



Islamic Republic of Iran

United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF)

2005-2009

15 September 2004

Website: http://www.un.org.ir/documents/UNDAF_document.pdf

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Executive Summary

In order to assist the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran in meeting the global targets of the eight millennium development goals (MDGs) for 2015, the United Nations system will better coordinate its efforts at the country level. The United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) is a collective response to national challenges as identified in the Common Country Assessment (CCA) that is focused on political, economic and social development. Under the UNDAF, the United Nations system will encourage participation of and partnership with civil society, particularly participation by the poor, women and marginalized groups.

The following five priority Areas of Cooperation have been chosen.

- Strengthening capacities and capabilities for achieving the MDGs.
- Strengthening good governance.
- Improving economic performance and management and generating employment.
- Sustainable development, disaster management and energy efficiency.
- Facilitating the transfer of science and technology.

1. Strengthening Capacities and Capabilities for Achieving the MDGs

Iran's CCA provides an overview of the development challenges faced by the country in the areas of social development and the MDGs. Progress has been made in the field of education towards universal literacy and the achievement of universal primary education (MDG 2) but disparities continue to exist. During the last decade, there has been a huge improvement in the participation of women, particularly in the areas of politics and decision-making. However, there remain further gains to be made in terms of women's participation, especially in economic life (MDG 3). Despite the existence of an elaborate national healthcare system and progress made in the reduction of child mortality and the improvement of maternal health (MDGs 4 and 5), there are still some sections of the population that do not have access to health care and more who are not adequately covered by the health insurance system. Halting and reversing the HIV/AIDS epidemic by 2015 (MDG 6) represents one of the challenges to face Iran. There is prevalent use of drug injecting in Iran. Improving health and education as well as preventing the spread of HIV/AIDS remain at the top of the development agenda.

Expected UNDAF Outcome (Area of Cooperation 1) - Quality basic education services and primary health care - including reproductive health care, HIV/AIDS prevention and care services - to be made incrementally available for those in need, particularly vulnerable and marginalized groups (especially women and children) and their rights to participate in development to be fulfilled; national capacity for MDG monitoring to be established.

2. Strengthening Good Governance

One of the most important requirements for achieving the MDGs is "good governance". Good governance has many facets, including greater transparency and accountability in public administration, the establishment of the rule of law and the thoughtful, pragmatic and careful selection and monitoring of policy choices. Special attention also needs to be paid to fairness and social justice, particularly for women, minorities and the poor, in order to ensure that important economic and social development opportunities are not ignored and that the benefits of growth and development are shared.

Expected UNDAF Outcome (Area of Cooperation 2) - Capacities for a transparent and accountable Governance system, adherence to the rule of law and effective national management institutions to be strengthened in accordance with the recommendations of UN and other international conferences.

3. Improving Economic Performances and Management and Generating Employment

In spite of encouraging economic improvements in terms of growth, investment and employment generation, the Iranian economy still faces challenges, such as sustainable real growth of per capita GDP, productivity and unemployment. The relative wealth enjoyed by the country due to its vast oil and gas reserves, has not been translated into stronger economic performance in the long term. Average growth over the past decade has not been on a scale sufficient for generating sufficient employment. The current ratio

Expected UNDAF Outcome (Area of Cooperation 3) - Improved combined economic performance and employment generation in Iran - by raising human capabilities and utilizing sustainable small-technologies - especially for the unemployed, poor, women, youth and small producers - and

between employed and unemployed remains especially high, in particular in the 15-24 age group. Developing and implementing strategies for creating decent and productive work for young people is also one of the targets of MDG 8.

4.1 Sustainable Development, Disaster Management and Energy Efficiency

Iran is a vast country with various fauna and flora regions. More than 60% of the land mass is dominated by arid and semi-arid regions but, surprisingly, Iran possesses a large number and variety of types of water, land, plants, mammals and reptiles which indicates a high level of biological diversity. Owing to the lack of a sustainable development vision over recent decades, the country's environment and natural resources have deteriorated. The most important factors in this deterioration process are: sectoral approaches, infrastructural fragmentation, inadequate legislation, regulations and enforcement and unsustainable patterns of production and consumption.

Iran has enjoyed high economic growth over recent years thanks to the use of abundant fossil fuel reserves, but low energy efficiency. Furthermore, Iran has suffered from problems with waste, degradation of scarce water resources and pollution of the environment, and coastlines. A variety of policies, programmes and projects implemented in the 3rd 5YNDP (2000-2004) designed to overcome these unsustainable factors and trends will be reinforced in the 4th 5YNDP (2005-2009). The UN system will lend its support to the Iranian Government in its efforts to reverse these negative trends and move towards a sustainable situation through management of factors leading to deterioration. UNDAF approaches will also support it in fulfilling its commitments under international Conventions and in becoming energy efficient and diverse.

Sustainable development is based on people and stakeholder participation, using a bottom-up mechanism that guarantees a community-based approach.

Expected UNDAF Outcome (Area of Cooperation 4.1) - Global environmental concerns and environmentally sensitive development to be integrated in national development frameworks. These are to be implemented through community-based approaches to sustainable use of natural resources, capacity-building, environmental assessments and the removal of financial, economic, legal, institutional and technological barriers.

4.2 Disaster Management and Vulnerability Reduction

Iran is prone to major natural disasters. Twelve earthquakes, each more powerful than 7 on the Richter scale, have occurred in Iran in the last century. More than 100 earthquakes were registered in the first four months of 2002 alone. On 26 December 2003, a major earthquake hit the ancient city of Bam, resulting in a major humanitarian disaster and massive property loss. Floods and droughts have become more frequent and destructive, partly because of global climate change, and partly because of degradation of the natural resource base. Flash floods are occurring with alarming frequency due to the deterioration of the water retention properties of land and vegetation through deforestation and the degradation of rangelands. Drought is also affecting large parts of the country for prolonged periods. It is feared that the severity and frequency of these droughts is on the rise due to global climate change, the overgrazing of rangelands, and overuse of water intensive agricultural techniques and the mismanagement of water resources.

Expected UNDAF Outcome (Area of Cooperation 4.2) - Strengthened Disaster Risk Management at national and local levels.

5. Facilitating the Transfer of Science and Technology for Development in all areas of Cooperation

In an age of new technologies and innovations, it is becoming increasingly crucial to identify and capitalise on the endless possibilities they offer for sustainable development. In this connection, capacity building and facilitating the transfer of knowledge in science and technology through technology-based services constitutes an indispensable part of the country's efforts to achieve sustainable development, especially for employment creation and poverty reduction. As emphasized by the World Conference on Science (Budapest 1999), there is a "need to improve, strengthen and diversify science education, formal and non-formal, at all levels and for all sectors, and to integrate science into the general culture, emphasizing its contribution to the formation of open and critical thinking as well as to the improvement of people's ability to meet challenges of modern society".

Expected UNDAF Outcome (Area of Cooperation 5) - Improved national capacity for science and technology management, research and development.

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This first United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) for the Islamic Republic of Iran is the result of a close consultative process between the UN System, the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran and other national partners. As a strategic planning framework for UN development operations at the country level for the period of 2005-2009, which has been endorsed by the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran, this UNDAF provides a basis for increased collaboration over and a greater impact from UN development assistance, as well as a framework under which UN organizations may support the country's long-term development according to their own specific capacities and mandates.

It is with great pleasure that we, the United Nations Country Team in the Islamic Republic of Iran, pledge our commitment to undertake collaborative programming as a means to fostering cooperation and coordination amongst our Agencies and assisting the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran in achieving some of the development priorities set in its Fourth Five-Year Development Plan (2005-2009).

We would like to express our sincere appreciation to our national and international partners for their participation in UNDAF process and for their valuable inputs to the present document. We hope that this document will serve as a basis for greater cooperation and partnership in the coming years.

The United Nations Country Team in Iran



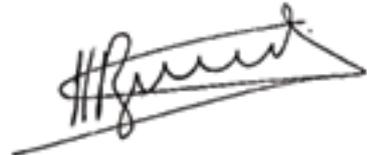
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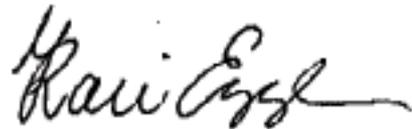
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SECTION 1 - INTRODUCTION

What is the UNDAF?

1. The United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) is an essential component of the United Nations program memo for reform introduced by the UN Secretary General in 1997. It provides a collective, coherent and integrated United Nations system response to national priorities and needs within the framework of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and the commitments, goals and targets as set out in the Millennium Declaration and the major UN and other international conferences. It aims to coordinate strategies for consolidating information, facilitating a joint programme approach and integrating agency programme activities with those of the Government.

1.1 Background to the UNDAF process for Iran

2. The UNDAF for Iran (2005-2009) emerges from an analysis of the Common Country Assessment (CCA) approved in August 2003 (<http://www.undg.org/documents/3370-Iran.pdf>), and it is the next step in the preparation of the United Nations system country program memos. It builds on the CCA by identifying strategic areas that the UN agencies can address, both individually and collaboratively, with the aim of assisting Iran in achieving its development goals as set out in the country's Fourth Five-Year National Development Plan (2005-2009).

3. Work on the UNDAF started immediately upon completion of the CCA. A three-day UNDAF Prioritization Retreat was held with Government and civil society representatives in order to identify between three and five key areas for providing UN collaborative support to the country during 2005-2009. Consensus was achieved on five possible areas of cooperation to be addressed by the UN team, both individually and collaboratively. These are as follows.

- Strengthening capacities and capabilities for achieving the MDGs.
 - Enhancing good governance.
 - Improving economic performance and management and generating employment.
 - Sustainable development, disaster management and energy efficiency.
 - Facilitating transfer of science and technology in all areas of cooperation.
4. Following the Retreat, a UNDAF Management Team, co-chaired by the UN and a representative from the Government's Management and Planning Organisation, was established to oversee the UNDAF process. Five thematic groups made up of representatives from the Government and the UN systems were created to support the Management Group in the elaboration of the UNDAF document. Each thematic group consulted with resident, non-resident UN agencies; line Ministries and NGOs, as appropriate. They identified the expected outcomes of UN system cooperation in support of country-led efforts to achieve specific national priorities and goals within the context of the MDGs and the commitments, goals and targets of the Millennium Declaration and major UN and other international conferences.
5. During the drafting process, regular consultative meetings were held with the Government and other development partners to identify sub-priorities and strategic areas for collaborative action under each of the broad areas of cooperation. Following an extensive review process by the UNDAF Management Group and the UN Country Team, the Government of Iran and the United Nations System agreed upon a final version of the UNDAF document on 29 June 2004.

1.2 Outline of the UNDAF document

This document is structured as follows:

Section 1: An *introduction*, setting out the background and preparation process for the UNDAF.

Section 2: A *results section* describing outcomes expected from the UNDAF and Country Programmes, choices made and the role of UN agencies and development partners; these are given in the UNDAF Result Matrix.

Section 3: The estimated resource requirements for each UNDAF outcome.

Section 4: A section on *implementation* outlining coordination, management and partnership arrangements.

Section 5: A *monitoring and evaluation* section, describing the mechanisms and indicators for monitoring, assessing and evaluating progress towards the attainment of UNDAF outcomes.

SECTION 2 - RESULTS

2.1. Area of Cooperation 1: Strengthening Capacities and Capabilities for Achieving the MDGs

The CCA for Iran provides an overview of the development challenges faced by the country in the areas of social development and the MDGs. In the field of education, progress has been made towards universal literacy and achieving universal primary education (MDG 2). However, disparities continue to exist among provinces and between the sexes while enrolment rates beyond the primary stage are still not adequate to provide education for all. In addition, special attention should be paid to the need to raise the level of the quality of the educational system.

During the last decade, there has been improvement in the participation of women, particularly in national development. However, there are still more gains to be made with participation of women, especially in economic life, political and decision-making areas (MDG 3).

Despite an elaborate national healthcare system and progress made in the reduction of child mortality and the improvement of maternal health (MDGs 4 and 5), there are still some sections of the population that do not have access to health care and more who are not adequately covered by the health insurance system. In addition, more attention is needed to improve access to health services in some rural areas and in less developed provinces.

The ability of the education system to deliver the basics of science and technology that everyone should learn remains a key part of the debate on the quality of education. There is therefore an urgent need for educational decision-makers to review the curricula for public and higher education as well as for technical and vocational training. The curricula should be aimed at imparting, in a holistic manner, the knowledge, skills, and attitudes that will enable young people to be effective in life and work, including being able to deal with the paradoxes and conflict generated by chance. Actions are required that should be carried out through international and regional networks.

Halting and reversing the HIV/AIDS epidemic by 2015 (MDG 6) represents one of the challenges facing Iran on the road to development. There is a high prevalence of drug-injecting in Iran, particularly among the prison population. Unless the problem of needle-sharing both inside and outside jails is tackled, the consequences for the spread of HIV and Hepatitis could be nothing short of catastrophic. In addition, a large cohort of the population is now entering the reproductive age, and increased services will be required to promote sexual health and responsible sexual behaviour among these adolescents.

Assessment of the developmental situation in Iran is constrained by limited coverage and delayed publication of official data. While ample statistics are available for certain sectors, little data has been collected or published on areas such as the economy, mortality and morbidity, nutrition and the environment. For enhancing Iran's statistical capacity to monitor the MDGs, all major UN conferences and the CCA indicators represent an essential step towards ensuring a better understanding of the country's development situation.

Improving health and education, and preventing the spread of HIV/AIDS, remain at the top of the national development agenda, as outlined in the Fourth Five-Year Development Plan of the IRI (see Box 1.1 below).

Box 1.1. National Development Priorities and Goals

- Reduction and prevention of HIV/AIDS for all, including reduction of high-risk sexual behaviour and prevention and care of HIV/AIDS.
- Empowering the community to maintain and improve health.
- Equal opportunities for women and men as well as the empowerment of women through providing them with appropriate job opportunities.
- Improving the quality of education.
- Provision of equal educational opportunities for all.

The results which the United Nations system expects to realize within the time frame of the UNDAF as its contribution towards the achievement of the national development priorities and goals in the above area of cooperation are shown in Box 1.2.

Box 1.2. Expected UNDAF Outcome (Area of Cooperation 1) - Quality basic education services, primary health care, including reproductive health care, HIV/AIDS prevention and care services, to be made incrementally available for all those in need, particularly vulnerable groups, including youth, children, women and the poor and their rights to participate in development to be fulfilled; national capacity for MDG monitoring to be established.

Furthermore, in the general policies of the 4th Five-Year National Development Plan (FYNDP), one of the 11 priorities sets out the following objective:

“10. Reform of the National education system including primary and secondary education, technical and vocational training, higher education and enabling the education system to provide the human resources needed for the achievement of the Vision Plan”.

The UNDAF management group will meet regularly to review progress. Agencies will also use their routine joint mid-year and annual reviews to assess also the contribution made to the realization of UNDAF outcomes. Coordination will be strengthened through more effective use of theme groups on issues such as HIV/AIDS and Gender. An area identified for parallel programming is MDG monitoring. This may be in the form of joint support for frequent DHS/joint cluster surveys and for the adoption of DEVINFO by all UN agencies and Government departments. Finally, based on this UNDAF outcome, UN agencies will agree on a joint focus on provinces with below national averages in most indicators since this is the only way further to improve MDG indicators at the national level.

2.2 Area of Cooperation 2: Strengthening Good Governance

One of the most important requirements for achieving the MDGs is “good governance”. Good governance has many facets, including efficient public services provided by a decentralized government and greater transparency and accountability in public administration, the establishment of the rule of law and the thoughtful, pragmatic and careful selection and monitoring of policy choices. Special attention also needs to be paid to fairness and social justice, particularly for women, minorities and the poor, to ensure that important economic and social development opportunities are not ignored and that the benefits of growth and development are shared.

A better-educated and better-informed electorate is likely to result in a more responsive and effective administration. Political pluralism in Iran can be further expanded by extending the opportunities for democratic participation and by promoting and stimulating the growth and activities of non-governmental organisations. Priority should also be given to the fostering of human rights, and to the ratification (where necessary) and to pursue the objectives of UN major conferences and relevant covenants.

Strengthening national capacity for good governance remains a national priority, as outlined in the Fourth Five-Year Development Plan of the IRI (see Box 2.1).

Box 2.1 National Development Priorities and Goals (Area of cooperation 2)

- Social security and justice for all.
- Implementation of social harm reduction plans in cooperation with NGOs.
- Valuing decent jobs.
- Promoting public security and social order through various means including controlling crime, drug trafficking and terrorism through bilateral and multilateral cooperation and agreements based on recommendations from UN and international conferences.
- Enhancing people's participation in the decision-making process at both macro and micro levels.
- Enhancing government efficiency and effectiveness through decentralization.
- Enhancing use of the Results Based Management System.
- Enhancing the role of Government in empowering national level programming and policy implementation while benefiting from the scientific community.
- Administrative reform and a merit based management appointment system.

The expected outcomes of UN system cooperation in support of country-led efforts to achieve the above mentioned national priorities and goals within the context of the commitments, goals and targets of the Millennium Declaration and other international conferences, summits and conventions, are summarized in Box 2.2.

Box 2.2 Expected UNDAF Outcome (Area of cooperation 2) – Capacities for a transparent and accountable Governance system, adhering to the rule of law strengthened and effective national management system institutions established in accordance with recommendations from UN and other international conferences.

The resident UN agencies will address the causes of problems as identified in the CCA and establish inter-institutional UN-national committees for effective sectoral and cross-sectoral approaches for each Country Programme outcome. Annual work plans and a logical framework will be designed in cooperation with national counterparts by November 2004.

2.3. Area of Cooperation 3: Improving Economic Performance and Management and Generating Employment

In spite of encouraging economic improvements in terms of growth, investment and employment generation, the Iranian economy still faces challenges, such as sustainable real growth of per capita GDP, productivity and unemployment. The relative wealth enjoyed by the country due to its vast oil and gas reserves, has not been translated into stronger economic performance in the long term. Average growth over the past decade has not been sufficient to generate employment on the scale needed. The current ratio of unemployed to employed remains extremely high, in particular in the 15 to 24 age group. Developing and implementing strategies for creating decent and productive work for young people is also one of the targets of MDG 8.

Previous Five-Year National Development Plans (FYNDP) have emphasized the importance of raising national productivity. It is now well understood that broad, equitable growth also requires increased productivity, but this must be strongly accompanied by generation of decent employment and the factoring in of sustainable practices. The 4th FYNDP is entitled “Knowledge-Based Sustainable Economic Growth and Development”.

Implementation of these development plans has always been problematic, however, and this has resulted in the failure to adopt integrated techniques of production and in low rates of implementation. To alleviate these problems, the 4th FYNDP (2005-2009) has explicitly targeted a knowledge-based approach to development (one including more resources for technological progress and technical improvement) as a main instrument both for its resource allocation and as a means for system integration. This includes a requirement to have at least a third of any percentage real growth in value added being sourced from improved techniques (rather than just an increase in the scale of usage of human and non-human resources). One indicator suggested to measure this - a macro-economic indicator of income - is “total factor productivity” which has been specifically stated as an objective of the 4th FYNDP and as a monitoring and evaluation instrument.

Box 3.1. National Development Goals and Priorities (Area of Cooperation 3).

- Reduce unemployment to 8.4% of the working population by 2009.
- Increase real economic growth by 8% per annum.
- Increase gross investment by 12.2% per annum.
- Increase total factor productivity by 2.5% per annum.

In order to support national efforts towards improving economic performance and generating employment, the expected UNDAF outcomes have been determined as outlined in Box 3.2.

Box 3.2. Expected UNDAF Outcomes (Area cooperation 3) - Improved combined economic performance and employment generation in Iran. To be achieved through raising human capabilities and utilizing sustainable small-technologies, especially for the unemployed, poor, women, youth and encouraging small and medium sized enterprises.

Five programme objectives will support the achievement of such outcomes, by focusing on small producers and their empowerment, including their participation in decision-making processes. These programme objectives are as follows: (1) raising the human capabilities of small producers; (2) increasing the level of sustainable foreign investment and the transfer of sustainable technologies; (3) improving merit-based management systems and practices; (4) institutional reforms and civil society partnerships; and (5) labour market reforms. The suggested programme framework encompasses the main international development goals, including: development of capabilities; pro-poor targeting; merit-based transparency; improved social capital; increases in efficiency; sustainable technology absorption; growth oriented skills development; decent employment generation; and other sustainable approaches to broad-based development.

These results will be achieved through close collaboration by the national and international partners with the assistance of the UN system and through a focus on the unemployed, poor women, youth and small producer groups. For a detailed summary of the expected UNDAF results, please refer to Annex 1.

2.4 Area of Cooperation 4.1: Environmentally Sustainable Development

Iran's more than 1.6 million km square of land and water supports a rich and varied diversity of life forms. Iran's position at the confluence of various faunal and floral regions has bestowed upon the country important levels of biological diversity, including 8,200 plant species, and more than 500 species of birds, 160 species of mammals and 164 species of reptiles, a large proportion of which are endemic. Surprisingly, for a country dominated by arid and semi-arid regions—over 60% of its land is classified as such—Iran possesses a large number and wide variety of wetlands. Iran is also home to biodiversity rich mountain ecosystems.

Over past decades, environmental and natural resources have been significantly degraded as a result of overpopulation, rapid urbanization, and unsustainable development and consumption patterns. Sectoral approaches, institutional fragmentation, inadequate legislation, regulatory frameworks and enforcement, as well as socio-economic root causes and an expansion in agricultural production – with a concomitant rise in the consumption of chemical fertilizers and pesticides - are other notable factors in this process of deterioration. In recent years, expansion of energy industries has been an important component of industrial development in Iran, in turn leading to an increase in pollution. Currently, due to energy inefficiency and overuse, Iran is faced with a situation where a rapid increase in domestic consumption has turned Iran into a net importer of refined petroleum substances, namely gasoline. Such a development, in the long term, could depress Iranian crude oil exports. Other challenges include air pollution in urban areas, degradation of scarce water resources and an increase in the quantity of untreated domestic and industrial wastewater, rangeland degradation and desertification, deforestation, and loss of biodiversity as well as marine and coastal water pollution.

During the 3rd 5YNDP (2000-2004), a variety of policies, programmes and projects were implemented with the aim of reversing the adverse environmental processes that had previously occurred. These positive trends will be reinforced in the 4th 5YNDP (2005-2009), on the basis of which most of the deficiencies identified and unsustainable factors have been addressed. The UNDAF approach addresses diverse areas of intervention from capacity building and technology transfer to policy advice, technical studies, regional cooperation initiatives and field-level pilots with unique community-based approaches. This approach to conserving natural resources recognizes the principle of subsidiary and all-encompassing stakeholder participation for the equitable management natural resources and biodiversity assets within the overall goal of balancing development concerns with environmental sustainability. The UN system will support government efforts to halt and reverse global climate change, conserve globally significant species and ecosystems and stem the tide of degradation of marine and coastal waters and land and water resources. Iran will be also supported in fulfilling its commitments as a Party to a number of international Conventions and to becoming more energy efficient and diverse.

Box 4.1- National Development Priorities, Goals and Targets.

- Sustainable use of natural resources, including rangelands and forests and the integrated management of watersheds.
- Expeditious implementation of biodiversity strategies and action plans and a marked improvement in related indicators.
- Reduction of air pollution in major Iranian cities.
- Comprehensive management plans for protection, rehabilitation and restoration of marine resources and pollution control and sustainable use of marine environments.
- Tackling coastal pollution with priority given to the Caspian Sea.
- Public awareness raising and training aimed at specific target groups and the setting-up of environmental information systems at national, provincial and regional levels for better monitoring and evaluation.
- Ecologically-based sustainable development, and sustainable production and consumption patterns;
- Efficient use and management of natural resources, including energy, water, raw materials and solid waste.
- Management of key and sensitive ecosystems, in particular Lake Uromieh.

Box 4.2- Expected UNDAF Outcomes 4.2 - Global and national environmental concerns and environmentally sensitive development integrated into national development frameworks and implemented through community-based approaches to the sustainable use of natural resources, capacity-building, environmental assessment and the removal of financial, economic, legal, institutional and technological barriers.

Primary governmental stakeholders include the Department of Environment (DoE), Management and Planning Organisation, and different sub-sets of the Ministries of Agricultural Jihad, Energy (MoE), Petroleum and Foreign Affairs. Where possible, use will also be made of existing forums and coordination arrangements (e.g. Central and Provincial DoE/MoE Water Committees). The central theme in all joint and parallel interventions of the UN system will be the active engagement of Iran's civil society as well as decentralised management approaches to addressing issues impinging on environmentally sustainable development. Management arrangements will therefore be tailor-made and will reflect community-based approaches to conserving the environment. At the highest level and for complex issues involving international water bodies and a multi-sectoral and multi-provincial approach, Iran's Environment High Council will be involved.

2.5 Area of Cooperation 4.2: Disaster Management and Vulnerability Reduction

Iran is prone to major natural disasters. Twelve earthquakes, each more powerful than 7 on the Richter scale, have occurred in Iran in the last century. More than 100 earthquakes were registered in the first four months of 2002 alone. On 26 December 2003, a major earthquake hit the ancient city of Bam, resulting in a major humanitarian disaster and massive property loss. Floods and droughts have become more frequent and destructive, partly because of global climate change, and partly because of degradation of the natural resource base. Flash floods are occurring with alarming frequency due to the deterioration of the water retention properties of land and vegetation through deforestation and the degradation of rangelands. Drought is also affecting large parts of the country for prolonged periods. It is feared that the severity and frequency of these droughts is on the rise due to global climate change, the overgrazing of rangelands, and overuse of water intensive agricultural techniques and the mismanagement of water resources.

Iran is one of the most urbanized nations among the developing countries group. Based on UN estimates, more than 63% of Iran's population today lives in urban areas and, by 2030, this figure (urbanization level) is expected to reach 75%. This suggests that the urban population is growing at a much faster rate than the national population. For example, between 1995 and 2000 the urban population grew at a rate 7 times more than that of the rural population.

This monumental urban transition that the country is experiencing has manifested itself in a number of ways. These include a structural shift in the economy from agriculture to manufacturing and services with a general increase in the national output, the emergence of new towns, rapid growth of intermediate and large cities and increasing regional and city-to-city disparities in income and quality of life. From a Disaster Planning perspective, it also means that a significant proportion of the national population is now living in high-density areas and depends much on modern infrastructures for socio-economic and physical services. Urban vulnerability poses problems unique to urban areas. Urban

vulnerability is multi-tiered and so-called collateral and secondary damages are significant. Since population and infrastructure densities are also high in urban areas, risk increases greatly. The extent of damage and death caused by the recent earthquake in Bam not only tells us about poor construction methods but also hints at the likely scale of destruction that a major earthquake would leave behind in larger cities.

Urban disaster risk management requires multi-pronged and multi-agency approaches. It requires building disaster-awareness among ordinary people, development managers, entrepreneurs and policy makers. More importantly, it calls for a city management approach that recognises the fact that people capitalise urbanisation in the form of incremental investment in houses and land. The incremental nature of growth makes enforcement of, for instance, seismic regulations extremely difficult because this requires an enforcement agency to track all constructions over an extended period of time. Furthermore, increasing the cost of construction also acts as a disincentive to regulatory compliance. These suggest that planning must involve people who are in the front line of disaster anyway and ensure a consensus on measures to be taken by them.

The likely magnitude of any such urban disaster demands a shift in the way cities are managed. It calls for greater citizen participation and the tailoring of technical solutions to people's ability to pay. Where there is a low ability to pay, this demands public attention. In this context, there is a need to promote a shift in the current planning paradigm - from master planning to strategic planning - where public investment supports and encourages private investment.

Although Iran has very effective systems for disaster relief, it lacks a proactive approach in dealing with disasters. Technical tools exist (e.g. building codes) and policy and legislative instruments (e.g. the National Disaster Management Plan) have been enacted. However, their application to risk reduction has been limited. Moreover, extensive scientific and technical information for predicting natural hazards is available within the country. A priority area of UNDAF cooperation is therefore to strengthen disaster risk management against natural and man-made disasters and in particular seismic and hydro-meteorological disasters. A substantial amount of joint UN/Government effort is needed to promote a pro-active approach that will seek to assess vulnerabilities and reduce disaster risks rather than deal only with the consequences of disasters once they have occurred.

The UNDAF approach will ensure that risk management is incorporated into the planning process for a range of development sectors. It will also aim at reducing the mortality, morbidity and disability of vulnerable populations through advanced preparedness and the response of both health and food sectors. In addition, given the magnitude of the Bam disaster, the rebuilding of Bam in all its dimensions – social, economic, physical, and cultural – will be a big challenge over the next few years and the focus of the UNDAF strategy. Risk reduction will be integrated into Bam's recovery programme and a successful model replicated under other post-disaster recovery circumstances. Finally, the UNDAF strategy will introduce a regional cooperation dimension on the sharing of best practices and responses to trans-boundary disasters.

Box 5.1 - National Development Priorities, Goals and Targets

- Preparation and putting in place of risk management plans for dealing with disasters and their impacts.
- Development of information systems and equipping of communication networks through organizing and managing reliable meteorological and climate databases and information networks.
- Introduction of new technologies, in particular communication technology, to facilitate information exchange at national and international levels.
- Promotion of disaster insurance.
- Physical renovation and retrofitting of residential and non-residential buildings and infrastructure and the promotion of safety measures based on lessons learned from past disasters.
- Raising public awareness on disasters.

Box 5.2 - Expected UNDAF outcome - Strengthened Disaster Risk Management at national and local levels.

The Disaster Task Force (DTF) of the Ministry of Interior (MoI) is the focal point for national efforts in the field of disaster management and vulnerability reduction. In order to facilitate planning, implementation and monitoring of UNDAF inputs in line with strengthening disaster risk management capacities at different levels, MoI will set up a National Programme Management Board with the participation of all relevant line Ministries, academic bodies, IRCS, UNDP and other concerned UN agencies. Membership would also be extended to all donors interested in assisting the Government

programme for disaster risk management. It is expected that this Board will coordinate all inputs for vulnerability reduction by all UN and international agencies. Similar institutional arrangements will be made at Provincial levels. Programme modalities will involve targeting UN system support in some of the most hazard-prone areas in the Country, where special attention will be given to regions that have high social and economic vulnerabilities. The programme will be national in its design and framework, with clear deliverables expected at all levels - national, provincial, local government and community - and will be implemented in partnership with local governments and community-based organizations. The private sector, professional bodies and Iranian academic institutions will be involved in training, capacity building, documentation, research and development activities.

Meanwhile, the assistance community will be encouraged, where possible, to extend support to Government in streamlining urban planning methods, making them more process-oriented than output bound.

2.6 Area of Cooperation 5: Facilitating the Transfer of Science and Technology

In an age of new technologies and innovations, it is becoming increasingly crucial to identify and capitalise on the endless possibilities they offer for sustainable development. In this connection, capacity building and facilitating the transfer of knowledge in science and technology through technology-based services constitutes an indispensable part of the country's efforts to achieve sustainable development, especially for employment creation and poverty reduction. Capacity building in science and technology constitutes an indispensable part of the country's efforts to achieve sustainable development. As emphasized by the World Conference on Science (Budapest 1999), there is a "need to improve, strengthen and diversify science education, formal and non-formal, at all levels and for all sectors, and to integrate science into the general culture, emphasizing its contribution to the formation of open and critical thinking as well as to the improvement of people's ability to meet challenges of modern society".

Quality education creates economic growth, according to how it is organized and how the capacities are allocated. Iran is facing the problem of students with degrees that leave the country each year because of the lack of appropriate infrastructures in universities and research centres as well as a lack of dynamic links between university and industry. This does not include all those who leave the higher education system because they don't see an appropriate chance to succeed in their projects. The government has been endeavoring to address this challenge through the introduction of institutional arrangements, such as TOKTON. These institutions will aim at creating better opportunities and working environments for the Iranian overseas specialists and at maintaining the graduates of Iranian universities, who are needed in the development fields.

It is important also to mention the missing links between industry, universities and research. The "technological" gap between Iran and advanced countries will be widened if this country doesn't reinforce its innovative capacity through quality education and appropriate fundamental and applied research capacities.

National development priorities and goals in the area of cooperation in science and technology are shown in Box 6.1.

Box 6.1. National Development Goals and Priorities (Area of Cooperation 5)

- To improve the science curricula in schools and universities by using new methodologies.
- To upgrade national capacity in fundamental and applied sciences.
- To strengthen national scientific research capacities.
- To improve technological capacity in industry.

Furthermore, in the "Vision Plan" of I. R. Iran for 2025, one of the eight goals for the country is to "have an advanced scientific basis, be able to produce knowledge and technology based on human resources efficiency and the social capital in the national production". Also in the general policies of the 4th FYNDP, one out of the 11 priorities states the following:

"9. Organization and mobilization of national possibilities and capacities for increasing the role and the place of the country in the worldwide scientific contribution through the reinforcement of software production, research development and the acquisition of new technologies."

In view of the challenge, this action is meant to assist the country in strengthening the capacity and broadening the knowledge base of its science and technology decision- and policy-makers, researchers,

curriculum developers and officers in charge of science and technology in both the public and private sectors. This is aimed at enabling them to improve national science and technology programmes and to promote a holistic and integrated approach in the renewal and reform of *curricula?* in order to improve relevance and quality.

The results that the United Nations system expects to realize within the time-frame of the UNDAF as its contribution towards the achievement of the national development priorities and goals in the above Area of Cooperation are given below in Box 6.2.

Box 6.2. Expected UNDAF Outcome (Area of Cooperation 5) - Improved national capacity for science and technology management, research and development.

This expected UNDAF outcome will be achieved by the UN system in collaboration with a wide range of national partners as indicated in the result matrices on pages 17 to 31. A working group will be established to coordinate, monitor and facilitate evaluation of the activities carried by the UN system in this Area of Cooperation.

SECTION 3 – ESTIMATED RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS

The estimated resources required for each Area of Cooperation are presented in Annex 2. These contributions include both the regular and extra budgetary resources of UN agencies, funds and programmes (i.e. trust funds, cost-sharing, contributions in-kind), which are expected to be available during the UNDAF timeframe (2005 – 2009). It is important to note that resource commitments can only be made in programme or project documents, according to the procedures and approval mechanisms of each UN agency. Ways will be sought to mobilize extra budgetary resources and to strengthen partnership building.

SECTION 4 – IMPLEMENTATION

The UNDAF will be implemented through the Government-approved country cooperation programmes of the UN agencies, programmes and funds. Individual country programmes and project documents will have explicit links to the UNDAF outcomes, and will explain how they contribute to them. The harmonized programme cycles of individual UN agencies (2005-2009) will enable effective individual and collaborative programming, as well as joint monitoring and evaluation activities.

The UNDAF will be implemented with a focus on results. Progress made by the UN country team will be reflected in the annual reports of the Resident Coordinator (RC) and in work plans. Coordination and implementation arrangements for the achievement of each UNDAF outcome are illustrated in detail in the result matrices (Annex 1).

SECTION 5 – MONITORING AND EVALUATION

A set of indicators has been formulated for monitoring progress towards the achievement of each expected UNDAF outcome. For each indicator, baseline data have either already been provided or will be identified in the first semester of 2005. This information is summarized in the UNDAF M&E Framework (Annex 3), which focuses on monitoring and evaluating UNDAF outcomes and related Country Programme outcomes.

Monitoring progress towards the achievement of the UNDAF outcomes will be undertaken periodically every six months. Field visits, stakeholder meetings, desk reviews and reports will constitute the main monitoring mechanisms. Ways will be sought to involve all partners in the monitoring of activities. A UNDAF M&E programme cycle calendar will be produced by the end of 2004, with the aim of improving the coordination of UN M&E activities, identifying gaps in data collection and highlighting how and when the products of UN M&E activities will be used.

A UNDAF evaluation will be undertaken by the end of 2009 to measure the impact of UN development assistance. The M&E programme cycle calendar will also include final evaluation milestones, which should describe the key stages of preparation, implementation, timing and allocation of responsibilities. The M&E mechanisms will be coordinated by the RC's office. The UN country team will oversee the UNDAF monitoring and evaluation process under the direction of the RC through working groups, most of which will comprise representatives from Government and the UN. These groups will prepare half-yearly reports on progress towards the achievement of the UNDAF outcomes.

ANNEX 1 - UNDAF RESULTS MATRICES

Area of Cooperation 1	STRENGTHENING CAPACITIES AND CAPABILITIES FOR ACHIEVING THE MDGS.		
National priorities or goals	<p>(a) Reduction and prevention of HIV/AIDS for all, including reduction of high-risk sexual behaviour and prevention and care of HIV/AIDS.</p> <p>(b) Empowering the community to maintain and improve health.</p> <p>(c) Equal opportunities for women and men as well as empowerment of women through providing them with appropriate job opportunities</p> <p>(d) Improve quality of education.</p> <p>(e) Providing equal educational opportunities for all.</p>		
UNDAF outcome 1	Quality basic education services, primary health care, including reproductive health care and HIV/AIDS prevention and care services, are incrementally available for all in need, particularly vulnerable groups including youth, children, women and the poor and their rights to participate in development fulfilled; national capacity for MDG monitoring established		
Country Programme outcomes	Country Programme outputs	Role of Partners	Resource mobilization targets (US\$'000)
<p>UNDP: Localization of MDGs and continuous monitoring of achievement.</p> <p>National responsiveness to HIV/AIDS treatment and prevention services and public awareness raising.</p>	<p>Strengthened capacity for integrating the MDGs into national planning and statistical frameworks through macro-micro projects and Living Standards Measurement Surveys undertaken in the ABD pilot sites.</p> <p>Enhanced national capacity building through the implementation of the GFATM and policy influence; awareness raising through the empowerment of people living with HIV and other vulnerable groups.</p>	<p>Management and Planning Organization (MPO)/ and Statistical Centre for Iran (SCI) (counterparts for M&E/statistical framework); Provincial authorities (for implementation). Civil Society Organization (CSO) and UN (as partners).</p> <p>Global Fund for TB, AIDS and Malaria (GFATM) provides funding. UN agencies, Ministry of Health (MoHME), NGOs and People Living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA) are collaborators and Sub-Recipients.</p>	<p>Regular Resources (RR): 500</p> <p>Other resources (OR): 500</p> <p>300 (RR) (incl. GIPA 125)</p> <p>16 000 (OR) (GFATM).</p>
<p>UNESCO: Reduction of national disparities through Inclusive Education to provide universal access to primary education; promotion of gender equality.</p> <p>Introduction of preventive education against HIV/AIDS supported by FRESH</p>	<p>(a) Reliable data on the present status of and prospects for inclusive education in the country established. (b) A list of issues, problems and barriers to inclusive education in the country defined. (c) A dialogue on the promotion of inclusive education at national level initiated.</p> <p>Increased awareness of HIV/AIDS among teenagers through integrating a customized approach to preventive education in regular programmes and the school curriculum.</p>	<p>Ministry of Education (MoE), MPO, Literacy Movement of Iran (LMO), NGOs.</p> <p>MoE, MPO, NGOs</p>	<p>100 (RR)</p> <p>Extra-budgetary (EB): 100</p> <p>100 (RR)</p> <p>100 (EB)</p>

<p>tools in textbooks, following the EFA Dakar framework.</p> <p>Enhanced creativity and innovation capabilities among teachers and trainees</p>	<p>approach to preventive education in regular programmes and the school curriculum.</p> <p>Quality improvement in training methods and contents developed through the transfer of international experiences and know-how</p>	<p>MoE, MPO, European Community, national and international NGOs.</p>	<p>100 (RR) 100 (EB)</p>
<p>UNFPA: Increased access to comprehensive, high-quality reproductive health services and information for vulnerable groups, including women and adolescents.</p> <p>Improved production and utilization of gender, age and geographically desegregated quality data.</p> <p>Enhanced national capacity in population teaching, training and research.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increased availability of high-quality reproductive health services and commodities. - Improved youth-friendly reproductive health information and services. - Improved information and services for Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs) and HIV/IDS. - Increased awareness of and capacity for reproductive health, adolescent sexual and reproductive health, reproductive rights and gender issues. <p>Increased capacity to monitor the ICPD goals and MDGs.</p> <p>Promotion of research and training in population and development.</p>	<p>UN-HIV/AIDS Theme Group, LMO, Centre for Women's Participation (CWP), SCI, Ministry of Interior (MoI), MOHME, MoE, NGOs.</p> <p>UN Agencies, MPO, SCI, MOHME.</p> <p>Ministry of Research, Science, and Technology (MoRST), MOHME, Universities, Research Organizations</p>	<p>8,000 (RR) 300 (OR)</p>
<p>UNICEF: Protect and realize the rights of the most vulnerable, marginalized and at risk girls, boys and women in selected disparity provinces and ensure that national legislation and policies with direct impact on the opportunities to realize the rights are developed, revised and enforced.</p>	<p>Expected key results of the UNICEF country programme in the 12 priority districts:</p> <p>(a) By the end of 2009, registration of births in the first three months of life and the issuance of birth certificates to families covering 90 per cent of children.</p> <p>(b) By the end of 2009, 50 per cent of children aged 3-5 enrolled in quality community-based childcare.</p> <p>(c) By the end of 2009, moderate child malnutrition and micronutrient deficiencies among girls and boys under five reduced by 25 per cent compared with 2004 levels.</p> <p>(d) By 2009, 75 per cent of girls and boys 10 to 18 years old possess the information, knowledge and skills on how to protect themselves against HIV/AIDS.</p> <p>(e) By the end of 2009, adolescent-friendly services available and a corresponding national policy developed.</p> <p>(f) By 2009, primary school completion rates among girls increased by 40 per cent over 2004 rates.</p> <p>(g) By 2007, a national policy adopted on girls' education, including those who are marginalized and excluded.</p> <p>(h) By 2009, 40 per cent of women to have the knowledge and skills to participate</p>	<p>- Mo I, MOHME - MOHME, MoE - MOHME, MoE, NGOs - MOHME, local authorities and Community Based Organizations (CBOs) - MoE, local authorities and CBOs - MOE, local authorities and CBOs - Local authorities and CBOs - MoE - MoE - MoE - MoH, local authorities and CBOs, adolescents' organizations - MoH, Welfare Organization</p>	<p>7,880 (RR) 5,500 (EB)</p>

	<p>regularly in community-level development activities.</p> <p>(i) By 2007, a code of conduct on child protection - including protection against corporal punishment - for teachers, health, social welfare and relief workers developed and implemented.</p> <p>(j) By 2009, a national communication strategy against child abuse developed and implemented and child help lines are operational in 12 districts.</p> <p>(k) By 2007, a national policy and guidelines on community-based planning and data collection with child participation adopted and introduced to authorities at national, provincial and community levels.</p> <p>(l) By 2007, lessons learned from immediate and long-term responses to natural disasters affecting children analyzed and translated into guidelines and policies that have been widely communicated.</p>	<p>(WO)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Local authorities and CBOs - MOHME, local authorities and CBOs - MoE - MOHME, Prison Organization, WO - MOHME, MoE, Islamic Republic of Iran Broadcasting (IRIB) - MOHME - MPO, SCI, MOHME, MoE - MPO, SCI, MOHME - MPO, local authorities and CBOs - MPO, SCI 	
<p>UNODC: Reduce rate of HIV infection among drug users particularly IDU.</p>	<p>Increased access to HIV prevention measures for drug users and their partners, including drug treatment.</p>	<p>MOHME, NGOs, Drug Control Headquarters, Prison Organization, WO, UN-HIV/AIDS theme group and UNAIDS</p>	
<p>Various agencies' CP outcome (collective outcome)</p> <p>Strengthening national statistical system including data production, analysis, dissemination and utilization for monitoring the MDGs, ICPD and other relevant indicators derived from international conferences and Conventions.</p>	<p>Improved production and utilization of quality gender, age and geographically disaggregated data.</p> <p>Adoption of MDG monitoring tools (DEVINFO) by national and provincial authorities.</p> <p>Quality of health related data ensured.</p> <p>Improved capacity of national partners to generate reliable information; integrated MOHME monitoring of health statistics.</p> <p>The category "refugees" created as a particularly vulnerable group, to be included in future household surveys.</p> <p>Strengthening national statistical capacity to produce, utilize and monitor data on nutrition as well as data on access to primary education and skills training, disaggregated by gender, age and by citizen status (Iranian/refugees/immigrants).</p> <p>Database created that enables year-by-year comparison of school enrolment, school attendance and dropout rates as well as gender gaps in school.</p> <p>Data on enrolment/attendance/drop-out rates among Iranians, immigrants and refugees to be collated by MoE.</p>	<p>UNFPA</p> <p>UNICEF</p> <p>WHO</p> <p>WFP</p>	

	Database created by LMO that enables year-by-year comparison of enrolment rates in Literacy and Skills training classes by Iranians, immigrants and refugees.		
	Database created by MOHME that enables year-by-year comparison of nutritional status indicators among Iranians, immigrants and refugees.		

Coordination Mechanisms and Programme Modalities:

HIV/AIDS activities: Through existing theme groups (HIV/AIDS and Gender), and collaboration over implementing GFATM funds for HIV/AIDS (UNFPA for condom promotion, interventions with 'high risk' and vulnerable populations, UNODC in relation to drugs, UNICEF for adolescent behavioural communication and UNDP for planning and policies).

Educational activities: Through the MoE policy group on the Global Education Initiative with UNESCO, UNICEF, UNFPA (promotion of girls' education).

Health activities: WHO in terms of technical support, UNICEF for implementation, monitoring and child nutrition and UNFPA for reproductive health and reproductive rights.

Gender and women's empowerment: Through joint gender audits and interventions in violence against women. All agencies.

General: MDG monitoring requires more accurate, up-to-date and frequent data collection through frequent DHS/joint cluster surveys and the use of DEVINFO by all agencies. A joint focus on the adolescent age group for all activities and on those provinces with below national averages on most indicators.

<p>UNFPA: Enhanced institutional mechanisms and socio-cultural practices that promote and protect the rights of women and girls and advance gender equity.</p>	<p>Evidence-based advocacy for legislation that protects against gender-based violence</p>	<p>Gender TG, UNDP, UNICEF, CWP, all three branches of Government and NGOs.</p>	<p>500</p>
<p>UNODC: National laws harmonized in accordance with international Conventions.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Law Reforms and effective legislations are in place promoting the rights of citizens 2 Governance institutions, access to justice and human rights enhanced 3 Institutional transparency, accountable and meritocracy 	<p>Promotion of national law reform, an effective legislative framework, law enforcement, prosecutions, legal profession and ensuring fair trials in conformity with national and international standards; enhanced access to justice for the excluded and vulnerable.</p>	<p><u>International partners:</u> UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNODC, ILO, UNIDO, UNHCR, EU, IBA, INGOs. <u>National partners:</u> Executive, Legislature and Judiciary.</p>	<p>UNODC: 3,000</p>
<p>UNICEF Outcome: Institutional mechanisms and socio-cultural practices promote and protect the rights of child through enhancement and integration of child rights in the national law</p>	<p>Evidence based advocacy for legislation reforms on child-based violence.</p>	<p>UNDP, UNODC, ILO, UNFPA, UNHCR, OHCHR, International Bar Association etc..</p>	<p>1000</p>
<p>UN Joint Outcomes: Transparent, rule-based, predictable, and non-discriminatory governance system developed.</p> <p>Efficiency and effectiveness of central and local governments for policy formulation, quality planning and results-based management enhanced.</p> <p>A strategic framework that integrates gender equality and embedded in a human rights-based approach to programming, implementation, monitoring and evaluation developed.</p>	<p>Institutional capacity building through fostering transparent, accountable and merit-based governance.</p> <p>National institutional capacity building through advocacy studies and objective oriented project-planning workshops for the middle and higher management echelons.</p> <p>Support for decentralization and local capacity building for the efficient delivery of public services</p>	<p>UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNODC, UNIDO, ILO, WFP, FAO, World Bank, EU, IMF, TI etc.</p> <p>International partners: All resident UN agencies.</p> <p>International partners: All resident UN agencies.</p>	<p>5000 1000 2000</p>
<p>Coordination Mechanisms and Programme Modalities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resident UN agencies will address the causes of the problems as identified in the CCA and establish inter-institutional UN-national committees for effective sectoral and cross-sectoral approaches on each country programme outcome. • Annual workplans and a logical framework will be designed in cooperation with national counterparts by November 2004. 			

Area of Cooperation 3	IMPROVING ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE AND MANAGEMENT AND GENERATING EMPLOYMENT		
National priorities or goals	(a) To reduce unemployment to 8.4% of the working population by 2009. (b) To increase real economic growth by 8% per annum. (c) To increase gross investment by 12.2% per annum. (d) To increase total factor productivity by 2.5% per annum.		
UNDAF outcome 3	Improved combined economic performance and employment generation in Iran by raising human capabilities and utilizing sustainable small-technologies, especially for the unemployed, poor, women, youth and encouraging small and medium sized enterprises.		
Country Programme outcomes	Country Programme outputs	Role of Partners	Resource mobilization targets (US\$'000)
UNIDO: Improved entrepreneurship and market oriented skills in small-scale urban and rural enterprises.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Establishment of an entrepreneurial and market-oriented skills development system and its demonstration in a pilot urban district. - Improved general access to best practices and sustainable technologies. 	Ministry of Industry and Mines (MoIM) (main partner), Ministry of Labour (for skills training), Provincial Authorities (for pilot scale implementation), MPO (for M&E), CSOs and UNDP.	
ILO: Promotion of employment through labour market development and reform.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Policy advice on employment, and technical cooperation for strengthening employment. - Skills development systems improved in both formal and informal economic sectors. - <i>Decent Work for Women</i> promoted in formal and informal economic sectors. - Quality job creation in small enterprises through policy and regulatory interventions. - Improved social dialogue mechanisms at the national, provincial and enterprise levels. 	MPO, Ministry of Labour, Provincial Authorities, UNDP, UNIDO, line ministries, private sector, workers' and employers' organisations, Universities, WO and MoIM.	140 (2004-2005).
FAO: Increased number of women-headed small-scale rural and agricultural enterprises, with improved access to resources.	Implementation of pilot income generation projects for women-headed households in poor rural communities.	Ministry of Agriculture (MoAJ) (main partner), Ministry of Cooperatives (for women's coops), Provincial Authorities, MPO (for M&E), CSOs, UNDP and UNIDO.	30 annually (RR).

<p>UNDP: Higher urban-rural employment for women socially excluded and disadvantaged groups through community-based development.</p> <p>Enhanced production and market oriented skills for women and other low-income groups, with better access to resources, following best practices and sustainable technology.</p> <p>Institutionalized merit-based and civil society approaches to enterprise development and employment generation.</p> <p>National statistical/M&E framework for poverty alleviation.</p> <p>Access best practices in trade diversification and analysis of impacts of globalization on vulnerable groups, e.g. women and the poor.</p>	<p>Increased income and employment generation in deprived communities through the Area Based Development Programme.</p> <p>Sustainable human development and provincial-based Poverty Reduction Strategy document.</p> <p>Approved National Framework for choosing sustainable technologies.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Agreed civil society approaches to institutional and labour market reforms. - National capacity on trade and globalization enhanced. - Human development impacts of WTO accession identified through a participatory process. - A suitable WTO accession strategy identified. - Effective employment-oriented exports diversification, along with identification of production areas and niche markets achieved. <p>Strengthened national statistical capacity for poverty monitoring; pilot Living Standards Measurement Study (LSMS) survey in selected provinces.</p>	<p>MPO (main partner and for M&E), Provincial authorities (co-funding and implementing partners) and MoRST, CSOs, UNIDO, FAO, ILO and WB as collaborating agencies.</p> <p>UNCTAD, ITC, WTO Ministry of Commerce, Ministry of Finance (MoEF), Ministry of Labour, NGOs, women's groups and workers associations</p>	<p>2000 (RR). 7000 (OR).</p> <p>250 (RR). 250 (OR).</p>
<p>WHO: Improved health and working capacities at the community level to achieve higher income levels.</p>	<p>Implementing Basic Development Needs project in a pilot province for health and capability development towards income generation.</p>	<p>MOHME (main partner), CSOs, Provincial Authorities (district-level implementation), MPO (M&E), UNIDO and UNDP.</p>	<p>EMRO allocated 100 to BDN programme. (EB)</p>
<p>Coordination Mechanisms and Programme Modalities: A UN working group to be established as a mechanism for coordinating the following activities between UN Agencies and the Government: (a) community-based capability development, employment and income generation; (b) targeting deprived groups and small-producers; (c) entrepreneurship capabilities and market oriented skills development of small producers and deprived groups; (d) improved access to sustainable technologies and piloting in technology parks; (e) improved access to finance and investment; (f) supporting labour market and institutional reforms; (g) coordinating UN Agencies for pilot project implementation in provinces; and (h) developing M&E and statistical systems.</p>			

Area of Cooperation 4	SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT, DISASTER MANAGEMENT AND ENERGY EFFICIENCY.		
National priorities or goals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expeditious implementation of biodiversity strategies and action plans and a marked improvement in related indicators. • Reducing the air pollution in major Iranian cities. • Comprehensive management plans for protection, rehabilitation and restoration of marine resources, pollution control and sustainable use of marine environments. • Tackling coastal pollution with priority given to the Caspian Sea. • Public awareness-raising and training aimed at specific target groups and the setting-up of environmental information systems at national, provincial and regional levels for better monitoring and evaluation. • Ecologically-based sustainable development and sustainable production and consumption patterns established. • Efficient use and management of natural resources, including energy, water, raw materials and solid waste. • Management of key and sensitive ecosystems, in particular Lake Uromieh. • Sustainable use of natural resources, including rangelands and forests and integrated management of watersheds. 		
UNDAF outcome 4.1	Global and national environmental concerns and environmentally sensitive development integrated into national development frameworks and implemented through community-based approaches to the sustainable use of natural resources, capacity building, environmental assessments and the removal of financial, economic, legal, institutional and technological barriers.		
Collaborative Programmes and Country Programme outcomes	Country Programme outputs	Role of Partners	Resource mobilization targets (US\$'000)
<p>UNDP (with UNEP collaboration):</p> <p>Mitigating the effects of and adapting to climate change as well as providing energy for sustainable development.</p> <p>Enabling Iran to fulfil its commitments under international Conventions.</p> <p>Sustainable land, water and biodiversity management in critical target ecosystems.</p>	<p>- Barriers to widespread application of energy efficiency and conservation measures in Iran's industry removed and rational energy use, and enabling policy and regulatory frameworks promoted.</p> <p>- Barriers to a thriving commercial wind energy market removed and market mechanisms promoted.</p> <p>Global environment commitments integrated into development planning and capacity for implementation developed.</p> <p>Policy and community-based interventions in key threatened ecosystems, watersheds and trans-boundary water bodies designed to protect the human environment, biodiversity and natural resources.</p>	<p>UNDP and GEF and, possibly, bilateral donors (co-funding agencies). UNEP, UNDESA, UNIDO (as TA partners). Department of Environment, national NGOs, academia, MoE, MPO and MoAJ (as executing, co-funding partners).</p>	<p>750 (RR)</p> <p>20000(GEF) (OR).</p> <p>67000 (Government parallel funding)</p> <p>700 (MP)</p>
<p>UNEP:</p> <p>UN and International conferences considerations on environmental issues integrated into development planning and implementation capacity developed.</p>	<p>Training courses on various aspects of the environmental MEAs, including related policies, management and implementation mechanisms; promoting sub-regional cooperation; and enhancing partnerships with ECO and other relevant bodies.</p> <p>Preparing a comprehensive report on Iran's State of the Environment, including a</p>	<p>MoAJ, DoE, MoE, MFA, MPO, Iran Nomadic Organization with GEF and possibly bilateral donors acting</p>	<p>UNEP: 15 (RR) 30 (EB)</p>

Sustainable land, water and biodiversity management in critical ecosystems.	national capacity building needs assessment.	as co-funding agencies.	20 (RR) 30 (EB)
<p>Coordination Mechanisms and Programme Modalities: Individual interventions will be based on tailor made and well thought-out partnership arrangements. Primary governmental stakeholders include the Department of Environment (DoE), MPO, MoAJ, Ministry of Energy, Ministry of Petroleum and Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA). Where possible, use will also be made of existing forums and coordination arrangements (e.g. central and provincial DoE/Ministry of Energy Water Committees). The central theme in all such interventions would be the active engagement of Iran’s increasingly active civil society as well as a decentralised approach. At the highest level, and for complex issues involving international water bodies and a multi-sectoral and multi-provincial approach, Iran’s Environment High Council will be involved engaged.</p>			

Area of cooperation 4	SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT, DISASTER MANAGEMENT AND ENERGY EFFICIENCY.		
National priorities or goals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Preparation and putting in place of risk management plans for dealing with disasters and their impacts. b) Development of information systems and equipping of communication networks through organizing and managing reliable meteorological and climate databases and information networks. c) Introduction of new technologies, in particular communication technologies to facilitate information exchange at national and international levels. d) Promotion of disaster insurance. e) Physical renovation and retrofitting of residential and non-residential buildings and infrastructure and promotion of safety measures based on lessons learned from past disasters. f) Raising public awareness on disasters. 		
UNDAF outcome 4.2	Strengthened Disaster Risk Management at national and local levels.		
Collaborative programmes and Country Programme outcomes	Country Programme outputs	Role of Partners	Resource mobilization targets (US\$'000)
<p>UNDP: Strong disaster risk management capacity including enhanced community awareness and participation and enhanced coordination mechanisms among all stakeholders at local and national levels.</p> <p>Development and application of early warning systems and hazard mapping for effective disaster risk management at all levels.</p> <p>Risk reduction integration in post disaster recovery programmes.</p> <p>Enhanced national capacities for implementation of an integrated community-based mine clearance action strategy.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Policy, legal and institutional frameworks and coordination mechanisms developed and implemented. - Capacities for disaster risk management enhanced at community, local, provincial and national levels. - Sub-regional knowledge network established. <p>Improved national and regional drought early warning systems.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Higher standards of earthquake safety adopted in reconstruction of housing, public buildings and critical infrastructure. - Increased resilience of livelihoods. - Preparation of a mine action strategy and capacity building at national and local levels. - Implementation of community-based awareness raising and de-mining activities. 	<p>UN agencies WFP UNOCHA, UNICEF, UNFPA, and bilateral donors (as collaborating partners). Government departments such as MFA, MPO, Ministry of Interior, MUHC, national research institutions (as funding and implementing partners). CSOs and NGO, academia (as participating partners).</p>	<p>1500 (RR) 6000 (OR)</p>
<p>Other Agencies: Strengthened disaster risk management capacity, including enhanced community awareness and participation and enhanced coordination mechanisms among all stakeholders at local and national levels (UNDP, UNESCO, FAO, UNHCR, UN-HABITAT and UNEP).</p>	<p>UNESCO:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Earthquake education preparedness in schools implemented. - A pilot for developing disaster scenario and risk mitigation strategies, using Bam as a model: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disaster awareness of school and university students enhanced • Disaster high risk priority points for urban planning identified. 	MoE and MoRST.	<p>UNESCO: 100 (RR) 150 (EB)</p>

	<p>FAO: Community-level insurance schemes established to reduce disaster vulnerability and to enhance a culture of safety.</p> <p>UNHCR: Refugee issues integrated into prevention, preparedness, response and recovery phases.</p> <p>UN-HABITAT: Community-based risk assessment for formulation of strategies and action plans in small and medium-sized municipalities.</p> <p>UNEP: Promotion of national awareness and preparedness for reduced vulnerability to hydro-meteorological hazards (APELL).</p>	<p>MoJA</p> <p>MoI</p> <p>NHC, IHF, NDRC, MoHAD, Municipalities.</p>	<p>FAO: N/A</p> <p>UNHCR N/A</p> <p>UN-HABITAT: 1,500</p> <p>UNEP: 350</p>
<p>UNFPA: Increased availability of high-quality reproductive health services and information for populations affected by disaster.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strengthened national capacity in disaster preparedness to address reproductive health concerns in emergency and post-conflict situations. - Protocols and training manuals developed and utilized. - Government officials and health staff who are involved in disaster management planning sensitised on RH issues in emergency settings. 		
<p>WHO: The inclusion of risk reduction measures to mitigate damage from natural disasters in health installations (structural and non-structural mitigation).</p>	<p>Norms for structural and non-structural disaster mitigation specific to hospitals and other health facilities.</p> <p>Inclusion of risk management in the planning of new construction.</p>	<p>WHO, MoHME, IIEES</p>	<p>WHO: 250 (EB) (subject to clearance by the regional office)</p>
<p>Various agencies' CP outcome (collective outcome) Development and application of early warning systems and hazard mapping for effective disaster risk management at all levels (WFP, FAO, UNHCR and UNEP-DEWA, WHO).</p>	<p>WFP: Governmental counterparts trained on vulnerability analysis and mapping.</p> <p>FAO: Community based early warning systems for hydro-meteorological hazards in place.</p> <p>UNESCO: A pilot for developing disaster scenario and risk mitigation strategies, using Bam as a model</p> <p>UNHCR: To identify early warnings of human disaster in situations where large numbers of refugees are on the move.</p> <p>UNEP –DEWA: Generation of scientific data for better environmental management and assessment to facilitate impact reduction strategies.</p>	<p>DTF/MoI, line ministries.</p> <p>MoE, MoRST.</p>	<p>10</p> <p>150 (RR) and 350 (EB)</p> <p>20 (RR); and 50 (EB).</p>

	WHO: Inclusion of health facilities and assets in the natural disaster management system (GIS based)	MOHME. UNDP: 10 countries of the sub-region, MoI, MoFA.	150 (EB) (subject to clearance by the regional office.) 1500 (RR), 200 (EB) and 1300 (OR).
Risk reduction integration in post disaster recovery programmes (WHO).	WHO: Increased national capacity to assess and reduce the disaster vulnerability of key hospitals and other major health facilities.	DTF/MoI, IRCS, IFRC, FAO, UNDP, UNHCR. UNDP: RC, NDRC, MoI, and Kerman Provincial Govt.	UNDP: 2600 (RR), 400 (EB) and 2200 (OR). 300 (EB) (subject to clearance by the regional office).
Reduced morbidity, disability and mortality of populations at risk through advance preparedness, response and availability of quality health care (WHO, UNFPA).	WHO: (a) Increased awareness and preparedness of the health sector to respond to mass casualties and all types of disasters. (b) Health sector stakeholders better informed and trained on risk management. (c) Advocacy and capacity building for development and strengthening of regional health disaster reduction strategies and plans for mutual assistance mechanisms. (d) Reducing risk by increasing public awareness and capacity building in general population for first aid and public health issues in crisis situations. UNFPA: Strengthened national capacity for preparedness to address reproductive health concerns in emergency and/or post conflict situations.	MoH & ME, IRCS, MoEducation, IIEES and MoI IRCS, MoI/DTF, MOHME, MPO, UNFPA, WHO, UNICEF, UNODC, UNAIDS, WFP, WB, UNHCR	(a) 700 (EB). (b) 150 (EB). (c) 400 (EB). (d) 150 (EB). (subject to clearance by the regional office). 250 (RR) and 700 (EB).

Coordination Mechanisms and Programme Modalities:

The Disaster Task Force (DTF) of the MOI is the focal point for national efforts in the field of disaster management and vulnerability reduction. In order to facilitate planning, implementation and monitoring of UNDAF inputs in line with strengthening disaster risk management capacities at different levels, MoI will set up a National Programme Management Board with the participation of all relevant line Ministries, academic bodies, IRCS, UNDP and other concerned UN agencies. Membership will also be extended to all donors interested in assisting the Government programme for disaster risk management. It is expected that this Board will coordinate all inputs for vulnerability reduction by all UN and international agencies. Similar institutional arrangements will be established for regions that have high social and economic vulnerabilities. Programme to be national in its design and framework, with clear deliverables expected at all levels - national, provincial, local government and community - and to be implemented in partnership with local governments and community-based organizations. Private sector, professional bodies and Iranian academic institutions will be involved in training, capacity building, documentation, and research and development activities.

Area of Cooperation 5	FACILITATING TRANSFER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY.		
National priorities or goals	(a) To improve science curriculum in schools and universities by using new methodologies. (b) To upgrade national capacity in fundamental and applied sciences. (c) To strengthen national scientific research capacities. (d) To improve technological capacity in industries.		
UNDAF outcome 5	Improved national capacity for science and technology management, research and development.		
Country Programme outcomes	Country Programme outputs	Role of Partners	Resource mobilization targets (US\$'000)
UNESCO: Capacity building developed and the quality of R&D and skills assessment improved through the transfer of international experience and know-how.	(i) National R&D plans of actions adopted and implemented; (ii) merit-based management frameworks adopted; and (iii) increased know-how through joint international research projects, the production of scientific papers and patents.	MPO, MoRST, Ministry of Industry and Mines (MoIM), Technical and Vocational Training Organisation (TVTO), MOHME, MoAJ, UNIDO and UNDP.	500 (RR) and 300 (EB)
UNIDO: Capacity building developed and the quality of R&D and skills assessment improved through the transfer of international experience and know-how.	(i) Transfer of new Technology; (ii) adopting methodologies for technological management; and (iii) advance processing technologies and innovative system design.	MoIM, MoRST, MPO, TVTO, UNESCO and UNDP.	
Coordination Mechanisms and Programme Modalities: The Management and Planning Organization (MPO) will be the main national partner and will coordinate with other line Ministries and partners. Resident UN agencies will address the causes of the problems and establish inter-institutional UN-national committees for effective sectoral and cross-sectoral approaches on each country programme outcome. Annual work plans and a logical framework will be designed in cooperation with national counterparts.			

ANNEX 2 - ESTIMATED RESOURCES REQUIRED (US\$ '000)

EXPECTED OUTCOMES		Strengthening capacities and Capabilities for achieving the MDGs	Enhancing good governance	Improving economic performance and management and generating employment	Sustainable development, disaster management and energy efficiency		Facilitating transfer of science and new technology	Budgetary and extra budgetary resources
		Outcome 1	Outcome 2	Outcome 3	Outcome 4.1	Outcome 4.2	Outcome 5	
UNDP(& UNEP)	R	800	1500	2250	785	5620		10955
	E	16500	3500	7250	87750	10500		125500
UNICEF	R	7880		1000				8880
	E	5500						5500
UNFPA	R	8,000	500			250		8750
	E	300				700		1000
WFP	R					0		0
	E				10			10
UNODC	R			3000				3000
	E							
UNESCO	R	300				250	500	1050
	E	300				500	300	1100
UNIDO	R							
	E							
WHO	R							
	E			100		2,100		2200
ILO	R			140				140
	E							
WIPO	R							
	E							
FAO	R			150				150
	E							
Other	R							
	E		8000			1500		
Estimated total UNDAF resource		39580	13500	13890	88545	21420	800	177735

R: Regular budget. E: Extra budgetary resources

ANNEX 3 - UNDAF Monitoring and Evaluation Framework

UNDAF Outcomes	Indicator(s) and Baselines	Sources of verification	Risks and Assumptions
<p>UNDAF OUTCOME 1</p> <p>Quality basic education services, primary health care, including reproductive health care and HIV/AIDS prevention and care services, made incrementally available for vulnerable and marginalized groups, especially women and children, and their rights to participate in development recognised; national capacity for MDG monitoring established.</p>	<p>Primary Education</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Net enrolment in primary education, 97 % (year). - Percentage of pupils starting Grade 1 who reach Grade 5, 92.2. - Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, 95.09 %. - Learning outcomes (baseline not yet available). <p>Gender equality</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ratio of boys to girls in primary, and secondary education, 97.84% to 96.07%. - Percentage of literate females over males of 15-24 year olds, 95.41%. - Share of women in wage-earning employment in the non-agricultural sector, 9.9 %. - Percentage of seats held by women in national parliament, 4.5. - Iran's GEM and GDI indices improved. <p>Child Mortality</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Under-five mortality rate, 36.78 %. - Infant mortality rate, 27.73 %. - At least one antenatal visit, 93.05 %. - Deliveries conducted by untrained attendants, 10.37 %. - Prenatal mortality rate, N/A. <p>HIV/AIDS prevention</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - HIV prevalence among 15-24 year old pregnant women, N/A. - Contraceptive prevalence rate, 73.8 %. - Condom use prevalence, 5.9 %. - HIV Positive registered, 5,780. - HIV Positive estimated, 30,000. - Number of children orphaned by HIV/AIDS. 	<p>MOE, EFA MOE, EFA MOE, EFA Regular evaluations</p> <p>SCI, via MOE routine data MOE, EFA MDG report for IRI MOI</p> <p>MOH, DHS MOH, DHS</p> <p>MOH, DHS MOH, DHS MOH, DHS MOH, DHS MOH, DHS</p>	
<p>UNDP:</p> <p>Localization of MDGs and continuous monitoring of achievement.</p>	<p>Adoption of MDG framework and best practices by national and provincial planning and M&E authorities; projects undertaken in ABD sites; LSMS conducted in ABD sites. Indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Level of public awareness; • Access to and availability of services; national and institutional capacity. 	<p>MOHME, DHS and Administrative records.</p>	<p>Correct management of GFATM 's funds, timely and correct submission of quarterly reports by sub-recipients.</p>

<p>National responsiveness to HIV/AIDS treatment and prevention services; public awareness raising.</p>	<p>Launching and implementation of GFATM fund programme; number covered by GFATM programme; amount of policy support provided; number of detected HIV/AIDS cases; number of PLWHA groups empowered.</p> <p>Baseline years and data to be provided, and indicators to be reviewed/ revised.</p>		
<p>UNFPA: Increased access to comprehensive, high-quality reproductive health services and information for vulnerable groups, including women and adolescents.</p> <p>Improved production and utilization of gender, age and geographically desegregated quality data.</p> <p>Enhanced national capacity in population teaching, training and research</p>	<p><u>Indicators:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reproductive health and gender incorporated into the MDG report. • National and sub national policies in place to increase youth access to high-quality reproductive health information and services. • Contraceptive prevalence rate increased. • Unmet need for family planning reduced. • Prenatal mortality rate reduced. • Incorporation of gender-based violence components into the reproductive health package at the primary health-care level. <p><u>Indicators:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sex disaggregated, gender-sensitive data available and utilized to formulate and monitor national and sub national development goals. • Government budget allocation for data collection and analysis as a proportion of gross domestic product increased. <p><u>Indicators:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of a human resource plan in population and development. • Existence of a perspective plan on population and development. <p><u>Output indicators:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage of facilities providing high- quality FP and safe maternity services (based on prescribed criteria) increased. • Proportion of births attended by skilled birth attendants in selected areas increased. • Number of men accessing male clinics in selected areas increased. • Percentage of facilities offering interventions for selected morbidities in selected areas increased. • Management of victims of GBV piloted in health centers. • Number of contraceptive stock outs decreased. • Percentage of young people aged 10-24 utilizing appropriate reproductive health information and services increased in selected areas. • The proportion of policy-makers expressing support for adolescent sexual 	<p>Baseline surveys, routine data and surveys.</p>	<p>Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran continues to recognize the importance of integrating population and gender concerns into development strategies.</p>

	<p>and reproductive health increased.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased percentage of 15 –24 age group aware of at least one way of contracting sexually transmitted infections/HIV. • Increased condom use among 15 –25 age group. • Increased proportion of policy makers, community and religious leaders expressing support for HIV/AIDS information and services. • Number of media spots on gender and reproductive health issues increased. • Number of sectoral plans reflecting gender and reproductive health issues. • Sex-disaggregated, gender-sensitive data base at national and sub national level established. • Biennial reports on selected ICPD and MDG indicators. • Graduate level curriculum on population and development updated and utilized. • Percentage of students enrolled in graduate programme on population and development increased. • Number of research studies implemented on emerging population and development issues and policy lessons drawn. 		
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<p>UNESCO: Reduced national disparities through Inclusive Education to accede universal primary education and gender equality promoted.</p> <p>(a). Reliable data on present status and prospectus of inclusive education in the country established. (b) List of issues, problems and barriers to inclusive education in the country defined. (c) A dialogue on the promotion of inclusive education at national level initiated.</p> <p>Preventive education against HIV/AIDS introduced into the textbooks and supported by FRESH tools following EFA Dakar framework.</p> <p>Increased awareness against HIV/AIDS through teenagers by generalizing a customized approach of integrated preventive education in the regular programmes and curriculum.</p> <p>Enhanced creativity and innovation capabilities of teachers and trainees. The quality improvement in training methods and contents developed through transfer of [what?]</p>	<p><u>(Output indicators only where available)</u></p> <p>Number of rejected children educated.</p> <p>Number of rural and remote regions and areas covered by the programme.</p> <p>Number of children, particularly girls, in difficult circumstances with access to complete, free and compulsory primary education of good quality.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of short-term courses for managers and planners. - FRESH integrated in the national programmes. - Number of students covered. - Comprehensive early childhood care and education, especially for the most disadvantaged children expanded and improved in schools. - Number of trainers and teachers trained. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of trainers and teachers trained. - Curricula and textbooks revised and renewed. 	<p>Sources: MoE, LMO, MPO, Institutes of Research, NGOs, INGOs and EC.</p> <p>MPO (authority responsible).</p>	<p>Risk of changes in orientation of national policy.</p>
<p>UNICEF: Protect and realise the rights and access of the most vulnerable, marginalized and at risk girls and boys and women, living in selected disparity provinces to: quality health and nutrition, quality education, information about HIV/AIDS, protection against abuse, exploitation and violence and participation in the development process.</p> <p>Ensure that national legislation and policies having direct impact on the opportunities to realize these rights are developed, revised and enforced.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage of newborn girls and boys registered within 3 months after birth. • Percentage of children aged 3-5 enrolled in community-based childcares and school preparatory activities. • Percentage of moderate child malnutrition among girls and boys aged <5. • Enrolment of girls in primary education. • Completion rates among girls. • Transition rates to secondary school for girls. • Percentage of all vulnerable and marginalized children with access to basic quality education through alternative approaches. • Percentage of all women participating regularly in community-level decision-making and development activities. • Percentage of girls and boys aged 6-18 possessing information, knowledge and skills on how to protect themselves against HIV infection. • Percentage of girls and boys participating regularly in development activities 	<p>Baseline survey, routine data, surveys</p>	<p>Continued interest and commitment to children's rights.</p> <p>Continued interest and policies conducive to providing improved services.</p> <p>Opportunities for children, communities and local authorities to participate in decision-making</p>

	<p>and decision-making processes in their communities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incidence of child abuse among girls and boys aged 0-18. <p>UNICEF will conduct a baseline survey in 2004 to obtain data on these and other indicators.</p>		
<p>UNODC: Reduced rate of HIV infection among drug users particularly IDU.</p>	<p>- Number of safe needles distributed among drug-injection users.</p> <p>- Percentage reduction in the number of prisoners with HIV/AIDS.</p>		
<p>Various agencies' CP outcome (collective outcome) Strengthening national statistical system including data production, analysis, dissemination and utilization for monitoring the MDGs, ICPD, and other relevant indicators derived from international conferences and Conventions.</p>	<p>Indicators to measure progress towards the achievement of this collective outcome should be provided by the agencies involved, namely UNFPA, UNICEF, WHO, UNDP and WFP.</p> <p>Baseline years and data to be provided as follows.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Quality and updated data available and accessible for programme implementation and for monitoring of MDG implementation. - Increased national capacity for quality data collection, presentation and utilization for national planning. - Agreement on a government lead agency for social development monitoring. - Data available segregated by gender, refugee status. 	<p>Regular progress monitoring of activities and annual reporting by agencies.</p>	<p>Agreement on a government lead agency for social development monitoring</p>

UNDAF Outcomes	Indicator(s) and Baselines	Sources of verification	Risks and Assumptions
<p>UNDAF OUTCOME 2 Capacities strengthened for a transparent and accountable system of Governance, adhering to the rule of law and in accordance with international standards and Conventions.</p>	<p><u>Law Reforms and effective legislation</u> Legal guarantees for an independent judiciary. Procedural guarantees of fair trial. Countrywide availability of free legal assistance for the criminal and public defence of poor people. Recognition in law of the right to seek legal remedy. Existence of jury trials. Establishment of juvenile court system Increased number of women judges. Measurable results in reducing trafficking and use of illicit drugs. Elimination of and/or significant reduction in indicators of violent and other crimes.</p> <p><u>Institutional transparency, accountability and meritocracy</u> Appointment by merit of administrative and judicial staff. Degree of civic society oversight of three branches of government.</p>	<p>UN agencies, international partners, Iranian Judiciary, IHRC, Parliament Special Committee No. 90, State Prison Organization, etc.</p> <p>UN agencies, international partners, and national counterparts.</p>	<p><u>Risks:</u> Fine tuning of joint programmes and launching of projects by UN agencies and International partners. Donors' interest in funding project activities. National counterparts' interest in promotion and launching of programmes and projects.</p> <p><u>Assumptions:</u> UN agencies and donors support and fund joint project(s) activities. Iranian Government continues to recognize the importance of</p>

	<p>Free flow of information. Diversity of participants in public debating for a. Financial and business corruption and speculation.</p> <p><u>Governance institutions, access to justice and human rights</u> The amount of legislation passed by Parliament and entered into law. Decreased or increase in the number of cases brought to the courts. Mechanisms for amicable alternative dispute resolution mechanisms put into place. National legislation adopted on public's right to information. Human rights defenders' networks in place in all major cities. Human rights education degree programmes established in at least 10 major universities. Iran joining all major international human rights institutions and mechanisms.</p> <p>No baseline data available for a/m indicators</p>		<p>rule of law, institutional transparency, accountability and meritocracy as well as access to justice and HR for all citizens.</p>
<p>UNDP: <u>Parliamentary Support:</u> Increased effectiveness of Parliament to perform its legislative and oversight functions.</p> <p><u>Decentralization and Local Governance:</u> Legislation adopted to enable the participation of civil society organizations in the formulation and implementation of economic and social programmes at the sub-national level.</p> <p><u>Human Rights/Access to Justice:</u> Rule of law, related governance institutions and access to justice strengthened in accordance with international human rights precepts.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Quantity of legislation passed. - National law on public's right to information adopted. - Number of NGO consultations. - Number of companies with clear social agendas and/or programmes. - Number of professional associations that can give credentials to new members. - Human rights defenders' networks and human rights education. - Iran joining all major international human rights mechanisms. 	<p>UN agencies, international partners, and national counterparts</p>	<p><u>Risks:</u> Fine tuning of joint programmes and launching of projects by UN agencies and International partners. Donors' interest in funding project activities. National counterparts' interest in promotion and launching of programmes and projects.</p> <p><u>Assumptions:</u> UN agencies and donors support and fund joint project(s) activities. Government continues to recognize the importance of institutional and local capacity building and upgrading a merit-based management approach.</p>

			CSOs and NGOs are strengthened and empowered.
<p>UNFPA: Enhanced institutional mechanisms and socio-cultural practices that promote and protect the rights of women and girls and advance gender equity.</p>	<p><u>Indicators:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National and sub national mechanisms in place to monitor and reduce gender-based violence. - Civil society partners actively promote gender equality, women's and girls' empowerment and reproductive rights. - Increased availability of data on GBV. - Number of statements against GBV made by policy makers and key influential persons increased. - Percentage of GBV victims aware and willing to talk about GBV problems and issues increased. <p><u>Output:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Evidence-based advocacy for legislation that protects against gender-based violence (GBV). 	Surveys	<p><u>Assumptions:</u></p> <p>UN agencies and donors support and fund joint project(s) activities.</p> <p>Government continues to recognize the importance of advocating GBV issues.</p>
<p>UNODC: National laws are harmonized in accordance with international conventions</p> <p>4 Law Reforms and effective legislations are in place promoting the rights of citizens</p> <p>5 Governance institutions, access to justice and human rights enhanced</p> <p>6 Institutional transparency, accountable and meritocracy</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Legal guarantees for an independent judiciary. - Procedural guarantees for fair trial. - Country-wide availability of free legal assistance for the criminal and public defense of poor people. - Recognition in law of the right to seek judicial remedies - Presence of jury during the trials. - Establishment of juvenile court system. - Number of women judges. - Measurable results in reducing, trafficking and use of illicit drugs. - Eliminate and/or significantly reduce violence and crime. - The quantity of legislations passed by the parliament and entered into law. - The number of cases brought to the courts decreased/increased. - Mechanisms for amicable alternative dispute resolutions are put into place. - National law on public's right to information adopted. 	UN agencies, international partners, Iranian Judiciary, IHRC, Parliament Special Committee No. 90, State Prison Organization etc.	<p><u>Risks:</u></p> <p>Fine tuning of joint programmes and launching of projects by UN agencies and international partners.</p> <p>Donors' interest in funding project activities.</p> <p>National counterparts' interest in promotion and launching of programmes and projects.</p> <p><u>Assumptions:</u></p> <p>UN agencies and donors support and fund joint project(s) activities.</p> <p>Government continues to recognize the importance of rule of law, institutional transparency, accountability</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Human rights defenders' networks are in place in all major cities. - Human rights education. - Merit appointment of administrative and judicial staff. - Degree of civic society oversight of the three branches of government. - Free flow of information. - Diversity of participants in public debating fora. - Financial and business corruption and speculation. 		and meritocracy as well as access to justice and HR for all citizens.
<p>UNICEF Outcome Institutional mechanisms and socio-cultural practices that promote and protect the rights of child through enhancement and integration of children's rights within national law.</p>	Evidence-based advocacy for legislative reforms on child-based violence.		
<p>UN Joint Outcomes:</p> <p>National institutional capacity building.</p> <p>Decentralization and local capacity building.</p> <p>Reinforcement of the capacity of CSOs.</p>	<p>Management career system based on skills and job performance and not through patronage, nepotism, and job reservation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Community and local decision-making. - Citizens' access to public services. - Existence of specific laws and regulations relating to NGOs. - Legislation permitting NGOs to raise funds and/or income. - Number of NGOs advocating for legal and regulatory reform. - Number of NGO's that identify human rights promotion. - Existence of an independent human rights commission and an independent human rights court. - Existence of an Ombudsperson's Office or comparable institution. - Existence of an independent Bar Association. - Existence of an NGO focusing on the rights of victims of crime, prisoners and their families. 		<p><u>Risks:</u></p> <p>Fine tuning of joint programmes and launching of projects by UN agencies and International partners.</p> <p>Donor's interest in funding projects' activities.</p> <p>National counterparts' interest in promotion and launching of programmes and projects.</p> <p><u>Assumptions:</u></p> <p>UN agencies and donors support and fund joint project(s) activities.</p> <p>Government continues to recognize the importance of rule of law, institutional transparency, accountability and meritocracy as well as access to justice and HR for all citizens</p>

<p>UNDAF OUTCOME 3 Improved economic performance and employment generation in Iran by raising human capabilities and the utilization of sustainable small-technologies, especially for the unemployed, poor, women and youth and by encouraging small and medium sized enterprises.</p>	<p>UNDAF outcome indicators</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reduced poverty headcount. - Increase in the share of poorest 20%. - Lower general unemployment. - Lower youth unemployment. - Increased economic growth. - Increased total factor productivity. - Rise in sustainable technology use. 	<p>MPO Yearly Reports and surveys, SCI, UNDP, UN etc. UN agency programme and project reports. Household budget survey statistics. Provincial and sector accounts.</p>	<p><u>Risks include:</u> lack of overall economic growth; inappropriate macro distribution policy; increases in inflation; lack of progress in decentralization; Government and UN agencies not acting upon programme commitments; coordination and implementation mechanism not established.</p>
<p>Contributing CP outcomes:</p> <p>UNIDO: Improving women and youth entrepreneurship capabilities and market oriented skills in small-scale enterprises in urban and rural areas.</p> <p>FAO: Increased number of small-scale rural and agricultural enterprises for rural women-headed households, with improved access to resources.</p> <p>WHO: Improved health and working capacities at the community level for higher income levels.</p> <p>ILO: 4) Employment Promotion through labour market development and reform</p>	<p>Country Programme outcome indicators</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Changes in market oriented skills levels of target groups (e.g. number of women and youth trained and functional in small enterprise development projects; current share of women and youth in training programmes). - Changes in access to and adoption of sustainable practices and technologies (e.g. number of multi-media and ICT centres established in rural areas; current Internet access of general population ca. 1.5%). <p>Changes in rural women-headed households' share of enterprise development and management (e.g. percentage increase in number of such undertakings in rural areas; current percentage of women-headed households is 8%).</p> <p>Changes in community basic needs and health status (e.g. changes food security index of vulnerable communities; or, changes in health status index of vulnerable communities; current survival ratio of poorest in the poorest province is 41 years of age).</p> <p>Changes in unemployment levels of low-income groups (current levels of unemployment at 40-50%).</p>	<p>MPO Yearly Reports and surveys , SCI, UNDP, UN etc. UN agency programme and project reports. Household budget survey statistics. Provincial and sector accounts.</p>	<p><u>Risks include:</u> Lack of overall economic growth; inappropriate macro distribution policy; increases in inflation; lack of progress in decentralization; Government and UN agencies not acting upon programme commitments; and coordination and implementation mechanisms not established.</p>
<p>UNDP: Higher urban and rural employment for women, the socially excluded and disadvantaged groups through community-based development,</p>	<p>Changes in employment of target groups due to a macro-policy change (e.g. percentage increase in youth employment through public works programmes or due to changes in social security contributions and/or benefits, currently 35%).</p>	<p>MPO Yearly Reports and surveys, SCI, UNDP, UN etc. UN agency programme and project reports. Household budget survey statistics.</p>	<p><u>Risks include:</u> lack of overall economic growth; inappropriate macro distribution policy; increases in inflation; lack of progress in decentralization; Government</p>

<p>Enhanced production and market oriented skills for women and other low-income groups, following increased access to resources, best practices and sustainable technology.</p> <p>Institutionalised merit-based and civil society approaches to enterprise development and employment generation.</p> <p>National statistical/M&E framework for poverty alleviation.</p> <p>Access to best practices in trade diversification and an analysis of impact of globalisation on vulnerable groups, such as women and the poor.</p>	<p>Changes in production and market oriented skills levels of target groups (e.g. increasing the share of value added for low income groups, currently 20-30%).</p> <p>Changes in the number of institutions involved in participatory and group decision-making, gender sensitivity and inclusion in the decision-making process.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of ABD's undertaken; number of poor households covered – target 1,000 per site; adoption of ABD best practices by provincial authorities. - Provincial-based Poverty Reduction Strategy document. - Adoption of a “sustainable technology” framework in the planning process. - Number of CSO's and cooperatives supported for capacity building. - LSMS surveys conducted; quality of poverty monitoring systems and statistics. - Number of local and national workshops. - 5.2 % of participants from NGOs in the workshops. - A suitable WTO accession strategy adopted. - Degree of the impact on employment generation and other (relevant) human development components (could be calculated <i>ex ante</i>). 	<p>Provincial and sector accounts.</p>	<p>and UN agencies not acting upon programme commitments; and coordination and implementation mechanisms not established.</p>
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UNDAF Outcomes	Indicator(s) and Baselines	Sources of verification	Risks and Assumptions
<p>UNDAF OUTCOME 4.1</p> <p>Global environmental concerns and environmentally sensitive development integrated into national development frameworks and implemented through community-based approaches to sustainable use of natural resources, capacity building, environmental assessments and the removal of financial, economic, legal, institutional and technological barriers.</p>			
<p>UNDP: (& UNEP) Mitigating and adapting to climate change and providing energy for sustainable development.</p> <p>Iran enabled to fulfil its commitments to international Conventions</p> <p>Sustainable land/water and biodiversity management in critical ecosystems.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Unit CO2 emitted by target sectors and sub-sectors. - Level of soil erosion (tons). - Population of endangered flora and fauna. - % increase in natural vegetation cover in rehabilitated rangelands. - Amount of financing raised to fund EE&EC technologies. - Amount of private sector funds pledged/committed to increase wind generation capacity in the 5th 5YNDP. - Amount of financing raised and/or committed to implement national biodiversity, climate change and POPs action plans over the 4th and 5th 5YNDPs. - Number of participatory models for sustainable use of biodiversity. - Number of multi-sectoral and integrated watershed planning mechanisms in key intervention areas. - Change in total area of primary and secondary forests in central Zagros and Yakhkesh areas. 		
<p>UNEP: Sustainable land and water and biodiversity management in critical ecosystems.</p> <p>Promotion of cleaner production methods in industry.</p>	<p>Training courses on various aspects of the environmental MEAs, including related policies, management, and implementation mechanisms and promoting sub-regional cooperation and enhancing partnerships with ECO and other relevant bodies.</p> <p>Preparing a comprehensive report on Iran's State of the Environment, including a national capacity building needs assessment</p>		

<p>UNDAF OUTCOME 4.2 Strengthened Disaster Risk Management at National and Local Levels</p>	<p>Baselines and Indicators</p> <p>-The number of people killed and affected by disaster in a year (Base: 6,419,570 average in a year during 1992 to 2001; IFRC World Disaster Report 2002) -Percentage of population killed and affected by disaster (Base: 9.28% during 1992 to 2001; IFRC World Disaster Report 2002)</p>		
<p>Contributing CP outcomes</p> <p>UNDP: Strong disaster risk management capacity including enhanced community awareness and participation and enhanced coordination mechanisms among all stakeholders at local and national levels.</p> <p>Development and application of early warning systems and hazard mapping for effective disaster risk management at all levels.</p> <p>Risk reduction integration in post disaster recovery programmes.</p> <p>Enhanced national capacities for the formulation and implementation of an integrated community-based mine action strategy.</p>	<p>- Number of policy documents for seismic resistant building practices published. - Number of SOP manuals for cross-sectoral coordination in different phases of a disaster. - Number of community-based disaster risk management plans developed and training programmes delivered. - Post-disaster human mortalities and economic loss.</p> <p>- Increased time-lag between advanced warning and the onset of a drought. - Number of flood-related mortality and economic loss.</p> <p>- Number of earthquake resistant building technology options introduced and building workers trained. - Number of new, resilient livelihood options and real income levels in affected areas.</p> <p>- Area in hectares cleared of mines. - Decreased mine-related casualties and mortality in mine-infested areas.</p>	<p>Assessments, monitoring, reporting and evaluation <u>Sources:</u> Government partners and IRCS</p> <p>As above.</p> <p>As above.</p> <p>As above, plus: DTF, BAFIA, UNHCR, IRCS, UNDMT DTF, UNDMT and IRCS.</p>	
<p>UNDP, UNESCO, FAO, UNHCR, UNCHS and UNEP: Strengthened disaster risk management capacity, including strengthened community awareness and participation and improved coordination mechanisms among all stakeholders at local and national levels</p> <p>UNESCO: Earthquake education preparedness in schools and universities implemented.</p> <p>A pilot for developing disaster scenario and risk mitigation strategies, using</p>	<p>Number of documents disseminated in schools and universities.</p> <p>Number of Pupils and students trained.</p>	<p>MoRST, MOE, MOI, IIEES and UNESCO.</p>	

<p>Bam as a model.</p> <p>FAO: Community-level insurance schemes to reduce disaster vulnerability and to enhance culture of safety established.</p> <p>UN-HABITAT: Community-based risks assessment for formulation of strategies and action plans in small and medium-sized municipalities.</p> <p>UNEP: Promotion of national awareness and preparedness for reduced vulnerability to hydro-meteorological hazards (APELL).</p> <p>UNHCR: Refugee issues integrated into prevention, preparedness, and response and recovery phases.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Expansion of the land area and Number of farms/horticultural products under coverage (99/2000 10 major farm products, 5 horticultural products with coverage of 1.9 million hectares). - Increased coverage of livestock and poultry and fish culture operations. - Increased coverage of forests and pastures (99/2000 338,800 hectares under coverage). 	<p><u>Sources of verification:</u> Periodic reports from Bank Keshavarzi's Agricultural Crops Insurance Funds.</p>	<p>The sustainability of the support given the high risks associated with agricultural activities particularly with persistence of drought. Recent droughts have imposed very high costs on the government for compensation of farmers' losses through postponement of repayment schedules.</p>
<p>UNFPA: UNFPA Contributing CP outcome. Increased availability of high-quality reproductive health services and information for populations affected by disaster.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reproductive health concerns integrated into the national emergencies preparedness plan. • Strengthened national capacity in disaster preparedness to address reproductive health concerns in emergency and post-conflict situations <p><u>Output indicators:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protocols and training manuals developed and utilized. • Percentage of government officials and health staff who are involved in disaster management planning sensitised to RH issues in emergency settings. 	<p>Baselines not available</p>	<p>Government remains committed to achievement of the UNDAF outcomes.</p>

<p>Various agencies CP Outcome (collective outcome) Development and application of early warning systems and hazard mapping for effective disaster risk management at all levels. (FAO, UNHCR, UNEP-DEWA and WHO)</p> <p>FAO: Community-based early warning systems for hydro-meteorological hazards in place.</p> <p>UNESCO: A pilot for developing disaster scenario and risk mitigation strategies, using Bam as a model.</p> <p>UNHCR: To identify early warnings of human disaster in situations where large numbers of refugees are on the move.</p> <p>UNEP –DEWA: Generation of scientific data for better environmental management and assessment to facilitate impact reduction strategies.</p>	<p>Number of participants from GIRI/ local agencies trained on disaster risk management</p> <p>Number of courses provided in the area of disaster risk management for participants from GIRI/ local agencies.</p>	<p>Participation certificates and reports.</p>	<p>Timely selection of participants by Government and local agencies and funding obtained for the course.</p>
<p>WHO: National capacity to assess and reduce the disaster vulnerability of key hospitals and other major health facilities increased.</p> <p>Post-disaster health and medical care services improved</p> <p>Various agencies (collective outcome) - FAO, UNHCR and UNEP-DEWA: Development and application of early warning systems and hazard mapping for effective disaster risk management at all levels.</p> <p>WHO and UNFPA: Reduced morbidity, disability and mortality of populations at risk through advanced preparedness, response and availability of quality health care.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of hospitals and major health facilities with disaster mitigation plans in place. • Percentage of population killed and affected by disaster (Baseline: 9.28% during 1992 to 2001; IFRC World Disaster Report 2002). • Number of national professionals trained to act as trainers in risk management in the health sector. • Number of annual seminars on EPR. • Number of established inter-country and inter-regional cooperation programmes for EPR. • Number of adapted training materials published per year. • Proportion of births attended by skilled birth attendants. • Number of emergency RH service delivery point's set-up within 7 days of the onset of the disaster. 		

UNDAF Outcomes*	Indicator(s) and Baselines	Sources of verification	Risks and Assumptions
<p>UNDAF Outcome 5</p> <p>Improved national capacity for science and technology management, research and development.</p>			<p><u>Risks:</u> Changes of orientation in national plans and policies. Changes in availability of financial resources.</p> <p><u>Assumptions:</u> UN agencies and donors support and fund joint project activities with national support.</p>
<p>UNESCO: Capacity building developed and quality of R&D and skills assessment improved through the transfer of international experience and know-how.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of researchers increased. - Number of workshops held. - Number of institutions and companies that use the internationally accepted technologies and methods increased. - Number of R&D centres increased. - Number of patents registered. - Number of technology research centres increased. - Number of technology parks established. - Number of science laboratories established in schools. - Number of science textbooks revised. 	<p><u>Sources:</u> MoRST, MPO (authority responsible) , research institutes, Ministry of Industry, MoAJ and MOHME.</p>	
<p>UNIDO CP Outcome Capacity building developed and quality of R&D and skills assessment improved through the transfer of international experience and know-how.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Increased productivity and employment. -Increased number of technology research centres. -Increased value added goods measurable through the consumer index. -Number of patents in the field of technology increased. 	<p><u>Sources:</u> (MoIM), (MoRST), (MPO), (TVTO), UNESCO and UNDP.</p>	

ANNEX 4: GLOSSARY OF TERMS:

ABD	Area Based Development	MoFA	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
BDN	Basic Development Needs	MoHAD	Ministry of Housing and Urban Development
BAFIA	Bureau of Alien and Foreigners' Affairs.	MoIM	Ministry of Industry and Mines
CSO	Civil society Organization	MoRST	Ministry Research, Science and Technology
CWP	Centre for Women's Participation	MoAJ	Ministry of Jihad for Agriculture
CBO	Community Based Organizations	MoI	Ministry of the Interior
DHS	Demographic Health Survey	MOHME	Ministry of Health, Medical Education
DTF	Disaster Task Force	NDRC	Natural Disaster Research Centre
DEVINFO	Development information software	NGO	Non-governmental Organization
DoE	Department of Environment	R&D	Research and Development
DEWA	Division of Early Warning and Assessment (UNEP)	PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
EMRO	East Mediterranean Regional Office	PLWHA	People Living With HIV/AIDS
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization	RC	Resident Coordinator
GDP	Gross Domestic Product	RH	Reproductive Health
GFTAM	Global Fund for TB, AIDS, Malaria	RTI/SDI	Reproductive Tract Infections/Sexually Transmitted Diseases
GEF	Global Environment Facility	SCI	Statistical Centre of Iran
GBV	Gender Based Violence	CSO	Civil Society Organisations
HIV/AIDS	Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome	TFR	Total fertility Rate
IBA	International Bar Association	TWG	Thematic Working group
ICT	Information and Communications Technology	TG	Theme Group
IIEES	International Institute for Earthquake Engineering Seismology	TVTO	Technical and Vocational Training Organization
ILO	International Labour Organization	UNCT	UN Country Team
IMO	Iran Meteorological Organisation	UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
INGO	International Non-governmental Organization	UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
IRCS	Iran Red Crescent Society	UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
IRIB	Islamic Republic of Iran Broadcasting	UNODC	United Nations Office for Drugs and Crime
ITC	International Trade Centre	UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
ICPD	International Conference on Population and Development	UNIC	United Nations Information Centre
IHF	Islamic Housing Foundation	UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
IFRC	International Federation of Red Cross	UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
LMO	Literacy Movement Organization of Iran	UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
LSMS	Living Standards Measurement Study	UNDMT	United Nations Disaster Management Team
MDG	Millennium Development Goals	WFP	World Food Programme
MoE	Ministry of Education	WHO	World Health Organization
MMR	Maternal Mortality Rate	WTO	World Trade Organization
MPO	Management and Planning Organization	WB	The World Bank
MoCIG	Ministry of Culture & Islamic Guidance	WO	Welfare Organisation
MoEF	Ministry of Economic Affairs and Finance	5YNDP	Five Year National Development Plan