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Country programmes and related matters

**Country programme document for the Islamic Republic of Iran
(2023-2027)**

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I. UNDP within the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework

1. The Islamic Republic of Iran recorded a Human Development Index (HDI) of 0.774 in 2021, placing the country in the high human development category¹. However, over the past two to three years the country has been negatively affected by the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, and other external factors as identified in the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF), both of which have been hindering its efforts to maintain and take forward previous development gains.

2. In its currently applicable national development plan² and Resilient Economy Policy, the country has been striving to address economic, social, and environmental issues, many of which are inter-connected. These include the country's water stress situation, which together with the increasing impact of droughts and climate change on rural livelihoods, has contributed to internal migration towards cities in the central provinces of the country. This has fuelled rapid urbanization, rising levels of air pollution, and placed considerable strains on urban services, particularly waste management and housing. Moreover, imbalances between growth and the sustainable use of natural resources may increasingly affect biodiversity and ecosystems³.

3. The country, including its major urban centres, is highly vulnerable to severe earthquakes, while the combined effects of climate change and environmental degradation mean that it has become increasingly vulnerable to multiple hazards, making the institutionalization of more risk-informed development pathways even more urgent. Moreover, the COVID-19 pandemic has placed stress on the country's well-developed health system, which has been compounded by the negative impacts of external factors on access to international pharmaceutical and medical supplies.

4. The current exogenous stresses on the Iranian economy and ecosystems are being felt by those in vulnerable situations, but such stresses may also affect middle-income families. Under external stresses, the workforce especially unskilled and semi-skilled workers, the self-employed, transport workers, domestic workers and seasonal workers are at higher risk as they are often engaged in the informal economy.⁴ Young people facing unemployment and female-headed households, especially those in the lowest three income deciles, need further support. Water scarcity and climate change are exposing micro- and small-holder farmers to more difficulties in their livelihoods and productivity.

5. Furthermore, the circumstances in neighbouring countries have led to new risks, including a rise in displaced populations leading to increasing strains on host communities in ensuring access to health, social and other key services.

6. The UNDP Country Programme Document (CPD) for 2023-2027 is aligned with the 20 Year National Vision of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the country's Five-Year Development Plan as well as the UNDP Strategic Plan. It derives its priorities directly from the UNSDCF, which stresses the need to achieve more sustainable and equitable economic growth, while addressing issues creating vulnerability and risk.

7. In line with the principles of national leadership and ownership, and in accordance with national development policies, plans, priorities and needs, UNDP will contribute to four out of five UNSDCF strategic priorities and related intermediate outcomes (see RFF) for 2023-2027 as follows:

- Socio-Economic Resilience;
- Public Health Management;
- Environmental Conservation, Integrated Natural Resource Management and Addressing Climate Change; and,
- Disaster Risk Reduction and Management.

¹ See https://hdr.undp.org/system/files/documents/global-report-document/hdr2021-22pdf_1.pdf.

² The 6th Five-Year 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.

³See UNDP "Human Development Report 2020."

⁴ Labour Force Survey, 2021, Parliament Research Centre.

8. UNDP thematic expertise in these four priority areas is recognized within the United Nations system, as is evidenced inter alia by the fact that UNDP is the Chair of the Environment pillar. As the Co-chair (with UNICEF) of the Resilient Economy Pillar, UNDP played a critical role in the development of the United Nations COVID-19 Socio-economic Recovery Programme⁵ and the United Nations Technical Assistance Package that was designed to mitigate the adverse impacts of the external factors on social protection, environment, and resilient economy. UNDP has a long history of working with United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) and Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) on environmental issues; with World Health Organization (WHO) and United Nations Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) on health issues and more recently with the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF), UNFPA, and United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) in responding to the socioeconomic impacts of COVID-19. UNDP will extensively utilize its leading roles in environment and resilient economy areas to promote a more integrated United Nations response to existing and emerging development challenges.

9. The evaluation of the previous country programme⁶ credits UNDP with “facilitating and often enabling, intersectoral coordination, especially in the environment and climate change areas involving multiple agencies of the Government of Iran”, while in the health area “the outreach activities have enabled expansion of coverage.” However, UNDP has not been as successful in integrating its environment, health, and resilience programming to duly address the needs of people with different levels of vulnerability.

10. In line with the UNSDCF emphasis on multi-sectoral approaches, UNDP will enhance efforts to establish constructive links across socio-economic, health, environment, and disaster preparedness issues to ensure more systematic integration and synergies across all four outcome areas. Leveraging its technical expertise and accumulated knowledge, UNDP will make greater use of participatory and area-based development approaches to simultaneously achieve environmental and poverty reduction objectives.

11. In supporting United Nations efforts led by the Resident Coordinator, and as part of its function as an Integrator, UNDP will provide technical support and capacity building, and facilitate knowledge transfer. UNDP will also expand its analytical and research agenda and leverage its access to global and regional networks to strengthen its support in applying systems approaches; use of foresight and future analytics in development planning; and create a stronger knowledge base to underpin its support for integrated and scalable solutions adapted to the national context. UNDP will also draw on its global expertise in inclusive digital transformation in support of the country’s digital national plan, including through South-South and triangular cooperation.

II. Programme priorities

12. Building on its mandate and comparative advantages in the Islamic Republic of Iran, and aligned with national development plans, needs and priorities, the UNDP country programme (2023 -2027) derives from and contributes to four of the UNSDCF key development priorities (outcomes), which in turn derive from the broader national consultation process for the UNSDCF and for the CPD.

13. The development pathway underpinning the design of the country programme can be summarized as follows: **IF** development and budgeting processes are improved to take into account the impacts of climate change and ecosystem stresses, and to make systematic linkages between human development outcomes and environmental degradation as well as exposure to disaster risks; **IF** innovative solutions to develop environment-friendly energy generation as well as transitions to less water and energy intensive practices are identified and appropriately sequenced; **IF** further improvements in the quality and coverage of national health services are achieved for all sections of the population; **IF** progress towards diversification of the economy is achieved in a manner coherent with incentivizing job creation for those in vulnerable settings and accompanied by improvements in the impact and cost-effectiveness of the national universal basic income scheme; **IF** the country is assisted

⁵ [United Nations Iran COVID19 Socio-Economic Recovery Programme | UNDP in Iran.](#)

⁶ Country Programme (2017-2022) Evaluation – UNDP Islamic Republic of Iran. Final Report, March 2022.

in making the transition to multi-hazard disaster risk management at national and local levels; **IF** global resources are mobilized to assist the country in adaptation and mitigation actions including transfer of technology; **IF** impediments to foreign direct investments for addressing climate change and developing renewable energy potentials are lifted, and **IF** the external factors, as identified in the UNSDCF, on the development trajectory of the country are removed or effectively mitigated, **THEN** the principles of more equitable, inclusive, resilient and sustainable growth and development will be better integrated into national development plans and programmes and appropriately financed; **THEN** the risk of exclusion from key social services and from employment opportunities linked to climate-smart diversification will be reduced; **THEN** national resilience will be strengthened, and the people of the Islamic Republic of Iran, especially those in vulnerable situations, will benefit from equitable, inclusive, resilient and sustainable growth and development.

14. In implementing solutions in support of this pathway, UNDP through overall coordination with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran will build on cooperation with line ministries and relevant government entities, including the Vice Presidencies for Science and Technology and for Rural and Deprived Areas, Department of Environment, Ministry of Jihad Agriculture, Ministry of Energy, Plan and Budget Organisation, Ministry of Cooperatives, Labour and Social Welfare, National Disaster Management Organization. It is also expected to expand cooperation with other line ministries and entities in full coordination with Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

15. Aligned with the UNSDCF and national priorities, UNDP will more systematically leverage area-based development approaches to pilot and demonstrate scalable integrated and innovative approaches and will also identify and demonstrate concrete solutions for developing more sustainable paths of economic growth, addressing rural-urban disparities, and capitalizing on the potential of the environment-friendly economy to support economic diversification and employment creation in both urban and rural settings.

16. At the planning level, particular emphasis will be placed on fostering the use of foresights and future analytics to better anticipate and factor in the costs of climate change impacts and ecosystem stresses; as well as ensuring that the necessary fiscal space is identified to cover planned programmes. To that end, UNDP in close collaboration and consultation with the Government will promote strategic innovation and development financing to help achieving greater impact, in the latter case through guaranteeing more effective resource allocation for integrated responses linking poverty, environment, energy, and resilience.

17. As part of its efforts to support Government partners in implementing **inclusive growth and poverty alleviation programmes, and improving socio-economic resilience**, UNDP will support the design and implementation of schemes and models incentivizing environment-friendly employment generation, especially in micro, small, and medium enterprises and cooperatives, while ensuring that the population in vulnerable situations have access to the technology skills and know-how to enable their access to emerging employment opportunities. Particular attention will be paid to support the Government in facilitating access of the people of the Islamic Republic of Iran, especially female heads of households and rural women as well as young people to appropriate training, skills building, business development support, and digital banking. Digital solutions and access will be prioritized for all supports, in line with national priorities, policies and regulations of the country.

18. Programme work will focus on supportive measures in urban and rural settings to demonstrate multi-sectoral approaches to providing decent employment options for those living in vulnerable situations, thereby strengthening economic resilience and capacity to respond to emerging challenges and opportunities, while helping to identify livelihood options which avoid further stress on water and ecosystems. To that end, cooperation with relevant Government entities will be strengthened to demonstrate how social protection initiatives and employment programmes can have a greater poverty alleviation impact); how efforts to ensure integrated management of natural resources and ensure safe waste reduction, recycling and disposal can be combined with sustainable job creation; and how digital skills programmes can be designed and expanded for the hard-to-employ individuals.

19. UNDP will support the strengthening of **Public Health Management** in the country in close cooperation with the Government and relevant United Nations agencies. Working with WHO and UNAIDS, UNDP will provide technical and financial support to the Government

on the HIV national response through the provision of innovative and efficient services. The Government will also be supported in strengthening coordinated regional responses to shared health challenges, including tuberculosis control.

20. Disruptions in trade due to external factors, as identified in the UNSDCF, have impacted the capacity of the national health system to procure vital pharmaceutical and medical supplies and equipment, and to provide health-care services, including for those infected by the COVID-19. In close coordination with the line ministry, UNDP will continue to build on its comparative advantage in health procurement to facilitate access to supplies and equipment in a cost-effective manner.

21. Building on UNDP successful experience during the first stages of the COVID-19 pandemic, support will be provided to the Government in scaling up innovative methods to reduce the incidence of communicable and non-communicable diseases. Support for testing and improving access to health-related digital platforms for people living in vulnerable situations will also be provided.

22. UNDP will apply integrated approaches and seek links between its support to health sector and the other three country programme outcomes by raising awareness and building the evidence base in cooperation with leading government counterparts; and providing concrete examples of how the social, economic, and environmental determinants of health can be better integrated in strategies to address emerging non-communicable diseases. Potential links with 'cash-plus' social protection schemes will be explored to incentivize and help beneficiaries to adopt measures which can contribute to improvements in the overall health condition in the country. Medical waste management will be promoted, and support provided to ensure that the health costs of air pollution are calculated and considered in urban planning. Support will also be provided in projecting the health impacts of climate change, in particular the increasing frequency of sand and dust storms through sub-regional cooperation initiatives and anticipatory risk management and action.

23. Under the UNSDCF priority areas of **Environmental Conservation, Integrated Natural Resource Management and Climate Change**, UNDP will support the Government in achieving improved management of natural resources, particularly water and land, through capacity development, knowledge and technology transfer and piloting of anticipatory development planning and horizon scanning, as concrete methods for risk-informed development planning. UNDP will help develop opportunities for less carbon-emitting energy generation through knowledge and technology transfer and South-South exchange of experience for transformational impact. Given the impediments imposed because of external factors, UNDP will work to facilitate transfer of and access to relevant environment-friendly technologies; assist the country's access to relevant technical knowledge and best practice; and provide capacity building for the implementation of innovative solutions.

24. UNDP will demonstrate through concrete examples how multi-stakeholder engagement can become the basis for more effective implementation of biodiversity conservation and integrated natural resource management, while also improving livelihoods and mitigating poverty risks. At the local level a strong focus will be maintained on achieving more efficient use of scarce water resources through support for the introduction of climate-smart agriculture and climate resilient practices. In this connection, UNDP will support Government programmes in adopting sustainable alternative livelihoods and promote the innovative solutions of active start-ups in this field. In urban settings, UNDP will provide support for a systems approach to devising, piloting, and scaling-up strategies for strengthening waste management and employment creation in the '4Rs'⁷ of the circular economy. This will contribute to achieving improved urban development planning and promoting environment friendly, smart, and resilient cities while also achieving poverty reduction objectives.

25. UNDP will continue to support the Government in reducing the emission of ozone-depleting substances, as well as the use of persistent organic pollutants, both of which can impact global warming.

⁷ Reduce, reuse, recycle and recover.

26. In line with the new Disaster Management Law, the Islamic Republic of Iran at all levels of the Government moves toward a risk-informed development approach. In order to support this transition and as part of its response to the UNSDCF Outcome on **Disaster Risk Reduction and Management**, UNDP will work with United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) and the Asian and Pacific Centre for the Development of Disaster Information Management (APDIM) to provide necessary capacity-building and technical assistance. UNDP will exploit its experience and resources to pilot concrete examples of how the links between improved natural resource management and disaster risk management can be made in planning and practice and on how new innovations and technologies can be adapted to the national context to improve disaster risk mitigation, preparedness, and recovery. This will be done in close coordination with the Government while considering the geographical diversity of the country and its corresponding mix of hazards and disaster risks, in recognition of the fact that in this situation there can be no one-fits-all solutions.

27. UNDP will provide technical assistance to mainstreaming south-south and triangular cooperation across all four outcomes. This will be leveraged to, for example, improve the impact and effectiveness of UNDP's support to climate change action and ecosystem conservation. UNDP will support the Government to improve tuberculosis control as part of coordinated regional responses to shared health challenges. UNDP will also promote regional cooperation in controlling sand and dust storms to reduce the disaster, environment and health risks for those living in vulnerable situations.

28. Guided by the principle of national ownership and leadership, UNDP will remain committed to joint UN work plans and programmes including through the results groups throughout implementation of the CPD.

III. Programme and risk management

29. This country programme document outlines UNDP contributions to national results and serves as the primary unit of accountability to the Executive Board for results alignment and resources assigned to the programme at country level. Accountabilities of UNDP managers at the country, regional and headquarter levels with respect to country programmes is prescribed in the organization's Programme and Operations Policies and Procedures and Internal Control Framework.

30. The programme will be nationally executed under the overall coordination of the Government. UNDP will provide additional support for national implementation (NIM) as required by the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran. Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfers (HACT) will be used in a coordinated fashion with other United Nations agencies to manage financial risks. Cost definitions and classifications for programme and development effectiveness will be charged to the concerned projects.

31. To increase the effectiveness of the programme, UNDP will perform its supportive functions under the guiding principles of national ownership and leadership, and help the Government mitigate the challenges, including the ones caused by the external factors, in areas related to the specified outcomes. The Government has 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 UNDP to effectively integrate such assistance into its development trajectory.

32. The **key assumptions** underpinning the country programme are that:

- The Government continues to achieve more inclusive and sustainable growth, in line with national development priorities and policies, and factoring in internationally agreed development goals, objectives and targets;
- The Government remains supportive to working with UNDP and relevant international organizations, and UNDP is committed to facilitate access to knowledge, resources, and tools on key development issues;
- UNDP is committed to mobilize capacity and opportunities to improve socio-economic resilience, and improve disaster preparedness and recovery;
- There is sufficient support for scaling up of UNDP-supported programmes and pilots at the community level;

- UNDP is committed to mobilize international support and resources for the implementation of CPD; and,
- The Government remains willing to support implementation of the country programme through the government financing modality, where deemed necessary and relevant.

33. The **key risks** to country programme implementation have been identified as:

- External factors identified in the UNSDCF lead to limitations on country access to international development cooperation opportunities and innovation including those necessary to enable developing less carbon intensive and more sustainable growth;
- Disruptions associated with the COVID-19 pandemic exacerbate the impact of external factors and lead to reduced Government budget revenue and capacity to finance social programmes and developing environment-friendly economy;
- External factors limit options for UNDP Iran to apply to vertical and other funds, and benefit from potential donors further limiting resource mobilization opportunities;
- Gaps in disaggregated data, and limited inter-sectoral sharing of data, limit the potential for designing and implementing multi-sectoral approaches; and,
- Transboundary and regional challenges relating to water resource management and marine ecosystems are not adhered to by all the relevant countries.

UNDP will regularly review its risk management strategy and mitigation measures to ensure access to knowledge, best practice and the resources required to support implementation of the country programme.

34. UNDP will strengthen its risk management procedures for risk identification, mitigation, and decision-making in line with UNDP Social and Environmental Standards and Accountability Mechanism.

IV. Monitoring and evaluation

35. The country programme Monitoring and Evaluation plan derives directly from the UNSDCF Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning Plan, and will contribute to overall UNSDCF results. UNDP will also contribute to the joint United Nations INFO platform. Monitoring and evaluation activities of the UNDP under this programme will be within the scope of the present country programme and limited only to the UNDP contributed resources. The programme will consider monitoring and evaluation requirements of United Nations Evaluation Group norms and standards. UNDP's Strategic Plan for 2022-2025 as well as the country's national development goals provide the basis for the choice of baseline level indicators against which progress in implementing the country programme will be measured.

36. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs will represent the Government for the purposes of this country programme. A Steering Committee, co-chaired by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and UNDP and comprising implementing partners and other relevant agencies, will meet once a year to review and evaluate the progress and implementation of CPD. By reviewing and evaluating the implementation of CPD, the Steering Committee will ensure the continued alignment of CPD with country development priorities. The Committee will assess assumptions of the CPD and risks, including financial risks and resource gaps for achieving results. It will also address bottlenecks and make decisions on the way forward.

37. UNDP as a member of UN Country Team will collaborate with the Government to help identify baselines and targets for outcome indicators. UNDP will also collaborate with all relevant line ministries to align its support with the relevant government sectoral and multi-sectoral development plans and strategies. At the request of the Government, UNDP will also support the introduction and use of horizon scanning and trends analysis for future-informed planning and anticipatory risk management and action.

38. UNDP is committed to use official data and statistics as the main point of reference. Data from national statistics and other sources will, whenever possible and deemed to be necessary by the Government, be disaggregated by sex, age, and type of settlement urban/rural residence.

39. UNDP will also ensure that lessons from past achievements are built on through careful consideration of the conclusions from the evaluation of the previous country programme, and from project-level evaluations. The former refers to the ‘ambiguity and obscurity’ of the previous CPD results framework. Efforts will be made to strengthen the monitoring and evaluation system to produce deeper evidence of change of UNDP contributions. Learning will be systematically fostered, including through the use of more flexible options for assessing impact as part of efforts to move away from conventional ex-post impact assessments and opening up possibilities for informing course-correction for ongoing programmes. Overall, at least three per cent of the programme budget will be allocated for monitoring and evaluation.

40. Communications strategies and channels for sharing monitoring and evaluation results will be undertaken in close collaboration with the UN Country Team and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran. By aligning UNDP Iran Communications and Partnerships Strategy documents with the CPD, UNDP will promote and advocate for CPD outcomes and objectives while fostering informed technical consultations at the national level between UNDP and its implementing partners. In particular, the Steering Committee for the Cooperation Framework will be involved in reviewing progress and in identifying opportunities for greater synergies across the country programme and within the cooperation framework.

Annex. Results and resources framework for the Islamic Republic of Iran (2023-2027)

COOPERATION FRAMEWORK (OR EQUIVALENT) OUTCOME INVOLVING UNDP: By 2027, people of Iran enjoy shock responsive socio-economic development, and sustainable growth integrated into development policies and programmes.				
RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME: 2				
COOPERATION FRAMEWORK OUTCOME INDICATOR(S), BASELINES, TARGET(S)	DATA SOURCE, AND RESPONSIBILITIES	INDICATIVE COUNTRY PROGRAMME OUTPUTS (including indicators, baselines targets)	COOPERATING ENTITIES / COOPERATION FRAMEWORKS	ESTIMATED COST BY OUTCOME (\$)
<p>UNSDCF Intermediate Outcome 1.1</p> <p>Indicator: TBD Baseline: TBD Target: TBD Data source: TBD Frequency: TBD</p> <p>UNSDCF Intermediate Outcome 1.4</p> <p>Indicator: TBD Baseline: TBD Target: TBD Data source: TBD Frequency: TBD</p> <p>UNSDCF Intermediate Outcome 1.5</p> <p>Indicator: TBD Baseline: TBD Target: TBD Data source: TBD Frequency: TBD</p>	<p>Annual reports, official publications, and national databases of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Central Bank of Iran - Plan and Budget Organization - Statistical Centre of Iran - Ministry of Jihad Agriculture - Ministry of Cooperatives, Labour and Social Welfare - Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs 	<p>Output 1.1.: National and provincial planning and budget processes benefit from knowledge and best practices towards ensuring that sound and fully budgeted welfare programmes are included in the plans, and public finance is allocated accordingly to increase socio-economic resilience</p> <p>Indicators: 1.1.1.: Number of plans and programmes benefiting from knowledge and best practices to strengthen well-targeted welfare programmes with increased share of public finance committed to increasing socio-economic resilience Baseline (2020): 0 Target: 2 Source: Government reports Frequency: Annual</p> <p>Output 1.2.: National and sub-national solutions developed to reduce poverty and economically empower people in vulnerable situations to enhance their resilience</p> <p>Indicators: 1.2.1.: The appropriate tools are in place for regular poverty measurement and informed planning Baseline (2020): No Target: Yes Source: Planning and Budget Organization and Ministry of Cooperatives Labour and Social Welfare reports Frequency: N/A</p>	<p>Plan and Budget Organization</p> <p>Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs</p> <p>Ministry of Interior</p> <p>Ministry of Cooperatives, Labour and Social Welfare and its relevant affiliated bodies</p> <p>Ministry of Agriculture Jihad</p> <p>Ministry of Industry, Mines and Trade</p> <p>Ministry of Roads and Urban Development</p> <p>Ministry of Research, Science and Technology</p> <p>Ministry of Health and Medical Education</p> <p>Ministry of Cultural, Heritage, Handicrafts and Tourism</p> <p>Ministry of Youth and Sport</p> <p>United Nations agencies</p>	<p>Regular \$0.7 million</p>
				<p>Other \$19.3 million</p>

		<p>Output 1.3.: Innovative, inclusive, and sustainable employment programmes are developed with UNDP support involving micro small and medium enterprises and cooperatives contributing to reduction of unemployment and inclusive growth</p> <p>Indicators: 1.3.1.: Number of new sustainable jobs created with UNDP support disaggregated by women and men Baseline: Female 3,087, male 909 Target (cumulative): 15,000 women; 5,000 men Source: Evaluation Reports Frequency: Annual</p>		
<p>COOPERATION FRAMEWORK (OR EQUIVALENT) OUTCOME INVOLVING UNDP: By 2027, people of Iran benefit from enhanced health care and social services and enjoy healthier lifestyles.</p>				
<p>RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME: 2</p>				
<p>UNSDCF Intermediate Outcome 2.1</p> <p>Indicator: TBD Baselines: TBD Targets: TBD Data source: TBD Frequency: TBD</p> <p>UNSDCF Intermediate Outcome 2.2</p> <p>Indicator: TBD Baseline: TBD Target: TBD Data source: TBD Frequency: TBD</p>	<p>Annual reports, official publications, and national databases of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ministry of Health and Medical Education - Statistical Centre of Iran 	<p>Output 2.1.: The health system is strengthened to control/respond (to) communicable diseases including, but not limited to, HIV, TB, COVID19, and other health emergencies and shocks in a timely and agile manner.</p> <p>Indicators: 2.1.1.: Treatment success rate of all forms of TB – bacteriologically confirmed plus clinically diagnosed, new and relapse cases Baseline (2021): 41.4% male, 58.6% female Target for 2024: 90% male and female Data source: TB National Electronic Platform Frequency: Annual</p> <p>2.1.2. a. Percentage of people who inject drugs that have received an HIV test during the reporting period and know their results Baseline 2021: 38% Target 2025: 41.5% Data source: HIV MIS Frequency: Annual</p> <p>2.1.2. b. Percentage of High-Risk Behaviour Women affected by HIV that have received an HIV test during the reporting period and know their results</p>	<p>Ministry of Health and Medical Education</p> <p>Ministry of Science, Research and Technology</p> <p>Prisons’ Organization</p> <p>State Welfare Organization</p> <p>Relevant United Nations agencies</p>	<p>Regular \$0.8 million</p> <p>Other \$24.9 million</p>

		<p>Baseline 2021: 16.9% Target 2025: 45% Data source: HIV MIS Frequency: Annual</p> <p>Output 2.2: Guidelines/directives/Protocols developed to address priority Non-Communicable Diseases (NCD) by the Government</p> <p>Indicator 2.2.1: Number of NCD related guidelines/directives/protocols developed Baseline 2021: 0 Target 2026: 3 Data source: MOHME Frequency: N/A</p>		
<p>COOPERATION FRAMEWORK (OR EQUIVALENT) OUTCOME INVOLVING UNDP: By 2027, environmental conservation and integrated natural resource management are enhanced and the capacity to address climate change challenges is strengthened.</p>				
<p>RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME: 1</p>				
<p>UNSDCF Intermediate Outcome 3.2:</p> <p>Indicator: TBD Baseline: TBD Target: TBD Data source: TBD Frequency: TBD</p> <p>UNSDCF Intermediate Outcome 3.3</p> <p>Indicator: TBD Baseline: TBD Target: TBD Data source: TBD Frequency: TBD</p>	<p>Annual reports, official publications, and national databases of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ministry of Energy - Department of Environment - Ministry of Jihad Agriculture - Statistical Centre of Iran 	<p>Output 3.1: National Capacities for integration of Natural Resources Management into national economic programmes enhanced and effectively utilized</p> <p>Indicators: 3.1.1. Number of people directly benefitting from programmes and initiatives to protect nature and promote sustainable use of resources:</p> <p>Baselines: Female: 177, Male: 819 Targets (cumulative):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Female: 10,000 • Male: 10,000 <p>Source: Evaluation reports Frequency: Annual</p> <p>Output 3.2: Biodiversity conservation is reflected in the relevant sectoral directives and action plans of the Government</p> <p>Indicators:</p>	<p>Department of Environment Ministry of Agriculture Jihad Natural Resources and Watershed Organization Ministry of Energy Ministry of Science, Research and Technology Ministry of Industry, Mine and Trade Ministry of Interior Ministry of Petroleum Plan and Budget Organization Relevant United Nations agencies</p>	<p>Regular \$1.2 million</p> <p>Other \$41.9 million</p>

		<p>3.2.1 Natural resources that are managed under a sustainable use, conservation, access, and benefit-sharing regime:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Area of terrestrial, freshwater, and marine protected areas and forests created, rehabilitated, or under improved management practices (hectares) Baselines: 8,146,570 ha (total area) Targets: 10,000,000 ha (total area) Source: Evaluation reports Frequency: Annual · Coverage and scale of ecosystems with enhanced resilience to climate change challenges (hectares and kilometres) Baselines: 0 ha Targets: 500,000 ha Source: Evaluation reports Frequency: Annual · Amount of chemicals reduced, disposed, or avoided (metric tons) Baselines: 1,698 Targets (cumulative): 3,124 Source: Government reports Frequency: Annual <p>Output 3.3 Institutional capacities on climate action and waste management enhanced through technical and innovation support and international advocacy and cooperation</p> <p>Indicators:</p> <p>3.3.1. Number of households, who gained access to clean, affordable, and sustainable energy in urban and rural areas with UNDP support Baselines: 0 Targets: 8,000 households Source: Evaluation reports Frequency: Annual</p> <p>3.3.2. Amount of energy saved (in megajoule) Baselines: 125 Targets: 200</p>		
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		<p>Source: Evaluation reports Frequency: Annual</p> <p>3.3.3. Number of waste treatment schemes established with UNDP's support Baselines: 1 Targets: 3 Source: Evaluation reports Frequency: Annual</p>		
<p>COOPERATION FRAMEWORK (OR EQUIVALENT) OUTCOME INVOLVING UNDP: By 2027, the national and local resilience to disaster impacts is enhanced by improving disaster risk reduction, preparedness, response, and recovery.</p>				
<p>RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME: 3</p>				
<p>UNSDCF Intermediate Outcome 4.1</p> <p>Indicator: TBD Baseline: TBD Target: TBD Source: TBD Frequency: TBD</p> <p>UNSDCF Intermediate Outcome 4.2</p> <p>Indicator: TBD Baseline: TBD Target: TBD Source: TBD Frequency: TBD</p>	<p>Annual reports, official publications, and national databases of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National Disaster Management Organisation - Ministry of Cooperative, Labour and Welfare - Iranian Red Crescent Society - Plan and Budget Organization 	<p>Output 4.1 Institutional capacity for mainstreaming disaster preparedness and mitigation into development planning is strengthened</p> <p>Indicator 4.1.: Number of provincial and sectoral risk-informed development strategies and plans developed with UNDP support Baseline (2020): 0 (provincial) Target: 4 Source: Evaluation Reports Frequency: Annual</p> <p>Output 4.2 Capacities of people enhanced on disaster resilience, risk reduction and preparedness</p> <p>Indicator 4.2.: Number of participatory risk reduction and preparedness plans</p> <p>Baseline (2020): 0 Target: 10 Source: Evaluation Reports Frequency: Annual</p>	<p>Ministry of Interior National Disaster Management Organization Plan and Budget Organization Department of Environment Ministry of Roads and Urban Development Ministry of Health and Medical Education Ministry of Science, Research and Technology Ministry of Cultural Heritage, Handicrafts and Tourism Iranian Red Crescent Society Relevant United Nations agencies</p>	<p>Regular \$0.958 million</p> <p>Other \$4.9 million</p>



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