



FAO Achievements in Iran

FAO Representation in Iran
July 2011



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Abbreviations and Acronyms

AFSP	FAO Procurement Service
APERDRI	Agricultural Planning, Economic and Rural development Research Institute
CAPES	Center for Agricultural Planning and Economic Studies
FFS	Farmers Field School
FYNDP	Five Year National Development Plan
IDIC	Iranian Dairy Industry Company
IPM	Integrated Pest Management
IRIPP	Iranian Research Institute for Plant Protection
IVO	Iranian Veterinary Organization
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MCC	Milk Collection Centre
NMTPF	National Medium Term Planning Framework
SPII	Seed and Plant Improvement Institute
TCP	Technical Cooperation Programme
TFD	Telefood
TOT	Training of Trainers
UF	Ultra-Filteration
UTF	Unilateral Trust Fund



A - Introduction

Iran became a member of FAO on December 01, 1953. The Organization is physically present in Iran through its Representation Office which was re-opened in 1992 after Islamic Revolution in 1979. According to the Agreement signed between FAO Director General, Dr. Eduard Saouma and former Minister for Agriculture, Dr. Issa Kalantari in November 1991, the Ministry has since provided the premises, hosting FAO Representation office in its main building. The major thrust of FAO's technical assistance to Iran has been in the areas of: capacity building, policy and strategy development, crop production, livestock and animal health, fisheries and forest management, and, emergency and rehabilitation programme. A summary is given under section B below.

Based on the review of the major FAO projects implemented in Iran in early 2007, it was concluded that in general most of the projects requested and implemented were on

ad-hoc basis, therefore failing to create a visible impact on the agriculture. As a result, preparation of National Medium Term Priority Framework (NMTPF) was initiated. In 2010, following the extension of both UNDAF and National Development Plan by one year, FAO decided to update the draft NMTPF and prepare a new Country Programming Framework – CPF document. More details follow under Section B below.

In line with the Government priorities for sustainable agriculture and rural development, the future assistance of FAO in the medium-term, is intended to focus, *inter alia*, on fully harnessing the potential for: enhanced investment at the value-chain level to increase rural income and employment, agribusiness and commercialization of agriculture including horticulture exports, and full integration of poor and small farmers in the commercialization and agri-business development.



Table I
Summary of FAO Assistance to I. R. of Iran
Number of Projects by end 2010

Areas of Assistance	Number of Projects						Percentage
	TCP	UNDP	UTF	TF	TFD	Total	
Capacity Building	13	5	4	4	0	26	14%
Policy/Strategy Planning	8	2	0	1	0	11	6%
Crop Production	30	2	7	1	4	44	23%
Animal Livestock	11	3	1	1	10	26	14%
Irrigation	0	3	5	0	0	8	4%
Fisheries	16	3	5	0	2	26	14%
Forestry	1	3	1	1	0	6	3%
Emergency	10	0	0	10	0	20	11%
Other	4	9	0	2	6	21	11%
Total	93	30	23	20	22	188	100%

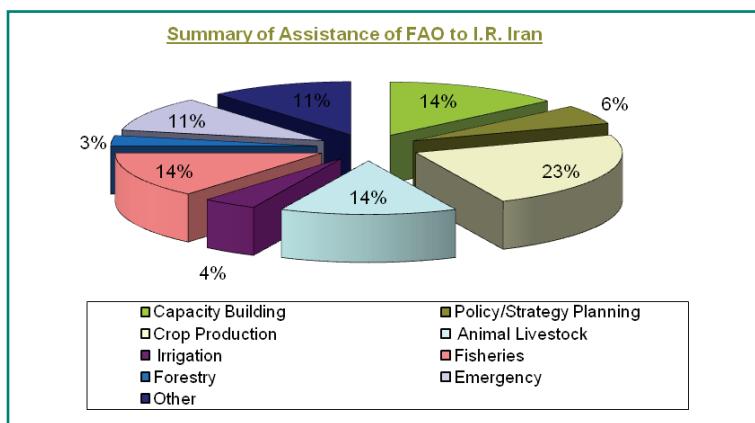
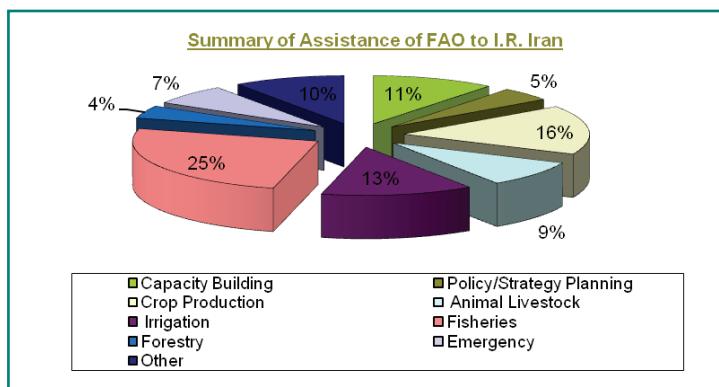


Table II
Summary of FAO Assistance to I. R. of Iran
Budget of Projects by end 2010

Areas of Assistance	Budget of Projects					Percentage
	TCP	UNDP	UTF	TFD	Total	
Capacity Building	952,923	2,198,768	253,490	0	3,405,181	11%
Policy/Strategy Planning	903,377	558,400	0	0	1,461,777	5%
Crop Production	4,654,655	384,180	175,164	30,386	5,244,385	16%
Animal Livestock	722,768	1,184,051	799,626	90,760	2,797,205	9%
Irrigation	0	255,658	3,961,914	0	4,217,572	13%
Fisheries	538,351	3,705,616	3,795,317	19,975	8,059,259	25%
Forestry	180,700	971,730	200,000	0	1,352,430	4%
Emergency	2,164,165	0	0	0	2,164,165	7%
Other	256,000	2,781,625	0	54,623	3,092,248	10%
Total	10,372,939	12,040,028	9,185,511	195,744	31,794,222	100%



B - FAO Achievements and Major Impacts in the Country

By the end of December 2010, almost 190 FAO assisted projects, funded from the Regular Programme and Extra-budgetary resources have been successfully implemented in the country.

According to records, FAO field programme in Iran during 1990's consisted of several TCP and some UTF projects, with a number of UNDP-funded activities which can be summarized as follow:

- The projects ongoing during 1993, included 14 UNDP funded, one UTF in fisheries, 4 regional TCPs and 4 country TCPs, and 5 letters of agreement. Major achievements of implementing these activities could be listed as: (i) establishment of various research and training centers, (ii) transfer of technology and skills, and (iii) progress on identification of enhanced utilization of natural resources. Establishment of the Caspian Tree Seed Production and Improvement Centre was a major step towards accelerating plantation programme in the Caspian region through the provision of sustainable supply of quality seeds, physiological as well as genetical.

In the same year, two UTF projects, i.e. "UTF/IRA/024 - Inventory Assessment and Monitoring of Renewable Natural Resources" and "UTF/IRA/025 - Zagros Mountains Forestry Development project (Integrated Community Forestry Development) for a total amount of US\$ 7,825,440 have been signed but not implemented because Government did not provide the necessary fund.

- In 1994, FAO ongoing programme comprised of 19 projects, i.e. 5 TCPs, one Trust Fund and 13 UNDP funded projects.
- In 1995, FAO ongoing programme consisted of one UTF, 5 TCP's and 9 UNDP-funded projects namely: Land Use Planning, Caspian Model Forest Management Plan, Walnut Improvement Research and Plantation Programme Development, Fisheries Development, Implementation of Integrated Range Improvement Programme, Improvement of Silkworm Breeding System/ Technology for Agriculture Development, Heifer Breeding and



Development, Enhancing Research Development and Capacity in Aromatic Plants, Sustainable Management of Land and Water Resources. The UNDP-funded projects had good impact and satisfactory performance. Generally the TCP projects performed well and were well appreciated by Government and fit well with the 2nd Five Year National Development Plan. The only UTF project, i.e. "UTF/IRA/020 - Institutional Strengthening of SHILAT (Iran Fisheries Organization)" performed very well.

The Islamic Republic of Iran benefited from 5 TCP projects during 1995, i.e. Tropical Fruit Production, Olive Production, Emergency Assistance to Flood-affected Farmers in Khuzestan and Kermanshah, Application of Biotechnological Methods for Breeding and Propagation of Food Crops, and, Water Management Policies, Strategies and Programmes for Sustainable Agricultural Development. TCP projects have generally performed satisfactory and they receive high Government appreciation for their timely interventions and contribution to agriculture development efforts and in meeting urgent and emergency needs.

- During 1996 FAO played a major role in assisting the Government of Islamic Republic of Iran to enhance management of its degraded land and water resources through implementing 10 UNDP-funded projects: Land Use Planning, Caspian Model Forest Management Plan, Walnut Improvement Research and Plantation Programme Development, Fisheries Development, Implementation of Integrated Range Improvement Programme, Improvement of Silkworm Breeding System/ Technology for Agriculture Development, Heifer Breeding and Development, Regional Training and environmental Studies, Sustainable Management of land and Water Resources , Caspian Forest Seed Centre. These projects were in line with the objectives of the 2nd Five Year National Development Plan and produced desired effects. The UNDP-funded project on "Land Use Planning", which successfully introduced among other inputs GIS technology to the Ministry of Agriculture, is believed to be an exceptional success story in delivering most of its envisaged objectives and transferring GIS technology not only to the Ministry of Agriculture, but also to the private sector. "Caspian Model Forest Management Plan" provided a model to be followed for forest management in the country. Fishery Development project introduced modern



fisheries management to the country's fisheries production in the Persian Gulf. The Sericulture Production project boosted silk production and quality in the country and created many job opportunities, especially for women. All these projects greatly benefited from FAO technical assistance and expertise.

In addition to 8 TCP projects which were ongoing during the same year, the UTF project signed in May 1996 (UTF/IRA/028) had the objective of assisting the Government in the training of Ministry of Agriculture staff at the central level in connection with the World Bank Irrigation Improvement Project (IIP). There were totally 11 UNDP projects ongoing. FAO also signed a cost sharing project in April 1996 with UNDP and the Government for FAO execution for regional training and two environmental studies.

The excellent performance of projects in 1996 led to the involvement of FAO, in close collaboration with UNDP, in the World Bank agriculture related activities in Iran, and the UNDP/Government agreement to involve FAO in the implementation of the UNDP-funded three sub projects under the Sustainable Land and Water Development Programme which were commenced in 1997.

- In 1997, FAO country programme in Iran was composed of a total of 16 projects funded from TCP and UNDP resources, and covering wide range and diverse areas of Agriculture activities. Four of the TCP projects which were concluded successfully in 1997 were: Olive, Biotechnology, Tropical Fruits and Wheat Rust. In the same year, under UNDP funding, three projects remained active from the previous cycle. These projects were: a) Walnuts Improvement b) Fisheries Development c) Caspian Forest Management. However there were totally 8 UNDP-funded projects active in 1997. Only one UTF Project was operational in 1997, i.e. UTF/IRA/028-Central Level Training Project from World Bank IIP with a total budget of US\$ 365,555.
- In 1998, TCP programme in Iran proceeded well despite many constraints. The overall programme consisted of totally 20 projects from TCP (eight projects), UNDP (seven projects) and UTF (financed by the world Bank



through Ministry of Agriculture) resources, concentrating on introduction of new technologies and new varieties to the agronomy and horticulture sectors. To this, three Telefood projects should be added.

- The FAO country programme in 1999 consisted of 30 projects from TCP (13), Telefood (4), UNDP(7)and UTF (6) resources, three of which were financed by the World Bank through Ministry of Agriculture. These projects were formulated in line with the Government policies on improving food security, natural resources development and rehabilitation, agricultural development through introduction of new varieties and crop diversification as well as increased productivity and expert enhancement. In addition, four emergency projects addressed earthquake, drought, and flood including a Norwegian funded project to assist wheat farmers affected by the drought. During 1999 projects completed in sugarcane, olive, milk and rain-fed orchard development had significant impact at the national level. Positive feedback were received from projects closed in 1999 in terms of wide national dissemination of results as well as follow-up by the private sector.

It seems that during 1990's, initiatives were focused more on collaboration with Government to utilize FAO expertise in implementing World Bank loans to the agriculture sector, and reviving the UTF's signed and agreed to in principle.

The successful implementation of the FAO programme in Iran in early 2000 led to increasing number of requests by various partners including NGO's, Universities and Research Institutes for FAO's assistance. This included policy advice on promotion of investment for agriculture, post harvest losses, as well as assistance for development of mechanization in the country. During these years, the government of Iran made an effective use of FAO assistance provided through TCP projects. The advances made in seed certification and quality control through TCP assistance was impressive. The project assistance was used to update seed legislation and to establish a Seed Certification and Quality Control Institute which would be a vital component of sustainable self-sufficiency in food for Iran. The TCP project on «Management and Control of Pesticides, Animal Drugs and Chemical Residues in Foodstuff» had a direct bearing on raising farm productivity and improving



food safety. In addition, Agricultural Strategy Development project, completed in 2004, provided an effective framework for agricultural development in the agriculture sector of the country.

- FAO country programme in 2000 consisted of 27 projects funded from TCP (8), Telefood (4), UNDP (6) as well as UTF resources mainly from World Bank through the Ministry of Agriculture. There were also three International Projects active in the same year, i.e. TCP/INT/8892, OSRO/IRA/901/NOR and EP/INT/724/GEF.

Through its active involvement in policy issues and the TCP project approved in 2000 for the «Development of the Framework for Sustainable Agricultural Development Strategy (implemented under 2 phases: TCP/IRA/0168 and TCP/IRA/2908)», FAO was at the center of the new administrative changes taking place in the country following the merger of the Ministries of Agriculture, and, Jihad-e-Sazandegi (reconstruction movement). The timing of this project provided an opportunity for future follow-ups involving policy decisions in the agriculture sector for the next few years.

- In 2001, the programme consisted of eight ongoing TCP projects, 6 Telefoods, 6 UNDP-Funded, 2 International and 6 UTF projects.
- FAO country programme in 2002 consisted of 28 operational projects funded from TCP (8), Telefood (6), UNDP (5), UTF (9) and one international project (TCP/INT/8922). The impact of FAO programme in Iran became increasingly evident particularly in the development of up-to-date legislation for plant and seed protection and certification, green house technology development, food safety, monitoring of mycotoxines as well as the expansion of Codex Alimantarius programme. The quality and sustainability of FAO's assistance showed a substantial improvement through strengthening collaboration and better follow-up efforts by the Ministry of Jihad-e-Agriculture.
- 21 projects were operational in the course of 2003 in Iran, funded from TCP(9), Telefood (2), UNDP (2) as well as UTF (8) resources mainly from the World Bank through the Ministry of Jihad-e-Agriculture and the Ministry of Energy. In addition, the country benefited from 5 Regional projects (2 TCPs, 2 GCPs and 1 GTFS) in the same year. FAO emergency assistance



was also provided to assist with the provision of agricultural inputs to farmers affected by Earthquake in Qazvin province. TCP project assistance was well received and the government fulfilled all its commitments related to project operations.

- In 2004, the country programme consisted of 19 operational projects funded from TCP(9), Telefood (3) as well as UTF (7) resources, involving the Ministry of Jihad-e-Agriculture, the Ministry of Industries & Mines, and the Ministry of Energy. In addition, there were 6 Regional projects covering Iran (2 TCPs, 2 GCPs and 1 GTFS and 1 EP/GLO/201/GEF) operational in the same year. FAO emergency assistance was also provided to assist with the provision of agricultural inputs to farmers affected by Earthquake in Bam and Kerman.
- By late 2005 the country programme consisted of 12 operational projects funded from TCP (4), TeleFood (4), as well as the UTF resources (4) involving the Ministry of Jihad-e-Agriculture, and the Ministry of Energy. In addition, there were 5 regional projects (1 TCP, 1 GCP, 1 GTFS, 1 MTF and 1 GEF) operational in this year covering Iran. Emergency assistance project to earthquake affected farmers in Bam and Kerman continued as well.
- FAO country programme in 2006 consisted of 15 operationally active projects funded from TCP (7), Telefood (2), UTF (3) and TF/GCP (3).
- The composition of the on-going projects during the course of 2007 and 2008 was as follows: 6 TCP projects including 2 international, 2 Telefoods, 2 UTFs, 2 GEF-funded, and 3 donor assisted regional/international projects. In 2007 a TCP facility was utilized with two components: (a) prepare the National Medium Term Priority Framework (NMTPF); and (b) develop the fisheries strategy and programme.

The preparation of the NMTPF was initiated at the request of the Government of Islamic Republic of Iran and was formulated under the leadership of the Ministry of Jihad-e-Agriculture through massive consultations involving all the key line Ministries and Departments, concerned UN Agencies, civil society organizations and other development partners, with the technical support from the FAO Regional Office for the Near East and the technical



divisions from HQs. Back in 2010, following the decision of the Government and the UNCT to extend by one year the current National Five Year Plan and the UNDAF respectively, and following the preparation of a new Five Year National Development Plan (FYNDP), the decision was made by FAO to update the previous draft version of NMTPF-Iran by preparing a new Country Programming Framework – CPF document, to be circulated for TD contributions. In order to finalize this important exercise, an international consultant was recruited for reviewing the previous NMTPF document and updating the information and the elements of the new CPF format, to be matching as much as possible with the ongoing UNDAF process and priority areas identified and agreed upon at the country level, as well as to be fitting closely to the expected sections of the FYNDP on the agricultural sector. The draft CPF has been submitted by the consultant as expected before end December 2010. The possibility for having the same consultant recruited for a very short period is being considered, in order for him to finalize the document according to the comments to be received from the country and FAO's technical review.

Development of a comprehensive fisheries programme was addressed by FAO by utilizing TCPF resources. With full involvement of Iran Fisheries Organization (SHILAT), a comprehensive programme development exercise was initiated with a view to identify and prioritize a series of projects in relation to objectives and required structural/transversal actions all pushing towards the achievement of clearly defined national objectives and goals. FAO, availing international consultancy and expertise, supported by a team of highly qualified national experts, experts from HQs and RNE Senior Fisheries officer, prepared a draft Fisheries Programme document. The document was shared with the Government in November 2009 to which no feedback has been received so far.

- In 2009, the composition of the ongoing projects were as follows: 7 TCPs including 2 international projects, 5 Telefoods, 4 UTFs, 2 GEF-funded and 3 donor-assisted regional/international projects.

It should be noted that, through its involvement, FAO has been able to of-



fer its comparative advantage through provision of new knowledge and technology, and even management systems previously not available or accessible to the country. The impact of Telefood projects have well exceeded expectations in terms of introducing means of sustainable income generation, particularly for women with very little resources. Government is also using proposed models to increase participation as well as paving the way for farmers to have access to credit by introducing them to local credit institutions. At the same time, the introduction of new possibilities for income generation has resulted in increased participation of the local community. With the increased awareness, the demand for such projects has created a pipeline for future funding.



C - FAO's Major Activities/Field Projects

As indicated earlier, FAO has implemented in the country several projects in the areas of capacity building, policy and strategy development, crop production, livestock and animal health, fisheries and forest management, and, emergency and rehabilitation programme. A brief on some of these projects are highlighted below.

C - 1 Capacity Building

Project symbol and title: TCP/IRA/3101 - Strengthening Capacity on Plant Variety Protection

Duration: November 01, 2007- December 31, 2009

FAO Contribution: U\$ 333,892

Implementing Government Agency: Ministry of Jihad-e Agriculture, Seed and Plant Certification and Registration Institute (SPCRI)

Background: When requesting this TCP, the Government of Iran believed that the establishment of an effective plant variety protection (PVP) system in Iran would lead to a range of important benefits for the agricultural sector. Most notably, a functioning PVP system will protect the intellectual property rights of plant breeders, thereby encouraging research and innovation and leading to the emergence of improved plant varieties. This will, in turn, lead to improved yields and increased incomes for both small and large producers and for plant breeders. Finally, it will contribute to the in-situ conservation of plant genetic materials. Although the Government itself had already begun to develop an effective PVP system, but recognized that further assistance to build the necessary technical and institutional capacities was required. In particular, previous FAO technical assistance, provided through TCP/IRA/0169 on "Strengthening Seed and Plant Health Control Capabilities" (Phase II - TCP/IRA/3001) provided a range of important outputs. On the one hand, the Plant Variety Registration, Control and Certification of Seeds and Planting Materials was prepared (and subsequently passed by Parliament in 2003 as Seed Law 33709), and a plant variety protection bill was prepared, although it has not yet been submitted to Parliament. On the other hand, the TCP assistance



contributed to the establishment of the Seed and Plant Certification, and Registration Institute (SPCRI), which is responsible for plant variety registration, seed and planting materials certification and the implementation of a plant variety protection system at national level.

The institute had been allocated 14 ha land and the construction of offices, laboratory and green house facilities, but the Government was concerned however, that the Institute lacked the necessary technical and institutional to operate effectively and sustainably as well as a complete regulatory environment. Therefore FAO's assistance was requested to assist in the development of sufficient technical and institutional capacity, in support of plant variety protection – in particular, the strengthening of the SPCRI – and to contribute to the development of an appropriate legislative regulatory framework, in line with international standards and best practices.

Overall objective: The overall objective of the project was to build technical and institutional capacity to ensure long term plant variety protection through: (i) strengthen technical capacities at SPCRI by training experts on plant variety protection issues; (ii) build institutional capacities by providing necessary testing equipment; (iii) establish an information system to monitor plant variety protection; (iv) contribute to the finalization of regulations linked to the plant variety protection act; and (v) build key technical knowledge and raise awareness amongst key stake holder groups about the PVP system.

Output and Impact: During the course of project, key stakeholders from government, universities, private sector and agricultural producers were trained in PVP and awareness of PVP system in general was raised. Five regional workshops on General aspects of PVP with emphasis on DUS test of Regional Crops, were held in five different provinces of the country. Also a Workshop on Molecular Techniques for Plant Variety Protection was held in SPCRI headquarters as well. These training workshops built the necessary technical knowledge of participants on: Concept of plant variety protection; Distinction, Uniformity and Stability (DUS) testing of agricultural crops, vegetables, fruit trees and ornamentals; Administration of a plant variety protection office and management of the registration process; Information management for DUS testing; Management of reference collections; Use of molecular techniques for DUS testing; and, Enforcement of PVP.



It should also be highlighted that a very useful book (in local language) on plant variety protection has been written by national consultants. This book can be used as a valuable reference.

Although there remain a number of outstanding actions at the end of this project, but at the conclusion there was a good understanding amongst breeders – both government and private – of the value of an effective PVP system for the improvement of agriculture in Iran and the beneficial impact this would have on the wider economy of the nation. All parties also acknowledged the importance for the continuing economic growth of the country through encouragement that such a system would give to foreign breeders to make their latest and best varieties available for exploitation in Iran.

C - 2 Policy/Strategy Planning

Project symbol and title: TCP/IRA/0168 (Phase I) and TCP/IRA/2908 (Phase II) – Framework for Sustainable Agricultural Development Strategy

Duration: May 27, 2001 – May 26, 2003 and Dec. 01, 2003 – Nov. 30, 2004

FAO Contribution: 242,708 + 109,899 = U\$ 352,607

Implementing Government Agency: Ministry of Jihad-e Agriculture, Agricultural Planning and Economic Research Institute (APERI)

Background: Iran faced many challenges for achieving sustainable agricultural development, started to address structural problems, including the agricultural sector. The Government, seeking guidance in the development of an overall vision that would allow the agricultural sector to make an efficient use of the available resources, requested FAO's technical assistance in the preparation of a Strategic Framework for Long term Sustainable Agricultural Development. The Government appreciated the assistance of internationally recruited experts, including senior expertise, in order to benefit from the potential global technical and economic development. The assistance addressed the changes in world trade, the challenges on the state budget caused by the reduction of crude oil prices, the dispersal of responsibilities over several ministries and the potential of several sub-sectors. The framework would form a basis for future



development and highlight specific priority measures. It would also identify possible needs for technical assistance.

Overall objective: Iran being in the process of formulating its Third Five Year Development Plan 2000 – 2004 (TFYDP), aimed at reducing and targeting subsidies, diversifying the economy, and achieving higher degree of balanced growth. In the agricultural sector, the objectives included stimulating development to increase agricultural exports and enhance self-sufficiency in food production. Without formulating a framework for the sustainable development of agriculture, achieving such objectives, aside from being difficult to achieve, might have serious trade-offs. Hence, the development objective of the Project was to prepare the framework that would enable effective and efficient achievement of the specified objectives of the TFYDP.

Output and Impact: The major output of the project was a strategic framework for sustainable agricultural development that could be used (and is being used) as the basis for future development. The underlying strategic framework stresses upon economic efficiency of resource utilization with close considerations to the Government priority of social welfare and sustainability of natural resource management. The project also produced an in-depth analysis and assessment of major policy issues of importance to the Government. The envisaged policy issues documents stressed recommendations on measures to ensure economic efficiency, social equity, and sustainability of natural resource management. Although the project did not have a direct impact on farmers, the implementation of the framework would have a clear influence on the mobilization of rural communities, as it would support the privatization of state enterprises, and the development of agricultural cooperatives.

C - 3 Crop Production

Project symbol and title: TCP/IRA/3102 - Farmer Field Schools to Strengthen Control of Sunn pest and Other Pests

Duration: July 15, 2007 – October 31, 2009

FAO Contribution: U\$ 245,000

Implementing Government Agency: Ministry of Jihad-e Agriculture, Iranian Research Institute of Plant Protection (IRIPP)



Background: Wheat is the most important staple crop in Iran. It occupies about half of agricultural lands in irrigated and rainfed zones. The most important Sunn pest species in the country is Eurygaster integriceps. The total area of wheat/barley fields treated against this pest has been increasing constantly before this project, from about one million hectare in 1992 to 1.6 million hectare in 2003, and the same area in 2009. Control in the past was based on aerial spraying at Government expense, as is still the practice in other countries affected by Eurygaster. To reduce the human's health hazards, the government started major initiatives to encourage farmer's participation in controlling this pest. Aerial spraying was gradually being reduced and replaced by ground spraying by farmers. The farmers contributed to the aerial spraying and or bought the pesticides for ground spraying at a subsidized price.

Participatory approaches for farmer training, in particular the Farmer Field School (FFS) were introduced on a small scale in certain crops (pistachio and rice). The results obtained were very satisfactory.

The Regional Integrated Pest Management-IPM-Programme in the Near East (GTFS/REM/070/ITA) first introduced IPM/FFS approach on cucumbers and grapes in 2004. Since then a core group of facilitators has been trained to facilitate IPM/FFS in several provinces under the aegis of this Programme. A growing number of farmers have also been empowered through FFS groups to reduce pesticide use through better understanding of the agro-ecosystem and more informed decision making. The introduction of the FFS in the cereal/chick pea, cereal/vegetable farming system or cereal/maize system was considered a high priority for the sustainable production of cereals and other crops. It was deemed essential to make the best use of possible links and synergies among these experiences available in the country, to allow successful implementation of the proposed project. In this context, the Government of Iran requested FAO assistance to develop and implement pilot activities to introduce the FFS approach in the cereal production systems. Subsequently, a TCP Project «Farmer field schools to strengthen control of Sunn pest and other pests», was signed in April 2007 between FAO and the Ministry of Jihad-e-Agriculture.



Overall objectives:

- to Introduce FFS method in wheat/barley farming systems in two provinces;
- to develop a technically sound curriculum for the FFS, under the technical leadership of the IRIPP;
- to develop monitoring techniques for Sunn pest and its associated natural enemies to be adapted for use by farmers, through action research activities by IRIPP and farmers;
- to train four master trainers and 60 facilitators in organizing and conducting FFS;
- to train about 900-1400 farmers on integrated crop production and protection;
- to conduct a study for documenting the process of the development of the FFSs, in particular social aspects at community level (access of different groups to FFS activities, gender aspects, community action for Sunn pests, etc.). The study will also provide an evaluation of the FFS activities comparing Sunn pest control activities pre- and post-FFS;
- to prepare a plan for the countrywide introduction of FFS

Output and Impact: The project document anticipated launching sixty FFS sites. In practice, the Project's achievement went well beyond the target, and totally 82 FFS sites, ie. 22 sites more than planned, were organized. Sixty six of the sites were located in Kermanshah Province and the remaining 16 in Esfahan. More active participation in Kermanshah province may be attributed to motivated involvement of the provincial agricultural organization, particularly the plant protection department, and the relatively high level of technical capacity created in this province as a result of implementing the FAO Regional IPM Programme.

Strong demand came from farmers, especially in Kermanshah province. Farmers who were trained through farmer field school (FFS) extended this approach to other crops at their village. Impressed by the results of the Sunn Pest Project, the provincial agricultural organization initiated 200 additional IPM/FFS sites, covering almost all the townships of the province.

In summary, it has been shown and documented by the project that the farmers



who participated in FFS activity had achieved a significant decrease in costs of production. It was demonstrated that in the local specific conditions of Iran, the IPM/FFS approach yields economic incentives, which can be utilized to promote it at national and regional levels. With regard to health aspects, it was concluded that awareness on the risks of pesticides led to obvious change in behavior of the farmers. In the other words, inappropriate use of pesticides (leading to intoxication and other risks) had an obvious negative correlation with the level of awareness on the risks of pesticides and practical knowledge on how to avoid such risks. None of the IPM/FFS farmers or their families had experienced any cases of intoxication after joining the activity. For environmental aspects, participation in IPM/FFS activity led to astonishing improvement in the farmers' attitudes and behaviour toward biodiversity in their agro-ecosystem. This group of farmers became zealous supporters of useful insects on their fields.

The project was very much appreciated by the Government and therefore nominated for Eduoard Saoma Award 2010 and was ranked second by the selection committee.

C - 4 Animal Livestock

Project symbol and title: TCP/IRA/6611 - Improvement of Village Milk Collection and Processing

Duration: March 1998 – December 1999

FAO Contribution: U\$ 209,000

Implementing Government Agency: Ministry of Jihad-e-Sazandegi

Background: The contribution by the dairy industry to the Agriculture sector was very low owing to underdeveloped processing capacities. In spite of this constraint, the dairy sector offers great opportunities and has the potential to play a pivotal role in strengthening the national economy. In 1998, the total installed capacity of the dairy plants was reported to be 2.8 million tonnes, but the real functioning capacity in the formal processing sector was estimated to be 1.5 million tonnes. This was not enough to satisfy the demand for dairy products. The dairy industry was dominated by the Iranian Dairy Industry Com-



pany (IDIC), a state-owned company which had 14 production sites throughout the country and a monopoly in handling the government's subsidized milk schemes. The total capacity of the plants was 800 000 tonnes, more than half of the national processing capacity.

The Government's second Five-Year Development Programme planned to considerably increase the country's milk production; priority was given to an appropriate milk processing system. At the time of implementation of this project, more than 500 Milk Collection Centres (MCC) were built in different provinces of Iran, mainly in rural areas to collect milk from smallholder milk producers. Most of these centres were fitted with cooling equipment; their total collecting capacity reached 800 000 tonnes per year, approximately 16% of the national production. The quality of the milk created major problems in integrating the supplies from rural areas into the large processing units. There was an urgent need to expand MCCs and small-scale village milk processing facilities and to provide them with simple equipment with improved hygienic and technological performance. The dairy industry processing capacities needed to be increased, the product quality needed to be improved, the country's dependence on cheese import needed to be reduced, and food poisoning and food-transmitted diseases needed to be overcome. In connection with this, the standards for raw milk, yoghurt and feta cheese production compared to acceptable international standards and regulations, needed to be addressed. The Government of Iran sought FAO assistance to tackle these problems.

Overall Objective: to increase the processing capacity of the national dairy industry through the strengthening of the village-level milk collection and processing system, and, to ensure the availability of safe and good-quality products for the domestic market.

Output and Impact: A comprehensive report on overview of the dairy sector in Iran was prepared and also training workshops for managers as well as dairy union members were conducted. A comprehensive survey of milk quality was carried out in 1998, comparing the quality of milk from the MCCs, and the industrial and traditional farms. The results indicated that, while the quality of milk in the country had shown an improvement, the microbial counts in milk at MCCs were a cause for concern during the summer months.



Initially it was envisaged to conduct two training programmes for staff in reception and advisory activities, but the number of workshops increased to nine and covered all 28 provinces. A higher-level course was organized for a group of 80 participants, selected from the 500 who attended the first series. It was decided to monitor the improvement in practical performance at the centres for three months and to award special certificates to the three centres with the greatest improvement. The five factories visited in December 1999 received part of their supplies from the MCCs. The hygienic quality of the milk delivered had improved; the training programme created a greater awareness of quality at all stages of production, assembly and processing. The Iranian Dairy Industry Company IDIC had five large plants which produced feta cheese, using the Ultra-filtration Process (UF). There were two private UF units, and others were planned to come on stream. The quality of milk required for this process to operate smoothly was higher than for other products or processes. At least one MCC was consistently meeting international standards and it was expected that many more would reach these high standards in the near future.

C - 5 Fisheries

Project symbol and title: TCP/IRA/2360 - Project Formulation For Redeployment of Shrimp Trawlers

Duration: November 1993 -July 1995

FAO Contribution: U\$ 41,500

Implementing Government Agency: Iranian Fishery Organization

Background: The government of Islamic Republic of Iran wished to redeploy 18 trawlers of the Dargahan class to fish for small pelagic species using mid -water trawlers. Basically these trawlers were fitted out for double rigged shrimp trawlers during a limited season, and for bottom trawling for finfish for the remainder of year. However, bottom trawling has been banned in the Persian Gulf for resource management and environmental reason. In this regard, the Ministry of Jihad-e-Sazandegi requested FAO assistance to provide through TCP, the services of a Naval Architect Consultant and Fishing Technology consultant, to assess the suitability and operational readiness of the Dargahan class vessels and advise on the best capture method for small



pelagics with these vessels, taking into account preliminary assessment studies of sardine and anchovy stocks as well as fishing trials carried out by UNDP/FAO project IRA/83/013 «Fishing Development».

Overall Objectives: To assess the suitability and operational readiness of Dargahan vessel, mainly in relation to the exploitation of small pelagic fish stocks by mid-water trawling, either singly or in pairs, with specific reference to expected functional economic life; To make recommendation and cost estimates to bring these vessels, which were within economic reach for modification, to full operational standard; To assess the suitability of the various fishing methods in use for harvesting anchovies and sardines, and study the results of the project's fishing traits for small pelagic; and; Prepare a project proposal for funding by Government of Islamic Republic of Iran, either directly or through the Unilateral Trust Fund by FAO, to refurbish and fit out the vessels for the alternative methods of fishing proposed for the harvesting of small pelagic resources.

Output and Impact: The scientific assessment of the small pelagic resources in the Persian gulf was reviewed and the best estimate for sardine to be harvested in Iranian waters was advised. The same was done with regard to anchovy in the Persian Gulf. The project examined the Dargahan 1-17 (12 vessels) vessel and concluded that it would be uneconomical to convert the older vessels to mid-water trawling, as they were in poor condition. The other class (i.e., Dargahan 18-22, however, was more suitable for conversion. Various fishing methods for small pelagic (purse seining, single boat mid-water trawling, two - boat mid - water trawling and drift netting) were also reviewed and advantages and disadvantages of Dargahan vessels for these fishing methods were discussed, and various methods were recommended.

C - 6 Emergency

Project symbol and title: TCP/IRA/0065 - Emergency Assistance to Flood Affected Farmers in Mazandaran Province

Duration: March 2000 - August 2000

FAO Contribution: U\$ 350,000



Implementing Government Agency: Ministry of Jihad-e-Sazandegi, Office for The International Specialized Organizations

Background: Following heavy rains on 25 July 1999, floods impacted Neka, Sari and Behshahr cities and 200 villages in central and eastern Mazandaran province and the Government of Iran asked for FAO's assistance. Water flow in the Neka River was estimated at 3,200 cubic meters per second which would be almost four times in the 100-years average. The total affected population was estimated at 100,000. The affected area a densely populated area had been subjected to a serious drought just before the floods. Total losses in the agriculture sector was about 10.6 US\$ 10.6 million.

The affected area lies along the Caspian Sea and 54 percent of its population was inhabited in rural areas.

Overall Objectives: Assess the impact of the flood on the agricultural sector and formulate priority project proposals for flood prevention measures; Assist the government in its effort to mitigate the impact of the flood, to protect the land and to prevent future floods by supporting some 8,000 small-scale farmers in the Neka River Basin in Mazandaran province most affected by the floods, through the provision of seeds, seedlings and fertilizer.

Output and Impact:

Ecological assessment:

- In general, project activities covered an area around 10869 ha out of 189420 ha (only 5.7 percent) of Neka and Zarem rivers basins. Though a small part of the area undergone rehabilitation activity, but introduction of biological control rather than physical structures(though in a small area) was a successful experience which could attract participation of the local people.
- Most of the project activities have been implemented in the rangelands and dry-farmlands of the area. Estimation of the area for project activities shows that around 2800 ha out of 7859 ha of the rangelands and around 8069 ha out of 26634 ha of the dry-farmlands have been covered by the project. Thus, around 35.6 percent of the rangelands and 30.3 percent of the dry-farmlands has been covered by the project activities.



- The results of the site visits showed that the area of the degraded forests and rangelands is more than the estimations of the provincial organization of MOAC. Successful implementation of the project activities indicated the positive effects as well as lower costs of the biological measures compare to the current MOAC (Dept. of Watershed Management) mechanical methods such as construction of banks, gabions and check-dams. Generally, all of the project activities providing a good vegetative coverage for protection of the soil and decreasing the amount of surface run-off.
- Land conversion for agricultural uses, was one of the most important factor for degradation of natural resources, especially forestlands, in the northern parts of Iran. Dry-farming of wheat and barley, was the most common activity in the steep slopes of Alborz mountains.
- Rangelands improvement activities including mass-sowing of fodder crops (such as alfalfa, Agropyron, Festuca, Bromus, etc.) and related protection/conservation activities (such as fencing and providing food for cattle) were very important and recommended to be implemented in the degraded areas.

Rangeland Improvement: Apart from environmental benefits of rangeland rehabilitation and improvement, it had substantial economic impact on the livelihood of pastoralists and villagers. It enhanced productivity of livestock in terms of increased milk and meat production.

Social Assessment: The results of social assessment of the project activities were as follows:

- Capacity building of Provincial staff of the Government and local communities for designation, conduction and implementation of the biological measures in watershed management plans.
- Environmental awareness among the villagers and pastoralists on the importance of protection and revival of vegetation cover for conservation of the soil and water and preventing probable future floods, land slides, mass movement, etc.
- Introduction of agro-forestry as an environmentally sound and economically viable method for cultivation in sloppy dry farmlands of Maz-



andaran Province and other parts of Alborz Mountains.

- Creation of job opportunities for villagers and pastoralists, especially youth and women. In addition, it may decrease the migration to cities and encourage sustainable development in rural areas.
- Encouraging local people and farmers' participation in the Government's programs for conservation and revival of natural resources.



D - An Example of a Success Story

Wheat is one of the most important staple crops in Iran, it occupies about half of the agricultural lands in irrigated and rain fed zones. Generally, there are a number of pests and diseases damaging to this annual crop amongst which the Sunn pest, *Eurygaster integriceps*, is considered as the most destructive and a key pest of the crop. Chemical control of the Sunn pest has been practiced since 1960s. Despite of the approved national policy on pesticides reduction, the area covered by pesticides increased from 50000 ha in 1979 to 1 million ha in 1993 and further to 1.6 million ha in 2003. Most of the Sunn pest chemical control was subsidized by the government. Despite of all efforts, the Sunn pest remained a damaging pest in wheat. Therefore, prominent steps were taken in order to give farmers more and more participatory role in Sunn pest control particularly and crop protection generally. New approaches such as banning the aerial spray, employing chemical control as the last option, increasing farmers' knowledge about the concepts of pest, crop and agro-eco-system etc have been introduced in recent years. The promising results on the participatory approaches for farmer training and in particular the Farmer Field School concept shed light on the farmers' training in the country.

The FAO IPM/FFS project on horticultural crops was first introduced by Regional Integrated Pest Management-IPM-Programme in the Near East (GTFS/REM/070/ITA) in 2004. Since then, a core group of facilitators have been trained to facilitate the IPM/FFS in several provinces under the aegis of the programme. To employ the accumulated experiences in cereal production, the government of Islamic Republic of Iran requested FAO to develop and implement pilot activities to introduce the FFS approach in irrigated and rain-fed wheat and barley.

Consequently, a TCP Project entitled Farmer Field School to strengthen control of Sunn pest and other pests was signed between FAO and Ministry of Jihad-e-Agriculture. Based on the regional priorities, two provinces of Kermanshah and Esfahan were selected as project sites. The project activities included (a) Training of Trainers (TOT) and TOT/FFS Workshops (b) The FFS Activity (c) Subject Oriented Workshops (d) Study Tours and (e) Documentation of the Social Activities and Evaluation of the FFS. In Kermanshah, 54 facilitators (30



males and 24 females) and in Esfahan 28 (21 males and 7 females) were trained during TOT workshops. Therefore, instead of 60 facilitators envisaged in the project document, 82 were trained out of which more than 50% were females. In the first year, totally 23 FFS group were activated, with the participation of 311 male and 72 female farmers. In the second year, the number of the FFS sites was increased to 66, with the participation of 796 male and 282 female farmers, 1,076 farmers in total in Kermanshah. In total 16 sites, excluding the central TOT/FFS site, were set up, with the participation of 282 farmers, who worked together for two seasons in Esfahan. At the end of the first year of the project implementation the local governor had organized and activated 200 FFS groups of farmers which came to more than 3 folds of what was foreseen in the project document. All TOT technical training was accomplished by the complete participation of the local governor. In the second year, 1000 FFS groups were established with provincial authorities willingly accepting the responsibility of the project coordination. A farmers' forecasting and monitoring network was initiated. It achieved a number of pivotal concepts such of hot-spot sprays instead of whole-area chemical cover, and reduction of yellow rust disease damage particularly during 2009 rust epidemic in the country in addition to Sunn pest management. The pivotal result of the project was establishing a sustainable model of livelihood in wheat production and protection for small farmers in semi arid regions.

The long term influences by the project results has build up a huge capacity not only for IRIPP itself but also for other involved institutions to follow up the participatory approaches in their organizational planning and decision making for agricultural production and protection. The IRIPP totally changed its traditional research processes to a new approach of participatory and farmer-based research in the TCP project. Therefore, it had to invest more staff and equipment in developing team works in a participatory approaches. Holding a number of internal meetings and workshops brought about a great deal of team work skills for researchers involved in the project. Then, it tried hard to change the traditional understandings of local authorities on the crop production and protection, pests, natural enemies, community livelihood, social and economical aspects of wheat production in the regions (Kermanshah and Esfahan). Being the focal point of the project, different central and local governmental and private sectors were connected by IRIPP. The IRIPP defined their tasks



elaborately which resulted in a highly functioning collaboration among them. The productive organizational planning of IRIPP during the TCP Project was extremely exceptional as the local authorities learned and accepted responsibility for execution of more self-financed FFS in the region. Regarding economic aspects, the farmers who participated in FFS activity had achieved a significant decrease in costs of production. Most IPM farmers were much more aware of issues pertaining to the problems associated with marketing, farm decision making process, ecological principles as a social value, and the importance of collective action in these areas. Awareness on the health risks associated with pesticides had resulted in more cautious treatment of pesticides by the farmers and their families. They had started to keep the toxic packaging and bottles away from their children and animals. None of the participating farmers did use the used toxic packaging and bottles at home or on the farm, nor did they release them into the rivers or streams. This was not the case with the most of the control farmers.



ANNEX I

List of Projects

FAO Field Programme in Iran

Symbol	Title	Approval Date	Total Budget
TCP/IRA/6701	Training of Cooperative Wheat and Pulses Marketing Personnel	1977-07	50,000
TCP/IRA/6702	Village Sheep Cheese-Making	1977-08	66,000
TCP/IRA/8801	Training in Survey and Control of the Mediterranean Fruit Fly	1978-08	43,000
IRA/83/013/ /01/12	Fisheries Development	1983-01	3,329,140
TCP/IRA/2301	Fisheries Identification/Formulation Mission	1983-06	15,507
TCP/IRA/2302	Training in Buffalo Breeding Practices	1983-07	6,149
TCP/IRA/2303	Assistance to the Razi Institute	1983-09	33,160
UTF /IRA/017/IRA	Assistance to the College of Natural Resources	1984-02	278
IRA/84/003/ /01/12	Training in Watershed Management	1985-01	150,809
TCP/IRA/4501	Assistance to Apiculture Development	1985-02	27,645
TCP/IRA/4502	Training in Dryland Farming Practices	1985-03	64,331
TCP/IRA/4503	Assistance in Planning Support for Crop Insurance	1985-07	8,416
TCP/IRA/4504	Training in the Application of Remote Sensing Technology	1985-11	223,226
TCP/IRA/4505	Training Course in Freshwater Fish Culture and Rural Extension	1985-12	25,330
TCP/IRA/6651	Upgrading of Straw and Supplementing It With Urea/Molasses on Small Farms	1986-04	14,000
TCP/IRA/6652	Assistance for Medic Dryland Farming and Seed Multiplication of Range and Pasture Species	1986-07	180,700
TCP/IRA/6653	Formulation Mission for the Preparation of an Integrated Range Development Programme	1986-07	65,800
TCP/IRA/6654	Study Tours in Sugarbeet and Cotton Crop Insurance	1986-10	24,000
IRA/87/001/ /01/12	Training in Earth Dam Construction	1987-01	279,422
IRA/87/014/ /01/12	Strengthening of the Faculty of Natural Resources	1987-01	336,478
TCP/IRA/6755	Training Course in Cold Water Fisheries	1987-09	75,514
IRA/85/011/ /01/12	Land Use	1988-01	300,264
IRA/86/006/ /01/12	Production Cost for Major Crops	1988-01	98,845
IRA/86/005/ /01/12	Training in Range Rehabilitation	1988-01	75,333
IRA/86/004/ /01/12	Training Watershed Management	1988-01	1,606,148
IRA/87/003/ /01/12	Buffalo Production	1988-01	402,653
IRA/88/001/ /01/12	Anzali Lagune Productivity	1988-01	260,925
IRA/86/003/ /01/12	Remote Sensing Projects	1988-01	477,435
TCP/IRA/8851	Analysis of Producers' Organizations	1988-07	22,000
TCP/IRA/8852	Emergency Assistance for Desert Locust Control	1988-11	202,000
IRA/89/014/ /01/12	Caspian Sea Forest Management	1989-01	542,754
IRA/89/033/ /01/12	Heifer Breeding and Development	1989-01	258,287
IRA/89/012/ /01/12	Land Use (Lupii)	1989-01	1,018,267
IRA/89/016/ /01/12	Integrated Range Programme	1989-01	534,900
IRA/89/032/ /01/12	Improvement of Silkworm Breeding System/Technology	1989-01	523,111
IRA/89/015/ /01/12	Forest Seed Centre	1989-01	315,274
IRA/89/029/ /01/12	Walnut Plantation	1989-01	285,335
IRA/89/030/ /01/12	Research Development in Aromatic Plants	1989-01	296,539



Symbol	Title	Approval Date	Total Budget
TCP/IRA/8953	Upgrading Straw and Supplm. with Urea/Molasses (Phase II)	1989-03	136,000
TCP/IRA/8954	Promotion of Sugar Production from Sweet Sorghum	1989-03	175,000
TCP/IRA/0051	Agricultural Sector Project Formulation Mission	1990-01	156,000
TCP/IRA/9052	Vegetable Seed Production	1990-06	23,000
IRA/89/041/ /01/12	Shrimp Culture Development	1991-04	287,327
TCP/IRA/9153	Crop Insurance	1991-05	23,000
IRA/89/022/ /01/12	Comprehensive Study of Anzali Ecosystem	1991-08	44,822
TCP/IRA/0154	Inventory, Assessment and Monitoring of Renewable Natural Resources	1991-08	44,000
TCP/IRA/0155	Quantitative Land Evaluation and Mapping	1991-09	25,000
TCP/IRA/0156	Formulation of an Agricultural Technology Introduction and Institution Strengthening Project in Bakhtaran Province	1991-10	105,000
TCP/IRA/1251	Aquaculture Sector Project Formulation Mission	1992-02	59,000
TCP/IRA/2253	Training in New Techniques for Increasing Animal Production in Rural Areas	1992-04	157,000
TCP/IRA/1252	Sugar Production from Sweet Sorghum (Phase II)	1992-05	76,500
TCP/IRA/2254	Assessment of Kalka in the Caspian Sea and Mesopelagic Resources in the Sea of Oman	1992-06	36,000
TCP/IRA/1255	Roundtable on Pastoralism	1992-07	53,000
UTF /IRA/020/IRA	Institutional Strengthening of Shilat - Iran	1992-08	901,150
UTF /IRA/022/IRA	Institutional Strengthening and Agric. Technology Introduct.	1992-09	0
TCP/IRA/2256	Assistance in Formulating the Second Five-Year Plan (Fisheries)	1992-09	26,500
TCP/IRA/2257	Fishing Harbour Development -Formulation Mission	1992-11	21,500
UTF /IRA/023/IRA	Planning, Management and Monitoring of Pilot Watersheds	1993-01	0
UTF /IRA/024/IRA	Inventory, Assessment/Monitoring of Renewable National Resources	1993-02	0
UTF /IRA/026/IRA	Assistance to the National Soil Resources Mapping Programme	1993-02	0
TCP/IRA/2358	Emergency Assistance to Flood-Affected Farmers	1993-09	118,000
TCP/IRA/2359	Project Formulation for Training and Extension (Fisheries)	1993-11	41,500
TCP/IRA/2360	Project Formulation for Redeployment of Shrimp Trawlers	1993-11	41,500
TCP/IRA/4451	Evaluation of Commercial Mesopelagic Fisheries in the Gulf of Oman	1994-03	67,000
TCP/IRA/4452	Water Management Policies, Strategies and Programmes for Sustainable Agriculture Development	1994-05	112,000
UTF /IRA/027/IRA /A	Rangelands and Livestock Development Project (Training),Iran	1994-06	0
TCP/IRA/3453	Assistance in Drafting Fisheries Legislation	1994-07	20,000
TCP/IRA/4455	Training in Fish Technology and Quality Assurance	1994-08	67,500
TCP/IRA/4456	Oil Production - Biotechnology Crop	1994-12	194,000
IRA/95/01T/ /08/12	Irrigation Sub-Sector Review (TSS1)	1995-01	40,000
TCP/IRA/4557	Tropical Fruit Production	1995-02	197,000
TCP/IRA/4558	Emergency Assistance to Flood Affected Farmers	1995-03	196,860
TCP/IRA/4559	Analysis of the Formulation, Evaluation and Implementation of Fisheries Management	1995-04	68,000
TCP/IRA/4560	Application of Biotechnology Methods for Breeding and Propagation of Food Crop	1995-08	203,000
UTF /IRA/028/IRA /A	Irrigation Improvement - Training Components, Iran	1995-09	685,041



Symbol	Title	Approval Date	Total Budget
TCP/IRA/9066	TCDC Consultancy in Silkworm Disease Control (Phase II)	2000-05	16,974
TFD-00/IRA/003	Small scale poultry keeping for handicapped rural women of Isfahan Province	2000-05	7,982
TFD-00/IRA/001	Expansion of silkworm breeding and sericulture industries in Sepidan, Fars Province	2000-05	6,370
TFD-00/IRA/002	Packaging of different kinds of drynuts such as almond, Walnut raisin, etc. in Charmahal-E-Bkhtiari Province	2000-05	9,843
TFD-99/IRA/003	Cultivation and packaging of pulses in Kohkiluye and Boyer Ahmad	2000-05	9,219
TFD-99/IRA/006	Apiculture	2000-06	7,550
TCP/RAS/9065	Assistance for Responsible Movement of Live Aquatic Animals (Phase II)	2000-06	117,976
UTF /IRA/037/IRA	Olive Pest Control Study Tour to Crete, Greece	2000-07	8,284
TCP/IRA/0067	Management and Control of Pesticides, Animal Drug and Chemical Residues in Foodstuffs	2000-08	116,215
TCP/IRA/0168	Framework for Sustainable Agricultural Development Strategy	2001-01	242,708
UTF /IRA/038/IRA	Training for the World Bank Irrigation Improvement Project, Ministry of Energy, Iran	2001-03	694,909
UTF /IRA/040/IRA	Three Study Tours for Ministry of Agriculture - Irrigation Improvement Project	2001-10	220,698
UTF /IRA/041/IRA	Two Study Tours for Bonyad - Iran	2001-10	51,059
GCP /RAS/184/JPN	Strengthening Regional Data Exchange System on Food and Agricultural Statistics in Asia and Pacific Countries	2001-11	1,252,930
TCP/IRA/0169	Strengthening Seed and Plant Health Control Capabilities	2001-12	363,000
UTF /IRA/045/IRA	Consultancy in Banana Production under Greenhouse Conditions	2002-08	7,343
UTF /IRA/043/IRA	Preparatory Mission for the Establishment of a Food Reference Laboratory in Khorasan Province, Iran	2002-08	57,178
TCP/IRA/2801	TCP Facility for FAOR's	2002-08	13,000
TCP/IRA/2902	Emergency Assistance to Farmers Affected by the 22nd June Earthquake (Recoded to TCP/IRA/2802 - Return Flow)	2002-09	10,068
TCP/IRA/2802	Emergency Assistance to Farmers Affected by the 22nd June Earthquake - Recoded from TCP/IRA/2902	2002-09	213,932
UTF /IRA/046/IRA	Preparatory Mission for the Establishment of an Artemia Reference Centre in Iran	2002-10	11,300
TCP/IRA/2904	Integrated Sustainable Parasite Control (Phase II of TCP/IRA/8923) (Recoded to TCP/IRA/2804 - Return Flow)	2002-10	3,980
TCP/IRA/2804	Integrated Sustainable Parasite Control (Phase II of TCP/IRA/8923) - Recoded from TCP/IRA/2904	2002-10	22,020
TCP/IRA/2903	Strengthening of the National Phytosanitary Services	2002-10	287,105
TFD-02/IRA/001	Trout Production in Dual Purpose Ponds in Hamedan Province	2002-11	9,975
TFD-01/IRA/002	Establishment of Jam and Pickle production facility	2002-12	7,830
TFD-01/IRA/001	Establishment of the Edible Mushroom Growing Workshop in Bampur Rural Region	2002-12	6,950
TCP/RAB/2902	Management of the Peach Fruit Fly (Bactrocera zonata) in the Middle East and North Africa	2002-12	376,000
TCP/INT/2902	Support to Economic Cooperation Organization (ECO) for the Preparation of a Regional Programme for Food Security	2003-03	320,196



Symbol	Title	Approval Date	Total Budget
IRA/03/006/ /08/12	Assessing the Potential Environmental Impacts of the Crisis in Iraq on Border Area Ecosystems of Iran	2003-03	13,951
TCP/IRA/2905	Analysis, Control and Management of Mycotoxins in Foodstuffs	2003-03	312,359
IRA/03/005/ /08/12	Reformulation of Sustainable Management of Land and Water Programme	2003-04	30,000
TCP/IRA/2906	Improvement of Greenhouse Management for Women and Young Farmers' Employment - Phase II of TCP/IRA/8927	2003-05	148,032
UTF /IRA/050/IRA	IPM Study Tour for Bonyad - Iran	2003-06	50,924
UTF /IRA/051/IRA	Technical Assistance for Soil Conservation and Watershed Management in Golestan Province - Iran	2003-08	46,437
TCP/IRA/2907	Management and Control of Pesticides, Animal Drug and Chemical Residues in Foodstuffs - Phase II of TCP/IRA/0067	2003-08	276,183
TCP/IRA/2908	Framework for Sustainable Agricultural Development Strategy (Phase II of TCP/IRA/0168)	2003-12	109,899
GTFS/REM/070/ITA	Regional Integrated Pest Management (IPM) Programme in the Middle Eastern Countries	2003-12	7,609,370
TCP/IRA/3001	Strengthening Seed and Plant Health Control Capabilities - Phase II of TCP/IRA/0169	2004-01	215,692
TCP/IRA/3002	Emergency assistance to livestock smallholders affected by the 26 December 2003 earthquake in Bam district, Kerman province	2004-01	399,607
TCP/IRA/3003	National Strategy and Action Plan on Drought Preparedness, Management and Mitigation in the Agricultural Sector	2004-03	252,816
UTF /IRA/049/IRA	The Agricultural Survey Improvement Programme	2004-04	149,597
UNTS/GLO/002/GEF	Conservation and Sustainable Management of Globally Important Ingenious Agricultural Heritage Systems (GIAHS) - PDF-B	2004-07	700,000
TCP/IRA/3004	TCP Facility	2004-08	10,000
UTF /IRA/053/IRA	Technical Assistance in Cotton Production, Iran	2004-10	13,820
TFD-03/IRA/001	Sheep Fattening (Mehrban Line) in Markazi Province	2005-02	9,150
TCP/RAB/3005	Emergency assistance for early detection and prevention of avian influenza in the Middle East regionEmergency preparedness for highly pathogenic avian influenza in the Middle East Region	2005-10	400,000
TCP/INT/3101	Capacity building for the recovery and management of the sturgeon fisheries of the Caspian Sea	2006-01	380,000
TCP/INT/3102	Strengthening seed supply in the ECO region, with specific emphasis on Central Asia	2006-02	445,422
OSRO/RAS/601/ASB	Regional Coordination of Avian Influenza Control and Prevention in Asia	2006-04	11,140,000
OSRO/INT/603/USA	Support FAO's Global Avian Influenza and Eradication Programme (International Coordination AI Control)	2006-06	1,000,000
TCP/IRA/3101	Strengthening capacity on plant variety Protection	2006-10	333,892
UTF /IRA/056/IRA	Formulation Mission for the Establishment of a Western and Central Asian Artemia Reference Centre in the Islamic Republic of Iran	2007-02	17,339
OSRO/GLO/702/CAN	Contribution of the Government of Canada to FAO's Global Programme for Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza Control and Eradication in Support of Africa and other Regions	2007-03	9,923,369
TCP/IRA/3102	Farmer field schools to strengthen control of Sunn pest and other pests	2007-04	245,000



Symbol	Title	Approval Date	Total Budget
MTF /RAS/230/CFC	Improved Market Access and Smallholder Dairy Farmer Participation for Sustainable Dairy Development	2007-06	110,200
TCP/IRA/3103	TCP Facility	2007-11	93,654
OSRO/RAS/704/SWE	Support for the control and prevention of Highly Pathogenic Influenza (HPAI) in Asia. Extension of Cooperation Agreement: Second Amendment to Sida A0000174 and Sida A0000180	2007-11	4,452,560
UTF /IRA/061/IRA	Establishment of Western and Central Asian Artemia Reference Centre	2008-05	2,854,587
GCP /IRA/059/GFF	Rehabilitation of forest landscapes and degraded land with particular attention to saline soils and areas prone to wind erosion - (PPG)	2008-08	200,000
TCP/IRA/3104	Monitoring, prevention and control of Aflatoxin contamination in Iranian pistachio nuts	2008-09	104,659
TFD-06/IRA/002	Commercial Turkey raising at Rural Scale	2009-01	10,000
TFD-07/IRA/001	Sheep fattening	2009-01	10,000
TFD-06/IRA/003	Agro-food (pickles and jams) Processing	2009-01	10,000
UTF /IRA/062/IRA	Rehabilitation of forest landscapes and degraded lands with particular attention to saline soils and areas prone to wind erosion	2009-02	200,000
TFD-06/IRA/001	Aquarium Fish Breeding	2009-02	10,000
TCP/IRA/3201	TCP Facility	2009-05	21,700
TFD-07/IRA/002	Poultry Keeping	2009-06	10,000
UTF /IRA/063/IRA	"Purchase of gas tight doors for the Foot and Mouth Disease Surveillance Centre, Golmakan, Khorasan Razavi Province"	2009-07	799,626
TCP/RAS/3302	Improving post-harvest practices and sustainable market development for long-line fisheries for tuna and other large pelagic fish species	2010-02	429,000
TCP/INT/3301	Support to policy consultation and actions to boost sustainable use of water and energy resources for agricultural production and livelihood improvement in the Near East and North Africa Region in the context of climate change	2010-04	436,000
TCP/IRA/3202	Monitoring, prevention and control of Aflatoxin contamination in Iranian pistachio nuts - Phase II of TCP/IRA/3104	2010-08	257,000
UNFA/REM/073/WHO	Demonstration of Sustainable Alternatives to DDT and Strengthening of National Vector Control Capabilities in Middle East and North Africa - (Component #3: Collection, repackaging and disposal of obsolete public health and agricultural POPs)	2010-10	400,000
TFD-09/IRA/001	Turkey Rearing for Meat Production	2011-01	10,000
TFD-09/IRA/002	Purchasing, Cleaning and Packaging the Cereals in Qazvin Province	2011-01	10,000
TFD-09/IRA/003	Processing the Vegetable Garden Crops	2011-02	10,000





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