



# Standard Project Report 2015

## World Food Programme in Iran, Islamic Republic of (IR)

### Food Assistance and Education Incentive for Afghan and Iraqi Refugees in the Islamic Republic of Iran

Reporting period: 1 January - 31 December 2015

Project Information	
Project Number	200310
Project Category	Single Country PRRO
Overall Planned Beneficiaries	30,200
Planned Beneficiaries in 2015	30,200
Total Beneficiaries in 2015	29,002

Key Project Dates	
Project Approval Date	May 31, 2013
Planned Start Date	July 01, 2013
Actual Start Date	July 01, 2013
Project End Date	December 31, 2016
Financial Closure Date	N/A

Approved budget in USD	
Food and Related Costs	10,056,798
Capacity Dev.t and Augmentation	N/A
Direct Support Costs	2,162,019
Cash-Based Transfers and Related Costs	N/A
Indirect Support Costs	855,317
<b>Total</b>	<b>13,074,133</b>

Commodities	Metric Tonnes
Planned Commodities in 2015	4,654
Actual Commodities 2015	3,258
Total Approved Commodities	16,121

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# COUNTRY OVERVIEW



## Country Background

The Islamic Republic of Iran, an upper middle-income country with an estimated population of 79 million, per capita gross domestic product (GDP) of USD 15,572 ranked 69 out of 188 on the 2015 UNDP Human Development Index and 114 of 155 on the Gender Inequality Index.

Iran is the 4th largest refugee hosting country, with just under 1 million refugees. This figure includes 840,000 Afghan and 42,000 Iraqi refugees, of whom 97 percent live in the urban areas. The remaining 3 percent, identified as the most vulnerable, live in designated official settlements where the government provides basic health care services, education, and housing.

In 2010, the government removed subsidies on basic food, fuel and electricity, from which refugees had benefited; this was replaced with cash transfers to vulnerable Iranians only. Government policies discourage the integration of refugees into Iranian society, and voluntary repatriation or resettlement to a third country remains the only durable solution for refugees.

In 2012, the Governments of Iran, Afghanistan and Pakistan, with support from UNHCR and the international community, signed a multi-year Solutions Strategy for Afghan Refugees (SSAR) to support voluntary repatriation. However, due to poor living conditions and heightened insecurity in their respective countries of origin, since 2008 the overall return figures have steadily declined, with only 10,000 to 20,000 individuals returning each year.

In 2012, a WFP and UNHCR Joint Assessment Mission (JAM) highlighted disparities among refugee households in the 19 settlements under WFP assistance. Disparities were mainly attributed to refugees' access to jobs and

livelihood opportunities which differ widely depending on geographical location of settlements and distances from urban centers. The JAM further highlighted the limitations of work opportunities for women headed households and underlined the needs of this vulnerable group. An independent Operations Evaluation of the PRRO in 2014 confirmed that refugees living in settlements were generally poorer and more vulnerable to food insecurity. It further reaffirmed that continuation of WFP assistance was essential to maintaining acceptable levels of food security and nutrition among the refugees.

In recent years UNHCR has financially supported the government to guarantee the provision of basic health services and education to refugees. UNHCR signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the Ministries of Health, Interior and Labour in May 2015 ensuring the inclusion of all registered refugees in the Universal Public Health Insurance Scheme which became operational in October 2015 and will continue until March 2016.

## Summary Of WFP Assistance

WFP food assistance to refugees in Iran began in 1987, with the influx of Afghan refugees followed by Iraqi refugees fleeing wars in their respective countries. Upon the request of the government, WFP has been assisting refugees in settlements throughout these years.

In response to the 2012 JAM recommendations, the continuation of WFP food assistance focused on the vulnerability status of refugee households for which WFP launched a two year Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO 200310). Following a mid-term evaluation in October 2014, WFP began the implementation of recommendations to improve food delivery, monitoring system, targeting and gender approaches. Consequently, the PRRO was extended by 18 months to December 2016. A JAM by WFP and UNHCR is planned for April 2016.

WFP provides food assistance through monthly targeted general food distribution (GFD). In addition WFP provides take-home entitlements of fortified vegetable oil to all girls attending primary and secondary schools as an incentive for parents to send their daughters to school, which in turn may prevent their early marriage. Female primary school teachers working in those schools also receive take-home entitlements of fortified vegetable oil as an incentive for supporting refugee girls' education. Take-home entitlements of fortified vegetable oil are provided to young men and women attending vocational skills training courses. These training courses aim to enhance the capabilities of young refugees, contributing to their successful reintegration into their home country, or into a third country if resettled. Participation in the skills training courses provides the youth with an opportunity to learn new skills for which they are officially credited.

WFP assistance is aligned with Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger, 2: Achieve universal primary education, and 3: Promote gender equality and empowerment of women.

Beneficiaries	Male	Female	Total
Children (under 5 years)	2,030	1,740	3,770
Children (5-18 years)	4,640	4,350	8,990
Adults (18 years plus)	8,121	8,121	16,242
<b>Total number of beneficiaries in 2015</b>	<b>14,791</b>	<b>14,211</b>	<b>29,002</b>

Distribution (mt)						
Project Type	Cereals	Oil	Pulses	Mix	Other	Total
Single Country PRRO	2,556	312	350	0	40	3,258
<b>Total Food Distributed in 2015</b>	<b>2,556</b>	<b>312</b>	<b>350</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>3,258</b>

# OPERATIONAL SPR

## Operational Objectives and Relevance

PRRO 200310 was in line with the UNHCR and government's policy on durable solutions for refugees, which defines repatriation as the only possible outcome, but recognizes the need to support host governments in assisting refugees. The operation was aligned with UNHCR activities providing assistance to refugees living in settlements in Iran. The removal of government subsidies on basic goods and services in 2010 exacerbated refugees' ability to meet their food needs. A worsening economic situation and lack of job opportunities coupled with the effects of the international sanctions imposed on the country over the past four years negatively impacted refugees' food security, increasing the necessity and relevance of international humanitarian assistance to this vulnerable group.

The PRRO aimed to address the basic food needs of the most vulnerable Afghan and Iraqi refugees in Iran, increasing access to education for refugee girls and providing skills development opportunities for young men and women. Under the relief component, WFP provided a GFD to refugee populations living in settlements throughout the country. Through its recovery component, the PRRO provided take home entitlements of fortified vegetable oil (four bottles per student per month) to primary and secondary school girls inside the settlements, and to male and female participants in skills training courses as an incentive for their attendance.

In line with WFP Strategic Objectives 1 and 2, the specific objectives of the PRRO were to improve food consumption and dietary diversity of vulnerable refugee households and to increase access to education and human capital development for refugee children and youth.

## Results

### *Beneficiaries, Targeting and Distribution*

Beneficiaries of WFP food assistance under the PRRO were Afghan and Iraqi refugees living in 19 official settlements located in 13 provinces, the majority of which were in remote rural areas. Refugees living in settlements were found to be particularly vulnerable as they had limited employment opportunities, no access to farmland, and were not allowed to keep livestock.

WFP provided targeted GFD through two varying food baskets to all refugees living in settlement based on the household's livelihood status. A full food basket, which contained fortified wheat flour, fortified vegetable oil, whole green lentils, rice and sugar, was distributed amongst extremely vulnerable beneficiaries and was designed to cover 100 percent of their daily energy requirements (2,185 kcal per person per day). The second type or 'partial' food basket comprised fortified wheat flour, fortified vegetable oil and whole green lentils, and was designed to meet 64 percent of their daily energy requirements (1,340 kcal per person per day). GFD sought to address disparities that existed among refugee households in the settlements in terms of income and access to food.

At the beginning of the PRRO, WFP, UNHCR and the Bureau for Aliens and Foreign Immigrants' Affairs (BAFIA) agreed on vulnerability criteria that identified extremely vulnerable households, including households headed by women, those with elderly or chronically ill people, and households having only one income earner. The additional cost of treatment of chronic diseases and lack of job opportunities for women were regarded as important factors contributing to vulnerability of a household. Refugee council members and other key informants in the settlements played an important role in identifying and registering these extremely vulnerable households, ensuring that no vulnerable household was excluded. UNHCR further used WFP's targeting criteria to identify extremely vulnerable households for their medical insurance scheme, which was relaunched in 2015 and under which, all WFP beneficiaries who received full food entitlements were found eligible by UNHCR to receive free medical insurance.

WFP reached almost all planned beneficiaries for GFD. Although there was no major change in the total number of beneficiaries within the settlements, a deterioration in the economic status of some households due to a lack of job opportunities and an increased number of refugees who became chronically ill and in need of medical treatment either due to work related injuries associated with heavy manual labour or with old age. Through monthly contact with settlement officials, WFP collected information on distributions pertaining to recipient numbers and population changes.

The local purchase of fortified wheat flour, whole green lentils, rice and fortified vegetable oil from local markets enabled reduced delivery times and pipeline gaps. However, a lack of funds, particularly at the beginning of the

year, resulted in some beneficiaries receiving less food than planned. There were shortages of fortified wheat flour, rice, sugar and whole green lentils mostly during the first half of 2015. Whenever there was a shortage of stocks, WFP prioritized extremely vulnerable households to receive distributions, ensuring that this group would be the last to go for any prolonged period of time without receiving food assistance.

The change in the national curriculum system came into effect in 2015 resulting in larger numbers of primary and secondary school beneficiaries and female teachers being registered under the school feeding activity: primary and secondary schools increased the number of grades from 8 to 9 grades. Although more female students received four bottles of oil each month, because of the smaller packaging of the locally purchased vegetable oil (each bottle was 0.81 litres instead of 0.92 litres) the overall distributed tonnage did not increase.

Prolonged negotiations between UNHCR and the government to reach an agreement on the provision of skills training courses in addition to a low number of registered trainees (less than half of planned), were the main constraints restricting the full implementation of food for training component and resulted in underachievement both in the number of beneficiaries reached and in the quantity of fortified vegetable oil distributed under this activity.

Beneficiary Category	Planned			Actual			% Actual v. Planned		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
<b>Total Beneficiaries</b>	15,402	14,798	30,200	14,791	14,211	29,002	96.0%	96.0%	96.0%
<b>By Age-group:</b>									
Children (under 5 years)	2,114	1,812	3,926	2,030	1,740	3,770	96.0%	96.0%	96.0%
Children (5-18 years)	4,832	4,530	9,362	4,640	4,350	8,990	96.0%	96.0%	96.0%
Adults (18 years plus)	8,456	8,456	16,912	8,121	8,121	16,242	96.0%	96.0%	96.0%
<b>By Residence status:</b>									
Refugees	15,310	14,709	30,019	14,702	14,126	28,828	96.0%	96.0%	96.0%
Residents	92	89	181	-	174	174	-	195.5%	96.1%

Activity	Planned			Actual			% Actual v. Planned		
	Food	CBT	Total	Food	CBT	Total	Food	CBT	Total
General Distribution (GD)	30,000	-	30,000	28,828	-	28,828	96.1%	-	96.1%
School Feeding (take-home rations)	3,200	-	3,200	3,408	-	3,408	106.5%	-	106.5%
Food-Assistance-for-Training	150	-	150	60	-	60	40.0%	-	40.0%

Beneficiary Category	Planned			Actual			% Actual v. Planned		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
<b>General Distribution (GD)</b>									
People participating in general distributions	15,300	14,700	30,000	14,702	14,126	28,828	96.1%	96.1%	96.1%
<b>Total participants</b>	<b>15,300</b>	<b>14,700</b>	<b>30,000</b>	<b>14,702</b>	<b>14,126</b>	<b>28,828</b>	<b>96.1%</b>	<b>96.1%</b>	<b>96.1%</b>
<b>Total beneficiaries</b>	<b>15,300</b>	<b>14,700</b>	<b>30,000</b>	<b>14,702</b>	<b>14,126</b>	<b>28,828</b>	<b>96.1%</b>	<b>96.1%</b>	<b>96.1%</b>

Table 3: Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity (excluding nutrition)									
Beneficiary Category	Planned			Actual			% Actual v. Planned		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
<b>School Feeding (take-home rations)</b>									
Children receiving take-home rations in primary schools	-	2,350	2,350	-	2,498	2,498	-	106.3%	106.3%
Children receiving take-home rations in secondary schools	-	650	650	-	736	736	-	113.2%	113.2%
Activity supporters	-	200	200	-	174	174	-	87.0%	87.0%
<b>Total participants</b>	-	<b>3,200</b>	<b>3,200</b>	-	<b>3,408</b>	<b>3,408</b>	-	<b>106.5%</b>	<b>106.5%</b>
<b>Total beneficiaries</b>	-	<b>3,200</b>	<b>3,200</b>	-	<b>3,408</b>	<b>3,408</b>	-	<b>106.5%</b>	<b>106.5%</b>
<b>Food-Assistance-for-Training</b>									
People participating in trainings	75	75	150	36	24	60	48.0%	32.0%	40.0%
<b>Total participants</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>48.0%</b>	<b>32.0%</b>	<b>40.0%</b>
<b>Total beneficiaries</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>48.0%</b>	<b>32.0%</b>	<b>40.0%</b>

The total number of beneficiaries includes all targeted persons who were provided with WFP food/cash/vouchers during the reporting period - either as a recipient/participant or from a household food ration distributed to one of these recipients/participants.

Commodity	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual v. Planned
Lentils	489	350	71.5%
Rice	516	363	70.4%
Sugar	65	40	61.9%
Vegetable Oil	344	312	90.6%
Wheat Flour	3,240	2,193	67.7%
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,654</b>	<b>3,258</b>	<b>70.0%</b>

## Story Worth Telling

Mina, aged 9, is the youngest member in her family of six. She lives with her mother, grandmother, sister and two brothers in Bani Najar camp in Khuzestan province, southwest Iran. Her family moved to the camp from Ahwaz city in 2013 when their province was declared a 'no-go area' by the government, and families were given the option of moving to a camp.

Mina's bother Ahmad, aged 16, is the eldest male in the family since their father passed away two years ago. As the self-designated head of household, Ahmad had to give up school in order to earn money by working in construction as an unskilled daily labourer. "He could have earned more money by finding a regular and less arduous job if he had a high-school graduation certificate," Mina explains. She is the only one in her family attending school and already feels very important in her household when it comes to tasks requiring reading or writing. Mina says, "My sister never had the opportunity to go to school. She married two years ago at the age of 14 and like both my grandmother and mother cannot read or write. My grandma who has a great influence on our family never allowed any girl in our family go to school while we lived in the city. But when we arrived to this camp three years ago, my brother insisted on registering my name in the settlement primary school when he heard about the WFP project which gives girls an incentive of vegetable oil for regularly attending school. Even my grandma approved when she saw I could contribute four bottles of fortified vegetable oil to the household each month just by going to school."



To promote gender parity and acknowledge the right of girls to access education, Mina and her family can benefit from this project to complete both her primary and secondary education. Mina extols the programme, "I am so lucky. If we had not come to this camp I would not be going to school and would have probably had to marry soon. I want to become a teacher and so I can teach my mother and grandmother to read and write someday."

## Progress Towards Gender Equality

There was a notable increase in the proportion of households where women were the decision makers, together with a substantial decrease in the proportion of households where men either were the sole decision makers or where men and women together were jointly deciding over the use of food. This indicated a clear division of responsibility at household level between men and women, whereby men were responsible for the economics of the family outside and women were in charge of decisions within the household, including decisions on the utilization of food. The changes recorded can be perceived as empowerment of women at the household level as they are now being consulted on family decisions and can lead to progress toward gender equity in the long term. During interviews, women living in the refugee camps mentioned having increased control over general household issues, this is indicative of a significant change in the mindset of an otherwise conservative and very traditional male dominated society. The issuance of WFP entitlement cards under the name of women for each household, which has become standard practice over the years, has further contributed to the sense of self-worth and empowerment of women at household level.

Conversely however, although women's involvement in social activities has increased slightly in recent years, many serious cultural challenges remain at community level and among the refugee elders, including the need for women to have a male chaperone while in public. The number of women in leadership positions and project management committees did not increase in the settlements despite continuous advocacy from WFP, UNHCR and BAFIA. This too can, in part, be attributed to the cultural norms associated with the male dominated society, where women participating in events external to the household run the risk of being ostracized from society.

The take-home entitlement continued to be an important factor in a households' decisions to send girls to school and thus preventing their early marriage for as long as girls attended school. Child marriages are a tradition in Afghan culture, and girls as young as 10 years of age are often married off or betrothed in order to reduce the economic burden on the girls' family. The fortified vegetable oil received by the girls for each month of regular attendance at school contributed to the economic support of the family and combined with WFP awareness raising activities with community members on harmfulness of child marriages, minimized the insistence on the early marriage of girl children. Gender disparity between girls and boys has decreased dramatically over the years; the gap in absolute enrollment of eligible girls and enrolled girls has more than halved since the inception of this project activity in 1999, at which point only 30 percent of those at school age were actually enrolled in school. This is in stark contrast to the latest figures registered by settlement authorities which indicated more than 80 percent of school aged girls attending school regularly. Interviews with stakeholders including settlement and school authorities and with refugees themselves reaffirm that the additional income brought in by the girls from the take-home entitlements has been a deterring factor in families willingness to agree to early marriages for the girls.

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>				
<i>IRAN, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2016.12 , Base value: 2014.12 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12</i>	=15.00	15.00		10.00
<b>Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>				
<i>IRAN, School Feeding (take-home rations) , Project End Target: 2016.12 , Base value: 2014.12 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12</i>	=13.00	13.00		8.00
<b>Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>				
<i>IRAN, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2016.12 , Base value: 2014.12 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12</i>	=65.00	65.00		87.00



Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>				
<i>IRAN, School Feeding (take-home rations) , Project End Target: 2016.12 , Base value: 2014.12 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12</i>	=67.00	67.00		87.00
<b>Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>				
<i>IRAN, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2016.12 , Base value: 2014.12 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12</i>	=20.00	20.00		5.00
<b>Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>				
<i>IRAN, School Feeding (take-home rations) , Project End Target: 2016.12 , Base value: 2014.12 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12</i>	=20.00	20.00		3.00
<b>Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees</b>				
<i>IRAN, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2016.12 , Base value: 2013.12 , Previous Follow-up: 2014.12 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12</i>	>50.00	24.00	44.00	43.00
<b>Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution</b>				
<i>IRAN, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2016.12 , Base value: 2014.12 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12</i>	=60.00	22.00		22.00

## Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations

All settlements in-country are managed by BAFIA of the Ministry of Interior. Warehouses where WFP food is delivered to and stored are located inside the perimeters of the settlements where refugees live. Distribution takes place at the warehouses which are usually located at the center of the settlements, usually a short commute on foot for refugees. Safety problems travelling to and from the distribution sites were not reported. Distribution of fortified vegetable oil entitlements for education and training components took place inside the settlements and no safety concerns were reported.

Those refugees who reported safety concerns, mostly from households headed by women, referred to difficulties in carrying heavy food baskets (sometimes in excess of 80 kg) for a family of five and would require additional support in transportation, such as the use of a wheelbarrow to transport the food entitlements. Although some wheelbarrows were available in each settlement and used communally, they were in high demand during distribution days.

Although the majority of men and women were aware of their entitlements, WFP targeting criteria and distribution dates, most of those interviewed reported they were not aware of WFP's complaint mechanism, explaining the overall low result for this accountability indicator.

According to recommendations of an independent evaluation mission on enhancing the verification and complaint mechanism, complaint boxes were delivered to all settlements in the second half of 2015. Settlement authorities placed complaint boxes close to distribution sites and explained the mechanism to beneficiaries. WFP staff reiterated the confidentiality of the complaint boxes to refugees during field visits, encouraging refugees to utilize this mechanism in addition to preexisting channels of communication, through phone and email. Although approximately 400 letters were collected from these boxes, many of the letters were from refugees complaining about a lack of job opportunities and requesting to be shifted from partial to full entitlement lists as they did not earn enough to be able to meet their food needs. A large number of responses from beneficiaries, especially women who were unaware of complaint mechanisms, indicated that more directed advocacy and awareness raising should be done within the refugee community to ensure that all refugees are aware and make use of complaint boxes if required.

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>Proportion of assisted people (men) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)</b>				
<i>IRAN, Food-Assistance-for-Training , Project End Target: 2016.12 , Base value: 2014.12 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12</i>	=80.00	90.00		16.00
<b>Proportion of assisted people (men) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)</b>				
<i>IRAN, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2016.12 , Base value: 2014.12 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12</i>	=80.00	90.00		16.00
<b>Proportion of assisted people (men) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site</b>				
<i>IRAN, Food-Assistance-for-Training , Project End Target: 2016.12 , Base value: 2014.12 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12</i>	=100.00	100.00		100.00
<b>Proportion of assisted people (men) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site</b>				
<i>IRAN, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2016.12 , Base value: 2014.12 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12</i>	=100.00	100.00		98.00
<b>Proportion of assisted people (women) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)</b>				
<i>IRAN, Food-Assistance-for-Training , Project End Target: 2016.12 , Base value: 2014.12 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12</i>	=80.00	90.00		9.00
<b>Proportion of assisted people (women) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)</b>				
<i>IRAN, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2016.12 , Base value: 2014.12 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12</i>	=80.00	90.00		9.00
<b>Proportion of assisted people (women) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)</b>				
<i>IRAN, School Feeding (take-home rations) , Project End Target: 2016.12 , Base value: 2014.12 , Previous Follow-up: 2014.12 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12</i>	=80.00	90.00	90.00	9.00
<b>Proportion of assisted people (women) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme sites</b>				
<i>IRAN, Food-Assistance-for-Training , Project End Target: 2016.12 , Base value: 2014.12 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12</i>	=100.00	100.00		100.00
<b>Proportion of assisted people (women) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme sites</b>				
<i>IRAN, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2016.12 , Base value: 2014.12 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12</i>	=100.00	100.00		96.00
<b>Proportion of assisted people (women) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme sites</b>				
<i>IRAN, School Feeding (take-home rations) , Project End Target: 2016.12 , Base value: 2014.12 , Previous Follow-up: 2014.12 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12</i>	=100.00	100.00	100.00	98.00

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>IRAN, Food-Assistance-for-Training , Project End Target: 2016.12 , Base value: 2014.12 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12</i>	=80.00	90.00		16.00
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>IRAN, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2016.12 , Base value: 2014.12 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12</i>	=80.00	90.00		16.00
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>IRAN, School Feeding (take-home rations) , Project End Target: 2016.12 , Base value: 2014.12 , Previous Follow-up: 2014.12 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12</i>	=80.00	90.00	90.00	16.00
Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site				
<i>IRAN, Food-Assistance-for-Training , Project End Target: 2016.12 , Base value: 2014.12 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12</i>	=100.00	100.00		100.00
Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site				
<i>IRAN, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2016.12 , Base value: 2014.12 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12</i>	=100.00	100.00		97.00
Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site				
<i>IRAN, School Feeding (take-home rations) , Project End Target: 2016.12 , Base value: 2014.12 , Previous Follow-up: 2014.12 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12</i>	=100.00	100.00	100.00	98.00

## Outputs

Timely programming of contributions whenever received and the local purchase of commodities, including rice, whole green lentils, wheat flour and fortified vegetable oil enabled WFP to minimize breaks in food distribution. However pipeline breaks at the beginning of the year forced WFP to distribute reduced entitlements between January and August resulting in little over two thirds of planned needs being met.

The availability of fortified vegetable oil from 2014 carryover stock enabled WFP to distribute take-home entitlements throughout the school year, without breaks or shortages, to all primary and secondary school girls who enrolled and regularly attended classes and to their female teachers. However, the late agreement reached between UNHCR and government authorities on location, type and duration of skills training courses, combined with a low number of registered trainees from the settlements, resulted in less than half of the planned target being reached under this activity. More than half of the skills training courses offered in 2015 were for men resulting in more men being trained than women this year.

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
<b>SO1: General Distribution (GD)</b>				
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	individual	2,185	1,560	71.4

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Number of feeding days	instance	360	262	72.8
Protein content of food distributed (protein/person/day)	individual	11	8	76.4
<b>SO2: Food-Assistance-for-Training</b>				
Number of training sessions for beneficiaries carried out (livelihood-support/agriculture&farming;/IGA)	training session	6	5	83.3
<b>SO2: School Feeding (take-home rations)</b>				
Number of feeding days	instance	270	270	100.0

## Outcomes

In line with recommendations of an independent evaluation of the PRRO conducted in 2014, WFP revised its monitoring strategy to have a more unified and systematic means of data collection in 2015. During the post distribution monitoring (PDM) exercise conducted in December, WFP collected and analyzed data stratified by full and partial entitlement recipients from a statistically representative sample from the seven largest settlements nationwide.

The results were indicative of the success of WFP's intervention: not only did the percentage of families with poor food consumption decrease, particularly amongst households headed by women, but the number of households with acceptable food consumption witnessed an increase.

Households headed by men did not fare as well as those headed by women; the results indicated that among this group, the number of households with acceptable food consumption reduced. This may have occurred because households headed by women, who were regarded as the most vulnerable, were prioritized to receive distributions of food when there was a shortage of food and not all households food needs could be met by the programme.

Dietary diversity did not see a significant change year on year and continued to be high: the average household consumed nearly six of seven possible food groups. However, the results of the PDM indicated that the quantities of vegetables, meat and dairy products consumed were significantly less in both groups receiving full and partial entitlements, indicating less purchasing power among the families in general.

Furthermore, additional food, settlement related expenses, cooking fuel and health were identified as the top four areas of expenditure. The majority of refugee households indicated having resorted to negative coping strategies such as borrowing food from markets and borrowing money from relatives in order to meet their basic needs.

The annual rate of enrollment for primary level school girls remained consistent, while secondary level recorded a large increase due to the change in the national curriculum corresponding to an increase from eight to nine grades. The national curriculum underwent a fundamental change; the ninth grade moved from high school to secondary level, adding an extra class to this level and additional students who under the previous curriculum would not have been entitled to receive an education incentive from WFP.

The fortified vegetable oil incentive continues to be regarded as a success by both authorities and beneficiaries. Interviews undertaken with families of girls in school and school principals during PDM echoed the importance of the economic contribution of take-home entitlements to households, and their subsequent part in family decisions to send their girls to school instead of marrying them off at an early age.

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>SO1 Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies</b>				
<b>Stabilized or improved food consumption over assistance period for targeted households and/or individuals</b>				

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score</b>				
ALL REFUGEE SETTLEMENTS IN IRAN , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2016.12 , <b>Base value:</b> 2013.12 WFP programme monitoring Focus Group Discussion , <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2014.12 WFP programme monitoring Household interview , <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring Household interview	=1.20	25.00	6.03	6.00
<b>FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score</b>				
ALL REFUGEE SETTLEMENTS IN IRAN , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2016.12 , <b>Base value:</b> 2013.12 WFP programme monitoring Focus group discussion , <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2014.12 WFP programme monitoring Household interview , <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring Household Interview	=26.56	25.00	26.60	33.00
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)</b>				
ALL REFUGEE SETTLEMENTS IN IRAN , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2016.12 , <b>Base value:</b> 2013.12 WFP programme monitoring Focus Group with beneficiaries , <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2014.12 WFP programme monitoring Household interview , <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring Household Interview	=4.10	25.00	20.59	6.00
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)</b>				
ALL REFUGEE SETTLEMENTS IN IRAN , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2016.12 Household interview , <b>Base value:</b> 2013.12 Joint survey FGD , <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2014.12 WFP programme monitoring Household interview , <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring Household Interview	=1.00	25.00	4.96	4.00
<b>FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (female-headed)</b>				
ALL REFUGEE SETTLEMENTS IN IRAN , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2016.12 Household Interview , <b>Base value:</b> 2013.12 WFP programme monitoring Focus Group Discussion , <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2014.12 WFP programme monitoring household interview , <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring Household interview	=41.18	25.00	41.20	33.00
<b>FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (male-headed)</b>				
ALL REFUGEE SETTLEMENTS IN IRAN , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2016.12 Group discussion , <b>Base value:</b> 2013.12 WFP programme monitoring Group discussion , <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2014.12 WFP programme monitoring Household Interview , <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring Household Interview	=25.49	25.00	25.50	35.00
<b>Diet Diversity Score</b>				
ALL REFUGEE SETTLEMENTS IN IRAN , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2016.12 Household Interview , <b>Base value:</b> 2014.12 WFP programme monitoring Household Interview , <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2014.12 WFP programme monitoring Household Interview , <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring Household interview	=6.30	6.30	6.30	5.70

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)</b>				
ALL REFUGEE SETTLEMENTS IN IRAN , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2016.12 Household Interview , <b>Base value:</b> 2014.12 WFP programme monitoring Household interview , <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2014.12 WFP programme monitoring Household interview , <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring Household interview	=5.10	5.10	5.10	5.50
<b>Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)</b>				
ALL REFUGEE SETTLEMENTS IN IRAN , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2016.12 Household interview , <b>Base value:</b> 2014.12 WFP programme monitoring Household Interview , <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2014.12 WFP programme monitoring Household interview , <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring household Interview	=6.50	6.50	6.50	5.70
<b>CSI (Food): Percentage of female-headed households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index</b>				
ALL REFUGEE SETTLEMENTS IN IRAN , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2016.12 Household Interview , <b>Base value:</b> 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring Household Interview , <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring Household Interview	<38.00	16.30	-	16.30
<b>SO2 Support or restore food security and nutrition and establish or rebuild livelihoods in fragile settings and following emergencies</b>				
<b>Improved access to assets and/or basic services, including community and market infrastructure</b>				
<b>Retention rate (girls) in WFP-assisted primary schools</b>				
ALL REFUGEE SETTLEMENTS IN IRAN , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2016.06 , <b>Base value:</b> 2012.06 WFP programme monitoring , <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2014.06 WFP programme monitoring Reviewing school records. , <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2015.06 WFP programme monitoring Reviewing school records.	>90.00	90.00	100.00	99.00
<b>Retention rate (girls) in WFP-assisted secondary schools</b>				
ALL REFUGEE SETTLEMENTS IN IRAN , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2016.06 Reviewing school records. , <b>Base value:</b> 2013.06 Secondary data Reviewing school records. , <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2014.06 Secondary data Reviewing the school records. , <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2015.06 Secondary data Reviewing official school records.	>90.00	97.00	99.00	99.00
<b>Enrolment (girls): Average annual rate of change in number of girls enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools</b>				
ALL REFUGEE SETTLEMENTS IN IRAN , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2016.06 , <b>Base value:</b> 2013.10 WFP programme monitoring Reviewing school records. , <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2014.10 WFP programme monitoring Primary school records. , <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2015.10 WFP programme monitoring Primary school records.	>6.00	4.00	5.00	5.50
<b>Enrolment (girls): Average annual rate of change in number of girls enrolled in WFP-assisted secondary schools</b>				
ALL REFUGEE SETTLEMENTS IN IRAN , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2016.10 School records. , <b>Base value:</b> 2013.10 WFP programme monitoring reviewing school records. , <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2014.10 Secondary data Reviewing list of registered students. , <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2015.10 Secondary data Reviewing list of registered students.	=6.00	0.00	0.00	64.00

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>Percentage of trainees graduated (women)</b>				
ALL REFUGEE SETTLEMENTS IN IRAN , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2016.12 Reviewing data from UNHCR/BAFIA records. , <b>Base value:</b> 2013.12 Secondary data Reviewing data from UNHCR/BAFIA records. , <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2014.12 Secondary data Reviewing data from UNHCR/BAFIA records , <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2015.11 Secondary data Reviewing data from UNHCR/BAFIA records.	=50.00	50.00	0.00	40.00
<b>Percentage of trainees graduated (men)</b>				
ALL REFUGEE SETTLEMENTS IN IRAN , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2016.12 Reviewing data from UNHCR/BAFIA records. , <b>Base value:</b> 2013.12 Secondary data Reviewing data from UNHCR/BAFIA records. , <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2014.12 Secondary data Reviewing data from UNHCR/BAFIA records. , <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2015.11 Secondary data Reviewing data from UNHCR/BAFIA records.	=50.00	50.00	0.00	60.00

## Sustainability, Capacity Development and Handover

In 2011, UNHCR along with the governments of Afghanistan, Iran and Pakistan initiated a consultation process in order to look for solutions to the regional challenge of Afghan refugees. This led to the formulation of a regional multi-year strategy called Solutions Strategy for Afghan Refugees (SSAR). The SSAR aims to support voluntary repatriation and sustainable reintegration while continuing to support host countries in their efforts to assist refugees with regard to education, health, food security and livelihoods until a durable solution can be found.

The protracted nature of the conflict in Afghanistan and Iraq and the continued insecurity in both countries pose significant challenges in terms of maintaining refugee assistance in host countries and ensuring that refugee return is safe, voluntary and dignified. As no significant repatriation took place in 2015 to either Afghanistan or Iraq, the Government of Iran expects burden sharing of the international community through UNHCR and WFP until refugees can be repatriated. Handover of the project to the government is not regarded as a feasible option for WFP to pursue at this stage.

## Inputs

### Resource Inputs

WFP led active fundraising activities to mobilize resources at all levels and diversify the donor base for this PRRO, including through advocacy at country level. Through a joint fundraising effort with UNHCR, WFP secured the first ever multiyear contribution. This contribution provided a level of stability to an otherwise unpredictable resourcing situation and covered three months of full requirements. The remaining requirements were resourced through individual donations, private sector contributions and most importantly, multilateral allocation and advance financing - both crucial to maintaining the food security of vulnerable refugees at an acceptable level at all times.

Donor	2015 Resourced (mt)		2015 Shipped/Purchased (mt)
	In-Kind	Cash	
Germany	0	864	864
MULTILATERAL	0	1,395	329
Private Donors	0	137	183
Republic of Korea	0	1,044	1,044



Donor	2015 Resourced (mt)		2015 Shipped/Purchased (mt)
	In-Kind	Cash	
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,440</b>	<b>2,420</b>

See Annex: Resource Inputs from Donors for breakdown by commodity and contribution reference number

## Food Purchases and In-Kind Receipts

Ninety percent of food delivered to settlements was purchased locally. WFP increased the ratio of local purchase in 2015 to avoid long delays encountered in 2014 with clearance of commodities at the port. Wheat flour has been purchased locally since 2009 due to cost effectiveness and shelf life issues.

Commodities	Local (mt)	Developing Country (mt)	Other International (mt)	GCMF (mt)
Lentils	318	0	0	0
Rice	152	200	0	0
Sugar	0	0	46	0
Wheat Flour	1,704	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,174</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>0</b>

## Food Transport, Delivery and Handling

Local purchases were carried out through a competitive bidding process. The supplier delivered purchased commodities to the settlements, while quality and quantity checks were done at supplier warehouses before delivery. Payments were released after authorities confirmed receipt of cargo in sound condition to the warehouses.

Imported commodities were delivered to settlements by commercial transport companies.

## Post-Delivery Losses

Minimal losses occurred during 2015. These losses were mainly due to food sampling to ensure the conformity of the commodities or after the shrinkage of rice and lentil kernels and loss of moisture in wheat flour during summer months when temperatures rose above 40 degrees Celsius in most settlements. Extreme heat resulted in inevitable weight losses recorded between June and October.

## Management

### Partnerships

The project was implemented in close collaboration with UNHCR and BAFIA. BAFIA remained the overall custodian of all refugee related matters in Iran, and the primary implementing partner for both UNHCR and WFP. UNHCR was the only other United Nations agency supporting refugees inside the settlements and had the overall responsibility for all non-food related refugee needs, including health care, education and protection needs. BAFIA was responsible for receipt and safe storage of WFP food in the warehouses. Each settlement had at least two BAFIA personnel who were responsible for the management of WFP food assistance. UNHCR, WFP and BAFIA cooperated closely in all areas related to refugees including the comprehensive PDM exercise that took place in November and December.

The Norwegian Refugee Council and the Danish Refugee Council contributed toward shelter rehabilitation and offered skills training activities to several settlements, but had no direct linkage to WFP. Both of these NGOs and UNHCR are regarded as complementary partners of WFP as their assistance indirectly benefits WFP beneficiaries.

Partnership	NGO		Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement	UN/IO
	National	International		
Total		2		1

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Latest Follow-up
<b>Amount of complementary funds provided to the project by partners (including NGOs, civil society, private sector organizations, international financial institutions and regional development banks)</b>		
<i>IRAN, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2016.12 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12</i>	=2,500,000.00	3,000,000.00
<b>Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services</b>		
<i>IRAN, Food-Assistance-for-Training , Project End Target: 2016.12 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12</i>	=3.00	3.00
<b>Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services</b>		
<i>IRAN, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2016.12 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12</i>	=3.00	2.00
<b>Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services</b>		
<i>IRAN, School Feeding (take-home rations) , Project End Target: 2016.12 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12</i>	=3.00	3.00
<b>Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners</b>		
<i>IRAN, Food-Assistance-for-Training , Project End Target: 2016.12 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12</i>	=100.00	100.00
<b>Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners</b>		
<i>IRAN, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2016.12 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12</i>	=100.00	100.00
<b>Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners</b>		
<i>IRAN, School Feeding (take-home rations) , Project End Target: 2016.12 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12</i>	=100.00	100.00

## Lessons Learned

An independent evaluation of the PRRO, conducted in 2014, produced a number of recommendations on which WFP took action during 2015 in order to improve effectiveness and efficiency of programme delivery. The evaluation report found that long delays incurred during the custom clearance of imported food items negatively affected the effectiveness of WFP's intervention, resulting in unnecessary breaks in the food pipeline. The evaluation outcome recommended a better balance between cost efficiency and effectiveness be sought and that WFP consider a higher level of local purchase in order to reduce clearance delays and long storage of consignments at port warehouses. WFP followed these recommendations and increased the proportion of local purchases which circumvented the lengthy clearance processes and resulted in the timely delivery of food and reduced pipeline breaks. The purchase modality, whereby the supplier was responsible for the safe and sound delivery of the food up to settlement warehouses also helped to minimize post-delivery losses that could occur during delivery and reduced multiple handling. Local purchase of food mitigated the risks involved with non-conformity of the food with local standards that had led to extreme delays in custom clearance in the past. WFP will continue to make efforts to purchase food locally in the future and will assess the possibility of introducing cash-based transfers during the JAM planned with UNHCR for 2016.

The evaluation report further recommended a review of the staffing structure of the office, augmentation of staffing capacity within the programme unit and improvement of the monitoring system. WFP took action on all three recommendations and undertook a staffing review which recommended the recruitment of additional staff. The monitoring strategy was revised and a comprehensive PDM practice introduced, the results of which contributed toward improving the measurement and analysis of the outcomes of WFP's interventions.

## Operational Statistics

### Annex: Participants by Activity and Modality

Activity	Planned			Actual			% Actual v. Planned		
	Food	CBT	Total	Food	CBT	Total	Food	CBT	Total
General Distribution (GD)	30,000	-	30,000	28,828	-	28,828	96.1%	-	96.1%
School Feeding (take-home rations)	3,200	-	3,200	3,408	-	3,408	106.5%	-	106.5%
Food-Assistance-for-Training	150	-	150	60	-	60	40.0%	-	40.0%

### Annex: Resource Inputs from Donors

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Resourced in 2015 (mt)		Shipped/Purchased in 2015 (mt)
			In-Kind	Cash	
Germany	GER-C-00437-01	Rice	0	64	64
Germany	GER-C-00437-01	Wheat Flour	0	800	800
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Lentils	0	267	202
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Rice	0	134	88
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Vegetable Oil	0	54	0
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Wheat Flour	0	940	39
Private Donors	WPD-C-02739-01	Sugar	0	0	46
Private Donors	WPD-C-02739-01	Wheat Flour	0	14	14
Private Donors	WPD-C-02873-01	Wheat Flour	0	102	102
Private Donors	WPD-C-02962-01	Wheat Flour	0	22	22
Republic of Korea	KOR-C-00100-01	Wheat Flour	0	610	610
Republic of Korea	KOR-C-00100-02	Lentils	0	116	116
Republic of Korea	KOR-C-00100-02	Rice	0	200	200
Republic of Korea	KOR-C-00100-02	Wheat Flour	0	118	118
<b>Total</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>3,440</b>	<b>2,420</b>