

WFP PROTRACTED RELIEF AND RECOVERY OPERATION – ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN 200310

Targeted Assistance to Refugees from Afghanistan and Iraq	
Number of beneficiaries	30,200
Duration of project	1 July 2013 – 30 June 2015 (24 months)
WFP food tonnage	8,904 mt
Cost (United States dollars)	
WFP food cost	US\$4,203,252
Total cost to WFP	US\$6,155,108

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Despite efforts to facilitate the repatriation of refugees living in the Islamic Republic of Iran, a significant number of poor and food-insecure refugee households continue to require humanitarian support, including WFP food assistance. In 2012, 840,500 Afghan refugees and 45,000 refugees from Iraq were registered in Iran. Although the majority of the refugees live in urban areas, about 30,000 live in 19 refugee settlements, with very limited livelihood options.

WFP aims to ensure basic food security for vulnerable Afghan and Iraqi households in refugee settlements. WFP has been providing general food distributions in refugee settlements since 1987. This operation introduces a new targeting approach to better address the basic food requirements of the refugees in settlements: the majority of refugees in settlements who are able to meet some of their own food needs will receive a reduced ration; however, assistance will be increased for the extremely food-insecure households who have been severely affected by the removal of government subsidies and rising food prices. A food security assessment is planned six months after the start of the operation to introduce possible refinements of targeting in the second year of the PRRO.

WFP will also support durable solutions by enabling girls and young people from the assisted settlements to complete their education and learn skills that will help their future reintegration in their respective countries. WFP will provide incentive take-home rations to girls attending primary and secondary education. Support will be also introduced to encourage youths from the settlements to attend technical training courses to increase their livelihood opportunities.

The specific objectives of the PRRO are:

- improved food consumption of vulnerable refugee households; and
- increased access to education and human capital development for refugee girls and youths.

These are consistent with WFP Strategic Objective 1 (Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies) and 3 (Restore and rebuild lives and livelihoods in post-conflict, post-disaster or transition situations). The PRRO will also contribute towards the achievement of Millennium Development Goals 1, 2, and 3.

SITUATION ANALYSIS

Context

1. The Islamic Republic of Iran is an upper-middle income country with a population of 75 million. It hosts the second largest refugee population in the world (after Pakistan), with 840,500 from Afghanistan and 45,000 from Iraq.¹ Over 1.5 million Afghans and 500,000 Iraqis have voluntarily returned home since 2002. There has been an increasing rate of return among Iraqi refugees but repatriation to Afghanistan has declined in recent years due to the current instability and the uncertain outlook. Some refugees have been in Iran for more than 30 years, and most refugee children were born in the host country.
2. While a large majority of refugees live in urban areas, there are 19 officially designated refugee settlements hosting around 3 percent of the total refugee population (30,000 people).² Settlements allow refugees with no other options to receive free housing and basic services, provided by the Government with support from UNHCR, as well as WFP food assistance. Most settlements are located in deprived rural areas and refugees are largely confined to them, having access to few or no productive activities.
3. Health centres provide a package of services free of charge - such as routine vaccinations for children, child monitoring, tetanus prevention for pregnant women, antenatal care, family planning, and tuberculosis treatment. Antenatal care varies by settlement, with

¹ Source: Government of Iran. 2012.

² See Annex IV: list of refugee settlements and locations.

some health centres providing only multivitamins, iron and folic acid, while others perform standard screening for infectious diseases during pregnancy.

4. Children under 5 and of school age are routinely screened following the national guidelines for the management of childhood illnesses. No cases of malnutrition have been recorded during the past two years. Growth monitoring is recorded in the health centres and child feeding services are not considered necessary in any of the settlements.
5. Girls' attendance at schools in the refugee settlements has improved but remains lower than that of boys. In 2012, 91 percent of girls attended primary schools regularly, compared to 96 percent of boys. Girls' attendance in secondary schools has increased from 30 to 48 percent between 2010 and 2012 while boys' attendance has remained steady at 51 percent.

The food security and nutrition situation

6. In recent years the Iranian economy has declined and food price inflation has outstripped casual labour wage rates for the restricted activities in which refugees are permitted to engage.
7. In December 2010, the Government started an economic reform programme which has abolished the high subsidies on fuel, water, electricity, bread and other basic foods. While new compensatory social protection measures have been introduced in the form of cash transfers to vulnerable Iranians, these safety nets are not available to refugees.
8. Refugees living in settlements have no access to land for farming or to keep livestock and are therefore dependent on market purchases and WFP assistance. Shops exist in almost all settlements. However, the purchasing power of refugees decreased by almost 40 percent between 2011 and 2013. There are limited job opportunities for refugees within and around the settlements. Available work is mainly casual daily or seasonal farm labour or unskilled work in the construction sector. Formal sector employment is not permitted. Identification cards and work permits have to be renewed every year.
9. Food prices have risen sharply in the last three years. A joint assessment mission (JAM) in July 2012³ reported that the price of bread had doubled compared to December 2011 from 2,000 to 4,000 Iranian rials (IR⁴). By December 2012 the price of bread had again doubled (to 8,000 IR). Rice prices had doubled by December 2012 compared to one year earlier. An 800 g bottle of vegetable oil, which cost 16,500 IR in December 2010, rose to

³ UNHCR/WFP. July 2012. Joint Assessment Mission - Settlement-Based Refugees in Iran.

⁴ United Nations Exchange rate May 2013: US\$1 = 24,767 IR.

20,500 IR in July 2012 and reached 33,000 IR in December 2012.⁵ Labour wage rates have not increased proportionately.

10. The JAM noted sharp disparities in sources of income, in living conditions and in the levels of food security among refugee households within the settlements. Households headed by women, the elderly, and households with chronically ill or disabled members are most vulnerable and food-insecure. Women have fewer job opportunities due to cultural and traditional constraints.

POLICIES, CAPACITIES AND ACTIONS OF THE GOVERNMENT AND OTHERS

11. The Government provides a wide number of facilities and services to the large refugee population it hosts, while at the same time discourages the permanent integration of refugees through a policy of restricting the types of work, places of settlement and property ownership allowed. The Government encourages voluntary repatriation.
12. The governments of Afghanistan, Iran and Pakistan, with the support of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), agreed upon a four-year Solutions Strategy in 2012 to support voluntary repatriation, sustainable reintegration, and assistance to host countries.⁶ Country work plans have been established and implementation of the strategy has started in all three countries.
13. The Government extends basic health and education to all refugees. International humanitarian assistance for refugees is administered by the Bureau of Aliens and Foreign Immigrant Affairs (BAFIA), which registers refugees and issues identification cards.
14. Following government restrictions related to access to subsidies for refugees in 2011, UNHCR increased assistance to the settlements through additional financial support to the ministries of health and education to facilities for refugees, and to BAFIA for additional shelters and improving infrastructure. UNHCR's financial support offsets some of the costs of maintaining acceptable health and education services, including the purchase of educational materials, rehabilitating and equipping classrooms and providing transportation facilities, as well as rehabilitating health centres, hiring health professionals and supplying basic medicine and equipment to the centres. UNHCR support to BAFIA helps construct and maintain warehouses, bakeries, shelters, latrines, electricity and water supplies, as well as road maintenance in the designated refugee settlements.

⁵ Source: Joint WFP-UNHCR monitoring visits 2011-2012.

⁶ UNHCR, 2012. International Conference on the Solutions Strategy for Afghan Refugees, Geneva.

15. Since 2011, UNHCR has arranged for medical insurance related to hospitalization for up to 500,000 Afghan refugees living in Iran under a contributory scheme. However, the most vulnerable refugees (including the settlement-based refugees) are covered free under the scheme, and the costs of hospitalization are met by UNHCR.
16. UNHCR has prepared a detailed skills development programme and agreements have been made with several organizations for the delivery of professional skills training in subjects relevant to the future employment prospects of young refugees.

Coordination

17. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and BAFIA are responsible for coordinating all matters related to refugees and international agencies. Bi-annual joint meetings at senior level take place between BAFIA, UNHCR and WFP, and monthly operations-level coordination meetings monitor the refugee situation and concerns for appropriate action. Joint missions are undertaken to the field periodically by BAFIA, UNHCR and WFP to ensure coherence in the implementation strategy at all levels. Settlements can be visited only with prior coordination through official channels: UNHCR and WFP are the two main humanitarian actors in the country to be granted regular access to the settlements.
18. In the refugee settlements, councils are elected by the refugees and serve as a channel of communication between government authorities and refugees.
19. WFP is a signatory of the 2012-2016 United Nations Development Assistance Framework for Iran. Although refugee-related matters are not included in this framework, WFP's contributions to the disaster risk reduction and management pillar are recognised.

OBJECTIVES OF WFP ASSISTANCE

20. The PRRO aims to address the basic food needs of refugees located in refugee settlements in Iran, strengthen their coping mechanisms, and support their efforts to achieve food security.
21. Specifically, WFP's objectives of this PRRO are to:
 - improve food consumption of vulnerable refugee households (WFP Strategic Objective 1: Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies); and
 - increase access to education and human capital development for refugee girls and youths (WFP Strategic Objective 3: Restore and rebuild lives and livelihoods in post-conflict, post-disaster or transition situations.).

22. WFP assistance will contribute to the achievement of Millennium Development Goals 1, 2 and 3.⁷

WFP RESPONSE STRATEGY

Nature and effectiveness of food security related assistance to date

23. WFP assistance to refugees, which started in 1987, has been a major factor in the prevention of hunger and malnutrition, as documented by successive joint assessments. Most recently, under PRRO 10213.1 “Food Assistance and Education Incentive for Afghan and Iraqi Refugees in the Islamic Republic of Iran” (January 2009 - June 2013).
24. WFP food assistance has provided 80 percent of daily energy requirements (1,738 kcal) for all Afghan and Iraqi refugees in the settlements. In the 2012 JAM, household interviews showed extremely vulnerable, food-insecure households are completely reliant on WFP food assistance and are increasingly unable to purchase food from the local market to complement the WFP ration. At the same time, families with one or more breadwinner, and which are able to meet some of their food needs themselves, are sharing their rations with the extremely vulnerable.
25. The provision of take-home rations of fortified vegetable oil as an incentive for girls’ education has contributed to increased enrolment and retention for girls at primary and secondary schools, and has become an important factor in households’ decision to send their girls to school and not to marry them at an early age. The disparity between female and male attendance has significantly improved since WFP started providing incentives for girls, particularly in primary schools where the gap in absolute enrolment between girls and boys more than halved during eight years of WFP assistance.
26. Parents have been reluctant to send their girls to schools with no female teachers, preferring to keep them at home to attend to domestic tasks. Female teachers are difficult to attract to work in these schools due to their remoteness. An individual in-kind incentive for female teachers has proved to be an effective solution to this problem.
27. The JAM recommended that WFP in-kind transfers be extended to households in the settlements that send young people for skills training provided by partner organizations under the Solutions Strategy.

⁷ MDG 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger; MDG 2: Achieve universal primary education; MDG 3: Promote gender equality and empower women.

Strategy Outline

28. This new PRRO represents a major shift to implement more accurate and cost-effective targeting of WFP assistance. In line with the recommendations of the 2012 JAM, WFP will continue to meet the basic food requirements of refugees in all 19 settlements, but will adopt an improved targeting approach to tailor assistance according to different beneficiary needs.
29. Extremely vulnerable and food-insecure households (27 percent of the target group) will receive an enhanced ration (full ration) to cover their complete energy requirements. A reduced ration (partial ration) will be provided to the remaining population living in the settlements which have a relatively higher ability to meet their essential needs. Refugees have been consulted and are aware of these changed modalities, which will come into effect on 1 July 2013.
30. Further measures to refine targeting based on enhanced food security monitoring by the Government and WFP are planned. A rapid food security assessment six months after the start of the PRRO will rank the settlements and further assess requirements. Access to reliable employment opportunities will also be considered.
31. A recent study concluded that food transfers remain a cost-effective method of assistance. Fluctuating exchange rates and high inflation would make cash or voucher transfers problematic at this time. Alternative transfer modalities will be re-considered, including the possibility of food-assistance-for-work activities (using food or cash transfers) as an alternative to general food distributions for moderately food-insecure households in selected refugee settlements.
32. The success of a take-home ration of fortified vegetable oil as an incentive will continue to be provided to households in the settlements for girls who regularly attend primary and secondary schools. This encourages families to enrol girls in school and complete their education, preparing them for future opportunities beyond the confines of refugee settlement.
33. An incentive ration will also be introduced to households in the settlements which send youths to attend training activities organised by UNHCR and specialised organizations in skills that will contribute to their future reintegration. This conditional in-kind transfer will offset some of the opportunity costs incurred by food-insecure households which lose a potential source of income for the duration of the training. Thus WFP will help provide young women and men the chance to develop the livelihood skills for their families to build sustainable livelihoods.

34. Every effort will continue to be made to promote the stronger participation of women in the management of WFP assistance through the refugee steering committees.

Hand-over strategy

35. While the intractable issues preventing large-scale repatriation of refugees to Afghanistan and Iraq are beyond the scope of humanitarian assistance, there is a well-supported strategy to facilitate voluntary repatriation whenever possible, and to assist refugees find durable solutions pending their return. By empowering women refugees through increased access to primary and secondary education and also by enabling young women and men to participate in skills training, this PRRO will contribute to durable solutions in this protracted refugee situation.

BENEFICIARIES AND TARGETING

36. WFP and BAFIA have established a set of screening criteria to select the most vulnerable and food-insecure households. BAFIA will conduct periodic updates to the lists and verification of eligibility, with the process monitored closely by WFP.

37. The planned number of beneficiaries in each activity will be reviewed and adjusted according to needs assessments, registration and verification exercises, and performance indicators. If necessary, additional resources will be mobilised should there be a deterioration of food security or an increase in the number of refugees in need of life-saving food assistance. Conversely, if the situation improves, households with acceptable food security would no longer be included. Any changes introduced in the second year of the PRRO would be reflected in a budget revision.

TABLE 1: BENEFICIARIES* BY ACTIVITY (July 2013-June 2015)				
Activity		Men/boys	Women/girls	Total
General food distribution	Partial ration (Ration A) (1,340 kcal/person/day)	10 500	11 500	22 000
	Full ration (Ration B) (2,185 kcal/person/day)	3 700	4 300	8 000
Support to girls' education	Primary	0	2 200	3 200
	Secondary	0	800	
	Female Teachers	0	200	
Skills Training		100	100	200
TOTAL*		14 200	15 800	30 200

*Total number of beneficiaries takes into account that participants in more than one activity are counted only once.

TABLE 2: FOOD RATION BY ACTIVITY (g/person/day unless otherwise indicated)				
	General food distribution		Support to girls' education	Skills training
	Ration A	Ration B		
Fortified wheat flour	300.0	300.0		
Fortified vegetable oil	15.3	30.3	24.5*	24.5*
Lentils	33.3	66.6		
Rice		133.3		
Sugar		16.0		
TOTAL	348.6	546.2	24.5	24.5
Total energy (kcal/day)	1 340	2 185		
% kcal from protein	12%	11%		
% kcal from fat	12%	16%		
Number of feeding days per year or per month (as applicable)	365 days/year	365 days/year	270 days/year	270 days/year

NUTRITIONAL CONSIDERATIONS AND RATIONS

38. In view of the deterioration in the ability of refugee households to buy sufficient food in local markets, extremely vulnerable and food-insecure refugees in settlements will receive an enhanced ration providing 2,185 kcal per day to cover their complete energy requirements. Households which are able to meet a greater part of their food needs will receive a reduced ration equivalent to 1,340 kcal per person/day. These rations replace the previous “blanket” ration of 1,738 kcal (around 80 percent of daily energy requirements) for all refugees in the settlements.

39. Food types in the rations are designed to meet the habits of the refugee population.

*4 litres of oil, equal to 3.68 kg, will be provided to the households sending a girl to school or a young person to skills training. The food ration for the incentives has been calculated based on a household of five members.

40. Fortified wheat flour will continue to be provided in the form of bread baked daily by bakeries set up by BAFIA and UNHCR in the settlements, except in a small number of settlements where bakeries do not exist. Beneficiaries pay a fee which covers the cost of fuel, yeast, salt and labour. This fee is waived for extremely poor households. WFP and UNHCR will ensure that where fortified wheat flour is distributed, households have access to environmentally friendly baking facilities at home.

41. The take-home ration of vegetable oil for girls attending school and youths attending skills training courses will be provided for each month they attend primary, secondary schools and/or skills training courses.

TABLE 3: TOTAL FOOD REQUIREMENTS BY ACTIVITY (mt)					
	GFD	GFD	Support to girls' education	Skills training	Total
	(Ration A)	(Ration B)			
Fortified wheat flour	4 752	1 728			6 480
Fortified vegetable oil	249	179	217	3	648
Lentils	528	384			912
Rice		768			768
Sugar		96			96
TOTAL	5 529	3 155	217	3	8 904

IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

Participation

42. The PRRO has been formulated at the request of the Government and is based on extensive consultations at all levels, including with beneficiaries, UNHCR and BAFIA.

Partners and capacities

43. BAFIA is responsible and accountable for customs clearance, receipt, storage and distribution of WFP commodities, as well as beneficiary registration, verification and reporting. The refugee council at each settlement will continue to constitute the food distribution committee (FDC) and members will participate in food storage and distribution under the supervision of BAFIA. WFP will provide guidance and training as required to BAFIA and the FDCs.

44. WFP and UNHCR will continue to advocate for the greater participation of women. At present, about half the settlements have at least one woman represented in the FDC. Household ration cards are issued naming women as the food recipients in the majority of settlements. UNHCR is responsible for protection and non-food item inputs for the refugees and coordination with skills training institutes.

45. A letter of understanding outlining the roles and responsibilities of BAFIA and WFP will be prepared prior to implementation of this PRRO. Household ration cards for different activities will be issued naming women as the food recipients. WFP will provide guidance and training as required to BAFIA and FDCs.

46. The settlement authorities are responsible and accountable to BAFIA and WFP for food commodity distribution, stocks at settlement warehouses, beneficiary registration and verification and reporting. School principals are responsible for providing lists of eligible girl students and teachers, based on attendance records, for receiving take-home rations. Heads of skills training institutions will also be responsible for recording and verifying eligibility for the food-for-training component.
47. Non-food inputs and essential services required by the settlements will continue to be provided by the Government with support by UNHCR.

Procurement and logistics

48. Fortified wheat flour will be procured locally due to competitiveness of prices as well as short lead times for delivery. Procurement of other WFP commodities is sourced internationally.
49. The entry port for all imported WFP commodities is Bandar Abbas. Commercial trucks transport commodities to the settlements directly from the port as soon as customs clearance is completed. WFP commodities are stored in government-owned warehouses at the settlements and released for distribution monthly.
50. The landside transport, storage and handling cost is estimated at US\$18/mt, which includes the cost of emptying containers at the port, loading onto trucks, supervision over loading and issuance of waybills, transport to delivery points and offloading.
51. Food is tracked using WFP's Commodity Movement Processing and Analysis System (COMPAS) from the point of loading to final distribution to beneficiaries in the settlements. Data entry of warehouses is based on verified information received from settlement authorities.

Transfer modalities

52. Disaggregated beneficiary lists are prepared by BAFIA staff at each settlement in consultation with the refugee councils and FDCs, jointly verified through field visits and examination of records by BAFIA and WFP. Distributions are within the first ten days of each month inside the settlements.
53. Bread is distributed at local not-for-profit bakeries, which are run by refugees. WFP and BAFIA have established clear guidelines and the bakeries are operated under close government supervision. The bread entitlement is issued against a ration card, which states the size of the household, with one loaf provided per person each day. Daily supervision and monitoring is by the BAFIA employees, who check weight and quality.

The entire wheat flour ration is used to bake the bread. The fee paid by bread recipients each day to cover baking costs are collected and accounted for by BAFIA.

54. There are two modalities to distribute fortified oil as take-home rations: (i) for primary and secondary schools located in the settlements, distribution in each school is by school principals, supervised by BAFIA staff; and (ii) for secondary schools located outside the settlements, distribution is by BAFIA at the settlement distribution points upon receipt of verified attendance records.
55. For the skills training component, the details of verification and distribution will follow the same modality as for secondary schools: the principals of the training centres will confirm the names and attendance of trainees from the settlements eligible to receive WFP assistance each month to ensure timely receipt of the in-kind transfer by the respective households at the settlements.
56. In-kind food distribution continues to be the most cost-efficient and viable modality of WFP food assistance. An analysis of voucher-based transfers concluded that shops in the settlements have insufficient capacity and a limited supply of food items. The local prices of most foods greatly exceed import parity prices, and inflation and exchange rate fluctuations would present further difficulties for cash or vouchers.

PERFORMANCE MONITORING

57. Performance monitoring will be based on the PRRO logical framework and key performance indicators. Questionnaires, checklists and reporting formats will be revised as necessary to reflect the changes in design under this new PRRO. Monthly implementation reports will be provided by the settlement authorities.
58. Registration lists will be verified jointly by BAFIA and WFP prior to commencement of this PRRO.
59. Joint BAFIA/UNHCR/WFP monitoring visits to all settlements will be conducted four times a year, with the teams visiting warehouses, participating bakeries, schools, and health centres. The team will also review food handling, and recording and reporting processes. Meetings are to be held with provincial BAFIAs, settlement authorities, refugee councils and beneficiaries, to assess gaps, review progress and resolve problems.
60. Distribution and post-distribution monitoring will be conducted through household visits, focus group discussions, as well as visits to distribution sites and skills-training centres.

For each mission, WFP will prepare detailed monitoring reports, including recommendations and follow-up actions, and share them with BAFIA and UNHCR.

61. The annual performance plan of the WFP country office will be reviewed in June and December of each year to determine organizational efficiency and to make necessary adjustments or improvements.
62. The next JAM is planned for January 2015 but could be brought forward if conditions among refugees should change significantly.

RISK MANAGEMENT

Risk assessment

63. The food security and well-being of refugees is dependent on a large number of factors beyond WFP's control, such as timely provision of services and inputs by the Government and UNHCR. The main risks for WFP's own support to the refugees in settlements are delays or shortfalls in funding, and the country office will work with local donors and WFP headquarters to advocate for funding to meet the needs of food-insecure refugees.

Emergency preparedness and response

64. WFP participates in the United Nations Country Team Disaster Risk Reduction and Management group. WFP's emergency response and preparedness package has also been rolled-out in Iran.
65. WFP is increasing its preparedness to respond to possible population displacements should the situation in Afghanistan deteriorate. The withdrawal of North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) troops from Afghanistan combined with the elections in 2014 pose a risk of further displacement and possible influxes of refugees into Iran. WFP and UNHCR have agreed to closely monitor the situation and develop an operational plan. Since the profile of potential refugees would greatly differ from the current beneficiaries, their needs may need to be addressed through a separate operation.
66. Iran is prone to earthquakes, and WFP has in the past provided assistance to victims of natural disasters. WFP Iran is working closely with the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs on a simulation exercise based on an earthquake scenario, which may require WFP intervention.

APPROVAL

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Date:.....

Ertharin Cousin
Executive Director
United Nations World Food Programme

ANNEX I-A

PROJECT COST BREAKDOWN			
Food	Quantity (mt)	Value (US\$)	Value (US\$)
Cereals	7 248	2 532 756	
Pulses	912	610 128	
Oil and fats	648	1 006 416	
Others	96	53 952	
Total food	8 904	4 203 252	
Total food, cash and voucher transfers			4 203 252
External transport			228 447
Landside transport, storage and handling			162 195
Other direct operational costs			29 712
Direct support costs (see Annex I-B)			1 128 832
Total WFP direct costs			5 752 438
Indirect support costs (7 percent)			402 671
TOTAL WFP COSTS			6 155 108

ANNEX I-B

DIRECT SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS (US\$)	
Staff and staff-related costs	
Local staff - general service	426 101
Local staff - temporary assistance	186 183
Local staff – overtime	12 800
Staff duty travel	96 184
Subtotal	721 268
Recurring expenses	
Rental of facility	140 184
Utilities	9 600
Office supplies and other consumables	14 400
Communications services	8 400
Equipment repair and maintenance	7 200
Vehicle running costs and maintenance	10 080
United Nations organization services	70 400
Subtotal	260 264
Equipment and capital costs	
Vehicle leasing	40 800
Communications equipment	70 500
Local security costs	36 000
Subtotal	147 300
TOTAL DIRECT SUPPORT COSTS	1 128 832

ANNEX II: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK		
Results	Performance indicators	Assumptions
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1: Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies (Goal 3: To reach refugees whose food and nutrition security has been adversely affected by shocks)		
Outcome 1.1: Maintained or improved food consumption over assistance period for Afghan and Iraqi refugees in the WFP assisted settlements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Percentage of households with acceptable food consumption score Target: >90% 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Refugees in the settlements continue to have access to local employment opportunities ➤ No major new influx of refugees
Output 1.1: Food items distributed in sufficient quantity and quality to target groups of refugee households in settlements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Number of extremely food-insecure refugee household members by age group and gender receiving partial rations (ration A) as percentage of planned Target: 100% ➤ Number of moderately food-insecure refugee household members by age group and gender receiving full rations (ration B) as percentage of planned Target: 100% ➤ Quantity of WFP food distributed as percentage of planned by food type Target: 100% 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Food pipeline adequate ➤ Continued timely provision of services and inputs by the Government and UNHCR
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 3: Restore and rebuild lives and livelihoods in post-conflict, post-disaster or transition situations (Goal 2: Support the re-establishment of livelihoods and food and nutrition security of communities and families affected by shocks)		
Outcome 3.1: Stabilized enrolment and attendance rates of girls from Afghan and Iraqi refugee settlements at primary schools	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Retention rate of primary school girls; Target: >90% 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Primary schools in the settlements continue to receive funding and support from the Government and UNHCR
Outcome 3.2: Improved enrolment and attendance rates of girls from Afghan and Iraqi settlements at secondary schools	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Increased enrolment rate of secondary school girls from WFP assisted settlements Target: annual rate of increase of 5% met or exceeded 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Secondary schools in or near the settlements continue to receive funding and support from the Government and UNHCR
Outcome 3.3: Improved income-generating skills among refugee youths in WFP assisted settlements, organised by the Government and UNHCR under the Solutions Strategy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Number of young women and men who attended and graduated from skills training courses Target: at least 50% graduated ➤ Number of women refugees attended skills training courses as percentage of total participants Target: at least 50% 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Skills training courses of good quality, relevant to the needs of refugee youths, are organised by the Government and UNHCR under the "Solutions Strategy" and are funded and made available to refugees in WFP assisted settlements in a timely manner

<p>Output 3.1: Food distributed in sufficient quantity and quality to the target group of girls attending primary schools</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Number of primary girl students receiving WFP assistance per month Target >90% ➤ Number of female teachers (primary schools in settlements) receiving WFP assistance per month Target 100% ➤ Quantity of WFP food distributed as percentage of planned by food type Target: 100% 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Food pipeline adequate
<p>Output 3.2: Food distributed in sufficient quantity and quality to the target group of girls attending secondary schools</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Number of secondary girl students receiving WFP assistance per month ➤ Number of female teachers (secondary schools in settlements) receiving WFP assistance per month ➤ Quantity of WFP food distributed as percentage of planned by food type Target: 100% 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Food pipeline adequate
<p>Output 3.3: Food distributed in sufficient quantity and quality to the target group of young women and men from WFP assisted settlements attending skills training courses</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Number of trainees from WFP assisted settlements enrolled and attending skill training courses by age group and gender, receiving WFP assistance Target: 100 % of planned ➤ Quantity of WFP food distributed as percentage of planned by food type; Target: 100% 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Food pipeline adequate ➤ UNHCR provides timely information on the skills training courses and provide facilities for refugees in WFP assisted settlements to participate (especially for women to travel safely between settlements and training locations)

ANNEX III - REFUGEE SETTLEMENTS IN THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN



ANNEX IV - REFUGEE SETTLEMENTS IN THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN

Province	Settlement	Population (March 2013)		
		Afghans	Iraqis	Total
Bushehr	Dalaki	150	0	150
Fars	Jahrom	0	220	220
	Sarvestan	450	0	450
Kerman	Rafsanjan	4 800	0	4 800
	Bardsir	3 000	0	3000
Kermanshah	Songhor	0	70	70
Khorasan e Razavi	Torbat-e-jam	4 200	0	4 200
Khuzestan	BaniNajar/Ansar	2 400	137	2537
Kurdestan	Varmahang	0	9	9
Lorestan	Abazar	70	110	180
Markazi	Saveh	5 000	0	5 000
Semnan	Mohajerin	3 750	0	3 750
West Azerbaijan	Ziveh	0	400	400
	Dilzeh	0	150	150
	Bezileh	0	65	65
Yazd	Ardakan	2 800	0	2 800
	Meybod	1 200	0	1 200
	Taft	1 000	0	1 000
Zanjan	Soltanieh	0	19	19
Total Population (All Settlements)		28 820	1 180	30 000

ACRONYMS USED IN THE DOCUMENT

BAFIA	Bureau of Aliens and Foreign Immigrants Affairs
COMPAS	Commodity Movement Processing and Analysis System
FDC	food distribution committee
GFD	general food distribution
JAM	joint assessment mission
IR	Iranian rial
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
PRRO	protracted relief and recovery operation
UNHCR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
WFP	World Food Programme