



# Third Country Report On Combating Desertification And Drought Mitigation in I.R. of IRAN



Ministry of Jihad-e Agriculture  
Forest, Range and Watershed Management Organization

May 2006

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## Summery of the Third Country Report of I.R.Iran for Combating Desertification

### 1-Focal point institution

Name of Focal Point	Naser Moghaddasi	
Address	No131- Deputy of FRWO for rangelands and soil – Western Zartosht street. Tehran I.R.of Iran	
Email	E-mail : ccd_nfp@frw.org.ir	
Country- specific websites relating to desertification	<a href="http://www.frw.org.ir">www.frw.org.ir</a> <a href="http://www.rifr-ac.ir">www.rifr-ac.ir</a> <a href="http://www.scwmri.ac.ir">www.scwmri.ac.ir</a> <a href="http://www.iranswri.com">www.iranswri.com</a> <a href="http://www.soiliran.org">www.soiliran.org</a> <a href="http://www.wrm.or.ir">www.wrm.or.ir</a> <a href="http://www.wri.ac.ir">www.wri.ac.ir</a>	<a href="http://www.irimet.net">www.irimet.net</a> <a href="http://www.cenesta.org">www.cenesta.org</a> <a href="http://www.smisagh.com">www.smisagh.com</a> <a href="http://www.irandoe.org">www.irandoe.org</a> <a href="http://www.iut.ir.deprtment.php">www.iut.ir.deprtment.php</a> <a href="http://www.yazduni.ac.ir/mainpage/research/ddri">www.yazduni.ac.ir/mainpage/research/ddri</a>

### 2-Status of NAP (please provide information relevant to the status in your country only)

Date of validation : 2004	Body/institution/Government which validated the NAP: The National Committee to combat desertification (NCCD)	
NAP reviews:	Green Consultants (first draft)	1998
	The Institute for Rural Development of Iran (NGO) 2nd draft. In this review thirty workshops were held with cooperation of CBO s at national level in desert provinces throughout the country	2001
	GM Consultancy mission to Iran: Mr. Alexander Cote &Mr. Yousef Brahimi	2002
	GM consultancy mission to Iran (Dr Tijan Jallow) and finalization and validation the NAP	2004
	A National review of the NAP for inclusion in the Fourth Five Year development Program of the I.R.of Iran.	2004
	GEF consultancy program in the format of UNDP/GEF Capacity Building for the implementation of the NAP that led to the consultative workshop in corporation of	2005

	government agencies, universities, NGOs and CBOs	
NAP has been integrated into the national development strategy	Yes. The principles has been integrated in the Fourth Five Year Development Program of the country	2005
NAP implementation has started with or without the inclusions of partnership agreements	<p><b>National Level:</b>  NAP implementation has started in coordination with relevant ministries and organizations, which are also member to the National Executive Committee (NEC). In this context NAP has been integrated into partnership agreement has been signed with Ministry of Petroleum, Ministry of Energy, Ministry of Roads and Transportation, University of Tehran and also NGOs such as Astnghods Organization for the implementation of the NAP.</p> <p><b>International Level:</b>  Decisions were adopted between FRWO and donor countries for the conclusion of partnership agreements with little success. However, FRWO has so far concluded some partnership agreements in form of joint international projects with GEF and UNDP in recent years</p>	
NAP has been integrated into the poverty reduction strategy(PRSP)	The NAP principles and objectives with regard to poverty reduction is incorporated in the Outlook Program of the I.R.of IRAN (2005-2025)	

3-Member of SRAP/RAP (please provide information where appropriate)

Name of sub regional and/or regional cooperation framework		
1	TPN3	Hosting Thematic Program Network for Rangeland Management including Sand Dune Fixation
2	TPN4	Membership in the Thematic Program Network on Water Management
3	TPN1	Membership in the Thematic Program Network on Monitoring and Evaluation
4	TN1(SRAP)	Water Resources Inventory and Database in cooperation with ICARDA
5	TN2(SRAP)	Vegetation Cover in cooperation with ACSAD

4- Composition of the NCB

	Name of institution	Government	NGO	male/female
1	Office NFP / Forest Range & Watershed Management Organization(FRWO)	✓	---	60 M 20 F

FRWO designated as the NCB for the issues related to the Convention, formulation & implementation of the NAP. FRWO under ministry of Jihad Agriculture of Iran is an autonomous technical government body undertakes the responsibility of planning, administrating and execution of programs in the field of natural resources.

5-Total number of NGOs accredited to the process

Has an NGO National Coordinating Committee on desertification established if yes, how many NGOs, CBOs partnership in it	There are 350 active NGOs in the field of environment which about 150 NGOs are active in Arid and Semi-arid area. The CENSETA and SERAT MISAGH are NGOs Accredited in COPs of UNCCD The network of NGOs are working with the CBOs in the area of capacity building in NAP implementation
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6-Total number of acts, law passed relating to UNCCD:

Name up to five most relevant acts & laws/regulations

	Title of the law	Date of adoption
1-	Ratification of the UNCCD in parliament	1996
2-	Ratification of the UNFCCC in parliament	
3-	Ratification of the UNCBD in parliament	1995
4-	Ratification of the Third five years development Plan (2000-2005)	2000
5-	Ratification of the Forth five years development Plan (2005-2010) which contains some articles of NAP	2005

7-The consultative process

Number of partnership agreements that have been concluded and/or being initiated within the framework of the UNCC D

Official of the partnership	Donors, International Organization	Date of conclusion
Support for the elaboration of a National Framework for UNCCD implementation in the I.R.Iran	Global Mechanism (GM)	2002
Integrated management of water resources in Urmieh watershed	Holland	2003
Integrated Management of Sistan Water Resources	Holland	2003

List of consultative meeting on UNCCD implementation

	Name of consultative meeting	Date/year	Donor countries involved	International Organization or agencies of the UN System involved
1	Regional Workshop on the Role of Women in Watershed Conservation and Environmental protection	2004		UNESCO
2	Near East and Africa Regional Workshop on Sustainable Urban, Peri Urban Forestry & green Species Development	2003		FAO
3	Best Practices on Sand Dune Fixation & rangeland Management	2002		UNCCD
4	Twenty-sixth FAO Regional Conference for the Near East	2002		FAO
5	National Workshop on Assessment & measurement of Plan Criteria & Indicators for Sustainable Forest Management	2002		FAO
6	Near East Regional Workshop: How to Achieve Sustainable Forest Management in Low Forest Cover Countries	2002		
7	The Launching Meeting of the Asian Thematic Program Network on Rangeland Management including Sand Dune Fixation	2001		UNCCD
8	Regional Symposium on Sustainable Development of Desert Communities	2000		UNDP
9	The Fourteenth Near East Commission on Forestry	2000		FAO
10	Workshop on Capacity Building for implementation of the UN convention to Combat Desertification 1998			ESCAP

8- Name up to projects currently under implementation which are directly or indirectly related to the UNCCD

	Name of projects	Project implemented with the framework of the NAP/SRAP/RAP	Project implemented within the framework of the...	Time frame	Partner involved	Overall budget (USD)
1	Carbon Sequestration in the desertified Rangelands of Hossein Abad	Yes		2003-2009	UNDP	1709939
2	Sustainable Management of land & water Resources Hableh Roud Basin(phase 2)in	Yes		2005-2010	UNDAF	1200000
3	The Study on Range Management in Shahmirzad-Semnan Iran	Yes		2003-2005	FRWO-UNCCD	
4	The Study on Application of Water Absorbents	yes		2004-2005	FRWO UNCCD	200000
5	Benchmark & indicators of desertification in the I.R.Iran	Yes		2004-2007	FRWO	200000
6	Integrated management of water resources in Urmieh watershed	No	Bilateral agreement between I.R.Iran & Holland	2003-2006	Holland Natural Resources, DELFT Holland Institute & Iran Institute for Water Research	720000
7	Integrated Management of Sistan Water Resources	No	Bilateral agreement between I.R.Iran & Holland	2003-2006	Holland DLFT Institute & Iran Institute for Water Research	720000



(iii) Strategies and priorities established within the framework of sustainable development plans and/or policies

there INDICATORS	QUESTIONS	Answers
<p><b>National plans and strategies available in other social and economic areas</b></p> <p><b>National plans or strategies in the field of combating desertification developed prior to the UNCCD NAP</b></p>	<p>1- To what extent have the strategies and priorities established within the framework of sustainable development taken into consideration the efforts to formulate a NAP or aspects of already completed NAPS?</p> <p>i) National Development Plans            ii) Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper            iii) National Strategy for sustainable development            iv) National Environmental Action Plans            v) National Agenda 21            vi) National Conservation Strategy            vii) Country Assistance Strategies            viii) Country Strategy Paper            ix) Common Country Framework            x) Other relevant plan or strategy (agriculture, energy, education, trade, health, poverty eradication, migration, forests, climate change, biodiversity, coastal and marine resources, etc.)</p> <p>2- In what ways are the UNCCD principles accommodated in other environmental frameworks (i.e. in terms of the participatory process, the consultative mechanism, program approach, etc.)?</p> <p>3- What working relationships have been established between the NFP and/or NCB and those Ministries dealing with the implementation of such strategies?</p>	<p>1) The third and fourth five years Development program ,Poverty Reduction Program National Strategy for sustainable Development ,Natural Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan ,Outlook Program of the I.R.of Iran (2005 2025),National Water Strategy ,National Meteorological Plan ,Early Warning System ,National Strategy for Agricultural and Natural Resources, National Plan Watershed Management ,and National Family Planning Program have contributed elements and aspects for the NAP formulation.</p> <p>2) The UNCCD principles have been accumulated in other environmental frameworks through establishing ad hoc working committees between the environmental conventions.</p> <p>3)The NFP which is representing the NCB is working with the National Execution Committee as a coordinating body with other ministries dealing with the implementation of national strategies.</p>

(iv) Institutional measures taken to implement the Convention, including legislative and institutional frameworks or arrangements, linkages and synergies with other environmental conventions and, as appropriate, with national development strategies

INDICATORS	QUESTIONS	Answers
<p><b>NAPs as part of the National Economic and Social Development and Environment Protection Plans</b></p>	<p>1-How coherent is the NAP with other national and social development and environmental protection plans?</p> <p>2-To what degree is the NAP considered a strategic framework for action with regard to the policy objectives specified in those plans?</p> <p>3- What are the major institutional and/or programmatic obstacles in integrating the objectives of the NAP into such strategies?</p> <p>4- Have policy measures and incentive schemes been adopted or initiated aiming at encouraging private sector support, notably with regard to technological and scientific cooperation, and how are these efforts reflected in the NAP?</p> <p>5 Are there any specific attempts in the NAP process aiming at closing the gaps between existing national sustainable policies and those that are currently drafted, i.e. through legislative adjustments or awareness-raising measures?</p>	<p>1)-Attempts have been made to boost the NAP Coherence with other social development plans in terms of poverty reduction ,family planning and public participation also with other environmental protection plans through conversation of habitats ,faun and flora species and genetic resources in arid and semi arid regions.</p> <p>2) - The NAP is a strategic framework for action with regard to the policy objective in national development strategies for instant in terms of poverty reduction ,deforestation, desertification, sustainable mountain development, and sustainable agriculture and conservation of biodiversity in sustainable development sector or in terms of conservation of genetic resources, minimizing the impacts to environment, local population for regeneration of affected areas in biodiversity sector.</p> <p>3) - The major obstacles are: Sectoral planning, lack of new enactments for integrating the objectives of the NAP in other sectoral programs and finally ambiguity in desert and desertification definitions in deferent sectors.</p> <p>4)- The NAP encourages private sector, specially local communities to invest on dry lands through policy measures and incentive schemes such as preferable bank facilities and credits lines as well as technical assistance for sustainable development of dry lands..</p> <p>5) The NAP has contributed to a number of sectoral and National Programs and Strategies such as the Integrated Soil Act and the Five-Year Development Plans.</p>

(iv) Institutional measures taken to implement the Convention, including legislative and institutional frameworks or arrangements, linkages and synergies with other environmental conventions and, as appropriate, with national development strategies

INDICATORS	QUESTIONS	Answers
	<p>6-What new initiatives have been undertaken since the last report on integrating the NAP into the national economic and social development and environment protection planning systems, including at the local and national levels?</p> <p>7- How successful is such a process?</p> <p>8- What kind of activities are being pursued which have a sub regional or regional dimension and/or are directly linked with activities pursued under a SRAP or RAP and its thematic program networks (TPNs)?</p> <p>9- In what way do they conform to the objectives of the NAP?</p> <p>10- Are national scientific and technical institutions participating actively and effectively in sub regional, regional and relevant international networks? Successful is such a process?</p>	<p>6)-The main initiatives undertaken since the last reporting includes: Identification wind erosion critical area, formulation of Integrated Management Plans for desertified regions and finalization of Benchmarks and Indicator at national level.</p> <p>7)-This process has been successful to a great percent, enabling policy makers to incorporate it into all levels of national, economic and social development and environmental plans.</p> <p>8)-Regional/Sub regional dimensions of activities includes: (1) Hosting TPN3 by the I.R.of Iran (2)Holding Training workshop for Afghan’s experts on the field of desertification.3) Undertaking the cross-sectoral studies on the Hirmand watershed which is common between Iran and Afghanistan.</p> <p>9)-All These activities have been implemented on the sprit of sub regional and regional cooperation and exchange of experiencesbetween the parties experts .</p> <p>10)-There are number of scientific and technical institutions and research centers participating in regional and sub regional and international networks.</p>

<p><b>Linkage achieved with subregional and regional action programmes (SRAPs and RAPs)</b></p>	<p>11- Has the Government officially adopted the NAP?  12- Has a budget been officially approved to finance the implementation of the NAP?  13- Provide a brief on the status of NAP Implementation</p> <p>14-How influential is the NCB on matters of policy and legislation, and how well is it linked to the Government department responsible for Development partners?</p> <p>15- To what extent is the NCB decentralized in terms of financial, human and material resources?</p>	<p>11)-The Government of I.R.of Iran has officially adopted the NAP in 2004.  12)-The Government has earmarked a budget for implementation of the NAP to FRWO as the National Execution Body.  13)-The following programs are formulated in line with NAP implementation :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1- Watershed Management and Recharge of aquifers.</li> <li>2- Sand Dune Fixation</li> <li>3- Rangeland Management</li> <li>4- Integrated land Water Management in dry lands</li> </ul> <p>14)-FRWO is designated as NCB that acts as the Secretariat of NCCD Presided over by the Minister of Jihad e Agriculture and the NCB are legally vested with powers to influence on matters of policy and legislation and also it is linked to other government agencies through the National Execution Committee (NEC).  15)-In Iran, NCB is not an autonomous entity and FRWO plays the role of NCB.</p>
<p><b>Established and functional national coordination body (NCB)</b></p>	<p>16- Has a full-time secretariat for the NCB been established since the last report?  17 -How autonomous is the NFP in terms of resources and decision making?  18- To what extent can the NCB promote synergistic developments for sustainable land management with related programmed frameworks?  19-Review and evaluate the status of resources within the NCB as compared to the last report.  20-Does the NCB have the capacity to catalyze preparation, implementation and evaluation of the NAP?</p>	<p>16)-The Sand Dune Fixation &amp; Desertification Bureau of FRWO is the secretariat for the NCB.  17)-The NFP is relatively autonomous entity that provides linkage with other sectors through FRWO that acts as the NCB.  18)-The NCB promotes synergistic developments for sustainable land management through Ministry of Jihad e Agriculture and Management and Planning Organization (MPO)</p> <p>19)-ON the average, the resources have increased by 50% within the NCB as compared with the last reporting period.  20)-The NCB, in cooperation with other relevant ministries is carrying out the NAP</p>

	<p>21-What are the specific capacity needs of the NCB and the NFP, taking into consideration the cross-sectoral nature of the Convention?</p> <p>22- Has any review been done (in terms of representation) to ensure participation from other stakeholders?</p> <p>23-Are there any changes to report with regard to how the NCB is linked to bodies of other United Nations conventions?</p> <p>24- How does the composition of the NCB enhance the(synergistic) programming and implementation</p> <p>25- How does the NCB/NFP address the need to involve in the NAP private sector initiatives and marketing strategies for dry lands products?</p>	<p>21)- The specific capacity need of the NCB/NFP are as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1- Capacity building for all stakeholders at the decision makers level to the grassroots in the course of the conventions objectives.</li> <li>2 –Public awareness raising of desertification and drought impacts on the socio-economic aspects of the people life</li> <li>3- Integrated project planning in dry ecosystems and participatory natural resource management to meet the needs of the local communities and improve the ecological indexes.</li> <li>4- To impose the criteria and indicators of desertification in all infrastructural project development such as roads, mining, dams and agricultural stuff mass production.</li> <li>5- Monitoring and Assessment of all aspects of desertification such as salinization, Wind and water erosion , degradation of vegetation cover and the quality and the quantity of water resources</li> <li>6- Strengthening the network and structure of NGOs and CBOs in line with the objectives of the convention.</li> </ol> <p>22) The NAP has been reviewed continuously to ensure fully participation of all stakeholders and to guaranty its quality ,then it can be said that the NAP is a dynamic program.</p> <p>23) The NCB is linked to bodies of the United Nation Convention through the NFP of the UN-related Convention such as National Focal Point to CBD.</p> <p>24)- The NCB is responsible for range management, sand dune fixation, watershed management and forest management. Therefore the present composition of above activities enhances the programming &amp; implementation of the UNCCD project at national level.</p> <p>25)The NCB/NFP address the needs of the private sector by enacting the proper regulations which allows the privet sector to invest in dry lands and explore the potential capacities for desert marketing .</p>
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INDICATORS	QUESTIONS	Answers
	<p>26-Has the level of stakeholder participation increased since the last reporting and what are the mechanisms to ensure active participation?</p> <p>27-How effective and efficient are the ways and means of communication or networking among members of the NCB and the groups they represent, especially with regard to civil society organizations?</p> <p>28- Is the modality for nominating members to the NCB transparent?</p> <p>29- Critically review, analyze and compare the capacity of the NCB to organize and manage the information system since the last report</p> <p>30-What is the status of the databases being Maintained by the NCB?</p>	<p>26)- De-centralization of NCB at ad ministerial level and having the strong believe of transferring the responsibilities of combating desertification to the people have lead to increase the role of the CBOs and NGOs in the decision making process and implementation of conventions.</p> <p>27) Decentralization in planning &amp; implementation is one of the main objectives of the National Development Strategy in the country. This has doubled the flexibility of communication among NCB members of civil society.</p> <p>28)- The NCB members shall have the general and specialized conditions required by FRWO members. They should be roster experts in natural resources specialists.</p> <p>29) The information system such as data bases, access to the internet, websites, information networking has been developed since the last report in such a way that a data bases has been established for the UNCCD and all NCB experts have internet access.</p> <p>30) The database enjoys a satisfactory status so that every NCB expert can have access to information he/she requires with regard to the desertification developments.</p>

	<p>31-Evaluate the means of internal and external communication between the NFP and the NCB?</p> <p>32-How has the review and analysis of existing mechanisms for coordinating and harmonizing actions to combat land degradation at national and local levels contributed to strengthening coordination and implementation of UNCCD programs?</p> <p>33- Where is it necessary to build capacity at the local and national level in order to establish a well functioning information exchange between relevant stakeholders?</p> <p>34- Is capacity and institution building being continuously addressed and promoted at the local and national levels?</p> <p>35-What changes have taken place since the last report?</p>	<p>31) The communication between the NFP and the NCB is very smooth and the NFP is the in charge of communication with the UNCCD and FRWO.</p> <p>32) The establishment of NCCD&amp; NEC has provided a momentum for strengthening coordination &amp; implementation of the UNCCD programs.</p> <p>33) It seems necessary to start capacity building at NGOs, CBO s, and land users and connecting them to data bank system of NCB specially regarding to the early warning and climatically issues.</p> <p>34) FRWO in charge of the NCB has extensive programs for capacity building for land users &amp; local communities in form of extension programs, 30 consultation- workshops and the like.</p> <p>35) This has resulted in enhancing the number of training and research centers, development of research and study programs, public participation of local communities as well as promotion of extension activities.</p>
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	<p>36- What is the feedback from stakeholders and institutions?</p> <p>37- How coherent and functional is the environmental legislation in your country?</p> <p>38- What progress has been achieved in the enforcement of environmental laws relating to desertification</p> <p>39- What are the specific institutional and human resources capacity needs in order to improve proper law enforcement?</p> <p>40- What progress has been made on land tenure issues since the last report?</p>	<p>36) This has led to more contacts with NGOs &amp; increased participation of local communities in desertification programs that in turns insures the sustainability of projects implemented by FRWO in line with the NAP implementation.</p> <p>37) The environmental legislation are based on environmental views in the framework of CBD &amp; there is not major obstacles in the implementation of UNCCD.,However more synergistic programs aimed at removing inconsistencies should be devised.</p> <p>38) In addition to FRWO progress in conservation of soil &amp; vegetation cover, there have been positive trends in biodiversity and wildlife conservation and management of water resources by the Department of Environment and Ministry of Energy respectively.</p> <p>39) In order to improve proper law enforcement, we have to develop training centers at local level, enhance public participation and awareness, enact new laws &amp; regulations, coordination national strategies and macro-policies and finalize national desertification code</p> <p>40) Land tenure is divided into public and private ownership. Public land is managed by the government and in the last two years around 10 million hectares of national lands has been surveyed and has received title deeds form government</p>
	<p>41 Have measures been taken to strengthen the capacity of local populations and local authorities to participate in decision making which is relevant to combating land degradation?</p> <p>42-What are the needs for awareness raising among the local population for an improved compliance to new legislation?</p>	<p>41) Progress has been made in the area due to installation of decentralization program throughout the country.</p> <p>42) There is added awareness rising needed among the local population in terms of capacity building activities as well as expansion of extension programs.</p>



	<p>43- Does the NAP foresee particular projects that deal with law enforcement relating to the combat against desertification?</p> <p>44-- What are the procedure for identifying and implementing such measures?</p>	<p>43) There are a number of projects in the NAP related to law enforcement, as follow :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1- Ratification of macro-policy guidelines on natural resources by the supreme leader of the I.R.of IRAN</li> <li>2-Ratification of the annexation law of the I.R. Iran to the Convention by the Islamic Consultative Parliament</li> <li>3- Ratification of anti-desertification macro-policies of Iran by the National committee to Combat Desertification</li> <li>4- Incorporation of the principles and objectives of the NAP in the Outlook Program of the I.E. Iran -2005 as well as macro-policy guidelines ratified by the supreme of the I.E. Iran</li> <li>5- Incorporation of the principles and objectives of the NAP in the Third and Fourth Development Plans of the Country.</li> <li>6- Incorporation of the principles and objectives of the NAP in the forefront of the strategies of sustainable development of agricultural sector</li> </ol> <p>44- The main procedures for identifying and implementing the NAP includes Rural Islamic Councils, Local Elites, NGOs and publication at local level, and extension office of FRWO.</p>
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(v) Participatory process in support of preparation and implementation of action programmes, particularly processes involving civil society, non-governmental organizations and community-based

INDICATORS	QUESTIONS	Answers
<p><b>Effective participation of actors in defining national priorities</b></p>	<p>1- How effective are the participatory processes in the formulation and implementation of the NAP and its related activities?</p> <p>2- What is the trend now in these processes, notably with respect to areas of the Declaration mentioned under vii below?</p>	<p>1-The Islamic republic of Iran has promoted the participatory process involving civil society throughout the Nap preparation phase through organizing more than 30 consultative workshops aimed at attracting Civil Society support in NAP formulation, prioritizing desertification factors.</p> <p>Determination of bottlenecks and determination of Civil Society capacities in relating to bottlenecks. In implementation phase, civil society has participated in the rehabilitation projects in the desertified areas such as production of stapling, plantation and conservation activities.</p> <p>2- The current trend with respect to areas of the declaration (8/COP4) can be summarized as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development of solar system for electricity production and household uses</li> <li>• Minimizing water consumption through maximizing water efficiency, drip water irrigation, soil conservation from wind and water erosions</li> <li>• Formulation of Integrated Management Plan of Zagros region</li> <li>• Formulation of Forest Resource Assessment</li> <li>• Formulation and implementation of Balancing Range Capacity with Cattle Population</li> <li>• Implementation of Watershed Management and aquifer recharge projects in arid, semi arid and dry sub humid regions</li> </ul> <p>Development of early warning system by the Meteorological Organization.</p>

	<p>3- Is gender and the private sector dimension a specific element of any program in the NAP?</p> <p>4- Has progress been made in developing, with the assistance of the private sector, appropriate technologies aiming at promoting sustainable land use practices in areas such as cash crop, livestock production, aquaculture, recreation, ecotourism, adherence to mining/extraction industries?</p> <p>5- What are the capacity needs in order to maintain and /or establish a mechanism for active involvement of national and local stakeholders with regard to the planning and implementation of NAP activities?</p>	<p>3-The gender and private sector involvement in the Nap formulation and implementation have been a dominant feature of the NAP</p> <p>4- The private sector has been encouraged to engage in sustainable land use practices such as trout aquaculture, ostrich breeding, ecotourism and recreation activities ,gardening, handicrafts production, ceramic and tile Industries.</p> <p>5- The capacity needs for active involvement of national and local stakeholders are to empower communities and civil societies and to promote public awareness and confidence building between government and local people</p>
	<p>6- Examine the criteria used for selecting various actors in national priority identification processes</p> <p>7- Do the criteria encourage equal representation at all levels? If not, what is being done to ensure equal representation?</p> <p>8- How well is the national scientific community represented and what monitoring mechanisms have been established with its assistance?</p> <p>9- Has a mechanism been put in place to ensure continuous consultations?</p>	<p>6-The criteria used for selecting various actors in national priority identification processes are personal interest, pioneering and social leadership role of actors.</p> <p>7- Care has been made to encourage equal representation of various actors through establishing Working Committees of local level and conclude the outputs produced at national integration committee.</p> <p>8- The National scientific Community is represented in all levels including membership in National Committee and Executive Committee, Advising Committee on Science and Technology , membership in Technical Committees for project approval, and finally participation in research projects and study programs.</p> <p>9- The mechanism in place for continuous consultation in Iran is the various level of bottom up planning mechanism starting from village level up to the highest decision making and planning body in the country.</p>

INDICATORS	QUESTIONS	Answers
	<p>10-To what extent has the traditional knowledge system been used in exchange, circulation, transfer and dissemination of information?</p> <p>11- Does traditional knowledge/technology play a role in the framework of the NAP?</p> <p>12- Have linkages with educational centers or governmental institutions responsible for education been established in order to promote environmental education relating to the combat against desertification?</p> <p>13- What are the mechanisms adopted to ensure that various categories of actors are involved in the process to provide information as well as to benefit from information networks?</p> <p>14- Have participatory awareness campaigns been conducted dealing with the following themes:  (i) growing threat to ecosystems and sustainable livelihoods under a scenario of increasingly extreme climatic events, (ii)advocacy for participatory rural development as a key element in poverty eradication, (iii) recognition of the widespread downstream geopolitical consequences of phenomena such as forced migrations and conflicts, (iv) the prevention of land degradation is more cost-effective than suffering the</p>	<p>10-Iran is a rich country in terms of traditional knowledge in dry lands management, therefore, a full chapter has been allocated to traditional knowledge in the process of NAP formulation.</p> <p>11- The traditional knowledge due to its role in sustainable use of soil and water resources in dry lands, are utilized in the NAP implementation</p> <p>12-Many educational centers have been established to promote environmental education relating to combating desertification, besides environmental education has been incorporated in the curricula of natural resources faculties and colleges.</p> <p>13- The mechanism adopted to ensure the various categories of actors is to mobilize bilateral and multi-lateral contacts at various involved levels</p> <p>14-There are strong participatory awareness campaigns in all levels in Iran including</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Natural Hazards Warning System</li> <li>• Poverty eradication through Rural and Nomadic insurance scheme, Natural Hazards insurance scheme including drought flood, etc.</li> <li>• There is no widespread downstream geopolitical consequences such as forced migrations or conflicts.</li> <li>• The NAP encourages prevention of land degradation through participatory process, and raising public awareness and</li> </ul>

	<p>severe consequences of desertification, (v) dissemination of lessons learned and best practices?</p> <p>tices?</p>	<p>involvement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There are a number of publication on lesson learned at best practices in terms of national and international projects and practices</li> </ul>
	<p>15- How are the concerns and results of the national consultations at the local level incorporated into the NAP?</p> <p>16 Have there been any follow-up activities to ensure continuous feedback from stakeholders even after completion of the NAP?</p> <p>17 What is the modality for designating the representatives of various social and institutional categories, at both national and local levels, (nomination, election etc.)?</p>	<p>15- The results of natural consultation are incorporated into the NAP through adopting appropriate strategies and formulation of executive projects based on outputs reached in local workshops, aimed at identifying bottlenecks and proposing solutions</p> <p>16- There are three follow up activities as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Revising the NAP framework through validation workshops of different intervals</li> <li>• Preparation of Integrated Management Plans for desert areas</li> <li>• Monitoring &amp; evaluation of above projects</li> </ul> <p>17-The representatives are designating through both nomination election, questionnaires and feasibility studying the format of integrated management plan in desert areas.</p>

(vi) Consultative process in support of the preparation and implementation of national action programmes and partnership agreements with developed country Parties and other interested entities, particularly mobilization and coordination of both domestic and international resources

INDICATORS	QUESTIONS	Answers
<p><b>Effective support from international partners for cooperation</b></p>	<p>1 What new measures have been taken by the Government to ensure the involvement of international partners in the process and what is the extent of their involvement?</p> <p>2 What kind of support for a national consultative mechanism has come from relevant international organizations?</p> <p>3- Has conclusion of a partnership agreement been achieved?</p> <p>4- How many partners are there, and which of them specifically support the NAP process? Explain, as appropriate, the role of Global Environment Facility (GEF), its implementing/executing agencies and of the Global Mechanism (GM).</p> <p>5 How well does this match the national need for international support in order to implement the Convention?</p> <p>6 To what extent have traditional and alternative</p>	<p>1- The Government has started to formulate draft projects at national and international levels in pursuit of the NAP implementation based on the Common Country assessment (CCA) jointly carried out by the Government &amp; the UN country team in 2003</p> <p>2- There are consultancy, technical and financial supports for the national consultative mechanism</p> <p>3- There are a number of partnership agreements in form of project implementation funds available for instance for Carbon Sequestration Project, Sustainable Management of Land and Water Resources in Hableh Roud and Capacity Building for the NAP implementation</p> <p>4- GEF: Carbon Sequestration Project and Capacity Building for the NAP implementation. UNDP: Sustainable Management of Land &amp; Water Resources in Hableh Roud Basin (phase 2)</p> <p>5- The international support for international agencies is far adequate to address the national needs, however new mechanism should be adopted to encourage donor countries to pump new funds for expansion of activities of UNCCD implementation</p> <p>6- The majority of projects carried out at national level are enervated</p>

	<p>sources of finance been successfully generated for the implementation of the NAP, and what are the main obstacles to this?</p> <p>7 Have steps been undertaken to move from the conclusion of partnership agreements to actual implementation?</p> <p>8 Has a country agreed to become <i>chef de file</i> of the consultative process</p> <p>9 Is there a calendar of activities to ensure continuous process monitoring?</p>	<p>domestic sources without any limitation and obstacles.</p> <p>7- There are some samples of implementation phase derived from the partnership agreement results.</p> <p>8- Yes</p> <p>9- There is a calendar of activities for monitoring some projects in form of case study.</p>
	<p>10- Is there a consultative mechanism established among partners at the national or local levels?</p> <p>11- What are the frequency of meetings, the level of attendance and the degree of participation?</p> <p>12-What is the distribution of roles and tasks among the various partners?</p> <p>13- How do the NFP and NCB participate in the discussions?</p> <p>14- What capacity needs exist in order to maintain the exchange of information with regard to internal consultations?</p>	<p>10-There is a consultative mechanism at the national level for consultations among partner throughout the National Executing Committee(NEC)</p> <p>11- Averagely, there are 6 meetings in a year at level of attendance director and senior experts of relevant ministries.</p> <p>12-The partners are fully authorized representation of respective sector and have the responsibility to coordinate and harmonize sectoral planning related to land degradation and desertification issues</p> <p>13- The sessions are organized by the NFP who is the authorized representation of the NCB and presides over the session and guide discussions and report to the National Committee to Combat desertification and the UNCCD Secretariat.</p> <p>14-Enhancement of capacity of NCCD in the national level and establishment of similar institution in the provincial level with clear mandate, managerial structure, processes and links.</p>

	<p>15- In what manner can the UNCCD secretariat and the Global Mechanism assist in facilitating the convocation of the consultative processes?</p> <p>16- Has the communication and exchange of information been established between the national GEF focal point, the implementing agencies of the GEF, and the NFP?</p> <p>17-What difficulties have been identified in accessing funds through the GEF?</p>	<p>15- The UNCCD Secretariat and The Global Mechanism can assist the consultative processes through mobilizing bilateral and multilateral process.</p> <p>16- There has been established a communication network between the national GEF focal point, the UNDP and NFP.</p> <p>17- The major difficulties in accessing funds are limitation of funds available and long term bureaucratic process of approach of funds through the GEF.</p>
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<p><b>Established technical programmes and functional integrated projects to combat desertification</b></p> <p><b>Action programmes implemented in compliance with priority fields set out in the Convention</b></p>	<p>6- To what an extent have the UNCCD principles been integrated into relevant ongoing projects relating to the areas identified in the left column? Otherwise, have concrete projects dealing with these issues been developed and implemented through the NAP?</p> <p>7- What specific activities have been identified and implemented to improve the economic environment with a view to eradicating poverty?</p> <p>8- In case activities are implemented in the framework of programs other than the UNCCD, what management indicators have been put in place to ensure that these activities address the underlying causes of desertification?</p> <p>9- Have specific projects been promoted aiming at implementation of the Convention at a local level, addressing local ecological and socio-economic conditions</p> <p>10- Are there any new methods to combat desertification that have been generated recently</p> <p>11- If yes, what are these planned measures holistic manner?</p>	<p>6- The UNCCD principles are, to great extent, integrated into ongoing projects. Nothing that this is a gradual and lengthy process and needs the fully understanding of the role played by all stakeholders in the process of the NAP formulation.</p> <p>7- The specific activities implemented to improve the economic environment with view to eradication poverty are development of infrastructures, and banking facilities and insurances, diversification of agricultural products enhancing water efficiency, improvement of species, expansion of rural industries and marketing.</p> <p>8- The activities implemented in the framework of programs other than the UNCCD are coordinated through representatives of the ministries member to the National Executive Committee (NEC) that in a later stage are catalyzed in the National Committee to Combat Desertification (NCCD) &amp; the Integration Committee.</p> <p>9- FRWO is formulating and implementing integrated projects for combating desertification in various regions of the country.</p> <p>10- Yes.</p> <p>11- There are many new methods to combat desertification including recharging water table projects, transfer of national lands in the desert areas to the private sector, development of forest activity, Carbon sequestration project, Land and Water resources Management Project, Shrimp Culture Project, Raising Public Awareness Projects etc.</p>
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INDICATORS	QUESTIONS	Answers
<p><b>Effectiveness of measures in local capacity building</b></p>	<p>12- How is technical and scientific capacity being addressed at the local level?</p> <p>13- In brief, what are the main features for capacity building at the institutional, participatory and consultative levels within the NAP process?</p> <p>14- How are capacity-building measures aiming at the NAP process itself integrated into the NAP process?</p> <p>15- What kinds of capacity-building measures are needed to ensure implementation of the Convention, particularly at the local level?</p> <p>16- Does the NAP reflect such capacity needs and does it outline ways of addressing them?</p>	<p>12- The technical and scientific capacity is addressed in the framework of a process known as participatory study review and formulation process for regional planning.</p> <p>13- Briefly, after ratification of the UNCCD, fundamental orientation has been made in capacity building at the institutional, participatory and consultative levels that has been increasing unabated in the NAP process.</p> <p>14- Capacity building measures are integrated into all projects as an integral part of the project components after annexation of I.R.Iran to the UNCCD.</p> <p>15- Capacity building entails three main elements including training, participatory activities &amp; exchange of information that have integrated in the NAP framework.</p> <p>16- The NAP reflects capacity needs through economic and social measures as well as development of infrastructure in the management plans for desertified areas under the NAP process.</p>

(viii) Financial allocations from national budgets in support of implementation as well as financial assistance and technical cooperation including their inflows. Processes to identify their requirements, areas of funding and setting priorities

INDICATORS	QUESTIONS	Answers
<b>Adopted financial mechanisms</b>	<p>1- What further measures have been taken to ensure access by local actors to funding sources?</p> <p>2- Are these measures provisional or permanent, and how can they be sustained?</p>	<p>1- Funding of projects are based on economic outputs of combating desertification activities in NAP framework that consisted of either in form of loans and banking facilities or grants</p> <p>2- These measures are permanent and they are sustained by current laws and regulations</p> <p>..</p>
	<p>3- Have any other specific mechanisms been determined to ensure financing for the NAP?</p> <p>4- What are the modalities of participation of the various relevant actors in the funding and the management of activities to combat desertification?</p> <p>5- Are international partners supporting these specific financial mechanisms?</p>	<p>3- Other specific mechanisms designed to ensure financing for the NAP is financial allocation from national budget for drought mitigation in emergencies.</p> <p>4- There are two ways of participation of various actors in combating desertification projects including direct funding and in-kind contribution to the implementation of the projects.</p> <p>5- The contribution of international partners are normally far from adequate to address financing requirements</p>
	<p>6- Has a type of activity that generates sufficient economic return in an environmentally sound way been properly identified and promoted for investment projects?</p> <p>7- Has the return on investment been properly reinvested to ensure financial sustainability?</p> <p>8- Has investment in dry lands been generating</p>	<p>6- There are many environmental sound activities with sufficient economic return such as handicraft and cottage industry, honey bee keeping, aquaculture, cash crop production and processing industries.</p> <p>7- In most cases the return in on investment been reinvested to ensure development and financial sustainability of the projects.</p> <p>8- The investment in dry lands has generated many benefits for</p>

	environmental and socio-economic benefits for multiple stakeholders?	stakeholders and resulted in the sustainability of economic activities
	<p>9- In what way is the national government allocating money towards effective implementation of the Convention?</p> <p>10- What kind of difficulties exists with regard to increasing the existing level of financing?</p> <p>11- Has a National Desertification Fund or any other budget line within the Government been established which provides funding exclusively for activities of the NAP?</p>	<p>9-The government allocates budget for the implementation of the Convention through short, medium and long term programs ratified by the planning system of the country.</p> <p>10- The main difficulties with regard to increasing the existing financing can be summed up as the lacks of incentives for both private and public sector to invest in desertified areas due to its little competitiveness compared with other economic sectors.</p> <p>11- There is a specific budget line within FRWO for funding exclusively activities of the NAP.</p>
<b>Technical cooperation developed</b>	<p>12- Has a plan been formulated for requesting technical cooperation, including envisaged multilateral and bilateral cooperation?</p> <p>13- What technical cooperation support has been received other than financial resources?</p> <p>14- What are the needs for capacity building/technical cooperation, notably from the GEF?</p>	<p>12- There are several plans for technical cooperation for implementation in the context of multilateral and bilateral cooperation.</p> <p>13- The main technical cooperation support so far is received as follows: Advisory, consultancy and training services.</p> <p>14- There is a need for more coordinated program for organizing workshops, training courses and as well as rendering consultancy services for capacity building /technical cooperation.</p>
	15- What is the order of priority of the needs identified?	15- The main priority areas are: Regional and International Workshops, study tours, field visits, exchange of experience and visit best practices in the NAP framework.

(ix) Review of benchmarks and indicators utilized to measure progress and an assessment thereof

INDICATORS	QUESTIONS	Answers
<p><b>Operational mechanisms for monitoring and evaluation</b></p>	<p>1- Are the processes and dynamics of land degradation being monitored in your country?</p> <p>2- What measures do you have on the ground to assess the rate of resource degradation?</p> <p>3- What is the rate of resource degradation that can be attributed to drought or climate change?</p> <p>4- Are there any early warning mechanisms set up in an effort to mitigate the effects of drought and desertification?</p> <p>5- In your opinion, to what extent have the results from these measures been used to facilitate better policy formulations or responses?</p> <p>6- What are the measures taken for harmonization of existing mechanisms and systems?</p> <p>7- What monitoring system has been formulated to assess and evaluate the impact of the NAP? Has it been adopted?</p>	<p>1- The processes and dynamic of land degradation are monitored in form of case studies</p> <p>2- FRWO has conducted projects to measure benchmarks &amp; indicators of desertification and to determine wind &amp; water erosion and soil deterioration as well as periodical assessment of sand dune fixation. Besides using the RS and GIS and satellite images provide the bases for detection the soil and vegetation changes.</p> <p>3- There are some specific study regarding the relationship of the rate of resource degradation with the drought or climate change on rangelands and croplands.</p> <p>4- The Meteorological Organization that is member to the National Execution Committee a monitoring and early warning system in line with its duties in the NAP framework to mitigate the effects of drought and desertification.</p> <p>5- The results of the measures taken directly correlates with the better policy formulation and responses</p> <p>6- The main measures taken in the I.R. Iran for harmonization of existing mechanisms and the systems are the measurement and determination of Benchmarks and Indicator of desertification &amp; land degradation</p> <p>7- The monitoring system evaluation is at the moment underway based on benchmarks and indicators of desertification</p>

**Newly introduced indicators, according to decision 10/COP.5**

INDICATORS	QUESTIONS	Answers
<p><b>Scientific and technical desertification control activities</b></p>	<p>1- Which scientific and technical activities relating to desertification control and drought mitigation have been identified under the NAP?</p> <p>2- Have the scientific and technical desertification control activities been considered with a view to determining their conformity with the principles of the Convention? If so, how and by whom was this done?</p> <p>3-What proposals have been made to integrate the scientific and technical community into the NAP process?</p> <p>4- What arrangements have been made to adapt the scientific and technical activities under way to the NAP process?</p> <p>5- Have the scientific and technical desertification control activities specifically recommended in the NAP been implemented, what progress have they made and what are their results and impact?</p> <p>6- What consultation procedures have been implemented with the scientific and technical community?</p> <p>7- What mechanism has been set in place to facilitate consultation?</p>	<p>1-the main scientific and technical activities relating to desertification control and drought mitigation under the NAP are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Collection of efficient traditional knowledge in wind erosion control and runoff control</li> <li>• Sustainable management of water resources, range management and grazing methods, processing of agricultural products, construction of traditional irrigation, water supply systems, development of applied research and formulation of scientific guidelines etc</li> </ul> <p>2-The desertification control activities are under constant observation in two ways including the receiving of the previous programs and formulation of current programs in the NAP framework.</p> <p>3- This has been done through the participation of research centers and universities in all stages of formulation, implementation and supervision of the project under NAP framework.</p> <p>4- The study results/findings suitable for the NAP process are collected and together with other research needs for NAP implementation are sent to research centers for investigations.</p> <p>5- The scientific and technical desertification control activities recommended in the NAP are all implemented and make position impacts of results.</p> <p>6- The main consultative procedure includes workshops, training centers, joint research activities,&amp; supporting msc &amp; PHD dissertation</p> <p>7-Several types of mechanisms are set in place to facilitate consultation such as recruiting persons, contracting research center, and consultation groups</p>

<p><b>Implementation of The recommendations of the Committee on Science and Technology</b></p>	<p>8-What lessons have been drawn from implementing the recommendations of the CST, in particular in respect of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Benchmarks and indicators;</li> <li>• Traditional knowledge;</li> <li>• Early warning systems;</li> <li>• Training and field studies to identify pilot sites?</li> </ul> <p>9- What use has been made of experts from the roster of independent experts drawn up by the secretariat?</p>	<p>8- The lesson Drawn from implementing CST recommendation can be summarized as follows :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bench Marks and Indicators values depend on various socio economic and natural conditions and they should be adopted for various conditions</li> <li>• The traditional knowledge should be refined for actual use and it should be understood that it is very fragile under pressure factors such as socio economic conditions of dry lands</li> <li>• Early warning system can only be efficient if the rules and responsibilities of different players and the linkages are subjects to assessment and the early warning messages are translated in to appropriated guidelines</li> <li>• Point site selection should be made whit due consideration to natural and ecological conditions as well as the socio economic factors of local communities</li> </ul> <p>-----</p>
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## Annex 1: C. UNCCD country profile of Islamic Republic of IRAN

This UNCCD country profile has been provided by: Forest, Range and watershed management organization

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### Biophysical indicators relating to desertification and drought

#### 1-Climate

1.1. Index of aridity **0.03- 0.75**

1.2. Normal rainfall **252 mm**

1.3. Rainfall standard deviation

Sub- national areas		mm
1. Arid	64.7% total area of the country	<b>80-350</b>
2. Semi Arid	29.4% total area of the country	<b>200-450</b>
3. Dry Sub Humid	2.3% total area of the country	<b>300-800</b>

#### 2-Vegetation and Land Use

2.1. NDVI (normalized difference vegetation index)

2.2. Vegetation covers (% of total land area) **63%**

### 2.3. Land use (percent of total land)

Land use	1990-1999 m-ha	2000-2005 m-ha
Arable cropland	18.5	18.5
Irrigated	8.5	12.3
Rain fed	10	6.2
Pasture	90	86
Forest and woodland	12.4	13.81
Other land	10.1	11.5

### 2.4. Surface albedo<sub>2</sub>

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## 3. Water resources

3.1. Fresh water availability (million m <sup>3</sup> )	<b>130000</b>
3.2. Fresh water resources per capita (m <sup>3</sup> )	<b>1820</b>
3.3. Agricultural water use (million m <sup>3</sup> )	<b>86000</b>
3.4. Industrial water use (million m <sup>3</sup> )	<b>1100</b>

#### 4. Energy

##### *Consumption*

- 4.1. Energy use per capita (kg oil equivalent) **1630**  
4.2. Agricultural energy use per hectare (millions of BTU) **10.1**

##### *Production*

- 4.3. Energy from renewable excluding combustible  
Renewable and waste (% of total supply) **1.3** of total

##### *Renewable - Consumption by sector*

- 4.4. Industry (% of total renewable consumption)  
4.5. Residential (% of total renewable consumption)  
4.6. Agriculture (% of total renewable consumption)

#### 5. Types of land degradation

Type of degradation	1990-19999		2000 – 2005	
	Million ha	Percent of total area	Million ha	Percent of total area
<b>Water erosion</b>			<b>76</b>	<b>45.5</b>
<b>Wind erosion</b>			<b>20</b>	<b>12.14</b>
<b>Decreasing fertility</b>			<b>2</b>	<b>1.21</b>
<b>Salinity</b>			<b>2</b>	<b>1.21</b>

## 6. Rehabilitation

<b>Land under rehabilitation</b>	<b>1990-1999</b>	<b>2000-2005</b>
<b>Rehabilitation of degraded cropland(km<sup>2</sup>)</b>	<b>4490</b>	<b>864</b>
<b>Rehabilitation of(km<sup>2</sup>) degraded rangeland</b>	<b>13005</b>	<b>2666</b>
<b>Rehabilitation of degraded forest (km<sup>2</sup>)</b>	<b>11325.84</b>	<b>417.14</b>

Socio-economic indicators related to desertification and drought

## 7. People and economy

7.1. Population (total)	69789000
□□ Population: urban (percent of total)	67.35
□□ Population: rural (percent of total)	32.65
7.2. Population growth (annual %)	1.3
7.3. Life expectancy (years)	72.08
7.4. Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	24
7.5. GDP (current US\$)	151 billion

7.6. GNI per capita (current US\$)	2300
7.7. National poverty rate (% of population)	8.99
7.8. Crop production (metric tons)	75781000
7.9. Livestock production (metric tons)	7068000

## **8. Human development**

8.1. Primary education completion rate (% age group)	<b>97</b>
8.2. Number of women in rural development (total number)	14.9
8.3. Unemployment (% of total)	9.11
8.4. Youth unemployment rate (age 15-24)	8.23
8.5. Illiteracy total (% age 15 and above)	23
8.6. Illiteracy male (% age 15 and above)	<b>16.5</b>
8.7. Illiteracy female (% age 15 and above)	<b>29.6</b>

## **9. Science and technology**

9.1. Number of scientific institutions engaged in Desertification-related work (total number)	<b>15</b>
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## **Annex2: Validation Workshop**

Based on the National reporting process contained in the explanatory note and help guide, a full-day validation workshop was held with partnership of all stakeholders relevant to the NAP implementation including : The representatives of NGOs, CBOs, Research Centers and Universities ,Women Groups, Government Agencies and UNDP in Forest, Range and Watershed Management Organization (FRWO) in Tehran in May 22, 2006.

All the corrections and comments made by participants in the validation workshop have been taken in to consideration by the Core Committee consisting of the following members:

1. Mr. N. Moghaddasi , NFP
2. Mr. A.Rajabi , Ministry of Foreign Affairs
3. Mr.M.Falah Kohan , International Affairs Bureau
4. Mr.S.Ferdowsi , UNDP Development Projects Manager
5. Mr. B. Noshafarin , Sand Dune Fixation Bureau
6. Mr. A. Tahmasebi , Deputy of Range and Soil Affairs
7. Mr. V. Jafarian , Deputy of Range and Soil Affairs
8. Mr. H. Ahmadi , National Member in CST
9. Mr. A. Khold Barin , NGO Representative
10. Mrs. K.Razavi , NGO Representative

### **Annex3: Reverences**

1. Ministry of Jihad-Agriculture- FRWO –center for IRAN Management and Iran Rural development institute (NGO) , The National Action Program on combating desertification in I.R.IRAN , First version – 2001- ISBN 946-7402-09-0
2. Ministry of Jihad-Agriculture- FRWO –center for IRAN Management and Iran Rural development institute (NGO) , The National Action Program on combating desertification in I.R.IRAN , Second version . 2003
3. Ghafari A , Ghasemi WR , Depauw E – Climate Zonning of the country – using UNESCO method : 1- Rainfal Agriculture Reasearch institute , 2- Agriculture soil and water research institute , ICARDA, Agricultural Aridity and Drought seasonal letter Pages 30 – 35
4. IRAN statistics center – Country Anual statistics report of 2004
5. IRAN statistics center website([www.sci.org.ir](http://www.sci.org.ir))
6. World bank site ([www.devdata.worldbank.org.data](http://www.devdata.worldbank.org.data))