



World Food
Programme

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Iran (Islamic Republic of)

Annual Country Report 2025

Country Strategic Plan
2023 - 2027

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Overview

Key messages

- WFP sustained food assistance to **~33,300 vulnerable refugees** living in 20 settlements across 13 provinces, including **404 persons with disabilities** who received monthly cash top-ups.
- WFP **doubled cash transfer values since January 2025** safeguarding access to food amid price volatility and protecting the most vulnerable households.
- Assistance remained **uninterrupted**, with targeted adjustments: wheat flour entitlements reduced from **12 kg to 9 kg** (Nov-Dec) and **school snacks paused** (Oct-Dec) to stretch limited resources.

For more than four decades, the Islamic Republic of Iran has hosted Afghans fleeing conflict and hardship. In 2025, WFP remained essential to protecting the food security of vulnerable refugees residing in 20 settlements, where households rely on shelter, education and primary health care by the Government and other humanitarian actors, complemented by WFP's monthly food assistance (through cash and in-kind modalities). The programme's focus is on maintaining a dignified minimum basic needs while prioritizing those with the highest vulnerability, including households headed by women and persons with disabilities. Operations are implemented in close collaboration and coordination with the Center for Alien and Foreign Immigrant Affairs (CAFIA), WFP's primary governmental counterpart, and with International Non-Governmental Organizations (INGO) and UN agencies mainly United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) to ensure coherent refugee support and referral pathways.

Despite a complex year, marked by economic volatility and temporary operational risks, WFP sustained core assistance to settlement refugees. To safeguard purchasing power, WFP increased cash-based transfer values by 100 percent in January 2025 following the recommendation of a settlement-specific Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB) assessment; this was complemented by a one-time cash top-up to cushion households during market instability and reduced income after Iran-Israel 12 days conflict. Targeted adjustments preserved programme continuity: wheat flour entitlements were reduced from 12 kg to 9 kg per person for November-December, and the school snacks programme was suspended for October to December. These measures limit service disruptions while protecting life-saving transfers for the most vulnerable. Livelihood activities were scaled down given funding shortfalls and corporate efficiency measures, with WFP continuing to explore cost-effective, resilience-building options that can be re-activated as resources allow.

WFP reached around 33,300 settlement refugees with monthly food rations (fortified wheat flour and vegetable oil) and cash-based transfers. The programme maintained inclusive design features, such as cash top-ups for people with disabilities and targeted support for school-age girls through conditional incentives when funding allowed. Partnerships strengthened reach and quality: WFP coordinated with UNHCR, United Nations Children's Fund, United Nations Population Fund, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, Iranian Red Crescent Society (IRCS), Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC), Cooperazione e Sviluppo (CESVI) and Relief International (IR) through joint assessments, monitoring and inter-agency working groups (Cash, Livelihoods, Education, Protection, ...).

Under general food assistance, refugees living in 20 settlements received transfers throughout the year, with programme adjustments aimed at preserving full-year coverage wherever possible. For school-based programme, the total number of assistance days decreased due to the October-December suspension, reflecting resource prioritization to protect food security outcomes for the most vulnerable.

Macroeconomic pressures (inflation, currency depreciation) and 12-days Iran-Israel conflict increased prices volatility and operational risk, necessitating flexible delivery modalities and contingency planning. WFP's adaptive adjustments, especially the January 2025 cash increase and targeted ration for people with disabilities and celiac diseases and onetime post shock cash top-up, were critical to sustaining acceptable consumption patterns among settlement refugees while avoiding pipeline breaks.

WFP's work contributed directly to Sustainable Development Goal 2 (Zero Hunger) and 17 (Partnerships for the Goals) by safeguarding basic food needs and reinforcing coordinated refugee support. Activities were aligned with national frameworks and implemented in close collaboration with CAFIA and humanitarian partners, ensuring complementarity with government services and the broader refugee response architecture.

While donor priorities shifted regionally, impacting available resources, WFP intensified engagement with existing and prospective donors and leveraged with the Regional Office and Headquarters to sustain life-saving assistance and protect gains for settlement refugees. The programme's efficiency adjustments and targeted resource prioritization were key to preserving continuity and minimizing impairment to households most at risk.

33,941

Total beneficiaries in 2025



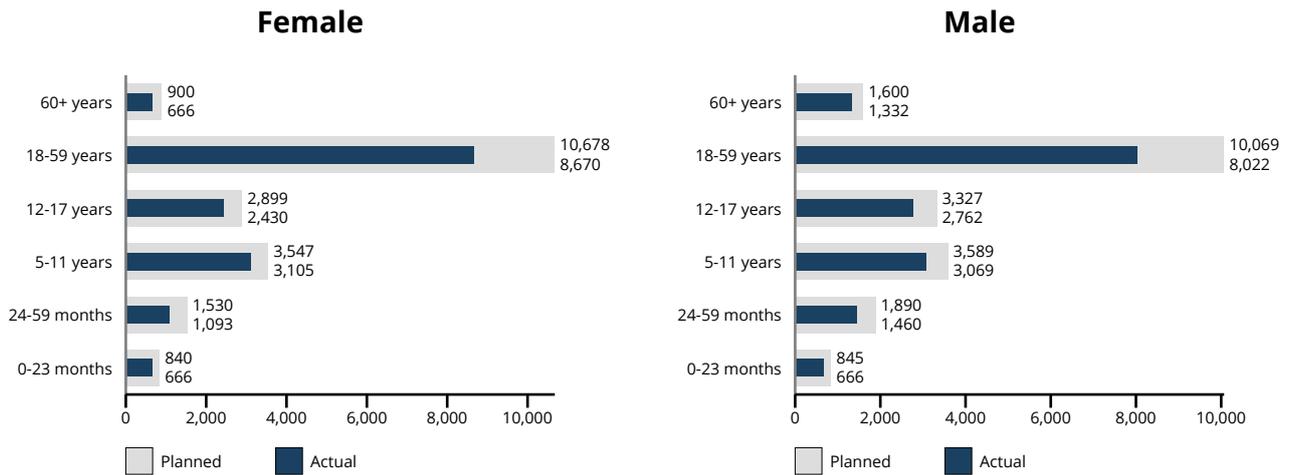
49% female



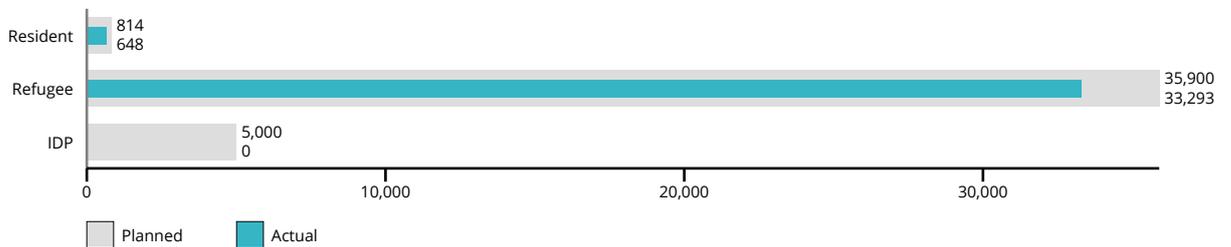
51% male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 404 (40% Female, 60% Male)

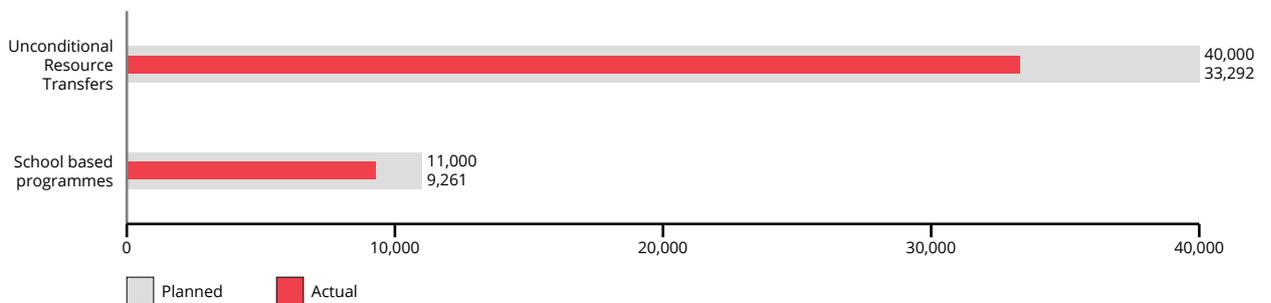
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



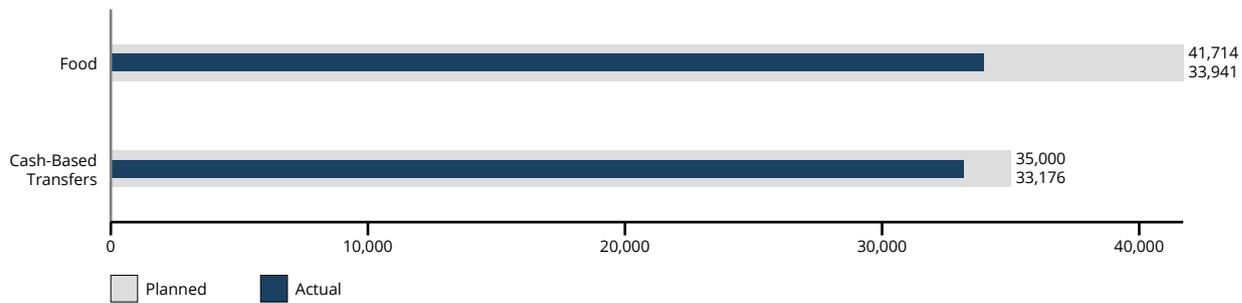
Beneficiaries by Residence Status



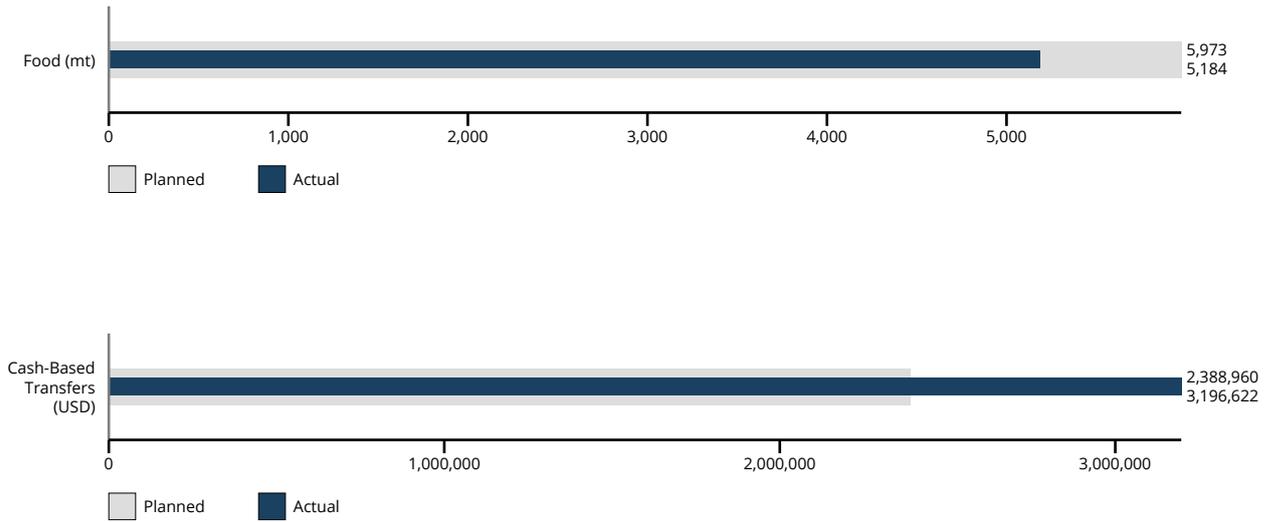
Beneficiaries by Programme Area



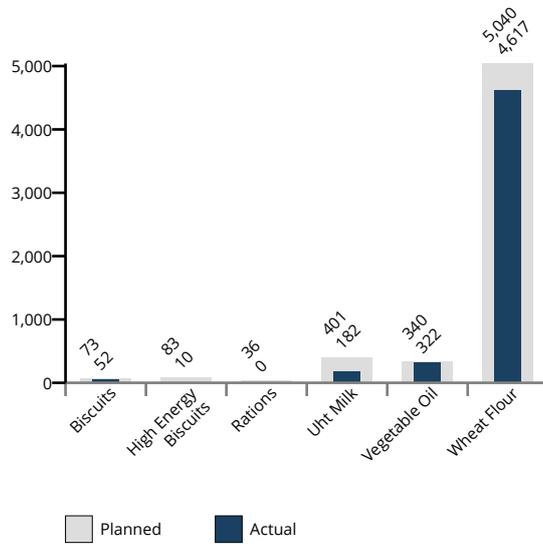
Beneficiaries by Modality



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 December 2025, Iran continued to be one of the world's largest refugee-hosting countries, sheltering approximately 2.5 million Afghans, including 773,000 individuals with official refugee status [1]. Among them, around 35,000 critically vulnerable refugees reside in 20 settlements across 13 provinces. Due to their extreme vulnerability, these refugees depend on free housing, primary healthcare, and education provided by the government and humanitarian actors. WFP supports these individuals through monthly food assistance (cash and in-kind), complemented by cash top-ups for persons with disabilities, celiac diseases, as well as school meals and livelihood programme.

In March 2025, the Government launched a regularization and return scheme for two million undocumented Afghans following the expiry of their temporary headcount slips. While this policy led to large-scale returns, it did not affect WFP's beneficiaries, who hold valid refugee status and remain exempt from these measures [2]. WFP's operations align with national frameworks and the Solutions Strategy for Afghan Refugees (SSAR), which promotes voluntary repatriation, sustainable reintegration, and support for host countries.

Economic conditions worsened during the year, with inflation surpassing 45 percent and the local currency depreciation around 80 percent comparing January to December 2025 [3]. Rising costs eroded purchasing power for both citizens and refugees and increased vulnerable refugees' reliance more on humanitarian assistance. New sanctions compounded these pressures, while a water crisis, marked by a 40 percent drop in rainfall, threatened agriculture and livelihoods. These factors underscore the importance of WFP's continued support to vulnerable populations.

A 12-day conflict in June between Iran and Israel heightened security risks, particularly in Tehran. WFP activated contingency plans, retained critical staff, and ensured uninterrupted assistance are delivered to its beneficiaries during the difficult time. This experience reinforced the importance of operational flexibility to maintain continuity during crises.

Despite funding shortfalls, regional instability, and new sanctions after activation of snapback mechanism, WFP maintained assistance without major interruption throughout the year. Monthly food distributions and cash transfers

continued, complemented by a one-time cash top-up to help beneficiaries cope with rising food prices after Iran-Israel conflict. However, resource constraints required difficult adjustments, including reducing wheat flour entitlements from 12 kg to 9 kg per person for November and December and suspending the school feeding programme from October to December. These measures highlight the need for predictable funding to sustain essential services, particularly for women, girls, and persons with disabilities, groups most affected by food insecurity and limited livelihood opportunities.

Risk management

WFP monitors risks through a corporate risk register tool, in line with global assurance standards. In 2025, the register was reviewed four times with the participation of all staff and management. WFP operations in Iran faced multiple risks that required proactive measures to ensure uninterrupted assistance. Persistent inflation and currency depreciation, combined with volatile food prices and eroded purchasing power. To mitigate this, WFP doubled cash transfer values in January and provided a one-time cash top-up, while continuing to monitor market trends.

Funding shortfalls remain a critical risk, exacerbated by global donor prioritization of high-profile emergencies. WFP mitigated this through advocacy with donors, and private sectors and active engagement with its Regional Office and Headquarters for multilateral funding to sustain life-saving programmes.

Operational risks linked to sanctions threaten supply chain continuity, risking interruption in providing assistance. WFP addressed this by purchasing food to cover several months of distributions and conducting regular market assessments to maintain supplier participation. Following the activation of the snapback mechanism and new round of sanctions, WFP faced a big challenge as its only Financial Service Provider (FSP) was included in the sanction list. WFP, in coordination with the Regional Office, WFP Brussels Office and Headquarters managed to receive a humanitarian waiver to continue working with its FSP.

WFP mitigates banking restrictions challenges by using a tested transfer route via CITI Bank and quarterly replenishments to avoid liquidity shortages.

Security risks, highlighted during the Iran-Israel conflict in June, were managed through contingency planning, retention of critical staff, and flexible delivery modalities. WFP will continue to monitor the situation closely and update its contingency plans to ensure immediate responsiveness in the event of any escalation.

These measures collectively reinforced WFP's commitment to safeguarding food security for refugees amid economic volatility, funding uncertainty, and operational constraints.

Lessons learned

The events of 2025 highlighted the need for adaptive programming and diversified resource mobilization. WFP's ability to sustain core activities despite economic volatility and security shocks demonstrates resilience but also signals the urgency of systemic solutions to secure required funding. Lessons learned include the importance of contingency planning, flexible delivery mechanisms, and strong partnerships to maintain assistance during crises. WFP's interventions remain anchored in Sustainable Development Goals 2 (Zero Hunger) and 17 (Partnerships for the Goals). Through unconditional food and cash transfers, school meals and girls' education programme, and capacity-strengthening initiatives, WFP addresses immediate needs while promoting resilience among refugee populations living in settlements. Collaboration with government entities and partners ensures alignment with national priorities and international frameworks, reinforcing collective efforts to safeguard food security in an increasingly fragile context.

Country office story



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Through cash assistance delivered in 20 refugee settlements, WFP helps refugee families access food and essentials of their choice.

Beyond Survival: How Cash Assistance Helps Refugee Mothers in Iran Protect Their Children's Futures

In Iran's refugee settlements, dignity is often the first casualty of displacement, and the hardest thing to reclaim. For Fatima, a 54-year-old Afghan refugee living in a settlement in Semnan Province, each day begins with the same calculation: how to stretch limited resources to feed her family, care for her child with a disability, and keep her children in school, even as support systems grow thinner.

"I am not asking for comfort," she says quietly. "I am asking for my children not to go hungry."

Fatima is a mother of three. Her youngest child lives with a disability that limits mobility and requires constant care. Her two other children, a boy and a girl, attend school inside the settlement. For years, school meant more than learning. It meant food.

"When my children were receiving school meals, I knew at least one nutritious meal was guaranteed each day," Fatima explains. "It helped them focus, and it helped me breathe."

But that safety net is no longer there. Due to funding shortfalls, WFP's school feeding programme, which once provided a nutritious daily snack to refugee girls, boys, and their teachers, has been suspended. For families like Fatima's, its absence is deeply felt. The meal had often been one of the most nutritious foods her children received in a day, complementing limited household diets. Now, Fatima must fill that gap herself.

Iran hosts one of the world's largest and most protracted refugee situations, with an estimated 3.5 million refugees and refugee-like populations, including the most vulnerable living in 20 settlements across 13 provinces. Rising living costs and fewer job opportunities have pushed many refugee families closer to food insecurity, making humanitarian assistance essential, not optional.

Inside the settlements, refugees receive unconditional food assistance and cash transferred monthly to debit cards. The assistance covers 100 percent of food needs for women-headed households and 80 percent for men-headed households. For refugees living with disabilities, WFP provides additional disability-linked cash support, recognizing the extra costs and barriers they face.

"This extra support is not a luxury," Fatima says. "It is the difference between choosing food or medicine."

Despite the suspension of school meals, one lifeline remains. Fatima's daughter continues to attend school and receives WFP's girls' education cash incentive, a monthly transfer provided to refugee girls who regularly attend classes. The incentive not only supports learning but also contributes directly to household food security.

"My daughter knows that staying in school helps our family," Fatima says. "She studies harder because she feels responsible."

WFP data shows that this programme has significantly reduced dropout rates among refugee girls and strengthened retention, protecting girls from early marriage and opening pathways to future livelihoods. Still, Fatima worries.

"When the school meal stopped, I saw the change," she says. "They came home hungry."

WFP is funded entirely through voluntary contributions, and every interruption in funding has immediate consequences for families living on the edge.

"When support stops, hunger does not," Fatima says.

For refugee mothers like her, especially those heading households, assistance is not about dependency, it is about survival, stability, and preserving hope. Due to social norms and limited access to job opportunities, many refugee women are unable to work, placing additional pressure on women-headed households and making assistance essential to ensure their families can meet basic nutrition and daily needs.

"I don't want my children to remember this life only as hunger," she says. "I want them to remember that someone cared."

Programme performance

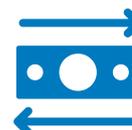
Strategic outcome 01: Food insecure refugees and other crisis-affected populations in Iran are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs throughout the year



33,292 refugees received WFP **food assistance and cash transfers** uninterruptedly



9,261 boys and girls and their teachers benefitted from **WFP school snacks**



2,629 girl students received **education cash incentives** throughout 2025



183 women and 190 men received **WFP livelihood support**



404 Refugees with disabilities (40 percent women) received **cash top-up**

Strategic Outcome 1 focused on meeting the immediate food and nutrition needs of vulnerable refugees residing in settlements through unconditional assistance delivered via a combination of in-kind food and cash-based transfers. Complementary conditional assistance was provided to schoolchildren through the School Meals Programme (SMP), while livelihood interventions aimed to strengthen self-reliance and economic empowerment, particularly for women and girls. Together, these interventions sought to protect food security, promote dignity and choice, and mitigate negative coping strategies in a highly constrained operational and economic environment.

Despite a volatile operating context marked by high inflation, 12-days Iran-Israel conflict, sanctions and funding constraints, WFP reached 95 percent of the targeted population **under Activity 1** (Unconditional Resource Transfers - URT1), providing assistance to approximately 33,300 refugees across 20 settlements in 13 provinces. Beneficiaries received a monthly in-kind food ration consisting of fortified wheat flour and vegetable oil, complemented by unrestricted cash transfers. While planned assistance was largely delivered as intended, funding shortfalls towards the end of the year necessitated a reduction in wheat flour rations from 12 kg to 9 kg per person per month in November and December 2025.

Overall, the budget requirements for Strategic Outcome 1 were largely met by the end of 2025. However, the composition of funding presented operational challenges. Contributions received at the beginning of the year were predominantly earmarked for cash assistance, resulting in insufficient resources to procure in-kind commodities, particularly school snacks. As a result, the distribution of school snacks (milk and biscuit/date bar) under the SMP was suspended for three months (October-December 2025) and the wheat flour entitlement reduced from 12 to 9 kg for November and December. This disruption underscored the critical importance of unearmarked and flexible funding to sustain mixed-modality assistance and respond to evolving operational needs.

In December 2025, the receipt of a multilateral contribution enabled WFP to procure three months' worth of biscuits and date bars, which will be distributed from January 2026 onwards, partially mitigating the impact of the earlier suspension. However, milk could not be procured due to continued funding limitations.

The sharp increase in food prices during 2025, exacerbated by the 12-day Iran-Israel conflict in June, new sanctions and devaluation of local currency, posed a significant risk to refugees' purchasing power and food access. In response to continued inflation, WFP increased the value of cash entitlements by 100 percent from January 2025 onwards, following an assessment conducted in November 2024 to define a settlement-specific Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB) for refugees. This adjustment was coordinated with the Center for Alien and Foreign Immigrants Affairs (CAFIA) and applied across general food assistance, including cash top-ups for persons with disabilities.

In addition, WFP provided a one-off post-conflict cash top-up in July 2025 to all beneficiaries to help households absorb sudden economic shocks following the conflict in June. These measures significantly reduced the financial burden on refugees and enabled them to maintain access to their basic needs during a period of acute economic stress. WFP maintained uninterrupted operations throughout the conflict period, ensuring timely transfer of June and July entitlements through the presence of its critical staff. This was made possible thanks to the support provided by CAFIA staff at central, provincial, and settlement levels. Under the general food assistance programme through unconditional resource transfers, beneficiaries received assistance for an average of 358 days of the year.

In line with gender-responsive programming, households headed by women received higher cash entitlements to meet 100 percent of their basic energy needs, recognizing their heightened vulnerability and very limited income opportunities. Households headed by men, who are generally expected to have some form of income, received assistance covering approximately 80 percent of their basic energy requirements through the combined in-kind and cash package. Cash assistance remained unconditional and unrestricted, allowing beneficiaries to withdraw funds via Automated Teller Machines (ATMs) or use them at shops equipped with point-of-sale (POS) machines inside and outside settlements.

WFP also expanded disability inclusion measures under Activity 1. Cash top-ups for people with disabilities, initially piloted in February 2023, were scaled up to additional settlements in 2025. By the end of the year, 404 individuals across 11 settlements had received disability top-ups, representing nearly 80 percent of the annual target. The shortfall was primarily due to delays in beneficiary registration in remaining settlements. To further address specific needs, WFP in collaboration with settlement authorities supported 58 individuals with celiac disease, replacing their wheat flour entitlement with cash to enable access to appropriate dietary items and reduce the financial burden associated with specialized diets.

Under Activity 2 (School Meals Programme), WFP provided on-site snacks to 8,612 refugee students (4,331 girls and 4,281 boys) enrolled in primary and junior high schools, as well as to 649 Iranian teachers (454 men and 195 women) working in settlement schools. The programme contributed to improved nutritional intake, enhanced concentration and learning outcomes, and reduced household expenditure on school snacks. According to the 2025 Post-Distribution Monitoring (PDM), 89 percent of parents reported that the provision of school snacks positively influenced their decision to enroll their children in school. WFP had to suspend its school snack programme from October to December 2025 due to funding shortfalls. As a result, the average duration of assistance for the school meals programme was lower than planned, with an actual duration of 114 days compared to the planned 177 days [1].

In addition to school snacks, education incentives for girls were provided to 2,629 students, reinforcing WFP's commitment to gender equality in education. These incentives continued to play a key role in encouraging school attendance among girls and reducing gender disparities within refugee communities, particularly in contexts where economic pressures often lead to early withdrawal from schooling.

To support longer-term self-reliance, WFP continued to implement capacity strengthening activities focused on income generation, with a particular emphasis on women and girls. In 2025, one beauty salon and one barbershop in Bani Najar settlement and one block-making workshop in Sarvestan settlement were equipped and became operational. These initiatives aimed to create sustainable income opportunities and strengthen economic resilience at the household level.

The establishment of new income-generating workshops was suspended in early 2025 to comply with the Corporate Efficiency Measure. Nevertheless, livelihood projects established in previous years continued to operate, directly supporting 373 refugees, including 183 women and girls (49 percent) and 190 men (51 percent), through various workshops and one vocational training centre.

In addition, WFP supported the establishment of two bakeries in Bardsir and Rafsanjan settlements to enhance food system resilience in emergency contexts and ensure the sustained availability of fresh bread. These bakeries benefited approximately 6,700 refugees in Rafsanjan and 4,300 refugees in Bardsir, contributing to improved access to acceptable and affordable staple foods.

Under Activity 3 (Unconditional Resource Transfers - URT2), WFP maintained internal contingency planning and preparedness measures for potential emergency response. However, no assistance was delivered under this activity in 2025, as no large-scale emergencies occurred that required WFP intervention.

Monitoring:

A Post-Distribution Monitoring exercise covering Activities 1 and 2 was conducted remotely in October 2025 due to logistical and funding constraints to have it in-person. Despite this limitation, the findings provided robust evidence of positive outcomes.

According to the 2025 PDM, food security outcomes improved considerably compared to the previous year, despite the challenging economy. The proportion of households with an acceptable Food Consumption Score (FCS) increased by 20 percent, while the shares of households with borderline and poor consumption decreased by 12.7 percent and 7.3 percent, respectively. These improvements indicate a positive shift of households from poor and borderline consumption into the acceptable category.

Similarly, the Dietary Diversity Score (DDS) increased from 5.6 in 2024 to 6.2 in 2025, reflecting a broader and more diverse diet, with households consuming an average of six food groups per week. These gains can be attributed to WFP's uninterrupted assistance, the doubling of cash transfer values in 2025, and the provision of seasonal and shock-responsive cash top-ups, including winterization support in late December 2024 and post-conflict cash top-ups in July 2025.

A Joint Assessment Mission conducted in December 2025 with United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), confirmed that refugees residing in settlements remain highly vulnerable to food insecurity in the absence of WFP assistance, underscoring the continued relevance of Strategic Outcome 1 interventions.

Partnerships and lessons learned

WFP continued to work closely with CAFIA under a Letter of Understanding, ensuring government engagement and alignment with national refugee policies. The Iranian Red Crescent Society remained WFP's designated partner for emergency preparedness and response. Strong collaboration with UNHCR, donor governments and other humanitarian partners was instrumental in sustaining operations. In particular, contributions from European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (ECHO) and Japan played a critical role in maintaining assistance levels during periods of heightened constraint. Cooperation with the Financial Service Provider ensured the smooth and timely delivery of cash transfers to beneficiaries during the year.

The temporary suspension of school snack distributions highlighted the operational risks associated with shortages on un-earmarked funding and reinforced the need for more flexible contributions. While WFP secured limited resources to procure biscuits and date bars for early 2026, continued advocacy for flexible funding will remain a priority to safeguard programme continuity and responsiveness.

Gender and Age Marker (GaM-M)

Gender and age considerations were effectively integrated into Strategic Outcome 1 activities, as reflected in Gender and Age Marker monitoring scores of 3 for Activity 1 and 4 for Activity 2. Targeted measures for women-headed households, girls' education incentives and disability-inclusion cash top-ups ensured that assistance responded to differentiated needs and contributed to more equitable outcomes across beneficiary groups.

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 2025, as WFP did not receive any requests from partners. The activity is also planned for 2026 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 inequalities remain a defining challenge among Afghan refugee communities in Iran, where rooted social norms continue to restrict women's mobility, decision-making power, and economic participation. These limitations translate into disadvantages, leaving women more exposed to food insecurity and financial vulnerability. Recent monitoring data illustrates these disparities: women-headed households earn, on average, is about 55 percent of the income of those headed by men, and women's representation in community governance structures remains low, with only around 12 percent of members in Refugee Councils and Food Distribution Committees being female.

To address these barriers, WFP integrated gender-responsive measures across its assistance and livelihood programmes. Targeted cash entitlements for women-headed households complemented in-kind food rations, ensuring their full food needs were met despite limited income opportunities. Male-headed households received slightly reduced cash transfers, based on the assumption of alternative income sources, creating a more equitable distribution of resources. This differentiated approach helped mitigate the economic vulnerability of households headed by women while maintaining household food security across the board.

WFP also introduced an innovative financial inclusion initiative in collaboration with the Government, incentivizing men-headed households to register WFP bank cards in women's names. In a context where financial control is traditionally male dominated, this measure aimed to shift household power dynamics and enhance women's autonomy. By the end of 2025, 17 percent of WFP-issued cards for households headed by men were registered to women, below the 20 percent target but still a significant step toward expanding women's access to formal financial systems.

Beyond household-level interventions, WFP supported women's leadership and voice in community governance. Women's committees and their participation in Refugee Councils created spaces for advocacy and problem-solving, including addressing challenges related to banking access and improving food distribution processes. These platforms strengthened women's influence on settlement-level decision-making, albeit on a modest scale.

Recognizing cultural constraints on women's employment, WFP scaled up livelihood activities designed to provide income opportunities in socially acceptable settings. By 2025, income-generation workshops were operational in 18 of 20 settlements, offering skills training and employment in areas such as tailoring, bag making, beauty salon, and greenhouse farming. These activities not only improved household income, often surpassing the value of food assistance, but also enhanced women's confidence and social standing. In 2025 alone, 183 women and 190 men participated in 40 livelihood initiatives, marking steady progress since the programme's inception in 2019.

WFP has also initiated establishing an innovation center in Semnan settlement to create a dedicated women-centered space for learning, vocational training, psychosocial support, and community connection. While children, youth, and families may also benefit from the center's offerings, the primary focus is to empower women who are often unable to access opportunities outside the settlement. This supportive environment will promote individual well-being, skill development, and social inclusion, enhancing women's ability to contribute meaningfully to their households and communities.

Education remained a cornerstone of WFP's gender strategy. Providing cash incentive for the long-standing girls' education programme continued to drive school attendance, with over 80 percent of school-aged girls now enrolled compared to just 30 percent at the programme's start in 1999. Many graduates have transitioned into roles such as health workers, contributing to community well-being and serving as role models for younger girls. Complementing this, the school snacks initiative launched in 2020 provided nutritious snacks to girls and boys, addressing hunger during school hours and supporting educational attainment. Post distribution monitoring in 2025 revealed that 99 percent of parents valued the programme, and 89 percent reported that it influenced their decision to enroll their children in school.

Despite these gains, cultural norms and systemic barriers persist, limiting women's full participation in economic and governance spheres. WFP will continue to adapt its programming to address these challenges, leveraging partnerships and community engagement to advance gender equality and empower women within Afghan 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

Refugee settlements continue to provide a protective environment through access to essential services (housing, primary healthcare, and education) at no cost for those most at risk. With prior authorization from Center for Aliens and Foreign Immigrants Affairs (CAFIA), refugees can travel between provinces for essential activities and access markets. The widespread availability of Point of Sale (PoS) devices has helped ensure dignified, discreet purchasing of essentials, while Automated Teller Machines (ATM) within some settlements and in nearby cities have supported flexible access to cash to be able to redeem the monthly cash entitlements.

In the second half of 2024, a new rule limiting non-nationals to a single bank card per person created barriers to assistance for households that previously relied on multiple cards to manage transfers which are still in place. WFP raised the issue through its financial service provider and, with CAFIA's support, sought engagement with the Central Bank to find a solution. In the interim, WFP coordinated with settlement authorities to allow households to nominate an alternate cardholder, often a spouse or children, when the registered head of household already held another bank card; this adaptation preserved continuity of access to assistance.

Mid-year process monitoring in five small settlements indicated strong satisfaction with the timeliness of distributions, with beneficiaries noting that they received information on dates and entitlements. End year post distribution monitoring (PDM) reported that conditions at distribution points were respectful and orderly: 98 percent of households reported assistance was delivered in a dignified manner, four percent higher than previous year. Where concerns were raised, they related mostly to long waiting time and lack of shade at distribution points, issues that will be discussed with settlements authorities to be addressed at site level. In addition, 93 percent of households reported that they are being treated respectfully by WFP, whether in field or when they call the hotline, and bank personnel when seeking assistance with issues such as difficulties in using bank cards. In response to questions on the safety challenges faced by the household members commuting to distribution points, all respondents indicated that they did not encounter any problems, consistent with the findings from previous years.

PDM also found that 68 percent of households were informed of WFP's programme, one point higher than the previous year, however still low; this shows the need to raise awareness on entitlements by having regular field visits, provision of posters/flyers, and sending information through Short Message Service (SMS) as the main means of communication with beneficiaries to ensure that changes to entitlements and transfer schedules are communicated in a timely and predictable manner.

WFP strengthened inclusion measures for people at heightened risk of being left behind, particularly people with disabilities. A cash top-up piloted for disability inclusion in two settlements in early 2023 expanded to 11 settlements by the end of 2025, reaching 404 individuals, 80 percent of the annual target reflecting continued efforts to identify and meet specific needs through tailored transfer values.

Accountability to affected people (AAP) policy was operationalized through multiple two-way channels that were used consistently throughout the year. The hotline remained the primary avenue, with 1,831 calls in 2025: 65 percent from women and 35 percent from men. The majority of calls (80 percent) related to WFP activities, with the remainder referred to United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), CAFIA, or International Non-Governmental Organization in line with mandates. Of WFP-related calls, most inquiries concerned the timing of cash transfers and troubleshooting cash distribution processes; a smaller share related to food distribution. Among cash-related queries, the bulk involved bank card issuance and registration processes, population change applications, and resolution of blocked, lost, or damaged cards. Nearly 50 percent of cases were resolved immediately, with the remainder closed within two weeks depending on complexity. WFP also handled 59 emails (largely referrals to UNHCR, with an average response time of two days) and 328 written letters collected during field visits were all referred to UNHCR as they fell within their scope of work. Monthly remote monitoring calls offered an additional feedback channel, complemented by a Joint Assessment Mission with UNHCR conducted in cooperation with CAFIA in December 2025, during which focus group discussions and interviews ensured that the perspectives of women, men, girls and boys, and persons with disabilities, informed operational decisions and programme adjustments.

Safeguarding and data protection standards were reinforced throughout delivery. Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse provisions are included in all supplier contracts and in Letters of Understanding with the government counterpart. WFP also organized training for all staff on PSEA to reinforce internal PSEA responsibilities, strengthen awareness of reporting channels, and ensure consistent understanding of WFP's mandatory PSEA standards per the PSEA ED Circular including WFP's policy of zero tolerance for inaction on all forms of SEA.

In line with WFP's AAP, beneficiaries were consulted during field visits on any concern for handling their personal data in 2024 and no concerns were reported. Cash transfers via bank cards supported beneficiaries' choice and reduced any potential difficulties associated with collection of their in-kind food rations. Regular transfer value reviews; as well as cash top-up for people with disabilities and celiac patients who need to procure gluten free food items, helped maintain adequacy for specific groups of people facing higher expenditures.

WFP continued to contribute to inter-agency coordination through the Protection and AAP Working Group, engaging in monthly discussions on regulatory changes and documentation constraints and working across agencies to harmonize referrals and communication. At the same time, WFP's income-generation workshops created safe, culturally appropriate spaces inside settlements for refugees especially women, to gain skills, build social connections, and earn income.

Looking ahead, WFP will focus on three key priorities: increasing field visits and timely information campaigns to strengthen programme awareness; continuing engagement with the Central Bank of Iran through CAFIA to resolve the one-card policy; and monitoring market conditions and reviewing the minimum expenditure basket to adjust cash transfer values as needed, subject to available funding, to support beneficiaries to meet their basic needs.

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)

Iran faces an intensifying environmental crisis driven by prolonged drought, climate change, and decades of long-standing challenges in natural resource management. By 2025, the country has entered its fifth consecutive year of drought, an acute phase of a broader regional water crisis characterized by declining rainfall, rising temperatures, water-intensive agriculture, and unsustainable groundwater extraction. Climate change is amplifying these vulnerabilities: lower rainfall totals, higher evaporation rates, and drying soils point to a shift toward more intense and persistent drought conditions under global warming.

Environmental degradation extends beyond water scarcity. Fire in many forests, desertification, and deforestation affect large areas, while industrial and agricultural expansion has destroyed wetlands and freshwater ecosystems, undermined biodiversity and weakening the resilience of communities that depend on these resources. Urban air pollution compounds these challenges; several Iranian cities rank among the most polluted globally, with deteriorating air quality eroding public health and overall quality of life. Iran's exposure to natural hazards further heightens risk: earthquakes, flash floods, and severe droughts interact with land degradation and poor watershed management, reducing the landscape's capacity to retain water and recover after shocks. Long-standing over-extraction, particularly in agriculture, which consumes the vast majority of national water use, continues to erode adaptive capacity.

These domestic pressures mirror global trends. Nearly one-third of major cities worldwide could face severe water stress by 2050 due to urbanization, rising demand, and governance challenges, all magnified by climate change. In Iran, resilience will require diversified water sources, improved demand management, modern and efficient infrastructure, and strengthened institutions to manage scarce resources.

WFP's livelihoods portfolio is designed to reduce environmental pressures while supporting household resilience. Energy-efficient bakery ovens provided to two major refugee settlements aim to reduce reliance on fossil fuels, thereby lowering CO₂ emissions. Logistics plans that deliver two to four months' worth of fortified wheat flour, vegetable oil, and school snacks per cycle reduce transport frequency and associated emissions. Additionally, conducting post-distribution monitoring remotely via phone calls and attending meetings virtually helped reduce vehicle use, further minimizing emissions.

Waste segregation in the settlements promotes recycling and environmental awareness; all waste, including packaging from biscuits and milk distributed to schoolchildren, is collected in bins provided by WFP to every school, ensuring proper disposal and reducing environmental hazards.

WFP systematically screens livelihood activities, including greenhouses, community and home-based bakeries, and workshops for tailoring, bag-making, welding, block making, and mushroom cultivation, using the Environmental & Social Screening Tool to identify risks and mitigation measures prior to implementation.

Environmental Management System (EMS)

While WFP Iran has not yet formally launched an Environmental Management System (EMS), the Country Office applies EMS-aligned practices across energy, water, waste, procurement, and supply chain to reduce its operational footprint and unintended environmental impacts. An internal improvement plan guides actions while the EMS roadmap is being developed.

The country office has replaced legacy lighting with LED fixtures and installed dual-inverter air conditioning units. Inverter compressors automatically modulate to maintain set temperatures, improving comfort and lowering electricity

consumption. In refugee settlements, WFP procured energy-efficient bakery ovens in 2025 to cut fossil fuel use and reduce CO₂ emissions. In the supply chain, WFP consolidated deliveries, moving to two- to four-month cycles, to lower transport frequency, reduce distances traveled, and cut associated emissions while improving cost efficiency and delivery reliability.

Hands-free faucets were installed at the country office to curb wastage and model efficient water use. In parallel, WFP supports livelihoods that adopt water-saving approaches (e.g., greenhouse initiatives), consistent with national water scarcity priorities. A waste-reduction and recycling policy limits paper use through double-sided printing, reuse of single-sided sheets for drafts, and default ink/toner-saving modes. Periodic internal messaging and onboarding briefings reinforce segregation practices and prudent energy use (e.g., AC temperature set points).

The office operates a segregation system with clearly labeled bins for paper, plastics, and batteries. In the office, plastic caps are collected and donated to a charity that procures wheelchairs for persons with disabilities, while used batteries are directed to the same organization to support prosthetic production for children. Procurement specifications prioritize efficiency (e.g., energy-efficient equipment) and durability. On the logistics side, delivery planning that batches commodity (fortified wheat flour, vegetable oil, and school snacks) for longer intervals reduces trips and emissions, consistent with WFP guidance on optimizing network design to lower the carbon intensity of transport. These actions are embedded in staff awareness efforts and vendor instructions for proper handling.

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 maintained nutrition as a central element of its refugee assistance in 2025, ensuring that communities and individuals were able to protect their diets and nutrition status despite the economic pressures and sudden shocks experienced during the year. Refugees across all 20 settlements continued to receive fortified wheat flour and vitamin-enriched vegetable oil throughout the year, combined with cash-based transfers that enabled households to diversify their diets according to preference and nutritional needs. This blend of in-kind and monetary assistance ensured that beneficiaries could access adequate and nutritious food even as inflation persisted.

In response to the income losses caused by the 12-day Iran-Israel conflict and the sharp market inflation that followed, WFP provided an additional one-off cash top-up in July. This temporary support helped families maintain stable food consumption during a period when purchasing power was constrained. Alongside the general assistance, WFP also continued its tailored cash transfers for refugees living with disabilities and for individuals with celiac disease. These adjustments enabled people with specific dietary requirements to purchase suitable foods and sustain the quality of their diets, reinforcing WFP's commitment to inclusive and nutrition-responsive programming.

School-aged refugee girls and boys enrolled in primary and junior high school benefited from WFP's daily snack programme from January to June 2025. The distribution of milk and fortified snacks during the first half of the year contributed to improved attendance and supported children's nutritional well-being. A Joint Assessment Mission (JAM) conducted with United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees in December 2025 confirmed the positive impact of this programme on both learning and nutrition of students. The assessment also recommended introducing awareness-raising on healthy diets and care practices, which the country office plans to integrate into future programming. Due to funding limitations, the school snack programme could not be implemented from October to December, but WFP aims to resume full implementation when resources allow.

Across all nutrition integration indicators, the country office maintained the strong performance observed in the previous year. Assistance continued to ensure that beneficiaries could meet their nutritional needs through fortified food items, or increased value of cash to help them improve their diet diversity.

Throughout 2025, WFP's integrated approach (fortified commodities, targeted cash assistance, responsive adjustments during shocks, and continued engagement with schools and partners) helped refugee households preserve dietary diversity and strengthen their resilience in the face of both acute and long-term stressors. Moving forward, WFP will work to incorporate the JAM's recommendations and expand nutrition awareness components to further reinforce healthy dietary practices among refugee communities.

Partnerships

In 2025, WFP's main cooperating partner for the core refugee support under the Interim Country Strategic Plan (ICSP) remained the Center for Alien and Foreign Immigrants Affairs (CAFIA) of the Ministry of Interior. CAFIA's extensive presence across all refugee settlements enabled uninterrupted implementation of general food distributions, warehouse management, and day-to-day coordination. For emergency preparedness and response, particularly for natural disasters, WFP continued its long-standing cooperation with the Iranian Red Crescent Society (IRCS), the country's nationally designated first responder.

WFP maintained a structured coordination system with CAFIA at both national and provincial levels. This included monthly planning and review meetings at technical level to align distribution schedules, address pipeline challenges, and monitor the implementation environment. Joint efforts were made to refine operational procedures, including commodity handling, storage, distribution, and reporting to ensure timely assistance. When funding constraints necessitated reductions in wheat flour entitlements (from November onwards) and the school snack programme (from October onwards), WFP and CAFIA coordinated to ensure that communities understood the reasons for the adjustments and the expected duration.

WFP also made coordination with CAFIA for conducting regular monitoring exercises (process monitoring, Post Distribution Monitoring, monthly remote monitoring, etc.) as well as Joint Assessment Mission (JAM) with United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR).

The broader political and funding landscape had a significant impact on partnerships in 2025. Regional geopolitical developments, including heightened tensions between Israel and Iran, activation of the snapback mechanism and consequent sanctions, and an international focus on crises elsewhere, particularly efforts related to a ceasefire in Gaza, shifted donor attention and constrained available humanitarian funding for Iran. The loss of one of WFP's major donors further exacerbated the resource gap, triggering reductions in wheat flour entitlements and the suspension of the school snack programme toward the end of the year. Livelihood activities also had to be scaled down due to both the corporate efficiency measures introduced globally in February 2025, and the acute funding shortfalls faced by the operation.

Despite these constraints, WFP managed to secure a contribution from a new government donor, which, though modest, enabled the establishment of an innovation centre in one refugee settlement. The centre aims to pilot small-scale, cost-effective approaches that can strengthen service delivery and support skills development for refugees, especially women and girls, with the potential for replication depending on future funding.

Throughout the year, WFP remained focused on maintaining the continuity of essential assistance while applying strict cost discipline and prioritization. Working through CAFIA proved particularly advantageous in a resource-constrained environment, allowing WFP to minimize operational costs (on warehouse and stock management, food distribution, etc.) and sustain assistance to the most vulnerable.

Looking forward, WFP aims to strengthen its partnerships with CAFIA and IRCS while continuing to advocate for predictable, flexible, and multi-year funding to stabilize ration levels and resume suspended activities such as school snacks and livelihoods. The programme will maintain its focus on safeguarding accountability to affected populations, reinforcing monitoring systems, and identifying opportunities to diversify its donor base, including exploring new government donors and multilateral funding windows as they become available. Through these efforts, WFP remains committed to protecting essential assistance for refugees who live in settlements in Iran despite a challenging operating environment.

Focus on localization

WFP's programme in Iran is based on a localized delivery model that relies on national systems. Through its partnership with the Center for Alien and Foreign Immigrants Affairs (CAFIA), assistance is delivered via government structures embedded across refugee settlements. CAFIA manages settlement-level storage, handling, and distribution of food assistance, which helps WFP avoid parallel systems and significantly reduce operational costs.

In emergencies, WFP works with the Iranian Red Crescent Society (IRCS), the country's legally mandated first responder. With IRCS present in even the most remote areas, this collaboration ensures rapid deployment of assistance at no additional cost to WFP.

Localization is strengthened through regular meetings with CAFIA and joint field visits to assess conditions, review the appropriateness of assistance, and make adjustments as needed. Feedback collected from community representatives further guides programme modifications to ensure relevance and effectiveness.

A modest contribution from a new government donor in 2025 enabled the establishment of an innovation centre in one settlement, designed as a locally managed platform to test small-scale solutions that can enhance programme efficiency and improve refugee skills and self-reliance especially for women and girls.

Focus on UN inter-agency collaboration

WFP's main UN partner in Iran remains the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), with whom it maintains a coordinated approach to refugee protection and assistance. The two agencies work closely to align planning, sharing data, and synchronize activities with national counterparts, particularly CAFIA. Joint field visits, including the 2025 Joint Assessment Mission, helped maintain a common understanding of needs, challenges, and operational priorities.

WFP continued its engagement in UNHCR-led planning processes at both the country and regional levels for the refugee response to Afghanistan situation. Participation in interagency technical groups, including those related to cash, emergency preparedness, education, health, livelihood and protection, ensured that WFP's contributions remained aligned with broader UN strategies. These forums also provided opportunities to harmonize standards, minimize duplication, and reinforce coordinated approaches to community engagement and accountability.

Resource mobilization efforts required close coordination between WFP and UNHCR. With global attention focused on crises elsewhere in the region, the agencies jointly briefed donors on the implications of shrinking humanitarian space and limited funding in Iran. These engagements aimed to protect essential life-saving support and advocate for the resumption of school snacks and livelihoods when resources allow.

WFP also remained an active member of the United Nations Country Team (UNCT), contributing to joint planning, analysis, and coordination efforts under the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework. Throughout 2025, WFP participated in regular UNCT meetings and working sessions, providing updates on funding challenges, and programmatic adjustments affecting refugee communities. WFP engaged in joint advocacy messages, collective risk monitoring, and shared scenario planning initiatives, ensuring coherence with wider UN priorities in the country.

Looking ahead, WFP will continue aligning with UN agencies, while exploring opportunities for integrated programming that leverages each agency's strengths within the national framework and responds to the evolving needs of refugees in Iran

Financial Overview

The 2025 financial year unfolded within the framework of an Interim Country Strategic Plan (ICSP) that remained broadly well-resourced, with cumulative funding for the Iran ICSP (2023-2027) reaching 51 percent of its overall needs-based requirements. During the reporting year, the Country Portfolio Needs amounted to USD 8.2 million. The original Implementation Plan (IP) was set at USD 7.2 million but was later adjusted to USD 6 million as part of a corporate calibration exercise aimed at ensuring stronger alignment between planning assumptions, funding visibility, and operational capacity.

Confirmed contributions for 2025 reached USD 3.7 million, primarily from ECHO (USD 3.4 million) and the Government of Japan (USD 360,000). These new inflows were complemented by USD 1 million in multilateral allocations, small private-sector contributions, and a significant carry-over of roughly USD 4.6 million from 2024. Together, these resources exceeded the revised IP requirements and provided sufficient liquidity for programme implementation. However, the predominantly earmarked nature of the contributions, largely restricted to cash-based transfers, limited the flexibility required to sustain the in-kind components of the assistance. As a result, despite the strong financial position on paper, WFP faced operational constraints that affected both school feeding and general food distributions.

From October to December 2025, WFP experienced an interruption in the school snack programme due to the absence of unearmarked or food-designated resources, interrupting snack distributions for more than 9,000 schoolchildren. Additionally, in November and December, WFP reduced wheat flour entitlements for approximately 33,300 refugees, from 12 kg to 9 kg per person per month, in order to extend available stocks and ensure uninterrupted coverage. These temporary disruptions highlight the operational challenges that arise when the majority of resources are earmarked toward a single transfer modality.

Expenditures for the year reached 84 percent of the original IP and 102 percent of the revised IP. The expenditure level above the revised plan was largely attributable to a one-time cash top-up provided to refugees to help them cope with economic pressures arising from the 12-day Iran-Israel conflict. The cash top-up was fully funded through earmarked cash contributions and did not generate additional strain on resources for in-kind assistance. Throughout the year, the Country Office conducted monthly meetings with the resource management committee to review budget and balance implementation needs with funding restrictions, ensuring resources were used efficiently despite limited flexibility.

The donor landscape shifted in 2025, with one of WFP's long-standing donors discontinuing support, likely due to broader geopolitical priorities and the international focus on efforts related to the Gaza ceasefire process. This development reduced forward visibility and underscored the importance of diversifying funding sources. Despite this challenge, WFP successfully mobilized a modest but strategically valuable contribution from New Zealand as a new donor, enabling the establishment of an innovation centre in Semnan settlement. The centre will serve as a safe, dedicated space for community engagement, particularly supporting women and girls in building skills, fostering social connections, and strengthening resilience.

Overall, while total funding available for 2025 surpassed the revised implementation plan, the experience of the year demonstrated that the flexibility of resources remains critical. The temporary suspension of school snacks and reduced wheat flour entitlements illustrate how earmarking can affect programme continuity even when overall funding levels appear adequate. Moving into 2026, securing predictable, multilateral, and unearmarked resources will be vital to stabilize in-kind pipelines and maintain balanced assistance packages, and enhance WFP's ability to respond effectively to shocks within an increasingly complex humanitarian environment.

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

Result chain	Country Portfolio Needs	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
SDG Target 1. Access to Food	6,827,709	5,226,196	7,810,078	5,734,646
SO01: Food insecure refugees and other crisis-affected populations in Iran are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs throughout the year	6,827,709	5,226,196	7,810,078	5,734,646
Activity 01: Provide unconditional food assistance to food-insecure refugees and other vulnerable households	5,755,272	4,679,760	6,696,422	5,255,108
Activity 02: Provide conditional support, especially to refugee women and girls, to incentivize education and enhance livelihoods	993,523	467,521	537,157	479,539
Activity 03: Support national disaster response, especially through the provision of emergency food assistance to crisis-affected population in Iran.	78,914	78,915	0	0
Non-activity specific	0	0	576,499	0
SDG Target 8. Global Partnership	50,500	10,100	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	10,100	0	0

Activity 04: Provide cash transfer, coordination or other services to partners	 50,500	 10,100	 0	 0
Non-SDG Target	 0	 0	 679,483	 0
Total Direct Operational Costs	 6,878,209	 5,236,296	 8,489,561	 5,734,646
Direct Support Costs (DSC)	 834,871	 478,459	 1,040,368	 419,705
Total Direct Costs	 7,713,080	 5,714,755	 9,529,929	 6,154,351
Indirect Support Costs (ISC)	 497,669	 370,743	 336,504	 336,504
Grand Total	 8,210,749	 6,085,498	 9,866,433	 6,490,855

Data Notes

Operational context

[1] UNHCR Iran Factsheet, 2025 | <https://data.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/121100>

[2] IOM and UNHCR reports on Afghan returns, 2025 | <https://www.iom.int/news/record-afghan-migrants-return-iran>

[3] World Bank and Statistical Center of Iran, 2025 | <https://data.worldbank.org/country/iran>

Strategic outcome 01

[1] During the 2025 school year, no school feeding items were distributed from October to December due to a funding shortfall. Additionally, based on children's preference for biscuits over date bars (High Energy Biscuits), WFP procured more biscuits and fewer date bars than originally planned.

Environmental sustainability

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.

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 outcome & cross-cutting indicators

The "No data" function has been introduced in the logframe module for reporting on outcome indicators (from 2025) and on cross-cutting indicators (from 2024 onwards). This function ensures that no data fields in the ACR data tables remain empty without explanation. The "No data" function can be applied to outcome and cross-cutting indicators at the target and follow-up levels and to cross-cutting indicators at the baseline as well. 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	17,311	81%
	female	20,394	16,630	82%
	total	41,714	33,941	81%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	845	666	79%
	female	840	666	79%
	total	1,685	1,332	79%
24-59 months	male	1,890	1,460	77%
	female	1,530	1,093	71%
	total	3,420	2,553	75%
5-11 years	male	3,589	3,069	86%
	female	3,547	3,105	88%
	total	7,136	6,174	87%
12-17 years	male	3,327	2,762	83%
	female	2,899	2,430	84%
	total	6,226	5,192	83%
18-59 years	male	10,069	8,022	80%
	female	10,678	8,670	81%
	total	20,747	16,692	80%
60+ years	male	1,600	1,332	83%
	female	900	666	74%
	total	2,500	1,998	80%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
IDP	5,000	0	0%
Refugee	35,900	33,293	93%
Resident	814	648	80%

Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
School based programmes	11,000	9,261	84%
Unconditional Resource Transfers	40,000	33,292	83%

Annual Food Transfer (mt)

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Access to Food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Biscuits	73	52	71%
High Energy Biscuits	83	10	13%
Rations	36	0	0%
Uht Milk	401	182	45%
Vegetable Oil	340	322	95%
Wheat Flour	5,040	4,617	92%

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	3,196,622	134%

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.1.1 Number of people receiving assistance unconditionally or conditionally (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	All	General Distribution	Female	17,150	16,313	
			Male	17,850	16,979	
			Total	35,000	33,292	
A.2.1 Quantity of food provided through conditional or unconditional assistance			MT	5,380	4,938.66	
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	2,317,680	3,133,186	
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		General Distribution	Number	12,780,000	23,800,043	
B.1.1 Quantity of fortified food provided through conditional or unconditional assistance			MT	5,380	4,938.66	
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	4,526	
			Male	5,902	4,735	
			Total	11,000	9,261	
A.2.4 Quantity of food provided to girls and boys through emergency school-based programmes			MT	557	244.85	
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		School feeding (on-site)	Number	1,947,000	1,118,076	
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	1,917	
			Total	2,010	1,917	
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	990	712	
			Total	990	712	

A.3.2 Total value of cash transferred to family members of girls and boys benefiting from school-based programmes			USD	71,280	63,435
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		School feeding (take-home rations)	Number	594,000	396,110

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.1.1 Number of people receiving assistance unconditionally or conditionally (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	All	General Distribution	Female	2,450	
			Male	2,550	
			Total	5,000	
A.2.1 Quantity of food provided through conditional or unconditional assistance			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	68.4

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
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.3: Number of governmental institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	Household/ individual skill & livelihood creation (CCS)	Number	1	1
C.8: Value of assets and infrastructure handed over to national stakeholders as part of WFP capacity strengthening support	C.8.1: Value of assets and infrastructure handed over to national stakeholders as part of WFP capacity strengthening support	Household/ individual skill & livelihood creation (CCS)	US\$	100,000	62,025

Outcome Results

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

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
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Target Group: Refugees residing inside settlements - **Location:** Iran - **Modality:** Cash, Food - **Subactivity:** General Distribution

1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	45	≥52	≥52	88.9	57.8	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	62.1	≥65	≥65	89.2	71.7	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	59.5	≥63	≥63	89.2	69.2	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	30	≤28	≤28	11.1	23.4	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	29.3	≤28	≤28	8.4	20.8	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	29.4	≤28	≤28	8.6	21.3	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	25	≤20	≤20	0	18.8	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	8.6	≤7	≤7	2.3	7.5	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	11.1	≤9	≤9	2.2	9.5	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.3: Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	14.37	≤13	≤14	12.07	17.8	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	12.45	≤11	≤12	8.72	16.3	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	12.74	≤11.3	≤12	8.96	16.5	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	26.3	≤24	≤24	14.8	20.31	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	28	≤25	≤25	25.9	32.76	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	27.9	≤25	≤25	25.1	30.53	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	42.1	≤40	≤40	63	45.31	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	44.5	≤42	≤42	34.3	39.59	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	44.3	≤42	≤42	36.4	40.62	WFP programme monitoring

1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	31.6	≤31	≤31	22.2	34.38	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	25	≤25	≤25	33.7	22.87	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	25.6	≤25	≤25	32.8	24.93	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.4: 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	6.1	4.78	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	2.3	≥8	≥8	5.7	3.92	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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
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Target Group: All - **Location:** Iran - **Modality:** Cash - **Subactivity:** School feeding (take-home rations)

1.1.47: Retention rate, by grade: Retention rate	Female		≥98	≥98	89.84		Secondary data
	Overall		≥98	≥98	89.84		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	0
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\$	50,000	0

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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Refugees residing inside settlements - Location: Iran - Modality: - - Subactivity: General Distribution							
CC.3.5: Proportion of women and men reporting economic empowerment	Overall	Not collected	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not collected	Not collected	-

Protection indicators

Protection indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
CC.1.4: 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	161	113	Secondary data
	Male	21	Not applicable	Not applicable	243	158	Secondary data
	Overall	40	Not applicable	Not applicable	404	271	Secondary data
CC.1.5: Country office meets or exceeds UNDIS entity accountability framework standards concerning accessibility (QCPR)	Overall	Approaching	Meeting	Approaching	Missing	Missing	Secondary data
CC.1.6: Country Office Score on Meeting Standards for the Identification and Documentation of Conflict Analysis and Conflict Sensitivity Risks, and Implementation of Mitigation Measures	Overall	Not collected		Not applicable	Not applicable		-

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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Refugees residing inside settlements - Location: Iran - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution							
CC.1.1: 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
CC.1.2: Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	63	=100	=100	100	90.62	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	91	=100	=100	98.26	90.78	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	88.5	=100	=100	98.38	90.76	WFP programme monitoring

CC.1.3: Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	100	=90	=100	92.59	96.88	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	98.5	=90	=100	93.31	90.78	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	98.4	=90	=100	93.26	91.88	WFP programme monitoring

Accountability to affected people indicators

Accountability indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
CC.2.2: 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
CC.2.3: Country office has a functioning community feedback mechanism	Overall	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	WFP survey
CC.2.4: Country office has an action plan on community engagement	Overall	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	WFP survey
CC.2.5: 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 applicable	Not collected	Not collected	-
	Male	Not collected	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not collected	Not collected	-
	Overall	Not collected	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not collected	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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Refugees residing inside settlements - Location: Iran - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution							
CC.2.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female		≥80	≥80	66.67		WFP programme monitoring
	Male		≥80	≥80	67.73		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall		≥80	≥80	67.65		WFP programme monitoring

Nutrition integration indicators

Nutrition integration indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
CC.5.1: 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	100	Secondary data
	Male	100	=100	=100	100	100	Secondary data
	Overall	100	=100	=100	100	100	Secondary data
CC.5.3: Nutrition-sensitive score	Overall	6	≥8	≥4	6		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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Refugees residing inside settlements - Location: Iran - Modality: - - Subactivity: General Distribution							
CC.5.2: 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

Cover page photo © WFP/Neda Mobarra

WFP supports refugees in 20 settlements by providing a staple food families rely on every day.

World Food Programme

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

Financial Section

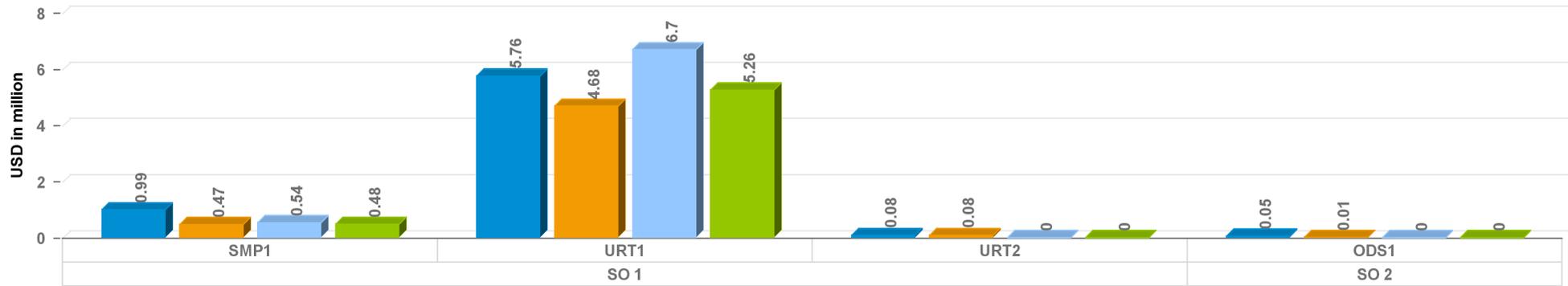
Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.

Annual Country Report

Iran Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2023-2027)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

Annual CPB Overview



Strategic Outcomes and Activities

■ Country Portfolio Needs ■ 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 2025 (2023-2027)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	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	Non Activity Specific	0	0	576,499	0
		Provide conditional support, especially to refugee women and girls, to incentivize education and enhance livelihoods	993,523	467,521	537,157	479,539
		Provide unconditional food assistance to food-insecure refugees and other vulnerable households	5,755,272	4,679,760	6,696,422	5,255,108
		Support national disaster response, especially through the provision of emergency food assistance to crisis-affected population in Iran.	78,914	78,915	0	0
Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			6,827,709	5,226,196	7,810,078	5,734,646
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	10,100	0	0
Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)			50,500	10,100	0	0
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	679,483	0
Subtotal SDG Target			0	0	679,483	0

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Annual Country Report

Iran Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2023-2027)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
			6,878,209	5,236,296	8,489,561	5,734,646
			834,871	478,459	1,040,368	419,705
			7,713,080	5,714,755	9,529,929	6,154,351
			497,669	370,743	336,504	336,504
			8,210,749	6,085,498	9,866,433	6,490,855


CHIEF, CFORC
Michael Hemling

Chief
Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Country Portfolio Needs

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

Latest approved prioritized funding requirements, derived from needs-based plan (incl. ISC), which is prioritized and adjusted based on the funding forecasts, 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

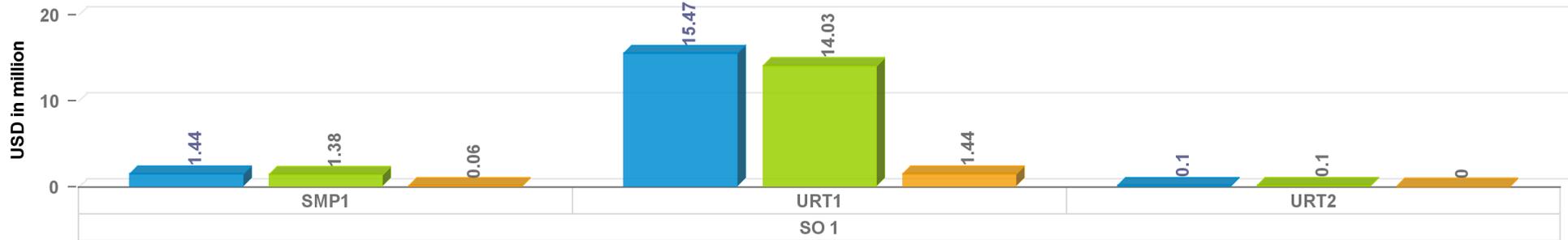
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

Iran Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2023-2027)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (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 2025 (2023-2027)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	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	2,720,345	1,438,475	0	1,438,475	1,380,857	57,618
		Provide unconditional food assistance to food-insecure refugees and other vulnerable households	18,839,259	15,466,556	0	15,466,556	14,025,242	1,441,314
		Support national disaster response, especially through the provision of emergency food assistance to crisis-affected population in Iran.	215,883	95,291	0	95,291	95,291	0
		Non Activity Specific	0	576,499	0	576,499	0	576,499
Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			21,775,488	17,576,822	0	17,576,822	15,501,390	2,075,432

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Annual Country Report

Iran Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2023-2027)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
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	606,000	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)			606,000	0	0	0	0	0
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	679,483	0	679,483	0	679,483
Subtotal SDG Target			0	679,483	0	679,483	0	679,483
Total Direct Operational Cost			22,381,488	18,256,305	0	18,256,305	15,501,390	2,754,915
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			2,160,034	2,108,952	0	2,108,952	1,488,288	620,664
Total Direct Costs			24,541,521	20,365,257	0	20,365,257	16,989,679	3,375,578
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			1,552,878	1,226,958		1,226,958	1,226,958	0
Grand Total			26,094,400	21,592,215	0	21,592,215	18,216,637	3,375,578

This donor financial report is interim


CHIEF, CFORC
 Michael Hemling
 Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Country Portfolio Needs

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