

# UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME



# UNDP

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## COUNTRY AND INTERCOUNTRY PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS

### Consideration and approval of country programmes

#### THIRD COUNTRY PROGRAMME FOR THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN

#### Note by the Administrator

Programme period  
1983-1986

Illustrative IPF for 1982-1986  
\$US 20 million

### I. Nature of the programming exercise

1. The third country programme for the Islamic Republic of Iran represents a resumption of UNDP programme activities in the country after a three-year hiatus following the Islamic Revolution of 1979. It is therefore unusual in that it contains no ongoing activities from previous programming cycles. This also enables the Government to make the country programme reflect more closely its own priorities and development orientation for the country. In preparing the country programme, the central directing and co-ordinating role was exercised by the Plan and Budget Organization in consultation with the International Organizations Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the office of the Resident Representative of UNDP in the country. The Plan and Budget Organization brought together the technical ministries of the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran in a series of programming discussions. These were supported by a number of missions by the specialized agencies of the United Nations system, both sectoral and project-specific in nature, along with two UNDP programming missions.

\* The notes by the Administrator concerning the previous country programmes were issued under the document symbols DP/GC/IRA/R.1/RECOMMENDATION and DP/GC/IRA/R.2/RECOMMENDATION.

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## II. Relation of the country programme to national development objectives

2. The third country programme for the Islamic Republic of Iran largely coincides with the Islamic Republic's First Five-Year Development Plan (1983-1987), which is due to be implemented in early 1983. This Plan derives its objectives from a framework established by the perspective Twenty-Year Development Plan (1983-2002) of the Government. The Five-Year Plan reflects a major switch in development emphasis by according a high priority to the agricultural sector. This emphasis is reflected in the sectoral allocations of the country programme, where over 30 per cent of the total resources have been set aside for projects in the agricultural sector. Along with the production emphasis on agriculture, the Five-Year Plan calls for a major effort towards achieving self-reliance through control over the country's natural and human resources. It is to support this latter aim that much of the resources of UNDP will be used to build up national skills through training.

## III. Content and planning of the country programme

3. Individual projects under the third country programme have been approved during 1982 on an ad hoc basis under the authority given by the Governing Council at its June 1982 session. These projects, now operational, account for approximately one third of total available UNDP resources and are directed towards strengthening the country's capacity for vocational training. Other activities that have already been identified indicate the Government's interest in using multilateral technical co-operation for applied research in areas such as crop production and animal husbandry; in providing support to medical and public health services; and for infrastructure development. Sectoral allocations in the country programme show that about one third of the total available resources will go towards projects aimed at increasing agricultural production, while a substantial part of the remaining amount will be devoted to the development of minerals and other resource-based industries as well as to training in industrial skills.

4. A sum of \$1 million has been earmarked for the programme of technical co-operation among developing countries (TCDC) which will be carried out on the basis of the guidelines and criteria laid down by the Governing Council. Overall, the present structure and schedule of programme activities leave the Government with considerable flexibility for planning and implementing new projects towards the latter part of this programming cycle. This is a conscious decision aimed at allowing the Government sufficient time to assess the experience of the first two years of programme implementation before committing the majority of the funds available to it.

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