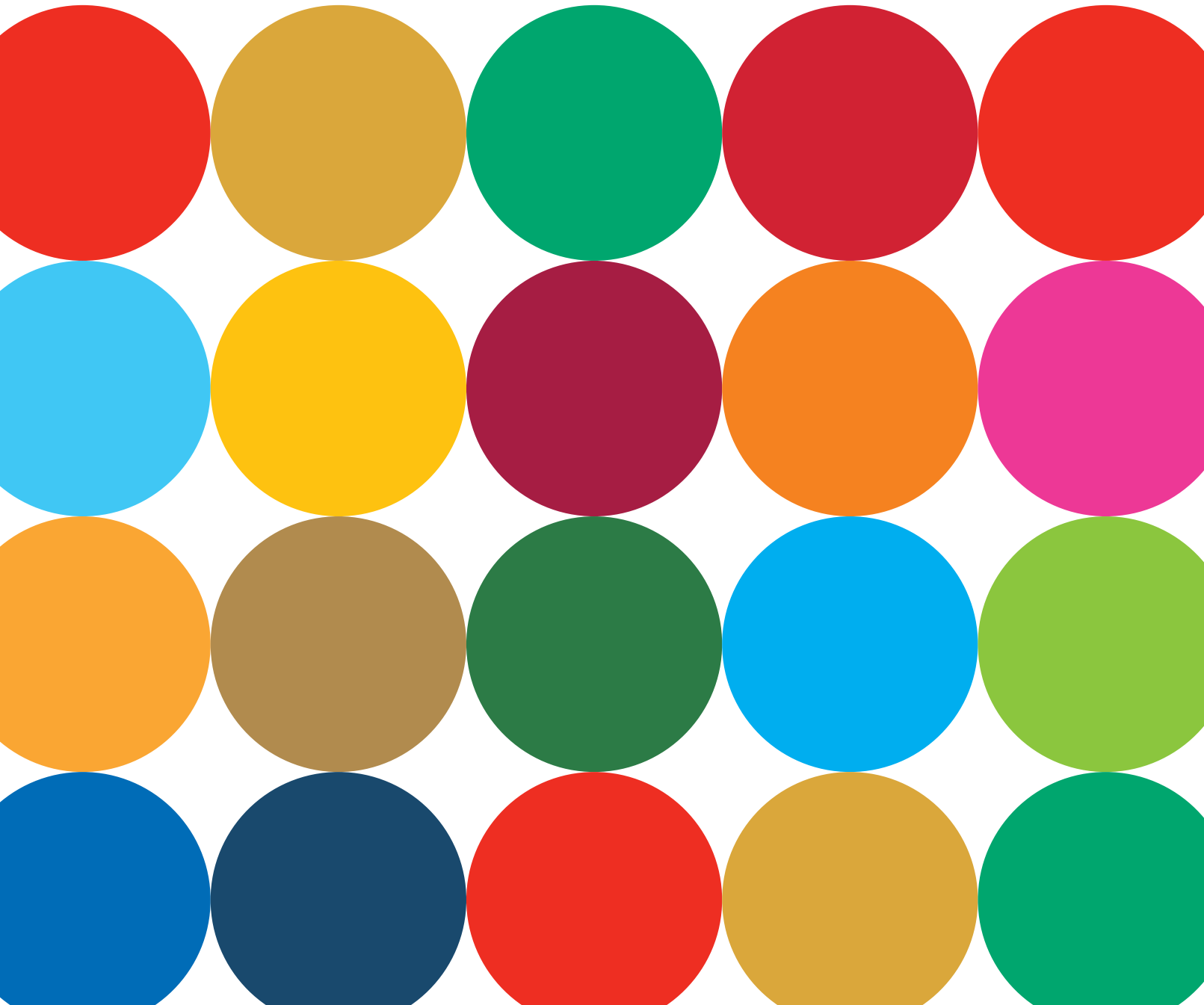




UNITED NATIONS  
IRAN



# UN IRAN COUNTRY RESULTS REPORT 2019



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# LIST OF ACRONYMS

<b>AFE</b>	Age-Friendly Environments
<b>AIDS</b>	Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
<b>ANP</b>	Anti-Narcotics Police
<b>ART</b>	Antiretroviral Therapy
<b>ASQII</b>	Ages and Stages Questionnaire
<b>ATS</b>	Amphetamine-Type Stimulants
<b>AWBC</b>	Adolescent Wellbeing Centers
<b>BAFIA</b>	Bureau for Alien and Foreign Immigrants Affairs
<b>BHRC</b>	Building and Housing Research Center
<b>BOS</b>	Business Operations Strategy
<b>CD</b>	Communicable Disease
<b>CDD</b>	Community Driven Development
<b>CDI</b>	Combined Drought Index
<b>CERF</b>	Central Emergency Response Fund
<b>CF-FMP</b>	Community Forestry Forest Management Plan
<b>CFS</b>	Child Friendly Space
<b>CPP</b>	Comprehensive Prevention Programme
<b>CPIE</b>	Child Protection in Emergency
<b>CRC</b>	Convention on the Rights of the Child
<b>DaLA</b>	Damage and Loss Assessment
<b>DaO-SOPs</b>	Delivering-as-One Standard Operating Procedures
<b>DCHQ</b>	Drug Control Head Quarters
<b>DCP</b>	Disease Control Priority
<b>DoE</b>	Department of Environment
<b>DRM</b>	Disaster Risk Management
<b>DRR</b>	Disaster Risk Reduction
<b>EiE</b>	Education in Emergencies
<b>ESCO</b>	Energy Service Company
<b>EU</b>	European Union
<b>FAO</b>	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
<b>FAST</b>	Families and Schools Together
<b>FHH</b>	Female Headed Households
<b>FIU</b>	Financial Intelligence Unit
<b>FTCT</b>	Framework Convention on Tobacco Control
<b>FYDP</b>	Five Year Economic, Social and Cultural Development Plan
<b>GAVI</b>	Global Alliance for Vaccine
<b>GCF</b>	Green Climate Fund
<b>GDP</b>	Gross Domestic Product
<b>GDS</b>	Green Development Strategy
<b>GF</b>	Global Fund for HIV/AIDS, TB and Malaria
<b>GEF</b>	Global Environment Facility
<b>GHG</b>	Greenhouse Gases
<b>GHI</b>	Global Hunger Index
<b>GNI</b>	Gross National Income
<b>GoI</b>	The Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran
<b>HBS</b>	Helping Baby Survive
<b>HCP</b>	Health City Programme
<b>HDI</b>	Human Development Index
<b>HFIR</b>	Housing Foundations of Islamic Revolution
<b>HIV/AIDS</b>	Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome

<b>HLSC</b>	High Level Steering Committee
<b>HMS</b>	Helping Mothers Survive Initiative
<b>HRH</b>	Human Resources for Health
<b>HTP</b>	Health Transformation Plan
<b>IAEA</b>	International Atomic Energy Agency
<b>ICHTO</b>	Iranian Cultural Heritage, Handicraft and Tourism Organization
<b>ICPD</b>	International Conference on Population and Development
<b>ICQHS</b>	International Centre on Qanats and Historic Hydraulic Structures
<b>ICSP</b>	Interim Country Strategic Plan for WFP
<b>IFI</b>	International Financial Institution
<b>IDU</b>	Injecting Drug Use
<b>IHR</b>	International Health Regulation
<b>ILO</b>	International Labour Organization
<b>IMF</b>	International Monetary Fund
<b>INCB</b>	International Narcotics Control Board
<b>ING</b>	International Non-Governmental Organisation
<b>IOM</b>	International Organization for Migration
<b>IPC</b>	Infection Prevention and Control
<b>IPV</b>	Inactivated Polio Vaccine
<b>IRCS</b>	Iranian Red Crescent Society
<b>IRIS</b>	Isfahan Regional Centre on Development of Science Parks and Technology Incubators
<b>IRNA</b>	Islamic Republic News Agency
<b>IROST</b>	Iranian Research Organization for Science and Technology
<b>ITC</b>	International Trade Centre
<b>JCPOA</b>	Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action
<b>JPC</b>	Joint Planning Cell
<b>LTA</b>	Long Term Agreement
<b>M&amp;E</b>	Monitoring and Evaluation
<b>MAJ</b>	Ministry of Agriculture Jihad
<b>MCLSW</b>	Ministry of Cooperatives, Labour and Social Welfare
<b>MDP</b>	Multi-Dimensional Poverty
<b>MEAF</b>	Ministry of Economic Affairs and Finance
<b>MENA</b>	Middle East and North Africa
<b>MFA</b>	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
<b>MLF</b>	Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol
<b>MoE</b>	Ministry of Education
<b>MoHME</b>	Ministry of Health and Medical Education
<b>MoI</b>	Ministry of Interior
<b>MoRUD</b>	Ministry of Roads and Urban Development
<b>MOU</b>	Memorandum of Understanding
<b>MRC</b>	Majlis Research Centre
<b>NAP</b>	National Action Plan
<b>NBCRC</b>	National Body on the Convention on the Rights of the Child
<b>NCD</b>	Non-Communicable Disease
<b>NDA</b>	National Designated Authority
<b>NDC</b>	Nationally Determined Contribution
<b>NDMO</b>	National Disaster Management Organization
<b>NIDCAP</b>	Newborn Individualized Developmental Care and Assessment Program
<b>NIHR</b>	National Institute of Health Research
<b>NGO</b>	Non-Governmental Organization
<b>NOCR</b>	National Organisation for Civil Registration
<b>NRA</b>	Non-Resident Agency
<b>NSP</b>	National Strategic Plan
<b>NTA</b>	National Transfer Account
<b>NUPP</b>	National Urban Policy Programme
<b>ODS</b>	Ozone Depleting Substances
<b>OFAC</b>	Office of Foreign Assets Control of the US Treasury Department
<b>OMT</b>	Operations Management Team



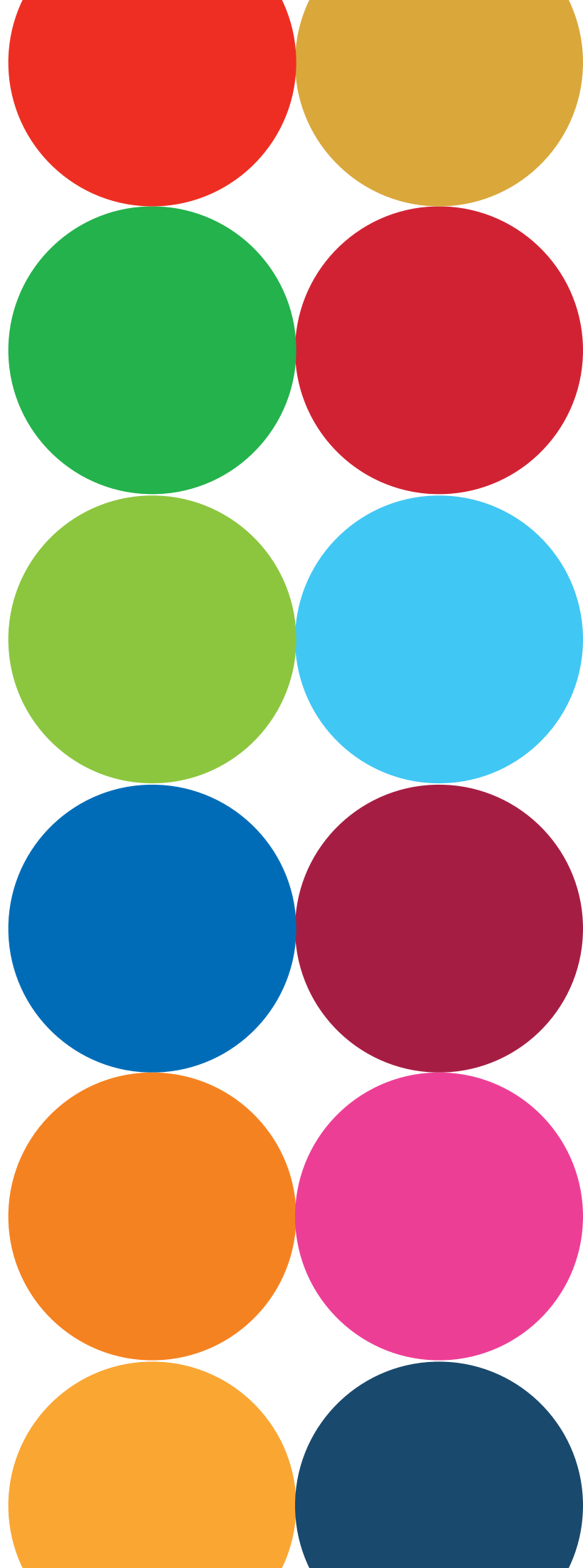
<b>OWG</b>	UN-International Community Open Working Group
<b>PDNA</b>	Post Disaster Needs Assessment
<b>PFA</b>	Psychological First Aid
<b>PHC</b>	Primary Health Care
<b>PLHIV</b>	People Living With HIV
<b>PLO</b>	Permanent Liaison Officers
<b>PMTCT</b>	Prevention of Mother-to-child Transmission
<b>PPP</b>	Purchasing Power Parity
<b>RCO</b>	Office of the Resident Coordinator
<b>RDT</b>	Rapid Diagnostic Test
<b>RTM</b>	Real Time Monitoring
<b>SCI</b>	Statistical Centre of Iran
<b>SDGs</b>	Sustainable Development Goals
<b>SME</b>	Small and Medium Enterprise
<b>SNCE</b>	Secretariat of National Council of the Elderly
<b>SSTC</b>	South-South and Triangular Cooperation
<b>SSW</b>	Social Service Workforce
<b>SWO</b>	State Welfare Organization of Iran
<b>TAP</b>	UN Technical Assistant Package
<b>TB</b>	Tuberculosis
<b>TI</b>	Triangular Initiative
<b>TOT</b>	Training of Trainers
<b>TVTO</b>	Tehran Vocational and Training Organization
<b>UHC</b>	Universal Health Coverage
<b>UBRAF</b>	UNAIDS Unified Budget, Results and Accountability Framework
<b>UMIC</b>	Upper-Middle Income Country
<b>UNAIDS</b>	United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
<b>UNAMA</b>	United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan
<b>UNAMI</b>	United Nations Assistance Mission in Iraq
<b>UNCG</b>	United Nations Communications Group
<b>UNCT</b>	United Nations Country Team
<b>UNDAF</b>	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
<b>UNDP</b>	United Nations Development Programme
<b>UNDS</b>	United Nations Development System
<b>UNDSS</b>	United Nations Department for Safety and Security
<b>UNESCO</b>	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
<b>UNEP</b>	United Nations Environment Programme
<b>UNFCCC</b>	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
<b>UNFPA</b>	United Nations Population Fund
<b>UN-Habitat</b>	United Nations Habitat
<b>UNHCR</b>	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
<b>UNIC</b>	United Nations Information Centre
<b>UNICEF</b>	United Nations Children's Fund
<b>UNIDO</b>	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
<b>UNOCHA</b>	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
<b>UNODC</b>	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
<b>UNRC</b>	United Nations Resident Coordinator
<b>UNSCDF</b>	UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework
<b>UPHI</b>	Universal Public Health Insurance
<b>UT</b>	University of Tehran
<b>WASH</b>	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
<b>WFP</b>	World Food Programme
<b>WFS</b>	Women Friendly Spaces
<b>WHO</b>	World Health Organization
<b>WONCA</b>	World Organization of Family Doctors
<b>WTO</b>	World Tourism Organization

# CHAPTER 1:

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## FOREWORD

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# Foreword

1. The UN Iran Country Results Report 2019 is prepared in line with the United Nations General Assembly Resolution 67/226 on the Quadrennial Comprehensive Policy Review and Resolution 72/729 on repositioning of the UN Development System. It illustrates the collective results achieved by the United Nations System in Iran during the course of 2019 in addressing the country's national development and humanitarian priorities, alongside national and international partners. This support is provided under the chapeau of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) 2017-2021, which is a strategic and programmatic framework of cooperation between the United Nations and the Islamic Republic of Iran, with priorities identified in line with the Government of Iran's 6<sup>th</sup> Five-Year Economic, Cultural and Social Development Plan 2017-2021. The United Nations humanitarian agencies operate outside the UNDAF based on their respective frameworks i.e. the Solutions Strategy for Afghan Refugees (SSAR) for UNHCR, the Interim Country Strategic Plan (ICPS) for WFP, and IOM activities being guided by a Memorandum of Understanding signed with the Government of Iran.
2. The UNDAF 2017-2021 was developed through an extensive consultative process with the Government of Iran and other stakeholders. During its implementation, it is important to ensure that the operations of the United Nations (UN) in Iran continue to align and adjust to the evolving development context in Iran. Good communication on results is essential to this process, and this Report is one of the tools that highlights the joint results achieved in 2019 through strategic and programmatic initiatives implemented under the UNDAF 2017-2021 through the partnership between the UN and the Government of Iran (GoI).
3. This Report provides an analytical basis to highlight achievements, with a view to instituting innovative ways of working that will increasingly focus on accelerating the pace of sustainable development in Iran, with a specific focus on targeting the vulnerable population. In addition to capturing the results of progress made in achieving targets set under the UNDAF outcomes, this Report also highlights the solid results achieved by the UN System in Iran and its partners in providing humanitarian assistance.
4. When reviewing the 2019 results for the UNDAF indicators, it is noticed that in a number of cases, not all milestones have been met. This is due to a number of challenges including geopolitical factors and unilateral sanctions that have impeded progress in some areas. As a result of the imposition of sanctions, the unavailability of hard currency caused serious interruption in the operations of UN agencies in Iran, and many agencies were compelled to operate in cash conservation mode for most of the year, limiting programme activities. The impact of sanctions on the most vulnerable populations has remained a key concern of the UN. These challenges have been discussed in relevant sections of this Report and will become topics of discussion in the planning process for 2020 - how to catch up, how to ensure sufficient resources are focused where they are needed, and how to ensure that data is collected and reported on time.
5. This Report covers key development trends in 2019 and results achieved during the course of the year through UN support on the development front under the chapeau of UNDAF 2017-2021, as well as on the humanitarian front. It reports on progress on communications and common business operations and includes an indicative financial overview. It also reflects on lessons learned, and considers options for the way forward. It, therefore, sets the agenda for further dialogue with the Government to ensure coherence and continued responsiveness to national priorities.
6. I would like to thank all partners who have made the achievements and results reported for 2019, possible. In particular, my thanks go to Seyed Mohsen Esperi, Director-General for International, Environmental and Sustainable Development Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, his predecessor H.E. Mr. Seyed Ali-Mohammad Mousavi who is now the Head of Organization for Investment, Economic and Technical Assistance of Iran, Mr. Javad Safaei, Director of Department of International Specialized Agencies and Mr. Majid Hamedani, Director of Department of Refugees, Natural Disasters and Drugs, for their very close partnership and collaboration with the UN System in Iran. This partnership has greatly contributed to enabling the UN System in Iran to provide solid developmental and humanitarian support to the people of the Islamic Republic of Iran in priority areas.



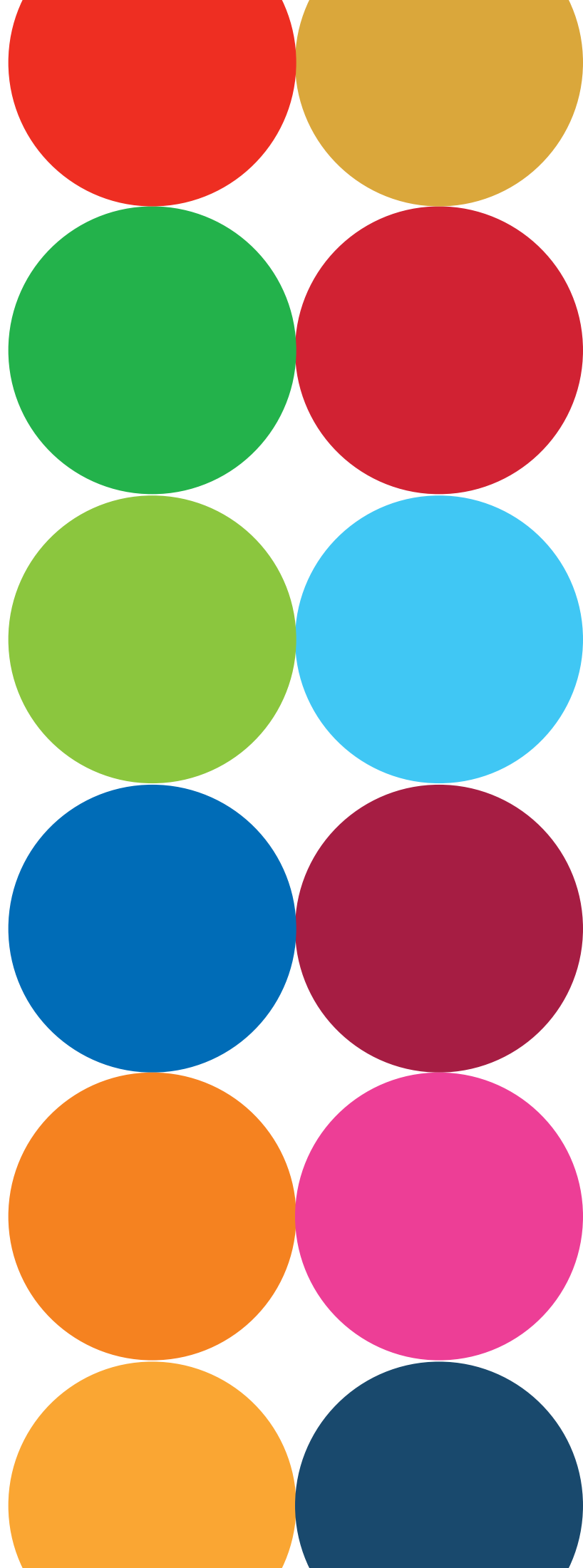
Ugochi Daniels  
UN Resident Coordinator in Iran  
February 2020

# CHAPTER 2:

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# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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# Executive Summary

1. The United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) 2017-2021 for the Islamic Republic of Iran was signed between the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the UN participating agencies on 22 November 2015. The UNDAF represents the strategic and programmatic framework for the UN to support the Government in its implementation of national development priorities and Iran’s 6th Five-Year Economic, Cultural, and Social Development Plan (FYDP) 2017-2021. It guides the work of the UN agencies to support the following four mutually agreed national development priorities:

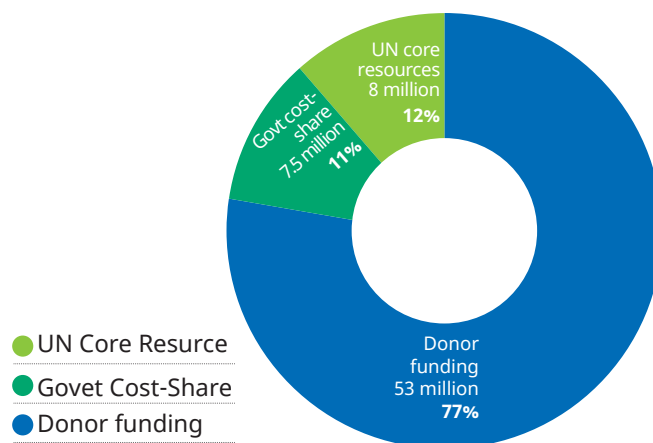
- ▶ ENVIRONMENT
- ▶ HEALTH
- ▶ RESILIENT ECONOMY
- ▶ DRUG CONTROL

2. The UNDAF 2017-2021 articulates 15 expected outcomes and associated focus areas under the overall chapeau of the above four strategic priorities, referenced as Pillars.

3. The total number of results reported by all UN agencies under the UNDAF during the reporting cycle was 123 (details provided in section V and in the Annex to this Report). A total of **USD 23.43 million** was recorded as cumulative expenditure by UN development agencies in 2019 under the 4 UNDAF pillars. The largest share of the expenditure went on **Health (61%)**, followed by **Environment (19%)**, **Resilient Economy (16%)**, and **Drug Control (4%)**. In addition, an amount of **USD 45.1 million** was recorded as delivered in 2019 for humanitarian support, bringing the cumulative delivery of assistance by the UN System (UNS) in Iran to **USD 68.53 million**. Of this total, an amount of approximately **USD 53 million** was mobilized from donors, **USD 7.5 million** was generated through domestic resources (Government cost-share) and **USD 8 million** was contributed from the UN’s core resources.

4. During the course of the year, the UN Country Team (UNCT) faced major challenges,

**Figure 1:** Delivery of the UNS in Iran: USD 68.53 million, broken down by source of funds



arising out of the US withdrawal from the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA) and the consequent re-imposition of its unilateral sanctions against Iran, and the challenges and suffering caused by natural disasters such as floods. The sanctions also significantly restricted the cash flows into and out of the country for a large part of the year, negatively affecting the capacity of the UN for fund transfer needed for programme implementation and office operations into Iran. Hence programme delivery and corresponding expenditures were also impacted, while the impact of the sanctions on vulnerable populations remained a key concern of the UN. **Within the complex operating context and unilateral sanctions, and despite the challenges impeding programme implementation, the UNS in Iran made solid efforts to maintain the delivery of assistance to meet the priority needs of the Iranian population, and succeeded in delivering USD 68.53 million of assistance during the course of the year.** This would not have been possible without the UNCT’s very close cooperation with GoI, under whose leadership, the UNCT was able to deliver its programme of assistance. The generous support of the UN’s development partners is duly acknowledged, whose partnership is greatly valued by the UNS. A complete listing of donors that supported the UNDAF programmatic areas as well as humanitarian interventions, is provided in Section VIII of this Report.

5. As Iran is an Upper-Middle-Income Country (UMIC), the primary role of UN development

agencies in Iran is not to directly deliver services, but rather to support GoI initiatives, at their request, to more effectively deliver development services and benefits for the Iranian people. The UN also serves as a bridge to the international community facilitating access to best practices and global experience, which is especially important at this time of unilateral sanctions. During the course of 2019, UN's support was largely channelled towards capacity development, followed by technical assistance, knowledge products, advocacy, support for policy-making, and South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSTC).

6. The UNS in Iran, in close collaboration with its partners, remained at the forefront of providing humanitarian support to vulnerable populations in 2019, be it in the form of response to the floods that affected 25 out of the 31 Provinces in the country with an estimated 2 million people needing humanitarian assistance, or in the provision of ongoing assistance to the vulnerable refugee population and migrants, details of which have been elaborated in section V of this Report.
7. During the reporting period, the Government demonstrated continued ownership of the UNDAF process through its active engagement in supporting implementation of UNDAF-related programmes. The formal mechanism for Government engagement is the joint National/United Nations UNDAF High-Level Steering Committee (HLSC) established at a strategic level under the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA) and the UN Resident Coordinator (UNRC), which is the highest decision-making and oversight body for the formulation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the UNDAF. The UNDAF HLSC is complemented by Steering Committees of individual UN agencies chaired by relevant line ministries. This has helped ensure the UNDAF's relevance to national priorities within Iran's broader development goals.
8. Looking ahead, the UNS in Iran and its partners will continue to work together in the spirit of mutual respect and partnership. In order to achieve the expected UNDAF outcomes, the UNS will provide sound technical support and cutting-edge advisory services, as well as support to the mobilization of financial resources from development partners through joint efforts with the Government, to supplement domestic resources. The Government will provide leadership in implementing and sustaining the identified institutional capacity improvements at policy and programme implementation levels where

the UNS is asked to provide support. It is proposed that the UNDAF HLSC continue to be used as a forum to discuss how national counterparts could be further engaged in the process of UNDAF implementation.

9. The UNS in Iran will focus in 2020 on building upon its comparative advantages, and expanding cooperation for the implementation of a more effective and results-based programme to support Government in achieving its development and humanitarian priorities. Given that 2020 will be the planning year for the new cycle of the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) for Iran, the UN team in Iran is firmly committed to strengthening joint approaches initiated in 2019, through joint planning and programming, complementing the respective comparative advantages of UN agencies, and maximizing the effectiveness and efficiency of the collective efforts of the UNS in Iran in supporting the country's progress towards achieving its national development priorities.



### Box 1: The United Nations System in Iran

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

There are 20 resident UN agencies and entities engaged in Iran: of which 11 agencies deliver development assistance, while 3 deliver primarily humanitarian support (as per table below). Though UNHCR, WFP and IOM are not governed under the UNDAF framework, the respective contribution of each of the UN agencies corresponds to the agreed priority outcomes of the UNDAF. Also present in Iran are the UN Department for Safety and Security (UNDSS), the

UN Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA) and the UN Assistance Mission in Iraq (UNAMI). In line with the UN Development System Repositioning, the UN Information Centre (UNIC) was fully integrated in the Office of the UN Resident Coordinator (UNRCO) effective 1 January 2019. The Humanitarian Advisory Team of the UN Office for Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA) is functioning under supervision of the UN Resident Coordinator (UNRC), who is the Chair of the UN-Iran Disaster Management Team (DMT). The Non-Resident agencies<sup>1</sup> (NRAs) that have some form of cooperation with GoI entities are also included in the table below.

Development Agencies	Humanitarian Agencies
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>APDIM:</b> Asia-Pacific Centre for the Development of Disaster Information Management</li> <li>2. <b>FAO:</b> Food and Agriculture Organization</li> <li>3. <b>UNAIDS:</b> Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS</li> <li>4. <b>UNDP:</b> United Nations Development Programme</li> <li>5. <b>UNESCO:</b> United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization</li> <li>6. <b>UNFPA:</b> United Nations Population Fund</li> <li>7. <b>UN-Habitat:</b> United Nations Human Settlements Programme</li> <li>8. <b>UNICEF:</b> United Nations Children's Fund</li> <li>9. <b>UNIDO:</b> United Nations Industrial Development Organisation</li> <li>10. <b>UNODC:</b> United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime</li> <li>11. <b>WHO:</b> World Health Organization</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>UNHCR:</b> United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees</li> <li>2. <b>WFP:</b> World Food Programme</li> <li>3. <b>IOM:</b> International Organization for Migration</li> </ol>
	<b>Non-Resident Agencies</b>
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>WTO:</b> World Tourism Organization</li> <li>2. <b>ITC:</b> International Trade Centre</li> <li>3. <b>IAEA:</b> International Atomic Energy Agency</li> <li>4. <b>ILO:</b> International Labour Organization</li> <li>5. <b>UNOSSC:</b> UN Office for South-South Cooperation</li> <li>6. <b>UNEP:</b> UN Environment Programme</li> <li>7. <b>OHCHR:</b> Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights</li> <li>8. <b>UN Women</b></li> <li>9. <b>ITU:</b> International Telecommunication Union</li> <li>10. <b>UNDRR:</b> United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction</li> <li>11. <b>UNOPS:</b> United Nations Office for Project Services</li> </ol>

<sup>1</sup> The NRAs are not UNDAF signatories but where their activities and funds align with UNDAF programming, these are reflected to the extent possible



# CHAPTER 3

## INTRODUCTION TO THE UN DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE FRAMEWORK

- OVERVIEW OF UNDAF STRATEGIC PRIORITIES
- METHODOLOGY OF UNDAF REPORTING



# Introduction to the UN Development Assistance Framework

1. The United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) 2017-2021 for the Islamic Republic of Iran defines the priorities for collaboration between GoI and the UN, that are fully consistent with Iran's 6<sup>th</sup> FYDP 2017-2021. It profiles how the UNS in Iran will contribute, in a coordinated way, to the development priorities of the country. While focusing on the achievement of mutually agreed outcomes, the UNDAF provides a strategic framework for cooperation and a broad guide to facilitate coordinated planning and implementation of specific UN agency work programmes in partnership with the Government.
2. In accordance with the development priorities of Iran, and in agreement with the Government, the UNDAF articulates 15 expected outcomes under the overall chapeau of four strategic priorities referenced as Pillars. Each UNDAF Pillar is led by a designated UN Agency, supported by several contributing agencies. To maximize the effectiveness and efficiency of the collective efforts of UN agencies in Iran towards the achievement of the UNDAF outcomes, and to ensure an integrated and coordinated UN response to the UNDAF 2017-2021 implementation, the UN in Iran has established an internal coordination architecture consisting of four Pillar Groups covering each of the four thematic areas of the UNDAF.

## Overview of UNDAF Strategic Priorities:

3. The strategic priorities of the UNDAF 2017-2021 are centred around the following four Pillars:

**Pillar I - Environment:** Based on the priorities identified under the Environment Pillar of the UNDAF, UN agencies support national policies and plans for integrated natural resource management, low carbon economy and climate change mitigation and adaptation objectives, while providing policy advice, technical expertise and sharing of knowledge and best practices in these areas of focus.

**Pillar II - Health:** Under the UNDAF Health Pillar, UN agencies support Government policies and plans to improve the health and well-being of Iran's population, reduce health inequalities and strengthen health systems, focusing on the principle of "leaving no one behind", by advancing universal health coverage, addressing health emergencies, and promoting healthier populations. UN agencies also support community-based activities and initiatives, including healthy, age-friendly and baby-friendly habitats and environments.

**Pillar III - Resilient Economy:** The UNDAF Resilient Economy Pillar supports the Government's resilient economy objectives. Areas supported include: Inclusive growth, poverty eradication & social welfare; Food security, sustainable agriculture & improved nutrition; Sustainable urbanization; Natural disaster management; Sustainable employment; Population & development; and Sustainable tourism & cultural heritage. The recent economic hardship due to sanctions has made this thematic area a priority for the UN to undertake joint efforts to support the Government to enhance the effectiveness of ongoing socio-economic measures for accelerating fiscal stimulus, focusing on vulnerable populations who are disproportionately affected by the economic downturn. This support would be provided under the overarching framework referred to as the Technical Assistance Package (TAP), which has been integrated under this Pillar of the UNDAF, as detailed in section V of this Report.

**Pillar IV - Drug Control:** The UNDAF Drug Control Pillar supports the Government in expanding the quality of existing programmes on drug prevention, treatment, rehabilitation, and HIV care, as well as introducing new drug demand reduction programmes tailored to the needs of the most vulnerable population exposed to risks of drug abuse. The Pillar further supports GoI in strengthening national capacities to combat drugs and illicit chemical precursors trafficking, while promoting drug supply reduction policies and programmes, and also enhancing regional and international drug control partnerships.

**Table 1:** Agreed outcomes and number of indicators under the four UNDAF Pillars

<p><b>1. Environment (16 Indicators)</b>  1.1: Integrated natural resource management  1.2: Low carbon economy &amp; climate change</p> <p><b>2. Health (24 Indicators)</b>  2.1: Universal Health Coverage (UHC)  2.2: Prevention &amp; control of Non-Communicable Diseases (NCD)  2.3: Prevention &amp; control of HIV/AIDS &amp; other Communicable Diseases  2.4: Promoting health throughout the course of life (PHC)</p>	<p><b>3. Resilient Economy (37 Indicators)</b>  3.1: Inclusive growth, poverty eradication &amp; social welfare  3.2: Food security, sustainable agriculture &amp; improved nutrition  3.3: Sustainable urbanization  3.4: Natural disaster management  3.5: Sustainable employment  3.6: Population &amp; development  3.7: Sustainable tourism &amp; cultural heritage</p> <p><b>4. Drug Control (5 Indicators)</b>  4.1: Drug abuse prevention &amp; treatment  4.2: Drug supply reduction</p>
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**Table 2:** UNDAF Pillar Chairs and working groups

UNDAF Pillar/ Priority Area	Chairs of UNDAF Pillars and Pillar working groups
I - Environment	FAO
II - Health	Overall Chair WHO Sub-cluster Chairs of the working groups: 2.1: UHC - WHO 2.2: NCD - WHO 2.3: HIV/AIDS - UNAIDS 2.4: PHC - UNICEF 2.5: Procurement for Health (Pro-Health) - WHO
III - Resilient Economy	UNICEF (since 2018) UNICEF/ UNDP Co-chairing since 2019
IV - Drug Control	UNODC

4. As Iran is an Upper-Middle Income Country<sup>2</sup> (UMIC), the primary role of UN development agencies in Iran is not to directly deliver services, but rather to support Government initiatives, at their request, to deliver development services and benefits for the Iranian people. The UNDAF's common implementation strategies are: Supporting GoI in developing its institutional capacities; Supporting GoI in achieving multi-disciplinary approaches to development; Suggesting policy advice and providing technical expertise;

Supporting knowledge generation and sharing of best practices; and Facilitating South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSTC).

5. This Report highlights the results achieved and progress made by the UNDAF agencies against each of the UNDAF Pillars and associated outcome areas during the course of 2019, and also captures the substantive results achieved by the UN humanitarian-focused entities not covered under the UNDAF framework.

<sup>2</sup> <https://www.worldbank.org/en/country/iran/overview> and <https://blogs.worldbank.org/opendata/new-country-classifications-income-level-2019-2020>

## Methodology of UNDAF Reporting:

6. This Country Results Report covers the year 2019, which is the third year of the current programme cycle. It serves to report on the achievements of UN agencies and their partners in 2019 with respect to those national development priorities supported by the UNDAF 2017-2021. Reporting is an integral part of the UNDAF planning and programming cycle. It supports informed, evidence-based decision-making. As such, it aims to demonstrate the contribution of the UN agencies governed by the UNDAF to Iran's national development goals and priorities. It thereby enhances the mutual accountability of both the Government and the UN agencies operating in Iran, governed by the UNDAF.
7. The UN and GoI are committed to rigorously monitoring progress towards the achievement of the UNDAF outcomes. At the beginning of the cycle, the Statistical Centre of Iran (SCI) was commissioned by MFA to conduct a baseline study, and set baselines and targets for each of the outcome indicators with the support of the UN Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E) Team. This baseline study, approved by the UNDAF HLSC, is used as a reference to track the progress towards set targets. Later, UN agencies developed annual milestones in order to monitor progress annually through a comprehensive mapping exercise.
8. A reporting template consisting of an expanded tool was used to compile agencies' input through UNDAF Pillar working groups. This tool matched agencies outputs/ projects/ programmes to UNDAF outcomes and indicators. It further mandated agencies to set their respective annual milestones/ targets against each UNDAF indicator target preferably for the entire 5 years of the UNDAF. The status of these milestones has been used to measure the progress towards set targets of UNDAF using colour coding. [Annex I](#) to this Report provides detailed mapping tables for each UNDAF Pillar. The UNDAF Pillar working groups not only acted as a bridge between the agencies and the UN M&E team to compile agencies' inputs, but also created a forum to convene dialogues for the identification of possible areas of joint programming between UN agencies contributing to similar outcomes.
9. [Annex 2](#) to this Report provides a mapping of the linkage of the UNDAF outcomes with Iran's 6<sup>th</sup> FYDP 2017-2021 and the Sustainable Development Goals.



# CHAPTER 4

## KEY DEVELOPMENT TRENDS

- COUNTRY OVERVIEW
- DEVELOPMENT TRENDS
- IRAN'S KEY DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES AND GOVERNMENT'S DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES

# Key Development Trends

## Country Overview:

1. Iran is the second largest economy in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region, with an estimated national income<sup>3</sup> of 10,300 Trillion IRR in 2016, up from 6,000 Trillion IRR in 2012.<sup>4</sup> Iran's current population of 83 million<sup>5</sup> grew by an average of 1.24 per cent per year between 2011 and 2016, down from 1.29 per cent for the preceding five-year period. Life expectancy at birth increased from 55 years to 76 years between 1980 and 2016<sup>6</sup> reflecting improvements in the country's economic and social infrastructure over the decades. Iran's score on the Human Development Index (HDI) was 0.797 in 2019, ranking 65<sup>th</sup> out of 189 countries.<sup>7</sup> In terms of macro-economic indicators, GDP per capita declined from USD 6,586 in 2010 to 5,680 in 2019<sup>8</sup> due to factors that are discussed in more detail in this section of the report.

## Development trends:

2. Development trends in Iran in 2019 remained significantly influenced by the continued opposition of the United States to the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA). Following two years of recession, the Iranian economy had recovered in 2014 and expanded by 3%, inflation declined from average 29% in 2012 to 12% in 2017 – following the JCPOA<sup>9</sup>. However, the economic recovery experienced after conclusion of the JCPOA has, since the US withdrawal from the JCPOA in 2018 and the subsequent re-imposition and tightening of economic sanctions on Iran and its consequent effects on oil revenues, given way to a macro-economic downturn. This has hampered progress on national development plans.<sup>10</sup>

3. Iran's HDI ranking as reflected above indicates that Iran is well-positioned to progress on development priorities and a higher GDP growth rate could result in reduced poverty, lower unemployment and improved health and education access. However, in 2018 Iran experienced a decline in GDP income following the re-imposition of sanctions, inflation and devaluation of the Rial. The economy slid into recession in 2018-19, with preliminary figures from the SCI pointing to a 4.9% contraction<sup>11</sup>

and is expected to remain in a state of stagflation in the near term with inflation at 30-40% and unemployment at around 12%. In late 2019, GoI expected a return to recovery by mid-2020 or 2021.<sup>12</sup>

4. Oil production fell sharply following the re-introduction of sanctions and the US's decision (effective May 2019) not to renew the waivers previously granted to eight of Iran's key oil customers. In November 2019, the output shrank to 2.1m barrels per day, from an average of 3.8m barrels per day in 2017, and its lowest level since the late 1980s.<sup>13</sup> It has been forecast that oil exports will remain depressed in 2020 (at about a fifth of average 2017 volumes) and in 2021-24, there will be a sluggish recovery. By mid-2019, it was predicted by some entities, that the economy will actually contract by 9.2% in 2019/20 and by a further 1.6% in 2020/21.<sup>14</sup> However, that amount of contraction was not expected by GoI, given its ongoing fiscal stimulus. It was the expectation of GoI that growth would again improve in 2020, following recent fiscal stimulus actions, and the Central Bank's efforts to restore greater stability to the foreign-exchange market. However, despite this, the re-imposition of sanctions has weighed heavily on the economy, and the Rial has continued its fall.

5. In November 2019, the Government raised petrol prices by 50% for "rationed" petrol and by 300% for "freely bought" petrol, indicating that it would compensate for this by transferring the petrol rise proceeds as cash payment to 60 million persons (70% of the population). This stimulus package also raises the possibility of improved targeting of cash transfers and welfare payments. The fuel prices increase, coupled with exchange rate volatility will likely cause inflation to increase over the coming months; an annual average inflation of 32.3% is predicted for 2020. A downward trajectory may prevail between 2021-24, at an annual average of 14.1%, as the economy adapts to sanctions by finding ways to import more easily, and currency depreciation slows down as oil export receipts edge up.<sup>15</sup>

<sup>3</sup> Net GNI at basic current price (from the UNDAF MTR document – November 2019). <sup>4</sup> Central Bank of Iran – 1396 Annual Review. <sup>5</sup> The 1399 Budget Reform Process – Report by Mohammad Ali Farzin - December 2019. <sup>6</sup> Original UNDAF document. <sup>7</sup> <http://hdr.undp.org/en/countries/profiles/IRN> <sup>8</sup> <https://data.un.org/en/iso/ir.html> <sup>9</sup> Central Bank of Iran – 1396 Annual Review (from the UNDAF MTR document – November 2019) <sup>10</sup> <https://www.amar.org.ir/english/Main-Indicators> <sup>11</sup> Country Report Iran January 2020 – Economist Intelligence Unit <sup>12</sup> Iran Economics Overview by Mohammad Ali Farzin – October 2019. <sup>13</sup> OPEC Monthly Oil Market Report – December 2019. <sup>14</sup> Country Report Iran January 2020 – Economist Intelligence Unit <sup>15</sup> Country Report Iran January 2020 – Economist Intelligence Unit



6. The past few decades witnessed solid reductions in absolute poverty in Iran. However, the Gini coefficient stands at 0.398<sup>16</sup> and has been increasing since 2012 signifying increasing income inequality.<sup>17</sup> Despite the significant improvement in living standards across the country, the gap between the leading and lagging regions in Iran has widened since the early 1990s, indicating that the GDP growth process needs to be made more inclusive.
7. In the face of increasing economic hardship, the less advantaged segments of society in the country risk losing the protection of functional social safety nets and quality social services. The Majlis Research Centre (MRC) projects that the bottom 40% income group will remain vulnerable. The World Bank has projected that the poverty line (of \$5.5 per day @ 2011 PPP US\$) increased from 8% in 2013 to 11.6% in 2016.<sup>18</sup> Economic hardship is resulting in scarcity of essential goods, increased unemployment, lower salaries in real terms, decreases in household purchasing power and overall income, and therefore increased social protection needs.<sup>19</sup> Iran's unemployment rate was reported at 12.1% in 2017<sup>20</sup>. GoI's estimates reflect that since mid-2018, 800,000 new jobs have been created, 95,000 new projects financed, and more recently 400,000 new houses initiated and 470,000 new employment opportunities created<sup>21</sup>. The 2019 (1398) Budget contains a significant rise (50%) in the Budget's public entity economic stimuli component for production/growth, and a relatively larger share for social development/welfare towards human capital and redistribution: a 24% share of Central GoI Budget has been allocated for social Ministries, making up 83% of all Ministries' budgets.

## Iran's key development challenges and GoI's development priorities:

8. GoI's comprehensive development strategy to improve social and economic resilience, encompassing both market-based reforms and social welfare improvement, is reflected in the 20-year Vision Document and the 6<sup>th</sup> FYDP 2017-2021, which focus on: a) development of a resilient economy, b) progress in science and technology, and c) promotion of a culture of excellence. The priorities of the 6<sup>th</sup> FYDP include a) continuing reform of state-owned enterprises and the financial/banking sector, and b) improved allocation of oil revenues.
9. Iran's environmental challenges, which include its preponderantly arid and semi-arid climate, scarcity of water resources, rapid urbanization, high energy use intensity<sup>24</sup>, and vulnerability to earthquakes, desertification, sand and dust storms and severe flooding, are being compounded by ongoing climate change. Disaster events in the country such as the devastating floods in March 2019, which damaged river ecosystems and biosphere reserves, affecting more than 1 million people and causing over USD 3.5 billion in damage<sup>25</sup> reaffirm the need to address climate impacts. Sand and dust storms are increasing in severity and frequency, thereby affecting health, livelihoods and the environment. Despite GoI's investment in sustainable water management, groundwater is being over-used, rivers have dried up and wetlands are disappearing. Iran is highly exposed to natural disasters, especially earthquakes, where the country scores highest amongst 191 countries on risk indicators<sup>26</sup>. GoI is well prepared for initial response, but in terms of preparedness and long-term recovery, the draft *National Disaster Management Act* of April 2019 was introduced, focusing on more coherent legislation, evidence-based planning, better coordination, public education, and multi-hazard non-physical vulnerabilities. Iran's 6<sup>th</sup> FYDP encompasses environment protection and promotes the adoption of a low-carbon economy (greenhouse gas mitigation) approach to improve energy efficiency in residential, industrial, transport and urban systems, and also renewable energy methods (raising share of solar, wind and geothermal in energy mix).
10. Iran's health system is cited in global health literature as one of the most robust in the world, with strong national health indicators,

16| Statistical Center of Iran (SCI), 2017 <https://www.amar.org.ir/Portals/0/News/1396/chhvdsh-rs96.pdf> 17| From the UNDAF MTR document – November 2019 18| Iran Economics Overview by Mohammad Ali Farzin – October 2019 19| From the UNDAF MTR document – November 2019 20| SCI 2019 as above 21| Iran Economics Overview by Mohammad Ali Farzin – October 2019 22| 6<sup>th</sup> FYDP document and 1398 budget 23| The 1399 Budget Reform Process – Report by Mohammad Ali Farzin - December 2019 24| <https://databank.worldbank.org/reports.aspx?source=2&country=IRN> 25| PDNA exercise document, 2019 26| INFORM Report 2019 - Risk Index scores are from 0 lowest to 10 highest. Iran is the only country scoring 10 on earthquake indicators

defined by a pioneering and well-established Primary Health Care (PHC) system, emphasizing equity, community and inter-sectoral participation. Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs) caused 82% of all deaths in Iran in 2016<sup>27</sup>; road traffic injuries are among the top 5 leading causes of death<sup>28</sup>, while 22% of annual deaths are due to air pollution and other environmental health problems<sup>29</sup>. Iran has responded by producing evidence-based national guidelines for the management of major NCDs through a PHC approach, and establishing a surveillance and monitoring system to enable reporting against the nine global NCDs targets<sup>30</sup>. HIV prevalence amongst people who inject drugs is slowly decreasing, but gradually shifting towards sexual transmission. The national programme has responded but further action is needed for Iran to fulfil its stated objective of ending the AIDS epidemic by 2030. Malaria, once a public health hazard across the country, is now mainly confined to the 3 south-eastern provinces, but reintroduction through cross-border migration remains a concern. The health sector has over the years, undergone significant reforms through the Health Transformation Plan (HTP), focusing on sustainable financing of the health sector, financial risk protection against health expenditures, increasing equitable access to quality healthcare services, improving service provision, and increasing people satisfaction.<sup>31</sup> By 2018, around 95% of Iranians were covered by some form of health insurance.

11. However, the cost of health care for families increased by 22% in urban areas and by 31% in rural areas between October 2018 and October 2019, mostly due to hospitals facing shortages of medicines, equipment and consumer goods, placing vulnerable patients at greater risk. Sanctions and banking restrictions have had an adverse effect on the production, availability and distribution of medicines, pharmaceutical equipment and supplies. Foreign medication has become scarce since 2018, in particular specialized medication required for the treatment of life-threatening conditions, including cancer, heart and blood diseases, thalassemia and multiple sclerosis. As noted by the Government, 15 children reportedly died of epidermolysis bullosa since companies stopped selling absorbent foam dressing to Iran due to sanctions.<sup>32</sup> To better meet the health needs of specific target groups such as the elderly, the disabled, the poor and the less

advantaged persons, remains a key concern of GoI. However, recent macro-economic shocks could possibly limit the capacity for timely and quality response to medical and health needs. The reduced fiscal space may also increasingly bring disruptive consequences on the health benefit packages under the mixed funding system of the health sector, resulting in reduced purchasing power coupled with a higher rate of catastrophic health payments and impoverishment. This has an impact on increasing mortality and morbidity rates, particularly for the most vulnerable, and with increasing duration and tightening of sanctions, also strongly affecting the middle class.

12. *The Global Hunger Index*<sup>33</sup> bears witness to Iran's sustained achievements in food and nutrition security, showing a steady downward trend of hunger in Iran and the greatest reduction in ranking on the Index in the Middle East. However, water supply constraints, impacts of climate change and disaster-related shocks threaten this progress. In addition, the food and agriculture sector in Iran has been impacted by restrictions on financial transactions due to sanctions and resulting fear of exporters to be subject to any possible legal measures. As a result of currency devaluation, the costs of imported food and agriculture inputs and machineries have increased, in turn considerably increasing production costs of most agricultural and food items. Increasing transport costs due to shipping companies and courier services withdrawing from Iran, and the need for alternate import routes, further amplify this effect. Most of the animal feed were previously imported to the country; however, now there are serious problems in importing animal feed, affecting productivity of livestock and poultry sectors. Maize and soybean were mainly imported from the US and with the recent sanctions, the import of these two very important food items has become almost impossible.
13. Over past decades, Iran's urban population has increased from 37% in 1965 to 60.2% in 1995 and 74% in 2016, due to both natural population increase, migration, and increase in the number of cities. To make this urbanization sustainable, there is a need to balance the wider opportunities of urban life (e.g. employment and services), with its socio-economic and environmental costs.

27] Non-communicable diseases country profiles 2018, WHO, 2018. 28] Iran Mortality Profile 2016, MoHME. 29] <http://apps.who.int/gho/data/view.main.35600>. 30] National Action Plan for the Prevention and Control of NCDs and Related Risk Factors in the Islamic Republic of Iran, 2015-2025, Iranian National Committee for NCDs Prevention and Control, 22 July 2015. 31] Dr IrajHarirchi, Deputy-Minister for Health. Presentation to the 7th World Health Summit Regional Meeting. Kish, Iran. 29-30 April 2019. 32] UN Secretary General's Report on Iran, January 2020 33] Measured by the International Food Policy Research Institute

**14.** Iran has been one of the world's largest refugee hosting countries during the last four decades, ranked sixth amongst refugee hosting nations. It still hosts nearly 1 million documented refugees, largely from Afghanistan, as well as 450,000 Afghans holding valid passports and 1.5 to 2 million undocumented Afghans. Most refugees reside in cities and towns across the country, rather than in camps. The country deserves due acknowledgement for the inclusive policies and programmes in place for refugees. All children, regardless of their legal status, have access to the national education system, and refugees can enrol in the national health insurance system and acquire access to medical care. The current economic difficulties have also had an impact on the living conditions of refugees in the country. Providing refugees with sustainable protection and assistance on behalf of the international community in the absence of sufficient global assistance (global assistance has greatly reduced), has led to huge economic, social and security implications for the country.

**15.** Iran has, over the years, been a country of origin, transit and destination for migrants due to its political context, demographics and economic opportunities. Responding to a wide-range of migration challenges over the past few decades, Iran has acquired noteworthy knowledge on migration management, yet, as migration itself is an unpredictable phenomenon, there is a need to have regular and frequent exchanges of views and experience among sending, receiving and transit countries in which Iran could play a key role.

**16.** Due to its shared border with Afghanistan, the world's leading opium producer, Iran faces a range of challenges related to the world drug problem and its negative impacts on public health. Iran is responsible for 87% of the world's opium seizures, 20% of the world's heroin and morphine seizures, and 7% of the world's hashish seizures.<sup>34</sup> Organized crime networks have also increased the use of maritime routes for drug trafficking from the Persian Gulf and sea<sup>35</sup> of Oman to various markets in Asia, Middle East, and Africa. Iran has established many successful programmes for addressing and containing drug use and for HIV prevention, treatment and care. Many communities benefit from outreach programmes, Drop-in Centres and other initiatives, and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) are also actively involved in programme implementation and direct service delivery. Moreover, Iran is a pioneer country in the area of opium substitution therapies, HIV prevention and treatment of AIDS, including in prison settings.<sup>36</sup>



<sup>34</sup> UNODC 2018 World Drug Report and reports of the Drug Control Headquarters of the Islamic Republic of Iran <sup>35</sup> WHO, UNODC, UNAIDS (2012); Technical guide for countries to set targets for universal access to HIV prevention, treatment and care for injecting drug users – 2012 revision; ISBN: 978 92 4 150437 <sup>36</sup> From the UNDAF MTR document – November 2019



# CHAPTER 5

## ACHIEVEMENTS

- SUMMARY OF PROGRESS ACHIEVED UNDER THE UNDAF
- MAJOR CHALLENGES IMPEDING PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION
- PROGRESS TOWARDS UNDAF OUTCOMES AND UN'S CONTRIBUTION
  - ENVIRONMENT
  - HEALTH
  - RESILIENT ECONOMY
  - DRUG CONTROL
- HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE
- OTHER STRATEGIC UNDERTAKINGS

# Achievements

## Summary of Progress Achieved under the UNDAF:

1. This section of the 2019 UN Country Results Report (CRR) focuses primarily on providing the results reported by UN agencies, which are relevant to each of the UNDAF's four Pillars, at outcome level. Table 1 (Section III) provides a list of outcomes per UNDAF Pillar, reflecting that Pillar I Environment has a total of 2 outcomes, Pillar II Health has a total of 4 outcomes, Pillar III Resilient Economy has a total of 7 outcomes, and Pillar IV Drug Control has a total of 2 outcomes. Full statements of each outcome are provided in the referenced table. The results achieved during this third

year of the UNDAF cycle, through a combined delivery of **USD 23,427,759** under UNDAF outcomes, are reflected in Table 3 below. The CRR also includes an account of the humanitarian support provided during the course of 2019, largely focusing on floods response, refugee response and migration response, recording a combined delivery of humanitarian assistance of **USD 45,102,112**. This brings the **total 2019 delivery of the UNS in Iran to USD 68,529,871**.<sup>37</sup> Of this total, **USD 52,884,435 was mobilized from development partners, USD 7,489,989 was generated through domestic resources** (Government cost - sharing) and **USD 8,155,447 was contributed from the UN's core resources**.

**Table 3:** Delivery under UNDAF outcomes in 2019 broken down by Pillars and Outcomes

Pillars		Outcomes (OC)				Delivery (USD)		
<b>Pillar I: Environment</b>	OC 1.1 2,382,525	OC 1.2 2,019,866						<b>4,402,391</b>
<b>Pillar II: Health</b>	OC 2.1 418,251	OC 2.2 2,116,207	OC 2.3 10,420,365	OC 2.4 1,284,807				<b>14,239,630</b>
<b>Pillar III: Resilient Economy</b>	OC 3.1 950,774	OC 3.2 529,137	OC 3.3 455,745	OC 3.4 17,000	OC 3.5 1,594,000	OC 3.6 145,312	OC 3.7 44,500	<b>3,736,468</b>
<b>Pillar IV: Drug Control</b>	OC 4.1 562,270	OC 4.2 487,000						<b>1,049,270</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>								<b>23,427,759</b>

2. The following table represents the status of achievement of UNDAF 2019 milestones for each Pillar. Milestones and targets were developed by UN agencies at the time the UNDAF was formulated, for accountability and in order to monitor progress annually. The total number of results reported by all UN agencies during the reporting cycle, captured through the milestones achieved, totalled 123 as fully achieved, and another 50 milestones as partially achieved. The largest number of fully

achieved milestones were in the area of Health (58 milestones out of a planned 84 milestones, @69%), followed by Resilient Economy (30 milestones out of a planned 60, @50%), Environment (21 milestones out of a planned 51, @42%), and Drug Control (14 milestones out of a planned 22, @64%). The pie chart below represents the status of achievement of the 2019 UNDAF milestones.

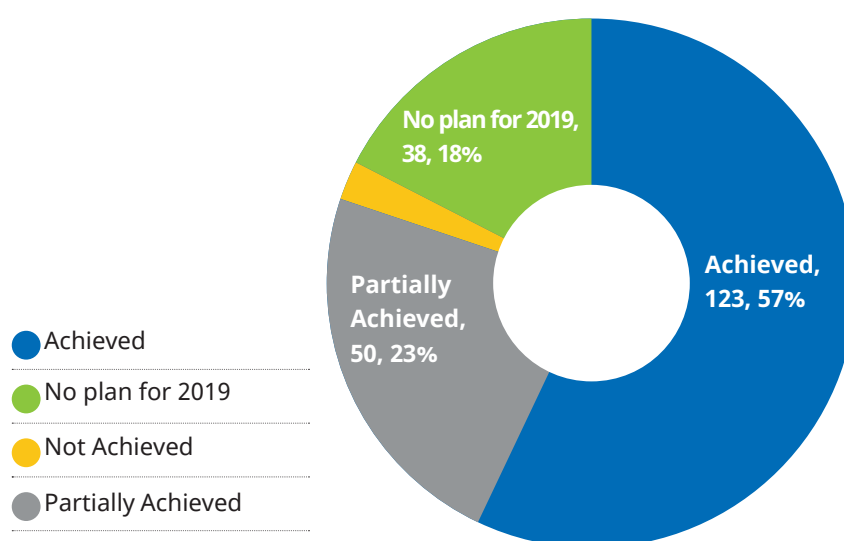
<sup>37</sup> The numbers reflected herein are indicative, subject to confirmation when 2019 accounts of respective UN agencies close.

**Table 4:** Status of achievement of 2019 UNDAF milestones

Status of achievement of 2019 UNDAF milestones							
Pillars	Total # of indicators	Total # of milestones	Achieved	Partially achieved	Not achieved	No plan for 2019 <sup>38</sup>	
Environment	16	50	21	14	2	13	
Health	24	84	58	12	2	13	
Resilient Economy	37	60	30	22	1	7	
Drug Control	5	22	14	2	0	6	
Total	82	216	123	50	5	38	

3. 57% of the milestones were achieved, 2% had no progress reported against them, 23% were partially achieved and in 18% of activities, no milestones were planned.

**Figure 2:** Status of Achievement of 2019 UNDAF Milestones

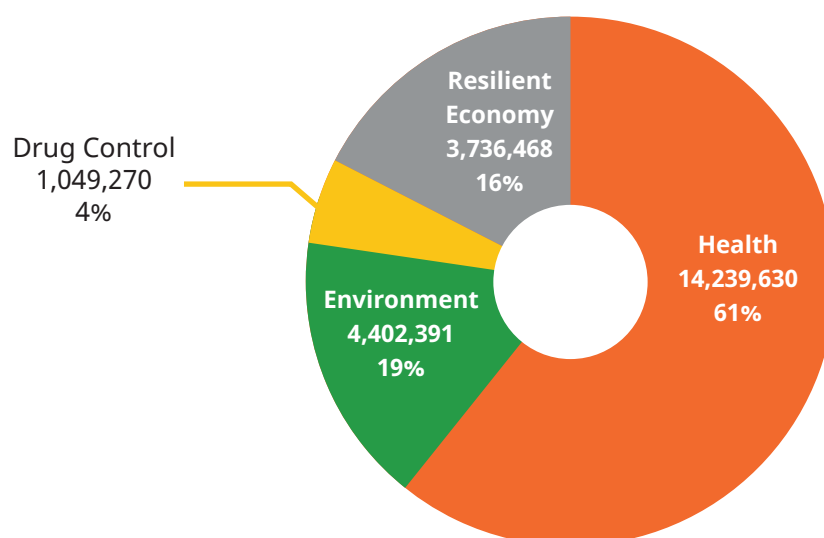


4. Of the amount USD 23.43 million recorded as cumulative, 2019 expenditure by UN development agencies under the UNDAF outcomes, the largest share of the expenditure was spent on Health (61%), followed by Environment (19%), Resilient Economy (16%), and Drug Control (4%). GoI’s contribution of USD 7.5 million to the UNS in 2019, is duly appreciated. The Financial Overview Table in Section VIII of this Report provides detailed listing of the contributing donors

per Pillar of the UNDAF. This contribution of the UNS’s development partners is gratefully acknowledged, and significantly contributed to the delivery of assistance to the people of Iran, that resulted in the achievement of results articulated in this Report. The UNS’s donor partners contributing to provision of humanitarian support are also listed in the table in Section VIII of this report, and the UNCT duly acknowledges and values their partnership and support.

<sup>38</sup> | “No plan” means that the reporting agency had no milestone planned for that specific UNDAF indicator in 2019, as they had either completed their work against the indicator, or they did not plan any work against the indicator for that specific year.

**Figure 3:** Funds Expended in USD per UNDAF Pillar



### Major challenges impeding programme implementation in 2019:

5. The UNCT in Iran faced major challenges in 2019 including the US withdrawal from the JCPOA and the consequent re-imposition of its unilateral sanctions against Iran, and natural disasters such as floods. The unilateral sanctions also significantly restricted the cash flows into and out of the country for a large part of the year, and the unavailability of hard currency caused serious interruption in the operations of the UN agencies in Iran, such as halting the payment of international staff salaries, pensions of UN retirees, the allowance for Government and UN travellers and also halting the procurement of some goods and services in the local market. The over-compliance of international banking institutions with the unilateral sanctions, coupled with resistance of international suppliers and dispatchers to deal with the UN agencies in Iran, impacted the procurement of vaccines and shipment of emergency health supplies. As of August 2019, one UN entity had to suspend its operations due to the lack of a banking channel. This suspension had a notable impact on the situation of vulnerable females, unaccompanied children and cases with significant medical needs.
6. The UN's paramount concern has been the impact of the sanctions on the most vulnerable in Iran. The situation limited the capacity of the UN and its humanitarian and implementing partners to deliver timely and high-quality services, affecting the most vulnerable, including women, children, low-income families,

victims of natural disasters, migrants and refugees. This prolonged negative situation regarding funds transfer contributed to undermining the UNCT's ability to deliver on its commitments to the Government made through the UNDAF, and put at risk the operational presence of the UN in Iran, while also challenging the effectiveness and efficiency of the UN Reform Agenda. It also had a negative impact on the UN's image in the country as an impartial, efficient, trustworthy and accountable partner.

7. Through concerted efforts made at the international and country levels, the Office of Foreign Assets Control of the US Treasury Department (OFAC) licenses were secured by UN entities to enable funds transfer to take place. Opening of new accounts with non-sanctioned Iranian banks became a prerequisite, and it needed to be ascertained that these remain an accepted banking channel by the US authorities. It was noted that in general terms, the issuance of the OFAC license did not necessarily always result in the successful transfer of funds to the country, which were at times blocked by secondary sanctions. Given this laborious procedure, the funds transfer came with an increased administrative workload, and the OFAC license came with its own conditionalities. Although most UN entities obtained the required licences by October 2019, the combined effect of the delays in international procurement processes, difficulties in replenishing local accounts and limitations on financial transactions, created operational challenges in responding to the population's increasing needs.

## Progress towards UNDAF outcomes and UN's contribution:

8. The below reported achievements are the result of the joint partnership between relevant UN agencies and GoI counterparts and implementing partners under each outcome area.

### 1. ENVIRONMENT PILLAR : RESULTS ACHIEVED PER OUTCOME AREA

9. The UNDAF has two outcomes under this Pillar. An amount of USD 4.4 million was recorded as having been spent in 2019 to achieve results under the Environment Pillar. FAO, UNDP, UNESCO, UNIDO, UNEP and WHO have jointly contributed to results achieved under this priority area. A total of 21 milestones set for 2019 were fully achieved, while 14 milestones were partially achieved. During the reporting period, the UN continued to support national efforts to address environmental issues, largely channelled through capacity development, followed by technical assistance, knowledge products, advocacy, support for policy-making, and SSTC.
10. Collective expenditure under this area is shown in the following table, by outcome.

**Table 5:** 2019 Expenditure recorded for the Environment Pillar

Outcome areas under the Environment Pillar		2019 Expenditure (USD)
Outcome 1.1	Integrated Natural Resource Management	2,382,525
Outcome 1.2	Climate Change and Low Carbon Economy	2,019,866
<b>Total Environment</b>		<b>4,402,391</b>

11. The Environment Pillar includes 16 Indicators covering the 2 outcome areas as reflected in the above table. The table below represents the status of achievement of UNDAF 2019 milestones for the Environment Pillar.

**Table 6:** Status of 2019 Milestones achieved under the Environment Pillar

Status of achievement of 2019 UNDAF milestones						
Pillars	Total # of indicators	Total # of milestones	Achieved	Partially achieved	Not achieved	No plan for 2019
Environment	16	50	21	14	2	13

## Outcome 1.1: Integrated Natural Resource Management<sup>39</sup>

### Integrated water resources management and sustainable land use planning

Through UN support, capacity building workshops on evapotranspiration (ET) mapping were conducted and strengthened GoI's efforts to enhance capacities in ET mapping using satellite data. Furthermore, a Cordova-ET station for field measurement of actual crop water consumption was installed, and is being used in Urmia University. A Combined Drought Index (CDI) for Urmia Lake Basin was developed with UN support, and this support further helped to build the skills of Iran's Meteorological Organization to effectively use this monitoring index. The UNS supported the Rapid Assessment of the Water Accounts in Urmia Lake Basin, the findings of which showed the areas within the Urmia basin where the water use efficiency can be improved, and provided a

framework for effective management of the basin's water resources by the authorities. Three new Integrated Management Plans were developed with UN support and approved for Zarivar, Hamoun and Bakhtegan wetlands, with inter-sectoral management mechanisms established to initiate implementation. A new initiative, funded by the European Union (EU), was finalized for integrated water and natural resources management of the Hamoun Wetlands, as well as participatory rural job generation and sustainable rural development. The UN supported the Forests, Rangeland and Watershed Management Organization (FRWO) to replicate the integrated dryland rangeland rehabilitation programme in one pilot in South Khorasan.



<sup>39</sup> | Linkage to Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs): 1, 5, 14, 15, and 17.





*The European Union provided EUR 10 million to UNDP to support the restoration of the transboundary Hamoun wetlands at the Iran-Afghanistan border  
Photo by : Hamed Gholami*

### **Protected Areas management, biodiversity conservation and marine environment protection**

The UN helped enhance the capacity of the Ministry of Agriculture Jihad (MAJ) on fish breeding, through South-South exchanges and a national workshop to facilitate the development of a national trout breeding plan. The model for Payment for Ecosystem services, previously developed through UN support, was implemented in Kaniborazan wetland as an effective strategy to promote sustainable and integrated management of natural resources and ecosystem services. Over 400,734 Ha of potential Special Areas for Biodiversity were identified in the Caspian Hyrcanian Forests (CHF) making a vital contribution to the protection of a globally significant ecoregion. The UN-supported initiative caused a paradigm shift from traditional forest management to multi-sectoral, multiple purpose, and collaborative forest management with an emphasis on community engagement and forest protection and restoration. The capacity of FRWO was enhanced through development of, and training on guidelines and training manuals supporting the Green Development Strategy (GDS), Community Forestry Forest Management Plan (CF-FMP), and sustainable forest management. The initiative helped to share knowledge about biodiversity, ecosystem services and land capability of the CHF. Iran Fisheries Organization endorsed a new initiative supported by the UN, for the management of marine cage culture.

### **Drought mitigation, sand & dust storms, and other regional environmental challenges**

As a result of exchanges facilitated by the UN in Iran, as well as various workshops held in Pakistan and Afghanistan, national authorities in both countries have enhanced skills in rehabilitation of Qanat Systems in Pakistan and Afghanistan. With the support of the UN, MAJ initiated work on water and soil rehabilitation for improved climate resilience in Golestan, Khuzestan and Lorestan Provinces. The Ministry of Health and Medical Education (MoHME) has improved capacities in environmental health, including health waste management following exchange of knowledge in the region as a result of UN support. A proposal on the situational analysis of occupational health in Iran and the region remained under discussion. The UN supported MoHME to conduct an in-depth review and make strategic recommendations for actions of stakeholders on health response to dust storms with focus on affected regions and selected provinces. The UN supported GoI in providing operational recommendations for healthy cities, and for climate resilience strategies in the Health City Programme (HCP) in Iran. Representatives and focal points from medical universities and non-health sector partners under the Supreme Council for Health and Food Security now have more capacities for implementation of Health in All Policies (HiAP) and healthy cities.

## Outcome 1.2: Low Carbon Economy & Climate Change<sup>40</sup>

### Climate change mitigation

The UN provided technical support to the Department of Environment (DoE) to develop a comprehensive conceptual market model to issue Energy Efficiency certificates. The technical support was designed to enhance and maintain the established system for control of greenhouse gases (GHG) emissions and to ensure that some groups of imported GHGs are under systematic control. Moreover, the UN is supporting GoI to ratify the Kigali amendment to the Montreal Protocol. The UN supported Iran to receive its first Green Climate Fund (GCF) Readiness Programme; the GCF National Designated Authority (NDA) Office has now more capacity for developing climate change related programmes and projects with the support of the UNS.

### Climate Change adaptation

In line with a related strategy on National Adaptation approved by the Cabinet in 2018, the Government defined and approved an intervention to enhance Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) for reduction of GHG emissions under the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). The Pre-Concept Note for a regional project on "Urbanization and Climate Change Adaptation in the Caspian Sea Region" was finalized and a consultative workshop was held to further discuss the pre-concept note with the Ministry of Roads and Urban Development (MoRUD). The joint UN project is to be funded by the Adaptation Fund and implemented by the two neighbouring countries, Iran and Azerbaijan. The UN helped build MoHME's enhanced capacities on data collection on climate change health vulnerability and national vulnerability assessment grid through provision of technical expertise, as well as training workshops.

### Air pollution

The UN helped MoHME to conduct a situational analysis that enabled it to review and update information on indoor air pollutants in selected public places for the first time. Furthermore, the Ministry has greater capacity and skills on the topic due to regional workshops on WHO Global Air Quality Guidelines, the establishment of an Early Warning System, as well as communicating health messages during an air pollution episode, and operationalizing the regional framework of action on health and the environment, as well as health impacts of air pollution. The UN introduced

the concept of integrated smart city and shared concepts to address the issue of urbanization and air quality. Technical discussions were held with the Municipality of Tehran for developing a general plan for Tehran City air quality. The UN helped equip the Centres under the Tehran Vocational and Training Organization (TVTO) and the Custom Clearance Offices with training tools. One system house company was converted to supply ozone friendly raw material and 15 commercial refrigerator producers have received Refrigeration and Air-Conditioning (RAC) kits and foam kits to phase out their refrigerants and blowing agents gases which are harmful for the environment. As a result, Iran is below the maximum allowed Ozone Depleting Substances (ODSs) consumption commitment.

### Energy efficiency

As a result of the UN's technical support, GoI has developed improved policy standards on energy efficiency, including energy consumption criteria and building code. The Building and Housing Research Center (BHRC) now has an Energy Management Information System (EMIS), which defines the baseline for energy consumption and sets the targets for improvements in energy savings and number of clients. The UN assisted GoI in procuring energy efficiency laboratory equipment, and supported GoI to start implementing energy efficiency measures in 22 pilot public buildings. Measures undertaken resulted in a reduction of 14,536 tons of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from these buildings and reduced energy intensity in the public sector.

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<sup>40</sup> Linkage to SDGs: 6, 7, 9, 12, 13, and 17



## 2. HEALTH PILLAR : RESULTS ACHIEVED PER OUTCOME AREA

12. The UNDAF has four outcomes under this Pillar. An amount of **USD 14.24 million** was recorded as having been spent in 2019 to achieve results under the Health Pillar. WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA, UNDP, UNAIDS, UN-Habitat and UNESCO have jointly contributed to results achieved under this priority area. A total of 58 milestones set for 2019 were fully achieved, while 12 milestones were partially achieved. The UN continued to support national efforts to address health issues, largely channelled through capacity development, followed by technical assistance, knowledge products, advocacy, support for policy-making, and SSTC.
13. Collective 2019 expenditure under this area is shown in the table below, by outcome.

**Table 7:** 2019 Expenditure recorded for the Health Pillar

Outcome areas under the Health Pillar		Expenditure (USD)
<b>Outcome 2.1</b>	<b>Universal Health Coverage</b>	<b>418,251</b>
<b>Outcome 2.2</b>	<b>Non-Communicable Diseases</b>	<b>2,116,207</b>
<b>Outcome 2.3</b>	<b>HIV and Communicable Diseases</b>	<b>10,420,365</b>
<b>Outcome 2.4</b>	<b>Promoting Health throughout the Course of Life</b>	<b>1,284,807</b>
<b>Total Health</b>		<b>14,239,630</b>

14. The Health Pillar includes 24 Indicators and 4 outcomes areas as reflected in the above table. The table below represents the status of achievement of UNDAF 2019 milestones for the Health Pillar.

**Table 8:** Status of 2019 Milestones achieved under the Health Pillar

Status of achievement of 2019 UNDAF milestones						
Pillars	Total # of indicators	Total # of milestones	Achieved	Partially achieved	Not achieved	No plan for 2019
Health	24	84	58	12	2	12

### Outcome 2.1: Universal Health Coverage (UHC)<sup>41</sup>

#### Health systems strengthening and human resource development

The UN supported MoHME in quantifying the impact of sanctions on health, enabling it to assess the capacity of strategic purchasing in Iran. Two methods introduced for mapping the current available service packages were: Disease Control Priority 3 (DCP3) and Multi-Criteria Decision Analysis (MCDA). MoHME was supported to undertake evidence-informed deliberative process to review the health benefit packages for UHC. A range of stakeholders, including senior Iranian health managers, and representatives from health insurance took part in a study tour facilitated by the UN that involved visiting the health system in

Germany. These stakeholders now have improved institutional capacity for achieving UHC. A first cohort training course was facilitated by the UN for chancellors of universities of medical sciences that enhanced their knowledge of health system strengthening for UHC. MoHME rolled out training on leadership and strategic thinking and hospital management for 700 public hospital CEOs in the country through 10 training hubs, with the support of the UN. The UN supported the assessment of 90 hospitals and healthcare facilities, that illustrated that the majority of hospitals and health facilities do not guarantee their operational performance and functioning after severe natural hazards in accordance with pre-defined criteria, and need additional support.

<sup>41</sup> | Linkage to SDGs: 1, 3, and 17

## **Educational programmes and practices**

The UN supported capacity building of selected nurses on palliative and home-based care, and facilitated the visit of two Directors General responsible for Human Resources at the MoHME to WHO Regional Office in Cairo to review joint collaborative works. The UN supported MoHME's review and adaptation of the self-assessment accreditation of the Family Medicine residency training programme based on the WONCA (World Organization of Family Doctors) framework.

## **Capacity building for vaccine and medicine production**

With the technical assistance of the UN, MoHME developed a list of required medicines, vaccines and medical devices for maintaining the service delivery function. The UN facilitated the procurement of medicines and supported the development of a national policy on intellectual property and technology transfer, and enhanced the capacity of vaccine producers on WHO prequalification process.

## **Outcome 2.2: Prevention & Control of Non-Communicable Diseases (NCD)<sup>42</sup>**

### **Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs) prevention and treatment, including mental health care**

Given that Iran's health profile is changing to feature health conditions related to lifestyle choices (e.g., cancers, heart diseases, strokes, diabetes and chronic lung diseases), the UN's work on capacity building and technical and advocacy efforts for NCDs remained important. Mental health care services in Primary Health Care (PHC) were integrated throughout the country, and coverage and quality of these services were reviewed. Country-wide scale-up of the suicide prevention programme was supported. Staff of Adolescent Wellbeing Centers (AWBC), MoHME and the State Welfare Organization (SWO) were supported to improve their quality of services provision, through SSTC on adolescent well-being & HIV prevention between Iran and Kazakhstan, development and piloting a positive life skills training package for high-risk adolescents, as well as capacity development and skills enhancement of related ministries in identifying and reaching out to the hardest to reach adolescents. The UN helped enhance the capacities of mid-managers at national and provincial level in NCDs through conducting management courses, and supported the nationwide rollout of the Iran NCD Committee (INCDC). NCD coordination committees were established in 24 Provinces. IraPEN (Iran's adaptation of WHO's Package of essential NCD) services were scaled up to cover 3 million people (50,000 in each University of Medical Sciences). Asthma diagnosis and treatment services were added as part of the pilot plan. Technical support was provided to enhance 27 national standards for reduction of NCD dietary risk factors. The capacity of NCD focal points in Shiraz was built on surveillance, monitoring and evaluation. UN's capacity building initiative helped MoHME implement the toolkit for physical activity in the workplace. Tobacco tax VAT bill was increased to 34.2% through joint stakeholders' collaboration,

and the proposal on plain packaging was approved by the presidential office.

### **Road safety initiatives**

UN support led to the National Emergency Organization's scaling up of the trauma registry to 10 provinces. A speed management pilot project was designed in collaboration with national counterparts and three demonstration sites were selected. A speed limit policy was developed based on the Safe System Approach. The UN formally started the initiative "Humanitarian Protection and Community Restoration in Kermanshah Province" in partnership of the Housing Foundations of Islamic Revolution (HFIR) and in collaboration with SWO.

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<sup>42</sup> | Linkage to SDGs: 1 and 3

## Outcome 2.3: Prevention & Control of HIV/AIDS & Other Communicable Diseases<sup>43</sup>

The UN response to HIV is operationalized by the Joint United Nations Team on AIDS in Iran, and its work is aligned with and structured to support the national response as set out in the 4th National Strategic Plan (NSP), itself incorporating the global 90-90-90 targets adapted to the national epidemic context.

### HIV testing<sup>44</sup>

The UN's contribution to the national response in this area focused on simplification of testing algorithms and HIV testing service provision by lay providers; expansion of HIV testing services within as well as outside health settings, including antenatal services and HIV self-testing and partner notification; and the introduction of user-friendly monitoring and reporting systems, as well as evaluation of the initial phase of the Prevention of Mother-to-Child Transmission (PMTCT) programme. The country's capacity has been strengthened in analysing the HIV testing and treatment cascade, expanding HIV services for key populations at higher risk, integration of HIV services in public health care system, planning for elimination of Mother to Child Transmission (eMTCT), and surveillance of HIV and viral hepatitis. As a result of these efforts, the HIV testing gap in Iran has decreased from 68% to 63% since 2016. In addition, 72% of pregnant women in Iran received at least one antenatal HIV test in 2019, up from 45% in 2018.

### HIV treatment antiretroviral therapy (ART)

The UN's contribution to the national response in this area has focused on simplification and streamlining of national care and treatment

guidelines; implementation science and capacity development for differentiated ART service delivery; capacity development of NGOs administering Positive Clubs; antiretroviral drug resistance surveillance; improving ART case management among people who inject drugs; and evidence-based, tailored intervention to reduce stigma & discrimination. The HIV treatment gap in Iran (the gap between those who know their HIV+ status and those on ART), has decreased by 65% to 31% since 2016, as the actual number of people receiving ART has increased 51% from 10,057 to 15,167. This marked improvement notwithstanding, only an estimated 25% of people living with HIV currently receive ART.

### HIV/AIDS strategic information products

The UN assisted in the completion of the HIV National Investment Case and its presentation at the 5<sup>th</sup> NSP (NSP5) planning retreat in November 2019. The UN's support further enabled: timely submission of Global AIDS Monitoring data and Spectrum projections; completion of a number of key studies on ART initiators, elderly PLHIV, health assessment programmes in prisons, as well as mapping, size estimation and bio-behavioural surveillance among women who are at higher HIV risk. This has been complemented by UN support to the ongoing improvement of the national HIV Management Information System. The UN has also worked closely with various National Action Plan (NAP) partners to develop a number of knowledge products aiming to reduce HIV-related stigma and discrimination including the Stigma Index II study; and an analysis of the HIV legal environment.



HIV AIDS Counselling and testing Booth - Khoram Abad Positive Club  
Photo by : Kamran Bazgir

<sup>43</sup> | Linkage to SDGs: 1 and 3. <sup>44</sup> | All HIV-related figures are calculated on the basis of data submitted annually by the country through the Global AIDS Monitoring exercise.



## National HIV/AIDS policies and strategies for most at-risk groups

The number of new adult HIV infections in Iran has decreased by 17% since 2016. Iran joined the Global HIV Prevention Coalition in late 2018, and with UN support, formulated the National Prevention Priority Actions (within the framework of 2019 Global Prevention Coalition Priority Actions), with a view to develop a more comprehensive prevention programme under the relevant prevention pillars in NSP5. The National AIDS Programme and the UN have also collaborated in the development of a number of policy products aiming to reduce HIV-related stigma and discrimination, including an anti-discrimination directive to be issued by MoHME to all medical universities; and the development of an ethics framework for NSP5. The UN is also providing technical support, capacity development and advocacy to youth-oriented programmes, especially adolescent well-being clubs; scaling up quality services for prevention, treatment and care of sexually transmitted infections; scaling-up of combination prevention services for underserved key populations, through the development of tailored programmes and capacity development of healthcare and lay providers in such areas as partner notification, self-testing and PrEP (pre-exposure prophylaxis).

## Malaria, TB, Polio, Measles and Rubella

The UN supported a Vector Control Rapid Assessment that was conducted following flooding in target provinces. Technical assistance was provided in conducting situation analysis and needs assessment for the National Leishmaniasis programme. The UN procured insecticide resistance kits for the national programme on malaria. A malaria surveillance strengthening workshop was conducted and a team of experts was sent to China to conduct a fellowship. Out of the 299 TB cases (all forms) detected amongst Afghan refugees, 73 patients were successfully treated. 2 million doses of IPV polio vaccines were procured on behalf of MoHME. Due to challenges in payment, the UN pre-financed this procurement. Measles and Rubella elimination has been documented and verified by the independent Regional Verification Committee as a public health concern. The UN procured lab kits and equipment for the national measles reference laboratory. The UN continued to provide technical assistance and required laboratory supplies for the Polio lab and Polio Environmental Surveillance lab activities. With UN support, MoHME developed national Infection Prevention and Control (IPC) guidelines and trained 10 medical universities on the topic.



WHO supported the Ministry of Health and Medical Education of the I.R. of Iran in attempts that have been made to control Malaria through the use of insecticide-treated mosquito bed nets, prompt diagnosis and appropriate treatment. Chabahar, Sistan and Baluchistan Province. Photo by: WHO

## Outcome 2.4: Promoting Health throughout the Course of Life<sup>45</sup>

### Maternal, neonatal and early childhood health

As a result of UN technical capacity building, neonatologists, midwives and pediatricians in specialized skill labs improved their skills in caring for healthy babies and assisting newborns that do not breathe on their own after birth. The results achieved through UN support included: MoHME's capacities were enhanced to detect socio-emotional and developmental delays early on and provide appropriate interventions in a timely manner using the new Ages and Stages Questionnaires (ASQII); contextualized ASQII and socio-emotional questionnaires were piloted in 14 selected provinces, for scaling-up nationally; a license agreement was obtained from the American Academy of Paediatrics for translation of print and video resources on the Helping Baby Survive (HBS) programme; MoHME improved in-service trainings through procurement of 600 resuscitators for distribution across the country; under the Helping Mothers Survive (HMS) initiative, 280 birthing simulators were procured; MoHME was supported in its programme to improve survival and development of pre-term babies through strengthening programmes such as Kangaroo Mother Care; the Newborn Individualized Developmental Care and Assessment Programme (NIDCAP) was supported, including publication of relevant books and guidelines, as well as exchange of experiences between Iran and other countries in the region. The UN conducted training and introduced Robson classification to the countries in the Eastern Mediterranean Region. Iran is the first country which has successfully implemented and integrated Robson classification in the maternal morbidity surveillance system.

### Health needs of the elderly and disabled people

Elderly program and services in country level, at both national and regional level, were reviewed and documented based on WHO Building Blocks. The UN supported MoHME to complete a situation analysis on children with disability. A new partnership focusing on disability was established with SWO, and a cross-sectoral committee for implementing the recommendations of the situation analysis was established.

### Promoting healthy behaviours, sexual and reproductive health

With UN support for the development of comprehensive packages, MoHME enhanced its capacity to respond to the needs of the most at risk women, men and adolescent and youth, and trained its staff on the Comprehensive Prevention Programme (CPP). As a result, there is data management software in place in the Women Centers for better monitoring of the health status of women at most risk of HIV, and the Ministry has also gained better knowledge on involvement of men in sexual and reproductive health. Centers for the most at-risk population are now better equipped to conduct their outreach programme through the provision of dignity kits and tablets by the UN. The UN supported the development of a national inter-sectoral strategic plan and a related action plan for adolescent health and men's health. The UN while helping to provide a comprehensive guide for health campaigns, assisted MoHME in reviewing national campaigns for women and men's health, and helped develop effective communication and media literacy skills of health and non-health partners of the Supreme Council for Health. Iran is amongst four countries in the world that has developed a men's health policy and strategy.

### Food and nutritional security

Building on previous efforts, the UN continued its support to enhance the quality of exclusive breastfeeding services at the provincial level through training of breastfeeding counsellors. To overcome malnutrition in priority areas, the UN provided technical support to the development of a preliminary roadmap to design targeted interventions for over-nutrition and under-nutrition. Technical support was provided to establish a food and nutrition surveillance system in the areas of Iran that have the highest prevalence of malnutrition. The development of questionnaires and the preparation of materials and kits has been completed, and the system will be established in 2020.

<sup>45</sup> | Linked to SDGs 1, 3, and 5.

### 3. RESILIENT ECONOMY: RESULTS ACHIEVED PER OUTCOME AREA

15. The UNDAF has seven outcomes under this Pillar. An amount of USD 3.74 million was recorded as having been spent in 2019 to achieve results under the Resilient Economy Pillar. UNICEF, UNDP, UNFPA, UNESCO, FAO, UN-Habitat, and UNIDO have jointly contributed to results achieved under this priority area. A total of 30 milestones set for 2019 were fully achieved, while 22 milestones were partially

achieved. The UN continued to support national efforts to address resilient economy related issues, largely channelled through capacity development, followed by technical assistance, knowledge products, advocacy, support for policy-making, and SSTC.

16. Collective expenditure under this area is shown in the table below, by outcome.

**Table 9:** 2019 Expenditure recorded for the Resilient Economy Pillar

Outcome areas under the Resilient Economy Pillar		Expenditure (USD)
Outcome 3.1	Inclusive growth, poverty eradication and social welfare	950,774
Outcome 3.2	Food security, sustainable agriculture and improved nutrition	529,137
Outcome 3.3	Sustainable Urbanization	455,745
Outcome 3.4	Natural Disaster Management	17,000(*)
Outcome 3.5	Sustainable Employment	1,594,000
Outcome 3.6	Population and Development	145,312
Outcome 3.7	Sustainable tourism and cultural heritage	44,500
<b>Total Resilient Economy</b>		<b>3,736,468</b>

(\*) The expenditures incurred for disaster management in response to the floods have been reflected in and factored under the flood response section in the Financial Overview table (Section VIII of this Report).

17. The Resilient Economy Pillar includes 37 Indicators and 7 outcome areas, as reflected in the above table. The following table represents the status of achievement of UNDAF 2019 milestones for the Resilient Economy Pillar.



**Table 10:** Status of 2019 Milestones achieved under the Resilient Economy Pillar

Status of achievement of 2019 UNDAF milestones						
Pillars	Total # of indicators	Total # of milestones	Achieved	Partially achieved	Not achieved	No plan for 2019
Resilient Economy	37	60	30	22	1	7

## Outcome 3.1: Inclusive Growth, Poverty Eradication & Social Welfare<sup>46</sup>

### Urban poverty

The “Slum Upgrading Legal Assessment Tool Testing project” started in early 2019 with UN support, aiming to enhance the effectiveness of the informal settlements upgrading efforts at national level and in three pilot cities (Tabriz, Kermanshah, Sanandaj).

### Social protection, child labour and child poverty reduction

The UN supported the Ministry of Cooperatives, Labour and Social Welfare (MCLSW) in successfully piloting the national multi-dimensional poverty (MDP) measurements, and in conducting a needs assessment of social protection policies. The UN

partnered with the Statistical Center of Iran (SCI) to conduct a situation analysis of child labour in the country. MCLSW, with UN’s technical support, conducted a situation analysis and drafted a roadmap on children’s vulnerabilities within the social protection programme, this being the first step in initiating a Real-Time Monitoring (RTM) system as a response to the on-going economic downturn with a focus on children’s vulnerabilities within the social protection programs. In partnership with MCLSW, MoHME, NIHR, and SCI, a situation analysis of maternal, neonatal and infant health investment was undertaken.



*Children in rural areas of Nehbandan, South Khorasan province, a distribution point of food packages as part of the “For Mothers” campaign run jointly by Refah Chain Stores, UNICEF Iran and IRCS  
Photo by : Sayyari, UNICEF*

<sup>46</sup> | Linked to SDGs: 1, 3, 4, 5, 8, 10, and 17.

## **Children with disabilities**

Building on the recommendations of the first national conference on children living with disabilities, the UN supported a multi-sector and gender sensitive study to review the situation of girls and boys with disability, including children on the move, in collaboration with SWO, MCLSW, MoE, MoHME, and Disability NGOs. Through UN support, 15 schools across the country are now ready to be piloted as inclusive school models for accepting and facilitating access of children with disabilities.

## **Child maltreatment**

The UN supported MoHME to conduct a situation analysis of child maltreatment, including a mapping and analysis of existing systems and services, as well as existing social norms and behaviours, providing evidence-based information on key gaps. It also provided support in piloting the establishment of specialized referral health centres for the prevention of child maltreatment and the provision of specialized services in four provinces; and in enhancing the quality of MoHME's positive parenting programme through technical review and revision of the training package and conducting Training of Trainers (TOT) for 61 provincial mental health professionals, including initiation of development of monitoring indicators for the positive parenting programme. SWO was supported by the UN in enhancing its capacity for providing comprehensive care and support to children without effective caregivers through initiating the development of a national protocol for provision of aftercare and follow-up services for children in alternative care. The UN supported the procurement and provision of essential equipment to nurseries in 3 selected provinces. The UN partnered with MCLSW in its participation in the MENA regional mapping of the Social Service Workforce (SSW), contributing to the development of a country-level action plan for strengthening the SSW in Iran.

## **Children in contact with the law**

The UN continued to support the judiciary in enhancing specialized knowledge on protecting children during judicial proceedings as well as advocating and supporting law reform for children and raising public awareness on child rights. 44 judges, prosecutors, lawyers and counsellors were trained on national and international juvenile justice standards in Yasouj, in line with national policies to promote alternatives to the deprivation of liberty, in particular for children below the age of 18. The UN resumed its partnership with the National Body on the Convention on the Rights of the Child (NBCRC)/Ministry of Justice to support and advocate for the promotion of child rights at national and provincial levels, technically

supporting a summer school programme on child rights in Tabriz.

## **Pre-primary and primary education**

The UN helped enhance the capacity of the Ministry of Education (MoE) and SCI on Education Management Information Systems. In line with advocating for universalization of pre-primary education in the country, the UN and the Office for Pre-Primary Education partnered to conduct a study on the quality of pre-primary education, and generate evidence in support of the universalization of pre-primary education in the country. Extensive technical discussions were held with MoE on planning and designing a national conference on multicultural education, advocating for the inclusion of all children, including refugee and immigrant children, in the formal education system. Discussions were also held with MCLSW to conduct a situation analysis and review the existing policies for Out of School Children with the objective of designing an inter-sectoral operational model, including identification, required interventions and monitoring mechanisms. MoE was supported to prepare the concept notes and implementation road map for child-friendly schools.

## **Secondary education, life skills education and school-based programmes for healthy lifestyles**

The UN advocated for the inclusion of citizenship rights education in teacher's education curricula jointly with Farhangian University (National Teachers College). A training package targeting the students of the University was developed and piloted for student-teachers in Tehran. Building on the past achievements with MoE, the welfare of students in 24 boarding schools in three disparity provinces was improved, and technical discussions were initiated with the Ministry on ways to build capacity of the management of the boarding schools and enhance social participation skills of students. Focusing on employability skills, MoE completed the pilot implementation of an intervention on girls' entrepreneurship skills in school with the support of the UN. Through UN support, focal points from SWO, MoE and MoHME have enhanced knowledge about the existing gaps of previous implementation of the FAST (Families and Schools Together) programme, as well as the "Health Promoting Schools" programme.



## Outcome 3.2: Food Security, Sustainable Agriculture & Improved Nutrition<sup>47</sup>

### Food security, sustainable agriculture, improved nutrition and rural livelihoods

MAJ, in partnership with the UN, helped increase public and private sector capacity to harness innovations in sustainable oilseed crop production and utilization along each value chain, while integrating new technologies into cereal-based systems. The UN also contributed to improved conservation agriculture, including no-tillage,

irrigation techniques, and integrated pest management. The Deputy President's Office for Rural Development and Deprived Areas in MAJ approved a UN-supported initiation plan on area-based development in rural areas for implementation in selected pilot basins.

## Outcome 3.3: Sustainable Urbanization<sup>48</sup>

### Access to buildings and services for the vulnerable

A proposal of "Inclusive Public Space for vulnerable groups" was developed through UN support, with specific focus on people with disabilities and the elderly.

### Urban policy and planning

MoRUD endorsed the National Urban Policy Programme (NUPP), which was prepared with

the technical support of the UN, as the key to responding to the challenges of urbanization and to capitalizing on its opportunities. This will enable urban policy and planning to embrace a broader scope that reaches beyond the traditional city-scale, and to focus on participatory integrated risk-informed and sustainable housing and urban fabrics planning and management.

## Outcome 3.4: Natural Disaster Management<sup>49</sup>

### Disaster risk reduction and emergency preparedness

The UN responded to the flood emergency in March and April 2019 to ensure that local education departments were able to integrate all affected children into the formal education system, and advocated for building national capacity for Education in Emergencies. Drawing on the lessons learnt from the floods, the UN began technical consultation with the Ministry of Education to strengthen national capacities in Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and Education in Emergencies (EiE) on three major education-related components of the response plan. The Iranian Red Crescent Society (IRCS) provided Child Protection in Emergencies interventions with UN support in the flood-affected provinces of Golestan, Lorestan,

Khuzestan and Ilam. The UN also supported IRCS to establish case management systems and provide community-based child protection, due to the breakdown of normal social and protection support systems and services in flood-affected areas. The capacities of IRCS rescue and relief teams were strengthened on Psychological First Aid (PFA) through the UN's support to localize the PFA package and the conduct of TOT workshop for IRCS master trainers. The PFA package has now been incorporated in the national curriculum of IRCS rescue and relief teams.

*More details of the support provided and results achieved in the area of disaster management as relevant to the floods, are outlined in the flood response section of this Report.*

<sup>47</sup> | [Linked to SDGs: 1, 2, 3, 15, and 17](#) <sup>48</sup> | [Linked to SDGs: 1, 3, 9, and 11](#) <sup>49</sup> | [Linked to SDGs: 6, 9, and 11](#).

## Outcome 3.5: Sustainable Employment<sup>50</sup>

### Strengthening Small and Medium Size Enterprises (SMEs) and improving market access

Through UN's support, fishermen and enterprises now have enhanced capacities on catch management of Tuna. Furthermore, 3 SMEs in the field of outsourcing and animation in local and national level are established as business support institutes. The UN supported MCLSW in providing instructions on pollination, as well as revising the apiary conditions instructions and how to manage apiaries. The UN convened consultations between

the MFAs of Iran and Serbia on how to connect with the textile and garment Union of Serbia in order to carry out comparison studies and assessment of garment and textile industry documents in Serbia, and to visit foreign factories and companies in this country. Other support provided by the UN included: the revision and reform of the customs duty laws and regulations concerning the textile and clothing sector; the start of a new initiative on job generation and employment mechanisms with MCLSW; the conduct of a study by MCLSW on



the Entrepreneurial Governance Structure of the Fourth Industrial Revolution; and the preparation of a proposed policy on business development in platform economy and digital economy. In the IT sector, MCLSW prepared a new regulation supporting start-ups and SMEs, with the support of the UN, which was approved by the cabinet. The UN supported 40 SMEs in the digital technology space to improve their linkages through 30+

matchmaking events under the direction of 20+ leading IT companies and local and national IT support instructions. 10 SMEs in the field of digital content and blockchain were established through 3 national business support institutes with the support of the UN. Three local brands in East Azarbaijan, Golestan and Kurdistan, have been linked to the national brand in the beekeeping sector.

<sup>50</sup> | Linked to SDGs: 1, 5, 8, 10, and 17.



## Jobs creation and employment

The UN's interventions helped create 343 direct jobs and 200 indirect jobs in 3 provinces for youth in the area of beekeeping. A further 1,790 new jobs were created through different alternative livelihood initiatives, cooperatives, local micro credit funds as well as Energy Service Companies (ESCOs). 245 job opportunities in the IT sector were created

in 4 provinces for youth through 14 local and 3 national business support institutes. Furthermore, the UN contributed to the establishment of small-sized businesses by approximately 650 returned migrants to Iran, ensuring that they could be economically active.



*A successful migrant who used his in-kind assistance from IOM for agribusiness in Iran.  
Photo by : IOM*

## Outcome 3.6: Population & Development<sup>51</sup>

### Policies and plans for ageing population

Through UN support and training facilitation, various national entities including the Secretariat of National Council of the Elderly (SNCE), SWO, MoHME, NGOs, and relevant organizations have improved capacities to adapt and use the Community Driven Development (CDD) approach to meet the needs of older people, which will be used in the development of policies and plans related to an ageing population. SNCE, SWO and Municipality of Esfahan are now better equipped with evidence on Age-Friendly Environments (AFE) as a result of a participatory assessment. The report

of the assessment will inform the formulation of an AFE action plan and initiatives in 2020. As a result of a UN-sponsored pilot study, SNCE, SWO and the SCI have the readiness to conduct the National Survey of Older Persons.

### Demographic dividend and population dynamics

The UN supported MCLSW to strengthen its capacity, enabling it to gather more evidence and understanding on the economic welfare of female-heads of households through conducting an analysis using National Transfer Account (NTA) data and measures, particularly the patterns of income and consumption amongst female-headed

<sup>51</sup> | Linkage to SDGs: 3, 8, and 17



households (FHHs). The analysis provides policy recommendations for the provision of social support to FHHs. MCLSW, through UN support, has enhanced knowledge and evidence on the status of FHHs that helped in the development of an on-line dashboard to track vulnerabilities of this group, as well as in the development of a comprehensive report covering socio-demographic, economic and health indicators by any possible disaggregation. This monitoring mechanism will be integrated into the single registry system of the Ministry, providing social services to FHHs, particularly during the time of sanctions, which makes this group more vulnerable. SCI has been capacitated with an enhanced understanding and knowledge of the steps and the process of using registers and administrative data for census through the support provided by the UN in organizing an exchange of

experience for SCI with Statistics Korea (KOSTAT) on different phases of register-based census. SCI identified major gaps for the shift from traditional census to register-based census, and there is a plan in place to conduct a register-based census in 2026, and to carry out a pilot in 2021. SCI now has greater capacity on monitoring of population related indicators of the SDGs through the support provided by the UN in organizing an exchange of technical experience for SCI with Philippines Statistics Authority, on methodologies and tools for monitoring SDG indicators. SCI intends to mainstream some population-related SDG indicators into the list of official statistics. SCI now also has greater capacity to present the results of census, through the development of three infographics on youth, ageing and gender statistics.



### Outcome 3.7: Sustainable Tourism & Cultural Heritage<sup>52</sup>

#### Promoting sustainable cultural tourism and heritage, and risk management

The UNS in Iran collaborated with the International Centre on Qanats and Historical Hydraulic Systems (ICQHS) and the Regional Centre for Safeguarding Intangible Cultural Heritage in West and Central Asia (Tehran ICH Centre) to prepare intangible cultural heritage practices around water. In

cooperation with the Ministry of Cultural Heritage and Tourism, the second phase of the community-based inventorying workshop was organized. The Tourism Development Master Plan was updated through UN support. The UN also supported a capacity-building workshop on security and risk management at museums and site museums with focus on fire incidents.

<sup>52</sup> | Linked to SDGs: 1, 5, 8, 11, 12, and 17

## 4. DRUG CONTROL: RESULTS ACHIEVED PER OUTCOME AREA

18. The UNDAF has two outcomes under this Pillar. An amount of USD 1.05 million was recorded as having been spent in 2019 to achieve results under the Drug Control Pillar. UNODC, UNICEF and WHO have jointly contributed to results achieved under this priority area. A total of 14 milestones set for 2019 were fully achieved,

while 2 milestones were partially achieved. The UN continued to support national efforts to address drug control issues, largely channelled through capacity development, followed by technical assistance, knowledge products, advocacy, support for policy-making and SSTC.

19. Collective expenditure under this area is shown in the table below, by outcome.

**Table 11:** 2019 Expenditure recorded for the Drug Control Pillar

Outcome areas under the Drug Control Pillar		Expenditure (USD)
Outcome 4.1	Drug Abuse Prevention and Treatment	562,270
Outcome 4.2	Drug Supply Reduction	487,000
<b>Total Drug Control</b>		<b>1,049,270</b>

20. The Drug Control Pillar includes 5 Indicators and 2 outcome areas as reflected in the above table. The table below represents the status of

achievement of UNDAF 2019 milestones for the Drug Control Pillar.

**Table 12:** Status of 2019 Milestones achieved under the Drug Control Pillar

Status of achievement of 2019 UNDAF milestones						
Pillars	Total # of indicators	Total # of milestones	Achieved	Partially achieved	Not achieved	No plan for 2019
Drug Control	5	22	14	2	0	6

### Outcome 4.1: Drug Abuse Prevention & Treatment<sup>53</sup>

#### Drug abuse prevention and treatment

In Collaboration with Drug Control Headquarters (DCHQ), MoHME, MoE, and NGOs active in the field of prevention, the UN started the implementation of “Strong Families” in 10 centers in Tehran and Karaj. The UN supported the training of facilitators, experts and managers and 152 families. The UN organized a series of capacity building exercises such as a training workshop with the kind support of the Kingdom of Sweden for 26 Iranian experts from DCHQ, MoHME, SWO, drop-in centres and universities as well as an in-service TOT workshop on “Diagnosis and treatment of opioids overdose, and withdrawal” for 24 participants from 8 countries in the region.

Moreover, the UN equipped the “Regional Capacity Building and Research Centre Hub” in Iran to deliver training on evidence-based drug dependence treatment to care professionals in Iran and the region, with the kind support of the people of Japan. Training workshops facilitated by the UN were conducted on Drug Use Prevention amongst high-risk adolescents for technical staff of 7 adolescent wellbeing clubs. The UN supported the piloting of a package on “selective Drug Use Prevention among At-risk Adolescents”, which was evaluated in 7 Universities of Medical Sciences. The UN supported MoHME in the development of framework for surveillance, monitoring and evaluation of substance abuse services in PHC.

<sup>53</sup> | Linked to SDGs: 1, 3, 16, and 17



## Drug prevention, rehabilitation, social reintegration, HIV/AIDS prevention and harm reduction

Through UN support, a preventive intervention model for drug use at industrial workshops was designed and piloted in one district. Also, the revision of the pertinent protocols was conducted and a surveillance, monitoring and evaluation framework was developed. 72 peer educators and providers were trained on HIV prevention and care as well as on rapid HIV testing and counselling. 3,000 copies of a brochure on HIV testing and treatment that was approved by national counterparts and encourages drug users to get tested and refer to HIV testing and treatment centres, were handed out to people who use drugs in hotspots. Face-to-face education and group briefing on HIV transmission, testing and antiretroviral therapy were conducted for approximately 5,518 people who use(d) drugs in hotspots and in residential drug treatment centres. HIV testing was conducted for 1,512 individuals who

use(d) drugs and who consented for HIV testing following the face-to-face briefing/counselling from sexaholics anonymous, narcotics anonymous and residential drug treatment centres.

## Outcome 4.2: Drug Supply Reduction<sup>54</sup>

### Border management and illicit drugs control

A training course on working and safe handling of drug identification devices was held for officers and experts from Anti-Narcotics Police (ANP) and Customs. A training course was held on "Intelligence Analysis" for 26 experts and staff of ANP, Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU), and Airport Police. A specialized training course on air border security was held in Tehran. The work and modus operandi of operations at the airports were shared with officers and staff of ANP, Airport Police, Immigration and Passport Police, Ministry of Interior, and Customs. One unit of drug identification device was procured and delivered to the Customs for rapid scan and identification of drugs. The UN and International Narcotics Control Board (INCB) organized a workshop on precursors' incidents investigation for 8 Iranian experts from DCHQ, Judiciary, ANP, and Customs in Vienna. A training workshop was held for 7 senior managers and dog handlers of Customs Drug Dog Centre in the Netherlands. Three Iranian drug testing laboratories participated in the first and second round of International Collaborative Exercise in 2019 in close coordination with the UN, which assisted the staff in their daily work in better identification of drugs and purity of seized drugs in Iran.



UNODC training workshop-study mission for Iranian Customs K9 trainers to Netherlands.  
Photo by: UNODC

<sup>54</sup> | Linked to SDGs: 1, 3, 16, and 17



### **Regional cooperation on illicit drug control**

The UN worked with Governments of the Triangular Initiative and Regional Programme for Afghanistan and Neighbouring Countries for stationing of Afghanistan and Pakistan Permanent Liaison Officers (PLOs) at the Triangular Initiative (TI) Joint Planning Cell (JPC) in Tehran. The UN facilitated the participation of 4 experts from ANP, DCHQ, and MFA in the INCB Expert working group meeting on “innovative methods to track precursor chemicals” in Turkey, and supported the participation of ANP experts in the Operation REFLEX (Regional Forensic and Law Enforcement Exercise) meeting in Kazakhstan.

### **Alternative livelihood initiatives**

As a result of a participatory training held on sustainable development and entrepreneurship, the capacity of NGOs and CSOs active in the field of sustainable livelihoods, job creation, women empowerment and entrepreneurship was built and their skills enhanced on income generation, enabling them to actively contribute in their fields of work. Sewing machinery and equipment was procured for a selected NGO run by FHH and training was provided on operating the donated equipment.



## Humanitarian Response:

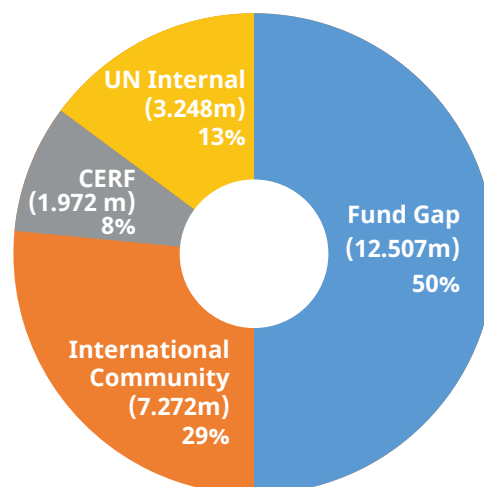
### Floods Response

21. The floods that engulfed Iran in March 2019 were a major disaster event, affecting 25 out of the 31 Provinces of the country – more than 10 million people were affected, with an estimated 2 million needing humanitarian assistance. For the first time, a specific request was made to the UN by the Government to play a facilitation and coordination role with the international community, INGOs and the Government. Ad-hoc meetings of the UN-International Community Open Working Group (OWG) were convened by the UN jointly chaired by the UNRC and an Ambassador on rotation, to share

information, updates, and coordinate support efforts with the international community. The UN's Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) was immediately tapped into, and USD 1.97 million was mobilized for emergency support to the most affected people. The UN put together a Response Plan amounting to USD 25 million covering emergency and early recovery needs of 115,000 highly vulnerable people. USD 12.5 million were mobilized for implementation of the Plan. Sectors covered included Health, WASH, Early Recovery/Livelihoods, Shelter, Protection, Education, and Food Security.

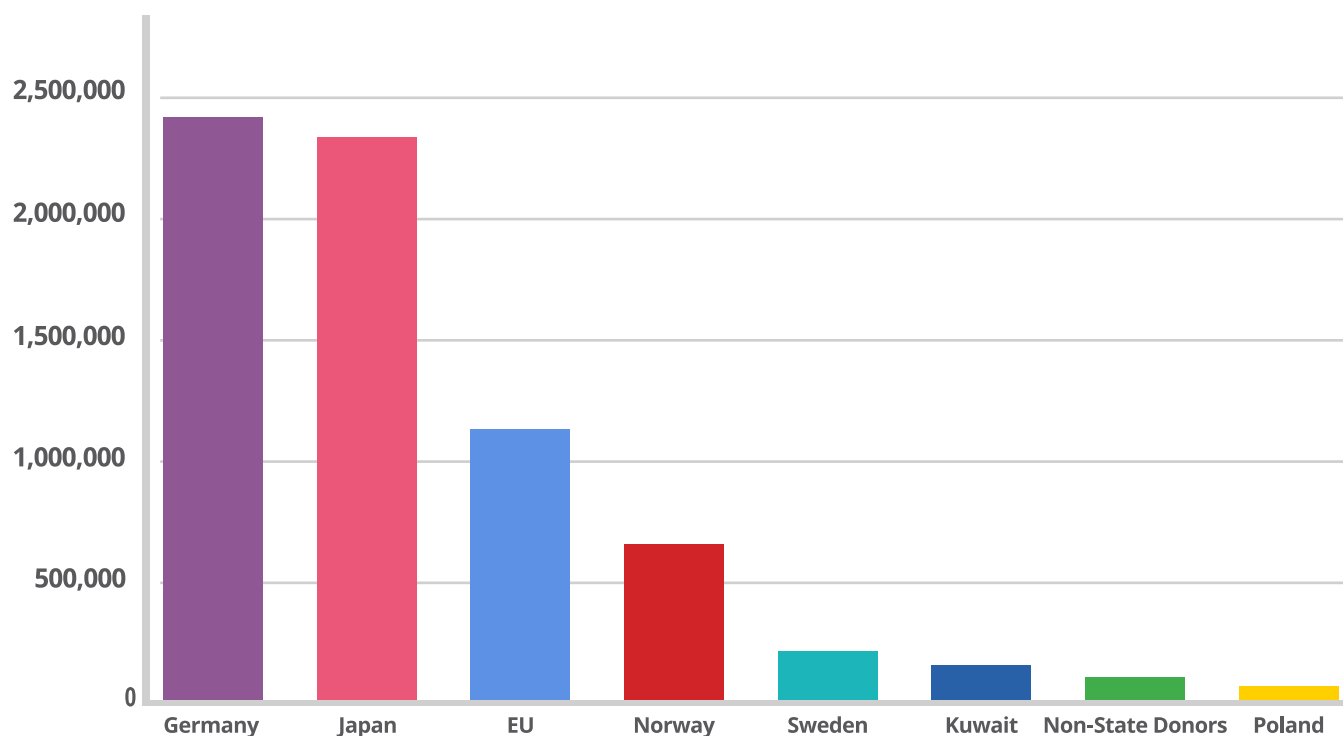


**Figure 4:** UN Floods Response Plan Funding in USD





**Figure 5:** International Community Funding Status for UN Floods Response Plan in USD



22. The WASH, Education, and Child Protection sectors, as well as the Women and Girls Protection sub-sectors, were activated following the floods as the joint UN response between UNICEF, WHO, UNESCO, UNFPA and UNHABITAT. The UN delivered emergency health services and life-saving medical supplies in flood-affected areas. These included emergency trauma kits, NCD kits, cholera kits, health kits and electricity generators. To improve access to healthcare in the areas with substantial damage to health infrastructure 3 mobile clinics, 5 mobile laboratories and 3 off-road vehicles were provided. In addition, 55,080 hepatitis A vaccines, 67 dengue laboratory diagnostic kits, 4000 cholera RDTs, 900 malaria RDTs and 57,000 malaria insecticide bed nets were procured and distributed. To strengthen vector borne capacities, 37 packs of insecticide were procured and supplied. To address potential shortage of essential medicines, 203,900 vials of antibiotics, 8 NCD medicine kits and 19 emergency medicines were procured. The UN also supported MoHME in priority areas including: assessment and review of disease surveillance function in affected areas;

capacity building of Rapid Response Teams to detect, control and respond to any possible disease outbreak; cholera risk assessment in high risk areas affected by the floods; vector control rapid assessment to update the country's vector control strategies and plan essential activities for integrated vector management (IVM); rodent control rapid assessment in flooded areas; health system damage assessment in Lorestan province using Damage and Loss Assessment (DaLA) methodology; implementation of Post Disaster Needs Assessment and developing health sector early recovery plan for flood and the provision of support for the development of operational recommendations on climate-resilient strategies and actions for healthy city programmes.



23. Supported by donor countries such as Japan, Kuwait, the Republic of Korea, Switzerland and Canada, as well as local donors from the private sector, the UN mobilized over USD 3 million to ensure access of the most vulnerable children, including refugee and immigrant children to essential services, as well as to ensure the delivering of emergency supplies and life-saving services in flood-affected areas. In close cooperation with MoHME, the UN strengthened the health system capacity and contributed to building a resilient infrastructure, ensuring the maintenance of the cold chain and provision of uninterrupted immunization services to children in the affected provinces through procurement and distribution of 300 refrigerators, 295 cold boxes and 600 vaccine carriers. Moreover, 65,000 doses of 200,000 IU vitamin A and 13,500 doses of 100,000 IU vitamin A supplements were distributed among under-five children in 3 flood affected provinces.
24. Through the UN Education Response Plan, the UN provided 5,062 school furniture items and 3,162 educational packages to 599 flood affected schools, including 82,000 students, in three provinces of Lorestan, Golestan and Khouzestan. The UN further provided support to the provincial School Renovation Organizations of Golestan and Lorestan for the

repair and rehabilitation of WASH facilities in more than 130 schools affected by the floods.

25. The UN supported IRCS to provide Child Protection in Emergency (CPIE) in 4 severely affected provinces. Due to the breakdown of regular social protection systems in the flood-affected areas of Golestan and Lorestan, the UN helped to build the capacity of IRCS volunteers for the provision of case management in affected communities, benefiting 300 families over a period of 3 months. Furthermore, with the support of the UN, IRCS established Child Friendly Spaces (CFS) in Lorestan province, that were assessed by educators and parents as being effective in reducing stress and aggressive behaviour, as well as promoting personal hygiene practices among children. The UN continues to support the establishment of 3 CFS in Golestan province. As part of preparedness work for CPIE, and in order to strengthen capacities of IRCS rescue and relief teams on Psychological First Aid (PFA), the UN supported localization of the PFA package and Training of Trainers workshops for IRCS, which have been incorporated in the national curriculum of IRCS rescue and relief teams. The UN also supported the establishment of Women Friendly Spaces (WFS) in the flood-affected areas of Golestan and Lorestan, that provided psychosocial support, recreational





activities, and alternative livelihoods for women and girls affected by the disaster.

**26.** Upon the Government's request, the UN extended its support to the five most affected refugee hosting provinces through the dispatch of core relief items from in-country and emergency stockpiles. Overall, some 4,000 households' (15,000 individuals) urgent humanitarian needs were addressed. Procurement of some 440 metric tons, worth over USD 750,000, of mixed food commodities was undertaken in-country and the same was delivered in the form of 1,500 family emergency assistance packages to more than 60,000 persons most heavily affected in the two provinces of Lorestan and Khuzestan. In addition, in cooperation with the Bureau for Foreign Aliens and Immigrants' Affairs (BAFIA), the UN supported housing rent for 12 months for temporary shelters for 35 refugee families whose housing was fully destroyed by the floods and who were in a dire situation in Golestan province, in order to address their imminent protection risks. A school and a

health post were also constructed in locations where the infrastructure was completely destroyed by the floods.

- 27.** The UN started a new partnership with the MoHME on "Improving the Resilience of Hospitals" with the financial support of the Government of Japan. MoHME prepared guidelines for "Assessment, Analysis and Retrofitting of Existing Hospitals" and "Safe Hospital, Planning and Design" with UN technical support, building additional capacities in disaster risk reduction in the Ministry.
- 28.** The UN contributed to early recovery and job generation initiatives after the floods in close cooperation with MCLSW. A number of interventions to support GoI in its efforts in both rural job generation and design, and implementation of livelihoods and economic post-disaster recovery in Golestan and Lorestan provinces were initiated.
- 29.** In a Post-Floods Lessons Learnt exercise undertaken in September 2019 with INGOs and the international community, the UN's role was

lauded as having been “indispensable”, and the flood response was seen as an opportunity for the UNS to reposition itself as a vital coordination platform supporting government-led efforts.

31. At the request of the Government, a regional training on the mobility impact of crises was organized by the UN, in which Government officials of disaster-prone countries participated. The main objective of the training



WFP distributed family emergency food packages to affected people in Ahvaz, Lorestan and Sistan and Baluchestan provinces.  
Photo by Neda Mobarra, WFP

30. At the request of the Government, for the first time in the country, a Post Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA) was undertaken by the UN in July-August 2019, conducted in close coordination with the Plan and Budget Organization in the three most flood-affected provinces, i.e. Lorestan, Khuzestan and Golestan covering 13 sectors and involving 16 government line ministries. The main outputs that were delivered helped the Government to manage the recovery stage of the disaster towards sustainable development. These included: (a) A Consolidated Assessment Report based on sector reports that present disaster effect and impact, recovery needs, and impact on cross-cutting priorities; (b) A Recovery Strategy including the vision for national recovery, prioritized sector-specific recovery interventions, costs, timelines and potential actors; (c) A Basis for Mobilizing/Allocating (Financial) Resources through allocation of local, national and international sources; and (d) An Outline for Implementation Mechanism which indicates required implementation arrangement towards execution of the recovery strategy.

was to exchange information and experience on how to capture the mobility impact of any crisis, and how to set up a platform to capture needed data, process it and report on it quickly in an internationally comprehensible manner to pave the way for rapid-fundraising and to better mobilize domestic and international resources to address disaster/crisis-affected areas.

#### Refugee Response:

32. The registration of undocumented children (130,000) in schools added to the number of existing refugee students (350,000), and all refugee children benefited from free education in the same way as Iranian nationals, during the 2019-20 scholastic year. In line with Government efforts to implement inclusive refugee policies in education, the UN co-funded with the Ministry of Education, the construction of 12 schools in refugee hosting provinces. Furthermore, the UN complemented the efforts of the Literacy Movement Organisation, in enrolling 3,228 over-aged students in non-formal education, with a view to facilitating their entry into regular schools. The UN also



supported access for 473 university students by providing scholarships.

33. As a result of UN support, and in collaboration with MoHME, refugees continued to benefit from free-of-charge quality PHC in settlements and urban areas. 100 health posts were supported countrywide through construction, provision of medicines and equipment, and support for staff costs. Health personnel costs in 27 health posts in 11 settlements and 16 urban areas with a high refugee population were covered. Furthermore, 1 health post in Golestan province and 1 child delivery centre in Rafsanjan were constructed.
34. In partnership with the UN, BAFIA and the Iranian Health Insurance Organisation, continued to provide improved access to the Universal Public Health Insurance (UPHI) to all refugees, providing 12 months' coverage, and having a positive impact on the lives of vulnerable refugees by addressing their critical secondary and tertiary health needs. 92,000 extremely vulnerable refugees benefited from the universal health coverage through the UN's

contribution to the scheme (including 1,182 refugees with Special Diseases). 3,153 refugees enrolled by paying the premium themselves. Refugees enrolled in the insurance scheme benefited from services in public hospitals, similar to nationals, country-wide. While providing improved social protection, UPHI is also aligned with the Global Compact on Refugees' key principles in terms of access to existing national services.

35. The UN implemented direct and indirect livelihood interventions (vocational training, employment generation and home-based businesses) with key governmental and non-governmental partners targeting 2,891 refugees. 13,000 extremely vulnerable Afghan refugees (2,812 households) with specific protection needs were supported with one-off Multi-Purpose Cash assistance. The UN continued to promote financial inclusion by transferring cash to refugees' bank accounts. In collaboration with NGOs, the UN implemented some key interventions with the following results: 9,072 refugees benefited from harm reduction; 1,544 refugees benefited from



*Afghan children learn side by side with Iranian peers at Vahdat primary school. An exemplary policy in Iran lets Afghan children attend public school, whether they are registered refugees, passport holders or even undocumented.  
Photo by: Hossein Dehghanian for UNHCR*





Refugee households residing in settlements with girls enrolled in and regularly attending school receive take-home entitlements to increase girls' enrolment and retention rate.  
 Photo by : Mohammad Khodabakhsh, WFP

sexual and gender-based violence prevention and response; and 2,419 refugees with specific needs benefitted from life skills, health and legal training.

36. The UN provided unconditional food assistance through the distribution of cash and food items (wheat flour and Vegetable oil) to 30,300 refugees residing in 20 settlements, scattered across 13 provinces. The UN also provided education incentives to almost 3,000 girls students at primary and junior high level, with the aim of encouraging parents to send them to school. The UN started implementation of livelihood activities in 2019 and provided livelihood opportunities for almost 100 refugee men and women.
37. Despite the extreme challenges faced in 2019, the result of Post-Distribution Monitoring showed that beneficiaries generally maintained the same level of food security as previous years, which can be attributed to the fact that the UN, as the main source of food for majority of beneficiaries, managed to deliver its assistance in a timely and uninterrupted manner.

### Other strategic undertakings:

#### Development of a Technical Assistance Package

38. In the context of UN Reform, the UNDAF Mid-Term Review undertaken in 2019 and the re-imposition of US sanctions, the UNCT and some NRAs jointly developed a Technical Assistance Package (TAP) to reposition the

UN, make it fit for purpose and ensure that no one is left behind at this difficult time for the country. The most vulnerable in the country, who are not the target of sanctions – some 10 million people living below the national poverty line and an additional 15 million living just above the poverty line – are, if not protected properly, increasingly at risk of not receiving the necessary protection in terms of an effective social safety net and quality social services. The package repositions the UNS in Iran to support the Government to mitigate the worst impact of the unilateral sanctions on the most vulnerable from potential adverse consequences of economic downturn. This is achieved through the improved integration of the four dimensions of employment generation, social protection, fiscal space and macro-economic fundamentals and through drawing on global best practices and improved evidence-based programming support. The TAP has been integrated into the UNDAF 2017-2021. UN agencies have taken a technical approach to address the real needs of the people, and are committed to jointly deliver results under their respective country programmes and support the Government to enhance efficiency and effectiveness of the on-going socio-economic options for accelerating fiscal stimulus with a focus on the vulnerable groups. The development of the TAP and consultations with GoI remained a key area of focus for the UNCT during the course of 2019. The UNDAF Steering Committee endorsed the TAP, and MFA stands solidly behind the Package, expressing keen interest in the UN prioritizing delivery of



tangible results through the TAP. Though the Package is housed under the UNDAF Resilient Economy Pillar, given its cross-cutting nature, the resident humanitarian agencies, NRAs and IFIs, were all equal contributors and partners to the TAP process. This effort is led through a TAP Secretariat chaired by the RCO, with representation from the respective UNDAF Pillars.

39. The agreed criteria for identifying the TAP programmatic areas are: a) reaching the most vulnerable; b) urgency to deliver tangible results; c) opportunity for catalytic support, scaling-up and/or multiplier effect; d) technical ministry is in the lead with relevant line ministries reinforcing a cross-sector response; e) opportunity for coordinated UN support and joint programming; and f) opportunity for sharing cross-country experiences. Based on the criteria, 3 programmatic work streams have been identified for the TAP Framework: a) enhanced social protection and safety nets; b) optimized social sector budget; and c) comprehensive employment (pro-poor, pro-youth, pro-women). Implementation will be in close coordination with the MFA and relevant Line Ministries.
40. The TAP provides an opportunity to marshal the expertise of the UN, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank as well as support from other key players in the international community. Drawing upon international good practices, the package has been enriched with inputs from: the RCO and UN agencies resident in Iran (*FAO, IOM, UNDP, UNHCR, UNODC, UNICEF, WFP, WHO, UNFPA, UNAIDS, UNESCO – at country, regional and headquarters levels*); NRAs (*ILO, UNEP, OHCHR*); IMF and the World Bank. The Government's willingness to engage in protecting the most vulnerable is at an unprecedented level of urgency, prioritization and commitment.

#### **Promotion of South-South and Triangular Cooperation**

41. Following on from the national capacity building symposium on economic diplomacy with special emphasis on new and innovative approaches to South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSTC) held in November 2018 in Tehran, the need for capacity development to assist the national institutions in initiating, managing, coordinating and implementing SSTC initiatives, has gained momentum during the course of 2019. SSTC is one of the key strategies for the UNDAF 2012-2017 implementation and a central part of the country programme documents of UN agencies, funds and programmes

operating in Iran. GoI's Sixth FYDP 2017-2021 has development cooperation constituting part of Iran's relations with the Global South, which is now more meaningful in the time when challenges, including those emanating from unilateral sanctions, are negatively impacting Iran's economy. The need is felt to showcase and promote Iran's capacities and potentials in several areas including science and technology, nano-technology, disaster management, and humanitarian assistance. Similarly, Iran can gain from global experiences of other regional players in priority areas of interest. At the same time, the SSTC mechanism provides a bridge to the international community, facilitated by the UN with a focus on leaving no one behind. The UN Office of South South Cooperation (UNOSSC) closely cooperates with Iran in this endeavour and supports the UNCT and GoI in jointly taking this agenda forward.

42. The UNCT undertook a mapping exercise in mid-2019, to capture ongoing and planned SSTC activities of the UN entities operating in Iran that will feed into building stronger development cooperation. A joint UN-Government workshop was organized in November 2019 with the objective of developing a Country SSTC Strategy. Supplementary objectives included: exploring trends and potential benefits of SSTC for the country; presenting relevant global best practices for the Iranian requirements based on the pre-identified subjects; reviewing jointly with the national counterparts existing/past UN-Government SSTC experiences, best practices and lessons learned; proposing coordination mechanisms and setting up implementation arrangements for SSTC; agreeing on next steps of SSTC programme/project definition on priority areas.

#### **Establishment of the UN-International Community Open Working Group**

43. A number of partnerships and partnership mechanisms advanced during the course of 2019, facilitating collaborative and open dialogue with key stakeholders, particularly around supporting the furthest behind, to ensure that the UNS can adequately respond to the needs of the Government in implementing a comprehensive and integrated agenda. To further this agenda, and in line with UN Development System Reform, of which a system-wide approach to partnerships is a key building block, and guided by the principles of multilateralism, dialogue and diplomacy, the UN in Iran operationalized a UN-International Community Open Working Group (OWG) that serves as a Platform to facilitate partnership,

calibrate collective effort and engage systematically with the Government with a focus on mitigating the impact of sanctions on the most vulnerable. This Platform was welcomed, and much appreciated by the international community to facilitate partnership with UN entities, and was found to be particularly useful at the critical time of the March-April 2019 floods. It enabled the UN and international community to show solidarity and strong commitment to supporting the Government and the people of Iran at this critical time, and to deliver the appropriate collective and coordinated humanitarian response to the emergency. Five OWG meetings were convened during the course of the year, hosted by different embassies. To have more focused discussion on priority areas of support to the national development and humanitarian needs, it was agreed to set up sub-working OWG groups aligned with the UNDAF Pillars.



# CHAPTER 6

## JOINT COMMUNICATIONS

# Joint Communications

1. In 2019, the United Nations Communications Group (UNCG), consisting of communication focal points from the different UN Agencies, Funds and Programmes, continued to work towards increasing the visibility and awareness of the UN's operational work in Iran, as an effort to raise the profile of the UN in Iran. The UNCG actively engages Government and other national partners, beneficiaries, and the public to build awareness on the UN's work and to advocate for UN values and inspire actions to achieve the targets set up in the UNDAF and in the humanitarian agenda of the UN in Iran. This is achieved through joint communication initiatives, campaigns, and events designed to give one voice to the UN in Iran.
2. The first results of the UNDS reform, which envisaged merging of UNIC with the RCO, are seen in a more empowered and strategically placed UNIC, which leads the UNCG, and supports the RC and UNCT with strategic communications and advocacy.
3. The UNCG, in its efforts to communicate as one, developed a three-year UN Iran Communications Strategy, including a list of key messages. The strategy was a result of the brainstorming session during the first ever UNCG retreat and engagement of the non-resident UN entities. This strategy is in line with the UNDAF and is the framework to expand the advocacy to achieve the national development and humanitarian priorities with the corresponding UN support, at this particular time.
4. 2019 was not a business-as-usual year either for the UN in Iran, nor for its national partners, and this was duly reflected in UN communications. As a result, the UN communications were more innovative and creative in highlighting messages of support and profiling tangible results achieved by the UN in support of GoI to mitigate the impact of the economic downturn on the most vulnerable, and to ensure that no one is left behind. This was achieved through improved internal coordination and communications: introduction of a strategic communication tool namely GRID (*UN Headquarters tool designed to strengthen strategic communications, coordination and planning*); briefing on communications during crisis; daily monitoring of traditional and social media; and joint communications campaigns and events designed to give one voice to the UN in Iran.
5. Innovative communications tools and creative digital products were used to mark UN Observances (142), including 60 joint commemorations. These not only helped promote unity of the UN team as One UN, but also promoted the principles of multilingualism and cultural diversity. The digital campaigns were complemented by offline outreach activities focused on youth, women and civil society, reaching out to more than 1,500 people during 43 workshops country wide.
6. A range of jointly produced multimedia productions including bilingual video and tailored messages raised awareness on the results of the UN support to the Government's







efforts to assist the population affected by floods and advocacy for engagement of the international community. Several entities including RC, WHO, UNICEF, UNHCR, WFP, UNFPA and UNOCHA provided inputs and for the first time, IRNA (Islamic Republic News Agency) supported these UN communications efforts gratis.

7. More creative and inclusive efforts of UN entities on digital platforms resulted in vibrant dialogue and public engagement: 1,426,366 followers and 321,333 views on 41 social media accounts of UN entities in Iran, with the average engagement rate per Instagram post 6% (high), in comparison to 2018 (1,099,572 followers and 261,036 views and 2.4% engagement rate per Instagram post (good)).
8. Honouring a decade long tradition, 9 UN entities (FAO, UNDP, UNFPA, UNHABITAT, UNIC, UNICEF, UNIDO, UNODC and WHO) communicated with thousands of visitors of 32<sup>nd</sup> International Tehran Book Fair, thanks to the leadership role of UNIC, UNCG coordination and support from MFA.
9. Efforts were undertaken to continue expanding UN outreach to the provinces using UN-Iran partnership exhibition of historic photos and documents, prepared under UNIC leadership jointly by UNCT, MFA and IRNA. The support of the authorities and academia is vital to generate more public interest to engage with the UN. During the course of 2019, 6 such exhibitions were organized in other provinces and 2 in Tehran.
10. As part of the UN Day campaign, UN national staff (93% of all UN Staff) shared their inspirational personal video messages on digital platforms. On the occasion of UN Day, the UNCG produced bilingual videos highlighting tangible results achieved under UNDAF pillars and on humanitarian work assisting refugees. The result was 20,000 likes in the first week of the campaign. The digital campaign was complemented by outreach events targeting youth.
11. To enable public access to UN information in Persian, the website was revamped and became bilingual. As a result, it saw a doubling in average monthly visitors (45,462 average monthly visitors, compared to 27,549 monthly visitors in 2018).
12. The UNCG continued to pay special attention to the promotion of multilingualism. Work on a long-term project that aims to unify the translation of the UN terminology and prepare a glossary continued under UNIC leadership with inputs from other UN agencies. The pilot glossary of the migration terminology is almost finalized.
13. As a result of successful public-private partnerships, the Persian translation of the book “Basic Facts about the United Nations” was printed by the Alamatabatabai University, and the gender equality and women empowerment principles were promoted during the charity ski race, organized by the Darbansar Ski Resort and the Women’s National Ski Team with the support of the UN.
14. The UNCG promoted the SDG Action Campaign and focused on youth awareness, including translation into Persian and Arabic “Go Goals” game and unified the translation of SDGs targets and indicators.



# CHAPTER 7

## COMMON BUSINESS OPERATIONS



# Common Business Operations

1. The UN Operations Management Team (OMT) was set up as the inter-agency mechanism responsible for enhancing the operational efficiency of UN interventions in Iran through the adoption of joint approaches and common business processes. In line with the reform of the UNDS, as called for by the Secretary-General, higher efficiency in operations is required to position the UN to help accelerate the delivery of assistance towards supporting the country in meeting its sustainable development targets. In this context, the OMT's role becomes even more critical. In order to improve timeliness, responsiveness, and quality of services while reducing direct costs, OMT in 2019 mainly focused on the areas of Finance, ICT and Procurement. Working groups established in these areas of operation continued to work closely on jointly identifying and implementing impactful and innovative harmonized common business operations solutions.
2. The OMT worked closely with the Headquarters of all agencies to support the increase of exchange rate to minimize the gap between UN Operational Rate of Exchange and the market rate in Iran. The OMT also supported the bank channels during the crisis of cash liquidity and worked together to have recognized banks not listed under the secondary sanctions. In addition, the OMT worked closely with the Headquarters of all agencies to address the issues of sanctions and cash liquidity of hard currency in Iran.
3. Besides saving costs and maintaining effectiveness in all areas of operations through the functioning of working groups, the OMT has also actively addressed major operational issues faced by the whole UN System, as well as by individual UN entities. The team continues to serve as a professional and technical body of business operations for the entire UN system.
4. A few key undertakings of OMT during the course of 2019 included:
  - In order to eliminate the duplication of procurement processes and leveraging the common bargaining power of the UN, the procurement working group in consultation with the ICT working group managed to procure a number of heavy-duty multi-function Xerox printers which resulted in cost savings, both in terms of monetary costs, as well as from a labour perspective.
  - The procurement working group maintained the supplier database, which includes the information of more than 250 suppliers in 40 different product categories. The database contributes mainly to enhancement of the responsiveness and reduction of transaction costs for market search of specifically low-value items. A Long-Term Agreement (LTA) was established for translation services with a number of translators and translation intuitions, resulting in the enhancement of the quality of service and timeliness, while reducing the transactional costs.
  - The LTA of Travel Management Services, which is one of the most beneficial common business operations, was extended and will remain in place for the next two years to benefit from economies of scale. As UNDP manages the pouch services on behalf of other UN agencies, in order to safeguard the reliable pouch service and benefit from the discounted rates, the LTA for courier services was also extended.
  - Under OMT's the leadership, as a joint and common practice, all UN agencies participated in collecting required information for updating annual daily subsistence allowance rates.
  - The OMT is working more closely on enhancing the shared services and LTAs, and there will be more focus on this area of work in 2020.
  - Under the leadership of OMT, the ICT working group prepared a list of minimum ICT requirements during crises to ensure connectivity. This included a list of recommendations with their costs impact, to ensure both data and internet connectivity. In addition, Radio communications trainings were conducted for all UN agencies.
5. The UN Business Operations Strategy (BOS), which is a guiding framework for the UN's joint efforts through common business operations to support delivery of the UN Development Framework for the country, will be drafted based on the inputs of the working groups, and is expected to be available by the third quarter of 2020. As a starting point, the BOS survey was filled out by all UN agencies in the last quarter of 2019.



# CHAPTER 8

## INDICATIVE FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

# Indicative Financial Overview

(NOTE: The numbers reflected in this table are indicative expenditures, subject to confirmation when 2019 accounts of respective agencies close)

INDICATIVE FINANCIAL OVERVIEW						
Description	UN Agencies	2019 Expenditure (USD)				(*) Donors
		Core Resources	Govt Cost Share	Donor Funding(*)	Total Expenditure	
<b>SUPPORT PROVIDED UNDER UNDAF PILLARS:</b>						
<b>Environment</b> Contributing Agencies: <i>FAO, UNDP, UNESCO, UNIDO, UNEP, WHO</i>	313,408	192,000	3,896,983	<b>4,402,391</b>	Japan, Italy, Multilateral Fund for the Montreal Protocol (MLF), Global Environment Facility (GEF), Green Climate Fund (GCF)	
<b>Health</b> Contributing Agencies: <i>WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA, UNDP, UNAIDS, UN-Habitat, UNESCO</i>	3,468,782	5,970,000	4,800,848	<b>14,239,630</b>	European Commission, Netherlands, Norway, Australia, Italy, Kuwait, German BMG, GAVI, UBRAF, UNOCHA, Global Fund (GF), UNICEF Natl Comm, Tejarat Bank, Samam Co., Bell Rouzaneh Co.	
<b>Resilient Economy</b> Contributing Agencies: <i>UNICEF, UNDP, UNFPA, UNESCO, FAO, UN-Habitat, UNIDO</i>	985,610	1,309,989	1,440,869	<b>3,736,468</b>	European Commission, European Union, EU/DEVCO, Japan, Australia, GEF, UNICEF National Committees	
<b>Drug Control</b> Contributing Agencies: <i>UNODC, UNICEF, WHO</i>	139,000	18,000	892,270	<b>1,049,270</b>	Japan, Sweden, UBRAF, UNICEF National Committees, UN Joint Prog (Netherlands)	
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE UNDAF PILLARS</b>	<b>4,906,800</b>	<b>7,489,989</b>	<b>11,030,970</b>	<b>23,427,759</b>		
<b>HUMANITARIAN SUPPORT:</b>						
<b>Flood Response</b> Contributing Agencies: <i>UNICEF, UNHCR(**), WFP, WHO UNFPA, UN-Habitat, UNDP</i>	3,248,647	0	9,243,875	12,492,522	Germany, Japan, European Union, EU/ECHO, Norway, Sweden, Poland, Kuwait, Croatia, Canada, Rep of Korea, Switzerland, CERF, GF	
<b>Refugee Response:</b> Contributing Agencies: <i>UNHCR, WFP</i>	0	0	31,238,385	31,238,385	EU, Germany, Denmark, Rep of Korea, Australia, Japan, Norway, Russian Federation, Kuwait, UN Programme on HIV/AIDS, private donors.	
<b>Migration Response</b> Contributing Agency: <i>IOM</i>	0	0	1,371,205	1,371,205	Australia, Germany, Austria, Canada, Sweden, New Zealand, United Kingdom	
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE HUMANITARIAN SUPPORT</b>	<b>3,248,647</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>41,853,465</b>	<b>45,102,112</b>		
<b>TOTAL DELIVERY OF THE UN SYSTEM IN 2019</b>	<b>8,155,447</b>	<b>7,489,989</b>	<b>52,884,435</b>	<b>68,529,871</b>		

(\*\*) UNHCR highly flexible donors for refugee response include: Sweden, private donors Spain, UK, Norway, Netherlands, private donors Rep of Korea, Germany, private donors Japan, Japan, Denmark, private donors Italy, private donors USA, private donors Sweden, Switzerland, France, Ireland, private donors China, Italy.



# CHAPTER 9

## LESSONS LEARNED AND WAY FORWARD

# Lessons Learned and Way Forward

1. The UN and the Government of Iran faced major challenges in 2019 as a result of the US withdrawal from the JCPOA and the associated reinstatement of sanctions affecting UN operations in Iran. Furthermore, the sanctions imposed on financial flows into and out of the country affected the capacity of the UN for the fund transfers needed for programme implementation and office operations in Iran. In addition, substantial exchange rate fluctuations also affected programme delivery.
2. Despite the challenges, the analysis presented in this Report and the achievements enumerated, indicate how the UN System supported GoI's development priorities during the course of the reporting year. The year witnessed the strategic repositioning of the UN in Iran in line with the UN Reform, and the development of the TAP to help address the impacts of the sanctions and the economic downturn. Given the TAP's focus on supporting the vulnerable population impacted by sanctions, GoI remained keenly engaged in the development of the Package, which also reflected the UN standing in solidarity and firmly behind GoI's priority to support the disadvantaged.
3. The Government continued its ownership of the UNDAF as an overall framework relevant to the national priorities and broader country context. The various line ministries also cooperated closely – at an operational level – with relevant UN development agency counterparts. This underpinned the UNDAF's relevance to national priorities within Iran's broader development goals. While building on this partnership established with GoI under the UNDAF, the need was felt for the UN to remain engaged in advancing the global development agenda including all the elements it encompasses.
4. Operationalization of the UN-International Community Open Working Group served as a Platform to facilitate partnership, calibrate collective effort and engage systematically with the Government. This Platform was welcomed, and much appreciated by the international community to facilitate partnership with UN entities. Its value for collective engagement and coordination was realized particularly at the time of the 2019 floods. The Platform enabled the UN and international community to show solidarity and strong commitment to support the Government and the people of Iran at this critical time and deliver the appropriate collective and coordinated humanitarian response to the emergency.
5. In the fallout of the 2019 floods impacting 80% of the country, wherein for the first time a specific request was made to the UN by the Government to play a facilitation and coordination role with the international community, INGOs and the Government, several lessons were learnt. In close engagement with partners through the OWG platform, the UNS remained heavily engaged in providing direct emergency and recovery support. The response to the floods revealed how the economic sanctions seriously impacted humanitarian-related transactions. Companies exporting medical supplies faced the dual challenge of accessing non-sanctioned banking services and shortages of foreign currency in Iran, which limited the possibility of payment to foreign companies. In the procurement process out of Iran, many suppliers applied self-restrictive measures on delivery and transport services, when it was apparent that the shipment was intended for Iran, which delayed procurement and subsequent deliveries of humanitarian goods to Iran. Similarly, the transport to Iran was affected by shipping companies not willing to ship from point of sales destinations to Iran. The UN's response to the floods also brought to light the fact that there was a need to strengthen the UN's internal capacity for disaster response, as well as expanding focus on DRR by mainstreaming it into the work of various sectors.
6. Given that 2019 was a particularly challenging year in the wider geopolitical context, some of the specific challenges faced by the UNS in programme delivery are cited here. Programme interventions that were directly affected included procurement of laboratory supplies in the area of Health, as well as restrictions on some soft loan initiatives and revolving funds with SMEs in the area of Environment. The changing macro-economic conditions in the country, the increasing volume of trade sanctions and the problems of money transfers led to the cessation of some agreements and cooperation between the UN and SMEs in the IT sector, and have also impacted youth employment and job creation, to give a few examples. Initiatives in the garment industry



were also impacted, as imported brands offset aside their agreements because of sanctions and a ban on clothing imports, the sale of machinery and transferring to Iran has been suspended and the supply of raw materials in the country hampered. In the same context, procurement of new technologies for more efficient energy remained constrained, impeding progress on planned programmatic interventions.

7. The value of the Secretary-General's Report on Iran to give visibility to the impact of sanctions was significantly felt and helped to balance the narrative. It also brought attention to the impact of sanctions from a human rights perspective and facilitated action to address bottlenecks faced by the UN in Iran.
8. 2019 marked a strengthened commitment amongst UN entities towards joint planning and programming in line with UN Reform. Given that this agenda needed much more focus than it had received in previous years, it was agreed that an incremental approach would be taken to systematically progress on the effective implementation of Delivering-as-One Standard Operating Procedures (DaO-SOPs), and good headway was made during the course of the year in moving the UN Reform agenda forward in 2020 and beyond.

#### **Looking Ahead:**

9. 2019 marked the start of a stronger engagement and ownership by the national counterparts involved in implementation of the UNDAF. Looking ahead, the UNS in Iran and its partners will continue to work together in the spirit of mutual respect and partnership, and there will be continued effort on strengthening mutual trust and confidence-building. In order to achieve the expected UNDAF outcomes, the UNS will provide sound technical support and cutting-edge advisory services, as well as support the mobilization of financial resources from development partners through joint efforts with the Government, to supplement GoI's domestic resources. It is proposed that the UNDAF HLSC continue to be used as a forum to discuss how national counterparts could be further engaged in the process of UNDAF implementation, and for GoI to provide leadership in implementing and sustaining the identified institutional capacity improvements at policy and programme implementation levels where the UNS is asked to provide support. In addition, in order to foster coherence and impact in aligning the UN development efforts with national development needs and priorities, it is recommended to have a joint

UN-GoI Pillar Group meeting convened at least once a year for each UNDAF Pillar, co-chaired with the designated Government lead entity for that Pillar in cooperation with the MFA (Co-Chair of the UNDAF HLSC) and to include designated representatives of concerned line ministries/UNDAF implementing partners. In addition, in consultation with the Government, representatives from civil society, academia and other development partners may be invited to discuss specific issues relating to the respective Pillar's thematic focus.

10. Some proposed areas which the UN considers could benefit from more focus include:
  - ▶ To enable assessment of programmatic achievements and reporting effectively and meaningfully, the existence of good robust data that can be monitored and reported on, is critical. Although there are good technical capacities within the country to produce and collect data, it will be beneficial to further enhance these skills to undertake analysis and present results for policy makers. Also, timely provision of key official data to the UN System – where appropriate, and in order to assist the effective planning, monitoring and evaluation of programmes of collaborative work – is considered important. Data management and analysis, as well as strengthened M&E systems and mechanisms strengthening evidence-based integrated policy solutions, is an area the UN stands ready to support.
  - ▶ The response to the flood emergency brought to light the need for DRR to be mainstreamed within the planning frameworks of key sectoral entities, and the UN has initiated technical consultations with implementing partners on the support it can provide to strengthen national and local capacities in this important area of work, which requires a multi-disciplinary and inter-sectoral approach. The new DRR law will be an important undertaking that the UN will support the implementation of. In parallel, the UN will also focus on increasing its internal capacity for emergency response and recovery.
  - ▶ The need for closer inter-sectoral collaboration between concerned line ministries. Such inter-sectoral collaboration could help progress more effectively towards achieving results and speed up data collection, an example being air pollution, and its close interface between health, environment and education sectors.

- 11.** 2020 will be the planning year for the next cycle of the new UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) for Iran, which is rooted in the key objectives of:
- 1) articulating the UN's collective response to help countries address national priorities and gaps in their pathway towards meeting the Sustainable Development Goals;
  - 2) being the vehicle for supporting economic transformation, offering options to reframe economic policies and practices around sustainability for inclusive, diversified and job-intensive economic transformation;
  - 3) embodying the spirit of partnerships with host governments, civil society, academia, parliaments, the private sector, bilateral partners - to leverage strengths and drive transformative change;
  - 4) in helping turn the UN's collective promise to 'leave-no-one-behind' into tangible action for people on the ground, especially those furthest behind. It will be critical to undertake a robust baseline analysis/survey that will form the basis of assessing the UN's contribution over the next five-year cycle. It will provide the required data for informed decision-making. Outcomes / outputs / indicators / targets will need to be formulated in close collaboration with national counterparts to establish full national ownership of the new Cooperation Framework. At all stages of the Framework's development process, there will need to be effective communication and exchange of information between various partners and stakeholders, contributing to better, more efficient implementation, monitoring and reporting.
- 12.** The UNS in Iran will focus in 2020 on building upon its comparative advantages - the global expertise, convening power, extensive networks and the normative role the UN has to offer - and expanding cooperation for the implementation of a more effective and results-based programme to support GoI in achieving the agreed UNDAF targets. This holds particularly true in the resource-constrained working environment that many of the agencies face, while operating in a complex geopolitical context impacted by unilateral sanctions. Given that 2020 will be the planning year for the new cycle of the UNSCDF for Iran, the UN team in Iran stands firmly committed to strengthening joint approaches initiated in 2019, through joint planning and programming (2020 will be the first year of having Joint Work Plans in place for each of the 4 Pillars of the UNDAF), scaling-up and implementing the TAP, advancing on a Common Business Operations Strategy (BOS) for the UNS, complementing their respective comparative advantages and maximizing the

effectiveness and efficiency of the collective efforts of UN agencies in Iran in supporting the country's progress towards achieving its national development priorities and strengthening the resilience of Iran's economy, society and natural resources.

# ANNEXES

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**I TABLES REFLECTING  
STATUS OF 2019  
PROGRESS FOR EACH  
UNDAF PILLAR**

**II LINKAGE OF UNDAF  
OUTCOMES WITH  
6<sup>TH</sup> NATIONAL FYDP  
AND SDGs**

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## Annex I

### TABLES REFLECTING STATUS OF 2019 PROGRESS FOR EACH UNDAF PILLAR

Table 1.1: Status of 2019 Progress in the area of Integrated Natural Resource Management (Outcome 1.1)

Indicator	Baseline 2017	Target 2021	Milestones 2019	UN	GOI Partner	Status of Progress on Milestones
<b>Number and scope of policies, plans, programmes and/or tools for sustainable integrated water resource management that are developed/updated and adopted/ implemented with support of UN agencies</b>						
Programme & Model: Environmentally Sustainable and Climate-Smart Agriculture	Relevant programmes/ projects exist but require updates	5	1- Help strengthen institutional capacities on reinforcing agricultural water management, develop/ disseminate pro-poor tools for improved access and management of water resources for agricultWure; and establish and promote collaborating centers to disseminate effective methodologies, tools and products related to water resources management.	FAO	MAJ, DoE, MoHME, MOE	Achieved
Sustainable agricultural water resource management programme at the basin level	1	3	4	UNDP	DoE, MAJ, MoE, local cooperatives and NGOs	Achieved
Integrated Water Resources Management Programme at the basin level	0	1	Project implementation	UNDP	DoE, MAJ, MoE, local cooperatives and NGOs	Partially Achieved

Indicator	Baseline 2017		Target 2021		Milestones 2019		UN	GOI Partner	Status of Progress on Milestones
Integrated Wetlands management plans at the basin/ sub-basin levels	12	18	15		UNDP	DoE, MAJ, MoE, Provincial Governors› Offices, local cooperatives and NGOs	Achieved		
Programme: Water waste management	0	1	Implementation and monitoring		UNHABITAT	MOE, TPWWC, RCUWM, MAJ, Provincial Governors› Offices, local cooperatives and NGOs	Achieved		
Reporting: Reporting on safe management of water supply and sanitation services	0	1	None		WHO	Center for Water Quality Research, Institute for Environmental Research, TUMS	No Plan for 2019		
<b>Number and scope of policies, plans, programmes and/or models for sustainable land use planning, utilization and management (that take into account ecological carrying capacity) that are developed/updated and adopted with support of UN agencies</b>									
Programme: Environmentally Sustainable and Climate-Smart Agriculture	Relevant programmes/ projects exist but require updates	3	1- Help formulate a National Forestry Programme, halting deforestation, restoring degraded forests, increasing afforestation and reforestation.		FAO	MAJ	Partially Achieved <sup>1</sup>		
Model: Environmentally Sustainable and Climate-Smart Agriculture	0	1	1- One national framework on criteria & indicators that assesses rangeland quality and quantity developed.		FAO	MAJ	Achieved		

<sup>1</sup> | The relevant project document was formulated and submitted to the Ministry of Agriculture Jihad for endorsement. However, due to administrative changes in the Ministry the project is not yet endorsed.



Indicator	Baseline 2017	Target 2021	Milestones 2019	UN	GOI Partner	Status of Progress on Milestones
Plan: Sustainable land use and integrated natural resource management plan	6	10	8	UNDP	DoE, FRWO, MAJMAJMAJ, Provincial Governors' Offices, local cooperatives and NGOs	Partially Achieved
Programme: Land management and utilization information system	0	1	Implementation	UNHABITAT	MoRUD, MoI, Municipalities	Not Achieved
<b>Number and scope of Protected Area management models, biodiversity conservation initiatives and/or site-specific examples of sustainable development that are developed and piloted with UN agency support</b>						
Plan: Environmentally Sustainable and Climate-Smart Agriculture	Relevant programmes/projects exist but require updates	3	1- Support development of a national fisheries and aquaculture strategic programme.	FAO	MAJ	Achieved
Programme: Environmentally Sustainable and Climate-Smart Agriculture	15	17	None	UNESCO	Department of Environment of Iran, Iranian National Commission for UNESCO, Iran National MAB Committee	No Plan for 2019
Model: protected area management/integrated based wetlands management model	1	1	The module on payment for ecosystem services will be added.	UNDP	DoE, MAJ, MoE, Provincial Governors' Offices, local cooperatives and NGOs	Achieved
Biodiversity conservation mainstreaming initiatives in forest ecosystems	3	5	Evaluation of initiatives	UNDP	FRWO, MAJ, DoE, Provincial Governors' Offices, local cooperatives and NGOs	Achieved
Biodiversity mainstreaming models in development sectors	1	2	TBC	UNDP	FRWO, MAJMAJMAJ, DoE, Provincial Governors' Offices, local cooperatives and NGOs	No Plan for 2019

Indicator	Baseline 2017	Target 2021	Milestones 2019	UN	GOI Partner	Status of Progress on Milestones
<b>Number and scope of regional and / or bilateral initiatives that are developed / supported and in place to address drought mitigation; Sand and Dust Storms (SDS); and other regional environmental challenges with UN agency support</b>						
Programme: Mitigation of regional environmental challenges	0	5	None	UNESCO	Iranian National Commission for UNESCO, Ministry of Energy of Iran, Secretariat of the International Drought Initiative of UNESCO IHP housed in the Regional Centre on Urban Water Management in Tehran (RCUWM)	No Plan for 2019
Programme: Sustainable water management	0	3	None	UNESCO	ICQHS, MoE	Achieved
Programme: Environmentally Sustainable and Climate-Smart Agriculture	0	1	1- Help with combatting desertification and restoring degraded land and soil. 2- Support reinforcement of national capacity and development of methodologies on effective drought mitigation.	FAO	MAJ, DoE, MoHME, MOE	Partially Achieved <sup>2</sup>
Initiatives: bilateral/multi-lateral initiatives to control SDS	0		Implementation	UNDP	MFA, FRWO, MAJ, DoE, Provincial Governors' Offices, local cooperatives and NGOs, neighbouring countries	Partially Achieved

<sup>2</sup> | Due to the large-scale 2019 spring floods, Sand and Dust Storm was not a priority in 2019. Instead, the UN received an official request from the Government of Iran for developing a soil and water management project. The project will contribute to sustainable soil management practices in flood-affected areas, which will reduce soil erosion in the targeted pilot sites. The reduction in soil erosion will minimize the formation of sand and dust storms in the intervention zones.

Indicator	Baseline 2017	Target 2021	Milestones 2019	UN	GOI Partner	Status of Progress on Milestones
Initiative: EHA implementation	0	2	None	WHO	MoHME	No Plan for 2019
Initiative: Mitigation regional environmental challenges	1	1	Capacity building for health waste management among regional focal points.	WHO	MoHME, DoE	Partially Achieved
Initiative: workers' health	0	1	Review and consultancy on comprehensive integrated occupational health information system.	WHO	MoHME	Partially Achieved
Initiative: Strengthen national capacity against health response in SDS	0	1	Review and recommendation on health response to dust storm with focus on affected regions.	WHO	MoHME	Achieved
<b>Number and scope of marine and coastal environment sustainable management policies, strategies or programmes that are developed and implemented, with UN support»</b>						
Plan: Environmentally Sustainable and Climate-Smart Agriculture	Relevant programmes/projects exist but require updates	1	1- One national fisheries and aquaculture management plan that ensure sustainable use and conservation of marine ecosystems and resources and development of aquaculture prepared.	FAO	MAJ, DoE	Achieved
Programme: Sustainable management of oceans and coasts	Each year, the world oceans day is celebrated by UNESCO	5	Using the opportunity of the celebrations of world oceans day, public awareness raising on oceans and technical trainings for the Iran National Oceanography Institute is held annually.	UNESCO	Iranian National Commission for UNESCO	Partially Achieved
<b>Number and scope of site-specific examples of sustainable development that are identified and promoted with UN agency support</b>						
Model: Sustainable rural socio- economic development model at the village level	18	25	23	UNDP	FRWO, MAJ, Provincial Governors' Offices, local cooperatives and NGOs	Partially Achieved

Indicator	Baseline 2017	Target 2021	Milestones 2019	UN	GOI Partner	Status of Progress on Milestones
Site-specific examples: Biodiversity protection	12	12	None	UNESCO	DoE, Iranian National Commission for UNESCO, Iran MaB National Committee	No Plan for 2019

**Table 1.2: Status of 2019 Progress in the area of Low Carbon Economy and Climate Change (Outcome 1.2)**

Indicator	Baseline 2017	Target 2021	Milestones 2019	UN	GOI Partner	Status of Progress on Milestones
<b>Number and scope of strategies and institutional arrangements put in place which support implementation of priority actions in the National Appropriate Mitigation Plan, with UN agency support</b>						
Institutional arrangements	0	1	Institutional arrangements in place.	UNDP	DoE	Achieved
	0	1	The capacity of the national designated authority for climate change improved through the implementation of a Climate Change Readiness Proposal.	FAO	MAJ, DoE	Partially Achieved <sup>3</sup>
<b>Number and scope of site-specific examples of sustainable development that are identified and promoted with UN agency support</b>						

<sup>3</sup> | Some activities including a number of training programmes were not accomplished as planned due to visa issuance for training mediators and DoE being engaged with 2019 Spring floods. The remaining activities will be implemented in 2020.

Indicator	Baseline 2017		Target 2021	Milestones 2019	UN	GOI Partner	Status of Progress on Milestones
	0	1	2	2019			
Model: resilience against climate change	0	1	1	None	FAO	MAJ, DoE	No plan for 2019
Plan: National Adaptation plan	0	1	1	Plan implemented and monitored.	UNDP	DoE	No plan for 2019
Policy/Programme	0	2	2	Institutional arrangement implementation.	UNHABITAT	MoRUD, DoE, MFA, UN-Habitat HQ	Achieved
Advocacy Capacity Development Programme	0	2	2	Implementation	UNHABITAT	Potential partners are: MoRUD, DoE	Achieved
Initiative: Strengthen national capacity against health effects of climate change	0	1	1	Operationalizing health policy in Climate Change.	WHO	MoHME	Partially Achieved
<b>Number and scope of policies and/or innovative models on reducing the harm of air pollution on all populations, in particular children, adolescent's, and the elderly, that have been formulated, adopted, implemented and/or evaluated with UN agency support</b>							
Innovative Model: Air pollution control model	0	1	1	Model in place - implementation started.	UNDP	DoE	Partially Achieved
Initiative: Strengthen national capacity against health effects of air pollution	0	1	1	Indoor air pollution health impact assessment.	WHO	MoHME	Achieved
<b>Number and scope of policy tools adopted and used to reduce energy consumption with UN agency support</b>							
Policy Programme: Energy Consumption	0	1	1	Implementation	UNHABITAT	MoRUD, Transportation and Traffic Organization, DoE, MoE, MoI and Municipalities, MFA, UN-Habitat HQ	Achieved
Policy: Residential energy efficiency policy	0	1	1	Implementation and monitoring	UNDP	President's Deputy for Science and Technology, Private Sector	Achieved
Tool: residential energy efficiency tool	0	2	2	None	UNDP	President's Deputy for Science and Technology, Private Sector	Achieved



Indicator	Baseline 2017	Target 2021	Milestones 2019	UN Partner	GOI Partner	Status of Progress on Milestones
Policy: Industrial energy efficiency policies - Application of market-based tools (white certificate and carbon trading scheme) and industrial energy benchmarking	4	7	None, end of project	UNIDO	IFCO	No Plan for 2019
<b>Number and scope of new technologies adopted and scaled up that support more efficient energy use/ consumption with UN agency support</b>						
New technologies: energy efficient equipment and motors	0	2	1	UNDP	President's Deputy for Science and Technology, Ministry of Industry, Mines and Trade, Private Sector	Achieved
Models: facilitating and promoting industrial energy efficiency	0	2	None, end of project	UNIDO	IFCO	No Plan for 2019
<b>Number and scope of "minimized pollution industry" standards and certification schemes adopted with UN support</b>						
Industrial pollution control	2	4	None	UNDP	DoE, Private Sector	Achieved
Industrial pollution control	0	30	5.25	UNIDO	DoE	Partially Achieved
<b>Number and type of enterprises adopting resource-efficient and cleaner patterns of production, with UN support</b>						
Resource efficient enterprises	0	2	None	UNDP	DoE, Private Sector	Achieved
New technologies	0	22	None, end of project	UNIDO	IFCO	No Plan for 2019
Number and type of "minimized pollution industry" enterprises entering the market				Orphaned		
<b>Number and scope of science parks and biosphere reserves that have been established and are operational with UN support</b>						
Biosphere reserves	12	12	None	UNESCO	DoE, Iranian National Commission for UNESCO, Iran MaB National Committee	No Plan for 2019

Indicator	Baseline 2017	Target 2021	Milestones 2019	UN	GOI Partner	Status of Progress on Milestones
Science Parks	38	39	None	UNESCO	Ministry of Science Research and Technology, Regional Centre for the Development of Science Parks and Technology Incubators (IRIS)	No Plan for 2019
<b>Number and scope of policies, plans and/or programmes for sustainable transportation management that have been developed/updated and adopted with support of UN agencies</b>						
Programme: Sustainable transport development programme in urban areas	0	1	Programme developed	UNDP	Municipalities	Partially Achieved
Policy Programme: Sustainable Transportation Programme/Management	0	1	Implementation	UNHABITAT	MoRUD, Transportation and Traffic Organization, DoE, MoI and Municipalities	Not Achieved

Table 2.1: Status of 2019 Progress in the area of Universal Health Coverage (Outcome 2.1)

Indicator	Baseline 2017	Target 2021	Milestones 2019	UN	GOI Partner	Status of Progress on Milestones
<b>Number and scope of policies, strategies and/or plans relevant to health systems strengthening (and in line with the National Health Transformation Plan priorities) that are developed/updated, adopted and rolled-out into the National Health System with UN support</b>						
Enhance financial risk protections	<40%	<20%	Mapping current available service packages with DCP3 proposals and undertake economic cost effectiveness analysis or using any other methodology to review Benefit Package for UHC.	WHO	MoHME, Iran Health Insurance Organization (IHIO), Social Security Organization (SSO), National Institute for Health Research (NIHR)	Achieved

Indicator	Baseline 2017	Target 2021	Milestones 2019	UN	GOI Partner	Status of Progress on Milestones
Universal coverage of population	<2.5%	<0.5%	None	WHO	MoHME and UMS	Achieved
Plan: Family practice approach	1	1	Implementation of quality urban care model with family practice approach	WHO	MoHME, Iran Health Insurance Organization (IHIO), Social Security Organization (SSO), National Institute for Health Research (NIHR)	No Plan for 2019
<b>Number and scope of educational programmes and practices which are strengthened and adopted relevant to reforming medical education in line with the National Health Transformation Plan priorities with UN support</b>	1	2	None			No Plan for 2019
			Capacity Building of Health providers Self-assessment accreditation of FM residency training programme	WHO	MoHME and UMSs	Partially Achieved
Strategy capacity building of hospital management teams, National HRH Strategy and projection plan						Achieved
<b>Number and scope of strategies, policies and operational guides for hospital management, financing and accreditation, and human resource development that are developed/updated, adopted and / or operationalized with UN support</b>						
	1	2	Training programme for hospital management certified and accredited.	WHO	MoHME and UMSs	Achieved
	No	Yes	Training of assessors for health care accreditation reviewed and revised based on ISQua guideline.			Achieved
<b>Number and scope of strengthened implementation capacities for Civil Registration &amp; Vital Statistics that are developed and adopted with UN support</b>						

Indicator	Baseline 2017	Target 2021	Milestones 2019	UN	GOI Partner	Status of Progress on Milestones
Civil Registration	1	1	Implementation of Road map for improving HIS.	WHO	MoOHME, UMSS, NIHR, NCRO, and SCI	Achieved
Establish fully functional and automated health information system	1	1	None	WHO	MoHME, UMS, NIHR, NCRO, and SCI	No Plan for 2019
Number and scope of strategies, policies and plans that are developed/updated and rolled-out to strengthen regulatory mechanisms and the capacity for vaccine and medicine production by Iran FDO (including for the EDI programme) with UN support <b>Baseline: 1, Target: 2. (See below 2019 milestones for this indicator, and status)</b>						
Strategy: Strengthening health technologic assessment, regulation and management capacity of FDA	1	2	Draft strategy for GGM developed.	WHO	MoHME, FDA and Vaccine producers	Partially Achieved
Initiative: Public financing for children	0	1	Harmonization of medical device regulation with international guides supported.	WHO	MoHME, FDA and Vaccine producers	Achieved
			Regulation capacity for new vaccines Rota and Pneumococcal built.	WHO	MOHME, FDA and Vaccine producers	Partially Achieved
<b>Number and scope of initiatives on public financing for mothers', children's and adolescents' wellbeing developed / enhanced and adopted and being implemented by MoHMEwith UN support</b>						
			None	UNICEF	MoHME/MCLSW/NIHR/SCI	Partially Achieved



Indicator	Baseline		Target	Milestones	UN	GOI Partner	Status of Progress on Milestones
	2017	2021	2019				
<b>Number and scope of multi-sectoral NCD policies, strategies and operational guidelines that are developed or up-dated, adapted and rolled-out with support of UN agencies</b>							
Strategies: Mental health	0	1	1	Integration in selected provinces.	WHO	MoHME and UMS	Achieved
Strategy: NCD courses	0	60	60	50	WHO	MoHME, UMS	Achieved
Strategy: NCD alliance at provincial level (31) and national (1)	0	32	32	20	WHO	MoHME and UMSs and other stakeholders	Achieved
Strategy: IraPEN scale up	0	31	31	Scale up to at least 50 districts of each provinces.	WHO	MoHME and UMSs and other stakeholders	Partially Achieved
Guidelines: HEART initiative	0	31	31	Finalizing service package based on pilot results.	WHO	MoHME	Achieved
Policies: Salt, sugar and fat reduction	0	1	1	>80%	WHO	MoHME	Achieved
Guidelines: Physical activity toolkit	0	1	1	Development of Toolkit in educational places.	WHO	MoHME and UMSs	Achieved
Policy: Prevention of mental health lifestyle, prevention of obesity, promotion of healthy	2	5	5	None	UNICEF	MoHME	Achieved
Capacity Building	0	1	1	1	WHO	MoHME	Achieved
<b>Number and scope of practices that are strengthened to analyze, monitor and evaluate the implementation and effectiveness of country-led national multi-sectoral NCD plans with support of UN agencies-Cause-specific mortality</b>	0	1	1	None	WHO	MoHME and UMS	No Plan for 2019
<b>Number and scope of policies and strategies which are strengthened / upgraded and rolled-out regarding tobacco control and prevention programmes, implementation of the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (WHO FCTC) and ratification of the Protocol to Eliminate Illicit Trade in Tobacco Products with support of UN agencies</b>							

Indicator	Baseline 2017	Target 2021	Milestones 2019	UN	GOI Partner	Status of Progress on Milestones
Tobacco tax based on retail price	0	>50%	>30%	WHO	MoHME	Achieved
Policy	0	1	1	UNDP	MoHME	Not achieved
<b>Number and scope of policies and strategies which are developed / updated, adopted and rolled-out related to addressing underlying causes of road traffic injuries, other unintentional injuries and mental health problems with UN support</b>						
Operational guidelines: road traffic injury	0	1	Scale up of finalized model in 6 provinces.	WHO	MoHME, Commission of road safety	Achieved
Policy: speed management	0	1	Defining policy for speed limit.	WHO	MoHME	Achieved
Adolescents/Prevention of risky behavior (road safety)	0	1	None	UNICEF	MOI, Police	No plan for 2019
Operational Guidelines: Suicide prevention	0	1	Development of national suicide prevention programme.	WHO	MoHME	Achieved
Policy: Adolescents/Risk reduction	0	4	None	UNICEF	MoHME, MOE	Achieved
Operational guidelines on humanitarian protection	0	1	Community centers built and operational.	UN-Habitat	HFIR, SWO	Achieved

**Table 2.3: Status of 2019 Progress in the area of Prevention and Control of HIV/AIDS and other Communicable Diseases (Outcome 2.3)**

Indicator	Baseline 2017	Target 2021	Milestones 2019	UN	GOI Partner	Status of Progress on Milestones
Percentage of HIV population in Iran that is aware of its HIV serostatus: HIV testing	% 30	90%	46% 37% of HIV population in Iran is aware of its HIV status. NSP4 milestone was 83%	UNDP UNAIDS/ Joint UN Team on AIDS	MoHME, Prisons Organization (PO), WO, MoHME, MOI, PO, MOWL/WO, UMSS, NGOs, Academia, JUNTA	Partially Achieved Partially Achieved
Percentage of HIV population that is receiving antiretroviral therapy according to national guidelines: HIV treatment	50%	90%	24% of HIV population is receiving ART (66% of eligible population). NSP4 milestone was 64%.	UNAIDS/ Joint UN Team on AIDS	MOHME, MOI, PO, MOWL/WO, UMSS, NGOs, Academia	Partially Achieved

Indicator	Baseline 2017	Target 2021	Milestones 2019	UN	GOI Partner	Status of Progress on Milestones
according to national guidelines: HIV treatment			28%	UNDP	MoHME, PO, WO	Partially Achieved
<b>Proportion of HIV/AIDS strategic information products developed with UN support that is verifiably used in subsequent analysis, monitoring, and reporting by the National AIDS Control Programme</b>						
			9	UNDP	MoHME, PO, WO	Achieved
Information product: HIV/AIDS strategic information	TBD	100%	1- Joint mission (EMRO+Intl. Cons.) for external review of national surveillance and M&E system for STI -2 National Consultancy to Develop Course Materials about Assisted Self-testing and TOT guide, and facilitating ToT.	WHO	UMSS W	Achieved
			IBBS among Female and high risk groups	WHO	NGOs	Achieved
			Upgrading VH surveillance system	WHO	Academia and UN joint Team	Achieved
Strategic Information products developed / completed in 2019	TBD	100%	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Customised national ART manuals and SOPs.</li> <li>2. Fast-track profiles (epidemic and response) of Tehran, Karaj, Esfahan, and Shiraz</li> <li>3. 2019 Spectrum HIV estimations and projections</li> <li>4. 2019 Global AIDS Monitoring data and report</li> <li>5. National HIV Investment Case</li> </ol>	UNAIDS	MOHME; IRCHA; Tehran UMS HIV Surveillance Knowledge Hub, Kerma UMS National Institute for Health Research Faculty of Public Health, Tehran UMS	Achieved
<b>Number and scope of national HIV/AIDS policies, strategies and/or intervention plans that have been developed, updated and/or rolled, including with respect to most at risk groups, with support of UN agencies</b>						
Strategy: Adolescent wellbeing services	0	7	None	UNICEF	MoHME	Achieved

Indicator	Baseline 2017	Target 2021	Milestones 2019	UN	GOI Partner	Status of Progress on Milestones
Strategies/policies/plans	5	15	None	WHO	MoHME	Achieved
Test and treat	7	8	External Assessment of linkage to services among IDUs	WHO	MoHME, UMSS	Achieved
Strategies/policies/plans	4	5	None	UNDP	MoHME, Prisons Organization (PO), WO,	No Plan for 2019
capacity building	0	3	Built capacity	WHO	MoHME, UMSS	Achieved
Policy products developed / completed in 2019			<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Ethics framework for 5th NSP.</li> <li>2. Legal framework for Adolescent Wellbeing Clubs</li> <li>3. MOH Anti-discrimination directive</li> <li>4. Fast-track roadmap of Tehran, Karaj, Esfahan, and Shiraz</li> <li>5. National Prevention Priorities progress report</li> </ol>	UNAIDS	MOHME SIP (NAC); HIV Surveillance Knowledge Hub, Kerman UMS IRCHA; Tehran UMS; Iranian Research Center for Ethics and Medical Law; Health Law National Research Center	Achieved
<b>National elimination strategies and policies for Malaria, TB, Measles and Rubella, and Schistosomiasis are implemented and/or updated with support of UN agencies</b>						
Strategy: Schistosomiasis elimination	0	1	Documentation of Schistosomiasis programme to be certified.	WHO	MoHME, UMSS	Achieved
Strategy: TB elimination	2	3	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Support establishment of MDR-TB Biobank and Molecular Epidemiology Surveillance.</li> <li>2. Ensure access to new drugs.</li> </ol>	WHO	MoHME and UMSS	Not Achieved
Strategy: Verification of Malaria free area	0	1	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Logistic Support and Consultancy to assess Insecticide Resistance.</li> <li>2. Consultancy to integrate GPS data in Malaria database, applying GIS data</li> </ol>	WHO	MoHME and Universities of Medical Science	Achieved



Indicator	Baseline 2017	Target 2021	Milestones 2019	UN	GOI Partner	Status of Progress on Milestones
			base and integration with SEEB platform.			
Strategy: TB pre-elimination	1	1	UNDP further supports implementation of the pre-elimination strategy through TB multi-country grant among Afghan refugees.	UNDP	Centre for Communicable Disease Control (CDC)-MOH	Achieved
<b>Number and scope of practices that have been strengthened and adopted to sustain vaccine preventable disease programmes, support introduction of new vaccines, roll-out the Polio End Game Strategy and ensure availability of sufficient IPV with support of UN agencies</b>						
	1	3				
			Supply of IPV	UNICEF	MoHME	Achieved
			EVM assessment	WHO	MoHME and UMSS	Achieved
			Surveillance and use of immunization data	WHO	MoHME and UMSS	No Plan for 2019
			Measles and rubella elimination	WHO	MoHME and UMSS	Achieved
			support to national laboratory for accreditation.	WHO	MoHME and UMSS	Achieved
			STC to perform feasibility assessment, seroconversion rate and antibody titer to implement FIPV usage in the country.	WHO	MoHME and UMSS	No plan for 2019
			1- Technical assistance to polio lab and ES lab to maintain activities in 2018-19. 2- Support procurement of required lab equipment.			Achieved

Indicator	Baseline 2017	Target 2021	Milestones 2019	UN	GOI Partner	Status of Progress on Milestones
			3-Consultant to assess and develop capacity for polio Virus Type2 containment.			
<b>Number and scope of national policies, strategies and plans that are developed, updated and/or rolled-out related to the national NCD surveillance system, IHR implementation, cross-border collaboration and a coordinated response to AMR with UN agency support</b>						
Implementation of IHR (PoE and IHR legislation)	1	1	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Consultant to assess capacity at POEs (specific focus on ground crossing).</li> <li>2. Technical support to identify and build capacity for introducing designated PoE with a neighboring country (Turkey).</li> </ol>	WHO	MoHME and UMSS	Achieved
Implementation of IHR (outbreak detection, investigation, control and response)	None	None	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Consultant to conduct training course on outbreak detection, investigation, control and response.</li> <li>2. Consultant to develop national guideline for biosafety and biosecurity capacity of laboratories.</li> <li>3. Consultant to develop and conduct training course for implementation of integrated surveillance.</li> </ol>	WHO	MoHME, UMSS	Achieved

Indicator	Baseline 2017	Target 2021	Milestones 2019	UN	GOI Partner	Status of Progress on Milestones
Combat antimicrobial resistance and action plan	0	19	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Assess antibiotics resistance in second and tertiary hospitals (research).</li> <li>2. Consultant to assess and develop research capacity to design research for AMR including HIV, TB, and Malaria and Gonococcal resistance.</li> <li>3. Consultant to develop and conduct training course on antimicrobial stewardship in hospitals and PHC.</li> <li>4. Consultant to evaluate the effectiveness of educational programme on rational use of antibiotics.</li> <li>5. Technical support for establishment of a steering committee for Antimicrobial stewardship.</li> <li>6. Consultant to review and assess the implemented AMR surveillance in selected hospitals to identify achievements and gaps.</li> <li>7. Consultant to review the status of legislation and laws and their enforcement for rational use of antibiotics and prescribing.</li> </ol>	WHO	MoHME and UMSS	Achieved

Table 2.4: Status of 2019 Progress in the area of Health Promotion throughout the Course of Life (Outcome 2.4)

Indicator	Baseline 2017	Target 2021	Milestones 2019	UN	GOI Partner	Status of Progress on Milestones
<b>Number and scope of the policies, strategies and/or practices that have been strengthened to improve quality of interventions to end preventable maternal and new-born death, reduce birth defects, and improve neonatal and early childhood health and development with support of UN agencies</b>						
Policies: Child Health	0	1	Ages and Stages questionnaire piloted.	UNICEF	MoHME	Achieved
Practices: Neonatal and Maternal Health	1	3	None	UNICEF	MoHME	Achieved
Strategy: Reproductive Health	5	7	Strategy and action plan on preventable maternal deaths finalized.	UNFPA	MoHME	Partially Achieved
Strategy update: Strengthen national capacity to end preventable maternal death	20 per 1,000	15 per 1,000	None	WHO	MoHME, UMSS	No Plan for 2019
Reproductive Health	1	2	Strategy and action plan on maternal morbidity and near-miss finalized.	UNFPA	MoHME	Partially Achieved
Practices: Capacity building	9.5/1,000	7/1,000	Neonatal mortality surveillance, birth registry and hospitalization surveillance were reviewed and upgraded.			Achieved
Practices: Assessment/ guidance	47%	35%	Develop intervention plan with detailed plan of evidence informed actions and response to reduce unnecessary C/S.	WHO	MoHME, UMSS	Achieved
Practices: Early childhood development programme	No	1	Reviewing progress on implementation of eNAP.			No Plan for 2019
Educational Program: Maternal, new-born and early childhood nutrition and development		Yes	Educational content developed for adult female literacy learners on maternal, neonatal and early childhood nutrition and development.	UNESCO	Iranian National Commission for UNESCO, Literacy Movement Organization of Iran	Partially Achieved
<b>Number and scope of policies, programmes and/or practices that are developed / enhanced and adopted to better meet the health needs of the elderly and the disabled with support of UN agencies</b>						



Indicator	Baseline 2017	Target 2021	Milestones 2019	UN	GOI Partner	Status of Progress on Milestones
Programme: Health registry system for children with disability	0	1	None	UNICEF	MoHME	Achieved
Plans: Foster healthy aging	0	1	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>International consultant for sharing global experiences and good practices and transferring knowledge to the national program and partners.</li> <li>Developing multisectoral plan of action on elderly health interventions.</li> </ol>	WHO	MoHME, UMSS	Achieved
<b>Number and scope of policies and strategies, plans of action and guidelines that are developed/updated and adopted to promote healthy behaviors, sexual and reproductive health with support of UN agencies</b>						
Guidelines: Sexual & reproductive health	1	2	Strategy and action plan on promoting SRH within families finalized.	UNFPA	MoHME	Achieved
Prog monitoring: Sexual & reproductive health in family context	0	1	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Review effectiveness of school health program interventions and identify areas for improvement.</li> <li>Documentation of health promoting schools and sharing experiences with other countries.</li> <li>other countries.</li> </ol>	WHO	MoHME, UMSS	Achieved
<b>Number and scope of national policies and programmes for food safety and assessing food safety risks that are developed / enhanced and adopted with the support of UN agencies</b>						
Policy: Nutrition education	0	1	Provision of content and equipment for expansion of nutrition education among adult literacy learners.	UNESCO	NatCom, Ministry of Education, Bell Rouzaneh	Achieved

Indicator	Baseline 2017	Target 2021	Milestones 2019	UN	GOI Partner	Status of Progress on Milestones
Programme: Food borne public health risks	4	4	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Consultant to assess implementation of risk analysis approach/system for food safety and establishment of an integrated risk analysis approach/system.</li> <li>2. Consultant to develop and conduct national training course on prevention, detection and management of food born risks.</li> <li>3. Consultant to introduce and train experts on quality and new lab technologies for food safety. Technical support to implement legal institutional framework for enforcement of public health aspects</li> </ol>	WHO	MoHME, UMSS	Achieved
<b>Number and scope of policies and programmes developed / updated and implemented to promote food and nutritional security with UN agency support</b>						
Policy: Health, Nutrition, Water Consumption	1	2	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Consultant to assess implementation of risk analysis approach/system for food safety and establishment of an integrated risk analysis approach/system.</li> <li>2. Consultant to develop and conduct national training course on prevention, detection and management of food born risks.</li> <li>3. Consultant to introduce and train experts on quality and new lab technologies for food safety.</li> </ol>	WHO		Achieved
Policy: National Micronutrient security	0	1	None	UNICEF	MoHME	Achieved
Data Generation	0	1	None	FAO	MAJ	No milestone planned for 2019

Indicator	Baseline 2017	Target 2021	Milestones 2019	UN	GOI Partner	Status of Progress on Milestones
Model: Food security and food safety	0	1	One national food losses and waste reduction framework in line with FAO Regional Strategic Framework for Food Losses and Waste Reduction developed; one strategy on food quality and safety developed.	FAO	MAJ	Achieved
Strategy and Model: Food Security and Food Safety	0	4	One national monitoring plan on food security for poor and vulnerable households developed.	FAO	MAJ	Achieved
Plan: Food Security and Food Safety	0	1	None	FAO	MAJ	Achieved <sup>4</sup>
<b>Number and scope of strategies, policies and plans related to construction/retrofit of hospitals and health facilities that are developed/updated and adopted with support of UN agencies</b>	0	90	Assessment of hospitals and health care facilities.	UN-Habitat	MoHME	Achieved

4| This result is reported under Resilient Economy Pillar, outcome 3.2: Food security, sustainable agriculture and improved nutrition.

**Table 3.1: Status of 2019 Progress in the area of Inclusive growth, poverty eradication and social welfare (Outcome 3.1)**

Indicator	Baseline 2017	Target 2021	Milestones 2019	UN	GOI Partner	Status of Progress on Milestones
<b>A national Poverty/ Child Poverty Monitoring System-Type: System</b>	0	1	None	UNICEF	MCLSW, MPO	Achieved
<b>Number and scope of knowledge products produced on the impact evaluation of social policies and programmes and evidence of their use to inform future planning with UN agency support-Type: Knowledge products</b>	0	3	None	UNICEF	MCLSW, SCI/SRTC	Achieved
	0	1	None	FAO	MOCLW, MAJ	No milestone planned for 2019
	0	3	1	UNICEF	SCI/SRTC	Achieved

Indicator	Baseline		Target	Milestones	UN	GOI Partner	Status of Progress on Milestones
	2017	2021					
Number and scope of child poverty reduction/ child-sensitive social protection policies /programmes developed and adopted with support of UN agencies Type: Policy	0	1	NA	UNICEF	MCLSW, MPO, SWO	Partially Achieved	
Number and scope of initiatives that are adopted/ used by GOI on Public Financing for Children with support of UN agencies Type: initiative	0	1	NA	UNICEF	MoHME/MCLSW/NIHR/SCI	Achieved	
Number and scope of policies / programmes developed and implemented for the prevention, early detection and response to child maltreatment with UN agency support Type: Programme	0	60%	NA	UNICEF	MoHME, SWO	Partially Achieved	
Number and scope of policies/ programmes developed and implemented for the children in contact with the law with UN agency support Type: programme	0	3	NA	UNICEF	Judiciary, Law Enforcement Forces, Prisons Organization	Achieved	
<b>Number and scope of the policies, strategies and/or practices that have been strengthened to improve quality of interventions to end preventable maternal and new-born death, reduce birth defects, and improve neonatal and early childhood health and development with support of UN agencies</b>							
Initiatives: Life Skills Education & Out-of-School Children Initiatives	0	2 initiative	NA	UNESCO and UNICEF	MoE	Achieved	
Initiatives: Promoting inclusive quality education and improving learning outcomes	0	2	NA	UNESCO	MoE	Achieved	
Approach: Promoting inclusive quality education and improving learning outcomes	0	1 approach	None	UNESCO and UNICEF	MoE	Partially Achieved	



Indicator	Baseline 2017	Target 2021	Milestones 2019	UN	GOI Partner	Status of Progress on Milestones
Number and scope of initiatives developed and adopted which support national teaching methodologies that reflect child-friendly school standards with UN support	0	1	2 training workshops at the provincial level on inclusive approaches for children with special needs	UNESCO	MoE, UNESCO (NatCom)	Partially Achieved
Number and scope of successful models developed and adopted which enhance national capacity to improve secondary education and life skills education with UN support	0	1	NA	UNESCO and UNICEF	MoE	Partially Achieved
Number and scope of implemented and evaluated models to enhance national capacities on school-based programmes for promotion of healthy lifestyles	0	2	NA	UNICEF	MOE, MoHME, DCHQ	Partially Achieved
Number and scope of localized policies and programmes to ensure children's access to a safe and protective school environment with UN agency support	0	1	NA	UNICEF	MOE, MoHME, SWO	Partially Achieved
Number and scope of the definitions and standards related to urban poverty with UN	0	2	Implementation	UNHABITAT	MoRUD, MoI, I.Kh R.Foundation	Achieved
Number and scope of the plans and maps related to urban and housing poverty that are developed/updated and adopted and rolled-out in MoRUD and the Imam Khomeini Relief Found.	0	1	Implementation	UNHABITAT	MoRUD, MoI, I.Kh R.Foundation	Achieved

**Table 3.2: Status of 2019 Progress in the area of Food Security, Sustainable Agriculture & Improved Nutrition (Outcome 3.2)**

Indicator	Baseline 2017	Target 2021	Milestones 2019	UN	GOI Partner	Status of Progress on Milestones
Number and scope of food security, sustainable agriculture and/or improved nutrition policies and programmes that are developed / enhanced and adopted, with UN agency support	0 training material	1	None	UNESCO	MAJ, MoICT	No plan for 2019
	1	3	1	UNDP	DoE, MAJ	Achieved
Number and scope of rural livelihood policies and programmes that are strengthened and adopted (including those with a specific focus on income generating activities for the poor), with UN agency support	0	2	1	FAO	MAJ	Achieved
	7	15	10	UNDP	DoE, MAJ	Achieved
	0	1	0	UNDP		Achieved

Table 3.3: Status of 2019 Progress in the area of Sustainable Urbanization (Outcome 3.3)

Indicator	Baseline 2017	Target 2021	Milestones 2019	UN	GOI Partner	Status of Progress on Milestones
Number and scope of policies and programmes on sustainable cities, including on water and solid waste management, that are developed / enhanced and adopted, with support of UN agencies	0	1	Implementation	UN-HABITAT	MOE, TPWWC, RCUWM, MAJ, Provincial Governors, Offices, local cooperatives and NGOs	No plan for 2019
	0	1	None	UNDP	DoE, MoE, MoI, MRUD, Municipalities & City Councils	Partially Achieved
Number and scope of initiatives related to public transportation and urban mobility that are developed / enhanced and adopted, with UN agency support	1	2	Institutional arrangement implementation.	UN-HABITAT	MoRUD, Transportation and Traffic Organization, DoE, MoI and Municipalities	No Plan for 2019
	0	1	None	UNDP	DoE, MoE, MoI, MRUD, Municipalities & City Councils	Partially Achieved
Number and scope of policies and programmes for improving access to buildings and services for people with disabilities and the elderly that are enhanced and adopted, with UN agency support	1	1	Institutional arrangements	UN-HABITAT	MoRUD, Municipalities, Universities, SWO, NGOs	Partially Achieved
Number and scope of enhanced policies, programmes and tools/ guidelines related to participatory integrated, risk-informed, and sustainable housing and urban fabrics planning and management that are developed/updated and adopted with support of UN agencies	14	31	Implementation	UN-HABITAT	MoRUD, MoE, MOI, NTDC, UDRO, Municipalities, MoEFA, Universities	Achieved
	0	1	1	UNDP	MRUD	Achieved
Number and scope of policies and/ or tools for identification of land typology, management of lands, land use planning and land readjustment that are developed/updated and adopted, with support of UN agencies	1 tool	1 tool	Institutional arrangements implementation	UN-HABITAT	MoRUD, MOI, Municipalities, Universities	No Plan for 2019
	3 Tool	5 tool	3	UNDP	DoE, MoE, MoI, MRUD, Municipalities & City Councils	Partially Achieved

Table 3.4: Status of 2019 Progress in the area of Natural Disaster Management (Outcome 3.4)

Indicator	Baseline 2017	Target 2021	Milestones 2019	UN	GOI Partner	Status of Progress on Milestones
<b>Number and scope of strategies, policies and plans related to disaster risk reduction and management (including emergency preparedness plans) that are developed/updated and adopted with support of UN agencies.</b>						
Developing strategic plan, capacity building, monitoring and evaluation and implementation	1	1	NA	WHO	MoHME, NDMO, and Universities of Medical Science	Achieved
Upgrade and accredit national emergency medical teams	0	1	Expert mission to perform QA and accreditation of national teams.	WHO	As above	Achieved
Outbreak detection, investigation and control tools, SoPs and tools	0	1	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Develop and conduct training to enhance Hazmat team respond capacity.</li> <li>2. Conduct training course on outbreak detection, investigation, control and response.</li> </ol>	WHO	As above	Achieved
No. of school -based contextualized plans for emergency preparedness for children	0	2	NA	UNICEF	NDMO, IRCS, MoE, SWO, MOH	Partially Achieved
No. of GOs & NGOs able to provide child protection services in emergency situations as per the Minimum Standards for CP in Humanitarian Action	0	4	NA	UNICEF	NDMO, IRCS, MoE, SWO, MOH	Partially Achieved
Risk reduction plan at city level	1	2	NA	UNDP	NDMO, TDMMO, IRCS, IIEES, BHRC, MPORG, DoE, MoE, MRUD, and Universities	Partially Achieved



Indicator	Baseline 2017	Target 2021	Milestones 2019	UN	GOI Partner	Status of Progress on Milestones
Natural Disaster Management Capacity Building/ Training	19	27	Implementation	UN-HABITAT	MoHME, TPWWC, NWW, MUNIC, NDMO, ECO, URO	Achieved
Joint programmes	0	2	Implementation	UN-HABITAT	MoHME, MoRUD, OCPG, DPHC, NDMO, PBO, ISCE, EDO, CS, BHRC, IIEES and Universities	Achieved
Training Materials – Mobile Game Application	0	1	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National consultation for developing provincial disaster preparedness and prevention plans.</li> <li>Capacity development project for teachers and principals of flood affected provinces on psychosocial support for students.</li> </ol>	UNESCO	IIEES, ECO, Municipalities, NatCom, NDMO, IRIB, telecom operators, IRCS and MoE	Partially Achieved
Simultaneous Annual Earthquake Drill	18	23	One national earthquake and safety drill which simultaneously takes place in all schools across Iran.			Achieved
Risk Reduction Plan at the city level	1	2	None	UNDP	DoE, MoE, MoI, MRUD, Municipalities & City Councils	Achieved

Table 3.5: Status of 2019 Progress in the area of Sustainable Employment (Outcome 3.5)

Indicator	Baseline 2017	Target 2021	Milestones 2019	UN	GOI Partner	Status of Progress on Milestones
Number and type of SMEs which have improved their linkages and interaction with other enterprises	0	1	20 to 40 % Increase in number of supported SME>s.	UNIDO	MCLSW	Partially Achieved
Number and type of SMEs which have adopted and implemented quality standards, certification and/or traceability systems	0	1	20 to 40 % Increase in number of supported SME>s.	UNIDO	MCLSW and MAJ	Partially Achieved
Number and type of MSMEs which have adopted new marketing tools	0	1	20 to 40 % Increase in number of supported SME>s.	UNIDO	MCLSW	Partially Achieved
Number and scope of new policies developed / enhanced and adopted to improve market access and support the shift of SMEs from the informal to formal sector	0	1	Policy Adoption	UNIDO	MCLSW	Partially Achieved
Number of jobs created by sector and type of employment, linked to the provision of UN agency support	0	1	NA	UNDP	Ministry of Labour	Partially Achieved
Number of jobs created through UNDP	6426	10500	None	UNDP	Ministry of Labour	Achieved
Number and scope of new policies developed and adopted to improve entrepreneurship programmes	0	1	Policy Adoption	UNESCO, UNIDO	MCLSW, MoSRT, NC for UNESCO, MICTS, IRIB, Behisti, RCoSPTBI	Partially achieved
Number and scope of new policies developed and adopted to improve the National Action Plan on using ICTs for empowering persons with disabilities.	0	1	None	UNESCO	MCLSW, MoSRT, NC for UNESCO, MICTS, IRIB, Behisti, RCoSPTBI	No Plan for 2019
	0	1	Policy Adoption	UNIDO	MCLSW	Not Achieved

**Table 3.6: Status of 2019 Progress in the area of Population and Development (Outcome 3.6)**

Indicator	Baseline 2017	Target 2021	Milestones 2019	UN	GOI Partner	Status of Progress on Milestones
Number and scope of national development policies/plans and practices in which demographic dividend is included, with UN agency support	0	1	Policy option provided and disseminated.	UNFPA	MCLSW, University of Tehran, SCI, SNCE/SWO	No Plan for 2019
Number and scope of national development policies /plans and practices in which population dynamics are included, with UN agency support	0	1	Policy option provided and disseminated.	UNFPA	MCLSW, University of Tehran, SCI, SNCE	Achieved
Number and scope of national analysis on National Transfer Account (NTA) that is available, with UN agency support	0	2	NTA policy brief	UNFPA	MCLSW, University of Tehran, SCI, SNCE	Achieved
Number and scope of thematic reports generated and disseminated as data for development on demographic dividend and population dynamics, with UN agency support	3	10	10	UNFPA	MCLSW, University of Tehran, SCI, SNCE	Achieved
Number and scope of national surveys or studies supported by UN agencies	0	1	Data analysis and dissemination.	UNFPA	MCLSW, University of Tehran, SCI, SNCE/SWO	Achieved

Table 3.7: Status of 2019 Progress in the area of Sustainable Tourism (Outcome 3.7)

Indicator	Baseline 2017	Target 2021	Milestones 2019	UN	GOI Partner	Status of Progress on Milestones
Number and scope of strategies, policies and plans that have been developed/updated and rolled-out in promoting sustainable cultural tourism	0	1	1 International Consultancy mission to Iran.	UNESCO	MCTH, UNWTO,	Achieved
Number and scope of innovative and contextualized approaches developed and implemented which enhance the quality of safeguarding intangible cultural heritage	0	2	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. One workshop at national level for community-based inventorying.</li> <li>2. One workshop at national level on the linkages between underwater cultural heritage, intangible and tangible cultural heritage</li> </ol>	UNESCO	MCTH, The Tehran ICH Center, ICQHS	Achieved
Number and scope of strategies, policies and plans/ programmes that have been developed/ updated or rolled-out to strengthen the capacities and infrastructures to combat illicit trafficking of cultural goods with UN agency support	1	5	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. One capacity building workshop on illicit trafficking of cultural properties.</li> <li>2. One capacity building workshop on security management at museums.</li> </ol>	UNESCO	MCTH, ICOM	Achieved

Table 4.1: Status of 2019 Progress in the area of Drug Abuse Prevention and Treatment (Outcome 4.1)

Indicator	Baseline 2017	Target 2021	Milestones 2019	UN	GOI Partner	Status of Progress on Milestones
Number and scope of GOI drug abuse prevention and treatment policies and programmes adopted, with UN agency support			Cascade training and implementation of two prevention programmes in 11 provinces.	UNODC	Drug Control HQ and its member Organizations	Achieved
			One drug treatment programme piloted in one centre.	UNODC	Drug Control HQ and its member Organizations	Achieved
			One drug treatment programme for youth piloted in at least one centre.	UNODC	Drug Control HQ and its member Organizations	No Plan for 2019
	5	8	Training provided to service providers of drug treatment centres.	UNICEF	MoE, BAFIA, MoSLSW, MoHME	Partially Achieved
			Training provided to service providers of NGOs on drug prevention.	UNODC	Drug Control HQ and its member Organizations	Achieved
			Training provided to service providers of Adolescent Well-being Clubs on drug prevention.	UNICEF	DCHQ	Achieved
			An implemented drug prevention programme evaluated for effectiveness.	UNODC	Drug Control HQ and its member Organizations	Achieved
			One selective drug prevention programme evaluated in one centre.	UNICEF	DCHQ	Achieved
			A network of women affected by drugs is getting established.	UNODC	Drug Control HQ and its member Organizations	No Plan for 2019
			Development of a surveillance, monitoring and evaluation framework and plan for prevention and treatment of the integrated substance abuse services in the Primary Health Care (PHC).	WHO	UNODC, UNICEF, WHO, Drug Control HQ, and Universities of Medical Sciences	Achieved



Indicator	Baseline 2017	Target 2021	Milestones 2019	UN	GOI Partner	Status of Progress on Milestones
Number and scope of drug prevention, treatment, rehabilitation, social reintegration, HIV/AIDS prevention and care, and harm reduction services for target groups that are supported by UN agencies	0	1	The revised service package is piloted.	WHO	MoHME and Universities of Medical Science	Achieved
	0	1	Adaptation of strategies and development of programmes for prevention programs in schools within the national framework of Life Skills and Citizenship Education.	UNICEF	MoE, BAFIA, MoSLSW, MoHME, IRCS	Partially Achieved
services for target groups that are supported by UN agencies	TBD	TBD	Quality of the implementation is ensured through continuous monitoring and mentoring as well as pre and post intervention assessments in collaboration with UNICEF.	UNODC	Drug Control HQ and its member Organizations	No Plan for 2019
	1	2	Pilot mechanisms for improved access of most vulnerable people who use drugs to HIV services and roll out.	UNODC	Drug Control HQ and its member Organizations	Achieved
			Roll-out of the programme assisted.	UNODC		No Plan for 2019

Table 4.2: Status of 2019 Progress in the area of Drug Supply Reduction (Outcome 4.2)

Indicator	Baseline		Milestones		UN	GOI Partner	Status of Progress on Milestones
	2017	Target 2021	2019	2021			
Number and scope of GOI policies and/or programmes on border management, illicit drugs, precursor and Amphetamine-type stimulants (ATS) control developed or enhanced and adopted with UN support	1	2	Establishment of Anti-Narcotics Police e-learning training centre (subject to funding).		UNODC	Drug Control HQ and its member Organizations, MFA, Anti Narcotic Police, Interpol Iran, Ministry of Interior and Forensic laboratories	Achieved
			Procurement of specialized equipment (subject to funding).				
			Specialized training for Customs officers (subject to funding).				
			Specialized training for Anti-Narcotics Police officers (subject to funding).				
Number and scope of national, regional and international initiatives and networks strengthened and implemented on illicit drug control and chemical precursors trafficking with UN agency support	1	2	Continued participation of Iranian Forensic Labs in UNODC ICE.		UNODC	Drug Control HQ and its member Organizations, MFA, Anti Narcotic Police, Interpol Iran, Ministry of Interior and Forensic laboratories	Achieved
			7th meeting of Border Liaison Offices of Taybad (Iran) and Islamqale (Afghanistan).				
			14th Senior Officials Meeting of the Triangular Initiative and 9th TI Ministerial (Tentatively in Tehran or Islamabad).				
			UNODC will decide on keeping the activity in its programme in lieu of regional existing challenges.				
			International Conference of Heads of Anti-Narcotics Police of TI countries, Balkan route states, and Mini Dublin Group member (Tentative).		UNODC	International and regional cooperation and partnership capacity building on drugs and illicit chemical precursors supported and enhanced	Achieved
			62nd session of Commission on Narcotics Drugs (CND).				
			42nd Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies (HONLEA).				
							No Plan for 2019

Indicator	Baseline		Target		Milestones		UN	GOI Partner	Status of Progress on Milestones
	2017	2021	2019	2021	2019	2021			
Number and scope of measures to promote Alternative Livelihood initiatives supported by the UN	0	0	1	1	Second phase of project document to move forward the preliminary achievements of the SME and entrepreneurship programmes.		UNODC	Drug Control HQ and its member Organizations, MFA, Anti Narcotic Police, Interpol Iran, Ministry of Interior and Forensic laboratories	Achieved
					Introduction and implementation of new initiatives and AL activities and projects in selected border provinces and communities of Iran and Afghanistan.				No Plan for 2019

**Annex II**  
**LINKAGE OF UNDAF OUTCOMES TO IRAN'S 6<sup>TH</sup> FIVE YEAR DEVELOPMENT PLAN (FYDP) 2021-2017 AND THE SDGs**

UNDAF 2017-2021 PILLARS / OUTCOMES	CORRESPONDING SDGs	CORRESPONDING PRIORITY AREAS OF IRAN'S 6 <sup>TH</sup> FYDP 2017-2021
<b>Environment</b>		
<b>1.1: Integrated natural resource management</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▲ SDG 1 (No Poverty)</li> <li>▲ SDG 5 (Gender Equality)</li> <li>▲ SDG 14 (Life Below Water)</li> <li>▲ SDG 15 (Life on Land)</li> <li>▲ SDG 17 (Partnership for the Goals)</li> </ul>	<p><b>Section 7: Agriculture</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Article 31 - Table 8: Quantitative Objectives of Protecting and Protecting Natural Resources of the Country and Developing it in the Framework of Sustainable Development.</li> </ul> <p><b>Section 8: Water</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Article 35 that relates to measures to cope with the water crisis including releasing environmental water rights for land sustainability, sustainability and increased production in the agricultural sector, balanced underground aquifers, and promoting productivity and balance water levels (stage) to eleven billion cubic meters, in the year ending the implementation of the Law of the 6<sup>th</sup> FYDP.</li> </ul> <p><b>Section 9 - Environment and Natural Resources</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Article 38 that relates to protection of the environment, including but not limited to protection, restoration, and management of the country's wetlands (B); recovery, development and enrichment of eight hundred and fifteen thousand hectares of forests (H); implementation of the watershed management and protection of soil and aquifer in ten million hectares (I).</li> </ul>

UNDAF 2017-2021 PILLARS / OUTCOMES	CORRESPONDING SDGs	CORRESPONDING PRIORITY AREAS OF IRAN'S 6 <sup>TH</sup> FYDP 2017-2021
<b>1.2: Low Carbon Economy &amp; Climate Change</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▲ SDG 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation)</li> <li>▲ SDG 7 (Affordable and Clean Energy)</li> <li>▲ SDG 9 (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure)</li> <li>▲ SDG 12 (Responsible Consumption and Production)</li> <li>▲ SDG 13 (Climate Action)</li> <li>▲ SDG 17 (Partnership for the Goals)</li> </ul>	<p><b>Section 9 - Environment and Natural Resources</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Article 38 that relates to protection of the environment including but not limited to implementing the Green Management Plan, including management of energy consumption, water, raw materials, equipment and paper, reduction of solid waste and their recycling in buildings and vehicles, in all executive bodies and institutions and public non-governmental organizations (M)</li> </ul> <p><b>Section 10 – Energy, Industry and Mines</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Article 39 that relates to increasing efficiency in water and energy consumption, and targeted subsidies including making strategic use of the revenues for the purpose of supporting non-oil exports, productivity, reducing energy intensity, and reducing air pollution (A).</li> <li>■ Article 44 that states that the government is required to implement measures in order to increase the value-added energy and completion of the value chain and reduce the energy intensity of energy consumption per unit of production (A).</li> <li>■ Article 48 that refers to allocating 1% of the annual budget of development projects of the subsidiary companies during the implementation of the Law of 6th Development Plan, in order to boost absorption and development capacity for priority oil, gas and petrochemicals technologies and renewable energies and their utilization in related industries, and to upgrade and localize existing technologies, and reduce energy consumption intensity (E).</li> <li>■ Article 50 that refers to increasing the share of renewable and clean power plants by at least 5% of the country's power generation capacity, with priority given to nongovernmental sector investment (domestic and foreign) using maximum domestic capacity, by the end of implementation of the Law of the 6<sup>th</sup> FYDP.</li> </ul>
<b>Health</b>		
<b>2.1: Universal Health Coverage (UHC)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▲ SDG 1 (No Poverty)</li> <li>▲ SDG 3 (Good Health and Well-being)</li> <li>▲ SDG 17 (Partnership for the Goals)</li> </ul>	<p><b>Section 14 – Health, Insurance, Women and Family Health</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Article 70 that relates to compulsory coverage of universal health Insurance. Government required to pay insurance subsidies and quantitative and qualitative improvement of health insurance schemes and health resources management through the insurance system (A).</li> <li>■ Article 74 that relates to the MoHME implementing the «Comprehensive and All-inclusive Health Services System», prioritizing health and prevention rather than treatment, based on primary health care and focused on the family doctor and referral system, by employing general practitioners and family physicians, nurses providing nursing care at community and home level (E).</li> </ul>



UNDAF 2017-2021 PILLARS / OUTCOMES	CORRESPONDING SDGs	CORRESPONDING PRIORITY AREAS OF IRAN'S 6 <sup>TH</sup> FYDP 2017-2021
<p><b>2.2: Prevention &amp; Control of Non-Communicable Diseases</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ SDG 1 (No Poverty)</li> <li>▶ SDG 3 (Good Health and Well-being)</li> </ul>	<p><b>Section 14 – Health, Insurance, Women and Family Health</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Article 73 that relates to using revenue from taxes and duties on tobacco products for reducing tobacco use, prevention and treatment of tobacco-related diseases.</li> </ul> <p><b>Section 18 - Political, Defence and Security</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Article 108 that relates to taking measures and adopting mechanisms to reduce traffic accidents, with emphasis on equipping and reinforcing traffic police, improving the safety standards of vehicles, strengthening and completing relief and emergency medical networks, correcting road accident critical points and promoting the correct traffic culture, in order to reduce the casualties of driving accidents per 10,000 vehicles by up to 31%, by the end of implementation of the Law of the 6<sup>th</sup> FYDP.</li> </ul> <p><b>Section 15 – Social Insurance, Social Protection and Social Harm</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Article 80 that relates to the implementation of the plan for the organization and rehabilitation of chronic psychiatric patients, aiming to cover at least 75% of the target population by the end of the implementation of the Law of the 6<sup>th</sup> FYDP (F).</li> </ul>
<p><b>2.3: Prevention and control of HIV/AIDS and other Communicable Diseases</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ SDG 1 (No Poverty)</li> <li>▶ SDG 3 (Good Health and Well-being)</li> </ul>	<p><b>Section 14 – Health, Insurance, Women and Family Health</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Article 74 that relates to the MoHME implementing the «Comprehensive and All-inclusive Health Services System», prioritizing health and prevention rather than treatment, based on primary health care and focused on the family doctor and referral system, by employing general practitioners and family physicians, nurses providing nursing care at community and home level (E).</li> </ul>
<p><b>2.4: Promoting health throughout the course of life</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ SDG 1 (No Poverty)</li> <li>▶ SDG 3 (Good Health and Well-being)</li> <li>▶ SDG 5 (Gender Equality)</li> </ul>	<p><b>Section 14 – Health, Insurance, Women and Family Health</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Article 76 that relates to ensuring maternal and child health, and improvement of promotion of maternal and neonatal mortality rates.</li> </ul> <p><b>Section 15 – Social Insurance, Social Protection and Social Harm</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Article 80 that relates to the implementation of the plan for the organization and rehabilitation of the elderly, aiming to cover at least 25% of the target population by the end of the implementation of the Law of the 6<sup>th</sup> FYDP (F).</li> </ul>
<p><b>Resilient Economy</b></p>		

UNDAF 2017-2021 PILLARS / OUTCOMES	CORRESPONDING SDGs	CORRESPONDING PRIORITY AREAS OF IRAN'S 6 <sup>TH</sup> FYDP 2017-2021
<p><b>3.1: Inclusive growth, poverty eradication and social welfare</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▲ SDG 1 (No Poverty)</li> <li>▲ SDG 3 (Good Health and Well-being)</li> <li>▲ SDG 4 (Quality Education)</li> <li>▲ SDG 5 (Gender Equality)</li> <li>▲ SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth)</li> <li>▲ SDG 10 (Reduced Inequalities)</li> <li>▲ SDG 17 (Partnership for the Goals)</li> </ul>	<p><b>Section 12 – General Education, Higher Education, Science and Technology</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Article 63 relates to providing the Institute for the Intellectual Development of Children and Young Adolescents, during the years of the 6th FYDP, with the resources needed to promote the Iranian-Islamic values and to develop the culture of study and research, in deprived rural and nomadic and border areas (H).</li> <li>■ Article 65 relates to upgrading vocational schools and colleges equipment &amp; increase their resources; allocating funds for student food subsidies, improve welfare conditions &amp; student facilities &amp; provide long-term interest-free student loans; and tax cuts to education, research, &amp; tech innovation donors (B, D, and E).</li> <li>■ Article 66 – Table 12 - Share of skills training in the formal education system of secondary education and higher education, until the end of the 6th FYDP.</li> </ul> <p><b>Section 15 – Social Insurance, Social Protection and Social Harm</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Article 80 that relates to addressing child labour and reducing the number of child laborers by at least 25%, by the end of implementation of the Law of 6th FYDP (E); and improving the quality of life of inhabitants of informal settlements and promoting reverse migration through spatial planning, fair distribution of population and resources, and preventing the emergence and aggravation of social harm in those areas by creating decent jobs and housing in rural areas (C).</li> </ul>
<p><b>3.1: Inclusive growth, poverty eradication and social welfare</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▲ SDG 1 (No Poverty)</li> <li>▲ SDG 2 (Zero Hunger)</li> <li>▲ SDG 3 (Good Health and Well-being)</li> <li>▲ SDG 15 (Life on Land)</li> <li>▲ SDG 17 (Partnership for the Goals)</li> </ul>	<p><b>Section 5 - Regional Balance, Rural Development and Empowerment of Vulnerable Populations</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Article 31 that relates to maximized integration of the country's rural, nomadic and agricultural development plans by the end of the first year of implementation of the Law of the 6th FYDP, and integration of planning and delivery of rural and nomadic services and projects in the form of comprehensive plans, based on the real needs and participation of people and the human, natural, economic and social conditions.</li> </ul> <p><b>Section 7: Agriculture</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Article 31 that relates to achieving the objectives of Articles 6 and 7 of the general policies of the Resistant Economy for ensuring food security and achieving self-sufficiency in basic agricultural, livestock and aquatic products at the level of 95% by the end of implementation of the Law of the 6th FYDP, and to increase the volume of agricultural products, especially those with export advantages, achieving positive trade balance, strengthening and completing the production chains and expanding exports, and improving the productivity of agricultural land and water.</li> <li>■ Article 31 - Table 5: Quantitative Objectives of the Strategy for Improving the Productivity of Agricultural Water and Soil, and Conservation of Agricultural Water Consumption and Demand Management; Table 6: Quantitative Objectives for Food Security Strategy, Health and Enrichment of Agricultural Products (Agriculture Sector); Table 7 - Quantitative Objectives for Food Security Strategy, Health and Enrichment of Agricultural Products (Horticulture, Livestock, Poultry and Aquatic)</li> <li>■ Article 33 relates to diversifying mean of supporting the agricultural sector. Supplying resources, securing investments, increasing exports, completing agro-products value chain. Reduce producer and final consumer price e gap. Increase capital in agriculture by 7% of investment value (F). Increase agro-investment to total investment by 2% annually (G). Farmers affected by disaster exempt from loan interests (I).</li> </ul>

UNDAF 2017-2021 PILLARS / OUTCOMES	CORRESPONDING SDGs	CORRESPONDING PRIORITY AREAS OF IRAN'S 6 <sup>TH</sup> FYDP 2017-2021
<p><b>3.3: Sustainable urbanization</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▲ SDG 1 (No Poverty)</li> <li>▲ SDG 3 (Good Health and Well-being)</li> <li>▲ SDG 9 (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure)</li> <li>▲ SDG 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities)</li> </ul>	<p><b>Section 8: Water</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Article 37 that relates to taking necessary measures to increase by at least 25% the coverage of urban sewage network, using a variety of methods including the following mechanisms, by the end of implementation of the Law of the 6<sup>th</sup> FYDP.</li> </ul> <p><b>Section 11 – Transportation and Housing</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Article 52 that relates to strengthening the rail transport economy and encouraging investments by the nongovernmental sector in this field.</li> <li>■ Article 59 that relates to providing housing for low-income urban populations (in small towns); to provide the funding and low-cost facilities and land needed, and include the same in annual budget plans, during implementation of the Law of the 6<sup>th</sup> FYDP; and provide funds and low-cost facilities and lands needed to help build or purchase at least one hundred and fifty thousand housing units for low-income people in cities (with priority assigned to cities of below 100,000 population (B).</li> </ul> <p><b>Section 15 – Social Insurance, Social Protection and Social Harm</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Article 80 that relates to meeting the housing needs of vulnerable and target groups of social support organizations and eradicating housing poverty.</li> </ul>
<p><b>3.4 Natural disaster management</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▲ SDG 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation)</li> <li>▲ SDG 9 (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure)</li> <li>▲ SDG 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities)</li> </ul>	<p><b>Section 5 - Regional Balance, Rural Development and Empowerment of Vulnerable Populations</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Article 27 that relates to identifying rural areas at risk of natural disasters to implement disaster resilience plans for settlements, in such a way that at least 30% of at-risk villages are disaster resilient by the end of implementation of the Law of the 6<sup>th</sup> FYDP (A).</li> </ul> <p><b>Section 15 – Social Insurance, Social Protection and Social Harm</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Article 77 that relates to increasing the safety and resilience of the country against disasters and accidents and prevent and reduce the related risks, and to provide humanitarian assistance; and specifically the Red Crescent Society being required to develop and enhance the national aid and rescue network, aiming to strengthen preventive capacity and readiness for quick and timely response to disasters and accidents in the country and increase public awareness, to reduce risk and increase community resilience to disasters and accidents (B and C).</li> </ul>

UNDAF 2017-2021 PILLARS / OUTCOMES	CORRESPONDING SDGs	CORRESPONDING PRIORITY AREAS OF IRAN'S 6 <sup>TH</sup> FYDP 2017-2021
<p><b>3.5: Sustainable employment</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▲ SDG 1 (No Poverty)</li> <li>▲ SDG 5 (Gender Equality)</li> <li>▲ SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth)</li> <li>▲ SDG 10 (Reduced Inequalities)</li> <li>▲ SDG 17 (Partnership for the Goals)</li> </ul>	<p><b>Section 1 – Macroeconomics</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Article 4 that relates to adopting policies towards employment generation, skills development, promotion of professional knowledge, and support for small home jobs and knowledge-based businesses; and increasing the skills and expertise of the workforce, especially graduates of high schools and vocational schools up to undergraduate level in universities and higher education institutes, through providing professional, technical and vocational training, also using the capacity of conscripts and university student interns (D and M).</li> </ul> <p><b>Section 10 – Energy, Industry and Mines</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Article 48 as it relates to creating value added, wealth generation, productivity, entrepreneurship, investment, and productive employment; and recognizing and rewarding individuals for their outstanding achievements in strengthening the Resistive Economy.</li> </ul> <p><b>Section 12 - General Education, Higher Education, Science and Technology</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Article 65 as it relates to supporting &amp; funding knowledge-based companies; and increasing the share of the Technical and Vocational University and the University of Applied Science and Technology in the educational system of the country, and upgrading the equipment and facilities of vocational schools, colleges and technical and vocational colleges (A and B).</li> <li>■ Article 66 - Table 13. Supporting and strengthening research and technology, creating a national system for innovation and strengthening the infrastructure and systems supporting research and technology.</li> </ul>
<p><b>3.6: Population and development</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▲ SDG 3 (Good Health and Well-being)</li> <li>▲ SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth)</li> <li>▲ SDG 17 (Partnership for the Goals)</li> </ul>	<p><b>Section 14 – Health, Insurance, Women and Family Health</b></p> <p>Article 70 as it relates to compulsory universal health Insurance.</p> <p><b>Section 15 - Social Insurance, Social Protection and Social Harm</b></p> <p>Article 80 as it relates to plan for management and proportionate distribution of jobs, population and migration across the country.</p>

UNDAF 2017-2021 PILLARS / OUTCOMES	CORRESPONDING SDGs	CORRESPONDING PRIORITY AREAS OF IRAN'S 6 <sup>TH</sup> FYDP 2017-2021
<b>3.7: Sustainable tourism and cultural heritage</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▲ SDG 1 (No Poverty)</li> <li>▲ SDG 5 (Gender Equality)</li> <li>▲ SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth)</li> <li>▲ SDG 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities)</li> <li>▲ SDG 12 (Responsible Consumption and Production)</li> <li>▲ SDG 17 (Partnership for the Goals)</li> </ul>	<p><b>Section 17 - Culture, Arts, and Sports</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Article 98 as it relates to protection of the cultural heritage, support to the production of handicrafts, and promotion and development of tourism; and identifying, documenting, protecting and restoring the cultural heritage (tangible or intangible) and natural heritage, [support the registration of Iranian cities as] the world cities of handicrafts [and carpet], revive the declining traditional arts focused on Iranian culture and civilization, and [support their] registration in the List of World Heritage Sites (A and B).</li> <li>■ Article 99 as it relates to a plan for the restoration and rehabilitation of at least three hundred villages of historical and cultural value and target tourism villages; by the end of implementation of the Law of the 6<sup>th</sup> FYDP.</li> </ul>
<b>Drug Control</b>		
<b>4.1: Drug abuse prevention and treatment</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▲ SDG 1 (No Poverty)</li> <li>▲ SDG 3 (Good Health and Well-being)</li> <li>▲ SDG 16 (Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions)</li> <li>▲ SDG 17 (Partnership for the Goals)</li> </ul>	<p><b>Section 14 – Health, Insurance, Women and Family Health</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Article 80 that relates to taking necessary legal action; through the executive bodies and the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, on the order of the Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces, for rigorous implementation of the relevant laws on psychotropic substances and precursors with a social approach and with priority assigned to preventing addiction, treatment, rehabilitation and harm reduction, social protection, countering the supply of narcotics and psychotropic substances and precursors, and reviewing criminal offenses and related penalties; and completing the centers of care, treatment and harm reduction for notorious addicts and the homeless, and setting up inclusive centers of empowerment and social protection for the treated (E).</li> </ul>
<b>4.2 Drug supply reduction</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▲ SDG 1 (No Poverty)</li> <li>▲ SDG 3 (Good Health and Well-being)</li> <li>▲ SDG 16 (Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions)</li> <li>▲ SDG 17 (Partnership for the Goals)</li> </ul>	<p><b>Section 14 – Health, Insurance, Women and Family Health</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Article 80 that relates to taking action, through the Drug Control Headquarters, to identify and seize movable and immovable property and assets of drug traffickers (especially drug lords) and their networks of production, distribution and transit of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and their precursors, both inside and outside the country, in cooperation with relevant executive bodies (E).</li> </ul>







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