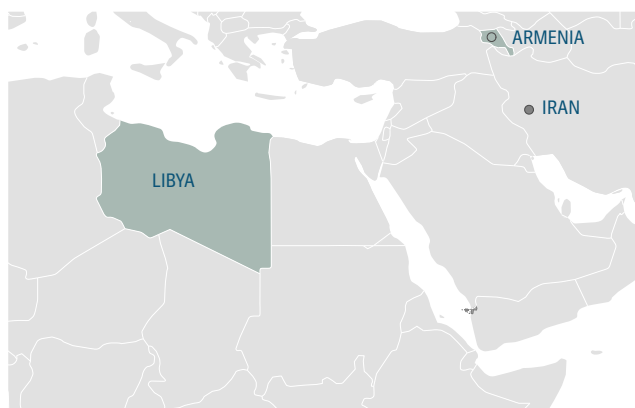


Three countries/population groups selected for inclusion in the GRFC 2024 either had data gaps or data not meeting GRFC technical requirements in the region.



## Armenia

Armenia has been selected for the GRFC 2021, GRFC 2022 and GRFC 2024 because of assistance provided to refugees and host communities, but the available data did not meet GRFC technical requirements. Conflict escalation in the Karabakh region between Armenia and Azerbaijan in 2022 after the war in 2020 led to restrictive measures in the Lachin Corridor, the only supply route to the region. Since December 2022, significant shortages of essential supplies including food, fuel, vital medical treatment and healthcare for a population of 120 000, including 30 000 children, have been

observed in the Lachin Corridor area (ACAPS, October 2023).

Between mid-September and early October 2023, military hostilities between the two countries dramatically escalated, and within weeks over 100 500 people were displaced into Armenia as refugees. This represented an estimated 80 percent of the population of the Karabakh region and, most of them women and children, already lacking food, exhausted and in need of immediate assistance. The arrival of refugees will strain the host population and public services (Armenia RRP, October 2023).

## Islamic Republic of Iran (Afghan refugees)

The Islamic Republic of Iran (Afghan refugees) has qualified for inclusion in each edition since the GRFC 2020 due to displacement and recently external assistance provided to refugees. Except for this edition, for which no data on acute insecurity were available for 2023, the data have not met GRFC technical requirements.

The country hosts at least 4.5 million Afghans, the majority (71 percent) of whom are women and children. Around 33 000 of the most vulnerable documented refugees live in 20 settlements in 13 different provinces. Afghans can access education and health services, but lack of documentation makes it challenging for them to

access employment, leaving many vulnerable to unstable incomes and difficult work conditions (UNHCR, January 2024).

The Regional Refugee Response Plan for Afghanistan 2024 targets 0.6 million more refugees than in 2022. Of the 2.8 million targeted, 1.3 million are Afghan refugees, 0.5 million Afghans of other status and 1 million Iranians from the host community (UNHCR, January 2024).

Inflation and food inflation decreased over the course of 2023, but still stood at 38.5 and 38.9 percent respectively in January 2024 (Trading Economics, January 2024), making it difficult for refugee households to cover their basic needs.

## Libya

Libya has been included in all editions of the GRFC until this edition when no data on acute food insecurity were available. On 10 September, Storm Daniel struck northeastern Libya with torrential rains and flash flooding affecting an estimated 884 000 people in five provinces and overwhelming local capacities to respond (OCHA, September 2023). Over 43 400 people were initially displaced, at least 4 300 people lost their lives and over 8 000 were still missing as of 31 October, 2023 (IFRC, November 2023). Damages and losses account for about 3.6 percent of Libya's 2022 GDP, with the primary

impact on infrastructure, and the cost of reconstruction and recovery estimated to be USD 1.8 billion (WB, January 2024).

The people in need of humanitarian assistance consist primarily of displaced Libyans, asylum-seekers, refugees and migrants (OCHA, January 2023). Libya is a major transit country for migrants attempting to travel to Europe through the Central Mediterranean Route and hosts over 56 000 people, mostly men, seeking international protection, primarily from the Sudan, the Syrian Arab Republic and Eritrea (UNHCR, January 2024).

■ Data gap ■ Data not meeting GRFC technical requirements/population not analysed