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

Number of new individuals

Sex disaggregation

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 values 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, and background.

**Help website analytics**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Visitors' sex</th>
<th>Returning vs. new visitors</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>73% Male, 27% Female</td>
<td>48% First time visitors, 52% Returning visitors</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**155,635** users visited the Help website

Since the launch in August 2021, 772,557 users visited it, with the Latest News page receiving the highest views (14%). 7% of the visits (155,635) happened in the Q2 of 2023, which shows an increase in the number of visits compared to the same period last year (148,598). The announcement on the new national scheme for determination of the employment status of Afghan nationals was the most visited post on the website during this period.

**Communications**

65,756 communications were made by CBP colleagues, of which 6,231 were the result of in-person communications while 59,525 were made by other means including voice calls, and email.

**Cash based interventions**

CBP staff conducted 6,390 CBI assessment interviews and filled prioritized vulnerability scorecards. Based on the assessments conducted, cases that met the criteria were provided assistance; 7,441 cases under multi-purpose cash, cash for protection, and for disability relief items.

**Distributed items**

12,137 items including sanitary materials, masks, walkers, hygiene packs and stationary were distributed for different health and hygiene purposes.

**Group counseling at the reception centers**

32,299 refugees and asylum seekers received counselling through 4,690 sessions by UNHCR CBP staff

**Group counseling sessions by month**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>01 Jan</th>
<th>02 Feb</th>
<th>03 March</th>
<th>04 April</th>
<th>05 May</th>
<th>06 June</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>745</td>
<td>838</td>
<td>940</td>
<td>718</td>
<td>860</td>
<td>581</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Individual refugees/asylum seekers reached out through group counselling**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>01 Jan</th>
<th>02 Feb</th>
<th>03 March</th>
<th>04 April</th>
<th>05 May</th>
<th>06 June</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6917</td>
<td>5758</td>
<td>3898</td>
<td>4819</td>
<td>6047</td>
<td>4860</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Psycho-social counselling

The 5 psycho-social counsellors hired in UNHCR offices in Iran attended to a total of 790 refugees (579 women, 174 men and 37 from other genders), providing a total of 1065 individual counselling sessions and 78 group counselling sessions. In this period, 653 sessions were held in person, while 490 were online. Priority is given to GBV incidents, resulting in 67 GBV cases received psycho-social counselling.

Among those receiving the psycho-social counselling, majority of the sessions were addressing non-clinical issues (1046), such as parenting skills (85), communication skills (81), and anger management (31).

Among the clinical issues, the sessions focused on depressive disorder (395), anxiety (106) and self-harm/suicide (24).

Additionally, 186 refugees were referred externally for further follow-up, and 98 were referred internally to UNHCR to receive additional services.

Youth-led initiative

Based on the findings of a 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.

Age and gender breakdown

In-person vs online

Group-counselling vs individual-counselling

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 this 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.

**Best interest assessment**

- 204

**Best interest determination**

- 7

**Unaccompanied or separated children**

- 60

**Children assisted**

- 305

**Interventions**

- 737

**Age/gender breakdown of children assisted**

- 0-5 y.o.: 01 Jan = 30, 02 Feb = 34, 03 Mar = 46, 04 Apr = 16, 05 May = 34, 06 Jun = 44
- 06-11 y.o.: 02 Feb = 1, 03 Mar = 3, 05 May = 1, 06 Jun = 2
- 12-17 y.o.: 01 Jan = 9%, 02 Feb = 17%, 03 Mar = 20%, 04 Apr = 1%, 05 May = 2%
- 18-20 y.o.: 01 Jan = 14%, 02 Feb = 13%, 03 Mar = 24%

**Child Protection assistance/interventions**

- Psychosocial Support (focused): 165
- Material assistance: 135
- Ongoing follow-ups: 124
- Health Assistance: 87
- Multi-purpose cash: 79
- Education: 49
- Legal Aid: 47
- RSD: 23
- Livelihoods: 12
- 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.

**Expenditures by Cash Program (IRR)**

- Recurrent cash: 305,250M
- Shock Responsive cash: 249,620M
- RST: 7,549M
- Cash for Protection: 6,300M
- Cash for Disability: 1,756M
- Cash for Student Visa: 6,300M
- Immediate cash: 170M
- Total amount disbursed: IRR 572bn

**Beneficiaries by Age and Gender**

- 18 - 59 years: 8,470 (Female), 8,440 (Male)
- 05 - 11 years: 2,881 (Female), 3,980 (Male)
- 12 - 17 years: 2,436 (Female), 2,600 (Male)
- 00 - 04 years: 1,434 (Female), 1,568 (Male)
- 60+ years: 740 (Female), 846 (Male)

**Beneficiaries by Intervention Type**

- Shock Responsive cash: 3,225
- Recurrent cash: 14,635
- RST: 1,291
- Cash for Protection: 22
- Cash for Disability: 136
- Cash for Student Visa: 35
- Immediate cash: 66
- CPW: 19

**Refugees Assisted by Location**

- 81% of all assisted refugees have multiple vulnerabilities.
- A total of 91% of households have received assistance via bank transfer and 9% via gift card.

Source: UNHCR
For more information please contact: Jamal Abu Musa, abumusa@unhcr.org
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 June 2023, UHLs provided consultations to 4,824 beneficiaries. The majority of the cases that UHLs supported concerned Family, Civil & Financial, and Criminal related disputes. DSCs provided services to 836 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 71 ADD incidents concerning 99 individuals were reported to UNHCR mainly on grounds of lack of valid documentation and accusation of committing crimes. Lack of valid documentation can lead to arrest, detention and deportation, additionally, it is required for Amayesh card holders to obtain a Laissez-Passer (travel permit) from BAFIA authorities for traveling outside their designated province of residence.

During the reporting period, round up operations mainly targeted undocumented foreign nationals and those not carrying their documentation at the time of apprehension. 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**
71

**Number of ADD individuals**
99

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reporting office</th>
<th>Number of ADDs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FOT</td>
<td>42</td>
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<tr>
<td>ORT PRT</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SOS</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNHCR AFG</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SOK</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FUE</td>
<td>5</td>
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</table>

**ADD monthly trend**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Number of ADDs</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January</td>
<td>28</td>
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<tr>
<td>February</td>
<td>18</td>
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<td>March</td>
<td>26</td>
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<tr>
<td>April</td>
<td>5</td>
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<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ADD reason</th>
<th>Number of ADDs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Not holding valid document</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Committing crimes</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drug addiction</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not carrying document</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Participating in Protests</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Irregular border crossing - Exit</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Irregular border crossing - Entry</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Theft</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Traveling without LP</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Traveling to NGA</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unauthorized working</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engaged in conflict</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Debt</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Last reported status**
- Detained 15
- Released 19
- Deported 65

**Documentation status**
- Passport 8
- Undocumented 19
- Headcount 21
- Amayesh Card 26

**Documentation validity**
- Invalid 4
- Valid 40

**Age of the detained or deported person**
- 18 - 59: 71
- 0 - 17: 11

For more information please contact Patricia Delis-Gomez at delis@unhcr.org.
2176
Individuals submitted for resettlement

Submitted individuals age and gender

65.3% Female adult.
0.1% Female children.
34.5% Male adult.
0.0% Male children.

Departure by month

447
Individuals departed for resettlement

Departed individuals age and gender

41.6% Female adult
21.0% Female children
11.0% Male adult
26.4% Male children

Primary submission categories

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Women and Girls at Risk</td>
<td>49%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legal and/or Physical Protection Needs</td>
<td>26%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children and Adolescents at Risk</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td>10%</td>
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</table>

Submissions by countries

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<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Submissions</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>1469</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>301</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finland</td>
<td>252</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>154</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2023 submissions

54%

2023 departures

45%

Departures by countries

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Departures</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Finland</td>
<td>199</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>161</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Zealand</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Submitted and departures

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Submitted</th>
<th>Departed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Iran, Islamic Republic</td>
<td>484</td>
<td>137</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iraq</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Afghanistan</td>
<td>438</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 has significantly declined to 13% 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.

UNHCR helps returnees with specific needs including unaccompanied or separated children and elderly persons.

As of end of June 2023, UNHCR facilitated the repatriation of 292 individuals to Afghanistan – 74 individuals only in the month of June 2023. This represents a 67% increase compared to the same period in 2022. Amongst the main reasons for return, returnees stated facing financial difficulties in Iran, and an improvement in the security situation in country of origin.

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

**2023 monthly trend**

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);