

INFO BOOK



Organization for Development
Renovation and Equipping
Schools of I.R. IRAN



Islamic Republic of Iran
Ministry of Education



UNISDR

The United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction



دومین
نشست سران
مدرسه ایمن
تهران - ۱۲ و ۱۳ مهرماه ۱۳۹۴



TEHRAN
4-5 October 2015

2nd
Meeting of
Safe School
Leaders

Sunday 4 October

9:00-17:00

Peer-review of I.R. Iran's achievements in school safety

- Field Visits
- Feedback session and Lessons learned

Official Reception

Monday 5 October

9:00-17:00

Ministerial discussions – Translating political commitments into implementation on the ground

- Welcoming statement, Islamic Republic of Iran
- Opening remarks, by Margareta Wahlström, Special Representative of the United Nations Secretary General for Disaster Risk Reduction
- Report on the first meeting of Safe School Leaders (October 2014, Turkey)
- Commitments on school safety emerging from the Third UN World

Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction

- Tour de Table on specific achievements, challenges and commitments in

relation to the Worldwide Initiative implementation

- School safety challenges in Nepal – Country case

- Worldwide Initiative for Safe Schools – Proposed

Implementation Plan

Brief presentation of a draft implementation plan

Technical support package – Key elements

National targets and indicators for school safety

Global monitoring and tracking system of progress in school safety

Discussion, recommendations and WISS piloting

- Wrap-up, next steps and closing

www.dres.ir/safeschool



Organization for Development
Renovation and Equipping
Schools of I.R.IRAN

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Conference Venue	1
About Iran	3
Tehran	4
Tehran's Grand Bazaar	6
Shopping	7
Dar-ul-Fonoun School	8
Azadi Tower	9
Milad Tower	10
Weather Forecast	11
Persian Colloquial	12
Persian Food	13
Iranian Cuisine	14



www.azadihotel.com

Conference Venue

The first reconstructed hotel in wide spread by international well-known companies(Swiss, Italian, Chinese) after Islamic revolution of Iran.

Having four executive floor and private lobby on 23th floor four VIP guests for the first time in Iran. One of the biggest hotels of Iran with 475 rooms and different kinds of banquet halls.

The highest hotels building of Iran with 27 floor and the best view of Alborz mountains and Tehran.

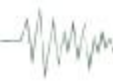
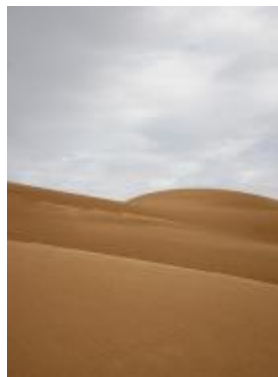
The biggest nature friendly hotel in the country with thrift in using energy.Using the most modern technologic accommodation.

Iresistible in earthquake up to 8 Richter.

The best hotel with suitable rooms for disabled people and most numbers of lifts among Iranian hotels.

Equipped with the most advanced fire control with the exact address and phone alarm to save the guests in bathroom and rooms.

Having interactive TV in all the rooms that shows the guest invoice for the first time in Iran. Selected personnel with academic related education.



About Iran

Iran is an incredible place to visit; an ancient land with a continuous history of 7000 years. The diversity of urban and historical sites, cultures, customs and climates have all turned Iran into one of the most attractive tourist destination of the world throughout the year. Perhaps Iran is one of the few countries in the world where people ski in one part of the country while others are swimming in the warm waters of the Persian Gulf at the same time. About one million historical sites exist in Iran which makes it impossible for tourists to visit them all in a single trip. But by properly planning your trip and spending enough time in the country, you will be able to see a part of the beauties that exist in this marvelous country. What makes travelling to Iran more pleasant is its unique souvenirs and the memory of hospitable Iranians and their cuisines that you will never be able to forget. Come visit Iran to get a first-hand experience of this fascinating and welcoming country. We are waiting with open arms...

Full name	Islamic Republic of Iran
Capital	Tehran
Area	1,648,195 km2
Population	78,000,000
Language	Persian
Alphabet	Farsi
Electricity	220v
Time	IRST (UTC+3:30)





Tehran

Tehran province is one of the main centers of urbanization in Iran and the world due to the existence of Tehran metropolis as the country's capital. Prior to the advent of the Zandiyeh dynasty Tehran did not serve as the country's capital even though it was recognized as an important city. That was when Karim Khan Zand chose Tehran as the capital of his kingdom for a period of four years and ordered the construction of new buildings in the city's "Arg" (Citadel) district. Many development efforts took place in Tehran during the Zandiyeh period which gave the city its metropolitan image.



After the rule of Lotf Ali Khan the last Shah of the Zandiyeh dynasty, a group of people led by Mirza Isa Khan, secretary of the royal court were assigned to prepare an urban map which determined the boundaries of Tehran city. This was done by increasing the number of the city's main entrance gates that were built in the Safavid era from four to twelve namely Darvazeh Shemiran, Qazvin, Khorasan, Shoosh, Yousef Abad, Doushan Tappeh, Doulab, Shah Abdolazim, Ghaar, Gomrok and Darvazeh Dowlat. And finally in 1875 Tehran was declared as the capital of Iran by Agha Mohammad Khan, founder of the Qajar dynasty. The city's population was 15000 by then.

Prior to the discovery of ancient civilizations in the hills of Gheydariyeh and Abbas Abad, archaeologists believed that the city's historical background was only limited to the relics discovered in the "Shahar-e-Rey" region. But further discoveries on the outskirts of Tehran unveiled new secrets that referred to the settlement of other ancient tribes who also had their own distinct culture and lifestyle.



The presence of permanent rivers with abundant water such as Hableh Rood, Jajrood and Karaj which finally poured into the Ray plateau to form large fertile alluviums, are among the factors that contributed to the sustainability and survival of this important region.



Tehran's Grand Bazaar

The historical market complex of Tehran known as the Bazaar was initially built by Shah Tahmasb the Safavid King and is situated in the old part of Tehran in a neighborhood also called by the same name. Today the Bazaar serves as the main economic and trade hub of the capital and is also considered as the city's historical district next to Emam and Jaame Mosques.

The oldest sections of this Bazaar include Bazaar-e-Labbaf-ha (Weavers), Karaji dooz-ha (Embroiders), Sarraj-ha (Leather workers) and Nalchi-ha (Horseshoe makers). During Fathali Shah the Qajar monarch two new sections namely Charsough-e-Bozorg (The large intersection) and Charsough-e-Kuchak (The small intersection) were added to the Bazaar.

During the Nasereddin Shah Qajar period, more corridors and courtyards were added to the Bazaar area. The main sections of the market during this period consisted of several parts related to shoemakers, rug sellers, the Amir Bazaar, watch sellers, goldsmiths, Abbas abad Bazaar, Beinolhamein, Charsough-e-Bozorg and Charsough-e-Kuchak, blacksmiths, coppersmiths, Pachonar Bazaar and Chehelan Bazaar (from the Fathali Shah Qajar era).

Although new urban development in Tehran has to some extent disfigured the appearance of the bazaar, many people are still interested in seeing the older sections of the market.

Shopping

Because of variety of climate, customs and traditions, Iran offers a lot of shopping opportunities to tourists and visitors. Iranian handicraft as a domestic and independent practical art, is one of the most outstanding in the world. Weaving carpets, painting, pottery, matting, loom, etc are some of the most famous Iranian handicrafts offered in traditional markets. Moreover, saffron, pistachio, Gaz, Soohan are some souvenirs to remember Iran.

Besides, modern shopping centers offer the best worldwide brands according to costumers' taste,



Sam Center ▲
Fayazi St., (Fereshteh St.) (+9821) 2702



Palladium ▲
Velenjak, Alef St. (+9821) 22010600



Arg Center - Tajrish, Saadabad St. ▲
(+9821) 22727165-7



Kurosh ▲
Sattari Hw. (+9821) 44000110



Dar-ul-Fonoun School

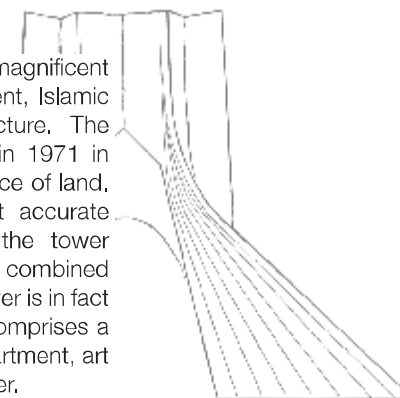
Establishment of the Dar ul-Funun in 1851 was one of the most important tasks of Mirza Taqi Khan Amir Kabir, Iran's renowned Chief Minister of the Qajar era. The academy has given birth to some of the most prominent scientific, literary, and artistic figures of Iran. The polytechnic which is situated in Naser Khosrow Avenue laid the foundations of modern culture in Iran.

One of the architectural elements of the university is its beautiful entrance which was designed by the famous Iranian architect Hossein Lorzadeh. The Dar ul-Funun served as an academy until 1979 and was later transformed into a teachers' training school. Iran's ministry of education used the building as an academy for in service training of its teachers until 1988 when it was registered in the list of Iran's national heritage.



Azadi Tower

The Azadi Tower displays a magnificent combination of Iran's ancient, Islamic era and modern architecture. The structure was completed in 1971 in a 50,000 square meter piece of land. Benefitting from the most accurate and delicate techniques the tower is a perfect symbol of combined architecture. The Azadi Tower is in fact part of a complex which comprises a museum, audio visual department, art galleries and a movie theater.









Milad Tower

With a height of 435 meters the Milad Tower is currently the sixth tallest telecommunications tower in the world. The Milad Tower complex is built in an area of 15 hectares and situated on the Nasr hills surrounded by Tehran's northwest highway network facing Shahid Hemmat Highway from north, Chamran expressway from east, Hakim highway from south and Sheikh Fazlollah highway from the west. The Milad Tower stands at the top of a multipurpose complex with several facilities including telecommunication systems, a trade center, restaurants, convention halls, and a hotel. Currently the telecommunications tower and conference halls are operational and other parts of the complex including a five star hotel and an international trade and communications center are still awaiting construction in the near future. The tower's structure is built on a six story building that enjoys a lobby at the ground floor, a central shaft, a head structure and a huge antenna at the top for television and telecommunication purposes.

The tower's base creates 17,000 square meters of space with a lobby entrance. Some 63 shops, an international food court, several coffee shops and a 260 meter gallery are available to visitors from the first floor to the third floor of the building. The administrative and utility department as well as the tower's data center is located in two separate floors below the ground. The tower's shaft is a 310 meter concrete structure which accommodates six elevators on three corners which are able to carry visitors all the way to the head structure with a speed of seven meters per second in just three quarters of a minute.

Weather forecast- Tehran

Saturday Oct 3	Sunday Oct 4	Tuesday Oct 5	Wednesday Oct 6
			
24°C Mostly cloudy	25°C Sunny	26°C Partial sunshine	26°C Plenty of clouds



Tabiat Bridge



Sadr Bridge



Tehran's subway map





Persian Food

Abgoosht (Dizi) ▶



Persian Noodle Soup ▲
(Ash Reshteh)



Persian saffron Rice ▲
Pudding (Sholezard)



Ghormeh Sabzi ▼



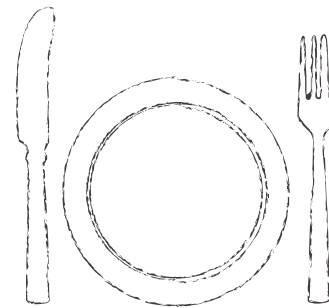
▲Chelo Kabaab

Iranian Cuisine

Iranian cuisine offers a great variety of foods and has influenced many countries in the middle east such as Turkey, Armenia, Georgia, Azerbaijan and Iraq. Persian soup and porridge show Iranian women's talent and ability of combining ingredients traditionally to enrich the foods. Combining of cereal crops, grains, vegetables and proteins is common in Iranian foods. Also The Iranian has found new tastes through mixing different foods.

Iranian foods are classified according to the method of cooking, variety of ingredients and the way they are eaten. Among them are Abgoosht, Qurmeh-sabzi and Kabab.

Enjoy your meal!
Noush e jaan!



Prive ▲ Fayazi St.(Fereshteh St.) Sam center
(+9821) 22048853



Super Star ▲
Vali-Asr St. , Parkway (+9821) 22667829



Nayeab ▲
Sohrevardi St. (+9821) 88737624



For Conference Related Enquiries

Mr. Hamid Masoodi: 00989337974556

Mr. Mohammad Yekrangnia: 00989337974588

Mrs. Maryam Setayesh-Sanaei: 00989337977688

E-mail: 2mssl@gmail.com

International Contact Person

Ms. Christel Rose: 0041794431778

E-mail: rosec@un.org



Organization for Development,
Research and Training
Islamic Republic of Iran



Islamic Republic of Iran
Ministry of Education



United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction