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Further Information

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SPR Reading Guidance



**Food Assistance and Education Incentive for Afghan and Iraqi
Refugees in the Islamic Republic of Iran
Standard Project Report 2016**

World Food Programme in Iran, Islamic Republic of (IR)



World Food Programme

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Country Context and WFP Objectives



Country Context

The Islamic Republic of Iran, is an upper-middle income country with a population of 80,481,000 people (National Organization for Civil Registration statistics), and is the world's fourth largest refugee-hosting country. In 2015, the total number of registered refugees was 979,410 individuals, of which 951,142 were from Afghanistan and 28,268 from Iraq. In addition to registered refugees, Iran hosts approximately 620,000 Afghans with valid visas, as well as an estimated 1.52 million undocumented Afghans, the majority of whom are economic migrants. Approximately 97 percent of the registered refugees in Iran live in urban areas and remaining 3 percent, equivalent to 30,000 of the most vulnerable population, live in the 20 settlements throughout the country.

In December 2010, the Government of Iran launched its economic reform plan, abolishing long-standing subsidies on water, electricity, fuel, as well as subsidies on wheat flour and bread and, other basic food commodities from which refugees had benefited. Blanket subsidies were replaced with cash transfers targeting vulnerable Iranians of low incomes only. This policy coupled with a declining economy and high food prices has further exacerbated levels of food insecurity for the most vulnerable refugees, who are heavily dependent on casual daily labour in mostly construction and agricultural sectors. A survey of households conducted by United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and WFP in 2012 showed that extremely vulnerable, food-insecure households were at that time completely reliant on WFP's food assistance and unable to purchase food from the local market to complement the WFP entitlement.

Refugees living in settlements have very limited access to farmland, if at all, and are discouraged from keeping livestock in the settlements due to hygiene-related health concerns. WFP and UNHCR Joint Assessment Mission

(JAM) conducted in May, underlined the need for continued humanitarian assistance to the most vulnerable refugees, who are heavily reliant on WFP's assistance to ensure their food security and nutrition are maintained at acceptable levels. In addition to providing General Distributions of foods, WFP introduced a take home entitlement activity (THR) for primary and secondary refugee schoolgirls as a response to the gender disparity in school enrolment and attendance, following a survey conducted in 1999 showing a substantive gap of 30 percent between school enrolment rate of boys and girls. Through WFP's THR, this gap was significantly reduced.

The JAM recommended an inter-sectorial assessment be conducted to ascertain the feasibility of transitioning the transfer modality of assistance from in-kind to cash-based transfers (CBT). Such a transition would contribute to increased dietary diversity of this group due to the flexibility of CBT. A follow-up inter-sectorial assessment was conducted in August, of which one key recommendation was the adoption of a hybrid system to provide refugees with unconditional cash alongside in-kind distribution of wheat flour. WFP maintained its distribution of in-kind wheat flour due to regulation that make it difficult for refugees to purchase wheat in markets at affordable prices.

Response of the Government and Strategic Coordination

The Islamic Republic of Iran is the second largest economy in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region, with an estimated gross domestic product (GDP) of USD 393.7 billion (2015). As hunger is not prevalent in Iran, the 6th National Development Plan (2016- 2021) does not focus on hunger strategies as a priority for the nation and its people. Under the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF), of which WFP is a member, discussions with the Government on common areas of cooperation focused on four pillars: the environment, health, resilient economy and drug reduction. Food security issues were not identified as an area of joint cooperation. In spite of this, the Government of Iran has identified food security, nutrition and general well-being of refugees as an area requiring broader support, calling for proportionate assistance from the international community through efforts of United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and WFP. Therefore the mandate of WFP in Iran is in line with Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) 2 and 17, with a focus on achieving zero hunger among the country's refugee community while fostering partnership with the Government and UNHCR.

In 2012, the Governments of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Pakistan, and Afghanistan, as well as UNHCR, signed a four-year Solution Strategy for Afghan Refugees (SSAR) with the objective of assisting refugees in countries of asylum and to support the voluntary repatriation and reintegration of Afghan refugees. However, due to poor living conditions and heightened insecurity in Afghanistan since 2008, the overall rate of returnee refugees has steadily declined to less than 5,000 returnees per year. The Government of Iran provides a wide range of facilities and services to the refugee population, including basic health care and education, and even free of charge housing for those who reside in settlements where WFP and UNHCR provide assistance. Despite this, Iran discourages integration/naturalization of refugees through policies that restrict job opportunities, property ownership as well as areas to reside and even commute. All international humanitarian assistance for refugees in Iran is administered by the Bureau of Aliens and Foreign Immigrant Affairs (BAFIA). BAFIA, together with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, is responsible for coordinating all matters related to refugees and international agencies. Bi-annual joint meetings at senior level take place between BAFIA, UNHCR and WFP.

Summary of WFP Operational Objectives

WFP food assistance to refugees started in 1987, when Iran first began hosting Afghans refugees. Upon the request of the government, WFP assistance has continued, and currently focuses on assisting 30,000 most vulnerable Afghan and Iraqi refugees housed in 20 settlements in 13 provinces across the country. This small group of extremely vulnerable refugees live in settlements, mostly in rural areas, where free housing is provided by the Government of Iran.

Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations 200310 (2013-2017) with an approved budget of USD 17 million aims to address the basic food needs of the most vulnerable Afghan and Iraqi refugees in Iran, increasing access to education for refugee girls and providing skills development opportunities for young men and women. Under the relief component, the PRRO provided General Distribution to refugee populations living in settlements throughout the country. Through its recovery component, the PRRO provided take home entitlements of fortified vegetable oil (four bottles per student per month) to primary and secondary level refugee school girls in settlements to encourage their parents to keep them in the school system, as well as to increase the enrollment of girls and completion rates in secondary schools – and to young men and women participating in skills training courses in order to increase their chances of a better livelihood either in the host country, in their home country if repatriated, or in a third country if resettled.

The PRRO is in line with United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) policy on durable solutions for refugees in Iran, which outlines voluntary repatriation or resettlement as the preferred outcome and recognises the need to support host governments in assisting refugees. Aligned with WFP Strategic Objectives 1 and 2, the specific objectives of the PRRO are to improve food consumption of vulnerable refugee households and to increase access to education and human capital development for refugee children and youth.

Country Resources and Results

Resources for Results

The Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation has seen a steady increase in funding, especially in terms of direct multilateral resources in 2016, as compared to previous years. Confirmation of a large directed contribution in April allowed WFP to undertake a combination of international and local purchases creating a balance between cost effectiveness of international purchase and agility of delivery in local purchases, which in turn contributed towards the implementing of project activities with minimum pipeline breaks. WFP's implementing partner, the Bureau for Aliens and Foreign Immigrant Affairs (BAFIA), provided sufficient technical staff for the transfer of responsibilities from WFP, including storage, handling and management of commodities. BAFIA also successfully oversaw the distribution of food through refugee councils in settlements ensuring that the beneficiaries received the correct quantities at the correct time and in line with their entitlements.

Following the recommendation of a 2014 operational evaluation to use United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees sub-offices to strengthen the monitoring capacity of WFP, the two organizations undertook several joint assessment and monitoring missions including Joint Assessment Mission, Post Distribution Monitoring, and a feasibility study for cash-based transfer. The joint assessment and monitoring missions have resulted in the pooling of human resources and reductions in direct support costs to both organizations. Furthermore, the joint evaluations provided a more comprehensive picture of food and non-food needs of the refugee population.

One of the main challenges that WFP faced was delay in replenishment and transfer of funds to cover local operational costs including payments to local suppliers owing to continuing sanctions enforced on the Iranian banking sector. In January, following the bankruptcy of the intermediary bank located in Tajikistan, resulting in the temporary disruption of transferred funds, WFP entered consultative talks with other United Nations agencies. Thanks to WFP's relationship with Treasury Department, it was able to facilitate the establishment of an alternative banking route which enabled WFP to continue its assistance with minor adjustments.

WFP also undertook a seventh budget revision to extend the current project in time for an additional year to allow adequate time to prepare for an interim-Country Strategic Plan with a transition in transfer modality of assistance from traditional in-kind to a cash based modality of assistance.

WFP continues to proactively pursue fundraising opportunities and mobilize resources at all levels through advocacy at country level.

Achievements at Country Level

In comparison to 2015, WFP reached most of the targeted beneficiaries with a 13 percent increase in meeting the requirements of the refugee population under food assistance, this increase facilitated the achievement of planned outcomes. In addition, there was a 4 percent increase in number of school feeding beneficiaries through the take-home entitlement activity which further contributed to the success of the project.

WFP undertook two major assessments in preparation of a historic transition in transfer modality from in-kind to cash based transfers (CBT) for its upcoming project. In anticipation of this transition, and with logistical support from United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), WFP undertook both a Joint Assessment Mission (JAM) as well as a multi-sectorial feasibility study of the internet technology, finance, retail and supply chain sectors of the country in May and August 2016 respectively. Initial results indicate a conducive environment for the transition to CBT, even in the remote areas where some of WFP's beneficiaries are located.

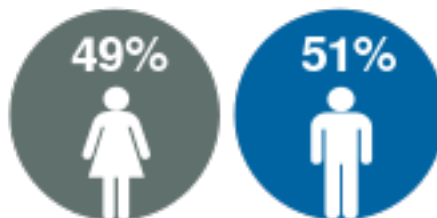
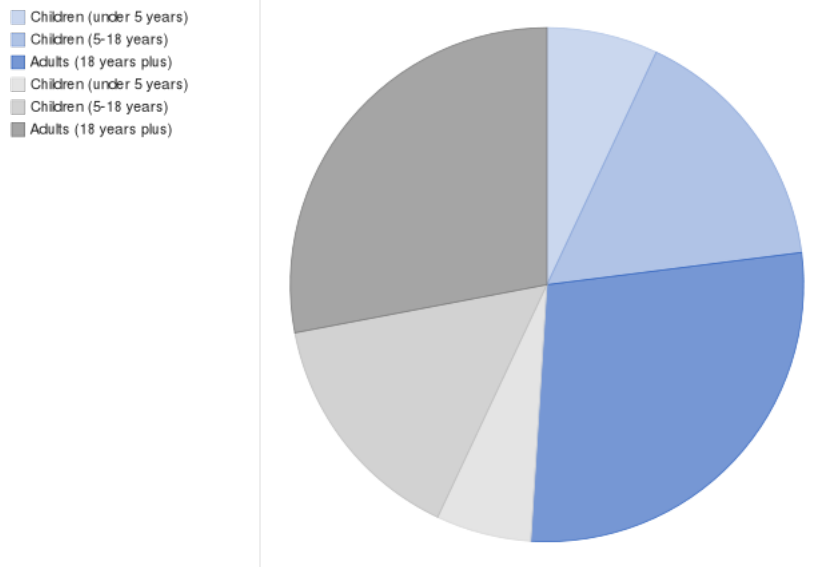
The study also revealed the importance of continuing with the wheat flour distribution for the refugees, given the wheat flour market for bread has strict regulation procedures in Iran and refugees will not be able to easily access it. Wheat flour sold in the retail sector is very expensive and is for baking cakes and pastries and not suitable for baking of bread. Accordingly WFP plans to introduce a hybrid system combining in-kind distribution of wheat flour and directed cash through an automated teller machine (ATM) card. The multipurpose platform can be used by other humanitarian agencies active in assisting refugees thus pooling resources and avoiding duplication.

Following the roll-out of WFP's Logistics Execution Support System (LESS), its commodity tracking system, WFP supported the Government of Iran by replacing their former database with contemporary computing soft- and hardware, providing efficient and consistent analysis to all 20 settlements. The new equipment has improved speed and quality of reports received from the counterpart over the past months.

Annual Country Beneficiaries

Beneficiaries	Male	Female	Total
Children (under 5 years)	2,023	1,734	3,757
Children (5-18 years)	4,623	4,334	8,957
Adults (18 years plus)	8,091	8,091	16,182
Total number of beneficiaries in 2016	14,737	14,159	28,896

Country Beneficiaries by Gender and Age





Annual Food Distribution in Country (mt)

Project Type	Cereals	Oil	Pulses	Mix	Other	Total
Single Country PRRO	3,366	291	374	-	48	4,080
Total Food Distributed in 2016	3,366	291	374	-	48	4,080

Supply Chain

Apart from wheat flour, which has been exclusively procured locally since 2009 due to competitiveness and shelf life issues, the remaining commodities were purchased in equal parts locally and internationally to ensure cost effectiveness and efficiency of the supply chain and timely delivery to all settlements. Local procurement of wheat flour has resulted in steady availability of wheat flour.

Constant changes in import regulations and seasonal bans on imports of different commodities during harvest seasons still pose a challenge to efficient custom clearance of WFP imported goods. As a mitigating measure, WFP closely monitored the situation, alternating between local and international purchases and replacing rice with pasta to avoid delays. Four new suppliers were identified and added to vendor list for local purchase of pasta.

Transport of both locally purchased as well as imported food through Bandar Abbas was undertaken by commercial transporters following a competitive bidding process. WFP managed to expand its transporter shortlist to include three additional forwarding companies which owned trucks. These transporters were able to offer lower prices for the delivery of food to settlements, significantly reducing the transport cost. WFP has a long term agreement (LTA) with a superintendent for quality and quantity checks of locally purchased commodities to be conducted at supplier warehouses before delivery.

Minimal losses occurred during 2016. These losses were mainly due to food sampling, in order to ensure the conformity of the commodities or after the shrinkage of rice and lentil kernels and loss of moisture in wheat flour during summer months when temperatures rose above 40 degrees Celsius in most settlements.

In June, WFP Iran implemented the Logistics Execution Support System (LESS), which provided a solid platform to facilitate an integrated approach, particularly at the downstream level. LESS is a corporate system that enables real-time tracking of WFP food commodities as they move along the supply chain, from the point of receipt up to the final delivery point for distribution, and ensures full traceability of individual food items in each entitlement delivered.



Annual Food Purchases for the Country (mt)

Commodity	Local	Regional/International	Total
Lentils	106	385	491
Pasta	37	-	37
Rice	196	125	321
Sugar	-	119	119
Vegetable Oil	197	100	297
Wheat Flour	2,944	-	2,944
Total	3,480	729	4,209

Commodity	Local	Regional/International	Total
Percentage	82.7%	17.3%	

Implementation of Evaluation Recommendations and Lessons Learned

Most of the recommendations of the independent evaluation conducted in 2014 have been implemented and appropriate action taken to improve effectiveness and efficiency of the programme delivery. Most notably, during the Joint Assessment Mission (JAM) conducted in May, the team reviewed and validated the targeting and accountability approach for general distribution and the subsequent selection criteria. As a result the household selection for full entitlements is more accurate and evidence based. The methodology and selection criteria was communicated to different groups of beneficiaries through focus group discussions and information pamphlets that were placed at distribution sites and community centers to improve understanding and increase beneficiary satisfaction.

The capacity and field presence was strengthened through the recruitment of a National Programme and Policy Officer to head the programme unit. Two international interns were brought on board to further augment the capacity of the unit and six enumerators were used during the post distribution monitoring (PDM) to help collect valuable qualitative and quantitative data from the most populous settlements. The data was subsequently analyzed and the resulting report was instrumental in improving programme delivery of WFP.

In line with the operation evaluation recommendation, a gender action plan was drafted in an effort to further streamline gender in all aspects of the activities and further improve the gender approach of the operation.

Extra section

Tahereh Mohammadi is a 21 years old Afghani girl, studying business management at Payam -e- Noor University in Bardsir. She enters the room with a high level of confidence and a lovely smile on her face. She was born in Bardsir settlement where she lived her entire life, though her parents had to come a long way from Mazar Sharif in Afghanistan to Iran. They had arrived with nothing but the clothes on their backs and from day 1 had received humanitarian assistance from different entities including WFP.

Tahereh is one of four children of a family who receives the full entitlement of food assistance from WFP on monthly basis. She started her primary education in the same settlement. She said: "I remember receiving four bottles of fortified vegetable oil for my regular attendance at school at the end of each month for all the years I went to school and I was always proud of taking something worthy for the family with me".

Tahereh has always been a very good student, though her father was initially not in favor of her continuing her education beyond primary level due to cultural and economic issues, he couldn't resist her cry and persistence to continue her education and finally agreed to enroll her in secondary level- a decision he has not regretted. Tahereh finished high school at the same time contributing to the family's subsistence with the WFP take home entitlements.

She believes that in addition to the take home incentive of vegetable oil, the food entitlements the family received were instrumental in swaying her parents' decision to let her continue her education since the meager income of the father alone would not have been enough to take care of their nutritional needs and keep her in school as well. When asked how she managed to continue her education and not marry at a young age like her mother, she replied: "because I am empowered; I stood for my right, and convinced my father to let me finish school".

Tahereh is due to graduate in a year with a Bachelor degree. Being born, brought up and educated in Iran as a host country for Afghan refugees, Tahereh dreams of finishing her education and going back to Afghanistan once security is established to work as a teacher there. She believes that with the education she received, she can have a good life and at the same time contribute towards educating the new generation of Afghans who would help build a better future for her motherland.

Project Objectives and Results

Project Objectives

The specific objectives of the project are to help ensure that food consumption level of 30,000 most vulnerable Afghan and Iraqi refugees living in 20 settlements across the country are maintained at acceptable levels and that primary and secondary school refugee girls remain in school, to improve education and reduce gender disparity.

WFP targets four groups with differing needs in order to provide effective and specific assistance. WFP provided full food entitlements fulfilling 100 percent of the daily nutritional requirements per person per day to extremely vulnerable households including those headed by women or with elderly or chronically ill members, or person with disability, or households with only one bread winner who rely solely on WFP for their source of food. In contrast, vulnerable households who are able to complement WFP food entitlements through market purchase to fulfil their food needs are provided with partial rations making up 64 percent of the daily nutritional requirements per person per day. Aside from general food distribution among extremely vulnerable and vulnerable households, WFP provides take home entitlements of fortified vegetable oil to girls attending primary and secondary schools as 'incentives' to encourage families to continue girls' education throughout school and to completion. Finally, with the aim of promoting human capital development of refugee youth, WFP also provides take home rations to young men and women who attend skills training courses organised jointly by UNHCR and the Technical Vocational Training Organisation (TVTO).



Approved Budget for Project Duration (USD)

Cost Category	
Direct Support Costs	2,809,078
Food and Related Costs	13,010,996
Indirect Support Costs	1,107,405
Total	16,927,480

Project Activities

Strategic Objective 1: Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergency

Outcome: Stabilised or improved food consumption over assistance period for targeted households and/or individuals

Activities: General distribution (GD) in 20 official refugee settlements

Targeted general distribution for 30,000 most vulnerable refugees residing in 20 settlements in 13 provinces took place under two categories, based on the livelihood status and vulnerability of households. The first category was 11,500 extremely vulnerable persons (2,300 households) who met one or more of the vulnerability criteria jointly agreed upon by WFP and United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR): i) Households headed by women; ii) Households with at least one elderly member (60 years old or above); iii) Households with at least one chronically ill member; iv) Households with at least one person living with a disability and; v) Households with one breadwinner (household size of six or larger). These households received a monthly food basket of 16.5 kg mixed commodities (equivalent to 2,185 kilo-calories per person per day) consisting of 9 kg of wheat flour, 4 kg of rice, 2 kg of whole green lentils, 0.92 kg of fortified vegetable oil and 0.5 kg of sugar, meeting 100 percent of their daily nutritional requirements.

The second category comprised 18,500 vulnerable persons (3,700 households) who were able to meet a greater part (although not all) of their food needs through market purchases from earnings of one breadwinner in the family received 9 kg of wheat flour, 460 g of fortified vegetable oil, and 1 kg of whole green lentils (equivalent to 1,340

kilo-calories per person per day) meeting 64 percent of their daily nutritional requirements.

Strategic Objective 2: Support or restore food security and nutrition and establish or rebuild livelihoods in fragile settings and following emergencies

Outcome: improved access to assets and/or basic services, including community and market infrastructure

Activities: Increase access to education and human capital improvement

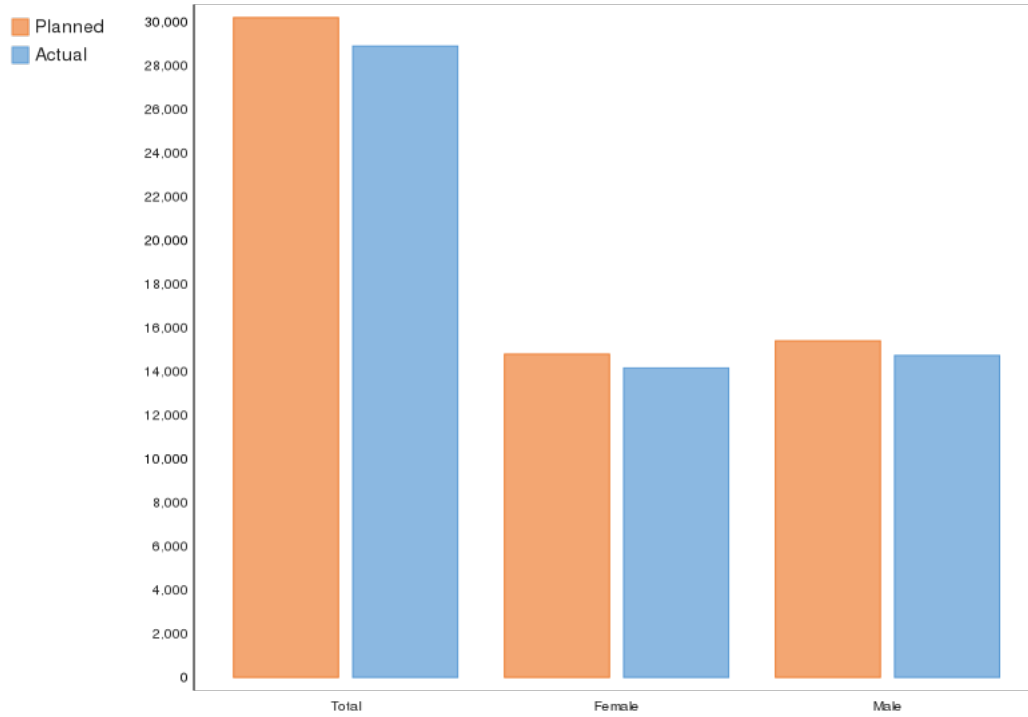
Through its recovery component, WFP distributed take home entitlements of fortified vegetable oil (four bottles per student per month) to primary and secondary school girls inside the settlements based on their regular attendance at school, an incentive for parents to send their daughters to school and keep them in school to prevent early marriage. The number of girls attending school at primary level has increased, which resulted in an over achievement against this target mainly due to the increase in the number of girls of primary education age and building new schools in the settlement with UNHCR support, which absorbed those out of school students who couldn't previously attend due to lack of space. As for the increase in the number of girls attending secondary schools, this was in large part due to the change in Iran's education system which changed from five years' for primary education and seven years for secondary education to a system with six years for primary education and six years for secondary education. This was further subdivided into two phases of three years each. The first phase of secondary level education (three years) are entitled to receive take home entitlements. During 2014 and 2015 there were only two grades which qualified for this assistance, but in 2016 all three grades in this phase qualified to receive take home entitlements.

Due to cultural traditions in refugee families, parents have been always reluctant to send their girls to schools which have no female teachers. At the same time, since schools are located in the settlements which are predominantly set up in remote rural areas, attracting female teachers to commute to these remote locations posed a further challenge for the Ministry of Education. As a solution, WFP agreed to provide female teachers with take-home entitlements of fortified vegetable oil (four bottles per teacher per month) in order to encourage them to take up employment at these schools and consequently encourage girls' parents to send them to school.

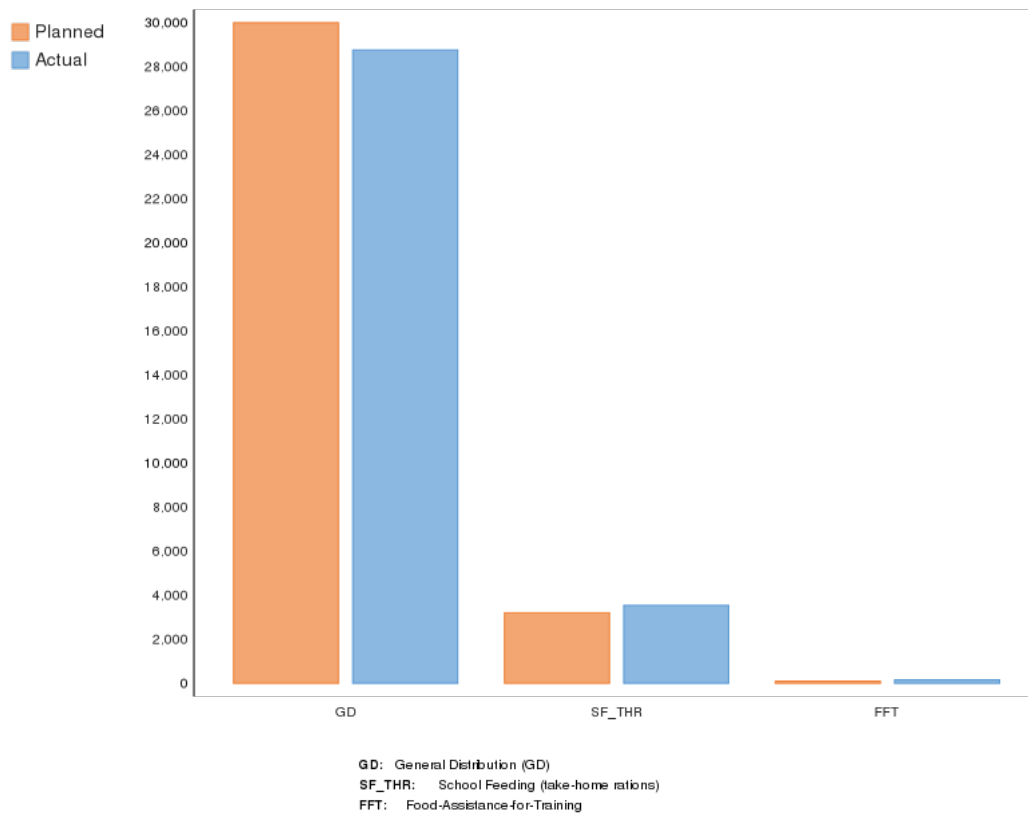
Take-home entitlements of fortified vegetable oil are also provided by WFP to young men and women attending vocational skills training courses organised by UNHCR and the Iran Technical and Vocational Training Organisation of Ministry of Cooperative, Labour and Social Welfare, as an incentive for their attendance. These training courses aim to enhance the capabilities of young refugees and improve their self-reliance and learn skills that will help them establish a livelihood while in Iran and contribute towards a sustainable repatriation and better prospects of employment once they are able to return to their homeland. Training proved to be effective and welcomed by young refugees, especially women refugees, as they were unable to engage in work outside of the settlements due to the cultural sensitivity of Afghan refugees which does not allow them to work outside home. The training provided an opportunity to these refugees to learn skills and to earn money while they are at home. More classes than planned were conducted, and having sufficient funding and available vegetable oil, WFP did not exclude anyone from participating in the training and receiving take-home entitlements, which resulted in over achievement against target.

Activities under both relief and recovery components were carried out with minimum breaks in the supply chain and pipeline. This was largely as a result of forward planning and a relatively stable funding situation.

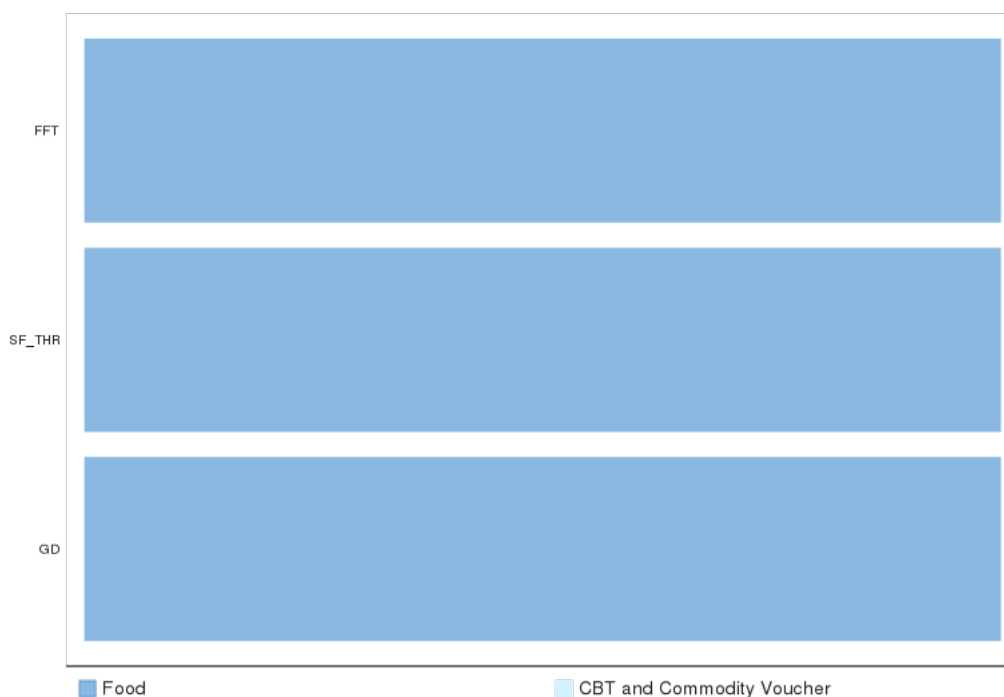
Annual Project Beneficiaries



Annual Project Beneficiaries by Activity



Modality of Transfer by Activity



GD: General Distribution (GD)
 SF_THR: School Feeding (take-home rations)
 FFT: Food-Assistance-for-Training



Annual Project Food Distribution

Commodity	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual v. Planned
Lentils	498	374	75.1%
Rice	552	417	75.5%
Sugar	69	48	69.1%
Vegetable Oil	363	291	80.2%
Wheat Flour	3,240	2,950	91.0%
Total	4,722	4,080	86.4%

Operational Partnerships

WFP activities are in line with the multi-year regional Solutions Strategy for Afghan Refugees (SSAR) spearheaded by United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and endorsed by the Governments of the Islamic Republics of Afghanistan, Iran and Pakistan, supporting voluntary repatriation of refugees and their sustainable reintegration in their home country upon their return, as the efforts of host countries to assist refugees.

The project continued to be implemented in close collaboration and partnership with UNHCR and Bureau for Aliens and Foreign Immigrants Affairs of Ministry of Interior (BAFIA). BAFIA operates as the sole implementing partner for WFP, UNHCR and a handful of international non-governmental organisations (INGOs), namely Danish Refugee Council (DRC), Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC), and Relief International, working in the settlements and has the overall sole custodianship of all refugee related matters in the Islamic Republic of Iran. All registration and provision of refugee status is undertaken by BAFIA. In concrete terms, BAFIA is responsible for the receipt and safe storage

of WFP food in the warehouses, and oversees distributions made by the refugee councils in all settlements. Each settlement has a minimum of two BAFIA personnel who are responsible for the management of the settlements, and who report to WFP on the progress of the operation, including on storage, handling and monthly distribution of WFP assistance to the refugees. WFP provides on-the-job training for warehouse keepers on how to manage warehouse stock, best practice for management of distributions and for the settlement managers on how to improve the recording and reporting system.

BAFIA and the Iranian Red Crescent Society (IRCS) are responsible for customs clearance of WFP consignments from the entry port of Bandar Abass.

The roles and responsibilities of BAFIA and WFP are outlined in a Letter of Understanding which serves as the basis for WFP operations in Iran. WFP has signed a Letter of Intent with IRCS, which establishes areas of cooperation in emergencies such as response coordination, emergency assessment, custom clearance, food provision, logistics, telecommunications and training. The Letter of Intent provides WFP with the remit to intervene in the case of a sudden onset emergency in-country, such as earthquake.

WFP and UNHCR are the only United Nations humanitarian agencies supporting refugees in settlements in Iran. UNHCR is responsible for all non-food related refugee needs such as health care, education and livelihood activities as well as being responsible for the protection needs of this vulnerable group. Following a number of ad-hoc interventions and one-off cash distributions to refugees, the need was felt to establish a coordination mechanism for cash based interventions. A cash working group was set up to coordinate activities related to cash-based transfers (CBT) for refugees in the country. Under the leadership of UNHCR, and with close cooperation of WFP, DRC, NRC, and Relief International, all efforts were harmonized and a forum was established to coordinate any cash assistance in a way that duplication is avoided as these NGOs and UNHCR are currently implementing different cash assistance activities such as gift cards, vouchers, cash for non-food items, cash for medical expenses, cash for education, and cash grant or micro loan.

WFP is exploring a potential partnership with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) in a pilot project on livelihood activities targeting women in one of the settlements in Iran. To this end a livelihood assessment is planned to take place in early 2017.

Performance Monitoring

WFP successfully completed the second comprehensive post-distribution monitoring (PDM) exercise, a follow-up from the first round in 2015 and produced a challenges and lessons learned document. According to this document, WFP addressed all recommendations including hiring and re-training the same enumerators from the 2015 PDM – five out of six of whom were female – and rolling-out electronic data collection. In order to ensure that information on health, education, protection and livelihood was gathered and analyzed, in addition to information on food security outcomes, the PDM exercise was conducted jointly with United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) in the seven most populous settlements across Iran. This was representative of 87 percent of settlement-based beneficiaries and reached 305 households over three weeks of data collection in November and December. Data collected provided a more holistic understanding of the situation of most vulnerable refugees in the settlements. UNHCR was closely involved in the whole process which resulted in reduced costs for WFP.

Compared to 2015, process and outcome data collected by enumerators accompanied by WFP, UNHCR and provincial authority personnel was more streamlined this round, given enumerators were already experienced and well trained. The main challenge faced this year was the roll out of tablets for electronic data collection and the Geo-referenced Real-time Acquisition of Statistics Platform (GRASP) developed by WFP. Multiple glitches were found during data collection which delayed the first few days of implementation. This improved over time leading to improved data quality this year.

WFP, together with UNHCR, conducted systematic process monitoring focusing on storage, handling and distribution of food by authorities and refugee councils and on-the-job training was provided during field visits by the supply chain team to warehouse managers and settlement personnel dealing directly with WFP food.

Assisted settlements are spread all over the country and due to competing priorities WFP monitored just the largest settlements as they posed the most risk. In 2017 WFP plans to expand settlement coverage of process monitoring.

Following the roll-out of the new commodity tracking system, Logistics Execution Support System (LESS) and in an effort to enhance the quality and timeliness of the reporting from the field, computers, fax machines and related software were procured and delivered to the settlement authorities allowing them to enter distribution data using Microsoft Office software resulting in timely submission of reports and making Country Office Tool for Managing

Operations Effectively (COMET) data entry much easier.

To enhance the mechanisms refugees can use to provide feedback on WFP services, which previously included a phone line and an email address, WFP placed complaint boxes in all settlements in late 2015. Complaints can be submitted easily through complaint boxes which are all located close to distribution points to provide easy access for beneficiaries. Based on the 2016 PDM report, 42 percent of the beneficiaries were aware of the complaint boxes.

Most importantly, WFP managed to successfully conduct two very important assessments, which will determine the future of WFP interventions in the coming years. The UNHCR and WFP Joint Assessment Mission (JAM) was conducted in May which concluded that both general distribution and take home entitlement activities succeeded in reaching their objectives. Following the recommendations of the JAM, a cash-based transfer (CBT) feasibility study was carried out jointly with UNHCR. Both assessments indicated a conducive environment for shifting from in-kind to a CBT modality in the coming years.

Results/Outcomes

Strategic Objective 1: Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergency

Outcome: Stabilized or improved Food Consumption over assistance period for targeted households and/or individuals

Activities: General distribution (GD) in 20 official refugee settlements

WFP food assistance, distributed in close cooperation with local governments, Bureau of Aliens and Foreign Immigrant Affairs (BAFIA) and United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), was imperative to ensuring the food security of vulnerable Afghan and Iraqi refugees residing in 20 settlements. Greater funding in early 2016 enabled WFP to provide the planned full and partial entitlements including fortified wheat flour and vegetable oil which are two main staples of the refugee food basket regularly and without any pipeline break. A very short pipeline break for lentils, sugar and rice did occur due to the long lead time required for international procurement and changing policies and rules of government on custom clearance procedures. However, the breaks happened for much shorter time periods than in 2015.

The relative consistency of the WFP food basket led to a slight improvement in food consumption during 2016 according to the data collected through the post distribution monitoring (PDM) exercise. Food consumption among the beneficiary population was relatively stable, improving slightly year-on-year. Those with 'acceptable' food consumption increased while 'borderline' food consumption decreased: both positive improvements. Compared to 2015, food consumption improved among households headed by both women and men, although the improvement was slightly stronger among households headed by men. This could be attributed to the slight improvement in the economic situation following the agreement achieved on the nuclear deal and subsequent lift of some sanctions on the country in 2016, creating more job opportunities for men.

Findings further showed that food consumption of households receiving full and partial entitlements improved slightly from 2015. However, the partial entitlement group saw the largest improvement for 'acceptable' food consumption. This could be partly resulting from fewer pipeline breaks in WFP food assistance provided compared to the previous year. Although the targeting approach continues to reach people who are most in need, the high levels of 'borderline' food consumption across both groups remains of concern.

The coping strategy index (CSI), decreased by more than three points, a positive improvement signifying households are more often able to meet their basic food needs in 2016 compared with 2015. The most often used coping strategies were borrowing food, relying on less preferred or less expensive food and reducing the portion size of meals. Given that the majority of households are utilizing these coping strategies at least once a week, this denotes the current vulnerabilities of households even though the frequency of their use decreased. Although all targets and base values were set in an early 2013 qualitative exercise, meaning they are not comparable to recent data from the PDM, WFP was close to meeting most outcome targets.

WFP measures the longer term ability for households to cope with food needs through livelihood coping strategy questions. The most often adopted coping strategies in the month prior to data collection were spending savings, borrowing money, and purchasing food to meet basic food needs. However, crisis and emergency coping strategies were far less frequent by comparison, indicating positive a positive improvement in food security.

WFP measured expenditures through PDM which showed a reduction in health and education expenditure which will be further researched using qualitative techniques. Additional food, health, and settlement fees were identified as the top three areas of expenses which the highest proportion of families' income was spent on. A high proportion of food expenditure signifies the vulnerability of beneficiaries and their reliance on WFP food assistance (accounting

some 45 percent of food expenditure). This highlights the importance of regular WFP assistance which helps offset these costs so income can be spent for other necessary items and services.

Strategic Objective 2: Support or restore food security and nutrition and establish or rebuild livelihood in fragile settings and following emergencies

Outcome: improved access to assets and/or basic services, including community and market infrastructure

Activities: Increase access to education and human capital improvement through take home entitlements (THR)

With the objective of enhancing the access to education for girls in primary and secondary schools in settlements, the outcomes of take home entitlements of fortified vegetable oil have shown positive results. Based on interviewees' responses during PDM, most girls and boys of school age go to primary school and surprisingly more girls are attending secondary schools compare to boys, while in last year the results showed fewer girls attended than boys. This increase is indicative of the shift in the mind-set of the refugee families in general, corroborated through the positive responses received during the PDM exercise whom also noted the importance of the vegetable oil entitlement that the girls bring home to support the household economy.

Based on the respondents' feedback it is important to highlight that the first level of primary school is the most repeated level (23 percent), suggesting challenges related to entering the school system and also the language barrier. In addition, 79 percent of parents believe their daughter should only study in primary school; cultural sensitivity was noted as driving these beliefs. The annual rate of enrolment for primary level school girls increased while secondary level enrolment rate decreased. A change in the organization of school structure by the Ministry of Education that has been implemented gradually from the academic year 2012/2013 which extended primary school by one year and reduced senior high school by a one year (previously "high school"). In 2012, the students who would have moved to junior high school (previously "guidance school"), remained in primary for one extra year – leading to a gap in the junior high school intake, and a corresponding reduction in number of junior high school students entitled to THR. As this initial cohort of the new system progressed into and through junior high school, the gap preceded them, maintaining a reduced number of junior high school students entitled to THR until the initial cohort reached the final year of junior high school (in 2015). At this point the gap progressed into senior high school and the number of junior high school students entitled to THR rose. This accounts for the strong increase in enrolment of secondary girls for the 2015 SPR reporting year which was exceptional. In 2016 the trend returned to normal which accounts for the significant decrease of enrolment rates of 2016 comparing with 2015.

Inquiring about the reasons behind school drop-out rates, financial issues were identified as the most prevalent cause which shows the importance of continuing with offering take-home entitlements (four bottles of fortified vegetable oil per person per month) and even offering a more attractive incentive to encourage parents to send girls to school at secondary level.

The positive outcome of more girls attending primary school is also a result from WFP providing female teachers with take-home entitlements of fortified vegetable oil since having female teachers in schools have been seen as an important incentive for some parents to send their daughters to school. Moreover, the take-home entitlements of fortified vegetable oil that have been provided to young men and women attending vocational skills training courses in settlements have increased their attendance and enhanced their capabilities. Compared to 2015, the number of women attended the vocational skills training courses more than doubled and for males the increase was about 50 percent.

Overall, the combination of promoting school and training attendance together with the full and partial food entitlements have helped families to improve their food security situation and their well-being in settlements.

Progress Towards Gender Equality

After almost three decades of residing in Iran, serious cultural challenges in Afghan communities still limits the presence of women in society and child marriages are still a tradition in Afghan culture; girls as young as 10 years of age are often married off or betrothed in order to reduce the economic burden on the girls' family. WFP, together with United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and Bureau for Aliens and Foreign Immigrant Affairs (BAFIA), continued advocating for greater participation of women in social, and cultural activities through arranging meetings with provincial authorities, refugee councils, settlement authorities and men and women themselves during monitoring visits. As a result, women have, during the past years, worked as health workers, participated in the management of the warehouses and handled and distributed food in settlements. Conversely however, although women's involvement in social activities has increased, many serious cultural challenges remain at community level and among the refugee elders, including the need for women to have a male chaperone while in

public. The number of women in leadership positions and project management committees in the settlements did not notably increase despite continuous advocacy from WFP, UNHCR and BAFIA. This can, in part, be attributed to the cultural norms associated with the male dominated society, where women who participate in events external to the household run the risk of being ostracized from society.

A shift in the perception of decision making regarding the use of food was observed during the 2016 post distribution monitoring (PDM) whereby the proportion of households in which women are the perceived decision makers has decreased from 87 percent previously to 73 percent, simultaneously the perception of equal responsibility between men and women has doubled. These changes are indicative of a tendency towards more gender equality and shared responsibility at household levels, which will in turn positively contribute towards gender equality in this traditional community.

The issuance of WFP entitlement cards under the name of women for each household, which has become standard practice for WFP over the years, and is believed to have further contributed to the empowerment of women at household level. Unfortunately restrictions on monitoring gender-related topics have prevented further investigation.

The take-home entitlement continued to be an important factor in a households' decisions to send girls to school and has contributed to sustaining girls' school attendance and thus preventing their early marriage for as long as girls attended school. The fortified vegetable oil received by girl each month of regular attendance at school contributed to both the economic support of the family and a reduction in the incidence of girl-marriage. With regard to marriage, the influence of the take-home entitlement was complemented by WFP activities that raise awareness among community members of the harm of child marriages.

Gender disparity between girls and boys has decreased dramatically over the years; the gap in total enrolment of eligible girls and enrolled girls has more than halved since this project activity began in 1999, at which point only 30 percent of those at school age were actually enrolled in school. This is in stark contrast to the latest figures registered by settlement authorities which indicated more than 80 percent of school aged girls attending school regularly.

Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations

Exposure of the affected population to security risks is almost non-existent in Iran as WFP assisted refugees live in settlements managed by Bureau for Aliens and Foreign Immigrants Affairs (BAFIA) personnel in a secure environment. Although refugees are free to go in and out of settlements, access for unauthorized persons is controlled, providing an extra level of security for the refugees living in settlements.

Warehouses where WFP food is delivered to and stored are located inside the perimeters of the settlements where refugees live. Monthly distributions take place at the warehouses usually located at the center of the settlements, which is a short commute on foot for refugees coming from their shelters, as such there were no reported safety issues travelling to or from distribution sites. Distribution of fortified vegetable oil entitlements as the take home entitlement activity and training components also took place inside the settlements and at the warehouses, and no safety concerns were reported.

A number of refugees (especially households head by women) in previous years had reported concerns during the post distribution monitoring (PDM), about their difficulties carrying heavy food baskets (sometimes in excess of 80 kg) for a family of five requesting additional support in transportation, such as the use of a wheelbarrow to carry their food entitlements. Although some wheelbarrows were available in each settlement and used communally, they were in high demand during distribution days. Additional wheelbarrows were purchased by the refugee council and put at the disposal of women in most large settlements.

Since the introduction of complaint boxes in all settlements last year, considerable improvement was observed in beneficiary awareness of entitlements by both men and women. Posters were put up in warehouses, health posts and other communal areas in settlements indicating size of full and partial entitlements, as well as the WFP and United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) targeting criteria.

In 2016 a significant increase in usage of complaint boxes was observed demonstrating an increased awareness and utilization of the refugees of this mechanism. The results of the PDM illustrated a significant change in number of respondents who were aware of the complaints mechanism and who were informed about the programme due to awareness raising through various visits to settlements.

WFP received a total of 750 complaints which were reviewed and assessed for credibility and action taken where required. The majority of complaints were about refugees not having a steady income and their requests to be moved from the partial to full entitlement list. In particular, one settlement in Kerman province indicated that the lists of full and partial entitlements beneficiaries were not updated while a number of those receiving full entitlements no longer met the criteria, whereas other households who met the criteria were still among partial entitlements receivers. Therefore, WFP decided to have a comprehensive review of the beneficiary lists. Subsequently a three day re-verification exercise was undertaken by WFP and UNHCR during which the full and partial entitlements were reassessed and appropriate adjustment were made.

Figures and Indicators

Data Notes

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Two girls take home the WFP food ration from the warehouse in Tarbat-e-Jaam settlement.

Overview of Project Beneficiary Information

Table 1: Overview of Project Beneficiary Information

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Total Beneficiaries	15,402	14,798	30,200	14,737	14,159	28,896	95.7%	95.7%	95.7%
By Age-group:									
Children (under 5 years)	2,114	1,812	3,926	2,023	1,734	3,757	95.7%	95.7%	95.7%
Children (5-18 years)	4,832	4,530	9,362	4,623	4,334	8,957	95.7%	95.7%	95.7%
Adults (18 years plus)	8,456	8,456	16,912	8,091	8,091	16,182	95.7%	95.7%	95.7%
By Residence status:									
Refugees	15,300	14,700	30,000	14,648	14,074	28,722	95.7%	95.7%	95.7%
Residents	102	98	200	-	174	174	-	177.6%	87.0%

Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity and Modality

Table 2: Beneficiaries by Activity and Modality

Activity	Planned (food)	Planned (CBT)	Planned (total)	Actual (food)	Actual (CBT)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (food)	% Actual v. Planned (CBT)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
General Distribution (GD)	30,000	-	30,000	28,760	-	28,760	95.9%	-	95.9%
School Feeding (take-home rations)	3,200	-	3,200	3,537	-	3,537	110.5%	-	110.5%
Food-Assistance-for-Training	100	-	100	157	-	157	157.0%	-	157.0%

Annex: Participants by Activity and Modality

Activity	Planned (food)	Planned (CBT)	Planned (total)	Actual (food)	Actual (CBT)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (food)	% Actual v. Planned (CBT)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
General Distribution (GD)	30,000	-	30,000	28,760	-	28,760	95.9%	-	95.9%
School Feeding (take-home rations)	3,200	-	3,200	3,537	-	3,537	110.5%	-	110.5%
Food-Assistance-for-Training	100	-	100	157	-	157	157.0%	-	157.0%

Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity (excluding nutrition)

Table 3: Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity (excluding nutrition)

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
General Distribution (GD)									
People participating in general distributions	15,300	14,700	30,000	14,667	14,093	28,760	95.9%	95.9%	95.9%
Total participants	15,300	14,700	30,000	14,667	14,093	28,760	95.9%	95.9%	95.9%
Total beneficiaries	15,300	14,700	30,000	14,667	14,093	28,760	95.9%	95.9%	95.9%
School Feeding (take-home rations)									
Children receiving take-home rations in primary schools	-	2,350	2,350	-	2,637	2,637	-	112.2%	112.2%
Children receiving take-home rations in secondary schools	-	650	650	-	726	726	-	111.7%	111.7%
Activity supporters	-	200	200	-	174	174	-	87.0%	87.0%
Total participants	-	3,200	3,200	-	3,537	3,537	-	110.5%	110.5%
Total beneficiaries	-	3,200	3,200	-	3,537	3,537	-	110.5%	110.5%
Food-Assistance-for-Training									
People participating in trainings	50	50	100	68	89	157	136.0%	178.0%	157.0%
Total participants	50	50	100	68	89	157	136.0%	178.0%	157.0%
Total beneficiaries	50	50	100	68	89	157	136.0%	178.0%	157.0%

Project Indicators

Outcome Indicators

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
SO1 Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies				
Stabilized or improved food consumption over assistance period for targeted households and/or individuals				
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score				
ALL REFUGEE SETTLEMENTS IN IRAN, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2013.12, WFP programme monitoring, Focus Group Discussion, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, Household interview, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Household interview	=4.50	25.00	6.00	5.00
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score				
ALL REFUGEE SETTLEMENTS IN IRAN, Project End Target: 2017.12, Household Interview, Base value: 2013.12, WFP programme monitoring, Focus group discussion, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, Household Interview, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Household Interview	=26.00	25.00	33.00	27.00
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
ALL REFUGEE SETTLEMENTS IN IRAN, Project End Target: 2017.12, Household Interview, Base value: 2013.12, WFP programme monitoring, Focus Group with beneficiaries, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, Household Interview, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Household Interview	<3.00	25.00	4.00	3.00
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
ALL REFUGEE SETTLEMENTS IN IRAN, Project End Target: 2017.12, Household interview, Base value: 2013.12, Joint survey, FGD, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, Household Interview, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Household Interview	<5.50	25.00	6.00	6.00
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
ALL REFUGEE SETTLEMENTS IN IRAN, Project End Target: 2017.12, Household Interview, Base value: 2013.12, WFP programme monitoring, Focus Group Discussion, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, Household interview, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Household interview	=31.00	25.00	33.00	32.00
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
ALL REFUGEE SETTLEMENTS IN IRAN, Project End Target: 2017.12, Household interview, Base value: 2013.12, WFP programme monitoring, Group discussion, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, Household Interview, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Household Interview	<26.00	25.00	35.00	26.00
Diet Diversity Score				
ALL REFUGEE SETTLEMENTS IN IRAN, Project End Target: 2017.12, Household interview, Base value: 2014.12, WFP programme monitoring, Household Interview, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, Household interview, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Household interview	=6.50	6.30	5.70	6.00
Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)				
ALL REFUGEE SETTLEMENTS IN IRAN, Project End Target: 2017.12, Household Interview, Base value: 2014.12, WFP programme monitoring, Household interview, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, Household interview, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Household interview	=6.50	5.10	5.50	6.00

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)				
ALL REFUGEE SETTLEMENTS IN IRAN, Project End Target: 2017.12, Household interview, Base value: 2014.12, WFP programme monitoring, Household Interview, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, household Interview, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Household Interview	=6.50	6.50	5.70	6.00
CSI (Food): Percentage of female-headed households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index				
ALL REFUGEE SETTLEMENTS IN IRAN, Project End Target: 2017.12, Household Interview, Base value: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, Household Interview, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, Household Interview, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Household Interview	>88.00	16.30	16.30	13.40
SO2 Support or restore food security and nutrition and establish or rebuild livelihoods in fragile settings and following emergencies				
Improved access to assets and/or basic services, including community and market infrastructure				
Retention rate (girls) in WFP-assisted primary schools				
ALL REFUGEE SETTLEMENTS IN IRAN, Project End Target: 2017.12, Reviewing school records., Base value: 2012.06, WFP programme monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2015.06, WFP programme monitoring, Reviewing school records., Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data, Reviewing school records.	>90.00	90.00	99.00	99.40
Retention rate (girls) in WFP-assisted secondary schools				
ALL REFUGEE SETTLEMENTS IN IRAN, Project End Target: 2017.12, Reviewing school records., Base value: 2013.06, Secondary data, Reviewing school records., Previous Follow-up: 2015.06, Secondary data, Reviewing official school records., Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data, Reviewing official school records.	>90.00	97.00	99.00	100.00
Enrolment (girls): Average annual rate of change in number of girls enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools				
ALL REFUGEE SETTLEMENTS IN IRAN, Project End Target: 2017.12, primary school data, Base value: 2013.10, WFP programme monitoring, Reviewing school records., Previous Follow-up: 2015.10, WFP programme monitoring, Primary school records., Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Primary school records.	>6.00	4.00	5.50	6.00
Enrolment (girls): Average annual rate of change in number of girls enrolled in WFP-assisted secondary schools				
ALL REFUGEE SETTLEMENTS IN IRAN, Project End Target: 2017.12, School records, Base value: 2013.10, WFP programme monitoring, reviewing school records., Previous Follow-up: 2015.10, Secondary data, Reviewing list of registered students. , Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data, Reviewing list of registered students.	=6.00	0.00	34.00	-6.00
Percentage of trainees graduated (women)				
ALL REFUGEE SETTLEMENTS IN IRAN, Project End Target: 2017.12, Reviewing data from UNHCR/BAFIA records., Base value: 2013.12, Secondary data, Reviewing data from UNHCR/BAFIA records., Previous Follow-up: 2015.11, Secondary data, Reviewing data from UNHCR/BAFIA records., Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data, Reviewing data from UNHCR/BAFIA records.	>60.00	50.00	40.00	93.00

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Percentage of trainees graduated (men)				
ALL REFUGEE SETTLEMENTS IN IRAN, Project End Target: 2017.12, Reviewing data from UNHCR/BAFIA records., Base value: 2013.12, Secondary data, Reviewing data from UNHCR/BAFIA records., Previous Follow-up: 2015.11, Secondary data, Reviewing data from UNHCR/BAFIA records., Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data, Reviewing data from UNHCR/BAFIA records.	=60.00	50.00	60.00	90.00

Output Indicators

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
SO1: General Distribution (GD)				
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	individual	2,185	1,989	91.0%
Number of feeding days	instance	360	328	91.1%
Protein content of food distributed (protein/person/day)	individual	11	9	77.3%
SO2: Food-Assistance-for-Training				
Number of training sessions for beneficiaries carried out (livelihood-support/agriculture&farming;/IGA)	training session	6	11	183.3%
SO2: School Feeding (take-home rations)				
Number of feeding days	instance	270	270	100.0%

Gender Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
IRAN, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12	=17.00	15.00	10.00	17.00
Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
IRAN, School Feeding (take-home rations), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12	=13.00	13.00	8.00	17.00
Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
IRAN, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12	=75.00	65.00	87.00	73.00
Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
IRAN, School Feeding (take-home rations), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12	=67.00	67.00	87.00	73.00

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>IRAN, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=10.00	20.00	5.00	10.00
Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>IRAN, School Feeding (take-home rations), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=20.00	20.00	3.00	10.00
Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees				
<i>IRAN, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2013.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	>50.00	24.00	43.00	43.00
Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution				
<i>IRAN, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=80.00	22.00	22.00	78.00

Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of assisted people (men) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>IRAN, Food-Assistance-for-Training, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=70.00	90.00	16.00	60.00
Proportion of assisted people (men) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>IRAN, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=70.00	90.00	16.00	60.00
Proportion of assisted people (men) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site				
<i>IRAN, Food-Assistance-for-Training, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12</i>	=100.00	100.00	100.00	-
Proportion of assisted people (men) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site				
<i>IRAN, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=100.00	100.00	98.00	100.00
Proportion of assisted people (women) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>IRAN, Food-Assistance-for-Training, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=70.00	90.00	9.00	58.00

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of assisted people (women) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>IRAN, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=70.00	90.00	9.00	58.00
Proportion of assisted people (women) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>IRAN, School Feeding (take-home rations), Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=70.00	90.00	9.00	58.00
Proportion of assisted people (women) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme sites				
<i>IRAN, Food-Assistance-for-Training, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Proportion of assisted people (women) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme sites				
<i>IRAN, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=100.00	100.00	96.00	100.00
Proportion of assisted people (women) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme sites				
<i>IRAN, School Feeding (take-home rations), Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=100.00	100.00	98.00	100.00
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>IRAN, Food-Assistance-for-Training, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=60.00	90.00	16.00	58.00
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>IRAN, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=60.00	90.00	16.00	58.00
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>IRAN, School Feeding (take-home rations), Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=60.00	90.00	16.00	58.00
Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site				
<i>IRAN, Food-Assistance-for-Training, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site				
<i>IRAN, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=100.00	100.00	97.00	100.00

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site				
<i>IRAN, School Feeding (take-home rations), Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=100.00	100.00	98.00	100.00

Partnership Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Latest Follow-up
Amount of complementary funds provided to the project by partners (including NGOs, civil society, private sector organizations, international financial institutions and regional development banks)		
<i>IRAN, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=4,000,000.00	3,700,000.00
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services		
<i>IRAN, Food-Assistance-for-Training, Project End Target: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=3.00	3.00
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services		
<i>IRAN, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=3.00	2.00
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services		
<i>IRAN, School Feeding (take-home rations), Project End Target: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=3.00	3.00
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners		
<i>IRAN, Food-Assistance-for-Training, Project End Target: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=100.00	100.00
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners		
<i>IRAN, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=100.00	100.00
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners		
<i>IRAN, School Feeding (take-home rations), Project End Target: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=100.00	100.00

Resource Inputs from Donors

Resource Inputs from Donors

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Purchased in 2016 (mt)	
			In-Kind	Cash
Germany	GER-C-00500-01	Lentils	-	186
Germany	GER-C-00500-01	Rice	-	321
Germany	GER-C-00500-01	Vegetable Oil	-	200
Germany	GER-C-00500-01	Wheat Flour	-	2,156
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Wheat Flour	-	692
Private Donors	WPD-C-03574-01	Wheat Flour	-	33

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Purchased in 2016 (mt)	
			In-Kind	Cash
Private Donors	WPD-C-03754-01	Pasta	-	37
Republic of Korea	KOR-C-00100-03	Lentils	-	161
Republic of Korea	KOR-C-00100-03	Sugar	-	50
Republic of Korea	KOR-C-00100-03	Vegetable Oil	-	97
Republic of Korea	KOR-C-00100-03	Wheat Flour	-	64
Republic of Korea	KOR-C-00124-01	Lentils	-	144
Republic of Korea	KOR-C-00124-01	Sugar	-	69
		Total	-	4,209