برنامه جهانی غذا در ایران

تهران، خیابان شریعتی، خیابان قبا، کوچه نظامی، پلاک 2
تلفن: 22794075، 22794060، 22794083
Email: wfp.tehran@wfp.org

World Food Programme Iran

No. 7, Nezami st., Ghoba St., Shariati Ave., Tehran 1944954613
Tel: +9821 22794075, 22794060, Fax: +9821 22794083
Email: wfp.tehran@wfp.org
WFP Interim Country Strategic Plan (I-CSP)
Improving Food Security and Livelihood of the Refugees

BACKGROUND

The World Food Programme, the leading humanitarian organization fighting hunger worldwide, reopened offices in Iran in 1987. Since then, the organization has played a crucial role in supporting Afghan and Iraqi asylum seekers residing in the country. Iran currently hosts the world's fourth largest population of refugees. The initial wave of Afghan asylum seekers arrived following the Soviet Union invasion of Afghanistan in 1979 with a second major influx occurring at the height of Taliban control over Afghanistan between 1994 to 2001. Iraqis sought refuge in Iran in the '80s and '90s, during the first and second Gulf wars.

Since 2003, when relative peace was established in Afghanistan, the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran has promoted the repatriation of Afghans to their homeland; meanwhile, the Government has continuously stressed the financial burden of refugees on Iran's economy and has expressed the need for greater international assistance to reduce this strain. Due to poor living conditions and heightened insecurity in Afghanistan since 2008, the overall rate of returnee refugees has steadily declined to less than 5,000 returnees per year.

According to the latest census in 2016 a total of 951,142 Afghans and 28,268 Iraqis are registered as refugees in Iran. Of these numbers, 97 percent live in urban areas while three percent, or 30,000 of the most vulnerable, are provided with free housing, health and education facilities and food assistance in 20 settlements across Iran.

Although repatriation is universally regarded as the most durable solution for refugee situations, the Government and United Nations are committed to support refugees until such time the situation becomes conducive for safe, dignified and voluntary return of refugees to their homeland.

THE NEED FOR WFP ASSISTANCE

Various factors have made it increasingly difficult for the most vulnerable refugees to make ends meet. Nationwide subsidies that also benefited refugees were phased out in 2010 and financial aid measures that have been introduced to vulnerable Iranians are not available to refugees. Increased cost of living has further exacerbated levels of food insecurity for the most vulnerable refugees, making WFP assistance all the more crucial to the poorest of the poor who are housed in settlements.
WFP has also made great strides in reducing the gender gap and empowering young girls through education incentives since 1999, with its "oil for education" scheme. Through this project, WFP incentivized families to send their girls to school in return for (four) bottles of vegetable oil that the girls took back home after each month of regular attendance, contributing to the household economy while receiving an education. Data from 2016 indicates that more than 80 percent of school-aged girls are now enrolled and attending school regularly, which marks a significant progress from baseline data of 30 percent enrolment of girls in schools at the beginning of the project close to two decades ago.

In close consultation with the government counterparts, refugee communities and donors, in 2018, WFP shifted from its traditional way of distributing food to a predominantly cash based distribution modality. Through consultations with stakeholders, the best formula for refugees in Iran was identified as a combination of cash assistance through bankcards and continued wheat flour distribution. This combination method offers refugees freedom of choice to buy food items and diversify their food intake while ensuring that bread is readily available to refugees as in the past.

Over the past 30 years, WFP has continuously strived to improve food consumption of vulnerable refugee households through monthly food distributions to refugee families.

Afghans are the largest refugee group in Iran, followed by Syrian refugees. Their numbers continue to grow as the conflicts in their countries persist. WFP provides food assistance to these refugees through the "cash for work" program, allowing them to earn a living while supporting the local economy. The program has helped thousands of refugees find employment and improve their food security.

In partnership with local authorities, WFP has also implemented a pilot project to improve the nutritional status of children in refugee camps. The project includes the distribution of fortified food products and the provision of nutritional counseling to mothers and children. The results have been promising, with improvements in children’s growth and development.

These achievements reflect WFP’s commitment to providing effective and sustainable solutions to address the needs of vulnerable populations in Iran. The organization continues to adapt its strategies to meet the changing needs of refugees and support the efforts of the Iranian government and civil society organizations in promoting dignity and self-reliance.

World Food Programme Iran

3
برنامه جهانی غذا همواره می‌کوشد تا وضعیت میشیت و امنیت غذایی آسیب پذیرترین پناهندگان ساکن مهمانشهرها را بهبود بخشد.

WFP will strive to contribute towards improving livelihoods and food security of the most vulnerable refugees in settlements.
THE INTERIM COUNTRY STRATEGIC PLAN (I-CSP)

The new approach of WFP titled “Interim Country Strategic Plan” or (I-CSP) will operate from January 1, 2018 until December 31, 2020. During this period, WFP will strive to contribute towards improving livelihoods and food security of the most vulnerable refugees in settlements within the framework of the regional Solutions Strategy for Afghan Refugees (SSAR), which was agreed upon by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the Governments of Afghanistan, Iran and Pakistan in collaboration with WFP.

Building on three decades of experience in assisting refugees in Iran, WFP is introducing a new cash component in this CSP, to enhance the effectiveness and efficiency of its assistance and provide refugees with an opportunity to diversify their dietary intake and support livelihood opportunities for women.

The Strategic Plan will continue striving to eliminate the gender gap by focusing more intensely on supporting and encouraging young girls to regularly attend school.

ACTIVITIES OF THE INTERIM COUNTRY STRATEGIC PLAN

This three-year Strategic Plan will achieve its intended strategic objective - ensuring that food insecure refugees in Iran are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs - through two activities:

Activity 1. Provide unconditional food assistance to food insecure refugees:

The new transfer modality will help support 80 percent of the daily food needs for food insecure families and 100 percent of the needs for female-headed households by providing them with in-kind wheat flour and cash through ATM debit cards. By introducing cash, refugees will have purchasing power which in turn will boost the economy of the settlements as the shops are run by refugees themselves.

The shift to a cash-based system will provide freedom of choice to refugees and will help diversify the dietary intake of families.
World Bank studies have shown that a woman's income can rise by 10 to 20 percent for each year of schooling. Furthermore, keeping refugee girls in school decreases the possibility of marrying them off at an early age. Many of the girls who received education have gone on to become health workers in settlements, contributing to the image of women in the Afghan society. Similarly, women with handicraft skills will be identified and enrolled in livelihood activities. WFP will provide them with start-up capital, so they can utilize their skills to produce items that would be sold on the market. The production of these products will then be sold to local markets, and the profit from sales will be reinvested in the business. This process will help to establish women's businesses and provide them with a source of income.
verification of girls’ attendance records in schools.

In-kind:
Wheat flour is procured locally from local suppliers/millers. Local purchase ensures short lead-time, quick delivery and mitigates potential deterioration of food quality as a result of long transit or storage time for imported commodities.

IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS

As per previous years, WFP will continue to implement its project in close partnership with Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA), the Bureau for Aliens and Foreign Immigrants Affairs (BAFIA) and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) in Iran. WFP together with UNHCR and BAFIA will conduct regular process and post distribution monitoring visits to all settlements to ensure that refugees have access to cash and can purchase adequate quantity and quality of

WFP purchases wheat flour from a short-list of suppliers through a competitive process. WFP appointed superintendents conduct quality

and quantity controls of the commodity prior to shipment to settlements to ensure the wheat flour conforms to WFP specifications and regulations of the Iranian Institute of Standards.

Using WFP’s end-to-end supply chain management system and the Logistics Execution Support System, wheat flour purchases are tracked from the point of loading until final distribution.

Aقدامات زنجبیره تأمین
کمک تقاضای ایران

برنامه جهادی غذا ارد آمریکای غذا دانش آموزانی که در ایران وجود ندارند، می‌توانند به سهولت بهتری در دریافت غذا نیازمندی می‌شوند. برای این کمک، برنامه جهادی غذا ارد به تدوین رفتاری در این منطقه کمک می‌کند.

برنامه جهادی غذا ارد اکنون در تمام تأسیسات ارائه می‌شود.

شرکای اجرایی

مهم‌ترین شرکای این برنامه عبارتند از: WFP، MFA، BAFIA، UNHCR.

برنامه جهادی غذا ارد به سهولت بهتری در دریافت غذا نیازمندی می‌شوند.

bé معنی شکل، سرشوق های تحقیقاتی پس از دریافت و تا نیاز

برنامه جهادی غذا ارد، دانش آموزان را از نوپا به زمینه برنامه جهادی غذا ارد و اقدامات تأمین تنها و پیش‌بینی‌ها لحاظی کرد.

برنامه جهادی غذا ارد، دانش آموزان را از نوپا به زمینه برنامه جهادی غذا ارد و اقدامات تأمین تنها و پیش‌بینی‌ها لحاظی کرد.

شکل اجرایی

مهم‌ترین شرکای این برنامه عبارتند از: WFP، MFA، BAFIA، UNHCR.

برنامه جهادی غذا ارد به سهولت بهتری در دریافت غذا نیازمندی می‌شوند.

برنامه جهادی غذا ارد، دانش آموزان را از نوپا به زمینه برنامه جهادی غذا ارد و اقدامات تأمین تنها و پیش‌بینی‌ها لحاظی کرد.

brnms Ghanam Gharb dar Iran
affected by the earthquake for the next three months while reconstruction efforts were going on in Bam and 16 surrounding villages. During this critical period, WFP set up and managed a United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) operation between Tehran and Bam. UNHAS provided free passenger and light cargo service to the humanitarian community assisting in the earthquake stricken area.

WFP’s partner in times of emergency is the Iranian Red Crescent Society (IRCS) with which WFP has stand-by agreements to respond to natural disasters since 2002.

Handling and distribution are in line with WFP guiding principles.

CONTINGENCY AND EMERGENCY OPERATIONS

Although WFP’s intervention in Iran is restricted to assisting refugees, the organization has the operational capacity to support the Government and people of Iran in emergency response should the need be felt in case of a major natural disaster that would exacerbate the capacity of the Government to respond. The devastating Bam earthquake of December 2003 is one such instance where the Government of Iran called upon WFP to support the efforts in responding to the immediate needs of the affected population. WFP immediately airlifted High Energy Biscuits (HEBs) from its Humanitarian Response Depot (UNHRD) in Brindisi, Italy within 96 hours of the quake and continued to assist 120,000 people most

FUNDING AND CONTRIBUTIONS

Since WFP has no independent source of funds, all donations in cash or in-kind must be accompanied by the cash needed to move, manage and monitor WFP food assistance. WFP’s funding comes from Governments, Private Sector and individuals.
WFP relies entirely on voluntary contributions for its funding. Its principal donors are governments, but we also receive donations from the private sector and individuals.
جهانی شاخص حامی برنامه جهانی غذا
در طول سال‌های گذشته، به‌سیاری از هنرمندان، جهانی‌های ورزشی و افراد سرشناس و نامی‌کار ایرانی معه‌بند به حمایت از برنامه جهانی غذا در ایران شده‌اند. آن‌ها صدای بی‌صدای گروه‌های مستندی دنیا شده و با مصرف زنده به مسائل متعددی با اهمیت غذای بدنان گفته و در کمیسیون و مراسم عمومی به برنامه جهانی غذا در مبارزه جهانی علیه گرسنگی پیوستند.

INDIVIDUAL DONATIONS

With the new cash based system, a refugee could receive his/her daily nutritional requirements with only 35 cents (US Dollar) per day. WFP encourages Iranian citizens and corporations to get involved and support.

WFP efforts in building a world without hunger. Only 35 cents a day can provide a refugee with the means to purchase enough food to fulfill his/her daily nutritional requirements. Therefore, all donations - large or small - have the power to make a difference. Online payment gateways, mobile banking, SMS payment, and ATM transfers are available in Iran to facilitate individual donations to WFP.

CELEBRITY PARTNERS

Throughout the years, many Iranian artists, sports figures, and influencers have pledged their support to WFP Iran by lending their voice to the voiceless hungry poor of the world, speaking openly about issues related to food security and joining WFP in its global fight against hunger in many public events and campaigns for WFP Iran.
This map shows the prevalence of undernourishment in the total population, 2014-15. Undernourishment is defined as the condition in which an individual's habitual food consumption is insufficient to provide the amount of dietary energy required to maintain a normal, active, healthy life. The indicator of prevalence of undernourishment (PNU) is an estimate of the proportion of the population that has been in a condition of undernourishment over the reference period (usually one year). Source: FAO, ILO, UNESCO, WHO, and WFP, 2017. The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World 2017. Building resilience for peace and food security. Rome: FAO. Further information is available at https://www.fao.org/state-of-food-security-and-nutrition/© 2017 World Food Programme.

The international community has committed to reaching Zero Hunger by 2030.

The first 1,000 days of life is the critical window in which to tackle undernutrition.

Malnutrition affects one in three people on the planet.

815 million people – more than 1 in 10 of the world population – do not get enough to eat.