



World Food
Programme

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Iran (Islamic Republic of) Annual Country Report 2024

Country Strategic Plan
2023 - 2027

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Overview

Key messages

- In 2024, WFP provided a combination of in-kind and cash assistance to address the food needs of over 33,000 vulnerable refugees in Iran. As a result, 70 percent of them were able to consume food at an acceptable level, a figure that remains nearly stable compared to the previous year.
- Since August, WFP successfully increased the value of the cash transfer entitlement by 25 percent, actively helping to mitigate the immediate economic challenges reported by refugees.

WFP has maintained a presence in Iran since 1987, primarily focused on addressing the food security needs of refugees mainly from Afghanistan. Iran has hosted refugees for over four decades. Most refugees, along with those in refugee-like conditions [1], reside in urban, peri-urban, and rural areas, often integrated with host communities. However, the most vulnerable refugees living in 20 settlements across 13 provinces, face a precarious food security situation that necessitates continued humanitarian assistance by WFP.

WFP provided food assistance, educational support, and livelihood opportunities through in-kind food distributions, unconditional cash transfers, and capacity-strengthening initiatives to eligible refugees who live in settlements.

Given the economic situation in Iran in recent years, Afghan refugees have also faced many challenges, including reduced income opportunities and diminished purchasing power, which have impacted their food security and well-being, particularly among those in settlements [2]. In response, WFP adjusted its Interim Country Strategic Plan (ICSP 2023-2027) to align with the need by modifying cash entitlements and food rations, adjusting the number of beneficiaries, and extending the duration of the ICSP by two years to align with the United Nations Sustainable Development Framework (UNSDF 2023-2027), ensuring uninterrupted assistance. WFP implemented activities under the ICSP to sustain its support to these refugees and addressing their increasing humanitarian needs. There are around 35,000 most vulnerable documented refugees who live in 20 settlements across 13 provinces in Iran and are benefitting from WFP-provided food assistance. WFP distributes fortified wheat flour, fortified vegetable oil, and cash-based transfers to approximately 33,000 beneficiaries on a monthly basis, with an average assistance duration of about 30 days. The Post Distribution Monitoring (PDM) reports indicate that 70 percent of beneficiaries were able to consume food at an acceptable level. Although this represents a decrease of nearly four percent compared to the previous year, it highlights the significance of WFP's assistance and the increase of cash assistance which helped to some extent offset the loss of purchasing power.

WFP Iran incorporated a cash top-up component for people who live with disability into its ICSP (2023-2027). This strategic initiative was piloted in February 2023 across two large settlements and began expanding to additional settlements in early 2024. As of end of December, the initiative benefits 271 individuals including 158 men and 113 women.

Under its school meals programme, WFP reached approximately 8,700 refugee schoolchildren (51 percent girls) attending primary and junior high schools, alongside 650 Iranian teachers (30 percent women). Nutritious snacks - milk paired with either a date bar or a biscuit - were distributed daily during the academic year, aiming to enhance educational and nutrition outcomes. According to the result of a qualitative study conducted by the country office on the impact of school feeding programme, the school feeding program has positive impacts on students' learning abilities as well as their physical health. According to feedback from school principals, enrollment rates have also increased among both boys and girls since the start of this program. Additionally, parents reiterated that their children have shown more willingness to attend school since the commencement of this programme.

To promote girls' education and reduce barriers to attendance, approximately 2,850 girls at primary and junior high school levels received cash incentives as part of WFP's commitment to empowering young women. The cash incentive is deposited to bank cards under children's own names, and they normally spend this incentive on buying stationery and paying internet cost as reported by them during field monitoring visits.

WFP supported income-generating activities tailored to refugees' needs and requests, with a particular emphasis on empowering women and girls. Three new income-generating projects (bag-making workshop, beauty salon, and barbershop) were initiated in 2024 while people continued benefiting from opportunities provided by WFP since 2019

to increase community resilience such as greenhouse, tailoring, bag making, suit making, welding, mushroom cultivation, baking, and others.

Sufficient funding in 2024 allowed WFP to generally carry out all activities without notable interruption in assistance. Under the general food assistance programme through unconditional resource transfers, beneficiaries received assistance for an average of 357 days of the year. Similarly, the average duration of assistance for the school meals programme was satisfactory only slightly lower than planned with an actual duration of 175 days, out of the planned assistance 177 days [3].

WFP did not respond to any emergencies for Iranians in 2024, as no large-scale natural disasters occurred that required WFP's intervention.

The Center for Alien and Foreign Immigrant Affairs (CAFIA) remained WFP's primary governmental counterpart, ensuring effective coordination of refugee-related activities. CAFIA's close collaboration with international agencies played a vital role in addressing refugees' needs and implementing WFP's interventions efficiently.

In 2024, WFP actively engaged in key interagency platforms, including the United Nations Country Team (UNCT), the Regional Refugee Response Plan (RRP), and Interagency Working Groups focused on Cash, Livelihoods, Education, and Protection. Collaboration with partners such as the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the Iranian Red Crescent Society (IRCS), and international NGOs like Relief International (RI), the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC), and Cooperazione e Sviluppo (CESVI) remained central to WFP's efforts. Highlights of these partnerships included joint Post-Distribution Monitoring with UNHCR and participation in diverse interagency initiatives to enhance coordinated responses and support for refugees.

33,872

Total beneficiaries in 2024



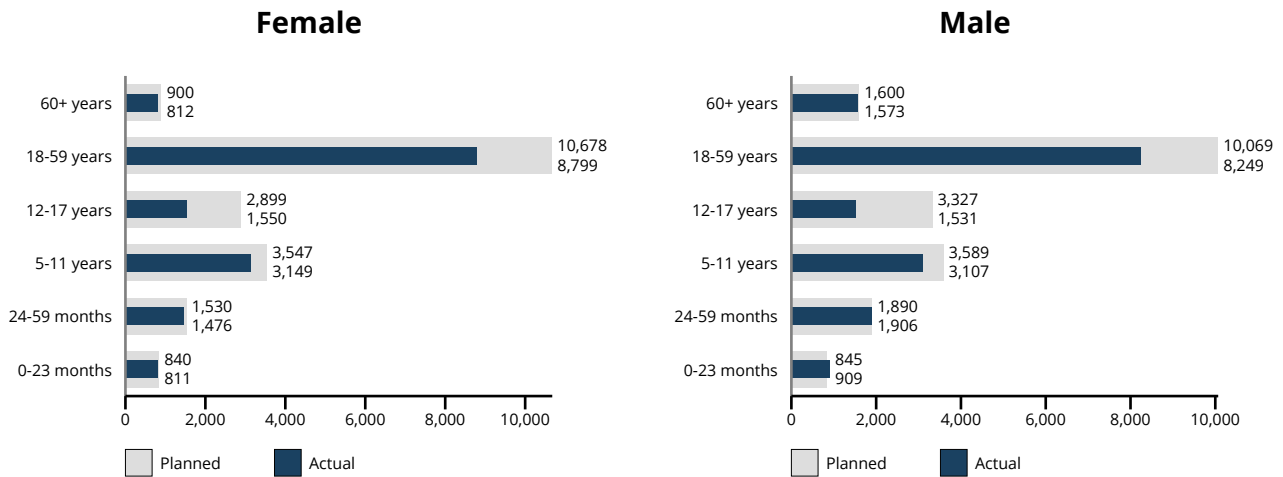
49% female



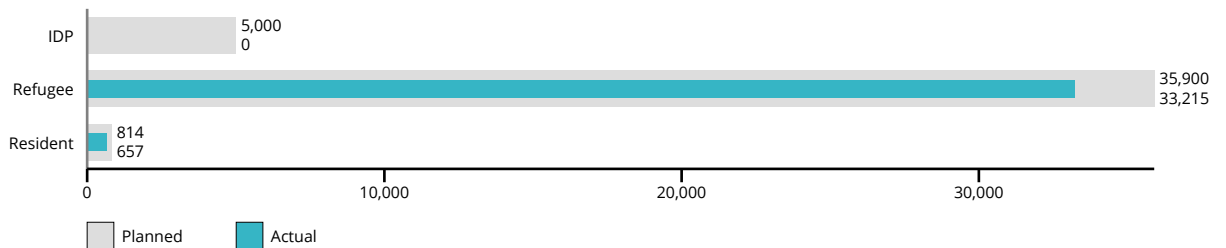
51% male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 271 (42% Female, 58% Male)

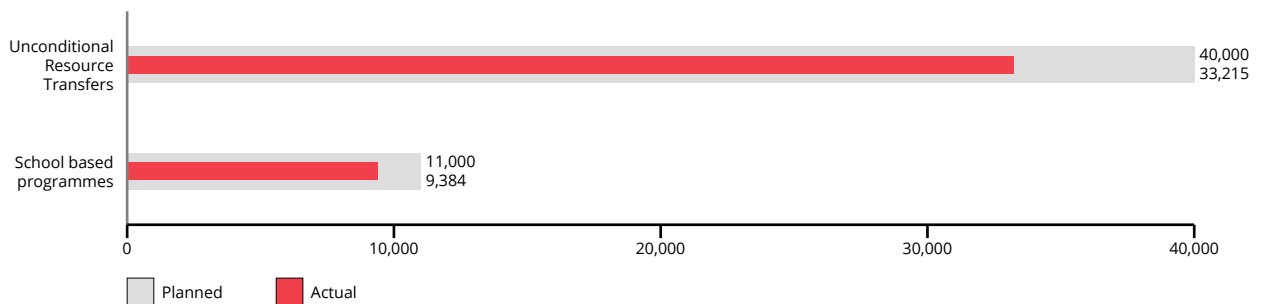
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



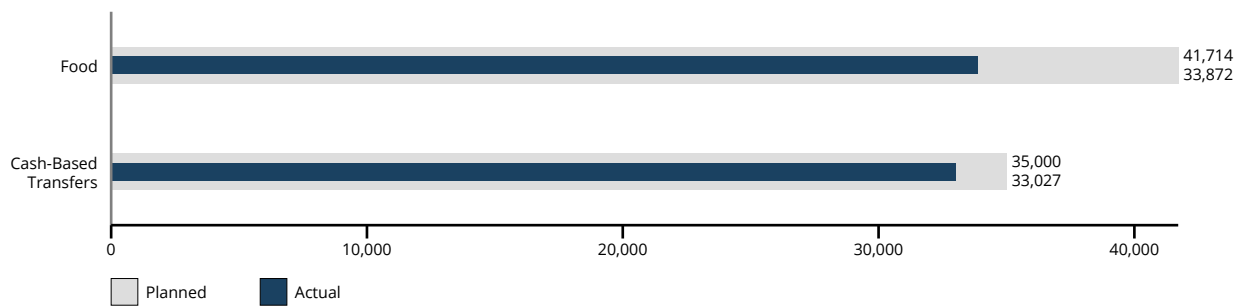
Beneficiaries by Residence Status



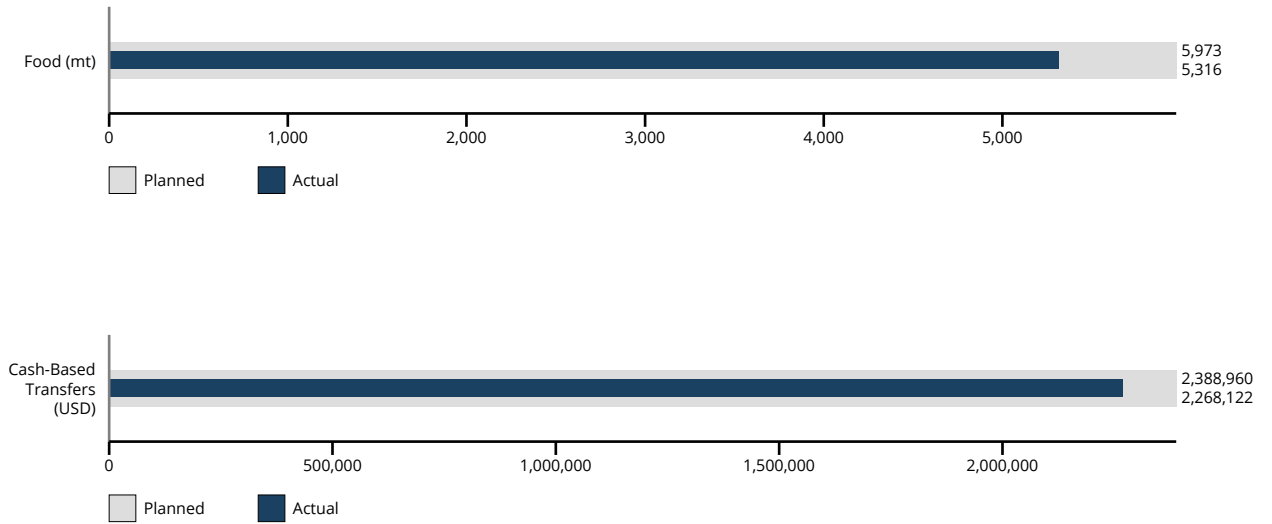
Beneficiaries by Programme Area



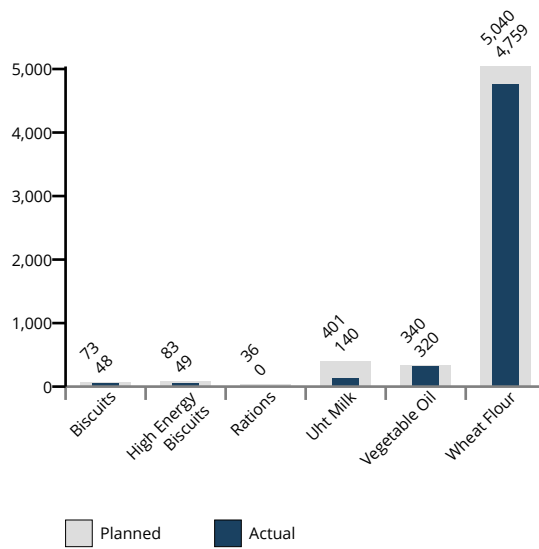
Beneficiaries by Modality



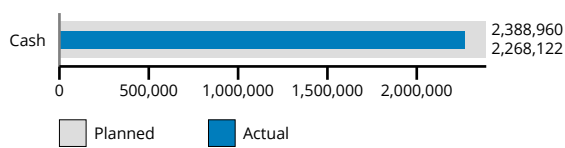
Total Transfers by Modality



Annual Food Transfer (mt)



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)



Operational context



For more than four decades, the Islamic Republic of Iran has hosted Afghans fleeing conflict, instability, and hardship in Afghanistan. By October 2024, Iran was officially recognized as the world's largest host of refugees, sheltering 3.8 million Afghan nationals registered with the government [1] including 773,000 individuals with official refugee status and the rest who either arrived after August 2021 or were undocumented but received headcount slips. At the 2023 Global Refugee Forum, Iranian officials stated that the country is hosting "more than 5 million refugees," suggesting that a significant number of Afghans are living in Iran without any form of documentation [2].

The Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran has consistently promoted voluntary repatriation as the preferred solution for refugees. However, this option remains unfeasible for most Afghan refugees due to the ongoing challenging conditions. Consequently, many continue entering Iran in search of better opportunities.

Approximately four percent of Afghan refugees (35,000 individuals) with official refugee status (Amayesh card for Afghans and Hoviat card for Iraqis) reside in 20 settlements across 13 provinces in the country. Due to their extreme vulnerability and inability to support themselves, these refugees depend on free housing, primary healthcare, and educational facilities provided by the government and humanitarian actors. WFP provides 33,000 of these most vulnerable refugees with monthly food assistance (cash and in-kind), cash top-ups for people who live with disabilities, school meals, and livelihood support.

As of November 2024, Iran's inflation rate stood at 32.5 percent, marking the fifth consecutive year of inflation exceeding 30 percent. According to the Statistical Center of Iran, the point-to-point inflation rate in November 2024 indicated that households spent on average, 32.5 percent more on the same goods and services compared to November 2023 [3].

The combined effects of local currency depreciation due to multiple sanctions and sustained inflation have triggered a cost-of-living crunch, primarily driven by rising food and service costs. The depreciation of the local currency has increased the prices of essential food items, while income levels for the most vulnerable populations have not risen enough to counteract inflationary pressures. Furthermore, ongoing conflicts in the Middle East have exacerbated Iran's economic difficulties, negatively impacting the income of both local and refugee communities.

Iran continues to grapple with significant and persistent economic challenges stemming from regional political tensions, international sanctions, fluctuating oil prices, currency depreciation, and the global cost-of-living crisis. These

factors have constrained government budgets, reducing resources available to address refugee needs. At the same time, international support for refugees has declined as other emergencies in the region have drawn more attention and funding. According to the Norwegian Refugee Council, by mid-2024, only 18% of the necessary funding for global humanitarian assistance had been received. [4] UNHCR also reported receiving \$425 million less in new voluntary contributions compared to the same period in 2023. [5]

Following a recommendation from the Transfer Value Review Exercise conducted by WFP in November 2023, the country office conducted a study using the Consumer Price Index from the Statistical Center of Iran to assess the value of cash assistance. As a result, the cash assistance for the general distribution was increased by 25 percent, effective from August 2024. The distribution of in-kind assistance (fortified wheat flour and fortified vegetable oil) was also implemented uninterrupted during the year. The enhancement of the food basket was crucial in mitigating the impact of refugees' loss of purchasing power, helping to prevent further depletion of their food basket amid rising food price inflation.

Furthermore, WFP continued its conditional support to promote education and livelihood opportunities, with a particular focus on women. Cash incentives were provided to encourage girls' education and address gender disparities within the refugee community. School snacks were distributed to primary and junior high school students, both girls and boys, to improve nutrition and increase school retention rates. However, the distribution of milk was suspended from February to June 2024 due to budget shortfalls affecting the school snacks programme. Biscuits and date bars, however, were distributed without interruption.

Building on the success of past initiatives, WFP initiated the establishment of three new income-generating workshops this year in the Bani Najar settlement including one bag-making workshop which is operational and one beauty salon, and one barbershop which are expected to be operationalized in January 2025. These projects aim to create job opportunities, particularly for women and enhance social cohesion. In addition, around 360 beneficiaries continued to benefit from livelihood projects launched in previous years, which remain operational and support the community through income-generating workshops.

WFP's operations are strategically aligned with the global objectives of Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2, focusing on Zero Hunger, and SDG 17, emphasizing Partnerships for the Goals. By addressing food insecurity among vulnerable refugee populations and fostering collaborative approaches, WFP's programmes aim to build resilience and enhance the food security of its beneficiaries. In implementing its activities, WFP works in close coordination with national frameworks and refugee-hosting policies. WFP's interventions are guided by the Regional Solutions Strategy for Afghan Refugees (SSAR), an initiative launched in 2012 and last updated in 2020 by the Governments of Iran, Afghanistan, and Pakistan, in collaboration with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). This comprehensive strategy seeks to facilitate voluntary repatriation, sustainable reintegration in Afghanistan, and support for host countries managing significant refugee populations. WFP's work complements these objectives, aiming to contribute to regional stability and promoting sustainable solutions for displaced individuals.

This collaboration underscores WFP's commitment to addressing the immediate needs of refugees while aligning with long-term developmental goals, ensuring its programmes remain relevant and impactful within the broader regional and international context.

Risk management

At the beginning of the year, WFP identified several risks that could potentially impact its operations, particularly concerning food security, procurement, and funding. The identified risks have been successfully controlled throughout the year, ensuring uninterrupted programme implementation.

The decline in purchasing power among refugees was recognized as a significant risk to food security. To address this, WFP conducted an assessment and increased the cash-based transfer entitlement to match market inflation.

Economic downturns, currency devaluation, and trade restrictions posed operational risks to the timely procurement of food and non-food items. WFP mitigated these by pre-purchasing food supplies to cover multiple months of distribution and conducting market assessments to ensure supplier participation. These measures effectively prevented pipeline breaks and maintained the availability of required items.

Challenges linked to new food safety and quality clearance requirements for food producers were addressed by sourcing from traders who met operational needs while ensuring flexibility and compliance which avoided procurement delays and ensured a stable supply chain.

As another operational risk, banking restrictions challenged WFP's ability to transfer funds into local accounts. This was resolved by testing and adopting a new transfer route via Citi Bank, along with a shift to quarterly replenishments to

avoid liquidity shortages.

The shifting priorities of donors toward other emergencies in the region created funding risks. Given shortfalls at the beginning of the year resulted in suspension of the milk distribution for a few months, WFP engaged its Regional Bureau and Headquarters to secure multilateral funding to bridge the gap. Simultaneously, proactive advocacy efforts with local donors and private sectors ensured sufficient contributions, enabling the continuation of operations without any major disruption.

Lessons learned

The government plan to establish two new settlements for vulnerable refugees was cancelled, leading to challenges related to beneficiary reporting. Although all eligible refugees in existing settlements were supported, the results appeared as underachievement compared to planned beneficiary numbers. To address this, WFP revised the target from 52,000 to 35,000 beneficiaries in its first Interim Country Strategic Plan (ICSP) budget revision, effective January 2024. This revision also adjusted food and cash rations and extended the ICSP by 24 months to align with the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (2023-2027).

Beneficiaries have expressed that current assistance is insufficient to meet their needs. In response, WFP conducted a cash-based transfer value review in late 2023, followed by a study using the consumer price index. This resulted in a 25 percent increase in unconditional cash transfers and a 100 percent increase in conditional transfers for girls' education incentives, effective August 2024. Additionally, WFP initiated an assessment in November 2024 to define the Minimum Expenditure Basket for refugees in settlements. Results expected in early 2025 will guide further refinements to ensure beneficiaries can meet their essential needs.

WFP Assistance

A Lifeline for a Family in Need



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In their home, Ghonche and her daughter bake bread—a symbol of love, resilience, and tradition.

In Saveh settlement, a community in central Iran, Ghonche Nazari works tirelessly to provide for her family. In her thirties, Ghonche is a devoted mother of six children, juggling the daily demands of her household alongside the challenges of supporting her ageing husband, who is only able to work two days a week. "Life is tough," she says. "But this support means a lot to us."

For Ghonche and her family, assistance from the WFP has been nothing short of a lifeline. The family benefits from a combination of wheat flour and cash transfers that help them meet their basic needs. Three of Ghonche's children are also part of WFP's school-based programmes, which include daily school feeding and cash incentives. These initiatives not only provide nourishment but also encourage the children to stay in school and focus on their education.

"We don't have anything else to rely on," says Ghonche. "The wheat flour helps me bake bread for my family, and the cash allows us to buy other necessities. Knowing my children receive meals at school and some cash support gives me peace of mind."

WFP's school feeding programme ensures Ghonche's children have the energy to learn and grow. For the mother of six, education is the cornerstone of her hopes and dreams. "I only have one dream: to see my children thrive and live a better life than this," she says with a determined smile.

The challenges for families like Ghonche's are immense. Limited income and rising living costs mean that many refugee families in Saveh settlement struggle to make ends meet. However, WFP's assistance provides a crucial safety net, ensuring that vulnerable families have access to food and the opportunity to build a better future for their children.

Ghonche remains steadfast in her resolve, drawing strength from her children's resilience and the support her family receives. "Life is hard, but with this help, we can get through the days. It means the world to us."

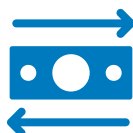
Her story is a testament to the impact of humanitarian assistance in fostering hope and dignity among the most vulnerable communities. For Ghonche and her family, every grain of wheat, every cash transfer, and every meal at school symbolizes the promise of a brighter tomorrow.

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



33,215 Refugees received WFP **food distribution** and **cash transfers** uninterruptedly



2,833 girl students received **education cash incentive**



9,384 boys and girls and their teachers benefited from WFP **school snacks**



209 women and **147** men received WFP **Livelihood support**



271 Refugee with disabilities (42% women) received **cash top-up**

Strategic Outcome 1 aims to provide unconditional food assistance to vulnerable refugees residing in settlements through a combination of in-kind food and cash-based transfers. These interventions address their basic food and nutritional needs while promoting dignity and flexibility in how they meet their requirements. Conditional support for schoolchildren is delivered through the School Meals Programme (SMP), consisting of two modalities: distribution of school snacks and cash incentives. Additionally, WFP's livelihood activities continued throughout the reporting period to promote economic empowerment and self-reliance among refugees.

The required budget for Strategic Outcome 1 was fully covered by the end of 2024. However, at the start of the year, WFP faced some operational challenges due to a lack of flexible funding. Contributions received during this period were earmarked primarily for cash assistance, leaving a funding shortfall for procuring milk under the school meals programme. This shortfall led to the suspension of milk distribution from February to June. Resource mobilization improved in the second quarter of 2024, enabling WFP to fully resume its planned activities, including milk distribution.

Despite sharp increases in food prices, WFP was able to reduce the financial impact on beneficiaries by increasing the value of cash entitlements since August. This adjustment was based on an analysis conducted by the country office using a Consumer Price Index (CPI) in line with recommendations from the 2023 Cash Transfer Value Review exercise.

Under **Activity 1- Unconditional Resource Transfer (URT1)**- WFP successfully provided assistance to 95 percent of the targeted number of people, amounting to approximately 33,200 refugees living in 20 settlements across 13 provinces. Food rations included 12 kg of fortified wheat flour and 0.810 kg of fortified vegetable oil per person per month, complemented by cash transfers.

In line with WFP's disability inclusion objectives, cash top-ups for individuals with disabilities, which were piloted in Feb 2023, were expanded to other settlements in March 2024. This initiative aims to alleviate the additional financial burdens faced by households with members living with disabilities. By the end of the year, 271 individuals across nine settlements received these top-ups, representing almost 54 percent of the targeted 500 beneficiaries. The shortfall was due to delayed registrations in 11 settlements, which are expected to be completed in 2025.

To address the needs of individuals with celiac disease, WFP worked with settlement authorities to identify and validate 52 individuals eligible for additional cash support. This initiative replaces the wheat flour entitlement with cash to

ensure access to appropriate dietary items, reducing the financial strain associated with the condition.

Following the recommendations of the Cash Transfer Value Review, WFP country office conducted a study and accordingly increased cash entitlements in August 2024 by 25 percent for general food assistance and celiac patients and by 50 percent for people with disabilities. These increases were implemented in coordination with the Center for Alien and Foreign Immigrants Affairs (CAFIA) and addressed the rising cost of living.

As in previous years, households headed by women received slightly higher cash entitlements to meet 100 percent of their basic energy needs, complemented by in-kind food assistance. Households headed by men, who are expected to have some form of income, received 80 percent of their basic energy needs through the combination of cash and in-kind assistance. The cash assistance remained unconditional and unrestricted, enabling beneficiaries to use it as needed. Beneficiaries could withdraw cash entitlements through Automated Teller Machines (ATMs) or spend them at shops equipped with Point of Sale (PoS) machines inside and outside settlements.

Under **Activity 2- School Meals Programme- (SMP)** WFP provided on-site snacks to 4,392 girls and 4,335 boys in primary and junior high schools, along with 657 Iranian teachers teaching in settlement schools. This programme supports children's nutritional needs, enhances their learning abilities, and encourages school attendance. It also helps families economically by reducing their expenditures on school snacks for their children. According to the 2024 Post-Distribution Monitoring (PDM), 67 percent of parents reported that the provision of school snacks influenced their decision to enrol their children in school.

Girls' education incentives were provided to 2,833 students in primary and junior high schools, promoting gender equality in education by encouraging girls to attend schools and families to send their daughters to school. This initiative continues to play a pivotal role in reducing gender disparities in education among refugee communities.

Though not a part of planned activities, WFP organized a painting competition for refugee children in late 2024, distributing colored pencils, notebooks, erasers, pencil sharpeners, pencils, and A3 paper to all primary and junior high school students in 20 settlements across the country. This initiative aims to empower young refugees and support their education through creative expression. The Country Office has received approximately 8,000 paintings, and plans are underway to hold an event in early 2025 to showcase the selected artwork. The money gained from the selling of the paintings will be distributed among the winners as well as their schools as an incentive for them to be encouraged for future development.

To enhance refugees' self-reliance, WFP supported livelihood activities focused on income generation, particularly for women and girls. Building on the success of previous initiatives, three new projects were launched in the Bani Najar settlement: a bag-making workshop (operational in 2024), a beauty salon, and a barbershop (expected to become operational in early 2025 following the delivery of equipment). These initiatives aim to provide sustainable income opportunities and empower beneficiaries economically. Additionally, livelihood projects established in previous years continue to operate, providing direct support to 356 refugees, including 209 women and girls (59 percent) and 147 men (41 percent), through various income-generating workshops and one training center.

Under **Activity 3 - Unconditional Resource Transfer (URT2)** - WFP maintained preparedness measures and conducted internal contingency planning for any potential emergency response, however, no activities were implemented under Activity 3 in 2024, as there were no large-scale emergencies requiring WFP's support.

A Post-Distribution Monitoring (PDM) exercise was conducted for activities one and two in October 2024. Despite the data collection limitation [1], which affected the accuracy of the finding representation of last year's data, using the available resources a slight decline in the Food Consumption Score (FCS) among beneficiaries compared to 2023 is reported. The proportion of households with acceptable food consumption dropped from 73 percent in 2023 to 69.2 percent in 2024, while the share of households with poor food consumption increased from 7 percent to 9.5 percent. This decline was more pronounced among women-headed households, likely due to their limited income opportunities. High inflation rates, particularly for food items, contributed significantly to the deterioration in FCS, despite the increased cash entitlements. Food inflation accounted for approximately one-third of the overall inflation rate, which exceeded 30 percent, highlighting the challenges beneficiaries face in meeting their dietary needs.

The 2024 PDM results also showed that people's diets have remained stable and varied compared to the previous year. The analysis found that people consistently consumed enough oil and cereals, likely due to WFP's monthly distribution of vegetable oil and wheat flour rations. In addition to these food items, WFP provided cash assistance, allowing people to purchase other essential foods.

In response to these findings, WFP conducted an assessment in November 2024 to define a Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB) for refugees living in settlements. The assessment involved a desk review, consultations with key government informants, consultations with the inter-agency cash working group, and focus group discussions with beneficiaries. The results of this exercise were released in January 2025 and informed the adjustments to cash doubling the entitlements in 2025.

WFP continued to collaborate with CAFIA, its primary government counterpart for refugee affairs, under the framework of a Letter of Understanding. The Iranian Red Crescent Society, the assigned first responder to emergencies in Iran, remained WFP’s designated partner for emergency response activities.

Strong partnerships with donor countries, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), and other humanitarian organizations enabled WFP to deliver critical assistance to refugees. Contributions from donors, particularly the European Commission Humanitarian Aid (ECHO) and Germany, were instrumental in ensuring the continuity of operations. WFP also worked closely with its Financial Service Provider to ensure seamless cash transfers to beneficiaries.

The temporary suspension of milk distribution highlighted the importance of flexible funding to address unforeseen operational challenges. WFP managed to secure required funding for a few months of 2025 to bridge the gap, avoid cutting rations and will intensify advocacy for unearmarked contributions to enhance its ability to respond to emerging needs promptly.

The disability inclusion programme underscored the need for streamlined beneficiary registration processes. WFP will work with CAFIA to expedite registrations in settlements where delays occurred, ensuring broader coverage of disability inclusion initiative in 2025.

To address the gap in beneficiaries’ awareness of their entitlements, WFP plans to enhance communication efforts by conducting regular field visits, distributing informational materials, and sending SMS notifications.

Gender and Age Marker

Gender considerations were integrated into Activities 1 and 2, as demonstrated by WFP’s Gender and Age Marker monitoring codes of 3 and 4, respectively. Women-headed households received higher entitlements to meet their food requirements, while girls were supported through education incentives that encouraged school attendance. Livelihood activities further empowered women and girls by providing income-generating opportunities within settlements.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide unconditional food assistance to food-insecure refugees and other vulnerable households	3 - Fully integrates gender
Provide conditional support, especially to refugee women and girls, to incentivize education and enhance livelihoods	4 - Fully integrates gender and age
Support national disaster response, especially through the provision of emergency food assistance to crisis-affected populations in Iran	N/A

Strategic outcome 02: Crisis-affected populations in Iran benefit from enhanced coordination and improved capacities of national entities and other partners to prevent, prepare for and respond to emergencies all year round

Strategic Outcome 2 focuses on providing on-demand cash-based transfer (CBT) services to the Government and other partners. The planned activity under this strategic outcome served as a contingency plan and was not implemented in 2024, as WFP did not receive any requests from partners. The activity is also planned for 2025 and will be implemented upon receiving a request from partners.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide cash transfer, coordination and other services to Government and other partners	N/A

Cross-cutting results

Gender equality and women's empowerment

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

Gender-based disparities remain pervasive among Afghan refugee communities in Iran, where deeply ingrained patriarchal norms regulate many aspects of women's lives. These norms limit women's participation in decision-making processes and often confine them to domestic roles. According to the most recent data collected in late 2023, a total of 139 individuals were involved with the Refugee Council and Food Distribution Committees; among them, only 12 percent were women, representing 16 women and 123 men. Afghan women face economic disadvantages due to low workforce participation and wide pay gaps, leaving them disproportionately vulnerable to food insecurity and financial instability. According to the 2024 PDM data, the average income of households headed by women is 50 percent lower than that of those headed by men. Addressing these disparities has been considered in WFP's programming, with a strong emphasis on women's empowerment to foster meaningful progress toward gender equality.

Recognizing the vulnerabilities of women-headed households, WFP tailored its assistance to ensure their food and basic needs were adequately met. In addition to receiving the same in-kind food rations as men-headed households, they were also provided with additional cash entitlements, ensuring they could fully cover their essential food requirements. Conversely, households headed by men, who are typically expected to have some form of income, received slightly reduced cash-based transfers. These cash entitlements were complemented by in-kind food ration, designed to cover approximately 80 percent of their food needs. This plan was based on the assumption that male-headed households could supplement their needs through other income sources, ensuring that both male- and female-headed households had their full food requirements met. This targeted approach not only met the varying needs of beneficiaries but also acknowledged and addressed the structural inequities faced by women-headed households.

One of WFP's innovative initiatives to empower women was the introduction of a monetary incentive scheme in coordination with the Government. This initiative encouraged men-headed households to issue WFP bank cards in the names of their wives. In Afghan refugee communities, financial management is traditionally dominated by men and viewed as a significant source of power within the household. By facilitating women's access to formal financial resources and banking services, this programme aimed to shift cultural perceptions and promote gender equity. To date, 16 percent of WFP-issued bank cards are registered in the names of women. Although this is lower than the initial target of 20 percent, it still represents progress toward enhancing women's financial inclusion and autonomy.

Beyond individual households, women have taken on some leadership roles at the community level, though on a limited scale. Refugee councils, food distribution committees, and women's committees provided platforms for women to actively participate in governance and advocacy. These groups played a role in addressing community concerns, such as bridging the gap to bring issues other women may face with their bank cards to the attention of settlements managers and WFP and improving food distribution processes. Through regular meetings and direct engagement with settlement authorities, women committee members effectively advocated for solutions to challenges faced by their communities. These efforts not only addressed immediate needs but also strengthened women's leadership and influence in community affairs.

Acknowledging the cultural barriers that limit women's participation in the formal workforce, and in coordination with settlements managers, WFP's livelihood programmes were strategically designed to prioritize women, ensuring alignment with cultural sensitivities and local development goals. Income-generating workshops were established within 18 out of 20 refugee settlements, creating opportunities for women to work in culturally acceptable environments without the discrimination and stigma often associated with working outside. These workshops provided women with a sustainable source of income, which in many cases exceeded the value of the food assistance they received from WFP.

WFP's first livelihood activity began in late 2019 with the establishment of a greenhouse in one of the settlements, and providing training to 32 beneficiaries on how to work in the greenhouse. Since then, the number of livelihood-related workshops—and consequently, the number of beneficiaries—has gradually increased. Since 2019, the highest number

of individuals benefiting from income-generation workshops in a single month has reached 633. In 2024, 209 women and 147 men were employed in 40 activities, including tailoring, bag making, suit making, welding, mushroom cultivation, bakery work, fish farming, greenhouse and farming. These livelihood activities not only contributed to economic empowerment but also enhanced women's confidence and social standing within their communities.

Education has been another cornerstone of WFP's efforts to advance gender equality. Since 1999, WFP's girls' education incentive scheme has played a pivotal role in closing the gender gap in school attendance among Afghan refugee children. Through this initiative, girls who maintain regular school attendance receive cash incentives, which contribute to household economies and encourage families to prioritize girls' education. The impact of this programme has been transformative. At its inception only 30 percent of school-aged girls were enrolled in primary school; while now, over 80 percent attend regularly.

Many girls who benefited from WFP's education programme have gone on to make considerable contributions to their communities. For instance, several graduates have become health workers within refugee settlements, providing essential services while also serving as role models for younger generations.

To respond to community requests for equitable support for both boys and girls in promoting their health and education, WFP launched a school snacks programme in 2020. This initiative provides nutritious snacks to children in primary and junior high schools, ensuring they do not attend classes on an empty stomach. By addressing hunger during school hours, the programme supports both educational attainment and overall well-being for all children, regardless of gender. The programme has been highly successful, with 99 percent of parents expressing their appreciation, according to the 2024 Post-Distribution Monitoring (PDM) results. In addition, 67 percent of parents believed that the programme played a role in their decision to enroll their children at school.

While progress has been made, challenges remain. Gender inequalities and cultural norms continue to hinder the full participation of women in decision-making and economic activities in Afghan communities. WFP is committed to trying to address these barriers through adaptive programming and sustained engagement with refugee communities.

Protection and accountability to affected people

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

The Center for Aliens and Foreign Immigrants Affairs (CAFIA) oversees the safety and protection of refugees residing in settlements. These settlements provide essential services, including housing, primary healthcare, and education, free of charge to the most vulnerable refugees, many of whom are WFP beneficiaries. Refugees are permitted to travel between provinces with prior approval from CAFIA, ensuring their mobility for essential activities. They also have unrestricted access to operational markets within and outside settlements.

Most shops are equipped with Point of Sale (PoS) machines, enabling refugees to use their cash entitlements to purchase necessities. Beneficiaries can also withdraw cash entitlements from Automated Teller Machines (ATMs) located in some settlements and all nearby cities, ensuring convenient and flexible access to funds.

Since June 2023, WFP has actively participated in the inter-agency Protection and Accountability to Affected Population (AAP) Working Group, contributing to monthly discussions on critical issues such as topics including the impact of new Central Bank policies and challenges related to documentation.

In the second half of 2024, WFP encountered challenges due to a new Central Bank policy limiting foreigners, including refugees, to one bank card per individual. WFP engaged the Central Bank through its Financial Service Provider (FSP), highlighting the difficulties this policy posed as WFP beneficiaries might have other bank cards and requesting a resolution. Meanwhile, WFP coordinated with settlement authorities to allow households to designate an alternative cardholder, such as a spouse, if the primary head of household already holds another bank card. This interim solution ensures that beneficiaries can continue to access their cash entitlements despite the restrictions. WFP has also sought CAFIA's support in facilitating a meeting with the Central Bank to address the issue further.

Mid-year process monitoring in six small settlements revealed high beneficiary satisfaction with the timeliness of food distributions. Beneficiaries reported receiving prior information about distribution dates and entitlement amounts. However, Post-Distribution Monitoring (PDM) conducted in October revealed that 67 percent of households were aware of WFP's programme, which is around 3 percent lower than the prior year. This decline can be attributed to challenges WFP faced in accessing the field during the first half of 2024, as well as delays in sending informative SMS messages. WFP plans to increase regular field visits, distribute informative posters and flyers, and send SMS notifications to beneficiaries to ensure they are well-informed of WFP's programme.

Nearly 94 percent of households reported that assistance was delivered in a dignified manner, with conducive conditions at distribution points. From the small proportion of respondents who expressed dissatisfaction, the issues included long waiting times in queues and inadequate crowd control measures. Only three households reported difficulties accessing assistance due to distance from distribution points, and no safety issues were reported during commutes.

WFP piloted a disability programme in two settlements in February 2023, reaching 55 individuals with disabilities through a cash top-up to support higher living costs. By the end of 2024, the programme expanded to nine settlements, reaching 271 individuals—55 percent of the target of 500 due to not receiving the required registration from 11 settlements during the reporting period. WFP will continue coordinating with the remaining settlements through CAFIA to ensure that all eligible people with disabilities are registered and receive the top-up. In August 2024, the cash top-up was also increased by 50 percent following a transfer value review informed by the Consumer Price Index (CPI) from the Statistical Center of Iran.

WFP's livelihood activities, including income-generation workshops, not only offer refugees, especially women with some employment opportunities, a chance to engage in meaningful work and earn an income but also provide them with a safe haven where they can build skills, foster social connections, and gain confidence to contribute to their families and communities.

WFP has implemented multiple channels for beneficiaries to express concerns and provide feedback, including a hotline, suggestion boxes in settlements, and monthly remote monitoring calls. Beneficiaries also utilized WFP's social media platforms and email for communication.

During 2024, the hotline was the most used channel by beneficiaries, which received 1,464 calls, with 43 percent from women and 57 percent from men. The hotline operator closely monitored and resolved all cases based on documented evidence, ensuring timely and transparent feedback loop closure. 82 percent of the calls were related to WFP, and the rest referred to other organizations considering their mandates and their potential support (e.g., UNHCR, CAFIA, and international NGOs). 59 percent of WFP-related calls concerned cash transfer timing, 40 percent addressed cash distribution issues, and 1 percent dealt with food distribution matters.

Among cash-related inquiries, 85 percent involved card registration, population change applications, and bank card issuance, while 15 percent pertained to blocked, lost, or damaged bank cards. Of all calls, 59 percent were resolved on the spot, while the remaining 41 percent were by a maximum of two weeks, depending on the complexity of the case.

WFP also received 115 emails during 2024, with 75 percent from men and 25 percent from women. Only 10 percent pertained to WFP activities, while the remaining 90 percent involved referrals to UNHCR. All emails were responded to and resolved within an average of two days, with UNHCR confirmation emails serving as proof of feedback loop closure. Additionally, 68 messages were received via WhatsApp and addressed on the spot. One letter received during field visits in 2024 was referred to UNHCR via email.

In line with the Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP) policy, the hotline operator sought beneficiaries' consent for managing personal data. Throughout 2024, no instances of discomfort regarding WFP's data handling were reported. Beneficiary data was primarily used for issuing bank cards through WFP's financial service provider and facilitating seamless cash transfers.

Environmental sustainability

WFP works to enhance the environmental and social sustainability of its operations while limiting the potentially negative impacts on people, communities and the natural environment resulting from WFP programme activities and support operations such as administration, procurement, logistics, information technology and travel

Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESS)

A significant portion of Iran's territory suffers from severe environmental challenges, including overgrazing, desertification, and deforestation. These issues have been exacerbated by the relentless expansion of both industry and agriculture, which have led to the destruction of vital wetlands and freshwater bodies [1]. This degradation of the ecosystem not only affects local biodiversity but also diminishes the resilience of communities that rely on these natural resources for their livelihoods.

Iran is classified as a disaster-prone country, frequently affected by devastating earthquakes, droughts, and flash floods. These natural disasters not only disrupt lives but also devastate infrastructure and agricultural productivity, further threatening food security.[2]

Currently, Iran is grappling with the adverse effects of climate change, which manifest in various ways, such as extended periods of drought, increased heat stress, and altered precipitation patterns. These changes can lead to occasional flooding, which exacerbates the ongoing water crisis and diminishes already scarce water resources. The situation is worsened by decades of mismanagement and the over-extraction of water, particularly in the agricultural sector, which consumes approximately 90 percent of the nation's water supply.

In urban areas, the situation is similarly dire, as many of Iran's cities rank among the most polluted globally. This pollution primarily stems from vehicle emissions, refinery operations, and industrial waste, leading to significantly deteriorated air quality.[3]

WFP continuously evaluates its activities to identify potential environmental and social risks, ensuring that its programme avoids unintentionally harming the environment or communities. WFP's livelihood activities (greenhouse; community and home-based bakeries; workshops for tailoring, bag making, welding, and mushroom cultivation; fish farming pool, etc.) evaluate environmental and social risks by employing the Environmental & Social Screening Tool ensuring that all undertaken initiatives align with sustainability goals and responsibly address the needs of vulnerable populations.

Environmental Management System (EMS)

WFP Iran has not yet launched the implementation of an EMS, however, in alignment with the principles of environmental sustainability, WFP is actively implementing measures to enhance the sustainability of its operations while minimizing unintended environmental impacts.

To improve energy efficiency, WFP employs Light-Emitting-Diode (LED) lighting and dual inverter air conditioning systems in its office. Inverter air conditioners feature a compressor controlled by an inverter, which automatically adjusts its speed to maintain the desired temperature. This technology provides more consistent climate control while significantly reducing energy consumption.

WFP is dedicated to creating an environmentally friendly workplace. A strict recycling and reuse policy has been implemented to minimize wastepaper usage. This includes practices such as double-sided printing and repurposing used paper for drafts. Additionally, an ink/toner-saving printing method is routinely employed to conserve resources. Waste separation is also a key focus, with designated bins for plastic, paper, and batteries placed throughout the office. These materials are collected and sent for recycling to ensure proper resource management. Notably, collected plastic bottle caps are donated to a charity that provides wheelchairs for individuals with disabilities, while used batteries are also contributed to the same organization to support the provision of prosthetics for children with disabilities.

To further promote responsible resource management, hands-free faucets have been installed in the office, significantly reducing water waste.

In its commitment to reducing its carbon footprint, WFP Iran has developed and implemented logistics strategies that prioritize supply chain optimization. For example, WFP has designed logistics plans to distribute three to four months' worth of fortified wheat flour, vegetable oil, and school snacks at a time. By increasing the intervals between transportation to warehouses, WFP not only enhances operational efficiency but also reduces transportation-related emissions.

This strategic approach underscores WFP's dedication to sustainability and responsible resource management, ensuring the organization continues to effectively serve vulnerable communities while minimizing its environmental impact.

Nutrition integration

Communities, households and individuals supported by WFP are able to meet their nutritional needs and protect their nutrition status in the face of shocks and long-term stressors, through an effective combination of fortified food, specialized nutritious products and actions to support diet diversification

WFP ensures that all vulnerable refugees residing in 20 settlements can meet their food and nutritional needs through unconditional food assistance, school meals programme, and capacity strengthening activities under Strategic Outcome 1. WFP's nutrition approach integrates food assistance with targeted cash support and capacity-building initiatives, ensuring that refugees have access to a diverse and nutritious diet while also helping them build resilience to economic shocks.

The unconditional food assistance is delivered monthly in the form of in-kind food distributions and cash-based transfers. The in-kind distributions include locally procured fortified wheat flour enriched with iron and folic acid, in compliance with Iranian standards, and vegetable oil fortified with vitamins A and D3. As part of its school meals programme, WFP provides healthy snacks to primary and junior high school students and their teachers. These snacks consist of milk with either date bars or biscuits, distributed daily every day they attend school. To enhance variety and acceptance, WFP diversifies the snacks by providing different types of biscuits and alternating between plain and flavoured milk. The flavoured milk is fortified with essential vitamins, including A, D, and E. This programme has reportedly increased students' willingness to attend school regularly and encouraged parents to enroll their children, as noted by school authorities and parents during field visits.

Since August 2019, WFP has implemented an initiative to provide differentiated cash transfer values for individuals with celiac disease, allowing them to purchase appropriate food products. These beneficiaries receive additional cash support instead of the standard wheat flour entitlement, enabling them to meet their specific dietary needs.

Following one of the recommendations of the WFP and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) Joint Assessment Mission conducted in early 2022, WFP introduced a new Disability Inclusion component in alignment with its 2020 Protection and Accountability Policy. In early 2023, WFP piloted a cash top-up for the Disability Inclusion programme in two major settlements, subsequently expanding it to other settlements in March 2024. The additional cash provided to individuals with disabilities enables them to purchase food items tailored to specific dietary needs or further enhance the nutritional quality of their meals. Feedback from beneficiaries indicates that this cash top-up is primarily used to purchase healthy and nutritious food items, contributing to improved dietary outcomes.

Following a study conducted by the country office using the Consumer Price Index (CPI) from the Statistical Center of Iran, the value of cash transfers was increased in August 2024. This adjustment enables beneficiaries to purchase nutritious food according to their preferences. Despite high inflation, the post-distribution monitoring (PDM) report indicates that the average weekly consumption of highly nutritious animal protein sources, such as meat, dairy, and cereals, has remained stable, comparing 2024 results with 2023.

Partnerships

In 2024, the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran remained WFP's core partner. WFP maintained a strong collaboration with the Center for Alien and Foreign Immigrants Affairs (CAFIA) under the Ministry of Interior, the primary government body responsible for managing refugee-related matters. [1] WFP coordinates its programme with CAFIA through a signed Letter of Understanding. WFP continues to work with CAFIA at the national and provincial levels to implement its programme, relying on CAFIA staff stationed in all refugee settlements to store, handle, and distribute WFP food items and manage the livelihood activities.

WFP continued to advocate for flexible funding to ensure better planning and uninterrupted assistance. In 2024, flexible multilateral funding allocated to WFP's Iran operation enabled WFP to sustain its assistance under the general food distribution programme and avert a complete suspension of food assistance to beneficiaries vulnerable to food insecurity. However, funding challenges in early 2024, had led to the suspension of milk distribution to schoolchildren from February to June 2024. Meanwhile, WFP engaged actively with donors, resulting in significant Euro 3.5 million contributions from the European Commission Humanitarian Aid (ECHO) and Euro 2 million from Germany. These contributions enabled WFP to continue providing uninterrupted food assistance to all refugees residing in settlements.

The generous contribution from ECHO enabled uninterrupted implementation of cash-based transfer interventions, while the flexible unearmarked funding from the German Federal Foreign Office (GFFO) played a crucial role in meeting the food needs for refugees in addition to supporting a few months' requirements for cash-based transfers. This support, which covered general food distributions and the school meals programme, was particularly vital during the challenging economic conditions of 2024.

WFP also engaged with donor countries by establishing strong relationships at the local level, working with the embassies of the Republic of Korea, Japan, Australia, the United Kingdom, and China as previously engaged donors, as well as France, Italy, Norway, New Zealand and many other embassies as potential donors.

Additionally, WFP launched an initiative to provide donor countries with quarterly reports on its programs and funding situation, which has been instrumental in strengthening engagement. In 2024, several proposals were submitted to donor countries, one of which has already been pre-selected for a potential contribution in 2025. Looking ahead, WFP remains committed to strengthening these partnerships to enhance programme efficacy and sustainability. By engaging proactively with donors, WFP aims to build resilience among refugees and mitigate the impact of future challenges on food security and well-being.

Focus on localization

In addition to CAFIA, which provides complementary resources and enhances WFP's ability to reach all refugees in settlements, the Iranian Red Crescent Society (IRCS)—the nationally designated first responder to natural disasters—remained WFP's core partner in implementing emergency responses in 2024. WFP has a Letter of Intent with the IRCS ensuring the capacity for prompt support in the event of any potential emergencies.

WFP continued its strategic partnerships with public and private banks, securing steady monthly individual donations through their online banking platforms. Under the established agreement with its Financial Service Provider (FSP), WFP continued to access all requisite financial services at no cost. These services include facilitating monthly cash transfers to beneficiaries' bank cards, issuing new cards for newly registered beneficiaries, reissuing passwords, providing detailed transaction reports, and more. This strategic arrangement enabled WFP to sustain its support to beneficiaries while leveraging budgetary savings from the elimination of cash transfer costs.

Focus on UN inter-agency collaboration

WFP collaborates together with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) as the only UN agency with a mandate in Iran to provide assistance to refugees. As a follow-up action of the 2022 Joint Assessment Mission (JAM), a WFP-UNHCR Joint Plan of Action was developed in late 2022 at the country level to guide collaboration between the two agencies, which was maintained and reviewed since then.

WFP contributes to the UNHCR-led Regional Refugee Response Plan for the Afghanistan situation including developing a comprehensive two-year (2024-2025) result framework. WFP actively participated in various sectoral coordination and interagency working groups—including those education, health, livelihoods, protection, gender, disaster risk reduction and the cash working group which has been established since 2016 and WFP is an active member as the only agency in Iran which provides cash-based transfer on a monthly basis. These efforts ensured coherence and strengthened synergies among stakeholders, including UN agencies and international non-governmental organizations.

Financial Overview

A budget revision approved in 2024 adjusted the Interim Country Strategic Plan (ICSP), increasing the needs-based plan from USD 37 million to USD 42.8 million and extending its duration by 24 months, now concluding in December 2027. This revision also accounted for a 40 percent reduction in planned needs for 2024, lowering the budget from USD 13.5 million to USD 7.9 million. The adjustment was driven by a revised estimate of beneficiaries under Activity 01, reducing the planned target from 52,000 to 35,000, following the suspension of plans to establish or operationalize two new settlements.

By the end of 2024, WFP mobilized USD 10.6 million, inclusive of new contributions and carryovers from 2023, nearly fulfilling its financial needs for the year and carrying over funds to 2025 (except the required budget for procurement of milk in early 2024 due to the unavailability of flexible funding). Despite a sharp increase in commodity prices, financial needs were met, mainly due to a 40 percent devaluation of the local currency between January and December 2024. However, the lack of unearmarked resources early in the year created operational challenges, including the temporary suspension of daily milk distributions to students from February to June. Improved resource mobilization from the second quarter of 2024 enabled WFP to resume full operations, providing uninterrupted general food assistance to refugees. This included a 25 percent increase in cash entitlements starting in August and distributing a winterization cash top-up in December to assist people we support with their basic needs.

WFP accessed three advance financing facilities in 2024, which accounted for 37 percent of contributions received. These advances played a critical role in bridging funding gaps, ensuring the timely delivery of in-kind food and cash assistance, and maintaining operational continuity.

































Early contributions in 2024 were predominantly earmarked for cash assistance, creating a funding shortfall for milk procurement, which led to the temporary suspension of milk distribution. This challenge was mitigated later in the year with the arrival of new multilateral and unearmarked contributions. Of the total resources received in 2024, 40 percent were earmarked for cash assistance, while 60 percent consisted of flexible contributions. The flexibility of these funds allowed WFP to prioritize critical areas, maximizing the impact of its assistance to vulnerable refugees in settlements.










WFP did not activate the on-demand service activity under Strategic Outcome 2 in 2024, as no partner requests were received. Strategic Outcome 1, representing over 99 percent of the ICSP's budget for the year, received 92 percent of its required funding. The total contributions received exceeded 2024 needs, with portions allocated to activities planned for 2025.

Donor countries were instrumental in resourcing operations, enabling WFP to deliver food assistance to approximately 33,000 refugees vulnerable to food insecurity. Of the USD 8.7 million received, USD 6 million was contributed by the European Commission Humanitarian Aid (ECHO) and Germany, with the remaining funds sourced from multilateral contributions and private donations. These contributions not only met the 2024 requirements but also provided a strong foundation for 2025 operations.

WFP faced challenges in financial management throughout the year due to high market inflation and fluctuations in the local currency. These factors were particularly impactful as cash-based transfers were distributed in local currency and procurement was done from the local market while planning was conducted in USD. To address these challenges, WFP conducted regular budget reviews, leading to an upward adjustment of the implementation plan in September 2024. This adjustment increased the implementation plan's total budget from USD 7.1 million to USD 7.7 million, aligning financial resources with programmatic needs and ensuring effective implementation.

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

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
SDG Target 1. Access to Food	 6,694,346	 6,028,647	 7,526,443	 5,361,323
SO01: Food insecure refugees and other crisis-affected populations in Iran are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs throughout the year	 6,694,346	 6,028,647	 7,526,443	 5,361,323
Activity 01: Provide unconditional food assistance to food-insecure refugees and other vulnerable households	 5,655,667	 5,234,529	 6,740,158	 4,873,372
Activity 02: Provide conditional support, especially to refugee women and girls, to incentivize education and enhance livelihoods	 963,208	 706,306	 786,285	 487,951
Activity 03: Support national disaster response, especially through the provision of emergency food assistance to crisis-affected population in Iran.	 75,471	 87,811	 0	 0
SDG Target 8. Global Partnership	 50,500	 50,500	 0	 0
SO02: Crisis-affected populations in Iran benefit from enhanced coordination and improved capacities of national entities and other partners to prevent, prepare for and respond to emergencies all year round	 50,500	 50,500	 0	 0
Activity 04: Provide cash transfer, coordination or other services to partners	 50,500	 50,500	 0	 0

Non-SDG Target	 0	 0	 1,579,236	 0
Total Direct Operational Costs	 6,744,846	 6,079,147	 9,105,678	 5,361,323
Direct Support Costs (DSC)	 746,505	 587,206	 1,004,931	 616,576
Total Direct Costs	 7,491,351	 6,666,353	 10,110,610	 5,977,899
Indirect Support Costs (ISC)	 483,292	 429,713	 529,291	 529,291
Grand Total	 7,974,643	 7,096,066	 10,639,901	 6,507,190

Data Notes

Overview

[1] Including head counted, undocumented, passport holder, or holders of any other type of documentation.

[2] Despite uninterrupted and even augmented food assistance by WFP during 2024, still, 30 percent of beneficiaries cannot consume food at an acceptable level as per the 2024 PDM report. WFP and UNHCR JAM 2022 reported: "Refugees residing inside settlements remain vulnerable to food insecurity and largely rely on WFP assistance to meet their food needs.

[3] The actual number of feeding days was one day longer than planned. However, since this indicator is calculated based on both the number of feeding days and the number of students reached, the reported duration was 175 days instead of 178 days. This underachievement occurred because the number of beneficiaries reached (9,348) was lower than anticipated (11,000), even though the actual feeding days exceeded the planned duration.

Operational context

[1] <https://www.unhcr.org/refugee-statistics>

[2] https://www.tehrantimes.com/news/492515/Iran-attending-Global-Refugee-Forum-2023?utm_source=chatgpt.com

[3] <https://old.sci.org.ir/english/SCI-News-Archive/ID/23438/consumer-price-index-for-the-month-of-aban-the-year-1403-base-year-1400100>;

[4] Alarming drop in global funding to people in war and crisis | NRC <https://www.nrc.no/news/2024/july/alarming-drop-in-global-funding-to-people-in-war-and-crisis>

[5] Underfunding | Global Focus: <https://reporting.unhcr.org/sites/default/files/2024-08/Underfunded%20Report%202024.pdf>

Strategic outcome 01

[1] Comparing the 2024 results with those from 2023 may not accurately show changes in some indicators. In 2023, data collection in the three main settlements of Rafsajan, Bardsir, and Saveh was interrupted due to field access restrictions. As a result, these settlements were excluded from the 2023 analysis, reducing the sample size by 30 percent. Therefore, the 2023 data was incomplete, making direct comparisons less reliable.

The follow-up value for the 2023 retention rate was 91 percent. However, due to changes in the activity tag for this indicator in the system and its replacement with a revised activity tag, the follow-up values for 2023 are unavailable, resulting in a missing entry in the relevant outcome indicator table.

Due to a technical issue affecting certain indicators, the data was not included in this annual report. The total actualized value of individual capacity-strengthening transfers was USD 14,000, and the number of feeding days as a percentage of total school days in emergency contexts was 98 percent.

Gender equality and women's empowerment

This indicator of "Proportion of women and men reporting economic empowerment" is mandatory, however not applicable to Iran considering the scope of work and way of implementing Food for Assets (FFA) interventions.

Environmental sustainability

1 brief overview on current environmental issues in Iran

2 Shirin Hakim: Iran's Environmental Challenge

3 Iran's Air Pollution Crisis in 2024: Unveiling Challenges

WFP works under the framework of a Letter of Understanding with CAFIA as a government counterpart and has no FLAs/MOUs/CCs, for implementing the Interim Country Strategic Plan.

Partnerships

[1] After a new administration took office in August 2024, the structure of the National Organization for Migration (NOM)—created in 2023 to manage immigration affairs, with BAFIA as one of its sub-offices—was revised. As part of the revisions, BAFIA was reorganized and renamed the Center for Alien and Foreign Immigrants Affairs (CAFIA).

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.

The final estimated number of beneficiaries assisted in each country is validated by country offices and entered in COMET (the tool for programme design, implementation, monitoring and performance management) 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 and outputs, 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 and outputs for each of these transfer modalities, based on the adjusted estimates that seek to eliminate overlap;
- the total number of beneficiaries assisted under outputs defined by country offices and specific to their operations;
- 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.

Disclaimer for gender-disaggregated indicators

WFP introduced mandatory gender disaggregation for some Corporate Results Framework indicators in 2024. In such cases, gender-disaggregated data may not be available for 2023 values.

«No data» function in cross-cutting indicators

A new "No data" function has been introduced in the logframe module for reporting on cross-cutting indicators. This function ensures that no data fields in the ACR data tables remain empty without explanation. The "No data" function can be applied to cross-cutting indicators only at baseline, target, or follow-up levels. This function can be used for reporting an indicator at one level (baseline, target, or follow-up) or at two levels (baseline and follow-up). Country offices must choose either "Not collected" or "Not applicable" option.

A. **Not applicable:** used when data is not collected for **methodological note requirements**.

B. **Not collected:** used when data is not collected for **context-related reasons**.

Figures and Indicators

Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	21,320	17,275	81%
	female	20,394	16,597	81%
	total	41,714	33,872	81%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	845	909	108%
	female	840	811	97%
	total	1,685	1,720	102%
24-59 months	male	1,890	1,906	101%
	female	1,530	1,476	96%
	total	3,420	3,382	99%
5-11 years	male	3,589	3,107	87%
	female	3,547	3,149	89%
	total	7,136	6,256	88%
12-17 years	male	3,327	1,531	46%
	female	2,899	1,550	53%
	total	6,226	3,081	49%
18-59 years	male	10,069	8,249	82%
	female	10,678	8,799	82%
	total	20,747	17,048	82%
60+ years	male	1,600	1,573	98%
	female	900	812	90%
	total	2,500	2,385	95%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	814	657	81%
Refugee	35,900	33,215	93%
IDP	5,000	0	0%

Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
School based programmes	11,000	9,384	85%
Unconditional Resource Transfers	40,000	33,215	83%

Annual Food Transfer (mt)

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Access to Food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Biscuits	73	48	66%
High Energy Biscuits	83	49	59%
Rations	36	0	0%
Uht Milk	401	140	35%
Vegetable Oil	340	320	94%
Wheat Flour	5,040	4,759	94%

Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Access to Food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Cash	2,388,960	2,268,122	95%

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 and other vulnerable households						
Corporate output 1.1: Food insecure and crisis-affected populations have access to nutritious food and cash-based assistance, restored assets and services to meet their urgent needs						
CSP Output 01: (1.1) Refugees and other vulnerable households receive cash-based and in-kind transfers to meet their basic food and nutrition needs						
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
A.1.7 Number of people in emergency contexts receiving assistance unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets (complementary with UNICEF, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), WFP)	All	General Distribution	Female	17,150	16,275	
			Male	17,850	16,940	
			Total	35,000	33,215	
A.2.7 Quantity of food provided unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets			MT	5,380	5,078.46	
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	2,317,680	2,236,990	
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		General Distribution	Number	12,780,000	23,645,139	
B.1.5 Quantity of fortified food provided unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets			MT	5,380	5,078.46	
Activity 02: Provide conditional support, especially to refugee women and girls, to incentivize education and enhance livelihoods						
Corporate output 1.1: Food insecure and crisis-affected populations have access to nutritious food and cash-based assistance, restored assets and services to meet their urgent needs						
CSP Output 02: (2.1) School girls and boys, teachers and service staff receive snacks every day they attend school						
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
A.1.4 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through emergency school-based programmes (complementary with UNICEF, UNHCR, WFP)	All	School feeding (on-site)	Female	5,098	4,589	
			Male	5,902	4,795	
			Total	11,000	9,384	
A.2.4 Quantity of food provided to girls and boys through emergency school-based programmes			MT	557	237.07	
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		School feeding (on-site)	Number	1,947,000	1,637,722	
CSP Output 03: (2.2) Girls regularly attending school receive take-home entitlements to increase their enrolment and retention rates						
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
A.1.4 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through emergency school-based programmes (complementary with UNICEF, UNHCR, WFP)	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (take-home rations)	Female	2,010	2,095	
			Total	2,010	2,095	

A.1.4 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through emergency school-based programmes (complementary with UNICEF, UNHCR, WFP)	Students (secondary schools)	School feeding (take-home rations)	Female Total	990 990	738 738
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	71,280	31,133
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		School feeding (take-home rations)	Number	594,000	448,228

Activity 03: Support national disaster response, especially through the provision of emergency food assistance to crisis-affected population in Iran.

Corporate output 1.1: Food insecure and crisis-affected populations have access to nutritious food and cash-based assistance, restored assets and services to meet their urgent needs

CSP Output 05: (3.1) Affected populations receive food assistance in order to meet basic food needs and preserve their nutrition status.

Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.7 Number of people in emergency contexts receiving assistance unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets (complementary with UNICEF, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), WFP)	All	General Distribution	Female Male Total	2,450 2,550 5,000	
A.2.7 Quantity of food provided unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets			MT	36	
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		General Distribution	Number	150,000	

Other Output

Activity 02: Provide conditional support, especially to refugee women and girls, to incentivize education and enhance livelihoods

Corporate Output 1.1: Food insecure and crisis-affected populations have access to nutritious food and cash-based assistance, restored assets and services to meet their urgent needs

CSP Output 02: (2.1) School girls and boys, teachers and service staff receive snacks every day they attend school

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
N.1.2: Feeding days as percentage of total school days in emergency contexts	N.1.2.1: Feeding days as percentage of total school days in emergency contexts	School feeding (on-site)	%	90	

CSP Output 04: (2.3) Refugees, especially women, receive livelihood support to generate income for their families and increase their self-reliance

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.10.1: Total value (USD) of individual capacity strengthening transfers	A.10.1.1: Total value (USD) of individual capacity strengthening transfers	Food assistance for asset	US\$	20,000	

Outcome Results

Activity 01: Provide unconditional food assistance to food-insecure refugees and other vulnerable households

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
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Target Group: Refugees residing inside settlements - **Location:** Iran - **Modality:** Cash, Food - **Subactivity:** General Distribution

Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	14.37	≤13	≤14	17.8	17.39	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	12.45	≤11	≤12	16.3	13.22	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	12.74	≤11.3	≤12	16.5	13.58	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	45	≥52	≥52	57.8	70	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	62.1	≥65	≥65	71.7	73.6	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	59.5	≥63	≥63	69.2	73.3	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	30	≤28	≤28	23.4	25	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	29.3	≤28	≤28	20.8	19.4	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	29.4	≤28	≤28	21.3	19.9	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	25	≤20	≤20	18.8	5	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	8.6	≤7	≤7	7.5	7	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	11.1	≤9	≤9	9.5	6.8	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	42.1	≤40	≤40	45.31	42.1	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	44.5	≤42	≤42	39.59	44.5	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	44.3	≤42	≤42	40.62	44.3	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	26.3	≤24	≤24	20.31	26.3	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	28	≤25	≤25	32.76	28	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	27.9	≤25	≤25	30.53	27.9	WFP programme monitoring

Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	31.6	≤31	≤31	34.38	31.6	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	25	≤25	≤25	22.87	25	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	25.6	≤25	≤25	24.93	25.6	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	0	≥5	≥5	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	2.5	≥8	≥8	4.78	2.5	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	2.3	≥8	≥8	3.92	2.3	WFP programme monitoring

Activity 02: Provide conditional support, especially to refugee women and girls, to incentivize education and enhance livelihoods

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All - Location: Iran - Modality: - Subactivity: School feeding (take-home rations)							
Retention rate, by grade: Retention rate	Female	97.59	≥98	≥98	94		Secondary data
	Overall	97.59	≥98	≥98	94		Secondary data

Strategic Outcome 02: Crisis-affected populations in Iran benefit from enhanced coordination and improved capacities of national entities and other partners to prevent, prepare for and respond to emergencies all year round				Crisis Response	
Other Output					
Activity 04: Provide cash transfer, coordination or other services to partners					
Corporate Output 5.2: Partners utilize on-demand services to augment their capacity and ensure more efficient, effective and coordinated interventions					
CSP Output 06: (4.1) Crisis-affected populations benefit from cash transfer, coordination or other services provided to partners in order to meet their basic needs					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
H.1: Number of shared services, data and analytics platforms provided by type	H.1.4: Number of administration solutions and services provided to the government and partners by WFP	Service Delivery	Number	1	
H.8: Total value of cash transferred to people by WFP as a service to partners	H.8.1: Total value of cash transferred to people by WFP as a service to partners	Service Delivery	US\$	500,000	

Cross-cutting Indicators

Gender equality and women's empowerment indicators

Gender equality and women's empowerment indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
Activity 01: Provide unconditional food assistance to food-insecure refugees and other vulnerable households							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Refugees residing inside settlements - Location: Iran - Modality: - - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Proportion of women and men reporting economic empowerment	Female	Not collected		Not applicable			-
	Male	Not collected		Not applicable			-
	Overall	Not collected		Not applicable	Not collected		-

Protection indicators

Protection indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Country office meets or exceeds UNDIS entity accountability framework standards concerning accessibility (QCPR)	Overall	Approaching	Meeting	Approaching	Missing	Approaching	Secondary data
Number of women, men, boys and girls with disabilities accessing food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening services	Female	19	Not applicable	Not applicable	113	46	Secondary data
	Male	21	Not applicable	Not applicable	158	47	Secondary data
	Overall	40	Not applicable	Not applicable	271	93	Secondary data

Protection indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
Activity 01: Provide unconditional food assistance to food-insecure refugees and other vulnerable households							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Refugees residing inside settlements - Location: Iran - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	100	=100	=100	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=100	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	=100	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	100	=90	=100	96.88	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	98.5	=90	=100	90.78	98.5	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	98.4	=90	=100	91.88	98.63	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	63	=100	=100	90.62	63.16	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	91	=100	=100	90.78	91	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	88.5	=100	=100	90.76	88.58	WFP programme monitoring

Accountability to affected people indicators

Accountability indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Country office has a functioning community feedback mechanism	Overall	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	WFP survey
Country office has an action plan on community engagement	Overall	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	WFP survey
Country office meets or exceeds United Nations Disability Inclusion Strategy (UNDIS) standards on consulting organizations of persons with disabilities (QCPR)	Overall	Missing	Approaching	Approaching	Missing	Missing	WFP survey
Number of children and adults who have access to a safe and accessible channel to report sexual exploitation and abuse by humanitarian, development, protection and/or other personnel who provide assistance to affected populations (IOM, OHCHR, UNDP)	Female	Not collected		Not applicable	Not collected		-
	Male	Not collected		Not applicable	Not collected		-
	Overall	Not collected		Not applicable	Not collected		-

Accountability indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
Activity 01: Provide unconditional food assistance to food-insecure refugees and other vulnerable households							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Refugees residing inside settlements - Location: Iran - Modality: - - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	47	=80	=80	67.74	47.37	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	71	=80	=80	67.13	71.5	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	69	=80	=80	67.24	69.41	WFP programme monitoring

Nutrition integration indicators

Nutrition integration indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Nutrition-sensitive score	Overall	6	≥8	≥3			Secondary data
Percentage of people supported by WFP operations and services who are able to meet their nutritional needs through an effective combination of fortified food, specialized nutritious products and actions to support diet diversification	Female	100	=100	=100	100		Secondary data
	Male	100	=100	=100	100		Secondary data
	Overall	100	=100	=100	100		Secondary data

Nutrition integration indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
Activity 01: Provide unconditional food assistance to food-insecure refugees and other vulnerable households							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Refugees residing inside settlements - Location: Iran - Modality: - - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	100	=100	=100	100	100	Secondary data
	Male	100	=100	=100	100	100	Secondary data
	Overall	100	=100	=100	100	100	Secondary data

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WFP's support helps refugee communities build a path to stability and hope,
ensuring no one is left behind

World Food Programme

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Financial Section

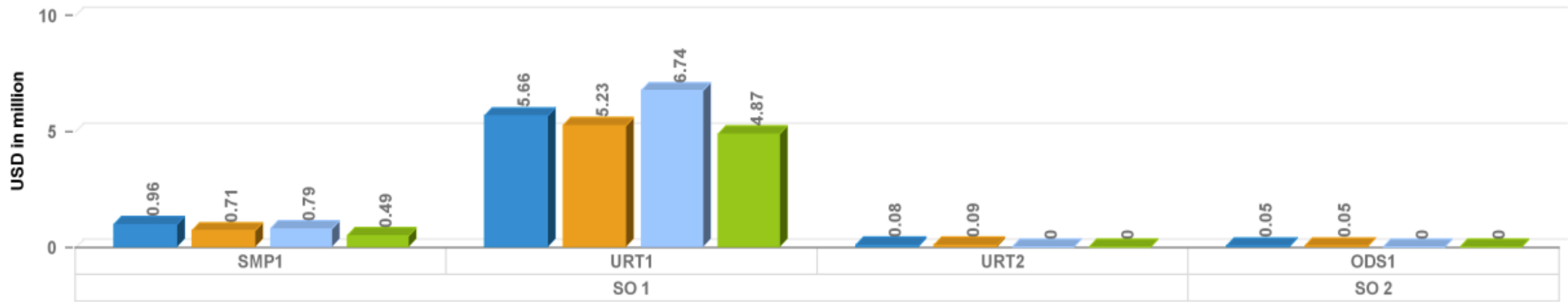
Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.

Annual Country Report

Iran Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2023-2027)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2024 (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 enhanced coordination and improved capacities of national entities and other partners to prevent, prepare for and respond to emergencies all year round
Code	Activity Code	Country Activity Long Description
SO 1	SMP1	Provide conditional support, especially to refugee women and girls, to incentivize education and enhance livelihoods
SO 1	URT1	Provide unconditional food assistance to food-insecure refugees and other vulnerable households
SO 1	URT2	Support national disaster response, especially through the provision of emergency food assistance to crisis-affected population in Iran.
SO 2	ODS1	Provide cash transfer, coordination or other services to partners

Annual Country Report

Iran Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2023-2027)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
2.1	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 education and enhance livelihoods	963,208	706,306	786,285	487,951
		Provide unconditional food assistance to food-insecure refugees and other vulnerable households	5,655,667	5,234,529	6,740,158	4,873,372
		Support national disaster response, especially through the provision of emergency food assistance to crisis-affected population in Iran.	75,471	87,811	0	0
Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			6,694,346	6,028,647	7,526,443	5,361,323
17.16	Crisis-affected populations in Iran benefit from enhanced coordination and improved capacities of national entities and other partners to prevent, prepare for and respond to emergencies all year round	Provide cash transfer, coordination or other services to partners	50,500	50,500	0	0
Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)			50,500	50,500	0	0
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	1,579,236	0
Subtotal SDG Target			0	0	1,579,236	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			6,744,846	6,079,147	9,105,678	5,361,323
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			746,505	587,206	1,004,931	616,576
Total Direct Costs			7,491,351	6,666,353	10,110,610	5,977,899

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Annual Country Report

Iran Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2023-2027)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
			483,292	429,713	529,291	529,291
			7,974,643	7,096,066	10,639,901	6,507,190


Michael Hemling, CHIEF, CFO/RC
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

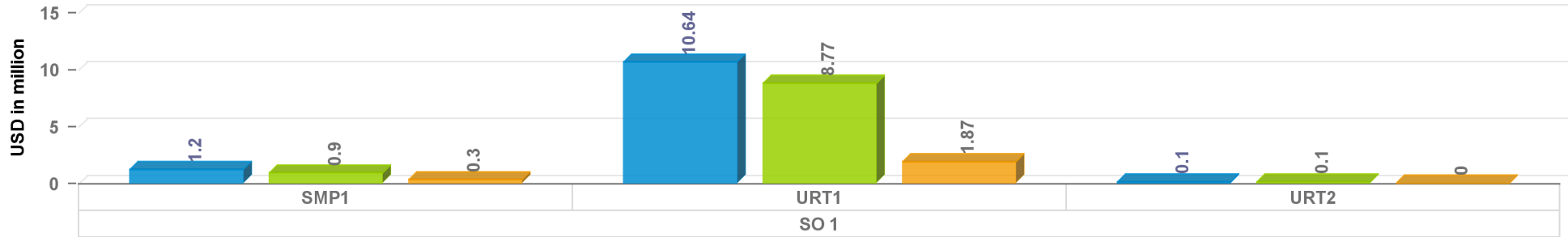
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

Iran Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2023-2027)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

Cumulative CPB Overview



Strategic Outcomes and Activities

■ 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
Code	Activity Code	Country Activity - Long Description
SO 1	SMP1	Provide conditional support, especially to refugee women and girls, to incentivize education and enhance livelihoods
SO 1	URT1	Provide unconditional food assistance to food-insecure refugees and other vulnerable households
SO 1	URT2	Support national disaster response, especially through the provision of emergency food assistance to crisis-affected population in Iran.

Annual Country Report

Iran Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2023-2027)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
2.1	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 education and enhance livelihoods	1,726,823	1,199,652	0	1,199,652	901,318	298,334
		Provide unconditional food assistance to food-insecure refugees and other vulnerable households	13,083,987	10,636,921	0	10,636,921	8,770,135	1,866,786
		Support national disaster response, especially through the provision of emergency food assistance to crisis-affected population in Iran.	136,969	95,291	0	95,291	95,291	0
Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			14,947,779	11,931,863	0	11,931,863	9,766,744	2,165,119
17.16	Crisis-affected populations in Iran benefit from enhanced coordination and improved capacities of national entities and other partners to prevent, prepare for and respond to emergencies all year round	Provide cash transfer, coordination or other services to partners	555,500	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)			555,500	0	0	0	0	0

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Annual Country Report

Iran Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2023-2027)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	1,579,236	0	1,579,236	0	1,579,236
Subtotal SDG Target			0	1,579,236	0	1,579,236	0	1,579,236
Total Direct Operational Cost			15,503,279	13,511,099	0	13,511,099	9,766,744	3,744,355
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			1,325,163	1,456,939	0	1,456,939	1,068,583	388,356
Total Direct Costs			16,828,441	14,968,038	0	14,968,038	10,835,328	4,132,711
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			1,055,209	890,454		890,454	890,454	0
Grand Total			17,883,650	15,858,492	0	15,858,492	11,725,782	4,132,711

This donor financial report is interim



Michael Hemling
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