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# Iran (Islamic Republic of) Annual Country Report 2020

Country Strategic Plan  
2018 - 2022



World Food  
Programme

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## 2020 Overview

2020 has been a unique and challenging year for WFP Iran, with heightened risks but also many learnings and new ways of delivering assistance to the most vulnerable. Flash floods hit numerous parts of the country, wreaking havoc and destruction. The sharp decline of the local currency against the United States Dollar (USD) and the increase in food prices kickstarted an economic downturn which was further compounded by the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic that hit the country hard. WFP had to shift to a remote work modality for most of the year, while ensuring that assistance is provided uninterrupted to the highly vulnerable groups, most affected by the pandemic, natural disasters and economic downturn.

Against this backdrop, WFP managed to reach about 30,300 refugees who live in 20 settlements across the country with cash and food, 3,000 refugee girl students with education incentives in the form of monthly cash transfer, 8,000 schoolchildren and their 500 teachers with healthy school snacks and more than 460 women and men in 12 settlements with livelihoods opportunities to help boost their self-reliance. In addition to this, WFP provided emergency food assistance to around 18,000 flood-affected persons in April in Sistan and Balochistan province and 62,000 persons affected by floods and COVID-19 in five other provinces [1]. Overall and despite all the challenges, WFP managed to reach 112,448 beneficiaries this year, marking a 22 percent increase compared to 2019.

With the start of the COVID-19 pandemic in March, WFP quickly stepped in to support the Iranian Red Crescent Society (IRCS) front-line aid workers with much needed masks that became quickly unavailable in the country. WFP flew in close to 3 million 3-ply surgical and N95 masks and delivered the same to IRCS for the use of the staff and the volunteers dealing with COVID-19.

To mitigate the negative effects of the food price hike and loss of income due to COVID-19, WFP doubled its cash ration from April onwards and added lentils - as an important source of protein - to its food basket of oil and wheat flour. Wherever settlements had to be quarantined and movement restricted due to the COVID-19 outbreak, WFP distributed ad-hoc cash top-ups to ensure refugees had continued purchasing power and access to food in settlement shops.

Though schools were largely closed due to the pandemic, online learning sessions were conducted through smart phones and TV channels. The school feeding activity commenced as a new initiative in April. Boys and girls at primary and secondary schools and their teachers received school snacks as home rations instead. WFP continued to promote gender equality and education support by providing monthly cash transfers to girls at primary and junior high schools. Further efforts were made to empower women by prioritizing them for livelihoods opportunities and providing cash incentive for those households headed by men who introduced their women as bank cardholders for cash distribution.

Despite the complex context of 2020, the results of monitoring data collected remotely with beneficiaries indicated an improvement in the beneficiaries' food security level compared to previous years. Given the various setbacks, this slight improvement was a major achievement and attributable to the fact that WFP, as the sole provider of food for most vulnerable refugees living inside settlements, managed to deliver its assistance in a timely, efficient and uninterrupted manner.

WFP maintained very close cooperation with its partners, including the Bureau for Aliens and Foreign Immigrants' Affairs, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the IRCS and international non-governmental organizations such as Relief International and the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC). WFP supported NRC by offering its cash-based transfer platform for transferring around USD 300,000 cash into head of household cards in the four most affected settlements through three rounds of transfer between July and December 2020. WFP also supported the Office of the United Nations Resident Coordinator to locally procure USD 25,000 worth of three-ply masks on behalf of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme for IRCS staff working in districts with slum dwellers in downtown Tehran.



# 112,448

Total Beneficiaries in 2020

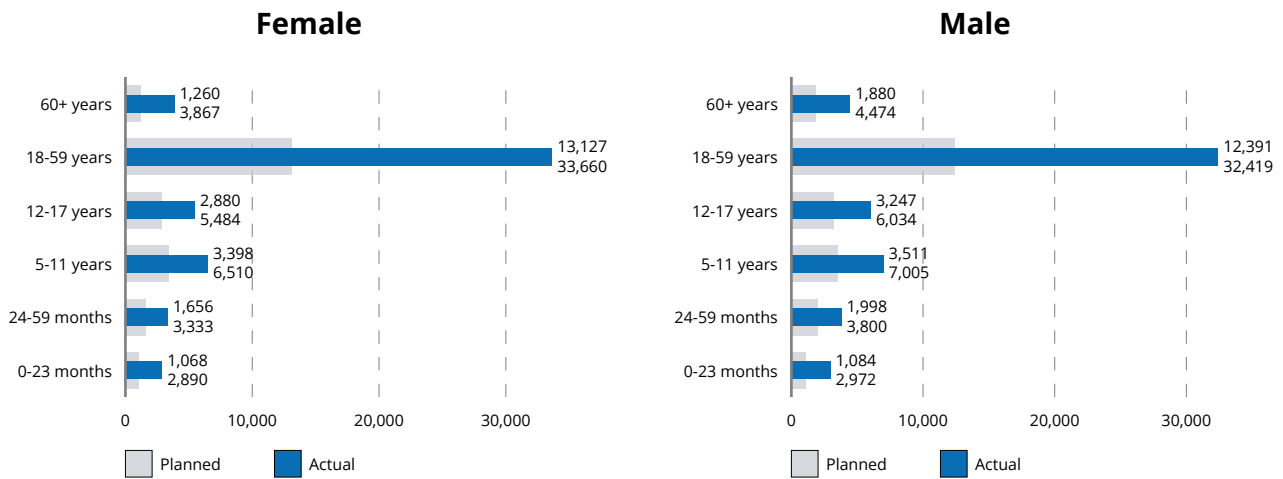


50% female

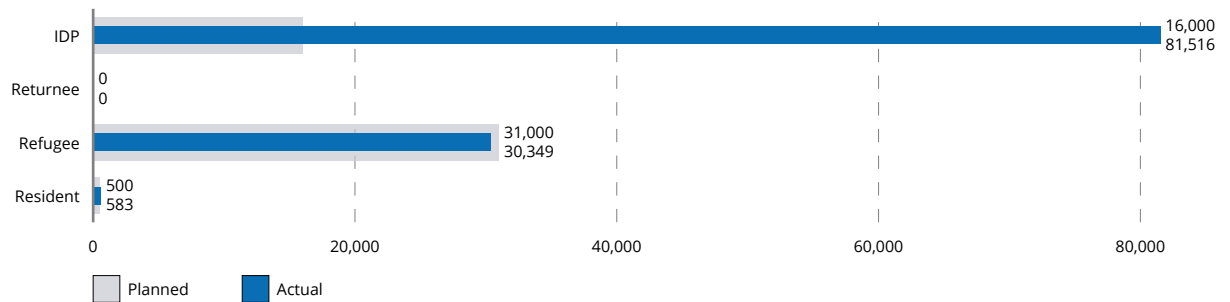


50% male

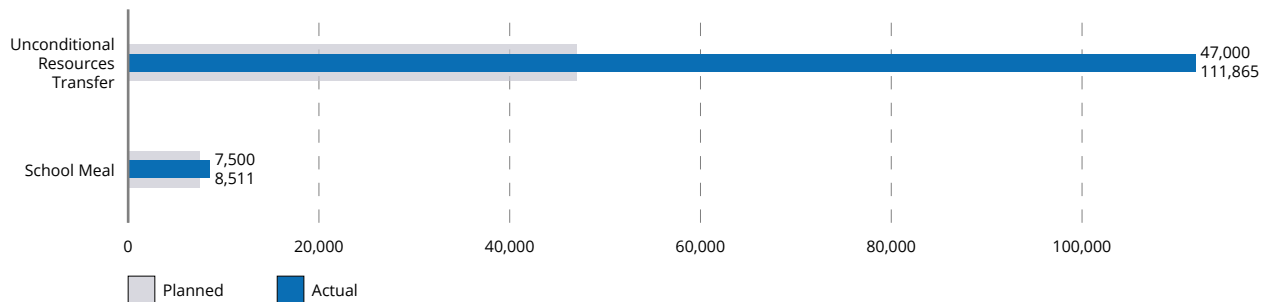
## Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



## Beneficiaries by Residence Status



## Beneficiaries by Programme Area

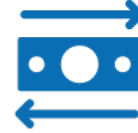


## Total Food and CBT



4,801 mt

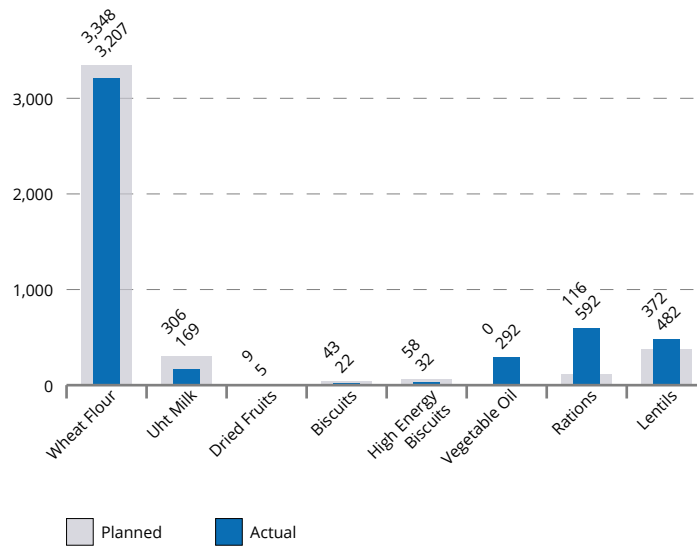
**total actual food transferred in 2020**  
of 4,251 mt total planned



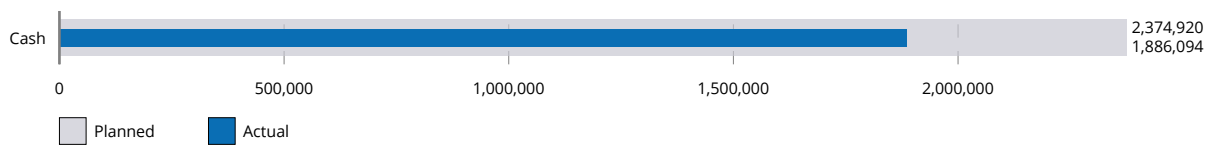
US\$ 1,886,094

**total actual cash transferred in 2020**  
of \$US 2,374,920 total planned

## Annual Food Transfer



## Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher



# Context and operations & COVID-19 response



In 2020, the Islamic Republic of Iran witnessed further tightening of the sanctions and dwindling oil revenues. This, compounded by the negative impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic, has put a huge stress on the country's economy. On 19 February, Iran reported its first confirmed case of COVID-19 infection and since then the number of confirmed cases and fatalities skyrocketed, making Iran one of the hardest hit countries in the region. Given the global shortages of personal protective equipment (PPE) and closed borders in Iran and many other countries worldwide, the lack of PPE posed a major challenge for health workers fighting the pandemic on the frontlines. The country was also devastated by various natural disasters throughout the year, including earthquakes, torrential rains, flash floods, landslides, forest fires and locust attack causing loss of lives and severe damage of essential infrastructure, natural resources and vegetation.

Along with that, in 2020, Iran continued to rank as the eighth country in the world with one of the largest and longest lasting refugee populations, who took asylum since nearly four decades ago [1]. Around one million registered Afghan and Iraqi refugees live in Iran, in addition to approximately 450,000 Afghan passport holders with valid visas, and an estimated 2 million undocumented Afghans. 3 percent of the most vulnerable documented refugees live in 20 settlements in 13 provinces of Iran, receiving free housing, healthcare and education support, as well as WFP food assistance because of their extreme vulnerability, while the rest live in urban areas. The spread of COVID-19 posed an increased risk for those with underlying health conditions living in relatively confined refugee settlements, which in turn deteriorated their food security and nutrition situation. With decreased purchasing power and limited job opportunities, mostly irregular and seasonal unskilled jobs, compounded by effects of COVID-19 outbreak, these men and women were fully dependent on WFP's assistance.

WFP operations in the country fall under the umbrella of the regional Solutions Strategy for Afghan Refugees (SSAR) as a signatory to this framework launched by the Governments of Iran, Pakistan and Afghanistan with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) in 2012 and lasting until end of 2021. The SSAR is a comprehensive strategic vision and operational framework to jointly identify and implement lasting solutions for Afghan refugees in the region towards achieving three overarching objectives: facilitating voluntary repatriation, enabling sustainable reintegration and assisting the host countries and communities. Through the SSAR, the Government of Iran has committed to support policies and interventions focusing on health, education, livelihoods and food security for refugees as long as they remain in the country of refuge and until the situation in their country of origin is conducive for voluntary return.

In contribution towards Sustainable Development Goal 2 (SDG 2), WFP's work in Iran falls under the crisis response with one strategic outcome under the Interim Country Strategic Plan (ICSP) (2018-2022) focusing on ensuring that food-insecure refugees and other crisis-affected populations can meet their basic food and nutrition needs throughout



the year. This includes providing protracted relief to refugees as the security situation remains volatile in Afghanistan, which resulted in refugees not being able to return to their country of origin. It also provides relief to Iranians affected by natural disasters upon the request from the Government for international assistance, when the scale of emergency is beyond the Iranian Red Crescent Society's (IRCS) response capacity.

In 2020, WFP continued its plan with providing unconditional food assistance for the 31,000 most vulnerable refugees living in settlements through in-kind and cash-based transfer (CBT) in addition to conditional cash transfer to incentivize 3,300 girls' education at primary and junior high school levels as take-home entitlements. WFP introduced a school feeding intervention in the form of nutritious snacks in late 2019 for 7,500 boy and girl students and their teachers, which commenced in April 2020 coinciding with the COVID-19 outbreak that resulted in school closures. School snacks were, therefore, largely distributed as take-home rations.

In response to the immediate support request received from the IRCS, mandated as the first responder for emergencies by the Government of Iran and with which WFP has a stand-by agreement, WFP mobilized resources from its immediate response account to provide emergency food rations for people affected by floods in Sistan and Balochestan provinces during March and April of the year.

### **COVID-19 response**

WFP was one of the first United Nations agencies responding to the pandemic using a generous contribution received from the Government of Japan. WFP took immediate action to purchase the much-needed masks for IRCS' staff and volunteers who, as part of the COVID-19 national taskforce, were responsible for conducting health screenings at the entrance of cities. Given the huge demand for masks in the country, WFP sourced the items internationally and airlifted them to Tehran through the United Nations Humanitarian Response Depot (UNHRD) in Dubai to ensure speedy delivery.

In order to mitigate the loss of income of refugees and its negative effects on their food security, WFP distributed double cash entitlements from April onwards and supplemented the food basket by reintroducing lentils as an important source of protein. WFP also provided hygiene materials (liquid soap, hand sanitizers) and reusable masks for distribution alongside informative brochures to refugees as part of its advocacy efforts for good hygiene practices. Eight settlements that were quarantined due to the spread of COVID-19 also received top-up cash transfers during the quarantine period to ensure refugees had adequate funds available to purchase food from shops inside the settlement. Through a generous contribution from Germany, WFP supported Iranian families with emergency food rations in five provinces grappling with the socio-economic effects of COVID-19, floods and locusts.

## **Risk Management**

The COVID-19 pandemic initially imposed some risks to the implementation of WFP operations due to the limited working hours and reduced staff presence in the government offices and banks. WFP mitigated the risk by providing refugees with advanced/double rations to ensure a healthy funding during the COVID-19 period.

Unstable market prices also posed a challenge to WFP in 2020. Many of the suppliers were unwilling or unable to participate in the tendering process due to market fluctuations and movement restrictions that made it difficult to deliver procured items to the destinations, causing delays in the procurement process. WFP mitigated this risk by starting procurement processes much earlier than normal to have enough time to deal with such issues when/if they happened. WFP also provided refugees with advanced rations to ensure a healthy pipeline during COVID-19 period.

Given the COVID-19 travel bans imposed in 2020 on all international organizations, WFP had to revamp its monitoring system to adapt it to the new circumstances. WFP established a remote monitoring system using phone calls to beneficiaries, not only connecting with the refugees to hear their issues and grievances but also to conduct semi-structured phone interviews that would allow data collection from key informants. The beneficiary community and feedback mechanism or "direct hotline" landline was diverted to the hotline operator's WFP dedicated cell phone to ensure no call is left unattended.



# Partnerships

The Government regards food assistance to refugees living in settlements who are deemed as most vulnerable as an important intervention area for WFP, even though achieving Zero Hunger has not been identified as a priority objective for the Government of Iran in its national development plan as Iran has made good progress in this area.

WFP continued to work closely with its long standing government partner for over 33 years, the Bureau for Alien and Foreign Immigrant Affairs (BAFIA) of the Ministry of Interior, which is the legally designated authority to coordinate the support provided to refugees and international agencies in Iran. With strong capital and field presence, BAFIA supports WFP through the provision of free warehousing and reliable technical staff to manage storage and handling of food items and oversee the implementation of cash-based transfer (CBT).

Government donors have been WFP's main partners and source of funds in 2020 and facilitated full funding of the implementation of the Interim Country Strategic Plan (ICSP) this year. Having a multi-year unearmarked contribution from the Republic of Korea at the beginning of the year allowed WFP to plan in advance and continue keeping a healthy pipeline with the COVID-19 outbreak. Moreover, the pandemic provided an opportunity for WFP to substantially expand its donor base with the receipt of an extremely generous first-time contribution from the Government of Japan to address the emerging needs of both the refugees as well as the Iranian population heavily affected by the pandemic. WFP has successfully implemented the intended activities within the provided timeframe, which was of an emergency nature. Given the frequent occurrence of natural disasters over the past two years, Germany, as WFP's traditional donor, exercised more flexibility in utilizing its funds for emergency response under activity three of the ICSP, allowing WFP to respond more rapidly to any sudden onset emergency requiring WFP intervention.

Working as one with other UN agencies in order to leave no one behind, WFP remained an active member of the Iran United Nations Country Team (UNCT), contributing to providing a collective, coherent and integrated assistance to national priorities and needs. Throughout the year, WFP has reinforced its cooperation with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the only other humanitarian agency in Iran with the mandate to support refugees. Both agencies joined hands to conduct post distribution monitoring annually and periodic Joint Assessment Missions (JAMs) as well as other field missions and assessments when required, in line with the objectives of the Solutions Strategy for Afghan Refugees (SSAR). In 2020, WFP forged a new partnership with the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), which joined the SSAR framework in 2018, towards constructing a greenhouse in one of the settlements to be utilized by refugees to cultivate seasonal crops. This livelihoods project will enhance the resilience of refugees against disasters.

For all emergency response interventions in the country, WFP continues to enjoy a strong partnership with the Iranian Red Crescent Society (IRCS), mandated to step in as first responder for emergencies by the Government of Iran. IRCS has acted as a cooperating partner with WFP for flood and COVID-19 response in 2020.

There are less than a handful of international non-governmental organizations (NGOs) operating in Iran, including Relief International and the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC). WFP is in close contact with these NGOs and supports their activities whenever possible. Upon the request of NRC and BAFIA, WFP used its CBT platform to immediately transfer NRC cash support to refugees residing in four settlements which were quarantined due to COVID-19. WFP has already positioned itself as a partner of choice during emergency and will add a service provision activity to its ICSP through a budget revision in 2021 to ensure providing immediate services to other partners when required.





# CSP Financial Overview

Since its inception in 2018, WFP Iran's Interim Country Strategic Plan (ICSP) (2018-2022) continues to remain fully funded. 2020 was marked by changing, often sharply increasing needs at multiple fronts. In consequence, WFP carried out two revisions of its ICSP. The first one was approved in June, which increased the total country portfolio budget (CPB) from USD 7 million to USD 11.7 million. This was required mainly to accommodate a new emergency response activity for procurement of personal protective equipment (PPE) in support of the Iranian Red Crescent Society (IRCS) frontline healthcare workers combating the spread of COVID-19 pandemic, as well as adding 500 Iranian teachers under the school feeding component to align the intervention with national strategies. The second budget revision was concluded in late November to extend the original ICSP (2018-2020) by two years until 2022 and to adjust requirements under activities one, two and three accordingly. The latter extension aligned ICSP with both the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) and the sixth National Development Plan of Iran.









WFP was successful in diversifying its donor base with the addition of a new donor, Japan, to its two longstanding donors, namely Germany and the Republic of Korea. This first ever single earmarked contribution from Japan, and the largest ever received from a donor, was a result of continuous engagement with Japan embassies over the past years. It covered two-thirds of WFP's requirements for 2020 while the rest was funded by Germany and the Republic of Korea. As a result, WFP's overall resourcing situation was solid in 2020 with the Needs-Based Plan (NBP) funded at 109 percent, which included funds carried over from 2019. With the sudden onset flood emergency in early 2020, WFP borrowed around USD 200,000 from the Immediate Response Account, which was paid back later in October thanks to the flexibility of the German grant for loan repayment. Upon the confirmation of the Japanese and German contributions, the country office immediately applied for advance financing which facilitated addressing needs on time and avoided any interruption in service delivery to beneficiaries.

Increased level of funding was key for WFP to contribute to the COVID-19 response, scale-up the assistance to the beneficiaries and sustain all its activities. The devaluation of the local currency against the dollar resulted in a surplus of funds, part of which has been carried forward to 2021. Out of the total USD 12.7 million contributions available for 2020, around 11 percent was unearmarked. However, the distribution of earmarked funds was allocated evenly to cover all the different activities, with no budget shortfalls.

Nevertheless, WFP faced a critical situation in October 2020 when Middle East Bank, the only available official banking channel to bring money into the country, came under a new round of US sanctions. WFP took immediate action to use the 45-day wind down period and brought in adequate funds to ensure business continuity in 2020.



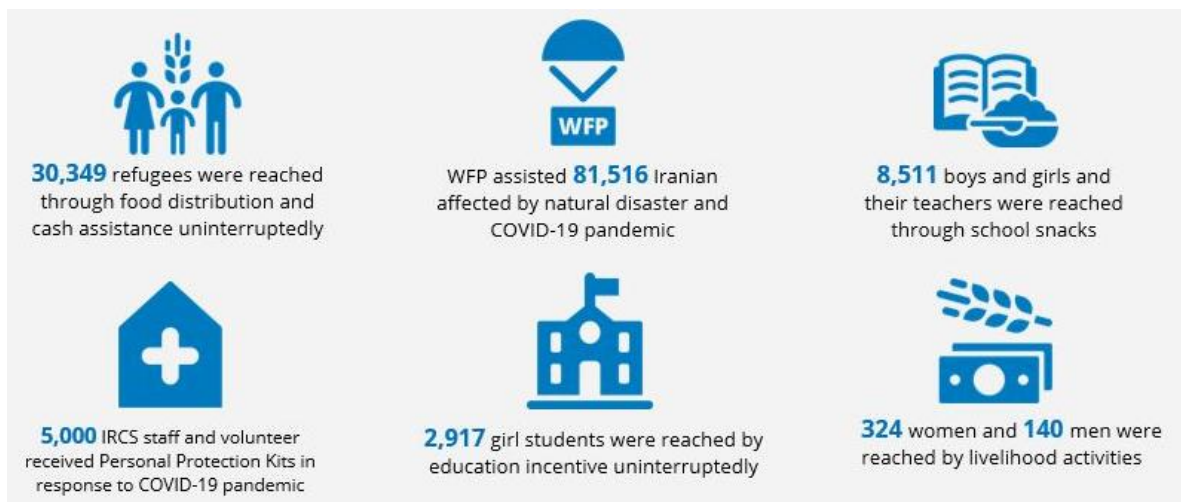
## Annual CSP Financial Overview by Strategic Outcome

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
01: Food insecure refugees and other crisis-affected populations in Iran are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs throughout the year	 10,129,704	 4,286,975	 11,309,060	 8,668,066
Total:	 10,129,704	 4,286,975	 11,309,060	 8,668,066

The annual financial figures presented in this table are aggregated at Strategic Outcome level. The full presentation of the annual financial overview for the CSP, including breakdown of financial figures by activity, resources not yet allocated to a specific Strategic Outcome, Direct Support Costs and Indirect Support Costs are available in the Annual Financial Overview for the period 01 January to 31 December 2020.

# Programme Performance

## Strategic outcome 01: Food insecure refugees and other crisis-affected populations in Iran are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs throughout the year



In 2020, WFP continued to implement its Interim Country Strategic Plan (ICSP) 2018-2022 with a single Strategic Outcome aiming to support food insecure refugees and other crisis-affected populations to meet their basic food and nutrition needs throughout the year. Through three main activities, WFP sought to improve the food security and livelihoods of 31,000 vulnerable refugees living in settlements as well as at least 18,800 Iranians affected by natural disasters.

Under activity one, WFP distributed unconditional food and cash to all vulnerable refugees residing in the 20 settlements. Households headed by women received a cash entitlement complementing the in-kind food basket to meet 100 percent of their basic food needs, while male-headed households, who also have access to other types of income, received a slightly reduced, transfer, covering 80 percent of their food needs.

Under activity two, WFP facilitated educational and livelihoods activities, through its three sub-activities: 1) providing school feeding through cash-based transfer modality for girls' education at primary and secondary schools, 2) providing school snacks to boys and girls at primary and secondary schools, and 3) providing livelihoods and capacity building opportunities for men and women to support them improving their food consumption and livelihood situation.

Under activity three, WFP not only provided emergency family food rations to Iranians affected by floods and COVID-19, but also supported the Iranian Red Crescent Society (IRCS) staff and volunteers as frontline healthcare workers with much needed personal protective equipment (PPE) at the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic, ensuring that more than 5,000 IRCS staff and volunteers could safely provide services to hundreds of thousands of Iranians at the screening and rehabilitation centres across the country.

WFP reached 98 percent of the overall planned 31,000 beneficiaries with Unconditional Resource Transfers. Education incentives were provided to around 2,900 girls, and school snacks were distributed uninterrupted to 7,928 boys and girls and their 583 Iranian teachers. Under the emergency response activity, 81,516 Iranians affected by floods combined with COVID-19 received one-time family emergency food rations and IRCS staff and volunteers were equipped with PPE. Livelihoods activities made good progress, however, the restrictions imposed by COVID-19 slowed down the implementation pace.

2020 marked another year of success for WFP. As a result of advanced planning and securing required funds, and heavy depreciation of local currency which resulted in full implementation of activities with lower USD value, under activity one, WFP was able to double the cash ration and to reintroduce lentils as an important source of protein to beneficiaries' food baskets to boost their immune system considering the COVID-19 pandemic. Along with that, vegetable oil, which had been reintroduced in September 2019 as a temporary measure to mitigate the impact of market volatility, continued to be provided. WFP also provided one-time cash top-ups to eight settlements which were quarantined to stop further spread of COVID-19. All beneficiaries also received hand sanitizer, liquid soap, reusable

masks and informative brochures to support refugees in observing safety strategies to curb the transmission of COVID-19.

Under activity two, WFP continued to support around 2,900 girls at primary and secondary schools with a cash incentive. The school feeding programme (distribution of milk, nuts, biscuit, date bars) targeting boy and girl students at primary and secondary schools showed 113 percent achievement, as the number of students reached was higher than planned. School snacks were distributed as home schooling rations due to school closures during the pandemic. The COVID-19 restrictions impacted further expansion of livelihoods activities. While different projects were successfully established/expanded (tailoring workshops, mushroom cultivation workshops, fish farming, home-based bakeries, welding workshops, etc.), this sub-activity could not reach the intended target due to the need for social distancing.

Under activity three, WFP provided 4,720 emergency family food rations (18,880 individuals) for those who were affected by flash floods in Sistan and Balochestan provinces in early 2020. Receiving a generous contribution of USD 7 million from the Government of Japan, WFP provided around 3 million N95 and 3-layer surgical masks for IRCS staff and volunteers who, as part of the COVID-19 national taskforce, were mandated to screen hundreds of thousands of Iranians travelling between provinces. In the initial months of the pandemic, given the huge demand for PPE, WFP sourced around 1.8 million of masks internationally and airlifted them to Tehran. WFP later locally purchased an additional one million masks and provided them to IRCS frontline workers. WFP also provided 15,659 family food rations to cover the one-month requirement of more than 62,636 individuals affected by natural disasters and COVID-19 outbreak in five provinces in late 2020.

Due to COVID-19-enforced travel restrictions, the post distribution monitoring (PDM) had to be conducted remotely via phone interviews with beneficiaries. WFP and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) hired experienced enumerators to collect reliable data on the outcome indicators. In addition to WFP outcome indicators, UNHCR indicators on health, education, livelihoods and employments were also collected. Initial findings from the PDM showed improvement in the food consumption of beneficiaries compared to previous years. The percentage of families with poor food consumption has halved from six percent in 2019 to three percent in 2020 moving them from poor to borderline category. This improvement is attributable to WFP's increased level of food assistance through provision of double cash rations, the addition of vegetable oil and lentils to food baskets, and the uninterrupted assistance throughout 2020. Given the severe COVID-19 situation and its consequent negative impact on the general wellbeing of refugees, this improvement of food consumption score is regarded as a milestone achievement.

Through the implementation of this Strategic Outcome, WFP maintained very close cooperation with its main government and non-government partners, the Bureau for Aliens and Foreign Immigrants' Affairs (BAFIA), UNHCR, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), IRCS and Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC). WFP also provided its cash-based transfer platform to NRC on three occasions allowing NRC to transfer cash assistance to the most vulnerable refugees in Iran's settlements. A greenhouse construction project, successfully completed together with FAO, provided livelihoods opportunities for 15 women and men. WFP further equipped a UNHCR bag-making and a tailoring workshop with different tailoring equipment (e.g. swing machines, central iron), providing livelihood opportunities to more than 115 beneficiaries, mostly women.

Despite the troubling circumstances of the natural disasters compounded by COVID-19, and the highly volatile economic environment aggravated by the sanctions, WFP managed to achieve its main objective of ensuring that its beneficiaries' food security was maintained at an acceptable level. As a result of securing enough funds in addition to full entitlements, extra cash ration, cash top-ups and extra food items were distributed to the targeted beneficiaries. Considering the continued COVID-19 pandemic, WFP will monitor the situation to provide an extra ration when required to maintain the beneficiaries' food security. The multi-year contribution at the beginning of the year and the unearmarked funding from the traditional donor ensured the proper planning and long-term sustainability of WFP activities. In terms of livelihoods activities, WFP faced challenges doing direct implementation, such as fluctuation in market prices, unavailability of some items in the country considering three consequent years of sanctions, travel restriction, etc. Hence, in 2021, WFP will aim to diversify its assistance modalities to be in line with the changing contexts and meet emerging requirements of each of its projects and will mainly replicate and adapt the successful pilot projects in the promising settlements.

Gender was fully integrated into the implementation of activities 1 and 2, as evidenced by WFP's Gender and Age Marker Monitoring codes 3 for both activities. WFP ensured that households headed by women receive enough assistance to meet their full food requirements and supported women and girl empowerment through incentivizing families to send girls to school and providing livelihood opportunities for women.



<b>WFP Gender and Age Marker</b>	
<b>CSP Activity</b>	<b>GAM Monitoring Code</b>
Provide conditional support to refugee women and girls to incentivize and facilitate educational and livelihood activities	3
Provide unconditional food assistance to food-insecure refugees.	3

# Cross-cutting Results

## **Progress towards gender equality: Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population**

Most Afghan communities are still bound by traditional cultural values which do not promote the social engagement of women or their active participation in social roles. In these societies, the role of women is limited to the activities and responsibilities within the household in the areas of domestic work, including food preparation, raising children and caring for elders. Despite the continued advocacy for gender equality among Afghan refugees, serious cultural challenges remain at the community level, especially among the refugee elders.

A change in the mindsets and behaviours is vital to advance gender equality. WFP continued to encourage refugee men to nominate their spouses or other adult women of the household as bankcard holders through the provision of monthly monetary incentives. This initiative has resulted in about 25 percent of bank cards being issued in the name of women refugees. The acceptance by men of this practice is very important as it allows women to have a say on the use of financial resources of their families – a role traditionally reserved only for men [1].

Many of the livelihoods interventions of WFP were designed to increase the engagement of women and empower them. The workshops were established inside settlements, so women can work without being worried about the culture which limits them to go out of their settlement to work. They were also close to their homes so women can take care of their families while working. Accordingly, WFP continued to prioritize women in the establishment and the enhancement of the livelihood activities, such as the bag making and tailoring workshops as well as the greenhouse and mushroom cultivation. In 2020, almost 70 percent of direct beneficiaries in the livelihood opportunities were women and the income they could generate was in some cases even more than what men could earn in the family.

With education being an important factor in the journey towards gender equality, WFP continued the provision of girls' education incentive as a take-home ration to girls' families in an effort to encourage their enrolment and regular attendance to schools. Throughout the pandemic, the education incentive was sustained to the girls who continued their education by attending online classes.

Results of the post-distribution monitoring indicated an increase in the proportion of households where women made decisions regarding the use of WFP assistance by 9 percentage points compared to the previous year, while the proportion of households where women and men made joint decisions showed a slight increase. At the community level, women managed to maintain a stable participation rate comparing to the last year as active members of refugee councils, food distribution committees and women committees.

**Protection and accountability to affected populations: Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity. Affected populations are able to hold WFP and partners accountable for meeting their hunger needs in a manner that reflects their views and preferences**

The Bureau for Aliens and Foreign Immigrants Affairs (BAFIA), as WFP's counterpart and designated authority from the Government to manage all refugee-related affairs, manages all 20 settlements in the country. Non-residents cannot access settlements easily as they are closely controlled by BAFIA personnel while residents themselves are free to move in and out of the settlements. Warehouses where WFP food is delivered to and stored in are located inside the settlements. Distribution points are either warehouses or very close to warehouses usually located at the centre of the settlements with a short commute on foot for refugees. Most of the shops inside the settlements have point of sale (PoS) machines, allowing refugees to make purchases with their bankcards. All the livelihood opportunities have been created inside the settlements, therefore, no safety and security problems or concerns travelling to and from the WFP distribution points, workshops or shops have been reported.

In the Afghan society, there is a care culture towards persons living with disabilities. Respecting the elderly and the family members living with disabilities is considered as a duty both in the family as well as in the wider community. Hence, persons living with disabilities (PwD) and elderly receive support whenever required. There is also usually a female BAFIA staff or refugee included in the food distribution team so women can feel comfortable to go to the distribution points and collect their entitlements.

WFP's community feedback mechanism (CFM) includes a hotline for refugee direct access to WFP staff. Due to COVID-19 restrictions and the need to exercise working from home modality, the hotline landline was diverted to a WFP-dedicated cell phone for the hotline operator to ensure no call is unattended. Furthermore, there are complaint and feedback boxes placed in all settlements. Besides, direct messaging via Instagram posts and email exchanges with WFP official account continue to be used by refugees as means of communication with WFP. The tool used for recording and reporting hotline calls is designed in a way to capture the age and sex of the callers.

During the monthly remote monitoring exercise, more than 150 randomly selected beneficiaries were contacted each time to verify that assistance was received in a timely manner and to ensure that the overall wellbeing and food security of the refugees was maintained at an acceptable level.

WFP, in collaboration with its financial service provider (FSP), has established a secure portal for transferring the digital files of the cash-based transfer activities, such as the monthly cash payments requests, to ensure the safety and security of beneficiaries' data. Moreover, WFP, in coordination with the Regional Bureau and the Headquarter, developed a customized beneficiary and transfer management platform (SCOPE) for Iran operation in 2020.

WFP also negotiated with the bank to extend the validity of beneficiary bankcards for an additional two years without the need for refugees to present themselves to the bank branches. This extension largely reduced unnecessary risk of exposure of beneficiaries to COVID-19 through travel and physical presence at banks and was greatly appreciated by the refugees.

Given the COVID-19 related travel restrictions enforced in April, no missions were undertaken to the field. Nevertheless, WFP came up with innovative ideas to maintain close contact with refugees via conducting monthly monitoring through phone calls, training key informants in the settlements on how to complete questionnaires on behalf of WFP and sending informative SMSs.

Through established community feedback mechanisms, WFP ensured effective two-way communication with affected communities which played an important accountability role, especially in terms of prompting relevant programmatic adjustments based on received feedback and complaints. Through received feedbacks, WFP identified twenty children suffering from Celiac disease which required them to eat only gluten-free flour. In response, their wheat flour ration was replaced with adequate cash top-up to procure gluten-free items. WFP also adapted its livelihoods programme to accommodate the procurement of ovens for households in Azna settlement to save transportation costs and risk of taking road trips to the nearby city to buy bread. All livelihood opportunities, including tailoring, bag-making, welding, mushroom cultivation workshop, fish farming and greenhouse cultivation projects, were identified and implemented in direct consultation with affected populations, refugee councils, and settlements authorities.

Prolonged COVID-19 pandemic lockdown affected the economic situation of all people including refugees. Thus, WFP received requests from refugees to increase the level of its assistance. Receiving a significant contribution from Japan, WFP obtained BAFIA's approval for doubling the cash entitlement and adding lentils to the food basket of beneficiaries. WFP also provided personal protective equipment and hygiene items to all. Due to a massive outbreak in 8 settlements, those settlements had to be quarantined to curb the spread. In consultation with refugee councils and BAFIA following the receipt of numerous requests for more assistance, WFP provided an extra cash ration to the refugee bankcards to ensure beneficiaries' food security maintained during the quarantine period. These interventions positively impacted the food security of beneficiaries, which is evidenced from the 2020 Post Distribution Monitoring (PDM) findings.



Based on PDM result, more than 99 percent of beneficiaries had unhindered and uninterrupted access to WFP assistance, which shows an 8 percent improvement compared to the prior year. This can be considered a great achievement given the complexities arising from the pandemic. This increase further confirms the effectiveness of WFP's programme to cover all target beneficiaries. The high percentage of number of beneficiaries informed about their entitlements was maintained, which demonstrates WFP's success to ensure the beneficiaries awareness about their entitlement through monthly calls to beneficiaries, sending informative SMS and using social media as a platform to inform people on WFP's level of assistance.

Based on an analysis of the received feedback on the redeeming cash issue, WFP came to an agreement with the bank to establish a referral mechanism to ensure that beneficiaries can refer to the nearest bank branches to reissue their forgotten passwords immediately. This referral mechanism resulted in a significant reduction of the percentage of complaints about cash redemption issues, compared to 2019.



## **Environment: Targeted communities benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that does not harm the environment**

Iran is increasingly facing major environmental challenges with likely adverse effects on the country's food security, such as overgrazing, deforestation, land degradation and desertification. Furthermore, rapid urbanisation, population growth, and unsustainable industrial expansion contribute to biodiversity loss and environmental degradation such as air and water pollution. Iran is also threatened by flooding and drought-related water shortages exacerbated by the weak enforcement of existing environmental regulations.

Conservation of an eco-system is intrinsically connected to protecting the local communities inhabiting it and engaging them in sustainability practices to protect the environment. With most settlements located in rural areas, refugees are mostly involved in seasonal agricultural activities, making them highly vulnerable to climate change and natural disasters.

Special considerations were considered, where applicable/allowed, to improve the sustainability of WFP activities in the country and to avoid causing unintended harm to the environment. For instance, in contribution towards nature-based solutions, WFP established several environmentally friendly agricultural livelihoods projects for refugees such as greenhouse and mushroom cultivation workshops to help boost their self-reliance while ensuring that water usage for agricultural activities is optimized.

In another project, WFP consulted with experts at the local and regional levels in the planning phase of a home bakery activity for refugees to make sure selected ovens are environmentally friendly. Traditional ovens were replaced with gas fuelled ones to reduce the use of firewood for baking bread and thus avoid deforestation and unintended environmental degradation caused by refugees.

# Data Notes

## 2020 Overview

[1] In the second round of emergency food assistance to around 62,000 persons affected by floods and COVID-19 in December, the family food rations were distributed in the five provinces of Ilam, Khuzestan, Kohgiluyeh & Boyer-Ahmad, Lorestan, Sistan and Baluchistan. However, the districts covered in Sistan and Baluchistan province were different from those that received assistance in April 2020.

- People living with disabilities also received WFP's in-kind and cash assistance. However, the agreement with the Government counterpart and existing data collection tools did not allow disaggregation of beneficiaries by disability. This will be pursued in 2021. Hence, please note that disability figures will not be reported in the 2020 Annual Country Report of Iran.

## Context and operations & COVID-19 response

[1] UNHCR Global Trend. 2019. page 7 at: <https://www.unhcr.org/statistics/unhcrstats/5ee200e37/unhcr-global-trends-2019.html?query=Page%2017%20of%20UNHCR%20Global%20Trends%202019>

## Strategic outcome 01

- Please note that the 2018 follow up values for the outcome indicator "retention rate" will not be reported because the indicator was introduced in 2019. Before that, the country office was only reporting on Retention rate in the old format.

## Progress towards gender equality

[1] Baselines of the 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" were set based on PDM of 2017 in relation to the decision-making over food assistance only. Since 2018, WFP Iran shifted to a hybrid assistance (food and cash). Current baselines don't reflect decision-making over cash, traditionally controlled by men.

## Protection and accountability to affected populations

- Please note that the deterioration in the 2020 follow up value for the indicator "Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new)" is not comparable to 2019 because a different question is asked in 2020. Due to the COVID-19 related limitations imposed on the questionnaire, some questions were omitted.


- Please note that all the three protection indicators have no 2019 follow-up values because they were introduced in 2019.

## Environment

- Please note that the 2019 and 2020 follow-up values for the environment indicator will not be reported in the 2020 Annual Country Report of Iran because WFP Iran implements its activities directly in the country with its government partner through a Letter of Understanding (LOU). WFP Iran intends to have a "Government Field Level Assistance Agreement" in 2021 for implementing a vocational training activity.

# Figures and Indicators

## WFP contribution to SDGs

 <b>SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture</b>											
WFP Strategic Goal 1: Support countries to achieve zero hunger						WFP Contribution (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP Support)					
SDG Indicator	National Results					SDG-related indicator	Direct				Indirect
	Unit	Female	Male	Overall	Year		Unit	Female	Male	Overall	
Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)	%					Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) in the context of emergency and protracted crisis response	Number	56,574	55,874	112,448	

## Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	24,111	56,704	235%
	female	23,389	55,744	238%
	total	47,500	112,448	237%
<b>By Age Group</b>				
0-23 months	male	1,084	2,972	274%
	female	1,068	2,890	271%
	total	2,152	5,862	272%
24-59 months	male	1,998	3,800	190%
	female	1,656	3,333	201%
	total	3,654	7,133	195%
5-11 years	male	3,511	7,005	200%
	female	3,398	6,510	192%
	total	6,909	13,515	196%
12-17 years	male	3,247	6,034	186%
	female	2,880	5,484	190%
	total	6,127	11,518	188%
18-59 years	male	12,391	32,419	262%
	female	13,127	33,660	256%
	total	25,518	66,079	259%
60+ years	male	1,880	4,474	238%
	female	1,260	3,867	307%
	total	3,140	8,341	266%

## Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	500	583	117%
Refugee	31,000	30,349	98%
Returnee	0	0	-
IDP	16,000	81,516	509%

## Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
School Meal	7,500	8,511	113%
Unconditional Resources Transfer	47,000	111,865	238%

## Annual Food Transfer

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 01			
Wheat Flour	3,348	3,207	96%
Uht Milk	306	169	55%
Dried Fruits	9	5	54%
Biscuits	43	22	52%
High Energy Biscuits	58	32	56%
Vegetable Oil	0	292	-
Rations	116	592	510%
Lentils	372	482	130%

## Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Cash	2,374,920	1,886,094	79%

# Strategic Outcome and Output Results

Strategic Outcome 01 : Food insecure refugees and other crisis-affected populations in Iran are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs throughout the year					- Crisis Response	
Output Results						
Activity 01: Provide unconditional food assistance to food insecure refugees						
Output Category A: Resources transferred						
Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	General Distribution	Female Male <b>Total</b>	15,190 15,810 31,000	14,871 15,478 30,349
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	General Distribution	Female Male <b>Total</b>	15,190 15,810 31,000	14,867 15,474 30,341
A:	A.2: Food transfers			MT	3,720	3,981
A:	A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	2,268,000	1,837,059
Activity 02: Provide conditional support, especially to refugee women and girls, to incentivize and facilitate educational and livelihood activities						
Output Category A: Resources transferred						
Output Category C: Capacity development and technical support provided						
Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	School feeding (take-home rations)	Female <b>Total</b>	3,300 3,300	2,917 2,917
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male <b>Total</b>	3,450 4,050 7,500	4,065 4,446 8,511
A:	A.2: Food transfers			MT	415	228
A:	A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	106,920	49,035
	<b>A.10*: Total value (USD) of capacity strengthening transfers</b>					
A: Refugees, especially women, receive livelihood support to generate income for their families and increase self-reliance.	A.10*.1: Total value (USD) of capacity strengthening transfers		Food assistance for asset	US\$	1,242,500	200,000
	<b>C.1*: Number of people trained</b>					
C: Refugees, especially women, receive livelihood support to generate income for their families and increase self-reliance.	C.1.66: Number of direct beneficiaries receiving Capacity Strengthening transfers (Female)		Food assistance for training	Number	375	0
C: Refugees, especially women, receive livelihood support to generate income for their families and increase self-reliance.	C.1.67: Number of direct beneficiaries receiving Capacity Strengthening transfers (Male)		Food assistance for training	Number	375	0
Activity 03: Provide support to the Government for emergency preparedness and response, including the provision of emergency food assistance through cash-based or in-kind transfers to crisis-affected populations						
Output Category A: Resources transferred						
Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual

A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	7,968	40,595
				Male	8,032	40,921
				<b>Total</b>	16,000	81,516
A:	A.2: Food transfers			MT	116	592

## Outcome Results

Activity 01: Provide unconditional food assistance to food insecure refugees

Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
<b>Refugees residing in 20 settlements; Iran;</b>									
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	General Distribution	Female	14.44	≤14.73	≤14.44	14.73	9.4	10.6	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	15.86	≤13.42	≤15.86	13.42	11.6	11.09	
		<b>Overall</b>	15.7	≤13.64	≤15.7	13.64	11.3	11.03	
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Female	76.5	≥76.5	≥76.5	75.4	68.6	69.6	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	79.3	≥79.3	≥79.3	76.7	78.3	77.8	
		<b>Overall</b>	78.9	≥79	≥78.9	76.5	77	76.8	
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Female	17.6	≤17.6	≤17.6	19.3	20	26.1	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	18.5	≤18.5	≤18.5	20.5	16.3	16.8	
		<b>Overall</b>	18.4	≤18.4	≤18.4	20.3	17	18	
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Female	5.9	≤5.9	≤5.9	5.3	11.4	4.3	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	2.2	≤2.2	≤2.2	2.8	5.3	5.4	
		<b>Overall</b>	2.6	≤2.6	≤2.6	3.2	6	5.2	

Activity 02: Provide conditional support, especially to refugee women and girls, to incentivize and facilitate educational and livelihood activities

Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
<b>ALL; Iran;</b>									
Retention rate / Drop-out rate (new): <i>Drop-out rate</i>	School feeding (take-home rations)	Female	30	≤3.11	≤10	3.11	0		WFP programme monitoring
		<b>Overall</b>	30	≤3.11	≤10	3.11	0		
Retention rate / Drop-out rate (new): <i>Retention rate</i>	School feeding (take-home rations)	Female	70	≥96.89	≥90	96.89	100		WFP programme monitoring
		<b>Overall</b>	70	≥96.89	≥90	96.89	100		

# Cross-cutting Indicators

## Progress towards gender equality indicators

Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population									
Proportion of food assistance decision-making entity – committees, boards, teams, etc. – members who are women									
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Category	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
Refugees residing in 20 settlements; Iran	Act 01: Provide unconditional food assistance to food insecure refugees	General Distribution		<b>Overall</b>	28	≥21.50	≥30	21.50	22
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality									
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Category	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
Refugees residing inside 20 settlements; Iran	Act 01: Provide unconditional food assistance to food insecure refugees	General Distribution	Decisions made by women	<b>Overall</b>	64.50	≥42.35	≥33.70	42.35	33.70
			Decisions made by men	<b>Overall</b>	7.90	≤5.59	≤14.60	5.59	14.60
			Decisions jointly made by women and men	<b>Overall</b>	27.60	≥52.06	≥51.70	52.06	51.70

## Protection indicators

Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity								
Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new)								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
Refugees residing in 20 settlements; Iran	Act 01: Provide unconditional food assistance to food insecure refugees	General Distribution	Female	90.70	=100	=100	97.33	
			Male	93.90	=100	=100	99.62	
			Overall	91.30	=100	=100	99.12	
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new)								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
Refugees residing in 20 settlements; Iran	Act 01: Provide unconditional food assistance to food insecure refugees	General Distribution	Female	100	=100	≥90	100	
			Male	100	=100	≥90	100	
			Overall	100	=100	≥90	100	
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new)								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
Refugees residing in 20 settlements; Iran	Act 01: Provide unconditional food assistance to food insecure refugees	General Distribution	Female	91.40	≥90	≥90	84	
			Male	95	≥90	≥90	80.75	
			Overall	92.20	≥90	≥90	81.47	

## Accountability to affected population indicators

Affected populations are able to hold WFP and partners accountable for meeting their hunger needs in a manner that reflects their views and preferences								
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance)								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
Refugees residing inside settlements; Iran	Act 01: Provide unconditional food assistance to food insecure refugees	General Distribution	Female	44	≥94.66	≥80	94.66	92.90
			Male	27.90	≥95.09	≥80	95.09	97
			Overall	40.80	≥95	≥80	95	93.70
Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
Refugees residing in 20 settlements; Iran			Overall	100	=100	=100	100	100



## Environment indicators

Targeted communities benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that does not harm the environment								
Proportion of FLAs/MOUs/CCs for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risk								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
Refugees residing inside 20 settlements; Iran	Act 02: Provide conditional support, especially to refugee women and girls, to incentivize and facilitate educational and livelihood activities	Food assistance for training	<b>Overall</b>	0	=100	=0		

## **World Food Programme**

### **Contact info**

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Cover page photo © WFP / Neda Mobarra

WFP and FAO established a greenhouse in Semnan settlement for refugees to generate income for their families

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

# Financial Section

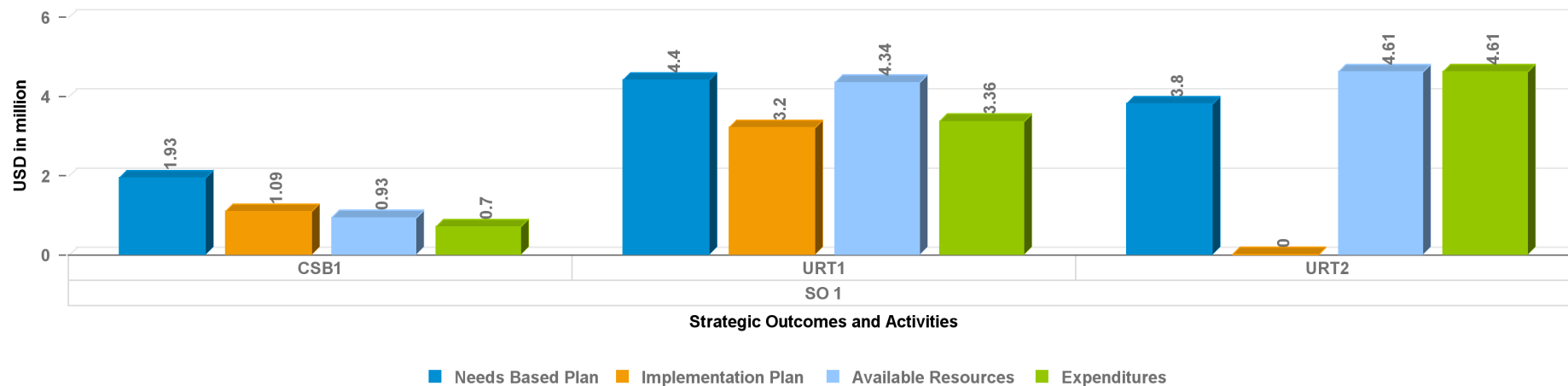
*Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.*

# Annual Country Report

## Iran Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2018-2022)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

#### Annual CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 1	Food insecure refugees and other crisis-affected populations in Iran are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs throughout the year
Code	Country Activity Long Description
CSB1	Provide conditional support, especially to refugee women and girls, to incentivize and facilitate educational and livelihood activities
URT1	Provide unconditional food assistance to food insecure refugees
URT2	Provide support to the Government for emergency preparedness and response, including the provision of emergency food assistance through cash-based or in-kind transfers to crisis-affected populations

# Annual Country Report

## Iran Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2018-2022)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
1	Food insecure refugees and other crisis-affected populations in Iran are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs throughout the year	Provide conditional support, especially to refugee women and girls, to incentivize and facilitate educational and livelihood activities	1,934,035	1,086,307	925,875	700,974
		Provide unconditional food assistance to food insecure refugees	4,396,266	3,200,669	4,340,795	3,357,350
		Provide support to the Government for emergency preparedness and response, including the provision of emergency food assistance through cash-based or in-kind transfers to crisis-affected populations	3,799,403	0	4,610,296	4,609,742
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	1,432,094	0
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)</b>			<b>10,129,704</b>	<b>4,286,976</b>	<b>11,309,060</b>	<b>8,668,066</b>
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	77,164	0
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>77,164</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>			<b>10,129,704</b>	<b>4,286,976</b>	<b>11,386,225</b>	<b>8,668,066</b>
<b>Direct Support Cost (DSC)</b>			<b>866,604</b>	<b>766,604</b>	<b>640,437</b>	<b>395,994</b>
<b>Total Direct Costs</b>			<b>10,996,308</b>	<b>5,053,580</b>	<b>12,026,662</b>	<b>9,064,060</b>

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# Annual Country Report

## Iran Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2018-2022)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
			714,760	328,483	720,189	720,189
			11,711,068	5,382,062	12,746,851	9,784,249



Brian Ah Poe  
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

## Columns Definition

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### Needs Based Plan

Latest annual approved version of operational needs as of December of the reporting year. WFP's needs-based plans constitute an appeal for resources to implement operations which are designed based on needs assessments undertaken in collaboration with government counterparts and partners

### Implementation Plan

Implementation Plan as of January of the reporting period which represents original operational prioritized needs taking into account funding forecasts of available resources and operational challenges

### Available Resources

Unspent Balance of Resources carried forward, Allocated contribution in the current year, Advances and Other resources in the current year. It excludes contributions that are stipulated by donor for use in future years

### Expenditures

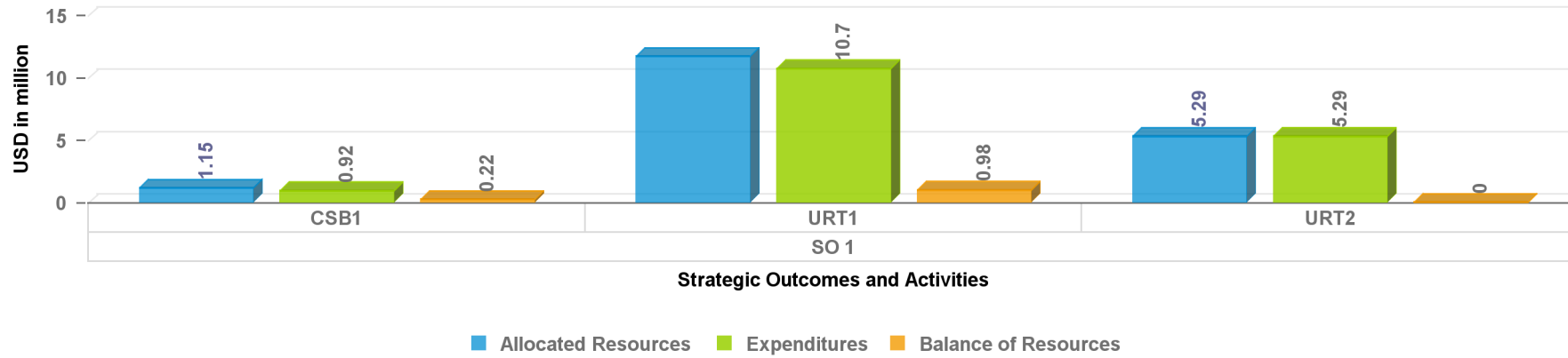
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

# Annual Country Report

## Iran Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2018-2022)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

#### Cumulative CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 1	Food insecure refugees and other crisis-affected populations in Iran are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs throughout the year
Code	Country Activity - Long Description
CSB1	Provide conditional support, especially to refugee women and girls, to incentivize and facilitate educational and livelihood activities
URT1	Provide unconditional food assistance to food insecure refugees
URT2	Provide support to the Government for emergency preparedness and response, including the provision of emergency food assistance through cash-based or in-kind transfers to crisis-affected populations



# Annual Country Report

## Iran Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2018-2022)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (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 and other crisis-affected populations in Iran are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs throughout the year	Provide conditional support, especially to refugee women and girls, to incentivize and facilitate educational and livelihood activities	2,890,866	1,147,047	0	1,147,047	922,146	224,901
		Provide unconditional food assistance to food insecure refugees	13,780,282	11,684,015	0	11,684,015	10,700,570	983,445
		Provide support to the Government for emergency preparedness and response, including the provision of emergency food assistance through cash-based or in-kind transfers to crisis-affected populations	4,489,084	5,024,265	262,227	5,286,492	5,285,938	554
		Non Activity Specific	0	1,432,094	0	1,432,094	0	1,432,094
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)</b>			<b>21,160,232</b>	<b>19,287,422</b>	<b>262,227</b>	<b>19,549,648</b>	<b>16,908,654</b>	<b>2,640,994</b>

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# Annual Country Report

## Iran Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2018-2022)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	77,164	0	77,164	0	77,164
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>77,164</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>77,164</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>77,164</b>
<b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>			<b>21,160,232</b>	<b>19,364,586</b>	<b>262,227</b>	<b>19,626,813</b>	<b>16,908,654</b>	<b>2,718,159</b>
<b>Direct Support Cost (DSC)</b>			<b>1,890,894</b>	<b>1,470,656</b>	<b>1,147</b>	<b>1,471,803</b>	<b>1,227,360</b>	<b>244,444</b>
<b>Total Direct Costs</b>			<b>23,051,126</b>	<b>20,835,242</b>	<b>263,374</b>	<b>21,098,616</b>	<b>18,136,014</b>	<b>2,962,602</b>
<b>Indirect Support Cost (ISC)</b>			<b>1,498,323</b>	<b>1,343,075</b>		<b>1,343,075</b>	<b>1,343,075</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>24,549,449</b>	<b>22,178,317</b>	<b>263,374</b>	<b>22,441,691</b>	<b>19,479,089</b>	<b>2,962,602</b>



This donor financial report is interim  
 Brian Ah Poe  
 Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

## Columns Definition

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### Needs Based Plan

Latest approved version of operational needs. WFP's needs-based plans constitute an appeal for resources to implement operations which are designed based on needs assessments undertaken in collaboration with government counterparts and partners

### Allocated Contributions

Allocated contributions include confirmed contributions with exchange rate variations, multilateral contributions, miscellaneous income, resource transferred, cost recovery and other financial adjustments (e.g. refinancing). It excludes internal advance and allocation and contributions that are stipulated by donor for use in future years.

### Advance and allocation

Internal advanced/allocated resources but not repaid. This includes different types of internal advance (Internal Project Lending or Macro-advance Financing) and allocation (Immediate Response Account)

### Allocated Resources

Sum of Allocated Contributions, Advance and Allocation

### Expenditures

Cumulative monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting period

### Balance of Resources

Allocated Resources minus Expenditures