UNHCR’s reception and counseling facilities provide an accessible and easy way for refugees and asylum seekers in need to connect with UNHCR and receive assistance for any challenges impacting their lives. In Iran, these facilities go above and beyond by offering counseling services, identifying cases, and referrals, as well as hosting information-sharing sessions and focus group discussions as required. These facilities are instrumental in ensuring the safety and protection of asylum seekers and refugees, as they continually monitor their concerns and priorities, leveraging their feedback to enhance the UNHCR program and provide the best possible support.

Number of new households 1,692
Number of new individuals 7,331

Sex disaggregation

Hotline vs. in-person

Records by office

Records by month

Reception records by province

For more information please contact Suprity Timilsina at timilsis@unhcr.org or Parisa Masjedi at masjedi@unhcr.org.
Participatory community engagement is key to improving the efficiency, legitimacy, and transparency of program planning which are the core value of Community Based Protection (CBP). The CBP approach seeks to ensure that refugees are empowered, and their capacities and resilience are strengthened, enabling them to minimize their exposure to protection risks and improve their overall protection environment. CBP interventions are aimed at enhancing the communities’ capacities and strengthening access to services through meaningful participation of individuals and groups of diverse age, gender, ability and background.

Help website analytics

162,528 users visited the Help website since the launch in August 2021, 528,337 users visited it, with the Latest News page receiving the highest views (13%) of page views. 7% of the visits (162,528) happens in the Q1 of 2023, which shows an increase in the number of visits compared to the previous quarter (121,795). The announcement on extension of the Headcount slips was the most visited pages on the website during this period.

Visitors' sex

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>First time visitors</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>77%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Returning visitors</td>
<td>49%</td>
<td>51%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Returning vs. new visitors

Communications

35,575 communications were submitted to proGres by CBP colleagues, of which 3,406 were the result of in-person communications while 32,169 were made by other means including voice calls, and email.

Cash based intervention

CBP staff conducted 3,185 CBI assessment interviews and filled prioritized vulnerability scorecards. Based on the assessment, cases that met the criteria were provided assistance; 4,119 individuals under multi-purpose cash.

Distributed items

2,224 items including sanitary materials, masks, walkers, hygiene packs and stationary were distributed for different health and hygiene purposes.

Group counseling at the reception center

16,573 refugees and asylum-seekers received counselling through 2,523 sessions by UNHCR CBP staff.

Group counseling sessions by month

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>01 Jan</th>
<th>02 Feb</th>
<th>03 March</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01 Jan</td>
<td>745</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02 Feb</td>
<td>838</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03 March</td>
<td>940</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Individual refugees/asylum-seekers reached out through group counselling

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>01 Jan</th>
<th>02 Feb</th>
<th>03 March</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01 Jan</td>
<td>6917</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02 Feb</td>
<td>5758</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03 March</td>
<td>3898</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Psycho-social counselling

In Q1/2023, the 5 psycho-social counsellors hired in UNHCR offices in Iran attended to a total of 685 refugees (515 women and 170 men), providing a total of 693 individual counseling sessions and 54 group counseling sessions. In this period, 393 sessions were held in person, while 354 were online. The main challenges identified by psycho-social counsellors were anxiety, depression, financial issues, communication issues, anger management, and parental skills.

Youth-led initiative

Based on the findings of participatory training needs assessment, Sub-Office Kerman and BAFIA Kerman agreed to collaborate on a training package for refugee volunteers to improve their strategic planning, enhance their understanding of diverse legal frameworks, and develop their skills in transferring knowledge to the Afghan community.

Capacity-building for staff

The complementary and refresher session on “Specific Needs” was organized and facilitated by the SOK Protection team. This was an interactive session with the participation of staff from the Protection, CBP, and Resettlement Sections where different issues were discussed.

Awareness raising sessions

During the reporting period different awareness sessions were conducted by offices to ensure that refugees are well informed and sensitized on the issues such as sensitization on their rights and responsibilities in the country of asylum, parenting skills, adolescent life skills awareness raising session, improve up social-emotional skills focusing on anger control, aggression, and high-risk behaviors during adolescence, importance of education for women and young girls, amongst others.

Age and gender breakdown

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>Female &lt;18</th>
<th>Female &gt;18</th>
<th>Male &lt;18</th>
<th>Male &gt;18</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>51%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In-person vs online

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>In-person</th>
<th>Online</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>53%</td>
<td>47%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Group-counselling vs individual-counselling

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Individual-counselling</td>
<td>93%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Group-counselling</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For more information please contact Suprity Timilsina at timilsis@unhcr.org, Kianoush Ghasemi at ghasemia@unhcr.org or Anita Sorrentini at sorrenti@unhcr.org.
The Child Protection Unit aims at supporting the development of an effective child protection system, that prevent and respond to the needs of children at risk. This is to ensure that all children have non-discriminatory access to adequate and quality services. UNHCR tries to provide comprehensive, multi-faceted child protection case management services, including psychosocial support, cash assistance, legal assistance, and durable solutions. Data collected by the UNHCR field offices in Iran shows that refugee children face risks in access to education, documentation, and child labor, among others. The Supreme Leader’s decree in 2015 provided refugee and undocumented Afghan children access to primary and secondary education within the national system. This allows them to study side by side with children from the host community and follow the same national curriculum. Despite Iran’s progressive educational policy, Afghan children face barriers that hinder their education access. In the area of documentation, birth registration is a fundamental prerequisite for basic rights and an important measure against statelessness. UNHCR is following legislative developments with the Nationality Bill closely and advocates for the maintenance of access to the scheme. Key focus areas for the upcoming year include the regular provision of technical support to the CP staff and authorities; support to enhance case management/Best Interest Procedures; improving information management in CP; the ongoing training of staff and improving engagement with the national NGOs in designing and implementing the CP projects.

Child Protection assistance: Identified children at risk referred and assisted

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Children assisted</th>
<th>Interventions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>286</td>
<td>682</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Age/gender breakdown of children assisted

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age/gender</th>
<th>0-5 y.o.</th>
<th>6-11 y.o.</th>
<th>12-17 y.o.</th>
<th>18-20 y.o.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Boys</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Girls</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

UNaccompanied or separated children

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Best interest assessment</th>
<th>Best interest determination</th>
<th>Unaccompanied or separated children</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>110</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Child Protection assistance/interventions

- Psychosocial Support (focused) 190
- Material assistance 119
- Ongoing follow-ups 108
- Health Assistance 83
- Multi-purpose cash 80
- Legal Aid 44
- Education 39
- RSD 23
- Livelihoods 11
- Documentation 7
- Family Tracing and Reunification 3
- Advocacy / Direct intervention 2
- Alternative Care 2
- Recreational and social activities 1
- Safety 1

For more information please contact Homa Maddah at maddah@unhcr.org or Marzieh Shafieihanjani at shafieih@unhcr.org.
UNHCR utilizes Cash-based Interventions (CBI) to extend protection, assistance, and services to the most vulnerable individuals. CBI employs cash as a means to address both basic necessities like food and shelter, as well as specific needs. This approach offers a higher level of dignity, allowing refugees to promptly prioritize and choose what they require. By implementing CBIs, the displaced population is less likely to resort to harmful coping strategies, including child labor. Furthermore, these interventions directly contribute to the local economy through the purchase of goods and services, fostering peaceful coexistence with host communities.

17,481 unique individuals
3,574 unique households
IRR 284bn total amount disbursed

Expenditures by Cash Program (IRR)

Request, Assessment, Assistance

Beneficiaries by Age and Gender

Beneficiaries by Intervention Type

Refugees Assisted by Location

84% of all assisted refugees have multiple vulnerabilities.
A total of 90% of households have received assistance via bank transfer and 10% via gift card.

For more information please contact: Jamal Abu Musa, abumusa@unhcr.org

Source: UNHCR
UNHCR operates a Legal Services Project (LSP). The LSP components include 16 Dispute Settlement Committees (DSCs) and 17 UNHCR Hired Lawyers (UHLs). The DSCs are an alternative dispute resolution mechanism that provides refugees with an easily accessible forum where issues can be resolved expeditiously and free of charge compared to the formal legal system. The decisions of the DSCs are reached amicably and whilst they are not binding, most refugees -and Iranian nationals involved in the dispute- do abide by them. UHLs were originally contracted to take part in the DSCs and to monitor their activities on behalf of UNHCR. Their role has been expanded into providing free legal counseling, aid and at times legal representation to asylum seekers, refugees and stateless populations in need. By the end of March 2023, UHLs provided consultations to 2,416 beneficiaries. The majority of the cases that UHLs supported concerned Family, Civil & Financial, and Documentation related disputes. DSCs provided services to 427 beneficiaries. The majority of the cases that DSCs supported concerned Family, Financial and Employment related disputes.

For more information please contact Patricia Delis-Gomez at delis@unhcr.org.
ADD incidents reported to UNHCR directly by affected refugees and asylum seekers (or relatives on their behalf) represent a minimal portion of the total number of ADD incidents taking place in Iran. During the reporting period, only 44 ADD incidents concerning 72 individuals were reported to UNHCR mainly on grounds of irregular border crossing and lack of valid documentation. Lack of valid documentation can lead to arrest, detention and deportation. Amayesh card holders are required to obtain a Laissez-Passer (travel permit) from BAFIA authorities for traveling outside their designated province of residence. During the reporting period, undocumented foreign nationals and those not carrying their documentation at the time of apprehension, continued to be the target of roundup operations by law enforcement authorities. Key informants reported that detainees are not abruptly deported but undergo a screening process following which some are released and allowed to remain in the country.

Number of ADD incidents
44

Number of ADD individuals
72

Reporting office
FOT - 26
ORT PRT - 22
SOS - 7
UNHCR AFG - 7
SOK - 6
FUE - 4

ADD reason
Undocumented - 12
Irregular border crossing - Exit - 7
Participating in Protests - 7
Commited crimes - 6
Not carrying document - 6
Irregular border crossing - Entry - 5
Theft - 3
Traveling to NGA - 3
Traveling without LP - 3
Drug addiction - 2
Engaged in conflict - 2
Debt - 1
Expired visa - 1

ADD monthly trend
January - 28
February - 18
March - 26

For more information please contact Patricia Delis-Gomez at delis@unhcr.org.
Submissions and departures

Submitted individuals age and gender

- 41.3% Female adult
- 20.8% Female children
- 14.3% Male adult
- 23.5% Male children

Departure by month

- March: 94
- February: 44
- January: 3

Departed individuals age and gender

- 46.1% Female adult
- 16.3% Female children
- 11.3% Male adult
- 26.2% Male children

Primary submission categories

- Women and Girls at Risk: 50%
- Legal and/or Physical Protection Needs: 26%
- Children and Adolescents at Risk: 18%
- Others: 6%

Submissions by countries

- Australia: 514
- United Kingdom: 310
- Finland: 256
- Italy: 98

2023 submissions

- 29%

Departures by countries

- Finland: 107
- Australia: 21
- United Kingdom: 13

2023 departures

- 14%

For more information please contact Lynn Yu at yulynn@unhcr.org.
Since 2002, UNHCR Iran has supported nearly 1 million refugees to voluntary repatriate in safety and dignity to Afghanistan and Iraq, taking into account the UNHCR Non-Return Advisory\(^1\) and UNHCR Global Guidance Note on the International Protection Needs of People Fleeing Afghanistan\(^2\). However, as the situation in Afghanistan remains fragile, only a small number of Afghan refugees in Iran have shown willingness to return to their home country. Repatriation of Afghan students to obtain visas to continue their studies in Iran was 9% of the repatriates in 2023. UNHCR supports the Iranian Government in providing Afghans with health, education and livelihoods opportunities. Individuals who are healthy, educated and have marketable-skills are typically more likely to return and feel capable of rebuilding their lives. Nonetheless, ultimately, a longer-term, political solution for Afghanistan’s protracted crisis is the only way to ensure safe, sustainable and voluntarily return of refugees.

As of end of March 2023, UNHCR facilitated the repatriation of 97 individuals to Afghanistan – 65 individuals only in the month of March 2023. This represents a 23% increase compared to the same period in 2022. Amongst the main reasons for return, returnees stated facing financial difficulties in Iran, needing to acquire documentation, and an improvement in the security situation in country of origin.

### Trend over the years (2016-2023)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Individuals repatriated</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>2,432</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>1,232</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>1,984</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019</td>
<td>2,010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020</td>
<td>947</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2021</td>
<td>879</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2022</td>
<td>379</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2023</td>
<td>97</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### 2023 monthly trend

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Individuals repatriated</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01 January</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02 February</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03 March</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For more information please contact Patricia Delis-Gomez at delis@unhcr.org.

\(^1\) UNHCR, UNHCR Position on Returns to Afghanistan, August 2021, available at: [www.refworld.org/docid/611a4c5c4.html](https://www.refworld.org/docid/611a4c5c4.html).