



Solutions Strategy for Afghan Refugees

to Support Voluntary Repatriation,
Sustainable Reintegration
and Assistance to Host Countries

Portfolio of Projects
2015-2016

Islamic Republic of
Iran



ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN: Afghan Refugee Overview

August 2015

Registered Afghan Refugees



951,142 Afghan refugees in Islamic Republic of Iran

97% in urban areas

3% in settlements

Durable Solutions



Voluntary Repatriation

920,161 Afghan refugee returns (2002-2014)

Resettlement

13,765 Afghan refugees resettled (1999-2014)

SSAR Financial Requirements



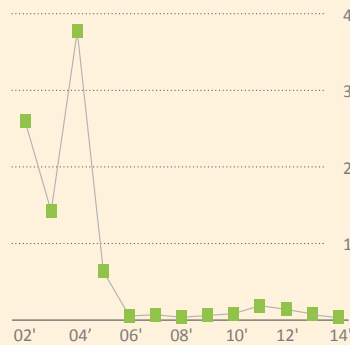
USD 166 million

budgeted in 2015 by 29 partners

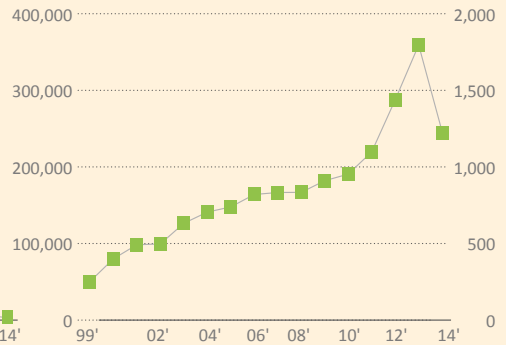
Total budget per outcome (in million USD)



Afghan refugee returns from Islamic Republic of Iran



Afghan refugees resettled from Islamic Republic of Iran



Afghan Refugees by Province

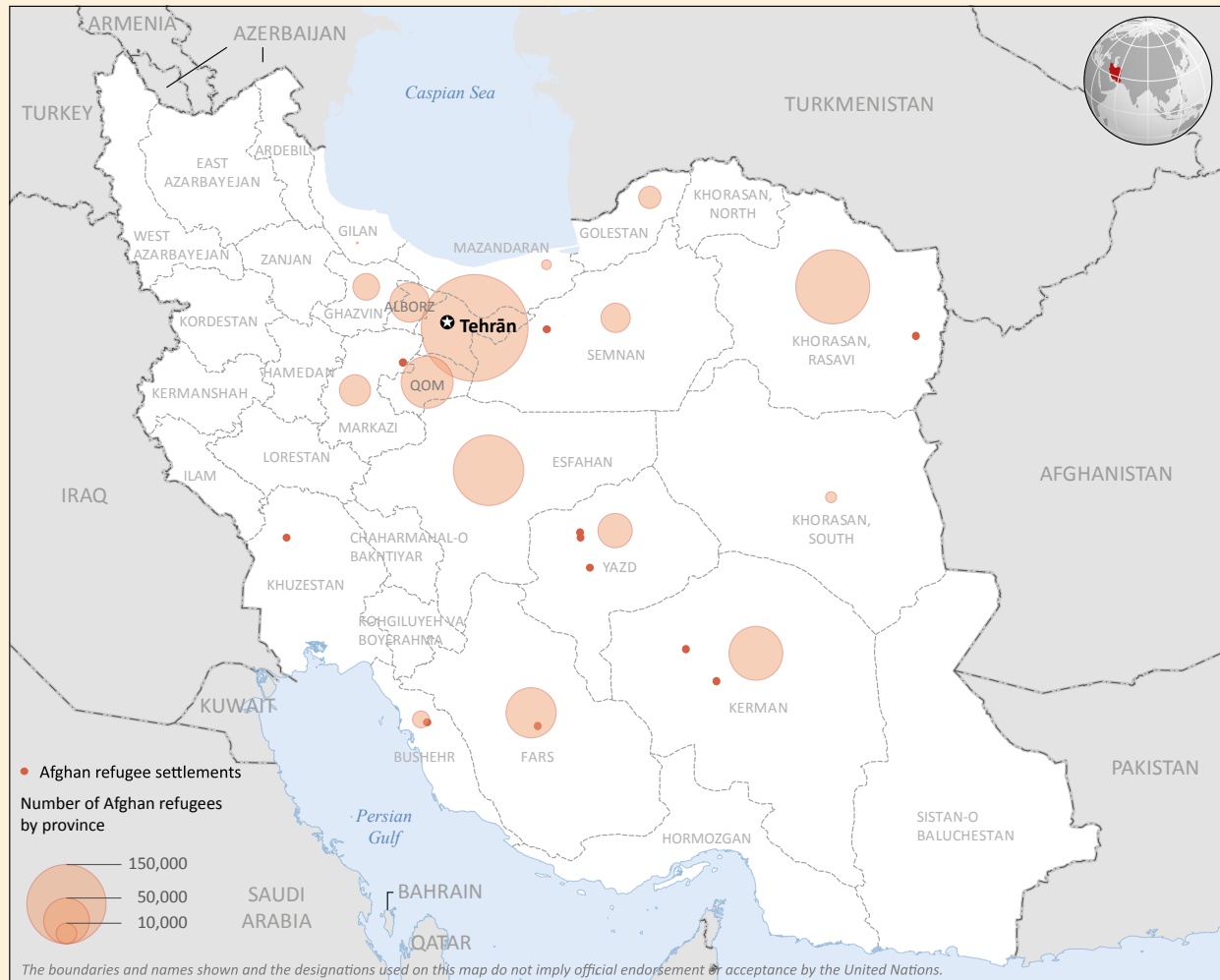


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I. Introduction

Afghan refugees constitute the second largest refugee population and remain the largest population in protracted displacement under UNHCR's mandate. The Islamic Republic of Iran hosts one of the largest urban refugee populations worldwide, primarily Afghans. The Solutions Strategy for Afghan Refugees (SSAR), developed in response to this situation by the Islamic Republics of Afghanistan, Iran, Pakistan and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), seeks to identify and implement comprehensive solutions for Afghan refugees in the region through joint interventions.¹

As part of this ongoing effort, a Portfolio of Projects was prepared for each country first in 2014 and updated in 2015 by the National Steering Committees in each country. The portfolio offers a unique integrated framework for multilateral cooperation and coordination amongst partners, both to address the needs of Afghan refugees and to advance solutions. Priority is given to empowering young people through education and skills training, and the aim is to enable these individuals to contribute positively to the overall development of their home country or country of asylum, upon their return or departure to another country through resettlement.

The Solutions Strategy aims to provide vital support for the Islamic Republic of Iran, which for more than 30 years has hosted and provided for millions of Afghan refugees. This protracted situation has placed a heavy burden on the country. Despite ongoing efforts to facilitate voluntary repatriation and resettlement from the Islamic Republic of Iran, the country continues to host over 950,000 Afghan refugees. Robust burden-sharing must continue in order to alleviate the pressures on the host country.

Within the framework of the Solutions Strategy in the Islamic Republic of Iran, the portfolio of proposed projects, which involves 29 participating agencies, is designed around the interlinked sectors of education, health and livelihoods. In this portfolio, the proposed projects are framed by the following objectives of the Solutions Strategy:

- To seek durable solutions by supporting voluntary repatriation and enhancing resettlement options for the most vulnerable;
- To empower Afghan refugees through improved education, access to health services and livelihood opportunities; and
- To support the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran in the areas of education, health, shelter, water and the environment, in order to reduce the effects and consequences of the temporary presence of Afghan refugees.

The portfolio is structured into two parts. Part one provides a situational analysis, highlighting operational resources and gaps; a strategy to address the needs and gaps; partner profiles; coordination and resource mobilization strategy; and a plan for measuring project progress.² Part two presents a summary of proposed projects that describes target populations, objectives, activities and corresponding budgets. It includes project proposals newly submitted for fund-raising.

¹ The Solutions Strategy for Afghan Refugees to Support Voluntary Repatriation, Sustainable Reintegration and Assistance to Host Countries was endorsed by the international community at an international conference in Geneva in May 2012.

The document is available at <http://www.unhcr.org/afghanistan/solutions-strategy.pdf>

² Unless stated otherwise, the information and data provided in this portfolio is as of the end of June 2015.

2. Situational Analysis

Context

With a population of more than 950,000 registered Afghan refugees, the Islamic Republic of Iran is second only to the Islamic Republic of Pakistan in hosting the largest protracted refugee population in the world. The Islamic Republic of Iran also hosts one of the world's largest urban refugee population, with 97 per cent living in urban and semi-urban areas and the remainder living in settlements.

The Ministry of Interior's Bureau for Aliens and Foreign Immigrants' Affairs (BAFIA) is the department responsible for refugee affairs in the country and, following the review of the refugees' status under the Amayesh scheme, issues Amayesh cards to refugees. Amayesh cards enable refugees to access basic services. This registration scheme started in 2003 and the registration has been carried out periodically. The current refugee population figure is based on the Amayesh 9 registration exercise carried out in 2013 and Amayesh 10 registration exercise is largely completed as of August 2015.

Despite the current global financial crisis, the socio-economic situation in the region, and the sanctions on the Islamic Republic of Iran, the service delivery of various sectors of the Government continued. However, prospect of the lifting of the sanctions on the Islamic Republic of Iran offers an early promising sign of relieving some burden off of the Government in terms of service delivery to vulnerable refugees. The formation of the National Unity in Afghanistan and its commitment to bring about solutions to the Afghan refugee situation, coupled with an unprecedented level of coordination and collaboration between Afghanistan and the two neighboring countries represent an opportunity for voluntary repatriation and reintegration.

It is against this background that the High Commissioner and the Chair of the Executive Committee have decided to hold a high-level segment on the Afghan refugee situation during the sixty-sixth session of the Executive Committee in October 2015. The high-level segment will provide an opportunity for States and other stakeholders to discuss challenges and solutions, make commitments in support of Afghanistan and the two main host countries, and agree on follow-up actions that will guide the period ahead.

People of concern

The majority of refugees residing in the Islamic Republic of Iran are Afghans who arrived during the 1980s.³ Hazaras and Tajiks represent over 70 per cent of this population, with the rest comprising other ethnic groups, including Pashtuns.

Policy framework

The Islamic Republic of Iran is a signatory to the 1951 Convention and 1967 Protocol and based on international commitments, the Islamic Republic of Iran provides services to refugees.

Amayesh card holders are able to live in urban areas and have the freedom to move within the province in which they are registered. With regard to employment, temporary work permits are issued in accordance with rules and regulations to those who are eligible.

³ The Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran also provides assistance to approximately 28,000 Iraqi refugees.

Key achievements and results

Since the launch of the Solutions Strategy in May 2012, the Islamic Republic of Iran has made considerable strides in operationalizing the Strategy. The National Steering Committee (NSC) was established in December 2012 (members include BAFIA as chair, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and UNHCR) and assumed an active role in the process. In order to ensure more inclusive participation in the coordination of in-country Solutions Strategy activities, a working group, consisting of NSC members and representatives from government ministries, UN agencies, NGOs, and donor countries, has been created in 2013.

The key results in 2014, implemented by different participating organizations, include the following:

- Through joint collaboration with the Ministry of Interior, a private insurance company and UNHCR, innovative complementary health insurance services were provided to nearly 220,200 vulnerable refugees, including some 2,000 with special diseases. The Government and UNHCR also provided primary health care in 15 settlements and 29 urban locations.
- The Assistance Programme was provided to 3,250 vulnerable refugees.
- For the 2013-2014 school year, nearly 349,446 Afghan children enrolled in the National Iranian Education System. Projects to support education were also rolled out, including school construction, the provision of supplies and literacy training.
- Nearly 2,447 refugees received more than 50 different vocational training courses provided in partnership with the Technical and Vocational Training Organization (TVTO). In addition, a range of projects were implemented to improve the livelihood of Afghan refugees, including home-based enterprise development, revolving loan fund for micro credit, provision of income generating tools and cross-border job placement.
- In 2014, approximately 4,456 persons returned voluntarily to Afghanistan, a lower number than in previous years (some 8,185 in 2013). The lower figure was mainly due to the security situation in Afghanistan, as well as uncertainties surrounding the outcome of the elections and the anticipated withdrawal of international forces.

3. Strategy

Programme rationale and principles

Voluntary repatriation remains the preferred durable solution for Afghan refugees and, within the overall framework of the Solutions Strategy, projects are focused on addressing current gaps in the host country. Measures taken by the Islamic Republic of Iran aim to address the basic needs and protection of refugees in the country, while concurrently seeking durable solutions. Key in this regard is the principle that access to education, health care and diversified livelihood opportunities empower refugees and contributes to their sustainable reintegration upon return to Afghanistan. This principle also guides the design and implementation of the programmes in the country in support of the following five outcomes:

1. Voluntary repatriation;
2. Access to essential services and shelter;
3. Livelihoods and food security;
4. Social and environmental protection and resettlement;
5. Coordination and supporting role.

Outcomes

Outcome 1: Voluntary repatriation

The right of refugees to return to their country of origin is fundamental to refugee protection and is fully recognized in international law. Through the years, the voluntary nature of the decision to return has remained a hallmark of the repatriation programme for Afghan refugees in the Islamic Republic of Iran. There is clear recognition that voluntary return is desirable not only because it entails respect for the rights of the individual, but also because it is more likely to yield sustainable results.

Despite security and political challenges, the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan has emerged successfully from multiple transitions and the National Unity Government has clearly expressed a strong commitment towards working on solutions for refugees. In order to strengthen cooperation between the line ministries, the National Unity Government established a High-level Commission for Migration (HCM) chaired by the President. It is expected that this will ensure stronger linkages between the government initiatives for displaced populations and refugees, and will facilitate the effective reintegration of returnees into national development plans.

The Afghan Government, in cooperation with the host countries and UNHCR, has also endorsed an Enhanced Voluntary Return and Reintegration Package (EVRRP), comprised of a series of cash grants. Subject to the availability of funding, the EVRRP led by the Government of Afghanistan aims to strengthen reintegration at an individual level by meeting the priority needs of the returnees during the transition period.

Outcome 2: Access to essential services and shelter

This outcome focuses on improving access to education and social services for Afghan refugees, including health care. It also focuses on strengthening the living standards of refugees in settlements, through the construction and rehabilitation of shelter and settlement infrastructure.

The Islamic Republic of Iran contributed significantly to the achievement of this outcome in a wide range of areas including health, education, shelter and water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH).

Education

Educational programming is a core component of UNHCR's protection mandate. Moreover, the sustainability of return is more likely when refugees receive education. Education is especially important for refugees with specific protection needs, including children and young people with physical and cognitive disabilities as well as children who have fallen behind their peers in school.

A fundamental component of meeting the protection needs of refugee children and young people is the provision of education. Schooling also provides essential physical protection to children, with regular attendance helping to prevent child labor and gender-based violence. The quality of school facilities is critical to ensuring that safe learning environments are created. This includes the quality of infrastructure, water supply, sanitation and basic furniture, as well as the provision of teaching and learning materials. Investments in educational infrastructure and supplies will benefit both Afghan refugees and host communities.

Particular focus will be given to the requirements of certain groups of refugees. For instance, special attention will be paid to meeting the educational needs of refugee girls, encouraging their enrolment, attendance and completion of schooling cycles. Opportunities for early childhood learning will also be provided, as will language, literacy and numeracy training for over-aged students and adults, especially for women. Overall, the specific educational needs of youths will be addressed through opportunities to complete secondary education, as well as vocational or professional training that can lead to employment. Training for teachers in learning content and methodology, as well as ongoing supervision and support, will continue to be provided.

Specific actions are needed for those refugees who will repatriate during 2015-2016. The goal for both UNHCR and partners is for children and adolescents in returnee areas to be able to resume their education quickly. For this reason, contact between the Ministries of Education of the Islamic Republics of Iran and Afghanistan will be encouraged in order to facilitate the setting of equivalency guidelines for certification of learning attainments, ensure the rapid enrolment of returnee children in the appropriate grades upon return, and provide the appropriate assistance to returning refugee teachers.

Health

Improving the health status of refugees is critical to refugee protection and assistance projects in the Islamic Republic of Iran. Inadequate international support has placed strains on the Government not only in terms of its resources but also its ability to prevent disease, treat patients with special medical needs, and provide maternal and child health care. This could be addressed by the efforts of the Government, with the support of UNHCR, through the proposed inclusion of refugees in the universal public health insurance.

In the Islamic Republic of Iran, access to essential primary health care services and emergency care has traditionally taken precedence over referral to more specialized medical care. Primary health care has included preventive and curative health care for refugees in both the settlements and urban areas, with a particular focus on women and children. Such services are administered through an extensive network of health houses and centers under the Ministry of Health and Medical Education.

Key actors in the provision of health care in the Islamic Republic of Iran have also focused on ensuring that refugees with certain diseases (hemophilia, thalassemia, or renal failure) are able to afford the necessary procedures. After the Health Insurance Scheme III expired at the end of 2014, it was intended to enroll all registered refugees in the Universal Public Health Insurance same as Iranian nationals. While awaiting a decision on refugee's access to the Universal Public Health Insurance, UNHCR is implementing Ad Interim Measures to address the gap in medical assistance to refugees in the transition period.

Regarding the integration of refugees in the public health insurance scheme, a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) on the Health Insurance was signed by the Minister of Labor, the Minister of Interior, and the Minister of Health on 4 May 2015. This MOU does not limit the implementation of health insurance to UNHCR funds, and UNHCR's support will rather be used to complement governmental efforts and financial contributions. Thus, UNHCR's contribution will primarily focus on vulnerable refugees and costs for non-vulnerable refugees will be covered through a combination of governmental and refugee contributions at individual level. Consultations are on-going between governmental parties and UNHCR on the content and format of the detailed implementation agreement on the basis of this MOU.

Shelter, settlement infrastructure and WASH

There are 20 refugee settlements in 13 provinces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, in which there were a total of approximately 29,085 Afghan refugees as of the end of 2014. Since a large number of these settlements date back to the 1980s, many of the facilities, residential shelters, and infrastructure in the settlements are in need of repair and rehabilitation. Such work is critical to the provision of services to refugees in the country.

Vulnerable refugees were unable to afford hygiene and sanitary items which could improve personal hygiene and prevent the outbreak of contagious diseases. In this regard, material assistance to provide vulnerable refugees with basic sanitary and hygiene items is essential to enhance the well-being of the refugees and preserve their dignity and health.

Outcome 3: Livelihoods and food security

The rationale behind livelihood programming is that the promotion of self-reliance accelerates the achievement of durable solutions, notably repatriation and reintegration, and builds capacities both to receive and protect refugees. Economic empowerment and increased self-reliance are especially important in protracted refugee situations. The sustainable livelihood framework presents a systematic approach that links poverty reduction, sustainability and empowerment objectives.

This programme seeks to improve the livelihoods of persons of concern in two ways. First, it provides direct services that enhance refugees' financial, human and social capital. Second, it provides indirect support by influencing policies, institutions and systems in order to foster an environment in which the most vulnerable members of a community can achieve greater self-reliance. In turn, such an achievement will prepare refugees for voluntary repatriation and sustainable reintegration.

Livelihoods

The overall objective of improving livelihoods is self-reliance and economic independence of refugees, in order to support their sustainable reintegration upon return. It is expected that return to Afghanistan will be more viable for those with assets, education and skills. Core to this project is addressing the asset limitations of Afghan refugees, the risks they confront, and the institutional and policy environments that prevent their attempts to move out of poverty.

Activities will include vocational and livelihood skills training; training in life skills; and youth representation in planning and decision-making at community level. In order to establish optimum coherence at the regional level, vocational skills taught through these joint programmes will be identified. Training activities will be designed, following the careful labor market analysis in the anticipated areas of return in Afghanistan.

Particular emphasis is placed on the-cross-border job placement interventions which promote the delivery of technical and vocational training in the Islamic Republic of Iran which is demand-driven to ensure that Afghan refugees who are interested in finding a job in their country of origin acquire

the skill sets that are demanded by private sector companies in their country of origin. By ensuring that the training curricula used for the training of Afghan refugees is demand-driven and validated by the private sector in the neighboring countries, there is greater likelihood that the graduates of such programs will have the skill sets and competencies that the labor markets in Afghanistan are looking for. At the same time, all technical and vocational education and training interventions should be inclusive of support services which enhance Afghan refugee's possibilities of transitioning towards gainful employment in their country of origin. In this context, UNHCR, in coordination with relevant governmental entities, conducted a mission to Afghanistan (Kabul and Herat) in August 2015 to meet government ministries, UN agencies, private companies and NGOs working in the area of employment services and workforce development to collect information on the job market and explore opportunities to develop partnerships for voluntary repatriation and sustainable reintegration.

Food Security

Phasing out of nationwide Government food subsidies in 2010 has affected the refugees' food baskets and nutritional situation.

Food security is also strategically linked to the protection and livelihood of refugees. This includes food assistance to refugees residing in the settlements, food incentives for training and "food for education" schemes. The World Food Programme (WFP) has been implementing a particularly important project in the refugee settlements that provides additional food assistance to families that send their daughters to school. This intervention aims to stabilize girls' enrolment rates in primary school, as well as to increase enrolment and reduce dropout rates among girls in secondary school. These projects have been successful in encouraging families in refugee settlements to send their daughters to school.

Outcome 4: Social and environmental protection and resettlement

The overall objective of this programme is to improve the social protection of refugees and host communities in the Islamic Republic of Iran. This is accomplished through expedited access to legal assistance, documentation and information; assistance to refugees with specific needs; resettlement; option to alternative stay arrangements and environmental protection.

Pending return to Afghanistan, refugees in the Islamic Republic of Iran continue to need social protection through the coordinated efforts of BAFIA, UNHCR and their key partners. BAFIA and UNHCR continue to work closely to provide all refugees with appropriate documentation. The trend is that legal assistance is continued to be provided to refugees.

Refugee protection is an international responsibility, and burden-sharing is essential to alleviate the impact on host countries enduring the protracted stay of refugees. UNHCR has identified the needs and set the target for the resettlement of 1,000 refugees from the Islamic Republic of Iran in 2015, emphasizing in particular the urgent needs of vulnerable groups, including refugees with chronic medical conditions.

Given the importance of environmental considerations for the well-being of both refugees and host communities, and in line with the goals of the Solutions Strategy, protection of the environment forms an integral component of this outcome. Basic considerations – such as the provision of safe drinking water, the physical location of refugee settlements, or the provision of food assistance – have a direct bearing on the environment. Environmental issues associated with refugees are normally the consequence of high concentrations of people, which often build up at a particular location over a short period of time. In the absence of appropriate mitigating measures, the surrounding environment can quickly become degraded, which can leave a lasting impact on both refugees and the host community.

Outcome 5: Coordination and supporting role

Outcome 5 will focus on developing participating agencies' ownership of the Solutions Strategy process in the Islamic Republic of Iran. It will support the capacity-building process, strengthen coordination mechanisms and promote proactive fundraising by all involved. This will also include developing an understanding of both the process and the fundraising methodology by all stakeholders, as well as building rapport between agencies and donors.

4. Partnerships

Participating Agencies

For 2015-2016, 29 participating agencies have submitted project proposals. This includes seven new agencies compared to 2014 – two UN agencies, one international NGO and four national NGOs.

UNHCR will work in close consultation with BAFIA to facilitate the voluntary repatriation, in conditions of safety and dignity, of all Afghan refugees who express such interest (outcome 1). The Ministry of Health and Medical Education, the International Organization for Migration (IOM), Relief International (RI), Nippon International Cooperation for Community Development (NICCO) and Association for Protection of Afghan Women and Children (HAMI) are also conducting activities to develop refugee skill sets to facilitate voluntary repatriation and sustainable reintegration.

A range of participating agencies are involved in the provision of essential services to Afghan refugees in the Islamic Republic of Iran (outcome 2). This includes BAFIA, the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Health and Medical Education, State Welfare Organization (SWO), UNHCR, WFP, HAMI, Society to Support Children Suffering from Cancer (MAHAK), Chain of Hope (CoH), Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC), Behnam Daheshpour Charity Organization (BDKO), United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) Danish Refugee Council (DRC), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), International World Relief Foundation (WRF), Pars Development Activists Association (PARS), Kiyana Socio-Cultural Group (Kiyana), Iranian Life Quality Improvement Association (ILIA) and RI.

The Technical and Vocational Training Organization (TVTO), NRC, DRC, WRF, HAMI, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), WFP, PARS, Society for Recovery Support (SRS), Kiyana and Forest, Rangelands and Watershed Management Organization (FRWO) will carry out activities to develop and sustain self-reliance, in collaboration with BAFIA and UNHCR (outcome 3).

Social and environmental protection activities (outcome 4) are implemented by national organizations such as BAFIA, FRWO, HAMI, WRF, PARS, Rebirth Society (RS) and SRS. International organizations taking part in such activities include the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and UNHCR.

Linkages to other initiatives

The Solutions Strategy in the Islamic Republic of Iran aims to provide a comprehensive list of activities to support the needs of refugees, as highlighted in the proposals. The Strategy also offers a unique platform of exchange and mapping tools to support and complement the efforts of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the organizations working to implement projects for refugees. Additionally, one of the objectives of the Solutions Strategy is that participating agencies link the Strategy with national initiatives targeting refugees. Cross-border livelihood initiatives may also offer promising opportunities to extend partnership toward the achievement of SSAR outcomes beyond the host countries and to the country of origin as a bridge between the development of refugee human capital in the Islamic Republic of Iran and the increased likelihood of sustainable reintegration in the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan.

5. Coordination and Resource Mobilization

National coordination

While the Quadripartite Steering Committee was created to guide the implementation of the Solutions Strategy at the regional level, the National Steering Committee (NSC) acts as the coordinating body at the country level. It provides strategic direction on projects related to the Iranian component of the Solutions Strategy and define the strategy, priorities and broad implementation arrangements. The NSC is comprised of BAFIA (chair), the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and UNHCR. The NSC's main objective is to ensure coherence among different actors working towards the same overall outcomes and goals of the Solutions Strategy.

The NSC is responsible for endorsing project proposals and ensuring that project content is consistent with the goals and objectives of the Solutions Strategy. In this context, its Secretariat has had extensive consultations with participating agencies on the finalization of project proposals, which has culminated in the consolidation and endorsement of the portfolio of proposed projects in 2014 and 2015. In addition to coordinating and reviewing the implementation of the Solutions Strategy, the NSC will prepare an annual progress report on the achievements of the Portfolio of Projects in the previous year and share information with donors through regular and focused briefings on progress made and challenges faced.

In order to ensure more inclusive participation in the coordination of in-country Solutions Strategy activities, a working group was created, consisting of NSC members and representatives from government ministries, UN agencies, NGOs and donor countries. The working group has been operating in close conjunction with the national Secretariat to ensure that proposed activities are in line with the objectives of the Solutions Strategy. Working group members will assist UNHCR in the operationalization of the Solutions Strategy in the Islamic Republic of Iran, particularly in fundraising and monitoring activities.

Resource mobilization

In 2013, the Islamic Republics of Afghanistan, Iran and Pakistan adopted a Joint Resource Mobilization Strategy, which serves as a framework for coordination and fundraising at both the regional and country levels. Key elements of the strategy include ensuring predictable, multi-year funding in support of the outcomes of the Solutions Strategy, as well as developing partnerships with non-traditional donors and development actors.

In the Islamic Republic of Iran, donors can choose to channel their funds for a particular project bilaterally to BAFIA, UNHCR, or any of the participating agencies. While individual participating agencies have primary responsibility for complying with respective project agreements and donor requirements, the NSC bears overall responsibility for the effective implementation of the Solutions Strategy.

The implementing partners in the Islamic Republic of Iran received approximately USD 30 million in contributions in support of the Solutions Strategy in 2014. This constituted around 20 per cent of the total 2014 requirements of USD 150 million.

6. Measuring Progress

Baselines

Based on information and statistics provided by the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran in several sectors of intervention, each project proposal included in the portfolio has pre-identified a target population. Each project is also designed to contribute to the five outcomes articulated for the Solutions Strategy in the country.

Given the impact of the current economic situation in the Islamic Republic of Iran and the overall uncertainty of the situation in Afghanistan, BAFIA and UNHCR will draw on the expertise of participating agencies to establish baselines prior to the initiation of major interventions.

Monitoring and evaluation

Since the NSC is responsible for the overall coordination of the various projects under the Solutions Strategy, the NSC Secretariat will assume this coordination role and devise a mechanism for the regular monitoring of projects. Monitoring of both project activities and finances will be carried according to donor requirements and the monitoring of activities and performances will be conducted regularly.

The monitoring of activities and performance should also track changes in the operational context. These will need to focus on identifying changes in the local economy and their impact (positive or negative) on refugee access to affordable housing, education, and health, and on prospects for voluntary repatriation. Implementing agencies will also need to conduct impact monitoring at least once per year, looking at changes in household livelihood assets, levels of income, employment and improved access to basic services.

Reporting

Participating agencies are responsible for meeting donor reporting requirements, as stipulated in their respective donor agreements. The NSC, as an overall coordination body, will provide guidance and technical support for project and report formulation through the National Secretariat, regardless of the funding modality.

Participating agencies will need to provide reports on the progress of their activities and expenditures. The report should include a summary of results and expenditure as well as a comparison of these achievements with project objectives and budget. Participating agencies are responsible for ensuring that expenditure validity is compatible with project timeframes, and that allocated funds are utilized in accordance with all financial rules and regulations as stipulated in donor agreements.

This part provides an overview of the projects in 2015-2016 endorsed by the National Steering Committee. It is a consolidation of the projects by 29 participating agencies from the Iranian Government, UN agencies, and international and national NGOs, and includes information on prioritized activities and financial requirements. The total financial requirements in 2015-2016 for the Portfolio of Projects for the Islamic Republic of Iran are approximately USD 166 million.

Every effort has been made to ensure the complementary nature of services and activities, with minimal overlap in scope, geographic coverage and target beneficiaries. Within the overall framework of the Solutions Strategy, the projects for 2015-2016 aim to improve services in the sectors of education, health, and livelihoods. The projects will also help minimize the effects on the social, health and education systems of the host communities. While the portfolio includes project proposals newly submitted for fund-raising as well as fully-funded projects already under implementation, the projects in this portfolio have been designed in line with the five outcomes of the Solutions Strategy.

In order to ensure flexibility to accommodate changes in operational environment, the details of each project, such as activities, location, target population and partners, should be reviewed prior to implementation.

Acronyms

BAFIA	Bureau for Aliens and Foreign Immigrants' Affairs
BDCO	Behnam Daheshpour Charity Organization
CoH	Chain of Hope
DRC	Danish Refugee Council
FRWO	Forest, Rangelands and Watershed Management Organization
HAMI	Association for Protection of Afghan Women and Children
ICRI	International Consortium for Refugees in the Islamic Republic of Iran
ILIA	Iranian Life Quality Improvement Association
IOM	International Organization for Migration
Kiyana	Kiyana Socio-Cultural Group
MAHAK	Society to Support Children Suffering from Cancer
MOE	Ministry of Education
MOH	Ministry of Health
NICCO	Nippon International Cooperation for Community Development
NRC	Norwegian Refugee Council
PARS	Pars Development Activists Association
RS	Rebirth Society
RI	Relief International
SWO	State Welfare Organization
SRS	Society for Recovery Support
TVTO	Technical and Vocational Training Organization
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization
WRF	International World Relief Foundation

Summary Financial Requirements

2015-2016 Summary of Financial Requirements			
SSAR Outcome	Lead Agency	Budget USD	Total Budget per Outcome USD
Outcome 1: Voluntary repatriation	BAFIA	478,902	12,310,067
	NICCO	260,016	
	MoH	1,141,446	
	HAMI	1,334,893	
	IOM	5,800,000	
	RI	450,000	
	UNHCR	2,844,810	
Outcome 2: Access to essential services and shelter	BAFIA	5,543,548	123,906,119
	DRC	1,725,000	
	UNICEF	494,400	
	UNFPA	264,081	
	UNESCO	80,000	
	WFP	185,000	
	WRF	2,810,000	
	PARS	554,319	
	CoH	2,300,000	
	MoH	37,005,166	
	Kiyana	5,559,806	
	ILIA	113,126	
	BDCO	107,093	
	MAHAK	493,688	
	HAMI	1,762,511	
	RI	1,984,000	
	MoE	8,522,284	
	NRC	637,016	
SWO	151,000		
UNHCR	53,023,081		
WHO	591,000		
Outcome 3: Livelihoods and food security	BAFIA	1,887,477	18,602,346
	DRC	600,000	
	UNDP	123,333	
	WFP	3,637,000	
	WRF	3,170,000	
	TVTO	1,250,000	
	PARS	37,709	
	SRS	212,679	
	Kiyana	103,312	
	FRWO	115,000	
	HAMI	509,069	
	NRC	870,000	
	UNHCR	6,086,767	
Outcome 4: Social and Environmental Protection and Resettlement	BAFIA	2,034,390	7,636,495
	UNESCO	200,000	
	WRF	20,000	
	PARS	162,148	
	Rebirth	426,583	
	SRS	40,726	
	FRWO	680,000	
	HAMI	226,253	
UNHCR	3,846,395		
Outcome 5: Coordination and Supporting Role	BAFIA	407,632	3,771,723
	ICRI	70,600	
	UNHCR	3,293,491	
Grand Total			166,226,750

Project Proposals

Outcome I: Voluntary repatriation			
Lead Agency	Objectives	Implementation Strategy Activities/Results	
Bureau for Aliens and Foreign Immigrants Affairs (BAFIA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Optimizing the services provided to Afghan refugees - Providing access to guidelines to decrease damage to various social, cultural, environmental resources - Analyzing the efficiency of the rules and regulations pertinent to Afghan refugees - Reviewing the procedure of service provision to Afghan refugees and the extent of their satisfaction - Consolidating the satisfactory aspects of the services and addressing the existing gaps in service provision - Enhancing the rules and regulations on Afghan refugees - Improving the living conditions of Afghan refugees and the host community 	Digging a well and equipping the Khavaran Return Center with an area of 200m2	
		Establishing residence halls for refugees (Dogharoon exit station)	
Nippon International Cooperation for Community Development (NICCO)	Facilitating Afghan refugees residing in Iran to repatriate to the country of origin	Following up those who repatriated to Afghanistan through the project 2014	
		Holding capacity building course such as ICDL and Business English and providing counseling services in order to promote their participation in the job fair	
		Taking place the job fair with 20 companies delegated from Afghanistan in order that 20 Afghan refugees can find positions in the companies to secure their lives after repatriation	
Ministry of Health and Medical Education (MOH)	Increasing the rate of voluntary repatriation through improving access to health services	<p>Training 300 health and midwifery assistants to provide services to the refugees residing in Iran and also to strengthen Afghanistan's PHC in terms of providing services commensurate with the citizens residing there and also refugees returning from Iran</p> <p>Extending public education for all refugee populations and those opting for voluntary repatriation to enhance living conditions while observing hygiene and public health</p> <p>Change of attitude among refugees and returnees to enhance the quality of life based on health principles and promoting their approach</p>	
Association for Protection of Refugee Women and Children (HAMI)	Empowering Afghan refugee women and young girls through holding preschool teacher training courses to recruit them in Afghanistan's educational system	<p>Activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Holding preschool teacher training courses for Afghan refugee women and young girls - Holding supplementary training courses such as life skills and preventing violence against children - Identifying Afghan refugee youths eligible to participate in training courses - Providing educational booklets and required items <p>Outcomes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Providing as many efficient human resources as possible in Afghanistan's educational system in line with sustainable voluntary repatriation - Encouraging voluntary repatriation with respect to Afghanistan's need for preschool teachers - Creating job opportunities for women in Afghanistan and increasing the likelihood of their voluntary repatriation - Eliminating poverty and economic strengthening of Afghan women and young girls through vocational empowerment 	

	Location	Target Population	Partners	Budget (USD)
	The Province of Tehran	All refugees	UNHCR	37,709
	The Province of Khorassan Razavi	All refugees	UNHCR	441,193
	Kabul and Herat, Afghanistan	9	BAFIA	260,016
	Tehran and Mashhad, Iran	100		
	Tehran and Mashhad, Iran	Target population for the job fair: 100 Target population for repatriation: 20		
	Country-wide	Afghan refugees throughout Iran	Medical faculties	1,141,446
	The Provinces of Tehran, Khorasan Razavi, Qom	300 Afghan women and young girls	BAFIA	203,628

Lead Agency	Objectives	Implementation Strategy Activities/Results	
Association for Protection of Refugee Women and Children (HAMI)	Development of the skills of Afghan refugee women and young girls through holding training for daycare teachers in order for them to find jobs in Afghanistan	<p>Activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Holding training courses for daycare teachers among Afghan women and young girls - Holding supplementary training courses such as life skills and preventing violence against children - Identifying Afghan refugee youths eligible to participate in training courses - Providing educational booklets and required items <p>Outcomes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Training efficient human resources for voluntary repatriation and reintegration in Afghanistan's educational system - Encouraging voluntary repatriation with respect to Afghanistan's need for daycare teachers - Strengthening the social and cultural participation of Afghan women and young girls in line with voluntary repatriation - Creating job opportunities for women in Afghanistan and increasing the likelihood of their voluntary repatriation 	
	Development of the skills of Afghan refugee women and young girls through holding training for daycare teachers in order for them to find jobs in Afghanistan	<p>Activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Holding training courses for basic education among Afghan women and young girls - Holding supplementary training courses such as life skills and preventing violence against children - Providing educational booklets and required items <p>Outcomes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Training skilled and semi-skilled human resources to secure part of the resources required for school teachers, especially primary school in Afghanistan, in line with sustainable voluntary repatriation - Increasing the participation of Afghan women and young girls - Encouraging voluntary repatriation through empowerment and strengthening the possibility of finding jobs inside Afghanistan - Promoting the degree of vocational training among Afghan women and young girls especially to encourage them to work in Afghanistan 	
	Improving the living conditions for young Afghan refugees and returnees and strengthening their independence in terms of creating skills and launching independent occupations through holding entrepreneurship training courses for university graduates and senior students in order to find relevant positions in Afghanistan	<p>Activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Holding training courses on entrepreneurship - Holding trainings on securing capital, business, and its guidelines with respect to the circumstances of Afghanistan - Holding courses to introduce occupational opportunities in Afghanistan - Identifying eligible Afghan refugee youths to participate in training courses <p>Outcomes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Enhancing the efficiency of Afghan refugee students and graduates towards the required technical path in Afghanistan in line with sustainable voluntary repatriation - Raising the awareness of Afghan refugee graduates and students concerning the circumstances, needs, and job opportunities inside Afghanistan - Promoting the spirit of self-actualization and entrepreneurship among Afghan refugee graduates and students towards sustainable and effective voluntary repatriation - Familiarizing Afghanistan refugee youths as the most important sector of the workforce with the principles of entrepreneurship and its practical guidelines - Guiding Afghan refugee graduates and students to enter effectively Afghanistan's labor market in line with voluntary repatriation - Establishing effective ties between Afghan refugee graduates and students with employment in Afghanistan - Creating the pretext for identification and preparation of competent and educated Afghan refugees for voluntary repatriation - Enhancing self-confidence among Afghan refugee graduates and students towards self-reliance in establishing an independent profession 	
Relief International (RI)	Provide vocational training and linkages with job placements in Iran and Afghanistan, thereby strengthening livelihoods amongst vulnerable Afghan refugee families and facilitating voluntary repatriation and sustainable reintegration in Afghanistan	Establish 'Work & Repatriation Centres' (WRC) for Afghan refugees in settlements	
		Conduct vocational training for Afghans, in particular women and youth, that responds to needs and demands, especially in Afghanistan	
		Linking trained refugees with appropriate employment opportunities, including online portals for employers and job seekers and collaborative measures with RI in Afghanistan	
International Organization for Migration (IOM)	Sustainable return and reintegration of Afghan Nationals from Iran to Afghanistan	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Cash assistance: Transportation from Iran to Afghanistan 2. Provide guest house services upon arrival 3. vocational training 4. business start-up counselling 5. in-kind assistance for renting accommodation 6. In-kind assistance for establishing a business 	
		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Registration of qualified/eligible candidates in Iran 2. Creating/finding job opportunities for selected candidates 3. Enhancing the capacity of potential employers in Afghanistan for recruiting more eligible candidates 	
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)	To support and realise the potential for voluntary return as a durable solution	Establish Cross-border coordination mechanisms	
		Verify individual voluntariness of return	
		Provide information to persons of concern	
		Provide return assistance	
		Provide special assistance for persons of concern with specific needs	
	Establish and sustain Tripartite Commissions		
SUB-TOTAL Outcome I			

	Location	Target Population	Partners	Budget (USD)
	The Provinces of Tehran, Khorasan Razavi, Qom	300 Afghan women and young girls	BAFIA	203,628
	The Provinces of Tehran, Khorasan Razavi, Qom	300 Afghan women and young girls	BAFIA	248,878
	The Provinces of Tehran, Khorasan Razavi, Qom, Kerman	600 young Afghan university graduates and senior students	BAFIA, UNHCR	678,759
	Tehran, Khorasan Razavi, Semnan, Markazi	6500	BAFIA	450,000
	All provinces of Iran	100 (families) : Approximately 400 individuals	BAFIA	1,100,000
	All provinces of Iran	50 individuals	BAFIA	4,700,000
	Country wide	Afghan Refugees	BAFIA	187,801
				933,891
				206,614
				997,139
				196,614
				322,751
				12,310,067

Outcome 2: Access to essential services and shelter

Lead Agency	Objectives	Implementation Strategy Activities/Results	
Bureau for Aliens and Foreign Immigrants Affairs (BAFIA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Optimizing the services provided to Afghan refugees - Providing access to guidelines to decrease damage to various social, cultural, environmental resources - Analyzing the efficiency of the rules and regulations pertinent to Afghan refugees - Reviewing the procedure of service provision to Afghan refugees and the extent of their satisfaction - Consolidating the satisfactory aspects of the services and addressing the existing gaps in service provision - Enhancing the rules and regulations on Afghan refugees - Improving the living conditions of Afghan refugees and the host community 	<p>Doing the necessary actions for issuance of health cards</p> <p>Insulating the roofs of residential houses in Martyr Dastgheyb Settlement in Jahrom</p> <p>Repairing and restoring the washroom of the primary school in Sarvestan Settlement</p> <p>Asphalting the main passages of the 36000m2 Bardsir Settlement</p> <p>Asphalting the main streets of the 20000m2 Rafsanjan Settlement</p> <p>Constructing washrooms for girls' primary schools in Bardsir Settlement</p> <p>Installing gas pipelines to Rafsanjan Settlement's public spaces (schools, health homes, bakeries, etc.)</p> <p>Purchasing and installing electric meters for 1000 homes in Rafsanjan Settlement</p> <p>Renovating the main passages of Bardsir Settlement (2300m2)</p> <p>Renovating the main passages of Rafsanjan Settlement (2000m)</p> <p>Procuring an 8000-liter water tanker for Settlements and emergencies</p> <p>Purchasing detergents and hygiene equipment (Hejrat Settlement in Songhor)</p> <p>Asphalting the premises of refugees' residences in Torbatejam Settlement with an area of 65000m2</p> <p>Completing the connection of the settlement's potable water to the urban pipeline (the city of Torbatejam)</p> <p>Purchasing a garbage truck in Torbatejam</p> <p>Completing and asphalting the small lanes of Martyr Baninajar Settlement in Gotvand</p> <p>Completing the gas pipeline project to Martyr Baninajar Settlement in Gotvand</p> <p>Equipping Martyr Baninajar Settlement in Gotvand with fire extinguishing devices</p> <p>Establishing a library in Martyr Baninajar Settlement in Gotvand</p> <p>Establishing a six-classroom school in Martyr Baninajar Settlement in Gotvand</p> <p>Asphalting and building the area around the 500m2 warehouse</p> <p>Building a 700-meter fence around Bahramabad Settlement</p> <p>Changing the functionality of and deepening 2 potable water wells of Karimabad Settlement</p> <p>Purchasing a floating pump and an electric board for an agricultural well</p> <p>Purchasing heating equipment for the homes of the Abazar Settlement</p> <p>Purchasing water extension and meter for 50 residential units in Abazar Settlement in the city of Azna</p> <p>Asphalting the main streets and passages in 25000m2</p> <p>Completing and equipping a new potable water well in Martyr Nasserri Settlement in Saveh</p> <p>Procuring a garbage truck (3rd priority)</p> <p>Transferring gas pipelines to Martyr Nasserri Settlement for home extensions</p> <p>Implementation of the second phase of gas pipelines to migrants' Settlements</p> <p>Lighting the potable water well surrounding and installing CCTV in Migrants' Settlement</p> <p>Establishing a health home in the village of Asgarabad and equipping it with an area of 100m2</p> <p>Establishing a library for the children and adolescents of Absard in Damavand and equipping it with an area of 200m2</p> <p>Establishing a fence wall around Ziveh Settlement</p> <p>Repairing and restoring 30 residential units (changing worn-out doors and windows, casting, etc.) in Dilzeh Settlement in Piranshahr</p> <p>Repairing the asphalt of the streets of Ziveh Settlement</p> <p>Restoring, reconstructing, and repairing the roof plates of the residential units of Ziveh Settlement</p> <p>Asphalting the main street in an area of 15000m2 in Ansar Taft Settlement</p> <p>Asphalting the small lanes leading to the health home and yard of the girls' school in Maybod Migrants Settlement</p> <p>Completing a 12-classroom school in Ansar Taft Settlement</p> <p>Establishing a bathroom and washroom covering 358m2 in Ansar Taft Settlement</p> <p>Purchasing three garbage trucks and water tankers</p> <p>Reconstructing the school in Maybod Migrants Settlement</p> <p>Procuring and installing the required equipment</p> <p>Reconstructing and repairing 14 residential units in Soltanieh Settlement</p>	

	Location	Target Population	Partners	Budget (USD)
	Country-wide	All refugees	MoH, UNHCR	0
	The Province of Fars			15,084
				30,167
				570,157
				316,754
	The Province of Kerman			26,396
				35,823
				113,126
				26,019
				22,625
	The Province of Kermanshah			56,563
				1,885
				215,694
	The Province of Khorassan Razavi			378,495
				60,334
				131,981
				131,981
	The Province of Khuzestan			75,418
				75,418
				37,709
				18,854
	The Province of Kurdistan			18,854
				37,709
				11,313
	The Province of Lorestan			26,396
				113,126
				236,811
	The Province of Markazi			82,959
			16,969	
			94,272	
	The Province of Semnan		490,215	
			26,396	
	The Province of Tehran		75,418	
			169,690	
			75,418	
	The Province of West Azerbaijan		11,313	
			3,771	
			105,585	
			124,439	
			33,938	
	The Province of Yazd		507,110	
			107,998	
			565,632	
			181,002	
			11,313	
	The Province of Zanjan		75,418	

Lead Agency	Objectives	Implementation Strategy Activities/Results	
Danish Refugee Council (DRC)	Improved access to education for Afghan refugee children (registered and unregistered)	Access to basic education for out-of-school refugee children	
	Improved access to medical services and treatments for vulnerable Afghan refugees	In-patient medical support for acute illnesses	
	Improved service delivery and service referrals for extremely vulnerable Afghan refugees	Health and psycho-social support and protection for vulnerable households	
United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)	Enhance the institutional capacity of the counterparts to implement equity based programs and strategies to increase access to quality primary education for Afghan Children, boys and girls.	Support provision of alternative primary education services to out of school Afghan children through non-governmental organizations	
		Support a pilot project for creating educational opportunities for Afghan children with special needs in Iranian special schools	
		Organise training courses on project management/documentation and Reporting for implementing partners	
		Create educational opportunities for Afghan disadvantaged children through promoting corporate social responsibility in the informal sector	
United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)	Design a faculty development programme based on international standards	Iranian consultant conducts needs assessment	
		Iranian consultant develops faculty development plan	
		Consensus building workshop at Kabul Medical University	
	Developing lesson plans and assessment tools	Development of lessons plans	
		Development of assessment tools	
		Consensus building workshop at KMU	
	Faculty programme implemented	Four workshops held by Iranian experts to train KMU staff	
	Five Kabul University midwifery department faculty members undertaking a Bsc degree in midwifery (training and living costs)	Bsc degree cost	
		Living expenses	
	Afghan refugee women obtain diploma-level, two-year Afghan midwifery degree	Tuition fees per person Year One	
		Tuition fees per person Year Two	
	Afghan refugee women gaining practical training at Afghan-friendly ward at South Tehran hospital	Training fees per person Year One	
		Training fees per person Year Two	
		Training equipment (per student)	
	Establishing Afghan-friendly maternity ward at hospital in South Tehran (40 beds)	Renovate delivery room	
		Renovate neonatal intensive care unit	
		Ceiling-mounted lighting	
		In-wall obstetric vacuum pump system & installation	
		Post-partum ward	
	Renovate ten rooms (4 beds per room)	Renovate ten rooms (4 beds per room)	
Research, design and production of IEC materials			
Printing of IEC materials			
Developing and printing Afghan-oriented IEC materials	Distribution of IEC materials		
	Conducting baseline survey of maternal health situation of Afghan refugees in South Tehran	Consultant to carry out initial baseline survey	
I local staff	Salary per year		
	Indirect support costs (8% overhead costs of sub total)		
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)	To improve the quality of education for refugees benefiting from learning opportunities	Development of a booklet on life skills through consultative approach with literacy movement organization curriculum designers and UNESCO Education Unit (National and International). The identified topics will be in line with confirmed priorities by the Government for the refugee population in Iran while the local community also can benefit from the knowledge. The booklet will explain in simple language and visual figures key concepts of life skills at household and community levels.	
		Inclusion of life skills booklet into literacy and numeracy courses conducted for refugees and local community	
		Conducting evaluation on impact of the intervention at educational and behavioural levels	

	Location	Target Population	Partners	Budget (USD)
	Kerman, Markazi, Khorasan Razavi	10'000	BAFIA, MoE	1,250,000
	Tehran	500	BAFIA	250,000
	Tehran, Markazi, Khorasan Razavi	500	BAFIA	225,000
	Tehran, Kerman, Qom, Khorasan-Razavi, Isfahan, Golestan, Alborz, Fars Provinces	5'000	BAFIA, Literacy Movement Organization (MoE)	400,000
	Tehran, Khorasan Razavi and Kerman	50	BAFIA, MoE, SWO	30,000
	Tehran	50	BAFIA	15,000
	Alborz	150	BAFIA	49,400
	Tehran Kabul	Faculty members KMU	MoH	2,880
MoH			8,640	
MoH			1,000	
	Tehran Kabul	Faculty members KMU	MoH	5,760
MoH			5,760	
MoH			1,000	
	Tehran Kabul	Faculty members KMU	MoH	4,800
	Tehran	5 Faculty members KMU	MoH	18,875
			MoH	28,226
	Tehran	50 Afghan refugee women	MoH	3,385
			MoH	5,385
	Tehran	50 Afghan refugee women	MoH	1,924
			MoH	2,692
			MoH	2,692
	Tehran	50 Afghan refugee women undergoing training 5000+ Afghan women residing in South Tehran and vicinity	MoH	37,750
			MoH	29,750
			MoH	4,000
			MoH	3,500
			MoH	25,000
			MoH	12,500
	Tehran	5000+ Afghan women residing in South Tehran and vicinity	MoH	5,000
			MoH	3,000
			MoH	2,000
	Tehran		MoH	5,000
	Tehran		MoH	24,000
			MoH	19,562
	11 provinces hosting largest number of refugees	50,000	Literacy Movement Organization, BAFIA	50,000
				10,000
				20,000

Lead Agency	Objectives	Implementation Strategy Activities/Results	
World Food Programme (WFP)	Improved access to education for all primary and secondary school girls in order to : - maintain retention rate and enrollment of girls at primary schools; and - improve retention rate and enrollment of girls at secondary schools.	Distribute monthly take-home rations of fortified vegetable oil (4 bottles per person) to all primary and secondary school girls inside the settlements as an incentive for their parents to enrol and keep girls in school throughout the school year. Provide take-home rations of fortified vegetable oil (4 bottles per person) to all female teachers who teach girls at primary schools in settlements throughout the school year to encourage them to come to the schools in remote areas to teach the girls.	
International World Relief Foundation (IWRP)	Providing optimal access for refugees to education	Literacy training	
		English and computer courses for educated Afghans	
		Entrepreneurship training courses	
		Management training courses	
	Access to health services and shelter	Providing accommodation for orphaned refugee children in Soltanieh Camp in the city of Zanjan	
		Providing accommodation for 2000 elderly refugee women with no caretakers in one of the country's camps	
		setting up rehabilitation and orthopedic services for the disabled	
Providing health baskets			
Pars Development Activists Association (PARS)	Providing education and literacy services to refugee working children exposed to social pathologies in order to enhance the level of knowledge and sociability	Identifying and encouraging working children left out of school to undergo literacy and education services at school and preschool and raise their motivation through promoting book reading	
	Providing psychological and counseling services	Providing group and individual counseling, identifying the mental disorders of the mothers of refugee children and referring them to a psychiatrist if need be, diagnosing the learning disorders of students and providing them with the necessary education	
	Providing health and nutrition services to refugee women and children to reduce their physical problems	Holding training workshops to promote personal and family health, puberty health, reproductive health, family planning, health packages distribution, and visits by nutritionists to prevent and treat malnutrition among refugee children and women at risk	
	Providing services and aid	Providing a meal package per day at refugee schools, necessary tools for children's education at primary school, holding feasts on different occasions throughout the year, necessary and complementary medicine, and basic commodities for life (food, clothes, and health) and holding various camps	
Chain of Hope (CoH)	Providing cardiac, orthopedic, and restorative treatment for destitute Iranian children and under-18 refugee children and promoting the knowledge level of pediatricians	The project for constructing and equipping a home for children: A center established for providing pre- and post-surgery care for destitute children suffering from malnutrition, accommodation, and the daily needs of these children and their mothers during the treatment period including residence, physiotherapy, occupational therapy, mechanotherapy, training and counseling, playroom, dining hall, and cleft palate treatment (including dentistry units). This project is being implemented and the major problem is its funding.	
		The scoliosis project (surgery of crooked spine): The majority of the referring patients – Afghan refugee children, in particular – suffer from a high degree of scoliosis. Their surgeries are highly complicated (ordinarily, such surgeries take place outside Iran) and they require special care as the majority of these children must be under supervision in a home for children for at least a month. During this period, these children require physiotherapy and stretch exercise. Meanwhile, the surgery equipment and post-surgery tools are extremely expensive.	
		Reducing the mortality rate of newborns with cardiac disorders: Establishing the first pediatric open heart ICU in accordance with global standards comprising 15 beds in a children's medical center. Due to the complexity of the work in this center, the center committed to paying extra wages and covering the training expenses of the nurses and technical staff through a five-year contract with the university of medical sciences (this center has been equipped but the human resources are being trained at the moment).	
		The Brachial project (congenital and irreparable paralysis of hands): According to the therapeutic protocol of the brachial project, the CoH decided to dispatch surgeons overseas for training courses so that they could engage in surgery upon return. CoH has also imported certain equipment such as biological adhesives and microscopic surgery kits.	
		Cleft-palate protocol project: Performing surgery at birth and the process of treating older children (equipment required: orthodontics units, fluoroscopy, and three-dimensional cameras)	
		The project of constructing a surgery room in Bahrami Hospital. Regarding the crowded waiting list of children especially refugee children for surgery and the high priority of some of these surgeries and the shortage of treatment space and beds, CoH has planned the construction of an equipped surgery room.	
Ministry of Health and Medical Education (MOH)	Estimating the health of Afghan refugees and migrants while living among Iranians Promoting the knowledge of health service providers among the migrant population in order to provide services in Iran and eventually Afghanistan	Establishing an educational center in border areas (4 centers) Establishing new healthcare homes alongside refugee population colonies and also establishing obstetric facilities	
		Enhancing the quality of services being provided within Iran's PHC through procuring medical and non-medical equipment, medicine, and transport means (such as ambulances, motorcycles and off-road vehicles)	
		Insurance services based on basic insurance for refugees in each year (12 months)	
		Needs analysis, supervision, evaluation, and logistic expenses	

	Location	Target Population	Partners	Budget (USD)
	Semnan, Markazi, Kerman, Yazd, Khorasan Razavi, Fars, Boushehr, Khuzestan, Kurdistan, Kermanshah, West Azarbaijan, Zanjan and Lorestan Provinces	3'200	UNHCR, BAFIA	185,000
	The provinces of Tehran, Alborz, Khorasan Razavi	2000 Afghan refugee women	BAFIA, UNHCR	100,000
	The provinces of Tehran, Alborz, Khorasan Razavi	2000 educated Afghan refugee women		100,000
	The provinces of Tehran, Alborz, Khorasan Razavi	500 graduate Afghan refugee women		30,000
	The provinces of Tehran, Alborz, Khorasan Razavi	500 graduate Afghan refugee men		30,000
	The provinces of Tehran, Alborz, Khorasan Razavi, Qom and Markazi	1000 orphaned refugee children		500,000
	The provinces of Tehran, Alborz, Khorasan Razavi, Qom and Markazi	2000 elderly refugee women		1,000,000
	The provinces of Tehran, Alborz, Khorasan Razavi	Disabled refugees		1,000,000
	The provinces of Tehran, Alborz, Khorasan Razavi	2000 refugee women with no or inappropriate caretakers		50,000
	The Provinces of Tehran, Yazd	600	BAFIA, UNHCR, MoE	150,835
	The Provinces of Tehran, Yazd	600	BAFIA, UNHCR, MoE, SWO	64,105
	The Provinces of Kerman, Shiraz, Yazd	400	BAFIA, UNHCR, MoH	150,835
	The Provinces of Tehran, Yazd	400	BAFIA, UNHCR, SWO	188,544
	Location of the project: Tehran province Admission: From all parts of Iran Representatives: the Provinces of Golestan, Kerman, Markazi	750	UNHCR, BAFIA	500,000
		450		300,000
		150		452,000
		100		46,000
		300		57,000
		2'000		945,000
		Country-wide		Afghan refugees throughout Iran
	2,720,314			
	33,937,931			
	196,086			

Lead Agency	Objectives	Implementation Strategy Activities/Results	
Kiana Social-Cultural Group (KIANA)	Providing an appropriate space for literacy and acquiring skills with educational, recreational, health, and sport facilities	Establishing a literacy and empowerment center Constructing an educational and cultural complex with an area of 1296m2 with the facilities of classrooms, sport hall, library, clinic, and amphitheater	
	Providing health and prevention services to children and families	Promoting family health Trainings on hygiene and oral health for children Preventing and treating children with oral problems and infections Improving the level of health among children and families so that they would enjoy relative health and adequate skills upon return	
	Raising motivation for continuity of education and consequently feeling useful among youths	Raising motivation to study Providing educational programs to raise motivation among youths Enhancing self-confidence and patriotism in order to contribute to the revival and reconstruction of the homeland	
Iranian Life Quality Improvement Association (ILIA)	Enhancing the access of children and adolescents to basic education services (literacy and numeracy) and psychosocial support	The prime aim of ILIA is promoting the quality of life of children and adolescents left out of school; accordingly, providing basic literacy and life skills courses for refugee children under 18 and those left out of school is among the most important activities of ILIA. The goal of this activity is trying to increase the opportunities of access to education for Afghan refugee children and promoting the physical, psychological, and social health of the children of the target group. To this end, boys and girls left out of school aged 7-18 in need of receiving basic education services (literacy and numeracy) are provided daily courses and are given warm meals and fruit. Together with their families, the children also receive counseling and aid and monthly food packages to improve the livelihood of the family. Holding training workshops for trainers and parents regarding prevention of violence, parental skills, life skills, etc. is among the other important activities in this regard. Providing counseling and aid services to solve the psychosocial problems of children and families is another field of engagement for ILIA. ILIA also provides clothing, stationery, and sport facilities and holds recreational and cultural camps alongside daily nutrition programs. Monthly household basket packages are given to children who are economically vulnerable to enjoy quality education.	
Behnam Daheshpour Charity Organization (BDCO)	Improving access to health services and prevention of delay in providing such services	Providing financial assistance to Afghan patients with cancer to procure medicine and medical services	
		Providing free daily nutrition services to patients referring during the day	
	Providing services and financial assistance during treatment and enhancing the quality of life of refugees with cancer	Providing purchase vouchers or food items to families of Afghan patients with cancer who are registered at BDCO	
		Providing financial assistance to patients and their families during treatment	
		Providing free accommodation and nutrition services to Afghan patients undergoing radiotherapy in Shohada Hospital	
	Protecting Afghan children and adolescents to boost their motivation and hope during the treatment of themselves and their families	Providing educational allowances to those Afghan children and adolescents who either themselves or their families have cancer and are registered at the BDCO	
		Establishing a calm and joyful environment and meeting the in-kind demands and wishes of Afghan children with cancer who are undergoing treatment through the Tree of Wishes project and health and psychological trainings and school education at children's libraries	
	Education and information sharing for early identification and prevention of cases with cancer	Designing, printing, and distributing 200 sheets of educational posters on prevention of cancer and ways to improve the quality of life while observing the predominant culture and dialect of migrants	
Designing, printing, and distributing 1000 sheets of educational posters while observing the predominant culture and dialect of migrants on issues such as screening of breast cancer, guidelines to prevent cancer, changing lifestyles, etc.			
Holding 6 different training workshops for 300 Afghan refugees disaggregated by gender on prevention of cancer			
Implementing the breast cancer screening project publicly at the first stage for 300 Afghan women above 40 for early diagnosis and prevention			

	Location	Target Population	Partners	Budget (USD)
	Tehran	750 children and their families	BAFIA	5,389,682
		100 children	BAFIA, MoH	63,543
		150 children 75 others or female heads of household 75 fathers or male heads of households	BAFIA, MoE	106,581
	The Provinces of Tehran, Kerman	3'000	BAFIA, UNICEF	113,126
	Country-wide	70	BAFIA	1,508
		100		1,508
		100		28,282
		100		6,599
		15		24,511
		25		14,141
		25		16,026
		1'000		377
		1'000		377
		150		566
		100		13,198

Lead Agency	Objectives	Implementation Strategy Activities/Results	
Society to Support Children with Cancer (MAHAK)	Providing inclusive services to children with cancer Providing counseling services to sick refugee children and their families Providing cash and in-kind assistance to children and their families throughout their treatment	Cash assistance to purchase medication	
		Hospitalization of patients	
		Providing lab services and following up on treatment	
		Providing radiotherapy services	
		Providing necessary medical equipment (prosthesis)	
		Referrals and counseling with patients and their families	
		Accommodating patients and their families during their treatment	
		Providing transportation services	
		Providing subsidies, grants, marriage allowance, food, and clothing for in-patients and those patients suffering from bladder incontinence	
		Project management	
Association for Protection of Refugee Women and Children (HAMI)	Increasing the access of Afghan refugee women and children left out of school to basic education	<p>Activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identifying indigenous urban and rural areas for Afghan refugees in the relevant provinces - Holding basic education courses for Afghan children left out of school - Holding literacy courses for women - In-service trainings for Iranian and Afghan trainers - Holding supplementary training courses such as life skills, child-bearing, and preventing violence against children for families - Providing transport services for students <p>Outcomes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strengthening maximally Afghan refugee children's access to educational services - Sustainable return of Afghan refugee children left out of school to Iran's education cycle - Reducing social violence through enhancing the sociability of the target population - Reducing social pathologies through increasing the general awareness required by children in educational centers - Raising the awareness needed by Afghan refugee women and families through educational centers - Consolidating women's social participation through literacy training for women to encourage sustainable voluntary repatriation - Holding basic education courses for Afghan children left out of school - Holding literacy training for women 	
	Developing the level of education among Afghan refugee children left out of school through holding junior high school education in order to encourage the return of migrant working children to education	<p>Activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identifying indigenous urban and rural areas for Afghan refugees in the relevant provinces - Holding junior high school education courses for Afghan children left out of school - In-service trainings for Iranian and Afghan trainers - Holding supplementary training courses such as life skills, child-bearing, and preventing violence against children for families - Holding vocational training courses for working boys and girls at the junior high school level <p>Outcomes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strengthening maximally Afghan refugee children's access to junior high school - Empowering refugee adolescents knowledge-wise as social capitals of the refugee community during the voluntary repatriation - Reducing social tension through enhancing the sociability of the target population - Developing and consolidating the degree of education among Afghan refugee children and adolescents - Raising the awareness needed by Afghan refugee women and families through educational centers 	
	Promoting the degree of competency and transferrable skills of refugee youths and also strengthening the awareness of the Afghan community regarding personal hygiene, family health, and environmental health through holding ToTs for Afghan refugee youth	<p>Activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Establishing a research team to study the problems and pathologies of Afghans in health and reviewing the root causes thereby providing appropriate guidelines for application in educational courses - Identifying eligible Afghan refugee youths to participate in training courses - Holding teacher training courses for life skills - Developing and distributing educational packages <p>Outcomes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Raising awareness of the refugee community toward hygiene and family health - Sensitizing the refugee community towards the environment and its role in family health - Preventing the prevalence of communicable diseases - Reducing personal and social pathologies caused by high rates of childbirth 	
	Logistic expenses		

	Location	Target Population	Partners	Budget (USD)
	Country-wide	100 Afghan refugee children under 15 and their parents	BAFIA, UNHCR	126,049
				286,058
				15,785
				3,394
				25,472
				204
				4,789
				4,824
				2,464
				24,649
	The Provinces of Tehran, Khorasan Razavi, Qom, Kerman, Yazd	3000 refugee women and children left out of school	BAFIA, UNICEF	678,759
	The Provinces of Tehran, Khorasan Razavi, Qom	1000 children left out of school	BAFIA	263,962
	The Provinces of Tehran, Khorasan Razavi, Qom, Kerman	120 Afghan refugee youths directly and 1000 Afghan refugees indirectly	BAFIA, UNHCR,	181,002
				638,788

Lead Agency	Objectives	Implementation Strategy Activities/Results	
Relief International (RI)	Improve access to health and education for girls and women, amongst vulnerable refugee households in settlements, through conditional food assistance	Provide food assistance, on a monthly basis, to girls and women of 1000 vulnerable households in settlements	
		Build awareness amongst families and facilitate enrolment of girls in schools	
		Provide health and nutrition education to 1000 women and girls in settlements	
		Strengthen / establish women's clinics in settlements through provision of specialized services on a regular basis	
	Improve the life standards and conditions amongst Afghan refugees in settlements, through provision of WASH services	WASH education for girls and women in settlements	
		WASH education for resident refugees of settlements	
		Construction of latrines with shower for 1500 vulnerable households residing in settlements	
		Construction of 3 communal latrines	
	Improve access amongst Afghan children in Tehran and Mashhad to basic education and skills development trainings	Establish Child Friendly Spaces (CFS) in settlements for Afghan children	
		Provide life and work skills training opportunities to Afghan children for future gainful employment	
		Provide Afghan children with non-formal education (NFE) to address knowledge gaps from lack of access to school education	
		Build awareness on child protection related issues amongst the wider Afghan community in settlements	
Ministry of Education (MOE)	Promoting educational and health awareness of refugee population	Implementation of health and educational awareness raising projects and life skills training	
	Educational assistance to refugee students and encouraging them to continue their education	Provision and distribution of educational equipment (benches and tables for students, chair and desk for teachers, white board, math and science educational kits)	
	Provision of required educational space for refugee students	Construct and equip 8 schools	
	Provision of part of the cost of refugee students for education and encourage them towards education	Provision and distribution of stationaries	
	Access of refugee students to sanitary kits and promotion of health status of refugee families	Provision and distribution of sanitary kits for personal hygiene	
Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC)	Beneficiaries have access to safe learning and leisure spaces	Schools in refugee highly populated areas receive upgrades; schools and child friendly spaces are constructed in those areas	
	Beneficiaries access to schools is facilitated	Teachers and vulnerable students are provided with transportation services to and from schools	
	Beneficiaries receive literacy and numeracy training	Vulnerable out of school, overaged children and illiterate adults are provided with basic literacy and numeracy training	
	Refugees have access to shelter solutions that meet needs and provide physical protection;	Construction of 40 shelters for most vulnerable refugees in Bardsir settlement	
		Provision of shelter for other vulnerable refugees	
	Refugees benefitting from better facilities	NFI distribution for all households in Rafsanjan settlement	
	Refugees have access to safe spaces appropriate for children recreational activities	Construction of 1 child friendly space	
	Refugees have access to safe educational spaces	Rehabilitation of 19 classrooms and transformation of a saloon to 6 classrooms	
	Protecting personal health and hygiene, water and sanitation	Hygiene kits are distributed among 1100 refugee households	
	Improving access to sanitation for persons of concern through raising awareness	Hygiene training sessions will be held for refugees in 3 settlements	
Most vulnerable refugees living in camps and urban and rural settings have improved WASH conditions	Construction of 2 communal sanitary units for refugees		

	Location	Target Population	Partners	Budget (USD)
	Tehran, Khorasan Razavi, Semnan, Markazi	6500 persons belonging to poor households and/or with female, elderly and disabled heads	BAFIA, MoH	484,000
	Tehran, Khorasan Razavi, Semnan, Markazi	6500	BAFIA	600,000
	Tehran, Khorasan Razavi, Semnan, Markazi	3000	BAFIA	900,000
	In 14 go area provinces (Esfahan, Alborz, Bushehr, Khorasan Razavi, South Khorasan, Semnan, Tehran, Fars, Qom, Qazvin, Kerman, Golestan, Yazd, Markazi)	3'600	MoE	135,752
	In 11 settlements in West Azerbaijan, Semnan, Khorasan Razavi, Khuzestan, Fars, Kerman, Markazi, Yazd	1'860		90,502
	In provinces with high number of refugee students	3'000		6,033,500
	In 15 go area provinces (Esfahan, Alborz, Bushehr, Khorasan Razavi, South Khorasan, Semnan, Tehran, Fars, Qom, Qazvin, Kerman, Golestan, Yazd, Markazi) and 1 no go area province with settlement (Khuzestan)	100'000		1,131,265
	In 15 go area provinces (Esfahan, Alborz, Bushehr, Khorasan Razavi, South Khorasan, Semnan, Tehran, Fars, Qom, Qazvin, Kerman, Golestan, Yazd, Markazi) and 1 no go area province with settlement (Khuzestan)	100'000		1,131,265
	Alborz, Semnan, Qom and Kerman, Tehran	1'500	NRC, BAFIA	125,161
	Semnan, Kerman	200	NRC, BAFIA	8,855
	Alborz, Semnan, Qom and Kerman, Tehran	200	NRC, BAFIA, Literacy Movement Organization	63,000
	Kerman	200	NRC, BAFIA	214,000
	Kerman, Semnan, Qom, Alborz	20	NRC, BAFIA	60,000
	Kerman	6000	NRC, BAFIA	50,000
	Qom, Kerman, Semnan	20'000	NRC, BAFIA	30,000
	Kerman	600	NRC, BAFIA, MoE	15,000
	Kerman, Semnan	5500	NRC, BAFIA, MoE	21,000
	Kerman, Semnan	3000	NRC, BAFIA	20,000
	Kerman, Semnan, Qom	2000	NRC, BAFIA, MoE	30,000

Lead Agency	Objectives	Implementation Strategy Activities/Results	
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)	To enhance access to improved and adequate shelter and infrastructures	Support and implement activities to construct, improve or maintain shelter and infrastructures	
	To enhance optimal access to education of persons of concern	Implement activities to improve primary education quality and learning achievement	
		Construct, improve or maintain educational infrastructure (such as schools)	
		Provide or support learning opportunities	
	To ensure that minimal non-food items' material needs of population of concern are met	Provide core relief items	
		Provide sanitary materials	
	To improve or maintain access of persons of concern to supply of potable water increased or maintained	Water system constructed, expanded and/or upgraded	
To improve the health status of the population of concern	Support activities that ensure access to primary health care services provided Establish referral mechanisms, support inclusion of refugees into the national health system		
To optimize logistics and supply to serve operational needs and population of concern	Maintain warehousing arrangements for NFI for persons of concern		
To strengthen the services provided to persons with specific needs	Implement multi-sectorial activities to support persons of concern with specific needs		
State Welfare Organization (SWO)	Provide access of refugees to equipment, rehabilitation services and treatment cost	Provision of rehabilitation services; Provision of equipment services; Payment of cost allowance for treatment	
World Health Organization (WHO)	Strengthening health system capacity to reduce burden and mortality caused by communicable and non-communicable disease among refugee women and children	Technical assistance to assess of vaccine coverage among refugees	
		Measles and Rubella (MR) vaccination campaign in refugee settlement	
		Technical assistance to review PHC Services in ground crossing posts at the eastern borders	
		Provision of: • MR vaccination for all women under 30 • Malaria rapid test for people crossing the border Complementary dosage of routine vaccination for under 6 (especially Polio vaccine)	
		Technical assistance to develop health promotion community based action for communicable disease prevention and early detection (focus on TB and Malaria) among refugees	
		Strengthening health system support for safe pregnancy and delivery : • STI surveillance • HIV (PMTCT) and Hepatitis testing and treatment • Prenatal care and vaccination • Safe delivery	
		Technical assistance to assess of Non-Communicable Disease (cardiovascular diseases, diabetes, respiratory diseases and cancer) and NCD risk factors (nutrition, physical activity, tobacco, obesity) among refugee population and develop guideline, training packages and action plan	
		Technical assistance to assess mental health status and needs among vulnerable groups (especially women) and develop training package for mental health counseling and services	
SUB-TOTAL Outcome 2			

	Location	Target Population	Partners	Budget (USD)
	Country wide	Afghan Refugees	BAFIA	4,066,189
			MoE	1,053,149
			MoE	6,633,614
			Literacy Movement Organization	1,100,210
			BAFIA, UNHCR	4,802,403
			BAFIA, UNHCR	2,426,614
			BAFIA	1,648,764
			MoH	22,477,622
				461,704
				SWO, RS, SRS
	Tehran, Esfahan	500	SWO, BAFIA	151,000
	Country-wide	Children under 6	MOH,WHO	20,000
	Saveh Settlement	population of under 30 with focus on women and children	MOH	6,000
	Country-wide	Refugee population	MOH,WHO	20,000
		300,000 people under 30 crossing the border in one year	MOH	50,000
		Refugee population	MOH,WHO	25,000
		Women in the reproductive age in settlements	MOH	400,000
		Refugee children and adolescents	MOH,WHO	40,000
		Refugee population	MOH,WHO	30,000
				123'906'119

Outcome 3: Livelihoods and food security

Lead Agency	Objectives	Implementation Strategy Activities/Results	
Bureau for Aliens and Foreign Immigrants Affairs (BAFIA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Optimizing the services provided to Afghan refugees - Providing access to guidelines to decrease damage to various social, cultural, environmental resources - Analyzing the efficiency of the rules and regulations pertinent to Afghan refugees - Reviewing the procedure of service provision to Afghan refugees and the extent of their satisfaction - Consolidating the satisfactory aspects of the services and addressing the existing gaps in service provision - Enhancing the rules and regulations on Afghan refugees - Improving the living conditions of Afghan refugees and the host community 	Covering the vulnerable refugees residing outside settlements	
		Completing the hall for raising mushrooms in line with creating jobs for women left with no caretakers in Sarvestan Settlement	
		Fundamental repairs of food warehouse and repairing the residential units (Hejrat Settlement in Songhor)	
		Establishing a food and property warehouse (2016m2) in Torbatejam	
		Establishing a food warehouse in Martyr Baninajar Settlement in Gotvand	
		Establishing a carpet tableau workshop (comprising 20 production machines together with the raw materials) in Abazar Settlement	
		Building a 450m food warehouse in Martyr Nasserri Settlement	
		Building a small bazaar comprising fifteen 16m2 shops for Martyr Nasserri Settlement (each square meter being IRR 9 m)	
		Building a six-classroom training unit for Migrants' Settlement	
		Establishing a central utilities room in the two training centers of Migrants' Settlement	
		Repairing and restoring two training centers of Migrants' Settlement	
		Building a silo for storing food in Ardakan Settlement	
	Livelihood strategies, coping mechanisms and social conditions of urban refugees living in Tehran		
Danish Refugee Council (DRC)	Improved livelihoods opportunities for Afghan refugees	Livelihoods training for Afghan men and women	
		Business-skills and entrepreneurial training for Afghan men and women	
		Micro-financing loans to new start-up enterprises	
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To improve planning and coordination capacities as well as the implementation processes at the national and district level • To establish monitoring and evaluation systems capable of following up on and assessing improvements made with respect to livelihoods of refugee communities at the district level so as to strengthen reintegration prospects in Afghanistan 	Workshops on results-based planning and budgeting for district level government to derive specific policy, planning and budgeting SoPs capable of addressing the needs of the vulnerable groups	
		Conduct studies and design programmes	
		Establishment of an M&E system in pilot districts	
World Food Programme (WFP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stabilize or improve food consumption of vulnerable refugee households residing inside settlements. Improved self-reliance and livelihoods of refugees in WFP assisted settlements 	Distribute two levels of food baskets (full and partial rations) through targeted general food distribution on monthly basis. Extremely vulnerable families receive full ration (consisting of fortified wheat flour, rice, whole green lentils, fortified vegetable oil and sugar with a nutritional value of 2100 kcal=100% of daily energy requirements of each person) and less vulnerable families receive partial ration (consisting of fortified wheat flour, fortified vegetable oil and whole green lentils equivalent to 1340 kcal = 63% of daily energy requirements of each person).	
		Distribute an incentive take-home ration (4 bottles per person) to households with youths who attend vocational courses conducted/organized by UNHCR and other partners through the entire duration of their courses (usually 3 months) on a monthly basis.	
International World Relief Foundation (IWRf)	Promote livelihoods and food security	Providing food and protein baskets	
		Setting up a micro-credit loan fund to establish home-based enterprises for female heads of households	
		Setting up 3 dressmaking workshops with 50 persons in each	
		Setting up 3 mushroom production workshops with 50 persons in each	
		Empowering women with no or inappropriate caretakers	
Technical Vocational Training (TVTO)	Voluntary and sustainable repatriation to Afghanistan (with respect to the skills acquired and the possibility of employment) – promoting the level of livelihood and self-reliance of refugees (vulnerable groups in particular)	Providing technical vocational training in more than 18 provinces (in a diversity of majors such as welding, electronics, automotive industry, utilities, civil engineering, agriculture, dressmaking, information technology, financial affairs, commerce, etc)	
Pars Development Activists Association (PARS)	Providing protection services to refugee women and mothers to empower them	Holding job training and improvement of practical skills workshops to create jobs and secure the livelihood of refugee women and mothers and reviving complementary and alternative livelihood through training and sale of handicraft	

	Location	Target Population	Partners	Budget (USD)
	Country-wide	10000	WFP, UNHCR, Imam Khomeini Relief Committee	186,885
	The Province of Fars	All refugees	UNHCR	18,854
	The Province of Kermanshah			45,251
	The Province of Khorassan Razavi			399,713
	The Province of Khuzestan			131,981
	The Province of Lorestan			22,625
	The Province of Markazi			186,659
				113,126
				414,797
	The Province of Semnan			203,628
	The Province of Yazd			11,313
		114,936		
	The Province of Tehran	All refugees	BAFIA	37,709
	Markazi, Fars, Yazd	900	BAFIA, TVTO	325,000
	Markazi, Fars, Yazd		BAFIA, TVTO	
	Markazi, Fars, Yazd	500	BAFIA , DRC	275,000
	Tehran	District Government Officials	BAFIA	82,000
			BAFIA	28,000
			BAFIA	13,333
	Semnan, Markazi, Kerman, Yazd, Khorasan Razavi, Fars, Boushehr, Khuzestan, Kurdistan, Kermanshah, West Azarbaijan, Zanjan and Lorestan Provinces	30'000	UNHCR, BAFIA	3,630,000
	To be identified	100	UNHCR, BAFIA	7,000
	The provinces of Tehran, Alborz, Khorasan Razavi	2000 refugee women with no or inappropriate caretakers	BAFIA, UNHCR	70,000
	The provinces of Tehran, Alborz, Khorasan Razavi	Female heads of households		2,000,000
	The provinces of Tehran, Alborz, Khorasan Razavi	150 refugee women with no or inappropriate caretakers		300,000
	The provinces of Tehran, Alborz, Khorasan Razavi	150 refugee women with no or inappropriate caretakers		300,000
	The province of Khorasan Razavi	500 refugee women with no or inappropriate caretakers		500,000
	The Provinces of Isfahan, Alborz, Ilam, Booshehr, Tehran, South Khorasan, Khorasan Razavi, Khuzestan, Semnan, Fars, Ghazvin, Qom, Kerman, Kermanshah, Golestan, Lorestan, Markazi, and Yazd	3'300	BAFIA, UNHCR, DRC, NRC	1,250,000
	The Provinces of Gorgan, Kerman	50	BAFIA, UNHCR, SWO, TVTO	37,709

Lead Agency	Objectives	Implementation Strategy Activities/Results	
Society for Recovery Support (SRS)	Enhancing refugees' livelihood and self-reliance	Establishing an empowerment center for vulnerable persons	
	Providing access of refugees to education on health, life and social skills and children care	Holding training courses on nutrition and life skills for children (from pre-school), adolescents and young adults, and women in mobile centers	
Kiana Social-Cultural Group (KIANA)	Vocational skills training for a group of Afghan women in order to raise the level of income in their families Transferring employment from children to mothers	Securing livelihood (acquiring skills among female heads of households) Undergoing technical-vocational training in order for the refugees – especially female heads of households – to achieve self-sufficiency so that upon return they would be self-confident and find appropriate jobs	
Forest, Range and Watershed Management Organization (FRWO)	Institutionalizing the permaculture approach and extending it to the entire project	Institutionalizing the permaculture approach and improving the livelihood of refugee communities Conducting permaculture activities (agriculture, livestock, conducting the model of agriculture school, etc.) Conducting the projects of green spaces, rural gardens, and rural parks Introducing and expanding methods to use new and green energies	
Association for Protection of Refugee Women and Children (HAMI)	Strengthening the vocational skills of young Afghan refugees through holding teacher trainings on life skills to improve the lives of Afghan refugees and prevent social pathologies	<p>Activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Establishing a research team to study the social pathologies and challenges of Afghan refugees in Iran and Afghanistan and provide appropriate guidelines for application in educational courses - Identifying eligible Afghan refugee youths to participate in training courses - Holding teacher training courses for life skills - Developing and distributing educational packages <p>Outcomes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Promoting the communication skills of Afghan refugees in Afghanistan in line with voluntary repatriation - Strengthening the social participation of refugee youths repatriating voluntarily to Afghanistan - Creating job opportunities for voluntary returnees to Afghanistan through strengthening the skills of young Afghan refugee - Increasing the extent of public health, especially mental health, among Afghan refugees in Iran - Sensitizing the Afghan refugee community towards the importance of mental health during refuge in order to enhance livelihood conditions - Sensitizing and attending to the importance of mental health in sustainable voluntary repatriation - Extending the competencies and skills of interaction with the host community - Training human resources to respond to the most major need of the Afghanistan refugee community to strengthen social participation - Reducing domestic violence among Afghan refugees 	
Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC)	Provision of livelihood assistance to refugees	Food assistance coverage for vulnerable households	
		Vulnerable households receive training on diet diversity and nutrition	
		Vulnerable households receive training on household economics	
	Beneficiaries have access to income generation skills training	Vulnerable Afghan youth are provided with income generation skills through vocational training	
Beneficiaries have access to occupational health and safety training and kits	Afghan labourers are provided with occupational health and safety training accompanied by distribution of health and safety kits to be used at workplace		
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)	To improve access to diversified self reliance and livelihoods opportunities	Maintain activities to access revolving loans funds	
		Implement activities to access to self employment / business	
		Undertake assessments and analysis	
		Provide vocational training provided, implement activities to improve technical skills	
SUB-TOTAL Outcome 3			

	Location	Target Population	Partners	Budget (USD)
	The provinces of Tehran, Khorasan, and Qom	30	BAFIA	56,564
	The Provinces of Khorasan, Tehran, Qom, Alborz, Isfahan, Kerman	Holding a complete training course in all the places refugees live	BAFIA, MoE	156,115
	Tehran	210 female heads of households	BAFIA, TVTO	103,312
	The Provinces of Fars, Yazd	6000 Afghans residing in the Yazd Settlement and 3000 Afghans residing in the Fars Settlement	FRWO	115,000
	The Provinces of Tehran, Khorasan Razavi, Qom, Kerman, Yazd	450 Afghan refugee boys and girls	BAFIA, UNHCR	509,069
	Kerman, Qom, Semnan, Alborz	3'000	NRC, BAFIA	260,000
		650	NRC, BAFIA	
		100	NRC, BAFIA	
	Alborz, Semnan, Qom and Kerman, Tehran	700	NRC, TVTO, BAFIA	220,000
	Alborz, Qom, Semnan and Kerman, Tehran	250	NRC, BAFIA	390,000
	Country wide	Afghan Refugees		1,083,614
			FRWO, NICCO, WRF, ILIA, KIANA	3,223,328
			FRWO	375,048
			TVTO, WRF, ILIA, KIANA	1,404,777
				18,602,346

Outcome 4: Social and environmental protection and resettlement

Lead Agency	Objectives	Implementation Strategy Activities/Results	
Bureau for Aliens and Foreign Immigrants Affairs (BAFIA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Optimizing the services provided to Afghan refugees - Providing access to guidelines to decrease damage to various social, cultural, environmental resources - Analyzing the efficiency of the rules and regulations pertinent to Afghan refugees - Reviewing the procedure of service provision to Afghan refugees and the extent of their satisfaction - Consolidating the satisfactory aspects of the services and addressing the existing gaps in service provision - Enhancing the rules and regulations on Afghan refugees - Improving the living conditions of Afghan refugees and the host community 	Strategy of the Islamic Republic of Iran towards the situation of the children of the marriage of Afghan nationals with Iranian women	
		Establishing a 1000m ² sport hall with all sport equipment in Rafsanjan Settlement	
		Purchasing a sport set for children's playground and tiling the floor (Hejrat Settlement in Songhor)	
		Establishing a daycare in Martyr Baninajar Settlement in Gotvand	
		Building a wall and premises for the 340m ² assembly hall, asphaltting 1500m ² , and building premises covering 3000m ²	
		Completing and equipping the administrative service center for refugees	
		Renovating the football match of Martyr Nasserri Settlement	
		Establishing a child-friendly area and park in the city of Ghaem and conducting the ground water and asphaltting the main street and small lanes of Saheb Zaman Township	
		Afghan national Comprehensive Regularization Plan (successes and failures)	
		Building a cloakroom and equipping the sport hall of Migrants' Settlement	
		Establishing a multifunctional hall for Migrants' Settlement	
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)	To improve the environmental conditions in refugee affected areas / Ensure that co-existence situation is improved in refugee residing areas between refugees and local communities in Khorasan Razavi Area	Development of team and workplan for creation of a Data Bank on availability of Freshwater Resources in Khorasan Razavi Province (Kashafroud River Basin)	
		Consultation meeting with stakeholders in Mashad	
		Workshop on solutions for groundwater rise in mega cities and the development of recommendations for the city of Mashad (with the participation of authorities from different municipalities across Khorasan Razavi Province, water authorities, refugee camps and universities)	
		Awareness raising activities among refugees and school children on water saving and protection of the environment (through school camps with tailor-made education material, teacher trainings)	
International World Relief Foundation (IWRF)	Promote awareness of laws, regulations and statutory provisions	Provide legal services and psychological counseling plan	
Pars Development Activists Association (PARS)	Providing social services to refugee children and mothers to enhance the quality of their lives and decrease social pathologies	Providing aid services and holding workshops for refugee working children and women on life skills, child raising skills, anger management, violence prevention skills, and resilience	
	Providing health training and protection of the environment services and establishing cooperation networks to clean the environment	Establishing local and indigenous networks of refugees to promote cooperation in cleaning and rebuilding living spaces, communities, and ecosystems, and group trainings to enhance environmental health	

	Location	Target Population	Partners	Budget (USD)
	The Province of Khorasan Razavi	All refugees	BAFIA	37,709
	The Province of Kerman	All refugees	UNHCR	377,088
	The Province of Kermanshah			13,198
	The Province of Khuzestan			94,272
	The Province of Markazi			64,105
				188,544
				35,823
	The Province of Qom			942,720
	The Province of Semnan			37,709
				101,814
	The Province of Yazd			103,699
				37,709
	Khorasan Razavi	4,000,000	Ministry of Energy BAFIA	75,000
				20,000
				50,000
				55,000
	The provinces of Tehran, Alborz, Khorasan Razavi	200 Afghan refugee women		20,000
	The Provinces of Tehran, Yazd, Kerman	400	BAFIA, UNHCR, SWO	37,709
	The Provinces of Gorgan, Shiraz, Yazd	300	BAFIA, UNHCR, Municipality, MoH	124,439

Lead Agency	Objectives	Implementation Strategy Activities/Results	
Rebirth Society (RS)	<p>Transferring academic knowledge and indigenous experience to Afghan NGOs working in the treatment of social harm and harm reduction</p> <p>Vocational training for recovered refugees or a member of their family and securing a job opportunity for them in Afghanistan</p> <p>Training Afghan aids for treatment and harm reduction centers in Afghanistan</p> <p>Employment for recovered Afghans in future years in order to expand and implement purposefully the empowerment and social protection program in Afghanistan</p>	<p>One-year training course to recovered refugees and members of their families</p> <p>Holding TOTs for recovered Afghan refugees or members of their families</p> <p>Providing psychological and educational counseling during the one-year aid work training course</p> <p>Providing professional counseling services during the one-year aid work training course</p> <p>Supervision and evaluation in two stages</p> <p>Logistic expenses</p>	
Society for Recovery Support (SRS)	Enhancing refugees' social and environmental support	Coordinate with refugees to improve their environment	
Forest, Range and Watershed Management Organization (FRWO)	<p>Sustainable protection, restoration, and management of natural resources as the pretext for life and sustainable development and one of the most fundamental resources for refugees' livelihoods</p> <p>Empowerment and capacity building of refugee communities</p>	<p>Participation of local refugee communities in the sustainable protection, restoration, and management of natural resources of the region</p> <p>Conducting basic studies</p> <p>Conducting projects on rangeland management, forestry, oasisification (combating desertification), watershed management, and environmental protection through the participation of the resident refugee population</p> <p>Raising awareness and knowledge among refugees on conducting environmental, natural resources, and agricultural activities within social organizations</p> <p>Holding consultancy, briefing, and information sharing sessions with refugee communities, pertinent local and provincial authorities, stakeholders, staff, and institutions</p> <p>Holding consultancy-educational workshops and events on necessary themes (restoration activities and natural resources)</p> <p>Conducting rapid assessment in a pilot settlement based on the PRA method</p> <p>Holding briefing sessions, training workshops, social mobilization, and preparedness with refugee communities, stakeholders, and staff</p> <p>Holding life skills training workshops for refugees</p> <p>Identifying, strengthening, and training existing social structures such as the settlement council and establishing and capacity building of the required social structures</p>	

	Location	Target Population	Partners	Budget (USD)
	The Provinces of Tehran and Shiraz	250 recovered refugees or members of their families	BAFIA, UNHCR	300,727
30,167				
95,689				
	The Provinces of Khorasan, Tehran, Qom, Alborz, Isfahan, Kerman	Activating at least one active group in 25 districts	BAFIA	40,726
	The Provinces of Fars, Yazd	6000 Afghans residing in the Yazd Settlement and 3000 Afghans residing in the Fars Settlement	FRWO	600,000
80,000				

Lead Agency	Objectives	Implementation Strategy Activities/Results	
Association for Protection of Refugee Women and Children (HAMI)	Enhancing the access of Afghan refugees to social services through establishing and developing inclusive centers of social services to vulnerable refugees, women and children in particular	<p>Activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Establishing and operationalizing inclusive centers for social services - Providing individual and group psychological and mental health counseling to vulnerable refugees - Providing legal counseling and services on residence and voluntary repatriation to Afghanistan - Providing health services especially to women and girls - Holding relevant and appropriate training courses and needs analysis and refugees' personal competencies to enhance their livelihood and sustainable voluntary repatriation - Holding training courses and counseling for refugee youths about to get married - Identifying extremely vulnerable individuals and families in need of emergency aid and referring them to the pertinent centers <p>Outcomes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Enhancing access to social services for refugees through establishing a center for psychological, health, legal, and social services - Increasing the personal and social adaptability of refugees for integration - Extending social tolerance - Promoting self-actualization and self-confidence in social interactions among Afghan refugee graduates and students towards sustainable and effective voluntary repatriation - Enhancing the livelihood of families and diversifying such opportunities especially for vulnerable families - Improving refugees' social and family circumstances through reducing domestic violence among refugees - Improving the social spirit and self-confidence of refugees in facing expected problems - Furthering more appropriate access to the most disadvantaged refugee community and subsequently extending social and environmental support 	
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)	To improve access of refugees to legal assistance and legal remedies	Provide legal assistance through DSCs	
	To strengthen the protection of children	Establish best interest determination process	
	To support and realise the potential for resettlement as a durable solution	Conduct advocacy with resettlement countries	
		Process resettlement cases and submit files	
SUB-TOTAL Outcome 4			

	Location	Target Population	Partners	Budget (USD)
	The Provinces of Tehran, Khorasan Razavi, Qom	2000 Afghan refugees	BAFIA, UNHCR	226,253
	Country-wide	Afghan refugees		2,876,174
				186,114
				215,484
			BAFIA	307,843
				260,780
				7'636'495

Outcome 5: Coordination and supporting role

Lead Agency	Objectives	Implementation Strategy Activities/Results
Bureau for Aliens and Foreign Immigrants Affairs (BAFIA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Optimizing the services provided to Afghan refugees - Providing access to guidelines to decrease damage to various social, cultural, environmental resources - Analyzing the efficiency of the rules and regulations pertinent to Afghan refugees - Reviewing the procedure of service provision to Afghan refugees and the extent of their satisfaction - Consolidating the satisfactory aspects of the services and addressing the existing gaps in service provision - Enhancing the rules and regulations on Afghan refugees - Improving the living conditions of Afghan refugees and the host community 	Procuring two automobiles
		Purchasing administrative equipment for BAFIA
		Purchasing administrative equipment for the administrative buildings and Settlement offices
		Equipping the assembly hall of the Provincial General Directorate
		Establishing and operationalizing the digital archives of the Provincial General Directorate
		Purchasing two automobiles
		Collaborating in the construction of the Provincial General Directorate building
		Purchasing a vehicle for the Provincial General Directorate
		Purchasing two vehicles
		Procuring a vehicle
		Purchasing administrative equipment for the Provincial General Directorate and the Milak exit border
		Procuring two automobiles
International Consortium for Refugees in the Islamic Republic of Iran (ICRI)	Creation of pertinent Database	Gathering and compilation of existing research data needs assessment in order to identify gaps of information and capacity.
	Dissemination of Information	Publication of Annual Situation Report.
	Coordination with NGOs in provision of services to refugees	Performing required actions and making necessary follow-ups.
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)	To develop, strengthen and update Comprehensive Solutions strategy	Update and implement the Solutions Strategy for Afghan Refugees (SSAR)
	To strengthen donor relations and resource mobilization	Conduct briefings and meetings with donor countries
		Conduct joint field missions with donors
	To strengthen and optimize operations management, coordination and support	Assure financial control and monitoring of activities
		Provide general project management services
		Provide targeted training on operation management and delivery

SUB-TOTAL Outcome 5
Grand Total

	Location	Target Population	Partners	Budget (USD)
	The Province of Gilan	All refugees	UNHCR	18,854
				11,313
	The Province of Kermanshah			22,625
	The Province of Khorassan Razavi			67,876
				67,876
	The Province of Markazi			43,365
	The Province of Qazvin			37,709
				45,251
	The Province of Qom			30,167
	The Province of Sistan and Baloochestan			13,952
				18,854
	The Province of Yazd			29,790
	country wide			
		BAFIA	7,600	
		BAFIA	31,000	
	Country wide	Afghan Refugees	BAFIA	611,449
			BAFIA	188,614
			BAFIA, MoH, MoE, TVTO	203,114
				233,614
				1,828,086
				228,614
				3,771,723
				166,226,750



Photo: BAFIA

Solutions Strategy for Afghan Refugees working for:

Education livelihoods
youth empowerment
skills training **health**

Published by UNHCR
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