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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 2017

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



World Food Programme

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Country Context and WFP Objectives



Achievements at Country Level

The Islamic Republic of Iran has been generously hosting around one million refugees – the fourth largest refugee population in the world – for over 30 years. The vast majority of these, mainly from Afghanistan and Iraq, live in urban areas, with only three percent living in 20 settlements spread across the country. WFP aims to ensure basic food security for vulnerable Afghan and Iraqi households in the refugee settlements by providing general food distributions since 1987. Throughout 2017, out of the 30,000 refugees targeted, WFP was able to reach 29,580 beneficiaries. This achievement is attributed to adequate funding levels, and cost effective project planning and management through a combination of local and international procurement. WFP food assistance was instrumental in achieving its mandate in maintaining and improving the level of food security inside the settlements with a focus on improving nutritional status of vulnerable households.

WFP Iran alternated between local and international purchases to address the challenge of customs clearance of imported goods, following changes of customs rules and regulations which led to unforeseen delays in deliveries. In response, WFP replaced imported rice and pulses, and introduced locally purchased pasta and Textured Soya Protein (TSP). TSP has the same nutritional value as lentils, is used as meat substitute in many different dishes, and was well received by the refugees. In total, only 3.8 percent of the required commodities were procured internationally in 2017, in comparison to 17 percent in 2016.

WFP also undertook two key assessments in 2017 - the 'Rapid Livelihood Assessment' and the 'Gender Assessment' – to be reflected in future assistance interventions. The main result was that there is a significant demand for increased livelihoods opportunities to improve refugees' self-reliance and that livelihood interventions for

women, men and young populations could be piloted in one of the settlements. Although results of these assessments had no impact on implementation of the current project, the recommendations were integrated into the design of the Interim Country Strategy Plan (ICSP) for 2018-2020, including introduction of a new livelihood activity targeted to households headed by women in support of income generation and to promote their economic participation to address socio-cultural norms that restrict the roles of women and men.

WFP Cash-based Transfer (CBT) Feasibility Study was carried out in 2017, following the recommendations of the Joint Assessment Mission (JAM) in 2016, with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). Both assessments indicated a conducive environment for shifting from food assistance through in-kind distributions to a CBT modality. Accordingly, the new ICSP introduces a food assistance through cash modality alongside the conventional in-kind distribution of fortified wheat flour. The ICSP also shifts from in-kind oil incentive in support of refugee girl students' education to a cash incentive .

In preparation of new ICSP, WFP Iran - through a competitive bidding process - identified and contracted a reputable bank as the financial services provider (FSP). Delay in finalising procurement of a FSP was a major hurdle for piloting the implementation of a CBT modality throughout 2017. However having now achieved this milestone, WFP can smoothly transition from in-kind food distribution to CBT modality in 2018.

The ICSP, approved by the Executive Board in November 2017, will become operational from January 2018 until December 2020, and will guide all WFP's activities in Iran, replacing the current Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation 200310.

Country Context and Response of the Government

The Islamic Republic of Iran is an upper-middle income country with a population of more than 80 million people [1]. It hosts the fourth largest refugee population in the world and has sustained a high level of refugee intake for decades primarily due to ongoing conflict within Afghanistan. The refugee population consists of around 978,100 registered refugees (949,900 Afghans and 28,200 Iraqis) [2], about 1.5 to 2 million undocumented Afghans, and 620,000 Afghans holding passports with Iranian visas . The majority of registered refugees live in urban areas. However, 3 percent of the total documented refugee population (30,000 people) live in 20 officially designated refugee settlements located in 13 provinces throughout the country [3]. These people are considered the most vulnerable and are the sole beneficiaries of WFP assistance.

Iran's economy was the focus of a government reform plan in 2010, which abolished long standing subsidies for water, electricity and fuel, bread and wheat flour, and other basic food commodities. Subsidies were replaced with cash transfers to vulnerable Iranians. The lifting of United Nations and unilateral sanctions, related to Iran's nuclear programme agreed to in the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA), has contributed to economic growth since JCPOA implementation began in 2016.

Iran has made satisfactory progress towards Sustainable Development Goal 2 (SDG 2): Zero Hunger. Although the National Development Plan has not identified SDG 2 as a priority intervention area, the Government regards WFP key role in providing food assistance to refugees as essential to improve the food security and nutrition situation of Afghan and Iraqi refugees residing in settlements in Iran, under the framework of the current Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations (PRRO) and the new three-year Interim Country Strategic Plan (ICSP) (January 2018-December 2020) .

WFP will use a hybrid of in-kind fortified wheat flour distributions and cash-based transfers under the ICSP, which will contribute to 80 percent of the daily food needs of food-insecure families, and 100 percent of the needs of households headed by women with no source of income.

A long term regional "Solution Strategy for Afghan Refugees" (SSAR) was signed in 2012, by the Islamic Republic of Iran, Afghanistan, Pakistan and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). This strategy which encourages voluntary repatriation of Afghan refugees, remains central to all refugee related policies within Iran and outlines a vast range of different facilities and services for the refugees whilst in Iran and until the situation is conducive for their safe and dignified return.

While the Government aims for the repatriation or resettlement of all refugees, in addition to resisting their integration through policies that restrict employment opportunities and property ownership, registered refugees are granted access to some public services, including primary education and health care. In 2015, Iran's Supreme Leader instructed that all Afghan children to be permitted to schooling, regardless of their residency status. Furthermore, UNHCR signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the Ministries of Health, Ministry of Interior and Ministry of Labour and Social affairs to financially support the government to guarantee the provision of basic health services, ensuring the inclusion of all registered refugees in the Universal Public Health Insurance Scheme. The Government has also recently become more supportive of livelihood activities that allow refugees to

be more self-reliant.

Various assessments and surveys conducted over the past 2 years, including the most recent WFP and UNHCR Joint Assessment Mission (JAM) conducted in May 2016, 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 remain at acceptable levels.

[1] Statistical Centre of Iran

[2] UNHCR Mid-Year Trends report, 2016

[3] WFP and UNHCR Joint Assessment Mission (JAM), 2016

WFP Objectives and Strategic Coordination

The Bureau for Alien and Foreign Immigrants Affairs (BAFIA), under close collaboration with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, is responsible for all refugee-related matters and coordination with international agencies in Iran. With more than 30 years of experience, this bureau is responsible for identifying and registering refugees, and for management of settlements, including storage and oversight of food distributions. Therefore, WFP works directly with BAFIA as its governmental counterpart. WFP also works closely with United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) as the main UN agency mandated to providing support to refugees in Iran.

WFP Iran launched the Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO 200310) in July 2013, which has served as a platform for WFP assistance in Iran. Through the relief and recovery operations and in alignment with national strategies for refugees and in coordination with strategic partners and governmental actors, WFP has been ensuring that basic food needs of refugees are met.

The PRRO addresses WFP's Strategic Objectives 1, to save lives and protect livelihoods in emergency; and 2, support food security and nutrition and rebuild livelihoods in fragile settings and following emergencies; committed WFP to support improving food consumption of vulnerable refugee households; and increasing access to education and human capital development for refugee children and youth. The PRRO budget is USD \$17 million over a period of 5 years (2013 - 2017).

Under its relief component, the PRRO provided general food assistance to improve the food consumption of around 14,400 vulnerable refugee Afghan and Iraqi women and girls, and 15,000 men and boys residing in 20 official settlements within Iran. Through its recovery component, the PRRO provided take-home entitlements of fortified vegetable oil (four litres per student per month) to primary and secondary level refugee school girls in settlements to encourage their parents to enroll them and keep sending them to school. WFP also provided four litres of fortified vegetable oil to young men and women participating in skills training courses (under the food assistance for training activity) to enhance their skills, and hence increasing their chances of a better livelihood either in the host country, in their home country if repatriated, or in a third country if resettled.

In an effort to familiarise the Government with the Interim Country Strategic Plan (ICSP) implementation that starts in January 2018, WFP Iran held an Integrated Road Map (IRM) induction workshop in October 2017. The workshop was comprised of over 40 participants from BAFIA and UNHCR. It also delivered training that focused on preparing the participants with necessary technical and logistical aspects in operationalising the ICSP based on WFP standards and procedures, in addition to providing the opportunity for partners to share their views and experiences.

Country Resources and Results

Resources for Results

The Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO 200310) has seen a steady increase in funding, especially in terms of direct multilateral resources, resulting in the project being fully funded in 2017. This year, WFP received its first ever USD 1 million contribution from China. The Republic of Korea, Germany and People's Republic of China, in addition to local private sector contributions are key donors to WFP Iran. Through a combination of international and local purchases, WFP Iran created a balance between cost effectiveness of international purchases and agility of delivery in local purchases which, in turn, resulted in the full implementation of the project activities with no pipeline breaks. Thanks to this steady pipeline, share of assisted households who were classified as having poor or borderline food consumption score has decreased by more than 10 percent in 2017 in comparison to 2016. In line with the ethos of encouraging needs-based innovations to ensure the best and most efficient use of resources, WFP Iran replaced imported rice and lentils with locally produced pasta and textured soy protein beans respectively. These two items, being available in the local market at affordable prices, allowed a healthy pipeline to be maintained when difficulties with customs clearance of internationally procured commodities resulted in significant delivery interruptions. In 2017, 96 percent of required food commodities were procured locally in country with short lead times and no quality issues.

WFP's implementing partner, the Bureau for Aliens and Foreign Immigrants Affairs (BAFIA), continued its support through provision of free warehousing and sufficient technical staff to manage storage and handling of WFP commodities. This provision decreased the implementation costs and enhanced the opportunity to purchase food items and ensure beneficiaries' food security. BAFIA also successfully oversaw the distribution of food items in settlements by the refugee councils, ensuring that the beneficiaries received the right quantities at the right time.

In order to reduce the direct support costs and enhance monitoring capacity of the operation, WFP utilised the office facilities of United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) in Rafsanjan settlement in January. This was done during the reassessment of beneficiaries' entitlements in the settlement.

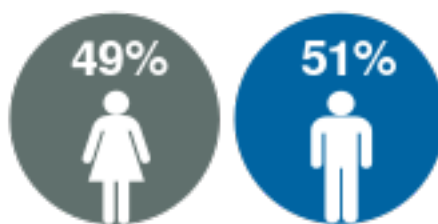
To optimise the effectiveness of utilising available resources, and following an increase in both the rent cost per square meter and running costs in the United Nations Common Premises, WFP moved its office and relocated to a building occupied by the United Nations Children Fund (UNICEF) which offered a lower per square meter rent resulted in an annual saving of close to USD 30,000.

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



Annual Country Beneficiaries

Beneficiaries	Male	Female	Total
Children (under 5 years)	2,071	1,775	3,846
Children (5-18 years)	4,733	4,437	9,170
Adults (18 years plus)	8,282	8,282	16,564
Total number of beneficiaries in 2017	15,086	14,494	29,580



Annual Food Distribution in Country (mt)

Project Type	Cereals	Oil	Pulses	Mix	Other	Total
Single Country PRRO	4,094	362	617	-	118	5,192
Total Food Distributed in 2017	4,094	362	617	-	118	5,192

Supply Chain

WFP Iran initiated a change in the process of customs clearance for international shipments arriving at Bandar Abbas port. The new process entailed to transit imported food shipments through Bandar Abbas to Tehran customs and complete formalities in Tehran, which reduces the risk of quality deterioration due to long storage in hot and humid conditions at port and also to accelerate customs clearance procedures. The change was to help overcome the complications in customs clearance procedures which emerged from the new rules and regulations enforced in late 2016. Additionally, it also sought for all food to be stored in suitable conditions while shipments are under customs clearances. The complications in customs clearance included different sampling and testing requirements by Ministry of Health, Ministry of Agriculture, Standard Institute, Department of Food & Drug, Quarantine and other entities which took more than nine months to be completed and resulted in long delays in the customs clearance process. Another contributing factor to the decision to make a change was also the seasonal ban on import of grains that caused delay in clearance procedure. Despite the new strategy adopted through a long term agreement with a renowned transport company with expertise in custom clearance formalities, custom clearance remained the main challenge in 2017.

Apart from wheat flour (WHF), which has been exclusively procured locally since 2009, due to competitiveness and shelf life issues, the remaining commodities were purchased either locally or internationally to ensure cost effectiveness and efficiency of the supply chain and timely delivery to all settlements. Under a Food Supply Agreement (FSA) between WFP and "Ard Roshan Yazd" mill, local procurement of fortified wheat flour has resulted in the steady availability of this commodity which will be continued during 2018. Fortified wheat flour, rice, lentil, textured soya protein, pasta, fortified vegetable oil and sugar are seven main commodities purchased locally and internationally during 2017.

Minimal post-delivery losses (0.26 percent) were recorded in 2017, which were mainly due to food sampling at the port. To minimize losses, WFP provided on-the-job training for the warehouse managers. Also, a warehouse checklist was provided and all requirements such as scales and distribution tools were regularly checked. WFP also conducted a workshop for all settlements managers and warehouse keepers that addressed warehouse management, in addition to introducing a customized warehouse management software. Warehouse keepers were trained on how to use it during the aforementioned workshop.

WFP conducted retail assessments during the joint assessment mission of WFP and United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). The findings indicated that although retail sectors had adequate capacity, the remote location of settlements hindered the utilisation of vouchers, and therefore recommended that food

assistance to be implemented through cash transfers rather than vouchers. WFP has successfully completed the procurement of a financial service provider for the cash component.

All commodity movements are being tracked in Logistics Execution Support System (LESS), which provided a solid platform to facilitate an integrated approach, particularly at the downstream level as they move along the supply chain, from the point of receipt up to the final delivery point of distribution. LESS is connected to WFP INFO/HUB, and all data is accessible in this platform. Further, transport contracts are being awarded based on a competitive bidding processes, and transport rates are based on gross metric tons basis. A transport company is responsible for loading and offloading of commodities based on issued waybills by WFP superintendent. The food commodities are delivered to destinations which are normally the extended delivery points (EDP) and any loss during transportation is deducted from transporter's invoice as per the contractual clauses.



Annual Food Purchases for the Country (mt)

Commodity	Local	Regional/International	Total
Lentils	194	-	194
Pasta	289	-	289
Rice	426	175	601
Sugar	37	-	37
Textured Soy Protein	200	-	200
Vegetable Oil	266	-	266
Wheat Flour	3,018	-	3,018
Total	4,430	175	4,605
Percentage	96.2%	3.8%	

Implementation of Evaluation Recommendations and Lessons Learned

Two rapid assessments were conducted in 2017, addressing the two outstanding recommendations from the 2014 Operations Evaluation (OE) report regarding engagement in livelihood projects and improving gender mainstreaming in all activities. The first assessment was conducted in March, regarding engagement in livelihoods, and the second in May in relation to gender mainstreaming. The rapid livelihood assessment suggested that livelihood interventions for women, men and young populations could be piloted in one of the settlements. Leveraging existing refugee trades, crafts and skill sets in close collaboration with the Bureau for Alien and Foreign Immigrants Affairs (BAFIA), and building on prior experience and lessons learned, could enhance self-reliance and long-term socio-economic empowerment for refugees, especially women. Recommendations of these assessments resulted in including one livelihood activity for women as a pilot in the Interim Country Strategic Plan (ICSP) to be implemented from January 2018 for three years. The new ICSP was also developed with a gender lens, streamlining gender in all aspects of the activities of the operation. For example, a gender-responsive monitoring and evaluation strategy that suits the new hybrid transfer modality and the livelihoods activity for women refugees will be designed. Mainstreaming gender and livelihood related recommendations marked the completion of all recommendations of the aforesaid evaluation.

The OE also recommended that WFP improves the effectiveness of its operation in Iran by shifting to the cash-based transfer (CBT) assistance modality. This recommendation was substantiated by the Joint Assessment Mission (JAM) conducted in May 2016, which supported the launch of a cash feasibility study to identify the best transfer modality for assistance. Therefore, the cash feasibility study was conducted in cooperation with United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and BAFIA in August 2016, and concluded that a hybrid transfer modality leveraging the strengths and comparative advantages of both in-kind transfers and CBT would be

the best means of assisting refugees under the ICSP.

An oversight mission in supply chain was requested by WFP Iran to address any knowledge gaps in this area. The oversight mission was conducted by “Regional supply chain coordinator” and “regional procurement officer” in August, and assessed all procurement and logistics activities, providing recommendations on how to improve processes in areas such as Food Supply Agreement (FSA), documentation, customs clearance, and ensure compliance with WFP rules and regulations.

Extra section

Twenty-year-old Sajjad is one of more than 4,500 Afghan refugees who live in Rafsanjan settlement in Iran's Kerman province. His parents fled Afghanistan when they were teenagers. They had met in Rafsanjan, where they got married and lived with their three children for over 20 years.

After losing his father three years ago, Sajjad takes care of his mother and two siblings. He finished high school two years ago and has been working as a baker in the settlement for the past six months.

"I am a 'breadwinner' and a 'bread maker' at the same time," says Sajjad jokingly. "When I talk to my friends who are in Afghanistan, I believe I am very lucky that I grew up in Iran because I had the chance to attend the school in my settlement. Many of my friends and relatives in Afghanistan did not have access to any education, and from age of six or seven had to work to support their families. But now I hold high school diploma and because of my education I managed to get this job to be a baker and also take care of book-keeping of our bakery. Nowadays we have the chance to learn many skills in our settlement such as plumbing, carpentry, etc. with the support of WFP. Therefore when you are a skilled worker you have better chances to get a job and of course higher income."

He added: *"I have two sisters who are younger than me. I remember when they were at school age my father told my mother that there is no need for them to attend school and there is a lot for them to do at home and help my mother. But when our neighbors started sending their daughters to school, motivated by WFP take-home entitlements which is called 'Oil for Girls' education' he agreed my both sisters to sign up to school. Hopefully soon they will finish their high school education and even have the chance to go to university".*

In Rafsanjan, like in many other settlements, bakeries are run by the refugees themselves, and residents in the settlement prefer to receive their fortified wheat flour entitlement in the form of daily bread. Bakeries operate under close government supervision and according to clear guidelines set by WFP and the Bureau for Aliens and Foreign Immigrants Affairs (BAFIA).

"Every loaf I bake and hand out reminds me of those less fortunate who are hungry and fear for their lives every day. I pray for peace and friendship for all nations and hope to see the day when no one suffers from hunger," Sajjad says.

Sajjad hopes to return to Afghanistan and serve his people one day in the near future when peace and security are restored in Afghanistan.

Project Results

Activities and Operational Partnerships

Strategic Objective 1: Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies

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

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

Out of the 30,000 refugees targeted under the activity, WFP classifies 11,500 people as extremely vulnerable and 18,500 people as vulnerable. The distinction between extremely vulnerable and vulnerable households/beneficiaries is determined based on criteria agreed between WFP, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and Bureau for Aliens and Foreign Immigrants Affairs of Ministry of Interior (BAFIA). Households meeting one or more of the following criteria are classified as extremely vulnerable: households headed by women, households with at least one elderly member of 60 years old or above, households with at least one chronically ill member, households with at least one person living with a disability, or households with one breadwinner and size of six or more. Extremely vulnerable receive a full entitlement of 2,185 kcal per person per day while vulnerable households receive a partial entitlement of 1,340 kcal per person per day.

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 take-home rations (THR)

WFP distributed take-home entitlements of fortified vegetable oil (four litres per student per month) to primary and secondary school girls attending schools inside and outside the settlements under supervision of school principals and BAFIA staff, as an incentive for parents to send their daughters to school and keep them in school and hence preventing early marriage. 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, schools are located in the settlements which are predominantly set up in remote rural areas with difficult transportation, meaning that attracting female teachers to commute to these schools posed a further challenge to the Ministry of Education. As a solution, WFP started to provide female teachers with take-home entitlements of fortified vegetable oil (four litres per teacher per month) as an incentive for them to accept employment at these schools and consequently encourage girls' parents to send them to school.

Take-home entitlements of fortified vegetable oil are also provided to vulnerable young men and women attending vocational skills training courses organised by UNHCR, Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) and the Iran Technical and Vocational Training Organization of the Ministry of Cooperative, Labour and Social Welfare. These training courses aim to enhance the capabilities of young refugees and improve their self-reliance and to learn skills that will help them establish a livelihood while in Iran contributing towards a sustainable repatriation and better prospects of employment once they are able to return to their homeland. Due to the increased number of participants and availability of funds, WFP distributed take-home entitlements to 194 participants, showing an over-achievement against the set target of 100 participants.

All activities under both relief and recovery components were carried out with no breaks in the supply chain or pipeline which was largely attributed to forward planning and a stable funding situation. The confirmation of a contribution from the Government of the People's Republic of China allowed distribution of full entitlements among all beneficiaries during the last quarter of 2017 (October, November, December), which ensured that their food security was met during the transition from in-kind general distribution to combined cash and in-kind food assistance mainstreamed starting 01 January 2018, under the Interim Country Strategic Plan (ICSP).

The project continued to be implemented in close collaboration and partnership with BAFIA and UNHCR. BAFIA operates as the sole implementing partner for WFP, UNHCR and other international non-governmental organizations (INGOs) such as: Danish Refugee Council (DRC), Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC), and Relief International. BAFIA has the overall sole custodianship of all refugee related matters in the Islamic Republic of Iran.

The roles and responsibilities of BAFIA and WFP are outlined in a Letter of Understanding (LOU) which serves as the basis for WFP operations in Iran. BAFIA is responsible for the receipt and safe storage of WFP food in the warehouses, and oversees distributions made by refugee councils in all settlements. WFP provides on-the-job

training during the monitoring visits. In 2017, WFP also conducted a workshop on “Warehouse, Project Management and Reporting” for BAFIA focal points in each province, settlement managers and warehouse keepers to introduce Integrated Road Map (IRM), the new ICSP as well as to reinforce WFP warehouse management standards and rules and introduced a newly developed warehouse management software for better recording and reporting.

WFP renewed a Letter of Intent (LOI) with Iranian Red Crescent Society (IRCS), which outlines areas of cooperation in emergencies such as response coordination, emergency assessment, custom clearance, food provision, logistics, telecommunications and training. The LOI provides WFP with the remit to intervene with necessary assistance in the case of a sudden onset emergency in-country, such as earthquakes or floods. WFP and UNHCR are the only United Nations humanitarian agencies supporting refugees in settlements in Iran.

WFP, along with a number of INGOs, is a member of a cash working group which was set up to coordinate activities related to cash-based transfers (CBT) for refugees in Iran. Under the leadership of UNHCR, and with close cooperation of WFP, DRC, NRC, and Relief International, all efforts were made to harmonize the coordination of food assistance through the CBT modality.

Results

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 for Aliens and Foreign Immigrants 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. Adequate funding in 2017 enabled WFP to provide the planned food basket entitlements including fortified wheat flour, fortified vegetable oil, rice/pasta, lentil/Textured Soya Protein (TSP), and sugar regularly to 29,421 beneficiaries, reaching 98 percent of the planned.

According to the data collected through the post distribution monitoring (PDM) exercise, the share of assisted households who were classified as having ‘acceptable’ food consumption score increased by 11 percent compared to the 2016 PDM. This was attributed to the over-achievement in the targets for the proportion of beneficiaries who are classified as borderline which recorded a marked improvement from last year.

Disaggregating outcome data by household vulnerability classification showed that vulnerable households receiving partial entitlement witnessed further improvement in the mean food consumption score in comparison to very vulnerable households receiving full entitlements. This shows that the targeting criteria to classify extremely vulnerable households was accurately applied. It is also a result of the fact that, thanks to steady funding situation, both the vulnerable group and the extremely vulnerable group received full food entitlements in the last quarter of 2017.

Assisted households also showed less application of negative food based coping strategies in comparison to 2016, showing a better capacity to meet their basic food needs in 2017. However, most of the households are reporting they had to borrow food, reduce the portion size of meals, and/or rely on less preferred or less expensive food items at least once a week; which denotes the current vulnerabilities of households even though the frequency of its application has decreased due to uninterrupted assistance.

Dietary diversity score has also shown a steady increase year on year (5.7 in 2015; 6 in 2016; and 6.2 in 2017), however, the frequency of consuming vegetables, meat and dairy products is still low, indicating low purchasing power among families. Households still showed frequent application of stress and crisis livelihood strategies: 88 percent reported they had to borrow money in the last 30 days, and 82 percent reported they had to reduce health and education expenditure. Other coping strategies frequently utilized by WFP beneficiaries include: spending savings and purchasing food on credit to meet basic food needs. Despite frequent use of coping strategies, using emergency coping strategies like engaging in illegal income activity, was less frequent, indicating a positive improvement in household capacity to cope. With regards to household expenditures: food, health, and settlement fees were identified as the top three areas of expenditure consuming the highest proportion of families’ income. A high proportion of food expenditure signifies the vulnerability of beneficiaries and their reliance on WFP food assistance. However, the average food expenditure share decreased by 6 percent compared to that of 2016 among assisted households highlighting higher purchasing power which could be due to receiving food entitlements with no

pipeline break as well as receiving full food entitlements by all beneficiaries during the last quarter.

Results achieved in 2017 highlight the influence of a healthy pipeline on the lives of both vulnerable and the extremely vulnerable refugees. With a healthy pipeline, targeted refugees were able to offset food spending, their income was spent on 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 rations (THR)

The outcome of take-home entitlements of fortified vegetable oil have shown positive results that were well received by both authorities and beneficiaries. This can be attributed to the fact that the take-home entitlement has been provided regularly to girls attending schools and their female teachers, who also accept to go to schools inside settlements, and receive same take-home entitlement as girls (four litres of vegetable oil). The presence of female teachers at schools encourages parents to send their girls to school since culturally they are very reluctant to send girls to schools with male teachers. Although, sex/age disaggregated official data on school enrollment and attendance rates are not available and it is not known how many girls and boys drop out of school, and for what reasons, information from stakeholders and post-distribution monitoring indicates that the situation of girls, being WFP beneficiaries, has improved over the years.

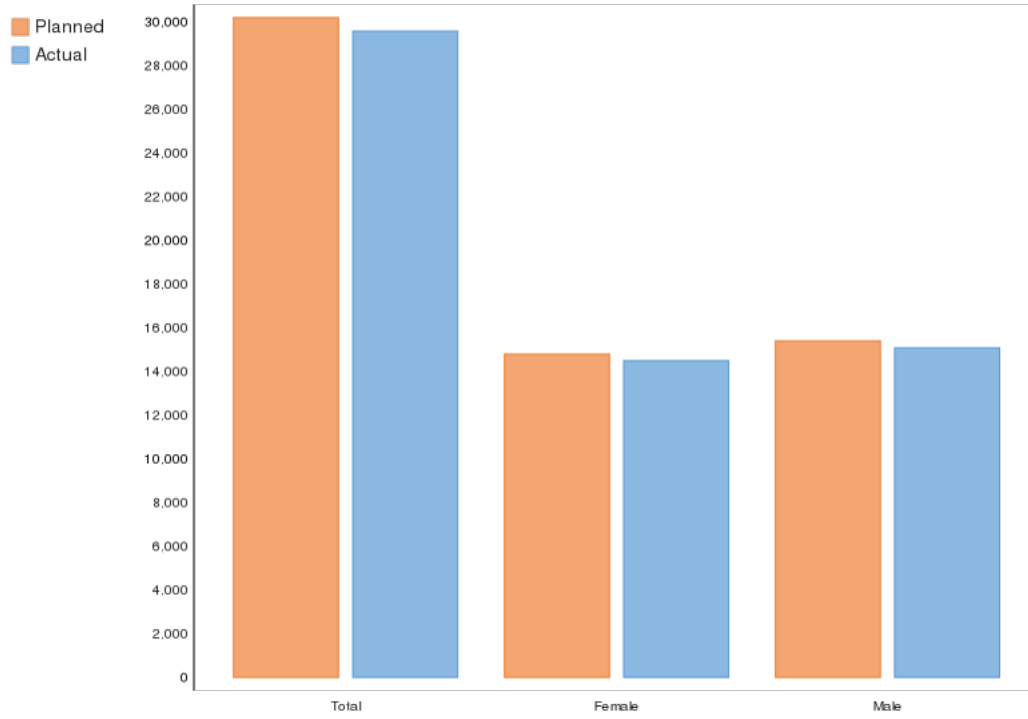
WFP assisted schools achieved positive retention and attendance rates in comparison to previous years. Negative change in enrollment rates in primary schools comparing 2016 and 2017 is due to unusual spike in enrollment witnessed in 2016. In 2016, one primary school building constructed in Saveh settlement absorbed all out-of-school children (132 students were enrolled at grade one regardless of their age). This was an exceptional increase in enrollment in 2016. In 2017, newly enrolled girls were only 56 students (76 less students) which resulted in minimal change in enrollment of primary education comparing year on year. Also according to managers of larger settlements, changes in the population demographics is another reason behind this decrease in primary school students' enrollment this year.

The positive outcome of more girls attending secondary school could be indicative of more advocacy efforts (one-to-one advocacy on the level of households) for girls' education by WFP, UNHCR, and BAFIA and its effect on the shift in the mindset of the refugee families in general which is corroborated through the positive responses received during the PDM exercise. Based on the PDM results, the importance of the vegetable oil entitlement that the girls bring home to support the household economy was notable, which could have also contributed in higher enrollment rate. In the same exercise, parents who reported not sending girls to school were asked about the reason behind it; and financial issues were mentioned as the most prevalent reason which shows the importance of continuing with offering take-home entitlements, and even offering more attractive entitlements to encourage parents to send all girls to school.

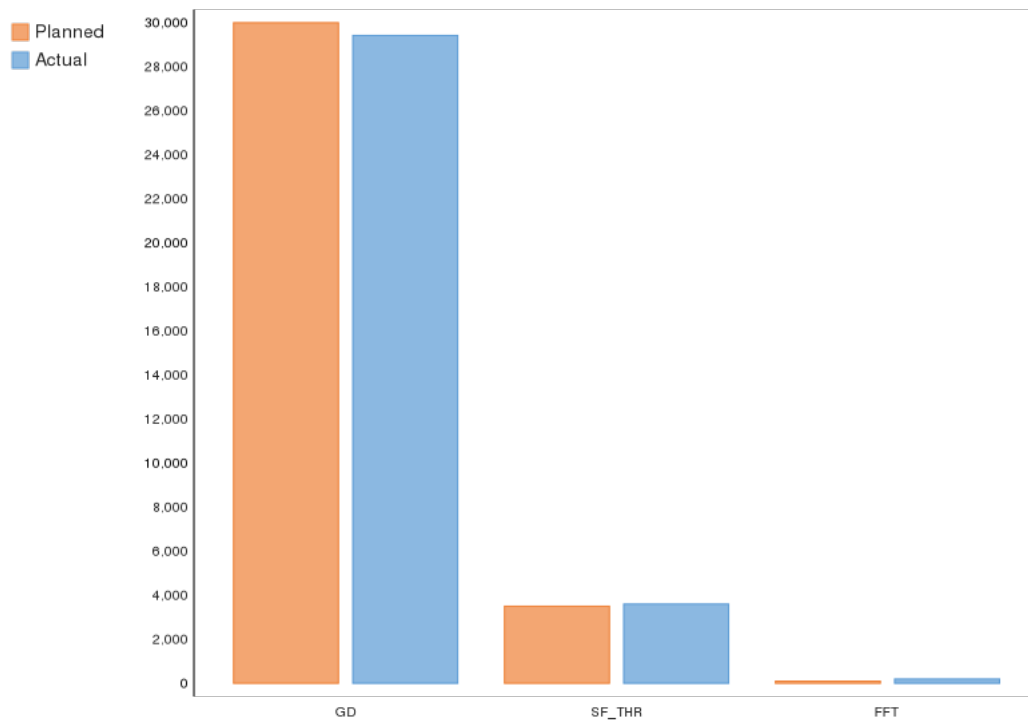
Moreover, the take-home entitlements of fortified vegetable oil that have been provided to young men and women in settlements attending vocational skills training courses has contributed to increasing their participation and enhancing their capabilities. Training courses are organized by UNHCR and the Iran Technical and Vocational Training Organization of the Ministry of Cooperative, Labor and Social Welfare. Compared to the original plan, the number of women attending the vocational skills training courses was more than twice the target and, for males, the increase was about 50 percent.

Overall, beneficiaries' food security situation and their well-being in settlements has improved based on the 2017 PDM, which can be attributed to project being fully funded and consequently regular general food entitlements, girls' education and skills training incentives with no pipeline break.

Annual Project Beneficiaries

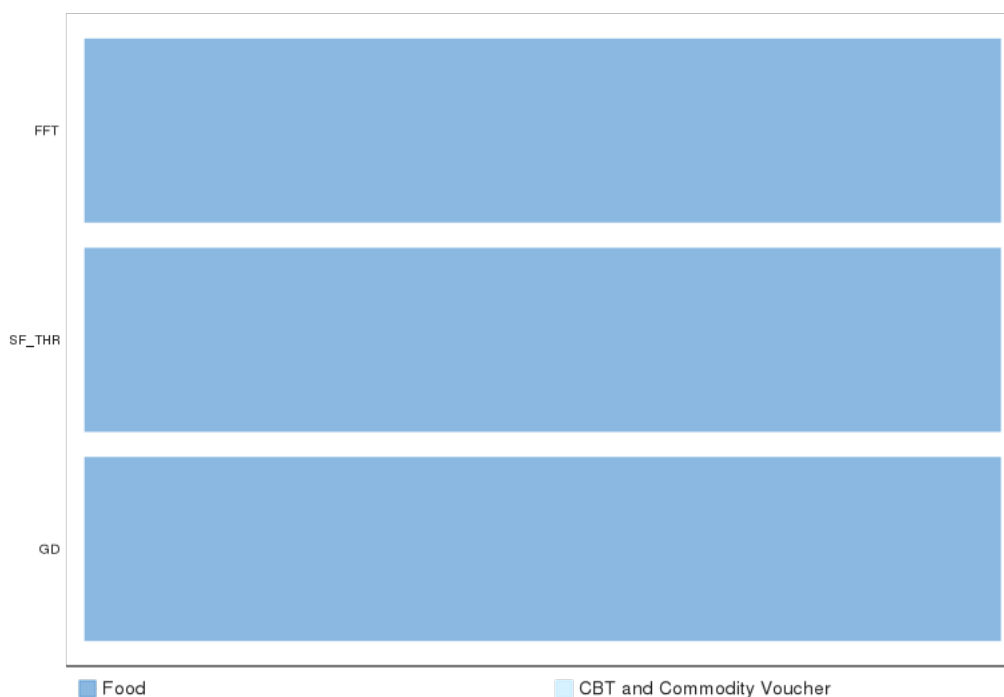


Annual Project Beneficiaries by Activity



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

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	511	411	80.4%
Pasta	-	325	-
Rice	601	623	103.7%
Sugar	76	118	156.0%
Textured Soy Protein	-	207	-
Vegetable Oil	370	362	97.6%
Wheat Flour	3,240	3,146	97.1%
Total	4,798	5,192	108.2%

Performance Monitoring

Post-distribution monitoring (PDM) was successfully completed in December in six of most populated settlements across Iran. The PDM team of six, four women and two men, was divided into two teams with each team also having an additional WFP supervisor. Data was collected electronically using tablets equipped with the Geo-Referenced Real-time Acquisition of Statistics Platform (GRASP) tool.

In order to ensure that information on health, education, and livelihood was gathered and analysed, in addition to information on food security outcomes, the PDM exercise was conducted jointly with United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). The PDM sample size in each of the six settlements was in proportion to the

population size to ensure adequate representation and to avoid bias in data analysis. Collected data 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.

In addition to conducting PDM in the six most populated settlements, WFP conducted process monitoring separately in seven smaller settlements in July 2017, as planned in the monitoring and evaluation (M&E) strategy developed by the M&E Advisor from the WFP Regional Bureau in late 2015. The systematic process monitoring focused on the storage, handling and distribution of food by authorities and refugee councils. On-the-job training was also provided by the supply chain and programme staff to warehouse managers and settlement personnel who are dealing with WFP food items directly. Additionally, a workshop was conducted in an effort to enhance the quality and timeliness of the reporting from the field.

Feedback mechanisms remain available to refugees, through both phone lines and physical complaint boxes. Complaint boxes are located in convenient locations, such as distribution points, for easy access by beneficiaries. These complaint boxes are checked during all visits conducted to any settlement. Complaints and suggestions were collected and reviewed and necessary actions were taken. One example of action taken, based on the feedback received from people within a settlement, was conducting a mission to Rafsanjan settlement to review the partial and full food entitlements of beneficiaries to ensure that the vulnerability criteria were fully considered and followed. Based on the 2017 PDM report, 39 percent of the beneficiaries were aware of the complaint boxes and used the service when necessary. WFP will continue to inform participants about this feedback mechanism during all visits to settlements and has requested that the settlement managers and refugee councils reiterate the existence of this mechanism.

Progress Towards Gender Equality

Traditional cultural values are still prevalent amongst Afghan communities within the settlements. Social norms differ in comparison to Iranian society, females do not have the same freedom of choice or movement or exposure to leadership roles as males do. Women's involvement in social and cultural activities has increased, however, despite advocating for greater participation of women, serious cultural challenges remain at community level and among the refugee elders; many women still require a male chaperone even when walking in public. In addition, girls as young as 10 years old are often married or betrothed in order to reduce their economic burden on the family. Females acting against such norms risk being ostracized from their community. Consequently, female involvement in leadership positions and project management committees within settlements did not noticeably increase in 2017, despite WFP, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the Bureau for Aliens and Foreign Immigrants Affairs (BAFIA) advocacy efforts. Still, there are 8 female members in refugee councils and 6 female members in food distribution committees inside settlements. In addition, each settlement has a health center where majority of health workers and health promoters are female refugees.

While gender equality remains an issue at community level, positive changes in regards to women empowerment within households have occurred over the past few years and this trend continued in 2017. The post distribution monitoring (PDM) report revealed that the proportion of households in which either men and women are perceived as the decision makers has decreased by 2 percent and 8 percent respectively, however, the perception of equal responsibility amongst men and women has increased by 9 percent. The reason for these changes can be attributed to the fact that men are realizing and respecting equal roles of women and men and therefore are trying to complement each other in their shared struggle to improve quality of life for their families.

Gender disparity between girls and boys continues to decrease as per the observations of monitoring teams and settlements' authorities. When the program started in 1999, only 30 percent of girls were enrolled in schools, that number is now recorded to be more than 80 percent. This improvement has been influenced by the provision of take home food entitlements for girls who attend school. The fortified vegetable oil received by girls for each month of regular attendance at school contributed to both the economic support of the family and hence reduced the incidences of early marriage.

In line with further improving gender equality, a rapid assessment conducted in May has recommended mainstreaming gender in the Interim Country Strategy Plan (ICSP) document. Following the recommendation of this assessment as well as a rapid livelihood assessment conducted in March, one livelihood activity is introduced in support of income generation and women empowerment in the ICSP.

Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations

Exposure to security or safety risks remains non-existent for refugees living within settlements. No safety incidents were reported by refugees participating in general food distribution, take-home entitlements and food assistance for training. Warehouses where WFP food is delivered to and stored are located inside the perimeters of the settlements where refugees live. Refugees collect their food entitlements from warehouses which are usually located at the center of the settlements with a short commute on foot for refugees coming from their shelters. The settlements are also controlled and secured by Bureau for Aliens and Foreign Immigrants' Affairs (BAFIA) personnel and whilst refugees are free to move in and out of settlements at their own leisure, access by unauthorized persons is prohibited providing an extra level of security for the refugees living in settlements.

Through its post-distribution monitoring, WFP collected information regarding the beneficiaries' awareness and understanding of food distribution methods, including the criteria for receiving full or partial entitlements, the quantity of commodities they receive on monthly basis, and where they can provide feedback on the services they receive. Comparing to 2016, people's awareness on this indicator shows 4 percent decrease among men while 16 percent increase among women, and 12 percent improvement in general. The decrease of the indicator among men could be attributed to the fact that it is women who usually pick up the entitlements from warehouses, as men are more often outside of the settlement during the day in pursuit of work opportunities.

As the majority of complaints received in 2016 were related to requests for receiving full entitlements, the distribution of full entitlements for all groups has increased the level of satisfaction among refugees, reducing the need to use the complaint boxes. The number of complaints received reduced dramatically from 750 in 2016 to 45 in 2017. Another factor could be having a comprehensive review of the beneficiary lists in Rafsanjan settlement, as a follow up on complaints received in 2016 from refugees whose situation had deteriorated over the years making them eligible for full entitlements. A three-day re-verification exercise was undertaken in January by WFP and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) during which the full and partial entitlements were reassessed and appropriate adjustment were made. The number of complaints in Rafsanjan decreased from about 80 in 2016 to only 1 in 2017. All complaints received in 2017 were reviewed, assessed and attended to in accordance with WFP policy to investigate any possible problems and necessary actions were taken.

Figures and Indicators

Data Notes

Cover page photo © WFP/ Mohammad Khodabakhsh.

A woman, who is a head of household, receives her monthly food entitlement at WFP food distribution centre in Bardsir settlement, Kerman province, that hosts around 5000 refugees.

Explanatory notes:

- The project planned to cover 30,000 Afghan and Iraqi refugees and 200 Iranian female teachers who do not receive general distribution, but only 4 litres of vegetable oil per month as incentive. Oil distributions for teachers and for school girls are calculated as individual rations

- Residents vs Refugees: Residents are Iranian female teachers planned to receive take home entitlements to teach at schools inside settlements which are normally located in rural and remote areas.

- Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations Indicators Table: Following further analysis, values related to "proportion of assisted people informed about the programme" indicators for 2016 have been adjusted.

- Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity and Modality: 159 activity supporters under school feeding are Iranian female teachers who teach at schools inside settlements which are normally located in rural and remote areas.

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	15,086	14,494	29,580	97.9%	97.9%	97.9%
By Age-group:									
Children (under 5 years)	2,114	1,812	3,926	2,071	1,775	3,846	98.0%	98.0%	98.0%
Children (5-18 years)	4,832	4,530	9,362	4,733	4,437	9,170	98.0%	97.9%	97.9%
Adults (18 years plus)	8,456	8,456	16,912	8,282	8,282	16,564	97.9%	97.9%	97.9%
By Residence status:									
Refugees	15,300	14,700	30,000	15,005	14,416	29,421	98.1%	98.1%	98.1%
Residents	102	98	200	-	159	159	-	162.2%	79.5%

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	29,421	-	29,421	98.1%	-	98.1%
School Feeding (take-home rations)	3,500	-	3,500	3,600	-	3,600	102.9%	-	102.9%
Food-Assistance-for-Training	100	-	100	194	-	194	194.0%	-	194.0%

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	29,421	-	29,421	98.1%	-	98.1%
School Feeding (take-home rations)	3,500	-	3,500	3,600	-	3,600	102.9%	-	102.9%
Food-Assistance-for-Training	100	-	100	194	-	194	194.0%	-	194.0%

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	15,005	14,416	29,421	98.1%	98.1%	98.1%
Total participants	15,300	14,700	30,000	15,005	14,416	29,421	98.1%	98.1%	98.1%
Total beneficiaries	15,300	14,700	30,000	15,005	14,416	29,421	98.1%	98.1%	98.1%
School Feeding (take-home rations)									
Children receiving take-home rations in primary schools	-	2,550	2,550	-	2,642	2,642	-	103.6%	103.6%
Children receiving take-home rations in secondary schools	-	750	750	-	799	799	-	106.5%	106.5%
Activity supporters	-	200	200	-	159	159	-	79.5%	79.5%
Total participants	-	3,500	3,500	-	3,600	3,600	-	102.9%	102.9%
Total beneficiaries	-	3,500	3,500	-	3,600	3,600	-	102.9%	102.9%

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)
Food-Assistance-for-Training									
People participating in trainings	50	50	100	72	122	194	144.0%	244.0%	194.0%
Total participants	50	50	100	72	122	194	144.0%	244.0%	194.0%
Total beneficiaries	50	50	100	72	122	194	144.0%	244.0%	194.0%

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				
<i>ALL REFUGEE SETTLEMENTS IN IRAN, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, Household interview, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Household interview, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, Household Interview</i>	<6.00	6.00	5.00	2.60
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score				
<i>ALL REFUGEE SETTLEMENTS IN IRAN, Project End Target: 2017.12, Household Interview, Base value: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, Household Interview, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Household Interview, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, Household Interview</i>	<33.00	33.00	27.00	18.40
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
<i>ALL REFUGEE SETTLEMENTS IN IRAN, Project End Target: 2017.12, Household Interview, Base value: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, Household interview, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Household Interview, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, Household Interview</i>	<4.00	4.00	3.00	2.00
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
<i>ALL REFUGEE SETTLEMENTS IN IRAN, Project End Target: 2017.12, Household interview, Base value: 2015.12, Joint survey, Household Interview, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Household Interview, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, Household interview</i>	<6.00	6.00	6.00	2.20
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
<i>ALL REFUGEE SETTLEMENTS IN IRAN, Project End Target: 2017.12, Household Interview, Base value: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, Household interview, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Household interview, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, Household interview</i>	<33.00	33.00	32.00	17.60

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
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: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, Household interview, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Household Interview, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, Household Interview	<35.00	35.00	26.00	18.50
Diet Diversity Score				
ALL REFUGEE SETTLEMENTS IN IRAN, Project End Target: 2017.12, Household interview, Base value: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, Household Interview, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Household interview, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, Household interview	>5.70	5.70	6.00	6.20
Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)				
ALL REFUGEE SETTLEMENTS IN IRAN, Project End Target: 2017.12, Household Interview, Base value: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, Household interview, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Household interview, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, Household interview	=6.50	5.50	6.00	6.18
Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)				
ALL REFUGEE SETTLEMENTS IN IRAN, Project End Target: 2017.12, Household interview, Base value: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, Household Interview, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Household Interview, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, Household Interview	=6.50	5.70	6.00	6.20
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: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Household Interview, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, Household interview	<80.00	0.00	0.00	79.40
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: 2016.12, Secondary data, Reviewing school records., Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, Secondary data, Reviewing school records.	>90.00	90.00	99.40	100.00
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: 2016.12, Secondary data, Reviewing official school records., Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, Secondary data, Reviewing official school records.	>90.00	97.00	100.00	99.50
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: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Primary school records., Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, Primary school records.	>6.00	4.00	6.00	-6.00

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Enrolment (girls): Average annual rate of change in number of girls enrolled in WFP-assisted secondary schools				
<i>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: 2016.12, Secondary data, Reviewing list of registered students. , Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, Secondary data, Reviewing list of registered students.</i>	=6.00	0.00	-6.00	17.00
Percentage of trainees graduated (women)				
<i>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: 2016.12, Secondary data, Reviewing data from UNHCR/BAFIA records., Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, Secondary data, Reviewing data from UNHCR/BAFIA records.</i>	>60.00	50.00	93.00	100.00
Percentage of trainees graduated (men)				
<i>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: 2016.12, Secondary data, Reviewing data from UNHCR/BAFIA records., Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, Secondary data, Reviewing data from UNHCR/BAFIA records.</i>	=60.00	50.00	90.00	100.00

Output Indicators

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
SO2: Food-Assistance-for-Training				
Number of training sessions for beneficiaries carried out (livelihood-support/agriculture&farming;/IGA)	training session	4	5	125.0%

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				
<i>IRAN, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=17.00	15.00	17.00	27.60
Proportion of households where females and males together 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: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=13.00	13.00	17.00	27.60
Proportion of households where females 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: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=75.00	65.00	73.00	64.50

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of households where females 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: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=67.00	67.00	73.00	64.50
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: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=10.00	20.00	10.00	7.90
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: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=20.00	20.00	10.00	7.90
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: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</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: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=80.00	22.00	78.00	80.00

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: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=80.00	90.00	32.40	27.90
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: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=80.00	90.00	32.40	27.90
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: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=90.00	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: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=90.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of assisted people (men) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site				
<i>IRAN, School Feeding (take-home rations), Base value: 2016.12</i>		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: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=80.00	90.00	27.60	44.00
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: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=80.00	90.00	27.60	44.00
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: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=80.00	90.00	27.60	44.00
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: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=90.00	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: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=90.00	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, School Feeding (take-home rations), Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=90.00	100.00	100.00	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: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=80.00	90.00	28.19	40.80
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: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=80.00	90.00	28.19	40.80
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: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=80.00	90.00	28.19	40.80
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: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=90.00	100.00	100.00	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, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=90.00	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, School Feeding (take-home rations), Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=90.00	100.00	100.00	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: 2017.12</i>	=4,000,000.00	4,000,000.00
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services		
<i>IRAN, Food-Assistance-for-Training, Project End Target: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</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: 2017.12</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: 2017.12</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: 2017.12</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: 2017.12</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: 2017.12</i>	=100.00	100.00

Resource Inputs from Donors

Resource Inputs from Donors

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Purchased in 2017 (mt)	
			In-Kind	Cash
China	CHA-C-00056-05	Lentils	-	110
China	CHA-C-00056-05	Rice	-	308
China	CHA-C-00056-05	Sugar	-	37

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Purchased in 2017 (mt)	
			In-Kind	Cash
China	CHA-C-00056-05	Vegetable Oil	-	39
China	CHA-C-00056-05	Wheat Flour	-	709
Germany	GER-C-00669-01	Lentils	-	84
Germany	GER-C-00669-01	Rice	-	118
Germany	GER-C-00669-01	Vegetable Oil	-	74
Germany	GER-C-00669-01	Wheat Flour	-	1,593
Republic of Korea	KOR-C-00124-01	Pasta	-	289
Republic of Korea	KOR-C-00124-01	Rice	-	175
Republic of Korea	KOR-C-00124-01	Textured Soy Protein	-	200
Republic of Korea	KOR-C-00124-01	Vegetable Oil	-	153
Republic of Korea	KOR-C-00124-01	Wheat Flour	-	1,620
		Total	-	5,509