presents an opportunity (a demographic dividend) to accelerate socio-economic development. Iran is nevertheless also a country facing an ageing population. This brings along with it a set of economic, social and health-related challenges which Iran will need to address, including concerns about the speed of future economic growth, how to finance the health care and pension systems, and the well-being of the elderly. Sound data is essential to support effective long-term planning and decision making on population and development issues.

Sustainable tourism and cultural heritage. The rich culture and heritage of Iran provides significant potential for the development of the tourism sector. Iran currently has 19 inscribed UNESCO Cultural World Heritage Sites as well as 10 elements of intangible cultural heritage - with 27 more sites having the potential to be added to these two lists. Recognising this potential, Iran has set a target of attracting 20 million foreign tourists in 2025. Achieving this target will require close cooperation between the Iranian Cultural Heritage, Handicraft and Tourism Organization (ICHTO) and the various public and private stakeholders involved in the tourism sector. Enhanced policies for sustainable tourism need to be developed, institutional capacities need to be built and cultural industries effectively promoted.

4. DRUG CONTROL

Drug abuse prevention and treatment. Iran has a considerable drug use problem, including significant opiate and amphetamine-type stimulants (ATS) use, notably methamphetamine. Drug use is closely linked to transmission of HIV and other blood-borne diseases such as Hepatitis C, high rates of imprisonment and other individual and social harms. During the past 15 years, Iran has established many successful programmes aimed at addressing drug use and HIV through prevention, treatment and care in communities and prisons. Notwithstanding these commendable efforts, there remains an urgent need for expanding the quality and quantity of existing programmes, introducing new tailor-made programmes with a special focus on vulnerable groups, and improving monitoring and evaluation practices.

Drug supply reduction. Continued cultivation and production of illicit drugs in Afghanistan represents a source of major concern to Iran, the region and the international community. The smuggling of drugs and illicit precursor chemicals into the region are also matters of deep concern. It is estimated that 37% of all Afghan heroin is annually smuggled into Iran from Afghanistan and Pakistan for domestic use and for transit to other lucrative markets. Another challenge is posed by the increase in both illicit production and trafficking of Amphetamine Type Stimulants. The Iranian Anti-Narcotics Police Force has produced impressive drug interdiction results. In 2012, Iran was responsible for 74% of the world's opium seizures and 25% of the world's heroin and morphine seizures. However, this has come at a high cost – with an estimated 3,800 law enforcement and police personnel having been killed in action against drug traffickers and more than 12,000 disabled since 1979. Iran's efforts to reduce the supply of drugs coming in and out of the country therefore warrant ongoing sustained support.

2.3 The UN in Iran

Iran was one of the founding signatories to the UN charter in 1945. In view of the UN's history of engagement with Iran, the UN can play the role of a trusted partner which contributes to Iran's development and engages in humanitarian activities. The UN is seen as a potential bridge, and bridge-builder, to the international community.

There are 18 UN agencies resident in Iran comprising the UNCT. Of these, 10 agencies deliver development assistance, while 4 deliver primarily humanitarian support.

The respective contribution of each of the resident UN development agencies to the agreed priority outcomes is outlined in the Results Matrix at Annex 1.

Development agencies		Humanitarian agencies	
1.	FAO: Food and Agriculture Organization	1.	IOM: International Organization of Migration
2.	UNAIDS: The Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS	2.	UNHCR: United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
3.	UNDP: United Nations Development Programme	3.	UNOCHA: United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
4.	UNESCO: United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization	4.	WFP: World Food Programme
5.	UNFPA: United Nations Population Fund		
6.	UN-Habitat: United Nations Human Settlements Programme		
7.	UNICEF: United Nations Children's Fund		
8.	UNIDO: United Nations Industrial Development Organisation		
9.	UNODC: United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime		

10. WHO: World Health Organization	
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Also present are the UN Information Centre (**UNIC**), the UN Department for Safety and Security (**UNDSS**), the UN Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (**UNAMA**) and the UN Assistance Mission in Iraq (**UNAMI**).

In addition, there are non-resident UN agencies which support the UN systems work in Iran, such as UN Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (**UNESCAP**), UN Environmental Programme (**UNEP**), and the World Tourism Organisation (**WTO**).

2.4 Identified priorities for collaboration

The priorities for collaboration between the GOI and the UN have been identified and defined through an ongoing process of consultation, led by MFA. The UNDAF priorities are thus fully consistent with Iran's sixth 5-Year National Development Plan.

The following factors have also been taken into account:

- The advice and direction provided by GOI agencies, coordinated by the MFA.
- Analysis of development challenges and opportunities in Iran.
- Lessons learned during implementation of the UNDAF 2012-2016.
- UN agency mandates, capacities and areas of comparative advantage.
- Linkages to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) that were formally adopted at the UN Sustainable Development Summit in New York in September 2015.

3 UNDAF OUTCOMES

3.1 Overview

This UNDAF focuses on the specification and achievement of mutually agreed outcomes. It does not detail all the expected outputs resulting from UN support. _ This is in keeping with the main purpose of the UNDAF, which is to provide a strategic framework for cooperation and a broad guide to facilitate coordinated (and more detailed) planning and implementation of specific UN agency work programmes in partnership with the GOI.

The UNDAF outcomes are presented under four pillars, namely: (i) Environment, (ii) Health, (iii) Resilient Economy, and (iv) Drug Control.

The 15 outcome headings are summarised below, for ease of quick reference.

<p>1. Environment 1.1: Integrated natural resource management 1.2: Low carbon economy and climate change</p> <p>2. Health 2.1: Universal Health Coverage 2.2: Prevention and control of Non-Communicable Diseases 2.3: Prevention and control of HIV/AIDS and other Communicable Diseases 2.4: Promoting health throughout the course of life</p>	<p>3. Resilient Economy 3.1: Inclusive growth, poverty eradication and social welfare 3.2: Food security, sustainable agriculture and improved nutrition 3.3: Sustainable urbanization 3.4: Natural disaster management 3.5: Sustainable employment 3.6: Population and development 3.7: Sustainable tourism and cultural heritage</p> <p>4. Drug Control 4.1: Drug abuse prevention and treatment 4.2: Drug supply reduction</p>
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A description of what the UN system stands ready to support under each outcome is presented in Section 3.2 below.

The Results Matrix at Annex 1 contains the following information in 3 columns: (i) the outcome statements, a list of the focus areas under each outcome, (ii) the key indicators for measuring progress towards outcome achievement, and (iii) the contributions which each UN agency intends to make towards outcome achievement, including the main GOI agencies they will work in partnership with.

The primary role of UN development agencies in Iran is not to directly deliver services, but rather to support GOI initiatives to more effectively deliver development services and benefits for the Iranian people. The main measure of the UN system's success is therefore the extent to which UN support and advice has been accepted and used by partner GOI agencies.

The UN's common implementation strategies are as follows:

- Supporting GOI in developing its institutional capacities,
- Supporting the GOI in achieving multi-disciplinary approaches to development,
- Suggesting policy advice and providing technical expertise,
- Supporting knowledge generation and sharing of best practices,
- Facilitating south-south cooperation.

Description of UNDAF outcomes

1. ENVIRONMENT

1.1: Integrated natural resource management

Outcome: Responsible GOI agencies formulate, implement and monitor integrated natural resource management policies and programmes more effectively.

The UN system in Iran will offer continued support to the GOI's efforts to the following focus areas: sustainable water resources management – sustainable land management – biodiversity conservation – and the sustainable management of the marine and coastal environment.

Particular attention will be given to supporting Government efforts to:

1. Institutionalise integrated natural resource management, land use planning and management and integrated landscape management best practices into development planning and implementation processes.
2. Generate and share knowledge and data in relation to integrated natural resource management.
3. Further develop and implement national and regional efforts to prevent deforestation, desertification and soil pollution – including the development of a National Framework for integrated drought risk management and the roll out of national drought management programmes.
4. Develop and implement national and regional initiatives directly aimed at Sand and Dust Storm (SDS) control.
5. Mainstream sustainable water resources management (including water quality management) best practices into development planning and implementation processes, including through development of tools and knowledge products.
6. Establish new Protected Areas and apply enhanced habitat management methods / tools in order to promote biodiversity conservation.
7. Identify and support the designation of site-specific examples of sustainable development.
8. Develop and use land management and utilization information systems; and
9. Strengthen bilateral/multilateral cooperation on sustainable development and address regional environmental challenges including, inter-alia, safeguarding of marine resources.

1.2: Low carbon economy and climate change

Outcome: Responsible GOI agencies formulate, implement and monitor low carbon economy and climate change policies and programmes more effectively.

The UN system in Iran will offer continued support to the GOI's efforts in relation to the following focus areas: 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.

Particular attention will be given to supporting Government efforts to:

1. Establish a better understanding of climate change mitigation and adaptation options and practices among Iranian stakeholders, including with respect to technology transfer, capacity building and access to international finance.
2. Improve energy efficiency in all areas including, inter-alia, in high-energy-consumption industries such as steel, cement, oil and gas refineries, petrochemical and brick production.
3. Promote the development of industries producing/providing renewable energy equipment, energy efficient equipment, IT tools to reduce energy consumption and related management services.
4. Scale-up and mainstream the adoption of resource-efficient and cleaner patterns of production, and minimize the generation and discharge of emissions, effluents, wastes and heavy metals. At the same time, promote the recycling, resource recovery and the environmentally-sound treatment of waste.
5. Integrate environmental economic analysis, monitoring and strategic impact assessment (including the evaluation of eco-systems services) into development planning and decision making processes.
6. Further include environmental education issues into the national education system.
7. Promote science based solutions to environmental challenges, including climate change; and
8. Tackle the health impacts of air pollution risks through developing monitoring systems, assessing health costs at care level, and managing the health impacts of climate change.

2. HEALTH

2.1: Universal health coverage

Outcome: The health sector in Iran formulates, implements and monitors their policies and programmes more effectively, in line with promoting universal health coverage goals.

The UN system in Iran will offer continued support to the GOI's efforts in relation to the following focus areas: 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 – and hospital management.

Particular attention will be given to supporting Government efforts to:

1. Establish norms and standards for the training and licensing of health workers, the accreditation of health facilities, and the regulation of private providers and insurers.
2. Strengthen health information systems and evidence-based policy-making for guiding the Health Transformation Plan with emphasis on civil registration and vital statistics.
3. Strengthen the monitoring and evaluation of universal health coverage, health financing (in particular the fund-pooling function of insurance organisations), access to Primary Health Care, quality of care in urban settings, and hospital management and accreditation.
4. Revise the Medical Education in Health Transformation Plan for undergraduate, medicine and para-medicine training; develop education programmes for family medicine; adopt other training curricula based on needs; provide up to date training for hospital managers and CEOs; and strengthen nursing professional regulations and capacity to reduce educational and service gaps.

5. Revise Human Resources for Health (HRH) policies.
6. Strengthen the regulating mechanisms and the capacity of Iran's Food and Drug Organisation in vaccine and medicine production, and facilitate technology transfer.
7. Adopt innovative approaches to equity and evidenced-based health programming and public financing for children and adolescents.
8. Enhance data gathering on the health status of women, children and other vulnerable groups; and
9. Develop policies and plans for health tourism and the export of health goods and services.

2.2: Prevention and control of Non-Communicable Diseases

Outcome: The health sector in Iran formulates, implements and monitors their Non-Communicable Disease control policies and programmes more effectively.

The UN system in Iran will offer continued support to the GOI's efforts in relation to the following focus areas: 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.

Particular attention will be given to supporting Government efforts to:

1. Strengthen policies for multi-sectoral action on NCDs in line with the national strategy and action plan and develop a comprehensive monitoring framework taking into account the Global Plan of Action and recommendations on NCD.
2. Strengthen operational guidelines and effective intervention measures; enhance national surveillance and information systems (including a cancer registry); and monitor exposure to NCD risk factors, NCD-specific mortality and morbidity, and the health system response to these diseases.
3. Update and scale-up a multi-sectoral national policy and strategic action plan for mental health and integrate priority mental health issues into the basic PHC health delivery package.
4. Enhance and roll out policies and strategies regarding national tobacco control and tobacco use prevention programmes, as well as implement the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (FCTC) and the Protocol to Eliminate Illicit Trade in Tobacco Products, with particular attention to increasing tax on tobacco products.
5. Strengthen policies, programmes and laws for implementing the global policy 'Decade of Action for Road Safety' and addressing the underlying causes of road traffic injuries.
6. Develop, scale up and roll out policies, action plans and evaluation tools for health promotion interventions regarding NCDs and its risk factors, through health education, improving health literacy, awareness raising and promoting healthy lifestyles; and
7. Improve the availability and affordability of essential medicines and basic health technology for NCDs.

2.3: Prevention and control of HIV/AIDS and other Communicable Diseases

Outcome: The health sector in Iran formulates, implements and monitors policies and programmes on HIV/AIDS and other communicable diseases more effectively.

The UN system in Iran will offer continued support to the GOI's efforts in relation to the following focus areas: 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.

Particular attention will be given to supporting Government efforts to:

1. Coordinate a multi-sectoral National Strategic Plan on HIV/AIDS which aims to achieve the 90-90-90 goals by 2020 and, ultimately, end the HIV epidemic by 2030.
2. Access global sources of technical and financial assistance and strengthen south-south cooperation on CD control.
3. Adapt and implement the national as well as global strategy and targets for TB prevention, care and control after 2015; adapt strategies and policies and guidelines for TB elimination; use an updated surveillance system; access first and second line drugs and quality diagnostic facilities; and strengthen inter-country collaboration and cross-border cooperation.
4. Strengthen country capacity to update and maintain implementation of the Malaria elimination strategy, scale up diagnostic capacity to measure drug efficacy and resistance; and initiate integrated vector control management.
5. Strengthen country capacity for implementation and monitoring of the national as well as global vaccine action plan, with emphasis on improved service delivery and immunization monitoring in order to achieve the goals for the Decade of Vaccines, maintain Polio eradication, Measles and Rubella elimination, and progress the 'End-Game Strategy'.
6. Enhance the quality and effectiveness of the national immunization programme through the local production of vaccines, introduction of new vaccines and improving vaccine supply management through technology transfer and foreign investment; and
7. Provide a coordinated response to Anti-Microbial Resistance (AMR) at country level, and scale up capacities for adequate information management, risk assessment and risk communication.

2.4: Promoting health throughout the course of life

Outcome: The health sector in Iran formulates, implements and monitors its health promotion and well-being policies and programmes more effectively.

The UN system in Iran will offer continued support to the GOI's efforts in relation to the following focus areas: 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.

Particular attention will be given to supporting Government efforts to:

1. Develop or update policies, strategies and guidelines for safe pregnancy and delivery, develop training guidelines and standard operational procedures for service providers, and monitor and evaluate maternal and neonatal health status and respond to the evidence.
2. Enhance the quality, coverage, continuity and effectiveness of the maternal, neonatal and early childhood health and development services, including with respect to management of micronutrient deficiencies.

3. Effectively prevent and address the impact of environmental factors and disasters on health and nutrition.
4. Develop /update and implement policies and programmes that promote sexual and reproductive health.
5. Strengthen the collection, analysis and reporting of data on health indicators of ageing populations using existing research and health information systems.
6. Improve the quality of life for people with disabilities through physical education, sport, recreation and fitness; enhancing access to health care; and promoting healthy lifestyle programmes.
7. Strengthen national coordination across different disciplines on food safety; safeguard animal and plant health; reduce the burden of foodborne diseases; and strengthen food safety standards, risk management and monitoring systems; and
8. Further develop policies and programmes to better meet the health needs of the elderly and disabled.

3. RESILIENT ECONOMY

3.1: Inclusive growth, poverty eradication and social welfare

Outcome: Responsible GOI agencies formulate, implement and monitor their social welfare and poverty eradication policies and programmes more effectively.

The UN system in Iran will offer continued support to the GOI's efforts in relation to the following focus areas: promoting inclusive growth – addressing poverty eradication – and promoting social welfare, including on quality education, child poverty, child welfare and lifelong learning.

Particular attention will be given to supporting Government efforts to:

1. Establish urban poverty definitions and standards for Iran, and develop urban poverty and housing poverty maps.
2. Develop and implement a multi-layer social security scheme and reform the national insurance system.
3. Develop strategies and measures to achieve rural poverty eradication, including through promotion of alternative livelihoods.
4. Conduct regular monitoring of multi-dimensional poverty, age-specific vulnerabilities and welfare outcomes across the population.
5. Enhance public investment in children.
6. Enhance social protection and sectoral policies that address multiple deprivations across the life-cycle.
7. Improve coordination across sectors and levels to ensure quality and equitable coverage of social services for children and adolescents, and provide quality services to respond to the needs of the most disadvantaged children including those without caregivers.
8. Ensure efficiency and effectiveness of social development programmes and policies through strengthening administrative systems and mechanisms such as single-registry systems for beneficiaries and/or common targeting mechanisms.

9. Provide proper treatment of children and the elderly through development of the relevant entities' capacity and the enhancement of public and key actors' awareness.
10. Enhance the capacity of relevant national entities for effective coordination and response to child protection in emergencies.
11. Promote the active participation of all children in line with government reform policies on promoting inclusion and participation of all children and supporting improvements in the learning environment
12. Further develop and implement policies and strategies to promote quality education for all (such as the reform in general formal education), and promote south-south cooperation on quality education for all; and
13. Develop plans and strategies for holistic life-skills and vocational training to ensure attainment of appropriate competencies for enhanced employability.

3.2: Food security, sustainable agriculture and improved nutrition

Outcome: Relevant GOI agencies formulate, implement and monitor food security and sustainable agriculture policies and programmes more effectively.

The UN system in Iran will offer continued support to the GOI's efforts in relation to the following focus areas: food security – sustainable agriculture – rural livelihoods – the development of rural areas – and pest and pesticide management.

Particular attention will be given to supporting Government efforts to:

1. Develop and implement policy frameworks, strategies and investment programmes for food security, sustainable agriculture and nutrition.
2. Develop technologies for sustainable agriculture, including seed multiplication and biotechnology.
3. Enhance small scale agriculture productivity at local and village levels.
4. Promote multi-stakeholder dialogue and partnerships on food security and nutrition at the national and regional levels.
5. Raise awareness about responsible agriculture investments.
6. Develop efficient evidence-based knowledge exchange and decision support systems on food security and nutrition.
7. Optimize value chains, develop post-farm efficient and sustainable food systems, and protect local biodiversity in agriculture.
8. Improve access of poor and vulnerable households to safe, nutritious and diversified diets; and
9. Promote climate smart agriculture and build the resilience of institutions, communities, households and agro-eco systems to anticipate, absorb and recover from the impacts of natural shocks.

3.3: Sustainable urbanization

Outcome: Relevant GOI agencies formulate, implement and monitor sustainable urbanization and human settlement policies and programmes more effectively.

The UN system in Iran will offer continued support to the GOI's efforts in relation to the following focus areas: developing sustainable cities – improving access to buildings and services for people with disabilities and the elderly – and improving the urban environment.

Particular attention will be given to supporting Government efforts to:

1. Develop enhanced planning and management capacities for sustainable urbanization, including with respect to urban renewal, urban regeneration and resilient cities.
2. Further develop and implement national programmes to control and monitor the size of metropolitan populations.
3. Improve urban transportation including public transportation and urban mobility.
4. Improve the efficacy and effectiveness of urban water and energy supply and solid waste management programmes.
5. Develop and implement effective and appropriate programmes to promote “Adequate Housing for All”, in particular for lower income households, the disabled and the elderly.
6. Develop and disseminate practical planning guidelines adapted to new towns.
7. Further develop the Housing Master Plan and an implementation strategy, including the financial component.
8. Develop an implementation framework for the National Strategy on Revitalising, Upgrading, Renovating and Enabling Deteriorated and Under-utilised Urban Fabrics.
9. Promote and share knowledge on urban services and utilities, public and open spaces, urban finance, housing finance and spatial planning; and
10. Develop guidance and tools on issues related to land management and bio-capacity assessment.

3.4: Natural disaster management

Outcome: Relevant GOI agencies formulate, implement and monitor natural disaster management policies and programmes more effectively.

The UN system in Iran will offer continued support to the GOI's efforts in relation to the following focus areas: investing in disaster risk reduction taking into account the Sendai Framework – understanding disaster risk – and effective disaster and emergency preparedness and response

Particular attention will be given to supporting Government efforts to:

1. Develop enhanced capacities for adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans, including a multi-hazard approach to disaster risk reduction.
2. Develop institutional capacities to better assess the economic impact of natural disasters and protect the most vulnerable (including the poor, children, the elderly and people with disabilities).
3. Access, analyse and use up-to-date data on disaster risks. .

4. Reduce disaster risk and enhance the coping mechanisms of most vulnerable communities.
5. Build capacities and foster partnerships to mitigate the effects of natural disasters and reduce vulnerability, including with respect to water and sanitation systems, using all available science and technology advancements.
6. Establish safer schools initiatives and promote the participation and inclusion of children and schools in the process of disaster preparedness, particularly in at-risk areas.
7. Raise awareness among communities on disaster preparedness and overcome organizational disconnects in early warnings and disaster risk communication, including through the media and educational institutions; and
8. Further develop health sector disaster and emergency preparedness and response plans and capacities.

3.5: Sustainable employment

Outcome: Relevant GOI agencies formulate, implement and monitor sustainable employment policies and programmes more effectively.

The UN system in Iran will offer continued support to the GOI's efforts in relation to the following focus areas: promoting productive employment and occupational health – sustainable trade and investment – entrepreneurship and business/social enterprise development – and science and technology transfer.

Particular attention will be given to supporting Government efforts to:

1. Help existing micro and small enterprises expand their business, access larger markets and create new jobs; improve the linkages and interaction among enterprises; establish and/or improve and implement quality standard and certification and traceability systems; and develop marketing tools.
2. Develop new policies, in cooperation with sector associations and business stakeholders, to improve market access and help SME's shift from the informal to formal sector.
3. Develop and implement sustainable employment policies and programmes (including, inter alia, green jobs and alternative livelihoods) with the engagement of relevant stakeholders.
4. Develop entrepreneurship policy-making and programming capacities.
5. Develop enhanced policy making and programming capacities that promote technology transfer quality.
6. Develop enhanced policy and programming capacity for social protection.
7. Enhance the culture of entrepreneurship, improve understanding of labour market needs and provide market driven quality vocational skills training.
8. Establish business incubators, science and technology parks, business start-up and early stage income generating activity centers.
9. Establish enhanced science-industry linkages within the higher education system; and
10. Include specific groups (e.g. people with disabilities, women headed households, and drug users under treatment) in national policies for home-based businesses, handicraft production and cultural/tourism interventions.

3.6: Population and development

Outcome: Relevant GOI agencies formulate, implement and monitor population and development policies and programmes more effectively.

The UN system in Iran will offer continued support to the GOI's efforts in relation to the following focus areas: generating and using population and development data for development planning (including with respect to the demographic dividend) – ageing – and population dynamics.

Particular attention will be given to supporting Government efforts to:

1. Produce and disseminate evidence/data for development planning with respect to demographic dividend and population dynamics, including on ageing, urbanization and migration.
2. Raise awareness of the implications of demographic dividend and population dynamics among policy / decision-makers, academics and practitioners.
3. Include demographic dividend and population dynamics data and its implications into national policies and development plans; and
4. Develop evidence-based policies and programmes to secure socio-economic welfare for all and promote active participation of the elderly in society.

3.7: Sustainable tourism and cultural heritage

Outcome: Relevant GOI agencies formulate, implement and monitor sustainable tourism and cultural heritage policies and programmes more effectively.

The UN system in Iran will offer continued support to the GOI's efforts in relation to the following focus areas: the development of sustainable tourism – the preservation and promotion of cultural heritage – and combatting the illicit trafficking of cultural goods.

Particular attention will be given to supporting Government efforts to:

1. Achieve its goal of increased sustainable tourism, including through updating the National Tourism Masterplan, training of specialized heritage tour guides, improving the management of national and world heritage sites, and promoting community-based tourism.
2. Strengthen the statistical systems for planning in the tourism sector.
3. Protect and increase the resilience of heritage sites and their surrounding environment through, inter-alia, capacity building of site managers and providing international exchange of good practices.
4. Safeguard intangible cultural heritage, through capacity building for all, in particular for staff of ICHTO.
5. Promote creative industries (in particular handicrafts as a sustainable livelihood for women and men in rural areas) and promote the involvement of the private sector in the restoration of historical buildings and sites.
6. Build institutional capacity to combat illicit trafficking of cultural property both within ICHTO and among the public and private museums; and
7. Expand and improve Iran's tourism infrastructure in an environmentally sustainable way.

4. DRUG CONTROL

4.1: Drug abuse prevention and treatment

Outcome: Relevant GOI agencies formulate, implement and monitor drug abuse prevention and treatment policies and programmes more effectively.

The UN system in Iran will offer continued support to the GOI's efforts in relation to the following focus areas: primary prevention – drug treatment and rehabilitation – and comprehensive harm reduction.

Particular attention will be given to supporting Government efforts to:

1. 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.
2. Expand the coverage and quality of comprehensive evidenced informed public health services and programmes on HIV prevention, treatment and care (including harm reduction).
3. Design and implement effective programs for prevention of risky behaviors and addiction among adolescents and youth.
4. Develop evidence-based, effective and comprehensive school-based prevention programmes with a particular focus on at-risk populations and localities; and
5. Evaluate harm reduction programmes, strengthen ongoing interventions and initiate new areas and methods for interventions on substance abuse based on new requirements and risks including ATS use.

4.2: Drug supply reduction

Outcome: Relevant GOI agencies formulate, implement and monitor drug supply reduction policies and programmes more effectively.

The UN system in Iran will offer continued support to the GOI's efforts in relation to the following focus areas: border management - combatting drug trafficking – regional and international drug control cooperation – and alternative livelihoods.

Particular attention will be given to supporting Government efforts to:

1. Develop national capacities on border management, drugs precursors and amphetamine type stimulants control, and interdiction and seizures.
2. Develop enhanced regional and international partnerships and networking to more effectively combat illicit drug trafficking; and
3. Develop and foster alternative livelihood programmes.

3.2 Framework Principles

The following shall be the framework principles of the collaboration between the GOI and UN in the implementation of this UNDAF:

1. The principle of national ownership shall underpin all UN programmes of cooperation in Iran. All programmes, projects and activities thereof should contribute to the national development policies and priorities of Iran.
2. The GOI is the prime partner of the UNCT. Subject to the agreement of the GOI partners and under their responsibility, other partners such as officially-registered civil society organizations and the private sector may also contribute to the implementation of the programme.
3. Formulation and implementation of all programmes and projects shall fully respect the cultural, social, ethical and religious values of the Islamic Republic of Iran.
4. Using only official data/information/statistics as the point of reference.

The UN system in Iran and Iranian partners will continue to work together in the spirit of mutual respect and partnership. It is assumed that the UN system in Iran is resourced to carry out its core functions and is expected to mobilise additional resources as required to implement specific development programmes. The GOI takes leadership in implementing and sustaining the identified institutional capacity improvements (at policy and programme implementation levels) where the UN system has been asked to provide support. Timely provision of key official data to the UN system – where appropriate, and in order to assist the effective planning, monitoring and evaluation of programmes of collaborative work – is considered important.

4 INDICATIVE BUDGET

The indicative budget for the UN system’s contribution to UNDAF implementation is indicatively estimated to be US\$ 150 million over the 5-year period annualized to an average approximate budget of US\$30 million. The UN’s actual resource commitments will be made when detailed country programmes are drawn up.

Given Iran’s upper middle income country status, the indicative budget has been developed on the understanding that the role of the UN in Iran is primarily one of partnership which focuses on: developing GOI institutional capacities – fostering multi-disciplinary approaches to development – providing policy advice and technical expertise – supporting knowledge generation and sharing of best practices – and facilitating south-south cooperation.

In order to achieve the expected UNDAF Outcomes, the UN system will therefore provide sound technical support and cutting-edge advisory services, as well as financial resources to supplement the domestic resources available to the GOI.

The financial resources being made available by the UN system in support of the UNDAF should thus be viewed as seed funding for catalytic actions. The scale-up and wide-scale implementation of improved policies and programmes will need to be financed through joint efforts of the Government and the UN system including through mobilizing international resources.

5 IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

The UNDAF High-Level Steering Committee (HLSC) is the highest decision making body in charge of the formulation, implementation and monitoring and evaluation of the UNDAF.

The HLSC will comprise of two co-chairs (the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the United Nations Resident Coordinator Office). It will also include representatives of line ministries – including, but not limited to - Ministry of Interior (MOI), Ministry of Roads and Urban Development (MORUD), Department of Environment (DOE), Ministry of Agriculture Jihad (MOAJ), Ministry of Health and

Medical Education (MOHME), Ministry of Labour, Cooperatives and Welfare (MOLCW), National Disaster Management Organization (NDMO), Drug Control Headquarters (DCHQ), Statistical Centre of Iran (SCI) and representatives of all relevant UN development agencies.

The GOI and the relevant UN development agencies will be collectively responsible for the implementation of the country and work programmes which will be produced under UNDAF. The HLSC will adopt final procedural and substantive decisions, while continuing to take the lead in ensuring progress in implementation, and the continued relevance and effectiveness of the development partnership between the Government and the United Nations system.

The HLSC will convene at least twice a year. This frequency can be increased upon the decision of the two co-chairs subject to need. HLSC sessions can be convened to cover the progress and substantive matters in any of the four pillars.

The UNDAF provides a strategic cooperation framework within which each UN agency will continue to develop and implement their own more detailed country programmes in partnership with their key GOI counterpart agencies.

6 MONITORING AND EVALUATION

The United Nations and the Government of Iran are committed to rigorously monitoring progress towards achievement of UNDAF outcomes. A joint GOI and UN UNDAF Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Group will support this task. As part of this effort, the M&E capacities of national institutions and their collaboration with the UNCT will be further strengthened.

Before the end of 2016, the GOI, in collaboration with the development agencies of the UNCT and with the support of the M&E Group, will prepare baseline data and proposed targets for each of the outcome indicators, for subsequent review and approval by the HLSC. This will help ensure that the outcomes are evaluable over the longer term. As part of this work, the M&E Group will also further define and develop the systems, processes and tools by which joint monitoring of UNDAF progress towards outcome achievement will be more effectively and efficiently undertaken.

The HLSC will organize the preparation of an annual report and a joint UNDAF Annual Review each year to reflect on progress, identify achievements and challenges, learn lessons and make strategic decisions that further strengthen the UNDAF partnership and support the achievement of UNDAF outcomes.

The UNDAF HLSC will also conduct an evaluation in the penultimate year of the UNDAF cycle. The evaluation will assess the extent to which more effective formulation, implementation and monitoring of GOI policies and programmes (relevant to each UNDAF outcome and the support provided by the UN system) has been achieved. The following will be assessed: (i) the continued relevance of UNDAF outcomes, (ii) the efficiency of UNDAF management processes; (iii) the effectiveness of implementation (outcome achievement); (iv) contribution to wider developmental impact; and (v) the sustainability of benefits. The evaluation will also help inform the design of the next UNDAF.

The UN and the GOI are committed to ensuring that the public and relevant target groups are kept informed about achievements relevant to the agreed UNDAF outcomes, using all relevant media. To this end, the production and dissemination of relevant information in both Farsi and English will be strengthened.

ANNEXES

Annex 1 – Results Matrix

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 – sand and dust storms / desertification / deforestation / soil contamination, ▪ biodiversity conservation, and ▪ marine and coastal environment <p>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 (with UN agency support) to address drought mitigation, sand / dust storms and other regional environmental challenges 5. Number and scope of marine and coastal environment sustainable management policies, strategies or programmes that are developed and implemented with UN support, in line with the Blue Growth Initiative 6. Number and scope of site specific examples of sustainable development that are identified and promoted with UN agency support 	<p>FAO will:</p> <p><u>Focus area: sustainable water resources management,</u></p> <p>in partnership with MOJA, DOE, MOE and Iran Meteorological Organization:</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 based on national policies and the FAO regional water scarcity initiative platform. ▪ 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. <p><u>Focus area: sustainable land management</u></p> <p>in partnership with MOJA (Land Affairs Organization, FRWO etc.):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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.

UNDAF Outcomes and focus areas	Indicators of achievement	UN agency contributions and key GOI partners
		<p><u>Focus area: biodiversity conservation</u></p> <p>in partnership with MOJA and/or DOE:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Support strengthened access to and utilisation of plant and animal genetic resources. ▪ Promote the conservation of mountain ecosystems and their biodiversity through the FAO-led International Mountain Partnership. ▪ Reinforce the application of the GAWI guidelines on Agriculture, Water, Wetlands Interaction. <p><u>Focus area: marine and coastal environment</u></p> <p>in partnership with SHILAT (MOJA):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Support sustainable management of marine and coastal ecosystems through the implementation of the Blue Growth Initiative. ▪ Support development of a national fisheries and aquaculture strategic programme based on the Blue Growth Initiative. <p>UNDP will (in partnership with MOE, FRWO, DOE, MPO, MoP, MoI/Provincial Governors, Rural and City Councils, President’s Office, and Municipalities as appropriate):</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)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Promote the generation and sharing of knowledge in relation to integrated natural resource management,

UNDAF Outcomes and focus areas	Indicators of achievement	UN agency contributions and key GOI partners
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Support capacity-building through international scientific collaboration for the protection and sustainable management of the ocean and coasts, 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 awareness and intervene for behavior change on water consumption, through capacity building for media, communication professionals and supporting curricula development for journalist educators on sustainable natural resource management <p>UNHABITAT will (in partnership with DoE, MoRUD, MoI, Municipalities, Water Utility Company, BHRC, MoJA, RC for Urban Water Management and NGOs):</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 support up-skilling of water safety regulatory management practice on WSP, the auditing system, and the quality assessment process of drinking water.</p>
<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, 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Number and scope of strategies and institutional arrangements put in place (with UN agency support) which support implementation of priority actions in the National Appropriate Mitigation Plan 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 (including on children and adolescent's) well-being that have been formulated, adopted, implemented and/or evaluated with UN agency support 4. Number and scope of policy tools adopted and used (with UN agency support) to reduce energy consumption 	<p>UNIDO will:</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. ▪ Help scale up and mainstream the adoption of resource-efficient and cleaner patterns of production by increasing materials, energy, water and chemicals use efficiency, and minimizing the generation and discharge of emissions, effluents, wastes and heavy metals. At the same time, recycling, resource recovery and the environmentally sound treatment of waste will be promoted. Proven solutions are then scaled up by such means as knowledge and technology exchange through global and regional networking, public-private partnerships for environmental stewardship, value-chain approaches and eco-industrial park development.

UNDAF Outcomes and focus areas	Indicators of achievement	UN agency contributions and key GOI partners
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ renewable energy, ▪ developing and implementing sustainable transportation policies; and ▪ promoting more sustainable consumption and production patterns <p>SDGs: 6, 7, 9, 12, 13, 17</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. Number and scope of new technologies adopted and scaled up (with UN agency support) that support more efficient energy use / consumption 6. Number and scope of “green industry” standards and certification schemes adopted with UN support 7. Number and type of enterprises adopting resource-efficient and cleaner patterns of production (certified), with UN agency support 8. Number and type of “green 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 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>UNDP will (in partnership with DOE, FRWO, MPO, MOIMT, MOP, MOJA, President’s Office, MoE, MoI/Provincial Governors and Municipalities as appropriate):</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):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Support adaptation and mitigation to climate change (e.g. access to carbon credit through carbon sequestration activities, salinization etc.). ▪ Integrate climate change measure into national policies, strategies and planning. ▪ Strengthen resilience to climate change through less input intensive agricultural practices and notably the establishment of climate smart agricultural policies and practices. <p>UNESCO will (in partnership with DoE, MoCIG, NatCom and IRIB)</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, particularly through engagement of local communities in green economies and eco-services as alternative livelihoods. ▪ Assist the government of Iran in fostering wide application of renewable energies, especially by means of establishing science park(s) on renewable energies. ▪ Support strengthening of the power and role of the media in raising awareness among the population and in influencing informed policies by national authorities by means of training young “science journalists” 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) :</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)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Support the GOI to make a fair contribution to the global effort to achieve the stabilisation of greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that prevents dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system.

UNDAF Outcomes and focus areas	Indicators of achievement	UN agency contributions and key GOI partners
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Support the GOI to effectively adapt to and manage unavoidable and potential damaging climate change impacts through interventions that build and sustain Iran’s social, economic and environmental resilience and emergency response capacity. ▪ Promote and support activities related to sustainable transportation. <p>WHO will support tackling the health impacts of air pollution risks through developing monitoring systems and assessing health costings at care level, and managing the health impacts of climate change.</p>
2. HEALTH		
<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 (with UN support) relevant to reforming medical education in line with the National Health Transformation Plan priorities 	<p>WHO will (in partnership with :</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 and 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, ▪ vaccine sufficiency, ▪ hospital management, and ▪ the development of health tourism and export of health goods and services <p>SDGs: 1, 3, 17</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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 (including for reproductive health and midwifery services) 4. Number and scope of strengthened implementation capacities for Civil Registration & Vital Statistics that are developed and adopted with UN support 5. Number and scope of strategies, policies and plans that are developed/updated and rolled-out (with UN support) to strengthen regulatory mechanisms and the capacity for vaccine and medicine production by Iran FDO (including for the EDI programme) 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 as a result of UN support 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 agency support 	<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 setting 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 exchange. <p>UNICEF will:</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. ▪ 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 and to establish a working feedback loop. <p>UNFPA will :</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 the National Organization for Civil Registration (NOCR) and MoHME to improve 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 polices 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>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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 2. Number and scope of practices that are strengthened (with support of UN agencies) to analyze, monitor and evaluate the 	<p>UNDP will (in partnership with WHO):</p> <p>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...):</p>

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 and cancer, ▪ addressing risk factors related to NCDs, and ▪ improving road safety and reducing traffic injuries <p>SDGs: 1, 3</p>	<p>implementation and effectiveness of country-led national multi-sectoral NCD plans</p> <p>3. Number and scope of policies and strategies which are strengthened / upgraded and rolled-out with support of UN agencies 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</p> <p>4. Number and scope of policies and strategies which are developed / updated, adopted and rolled-out (with UN support) related to addressing underlying causes of road traffic injuries, other unintentional injuries and mental health problems</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide technical support to national counterparts to develop a comprehensive global 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 • Support national counterparts to develop operational guidelines and effective intervention measures (including “best buys” and cost effective interventions to address NCD and their risk factors and social determinants, and dietary habits), national surveillance and information systems and standardised data collection tools (including a cancer registry), 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 implementation of the global policy named “Decade of Action for Road Safety” by strengthening capacity 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:</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 through communication for development approaches.
<p>2.3: Prevention and control of Communicable Diseases, including HIV/AIDS</p>	<p>1. Percentage of HIV population in Iran that is aware of its HIV sero-status: Baseline: 30 per cent (NSP4)</p>	<p>UNAIDS will provide coordinated UN 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>

UNDAF Outcomes and focus areas	Indicators of achievement	UN agency contributions and key GOI partners
<p>The health sector in Iran formulates, implements and monitors policies and programmes on communicable diseases, including HIV/AIDS, more effectively in line with national plans and international norms.</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>SDGs: 1, 3</p>	<p>Target: Year 5: 90 per cent (NSP4)</p> <p>2. Percentage of HIV population that is receiving antiretroviral therapy according to national guidelines: Baseline: 50 per cent (NSP4) 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. Baseline: TBD 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 with support of UN agencies, including with respect to most at risk groups</p> <p>5. National Elimination strategies and policies for Malaria, TB, Measles and Rubella, and Schistosomiasis are in place, implemented and/or sustained/up-dated with support of UN agencies</p> <p>6. Number of autochthonous malaria cases Baseline (2014): 367 Target (2021): <40</p> <p>7. Number and scope of practices that have been strengthened and adopted with support of UN agencies to sustain vaccine preventable disease programmes, support introduction of new vaccines, roll-out the Polio End Game Strategy and ensure/increase availability of IPV</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fostering Innovation, Knowledge Management and Strategic Information • Capacity Development and Implementation Science • Advocacy and Communication <p>The ultimate objective of UN support is to achieve the 90-90-90 Goals by 2020 and end the HIV epidemic by 2030.</p> <p>UNAIDS, WHO, UNDP and other relevant UN agencies will assist Iran to carry out a mid-term evaluation of HIV/AIDS NSP4 in 2017.</p> <p>UNDP will:</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 and thus contribute to the global HIV control targets. • Support the Country Coordinating Mechanism of Global Fund grants to oversee the development and implementation of grant activities in Iran • 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</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

UNDAF Outcomes and focus areas	Indicators of achievement	UN agency contributions and key GOI partners
	<p>8. Number and scope of national policies, strategies and plans that are developed, updated and/or rolled-out (with UN agency support) related to the national NCD surveillance system, IHR implementation, cross-border collaboration and a coordinated response to AMR</p>	<p>updated surveillance system; and support access to first and second line drugs and quality diagnostic facilities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 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. • 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:</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, NatCom and MoH and UN sister agencies):</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.
<p>2.4: Promoting health throughout the course of life</p>	<p>1. Number and scope of the policies, strategies and/or practices that have been strengthened with support of UN agencies to improve quality of interventions to end preventable maternal</p>	<p>WHO will:</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

UNDAF Outcomes and focus areas	Indicators of achievement	UN agency contributions and key GOI partners
<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"> ▪ improving reproductive health, ▪ maternal and neonatal health, ▪ child and adolescent health and nutrition, ▪ assessing and addressing the social determinants of health, ▪ meeting the health needs of groups such as the elderly and the disabled, and ▪ food safety <p>SDGs: 1, 3, 5</p>	<p>and new-born death, reduce birth defects, and improve neonatal and early childhood health and development</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Number and scope of policies, programmes and/or practices that are developed / enhanced and adopted (with support of UN agencies) to better meet the health needs of the elderly and the disabled 3. Number and scope of policies and strategies, plans of action and guidelines that are developed/updated and adopted with support of UN agencies to promote healthy behaviours, sexual and reproductive health 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 (with UN agency support) to promote food and nutritional security 	<p>of training guidelines and standard operation procedures for service providers and running trainings and capacity buildings required.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support the country 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. • Support country to 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 for existing research and health information systems. • 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:</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 to promote the prioritization of SRHR in national health planning processes to better address the issues within universal health coverage (UHC). ▪ 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. Furthermore, programmes will to promote spacing be developed, in order to reduce the number of unwanted and high-risk pregnancies. <p>UNICEF will (in partnership with MoHME, SWO, MOI, IRCS and sister UN agencies):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Support MOHME to 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 women, children and adolescents through enhancing the capacity of MoHME on evidenced based policy making and programing for the

UNDAF Outcomes and focus areas	Indicators of achievement	UN agency contributions and key GOI partners
		<p>critical stages of life cycle and with specific focus on management of micronutrient deficiencies and NCD prevention.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Enhance the leadership and 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, NatCom, and NIN):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Promote UNESCO’s Physical Education and Sport (PES) and healthy lifestyle programmes ▪ 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):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Support improved policy, institutions and governance through helping government and stakeholders to develop sectorial and cross-sectoral policy frameworks, strategies, programmes and information systems for food security and nutrition and risk reduction/management. ▪ Support the development of post-farm efficient and sustainable food systems through reduction of food losses and waste; improved national food quality and safety systems and enhanced value chain and value addition. ▪ 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 their inclusive growth, poverty eradication and social welfare</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 (with Un agency support) and evidence of their use to inform future planning 	<p>UNICEF will (in partnership with MCLSW and MPO):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Support 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 the life-cycle.

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<p>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 quality education, child welfare and lifelong learning <p>SDGs: 1, 3, 4, 5, 8, 10, 17</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Number and scope of child poverty reduction / child-sensitive social protection policies /programmes piloted and adopted with support of UN agencies 4. Number and scope of initiatives that are adopted / used by GOI on Public Financing for Children with support of UN agencies 5. Number and scope of policies / programmes developed and implemented for the prevention, early detection and response to child maltreatment (based on advisory / technical support from UN agencies) 6. Number and scope of policies/programmes developed and implemented for the protection of children in contact with the law including for child victims, witnesses and offenders (based on advisory / technical support from UN agencies) 7. Number and scope of innovative and contextualized approaches developed and implemented (with UN support) 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 8. Number and scope of initiatives developed and adopted (with UN support) which support national teaching methodologies, including pedagogical skills that reflect child-friendly school standards 9. Number and scope of successful models developed and adopted (with UN support) which enhance national capacity to improve the relevance of secondary education and life skills education 10. Number and scope of implemented and evaluated context-relevant models to enhance national capacities on school-based programmes for promotion of healthy lifestyles 	<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 through strengthening administrative systems and mechanisms such as single-registry systems for beneficiaries and/or common targeting mechanisms as well as monitoring and evaluation of programmes and policies. ▪ Support government’s efforts to enhance the efficiency, equity and adequacy of public investment in children and adolescents, through transfer of knowledge, partnership and supporting the capacity of the relevant government partners on Public Financing for Children. <p>UNICEF will (in partnership MoCLSW, SWO, IRCS, MoHME, BAFIA, MoH and MoE) :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Support prevention, early detection and response to child maltreatment through promotion of the relevant entities’ capacity as well as enhancement of public and key actors’ awareness, such as religious leaders. ▪ Promote coordination of relevant entities in early detection and response to child maltreatment, and provision of 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 (CPiE). ▪ Develop programmes which promote application of alternative measures for children in conflict 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. ▪ Promote access to equitable quality education for all girls and boys, with a particular focus on vulnerable and disadvantaged children. ▪ Promote active participation and inclusion of children in the process of learning within the framework of Child-Friendly Schools. ▪ Support improvements in the 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 vocational training to ensure attainment of appropriate competencies for enhanced employability. ▪ 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, UNESCO Chairs in State Universities, NatCom, MoSRT and IRCoSPTBC:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Support South- South and in particular regional cooperation on promoting quality education for all

UNDAF Outcomes and focus areas	Indicators of achievement	UN agency contributions and key GOI partners
	<p>11. Number and scope of localized models to ensure children’s access to a safe and protective school environment that are developed and adopted with support of UN agencies (including enhanced planning for effective coordination and response to education in emergencies)</p> <p>12. Number and scope of the definitions and standards related to urban poverty that are developed/updated and adopted with support of UN agencies</p> <p>13. Number and scope of the plans and maps related to urban poverty and housing poverty that are developed/updated and adopted with support of UN agencies and rolled-</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Support the Government in the development of policies and strategies in line with the objectives of the 2030 Education Agenda ▪ 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):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Support the development and use of urban poverty definitions and standards for Iran. ▪ Support the development and use of urban poverty and housing poverty maps. <p>FAO will (in partnership with MOCLW and MOJA):</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 in the country.
<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>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):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Help formulate evidence-based interventions/tools to improve rural livelihoods. ▪ Help reduce risks and vulnerability through household and community-based livelihood protection and resilience building in food and agriculture. ▪ Support the enhancement of employment and income generating activities for the poor and other specific groups. ▪ Support government and stakeholders to develop sectoral and cross-sectoral policy frameworks, strategies and investment programmes for food security and nutrition and risk reduction/management. ▪ Promote multi-stakeholder dialogue and partnerships on food security and nutrition and risk reduction/management at the national and regional levels, including establishing a regional multi-stakeholder forum and strengthening the FAO-led RCM thematic working group on food security and nutrition. ▪ Map and assess existing systems of food security information and early warning at sub-national, national and regional levels. ▪ Develop and strengthen food security information systems for evidence-based policy and programming for food security and nutrition at sub-national, national and regional levels. ▪ Establish knowledge platforms for data, information, knowledge exchange and networking on food security. <p>UNESCO will (in partnership with MoJA and MoICTS):</p>

UNDAF Outcomes and focus areas	Indicators of achievement	UN agency contributions and key GOI partners
		<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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Promote sustainable agriculture, including Integrated Participatory Crop Management. ▪ Support alternative sustainable livelihoods.
<p>3.3: Sustainable urbanization</p> <p>Relevant GOI agencies formulate, implement and monitor sustainable urbanization 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, and ▪ improving the urban environment <p>SDGs: 1, 3, 9, 11, 17</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Number and scope of policies and programmes on sustainable cities, including on water and solid waste management, that are developed / enhanced and adopted, with support of UN agencies 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 	<p>UNHABITAT will (in partnership with MoRUD, MoE, MOI, NTDC, UDRO, Municipalities, MoEFA, TDMMO, TDMO, Universities and other partners as appropriate):</p> <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 if necessary improve on the efficacy and effectiveness of solid waste management programme of Municipalities. ▪ Develop tools and instruments for the better identification of housing development needs with specific focus on housing deprivation, affordable housing, indigenous architecture, and rental/social housing. ▪ Support and facilitate the development and implementation of effective and appropriate programmes to promote “Adequate Housing for All”, and in particular for lower income households in cooperation with NLHO. ▪ Develop and disseminate a diversity of practical planning guidelines adapted to New Towns, including those which are still under development in different region and strengthen the managerial capacities of NTDC and its municipal partners. ▪ Support the development of the Housing Master Plan and an implementation strategy including the financial component and housing delivery mechanisms. ▪ 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, including for housing and housing purposes. ▪ 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):</p>

UNDAF Outcomes and focus areas	Indicators of achievement	UN agency contributions and key GOI partners
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Support the development of urban environmental management plans and initiatives such as solid waste management, water and waste water management, and air pollution.
<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 for resilience ▪ understanding disaster risk ▪ effective disaster preparedness and response <p>SDGs: 6, 9, 11</p>	<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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Contribute to the improvement of disaster risk reduction through providing the government and other actors with up-to date data and systemic analysis of disaster risk management delivery systems at city, national and international levels. ▪ Promote a multi-hazard approach to DRR which addresses all the major disaster risks which the country faces. ▪ 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 within the context of poverty alleviation programmes. ▪ 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. <p>UNDP will (in partnership with NDMO, TDMMO, IRCS, IIEES, BHRC, MPOG, DoE, MoE, MRUD, Universities and other relevant organizations):</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, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, ▪ Support the development of institutional capacities to better assess and reduce the economic impact of natural disasters and protect the most vulnerable groups (including the poor, children and people with disabilities) ▪ Support investing in Disaster Risk Management <p>UNICEF will (in partnership with MoH, MoE, DoE, and RC) :</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.

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		<p>UNESCO will (in partnership with IIEES, Municipalities, NatCom, and MoE):</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, in particular through building capacity in earthquake risk reduction in cities; through the Global Safe School Initiative, through early warning systems and assessments for tsunamis and other ocean-related hazards and assist the government in mitigation of risks from floods <p>UNESCO will (in partnership with NDMO, IRIB, telecom operators, MoE, Natcom, and IRCS):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Strengthen the power of the media in raising awareness among the population on disaster preparedness, ▪ Build the capacity of journalists 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 (safety lessons about what to do before, during and after an earthquake). ▪ Participate in and provide technical support to Government initiatives for disaster risk reduction, coordination and response to natural disasters <p>WHO will:</p> <p>Provide technical support for emergency and disaster risk management for health in order to build national capacities, including 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>
<p>3.5: Inclusive growth and sustainable employment</p>	<p>1. Number and type of SMEs (by sector) which have improved their linkages and interaction with other enterprises</p>	<p>UNIDO will:</p> <p>Work with existing micro and small enterprises to help them expand their business, access larger markets and create new jobs. Most these enterprises are within the informal sector,</p>

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<p>Relevant GOI agencies formulate, implement and monitor inclusive growth and 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>SDGs: 1, 5, 8, 10, 17</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Number and type of SMEs (by sector) which have adopted and implemented quality standards, certification and/or traceability systems 3. Number and type of MSMEs (by sector) 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 TVET and 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>primarily involved in: footwear and leather products; garments; agro-industry; and IT services for small and medium enterprises.</p> <p>Work will be undertaken along the value chains at three distinct levels:</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. <p>The strategy is to provide assistance on a demand driven basis based on the actual needs of enterprises and their employees. This will help ensure relevance of UNIDO support and promote prospects for the sustainability of benefits, which will be monitored on an ongoing basis. New policies will be developed in cooperation with government counterparts, sector associations and stakeholders to improve market access and shift from the informal to formal sector.</p> <p>UNDP will (in partnership with MIMT, MoFEA, MoCLSW and MoTUD, as appropriate):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Support the development and implementation of sustainable employment investment policies and programmes ▪ Support the development of social entrepreneurship policy-making and programming capacities. ▪ Support the development of enhanced policy making and programming capacities that promote technology transfer quality (green and social oriented). ▪ 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, Pardis and Technology Parks, and NatCom):</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 and the inclusion of vulnerable groups (e.g. people with disabilities, women headed households, drug users under treatment, young unemployed graduates, etc) in the promotion of home-based businesses, handicraft production, etc. to ensure inclusive growth. ▪ Support the Government in empowering persons with disabilities and enhancing their social and economic integration through improved access to information and knowledge

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		<p>FAO will (in partnership with MOJA and MOCLW):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Alleviate rural poverty through strengthening partnership and livelihoods approaches. ▪ Advocate for pro-poor/pro-rural development and pro-small-scale agriculture, including more resources allocated to these areas. ▪ Optimize and promote national capacities in support of sustainable development of the agricultural and rural sector through: a) reinforcing south-south cooperation; b) establishing national network of collaborating academic and research centres in support of development programmes; and c) implementing effective and targeted capacity-building and extension programmes through inter alia Farmer Field Schools.
<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>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, as a result of UN agency support 2. Number and scope of national development policies/plans and practises in which population dynamics (ageing, Migration, Urbanisation) are included, as a result of 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, including the census, DHS, etc. 	<p>UNFPA will:</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 effort to improve data collection and analysis such as population census ▪ Engage with and strengthen the Civil Registration of Vital Statistics.
<p>3.7: Sustainable tourism and cultural heritage</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Number and scope of strategies, policies and plans that have been developed/updated and rolled-out to strengthen ICHHTO in promoting sustainable cultural tourism. 	<p>UNESCO will (in partnership with ICHHTO, UNWTO, NatCom, the Tehran ICH Center, and MoCIG):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Support the government in achieving its goal of increased tourism by developing and promoting sustainable cultural tourism (i.e. training of specialized heritage tour guides,

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<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 ▪ combatting the illicit trafficking of cultural goods <p>SDGs: 1, 5, 8, 11, 12, 17</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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 (with the support of UN) to strengthen the capacities and infrastructures to combat illicit trafficking of cultural goods. 	<p>supporting the management planning of cultural and natural heritage sites, safeguarding and promotion of intangible cultural heritage (ICH), branding and communication, environmental concerns of increased tourism, etc.).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Support the protection of national and UNESCO World Heritage Sites through capacity building of site managers, providing international expertise and exchange of good practices, lessons learned, etc. ▪ Support the safeguarding of intangible cultural heritage as an important source of social cohesion and possible economic value (tourism, handicrafts, etc.) through capacity building of staff of ICHHTO, local community members and ICH practitioners. ▪ Promote creative industries as a sustainable livelihood for women and men in both urban and rural areas ▪ 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 (in relation to the 1970 Convention).
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>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Number and scope of GOI drug abuse prevention and treatment policies and programmes enhanced and adopted, with UN agency support 2. Number and scope of drug prevention, treatment, rehabilitation, social reintegration and harm reduction services for target groups that are directly supported by UN agencies, including total beneficiaries disaggregated by services provided, age group, and gender 	<p>UNODC will (in partnership with Drug Control HQ and its member Organizations)</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 (including harm reduction).

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"> ▪ primary prevention, ▪ drug treatment and rehabilitation, and ▪ comprehensive harm reduction <p>SDGs: 1, 3, 16, 17</p>		<p>UNICEF will (in partnership with MoE, BAFIA, MoSLSW, MoH and IRCS):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Support partners in the design and implementation of effective programs for prevention of risky behaviors and addiction among adolescents and youth. ▪ Support partners to develop evidence-based, effective and comprehensive school-based prevention programmes with a particular focus on at-risk populations and localities. <p>WHO will:</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 ATS use.</p>
<p>4.2: Drug supply reduction</p> <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, ▪ internal drug control, ▪ regional and international drug control cooperation, and ▪ alternative livelihoods <p>SDGs:1, 3, 16, 17</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Number and scope GOI policies and/or programmes on border management, precursor and ATS control developed or enhanced and adopted with UN support 2. Number and scope of national, regional and international initiatives and networks strengthened and implemented (with UN agency support) on illicit drug control and chemical precursors trafficking 3. Number and scope of measures to promote Alternative Livelihood initiatives supported by the UN, and evidence of GOI buy-in 	<p>UNODC will (in partnership with MFA, Drug Control HQ and its member Organisations, MFA, Anti Narcotic Police, Interpol Iran, Ministry of Interior and Forensic laboratories):</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.

