



UNITED NATIONS
ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN



UNITED NATIONS SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION FRAMEWORK FOR THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN

2023 - 2027



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SIGNATURE PAGE

The Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the United Nations System in Iran are pleased to agree on the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF), co-signed hereunder, for the period 2023-2027.



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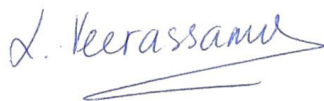
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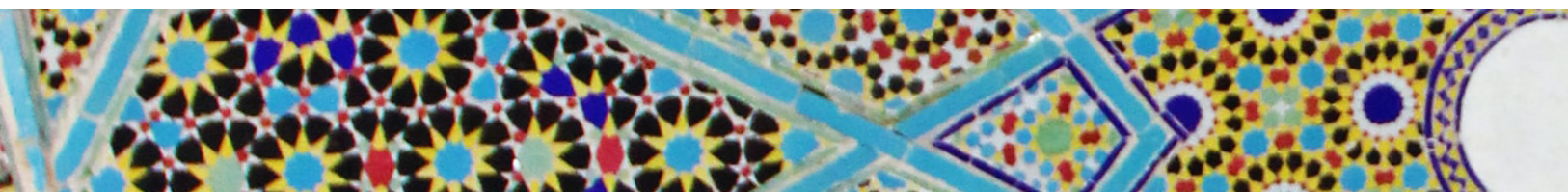
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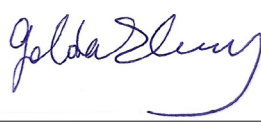


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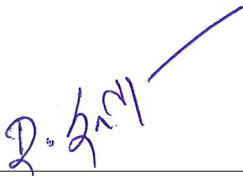




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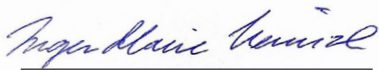
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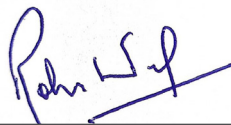
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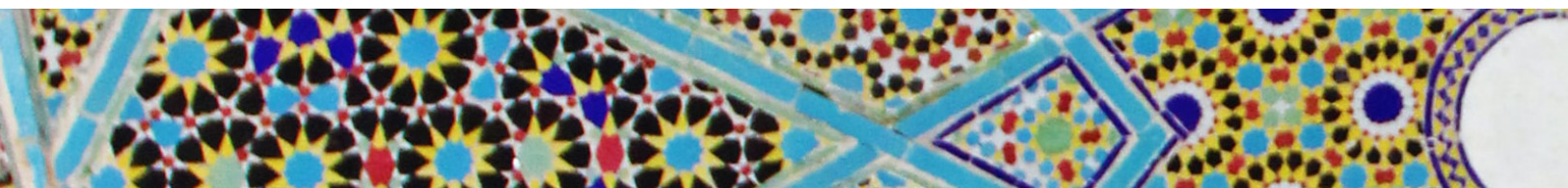
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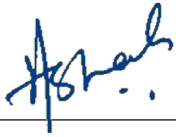
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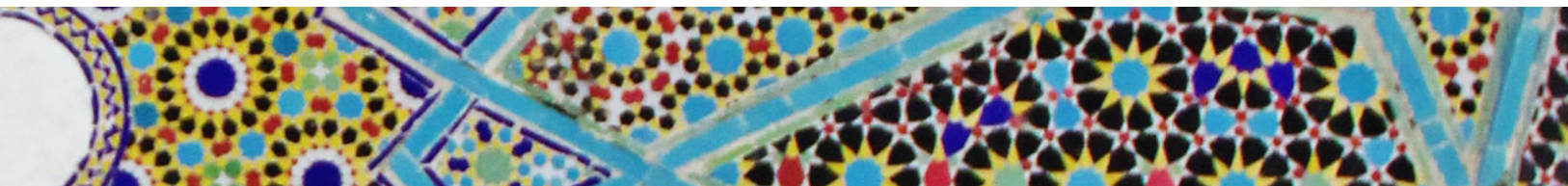
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) for 2023-2027 was developed jointly between the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the United Nations System to reflect and support the national development goals and strategies. Starting in 2021, the United Nations Country Team in Iran engaged in consultations internally and with a wide range of national partners that identified the evidence base to prioritize development needs and opportunities for the UNSDCF.

These consultations resulted in the vision for United Nations support to Iran's development that is based on equitable, inclusive, resilient, and sustainable growth and development. Five strategic priorities that guide the work of the United Nations System in Iran in the coming years were identified: (a) socio-economic resilience; (b) public health; (c) environment; (d) disaster risk reduction and management; and (e) impacts of drug use and drug trafficking.

The **socio-economic resilience** pillar of the UNSDCF is based on policies to support a full-employment economy and to help the country realize the "demographic dividend" by focusing on education and skills development. Under the UNSDCF, United Nations agencies would help foster inclusive growth by supporting strengthening of the country's development plans and programmes. This would include promoting human and social capital development and increasing institutional capacities and access to integrated social protection services.

The **public health management** pillar will work towards improved public health management systems promoting health for all through a health system that is resilient and that addresses a wide range of vulnerabilities in diverse settings and emergencies and works to see that all partners contribute to addressing health determinants and risk factors and to promoting healthy lifestyles and settings. This would include supporting service delivery and health information systems, capacity development of the health workforce, and enhancing the availability and affordability of medicines and health-care services.

The third pillar is devoted to **environmental conservation, sustainable use of natural resources, and the capacity to address climate challenges**. The environment pillar would promote the integration of environment-friendly policies into all sectors, promote improved management of natural resources and biodiversity conservation, and would work to increase national capacities to address climate action, including through international advocacy for climate finance.

In the area of **disaster risk reduction and management**, the Cooperation Framework would support programmes that integrate disaster risk reduction into development plans and programmes and strengthen institutional capacities for effective disaster preparedness, response and recovery while enhancing the capacities of people working in the area of disaster resilience, risk reduction and preparedness. The pillar would help integrate disaster risk reduction into development plans and programmes among a wide variety of stakeholders and would work to increase institutional capacities for managing disaster risk reduction, preparedness, response and recovery.

In terms of **drug control**, the Cooperation Framework would support improved access to evidence-based drug prevention, treatment, harm reduction, and drug-related services and would help to strengthen national capacity for effective border management and drug trafficking control, including drug-related crime, by providing effective international financial and technological assistance. The United Nations partners would work to increase and improve the available services and would work with the Government to address the issues of border management, illicit trafficking of drugs, and drug-related crime.

In all of these thematic areas, the contribution of the United Nations towards the achievement of the Government's national development goals will take several forms as laid out in the UNSDCF. These include but are not limited to support for capacity development of institutions and entities, providing technical support for results-based programming, helping to build an evidence base through improved data collection, analysis and reporting, promoting and strengthening multisectoral approaches to solve problems, identifying and delivering global best practices including through South-South and Triangular Cooperation, facilitating knowledge transfer and technological support, and providing baselines for development outcomes and carrying out impact evaluation.

The collaboration envisioned in the UNSDCF is based on the fundamental principle of national ownership and leadership to ensure full alignment of joint development operational activities carried out under the UNSDCF with the Government's development policies and priorities.

In order to resource the Cooperation Framework, the United Nations System agencies will provide financial and other support to the development and implementation of activities under the UNSDCF and will develop a strategy for financing the UNSDCF through donor support.

CHAPTER 1

COUNTRY PROGRESS TOWARDS DEVELOPMENT GOALS

For the Islamic Republic of Iran, the attainment of sustainable development has been a priority for decades and is reflected in all medium- and long-term national documents, including the Constitution, the 20-Year Vision Document, the series of Five-Year Economic, Cultural and Social Development Plans, and annual budgets. The five-year development plans are the key mid-term planning documents for the Government and reflect its priorities and development goals, which are enabled through the yearly budget process. The Government's five-year development plan process has aimed at a socially inclusive, employment-generating, economically robust plan that attempts to move away from sectoral approaches.

The currently applicable national development plan supports transformation towards inclusive economic growth, and is designed to foster macro-economic development and a resilient economy that would achieve full employment.¹ Nevertheless, the unilateral sanctions and over compliance of third parties are viewed as major impediments significantly affecting the achievement of national development objectives. Other challenges such as the COVID-19 pandemic had further exacerbated this uncondusive environment in some respects.

Progress Achieved

Although achievements in terms of accessibility, universal coverage of education, health, energy and sanitation have been considerable over recent years, the afore-mentioned external factors impeded achieving the targeted results envisaged in the development plan. It is believed that in the absence of the unilateral sanctions many more achievements could have been recorded. There has been much progress on providing social support and social protection “floors” and of meeting the basic life requirements of the Iranian people in line with the objectives set forth in the Constitution. For example, the neonatal mortality rate fell from 11.7 per 1,000 live births in 2012 to 9.1 per 1,000 live births in 2020 (the latest year for which data are available) and the under-5 mortality rate fell from 18.8 per 1,000 live births in 2012 to 14.9 per 1,000 live births in 2020.² Both primary and lower secondary education are almost universal – 98.2 per cent and 93.9 per cent of eligible children – and the proportion of those in upper secondary school is over 80 per cent.³ In terms of energy, 100 per cent of the urban population and 99.7 per cent of the rural population have access to electricity.

1. The 6th Five-Year Development Plan, designed for the years 2017 to 2021, was later extended until the end of 2022 while the 7th Five-Year Plan is being finalized.

2. Statistical Center of Iran, Social Justice Indices, page 76.

3. Statistical Center of Iran. Economic, Social and Cultural Status of the Provinces 1394-1398. Available at: <https://b2n.ir/e73067>. (Accessed 17 May 2022)

CHAPTER 2

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT SYSTEM SUPPORT TO DEVELOPMENT

2.1 FROM ANALYSIS OF THE NEEDS IN IRAN TO COOPERATION FRAMEWORK PRIORITIES

In 2021, the United Nations Country Team engaged in consultations internally and with a wide range of national partners to discuss the development trajectory for the country. This identified several significant findings that served as the evidence base for the prioritization of development needs and opportunities for the new UNSDCF.

The strategic priorities for the UNSDCF were discussed in November 2021 at a wide-ranging consultation meeting of over 200 stakeholders representing national partners, including government ministries. The key trajectories emerging from the analysis and discussions were:



1. Economic growth and social resilience

Social resilience and promotion of equality remain high priority areas, with special emphasis on social protection and livelihoods development, including in small and micro enterprises, aiming poverty reduction and support for people in vulnerable situations.



2. Public health

The COVID-19 pandemic in Iran affected the Iranian health system, as it did globally. Notably, the country had achieved an almost 100 per cent vaccination rate for the major communicable diseases and by end of February 2022 had vaccinated 73 per cent of the population against COVID-19, indicating the overall strength of the public health system. The process of developing the new UNSDCF showed that more can be done to improve public health coverage and to address non-communicable diseases, which are on the rise as the population ages.



3. Environment

Iran is faced with immediate repercussions of global climate change, particularly profound in a semi-arid country with limited water resources. Adverse effects include changes in precipitation patterns, persistent drought, heat stress, air pollution, water pollution, soil erosion and loss of biodiversity. Transboundary environmental issues such as sand and dust storms are becoming more prevalent. Challenges created by climate change also pose the risk of reducing agricultural productivity, such as through greater frequency of locust swarms. To effectively tackle these environmental challenges and their potential consequences, the cooperation envisaged in the new UNSDCF is designed to support the Government in that regard.



4. Disaster risk reduction and management

In addition to these growing environmental challenges that have the potential to cause floods and other serious disasters, Iran is at constant risk of catastrophic earthquakes because of the geological configuration of the country. In the past decade, the country started moving to a comprehensive approach that in addition to planning for effective preparedness and response, looks at disaster risk reduction and endeavours to mitigate and reduce disaster risks by reducing hazards, vulnerabilities and exposure to risks. The Disaster Management Law passed in 2019 puts in place a mechanism to reduce the risks from natural disasters and to reduce the effects of future climate-change-induced disasters. It is a long-term strategy, and the Government has clearly identified this as a major area for national investment in the future.



5. Impacts of drug use and drug trafficking

Iran is concerned about the high level of drug trafficking into and through the country. This has been exacerbated by circumstances in Afghanistan, which is a major producer of opiates. This has had domestic implications, resulting in increased use of opiates and amphetamine-type substances. Drug use disorders are strongly associated with various vulnerabilities and adverse effects on individuals and their families. Addressing the multisectoral dimensions of this situation and supporting efforts of the Iranian Government to control the trafficking in drugs and to support drug users who undertake treatment and access harm reduction centres are among the development priorities for cooperation.

2.2 DEVELOPMENT PATHWAY FOR THE COOPERATION FRAMEWORK PRIORITIES

The United Nations vision for support to Iran’s development is based on equitable, inclusive, resilient, and sustainable growth and development and is underpinned by the principles encompassed in the Sustainable Development Goals. This includes a focus on people in vulnerable situations and empowerment of women. It is designed to support the Government’s objectives in terms of inclusive socio-economic development, health, environmental sustainability, mitigation and management of disaster risks, and control of drugs. This is in line with priority areas envisaged in the National Development Plan so that shared prosperity may be realized by the Iranian people. The expected development outcomes and the national vision for development are based on economic resilience, human capital development, social inclusion and protection, health for all, the management and reduction of risks, and sustainability for the country’s development path. The United Nations offer of support and integrated, multisectoral whole-of-government approach to programming is premised on national ownership and leadership.

Guided by the principle of national ownership and leadership, the United Nations Development System in Iran is recognized by the Government as being well positioned to collaborate in knowledge and technical support and to facilitate multi-sector and multi-partner coordination. This comparative advantage applies across all outcome areas specified in the Cooperation Framework. Given that the United Nations Development System’s financial support constitutes a small proportion relative to the level of the Government’s development resources, the United Nations System shall build on its comparative advantage of access to global knowledge and technical support to improve evidence-based development programmes as well as technological and digital support in priority areas of the Government.

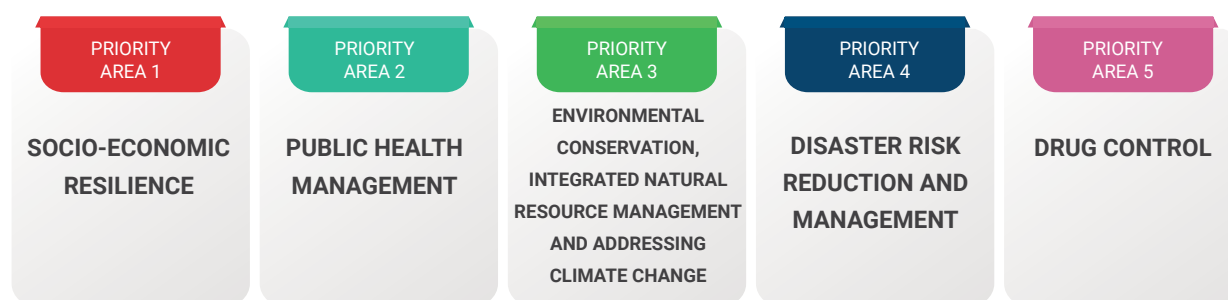
Following consultation with a wide range of stakeholders including government ministries and other entities and development partners, five inter-related and mutually reinforcing strategic priorities have been identified from the development trajectory analysis. These will be the focus areas through which the United Nations System will target its cooperation with the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran. Each of the strategic priorities is supported by an outcome statement that cascades down to a set of intermediate outcomes defining key result areas that form the strategic thrust of the United Nations offer of cooperation, around which United Nations entities will collaboratively develop output-based rolling Joint Work Plans to take the Cooperation Framework’s implementation forward. The following strategic overview captures the Cooperation Framework.

STRATEGIC OVERVIEW REFLECTING THE UNSDCF DEVELOPMENT PATHWAY

UNSDCF VISION					
People of Iran benefit from equitable, inclusive, resilient, and sustainable growth and development					
STRATEGIC PRIORITIES	SOCIO-ECONOMIC RESILIENCE	PUBLIC HEALTH MANAGEMENT	ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION, INTEGRATED NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT AND ADDRESSING CLIMATE CHANGE	DISASTER RISK REDUCTION AND MANAGEMENT	DRUG CONTROL
OUTCOMES	By 2027, people of Iran enjoy shock responsive socio-economic development and sustainable growth integrated into development policies and programmes.	By 2027, people of Iran benefit from enhanced health care and social services and enjoy healthier lifestyles.	By 2027, environmental conservation and integrated natural resource management are enhanced, and the capacity to address climate change challenges is strengthened.	By 2027, the national and local resilience to disaster impacts is enhanced by improving disaster risk reduction, preparedness, response and recovery.	By 2027, more people of Iran are protected from drug use, and the capacity for effective border management and countering illicit trafficking is enhanced.
KEY RESULT AREAS FORMING THE STRATEGIC THRUST OF THE UN OFFER OF PARTNERSHIP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - strengthened development plans and programmes - human and social capital development promoted - increased institutional capacities for access to social protection services - improved institutional capacity for inclusive growth, employment generation, industrial development and harnessing the demographic dividend - integrated development and implementation frameworks targeting less advantaged populations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - a resilient and inclusive health system addresses a range of vulnerabilities - all relevant partners contribute to address health determinants and risk factors and promote healthy lifestyles 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - environmentally friendly economy approaches supported in all sectors including through the sustainable use of natural resources - effective management of habitats and biodiversity supported - institutional capacities on climate action enhanced and international advocacy for climate finance supported 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - disaster risk reduction integrated into development planning - capacities of people for resilience, risk reduction, preparedness enhanced 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - improved access to drug prevention, treatment, harm reduction, and drug-related protection services - improved national capacity for effective border management and illicit trafficking control
KEY PRINCIPLES ⁴	Leave No One Behind	Needs-based Approaches	Empowerment	Resilience	Sustainability

4. Quadrennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations System, General Assembly Resolution 75/233.

Strategic Priorities



I. SOCIO-ECONOMIC RESILIENCE

Inclusive growth, prosperity and development for all would be supported by the UNSDCF in the following intermediate outcome areas:

- Strengthening development plans and programmes;
- Promoting human and social capital development through improved access to inclusive programmes and use of life-cycle approaches;
- Increasing institutional capacities and enhancing access to social protection services;
- Improving institutional capacities for inclusive growth, employment generation, industrial development and harnessing the demographic dividend;
- Developing integrated and sustainable development and implementation frameworks, targeting less advantaged populations.

II. PUBLIC HEALTH MANAGEMENT

Improved public health management systems towards health for all would be supported by the UNSDCF in the following intermediate outcome areas:

- The health system is resilient and addresses a range of vulnerabilities in diverse settings and emergencies;
- All relevant partners contribute to addressing health determinants and risk factors and promote healthy lifestyles.

III. ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION, INTEGRATED NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT AND ADDRESSING CLIMATE CHANGE

Improved environmental conservation, integrated natural resource management, an environment-friendly economy and addressing climate change challenges would be supported by the UNSDCF in the following intermediate outcome areas:

- Support for an environmentally friendly economy, including through the integrated management and sustainable use of natural resources, is developed in all sectors;

- Effective management of habitats and conservation of biodiversity support the health and sustainable services of ecosystems;
- Institutional capacities on climate action enhanced through climate-informed support for innovative technological solutions, and international advocacy for climate finance.

IV. DISASTER RISK REDUCTION AND MANAGEMENT

Enhanced disaster risk reduction and management would be supported by the Cooperation Framework in the following intermediate outcome areas:

- Disaster risk reduction is integrated into development planning and programmes, and institutional capacities for effective disaster preparedness, response and recovery are strengthened;
- Capacities in the area of disaster resilience, risk reduction and preparedness are enhanced.

V. DRUG CONTROL

Improved drug control would be supported by the Cooperation Framework in the following intermediate outcome areas:

- Improved access to evidence-based drug prevention, treatment, harm reduction, and drug-related protection services;
- Improved national capacity for effective border management and illicit trafficking control, including drug-related crime.

To achieve the outcomes of the UNSDCF, the United Nations Development System in Iran will provide support to the Government in:

- Developing capacity of institutions and entities;
- Strengthening risk-informed approaches;
- Providing technical support for formulation of results-based programming and management approaches;
- Establishing evidence through improved data collection, analysis and reporting;
- Providing technical support for results-based management approaches;
- Promoting and strengthening multisectoral approaches and mechanisms;
- Identifying and delivering global best practices and country experiences through South-South and Triangular Cooperation for replication and scale-up;
- Mitigating the adverse impacts of exogenous impediments on development activities;
- Facilitating knowledge-sharing and technological support;
- Piloting, replicating and scaling up successful pilots;
- Accessing international development funds and new financing modalities;
- Identifying and promoting quick wins;
- Providing baselines for development outcomes; and
- Carrying out impact evaluation.

Development and Humanitarian Support

The focus of the UNSDCF remains on operational development activities for the people of the Islamic Republic of Iran while it allows in certain cases for the engagement in areas relating to humanitarian response in full coordination with the Government, and it builds, as and where appropriate, synergy between the United Nations Development System support and humanitarian response plans. The Disaster Risk Reduction pillar reflects the humanitarian-development nexus in Iran by linking development support for risk reduction and disaster preparedness with humanitarian response assistance for disasters. The UNSDCF would also enable support to host communities in the spirit of burden sharing.

Cross-border/Regional Dimensions

Under the UNSDCF, the United Nations supports the Government to take forward opportunities on cross-border development initiatives that will assist in advancing the five strategic priorities of the Cooperation Framework. Environment and natural resources management is one area where the United Nations could support cross-border cooperation to combat development challenges affecting the wider region, such as sand and dust storms and transboundary human and animal diseases and cross-border pest management.

United Nations Comparative Advantage

The United Nations Development System provides a breadth of knowledge needed to help countries address multi-dimensional aspects of development. Supported by a global and regional network of expertise, it can connect governments to expertise, in-house and beyond, in all relevant fields of support. The United Nations is the only global organization with mandates across many areas. The United Nations Development System existing portfolio of programmes in Iran covers a broad range of services to support the achievement of development goals. Given this expansive and diverse portfolio of work, the United Nations in Iran has the flexibility to adjust its programming and expand it to meet emerging priority needs of the country. The United Nations System's wide and flexible range of support modalities enables it to tailor its assistance to the needs in-country and can shift priorities over time according to the situation.

The UNSDCF vision is based on a repositioning of the United Nations Development System, as reflected in the United Nations General Assembly Resolution 72/729. This would mean shifting from agency-specific project-level and sector-based approaches to collaborative and integrated solutions. While recognizing the overriding centrality of the development pillar, it also promotes synergy between humanitarian and development pillars of the work of the United Nations.

As one United Nations Development System, and through the strengthened United Nations Resident Coordinator system, the United Nations intends to deliver integrated coordinated support, connecting analysis and responses across sectors and building continuity between immediate measures and longer-term strategies. The support that United Nations Country Teams offer includes not only resident in-country capacities but also relevant expertise sourced from other United Nations regional or global locations, including through the regional collaborative platforms. Beyond its own expertise and resources, the United Nations can use its significant reach to help mobilize the vast network of partnerships in coordination with the Host Government. The United Nations Development System works to ensure that all programmes are implemented with a sense of humanity and dignity of all people, integrating internationally agreed norms and standards. The United Nations System in the country is committed to foster development and also development cooperation opportunities in the country, as it faces the impact of external factors.

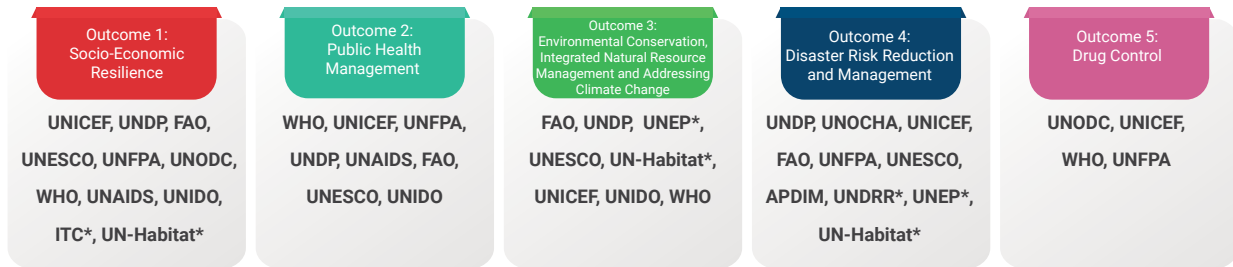


United Nations Configuration in Iran

The United Nations Development System in the Islamic Republic of Iran comprises 18 entities⁵. All United Nations entities in Iran will work to support the Cooperation Framework's five strategic priorities, outcomes and approaches. The collective expertise, capacities and assets available within the United Nations Development System will be leveraged, based on their respective and/or combined comparative advantages, to ensure an integrated response to the needs and priorities of the country that would optimize resource allocation towards national development objectives. The United Nations Development System will utilize its comparative advantage to expand dialogue, coordination, knowledge transfer and technical support between itself, national public agencies, and international organizations.

5. Upon the request of the Government, non-resident United Nations agencies (NRAs), including; (i) United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR); (ii) United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP); (iii) International Trade Centre (ITC); (iv) United Nations Office of Project Support Services (UNOPS); (v) UN Office of South-South Cooperation (UNOSSC); and (vi) United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) will support the Cooperation Framework's five priorities based on their respective and/or combined comparative advantages.

Joint work planning, implementation and annual evaluation will be undertaken in a collaborative manner designed to maximize synergies across outcomes. The various United Nations entities that will contribute to achieving results under each of the five outcome areas are reflected below:



* Non-resident agencies

The United Nations Development System will mobilize available international funds and technical expertise at the country, regional and headquarters levels in the areas relating to the implementation of joint operational development activities. The United Nations entities with programmes in Iran have in-country representation, with the remaining (the five non-resident agencies) having representation through their regional offices or through short-term technical support missions.

2.3 COOPERATION FRAMEWORK OUTCOMES

OUTCOME 1:

By 2027, people of Iran enjoy shock responsive socio-economic development and sustainable growth integrated into development policies and programmes.

Contextual Setting

In order to reduce the adverse impacts of unilateral sanctions, the Government has increased fiscal policy allocations towards compensating social protection measures, especially cash transfers. Given the above external factors, domestic financing becomes an increasingly important resource mobilization option for national development activities. An integrated approach that links public planning/finance, socio-economic and environmental dimensions with improved allocations, management of natural resources, and the mainstreaming of socially-responsive and environmentally friendly economy approaches is also important, including through financing.

For approximately the last 15 years and continuing for another four decades, Iran has been and will be able to benefit from the “demographic dividend” when the proportion of the population of working age is high and age dependency ratios are low, providing an exceptional opportunity for economic development. Out of a total Iranian population of 85 million, close to a quarter are under 15 years old, while a fifth are between the ages 15-29, representing a youth bulge and a possible favourable demographic opportunity for development. However, population projections also provide evidence that Iran will soon also face rapid ageing of the population; hence appropriate human capital investment in young people and the working-age population’s education and skills development are required to raise productivity and reduce poverty.

The socio-economic resilience development pathway incorporated in Outcome 1 adopts an inclusive growth and development perspective and builds on the Technical Assistance Package (TAP) of the United Nations, which is aligned with socio-economic resilience, and both introduce solutions and best practices to meet the objectives of this outcome.⁶

Development Pathway and United Nations Intervention Strategies

The United Nations System's support for Outcome 1 will be provided through a set of five intermediate outcomes that define the strategic thrust of the United Nations offer. Around these outcomes, participating United Nations entities will collaboratively develop output-based rolling Joint Work Plans to take the Cooperation Framework's implementation forward. The intermediate outcomes are:

Intermediate Outcome 1.1:

Strengthened development planning and programming

The UNSDCF will support strengthening development plans and programmes. Based on their comparative advantage and with an emphasis on joint initiatives, United Nations agencies will support national efforts through provision of services in the following areas:

- Technical support for developing integrated plans and programmes designed to achieve sustainable economic, social, and human capital outcomes:
 - improved inter-sector and cross-sector development programming methods and coordination mechanisms;
 - life-cycle, circular economy and environmentally friendly approaches integrated into planning and programming processes;
 - sustainable fiscal space for micro, small and medium enterprise (MSME) development and for poorer populations seeking enterprise and employment opportunities;

6. The United Nations Technical Assistance Package (TAP) document takes a similar perspective as Outcome 1 on socio-economic resilience in order to support national initiatives to continue growth and development.

- integrated planning for adequate housing and urban informal settlements resolution;
- the development of sustainable tourism, including the preservation of cultural heritage;
- Advocacy and policy dialogue, such as developing sustainable cost-effective industrial policies that integrate industrial development, job creation and environmental impact;
- Capacity-building through adoption of global best practices and mobilization of international financial resources;
- Knowledge transfer and experience exchange through South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSTC) initiatives.

Intermediate Outcome 1.2:

Human and social capital development promoted through improved access to inclusive programmes and use of life-cycle approaches

While keeping in perspective human and social capital development through promotion of access to inclusive education and skills development, the UNSDCF will aim to strengthen education and skills development systems, community/area-based development and MSME capacity development with a focus on inclusive growth, innovation, digitalization, and enterprises like cooperatives.

United Nations agencies on the ground, based on their comparative advantages in the development and humanitarian areas and with an emphasis on joint initiatives, will support national efforts through provision of services in the following areas:

- Technical support for integrated plans and programmes that support inclusive, equitable learning, education, and skills development for:
 - improved life-cycle skills development for children and adolescents, men and women, ensuring smooth transition from learning to earning;
 - improved digital/innovative solutions;
 - strengthened coordination to address gaps in inter-sectoral frameworks and mechanisms;
- Advocacy and policy dialogue; capacity-building through adoption of global good practices and mobilization of international financial resources;
- Knowledge transfer and experience exchange through South-South and Triangular Cooperation initiatives.



Intermediate Outcome 1.3:

Increased institutional capacities and enhanced access to social protection services

In order to ensure that the social protection system remains agile and adaptive in responding to existing and potential shocks, the UNSDCF will focus on strengthening the social protection system, moving towards shock responsive and integrated systems to ensure that no one is left behind from the development process. United Nations agencies on the ground, based on their comparative advantages and with an emphasis on joint initiatives, will support national efforts through provision of support in the following areas:

- Technical support to integrated plans and programmes supporting poverty eradication and integrated social protection outcomes;
- Advocacy and policy dialogue;
- Capacity-building through adoption of global good practices and mobilization of international financial resources;
- Knowledge transfer and experience exchange through South-South and Triangular Cooperation initiatives.



Intermediate Outcome 1.4:

Improved institutional capacities for inclusive growth, employment generation, industrial development and harnessing the demographic dividend

Given the current economic and industrial development approach and the structural age transition under way in Iran, with an increasing number of aged, and the importance of restructuring industrial and economic development pathways and integrating the demographic dividend into policies and plans, the United Nations System in Iran will support national efforts to boost economic growth, inclusive and sustainable industrial development and sustainable employment and to harness the demographic dividend, through provision of support in the following areas:

- Technical support to integrated plans and programmes towards full employment outcomes and industrial development outcomes (such as market access, innovation and diversification) and to realize the demographic dividend;
- Advocacy and policy dialogue;
- Capacity-building through adoption of global good practices, including integration of improved regional/international value chains and markets, and mobilization of international financial resources;
- Knowledge transfer and experience exchange through South-South and Triangular Cooperation initiatives.

Intermediate Outcome 1.5:

Integrated and sustainable development and implementation frameworks in place, targeting less advantaged populations.

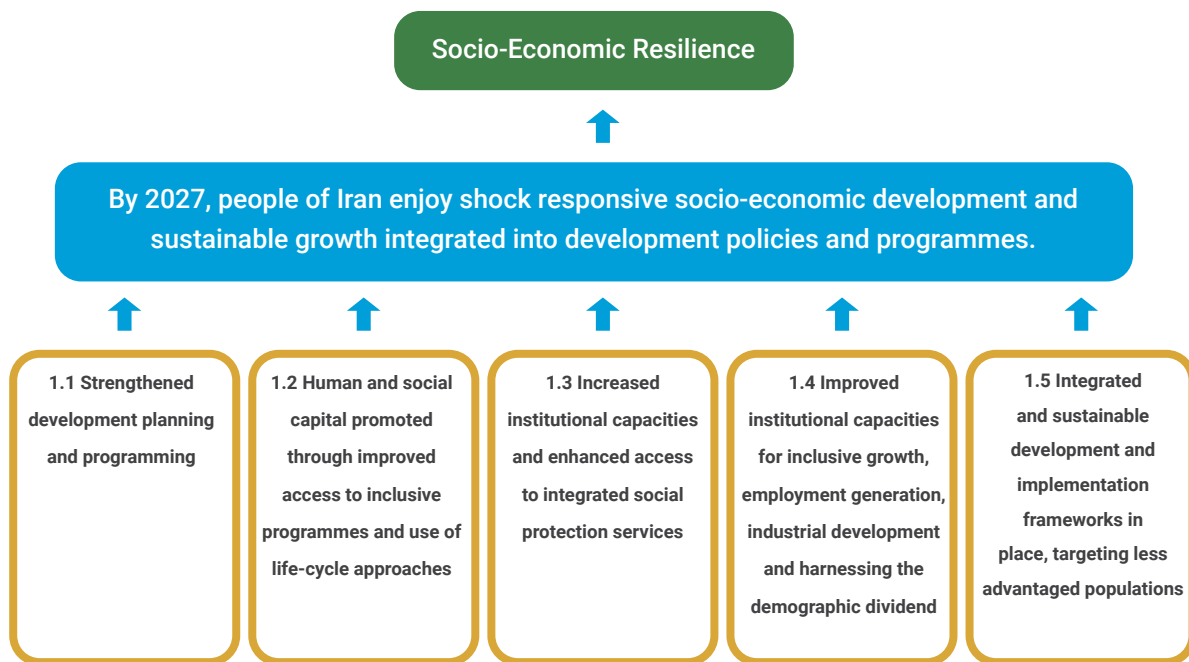
The United Nations System in Iran will build on its existing experience and comparative advantages to provide coherent and integrated support in the areas agreed with the Government as being in need and targeting less advantaged populations. In full coordination with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and central line Ministries, the United Nations would provide support to strengthen development plans and implementation frameworks, bringing together and drawing on the expertise of relevant United Nations agencies, in the following areas:

- Technical support to integrated plans and programmes towards sustainable development at the local level;
- Greater access and provision of inclusive social protection and social services, such as in the area of health infrastructure and health-care services, and education/skills services;
- Employment generation support and livelihoods promoting income-generating opportunities;
- Fiscal space, and inclusive finance (including conditional cash transfers, public private partnerships, technology investment promotion, etc.);
- Integrated ecological, social and economic systems strategies;
- Disaster risk reduction, management and preparedness;
- Environmental protection and sustainable resources management, including waste management;
- Innovation hubs, digital economy solutions, and reducing the digital divide at the local level;
- Capacity-building through adoption of global good practices and mobilization of international financial resources;
- Knowledge transfer and experience exchange through South-South and Triangular Cooperation initiatives.

Less advantaged areas identified by the Government will be prioritized, including those with lower socio-economic and human development indicators. This integrated United Nations support would promote synergy between the humanitarian and development pillars of the work of the United Nations.

This integrated United Nations support would be implemented through a cross-cutting approach with relevance to many aspects of the UNSDCF, particularly for the development plans and programmes, public health management, and socio-economic priority areas.

Development Pathway for Outcome 1



The United Nations Approach to Socio-Economic Resilience

In order to strengthen sustainability, the United Nations System will support strengthening of national capacity and institutional arrangements to scale up impact under the stated outcome. Guided by the principle of national ownership and leadership, all programmes and projects under the socio-economic recovery paradigm will be led by the Government and will include specific exit strategies, indicators, and operating procedures for monitoring⁷ and evaluation.

Cooperating Entities

In full consultation and coordination with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs as the overall Government coordinating entity, the United Nations System in Iran will cooperate with relevant ministries, and international partners.

National partners that can potentially contribute to this outcome include the Plan and Budget Organization; Vice Presidency for Rural and Deprived Areas; Vice Presidency for Science and Technology; the Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs; the Ministry of Interior; the Ministry of Cooperative, Labour and Social Welfare and its relevant affiliated bodies; the Ministry of Agriculture Jihad; the Ministry of Industry, Mines and Trade; the Ministry of Roads and Urban Development; the Ministry of Education; the Ministry of Justice; the Ministry of Research, Science and Technology; the Ministry of Health and Medical Education; the Ministry of Cultural, Heritage, Handicrafts and Tourism; and the Ministry of Youth and Sport.

7. Throughout the UNSDCF, the term "monitoring" refers, and is limited to the joint assessment of progress being made through the United Nations contribution in achieving the results under the Cooperation Framework.

OUTCOME 2:

By 2027, people of Iran benefit from enhanced health care and social services and enjoy healthier lifestyles.

Contextual Setting

Iran has a globally well-regarded health system, with strong national health indicators, defined by a pioneering and well-established primary health-care system, emphasizing equity and inclusivity along with community and inter-sectoral participation.⁸ A key strength in this health system is the distribution of primary health-care facilities throughout the country in both urban and rural areas where active services are provided by community health workers.

Iran has good overall capacity in terms of hospital beds, medical equipment, medical staff, and health quality assurance even though not all are evenly distributed across the country. The continued impediments that resulted from external factors as well as the COVID-19 pandemic placed unparalleled stress on the country's well-developed health system, which had been working to achieve universal health coverage. As in many countries, the pandemic put pressure on the health system in terms of staffing, facilities, medicines, and access.

Iran has adopted a national plan to prevent and control non-communicable diseases for 2015-2025, which aims to bring about a 25 per cent reduction in premature mortality due to major non-communicable diseases.⁹

8. Iranian National Committee for NCDs Prevention and Control (2015). National Action Plan for the Prevention and Control of NCDs and Related Risk Factors in the Islamic Republic of Iran, 2015-2025, 22 July 2015.
https://extranet.who.int/ncdccs/Data/IRN_B3_NAP_NCD_Iran.pdf

9. Iranian National Committee for NCDs Prevention and Control (2015). National Action Plan for the Prevention and Control of NCDs and Related Risk Factors in the Islamic Republic of Iran, 2015-2025, 22 July 2015.
https://extranet.who.int/ncdccs/Data/IRN_B3_NAP_NCD_Iran.pdf

Communicable diseases continue to be one of the most important public health problems. Some infectious diseases, such as HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, viral hepatitis, and pneumonia, remain responsible for deaths, and others, such as diarrhoeal diseases, leishmaniasis, and other zoonoses and vector-borne diseases, continue to affect poor populations.

Based on the latest Global AIDS Monitoring data, the HIV population of Iran was estimated at 54,000 in 2020, while 88 per cent of the estimated number of new HIV infections occurred in the 15-49 age group. Fewer than 1,000 adolescents (age 10-19) and 1,600 persons in the 15-24 age group, are estimated to be living with HIV in Iran.

In terms of reproductive health, in 2015, 99.3 per cent of deliveries were performed by a skilled birth attendant.¹⁰ Iran was one of only nine countries that achieved the global development goal of reducing the maternal mortality ratio by half from 1990 to 2015.¹¹



Development Pathway and United Nations Intervention Strategies

The United Nations System's support for the high-level outcome focusing on enabling people in vulnerable situations will be provided through a set of two intermediate outcomes that define the strategic thrust of the United Nations offer. Around these outcomes, participating United Nations entities will collaboratively develop output-based rolling Joint Work Plans to take the Cooperation Framework's implementation forward. These intermediate outcomes include:

10. <http://aidsreportingtool.unaids.org>

11. <https://www.amar.org.ir> پایگاه اطلاعات MDG (amar.org.ir).



Intermediate Outcome 2.1:

The health system is resilient and addresses a range of vulnerabilities in diverse settings and emergencies.

The development pathway for this intermediate outcome uses a life-cycle approach and the three lenses of equality, vulnerability, and inclusiveness to map pathways where the health system would benefit most from United Nations support and where the United Nations System believes it has the greatest comparative advantage. This may help the health system better monitor (and thus identify) the populations, settings and locations where the disparities exist and to formulate targeted, sustainable, and customized solutions to address them. In addition, the health system will stress resiliency to better respond to health emergencies and to prepare for emergencies by advocating, supporting and facilitating risk assessment and preparedness.

Upon request of the Government, as a guiding principle, the United Nations will support the health system to strengthen service delivery and health information systems, capacity development of the health workforce, enhancement of accessibility, affordability and utilization of essential medicines and services. This will also include nutrition-related aspects of the health system, equipping it to provide universal coverage of essential nutrition services. In the area of health and nutrition emergencies, the United Nations will offer support to national partners for development, strengthening and maintaining national capacities and having a resilient health system to effectively detect, assess, report and respond to public health risks and emergencies. In addition, technical support will be provided to meet the requirements of the International Health Regulations (IHR 2005) as a means to protect and improve health. Given the negative impact of external factors, the United Nations will also provide technical advice and support and facilitate the procurement and importation of medicines and medical/pharmaceutical supplies.

The United Nations will provide support to national counterparts in expanding and improving health-care services, information, and surveillance systems for communicable diseases (such as HIV/AIDS) and emerging, and re-emerging, diseases through an integrated approach. The United Nations support would also aim to expand multisectoral collaboration for controlling communicable diseases, including prevention of antimicrobial resistance through the "One Health" approach, conducting risk assessment and mitigation, and also updating plans, capacity-building, innovation and knowledge-sharing.

The United Nations will provide support to national counterparts in expanding and improving integrated essential non-communicable disease (NCD) and mental health-care services into the health system, focusing on primary health care. This will support the important areas of early detection of NCDs, treatment and rehabilitation. The increasing rate of cancers, including preventable gynaecological cancers, will be addressed. Furthermore, the United Nations will also support advocacy, updating results-based plans, technical guidelines and health policies, and capacity-building of human resources and institutions.

In line with the cooperation principles governing this document and in full conformity with the national goals, priorities and needs in the area of HIV/AIDS, the United Nations Country Team will support the National AIDS Programme to achieve its objectives.

Intermediate Outcome 2.2:

All relevant partners contribute to addressing health determinants and risk factors, and promote healthy lifestyles.

Based on a life-course approach to health, the United Nations will support national partners in implementing such policies as "Health in All Policies", the whole-of-government approach, and community engagement and empowerment. The adoption of the life-course approach across the whole of Government aims to improve health and well-being in all age groups and address health risks (including addressing the needs of young people), promote healthy environments and healthy lifestyles, incorporate social determinants of health in relevant work plans and programmes and promote health and nutrition in different settings (e.g. urban settings, schools, workplace, and so forth) and contribute to sustainable development and inclusive growth and wealth.

Part of the life-course approach will be addressing malnutrition in all its forms (including both under- and over-nutrition and micronutrient deficiencies). This will include community awareness and nutrition education of mothers including Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) counselling and engagement on social protection, social safety nets and policy guidance for provision and support of adequate maternal, infant and young child nutrition, in full coordination with the Government.

A wider life-cycle approach to population ageing will support national efforts to benefit from a multidimensional set of age-sensitive measures that promote healthy ageing, ensuring that people at every age are prepared for quality ageing. This approach would include implementing social safeguards for older persons, upgrading knowledge on older people, and supporting implementation of the National Document for Older Persons.

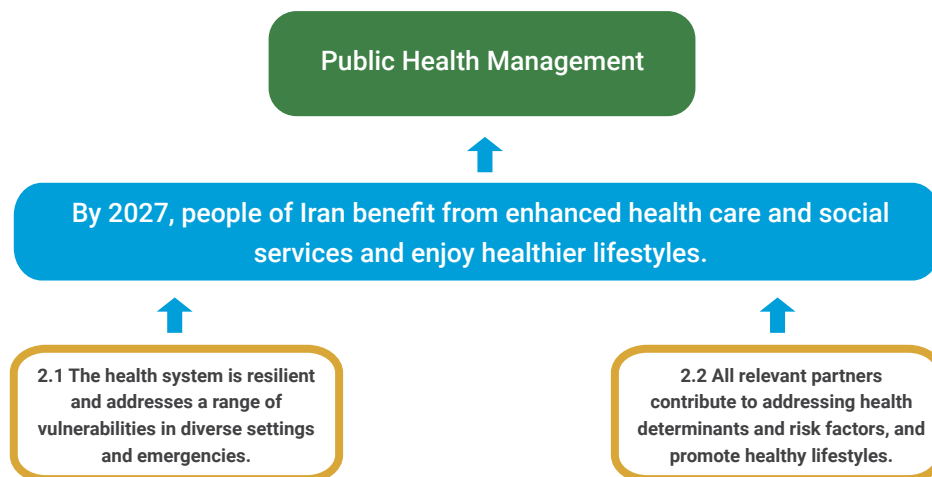
United Nations agencies will support the Government to promote appropriate maternity care and address provincial disparities in maternal mortality based on reproductive health indicators and services (including addressing infertility issues) to improve the long-term health of mothers and their newborns, as well as promoting positive lifestyle for adolescents and youth.

Mental health and related support and promoting healthy family relationships will be a key consideration under the life-cycle approach, and in the continuum of change that leads to positive health outcomes and healthy lifestyles.

Moreover, the United Nations System will support national partners in addressing the needs of persons with disabilities, elderly persons and female-headed families. This will cover the whole continuum of health and relevant social services, ensuring that such services are properly provided based on an informed needs assessment.

The United Nations would provide support to national counterparts in addressing modifiable risk factors of NCDs, mental disorders, disabilities and road traffic injuries through establishing and strengthening a comprehensive multisectoral mechanism where all partners including the health sector and sectors beyond it and communities work together in a participatory manner. United Nations would provide support to national counterparts in highlighting the role of healthy lifestyles, including healthy eating and physical activity.

Development Pathway for Outcome 2



Under the UNSDCF and through the cooperation with the Government, the United Nations System would take a multidimensional approach, working with a range of Ministries and national partners.

The United Nations System would help create and support networks of knowledge and participation, broker technical dialogue on health policy, and support mechanisms for meaningful and effective collaboration. Recognizing the inter-linkages between environmental, economic and social areas, such as education, and the health of the population, United Nations health agencies will also work under the environment priority area and under the socio-economic resilience priority area to address determinants of health that are relevant to those pillars.



Cooperating Entities

The multisectoral approach requires the engagement, involvement, and active contribution of a wide range of partners. Together with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs as the overall government coordinating entity, the United Nations System will help facilitate dialogue among national institutions and international partners at the level of technical exchange and dialogue, planning and programming mechanisms, and knowledge management forums.

Key national partners that can potentially contribute to this outcome include the Ministry of Health and Medical Education; the Ministry of Interior; the Drug Control Headquarters; the Ministry of Youth and Sports; the Ministry of Education; the Ministry of Science, Research and Technology; the Ministry of Agriculture Jihad; the Department of Environment; the Iranian Red Crescent Society; the National Disaster Management Organization; the Ministry of Cooperative, Labour and Social Welfare; the Ministry of Energy; and the Ministry of Roads and Urban Development.

OUTCOME 3:

By 2027, environmental conservation and integrated natural resource management are enhanced, and the capacity to address climate change challenges is strengthened.

Contextual Setting

As a semi-arid country with limited water resources, Iran is experiencing the impact of global climate change with profound consequences. Similar to the other parts of the world, Iran is impacted by environmental degradation. The impact includes changes in precipitation patterns, persistent droughts, heat stress, air pollution, water pollution, soil erosion, and loss of biodiversity, habitats, and natural resources. These phenomena are affecting Iran's economy and population, especially those who are directly dependent on nature for their livelihood and survival.

Iran's high material footprint per capita plus high CO₂ emissions have resulted in reducing the Iran Human Development Index (HDI) by about 12 per cent from what it otherwise would have been.¹² The country has great capacity to utilize energy resources such as solar power towards developing a sustainable and environmentally friendly economy, reducing emission of hazardous air pollutants, and removing the pressure on its scarce water resources. Tackling issues of climate change and its potential consequences is prompting new policy approaches, and initiatives are being undertaken through energy efficiency and energy intensity reduction approaches.

12. UNDP (2020). Human Development Report 2020.



Development Pathway and United Nations Intervention Strategies

The United Nations System's support will be provided through a set of three intermediate outcomes that define the strategic thrust of the United Nations offer. Around these outcomes, United Nations entities will collaboratively develop output-based rolling Joint Work Plans to take the Cooperation Framework's implementation forward. The intermediate outcomes are:



Intermediate Outcome 3.1:

Support for an environmentally friendly economy, including through the sustainable use of natural resources, is developed in all sectors.

To address the challenges faced by diminishing natural resources in a rapidly urbanizing country, the United Nations System will support the Government in connecting different aspects to address the complex sustainable development and natural resources management issues through policy advice, capacity-building, modern technology support and knowledge-sharing. The support will also include research on such issues as integrated approaches in managing natural resources and on the sustainable treatment of waste and pollutants, promoting plastic-free and sustainable consumption lifestyles, developing environment friendly and sustainable transportation infrastructure, reducing the use of hazardous wastes, and reforming polluting practices in agriculture and industry while enhancing capacity-building of MSMEs and their suppliers on climate resilience and resource efficiency. The United Nations System offers its facilitation and advocacy capacities to enhance the framework of South-South and Triangular Cooperation to mobilize international resources for improved integrated natural resources management and environmentally friendly development.



Intermediate Outcome 3.2:

Effective management of habitats and conservation of biodiversity support the health and sustainable services of ecosystems.

The United Nations System will support the Government in its efforts to address the condition of the health and biodiversity of Iran's ecosystem and in exploring diversified solutions for financing conservation efforts. The United Nations System will provide assistance to the Government in improving ecosystem protection and biodiversity conservation through capacity-building and knowledge-sharing, identification and mobilization of financial resources, including global funds and facilitating international and South-South cooperation. The United Nations System will also support the Government in reducing the usage of harmful substances in industry and agriculture that affect the health of ecosystems and biodiversity. The protection of marine and terrestrial ecosystems including wetlands, seas, forests, deserts, and rangelands as well as the corridors of the migratory species will be another area of collaboration with the Government.



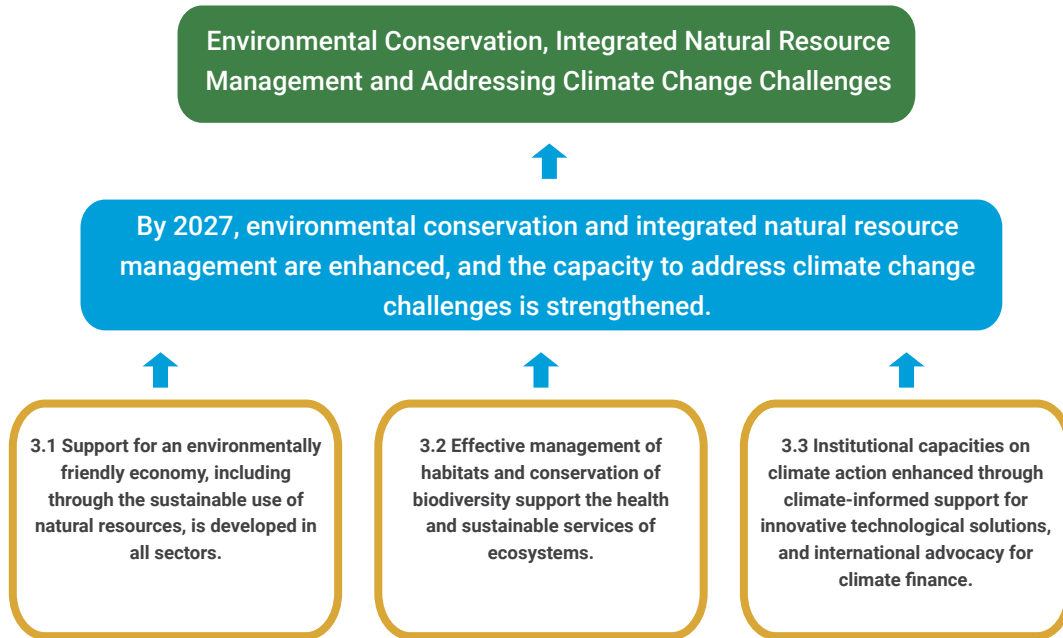
Intermediate Outcome 3.3:

Institutional capacities on climate action enhanced through climate-informed support for innovative technological solutions, and international advocacy for climate finance.

The United Nations System in Iran will offer an integrated approach to assist the Government in improving climate action through climate-informed contributions, supporting the Government to establish and diversify mechanisms for financing, supporting capacity-building and knowledge-sharing. Through its technical expertise, the United Nations System will propose environmentally protective and promotive measures that work to encourage innovative and technological approaches on usage of clean energy, reduce the level of consumption of natural resources, and reduce the emission of greenhouse gases and other atmospheric pollutants while promoting sustainable and climate-smart industrial and agricultural development.

The United Nations System through its international advocacy role will facilitate regional cooperation on combating sand and dust storms and South-South and Triangular Cooperation and will help mobilize global financial resources for environment financing including through advocating for reinvigoration of Global Environment Facility projects to address the country's challenges created by climate change.

Development Pathway for Outcome 3



The United Nations System will support the Government in establishing inter-linkages between environment, health, urbanization, resilient economy approaches, and disaster risk reduction and management. The work under this outcome area will also contribute to work under Outcome 1 (socio-economic resilience), Outcome 2 (health), and Outcome 4 (disaster risk reduction and management).

The United Nations System will support the mobilization of international and regional financial resources, modern technological support, and establish synergies among the countries in the western Asia region to address transboundary environmental challenges, especially those related to sand and dust storms, transboundary ecosystems, conservation of migratory species and their corridors and reduction of pollution, to reduce and mitigate the environmental, health and socio-economic impacts of the degradation of natural resources.

To promote sustainability, the United Nations System will support strengthening national and local capacities in integrated natural resource management, climate action, and development of environmentally friendly economic approaches through capacity-building, technological support, technical advisory support, technology transfer and introduction of sustainable financial mechanisms. The United Nations System will develop a coordinated approach to support multi-agency joint programmes in a synergized manner.

Cooperating Entities

Together with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs as the overall government coordinating entity, the United Nations System in Iran, in collaboration with the specified non-resident United Nations agencies, will collectively address the multisectoral issues related to ecosystem degradation and climate change impacts.

Key national partners that can potentially contribute to this outcome include the Vice-Presidency Department of Environment; the Ministry of Agriculture Jihad; the Islamic Republic of Iran Meteorological Organization; the Ministry of Energy; the Ministry of Science, Research and Technology; the Ministry of Mines, Industry and Commerce; the Ministry of Interior; the Ministry of Petroleum; the Ministry of Health and Medical Education; and the Plan and Budget Organization.

OUTCOME 4:

By 2027, the national and local resilience to disaster impacts is enhanced by improving disaster risk reduction, preparedness, response and recovery.

Contextual Setting

Iran is a disaster-prone country, and recent decades have witnessed several disaster events that have caused significant damage and losses and adversely affected Iran's development gains. In addition, climate and weather-related hazards such as droughts, sand and dust storms, and floods have sharply increased in recent years.

In the past decade, the country started to move away from a traditional disaster response-focused approach to an approach that, in addition to planning for effective preparedness and response, looks at disaster risk reduction and endeavours to mitigate and reduce disaster risks by reducing hazards, vulnerabilities and exposure to risks. Iran has updated and passed its National Disaster Management Law in 2019, which provides a comprehensive and holistic approach with regard to short- and long-term aspects of disaster management and bridges disaster risk reduction and management with development planning and programming in the country. Accordingly, the National Disaster Management Organization has been given a more strategic role in coordinating and supporting disaster management and risk reduction.

The recent legislative and organizational developments in the disaster management agenda of Iran are a very positive and important step forward. Enhanced institutional and operational capacities in terms of strategic planning, knowledge, and modern technology and equipment in the areas of disaster risk assessment, hazard monitoring and early warning, disaster preparedness, response and recovery will help realize the goals of disaster risk management, reduction and response plans.

The implementation of the recently adopted National Disaster Management Law and National Disaster Management Strategy and other pertinent national frameworks will benefit from being based on a risk-informed development approach, with full engagement and support of key national entities responsible for planning and development.

In addition to institutional and operational capacities, engagement and participation of people are essential so that they can serve as agents of solutions to reduce the risk and negative impacts of disasters. To play such a role, it is important for people to acquire the necessary knowledge and skills and for disaster risk reduction and management (DRRM) planning.

Development Pathway and United Nations Intervention Strategies

The United Nations System's support will be provided through a set of two intermediate outcomes that define the strategic thrust of the United Nations offer. Around these outcomes, participating United Nations entities will collaboratively develop output-based rolling Joint Work Plans to take the Cooperation Framework's implementation forward. These intermediate outcomes are:

Intermediate Outcome 4.1:

Disaster risk reduction is integrated into development planning and programmes, and institutional capacities for effective disaster preparedness, response and recovery are strengthened.

United Nations agencies on the ground, based on their comparative advantages and with an emphasis on joint initiatives, will support national efforts through the following strategies:

- Supporting the national and sectoral development institutions and line ministries to integrate disaster risk reduction in development policies and planning, by sharing available international expertise and experiences and providing financial and technical support to assessments and coordination;
- Providing the National Disaster Management Organization (NDMO) with technological support, international expertise and global best practices, and knowledge support to improve multi-hazard risk reduction, response, preparedness, and recovery in national planning; risk transfer, distribution and retention mechanisms, and financial protection for investments; the integration of climate change considerations into preparedness, risk reduction, and recovery planning; and disaggregated data for humanitarian preparedness and response, as well as for contingency planning;
- Providing technical support including transferring knowledge, guidelines, standards, good practices, and lessons learned through South-South and Triangular Cooperation initiatives in integrating risk reduction and management in planning processes, resource mobilization and in assisting the Government in localizing knowledge-based products and adapting them to the national development requirements of the country;

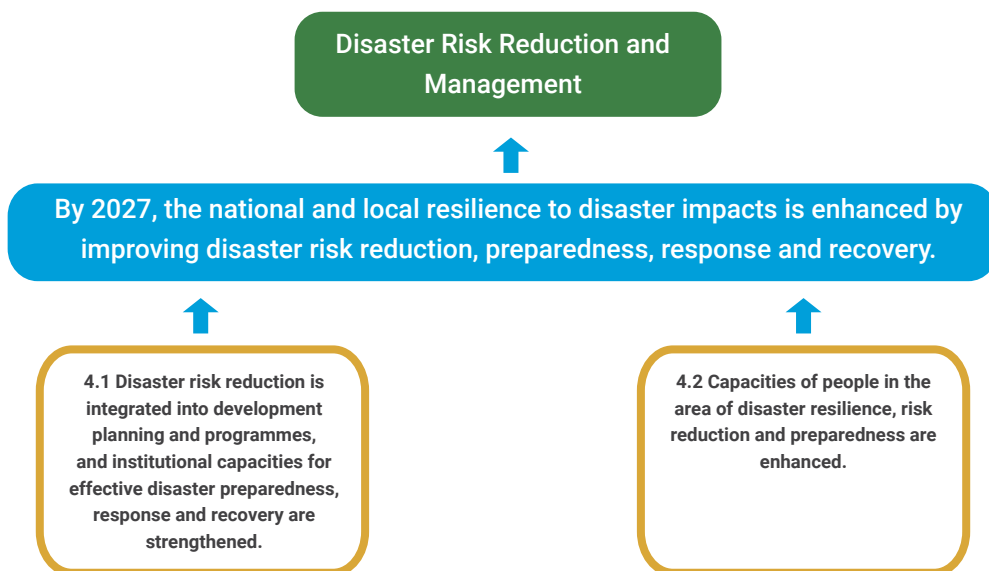
- Supporting the resource mobilizing activities of the Government through the donor community and United Nations agencies for improving the functioning of its DRRM mechanisms by helping to procure equipment for effective disaster preparedness and response;
- Providing research and knowledge support to the Government on DRRM through cooperation with the Natural Disaster Research Institute (NDRI).

Intermediate Outcome 4.2:

Capacities of people in the area of disaster resilience, risk reduction and preparedness are enhanced.

United Nations agencies on the ground, based on their comparative advantages and with an emphasis on joint initiatives, will support national efforts through providing technical support including sharing of good international practices to promote participatory approaches, thereby enhancing collaboration between government authorities and populations.

Development Pathway for Outcome 4



The DRRM outcome embodies the humanitarian-development nexus in its approach to disaster risk management, reduction, response and recovery and the impact of disasters on development, addressing the needs of people of Iran.

As disasters recognize no borders, the DRRM outcome will take into consideration trans-boundary hazards such as sand and dust storms and drought. It will further require consideration of regional cooperation mechanisms such as bilateral, South-South and Triangular Cooperation on disaster risk management to facilitate sharing of data and information on risk assessment, and early warning systems, as well as exchange of expertise and experiences with the countries of the region and beyond.

United Nations support will follow a balanced approach in providing the hardware (e.g. equipment) and software (e.g. knowledge, best practices and modern technological support) support in order to contribute to the development of national capacities.



Cooperating Entities

Considering the complex and multi-dimensional nature of disaster risk, the area of DRRM requires a multi-stakeholder approach and broad internal and external cooperation. Together with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs as the overall government coordinating entity, the United Nations System in Iran, in collaboration with the relevant non-resident agencies, will collectively engage to cover key development and emergency/humanitarian components of DRRM.

The key national partners that can potentially contribute to this outcome include the Ministry of Interior; the National Disaster Management Organization (NDMO) and the NDRI; the Plan and Budget Organization (PBO); the IRIMO; Iranian Red Crescent Society; the Department of Environment; Ministry of Road and Urban Development; Ministry of Energy; Ministry of Agriculture Jihad; Ministry of Education; Ministry of Health and Medical Education; Ministry of Cooperative, Labour and Social Welfare; Ministry of Science, Research and Technology; and Ministry of Education.

OUTCOME 5:

By 2027, more people of Iran are protected from drug use, and the capacity for effective border management and countering illicit trafficking is enhanced.

Contextual Setting

Iran is heavily affected by the problem of drug use and drug trafficking due to its close proximity to the greatest producer of opiates in the world. Drug use presents a societal issue too. The resolution of the issue of drug use and its adversities requires that interventions modify underlying causes, patterns and consequences through relevant strategies, products and services for preventing and treating drug use and reducing harm ensuing from drug use.

The Government has been successfully establishing many diverse interventions on drug prevention, treatment and harm reduction in the country. However, the existing services are not necessarily covering all the populations in need of them who are at the epicentre of drug use issues.

The country has built, over the years, one of the strongest counter-narcotics enforcement capabilities in the region. The country has spent heavily and has sustained huge human losses and incurred approximately one billion dollars to counter the flow of illicit drugs. One of the priorities identified for improving drug supply reduction in the country is to enhance national capacity for effective border management and illicit trafficking control, including drug-related crime.

Development Pathway and United Nations Intervention Strategies

The United Nations System's support will be provided through a set of two intermediate outcomes that define the strategic thrust of the United Nations offer. Around these outcomes and guided by the principle of national ownership and leadership, participating United Nations entities will collaboratively develop output-based rolling Joint Work Plans to take the Cooperation Framework's implementation forward. The intermediate outcomes are:

Intermediate Outcome 5.1:

Access to evidence-based drug prevention, treatment, harm reduction, and drug-related protection services is improved.

The United Nations contributes technically to ongoing national efforts and programmes and for piloting, implementation, and equipping relevant centres to meet the needs of various populations affected by drug use in close cooperation and coordination with the relevant governmental organizations. Financial, technical and knowledge-based support will be provided as add-ons to existing programmes for improving access to quality, user-friendly, comprehensive, and tailored services. The focus lies on the empowerment of people to improve family functioning and healthy family relationships, improve health and well-being, and address the psychosocial needs of people in vulnerable situations.

Intermediate Outcome 5.2:

National capacity for effective border management and illicit trafficking control, including drug-related crime, is improved.

The United Nations will support the strengthening of Iran's active engagement at regional and international drug and precursors control forums, thereby helping to increase technical knowledge and capacities of counterparts through specialized training and provision of drug control equipment and supplies to improve law enforcement status and drug control mechanisms. Through strengthening border management and illicit trafficking control, in collaboration with national and international stakeholders, the United Nations System in Iran will provide support in strengthening the capacity of law enforcement agencies, resulting in the increase in the number of operations conducted against drug trafficking networks and in the volume of seizures of drugs and illicit chemical precursors.

While adopting a multi-dimensional approach, supportive measures under these intermediate outcomes will create mutual synergies with other UNSDCF priority areas. The United Nations will develop and implement Joint Work Plans and programmes to avoid duplication and to encourage synergized action promoting higher effectiveness and efficiency. Under the Cooperation Framework, the United Nations will give high priority to supporting capacity development and systems strengthening to improve the quality of services.

South-South and Triangular Cooperation in the areas of drug prevention, treatment, harm reduction and border control will continue to be part of United Nations support, contributing to improved cooperation within the region and to the exchange of good practices.

The implementation of interventions will involve institutions, services and centres selected from among existing institutions to ensure continuity of action. The United Nations System would support the Government to ensure continued national ownership and leadership of joint programmes and initiatives under this outcome and establish necessary institutional arrangements and capacity for the successful implementation of joint programmes and for the sustainability of their results and impacts.

Development Pathway for Outcome 5



Cooperating Entities

While the Ministry of Foreign Affairs is the overall government coordinating entity of the United Nations System, the Iranian Drug Control Headquarters (DCHQ) works as the overarching coordination body for drug control in the country, which is comprised of the Ministry of Health and Medical Education; the Ministry of Education; the Ministry of Sports and Youth; the State Welfare Organisation; the Police; the Customs; the Prisons Organisation; the Iranian Red Crescent Society; the Ministry of Interior; and other relevant entities. The drug control system in Iran attaches high value to the involvement of academia and civil society organizations in matters of drug control.

CHAPTER 3

UNSDCF PRINCIPLES OF COOPERATION

Country ownership shall be the overriding principle of cooperation. The UNSDCF should contribute to the national development priorities of the Islamic Republic of Iran. In formulating and implementing all programmes, projects and activities thereof, there shall be full respect for social, cultural, ethical and religious values of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Assistance to the Government under this Cooperation Framework shall be made available and shall be furnished and received in accordance with the relevant and applicable resolutions, decisions, rules and procedures of each United Nations System Organization.

The primary purpose of the UNSDCF is to profile how the United Nations System in Iran will contribute, in a coordinated manner, to the development priorities of the Islamic Republic of Iran. Therefore, any operational development activities within the UNSDCF shall contribute to the priority areas and policy orientations identified by the Government.

As a matter of working principle, the focus of joint activities within the purview of the UNSDCF shall remain sustainable development, with the achievement of the identified outcomes in all its forms and dimensions as its overarching objective, consistent with the national policies and plans for development.

The Government is the prime partner of the United Nations Country Team, and does have the primary responsibility for its country's development and for coordinating, on the basis of national strategies and policies, all types of external assistance, including that provided by multilateral organizations such as the United Nations System, in order to effectively integrate such assistance into its development trajectory.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs takes leadership in coordinating implementation of the UNSDCF, and the UNSDCF will be executed under its overall supervision.

The United Nations recognizes the ownership and leadership of the Government of Iran in the implementation of the UNSDCF. Activities will be implemented in accordance with established United Nations country programme agreements with the Government of Iran. National implementation is the preferred implementation modality while the United Nations can support with other implementation modalities at the request of the Government of Iran.

Subject to the discretion of the relevant government implementing partners and under their coordination and supervision, other partners such as officially registered civil society organizations and private entities may participate in the implementation of UNSDCF-related activities.

The fundamental principle of national ownership and leadership underpins any form of cooperation under the UNSDCF and is to be respected by partners at all stages of their partnership in order to ensure the full alignment of the joint operational activities with national development policies and priorities.

Formulation and implementation of any joint activities relating to the UNSDCF outcomes shall fully respect the national norms and values of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

The government implementing partners and the United Nations cooperating agencies employ officially-approved data and statistics of the country as the point of reference in their work plans.

The provisions of the 1946 Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations and/or the provisions of the 1947 Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies including its applicable Annex, to which the Islamic Republic of Iran is a party, will apply to each United Nations System Organization and its personnel for the purposes of the activities conducted in the country under this Cooperation Framework. The provisions of any legal agreement between the Government and any United Nations System Organization will also be applied to that United Nations System Organization and its personnel. Without prejudice to such privileges and immunities, it is the duty of all persons enjoying them to respect the laws and regulations of the Host Country. Any difference will be resolved amicably.

CHAPTER 4

COOPERATION FRAMEWORK IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

4.1 COOPERATION FRAMEWORK GOVERNANCE STRUCTURE

The Joint Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran – United Nations High Level Steering Committee (HLSC) is the highest governing and decision-making body of the Cooperation Framework. It is co-chaired by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the United Nations Resident Coordinator and is comprised of representatives of government ministries and of the United Nations agencies, funds and programmes with operational activities in Iran.

The HLSC will meet once a year, providing strategic oversight to the Cooperation Framework's implementation, while ensuring its continued alignment with the evolving country context, as well as with national, regional and international development processes. It will review progress made in the previous year, while identifying challenges and opportunities in the changing context and to take into account the implementation of the Cooperation Framework through the Joint Work Plans.

The United Nations Country Team is led by the United Nations Resident Coordinator and operates in full coordination with the Government. The United Nations Results Groups will be established for each of the five UNSDCF outcomes to improve internal United Nations coordination and to ensure a coherent United Nations system-wide approach to analysis, planning, and implementation of the United Nations contributions.

4.2. RESOURCING THE COOPERATION FRAMEWORK

The United Nations System agencies will provide financial and other support to the development and implementation of activities within the UNSDCF, which may include technical support, cash assistance, supplies, commodities and equipment, procurement services, transport, funds for advocacy, research and studies, consultancies, programme development, evaluation, training activities and staff support.

Additional support may include access to United Nations organization-managed global information systems, the network of the United Nations System agencies' country office and specialized information systems, including rosters of consultants and providers of development services, and access to the support provided by the network of United Nations specialized agencies, funds and programmes.

The United Nations System agencies shall appoint staff and consultants for programme development, programme support and technical assistance as well as for monitoring and evaluation activities.

Subject to annual reviews and progress in the implementation of the programme, the United Nations System agencies' funds are distributed by calendar year and in accordance with the UNSDCF. These budgets will be reviewed and further detailed in the work plans and project documents. By mutual consent between the Government and the United Nations Development System entities, funds not earmarked by donors to United Nations Development System agencies for specific activities may be re-allocated to other programmatically equally worthwhile activities.

In developing a strategy for financing the UNSDCF, the United Nations System in Iran will assess the financial landscape to understand the volume of available funding streams for advancing sustainable development objectives in Iran (e.g. core agency funding, global/vertical and pooled United Nations Development System funding, and agency-specific thematic funding) as well as to determine any funding gaps based on the costed results of the Cooperation Framework.

The Cooperation Funding Framework, informed by clearly defined outcomes and development directives of the Government, will be the key tool to guide joint resource mobilization. It will have two levels: (a) a multi-year funding framework covering the full duration of the UNSDCF; and (b) annual funding frameworks that will be monitored and updated as part of the Joint Work Plans.

Supported by the financial landscape analysis, the funding frameworks will form the basis of development of the Cooperation Framework Resource Mobilization Strategy, which will help explore and promote innovative sustainable development-related financial instruments that can unlock new sources of finance.

To help achieve development targets and fund activities, establishment of instruments such as a United Nations inter-agency pooled fund (with thematic windows) will be pursued in close consultation, coordination and agreement with the Government and the United Nations Country Team. The financing mechanisms will serve as platforms for strengthening collective action towards quality programming for increased results and impact. The pooled fund specifically among other financing mechanisms can provide a tailored response for integrated support across sectors to address priorities and needs of the Government of Iran. These instruments will draw on the expertise and synergies of the United Nations entities and will enable agencies to have access to additional donor resources and broaden the donor base. They will be complementary to agency-specific resource mobilization efforts and humanitarian appeals.

4.3 DERIVATION OF UNITED NATIONS ENTITY COUNTRY PROGRAMMING INSTRUMENTS FROM THE COOPERATION FRAMEWORK

United Nations agency/entity programmes have been defined and shaped around the strategic priorities identified and the thrust of the United Nations offer around which the Cooperation Framework has been designed and will correspond with Joint Work Plans. To ensure strong alignment, Country Programme Documents (CPDs) of concerned United Nations entities will take into account the Cooperation Framework priority areas, the overall outcomes, and the intermediate outcomes that contribute to the overall outcomes. United Nations entities without CPDs will derive their entity-specific country programming instruments from the Cooperation Framework planned results.

4.4 JOINT WORK PLANS

The UNSDCF will be nationally executed under the overall coordination of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Government cooperating entities will implement programme joint activities. The UNSDCF will be made operational through the development of Joint Work Plans (JWPs) developed by the Results Groups and/or agency-specific work plans and project documents as necessary that describe the specific results to be achieved and will form an agreement between the United Nations System agencies and each implementing partner as necessary on the use of resources.

To the extent possible, the United Nations System agencies and the government implementing partners will use the minimum documents necessary, namely the signed UNSDCF and signed joint or agency-specific work plans and project documents, to implement programmatic initiatives. However, as necessary and appropriate, project documents may be prepared using, inter alia, the relevant text from the UNSDCF and joint or agency-specific work plans and/or project documents. It should be noted that in these work plans and project documents cash assistance for travel, stipends, honoraria and other costs shall be set at rates commensurate with those applied in the country, but not higher than those applicable to the United Nations System (as stated in the International Civil Service Commission circulars).

Joint Work Plans will be formulated by the UNSDCF Results Groups in the online UN INFO platform. The Joint Work Plan will ensure greater alignment with national needs and priorities, support country capacities to deliver development results, and ensure transparency and accountability in their implementation.

The Joint Work Plans will be discussed across the UNSDCF Results Groups to ensure coherence and synergy of United Nations Country Team collective programming in the Islamic Republic of Iran. The Joint Work Plans will result from the joint planning exercise with the coordinated engagement and participation of the United Nations Country Team and members of the respective Results Groups. The Joint Work Plans will reflect planned joint programmatic outputs, key activities or sub-outputs delivered jointly or by individual agencies, as well as indicative available resources and funding gaps.

4.5 BUSINESS OPERATIONS STRATEGY IN SUPPORT OF THE COOPERATION FRAMEWORK

In 2020, the United Nations System in Iran developed and endorsed the first-ever Business Operations Strategy, with the purpose of strengthening United Nations coherence and joint approaches in the country, thereby ensuring both cost-effectiveness and quality of the United Nations operations. The Business Operations Strategy focuses on creating efficiencies in procurement, logistics, administration, finance, ICT, and human resources.

Within the United Nations System in Iran, the inter-agency group of the Operations Management Team is responsible for overseeing the Business Operations Strategy development, implementation, annual work planning and, in doing so, the Operations Management Team will continue to explore and recommend innovative business models and levels of collaboration across United Nations entities, aimed at efficient and effective implementation of the Cooperation Framework and common business operations in Iran.

A second iteration of the Business Operations Strategy will be developed in 2025, in accordance with United Nations guidance, to take account of any new operational demands of the UNSDCF and any new or revised cooperation frameworks, innovative practices or means of operation.

CHAPTER 5

COOPERATION FRAMEWORK MONITORING AND EVALUATION PLAN

The monitoring¹³ and evaluation of the UNSDCF will be jointly undertaken by the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the United Nations System in Iran as a joint responsibility. The UNSDCF HLSC will be the mechanism to ensure that adequate capacity is in place to enable effective reporting and evaluation of the Cooperation Framework, while making the best use of existing national data, monitoring and evaluation instruments and information systems.

Monitoring and Evaluation Plan

The Results Matrix of the UNSDCF, developed by the United Nations System in close consultation and collaboration with national partners under the overall coordination of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, is the main tool against which implementation progress will be measured.

Under the oversight of the HLSC, there will be scope to propose additional indicators of relevance for inclusion in the Cooperation Framework. Official data related to the UNSDCF overall outcome and intermediate outcome indicators will be produced by the Government, and the United Nations and the Government will collaborate in the Cooperation Framework monitoring and reporting.

Implementing partners will have a key role in the monitoring and evaluation of programmatic activities.

Key elements of the Cooperation Framework's monitoring and evaluation arrangements will include:

- The annual Country Results Report for the United Nations System in Iran;
- United Nations Results Groups' Joint Work Plans planning, review and reporting, agreeing on course corrections to the Joint Work Plans and flagging any coordination and programmatic issues to the United Nations Country Team;
- United Nations agency/entity-specific monitoring: focus on reporting and learning from specific projects and programmes that contribute to UNSDCF results in relation to the entity's sub-outputs and financial resources that are reported through UN INFO;
- Annual HLSC review: setting the UNSDCF strategic direction, discussing national circumstances and priorities and agreeing on course corrections; and
- Individual agency programme and project reports, including reports of United Nations joint programmes and projects.

13. Throughout the UNSDCF, the term "monitoring" refers, and is limited, to the joint assessment of progress being made through the United Nations contribution in achieving the results under the Cooperation Framework.

Each Result Group will conduct an Annual Performance Review with its stakeholders to discuss achievements, challenges, opportunities and lessons learned. Based on this review and the evolving country context, the Results Groups will propose amendments to the Cooperation Framework and/or to the Joint Work Plan to the United Nations Country Team to ensure continued relevance and effectiveness of United Nations support. Based on this review and the evolving country context, the Cooperation Framework Results Groups will propose to the United Nations Country Team any amendment or course corrections required to the following year's JWP. This Annual Performance Review will feed into the preparation of the mandatory annual United Nations Country Results Report for submission to the UNSDCF High-Level Steering Committee.

Evaluation

An evaluation of the UNSDCF will be carried out in the penultimate year (2026) of the Cooperation Framework cycle. This will be part of the strategic planning process for the new Cooperation Framework programming cycle. The Cooperation Framework evaluation will be informed by the United Nations entities' evaluations of their own programmes and joint programmes.

ANNEX

COOPERATION FRAMEWORK OUTCOME INDICATORS FRAMEWORK¹

STRATEGIC PRIORITY I: Socio-Economic Resilience

● **National Development Priority:**

Benefits of resilient socio-economic development are ensured.

● **Chaired by²:** UNDP, UNICEF

● **Contributing UN agencies:**

FAO, ITC, UNAIDS, UNESCO, UNFPA, UN-Habitat, UNIDO, UNODC and WHO

● **Responsible Government Organization*:**

MFA and relevant line ministries.

● **Cooperating Entities:**

Vice-Presidency for Rural and Deprived Areas; Vice-Presidency for Science and Technology; Plan and Budget Organization; Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs; Ministry of Interior; Ministry of Justice; Ministry of Cooperative, Labour and Social Welfare; Ministry of Agriculture Jihad; Ministry of Industry; Mines and Trade; Ministry of Roads and Urban Development; Ministry of Education; Ministry of Research, Science and Technology; Ministry of Health and Medical Education; Ministry of Cultural Heritage, Handicrafts and Tourism; and Ministry of Youth and Sport. Other stakeholders will engage under the supervision and responsibility of the relevant line ministries.

Outcome 1: By 2027, people of Iran enjoy a shock responsive socio-economic development and sustainable growth integrated into development policies and programmes.

1. The Results Matrix for the Intermediate Outcomes will be incorporated as an addendum to the UNSDCF based on the agreement between the Government and the UN system.

2. The Chairs of the UNSDCF Results Groups will be reviewed on a yearly basis.

* Responsible for providing data to track progress.

INDICATORS	BASELINE (YEAR)	TARGET (2027)	MOV/SOURCE
Outcome indicator 1.1: Poverty index	TBD	TBD	SCI, MCLSW Target Source: The data will be provided by the Government within six months of the UNSDCF signing.
Outcome indicator 1.2: Unemployment rate	Total: 9.2% (2022, Q2) Men: 7.8% Women: 16.1% Urban: 10.1% Rural: 6.4%	TBD	SCI Labour Survey Baseline Source: Iran's Labor Survey, 2022 (Quarter 2), Target Source: The data will be provided by the Government within six months of the UNSDCF signing.
Outcome indicator 1.3: Economic participation rate	Total: 40.9% (2022, Q2) Men: 68% Women: 13.8% Urban: 40.1% Rural: 43.5%	TBD	SCI Labour Survey Baseline Source: Iran's Labor Survey, 2022 (Quarter 2), Target Source: The data will be provided by the Government within six months of the UNSDCF signing.

Assumptions:

- Mutual commitment of the United Nations and national partners in delivering results with respect to Socio-Economic Resilience Priority Pillar
- Timely provision of resources by the responsible partners
- Joint Government – UN evaluation and assessment of the UNSDCF results achieved under the Socio-Economic Resilience Priority Pillar
- Willingness for cooperation on knowledge development and management and using global best practices with respect to Socio-Economic Resilience Priority Pillar
- Mutual commitment by the UN and national partners for optimal use of existing coordination structures

3. <https://amar.org.ir/Portals/0/News/1401/nirroyekar01.1.pdf?ver=mae1h0sXEoeDPDrTU94LnQ3%d3%d>

4. <https://amar.org.ir/Portals/0/News/1401/nirroyekar01.1.pdf?ver=mae1h0sXEoeDPDrTU94LnQ3%d3%d>

STRATEGIC PRIORITY II: Public Health Management

● **National Development Priority:**

Benefits of resilient public health management are ensured.

● **Chaired by²:** WHO

● **Contributing UN agencies:**

FAO, UNAIDS, UNESCO, UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF and UNIDO

● **Responsible Government Organization*:**

Ministry of Health and Medical Education (MoHME)

● **Cooperating Entities:**

Ministry of Health and Medical Education; Ministry of Interior; Drug Control Headquarters; Ministry of Youth and Sports; Ministry of Education; Ministry of Science; Research and Technology; Ministry of Agriculture Jihad; Department of Environment; Iranian Red Crescent Society; National Disaster Management Organization; Ministry of Cooperative; Labour and Social Welfare; Ministry of Energy; and Ministry of Roads; and Urban Development. Other stakeholders will engage under the responsibility and supervision of the responsible government organization.

Outcome 2: By 2027, people of Iran benefit from enhanced health care and social services and enjoy healthier lifestyles.

2. The Chairs of the UNSDCF Results Groups will be reviewed on a yearly basis.

* Responsible for providing data to track progress.

INDICATORS	BASELINE (YEAR)	TARGET (2027)	MOV/SOURCE
Outcome indicator 2.1: Coverage of supported health services	Total: 60.14%	Total: 81.41%	Baseline & Target Sources: Given that this is a composite indicator, data derives from the multiple sources, such as MoHME reports, MOHME SIB database, Primary Health Care Health Information System Database, MOHME database & complementary data, Global AIDS Monitoring / national HIV registry
Outcome indicator 2.2: Number of people benefiting from reduced risks and inequalities and addressed health determinants with UN support (disaggregated by sex, age, geographic location and theme)	Total: 0	Total: 142,240,000	Baseline & Target Sources: Reports of UN agencies under Health Pillar

Assumptions:

- Mutual commitment of the United Nations and national partners in delivering results with respect to Public Health Management Priority Pillar
- Timely provision of resources by the responsible partners
- Joint Government – UN evaluation and assessment of the UNSDCF results achieved under the Public Health Management Priority Pillar
- Willingness for cooperation on knowledge development and management and using global best practices with respect to Public Health Management Priority Pillar
- Mutual commitment by the UN and national partners for optimal use of existing coordination structures

STRATEGIC PRIORITY III: Environmental Protection, Integrated Natural Resource Management and Addressing Climate Change

● **National Development Priority:**

Effective integrated management of natural resources, environment-friendly economy, and protection of the environment is enhanced and resilience to climate change is strengthened

● **Chaired by²:** UNDP

● **Contributing UN agencies:**

FAO, UNDP, UNEP, UNESCO, UN-Habitat, UNICEF, UNIDO, WHO

● **Responsible Government Organization*:**

Department of Environment (DOE)

● **Cooperating Entities:**

Vice-Presidency Department of Environment; Ministry of Agriculture Jihad; Islamic Republic of Iran Meteorological Organization; Ministry of Energy; Ministry of Science, Research and Technology; Ministry of Mines, Industry and Commerce; Ministry of Interior; Ministry of Petroleum; Ministry of Health and Medical Education; and the Plan and Budget Organization. Other stakeholders will engage under the responsibility and supervision of the responsible government organization.

Outcome 3: By 2027, environmental conservation and integrated natural resource management are enhanced and the capacity to address climate change challenges is strengthened.

2. The Chairs of the UNSDCF Results Groups will be reviewed on a yearly basis.

* Responsible for providing data to track progress.

INDICATORS	BASELINE (YEAR)	TARGET (2027)	MOV/SOURCE
<p>Outcome indicator 3.1: Coverage (ha) of marine and terrestrial ecosystems created or sustainably managed (including deserts under desertification combat activities and Community Conserved Areas).</p>	<p>Protected Areas (ha): 17.11 million</p>	TBD	<p>DOE, Natural Resources and Watershed Organization</p> <p>Baseline Source: NBSAP2- Islamic Republic of Iran 2016-2030</p> <p>Target Source: The data will be provided by DOE within six months of the UNSDCF signing.</p>

Assumptions:

- Mutual commitment of the United Nations and national partners in delivering results with respect to the Environmental Protection, Integrated Natural Resources Management and Addressing Climate Change Priority Pillar
- Timely provision of resources by the responsible partners
- Joint Government – UN evaluation and assessment of the UNSDCF results achieved under the Environmental Protection, Integrated Natural Resources Management and Addressing Climate Change Pillar
- Willingness for cooperation on knowledge development and management and using global best practices with respect to the Environmental Protection, Integrated Natural Resources Management and Addressing Climate Change Priority Pillar
- Mutual commitment by the UN and national partners for optimal use of existing coordination structures

STRATEGIC PRIORITY IV: Disaster Risk Reduction and Management

● **National Development Priority:**

Enhanced resilience to disaster impacts

● **Chaired by²:** TBC

● **Contributing UN agencies:**

APDIM, FAO, UNDRR, UNFPA, UNEP, UNESCO, UN-Habitat, UNICEF, UNDP and UNOCHA

● **Responsible Government Organization*:**

National Disaster Management Organization (NDMO)

● **Cooperating Entities:**

Ministry of Interior; NDMO; Plan and Budget Organization; the Islamic Republic of Iran Meteorological Organization; Iranian Red Crescent Society; Department of Environment; Ministry of Road and Urban Development; Ministry of Energy; Ministry of Agriculture Jihad; Ministry of Health and Medical Education; Ministry of Cooperative, Labour and Social Welfare; Ministry of Science, Research and Technology; and Ministry of Education. Other stakeholders will engage under the responsibility and supervision of the responsible government organization.

Outcome 4: By 2027, the national and local resilience to disaster impacts is enhanced by improving disaster risk reduction, preparedness, response and recovery.

2. The Chairs of the UNSDCF Results Groups will be reviewed on a yearly basis.

* Responsible for providing data to track progress.

INDICATORS	BASELINE (YEAR)	TARGET (2027)	MOV/SOURCE
<p>Outcome indicator 4.1:</p> <p>Number of deaths attributed to disasters, per 100,000 population disaggregated by sex and age. (In accordance with the content and definitions of National Disaster Management Law)</p>	<p>Total: TBD</p> <p>Population 0-18 (Total, Boys, Girls): TBD</p> <p>Population 18-59 (Total, Men, Women): TBD</p> <p>Population 60+ (Total, Men, Women): TBD</p>	<p>Total: TBD</p> <p>Population 0-18 (Total, Boys, Girls): TBD</p> <p>Population 18-59 (Total, Men, Women): TBD</p> <p>Population 60+ (Total, Men, Women): TBD</p>	<p>NDMO</p> <p>Baseline & Target Sources: The data will be provided by NDMO in collaboration with other responsible organizations within six months of the UNSDCF signing.</p>
<p>Outcome indicator 4.2:</p> <p>Direct disaster damage and economic loss attributed to disasters in relation to GDP</p>	TBD	TBD	<p>NDMO</p> <p>Baseline & Target Sources: The data will be provided by NDMO in collaboration with other responsible organizations within six months of the UNSDCF signing.</p>

Assumptions:

- Mutual commitment of the United Nations and national partners in delivering results with respect to Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Priority Pillar
- Timely provision of resources by the responsible partners
- Joint Government – UN evaluation and assessment of the UNSDCF results achieved under the Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Priority Pillar
- Willingness for cooperation on knowledge development and management and using global best practices with respect to Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Priority Pillar
- Mutual commitment by the UN and national partners for optimal use of existing coordination structures

* Responsible for providing data to track progress.

STRATEGIC PRIORITY V: Drug Control

● **National Development Priority:**

People are protected from initiating drug use and benefit from effective border management and countering of illicit trafficking.

● **Chaired by²:** UNODC

● **Contributing UN agencies:**

UNFPA, UNICEF and WHO

● **Responsible Government Organization*:**

Drug Control Headquarters (DCHQ)

● **Cooperating Entities:**

DCHQ; Ministry of Interior; Ministry of Health and Medical Education; Ministry of Education; Ministry of Sports and Youth; State Welfare Organization; and Iranian Red Crescent Society. Other stakeholders will engage under the responsibility and supervision of the responsible government organization.

Outcome 5: By 2027, more people of Iran are protected from drug use, and the capacity for effective border management and countering illicit trafficking are enhanced.

2. The Chairs of the UNSDCF Results Groups will be reviewed on a yearly basis.

* Responsible for providing data to track progress.

INDICATORS	BASELINE (YEAR)	TARGET (2027)	MOV/SOURCE
<p>Outcome indicator 5.1: Number of people of Iran aged 15-64 years who have used any kind of illegal drugs during last year disaggregated by sex and age</p>	<p>Population 15-64 (Total, Men, Women): 2,808,000; 2,652,000; 156,000; (2015)</p>	TBD	<p>DCHQ, UNODC (World Drug Report) Baseline & Target Sources: Iran & World Drug Report-2021</p>

Assumptions:

- Mutual commitment of the United Nations and national partners in delivering results with respect to Drug Control Priority Pillar
- Timely provision of resources by the responsible partner
- Joint Government – UN evaluation and assessment of the UNSDCF results achieved under the Drug Control Priority Pillar
- Willingness for cooperation on knowledge development and management and using global best practices with respect to Drug Control Priority Pillar
- Mutual commitment by the UN and national partners for optimal use of existing coordination structures