

Country Programming Framework (CPF)

2012-2016

for

Iran's Agriculture Sector

Prepared by

**Government of Islamic Republic of Iran (GOI)/
Ministry of Jihad-e-Agriculture (MOJA)**



and

**Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)
of the United Nations**



TABLE OF CONTENTS

PREAMBLE

I. INTRODUCTION

II. SITUATION ANALYSIS

1. National context
2. Situation and outlook
 - 2.1 Land and water resources
 - 2.2 Post-harvest losses
 - 2.3 Livestock and poultry
 - 2.4 Fisheries
 - 2.5 Forestry and rangelands
 - 2.6 Food security: food availability
 - 2.7 Poverty, income distribution and access to food
 - 2.8 Trade
3. Relevant national policies and programmes
4. Governance system and relevant national stakeholders in the agriculture sector

III. FAO'S COMPARATIVE ADVANTAGE AND PRIORITY AREAS

1. Review of the scope of the international assistance and FAO activities in the country in recent years
2. Review of FAO's strengths as perceived by development partners
3. Mapping FAO revealed and perceived strengths against corporate objectives and regional and subregional priorities
4. Delivery capacity of FAO
5. Conclusion of the prioritization process

IV. PROGRAMMING FOR RESULTS

V. IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS AND MONITORING & EVALUATION

ANNEXES

ANNEX I	FAO Country Programming Framework 2012-2016: Strategic Approach
ANNEX II	CPF for Iran 2012-2016 - Results Matrix
ANNEX III	CPF for Iran 2012-2016 – Priority Matrix
Appendix to ANNEX III	FAO Strategic Objectives (SOs) and Organization Results (ORs)
ANNEX IV	Regional Priorities for the Near East Mapped to FAO Organizational Results (ORs)
ANNEX V	Review of Major Programme, Laws and Policies in FAO-mandated Areas
ANNEX VI	Unofficial Translation of 5 th FYNDP Articles Related to FAO Mandate
ANNEX VII	Review of the History of FAO Presence in the Country
ANNEX VIII	List of all FAO Projects Implemented in Iran
ANNEX IX	Projects' Areas and Pie Chart
ANNEX X	FAO Ongoing Projects in Iran

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

APERDRI	Agricultural Planning, Economic and Rural Development Research Institute
CF	Core Functions
CPF	Country Programming Framework
CWP	Country Work Plan
DAC	Development Assistance Committee of OECD
EC	European Commission
ECO	Economic Cooperation Organization
EMPRES	Emergency Prevention System
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FMD	Foot-and-Mouth Disease
FYNDP	Five-Year National Economic, Social and Cultural Development Plan
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GFATM	Global Fund to Fight AIDS, TB and Malaria
GOI	Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran
HPAI	Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza
IPA	Immediate Plan of Action
IPM	Integrated Pest Management
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
LIFDC	Low-income Food Deficit Country
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MFA	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
MOJA	Ministry of Jihad-e-Agriculture
MWSS	Ministry of Welfare and Social Services
NMTPF	National Medium Term Priority Framework
ODA	Official Development Assistance

OECD	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
RBM	Result Based Management
RNE	Regional Office for the Near East (FAO)
RPFS	Regional Programme for Food Security
SNO	Subregional Office for the Oriental Near-East (FAO)
SPAs	Strategic Priority Areas
SPFS	Special Programme for Food Security
SSC	South-South Cooperation
TCI	Investment Centre Division (FAO)
TCP	Technical Cooperation Programme (FAO)
TCSP	Policy Assistance Support Service (FAO)
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNISDR	United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction
UNOCHA	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
UTF	Unilateral Trust Fund (FAO)
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization

PREAMBLE

The preparation of this CPF has been initiated at the request of the Government of Islamic Republic of Iran (GOI), responding to the request of the Ministry of Jihad-e-Agriculture (MOJA) for assistance in facilitating the preparation of the initial National Medium-Term Priority Framework (NMTPF), now renamed to Country Programming Framework (CPF). The CPF has been jointly formulated by the GOI and FAO under the leadership of the MOJA through intensive consultations involving all key line Ministries and Departments, concerned UN Agencies, civil society organizations and other development partners, with technical support from the FAO Regional Office for the Near East and FAO Headquarters. The MOJA designated the Agricultural Planning, Economic and Rural Development Research Institute (APERDRI) as the coordinator of the intra-governmental effort, liaising with all other development partners.

Cross-sector participation has been secured with the involvement of the Ministry of Health and Medical Education, Ministry of Energy, Ministry of Welfare and Social Services, universities and academic institutions and field and decentralized institutions and structures. All the UN agencies represented in the UNCT, especially those directly related to agricultural and rural development, nutrition and natural resource management have been engaged, in order to ensure a broad consensus and build on a supportive constituency comprising Government entities, developing partners and UN agencies.

The formulation of the CPF relied on a series of FAO missions from the Regional Office for the Near East (FAORNE) and the support from the FAO Policy Assistance Support Service (TCSP) at Headquarters and FAO Working Group on NMTPF/CPF in different phases of its process. It also benefited from interagency consultation within the UNCT, linking with the UNDAF process, and confirmed interest of WHO, UNDP, UNICEF and UNIDO.

The CPF represents an effort to make fuller use of FAO comparative advantages to better shape its development assistance to Iran, adopting a focused approach, which balances interventions in different directions with the relative importance of each priority in the context of their overall strategic importance.

As a knowledge institution mandated to support agriculture, nutrition, and the protection of natural environment, FAO's main input is better expressed through its support to capacity development that the Organization can provide thanks to the qualified science-based technical advice that it can mobilize, its extensive world experience in specific areas, the widespread networks of specialized expertise that it maintains, and the lessons learnt from good practices in agriculture, fisheries, forestry and natural resource management accumulated in years. This CPF focuses on three main *Strategic Priority Areas*:

- (1) pro-poor enhancement of productivity for better food security, nutrition and livelihood of vulnerable groups in rural and urban areas;**
- (2) enhanced sustainable management and development of natural resources, climate change mitigation and adaptation to its impact, and disaster risk management; and**
- (3) strengthened governance and enhanced knowledge management of agricultural and rural development, food security and food safety.**

In these areas, the CPF identify a total of five CPF Outcomes and nineteen CPF Outputs, aligned to national priorities and programmes under way or foreseen by the GOI.

The CPF (2012-2016) is also aligned to the FAO Strategic Framework (2010-2019), the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) for Iran 2012-2016 and contributes to the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), particularly to MDG 1 (reduction of hunger and poverty) and MDG 7 (environmental sustainability).

I. INTRODUCTION

Iran became a member of FAO on December 01, 1953. The Organization is physically present in Iran through its Representation Office which was reopened in 1992 after Islamic Revolution in 1979. 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.

The presence of FAO in Iran through its technical support activities shows that by the end of December 2011, almost 190 FAO assisted projects, funded from various sources, have been successfully implemented in the country. In 2011, a major drop in the delivery of FAO-supported activities took place, which followed a next change in the structure of funding of FAO programme in Iran, consequent to a rapid decline of the support of several bilateral donors. A 2007 review of the major FAO projects implemented in Iran concluded that most projects had been requested and implemented on ad-hoc basis, therefore failing to create a visible impact on agriculture. As a result, the GOI and FAO agreed in undertaking the preparation of the Country Programming Framework (CPF) to ensure a more coordinated approach to programming of FAO activities in the country.. .

The CPF programming cycle (2012-2016) is aligned to the 5th Five Year National Development Plan (March 2011-March 2016). The formulation of the CPF has also been used to provide inputs to the UNDAF (2012-2016), where the specialized competencies of FAO are integrated with the activities of the rest of the UN system as support to Iran's development. All the UN agencies represented in the UNCT, especially WHO, UNDP, UNICEF and UNIDO that are directly related to agricultural and rural development, nutrition and natural resource management, have been engaged in the formulation of the CPF, benefitting from interagency consultation within the UNCT.

The formulation of the CPF document consisted of several steps, including (i) the situation analysis of the development challenges faced by the agricultural and rural development sector, inter alia those that affect environmental sustainability; (ii) the review of national policies adopted by national institutions in these areas, and (iii) the analysis of comparative advantages of FAO and other development partners involved in support of these areas. This process allowed for the identification of three Priority Areas above mentioned for FAO-Government collaboration, aligned to national sector priorities and results to be achieved by FAO, where FAO's capacity and technical skills complement national skills and competencies while promoting national capacity development.

II. SITUATION ANALYSIS

1. National context

The main development challenges faced by the country in the agricultural and rural sector are:

- (a) Harsh conditions of the physical environment, which affect the sustainability of natural resource development and the physical productivity of arable land;
- (b) Constraints to food security and self-sufficiency in major staple crops;
- (c) Inadequate access to food (also in terms of quality of the daily energy intake);
- (d) Low productivity of small-holder farmers, their limited access to land, combined with water shortage, excessive ground water withdrawal, inadequacy of irrigation systems and excessive post-harvest losses;
- (e) Low productivity of livestock and poultry, and threats from transboundary diseases;
- (f) Prevailing poverty in rural areas, unequal income distribution, inadequate farm income, and insufficient non-farm revenues in rural areas, especially among specific social groups such as women, younger generations, elderly, nomads, their limited access to productive resources, unemployment/underemployment, and limited opportunities to increase their income;
- (g) Impact of over use of natural resource environment (especially overgrazing in rangelands);
- (h) Inadequate availability of feed material, which cause dependence on imports;
- (i) Inefficiencies in fisheries and problems such as illegal fishing, detrimental fishing practices and increasing

- pressure on fishing stock, which undermine the sustainability of fishery production;
- (j) Impact of low productivity levels on quality, profitability, competitiveness and comparative advantages of agricultural products; and,
 - (k) Constraints in the commercialization of agricultural products also linked to limitations in the trading environment.

National policies respond to these challenges. They are essentially aiming at the following objectives:

- I. Enhance agriculture, its role for the economy and its contribution to combat poverty;
- II. Achieve national food security, food self-sufficiency and food safety;
- III. Improve agricultural productivity (especially in small-holder farming, livestock and poultry, and fisheries), including water productivity;
- IV. Enhance commercialization (increasing profitability, competitiveness and comparative advantages) and reduce dependence on imports;
- V. Promote sustainable development of natural resources through desertification control, reduction of overgrazing, limiting irresponsible fishing practices, mitigating effects of climate change;
- VI. Improve disaster risk management linked to natural calamities (including transboundary animal diseases); and,
- VII. Increase the role of non-governmental and private sectors.

2. Situation and outlook

Agriculture, including forestry and fisheries, is the source of income for 23 million people in the rural areas (30% of the population). Its share of GDP has historically declined in the last twenty years, reaching currently to 11.4¹.

Crops produced in the country range from cereals (wheat, rice, barely, maize) to fruits (dates, figs, pomegranates, melons, grapes, citrus), vegetables, cotton, sugar beets and sugarcane, pistachios, nuts, olives, spices such as saffron, tea, tobacco and medical herbs. Cereals occupy 70% of the cultivated land.

Nevertheless, one quarter of the rural population is landless, and one third of the remaining three quarters have small holdings, with poverty level income and frequent underemployment. Fewer farmers enjoy better conditions, with a more dynamic agriculture, capable of providing higher per capita income.

2.1 Land and water resources

Variability of rain fall (temporal and spacial distribution) and natural calamities such as floods, droughts and climate change, have major bearing on agriculture and its performance. In spite of the poor soil and lack of adequate water distribution in many areas, Iran's endowment of arable land is substantive 37 million ha (31% of the Iranian territory), comprising 17 million ha of irrigated land and 20 million ha of non irrigated (rain-fed) arable land. Considerable efforts have been made to bring the non-irrigated arable land under cultivation. Of the total 18.8 million ha cultivated land, 8 million ha are irrigated, 6.3 million ha are rain fed and the remaining land is put on fallow.

Most agro-products (90%) depend on water supply. Agriculture consumes 86 billion cubic meters (91.5%) of Iran's total 94 billion cubic meters harvested water (higher than the global average). Groundwater withdrawal – irrigation consumes about 92 percent of the withdrawn water – is excessive, causing water shortage and soil salinity.

2.2 Post-harvest losses

Huge losses are met in different stages of the agricultural production cycle. Although agricultural production grew from 44 million tons in 1993 to over 100 million tons in 2006, post-harvest losses amount to about 30 percent.

¹ Source: Central Bank of Iran

2.3 Livestock and poultry

The livestock sector is made up of sheep (more than 54 million heads), goats (27 million heads), and cattle (9 million heads), which include native cows (5.5 million), about 1 million exotic dairy cows and more than 2 million crossbred cows, and about half a million buffaloes. The increasing population of livestock has put a heavy strain on pasturelands, causing overgrazing and degradation of rangelands. Total production of milk amounts to 8.3 million tons. Production of red meat amounts to 0.86 million tons. Iran produces 1.4 million tons of poultry, and 0.7 million tons of eggs.

Challenges include inadequate yields as well as the consequence of a increasing population of livestock in terms of overgrazing. Livestock productivity is due to limited fodder and feed availability and its insufficient quality. Iran depends on imports of significant amounts of feed material (especially to support poultry production).

Transboundary animal diseases, in particular Food-and-Mouth disease (FMD) and “Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza” (HPAI), are a major threat.

2.4 Fisheries

Iran has a coastal line of 2,440 km (Caspian Sea and Persian Gulf). Marine fisheries include demersal and pelagic resources in the Gulf as well as clupeid fisheries and valuable sturgeon fisheries in the Caspian Sea. They are an important source of foreign exchange. Iran is the largest fishery producer in the region. Challenges are mainly lack of coordination and inadequate link with research, inadequate quality control, processing, conservation and marketing.

2.5 Forestry and rangelands

Forest coverage is limited and covers about 14.2 million hectares, since only the Caspian forests and parts of Arasbaran and Zagross oak forests can be considered as real forests. Rangelands, estimated as 86.1 million hectares, play a much more relevant role, but pastures are over-stocked and forest under-growths are over-grazed, causing deterioration of rangelands and desertification.

2.6 Food security: food availability

Food availability shows signs of improvements, due to increased productive capacity in the main food crops along a ten-year period (1996-2006), particularly in wheat, rice, potatoes, soybeans, beans and particularly vegetables. However, production is not sufficient to meet domestic demand, met only through complementary imports. Although self-sufficiency in wheat was reached in 2004, productive deficits in wheat, rice, sugar and vegetable oils may persist due to weather volatility, while self-sufficiency may be more easily achieved in several fruits and vegetables, and promising results can be expected in dairy and poultry products. Productivity growth however requires higher investment.

2.7 Poverty, income distribution and access to food.

Although daily per capita energy intake has been improving in the long run, going from 2,520 Kcal in 1991 to 3,535 Kcal in 2001, widening rural and urban disparities persist, with rapidly growing urban population, migration to urban areas and reduced employment opportunities in rural areas, affecting access to available food for both urban and rural population.

2.8 Trade

There is an urgent need to improve quality and productivity of both farm and horticulture crops so as to improve their competitiveness and develop sustainable international market niches.

3. Relevant national policies and programmes

The challenges just identified find a response in a series of national policies adopted by the Islamic Republic of Iran on agricultural and rural development, to which the CPF is fully aligned. The main official documents considered in this document are the following:

- (i) **“Vision 2025”**, adopted in January 2009 by the Supreme Leader of the Islamic Republic of Iran, is the overall framework that defines long-term policy directives in all areas;
- (ii) **Broad Policies for Agriculture**, adopted by the Expediency Council of the Islamic Republic of Iran in July 2005 (dated 11/04/1384 H, according to the Iranian calendar);
- (iii) **Broad Policies for the Water Sector** that the Expediency Council of the Islamic Republic of Iran approved in December 1998 (dated 10/23/1377 H according to the Iranian calendar)
- (iv) **The 4th Five-Year National Economic, Social and Cultural Development Plan** (4th FYNDP 2005-2009), which has been extended in its applicability until March 2011; and,
- (v) **The 5th FYNDP (March 2011-March 2016)**.

National strategies on specific themes are also relevant, as the *National Action Programme to Combat Desertification and Mitigate the Effects of Drought*, developed by the *Forest, Range and Watershed Management Organization* in 2004 and the *5th Five-Year Plan for aquaculture and fisheries* developed by the *Iran Fisheries Organization (SHILAT)* in view of the 5th FYNDP.

A key idea emerging from “Vision 2025” is the goal of building a society in possession of advanced knowledge, capable of generating science and technology with a superior role of its human resources and social capital in national production. An implicit consequence of this lead idea is the role of developing national capacity as a central theme for the CPF.

The solution to Iran’s structural problems require improved and more efficient “pro-growth and pro-poor” policies, processes and institutions. Transparency, deregulation, minimalism, and less rent seeking approaches need to be coupled with a focus on human development and social welfare; more equitable private sector development; stronger external cooperation, especially for high technology investments; and optimal trade regime to maximize export potential.

The first concern of these development policies is the enhancement of domestic and international competitiveness in domestic and foreign markets and removal of obstacles to expand non-oil exports, diversifying the economy on a knowledge base with an increasing reliance on human resources and advanced technology.

A second concern is income growth and poverty reduction in rural areas, pursuing equality and justice.

A significant innovation of the 5th FYNDP is the gradual reduction of the direct role of Government structures and increasing role of the private and non-governmental entities. The GOI will provide financial, legal and training support to agricultural associations, giving the highest priority to cooperatives in order to promote unified management and consolidation of agricultural lands, overcoming the excessive fragmentation of farmland.

Specific measures have been launched to promote environmental protection, rehabilitate natural resources, including aquatic resources, forest, rangelands and watershed management, desertification control, securing full coverage of fuel supply to all nomads, villagers and forest dwellers.

Food security is a top national priority and pursues: (a) reliance on national resources through higher domestic productivity and self-sufficiency in staple crops and animal products, including wheat, barley, maize, oil seeds, sugar beet, sugar cane, poultry meat, red meat, milk, eggs; and (b) improvement of food consumption patterns through increasing share of animal protein intake (from livestock, poultry and aquatics).

The goal of self-sufficiency relies on a protection system based on subsidies that support national production and exports. This subsidization system has been revised in the 5th FYNDP, where more emphasis is placed on subsidies to consumers in the form of cash payments and measures to stimulate infrastructure development and environment protection, reducing all forms of volatilities while enhancing international competitiveness.

Unofficial translations of relevant articles (Agriculture, Water, Food Security and Rural Development) from the 5th FYNDP are attached as Annex VI. Also the main national development policies and strategies for agriculture are enclosed under Annex V.

4. Governance system and relevant national stakeholders in the agriculture sector

The governance structures of the agricultural sector include institutions such as the Ministry of Jihad-e-Agriculture (MOJA) and the Department of Environment. They are the institutional stakeholders of the CPF, since they promote agriculture and rural development, contribute to food security and address environmental protection. Other institutions are relevant on food security, such as the MWSS and the Ministry of Health, even though FAO may not have direct support activities with them. Unfortunately, governance in the areas where FAO operate is characterized by institutional and policy fragmentation; coordination dysfunction; obscurity and complexity in decision making; inefficient processes; inadequate accountability mechanisms; and high-turnover leading to loss of institutional memory.

The capacity of these institutions to reach smaller-holder producers and grass-root level is often limited. Nonetheless, the country has a rich knowledge base, mass of expertise and a widespread network of research, training and educational institutions, although the full potential of this reservoir is not being harnessed because of archaic management practices.

A second group of national stakeholders are all potential beneficiaries of development support: *inter alia*, different groups of producers and consumers, including farmers, pastoralists and fishermen, as well as providers of agricultural inputs and operators in non-farming agricultural production (*processors*), producer organizations/associations and cooperatives or informal groups, traders, and retailers, larger-scale entrepreneurs/investors and large-scale or mid-sized farmers, and special interest groups as women, elderly population and youth. These categories sometimes overlap. The capacity of national institutions to involve some of these potential beneficiaries through their development initiatives is not always satisfactory.

III. FAO'S COMPARATIVE ADVANTAGE AND PRIORITY AREAS

1. Scope of the international assistance and FAO activities in the country in recent years

The role of official development assistance (ODA) is relatively modest in Iran, representing less than 0.1% of GNI. The country counts on a considerable endowment of human capital, a sophisticated set up of institutional and governmental structures, public and private organizations, a rich knowledge base, mass of expertise and a widespread and robust network of research, training, academic and other educational institutions, which represent the potential reservoir for national capacity development. Considerable progress was achieved in technological development and mechanized agriculture, although capacity gaps still persist.

ODA declined in recent years, from \$115 million in 2006 to \$102 million in 2007 to \$92 million in 2009, with some progress only in 2010, reaching \$122 million (however, the bilateral component of ODA dropped to 79% that year, compared with 91% of 2009). The private flows of external resources may be more significant although they are extremely volatile. Their net flows amounted to \$1,599 million in 2006 but they were negative in both 2007 (-\$715 million) and 2008 (-\$1,502 million). Specific forms of multilateral funding are becoming significant, although limited to few institutions.

Over the period 2006-2010, the top five development partners that provided Iran with ODA in FAO-related sectors (see FAO-ADAM, based on OECD/DAC statistics, www.fao.org/tc/ADAM) were, in decreasing order: Islamic Development Bank (IsDB), Japan, Germany, Netherlands, and the European Union. The IsDB represented more than 80% of the total. Other multilateral sources include the Global Environmental Facility (GEF) UNDP and UNICEF. Other UN agencies operate in Iran as well, in food security, environmental protection and climate change, disaster risk management and early warning systems, small-scale enterprise development and employment generation. Among the regional organizations, the Economic Cooperation Organization (ECO) is to be mentioned. Its membership include Afghanistan, Azerbaijan, Iran, Kazakhstan, the Kyrgyz Republic, Pakistan, Tajikistan, Turkey, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan.

As OECD countries' support to Iran is modest, non-OECD countries, such as China, Pakistan, the Russian Federation and other Central Asian countries, and regional partners such as Bahrain and Turkey, have become more relevant.

Under UN sanctions, Iran has seen assistance from several countries, in particular from OECD/DAC members, dropped drastically, especially if aimed at generating sizeable financing commitments and oriented to access modern technology. For this reason, Iran's economic policies have privileged the pursuit of self-reliance and gradual reduction on external dependence as a high priority, even though this may be achieved at a high cost. The adoption of "self-sufficiency" or, better, "self-reliance" approaches to food security is a lead concept of national policies for the promotion of agricultural development.

2. Review of FAO's strengths as perceived by development partners

Since ODA plays a relatively modest role, GOI's demands for FAO support has focused on complementary contributions of highly qualified expertise, interaction with experiences that may enhance Iranian rural environment and pilot initiatives, while addressing most vulnerable groups in the most depressed rural areas. FAO focuses on improvement of: (i) Iran's policy and normative capacity; (ii) its knowledge capacity; (iii) its partnership capacity; and (iv) its implementation capacity, in the pursuit of sustainable development of agriculture and a more equitable distribution of incomes (see section on "National context" of the Situation Analysis above).

FAO is neither the biggest provider of assistance to the agricultural sector in the country (in financial terms) nor the only one that provides specialized services. Comparisons with other partners however highlight different vocations of each development partner. Even when other partners are involved, a major contribution comes from national finances, either in the form of cost-sharing or through the UTF modality. This affects also the way FAO operates in Iran, often funding its technical support activities with national financial resources.

The comparative advantage of FAO is in its nature as a specialized agency of the United Nations, which is that of a knowledge organization specialized in agriculture, fisheries, forestry, food security, environment protection and, in general, development of natural resources. FAO has also demonstrated its capacity to support development in areas that are a social priority but not easily reachable by national institutions (e.g. through *Telefood* projects).

It is in this complementary approach with other development partners and national capacity, that FAO's role in Iran is to be seen also as an active member of the UNCT. FAO has participated in the UN common programming process known as United Nations Assistance Framework (UNDAF). The UNDAF 2012-2016 has been developed through a rigorous consultative process led by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA) and the UN Resident Coordinator (RC). FAO actively participated in the UNDAF formulation process, together with other UN agencies that are part of the UNCT. As a result, five main priority areas were identified for the UNDAF: (1) poverty reduction; (2) sustainable environment management; (3) health; (4) disaster management and (5) drug control. FAO has expressed its intention to contribute to priority areas (1), (2) and (4).

Both the UNDAF and the CPF represent opportunities to intensify partnerships between FAO and other UN agencies. Several activities of UN agencies already reflect ongoing collaboration or identify opportunities for further intensification of interaction between FAO and other UN agencies, in agreement with the orientations of the GOI, especially in those areas where FAO has specific mandates and has accumulated relevant experience and competencies. Several examples can be found in the case of agro-industry with UNIDO and UNDP; environmental protection with UNDP, UNESCO and UNEP; food security with WFP, WHO and UNICEF; food safety with WHO and UNICEF; and trade with UNIDO and UNCTAD.

3. Mapping FAO revealed and perceived strengths against corporate objectives and regional and subregional priorities

FAO's main vocation as a UN specialized agency is that of providing the best specialized science-based policy and technical advice and technical assistance, based on solid and prolonged experience tested in a broad variety of country situations in support to national development efforts in the FAO-mandated areas.

This vocation is spelled out in eight Core Functions (CFs) defined in FAO Strategic Framework 2010-2019 as well as in an initial set of seven Impact Focus Area that the Immediate Plan of Action (IPA) for FAO Renewal (2009-2011)

proposed in 2008, which partly overlap and integrate the CFs and contribute to the achievement of the corporate goals of FAO, defined as Strategic Objectives identified in the FAO Strategic Framework.

The eight CFs are: A) Providing long-term perspectives and leadership in monitoring and assessing trends in food security and CFs are agriculture, fisheries and forestry; B) Stimulating the generation, dissemination and application of information and knowledge, including statistics; C) Negotiating international instruments, setting norms, standards and voluntary guidelines, supporting the development of national legal instruments and promoting their implementation; D) Articulating policy and strategy options and advice; E) Providing technical support to: promote technology transfer, catalyse change, and build capacity, particularly for rural institutions, F) Undertaking advocacy and communication, to mobilize political will and promote global recognition of required actions in areas of FAO's mandate; G) Bringing integrated interdisciplinary and innovative approaches to bear on the Organization's technical work and support services.

These CFs contribute to the achievement of eleven Strategic Objectives (SO), to which the priority areas identified in CPF will align. (see Appendix to Annex III for a complete list of SO and corresponding Organizational Results, OR)

This CPF defines three Strategic Priority Areas (SPAs) that are aligned to the SO of FAO, making use of FAO comparative advantages reflected in its CFs. These SPAs are also consistent and aligned with FAO regional priorities as they have been recognized by the Thirty-first Session of FAO Regional Conference for the Near East, which took place in Rome (Italy) on 14-18 May 2012, which addressed in particular the following issues:

- (1) Food loss prevention for improving food security in the Near East;
- (2) Actions to adapt to and mitigate climate change impacts on natural resources, and in particular the case of fisheries and aquaculture, forestry and livestock in the Near East;
- (3) Multi-stakeholder dialogue on Global Strategy Framework for Food Security and Nutrition, including the organization of a multi-stakeholder consultation in the Near East

The FAO Regional Priority Framework (RPF) for the Near East identifies five priority areas, underwritten by the 18 member countries of the Region as targets on which FAO assistance need to be focused in 2010-2019 (see also Annex IV). They are: a) enhancing food security and nutrition, b) fostering agricultural production and rural development for improved livelihoods, c) sustainable natural resources management, d) responding to climate change impacts and developing adaptation strategies and e) preparedness for, and response to, food and agriculture emergencies,

The proposed SPAs for the CPF are the outcome of the strategic process followed for the formulation of this document, illustrated in the diagram in Annex I. These SPAs capture key elements contained in the CPF overall vision and CPF overall goal above proposed (including regional priorities) to which they contribute but, what is most important, are the area where FAO intends to operate in response to the development challenges identified in the Situation Analysis as top priorities for the country (see the section on "National context"), consistently with the strategies and programmes of the GOI. These SPAs correspond to specific functions that are at the core of FAO's mandate and correspond to areas where FAO has accumulated significant experience in the country and the region.

4. Delivery capacity of FAO

As already indicated, FAO reopened its representation office in 1992 after the Islamic Revolution in 1979. 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. However, most of the projects have been requested and implemented on an ad-hoc basis, therefore failing to create a visible impact on the agriculture.

As of 4 July 2012 (FPMIS report), ongoing projects technically supported by amounted to a total budget of US\$ 12,504,036, corresponding to \$6,826,125 already disbursed in the past, \$900,448 expected to be disbursed in the course of 2012 and \$4,778,363 to be disbursed in future years (see Annex XI).

On the basis of the information available for the last few years, the following country-level types of activities have been addressed with FAO as top priorities:

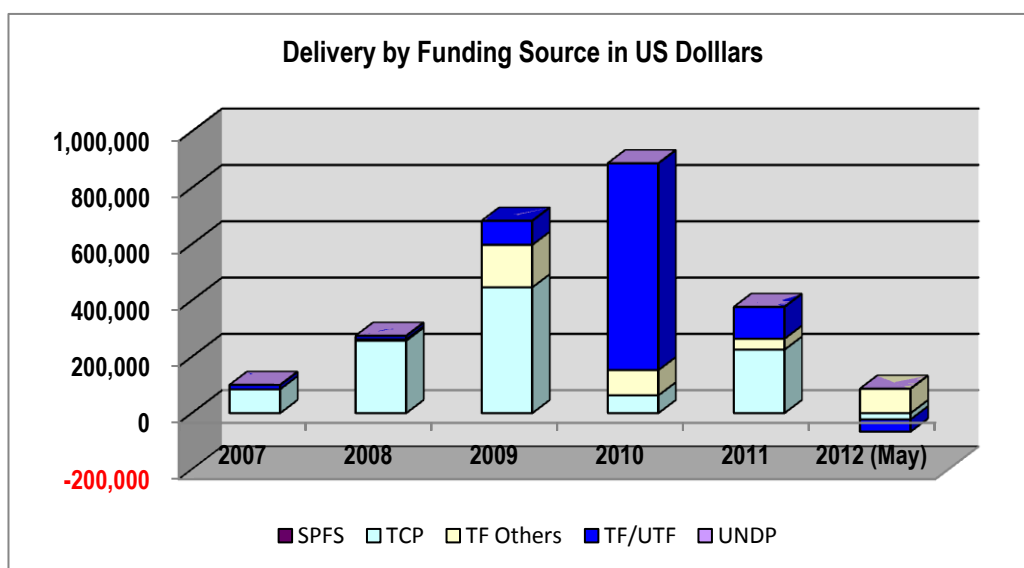
- A. policy advice and overall agricultural planning (including statistical development);
- B. improvement of agricultural productivity (including enhancement of quality and plant protection);
- C. development of fisheries;
- D. forest and rangeland resource sustainable development; and
- E. measures to mitigate the impact of transboundary animal diseases.

At the policy and strategy level, FAO assisted Iran in preparing the Framework for Sustainable Agriculture Development Strategy in June 2005. That Framework generated a set of projects as specific follow-up.

FAO has also assisted the GOI in preparing a National Strategy and Action Plan on Drought Preparedness, Management and Mitigation in the Agriculture Sector in 2007, which is being used by the GOI to address drought-related challenges, enhancing national capacity to handle disaster management. This is an area where further action is required.

For a more detailed illustration of FAO initiatives in Iran, see Annex VII, which contains a rapid historical overview of FAO activities in the country, and the following Annexes with some quantitative information on past and ongoing activities in the country.

An assessment of the delivery performance of FAO in recent years suffers of the steep reduction of funding from OECD/DAC countries, which used to be key supporters of FAO activities in Iran. Since 2010, the contribution from the GOI in funding FAO activities through UTFs has been dominant. Unfortunately, this has also immediately followed in 2011 by a sudden drop of FAO delivery, only partly recovered with a modest recovery of funding from traditional donors through trust funds. The implementation of the CPF is expected to require an agreement between FAO and MOJA on behalf of the GOI, which will allow for a thorough funding of the CPF programmed activities, and a return to higher levels of delivery by FAO in the country.



An area of collaboration between FAO and Iran, which may become relevant in the future, is that of South-South Cooperation (SSC). The potential role of Iran as a provider of SSC expertise within the framework of a strategic alliance is being pursued, since Iran may be a potential source of both funding and technical support. Although Iran is not a low-income food deficit country (LIFDC) and has not requested any assistance within the Special Programme for Food Security (SPFS), MOJA has expressed to FAO its readiness to provide SSC to Sudan, Kazakhstan and Tajikistan in that framework.

5. Conclusion of the prioritization process

The CPF overall goal is *“to promote the sustainable development of agriculture, forestry and fisheries as a contribution to the eradication of poverty in Iran in accordance with MDG1 in a more diversified, productive and competitive economy.”*

In order to translate this overall goal into operational terms, the CPF for the period 2012-2016 recognizes the three main Strategic Priority Areas (SPAs), presented in the Preamble of this document, and further illustrated in the following section on programming for results. These SPAs have been derived from a logical analytical process summarized in the diagram illustrated in Annex I, which highlights the links between the three SPAs identified for the CPF and the following:

- (a) National priorities summarized in the seven priorities suggested in the section “National Context” (section II on the Situation Analysis). That list is derived from an analysis of national policies and strategies summarized in the review contained in Section II of this document and further documented in Annexes IV and V with more details drawn from official documents;
- (b) Specific functions of FAO and its core mandates, summarized in FAO CFs recalled in sub-section 3 above, and their contribution to the achievement of FAO corporate and regional/sub-regional priorities as they have been recognized respectively by FAO Strategic Framework and the Thirty-First FAO Regional Conference for the Near East (see also Annex II on the CPF Priority Matrix and Annex IV on regional priorities for the Near East region).

IV. PROGRAMMING FOR RESULTS – CPF PRIORITIES AND RESULTS

1. From priorities to results

On the basis of the Strategic Priority Areas (SPAs) and the logic followed to define them as a sequential consequence of the Situation Analysis, the review of national policies and the assessment of FAO comparative advantages, taking into account FAO sub-regional, regional and corporate strategic objectives and the programmes of all relevant development partners, a Country Programming Framework (CPF) of FAO activities to be implemented in Iran during the period 2012-2016 is here proposed.

The activities suggested reflect national priorities expressed in the 5th and 4th FYNDP as well as in the “Vision 2025” document adopted by the Supreme Authority of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Broad Policies for agriculture and the water sector adopted by the Expediency Council.

The structure of the CPF is articulated into expected results (Outcomes and Outputs) that both the GOI and FAO intend to achieve with their joint activities in the agreed SPAs. The framework is summarized in a CPF Results Matrix (see Annex III), presented in the format of a logical framework.

The CPF is a strategic programming framework, and not an operational programming tool. For each activity foreseen in this document, a number of additional actions are needed for the operationalization of the CPF. As a strategic document, the CPF only outlines the future activities required to achieve Outputs and Outcomes. The indicative results identified in the CPF are however subject to monitoring and evaluation, and a reporting system is here envisaged to facilitate management learning and decision making at the operational level during the implementation of the CPF. In this way, the introduction of the CPF enhances the mutual accountability of the GOI and FAO in pursuing common objectives through jointly agreed actions that will benefit the Iranian society.

Each CPF Outcome is here defined as the intended changes in the conditions prevailing in Iran in the rural environment which affect directly the achievement of development goals specific for each SPA. The results defined within one specific Outcome depend not only on the contribution of FAO but also on the performance of other non-FAO agents, including the GOI, other development partners and national stakeholders. This aspect is captured in the Assumptions indicated in the CPF Results Matrix.

2. Capacity development as a cross-cutting issue

An overarching feature of this CPF is its focus on **capacity development**, which is a **cross-cutting theme** for all activities programmed within the CPF. The intended impact of FAO support in the CPF SPAs is conceived mostly in terms of **capacity development**, interpreted not only as mere capacity building activities (such as training) but also as a more complex societal, institutional, organizational, and individual change process. For this reason CPF Outcomes are expressed in terms of **enhanced capacity**, using the term “*national capacity*” as “*the ability of individuals, institutions and societies to perform functions, solve problems, and set and achieve objectives in a sustainable manner.*” Capacity development, even when referred to training activities, focuses on issues such as sustainability of the capacity development support initiatives, impact of brain drain phenomena on effectiveness of FAO support, and identification of appropriate “target” population of all capacity development efforts in designing training initiatives.

Capacity development efforts will be ensured at three different levels:

- (i) efforts oriented toward the enhancement of national capacity through a **strengthened policy enabling environment**, where the focus is on the establishment of a political and economic framework (including the legislative and regulatory framework) suitable to ensure good performance in agriculture;
- (ii) efforts that focus on the **organizational dimensions of capacity development**, being mainly conceived as operational support to the functioning of organizations and institutions that affect the performance of the agricultural sector; and finally
- (iii) efforts that are oriented towards the **development of individual capacities**, which are related to promotion of skills and knowledge of people involved in agricultural and rural development: farmers, fishermen, herders, rural producers, distributors, rural service providers, technicians, traders, food inspectors, etc.

3. Priorities, outcomes and outputs: structure of the programming framework

CPF priority area 1. Pro-poor enhancement of productivity for better food security, nutrition and livelihood of vulnerable groups in rural and urban areas

(a) Links with National Priorities and FAO Strategic Objectives and Regional Priorities

The basis of the activities programmed in this priority area can be found in FAO Strategic Objective A and C, respectively on “*sustainable intensification of crop production*” and “*sustainable management and use of fisheries and aquaculture resources*” and regional priority B for the Near East region on “*Fostering Agricultural Production and Rural Development for Improved Livelihoods*”.

To the extent they regard also food security, they also contribute to FAO Strategic Objective H on “*improved food security and better nutrition*”, and to some extent also to SO D on “*improved quality and safety of foods at all stages of the food chain*”. Similarly, the food security component of this complex SPA contributes to regional priority A for the Near East region on “*enhancing food security and nutrition*”.

These activities correspond to the national priorities as they are expressed by the GOI in the Vision 2025 document, as well as the 5th FYNDP, which recognize that agriculture plays a top role for overall development of the country and that its growth is an essential means to develop national capacities. The comprehensive approach summarized in this complex priority area highlights the integrated approach adopted by the GOI in addressing food security not as a separate theme but integrated with policy priorities related to agricultural production growth and the pursuit of self-sufficiency, to be achieved together with enhanced food safety. The GOI gives special attention to need to increase investment in agriculture, and the need to improve profitability and the comparative advantages of the main crops, to be addressed with the same vigour as that of enhancing commercialization of products. This area addresses all kinds of production in the sector, whether related to crop production, livestock, fisheries or forestry, although the CPF focuses on crop production and fisheries.

Specific recommendations of the individual strategic documents of the GOI provide the basis for the definition of CPF Outputs, taking into account the competencies and experience acquired by FAO in the country and the region in all these areas.

(b) Challenges and definition of CPF Outcomes

This component of the CPF responds to critical challenges that affect Iran and its development as they relate to agriculture, fisheries and food security, and their reciprocal links. It focuses in particular on those producers, in all sub-sectors, that face major challenges in terms of productivity and income generation.

The CPF Outcomes and Outputs directly derive from these challenges and the corresponding national objectives. They articulate more specific targets related to food security, improvement of agricultural productivity, increase of income of farmers, rural population and food insecure population in general, as well as sustainable development of community organizations and cooperatives, promotion of additional income sources in the rural economy. Special attention is given to the improvement of commercialization of agricultural produce, shortening the gap between the upper and lower income strata of the population, also through the implementation of safeguard measures, including reforms of the pricing system, and measures that increase the purchasing power of lower income and most deprived population groups.

Statistics show the high variability of national average yields both under irrigated as well as rain-fed agriculture, where there is significant scope for improvements thanks to better management, optimum use of inputs and focused research and extension. These are all areas where FAO may provide a significant contribution on the basis of its experience, focusing particularly on small-scale producers.

Although the area suggests an integrated approach to food security and agricultural production development, for programming reasons this CPF identifies two separate CPF Outcomes for this SPA, one (Outcome 1.1) focused on “*productivity, competitiveness and diversification*” and the other (Outcome 1.2) focused on “*food security and nutrition*”. The simultaneous presence of both Outcomes under one Priority Area stresses the integrated nature of these challenges, where small-scale producers (30% of the Iranian population depends on agriculture as major source of income) and widening rural and urban disparities and massive urbanization processes affect access to available food for both urban and rural population.

Limited access to sufficient food is linked also to inadequate income opportunities that hit specific sectors of the population both in urban and rural areas. Interventions in rural areas aimed at improving productivity, interacting in particular with farmers with small and fragmented holding, aging farmers with low literacy, who have limited access to quality seeds of improved variety. For them, low productivity interacts with food security conditions.

The outputs indicated in this Priority Area need to be seen also in a broader context, which takes into account the challenges addressed in the other two Priority Areas. The importance of an efficient water use (addressed in SPA 2) or the need for enhanced capacity of those responsible for policy making (addressed in SPA 3) show how development in agriculture is a comprehensive process that require multiple and coordinated solutions.

(c) FAO past experience and comparative advantages

The articulation of the two suggested CPF Outcomes into a series CPF Outputs is based on the extensive experience of FAO, both ongoing and past, taking into account the specific approaches suggested by the GOI in its policy and strategic documents. The information reported in Annexes VII, VIII, IX and X highlights the relevance of that experience, and has been translated in concrete proposals for the CPF Outcomes and CPF Outputs as indicated in these pages.

(d) The role of other development partners

FAO is not the only development partner that operates in this area, even though the role of OECD/DAC countries in Iran has significantly been reduced in recent years. FAO is however an active partner involved in several networks of experts and specialized organizations that may contribute significantly to the initiatives programmed in this area. Interaction with UN agencies operating in the country is to be encouraged, especially in areas such as improvement of competitiveness, commercialization of products, development of community-based organizations and cooperatives, which is a top priority for the GOI. In the area of food security, FAO has been traditionally partnering

with several UN organizations, promoting joint initiatives and advocacy campaigns, pursuing synergies through intensive interaction. Potentials for renewed partnerships in the future are significant in this area.

The basic structure of the CPF Outcomes and CPF Outputs for this Priority Area 1 is the following.

Outcome 1.1 on *Productivity, competitiveness and diversification*:

Enhanced capacity of smallholder producers to achieve higher productivity/production, higher competitiveness of agriculture, forestry and fisheries, and diversification of production

This Outcome identifies five separate CPF Outputs:

Output 1.1.1 on “quality inputs”:

Availability/production of, and better access to, quality inputs to increase production and productivity of major crops and other products improved through FAO technical support.

(This Output is applicable not only to crop production but to any productive activity in agriculture, livestock, forestry and fisheries. This Output will generate results that contribute to the OR (Organizational Results) A01 (for agricultural production) and C04 (for fisheries) respectively.)

Output 1.1.2 on “extension activities”:

Expanded access to new technology, knowledge and best practices through enhanced research and extension services (including for women), integrated with decentralized research, improved land preparation and crop rotation, enhancement of integrated and multidisciplinary approach to fisheries and aquaculture

(This Output is to be seen also in concomitance with Output 2.13 that regards fisheries, and Output 3.1.2 which addresses “Support Services”. The relevant OR for this output is A01, even though it is immediately applicable to fisheries.)

Output 1.1.3 on “genetic resources”:

Enhanced support to management of plant genetic resources ensured through establishment of national information sharing mechanism to monitor the implementation of the Global Plan of Action for the Conservation and Sustainable Utilization of Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (GPA-PDRFA) and corresponding capacity-building activities

(This Output contributes specifically to one OR, A04, although also F03 is similarly relevant as it specifically addresses the use of genetic resources)

Output 1.1.4 on “diversification and competitiveness”:

Pilot interventions of product diversification introduced and their national up-scaling promoted, enhancing after-harvest processes , marketing management, and multiple level capacity for, and value adding to, diversified agricultural and fisheries production through integrated labour intensive small and medium-scale agro-industrial productions, complementing efforts of other partners

(This Output identifies an area that is particularly prone to the promotion of new partnerships, particularly within the UN system, especially with UNDP, UNIDO and ILO, *inter alia*, but also other entities that are not part of the UN system, including the private sector. Both G01, on competitiveness, and G02, on diversification, apply to this Output in terms of contribution to OR, and it will be difficult to split programmed operations between these two organizational results at the country level, since projects are likely to pursue both objectives at the same time)

Output 1.1.5 on “community-based organizations and cooperatives”:

Enhanced support to rural communities and cooperatives provided by launching pilot interventions aimed at introducing innovative productions, productivity gains, market expansion, and new management capacities in rural and fisheries communities

(This Output entails a type of intervention that requires special attention, since it is a top priority for the GOI. Unfortunately, there is no single OR that regards the support to this type of organizations, and relevant OR are

found under different label, depending on whether they are farmers (A01), pastoralists (B01), fishermen (C04) or forestry producers (E03).

Outcome 1.2 on *Food security and nutrition* states the following:

Enhanced institutional capacity of promote a strategic approach to food and nutrition security and promote initiatives that strengthen food security and nutrition of households in the pursuit of the right to adequate food in rural and urban areas

This Outcome identifies three separate CPF Outputs:

Output 1.2.1 on “self-sufficiency in staple crops”:

Enhanced capacity of national producers to achieve higher levels of self-sufficiency in key staple crops (wheat, rice, barley, maize, sugar beet, oil seeds and sugar cane)

(This Output contributes to OR H01, although it is closely related also to OR A01)

Output 1.2.2 on “Food and nutrition security policies”:

Support to development and implementation of national food and nutrition policies, strategies and programmes provided

(This Output is suitable for intensive partnership of FAO with other UN agencies and other entities involved in food security issues. It contribute to OR H01, although its contribution can be attributed to OR H02 as well, as an attempt to implement the right to food in the context of national food security)

Output 1.2.3 on “Food and nutrition security at household level”:

Enhanced nutritional surveillance and monitoring and measures introduced to improve livelihood of urban and rural households and their access to sufficient and safe food, including through training and innovative income generation for vulnerable social groups

(This Output has been often achieved by FAO when it operates in partnership with other entities, including UN agencies. In this case the relevant OR may be H03)

CPF priority area 2. Enhanced sustainable management and development of natural resources, climate change mitigation and adaptation to its impact, and disaster risk management

(a) Links with National Priorities and FAO Strategic Objectives and Regional Priorities

The basis of the activities programmed in this complex priority area can be found both in FAO *Strategic Objective F on Sustainable management of land, water and genetic resources and improved responses to global environmental challenges affecting food and agriculture*, and FAO *Strategic Objective E on sustainable management of forests and trees*, although they are a complement and essential contribution to promote *Strategic Objective A* on “sustainable intensification of crop production” and *Strategic Objective B* on “increased sustainable livestock production” as well. Activities programmed in this priority area that relate to disaster risk management do also contribute to FAO *Strategic Objective I on “Improved preparedness for, and effective response to, food and agricultural threats and emergencies”*.

In the CPF for other countries, separate priority areas have been sometimes identified instead of a single comprehensive priority area, avoiding presenting a complex scenario. In this CPF, the interaction between different natural resources (land, water, forestry, sea) has been seen in their reciprocal interaction, as climate change cannot be seen in isolation from what affect natural resource development, and prevention of natural calamities has much to do with measures that enhance the conservation and management of natural resources.

This priority area and the corresponding results contribute to regional priorities for the Near East, in particular to regional priority C on *Sustainable Management of Natural Resources*, regional priority D on *Responding to Climate Change Impacts and Developing Adaptation Strategies* and regional priority E on *Preparedness for, and Response to, Food and Agriculture Emergencies*.

From the national point of view, the activities programmed in this CPF Priority Area contribute to the achievement of the objectives pursued by the GOI in the *Broad Policies of Expediency Council for Agriculture and Water* and the *National Action Programme (NAP) on Desertification and Drought*. These policy documents, and other relevant planning papers of the GOI, focus particularly on the promotion of sustainable development of natural resources and the intensification of desertification control, promoting measures that aim at mitigating the effects of climate change. Significant measures are taken by the GOI also to improve disaster risk management linked to natural calamities.

(b) Challenges and definition of CPF Outcomes

Challenges faced by agriculture can be fully assessed only in the context of sustainable management of natural resources, given the harsh environmental conditions in which agriculture operates. For its position in the earth's arid belt and its specific weather conditions, Iran is exposed to the occurrence of drought, particularly in the central plateau and the east and south of the country. Rapid growth and excessive presence of the population in the desert and semi-desert regions, combined with drought, have exacerbated land degradation. Desertification, climate change and other natural emergencies are key threats to the agriculture performance.

Destruction and degradation of forests, combined with perpetual overgrazing, have caused drastic changes in the composition of vegetation. Several species of perennial grasses have disappeared and have been replaced with non-palatable weeds and thorny shrubs.

Climate change is expected to cause a decrease in rainfall in the western and south-western provinces and a reduction of soil moisture, with a reduction in natural and agricultural vegetative covers and acceleration of erosion. Increasing flooding is predicted in coastal areas. Soil erosion will accelerate. Water erosion, wind erosion, other types of chemical and physical degradation, decrease in vegetation productivity and increasing salinization are expected.

The sustainable use of natural resources, including forestry, mangrove, rangelands and fisheries, is presently being combined with increasing attention to, and search for a right response to, climate change and protection of the environment. Biodiversity conservation is an important component of this approach.

It is also of vital importance that the environmental trends and variations as well as the efficacy of climate change mitigation measures be closely monitored and shared with the public for a better use for informed decision-making with increasing participation of civil society. Despite the attention to environment protection, which is mentioned in Article 50 of Iran's Constitution as the duty of all Iranians, and the existence of a comprehensive set of laws and regulations in this domain, environmental legislation is not adequate and additional measures are needed.

Partly linked to natural resource management is the need to enhance disaster risk reduction management, including through improvements of existing early warning systems. Natural disasters are strongly linked to climatic conditions. Measures to improve preparedness to combat these natural calamities as well as other agricultural emergencies (e.g. the occurrence of transboundary animal diseases) represent a crucial chapter of what is required to meet the challenges that agriculture faces in Iran.

Another key constraint in capacity development in this area is the inadequacy of the information regarding mapping of natural resource development, soil degradation, and vulnerability of the country to climate change, where insufficient indicators are so far available, also to cope with drought emergencies. It is necessary to map wind and water erosion severity, identify dust storm sources, enhance sustainable forest and rangeland management and estimate the potential for carbon sequestration in range and forest in arid and semi-arid areas.

The centrality of these challenges has justified the identification, for programming purposes, of two separate CPF Outcomes in this priority area: Outcome 2.1 on "*Natural Resource Management*", and Outcome 2.2 on "*Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management*" (also the latter could have been split into two separate Outcomes, but the interaction with risks related to climatic reasons has suggested to keep these two components under the same umbrella). It should be noticed that the link between what happens with natural resources and the performance of the agricultural sector (SPA No. 1) is very important. The separation between these two priority areas is only an artificial attempt to simplify the programming process.

(c) FAO past experience and comparative advantages

Both CPF Outcomes and CPF Outputs in this domain are a confirmation of the significant experience accumulated by FAO in Iran and other countries of the region in this priority area. The currently ongoing projects of FAO in the country (see Annex VII) confirm the significant presence of FAO experts in this area, which is expected to receive a sustained support in future years, confirming FAO's comparative advantage in this area.

(d) The role of other development partners

Although FAO has accumulated a lot of experience in this domain, and is currently involved in several promising initiatives, this is an area where partnerships with other entities are crucial. FAO has already entertaining a strong relationship with the *Global Environment Facility (GEF)*. Close collaboration with other UN agencies such as UNEP and UNDP is expected, confirming the validity of such alliances when phasing challenges of these dimensions.

The basic structure of the CPF Outcomes and CPF Outputs for this Priority Area 2 is the following.

Outcome 2.1 on *Natural Resource Management*

National capacity to promote an improved sustainable management and development of natural resources enhanced

(Natural resources include a vast range of areas, including land, water and coastal resources. Its interaction with productive activities addressed in SPA 1 is important, especially in a country that is subject to harsh environmental conditions such as Iran)

This Outcome identifies four separate CPF Outputs:

Output 2.1.1 on “Water resource management and conservation”

Enhanced capacity to improve water conservation and utilization for sustainable management and development of water resource base through support to restore and upgrade tertiary irrigation schemes, provide institutional strengthening and improve on-farm water management and promote community-based water management organizations and participatory approaches

(This Output could have been fit also in SPA 1, if water is interpreted as key factor of production in agriculture, affecting its performance. By including this Output in SPA 2, the link between water conservation, its use and development and the state of the Iranian physical environment is stressed. FAO has been very active in this domain in both Iran and other countries of the region. Its contribution to OR F01 is to be singled out)

Output 2.1.2 on “Rangelands and forests”

Enhanced technical and institutional capacity of the Forest, Range and Watershed Organization of MOJA for the rehabilitation, protection and sustainable development of rangelands and forests, including community-based and participatory approaches

(This is an Output that is of major relevance for the contribution of FAO to sustainable development in Iran. The activities under this Output contribute to several OR under SO E. In particular, the contribution to OR E04, aiming at “*sustainable management of forests and trees (...), leading to reductions in deforestation and forest degradation*” and OR E06 for their contribution to “*conservation of forest biodiversity and genetic resources, climate change mitigation and adaptation, rehabilitation of degraded lands, and water and wildlife management*” are here underlined).

Output 2.1.3 on “Sustainable development of aquatic and fisheries resources”

Enhanced national capacity to design and implement a strategy for sustainable development and exploitation of aquatic and fisheries resources with participation of coastal communities

(This output is inserted under this SPA 2, instead of SPA 1, where productive activities are addressed, for the close link between fisheries and sustainable development in coastal areas. The CPF Result Matrix, however, includes cross references between this Output and others indicated under SPA 1. This Output is expected to contribute to both OR C01, which stresses the implementation of the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries (CCRF) and C03,

which focuses on management of marine and inland capture fisheries and their contribution to ecosystems and their sustainable use)

Output 2.1.4 on “Agricultural wastes and rural environment”

Enhanced capacity to improve sound management of Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) and hazardous wastes in agriculture and coastal areas

(This is an area where FAO has been active in several countries. Potential collaboration with UNIDO or other UN agencies has proven to be productive. The Output contributes to the achievement of OR F05).

Outcome 2.2 on “Climate change and disaster risk management”

Enhanced national capacity to promote climate change mitigation, adaptation to its impact, and disaster risk management

(The division between this Outcome and Outcome 2.1 is clearly artificial, as demonstrated by the contribution of several Outputs above mentioned to the mitigation of climate change)

This Outcome identifies four separate CPF Outputs:

Output 2.2.1 on “Climate change adaptation and mitigation”

Enhanced national capacity to design and apply measures to adapt to climate changes and mitigate their effects, including community-based and participatory approaches

(This is an area where FAO found it useful to partner with other UN agencies, for instance with UNDP and UNEP. This Output contributes to the achievement of OR F05).

Output 2.2.2 on “Climate change related disaster risk management”

Support to measures to improve preparedness and disaster risk management for climate-related natural hazards

(As for the previous Output, partnerships are frequent in this area. Interaction with activities under Output 2.1.1 regarding water management or under Output 2.1.2 on rangelands and forestry are significant. This Output contributes to the achievement of OR F05).

Output 2.2.3 on “Desertification and drought control”

Enhanced national and local capacity to improve preparedness to combat desertification and drought and deal with related agricultural emergencies, including community-based and participatory approaches

(This Output is to be addressed in coordination with activities that generate Output 2.1.1 on water management and conversation, since several measures that countervail desertification processes take place in concomitance with interventions that improve water conservation. Activities under this Output contribute to OR F05).

Output 2.2.4 on “Other disaster risk management”

Enhanced national capacity for emergency preparedness and disaster risk management for other non-climate related food and agricultural crises, including those linked to transboundary animal diseases

(This Output is not necessarily related to climatic factors, although it may relate to other natural calamities such as floods or drought, which are somehow related to climate, but can also be related to other natural calamities, such as earthquakes or transboundary animal diseases. What links this Output to other forms of disaster risk management is the need for preparedness and contingency planning, even though technically it may regard completely different domains. This Output may contribute to OR A02, linked to transboundary plant pests and diseases, but also to other ORs, depending on the nature of the natural calamity. It may pursue the Strategic Objective I, on “improved preparedness for, and effective response to, food and agricultural threats and emergencies”, and in this case may generate results that contribute to OR I01 on risk prevention and mitigation.

CPF priority area 3. Strengthened governance and enhanced knowledge management of agricultural and rural development, food security and food safety

(a) Links with National Priorities and FAO Strategic Objectives and Regional Priorities

The support that FAO provides in this CPF Priority Area reflects key *core functions* of FAO, as defined in FAO *Strategic Framework* for the period 2010-2019, and identifies critical means of action that FAO is to employ in order to achieve tangible results, drawing on its comparative advantages. In particular, the pursuit of this type of support addresses the following FAO *Core Functions*:

- a) *Providing long-term perspectives and leadership in monitoring and assessing trends in food security and agriculture, fisheries and forestry.*
- b) *Stimulating the generation, dissemination and application of information and knowledge, including statistics.*
- c) *Articulating policy and strategy options and advice.*
- e) *Providing technical support to promote technology transfer, catalyze change and build capacity, particularly for rural institutions.*

Differently from the other SPAs, the outputs identified in this area represent umbrella frameworks that do not necessarily define specific actions to be implemented but provide opportunities for alternative project-level actions, which will be agreed by FAO and the GOOI during the implementation phase of the CPF.

The GOI has indicated in all its major policy documents relevant for this CPF ways to enhance governance and knowledge management in the pursuit of objectives indicated in this SPA 3. In particular, Vision 2025, the 5th FYNDP, the Broad Policies of Expediency Council for Agriculture, Water, National Action Programme on Desertification and Drought, and the Medium Term Programme (MTP) for Aquaculture & Fisheries have recognized the need to build a society in possession of advanced knowledge, capable of generating science and technology with a superior role of its human resources and social capital in national production. All these national policies and strategies have underlined the importance of developing national capacity.

Changes are taking place in the management of these policies, underlining a new tendency according to which the GOI, instead of intensifying interventions by Government structures, is facilitating the increasing role of non-governmental and private sector as a means to implement national policies in agriculture.

This trend is confirmed by the increasing utilization of qualified experts by the Agricultural and Natural Resource Engineering System and the Organization of Veterinary System as supervisors and technical advisers of agricultural, livestock and aquacultural units, cooperatives and agricultural associations.

(b) Challenges and definition of CPF Outcomes

Although Iran has an extensive network of academic and research institutions as well as service support and delivery apparatus in various disciplines of agriculture at different levels from centre down to the lowest decentralized tier, its capacity to address the development challenges addressed in the two previous priority areas may be affected by inadequate institutional governance due to management dysfunction, inadequacy of the policies suggested, inefficiency in the delivery mechanisms and modalities, and inadequate size and scope of coverage and operation of some of the services and entities, as well as inadequate coordination among different institutions involved in addressing complex situations.

A fundamental dimension of this governance constraint is related to the prevailing knowledge management for the achievement of sustained agricultural and rural development. In the course of the past few years, Iran has improved the information base on which the GOI formulate its own policies and programmes. Over the years, Iran has developed a good information and data management system on agriculture and rural development with Statistical Centre of Iran being the lead Government agency. The Bureau of Statistics of the MOJA has also developed sizeable capacity in collecting, analyzing and using the data and information to support decision making. However, the existing systems and mechanisms on information and knowledge management of agricultural and rural development are often fragmented and incoherent among themselves. So far, there is limited effort to exchange and share knowledge among the potential users. Moreover, there is often lack of coherence in devising

information flows and networks in order to respond to the specific information needs of specific sub-sectors, which affects the quality of information available at the policy-making level. Examples of these inadequacies are the insufficient information so far available on: spatial distribution of poverty, food insecurity and vulnerability, cropping potentials and patterns of various agro-ecological zones. There is an enormous scope to improve and strengthen national capacity to generate and collate information both at the macro and micro levels in order to maximize the potential use of this information for the benefit of decision-makers at all levels.

(c) *FAO past experience and comparative advantages*

FAO has been providing technical support to several countries in this domain, contributing to capacity development among ministerial cadres and personnel of other relevant institutions, designing policies, frameworks, legislation and institutional structures responsible for agriculture and rural development, food and nutrition security, and environmental protection. In the case of Iran, a specific mention should be made of the technical support provided, in response to an ECO request, to establish an Agricultural Database (CountrySTAT) through an inter-regional TCP that contributed to the improvement of food and agriculture national statistical systems in member states and better harmonize and standardize data from multiple sources, to be integrated into a common platform in ECO member countries.

(d) *The role of other development partners*

Although FAO has played an important role in policy coordination support, development management, establishment of statistics and information systems in several countries, its contribution may be complementary with others' inputs, whether they come from national sources or other external development partners. This is particularly the case when FAO contemplates providing its technical support to such a wide variety of interventions, like the formulation and implementation of policies and institutional capacity development in agricultural development, food security, natural resource development, sustainable development and environment protection, disaster risk management and emergency preparedness. By establishing alliances with other partners, FAO may maximize its contribution to Iran. Important alliances are those with UN agencies that operate in similar areas: of special relevance are partnerships with WFP, UNEP, UNDP, WHO, ILO, UNIDO, UNODC. The role of national partners in this domain is crucial as well, including non governmental institutions, which are acquiring an increasing role in the national approach adopted by the GOI in enhancing development governance.

The CPF Outcome and Outputs for this Priority Area are the following.

Outcome 3.1 on *Policy support and knowledge management*

National capacity to formulate and implement effective policy measures and improved knowledge management for sustainable development of agriculture, natural resources and food security enhanced

(This domain is quite broad, and covers all relevant areas addressed in the previous two SPAs. Three specific CPF Outputs have been identified in this SPA 3)

This Outcome identifies three separate CPF Outputs:

Output 3.1.1* on *"Policy-making and analytical capacity in agriculture"

Planning and institutional capacity to formulate suitable policies, plans, researches, strategies, studies and insurance schemes for sustainable agricultural development enhanced with FAO technical support and capacity building initiatives.

(Examples of actions that this Output may promote include technical support to the definition of institutional, regulatory and incentive frameworks in specific areas of agriculture and livestock production, fisheries; formulation of legal and regulatory system to manage processes such as control of animal diseases and health management; technical support to establish regulatory frameworks to enhance water management and protect natural resources, or identify regulatory measures to enhance disaster risk reduction and emergency preparedness, or mitigate impact of climate change, enhance environmental conservation and protection, and promote biodiversity, and so on. The Output is intended to provide a programming framework within which FAO and the GOI may agree on individual policy support mechanisms in specific areas jointly agreed. This Output contributes in general to the

OR A01, although, when individual actions are specified, alternative OR may be affected as well, depending on the area in which the activity is taking place. This Output complements analogous Output 1.2.2 on *Food and nutrition security policies* and Output 2.1.3 on *Aquatic and fisheries resources*, for which policy support has already been identified in explicit terms in this programming framework).

Output 3.1.2 on *Support services for agriculture, livestock and fisheries*

Enhancement of national capacity supported by FAO technical assistance and policy advice in order to strengthen services to small-scale producers, associations of producers and cooperatives, community-base organizations and the private sector thereby promoting the development of agriculture, livestock and fisheries

(This Output complements Output 1.1.2 on *Extension Services* and is not intended to duplicate it. Its aim is to generate activities that address, in a special way, individuals that are organized as groups, associations, cooperatives. It can also be used to facilitate collaboration with the private sector, to the extent that all these entities are used by the GOI as new channels to promote the development of agriculture, livestock and fisheries. The Output contributes to the achievement of OR A01, but also B01 (for livestock) and C04 (for fisheries). Organizational Result L02 on *“improved public and private sector organizations' capacity to plan implement and enhance the sustainability of food and agriculture and rural development investment operations”* may also be relevant).

Output 3.1.3 on *Information systems for agriculture and rural development*

Enhancement of national capacity to develop statistical information systems supported by FAO technical assistance in view of formulating policies, strategies and plans for agricultural and rural development and facilitate decision-making at all levels

(This Output builds on the experience by FAO in supporting the establishment of CountrySTAT in the region, providing technical advice and support to the enhancement of agricultural statistics and their management and use, with the development of human resource capacities and training activities in areas where gaps are found, inefficiencies have been accumulated and enhanced knowledge management is most urgently required for policy-making. The Output is expected to contribute to OR H04, when statistical information regards food security and better nutrition. This is the only area for which the FAO Strategic Framework specifically refers to an OR on to statistical information. As above indicated, however, FAO Core Function specifically regard its role in *“stimulating the generation, dissemination and application of information and knowledge, including statistics”*, combined with the *“promotion of technical transfer, catalyse change and build capacity, particularly for rural institutions”*.

5. Implementation Arrangements and Monitoring & Evaluation

The CPF for Iran 2012-2016 is expected to become operational in the course of the second part of 2012, and will last until 31 December 2016, following the same calendar of the 5th FYNDP and the UNDAF.

This CPF is not a country programme in the sense used by the UN funds and programmes but a programming framework. It does not entail a legal contractual commitment between FAO and the GOI to employ specific amounts of financial resources for the promotion and implementation of individual programmes and projects. However, it offers the framework for the overall mutual commitment of both parties in pursuing the objectives identified. The GOI and FAO agree that, once the CPF is endorsed by both parties, a joint **CPF Steering Committee** is going to be established to oversee the effective implementation of the CPF, co-chaired by MOJA and FAO. Meetings of the *CPF Steering Committee* will involve the participation of selective representation of ministries and national institutions as appropriate. Other participants may be invited to attend these meetings, in a consultative position, as appropriate, including other development partners and national stakeholders directly involved in the activities included in the CPF Results Matrix. The participants in these meetings may thus vary and will be decided by the two co-chairs.

Periodic meetings of the CPF Steering Committee will be organized at least once every three months, while *ad hoc* meetings can take place at the request of the Co-Chairpersons.

Among other things, the Committee is expected to perform the following roles:

- Convene meetings and promote initiatives that facilitate the operationalization of the CPF and the attainment of its outputs, review the short-term work plan for its implementation and plan the preparation of the next work plan;
- Undertake preliminary review and assessment of CPF key performance indicators of different outputs and outcomes;
- Conduct the mid-term review of the CPF and the terminal assessment before a new cycle for the next CPF starts; and
- Facilitate the convergence of efforts from the GOI and FAO for an effective resource mobilization required for the full implementation of the CPF.

Immediately after the endorsement of the CPF, ***FAO and the GOI agree to formulate a proposal for the quantification of the indicative levels of resource commitments and additional resource mobilization efforts required to achieve the results expected from the activities proposed in this CPF.*** In this way, the CPF will be the framework within which both parties confirm their mutual commitment to undertake all possible endeavours to pursue shared goals on the basis of jointly agreed priorities.

Resource requirements need to be classified by source of potential contributing entity. It is presumed that the activities promoted under the CPF umbrella will be funded through the different sources:

- (1) GOI budget resources (which are expected to be made available through the UTF modality;
- (2) FAO regular budget resources;
- (3) FAO extra-budgetary resources (which can be channelled through various modalities, including UTFs);
- (4) Other national (either public or private) funding; and,
- (5) Other contributions from external development partners: other UN agencies, other multilateral organizations (either global or regional), other international funds (e.g. Global Fund, GEF, etc.), bilateral donors, other external sources.

It is assumed that the bulk of the resources to fund the CPF will come from either GOI fiscal budget or FAO regular budget. In addition to the quantification of the resource requirements, the GOI and FAO will agree on the formulation of a Resource Mobilization Strategy for the implementation of the CPF, in order to find the way to finance any possible “funding gap”.

However, consultations are required to launch and formulate individual projects, prepare concept notes and proposals for new project documents, establish alliances with sister UN agencies or other development partners and national stakeholders, and prepared submissions for funding, including for the overall GOI’s UTF for this CPF, or the use of TCP or other funding facilities.

For operationalization of the CPF, a number of workshops may take place during the second part of 2012 to consult with all stakeholders, including national stakeholders (provincial and/or district officials, representatives of farmer associations, cooperatives, water users, rural non-farming producers, fishery communities, researchers, rural extensionists, women’s associations, , and so on), UN agencies and promote FAO partnerships with them, in the simultaneous consideration of the CPF and UNDAF, external development partners to promote the association of interested resource partners in the CPF implementation.

MOJA and the FAO office in Iran are expected to start contacts with potential partners, including negotiation for resource contributions, using the CPF as a platform for discussion that defines strategic parameters for all possible actions. The CPF may identify potential areas of joint programming with other UN agencies, especially in areas where CPF and UNDAF show special alignment on the basis of the respective comparative advantages.

The results-based nature of the CPF requires the introduction of a monitoring and evaluation mechanism (M&E) as a key dimension of its functioning. Through an appropriate M&E, not only will the GOI and FAO track progress towards the achievements of those results but they will also be able to achieve the objective of mutual

accountability, which is one of the fundamental principles of the Paris Declaration and the Monterrey Consensus that the GOI subscribe.

The GOI and FAO agree in establishing a M&E Management Group, comprising representatives from the Government and FAO, including representatives from the FAO regional office for the Near East (FAORNE), occasionally involving also representatives of FAO headquarters, with the responsibility of overseeing all M&E activities and their implementation. The GOI will be represented in the M&E Management Group by MOJA, in particular by APERDRI.

The CPF is conceived as a rolling plan that needs joint monitoring and yearly reviews. For each SPA and Outcome and Output, indicators of achievements have been developed in Annex III, taking into account those adopted for the UNDAF and the FAO Results-Based Monitoring System.

The use of a results-based programming tool like the CPF requires the adoption of an appropriate monitoring and evaluation (M&E) mechanism.

The M&E system for the CPF herein specified is based on the assumption that results achieved by FAO in the implementation of this medium-term programming framework are closely related with the national priorities decided by the Government.

Fundamental tool for the M&E mechanism embedded in this CPF process is *CPF Results Matrix* reported in Annex III, which includes performance indicators, with targets and baselines, specifications of the assumptions and risks on which the formulation of the CPF Outcomes and Outputs and their corresponding indicators are based, and the indication of the means of verification of the actual performance.

The actual use of the *CPF Results Matrix* for monitoring purposes requires capacity to collect data for performance indicators, analyze it and report it. Monitoring also requires a clear understanding of what to do with data once it has been analyzed and reported. During the implementation of the CPF, were some key conditions related to national priorities, or assumptions related to CPF Outcomes modified in response to major new events, it is important to verify whether the CPF parameters (*CPF Priority Areas*, expected *CPF Outcomes* or *CPF Outputs*) need to be adjusted accordingly.

The main components of this M&E mechanism for the CPF are the following:

- (a) An **M&E calendar**, which specifies the modalities of M&E activities and their schedule;
- (b) A periodic **progress review meeting** on the implementation of CPF between FAO and representatives of the main ministries involved in the implementation of CPF activities. The first of these meetings will take place in December 2012. The involvement of key national stakeholders and concerned resource partners is desirable. On that occasion, the Government and FAO will also undertake a prioritization of the CPF activities to be undertaken in the following year (2013), identifying possible funding gaps. A revision of the CPF document will be undertaken only if circumstances justify so due to radical changes in political, economic and social conditions in the country. In normal circumstance, the *period progress review meeting* is limited to implement a monitoring function, verifying the extent to which the CPF has been implemented and expected results have been achieved.
- (c) A **second progress review meeting** will take place in July 2013, which may be used also to undertake a **mid-term review** of the CPF, introducing adjustments to the content of the CPF document, when a *revision* of the CPF document is required. Alternatively, if adjustments are not required, the review may only take note of possible divergences between expected and achieved results, highlighting consequences for FAO operations in Iran. As for the activity indicated above under (b), this *review meeting* will include a prioritization of CPF activities to be undertaken in the following year (2014), identifying the corresponding funding gaps.
- (d) A **third progress review meeting** will take place in July 2014, with modalities analogous to those indicated in (b), on the basis of results already verified in the **mid-term review** in July 2013. The prioritization of CPF activities for the year 2015 will be reviewed on the basis of the results achieved in the meantime, with corresponding adjustments in the identification of the funding gaps. This *progress review meeting* will be

also an opportunity to plan for the **final assessment** of the CPF, which should be undertaken during the course of the year 2016, before launching the formulation of the next CPF.

- (e) The **final assessment** of the CPF will be conceived as external evaluation. It will:
- ◆ Assess relevance, efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability of FAO support to the country;
 - ◆ Assess credibility, impartiality, transparency and usefulness of FAO's contribution during the CPF cycle; and
 - ◆ Identify lessons learnt in the implementation of the current CPF to be taken into account for the formulation of the next CPF.
 - ◆ Major responsibility for all these M&E activities will be played by APERDRI.

Modalities for the M&E mechanism of the CPF will be further defined by the M&E Management Group, which will agree on the adjustment procedures for additional joint periodic review meetings on progress achieved with the CPF implementation, mid-term review of its implementation and a final assessment before the end of the next CPF cycle, so as to ensure maximal flexibility depending on circumstances, and adequate mutual accountability.

The preparation of the mid-term review and the final assessment requires focusing on measuring changes (results) through indicators suggested in the CPF Results. Although baselines and targets are not quantified in the attached Matrix, quantification of results will be pursued and at least rates of growth of quantitative indicators, or increases in their values, comparing values in the baseline year (2012) with the corresponding values in the target year, will be used. When indicators are of qualitative nature, assessments require appropriate analytical approaches to examine changes that have been taking place, highlighting structural information and review of change mechanisms.

Results expressed through appropriate indicators should be disaggregated, when possible, by gender and geographical area (for instance by province and, when appropriate, by district), if this information is available. Gender information, in particular, is required to ensure gender mainstreaming in the activities promoted by this CPF.

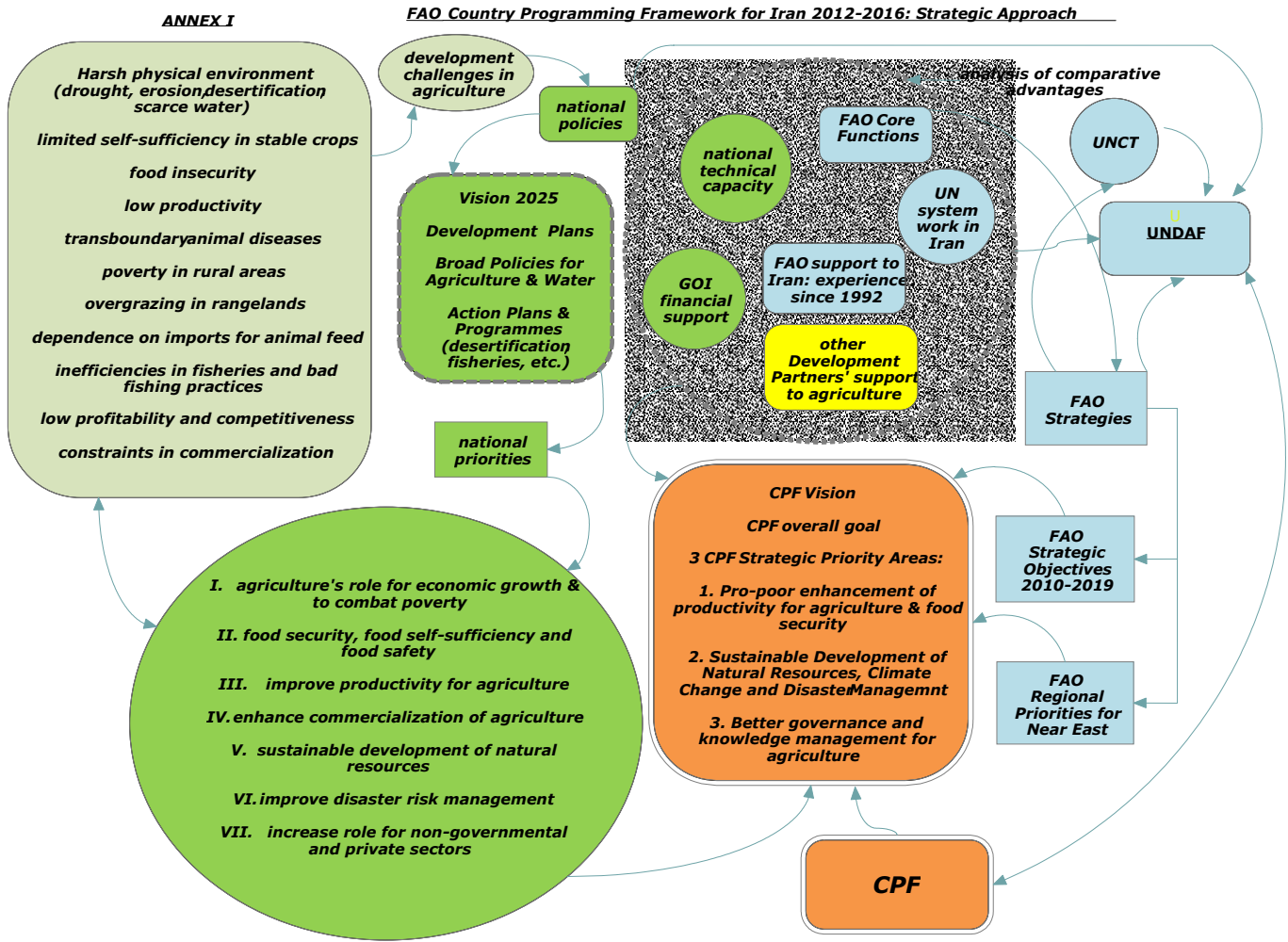
Quantification of these indicators is however a costly operation and will rely on practical approaches that will make them feasible, and will benefit from participation of government counterparts, relevant stakeholders and selected resource partners that ensure appropriate use and mutual accountability.

Main purposes of M&E in the CPF are the following:

- (a) To provide the GOI and FAO with an informed judgment on the relevance, efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability of the Outcomes and Outputs indicated in the CPF, with special attention to capacity development impact;
- (b) To assist the GOI and FAO with a judgment on possible alternatives for better use of FAO resources and potential strengths and technical capacities during the implementation of the CPF;
- (c) To provide the GOI and FAO with elements for a possible reorientation of the definition of CPF Outcomes and Outputs so as to re-position FAO's support to Iran, maximizing its contribution to national capacity development, both on the occasion of annual revisions of the CPF and in view of planning for a new cycle after 2016;
- (d) To provide the FAO regional office for Near East (FAORNE), the SNO sub-regional office and FAO headquarters with elements of information on country-level achievements as compared with corporate and regional priorities;
- (e) To generate relevant inputs to the situation analysis required for the preparation of a new CPF after 2016.

ANNEX I

FAO Country Programming Framework 2012-2016: Strategic Approach



ANNEX II

CPF PRIORITY MATRIX

Relation of CPF SPAs with National, UNDAF, FAO Sub-regional and Regional Priorities

CPF priorities	National priorities	UNDAF priorities	FAO Sub-regional priorities	FAO Regional priorities
<p>Strategic Priority Area 1: Pro-poor enhancement of productivity for better food security, nutrition and livelihood of vulnerable groups in rural and urban areas</p>	<p><i>As identified in:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Vision 2025</i> ▪ <i>5th FYNDP</i> ▪ <i>Broad Policies of Expediency Council for Agriculture and Water</i> ▪ <i>MTP for Aquaculture & Fisheries and</i> ▪ <i>NAP on Desertification and Drought:</i> <p>Priority 1: Enhance agriculture, its role for the economy and its contribution to combat poverty</p> <p>Priority 2: Achieve national food security, food self-sufficiency and food safety</p> <p>Priority 3: Improve agricultural productivity</p> <p>Priority 4: Enhance commercialization</p>	<p>Priority Area 1: Poverty Reduction</p>	<p>Priority Area A: Enhancing Food Security and Nutrition</p> <p>Priority Area B: Fostering Agricultural Production and Rural Development for Improved Livelihoods</p>	<p>Priority Area A: Enhancing Food Security and Nutrition</p> <p>Priority Area B: Fostering Agricultural Production and Rural Development for Improved Livelihoods</p>

CPF priorities	National priorities	UNDAF priorities	FAO Sub-regional priorities	FAO Regional priorities
<p>Strategic Priority Area 2: Enhanced sustainable management and development of natural resources, climate change mitigation and adaptation to its impact, and disaster risk management</p>	<p><i>As identified in:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Vision 2025</i> ▪ <i>5th FYNDP</i> ▪ <i>Broad Policies of Expediency Council for Agriculture and Water</i> ▪ <i>MTP for Aquaculture & Fisheries and</i> ▪ <i>NAP on Desertification and Drought:</i> <p>Priority 5: Promote sustainable development of natural resources through desertification control, reduction of overgrazing, limiting irresponsible fishing practices, mitigating effects of climate change</p> <p>Priority 6: Improve disaster risk management linked to natural calamities (including transboundary animal diseases)</p>	<p>Priority Area 3: Environmentally Sustainable Management,</p> <p>Priority Area 4: Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and Management</p>	<p>Priority Area C: Sustainable Management of Natural Resources for Food Security in the Future</p> <p>Priority Area D: Responding to Climate Change Impacts and Developing Adaptation Strategies</p> <p>Priority Area E: Emergency, Conflict and Post-conflict Relief, Rehabilitation and Response</p>	<p>Priority Area C: Sustainable Management of Natural Resources</p> <p>Priority Area D: Responding to Climate Change Impacts and Developing Adaptation Strategies</p> <p>Priority Area E: Preparedness for, and Response to, Food and Agriculture Emergencies</p>
<p>Strategic Priority Area 3: Strengthened governance and enhanced knowledge management of agricultural and rural development, food security and food safety</p>	<p><i>As identified in:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Vision 2025</i> ▪ <i>5th FYNDP</i> ▪ <i>Broad Policies of Expediency Council for Agriculture and Water:</i> <p>Priority 7: Increase the role of non-governmental and private sectors.</p>	<p>UNDAF 2012-2016 a crosscutting issue taken into consideration in all areas is that of development of science and technology, which receives special emphasis in the I.R. Iran. The third priority of CPF is relevant to this crosscutting issue.</p>	<p>Priority Area A: Enhancing Food Security and Nutrition</p> <p>Priority Area B: Fostering Agricultural Production and Rural Development for Improved Livelihoods</p>	<p>Priority Area A: Enhancing Food Security and Nutrition</p> <p>Priority Area B: Fostering Agricultural Production and Rural Development for Improved Livelihoods</p>

ANNEX III

CPF for Iran 2012-2016 - Results Matrix

Results	Indicators, baseline & target	Means of verification	Assumptions	SO/OR	Partners involved
CPF Strategic Priority Area 1					
<i>Pro-poor enhancement of productivity for better food security, nutrition and livelihood of vulnerable groups in rural and urban areas</i>					
<p>Outcome 1.1: PRODUCTIVITY, COMPETITIVENESS & DIVERSIFICATION <i>Enhanced capacity of smallholder producers to achieve higher productivity/production, higher competitiveness of agriculture, forestry and fisheries, and diversification of production (see also Output 2.1.3)</i></p>	<p><i>Growth rate of agricultural GDP (including forestry and fisheries)</i> <i>Baseline: 2012</i> <i>Target: 2016</i></p> <p><i>Growth rate of per-capita income in rural communities</i> <i>Baseline: 2012</i> <i>Target: 2016</i></p>	<p><i>MOJA-MOEF statistics and annual reports</i></p> <p><i>MOJA-MOEF Statistics</i></p>	<p>Assumptions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Enhanced investment to improve agricultural infrastructure, land consolidation, on farm land improvement.</i> • <i>Effective fisheries management and sustainable aquaculture development</i> • <i>Absence of drought and sufficient availability of water supply</i> 		MOJA
<p>Output 1.1.1 : QUALITY INPUTS <i>Availability/production of, and better access to, quality inputs to increase production and productivity of major crops and other products improved through FAO technical support (see also Output 2.1.3)</i></p>	<p><i>Increased soil productivity measured in terms of unitary yields in smallholder farms (>1 or 2 ha) estimated for all crops in general and for selected crops and products (wheat, rice, selected fruits, livestock/ poultry, fisheries):</i> <i>Baseline: 2012</i> <i>Targets: 2016</i></p>	<p><i>Periodic surveys of productivity progress organized by MOJA/ APERDRI</i></p>	<p>Assumptions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>availability of other inputs</i> • <i>organizational and institutional arrangements</i> • <i>funding availability</i> • <i>absence of natural calamities such as drought, floods and plant pathogens outbreak</i> • <i>effective training of producers and incorporation of higher techniques</i> • <i>adequate participation of local communities</i> 	A01 C04	MOJA-FAO and other relevant partners

Results	Indicators, baseline & target	Means of verification	Assumptions	SO/OR	Partners involved
<p>Output 1.1.2 : EXTENSION ACTIVITIES</p> <p>Expanded access to new technology, knowledge and best practices through enhanced research and extension services (including for women), integrated with decentralized research, improved land preparation and crop rotation, enhancement of integrated and multidisciplinary approach to fisheries and aquaculture (see also Output 2.1.3 for fisheries and Output 3.1.2 on Support Services)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of rural districts (or rural communities) in which extension services, inclusive of men and women farmers, have been intensified by 2016 • Number of small-scale fishing communities and aquaculture fisheries involved in extension services by 2016 	<p>Periodic surveys of extension services conducted by MOJA/ APERDRI</p> <p>Periodic surveys of extension services conducted by MOJA/ SHILAT (Iran Fisheries Organization)</p>	<p>Assumptions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • availability of adequate policy advice and technical support • organizational and institutional arrangements • funding availability • effective training of producers and incorporation of higher techniques • adequate participation of local communities 	<p>A01</p> <p>C04</p>	<p>MOJA-FAO</p>
<p>Output 1.1.3 : GENETIC RESOURCES</p> <p>Enhanced support to management of plant genetic resources ensured through establishment of national information sharing mechanism to monitor the implementation of the Global Plan of Action for the Conservation and Sustainable Utilization of Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (GPA-PDRFA) and corresponding capacity-building activities</p>	<p>A. Training, including men and women farmers, on country-level implementation of Global Plan of Action for the Conservation and Sustainable Utilization of Plant Generic Resources for Food and Agriculture.</p> <p>B. No. trainees per year</p> <p>C. No. workshop on genetic resources per year</p> <p>D. Number of innovative initiatives of integrated soil-water-plant-nutrient research has been undertaken by 2016</p> <p>Baseline: 2012</p> <p>Target: 2016</p>	<p>Verification of training of smallholder farms on plant genetic resource management</p> <p>Verification of number of training workshops held and number of provinces achieved.</p>	<p>Assumptions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Suitable support in designing and launching training of trainers on plant genetic resource management • Dissemination activities with stakeholders to enhance awareness • Availability of adequate technical and policy advice • Adequate collaboration among all relevant institutions 	<p>A04</p>	<p>MOJA –MSRT and other relevant national institutions</p>

Results	Indicators, baseline & target	Means of verification	Assumptions	SO/OR	Partners involved
<p>Output 1.1.4 : DIVERSIFICATION AND COMPETITIVENESS</p> <p><i>Pilot interventions of product diversification introduced and their national up-scaling promoted, enhancing after-harvest processes , marketing management, and multiple level capacity for, and value adding to, diversified agricultural and fisheries production through integrated labour intensive small and medium-scale agro-industrial productions, complementing efforts of other partners</i></p> <p>(see also Output 2.1.3)</p>	<p><i>Increased share of selected target (non-traditional) productions as indicated by competent institutions:</i></p> <p><i>Based line: 2012</i></p> <p><i>Share % in 2012 per product</i></p> <p><i>Target: 2016</i></p> <p><i>Expected share % in 2016 per product</i></p>	<p><i>Periodic estimate of variation in share of production of individual products (MOJA BSI)</i></p>	<p>Assumptions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support to/from private sector • Credit availability • Adequate investment flows • Adequate Government support • Market conditions and market organization • Regional competition affecting market expansion • Adequate interest of producers; • Competition from foreign producers • Adequate macroeconomic & microeconomic policies 	<p>G01</p> <p>G02</p>	<p>MOJA- MOEF- FAO- UNDP- UNIDO</p>
<p>Output 1.1.5 : COMMUNITY-BASED ORGANIZATIONS & COOPERATIVES</p> <p><i>Enhanced support to rural communities and cooperatives provided by launching pilot interventions aimed at introducing innovative productions, productivity gains, market expansion, and new management capacities in rural and fisheries communities</i></p> <p>(see also Output 2.1.3)</p>	<p><i>Number of new cooperatives established among rural and coastal communities</i></p> <p><i>Baselines and targets specific for:</i></p> <p><i>farming cooperatives;</i></p> <p><i>non-farming rural cooperative;</i></p> <p><i>fisheries and aquaculture cooperatives;</i></p> <p><i>with specific targets for women’s cooperative in each group</i></p> <p><i>Baselines: 2012</i></p> <p><i>Target: 2016:</i></p>	<p><i>Period surveys by MOJA</i></p> <p>Risks:</p> <p><i>awareness of impact of biodiversity on food and nutrition</i></p>	<p>Assumptions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Effective collaboration of relevant sector institutions and adequate institutional set up for the development of cooperatives • Adequate legislative and policy frameworks in place • Interest of producers • Credit availability • Competition from foreign producers and larger companies • Adequate technical capacity in local communities • Adequate delivery capacity from FAO 	<p>A01</p> <p>B01</p> <p>C04</p>	<p>MOJA- MOEF- FAO- UNDP- UNIDO</p>

Results	Indicators, baseline & target	Means of verification	Assumptions	SO/OR	Partners involved
<p>Outcome 1.2: FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION</p> <p><i>Enhanced institutional capacity to promote a strategic approach to food and nutrition security and to promote initiatives that strengthen food security and nutrition of households in the pursuit of the right to adequate food in rural and urban areas</i></p>	<p><i>Daily per capita energy intake in low-income population:</i></p> <p>Baseline :2010</p> <p>Target: 2016</p>	MOJA-MWSS Statistics	<p>Assumptions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordination at national and local level among all those concerned • Availability of financial resources • Government's commitment • Organizational arrangements 		MOJA-MWSS
<p>Output 1.2.1 : SELF-SUFFICIENCY IN STAPLE CROPS</p> <p><i>Enhanced capacity of national producers to achieve higher levels of self-sufficiency in key staple crops (wheat, rice, barley, maize, sugar beet, oil seeds and sugar cane)</i></p>	<p><i>Growth rates of self-sufficiency in selected staple crops</i></p> <p>Baseline :2012:</p> <p>Target :2016:</p>	Periodic surveys by MOJA	<p>Assumptions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No major natural calamities that may compromise productivity growth in staple crops • Effective introduction of measures to improve productivity in staple crops • Collaboration and coordination among all sector institutions • Adequate collaboration of producers in introducing innovations; • Reduced competition from foreign producers 	H01	MOJA-FAO
<p>Output 1.2.2 : FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY POLICIES</p> <p><i>Support to development and implementation of national food and nutrition policies, strategies and programmes provided</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No. of policy and technical missions, specific projects, workshops and consultancies undertaken by 2016 • No. of advocacy events and initiatives undertaken by 2016 	FAO reports	<p>Assumptions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collaboration with UN agencies involved in food security through advocacy campaigns in the pursuit of the "Right-to-Food" • Availability of financial resources • Government's commitment • Organizational arrangements 	H01 H02	MOJA-MWSS- FAO-WFP- UNICEF

Results	Indicators, baseline & target	Means of verification	Assumptions	SO/OR	Partners involved
<p>Output 1.2.3 : FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY AT HOUSEHOLD LEVEL</p> <p><i>Enhanced nutritional surveillance and monitoring and measures introduced to improve livelihood of urban and rural households and their access to sufficient and safe food, including through training and innovative income generation for vulnerable social groups</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Household food consumption scope in targeted communities is improved. Baseline 2012: Target 2016: No. of specific initiatives to strengthen capacities in household food and nutrition security promoted by 2016 No. of households reached by new initiatives by 2016 No. of districts covered by new initiatives by 2016 	<p>Periodic surveys by MOJA/MWSS</p>	<p>Assumptions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability of funds FAO's delivery capacity Confirmed Government commitment Collaboration from relevant national institution Adequate technical capacity Adequate institutional coordination Adequate policies for integrated food security approaches 	H03	

Results	Indicators, baseline & target	Means of verification	Assumptions	S0/OR	Partners involved
CPF Strategic Priority Area 2	Enhanced sustainable management and development of natural resources, climate change mitigation and adaptation to its impact, and disaster risk management				
Outcome 2.1: NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT <i>National capacity to promote an improved sustainable management and development of natural resources enhanced</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Early warning system established in the country by 2016</i> • <i>Records on frequency and size of droughts and floods (period: 2010-2016)</i> • <i>Area covered by reforestation and range management activities</i> <i>Baseline: 2012</i> <i>Target: 2016</i>	<i>UNDAF M&E Reports and ad hoc interim reports</i>			<i>Relevant national institutions and UN agencies</i>
Output 2.1.1: WATER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT & CONSERVATION <i>Enhanced institutional and organizational water users associations, and irrigation extension workers capacity to improve water conservation and utilization for sustainable management and development of water resource base (through support to restore and upgrade tertiary irrigation schemes, provide institutional strengthening and improve on-farm water management and promote community-based water management organizations and participatory approaches)</i>	<i>Number of water user associations active in each province:</i> <i>Baseline: 2012</i> <i>Target: 2016</i> <i>Number of irrigation extension workers:</i> <i>Baseline: 2012</i> <i>Target: 2016</i> <i>Number of projects implemented to upgrade traditional tertiary irrigation schemes:</i> <i>Baseline: 2012</i> <i>Target: 2016</i>	<i>MOJA statistics /surveys</i> <i>MOJA statistics /surveys</i> <i>MOJA/FAO</i>	Assumptions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Progress in continued applications of a holistic land and water/irrigation resource strategy and improvement of water withdrawal performance, including through the introduction of innovative approaches to water use in agriculture</i> • <i>Adequate interest of water users in community/participatory approaches</i> 	<i>F02</i>	<i>MOJA/FAO</i>

Results	Indicators, baseline & target	Means of verification	Assumptions	S0/OR	Partners involved
<p>Output 2.1.2: RANGELANDS AND FORESTS</p> <p>Enhanced technical and institutional capacity of the Forest, Range and Watershed Organization of MOJA for the rehabilitation, protection and sustainable development of rangelands and forests, including community-based and participatory approaches</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of watersheds and area covered by watershed management • No. of animals destocked from rangeland and forests • No. of CBOs established at forest and rangeland areas • Area covered by forests: Baseline: 2012 Target: 2016 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MOJA statistics and annual reports • Monitoring and evaluation reports 	<p>Assumptions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interaction with pilot interventions to reduce overgrazing and reforestation • Persistent application of policy to enhance forestry and rangelands development • Interest of rural communities; • Collaboration by small herders 	<p>E04</p> <p>E06</p>	<p>MOJA/FAO</p>
<p>Output 2.1.3: SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF AQUATIC & FISHERIES RESOURCES</p> <p>Enhanced national capacity to design and implement a strategy for sustainable development and exploitation of aquatic and fisheries resources with participation of coastal communities (See also Outcome 1.1 and Outputs 1.1.1, 1.1.2, 1.1.4 and 1.1.5)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Growth in investment by private sector in capture fisheries, aquaculture, fish market by 2016 • Enhanced involvement of coastal communities in sustainable utilization of aquatic and fisheries resources • National strategy for exploitation and sustainable development of fisheries and aquatic resources is in place by 2016 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annual reports by Shilat • M&E reports prepared by Shilat 	<p>Assumptions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Smooth implementation of policy outlined in 5th Five-year Plan for aquaculture and fisheries • Shilat and IFRO collaborate • Interest by fishing communities in ecological dimensions of fisheries • Collaboration of fishing communities in implementing code of conduct for responsible fisheries 	<p>C01</p> <p>C03</p>	<p>MOJA (SHILAT) – IFRO – FAO</p>
<p>Output 2.1.4: AGRICULTURAL WASTES & RURAL ENVIRONMENT</p> <p>Enhanced capacity to improve sound management of Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) and hazardous wastes in agriculture and coastal areas</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % reduction of deaths and casualties due to pesticide poisoning, especially in coastal areas of the country. • Decreased access of rural communities to hazardous chemicals Baseline : 2013 Target: 2016 	<p>Annual reports of MOJA and Ministry of Health</p> <p>Monitoring and evaluation reports</p>	<p>Assumptions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strong Government commitment to address problems resulting from use of pesticide. • Awareness among rural communities regarding use of Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) and hazardous 	<p>F05</p>	<p>Relevant national institutions and UN agencies</p>

Results	Indicators, baseline & target	Means of verification	Assumptions	S0/OR	Partners involved
			wastes in agriculture		
<p>Outcome 2.2: CLIMATE CHANGE AND DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT</p> <p><i>Enhanced national capacity to promote climate change mitigation, adaptation to its impact, and disaster risk management</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Early warning systems established in the country by 2016 • Records on frequency and size of droughts and floods (period: 2010-2016) • Area covered by carbon sequestration activities Baseline: 2012 / Target: 2016 • Population affected by mitigation and adaptation measures Baseline: 2012 / Target: 2016 	<p>UNDAF M&E Reports</p> <p>Ad hoc interim reports</p>	<p>Assumptions”</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support provided by national policies including through provision of sufficient resource allocation by the Ministry of Jihad-e-Agriculture • Availability of financial and technical support from donor agencies • Strong commitment and awareness among key implementing agents 		<p>Relevant national institutions and UN agencies</p>
<p>Output 2.2.1: CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION AND MITIGATION</p> <p><i>Enhanced national capacity to design and apply measures to adapt to climate changes and mitigate their effects, including community-based and participatory approaches</i></p>	<p>Quantification of the following events:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rehabilitation of degraded forests, and development of reforestation • Better management of animal wastes and manure • Application of water saving irrigation methods • Prohibition of crop residue burning Baseline: 2012 Target: 2016 	<p>Annual reports provided by MOJA through, Forest, Range and Watershed Management Organization and Soil, Water and Industry and Livestock Affairs Departments</p>	<p>Assumptions :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All institutions involved are expected to deliver in a timely manner their mandated support • Appropriate policy and institutional framework in place • Adequate financial resources are made available for a timely and effective implementation of concerned activities 	F05	<p>Relevant national institutions and UN agencies</p>
<p>Output 2.2.2: CLIMATE CHANGE RELATED DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT</p> <p><i>Support to measures to improve preparedness and disaster risk management for climate-related natural hazards</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Measures adopted between 2012 and-2016 to enhance contingency planning and facilitate rapid reaction and other ways to mitigate/ prevent impact of national disasters • No. of line ministries, departments and programmes that develop contingency plans and vulnerability mapping • The current Disaster Management 	<p>Reports from relevant national institutions</p>	<p>Assumptions :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sufficient interest by development partners • Collaboration by line agencies • Availability of expertise in this area • Adequate funding • Adequate interest and support by FAO 	F05	

Results	Indicators, baseline & target	Means of verification	Assumptions	S0/OR	Partners involved
	<i>Information System is enhanced</i>				
<p>Output 2.2.3: DESERTIFICATION & DROUGHT CONTROL</p> <p><i>Enhanced national and local capacity to improve preparedness to combat desertification and drought and deal with related agricultural emergencies, including community-based and participatory approaches</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>No. of programmes launched to strengthen public participation in the period 2012-2016</i> <i>Insurance coverage of rural people and land users provided in the course of period 2012-2016</i> <i>Early warning systems established by 2016</i> <i>No of new meteorologic stations established</i> <p><i>Baseline: 2012</i> <i>Target : 2016</i></p>	<p><i>Reports given by Forest, range and Watershed Management Organization and ad hoc M&E reports</i></p>	<p>Assumptions :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Strong commitment of the Govt and concerned organizations</i> <i>Active and interested CBOs and local communities participation</i> <i>Adequate institutional capability available to undertake relevant activities</i> 	F05	MOJA UNDAF FAO
<p>Output 2.2.4: OTHER DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT</p> <p><i>Enhanced national capacity for emergency preparedness and disaster risk management for other non-climate related food and agricultural crises, including those linked to transboundary animal diseases</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>No. of technicians trained in preventing and controlling animal and zoonotic diseases</i> <i>New regulations on prevention/surveillance of animal diseases proposed at the national level</i> <i>No. of livestock owners with cattle vaccinated at least once a year</i> <i>No. of initiatives undertaken to strengthen the capacity of national institutions in charge of preventing or mitigating the effects of disasters linked to transboundary animal diseases</i> <p><i>Baseline : 2012</i> <i>Target: 2016</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Annual and ad hoc reports by Veterinary organization</i> <i>M & E reports</i> 	<p>Assumptions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>All institutions involved will timely deliver according to their mandates</i> <i>Appropriate policy and institutional framework are in place</i> <i>Adequate collaboration between different government institutions and Iranian Veterinary Organization</i> 	F02 A02	MOJA, Veterinary organiz. and other relevant entities

Results	Indicators, baseline & target	Means of verification	Assumptions	SO/OR	Partners involved
CPF Strategic Priority Area 3					
Strengthened governance and enhanced knowledge management of agricultural and rural development, food security and food safety					
<p>Outcome 3.1: POLICY SUPPORT AND KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT National capacity to formulate and implement effective policy measures and improved knowledge management for sustainable development of agriculture, natural resources and food security enhanced</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No. of strategies, coherent policies, institutional, regulatory and incentive frameworks on sustainable development of agriculture formulated with FAO involvement by 2016 No. of policy and technical advice missions, training workshops and consultancies undertaken Baseline: 2012 Target : 2016 	MOJA annual progress reports	<p>Assumptions: Strong commitment by the concerned institutions within MOJA to address food security and manage natural resources</p>		MOJA- MOEF-FAO
<p>Output 3.1.1: POLICY-MAKING & ANALYTICAL CAPACITY IN AGRICULTURE Planning and institutional capacity to formulate suitable policies, plans, researches, strategies, studies and insurance schemes for sustainable agricultural development enhanced with FAO technical support and capacity building initiatives (see also Output 1.2.2 on FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY POLICIES and Output 2.1.3 on AQUATIC & FISHERIES RESOURCES)</p>	<p>No. of sound 'bankable' agriculture development projects and programmes formulated and vital campaigns other initiatives launched with enhanced national capacity supported by FAO technical assistance and policy advice Baselines: 2012 Target:2016</p>	MOJA annual progress reports.	<p>Assumptions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coordinated approach by various Government agencies in ensuring adequate design of new plans and initiatives Involvement of private sector in design and implementation phases is ensured. Adequate buy-in of smallholder producers 	A01	MOJA-FAO

Results	Indicators, baseline & target	Means of verification	Assumptions	SO/OR	Partners involved
<p>Output 3.1.2: SUPPORT SERVICES FOR AGRICULTURE, LIVESTOCK AND FISHERIES</p> <p>Enhancement of national capacity supported by FAO technical assistance and policy advice in order to strengthen services to small-scale producers, associations of producers and cooperatives, community-based organizations and the private sector thereby promoting the development of agriculture, livestock and fisheries</p> <p>(See also Output 1.1.2 on Extension Services)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No. of rural districts (or rural communities) where farmers, herders, fisheries producers or others (both men and women) benefit from extension services Baselines: 2012 Target:2016 No. of innovative extension initiatives, including better links with research Baselines: 2012 / Target: 2016 No. of non-governmental advisers involved in extension and applied (at field level) research Baselines: 2012 / Target:2014 Number of small-scale fishing communities and aquaculture fisheries involved in extension (2012- 2016) 	MOJA annual progress reports	<p>Assumptions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Financial sustainability of research and extension services is supported with adequate fiscal resources on a broad basis GOI support services for research and extension in agriculture and rural development are intensified and provisions for microcredit offered. Adequate capacity of institutions to reach out at the grass-root level is available 	A01 B01 C 04	Relevant national agencies, CBOs, and NGOs or private sector entities as applicable
<p>Output 3.1.3: INFORMATION SYSTEMS FOR AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT</p> <p>Enhancement of national capacity to develop statistical information systems supported by FAO technical assistance in view of formulating policies, strategies and plans for agricultural and rural development and facilitate decision-making at all levels</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved statistical information, including gender-disaggregated statistics, produced annually Database of agricultural producers established by 2014 to record information on production activities Agricultural and rural knowledge management and information system established by 2014 	MOJA annual progress reports	<p>Assumptions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Financial sustainability of statistical and information system activities is supported with adequate fiscal resources on a broad basis GOI support services for statistical and information management systems are intensified Adequate inter-institutional collaboration 	H04 H05	

Appendix to ANNEX III

FAO Strategic Objectives (SO) and Organization Results (OR)

SO A: Sustainable intensification of crop production.

Organizational Result A01 - Policies and strategies on sustainable crop production intensification and diversification at national and regional levels

Organizational Result A02 - Risks from outbreaks of transboundary plant pests and diseases are sustainably reduced at national, regional and global levels

Organizational Result A03 - Risks from pesticides are sustainably reduced at national, regional and global levels

Organizational Result A04 - Effective policies and enabled capacities for a better management of plant genetic resources for food and agriculture (PGRFA) including seed systems at the national and regional levels

SO B: Increased sustainable livestock production.

Organizational Result B01 – The livestock sector effectively and efficiently contributes to food security, poverty alleviation and economic development

Organizational Result B02 - Reduced animal disease and associated human health risks

Organizational Result B03 - Better management of natural resources, including animal genetic resources, in livestock production

Organizational Result B04 - Code of Conduct for a Responsible Livestock Sector

SO C: Sustainable management and use of fisheries and aquaculture resources

Organizational Result C01 - Members and other stakeholders have improved formulation of policies and standards that facilitate the implementation of the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries (CCRF) and other international instruments, as well as response to emerging issues

Organizational Result C02 - Governance of fisheries and aquaculture has improved through the establishment or strengthening of national and regional institutions, including RFBs

Organizational Result C03 - More effective management of marine and inland capture fisheries by FAO Members and other stakeholders has contributed to the improved state of fisheries resources, ecosystems and their sustainable use

Organizational Result C04 - Members and other stakeholders have benefited from increased production of fish and fish products from sustainable expansion and intensification of aquaculture

Organizational Result C05 - Operation of fisheries, including the use of vessels and fishing gear, is made safer, more technically and socio-economically efficient, environmentally friendly and compliant with rules at all levels

Organizational Result C06 - Members and other stakeholders have achieved more responsible post-harvest utilization and trade of fisheries and aquaculture products, including more predictable and harmonised market access requirements

SO D: Improved quality and safety of foods at all stages of the food chain

Organizational Result D01 - New and revised internationally agreed standards and recommendations for food safety and quality that serve as the reference for international harmonization

Organizational Result D02 - Institutional, policy and legal frameworks for food safety/quality management that support an integrated food chain approach

Organizational Result D03 - National/ regional authorities are effectively designing and implementing programmes of food safety and quality management and control according to international norms

Organizational Result D04 - Countries establish effective programmes to promote improved adherence of food producers/businesses to international recommendations on good practices in food safety and quality at all stages of the food chain, and conformity with market requirements

SO E: Sustainable management of forests and trees

Organizational Result E01 - Policy and practice affecting forests and forestry are based on timely and reliable information.

Organizational Result E02 - Policy and practice affecting forests and forestry are reinforced by international cooperation and debate.

Organizational Result E03 - Institutions governing forests are strengthened and decision-making improved, including involvement of forest stakeholders in the development of forest policies and legislation, thereby enhancing an enabling environment for investment in forestry and forest industries. Forestry is better integrated into national development plans and processes, considering interfaces between forests and other land uses.

Organizational Result E04 - Sustainable management of forests and trees is more broadly adopted, leading to reductions in deforestation and forest degradation and increased contributions of forests and trees to improve livelihoods and to contribute to climate change mitigation and adaptation.

Organizational Result E05 - Social and economic values and livelihood benefits of forests and trees are enhanced, and markets for forest products and services contribute to making forestry a more economically viable land-use option.

Organizational Result E06 - Environmental values of forests, trees outside forests and forestry are better realized; strategies for conservation of forest biodiversity and genetic resources, climate change mitigation and adaptation, rehabilitation of degraded lands, and water and wildlife management are effectively implemented

SO F: Sustainable management of land, water and genetic resources and improved responses to global environmental challenges affecting food and agriculture

Organizational Result F01 - Countries promoting and developing sustainable land management

Organizational Result F02 - Countries address water scarcity in agriculture and strengthen the capacities to improve water productivity of agricultural systems at national and river-basin levels including trans-boundary water systems

Organizational Result F03 - Policies and programmes are strengthened at national, regional and international levels to ensure the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity for food and agriculture and the equitable sharing of benefits arising from the use of genetic resources

Organizational Result F04 - An international framework is developed and countries' capacities are reinforced for responsible governance of access to and secure tenure of land and its interface with other natural resources

Organizational Result F05 - Countries have strengthened capacities to address emerging environmental challenges, such as climate change and bio-energy

Organizational Result F06 - Improved access to and sharing of knowledge for natural resource management has been facilitated.

SO G: Enabling environment for markets to improve livelihoods

Organizational Result G01 - Appropriate analysis, policies and services enable producers to improve competitiveness, diversify into new enterprises, increase value addition and meet market requirements

Organizational Result G02 - Rural employment creation and income diversification are integrated into agricultural and rural development policies, programmes and partnerships.

Organizational Result G03 - National and regional policies, regulations and institutions enhance the competitiveness and developmental impacts of agribusiness and agro-industries

Organizational Result G04 - Countries have increased awareness of and capacity to analyze developments in international agricultural markets, trade policies and trade rules to identify trade opportunities and to formulate appropriate and effective trade policies and strategies

SO H: Improved food security and better nutrition

Organizational Result H01 - Countries and other stakeholders have strengthened capacity to formulate and implement coherent policies and programmes that address the root causes of hunger, food insecurity and malnutrition

Organizational Result H02 - Member countries and other stakeholders strengthen food security governance through the triple-track approach and the implementation of the Voluntary Guidelines to Support the Progressive Realization of the Right to Adequate Food in the Context of National Food Security

Organizational Result H03 - Strengthened capacity of Member countries and other stakeholders to address specific nutrition concerns in food and agriculture

Organizational Result H04 - Strengthened capacity of Member countries and other stakeholders to generate, manage, analyse and access data and statistics for improved food security and better nutrition

Organizational Result H05 - Member countries and other stakeholders have better access to FAO analysis and information products and services on food security, agriculture and nutrition and strengthened own capacity to exchange knowledge

SO I: Improved preparedness for, and effective response to, food and agricultural threats and emergencies

Organizational Result I01 - Countries vulnerability to crisis, threats and emergencies is reduced through better preparedness and integration of risk prevention and mitigation into policies, programmes and interventions

Organizational Result I02 - Countries and partners respond more effectively to crises and emergencies with food and agriculture related interventions.

Organizational Result I03 - Countries and partners have improved transition and linkages between emergency, rehabilitation and development.

SO K: Gender equity in access to resources, goods, services and decision-making in the rural areas

Organizational Result K01 - Rural gender equality is incorporated into UN policies and joint programmes for food security, agriculture and rural development

Organizational Result K02 - Governments develop enhanced capacities to incorporate gender and social equality issues in agriculture, food security and rural development programmes, projects and policies using sex-disaggregated statistics, other relevant information and resources.

Organizational Result K03 - Governments are formulating gender-sensitive, inclusive and participatory policies in agriculture and rural development

Organizational Result K04 - FAO management and staff have demonstrated commitment and capacity to address gender dimensions in their work

SO L: Increased and more effective public and private investment in agriculture and rural development

Organizational Result L01 - Greater inclusion of food and sustainable agriculture and rural development investment strategies and policies into national and regional development plans and frameworks

Organizational Result L02 - Improved public and private sector organizations' capacity to plan implement and enhance the sustainability of food and agriculture and rural development investment operations.

Organizational Result L03 - Quality assured public/private sector investment programmes, in line with national priorities and requirements, developed and financed

ANNEX IV

Regional Priorities for the Near East Mapped to FAO Organizational Results (ORs)

RNE PRIORITIES	KEY ORGANISATIONAL RESULTS (ORs) TO BE ACHIEVED THROUGH FAO ASSISTANCE
A. Enhancing Food Security and Nutrition	A01 Policies and strategies on sustainable crop production intensification and diversification at national and regional levels
	A03 Risks from pesticides are sustainably reduced at national, regional and global levels
	B01 The livestock sector effectively and efficiently contributes to food security, poverty alleviation and economic development
	B02 Reduced animal disease and associated human health risks
	C04 Members and other stakeholders have benefited from increased production of fish and fish products from sustainable expansion and intensification of aquaculture
	D03 National/regional authorities are effectively designing and implementing programmes of food safety and quality management, control, according to international norms
	H01 Countries and other stakeholders have strengthened capacity to formulate and implement coherent policies and programmes that address the root causes of hunger, food insecurity and malnutrition
	H03 Strengthened capacity of member countries and other stakeholders to address specific nutrition concerns in food and agriculture
	H04 Strengthened capacity of member countries and other stakeholders to generate, manage, analyse and access data and statistics for improved food security and better nutrition
B. Fostering Agricultural Production and Rural Development for Improved Livelihoods	A01 Policies and strategies on sustainable crop production intensification and diversification at national and regional levels
	C04 Members and other stakeholders have benefited from increased production of fish and fish products from sustainable expansion and intensification of aquaculture
	C06 Members and other stakeholders have achieved more responsible post-harvest utilization and trade of fisheries and aquaculture products, including more predictable and harmonized market access

	requirements
	G03 National and regional policies, regulations and institutions enhance the developmental and poverty reduction impacts of agribusiness and agro-industries
	G04 Countries have increased awareness of and capacity to analyse developments in international agricultural markets, trade policies and trade rules to identify trade opportunities and to formulate appropriate and effective pro-poor trade policies and strategies
	K03 Governments are formulating gender-sensitive, inclusive and participatory policies in agriculture and rural development
RNE PRIORITIES	KEY ORGANISATIONAL RESULTS (ORs) TO BE ACHIEVED THROUGH FAO ASSISTANCE RNE PRIORITIES
C. Sustainable Management of Natural Resources	B03 Better management of natural resources, including animal genetic resources, in livestock production
	C01 Members and other stakeholders have improved formulation of policies and standards that facilitate the implementation of the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries (CCRF) and other international instruments, as well as response to emerging issues
	C02 Governance of fisheries and aquaculture has improved through the establishment or strengthening of national and regional institutions, including RFBs
	E02 Policy and practice affecting forests and forestry are reinforced by international cooperation and debate
	E03 Institutions governing forests are strengthened and decision-making improved, including involvement of forest stakeholders in the development of forest policies and legislation, thereby enhancing an enabling environment for investment in forestry and forest industries. Forestry is better integrated into national development plans and processes, considering interfaces between forests and other land uses
	E06 Environmental values of forests, trees outside forests and forestry are better realized; strategies for conservation of forest biodiversity and genetic resources, climate change mitigation and adaptation, rehabilitation of degraded lands, and water and wildlife management are effectively implemented

	F01	Countries promoting and developing sustainable land management
	F02	Countries address water scarcity in agriculture and strengthen their capacities to improve water productivity of agricultural systems at national and river-basin levels including transboundary water systems
	F06	Improved access to and sharing knowledge for natural resource management
D. Responding to Climate Change Impacts and Developing Adaptation Strategies	B03	Better management of natural resources, including animal genetic resources, in livestock production
	C03	More effective management of marine and inland capture fisheries by FAO Members and other stakeholders has contributed to the improved state of fisheries resources, ecosystems and their sustainable use
	E06	Environmental values of forests, trees outside forests and forestry are better realized; strategies for conservation of forest biodiversity and genetic resources, climate change mitigation and adaptation, rehabilitation of degraded lands, and water and wildlife management are effectively implemented
	F05	Countries have strengthened capacities to address emerging environmental challenges, such as climate change and bioenergy
E. Preparedness for, and Response to, Food and Agriculture Emergencies	A02	Risks from outbreaks of transboundary plant pests and diseases are sustainably reduced at national, regional and global levels
	I01	Countries' vulnerability to crisis, threats and emergencies is reduced through better preparedness and integration of risk prevention and mitigation into policies, programmes and interventions
	I02	Countries and partners respond more effectively to crises and emergencies with food and agriculture-related interventions
	I03	Countries and partners have improved transition and linkages between emergency, rehabilitation and development

ANNEX V

Review of Major Programme, Laws and Policies in FAO-mandated Areas

1. “VISION 2025”

As a 20-year outlook for the country’s development, the “Vision 2025” document sets out strategies for Iran to enhance the role of the country among other economies of the region. Although adopted by the Supreme Leader of the Islamic Republic of Iran in January 2009, it took several years to draw up this overriding document. Its content was known before its final version was adopted and could influence the orientations of the 4th FYNDP, which took into account its contents during its formulation.

“Vision 2005” provides the social, economic and cultural outlook of the nation with a horizon up to the year 2025 and offers the overall policy directives for all long-term national plans for the economic, social, scientific and technological areas for the next two decades.

The key priorities of “Vision 2025”, from the point of view of agricultural sector, are:

- centrality assigned to food security;
- crucial role bestowed to agriculture to achieve food security;
- role given to the agriculture sector to rehabilitate natural resources, promote rural development, contribute to competitiveness and stimulate non-oil exports;
- importance of enhancing productivity in agriculture, so that the country may rely on domestic resources for food security and to increase living standards and income of the rural population.

As an overriding document, ‘Vision 2025’ envisages an Iran developed from all possible points of view, in balance with its cultural, geographic and historical backgrounds. From the economic and social point of view, the “Vision” projects an idea of a society in possession of advanced knowledge, capable of generating science and technology with a superior role of human resources and social capital in the national production. A consequence of this “Vision” for the CPF is the role to be assigned to the development of national capacity as a central theme also in the agricultural domain.

“Vision 2025” projects, as a long-term goal, a society in possession of health, welfare, food security, social justice, equal opportunities, appropriate distribution of income, strong family institution, health environment, free from poverty, corruption, and discrimination. The implications of these long-term objectives for agricultural development are several, since they all focus on social concepts of equality and justice. Themes such as food security, poverty reduction and better distribution of income become central, together with fast and continued economic development, improvement of annual income levels, and attainment of full employment level. All of them have been taken into account in identifying the SPAs for the CPF.

2. EXPEDIENCY COUNCIL BROAD POLICIES FOR AGRICULTURE (2005)

These **Broad Policies for Agriculture**, summarized in 9 articles, endorsed and decreed by the Supreme Leader of the Islamic Republic of Iran in the year 2005, give the highest priority to sustainable agricultural development for its central role in developing human resources in Iran. The priorities highlighted by the Broad Policies for Agriculture can be summarized in the following points:

- (a) Food security;
- (b) Improvement of agricultural productivity;
- (c) Increase of income of farmers, nomads and rural population as well as sustainable development of villages and poverty alleviation;
- (d) Promotion of investment in the agricultural sector; and
- (e) Improvement of commercialization of agricultural produce.

These priorities are consistent with the principles and orientations of “Vision 2025” but provide ground for a more specific definition of their content in the agricultural context. The priority attributed to food security, for instance, is to be seen in concomitance with the stress given to the following:

- need to rely on national resources ;
- pursuit of self-sufficiency in the production of staple crops; and
- improvement of food consumption patterns.

The improvement of agricultural productivity is to be achieved through:

- modernization of productive systems,
- adoption of new technologies suitable to country conditions;
- acquisition of new knowledge, also by strengthening agricultural research and enhancing extension services;
- promoting the distribution of land, water and other factors of production as a stimulus for the enhancement of productive activities and improvement of socio-economic conditions in a larger number of provinces; and
- more efficient irrigation systems.

Linked to the improvement of productivity is the enhancement of productive structures in the agricultural sector, including through:

- enhancement of farm structures, e.g. through consolidation of small-scale farms and introduction of measures aimed at preventing excessive fragmentation of land ownership, in full respect of individual ownership rights; and
- support to the promotion of cooperatives and other socio-economic, professional and specialized associations that favour agricultural development.

The pursuit of the goals of poverty reduction and the increase of incomes among farmers, nomads and the rural population (which are clearly mentioned above, and correspond to the principles expressed in “Vision 2025”) should be achieved also through the development of infrastructures at the village level, the promotion of additional income sources in the rural economy, including the development of complementary economic activities such as processing industries, rural industries and the introduction of modern services in rural areas.

The Broad Policies for Agriculture also contemplate the achievement of self-sufficiency in staple crops, taking into account their comparative advantages but also relying on a protection system based on subsidies targeted to support national production and exports. This subsidization system is being revised in the 5th FYNDP, where more emphasis is placed on subsidies to consumers in the form of cash payments. In any case, this protection system is expected to be complemented by measures to stimulate infrastructure development, environment protection, also coping with economic fluctuations and other volatilities and in general with the enhancement of competitiveness of Iranian producers in international markets.

The encouragement of investment in agriculture is a top priority for these Broad Policies and requires the development of new infrastructures, optimization of insurance coverage for risks related to agriculture and the reduction of the risks linked to post-harvest losses of production.

The improvement of more effective commercialization of agricultural production is to be achieved through better terms of trade for agriculture vis-à-vis other productive sectors, better support both to producers and consumers, and improvements in the quality of agricultural produce.

The Broad Policies for Agriculture complement a set of **Broad Policies for the Water Sector** that the Expediency Council of the Islamic Republic of Iran approved in December 1998 (dated 10/23/1377 H according to the Iranian calendar), endorsed and decreed by the Supreme Leader of the Islamic Republic of Iran in January 2001. These policies on water (currently being updated in the 5th FYNDP) adopt a holistic approach to water management, incorporating the full cycle of water and the principles of sustainable development and land use planning in watersheds.

In those policies, the relevance of water harvest supply and use is highlighted as a key means to enhance productivity, increase water harvest, minimize water losses and formulate comprehensive programmes for balanced watershed management, dam construction, use of irrigation and drainage schemes, and utilization of unconventional water sources. All these themes are extremely relevant also today, as highlighted under section “Situation Analysis” and will be confirmed in the sub-section on the 5th FYNDP. The enhancement of the national capacity of the Iranians in water harvest and use, also through the enhancement of their knowledge and through better control of frontier waters and improved planning of harvest common water resources, is considered a top priority by the Expediency Council.

3. AGRICULTURE AND THE 4TH FIVE-YEAR NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN

The 4th FYNDP for the period 2005-2009 (further extended for one year) is inspired by the strategic orientations of the “Vision 2025” document as well as the Broad Policies for Agriculture and those for the Water Sector approved by the Expediency Council. It covers a wide range of issues. Even though its provisions are being replaced by the orientations of the 5th FYNDP, they are the policies currently being implemented and have had a central role in determining the current performance of the sector.

In terms of general development policies, the 4th FYNDP pursues the attainment of social justice, creation of equal opportunities and improvement such as education, health, food supply and increase of annual income, contributing to the protection of the environment, rehabilitation of natural resources and alleviation of deprivations in the rural areas. At the same time, the 4th FYNDP pursues continuous, stable and fast economic growth for Iran.

Significant results have been achieved in several domains addressed by the 4th FYNDP in the course of the past few years. However, the development challenges identified under section “Situation Analysis” show that much still needs to be done to support the agricultural sector and improve the living conditions in rural areas. This confirms that many of the objectives of the 4th FYNDP are still valid as goals for the years to come.

The concerns for agriculture in the 4th FYNDP can be seen from two main points of view:

- (a) In terms of economic role of agriculture for the entire economy; and
- (b) In terms of its impact on the increase of income levels and living standards of the farmers and rural people.

From the first point of view, the 4th FYNDP intends to prepare the grounds for enhanced competitiveness of Iranian goods and services in domestic and foreign market and sets up mechanisms to remove obstacles for an expansion of non-oil exports, contributing to a diversification of the economy, knowledge-based, with an increasing reliance on its human resources and advanced technology.

To pursue these results, the 4th FYNDP focuses on the enhancement of the productivity of productive factors, including energy, capital, labor, water, and soil. Higher productivity levels are considered instrumental for the attainment of national food security, which is expected to be achieved through increased domestic production and self-sufficiency in staple crops. These achievements in turn depend on the enhancement of the economic, political, security and environmental value of water while harvesting, supplying and using water, as well as controlling water resources that flow off the country. As in the Broad Policies for the Water Sector, priority attention is given to the utilization of common water resources with the neighbouring countries.

From the second point of view (impact on living conditions in rural areas), the 4th FYNDP pursues the objective of income growth and poverty reduction in the rural areas through various mechanisms:

- (i) improvement of productive infrastructure;
- (ii) diversification and expansion of complementary activities in the rural areas, in particular through the development of small processing industries and modern services;
- (iii) increase of technical, economic, and financial capacity of cooperatives, facilitating their access to resources, information, technology, communication systems; and
- (iv) shortening the gap between the upper and lower income strata of the population, also through the implementation of appropriate safeguard policies, reforming the commodity pricing system, controlling

the inflation and increasing the purchasing power of low income and deprived population groups

The 4th FYNDP focuses on a series of incentives that favor the agricultural sector, including:

1. support of private sector investment in the agricultural sector, also through resources made available in the Foreign Exchange Reserve account;
2. consumer subsidies for gasoline used for agricultural machinery;
3. setting up of a working group on staple crops pricing;
4. awards to productive units in the agricultural sector;
5. allocation of 25% of credit facilities of all bank to support the water and agricultural sectors;
6. establishment of a fund for the stabilization of farmers' income;
7. expansion of agricultural crops insurance coverage by 50%.
8. creation of incentives to attract specialists from the non-governmental sector to be used in education and extension activities;
9. increasing the capital of the Parent Specialized Company (holding company)of the Agricultural Investment Support Fund;
10. establishing target-oriented export subsidies;
11. eliminating taxes on export of non-oil commodities; and
12. supporting the Qarzul Hassaneh Fund for Rural Employment Development for the formulation of approaches aimed at generating job opportunities in rural areas.

Other relevant provisions of the 4th FYNDP regard, inter alia, measures aimed at:

- Promoting the development of soil and water infrastructure related enhancing irrigation and drainage system in 2 million hectares;
- Increasing per capita protein (livestock and aquatics) by 29 grams;
- Issuing farmland ownership titles;
- Modernizing and developing orchards, giving priority to those located on slopes;
- Doubling the efforts to develop applied research in agriculture;
- Reducing crop losses by 50%; and
- Supporting the sustainable utilization of fishery resources, enhancing their facilities and infrastructure, developing and better maintaining equipment, renovating fishing ports and improving the structure of small fishing centers.

Specific measures have been launched to promote environmental protection, rehabilitate natural resources, including aquatic resources, forest, range and watershed management, desertification control, securing full coverage of fuel supply to all nomads, villagers and forest dwellers.

4. AGRICULTURE AND THE 5TH FIVE-YEAR NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN

The text of the 5th FYNDP has already been formulated by the Government and is currently being discussed and approved by the Parliament. Pending the final approval of the entire text, some anticipations on its implications for the development of agriculture can be done, since FAO has interacted with APERDRI/MOJA, during the course of preparation of proposed text of the Plan, providing inputs that have been incorporated in the proposed provisions, some of which have already been approved and others are being under approval by the Parliament. A substantial part of this CPF is expected to be considered as the implementation of the Agriculture and Rural Development

section of the 5th FYNDP.

The key issues addressed by the 5th FYNDP as regards the agricultural sectors are the following:

(i) Food security and self-sufficiency in staples

It is top priority of the GOI (art. 143 of the Plan) to achieve self-sufficiency in essential agricultural crops and animal products, including wheat, barley, maize, oil seeds, sugar beet, sugar cane, poultry meat, red meat, milk, eggs, and the improvement of consumption patterns for the Iranian population. This priority is linked to the objective of improving the living standards of the rural and tribal population as indicated in the Expediency Council Broad Policies for Agriculture.

The need to increase the share of animal protein intake from products such as livestock, poultry and aquatics is recognized (art. 149 of the Plan) and measures to support the increase of their share in the household basket are included. The GOI will approve a **food safety programme** during the first year of the 5th FYNDP. It is expected that measures will be identified for its implementation. They may include the means to enhance health indicators in all the different stages, from farm production to the final step when food reaches the consumer's table.

Improvement of slaughtering of livestock, with appropriate financial support to development of industrialized slaughterhouses and improvements of the traditional and semi-industrialized slaughterhouses by the non-governmental sector may be included in this context (see art.149, point a). Investment will also be expected to enhance controls in livestock diseases and food safety, establishing surveillance networks to monitor livestock diseases and their diffusion.

(ii) Enhancing productivity in agriculture

Functional to the goal of achieving self-sufficiency is the aim of expanding the industrialized and knowledge base agriculture and enhancing the agricultural value added on a sustainable basis, which are stated as top priorities in art.143 of the Plan.

Linked to this goal is the enhancement of productivity in agriculture. This objective may be interpreted both in terms of increasing total agricultural production and in terms of increasing productivity of productive factors (manpower, capital, land, water). So that productivity gains may account for at least 2.6 percent of the economic growth in the country. Productivity gains should be expressed both in terms of enhancement of per hectare productivity due to higher efficiency of agricultural lands and enhancement of water productivity in the agriculture sector (increasing crop production per water unit used).

The 5th FYNDP devotes special attention to the enhancement of water productivity, in the context of integrated management and sustainable development of water resources (art.140), which is pursued by establishing a better balance between withdrawal and recharge of ground water aquifers in all plains in the country, implementing activities related to water protection, preventing illegal water withdrawal, installing volumetric meters in wells, better watershed and aquifer management, rehabilitating irrigation schemes and establishing appropriate water utilization systems, with the ultimate goal of achieving improvements of ground water table recovers of 25% as compared to the end of the fourth Five Year Plan.

In order to increase agricultural water productivity, the GOI intends to adopt new measures to regulate water allocation by issuing licenses of water utilizations for all farmers that have water rights, using water permits and developing a volumetric approach to the provision of water supply to water user associations. This may reduce current water use by at least 1% per year. The amount of saved water will be used to develop new agricultural lands or for other uses through the application of modern irrigation methods. (art. 141 of the Plan)

Connected with these measures is the promotion of complementary projects for the development of irrigation and drainage systems and farm land improvement at the downstream of dams and soil conservation, whilst improvement of watershed management will be pursued at upstream sides of storage dams. A component of these efforts is the development of main and secondary irrigation and drainage networks within the command area of constructed dams so that these activities can generate an improvement in performance by at least 20% per year.

On the whole, the 5th FYNDP pursues the goal of increasing irrigation efficiency by at least 40% at the end of the Plan, by implementing soil and water infrastructural activities including “on farm land improvement”, development of irrigation and drainage networks, introduction of modern irrigation methods and development of plant breeding activities (art.143of the Plan).

Other means to enhance agricultural productivity pursued in the Plan are the following:

- Development of appropriate farming systems, and special priority support to the establishment of agricultural production cooperatives in order to apply integrated management, and as a means to encourage agricultural land consolidation.
- Promotion of investment in agriculture.
- Renovation of agricultural machinery and substitution of old machinery, and in general development of mechanization;
- Preparing the ground for gradual expansion of IPM, by optimizing the use of pesticides, fertilizers, biological agents and animal drugs; expanding biological control, organic agriculture; integrated crop management; and enhancing national standards for quality control of agricultural products. This may require the extended use of subsidized organic and bio-fertilizers in farms and orchards and the increasing use of these fertilizers so that they may become 35% of the total fertilizers used in the country by the end of the Plan (see art.143, point g).
- Outsourcing of technical, specialized and non-core activities to cooperatives and the private sector, emphasizing the utilization of experts qualified by the Agricultural and Natural Resource Engineering System and Organization of Veterinary System, who will act as supervisors and technical advisers of agricultural, livestock and aquacultural units, cooperatives and agricultural associations. (see art.143, point e)

(iii) Enhancing competitiveness of agricultural products

In order to enhance the competitiveness of agricultural production and exports, increase their value and complement the value chain in agriculture with the further expansion of agricultural processing and the addition of complementary industries (see art.131 and art.132 of the Plan), a series of measures are foreseen in the 5th FYNDP with the following aims:

- Improving the quality of agricultural products to international standards.
- Improving agricultural marketing system aimed at promoting agricultural exports.
- Supporting agricultural production through partial subsidies on bank interests and charges, and other subsidy payments and incentives on the basis of observed optimal regional and national cropping patterns (are.145 point a).
- Introduction of a system of permits released by MOJA for importing agricultural commodities and products (processed or raw) and primary food items (art.132, point b);
- Introduction of agricultural import tariffs so that the terms of trade remain in favour of domestic producers (art.145, point b).
- Exemptions to import tariffs may be granted on imports of productive inputs of the agricultural sector, such as seeds, sapling, fertilizers and pesticides) (art.1145, note1).
- Establishment of quotas and time-bound tariffs for staples (art. 145 note 2).
- Measures to stimulate production, processing, storage, and marketing of new agricultural products, the acquisition of required inputs, the introduction of modern agricultural services, and the use of agents and certifiers of processes, which will be covered by regulations and standards to be prepared within the first year of the Plan. (art. 144, point d).
- Introduction of coordinated planning and targeted support for the creation and expansion of agricultural

processing and complementary industry by the non-governmental sector in areas identified as production poles.

(iv) Enhancement of the capacity to manage natural resources

In this domain, including environmental protection, the 5th FYNDP foresees a number of relevant measures such as the following:

- A. Undertake feasibility studies, which will take in full consideration the global economic (market and non-market) value of natural resources, and the social costs and benefits that development projects will generate. (art.147, point a)
- B. In order to help the process of settling claims on national and governmental lands, the National Forest, Rangeland and Catchment Organization is to be exempted from fees and charges of civil procedures.(art.147 point b)
- C. Special measures will be introduced to achieve sustainable forest management, improving the forest and rangeland and soil and water utilization patterns:
 - Development of green areas and development and enhanced management of forest parks, rangelands, promoting tree plantation (where feasible) and recovering abandoned tree nurseries. (see art.148 of the Plan)
 - Replacing timber fuel with fossil fuels and renewable energy. (art.148 point a)
 - Developing agro-forestry and intensifying measures against smuggling of timber and other forest and range products. (art.148, point b)
 - Relinquishing tariffs on wood imports, and facilitating unprocessed wood imports(art.148, point b)
 - Reorganizing forests and supporting industrialization of animal husbandry Art 148 point c).
 - Regulating construction activities in forest region, based on the related laws and regulations (art 148 point d).
 - Expanding man-made forests. (art. 148, point e)
- D. Containment of pollution generated by the agricultural, industrial and dairy farms which produce sewerage of high pollution content, through the required installation of mechanisms for sewerage collection, treatment and disposal. (Art 140 point d)
- E. Containment of pollution generated by the agricultural, industrial and dairy farms which produce sewerage of high pollution content, through the required installation of mechanisms for sewerage collection, treatment and disposal. (art.127, point d)
- F. Intensification of measures aiming at desertification control and provision of a response to crises generated by natural calamities.

Forest utilization shall be possible only within specific directives and the utilization of the rangelands shall only be made on the basis of their ecological capability. Sanctions are foreseen for the violators of these rules.

The provisions summarized above for these four priority areas should be seen as part of a total support to the agriculture sector, which should increase to at least 35 percent of the total production value of the sector with the 5th FYNDP.

Another significant innovation of the 5th FYNDP is the gradual reduction of the direct role of Government structures and increasing role of the private and non-governmental entities as means to implement national policies in agriculture, providing support to non-governmental associations to be engaged in agriculture sector. The GOI will provide financial, legal and training support to agricultural associations, giving the highest priority to cooperatives in order to promote unified management and consolidation of agricultural lands, overcoming the excessive fragmentation of farmlands.

Consistent with the policies identified in the “Vision 2025” and the Broad Policies for Agriculture of the Expediency Council, the 5th FYNDP will support all initiatives aimed at promoting rural and tribal development, monitoring a series of indicators related to human resource development at the rural and tribal level.

5. NATIONAL ACTION PROGRAMME TO COMBAT DESERTIFICATION AND MITIGATE THE EFFECTS OF DROUGHT

The National Action Programme to Combat Desertification and Mitigate the Effects of Drought was prepared by MOJA in response to the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (1992) and in particular as implementation of Articles 9 and 10 of the UN Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD). The National Action Programme (NAP), launched in 2004, is the result of the collaboration among a number of ministries and governmental organizations, public and private institutions, scientific and research centres, NGOs and CPOs and individuals advisers, as well as Rural Islamic Councils and local communities. NAP identifies key factors that contribute to desertification and establishes benchmarks necessary to combat desertification and mitigate the effects of drought. It also formulates long-term anti-desertification strategies, incorporating them in the context of national development policies.

Based on specific institutional arrangements (including a National Committee to Combat Desertification and a National Executive Committee), NAP establishes a framework to adopt a coordinated and integrated approach for the macroeconomic policies and strategies that are consistent with the pursuit of the following lines of activities:

- Identification and control of the factors that contribute to desertification;
- Support for the sustainable use and management of natural resources through conservation and reclamation;
- Promotion of sustainable livelihoods in affected areas through job creation, income generation and improvement of socio-economic standards;
- Strengthening of the role of rural communities in terms of decision-making, planning, designing, implementation, monitoring and evaluation.

Strategies pursued by NAP include the integration of sustainable development concepts into ministerial and organizational programmes, particularly as regards agriculture, natural resources and the environment, giving the highest priority to preventive measures in curbing desertification and the development of related actions to combating desertification through research and training programmes, with emphasis on indigenous knowledge and technologies.

NAP promotes a number of cross-sector and sector programmes. Among the formers, a number of initiatives have been launched with the intent of strengthening public participation, favour population control, and promote various social programmes of different nature. Among these programmes, the reorganization and reconstruction of natural resource exploitation units, the enhancement of the management of rural habitats, the expansion of insurance coverage to the rural population and land users, and the diversification of non-farming activities in rural and nomadic areas, are included. Applied research initiatives have been developed in the context of NAP. Other programmes include measures to favour drought mitigation, including the installation of an early warning system, the establishment of new meteorological stations for climate data recording, and the preparation of a comprehensive plan for drought timely response (the Integrated Drought Management) for the agricultural sector. Sector programmes include several initiatives to promote sustainable management of farmlands, water and other natural resources.

6. THE MEDIUM-TERM PLAN FOR AQUACULTURE AND FISHERIES

In concomitance with the preparation of the 5th FYNDP, the Iranian Fisheries Organization (Shilat) has prepared the 5th Five-year Plan (2010-1014) for the aquaculture and fishery sector, which was expected to start in March 2010.

The main challenges recognized in the Plan (already analyzed in the section on the Situation Analysis) are:

- (i) Increasing pressure on fishing stocks.
- (ii) Illegal fishing.
- (iii) Detrimental fishing practices.
- (iv) Environmental issues faced by aquaculture.
- (v) Competition between aquaculture and fisheries and with other sectors.
- (vi) Economic viability of fish farming and fishery sectors.
- (vii) Governance challenges.

The current Fisheries Law was adopted in 1993, providing Iran with a policy framework for Iranian fisheries management and development, moving towards greater private sector involvement in fishing activities and encouraging private sector investment in fisheries infrastructure. The Iranian Fishery Organization (Shilat) is the main public institution in charge of fisheries and aquaculture, which has been steadily involved for the past 30 years in the sector, although its functions have been considerably evolving through time, from the initial development and commercialization of sturgeon caviar to the current functions, much more diversified and global, focused on the mandate to manage the fishery and aquaculture sectors and preserve living aquatic resources. However, Shilat legislative and management power was still weak and incomplete until 2005 where the status of Shilat was fundamentally modified. Moreover the Iranian Research and Training Company was separated from Shilat and became an independent public structure renamed as the Iranian Fisheries Research Organization (IFRO). IFRO is in charge of fisheries and aquaculture research and provides the needed information for the management of fisheries and aquaculture.

The Plan establishes as set of qualitative and quantitative goals for the sub-sector, detailed in the following table.

Qualitative Goals	Strategies
1 – Promoting Investment on capture fisheries, aquaculture, fish market and other fisheries related activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Preparing establishments and appropriate conditions for private and cooperative sectors investment - Increasing job opportunities - Poverty elimination and decreasing deprivation
2 – Increasing productivity of Resources and Factors of Production	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Establishing Mechanisms for increasing product quality in Production Chain - Improving Management and Exploitation Models - Upgrading know-how level of producers, exploiters and development of applied skills
3 – Improving share of fishery products in Food Security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increasing Food Security - Increasing the level of Per Capita Consumption at national level - Improving quality level of aquatics in different catch, handling and processing stages
4 – Protection, Rehabilitation and Improvement of Marine Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Natural Resources, local species protection and reviving - Focusing on Aquaculture, release and rehabilitation subjects
5 – Managing by-catch and reducing discard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improving aquatic ecosystems for Aquatic Animals - Scientific management over fishing activities

6 – Moving from executing to policy making, increasing support of producers, exploiters and stake holders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Facilitating and supporting required financial resources used in production - Establishing adequate mechanisms to strengthen upward and downward industries in fishery - Strengthening economic associations with emphasis on "Cooperatives" - Aquatic Productions Export Promotion - Improving market structure and benefiting Modern Marketing Methods
7 – Improving organizational chart, rules and regulations related to fishery activity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Coping with Macro Targets of National Development and fisheries governance policies
8 – Benefiting from international capabilities in production and exploitation of marine resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Upgrading level of Regional and International Fisheries Cooperation - Identifying opportunities and constraints of fisheries at Regional and International level

In 2005 the Iranian public organizations in charge of managing and developing fishery and aquaculture (Shilat and IFRO) went through a major reform affecting their status, responsibilities and structure. These reforms are still under way. This entails that there are still needs for strengthening human and organizational capacity, as well as the capacity to acquire new know-how and technologies, adapting to a new participative and governance framework.

The current legislation reflects this historical development of the sector and its management functions. There are also a variety of laws and legislation with impacts on fisheries management. The result is that legislation overlaps and is often an impediment to the full development of fisheries management. The legislation is relatively obsolete and does not explicitly integrate management principles such as the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries with Shilat actions. More appropriate legislative tools are to be developed.

ANNEX VI

Unofficial Translation of 5th FYNDP Articles Related to FAO Mandate

RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Article -194

Government is obligated to improve the situation of rural areas in policy making, planning, administration, supervision and coordination between the executive organizations, improving the income level and quality of life of rural and farmers and to reduce disparities between rural, nomadic and urban community; in order to achieve the above, the followings will be done:

A – To create appropriate ultra-sectoral structure for the management of coordinated rural and nomadic development;

a - To promote rural development indicators and provide new services and prioritizing programs in rural services according to local and regional conditions;

b - To support the expansion of industrial agriculture and rural industry by putting the priority on small and medium industrial-agricultural cluster and chain development, the major part of inputs and production factors of which are in rural geography and also support handicrafts and tourism services and develop local markets prioritizing village centres with development potentials;

c To determine the pattern of management in villages which do not have Islamic Council;

E - To support local Funds for rural and nomadic micro-credit loans to develop rural employment with the aim of rural micro-financing;

F - To create micro-financing bank through modification and determination of duties for one of the existing banks or by establishing a new bank;

e – To develop hortatory policies for reverse migration (from urban to rural areas) and stabilize rural population until the end of the first year of the plan;

e- To renovate, rehabilitate, reconstruct and secure the physical structure of the environment and rural housing based on the pattern of Iranian-Islamic architecture with the participation of people, government and public institutions;

f – Continued technical and professional education with the aim of empowering rural to offer and use modern services and participate in industrial activities and improve the quality of products;

g – To regulate and establish entrepreneurial activities as well as small and medium employment for manufacturing and service sectors in rural areas through providing financial incentives and credits;

h – To reorganize villages in the form of rural groups in order for better and more effective services; and,

i- Construction, amendment, maintenance and reinforcing rural roads network

j- Upgrading tribal development indicators through resettlement and reorganizing households

k- Financial support through allocation of credits facilities, administered values, interest subsidy and banking commission For development of job opportunities for rural and tribal households with priority given to local methods and strengthening integrated management through partnership with legal associations for preventing land fragmentation and integration of small land holders

l- Taking legal actions for establishing agricultural towns through amending the article of association of an existing holding company within the framework of general policies of principle 44 of the constitution of Islamic Republic of Iran for leading and governing and development of infrastructures of agricultural, livestock and fisheries complexes.

m- Joint investment with non public sectors upto 49 percent within the of general policies of principle 44 of the constitution of Islamic Republic of Iran, through the “Supporting Developing Investment in Agriculture Sector” and “Iranian Water resource Management “holding companies, in the area of agricultural development through economically viable and productive modern technologies and emerging infrastructural projects in the agriculture sector.

Amendment: The government is required to after 10 years of project operation, transfer the share of government to the non public sectors.

WATER Resources

Article - 140

For integrated management and sustainable development of water resources of the country:

- a) In line for establishing balances between withdrawal and recharge of ground water aquifers in all plains in the country, Ministry of Energy is obliged
 - 1-to implement structural and non structural projects throughout the plains of the country. Priority is given to the plains declared as the prohibited plains,
 - 2- implement activities related to protection of water resources, preventing illegal withdrawal of ground water resources,
 - 3- installing volumetric meters over the wells having licences (costs are to be by well owners), implementing support and incentive policies and
 - 5- implementing the water management system of the country at national, provincial and basin levels so that at the end of the 5th Five Year Plan the negative trend of ground water table recovers by 25% as compared to the end of the fourth Five Year Plan (12.5% by controlling surface waters and other 12.5 % by watershed management and ground aquifer management).
- b) The Ministry of Agriculture implement the water balance projects including watershed management, aquifer management , rehabilitation of Qanats improvement of irrigation methods and establishing appropriate utilize-ation systems of plains so that the objectives anticipated are materialized.
- c) Export and export of water to the countries in the region and implementing joint water related projects with neighbouring countries (having technical, social and economical justification) are permitted with the condition of approval by the Ministry of finance).
- d) The production, industrial, dairy farms units and other units which produce sewerage of high pollution (as compared to the national standards), are obliged to set up installation for sewerage collection, treatment and disposal. The offenders will be subjected to punishment

Article - 141

- a) For increasing agricultural water productivity, the Ministry of Energy is obliged to make changes in the water existing allocation and permits and supply water on volumetric basis to the water user association, so that to reduce annually at least 1% of current water use (except in the plains with negative water balance). The amount of saved water will be used for development of new agricultural lands or other uses through application of modern irrigation methods.
- b) Ministry of Energy is required till the end of the 5th Five Year Plan, to Issue the licenses of water utilizations for all farmers having water rights and those having water permits. In transacting these licenses in the water markets, laws related to protection of farm and horticultural land uses and its amendment should be observed. .
- c) In preparing and implementing water supply and complementary projects like irrigation and drainage and on farm land improvement at the downstream of dams and soil conservation and watershed management at upstream sides of storage dams, Government is obliged to make necessary coordination.
- d) The Government is required to develop main and secondary irrigation and drainage network within the command area of constructed dams in a way that performances of these activities increase annually by 20 percentage unit as compared to the last year.

Article 142

To strengthen the local and regional water markets and considering the value of water:

- a) The Ministry of Energy is authorized to ensuring purchase of water supply or treated sewerage water from investors (domestic or foreign), surplus water due to water saved by water users (having water rights) and costs of water conveyance by nongovernmental sector, with an agreed price or through allocation of subsidy based on a guideline endorsed by the Economic Council.
- b) Investment and ownership, management and utilization of dams and water supply installations by nongovernmental public institutions and cooperative and private sectors are permitted, provided the water right of water users and the overall policies of principle 44 of the Constitution are observed by the above mentioned institutions and sectors.
- c) For collecting surface waters and scattered runoffs and rain water for agricultural purposes, during off farming seasons, Ministry of Energy is obliged during the first and second year of the 5th Five Year Plan, rehabilitate existing natural water ponds and construct new ponds, if required.

AGRICULTURE

Article - 143

For protecting the production potential and achieving self sufficiency in production of agricultural staple crops and animal products including wheat, barley, maize, oil seeds, sugar beet, sugar cane, poultry meat, red meat, milk, eggs, improving the consumption pattern based on the nutrition standards, development of industrial and knowledge base agriculture, providing infrastructures for food security and improving value added of agricultural sector based on the sustainable development considerations annually by 7% as compared to 2009, the following activities have to be taken during the Plan period:

- a) Increasing irrigation efficiency at least to 40 percent at the end of the Plan, through implementing soil and water infrastructural activities including " on farm land improvement", development of irrigation and drainage networks and modern irrigation methods and implementing better farming practices and breeding activities,
- b) Supply of water to the farmers on volumetric basis and based on regional cropping pattern and participation of non- governmental sector.
- c) Enhancing water productivity in agricultural sector and increasing production of agricultural crops per unit of volume of water use.

- d) Outsourcing nongovernmental activities and sovereignty undertaking activities of agricultural sector to cooperative and private sector with emphasis on befitting from qualified experts who are members of Agricultural and Natural Resources Engineering System and Organization of Veterinary System as the supervisors and technical advisors for agricultural farms and livestock, dairy farm, aquaculture, cooperatives and associations of agricultural sector.
- e) Renovation agricultural machinery and substituting old machinery with new ones and development of mechanization based on climate and condition of each region and capability and ability of farmers in each region, so that the mechanization coefficient increases from 1 hp per ha in 2009 to 1.5 hp per ha at the end of the plan. .
- f) Extending use of subsidized organic and bio fertilizer at farm and orchards to at least the amount allocated at the end of the 4th Five Year Plan and increasing use of these fertilizer to 35% of total fertilizer use in the country at the end of the Plan.
- g) Issuing ownership document (title deed) for agricultural lands, in collaboration with the Real Estate and Document Registration Organization till the end of the Plan.
- h) Expanding insurance coverage for the agricultural products and production factors at least for 50% of all products.
- i) In order to mobilize resource for investment in agriculture sector, parts of the resources which will be specified in the annual budget, will be allocated through implementing agency to assist formation and increasing capital of Non Governmental Funds for Development of Agriculture, or will be given to the above said Funds, in the form of administered funds.

Article - 144

- a) For supporting agriculture sector, sustainability of production and development of export and competency and reducing final costs, Ministries of Industries and Mines, Jihad-e- Agriculture, Commerce and Housing and Urbanization through making policies and coordinated planning, on the basis of an agreement endorsed by the Planning and Strategic Deputy of President, shall support the establishment and development of processing , complementary and preserving industries for agricultural essential products by nongovernmental sector at the production centres.

Article - 145

For enhancing economic and competitiveness of production and increasing export of agricultural commodities, reorganizing resource management, protection of base resources and value addition and completion of value chain of agricultural products the following activities are to be implemented:

- a) Supporting production of agricultural crops through compensating parts of subsidy on profit and commission (کار مزد) of banking facilities, grants, subsidy payments and other incentives with a priority for those observing the optimum cropping pattern at national and regional level.
- b) From the beginning of the 5th Five Year Plan, the Ministry of Commerce and other real or legal persons, whether government or non government, for importing agricultural commodities products (processed or raw) or primary food material required for food and processing industries, are obliged to get permission from the Ministry of Jihad-e- Agriculture.
- c) In order to support domestic products, the government is obliged to enact effective tariff for import of all agricultural commodities and products so that the terms of trade remains in favour of domestic producer

Note 1-. In coordination with and permission of the Ministry of Jihad –e Agriculture, imports of production inputs of agricultural sector (seed, sapling, fertilizer and pesticides) are exempted from effective tariffs.

Note 2- Ministry of Jihad –e- Agriculture is responsible for selecting tariff tools, Quota, time of import and amount of tariff for agricultural commodities and food products

- d) Activities such as production, processing, storing, quarantine and marketing of products, inputs and agricultural new emerging commodities, provision of modern agricultural services, process certifying agencies will be based on criteria, regulations and standards given during the first year of the Plan by the Ministry of Jihad –e Agriculture and ratified by Cabinet.

Article - 146

For enhancing production and augmenting productivity and efficiency of agricultural lands per hectare, government will provides required financial and legal support for establishing legal entities with priority of agricultural production cooperatives for applying integrated management or taking encouraging policies for agricultural land consolidation.

Article 147

For empowering the management structure of Natural Resources and Watershed Managemnt of the country, the following activities should be implemented:

a) onomic value (market and non market functions) of natural resources, social costs and benefits of development projects and programmes, should be taken as measures and criteria in feasibility studies of projects and programmes.

- b) For settling down claims on national and state 's lands, the Forest, Range and Watershed Management Organization is exempted from paying court costs

c) During the first year of the Plan, Ministry of Jihad –e- Agriculture (Range, Forest and Watershed Management Organization) for development of green areas and optimum utilization, is obliged to transfer the management, creation, maintenance, development, and utilization of forest parks, and rangelands with capability of tree plantation, abandoned tree nurseries, and lands situated at green belt of cities and at the boundary of cities to the municipalities , without calling for tender and with the condition that the ownership of the government remained as before .

Article 148

For Improving the exploitation pattern of forest, water and rangelands government is obliged to carry out the following activities:

- a) Substituting fuel woods with fossil fuel and renewable energies
- b) Expanding agro forestry and intensifying combat against wood and forest and range products trafficking and elimination of tariff for import of wood and facilitating import of processed woods.
- c) Managing constructions activities in forest areas, based on the related laws and regulations
- d) Elimination of Integration Committee
- e) Development of manmade forests
- f) Implementing watershed management activities at an area of 8 million hectares during the Plan
- g) Implementing activities on desertification control and control of crises sources

FOOD SECURITY

Article - 149

With the objective of ensuring food security, the government is obliged to carry out the following activities:

- a) Financial support for development of industrialized slaughterhouses and improving traditional and semi industrialized ones by nongovernmental sector for improving hygienic condition of slaughterhouses

- b) Improving total support to agriculture at least 35% of production value of the sector
- c) Supporting increased production of animal protein from livestock, poultry and fishery

Note 1: For controlling livestock diseases, ensuring investment in agricultural sector and food security, Government is obliged to establish intelligent surveillance network for livestock diseases and identification of animal population through Veterinary Organization and Veterinary System Organization.

Note 2: Government shall approve the food safety program (from farm to table) during the first year the Plan and execute necessary legal action for its implementation.

ANNEX VII

Review of the History of FAO Presence 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 centres, (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 was 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), and 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 Alimentarius 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 offer 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 has 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.

In the area of statistical development, FAO has started preliminary actions for the establishment of CountrySTAT in Iran. More activities in this domain are expected.

In agricultural production and plant protection, FAO has been carrying on specific interventions funded with TCP facilities, and more are expected as a result of this CPF. Examples of these interventions are found in the project to enhance plant protection of Iranian Pistachio Nuts and several initiatives for the enhancement of water and land productivity. Many of these actions, e.g. as regards plant protection, have been undertaken in the framework of FAO-funded regional or inter-regional initiatives. As part of international interventions, a TCP funded initiative to strengthen seed supply in the ECO region, with emphasis on Central Asia, and support to water and energy resource for agricultural production and livelihood improvement in the Near East and North Africa Region in the context of climate change, should be mentioned.

In fisheries, FAO assisted Iran Fisheries Organization (SHILAT), through a TCP Facility, to carry out a comprehensive situation analysis of the sector through a comprehensive programme development exercise. One TCP initiative regards the improvement of post-harvest practices and enhancement of sustainable management development for long-line fisheries for tuna and other large pelagic fish species. . The result of this collaboration is expected to affect future activities of FAO in Iran, with the expected use of UTF facilities provided by the GOI.

In the forestry area, a TCP initiative on the state of forest genetic resources in the Near East region is to be mentioned. A significant GCP initiative regards the rehabilitation of forest landscapes and degraded land, with special attention to saline soils and areas prone to wind erosion. The development of a national action plan to combat desertification in Iran is another significant initiative in this domain.

Although of modest financial size, Telefood initiatives represent pilot interventions of special value in Iran, as they address smallholder producers, with particular attention to women in rural communities and cover a variety of activities, ranging from horticulture, animal husbandry, aquaculture and development of diversified agro-food processing in rural areas.

FAO has been assisting Iran in facing transboundary animal diseases in the last few years, providing a significant contribution to monitoring their transmission. FAO has been particularly active through a multi-fund global initiative with EU funding in combating FMD through enhanced and coordinated surveillance activities, with the intent of reducing the risk of the reintroduction of FMD in European member countries, while assisting Iran with management, epidemiology and sero-monitoring support.

As regard the Avian Influenza, FAO interventions have been through global projects. Through EMPRES, FAO has promoted the creation of a regional network specific on Avian Influenza to be run in parallel with other global interventions. A Central Asian regional network has been operating since June 2006 to combat HPAI, which includes Iran among other countries. Regional and global interventions in this domain have contributed to the enhancement of control of HPAI in the country, enabling rapid detection of the disease, strengthening diagnostic and surveillance activities, providing better understanding of the epidemiology of the disease, and developing strategies for the prevention and control, preventing serious losses to poultry raisers and rural economies and safeguarding human health and safety.

Regional initiatives relevant for Iran focus include also interventions on Integrated Pest Management (IPM), use of alternatives to DDT as pesticides, improvement of post-harvest practices and sustainable development of fisheries, and development of smallholder dairy farming.

Among the FAO inter-regional programmes, one has to include also the initiative on the impact of soaring food prices, the containment of the risks of wheat rusts, measures to boost sustainable use of water and energy resources for agricultural production in the context of the ongoing climate change, the improvement of seed supply, and the recovery and management of the sturgeon fisheries in the Caspian Sea.

Special attention deserves the activities of FAO Investment Centre (TCI), which has assisted the GOI in the preparation, supervision and review of five investment projects approved for a total investment of US\$ 551.4 million, all financed by the World Bank for agricultural credit, natural resources and environmental management, and irrigation rehabilitation. TCI also recently contributed to the design of inputs to the project for the rehabilitation of forest landscapes and degraded lands, funded by GEF.

ANNEX VIII
List of all FAO Projects Implemented 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
TCP/IRA/8953	Upgrading Straw and Supplem. 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 Kilka 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
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
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
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
TCP/IRA/6611	Improvement of Village Milk Collection and Processing	1996-06	209,000
TCP/IRA/6612	Wheat Rust	1996-07	18,500
TCP/IRA/6614	Tea Variety Development and Management	1996-10	254,000
TCP/IRA/6613	Sugarcane Variety and Development	1996-10	276,000
IRA/97/020/ /08/12	Development of National Strategy for Aquaculture Shrimp Management	1997-01	89,149
IRA/97/002/ /01/99	Hable Rud Watershed.	1997-01	81,956
IRA/97/003/ /01/99	Irrigation Pilot Project in Garmsar Plain	1997-01	133,702
IRA/97/015/ /08/12	Development of National Action Plan to Combat Desertification in Iran	1997-01	23,500
TCP/IRA/6715	Improvement of Rainfed Orchards	1997-10	226,000
TCP/RAS/6714	Assistance for Responsible Movement of Live Aquatic Animals	1997-12	345,600

TCP/IRA/6716	Emergency Assistance to Earthquake-Affected Farmers	1997-12	306,000
GCP/RAS/171/JPN	Improvement of Agricultural Statistics in Asia and Pacific Countries	1998-01	987,772
UTF /IRA/030/IRA	Surimi Technology Project - Study Tour and Training, Iran	1998-02	10,941
TCP/IRA/7821	Olive Production (Phase II IRA/4456)	1998-04	38,000
TFD-98/IRA/001	Sheep Fattening	1998-10	9,732
TCP/IRA/7822	TCDC Consultancy in Silkworm Diseases Control	1998-10	18,000
UTF /IRA/029/IRA /A	Irrigation Improvement Project - Overseas Training	1999-02	2,235,076
TCP/IRA/8923	Integrated Sustainable Parasite Control	1999-02	196,000
UTF /IRA/033/IRA	Assistance to the Cotton and Oil Seed Organization	1999-03	12,275
IRA/99/026/ /09/12	Appointment of the Panel of Experts (POE) for NAP-SMLWR	1999-06	90,000
UTF /IRA/034/IRA	Two Study Tours for the Ministry of Agriculture – 1999	1999-07	31,459
TCP/IRA/8925	Short-Term TCDT Expertise in Improvement of Trickle Irrigation Systems in Pistachio Orchards in the Kerman Prov.	1999-07	27,500
TCP/IRA/8926	Emergency Assistance to Drought Affected Rice Farmers in Zanjan and Gilan Provinces	1999-07	400,000
TCP/IRA/8924	Assessing Options for Increasing Incomes of Gilan Province	1999-07	46,108
IRA/97/004/ /01/99	Desertification Control Project	1999-09	113,347
TCP/IRA/8927	Improvement of Greenhouse Management for Women and Young Farmers Employment	1999-10	381,000
OSRO/IRA/901/NOR	Emergency Wheat Seed Supply to Drought Affected Rainfed Farm Farmers in Kurdistan Province	1999-12	62,946

UTF /IRA/036/IRA	Environment Component of the Irrigation Improvement Project (LIP), Iran	2000-01	126,190
TCP/IRA/9065	Emergency Assistance to Flood Affected Farmers in Mazandaran Province (recoded from TCP/IRA/0065)	2000-03	317,698
TCP/IRA/9066	TCDC Consultancy in Silkworm Disease Control (Phase II)	2000-05	16,974
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-Bakhtiari Province	2000-05	9,843
TFD-00/IRA/003	Small scale poultry keeping for handicapped rural women of Isfahan Province	2000-05	7,982
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
EP/GLO/201/GEF	Reduction of Environmental Impact from Tropical Shrimp Trawling, Through the Introduction of By-catch Reduction Technologies and Change of Management	2002-06	4,450,000
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 (<i>Bactrocera zonata</i>) 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
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
GTFS/INT/907/ITA	Controlling Transboundary Animal Diseases in Central Asian Countries	2004-01	6,847,123
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 Region Emergency preparedness for highly pathogenic avian influenza in the Middle East Region	2005-10	400,000
OSRO/GLO/504/MUL BABY01	Emergency assistance for the control and prevention of avian influenza	2005-11	3,506,326

OSRO/GLO/504/MUL BABY02	Emergency assistance for the control and prevention of avian influenza	2005-11	3,696,573
OSRO/GLO/504/MUL BABY04	Emergency assistance for the control and prevention of avian influenza	2005-11	5,930,420
MTF/INT/003/EEC	Combating Foot-and-mouth Disease (FMD) Through Enhanced and Co-ordinated Surveillance Activities	2006-01	2,401,500
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/GLO/601/SWE BABY01	Emergency assistance for the control and prevention of avian influenza- All activities in Asia, Middle East and North Africa	2006-05	6,604,494
OSRO/INT/603/USA	Support FAO's Global Avian Influenza and Eradication Programme (International Coordination AI Control)	2006-06	1,000,000
OSRO/INT/603/USA BABY01	Support FAO's Global Avian Influenza and Eradication Programme (International Coordination AI Control)	2006-06	80,000
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
MTF /RAS/230/CFC	Improved Market Access and Smallholder Dairy Farmer Participation for Sustainable Dairy Development	2007-06	110,200
GCP /GLO/216/SPA BABY06	FAO Initiative on Soaring Food Prices (ISFP) - Wheat Rust Response	2007-07	487,700
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 Ammendment 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

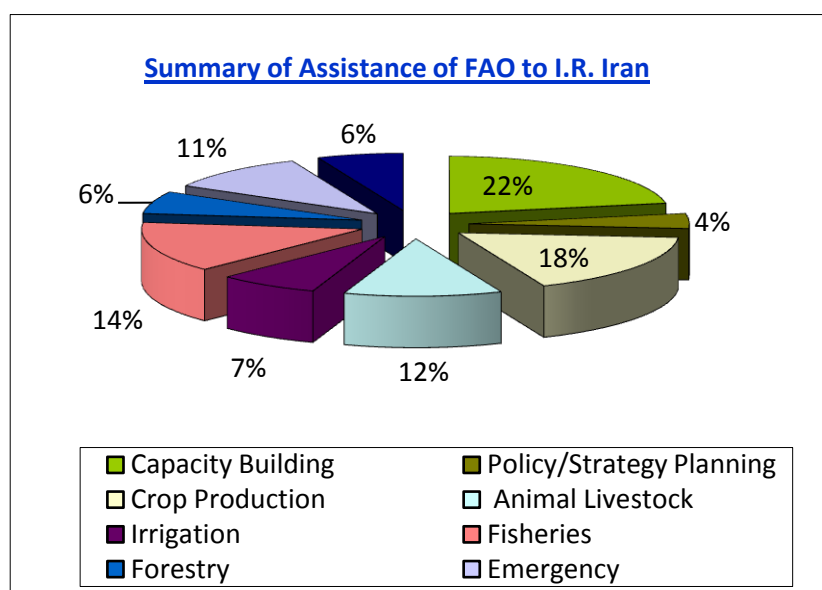
UTF /IRA/062/IRA	Rehabilitation of forest landscapes and degraded lands with particular attention to saline soils and areas prone to wind erosion	2009-02	200,000
TFD-06/IRA/001	Aquarium Fish Breeding	2009-02	10,000
TCP/IRA/3201	TCP Facility	2009-05	21,700
GCP /INT/193/IFA	Reducing risks of Wheat Rusts threatening the Livelihoods of Resource poor Farmers through Monitoring and Early Warning - (Grant 1076-FAO)	2009-05	1,499,998
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/003	Processing the Vegetable Garden Crops	2011-02	10,000
TCP/IRA/3301	Feasibility Study on the Establishment of Olive Germplasm Collection in Iran under the International Olive Council (IOC)	2011-04	40,705
TFD-10/IRA/001	Processing Workshop on Cultivation and Horticulture (Yellow Kashk and Local Spices)	2011-09	10,000
GCP/IRA/064/GFF	Rehabilitation of Forest Landscapes and Degraded Land with Particular Attention to Saline Soils and Areas Prone to Wind Erosion	2011-11	11,007,100
TCP/RAB/3305	State of Forest Genetic Resources in the Near East (Egypt, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon and Yemen)	2011-11	98,975
TCP/INT/3401	Support for the implementation and development of the CountrySTAT framework in the Economic Cooperation Organization (ECO) countries	2012-03	349,000

ANNEX IX

Projects' Areas and Pie Chart

Areas of Assistance	TCP Projects	UNDP Projects	UTF Projects	TF Projects	TFD Projects	Total	Percentage
Capacity Building	14	3	5	2	18	42	22%
Policy/Strategy Planning	6	2	0	0	0	8	4%
Crop Production	22	1	5	4	0	32	18%
Animal Livestock	16	3	0	3	0	22	12%
Irrigation	2	6	6	0	0	14	7%
Fisheries	17	4	5	1	0	27	14%
Forestry	3	6	1	2	0	12	6%
Emergency	10	0	0	10	0	20	11%
Other	5	5	1	1	0	12	6%
Total	95	30	23	23	18	189	100%



ANNEX X**FAO Ongoing Projects in Iran**

Project Symbol	Project Title	Total Budget	Duration
Inter-regional Projects			
MTF/INT/003/EEC (Inter-regional)	Combating Foot-and-mouth Disease through Enhanced and Co-ordinated Surveillance Activities; Phase III of the FMD Surveillance Centre Initiative	\$ 956,500 (Iran allocation)	EOD: Sep 2010 NTE: Sep 2013
TCP/INT/3301 (Inter-regional)	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-Algeria, Bahrain, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, Turkey, UAE and Yemen	\$ 436,000	EOD: Jun 2010 NTE: Sep 2012
TCP/INT/3401 (Inter-regional)	Support for the Implementation and Development of the Country STAT Framework in the Economic Cooperation Organization (ECO) Countries	\$ 349,000	EOD: April 2012 NTE: March 2014
TCP/RAS/3302 (Inter-regional)	Improving post-harvest practices and sustainable market development for long-line fisheries for tuna and other large pelagic fish species (India, Iran, Maldives, Pakistan and Sri Lanka)	\$ 429,000	EOD: Aug 2010 NTE: Dec 2012
Regional Projects			
GTFS/REM/070/ITA (Regional)	Regional Integrated Pest Management (IPM) Programme in the Middle Eastern Countries (TF Component: Food Security)- Algeria, Egypt, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, Syria and Tunisia and Gaza	\$ 8,609,371	EOD: Dec 2003 NTE: Dec 2013
UNFA/REM/073/WHO (Regional)	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)- Iran, Jordan and Morocco	\$ 393,266	EOD: Oct 2010 NTE: Oct 2012
GCP/RAB/012/ITA (Regional)	Support Cooperation on Agricultural Water Resource Management in the Lower Mesopotamia (Tigris and Euphrates), (Iran, Iraq and Syria)	\$ 4,538,235	EOD: June 2012 NTE: June 2015
TCP/RAB/3305 (Regional)	State of Forest Genetic Resources in the Near East (Egypt, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon and Yemen)	\$ 98,975	EOD: Nov 2011 NTE: May 2012
National Projects			
GCP/IRA/064/GFF	Rehabilitation of Forest Landscapes and Degraded Land with Particular Attention to Saline Soils and Areas Prone to Wind Erosion	\$ 11,007,100	EOD: Nov 2011 NTE: Oct 2016

Project Symbol	Project Title	Total Budget	Duration
TCP/IRA/3202	Monitoring, Prevention and Control of Aflatoxin Contamination in Iranian Pistachio Nuts- Phase II of TCP/IRA/3104	\$ 257,000	EOD: May 2009 NTE: Dec 2011
TCP/IRA/3401	Development of Fodder Production and Regeneration for Improved Rural Livelihoods	\$ 303,880	EOD: Feb 2012 NTE: Dec 2013
UTF/IRA/061 Funds not received yet from the Gov't	Establishment of Western and Central Asian Artemia Reference Centre	\$ 2,854,587	EOD: June 2008 NTE: May 2012
UTF/IRA/063	Purchase of Gas Tight Doors for Foot & Mouth Disease Surveillance Centre, Golmakan, Khorasan Razavi Province	\$ 799,626	EOD: Sep 2009 NTE: Sep 2010
TFD-09/IRA/001	Turkey Rearing for Meat Production	\$ 10,000	EOD: Feb 2011 NTE: Feb 2012
TFD-10/IRA/001	Processing Workshop on Cultivation and Horticulture (Yellow Kashk and Local Spices)	\$ 10,000	EOD: Sep 2011 NTE: Sep 2012

Source: FAO-Iran

ANNEX XI***Summary of ongoing FAO projects in Iran (as of 4 July 2012)***

<i>Type of resources</i>	BUDGET			
	<i>past years</i>	<i>2012</i>	<i>future years</i>	<i>Total</i>
SPFS	0	0	0	0
TCP	1,287,652	0	0	1,287,652
TF/UTF	4,755,808	225,528	2,799,023	7,780,359
UNDP	479,500	0	0	479,500
TF others	303,165	674,921	1,979,339	2,057,426
TOTAL	6,826,125	900,449	4,778,362	12,504,936

(source: FPMIS)