

SAVING
LIVES
CHANGING
LIVES



Islamic Republic of Iran Annual Country Report 2018

Country Strategic Plan
2018 - 2020

ACR Reading Guidance



World Food
Programme

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Summary

With the launch of the Interim Country Strategic Plan (ICSP) in 2018, WFP Iran embarked on a new path of replacing its traditional in-kind food assistance with a combination of in-kind and cash-based transfers (CBT) for refugees from Afghanistan and Iraq, who are residing in 13 provinces across the country. Focusing on maintaining its humanitarian assistance capacity while also improving the effectiveness and efficiency of its delivery mechanism, WFP designed its new intervention modality to leverage the comparative advantages of both in-kind and CBT modalities.

The roll-out of the ICSP ensured that 30,000 of the most economically vulnerable and food-insecure Afghan and Iraqi refugees living in 20 settlements in Iran have adequate access to sufficient and diversified food at all times, allowing them to meet their basic food and nutrition needs. WFP also continued to promote education and empowerment of women and girls through educational incentives and livelihood schemes. In 2018, WFP and the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) undertook initial steps to develop a joint livelihood initiative to support 50 refugee women through greenhouse cultivation of saffron in one of the settlements, offering additional means of income-generation while promoting women's economic empowerment.

For its in-kind assistance, WFP continued to purchase wheat flour from local suppliers in 2018, which has proven to be more cost-effective. Local procurement improves timeliness and reduces shelf life issues, while also contributing to the local economy. WFP dispatched wheat flour to each settlement every two months, significantly reducing storage time and ensuring good quality of this staple in the refugee food basket.

The sudden devaluation of the Iranian rial against the US dollar in May/June 2018 resulted in a sharp increase in food prices, negatively affecting the purchasing power of the refugees. WFP minimised the impact of the price hike by increasing the CBT value and adding vegetable oil – which had seen the steepest price increase – to the food basket.

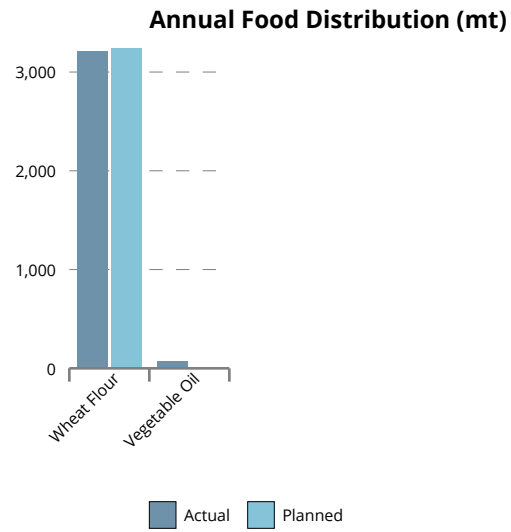
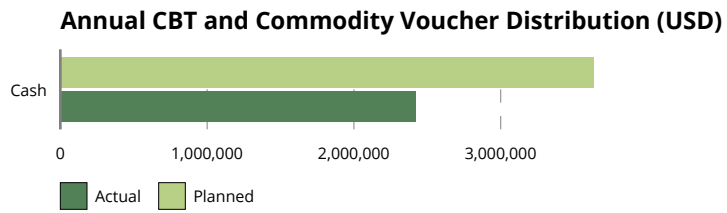
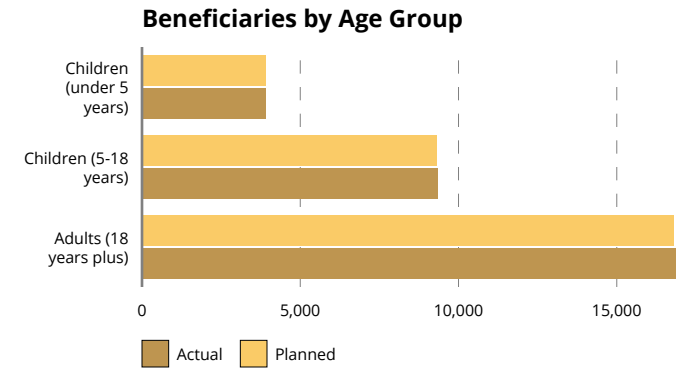
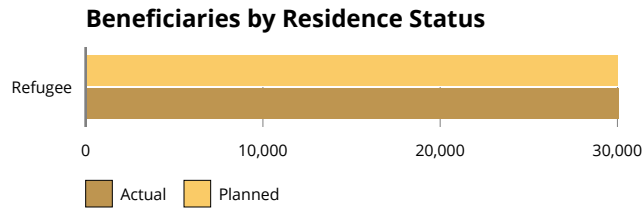
With the shift to CBT, raising awareness among refugees on the importance of spending money on nutritious food was imperative. Through several awareness-raising campaigns with the help of settlement authorities, refugee elders and health workers from the refugee community, WFP formulated and disseminated informative messages using focus group discussions, visual materials and brochures. A database that contains contact information of all heads of households was also established, allowing WFP to maintain an active communication with beneficiaries; text messages were regularly shared with bank card holders, informing them of the transfer of funds and other critical information related to monthly CBT assistance.

WFP enhanced its existing monitoring mechanism through a robust monthly monitoring plan, which included visits to larger settlements, phone calls to randomly selected beneficiaries in all settlements, and phone interviews using pre-defined interview questionnaires. WFP also created a complaint and feedback mechanism, along with a dedicated hotline service for both in-bound and out-bound calls to allow beneficiaries to communicate issues as they arose and enable WFP to take necessary actions accordingly, promoting a culture of transparency and accountability.



30,088
total beneficiaries
in 2018

49% female 51% male



Context and Operations



WFP Iran provides assistance to 3 percent (30,000 people) of the total documented Afghan and Iraqi refugee population who live in 20 officially designated refugee settlements located in 13 provinces throughout the country. Although the nature of the crisis is a protracted one, the Government regards repatriation as the only sustainable solution and has indicated the need for continued international assistance for the most economically vulnerable refugees until they are able to return to their countries of origin.

The governments of Iran, Pakistan and Afghanistan developed a regional Solutions Strategy for Afghan Refugees (SSAR) in 2012 in response to the protracted hosting of refugees in Iran and Pakistan, with the aim to identify and implement comprehensive solutions for refugees through joint interventions of the United Nations and non-governmental organizations. Through the SSAR, the Government of Iran has committed to supporting policies and interventions focusing on health, education, livelihoods, and food security for as long as refugees remain in Iran and until the situation in their countries of origin is conducive to voluntary return and reintegration. WFP is a signatory to this framework and works closely with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) in implementing its interventions in line with the objectives outlined in the regional approach.

The Government of Iran does not deem Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2 (Zero Hunger) a priority for intervention. Iran's sixth five-year National Development Plan (2016–2021) does not identify eliminating hunger as a national issue, especially given Iran's satisfactory status in terms of nutrition indicators. However, the two main national departments in charge of international organizations and refugees — the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Bureau for Alien and Foreign Immigrant Affairs — regard food assistance to refugees, especially to those living in settlements, as an important intervention area for WFP given the extreme economic vulnerability of this group.

WFP's operation in Iran is relatively small as it mainly covers food assistance for 30,000 of the most economically vulnerable refugees living in settlements. These refugees are fully dependent on WFP assistance as they have limited job opportunities, mostly in irregular and seasonal unskilled work in the construction sector, as they cannot keep livestock and have no access to land for farming. Both UNHCR and the Government of Iran have requested WFP to maintain its presence as a provider of food assistance to the most economically vulnerable and food-insecure refugees. WFP's presence in the country also enables immediate response to sudden onset emergencies such as earthquakes and floods, if needed.

WFP's Interim Country Strategic Plan (ICSP) 2018–2020 falls under the crisis response focus area, with one Strategic Outcome contributing towards SDG 2



(Zero Hunger) by ensuring that food-insecure refugees can meet their basic food and nutrition needs through the provision of in-kind food and cash-based transfers (CBT). The girls' education incentive and the livelihood component targeting women contribute to SDGs 4 (Quality Education) and 5 (Gender Equality) by empowering young girls through education incentives, and strengthening women's resilience and self-reliance.

Under the ICSP, cash was selected as the preferred transfer modality over vouchers, following consultations with the Government, humanitarian and development actors, donor representatives and refugees, as well as recommendations from reviews and assessments. An independent project evaluation in October 2014 recommended conducting assessments to seek the possibility of shifting to CBT to improve the effectiveness of WFP operations, while also empowering beneficiaries. This was further highlighted by the UNHCR/WFP Joint Assessment Mission in May 2016, which led to a cash feasibility study conducted jointly by WFP and UNHCR in August 2016. The study recommended to maintain wheat flour distribution and replace other commodities with CBT to enable men and women to purchase food items from shops close to the settlements in a dignified and empowering manner.

In May 2018, the country experienced an economic downturn as a result of the devaluation of the Iranian rial against the US dollar, resulting in a steep increase in food prices. In close consultation with the two main partners — the Bureau for Alien and Foreign Immigrants Affairs (BAFIA) and UNHCR — WFP increased the CBT value for each refugee by 20 percent and reintroduced vegetable oil, which had experienced the highest price increase, into the food basket. This aimed to offset the impact of price increases by stabilising the purchasing power of refugees. These mitigating actions have been highly appreciated by BAFIA, UNHCR, and refugees themselves, minimising the negative impact on the already economically vulnerable population.

Programme Performance - Resources for Results

Funding levels for WFP Iran reached almost 90 percent of the 2018 operational requirements, marking a successful start to the Interim Country Strategic Plan (ICSP) 2018–2020. This allowed WFP to smoothly transition into the introduction of cash-based transfers (CBT) as a means of assistance. Germany and the Republic of Korea remained the top two donors to WFP's operation in Iran. WFP also successfully mobilised a private donation, which helped support the operation.

Although the 2018 requirements were considerably higher than in 2017, widespread advocacy and information-sharing on the benefits of CBT and wheat flour, together with field visits organized for donor embassies, contributed towards the full implementation of planned activities for 2018. In particular, the early confirmation of a contribution from Germany, which was earmarked for Activity 1 (unconditional food assistance to food-insecure refugees), contributed to the seamless transition into the new modality and enabled the continuation of wheat flour distribution. Initially, WFP utilised an internal advance financing mechanism in anticipation of the confirmed contribution from German supplementary funds.

Continued engagement with donors also resulted in securing a multi-year contribution from the Republic of Korea for the entire duration of the ICSP. The predictability and flexibility of this contribution provided WFP with scope for better planning of both its in-kind and cash-based assistance, ensuring a robust and more secure commitment to the assisted refugee households.

WFP's cooperating partner, the Bureau for Aliens and Foreign Immigrants Affairs (BAFIA), continued its support through the provision of free warehousing and reliable technical staff to manage the storage and handling of WFP's food items. This complementary support decreased implementation costs, and enhanced the opportunity to purchase food items and distribute CBT. Furthermore, BAFIA successfully oversaw the distribution of food items and CBT in settlements, ensuring that the beneficiaries received their allocated assistance in a timely manner.

To reduce direct support costs and enhance operational monitoring capacity, WFP utilised the facilities of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) for field monitoring visits such as post-distribution monitoring and other ad-hoc visits.

Following comprehensive macro and micro financial assessments, and a tendering process, WFP selected a financial service provider (FSP), which provided free services in designing, issuing, and distributing almost 9,000 debit cards for beneficiaries, including heads of households and female students. The FSP also provided other services related to the debit cards for free.

WFP was able to transfer funds into the country before the economic sanctions imposed by the United States on Iran took full effect on 5 November 2018, minimising the impact of the sanctions on WFP operations and ensuring the continuity of activities, particularly CBT. The available cash covered all operational needs until the end of 2018.

With the received contributions, WFP closely collaborated with the Government to achieve 56 percent of its outcome indicator targets during the year. It is worth noting that the percentage of actual cash distributed in local currency was 84 percent of the planned distribution; however, due to the devaluation of the Iranian rial, the actual cash disbursed in US dollars translates into 64 percent of the plan.

WFP will continue to proactively pursue fundraising opportunities and mobilise resources at all levels through advocacy at country level to continue its operation under the three-year ICSP.

Programme Performance

Strategic Outcome 01

Food insecure refugees in Iran are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs throughout the year

WFP Iran's Interim Country Strategic Plan (ICSP) is based on consultations with the Government of Iran, humanitarian and development actors, donor representatives and refugee communities in the country, building on reviews and assessments conducted between 2014 and 2017. The ICSP contributes to improving the food security and livelihoods of the most economically vulnerable refugees in settlements within the framework of the regional Solutions Strategy for Afghan Refugees (SSAR), which was agreed by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the governments of Afghanistan, Iran and Pakistan. WFP and UNHCR have been assisting refugees in the settlements for nearly three decades, with WFP addressing food security, and UNHCR focusing on education and health support. The Government of Iran regards assistance to refugees as an important intervention area for WFP.

The ICSP's single Strategic Outcome targets the food-insecure refugees from Afghanistan and Iraq, ensuring that 30,000 refugees in 20 settlements in 13 provinces of Iran have access to sufficiently diverse food to meet their basic food and nutrition needs. There are two main activities contributing to this Strategic Outcome. Under Activity 1, WFP provides unconditional cash-based transfers (CBT) and in-kind wheat flour to food-insecure refugees to ensure their food security is at an acceptable level at all times. Activity 2 focuses on conditional CBT support to refugee women and girls, with the aim of incentivising educational and livelihood activities.

The commencement of the ICSP marked the historic shift from decades of in-kind food assistance to the new approach of assistance through CBT. In order to ensure the integrity of beneficiary data, WFP collected additional information that included contact information (mobile phone numbers) of refugees that were not previously available to WFP, and subsequently put together a comprehensive registration database. The database also ensured active communication with the beneficiaries through frequent dissemination of crucial information related to the assistance.

A financial service provider was identified through a rigorous and comprehensive bidding process, and the first round of CBT commenced in March 2018. A total of 9,000 debit cards were issued and distributed to refugees: 6,000 for heads of households and 3,000 for female students of WFP's education incentive.

Since May 2018, Iran experienced a heavy economic downturn, following the unilateral withdrawal of the United States from the nuclear agreement and the subsequent re-implementation of United States sanctions in August and November 2018. The national currency lost close to 70 percent of its value, which

in turn resulted in a sharp rise in food prices and cost of living in general. To offset the negative impact of reduced purchasing power of the economically vulnerable refugees, WFP decided to increase the cash entitlement of the refugees by 20 percent and re-introduce in-kind vegetable oil as a temporary measure for the second half of 2018. The hybrid modality allowed WFP to alternate between in-kind and CBT so that when inflation rates were high, reintroducing a new food item was easily feasible and beneficiaries were not affected by an insufficient CBT value that could not cover their food needs.

As a result of advanced planning and availability of funds, both CBT and in-kind wheat flour were distributed regularly and without pipeline break. Moreover, a robust monitoring strategy that included regular monitoring visits to larger settlements, remote monitoring through structured phone interviews, and market price surveys offered a clear situational overview of the first year of the ICSP. Results of process and post-distribution monitoring (PDM) indicated that 94 percent of families transitioned smoothly into the new approach with no difficulty or problems. Despite increased prices, families were able to maintain similar food consumption as in 2017. The implementation of CBT was the main operational change from previous years, and a similar food consumption is thus a positive outcome, indicating that beneficiaries still purchased food with their cash entitlements to maintain similar food consumption levels. Results of joint surveys confirmed that households maintained similar dietary diversity as in 2017, with positive changes in dietary patterns. Given the shift to CBT, beneficiaries were able to purchase their preferred foods despite price increases. Moreover, findings indicated that beneficiaries were less prone to adopting negative coping strategies to meet their food needs, which is a proxy indicator for food security.

WFP Iran also conducted a census of preference for assistance modalities among 6,000 households by distributing questionnaires. More than 86 percent reported preference for CBT, while 13 percent preferred a combination of in-kind food and CBT. Only 1 percent indicated preference for the previous in-kind food modality. The main reported advantage of the CBT modality was the ability to choose food based on personal preferences, followed by easier access to food by shopping at any market and the ability to buy food items regularly, rather than receiving parcels monthly. Only 8 percent reported any disadvantages, which were related to challenges with the bank such as not receiving transaction messages, or lost cards. The main complaints were related to the depreciation of the local currency, paired with the request to further increase the cash entitlements.

Under Activity 2, WFP provided cash incentives to female students inside settlements at primary and secondary schools to strengthen their capacity through education and to decrease the disparity between girls and boys,



including increasing the enrollment and retention rates for female students. Additionally, in 2018, WFP and the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) signed an agreement to develop an income-generating livelihood project for 50 refugee women to establish greenhouses to produce high-value saffron plants. The joint project will commence in 2019 in one settlement as a pilot, and will be replicated in other settlements if implemented successfully. WFP will provide the start-up capital to grow plants in greenhouses, while FAO will provide technical expertise and training.



Cross-cutting Results

Progress towards gender equality

Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population

The Government of Iran did not ratify the universal approach to gender equality in the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW, 1979), and its gender policy has shifted from woman-centred to family-centred activities in recent years. Afghan refugee women have fewer opportunities than their Iranian counterparts. Most refugees are from rural areas of Afghanistan, and a significant proportion are from highly traditional or closed communities. First- and second-generation refugee women are also largely illiterate. Gender inequalities and discriminatory social norms result in disadvantages for women and girls, and remain a significant impediment to the economic participation of women.

Information collected through WFP's post-distribution monitoring (PDM) and stakeholder interviews indicated that gender disparities persist in school enrollment and attendance in refugee communities, with families prioritising boys' education over that of girls. When WFP's girls' education programme started in 1999, only 30 percent of girls were enrolled in schools; that number was recorded to be over 80 percent in 2018. Although there has been progress, early marriage among refugee children, primarily girls, is still common.

Against this backdrop, WFP has devoted one of its two activities to promote an increased focus on women's economic empowerment in line with the WFP Gender Policy. WFP aims to increase access to education and develop human capital through Activity 2, which provides conditional support to refugee women and girls to incentivise and facilitate educational and livelihood activities. The incentive for girls' education was fully implemented in 2018, and the preparation phase for the women's livelihood activity, including signing an agreement with the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) to establish a saffron greenhouse, is completed, while the actual implementation will commence in 2019.

Through the implementation of cash-based transfers, PDM results showed a reduction of men in control of assistance, and stakeholder interviews indicated an increase in the number of households where men and women make joint decisions over the use of assistance. To compliment distributed entitlements, WFP provided small cash incentives to households headed by men who nominated woman family members to be the bankcard holder in an effort to increase their access to food and also empower them as the primary decision-maker for food entitlements. Control over money is regarded as an empowering factor in both Iranian and Afghan cultures; having control over household resources can contribute towards improving the status of women within the community. Based on the latest monitoring results, about 22 percent

of households headed by men nominated the women in their households as the cardholder, which is 2 percent higher than planned.

Protection

Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity

Security risks for refugees living in settlement settings in Iran are very low. Although refugees have freedom of movement in and out of settlements, access to non-refugees is closely controlled by Bureau for Aliens and Foreign Immigrants' Affairs (BAFIA) personnel at all times. Refugees collect their in-kind food entitlements from warehouses, which are usually located at the centre of the settlements with a short commute on foot for refugees coming from their shelters. With the roll-out of the cash-based transfer (CBT) component, WFP ensured that all shops inside the settlements have point of sale (PoS) machines available, allowing refugees to make purchases with their cards inside the settlements. Bank branches and automated teller machines are available near all settlements, and no security concerns were reported. Minibuses are also available outside most settlements that can transport refugees to urban centres in the vicinity.

During WFP's post-distribution monitoring exercise, data is collected on beneficiary experiences and protection concerns related to WFP assistance. All refugees, except one, reported no protection challenges in accessing assistance. The one issue was related to over-charging while using the debit card to purchase food items. WFP's achieved target for the protection indicator was 9.8 percent higher than the corporate target.

To ensure the safety and security of beneficiaries with the new CBT modality, personnel from the financial service provider (FSP) set up a designated distribution point inside each of the settlement, where refugees collected their debit cards, instead of asking refugees to go to the bank to get their cards. Additionally, FSP staff personally collected fingerprints and delivered the debit cards of elderly and sick people, and those living with disabilities at their shelters instead of having them go to the bank or the distribution points inside the settlement. This group of beneficiaries normally have a trustee who can redeem their entitlements for them.

It is noteworthy to mention that no protection issues were reported through various beneficiary complaint and feedback mechanisms, including the hotline and complaint box, which provides opportunity to anonymously report any issues.

Accountability to affected populations

Affected populations are able to hold WFP and partners accountable for meeting their hunger needs in a manner that reflects their views and preferences

During the design phase of the Interim Country Strategic Plan (ICSP), feedback collected from the beneficiaries through focus group discussions (FGDs), individual stakeholder interviews, and interviews with refugee councils served as the basis for a major shift in the distribution modality of the operation from in-kind food to a combination of cash-based transfers (CBT) and in-kind food modality. More specifically, the continuation of wheat flour distribution was the result of direct feedback received from beneficiaries to continue with this component rather than to completely shift to a CBT modality.

Programmatic inputs and changes arising from WFP activities were communicated with communities through government counterparts, text messaging campaigns, social media and WFP monitoring staff. The beneficiary complaint and feedback mechanism, which was launched in 2018 in all settlements, included complaint boxes, a dedicated hotline, FGDs and a simple satisfaction questionnaire distributed in September 2018 to all families, allowing assisted communities to provide feedback on WFP's new modality.

Calls to the beneficiary hotline were received by dedicated programme staff, who promptly provided advice or took corrective actions as needed. Most of the calls were related to card blockage, lost cards and pin codes, which were promptly reported to the bank for necessary action. Refugees also used this opportunity to voice concerns on rising food prices due to the economic downturn, which in turn resulted in the reintroduction of vegetable oil as a temporary measure to offset the impact of decreased purchasing power of refugees in the last quarter of 2018.

In 2018, WFP took the initiative to call more than 3,500 heads of household and female students to inform them about their assistance and to check if they had received their correct entitlement and were satisfied with it. Post-distribution monitoring reports indicated that 97 percent of families were aware of how much cash and wheat flour they should receive, a remarkable 35 percent improvement from 2017. The phone interviews also served as a platform to hear beneficiary requests, suggestions and concerns. In 2018, 15 text messages were sent to more than 9,000 mobile numbers, informing beneficiaries of the date of CBT as well as the value of entitlements. These combined efforts resulted in a remarkable 35 percent increase in beneficiary awareness from 62 to 97 percent, exceeding the corporate target by 17 percentage points.

Considering the high level of illiteracy among beneficiaries, WFP used an innovative approach to ensure everyone is made aware of the change in

distribution modality and is educated on the importance of spending the cash entitlement on healthy food choices. Reusable and environmentally friendly grocery shopping bags were produced, depicting cartoon illustrations of good and poor food choices. The bags also feature an informative message and help reduce plastic bag usage. The reusable shopping bags were produced by a small refugee start-up in one of the settlements and became hugely popular among the refugees.

Knowledge on a Bag

“You are not just giving us food, you are giving us knowledge”, said a smiling Afghan woman refugee pointing to the reusable grocery shopping bag in her hand in Bani-Najar Settlement in the south of Iran during a WFP post-distribution monitoring visit.

When WFP Iran shifted to a hybrid modality of assistance through a combination of in-kind food and cash-based transfers, it sought to increase and encourage consumption of nutritious foods. In line with the WFP “Saving lives, changing lives” motto, WFP decided to use everyday objects as an informative tool for better nutrition.

During the brainstorming session, an idea to make reusable grocery shopping bags with illustrations on them to convey the message of consuming healthy food and nutritious diet emerged. As the majority of Afghan refugees’ heads of households are illiterate, distributing written materials such as brochures and leaflets does not help communicate the message. Therefore, the concept of illustrative story telling on reusable grocery shopping bags was an initiative to ensure WFP beneficiaries see the message, comprehend the message and, of course, put it into practice in their daily lives.

A working group comprised of WFP’s Programme, Supply Chain and Communications units was formed and agreed on a picture strip story to be printed out on bags to be distributed among the beneficiaries. The idea was multipurpose: 1) reminding the beneficiaries of healthy food to consume and unhealthy food to avoid; 2) encouraging refugees not to use plastic bags and to be eco-friendly; 3) and, crucially, utilising the capacities of beneficiaries in the production of the bags.

After finalising the design, a small printing and tailoring facility in Torbat-e-Jam Afghan Refugees Settlement in Khorasan Razavi Province was identified. The entire production and distribution process was carried out by the refugees themselves in that settlement. In doing so, not only were beneficiaries actively involved, they were also able to generate an income from this activity. Reusable grocery shopping bags were distributed in all 20 refugee settlements across the country, and each household received one bag. Now you see refugees going shopping with their pictorial bags spreading the message: “WFP cash transfer for healthy food”.

Figures and Indicators

Data Notes

Summary

Cover page photo © WFP/Mohammad Khodabakhsh
Girls with their education incentive cards at a primary school in Saveh settlement

Context and operations

Strategic outcome 01

In the Output Indicator table, the indicators “value of non-food items distributed” and “number of people trained” were not measured as the relevant livelihood activity was not actually implemented as planned in 2018.

WFP Iran does not report on attendance rate due to unavailability of data.

Beneficiaries by Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	15,300	15,345	100.3%
	female	14,700	14,743	100.3%
	total	30,000	30,088	100.3%
By Age Group				
Adults (18 years plus)	male	8,400	8,425	100.3%
	female	8,400	8,425	100.3%
	total	16,800	16,850	100.3%
Children (5-18 years)	male	4,800	4,814	100.3%
	female	4,500	4,513	100.3%
	total	9,300	9,327	100.3%

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Children (under 5 years)	male	2,100	2,106	100.3%
	female	1,800	1,805	100.3%
	total	3,900	3,911	100.3%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Refugee	30,000	30,089	100.3%

Annual Food Distribution (mt)

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Strategic Result 1: Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome: Food insecure refugees in Iran are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs throughout the year			
Wheat Flour	3,240	3,210	99.1%
Vegetable Oil	0	72	-

Annual CBT and Commodity Voucher Distribution (USD)

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Strategic Result 1: Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome: Food insecure refugees in Iran are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs throughout the year			
Cash	3,633,040	2,420,102	66.6%

Output Indicators

Detailed Indicator	Unit	Target Value	Actual Value	% Achieved
Strategic Result 1: Everyone has access to food				
Strategic Outcome 01: Food insecure refugees in Iran are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs throughout the year				
Output A: Women refugees receive livelihood support to generate income for their families and increase self-reliance.				
Act 02. Provide conditional support to refugees, especially to women and girls, to incentivise and facilitate educational and livelihood activities.				
Value of non-food items distributed	US\$	-	-	0.0
Output C: Women refugees receive livelihood support to generate income for their families and increase self-reliance.				
Act 02. Provide conditional support to refugees, especially to women and girls, to incentivise and facilitate educational and livelihood activities.				
Number of people trained	individual	-	-	0.0

Outcome Indicators

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Mean of Collection
Strategic Result 1 - Everyone has access to food								
Strategic Outcome 01: Food insecure refugees in Iran are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs throughout the year								
Outcome Indicator: Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)								
iran	URT: Provide unconditional food assistance to food insecure refugees	Cash, Food	male	15.86	11.09	≤15.86	≤15.86	Base Value: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	14.44	10.60	≤14.44	≤14.44	
			overall	15.70	11.03	≤15.70	≤15.70	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score								
iran	URT: Provide unconditional food assistance to food insecure refugees	Cash, Food	male	79.30	77.80	≥79.30	≥79.30	Base Value: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	76.50	69.60	≥76.50	≥76.50	
			overall	78.90	76.80	≥78.90	≥78.90	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score								
iran	URT: Provide unconditional food assistance to food insecure refugees	Cash, Food	male	18.50	16.80	≤18.50	≤18.50	Base Value: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	17.60	26.10	≤17.69	≤17.69	
			overall	18.40	18.00	≤18.40	≤18.40	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
iran	URT: Provide unconditional food assistance to food insecure refugees	Cash, Food	male	2.20	5.40	≤2.20	≤2.20	Base Value: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	5.90	4.30	≤5.90	≤5.90	
			overall	2.60	5.20	≤2.60	≤2.60	
Outcome Indicator: Retention rate								
iran	CSB: Provide conditional support to refugees, especially to women and girls, to incentivise and facilitate educational and livelihood activities.	-	male	0	0	≥0	≥0	Base Value: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	70.00	89.30	≥70.00	≥90.00	
			overall	70.00	89.30	≥70.00	≥90.00	

Cross-cutting Indicators

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Progress towards gender equality								
Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population								
Cross-cutting Indicator: Proportion of food assistance decision-making entity – committees, boards, teams, etc. – members who are women								
iran	Cash, Food	CSB: 2. Provide conditional support to refugees, especially to women and girls, to incentivise and facilitate educational and livelihood activities. , URT: 1. Provide unconditional food assistance to food insecure refugees	male	-	-	-	-	Latest Follow-up: 2018.12 Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	-	28.00	≥30.00	≥30.00	
Cross-cutting Indicator: Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality / Decisions jointly made by women and men								
iran	-	URT: 1. Provide unconditional food assistance to food insecure refugees	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2017.12 Latest Follow-up: 2018.12 Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	27.60	47.00	≥27.60	≥27.60	
Cross-cutting Indicator: Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality / Decisions made by men								
iran	-	URT: 1. Provide unconditional food assistance to food insecure refugees	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2017.12 Latest Follow-up: 2018.12 Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	7.90	14.40	≤7.90	≤7.90	
Cross-cutting Indicator: Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality / Decisions made by women								
iran	-	URT: 1. Provide unconditional food assistance to food insecure refugees	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2017.12 Latest Follow-up: 2018.12 Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	64.50	38.70	≤64.50	≤64.50	
Protection								
Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity								
Cross-cutting Indicator: Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
iran	Cash, Food	CSB: 2. Provide conditional support to refugees, especially to women and girls, to incentivise and facilitate educational and livelihood activities. , URT: 1. Provide unconditional food assistance to food insecure refugees	male	100.00	99.70	≥90.00	≥90.00	Base Value: 2017.12 Latest Follow-up: 2018.12 Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	100.00	100.00	≥90.00	≥90.00	
			overall	100.00	99.80	≥90.00	≥90.00	
Accountability to affected populations								
Affected populations are able to hold WFP and partners accountable for meeting their hunger needs in a manner that reflects their views and preferences								
Cross-cutting Indicator: Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance)								
iran	Cash, Food	CSB: 2. Provide conditional support to refugees, especially to women and girls, to incentivise and facilitate educational and livelihood activities. , URT: 1. Provide unconditional food assistance to food insecure refugees	male	27.90	96.20	≥27.90	≥80.00	Base Value: 2017.12 Latest Follow-up: 2018.12 Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	44.00	97.30	≥44.00	≥80.00	
			overall	40.80	97.00	≥60.00	≥80.00	
Cross-cutting Indicator: Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements								
iran	Cash, Food	CSB: 2. Provide conditional support to refugees, especially to women and girls, to incentivise and facilitate educational and livelihood activities. , URT: 1. Provide unconditional food assistance to food insecure refugees	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2017.12 Latest Follow-up: 2018.12 Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	100.00	100.00	≥100.00	≥100.00	

World Food Programme

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Cover page photo © WFP/Mohammad Khodabakhsh
Girls with their education incentive cards at a primary school in Saveh settlement

<https://www1.wfp.org/countries/iran-islamic-republic>

Annual Country Report - Donor Version

Iran Country Portfolio Budget 2018 (2018-2020)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2018 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
1	Food insecure refugees in Iran are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs throughout the year	Provide conditional support to refugees, especially to women and girls, to incentivise and facilitate educational and livelihood activities.	217,787	112,189	0	112,189	89,645	22,544
		Provide unconditional food assistance to food insecure refugees	4,885,429	4,335,783	0	4,335,783	3,700,689	635,093
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			5,103,216	4,447,971	0	4,447,971	3,790,334	657,637
		Non Activity Specific	0	206,454	0	206,454	0	206,454
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	206,454	0	206,454	0	206,454
Total Direct Operational Cost			5,103,216	4,654,425	0	4,654,425	3,790,334	864,090
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			427,783	502,026	0	502,026	332,967	169,059
Total Direct Costs			5,530,999	5,156,451	0	5,156,451	4,123,301	1,033,149
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			359,515	324,998		324,998	324,998	0
Grand Total			5,890,514	5,481,449	0	5,481,449	4,448,299	1,033,149

This computer generated report is certified by the Chief of Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch (RMFC)

Columns Definition

Needs Based Plan

Latest Approved Version of Needs Based Plan in USD

Allocated Contributions

Allocated contributions include confirmed contributions with exchange rate variations, multilateral allocations, miscellaneous income, resource transferred, cost recovery and other financial adjustments (e.g. refinancing); excludes: internal advances.

Advance and allocation:

Internal advanced/allocated resources but not repaid in USD.

This includes different types of internal advance (IPL or MAF) and allocation (IRA).

Allocated Resources

Sum of Allocated Contributions, Advance and Allocation

Expenditures

Cumulative monetary value of goods and services received up to the reporting period.

Balance of Resources

Allocated Resources minus Expenditures

Annual Country Report - Donor Version

Iran Country Portfolio Budget 2018 (2018-2020)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2018 (Amount in USD)

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan*	Expenditures
Iran	5,890,514	5,315,690	4,371,285
<i>*Original Implementation Plan as per the Management Plan 2018</i>			