



World Food
Programme

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Iran (Islamic Republic of) Annual Country Report 2022

Country Strategic Plan
2018 - 2023

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Overview

Iran was one of the most affected countries by the COVID-19 pandemic. While the pandemic gradually abated and restrictions were lifted by mid-2022, the country continued to struggle with its severe negative socio-economic impacts.

In mid-2022, the Government decided to cut subsidies from staple food items. As a result, the prices of meat and poultry, dairy products and cooking oil increased fourfold overnight. Inflation and increased prices of basic food commodities combined with local currency devaluation and reduced job opportunities due to a stagnating economy have significantly reduced purchasing power of vulnerable groups including refugees. Moreover, WFP operational costs increased by almost 20 percent.

Against this backdrop and despite the tightening of trade restrictions and external barriers, WFP Iran continued to assist those who needed it most without interruption. It succeeded in meeting its plan of supporting over 32,000 refugees living inside 20 settlements with unconditional food assistance through a combination of locally procured in-kind food and cash-based transfers. Also, WFP expanded its donor base to cover the funding requirements of its operation in 2022. Based on the findings of the post-distribution monitoring (PDM) and the joint assessment mission (JAM) conducted jointly by WFP with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) over the course of 2022, beneficiaries were highly satisfied with receiving hybrid food assistance. Food assistance sustained their access to bread and vegetable oil as the main staples of their food basket. Cash gave them the flexibility to buy other food items.

Through WFP's school snacks programme, all 8,800 refugee boys and girls (49 percent girls) at primary and junior high schools and 625 Iranian teachers (30 percent women) received school snacks for every day of school attendance to support their education and nutrition. During the first half of the year, WFP distributed an alternative take-home ration when classes were conducted online. On-site distribution resumed in September, with the improved COVID-19 situation and reinstatement of in-person attendance. All 2,800 girls at primary and junior high schools also received cash incentives to support their education throughout the school year.

Upon the request of the Government of Iran, WFP pre-positioned ready-to-eat food items at two transit/reception points close to the western border with Afghanistan, in anticipation of potential new arrivals from Afghanistan, to cover their immediate food needs during their registration.

Under the livelihood activities, WFP enhanced the capacities of around 490 vulnerable refugee women and men to resist, adapt and recover from the negative repercussions of the pandemic and economic downturn through income-generation opportunities. In the summer (August- October) of 2022, the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) and WFP joined hands to boost the capacity of a bakery in the Bardsir settlement, one of the highly populated settlements in Kerman. NRC rehabilitated the bakery building which was then equipped with a heavy-duty bakery machine by WFP. This helped improve the efficiency of the baking process and the quality of the bread for more than 4,000 inhabitants of the settlement. It also generated additional livelihood opportunities.

In response to the flash floods that hit the country, WFP provided 5,000 emergency family food packs procured locally to 20,000 affected Iranians in the four southern provinces of Fars, Hormozgan, Kerman and Sistan & Baluchistan. WFP delivered the packs to its cooperating partner, the Iranian Red Crescent Society (IRCS), in March 2022 for distribution to the communities.

Following the ease of COVID-19 movement restrictions in May, in-person office attendance and travel to the field resumed fully after almost two years of remote work. WFP thoughtfully considered the country office's carbon footprint wherever possible by reducing the number of flights for all missions, including the PDM and JAM missions with UNHCR and two donor visits conducted in 2022.

WFP continued to play an active role in the interagency fora such as the United Nations Country Team, the Regional Response Plan (RRP), the Interagency Cash Working Group and the Livelihood Working Group. WFP also continued its fruitful cooperation with its partners, including the Bureau for Alien and Foreign Immigrant Affairs (BAFIA), UNHCR, IRCS and international NGOs such as Relief International and NRC, across different forums and scopes.

52,708

Total beneficiaries in 2022

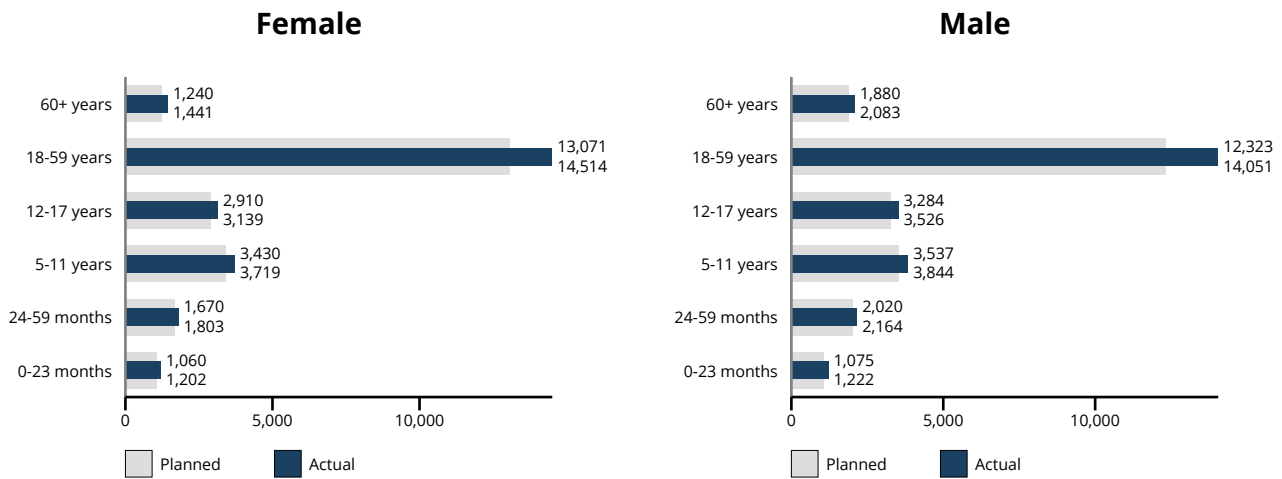


49% female

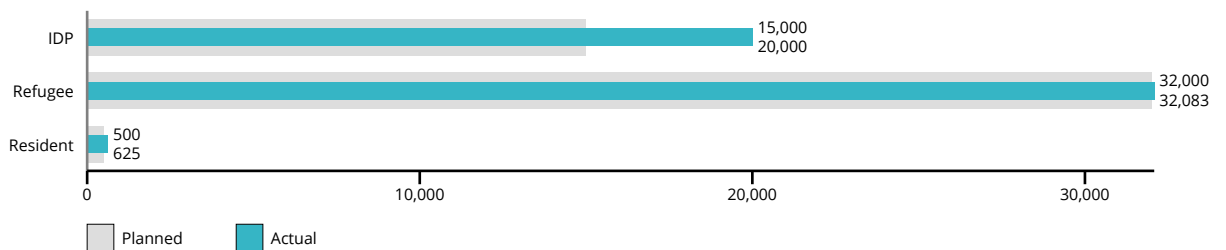


51% male

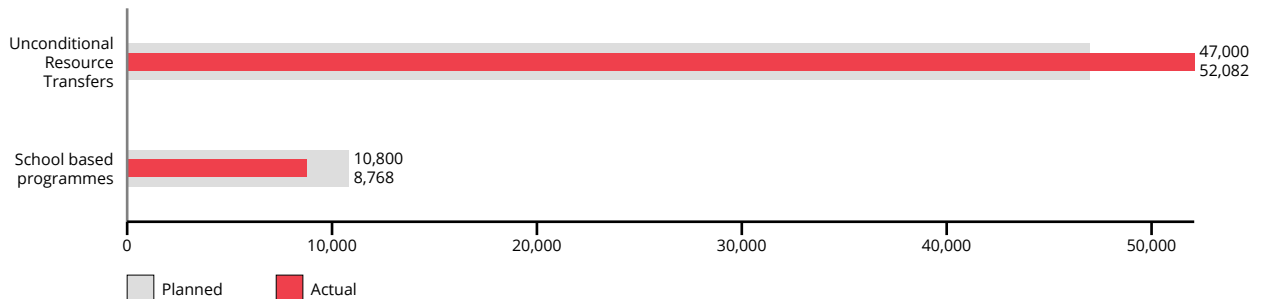
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



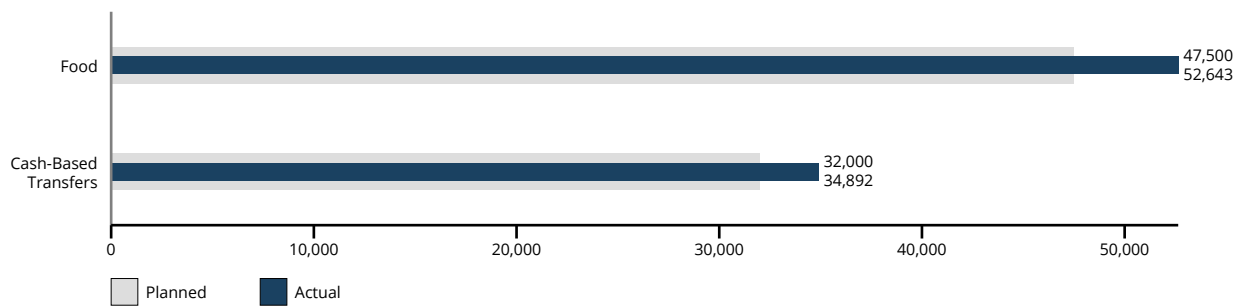
Beneficiaries by Residence Status



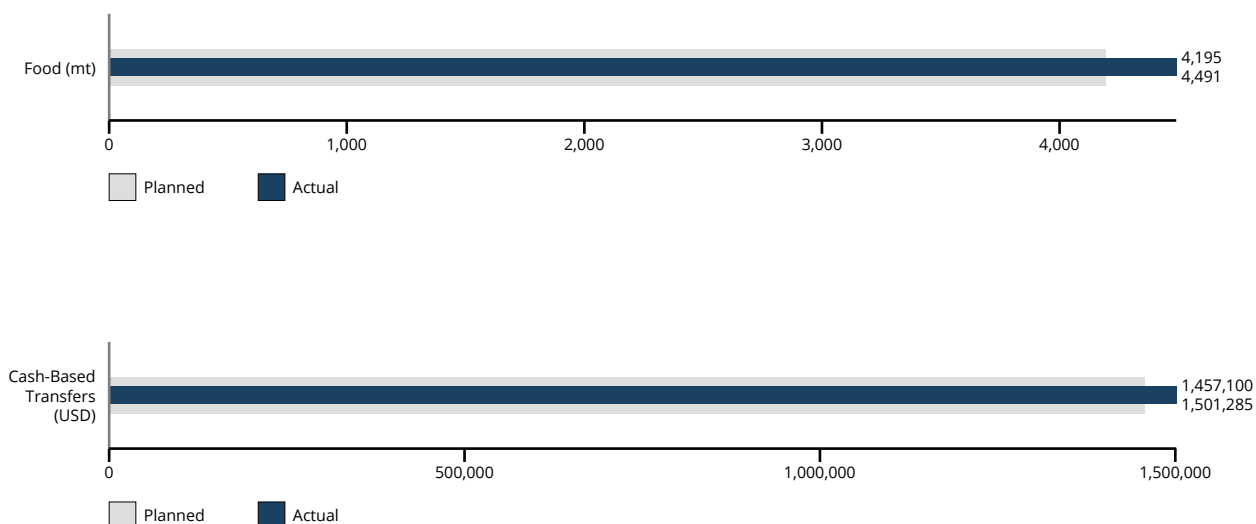
Beneficiaries by Programme Area



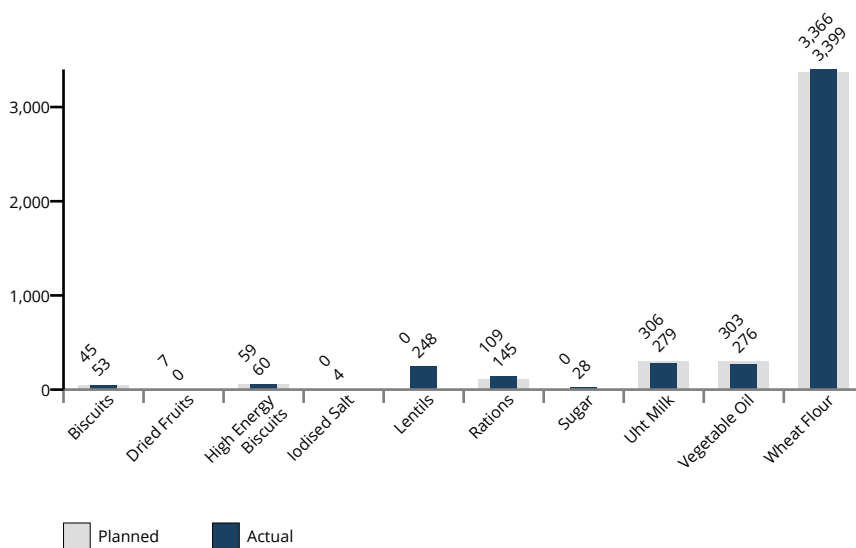
Beneficiaries by Modality



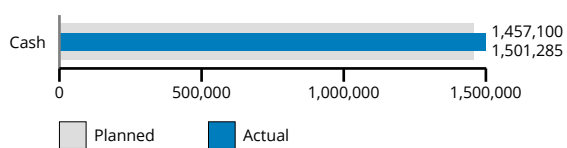
Total Transfers by Modality



Annual Food Transfer (mt)



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)



Context and operations



Iran is a lower middle-income country with a population of 83 million, grappling with multiple challenges: an economic downturn, trade restrictions and external barriers, the pressure from recent displacement crises and a high risk of natural disaster. Iran hosts one of the largest and most protracted refugee population in the world for almost 40 years. As of December 2022, approximately 800,000 documented refugees were living in Iran, of whom 780,000 were Afghans and 20,000 were Iraqis. Most of them live in urban areas, while four percent of the most vulnerable reside in 20 settlements across 13 provinces where they benefit from free housing, health and education services and food assistance. Employment opportunities and property ownership for foreign nationals are restricted under Iran's national legislation. The Government of Iran continues to promote voluntary repatriation as the preferred solution for refugees.

The Taliban takeover in 2021 resulted in large population movements - mainly through unofficial channels - to Iran. The Government initiated a headcount exercise from April to July 2022 to ascertain the number of unregistered/undocumented Afghan nationals. With the support of international organizations, the Government also invested in expanding existing refugee settlements and initiated the construction of a new settlement to accommodate those vulnerable Afghans who arrived in Iran in 2021 and would need assistance.

While Iran has been recovering gradually from COVID-19 throughout 2022, it continued to struggle with a significant economic downturn resulting from trade restrictions, high inflation, continued local currency depreciation and fluctuating oil prices. With frequent droughts, rising global commodity prices in the aftermath of the Ukraine conflict, and limited fiscal space following successive years of a constrained economy, Iran became at a higher risk of food insecurity. A breakthrough in nuclear talks that seemed promising in early 2022 to offset some of the pressure did not materialize. Instead, the stalemate in negotiations led to further depreciation of the Iranian Rial.

To control the rising food import bill, the Government cut the subsidies for imports of essential foods which abruptly raised the price of wheat, chicken, eggs, dairy, and cooking oil. These measures led to record-high food price inflation surpassing 80 percent year-on-year by mid-2022 [3]. Consequently, the purchasing power of vulnerable populations was affected, in particular low-income Iranians and refugees, who spend a larger portion of their income on food. This is evident from a 14 percent deteriorating rate of food consumption in 2022 among WFP beneficiaries [4]. The Government introduced additional cash transfers to mitigate the impact of inflation on Iranian households. However, refugees were not eligible for this support.

Since 2018, WFP has been implementing its programmes under its Interim Country Strategic Plan (ICSP) (2018-2023), which contributes to the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2 on zero hunger and SDG 17 on partnerships for the

goals. WFP aligns its interventions in Iran with national refugee hosting policies, notably the regional Solutions Strategy for Afghan Refugees (SSAR) launched in 2012 by the Governments of Iran, Pakistan, Afghanistan, and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR).

In response to the Government's calls for greater joint responsibility and burden sharing, and in line with the Global Compact on Refugees [1], humanitarian actors including WFP contributed to the refugee response under the umbrella of the Afghanistan Regional Refugees Response Plan (RRRP) [2]. Hence, all WFP activities in Iran were incorporated into the Iran chapter of the RRRP.

Through two strategic outcomes falling under the crisis response focus area, WFP's ICSP addresses the basic food and nutrition needs of 32,000 food-insecure refugees living in 20 settlements and 20,000 crisis-affected Iranians.

In 2022, WFP continued to provide unconditional food assistance through a combination of cash and in-kind to all the 31,000 refugees living inside settlements. In addition, WFP extended its assistance to 1,100 new arrivals who were registered and subsequently resettled in one of the existing settlements. WFP's augmented assistance of double cash entitlements, introduced in April 2020, remained in place to mitigate refugees' loss of purchasing power and consequent food basket depletion, amidst skyrocketing food price inflation.

Moreover, WFP continued to provide conditional support facilitating education and livelihood specifically for women. WFP provided cash incentives for girls' education and school meals for primary and junior high school girls and boys. Teachers and service staff in charge of school snack distribution also benefited from this initiative. This initiative mainly seeks to support school children's nutrition, increase their retention rate and reduce gender disparities within the refugee community.

WFP also provided livelihood support to 17 settlements through capacity strengthening to help refugees create sustainable sources of income. WFP ensured livelihood activities are established inside settlements so women can benefit from them as it is culturally not acceptable for many women to leave the settlements regularly to go to work. Finally, WFP in collaboration with the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC), supported the establishment of a high-capacity bakery in one of the settlements, thereby contributing to strengthening the food system of the settlement.

As a disaster-prone country, Iran was affected by earthquakes, drought and flash floods in 2022, which impacted lives, livelihoods and infrastructure. Following the flash floods in the southern regions of the country in the spring of 2022, the Government requested WFP's support. Consequently, WFP supplied 5,000 family food rations for distribution by the Iranian Red Crescent Society (IRCS) to cover the food requirements of 20,000 people affected by floods in the four southern provinces.

In the course of 2022, WFP designed and prepared for its transition to the second-generation ICSP (April 2023 - December 2025). The new ICSP approved by WFP Executive Board in February 2023 ensures the continuation of WFP's existing interventions. It emphasizes an inclusive approach that puts the most vulnerable, including refugee girls, women and persons with disabilities at the centre of programming. It also mainstreams emergency preparedness and response across all activities. To ensure business continuity, and through a budget revision, WFP Iran's current ICSP was extended until the end of March 2023.

Risk Management

In 2022, record-high food price inflation driven by the removal of government subsidies amidst rising food import costs accentuated existing risks. Accordingly, the deteriorating food security of WFP's beneficiaries remained one of the main risks, resulting primarily from a decrease in purchasing power and limited jobs. To mitigate this risk, WFP continued to distribute an augmented food basket and cash transfer value. Rising commodity prices also increased WFP operational costs. However, thanks to its advocacy with donors, WFP succeeded to avert funding shortfalls and secured sufficient funding for its operations in Iran throughout the year.

Another key risk concerned WFP's ability to purchase food and non-food items on time. Suppliers were reluctant to participate in tenders for local procurement due to the deteriorating economic situation, continued depreciation of the local currency, trade restrictions and increasing import costs. WFP mitigated this risk by purchasing food in advance to cover several months' distributions, frequently updating its supplier lists, and conducting regular market assessments to verify supplier interest.

Iran being highly vulnerable to natural disasters, WFP continued to invest in preparedness efforts. WFP developed a Concept of Operations to respond to a potential massive earthquake in Iran. It also participated actively in the United Nations disaster management team. Thanks to an agreement in place with the IRCS, WFP managed to rapidly support Iranians affected by floods in spring.

Moreover, WFP satisfied all the recommendations from the internal audit of WFP Iran's operations conducted in late 2021 [5], particularly those relating to beneficiary management, monitoring, cash-based transfers governance, finance, and supply chain, among other areas.

Partnerships

WFP's achievements in Iran in 2022 would not have been possible without its well-established partnerships with the Government of Iran, United Nations (UN) agencies, International Non-governmental Organizations (INGOs), and donors.

WFP enjoys a long-standing and strong partnership with the Bureau for Alien and Foreign Immigrant Affairs (BAFIA) of the Ministry of Interior, which is the entity responsible for coordinating all matters related to refugees and cooperation with international agencies in Iran. BAFIA is a key counterpart working to ensure the implementation of WFP's programme through their staff present in all refugee settlements to store, handle and distribute WFP food items. BAFIA is also in charge of ensuring smooth implementation of WFP livelihood activities inside the settlements. In 2022, with the ease of COVID-19 restrictions, WFP was able to resume more frequent face-to-face interactions. Hence, WFP conducted several field visits in collaboration with BAFIA to monitor programme implementation and solidify the joint understanding of diverse vulnerabilities, risks and needs among refugees living inside settlements. WFP and BAFIA also resumed monthly in-person coordination meetings at the central level, which further facilitated programme implementation.

The Iranian Red Crescent Society (IRCS) - the nationally designated first emergency responder in case of natural disasters - remained WFP's core partner in implementing its emergency response. In 2022, this entailed support to vulnerable Iranians affected by floods in southern parts of the country.

WFP also worked closely with the United Nations High Commissioner For Refugees (UNHCR) in operationalizing the global memorandum of understanding (MoU) signed between the two agencies in 2011 in the Iranian context [1]. In early 2022, WFP and UNHCR, in coordination with BAFIA, conducted a Joint Assessment Mission (JAM) to review the overall food security and nutrition situation of refugees inside settlements, assess current assistance programmes and provide recommendations to improve their food security and self-reliance. As per JAM findings, WFP's general food assistance, girls' education incentive, school snack programme and income-generating workshops were satisfactory. However, refugees remain vulnerable to food insecurity as increasing prices of food and non-food items continue to erode their purchasing power. The 2022 annual post-distribution monitoring exercise conducted in October jointly by WFP and UNHCR confirmed the latter. Importantly, the JAM findings helped to inform the design of WFP's second-generation Interim Country Strategic Plan (2-G ICSP 2023-2025). It also served as a foundation for a WFP-UNHCR Joint Plan of Action developed in 2022 at the country level to guide the collaboration between the two agencies in the next few years.

In 2022, the coordination structures established to facilitate the implementation of the Afghanistan situation Regional Refugee Response Plan were consolidated. WFP continued to lead the food security and logistics sectors, based on its comparative advantage. WFP also took part actively in several sector coordination and interagency working groups (education, health, livelihoods), which helped to ensure coherence and optimize synergy with several stakeholders, including INGOs. Collaboration with the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) was fruitful in 2022, with WFP and NRC joint efforts to establish a bakery in one settlement. This gave around 4,000 refugees living in the settlement access to bread freshly baked daily with wheat flour provided by WFP, at a time when accessing affordable bread had been increasingly challenging for refugees in Iran. This initiative has also provided job opportunities for six additional beneficiaries working at the bakery.

Throughout 2022, in line with WFP's commitment to Sustainable Development Goal 17, WFP engaged proactively in the United Nations Country Team and contributed to the consultations around the upcoming United Nations Sustainable Development Framework (UNSDCF) 2023-2027. This provided WFP an opportunity to boost the joint work between the humanitarian and development actors, in line with the humanitarian-development-peace (HDP) nexus approach.

As WFP is transitioning to its 2G ICSP in 2023, meeting the outlined needs will require continued advocacy and nurturing of relationships with existing and prospective government donor partners.

CSP Financial Overview

Since its inception in 2018, WFP Iran's Interim Country Strategic Plan (ICSP) (2018-2023) has remained well-resourced cumulatively (98 percent). In 2022, commodity prices spiked following the removal of government subsidies on key staples and the knock-on effect of the Ukraine conflict. In result, WFP operational costs increased significantly leading to higher expenditures than anticipated in the implementation and the needs-based plans. However, thanks to new multiyear contributions received throughout the year, and funds carried over from 2021, WFP Iran funding requirements were fully covered. Available resources helped WFP to sustain its support to all vulnerable refugees to meet their basic food needs, and even expand its support to additional ones, to ensure no one is left behind in this challenging year.

Government donors remained critical resourcing partners to the operation and enabled the uninterrupted provision of food assistance to more than 32,000 vulnerable refugees in 2022. Within the context of rising needs, traditional donors such as Germany, Japan and the Republic of Korea, who all have a long record of supporting WFP's operation in Iran, represented 70 percent of all contributions received in 2022. In addition, WFP Iran continued to diversify its donor base with a much-welcome first flexible contribution secured from Australia at the beginning of the year. As WFP had only contributions earmarked for in-kind assistance, this flexible funding helped WFP to avoid a break in its cash transfers for beneficiaries and address the needs of new arrivals from Afghanistan along with the existing refugees. It also demonstrates how close coordination and active engagement with donors at the country level remain critical and bear fruit.






Flexible contributions received this year remained high, amounting to almost 80 percent of all the annual funding secured. This allowed WFP to allocate funds where most needed, provide effective support to vulnerable refugees as well as those Iranians affected by sudden natural disasters and maximize impact.

Although WFP Iran expenditure levels in 2022 increased significantly, advance financing received through WFP's Internal Project Lending facility allowed 75 percent of a contribution received from Germany in 2022 to be advanced ahead of confirmation. This was a crucial instrument allowing WFP to address beneficiaries' needs in a timely and uninterrupted manner.

Overall, major fluctuations in the local currency challenged the financial management of WFP's activities in Iran throughout the year, making accurate budgeting and programming increasingly difficult. In response, WFP regularly reviewed its budget against the implementation plan, which prompted an upward revision of the implementation plan in June 2022. WFP also initiated a budget revision approved in December 2022 to extend its current ICSP (2018-2023) for three months and increase the number of beneficiaries for activity 1 to 32,000 to accommodate 1,000 new arrivals from Afghanistan who have received temporary refugee status and have thus been included in WFP's beneficiary lists. In addition, from January to March 2023, WFP will pilot the provision of cash top-ups to 100 refugee persons living with disabilities.

Annual CSP Financial Overview by Strategic Outcome (Amount in USD)

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
SR 1. Everyone has access to food	3,758,642	3,747,978	7,511,513	5,465,608
SO01: Food insecure refugees and other crisis-affected populations in Iran are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs throughout the year	3,758,642	3,747,978	7,511,513	5,465,608
Activity 01: Provide unconditional food assistance to food insecure refugees	2,576,518	2,938,038	5,361,774	4,304,327
Activity 02: Provide conditional support, especially to refugee women and girls, to incentivize and facilitate educational and livelihood activities	1,021,245	648,800	1,019,000	948,049
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	160,879	161,139	213,232	213,232
Non-activity specific	0	0	917,505	0
SR 8. Sharing of knowledge, expertise and technology strengthen global partnership support to country efforts to achieve the SDGs	0	0	1,000	1,000
SO02: Crisis-affected populations in Iran benefit from improved capacities of national entities and other partners to prevent and respond to emergencies	0	0	1,000	1,000

Activity 04: Provide cash transfer and other services to Government and other partners.	 0	 0	 1,000	 1,000
Non-strategic result	 0	 0	 466,049	 0
Total Direct Operational Costs	 3,758,642	 3,747,978	 7,512,513	 5,466,608
Direct Support Costs (DSC)	 687,173	 673,271	 906,096	 598,832
Total Direct Costs	 4,445,816	 4,421,249	 8,418,610	 6,065,441
Indirect Support Costs (ISC)	 288,978	 287,381	 361,750	 361,750
Grand Total	 4,734,794	 4,708,631	 9,246,410	 6,427,192

Programme performance

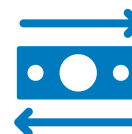
Strategic outcome 01: Food insecure refugees and other crisis-affected populations in Iran are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs throughout the year



32,100 refugees received WFP **food assistance and cash transfers** uninterruptedly



8,800 boys and girls and their teachers benefitted from WFP **school snacks**



2,800 girl students received education **cash incentives** throughout 2022



315 women and **175** men received WFP **livelihood support**



20,000 **Iranians** affected by natural disasters received WFP emergency family food packs through the Iranian Red Crescent Society

In Iran, refugees living in 20 settlements in 13 provinces are highly vulnerable to food insecurity. They rely on food assistance provided by WFP and other free-of-charge services provided by humanitarian actors in close collaboration with the Government of Iran. As per post-distribution monitoring (PDM) visits carried out in selected refugee settlements in October 2022 [1], long-stay refugees reported increasing challenges in satisfying their basic needs, especially related to food. The purchasing power of people decreased due to continued COVID-19 negative impacts, inflation and local currency devaluation, increased prices of food commodities, limited access to income-generating opportunities, trade restrictions and external barriers limiting the economy's recovery.

Households with high dependency ratios, especially with members with critical health conditions and disabilities, are particularly vulnerable to food insecurity and the adoption of negative coping strategies. They, therefore, require additional targeted support in close collaboration with the protection and humanitarian stakeholders.

Under strategic outcome 1, WFP provided unconditional food assistance through a combination of in-kind and cash-based transfers to over 32,000 food-insecure refugees from Afghanistan and Iraq in 20 settlements across 13 provinces. WFP assisted an additional 1,000 beneficiaries compared to previous years. Those were new arrivals from Afghanistan sheltered in one of the settlements. WFP also provided emergency assistance to 20,000 Iranians in four provinces whose lives and livelihoods were affected by a severe flood.

The budget requirements of strategic outcome 1 increased by almost 20 percent compared to the originally planned budget due to the sudden increase in food commodity prices since June 2021. However, thanks to the carry-over from 2021 and new contributions received, strategic outcome 1 was overly resourced. The level of resources enabled WFP to not only cover the planned beneficiaries but also preposition food requirements on a no-regrets basis for up to 5,000 potential new refugees from Afghanistan [2]. As about 28 percent of the contributions were received in the last quarter of the year, WFP could not procure vegetable oil in time and subsequently was not able to distribute it in November.

Under activity 1, planning and sufficient funds helped WFP to reach all its targeted beneficiaries with unconditional cash and in-kind food assistance. All beneficiaries received their defined rations uninterrupted, except the vegetable oil which was not distributed for one month. Households headed by women received a cash entitlement complementing their in-kind food basket to meet 100 percent of their basic food needs. Households headed by men, who are expected to have some sources of income, received a slightly reduced cash amount and similar in-kind assistance to cover 80 percent of their food needs. The intended purpose of the provided cash is to cover basic food items. However, since it was not restricted, beneficiaries were able to redeem their entitlements either at Point of Sale (PoS) machines at any shop or withdraw their money from the Automated Teller Machines (ATM).

Under activity 2, WFP promoted access to education and livelihood support through its three sub-activities. It provided school snacks to around 3,750 refugee girls and 4,450 boys at primary and secondary schools to support their school enrollment, attendance and retention rates. In line with the national policy on school programme, 625 Iranian teachers who teach at schools inside settlements also received school snacks. During the first three months of the year, WFP distributed snacks mostly as take-home rations due to the COVID-19 pandemic which forced schools to shift to online learning. With the improved COVID-19 situation as of September, WFP resumed the on-site snack distribution in almost all schools. The school snacks programme helps to improve children's nutritional intake and ability to learn and protects their access to education. It also helps families' economy, by saving them some money to be spent on other needs.

WFP provided monthly cash education incentives to around 2,800 schoolgirls at primary and secondary schools to increase their retention and reduce gender disparities. School snacks reached almost ten percent higher than the planned number of beneficiaries as all students received snacks regardless of their documentation status. However, cash incentives could only be provided to those with valid refugee identification cards who could in turn sign up for bank cards via the Financial Service Provider (FSP).

WFP continued to implement livelihood activities through the provision of supplementary support for existing income-generation activities or by putting in place new ones. WFP established five new livelihood opportunities including four bakeries in Torbat-e-Jam, Rafsanjan, Bardsir & Taft settlements as well as a suit-making workshop in the Torbat-e-Jam settlement. WFP also distributed 89 home-based bakery ovens to households living in six smaller settlements hosting around 380 individuals. WFP livelihood projects supported 490 beneficiaries including 315 women and 175 men, of whom 35 have also received training in a tailoring vocational center for girls equipped by WFP [3].

Under activity 3, WFP supports the Government's emergency preparedness and response through the provision of emergency in-kind assistance to crisis-affected populations. This year, many areas in the country experienced severe floods. Upon receiving a request from the Iranian Red Crescent Society (IRCS), WFP provided 5,000 emergency family food packs for 20,000 persons affected by flood in four southern provinces of Sistan & Baluchistan, Kerman, Fars and Hormozgan for one month during the first quarter of 2022. WFP delivered the food items to the IRCS warehouses. IRCS staff then distributed them to the affected people and provided WFP with the distribution reports.

As the COVID-19 situation improved in 2022, the field monitoring visits resumed. WFP conducted a round of process monitoring visits in June and another round of in-person post-distribution monitoring (PDM) visits in October to the seven largest settlements. Programme and supply chain units visited eight settlements to observe the storage and handling of food items and distribution process. WFP included seven smaller settlements in the PDM through remote monitoring of randomly selected households by phone calls to ensure adequate representation of the sample from all settlements. The population of these 14 settlements covered over 99 percent of the total population of refugees inside settlements. Under the guidance of WFP and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), experienced enumerators interviewed around 400 households to collect reliable data on the outcome of the assistance to the refugees.

Findings from the PDM showed a deterioration in the food consumption of beneficiaries compared to the previous year especially among households headed by women. Outcome monitoring results showed that the proportion of assisted households classified with borderline or poor food consumption score increased by around 13 percent, despite receiving uninterrupted food assistance. Twenty-five percent of households headed by women reported having poor food consumption compared to nine percent of households headed by men. Compared to the previous year, the food consumption of households headed by women went down by 20 percent, the worst record since the start of the current ICSP in 2018.

The high inflation reaching around 49 percent in October 2022 [4] compared to the same time last year, can explain this downward trend compounded by ongoing trade restrictions and external barriers and consequent economic downturn and job losses eroding people's purchasing power. As most women are not employed mainly due to cultural issues, they solely rely on WFP's food assistance. Although WFP prioritized sustaining its in-kind assistance to avert further deterioration in households' food security, women's worsening food consumption may be attributed to the fact that the value of their cash entitlements did not increase in 2022.

The PDM also showed that the programme satisfied 93 percent of the households whose children received school snacks. And, 80 percent believed the programme played a role in their decision to enroll and keep their children at school. The dropout rate for girls receiving cash incentives has decreased by almost four percentage points. This improvement can be mainly explained by the fact that schools started in-person attendance after almost two years of online education. Some families who could not afford smartphones or tablets to allow children to continue their education online during 2020 and 2021, started to send their children to school once again.

Partnerships:

Working closely with government counterparts remained a key priority for WFP, first and foremost with the Bureau for Alien and Foreign Immigrants Affairs (BAFIA) of the Ministry of Interior. WFP conducted assessments of the BAFIA-managed warehouses' conditions and consequently provided some required equipment such as ventilators and fire extinguishers and supported the renovation of some warehouses. WFP established a cold room in one settlement to ensure the safety of milk for the school snacks programme during hot seasons. WFP also conducted a refresher training in Tehran for all BAFIA personnel in charge of implementing WFP-related activities. Over 60 personnel from central and provincial BAFIA offices and settlements enhanced their knowledge of different topics related to beneficiary management, reporting, and food storage and distribution.

WFP extended its Letter of Intent with the Iranian Red Crescent Society for another year and continued working closely with United Nations (UN) agencies and international organizations under the umbrella of the Refugee Coordination model, led by UNHCR. WFP, together with other UN agencies, contributed to the UNHCR Regional Response Plan for 2023, taking the lead in the sectors of food security, logistics and telecommunication.

To help raise awareness of Sustainable Development Goals, the United Nations in Iran, WFP, UNDP, and a UNDP partner, Hyperstar chain supermarket, ran a one-day awareness-raising event in one of the Hyperstar branches in Tehran. They distributed thousands of cotton tote bags amongst customers doing their daily shopping, encouraging them to not use plastic bags. Fifty Afghan refugee women produced the tote bags in a WFP-equipped tailoring workshop in the Sarvestan settlement of Iran's Fars province. WFP livelihood activities help empower refugees and create conditions for sustainable means of income. This campaign was a good opportunity for refugee women to generate income for their families which eventually impacted 250 Afghan refugees living inside the settlement.

WFP also extended its partnership with Tejarat Bank as its Financial Service Provider for three more months following the extension of the Interim Country Strategic Plan until the end of March 2023. Tejarat Bank supports WFP with free-of-charge services for its monthly cash transfer to the beneficiaries.

GaM

Gender was fully integrated into the implementation of activities 1 and 2, as evidenced by WFP's Gender and Age Marker monitoring code 3 for activity 1 and code 4 for activity 2. WFP ensured households headed by women receive higher food assistance to meet their basic food requirements. WFP also supported girls by incentivizing families to send them to school, and women by engaging them in livelihood-strengthening activities.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide unconditional food assistance to food-insecure refugees	3
Provide conditional support to refugee women and girls to incentivize and facilitate educational and livelihood activities	4

Strategic outcome 02: Crisis-affected populations in Iran benefit from improved capacities of national entities and other partners to prevent and respond to emergencies

Strategic Outcome 2 focuses on the provision of on-demand cash-based transfer (CBT) services to the Government and other partners. This outcome was introduced in late 2021 to allow WFP to provide its Cash Based Transfer platform to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) to provide a one-off winterization top-up to all refugees living in settlements. The planned activity under this Strategic outcome was not implemented in 2022 as WFP didn't receive any request from UNHCR or other partners. The activity is also planned for 2023 and will be implemented subject to receiving request from partners.

Cross-cutting results

Progress towards gender equality

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

Gender-based disparities are persisting significantly among refugees. Traditional cultural values affect most Afghan women and girls. The patriarchal ideology prevails, preventing their active participation in decision-making at different levels. Despite WFP's continued advocacy during field visits, most of the refugees do not endorse the social engagement of women.

Though women continued their participation as active members of refugee councils, food distribution and women committees, this participation has been slightly reduced by four percent as compared to last year. As per outcomes monitoring, in most households, women continue to decide on how to use in-kind assistance with a seven percentage point increase compared to last year (actually reduced from the category of food-related decisions made jointly by women and men). Men decided more often how to spend cash entitlements with no change compared to the last year.

WFP prefers women to be recipients of cash-based transfers and nominated as bank card holders to encourage their say in using financial resources. WFP promotes this through the provision of monthly monetary incentives to households headed by men who agree to have bank cards issued in the name of their wives. The acceptance by men to have cards under the name of their wives is of utmost importance as it is a role traditionally reserved only for men. This initiative has resulted in about 18 percent of bank cards being issued in the name of women against an initial target of 20 percent.

Cultural barriers restrict refugee women's participation in livelihood activities outside settlements. Accordingly, WFP has established all income-generating activities inside settlements to encourage women's participation. Almost two-thirds of those who benefited from livelihood projects were women. As the COVID-19 restrictions were lifted, women were able to engage more in livelihood activities and earn more income to support themselves and their families while improving their skills through on-the-job training.

Since education plays a key role in the journey towards gender equality, WFP pursued the provision of targeted incentives for girls' education to encourage their regular attendance at schools. During the Joint Assessment Mission (JAM), and focus group discussions with women, men, and girls, it was reported that the incentive has affected parents' decision to send their girls to schools, especially in poorer families. JAM demonstrated a reduction in the gender gap over the years, as no significant disparity was reported in terms of enrollment and attendance between boys and girls. JAM recommended increasing the value of the cash incentive considering the inflation and devaluation of the local currency. In consequence, WFP increased the cash incentive value by 60 percent since March to ensure the incentive would still impact families' decisions to send their girls to school.

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) is responsible for the protection and safety of all beneficiaries. WFP beneficiaries who are among the most vulnerable ones live in settlements where they benefit from free-of-charge basic services such as housing, primary health care and education.

Beneficiaries have access to functional markets inside and outside settlements as they can commute between the settlements and nearby cities with no restrictions. Almost all shops either inside or outside settlements are equipped with Point of Sale (PoS) machines so beneficiaries can use their cash entitlements to buy food. Beneficiaries can also easily withdraw their money from the Automated Teller Machines (ATM) inside some settlements or from all nearby cities. Travel between provinces is also allowed subject to obtaining a laissez-passer issued by BAFIA before travel.

The Post Distribution Monitoring (PDM) exercise was conducted in person this year in October to collect the required data for reporting against the defined indicators. Based on the PDM report, 86 percent of WFP beneficiaries receiving general food distributions were informed about WFP's selection criteria, entitlements and duration of assistance which showed a 13 percent increase compared to 2021. This improvement suggests that WFP has been successful in raising awareness of cash entitlements among beneficiaries through monthly calls and short message services (SMS) to disseminate information.

Based on the findings of the PDM, the proportion of people receiving WFP assistance without safety challenges met the annual target of 100 percent. In addition, 90 percent of interviewed beneficiaries said WFP's assistance was dignified as they found distribution points' conditions appropriate. Almost all beneficiaries also confirmed unhindered access to WFP assistance. WFP and bank staff, its cooperating partner, treated them with dignity when approaching them to address any in-kind or cash-related issue.

The PDM results showed beneficiaries used more protection-related coping mechanisms this year such as women members of household were using less food compared to men. Persons with disabilities were involved in income-generation; and sent children to work.

WFP initiated discussions with BAFIA to collect data on the persons living with disabilities in all settlements for planning purposes for the new Interim Country Strategic Plan (ICSP). Subsequently, WFP included an intervention outlining extra support for persons with disabilities in the next ICSP (2023-2025), due to commence in April 2023.

WFP set various means and channels for affected people to voice their complaints and provide feedback in a safe and dignified manner. These mechanisms included a hotline number, suggestion and feedback boxes inside all settlements, and monthly remote monitoring calls to randomly selected beneficiaries. WFP social media and email addresses were also used by beneficiaries as a communication channel for access to WFP office. These channels enabled refugees to provide their feedback and receive information as required.

All the complaints/feedback received through each of the above-mentioned means of communication were recorded in the internally designed Community Feedback Mechanism (CFM) log. The hotline operator regularly monitored the log to respond to and close all cases in a timely manner and document evidence for the closed ones.

In 2022, the hotline recorded almost 1,000 cases. Almost half (49 percent) of callers were women with almost 70 percent of cases being directly related to WFP's food assistance. The remaining 30 percent related to medical expenses and health insurance booklet or requests for resettlement to third countries. They were referred to other entities such as the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, BAFIA or international NGOs as relevant. WFP's related queries concerned the timing of cash transfers, inclusion in the registration for bank card issuance, and request for an increase in the value of cash entitlement.

To address the recommendations of a Privacy Impact Assessment conducted in 2021, beneficiaries were asked about their confidence in WFP handling their personal data. The consulted beneficiaries reported having no concern with WFP having and using their personal data. The personal data is mainly used for issuing bank cards through WFP's Financial Service Provider (FSP) to transfer monthly cash entitlements. The data is shared with the FSP through a Secure File Transfer Protocol (SFTP) to its protection.

Under its engagement with the inter-agency Protection against Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) network, WFP ensured all staff were sensitized on PSEA in a town hall session.

Environment

Targeted communities benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that does not harm the environment

Iran is highly susceptible to the impact of climate change. This is particularly obvious in rural areas and farming-reliant communities, where livelihoods revolve around agricultural production and seasonal activities. Climate shocks, including deforestation, land degradation and desertification force people to adopt negative strategies such as charcoal production, which further increases deforestation and environmental degradation.

Unsustainable industrial expansion and population growth during the past few decades have intensified rapid urbanization, which contributed to biodiversity loss and environmental degradation. The country received much lower rain in recent years. Water scarcity increased pressures on groundwater resources and brought the water crisis to critical levels.

Air pollution has become a challenge for major cities which have instances of smoke, haze and fumes blanketing the air especially in winter with the air inversion phenomenon. This is mainly due to massive vehicular and factory emissions, as well as from other sources such as construction sites and the burning of fossil fuels.

While WFP has no specific environmental or climate change projects, it continues to improve the sustainability of its activities by minimizing their ecological footprint. WFP-assisted refugees live in settlements in rural and semi-rural areas many of whom are reliant on seasonal agricultural activities for their livelihoods, therefore, vulnerable to climate change and natural disasters.

WFP Iran continued delivering resilience-building activities and enhancing livelihoods through environmentally friendly activities for refugees including mushroom cultivation, greenhouse and fish farming projects which ensures water usage optimization. Other livelihood activities implemented by WFP such as tailoring, bag making, welding workshops, and bakeries have been screened for environmental and social risks before implementation, to make sure its programmes do not cause unintended harm to the environment or populations.

Additionally, all households residing in seven small settlements received home-based bakery ovens in 2022. These ovens function with cylinder gas to minimize the use of firewood and ensure resource efficiency.

To reduce air pollution and reduce carbon footprint, WFP substituted air travel with road trips as much as possible, especially for large-scale missions such as the post-distribution monitoring ones.

In line with the "Go Green" policy at the workplace, WFP applied concepts of sustainability by promoting paperless office, using energy-saving lights (LED) and changing the air conditioning systems to energy-efficient ones. A greening project has been initiated to digitize the current filing system and continue with a paperless filing system in the future. WFP also collects wastepaper for recycling and uses rechargeable batteries for different electronic devices.

Baking: a new passion & trade



Decades of conflict and war have taken their toll on most Afghans, forcing displacement within and outside the borders of Afghanistan for many families.

The Taliban takeover in August 2021 further exacerbated the situation. Tens of thousands of Afghans decided to uproot themselves once again and headed towards Iran, seeking to escape violence and a shattered economy after the takeover.

"After the Taliban took over, I was very scared. I served as an officer in the army in Mazar Sharif. I was sure I would die if I had stayed there." Says Mohammad Baqer who fled overnight from Mazar last year with his wife and six children.

"I am very happy that I should not be worried about the safety of myself, and my family. We don't have much but we have a roof over our heads and food on our table." Says Sakineh, Mohammad Baqer's wife.

"We had a good life. I had a steady income and worked hard to provide for my family. I did not want to leave, but if I had stayed, I maybe would have been killed and my wife would not be able to take care of the family on her own." says Mohammad Baqer. "And what would happen to my daughters? I have three girls and I want them to have the opportunity to study and thrive. They are smart and want to learn, so we had to leave because of them as well"

Mohamad Baqer and his family first stayed with their family in Herat for a month and made their way toward Iran. They were received along with other newly arrived Afghans in one of the reception/transit centres in Khorasan Razavi province.

Since the beginning of 2022, Mohammad Baqer and his family resided in Torbat-e-Jam settlement in Khorasan-e-Razavi province which is supported by WFP. His six children, including his three girls, went to school every day and received WFP's nutritious school snacks. His daughters received WFP education cash incentives for girls as well.

Mohamad Baqer was keen to learn a new trade and signed up for on-the-job training at the WFP-sponsored bakery inside Torbat e Jam settlement. He quickly learned the trade and is now a full-time baker by profession.

"I am thankful for this opportunity. I am safe. My family is safe, and I have learned a new skill. Inshallah I can go back to Mazar one day and set up my own bakery there" says Mohamad Baqer.

Mohamad Baqer and his family are one of more than 32,000 Afghan refugees who benefit from food assistance, livelihood programmes, and education support implemented by WFP in 20 settlements in 13 provinces in Iran.

Data Notes

Overview

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. A pilot to provide cash top up for people who live with disability will start in the first quarter of 2023 in two settlements and will be expanded to other settlements from the second quarter. Hence, disability figures are not reported in the 2022 Annual Country Report.

Context and Operations

[1] United Nations Global Compact on Refugees, <https://www.unhcr.org/5c658aed4.pdf>

[2] Afghanistan Regional Refugee Response Plan 2022, http://reliefweb.int/attachments/c467e2f1-12cd-3e78-ba82-d37a020110f9/EN.pdf?_gl=1*1kk14ko*_ga*MTAxNjExNDkzMy4xNjc2NTY1NTY4*_ga_E60ZNX2F68*MTY3NjU2NTU2OC4xLjAuMTY3NjU2NTU3Ni41Mi4wLjA.

[3] <https://www.amar.org.ir/Portals/1/CPI%20Azar%201401.pdf?ver=jZQL21IKGUGKO4KhlI95jg%3d%3d>

[4] Based on the Post Distribution Monitoring Result, the Food Consumption levels deteriorated overall compared to 2021, Proportion of households with acceptable food consumption level decreased from 73 percent in 2021 to 59.5 percent in 2022.

[5] Internal Audit of WFP Operations in Iran - February 2022 | World Food Programme

Partnerships

[1] The MOU sets out the objectives and scope of collaborations between UNHCR and WFP and establishes the divisions of responsibilities and arrangements between the two agencies. UNHCR - Memorandum of Understanding between UNHCR and WFP, January 2011

Strategic outcome 01

[1] The PDM 2022 was conducted through hybrid data collection (remote and face-to-face visits) from 10-27 October 2022. Seven large settlements which represented 88% of the population as well as six small settlements were interviewed following recommendation from M&E; oversight mission to ensure samples are nationally representative. The beneficiaries received cash, in kind, school feeding and girls education incentives.

[2] WFP also prepositioned around 23 MT of food for possible influx of refugees from Afghanistan which was not part of the plan. It is added under Other Output Plan rather than Needs Based Plan. WFP distributed around 250 MT lentil for the first quarter which was not a part of the plan. Beneficiaries receive their cash entitlement in local currency, so the fluctuation in exchange rate has caused a difference between planned CBT and actual.

[3] Direct beneficiaries of Food For Training (FFT) activities used to be reported under Other Output Plan (OOP) until 2021. As per COMET new instruction the FFT has moved from OOP to Needs Based Plan (NBP). Our implementation modality of FFT does not follow the definition of FFT as we do not provide a resource transfer while the beneficiaries simultaneously attend the skills training, so we could not add them under NBP as well. Therefore, they are not included in output tables while reflected in the narrative as successful initiatives merit to be reported in ACR. In addition, considering the low number of beneficiaries of this intervention, the CO did not monitor the outcome.

[4] <https://www.amar.org.ir/Portals/1/CPI%20Azar%201401.pdf?ver=jZQL21IKGUGKO4KhlI95jg%3d%3d>

Baking: a new passion & trade

Photo: Baqer, a newly arrived Afghan refugee is now a baker in Iran after being trained by WFP

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Annex

Reporting on beneficiary information in WFP's annual country reports

To produce estimates of the total number of unique beneficiaries WFP has assisted yearly, the data from all activities and transfer modalities must be adjusted to eliminate overlaps and add new beneficiaries. Further background information is provided in the summary tables annex of the ACR.

The final estimated number of beneficiaries assisted in each country is validated by country offices and entered in COMET at the end of every year:


- the total number of beneficiaries, which is the sum of all direct beneficiaries reached under all country level activities, based on the adjusted totals that seek to eliminate overlap;
- the total number of beneficiaries receiving food transfers, cash-based transfers and commodity vouchers or capacity strengthening, the sum of all direct beneficiaries reached under the activities for each of these transfer modalities, based on the adjusted estimates that seek to eliminate overlap;
- the total number of beneficiaries assisted under each programme area, the sum of all direct beneficiaries reached under WFP's eight programme areas at the country level;
- the number of schoolchildren assisted under school-based programmes, the sum of all participants assisted under the school-based programmes, adjusted to exclude overlaps and activity supporters such as teachers and cooks.

Although WFP conducts quality assurance to provide beneficiary data which are as accurate as possible, numerous challenges remain regarding data collection, verification, entry and processing. Beneficiary numbers in ACRs should be considered "best estimates", subject to over- and under- estimation.

For the 2022 reporting period, disability data has been collected using a variety of approaches; head counts in single activities, disaggregation of data from post distribution monitoring reports (PDMs) and other data sources from UN agencies and National Census data. As standardized guidance was not available in WFP prior to 2020, these methods have varied according to the existing needs, capacity, and experience of various WFP activities and operational contexts. Moving forward, as part of the 2020 Disability Inclusion Road Map, WFP is building on continued efforts to mainstream and standardize disability data collection methodologies, aligning with international standards and best practices.

Figures and Indicators

WFP contribution to SDGs

 SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture											
WFP Strategic Goal :						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 undernourishment	%					Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) in the context of emergency and protracted crisis response	Number	25,818	26,890	52,708	

Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	24,119	26,890	111%
	female	23,381	25,818	110%
	total	47,500	52,708	111%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	1,075	1,222	114%
	female	1,060	1,202	113%
	total	2,135	2,424	114%
24-59 months	male	2,020	2,164	107%
	female	1,670	1,803	108%
	total	3,690	3,967	108%
5-11 years	male	3,537	3,844	109%
	female	3,430	3,719	108%
	total	6,967	7,563	109%
12-17 years	male	3,284	3,526	107%
	female	2,910	3,139	108%
	total	6,194	6,665	108%
18-59 years	male	12,323	14,051	114%
	female	13,071	14,514	111%
	total	25,394	28,565	112%
60+ years	male	1,880	2,083	111%
	female	1,240	1,441	116%
	total	3,120	3,524	113%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	500	625	125%
Refugee	32,000	32,083	100%
IDP	15,000	20,000	133%

Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
School based programmes	10,800	8,768	81%
Unconditional Resource Transfers	47,000	52,082	110%

Annual Food Transfer (mt)

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Biscuits	45	53	116%
Dried Fruits	7	0	0%
High Energy Biscuits	59	60	102%
Iodised Salt	0	4	-
Lentils	0	248	-
Rations	109	145	133%
Sugar	0	28	-
Uht Milk	306	279	91%
Vegetable Oil	303	276	91%
Wheat Flour	3,366	3,399	101%

Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Strategic result 01: Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Cash	1,457,100	1,501,285	103%

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					
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	15,680	15,720
			Male	16,320	16,362
			Total	32,000	32,082
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	15,680	15,688
			Male	16,320	16,329
			Total	32,000	32,017
A.2: Food transfers			MT	3,669	3,954
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	1,368,000	1,454,852
Activity 02: Provide conditional support, especially to refugee women and girls, to incentivize and facilitate educational and livelihood activities					
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	School feeding (take-home rations)	Female	3,300	2,810
			Total	3,300	2,810
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	School feeding (alternative take-home rations)	Female	0	3,923
			Male	0	4,222
			Total	0	8,145
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	School feeding (on-site)	Female	3,450	4,177
			Male	4,050	4,591
			Total	7,500	8,768
A.2: Food transfers			MT	417	392
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	89,100	46,433
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					
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	7,470	9,800
			Male	7,530	10,200
			Total	15,000	20,000
A.2: Food transfers			MT	109	145

Output Results					
Activity 01: Provide unconditional food assistance to food insecure refugees					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
A: Refugee households receive cash-based and in-kind transfers and meet their basic food needs.					
General Distribution					
A.2: Quantity of food provided	A.2.1: Number of MTs transferred to ICRC	MT	23	23.4	
Activity 02: Provide conditional support, especially to refugee women and girls, to incentivize and facilitate educational and livelihood activities					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
A: Refugees, especially women, receive livelihood support to generate income for their families and increase self-reliance.					
Food assistance for asset					

A.10*: Total value (USD) of capacity strengthening transfers	A.10*.1: Total value (USD) of capacity strengthening transfers	US\$	383,433	177,632
N*: Schoolchildren and teachers at the primary and secondary school levels receive snacks every day they attend school				
School feeding (alternative take-home rations)				
N*.1: Feeding days as percentage of total school days	N*.1.1: Feeding days as percentage of total school days	%	100	90.91
School feeding (on-site)				
N*.1: Feeding days as percentage of total school days	N*.1.1: Feeding days as percentage of total school days	%	100	89.09

Outcome Results								
Activity 01: Provide unconditional food assistance to food insecure refugees								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Refugees residing in 20 settlements - Location: Iran - Modality: - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	14.44	≤14.73	≤14.73	14.37	10.08	14.73	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	15.86	≤13.42	≤13.42	12.45	11.29	13.42	
	Overall	15.7	≤13.64	≤13.64	12.74	11.09	13.64	
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	76.5	≥76.5	≥76.5	45	80	75.4	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	79.3	≥79.3	≥79.3	62.1	71.5	76.7	
	Overall	78.9	≥79	≥79	59.5	73	76.5	
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	17.6	≤17.6	≤17.6	30	15	19.3	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	18.5	≤18.5	≤18.5	29.3	23.1	20.5	
	Overall	18.4	≤18.4	≤18.4	29.4	21.7	20.3	
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	5.9	≤5.9	≤5.9	25	5	5.3	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	2.2	≤2.2	≤2.2	8.6	5.4	2.8	
	Overall	2.6	≤2.6	≤2.6	11.1	5.4	3.2	
Activity 02: Provide conditional support, especially to refugee women and girls, to incentivize and facilitate educational and livelihood activities								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source

Target Group: ALI - Location: Iran - Modality: - Subactivity: School feeding (take-home rations)								
Retention rate / Drop-out rate (new):	Female	30	≤3.11	≤3.11	2.41	6	3.11	Secondary data
Drop-out rate	Overall	30	≤3.11	≤3.11	2.41	6	3.11	Secondary data
Retention rate / Drop-out rate (new):	Female	70	≥96.89	≥96.89	97.59	94	96.89	Secondary data
Retention rate	Overall	70	≥96.89	≥96.89	97.59	94	96.89	Secondary data

Outcome Results								
Activity 04: Provide cash transfer and other services to Government and other partners.								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: refugees (to receive cash support from UNHCR or other organization through WFP) - Location: Iran - Modality: - Subactivity: CBT platform								
User satisfaction rate	Overall	100	≥90	≥90			100	WFP survey

Cross-cutting Indicators

Progress towards gender equality indicators

Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population								
Activity 01: Provide unconditional food assistance to food insecure refugees								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Refugees residing in 20 settlements - Location: Iran - Modality: - - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of food assistance decision-making entity – committees, boards, teams, etc. – members who are women - -	Overall	28	≥21.5	≥21.5	18	22	21.5	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Refugees residing inside 20 settlements - Location: Iran - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution								
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	Overall	27.6	≥46.3	≥46.3	47.6	46.4	52.06	WFP programme monitoring
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	Overall	7.9	≤11.7	≤11.7	13.8	11.7	5.59	WFP programme monitoring
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	Overall	64.5	≥42	≥42	38.6	42	42.35	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Refugees residing inside 20 settlements - Location: Iran - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution								
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	Overall	27.6	≥40.7	≥40.7	31.7	40.7	52.06	WFP programme monitoring
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	Overall	7.9	≤6.6	≤6.6	8.4	6.6	5.59	WFP programme monitoring
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	Overall	64.5	≥52.7	≥52.7	59.9	52.7	42.35	WFP programme monitoring

Protection indicators

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

Activity 01: Provide unconditional food assistance to food insecure refugees

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Refugees residing in 20 settlements - Location: Iran - Modality: - - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new) - -	Female	90.7	=100	=100	98.33	99.6	97.33	-
	Male	93.9	=100	=100	97.63	100	99.62	WFP
	Overall	91.3	=100	=100	97.74	99.7	99.12	programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Female	100	=100	=100	100	100	100	WFP
	Male	100	=100	=100	100	100	100	programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	=100	100	100	100	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - -	Female	91.4	≥90	≥90	98.33	93.5	84	-
	Male	95	≥90	≥90	97.04	94.6	80.75	WFP
	Overall	92.2	≥90	≥90	97.24	93.8	81.47	programme monitoring

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

Activity 01: Provide unconditional food assistance to food insecure refugees

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Refugees residing in 20 settlements - Location: Iran - Modality: - - Subactivity:								
Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements - -	Overall	100	=100	=100	100	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Refugees residing inside settlements - Location: Iran - Modality: - - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - -	Female	44	≥94.66	≥94.66	75	74.8	94.66	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	27.9	≥95.09	≥95.09	88.17	66.7	95.09	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	40.8	≥95	≥95	86.18	72.7	95	WFP programme monitoring

Environment indicators

Targeted communities benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that does not harm the environment								
Activity 02: Provide conditional support, especially to refugee women and girls, to incentivize and facilitate educational and livelihood activities								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Refugees residing inside 20 settlements - Location: Iran - Modality: - - Subactivity: Food assistance for training								
Proportion of FLAs/MOUs/CCs for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risk - -	Overall	0	=100	=100	100	50		-

Cover page photo © WFP/Neda Mobarra

WFP distributes school feeding items amongst all refugee girls and boys inside settlements.

World Food Programme

Contact info

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

Financial Section

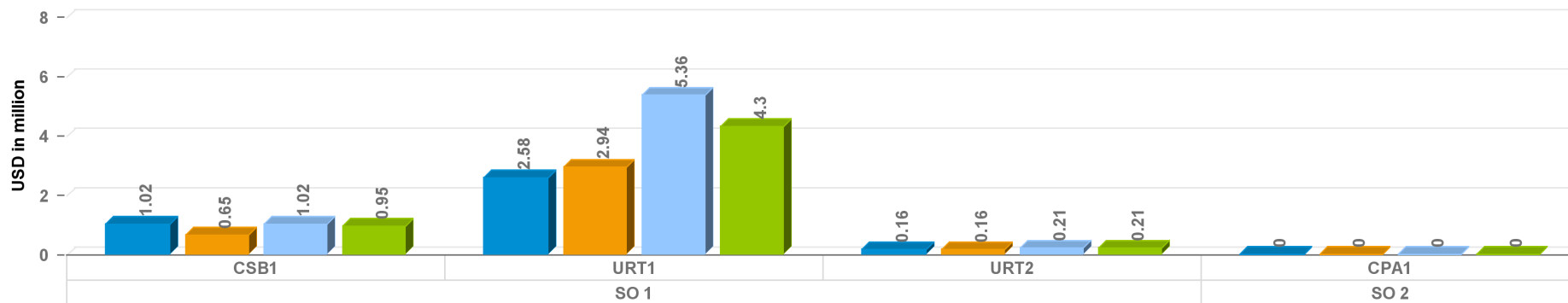
Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.

Annual Country Report

Iran Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2018-2023)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Annual CPB Overview



Strategic Outcomes and Activities

■ Needs Based Plan ■ Implementation Plan ■ Available Resources ■ Expenditures

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
SO 2	Crisis-affected populations in Iran benefit from improved capacities of national entities and other partners to prevent and respond to emergencies
Code	Country Activity Long Description
CPA1	Provide cash transfer and other services to Government and other partners.
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 2022 (2018-2023)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2022 (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	1,021,245	648,801	1,019,001	948,050
		Provide unconditional food assistance to food insecure refugees	2,576,518	2,938,038	5,361,775	4,304,327
		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	160,879	161,140	213,232	213,232
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	917,506	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			3,758,643	3,747,979	7,511,514	5,465,609
8	Crisis-affected populations in Iran benefit from improved capacities of national entities and other partners to prevent and respond to emergencies	Provide cash transfer and other services to Government and other partners.	0	0	1,000	1,000
Subtotal Strategic Result 8. Sharing of knowledge, expertise and technology strengthen global partnership support to country efforts to achieve the SDGs (SDG Target 17.16)			0	0	1,000	1,000

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Annual Country Report

Iran Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2018-2023)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	466,050	0
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	0	466,050	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			3,758,643	3,747,979	7,978,563	5,466,609
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			687,174	673,271	906,097	598,833
Total Direct Costs			4,445,817	4,421,250	8,884,660	6,065,442
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			288,978	287,381	361,751	361,751
Grand Total			4,734,795	4,708,631	9,246,411	6,427,193



Wanee Piyabongkarn
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

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

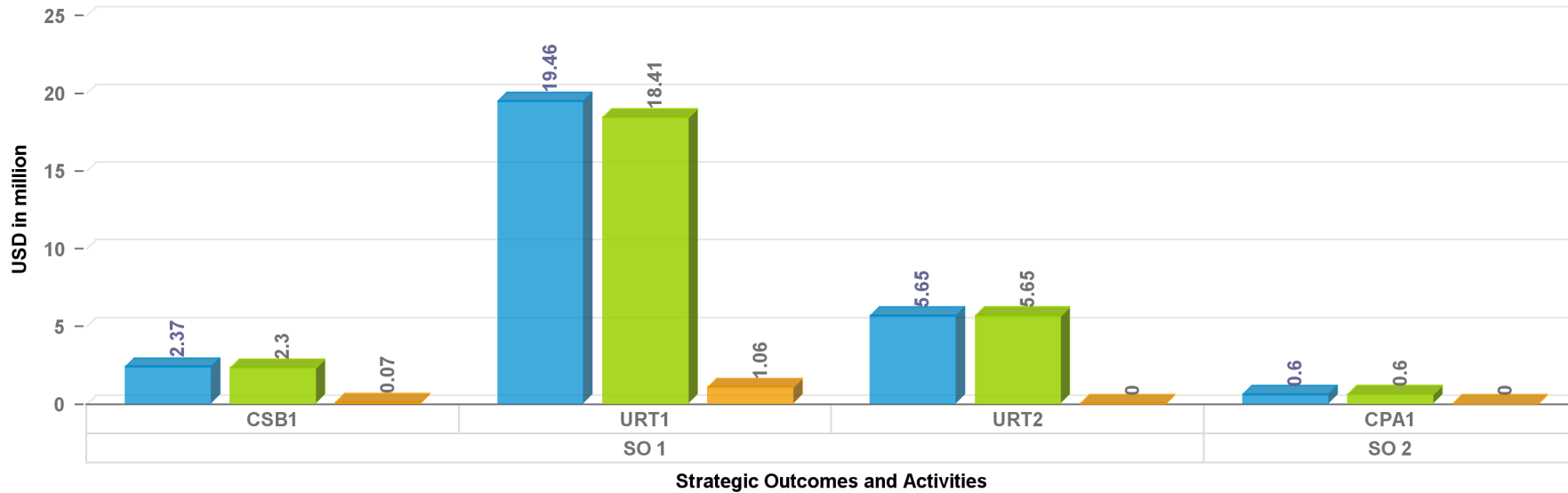
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

Iran Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2018-2023)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Cumulative CPB Overview



■ Allocated Resources ■ Expenditures ■ Balance of Resources

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
SO 2	Crisis-affected populations in Iran benefit from improved capacities of national entities and other partners to prevent and respond to emergencies
Code	Country Activity - Long Description
CPA1	Provide cash transfer and other services to Government and other partners.
CSB1	Provide conditional support, especially to refugee women and girls, to incentivize and facilitate educational and livelihood activities
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Annual Country Report

Iran Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2018-2023)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (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	4,930,597	2,367,082	0	2,367,082	2,296,130	70,951
		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	4,708,548	5,651,181	0	5,651,181	5,651,181	0
		Provide unconditional food assistance to food insecure refugees	18,848,920	19,464,284	0	19,464,284	18,406,837	1,057,448
		Non Activity Specific	0	917,506	0	917,506	0	917,506
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			28,488,065	28,400,052	0	28,400,052	26,354,148	2,045,905

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Annual Country Report

Iran Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2018-2023)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
8	Crisis-affected populations in Iran benefit from improved capacities of national entities and other partners to prevent and respond to emergencies	Provide cash transfer and other services to Government and other partners.	618,000	601,211	0	601,211	601,211	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 8. Sharing of knowledge, expertise and technology strengthen global partnership support to country efforts to achieve the SDGs (SDG Target 17.16)			618,000	601,211	0	601,211	601,211	0
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	466,050	0	466,050	0	466,050
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	466,050	0	466,050	0	466,050
Total Direct Operational Cost			29,106,065	29,467,314	0	29,467,314	26,955,359	2,511,955
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			3,441,678	2,559,090	0	2,559,090	2,251,826	307,264
Total Direct Costs			32,547,743	32,026,404	0	32,026,404	29,207,185	2,819,218
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			2,067,148	1,967,538		1,967,538	1,967,538	0
Grand Total			34,614,891	33,993,942	0	33,993,942	31,174,724	2,819,218

This donor financial report is interim



Wannee Piyabongkarn
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

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