

Emergency Update

06 AUGUST 2026

Middle East Situation



SITUATION OVERVIEW

REGIONAL CONTEXT

Since late February 2026, hostilities in Iran and Lebanon have caused significant harm for civilians directly affected, while generating humanitarian consequences and elevated protection risks across the region, including refugee returns in adverse circumstances to Afghanistan and Syria. While diplomatic efforts have contributed to an overall reduction in large-scale military activity, uncertainty remains high and the situation continues to unfold against an already fragile regional baseline. Prior to the escalation, there were more than 31 million forcibly displaced people and recent returnees across the region, alongside host communities facing significant economic and social pressures.

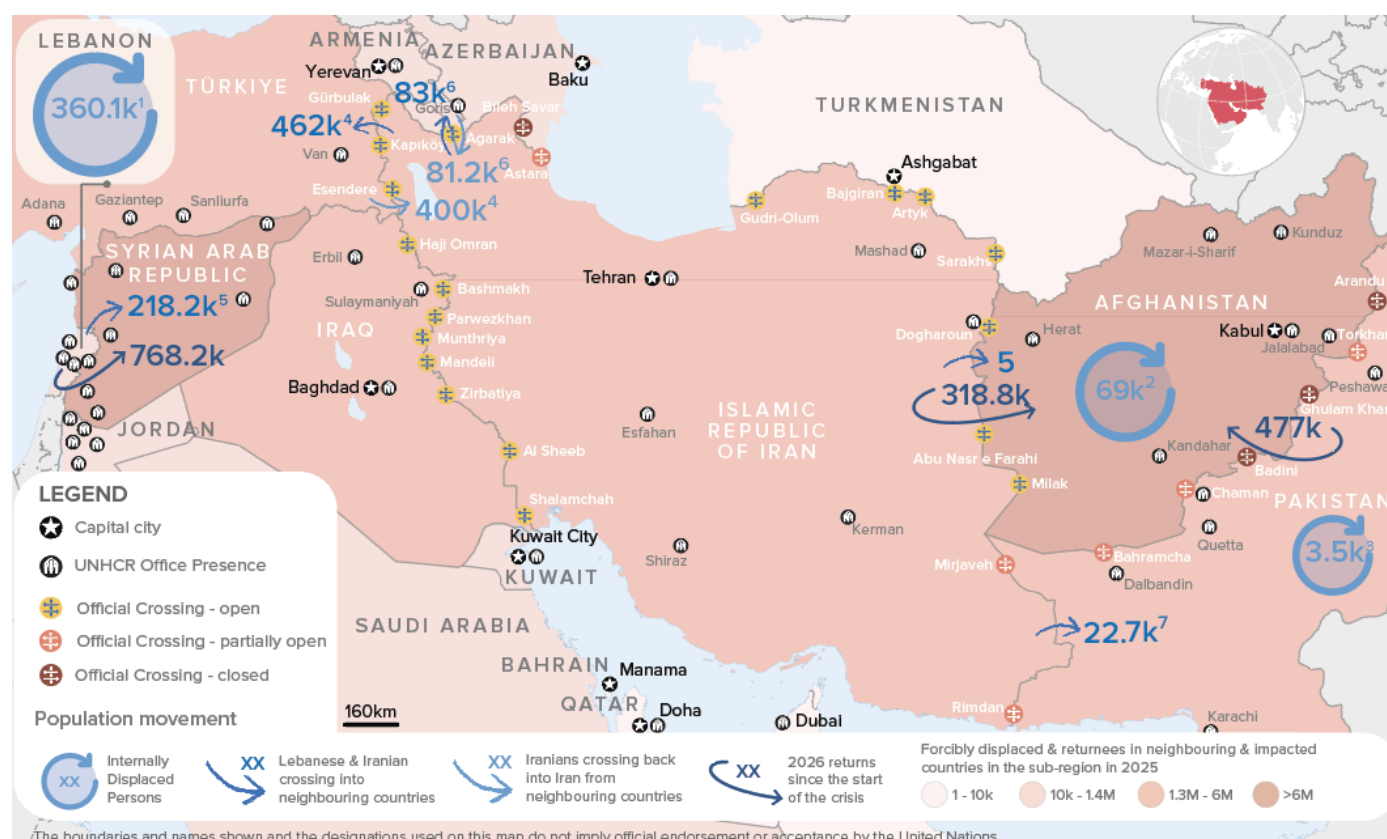
Inter-agency emergency response efforts are underway in directly affected countries. In Iran, the Refugee Response Plan supports refugees and others in need of international protection alongside affected host communities. In Lebanon, a Flash Appeal extended through August 2026 complements the Lebanon Response Plan, while in Afghanistan, support for returnees is reflected under the Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan.

UNHCR and partners continue to focus on the wider consequences of the situation, including returns under adverse circumstances, economic deterioration and pressure on national systems affecting growing protection risks facing refugees and vulnerable populations across the region. Preparedness arrangements remain in place, including border monitoring, reception and protection readiness, but continue to depend on flexible and predictable funding in an increasingly constrained resource environment.

INTERNATIONAL PROTECTION NEEDS

UNHCR considers that Iranian and Lebanese nationals outside their countries of origin may have international protection needs on account of the armed hostilities in Iran and Lebanon. Armed hostilities and return pressures may compel Afghans to return or move onward; UNHCR maintains that a substantial number of Afghans will have international protection needs regardless of documentation status. Armed hostilities in Lebanon have compelled significant numbers of Syrians to return to Syria in adverse circumstances; among them there may be Syrians with continued international protection needs.

REGIONAL SITUATION MAP



As-of dates: crossings to Syria (Syrian returnees and Lebanese refugees) 3 August; crossings to/from Armenia 2 August; Afghan returnees (from Iran and Pakistan) and Lebanese IDPs 31 July; crossings into Pakistan 30 July; crossings to/from Türkiye 18 June; Afghan IDPs 27 April; Pakistan IDPs mid-March.

Sources: ¹ Govt of Lebanon. ² OCHA Afghanistan. ³ Govt of Pakistan. ⁴ UNHCR – some Iranian nationals may be entering Türkiye under the visa-free short-term stay regime (up to 90 days); such movements may reflect precautionary or temporary travel while individuals assess the situation in Iran. ⁵ UNHCR and Govt of Syria. ⁶ Source: UNHCR estimates based on triangulation of information. Official statistics shared by the Government of Armenia indicate 18,300 entries to Armenia and 17,500 from Türkiye to Iran, between 28 Feb and 15 April. ⁷ IOM-UNHCR Joint Border Monitoring.



IRAN

MIDDLE EAST SITUATION | COUNTRY ANALYSIS

Temporarily internally relocated people in Iran

The majority of temporarily relocated people have since returned to areas of habitual residence

1.65M

Refugees & others in need of international protection



567,700

Iranian nationals
crossed into
neighbouring countries

Türkiye

Armenia

Pakistan

462,000

83,000

22,700



481,200

Iranian nationals crossed
back into Iran from
neighbouring countries

Türkiye

Armenia

Pakistan

400,000

81,200

n/a

ANALYSIS & TRENDS

Iran continues to host the largest refugee population in the sub-region, the vast majority of whom are from Afghanistan. Since the onset of the crisis, approximately 318,800 people have returned from Iran to Afghanistan, bringing total returns in 2026 to some 425,000 as of 31 July. Deportations accounted for 80 per cent of all returns since the onset of the crisis. In July, overall returns declined by 11 per cent, from 66,100 in June to 59,000, with daily returns averaging 1,900, compared to 2,200 in June – attributed to routine fluctuation in cross-border movements.

Throughout July, the situation for civilians in Iran remained under strain as strikes disrupted transport, logistics and commercial activity, damaged infrastructure and civilian areas, affected access to services including water, and resulted in civilian casualties. Protection concerns for Afghans remained significant. Despite the extension to the renewal period from June to December for expired identification cards for Afghan refugees, refugees reported delays during the document renewal process, hindering access to services – healthcare, banking, mobile services – and leading to fears of arrest or deportation. Afghans continued to face economic and livelihood challenges, increasing their vulnerability.

PROTECTION MONITORING

In July, the UNHCR Helpline in Iran received more than 22,900 calls, a 22 per cent increase compared to June (close to 18,700 calls), prompting UNHCR to recruit new staff to expand response capacity. Approaches to UNHCR reception centres remained high throughout the month, with 7,714 individuals seeking assistance nationwide – a 20 per cent increase from June – primarily to seek financial assistance to cover the cost of mandatory enrolment in public health insurance required to renew Amayesh cards. The continued demand for assistance reflects persistent socio-economic vulnerabilities among refugees, particularly related to documentation, meeting basic needs, housing, healthcare and education. Reports indicated increasing risks of eviction, unemployment and negative coping mechanisms, including child labour.

Border monitoring in Afghanistan indicates that returns from Iran continue to be largely involuntary and under pressure, with many returnees arriving in Afghanistan abruptly and lacking savings, assets and adequate support networks. Protection-related concerns continue to influence returns to Afghanistan, including fear of strikes, discriminatory treatment, restrictions on freedom of movement, increased checkpoints and document checks, loss of livelihoods and barriers to accessing services.

PREPAREDNESS & RESPONSE

Since the onset of the crisis, UNHCR Iran has assisted more than 235,800 Afghan refugees through helplines, in-person counselling, registration, legal aid, multipurpose cash assistance and psychosocial support. UNHCR maintained close engagement with government counterparts, UN agencies and partners throughout the month. On 23 July, UNHCR convened an intersectoral meeting with Country Refugee Response Plan partners to strengthen coordination and enhance joint activities, complemented by a refresher training on standardised data collection and reporting practices.



LEBANON

MIDDLE EAST SITUATION | COUNTRY ANALYSIS

360,132

Total people self-registered through GoL relief platform as displaced
– 31 July 2026

+3,270

Refugee families known to UNHCR remain internally displaced

ANALYSIS & TRENDS

The security situation in Lebanon remained tense but relatively contained throughout July, despite continued Israeli airstrikes, shelling and demolition activities reported across southern Lebanon following the June ceasefire. While displacement continued to decline and return movements gradually increased, the situation remained fragile, with insecurity, damaged infrastructure, unexploded ordnance and limited access to essential services continuing to affect communities in areas of return. Many displaced families have moved closer to their places of origin but remain unable to return because their homes are damaged or inaccessible due to insecurity. Housing conditions remain a significant concern, with overcrowding, eviction risks and rising rents and rental debt affecting displaced populations.

As of the end of July, more than 360,000 people remained displaced across the country, including more than 27,000 people residing in collective shelters. More than 820,000 people have returned to their areas of origin. Humanitarian partners continue to adapt their response to evolving needs and population movements.

Following the resumption of UNHCR's Voluntary Repatriation to Syria programme on 1 July, after a four-month suspension, more than 5,900 individuals were interviewed during the month.

PROTECTION MONITORING

Protection monitoring indicates a continued shift from large-scale displacement towards more complex return and local integration patterns. Households continue to face challenges related to insecurity, access to adequate housing and economic hardship, while Syrian refugees remain disproportionately affected by movement restrictions, discrimination, eviction risks and limited access to assistance. Child protection concerns remain widespread, including child labour, psychosocial distress and early marriage among adolescent girls. Gender-based violence risks also persist, including sexual harassment, domestic violence and sexual exploitation concerns, while persons with specific needs continue to face barriers in accessing healthcare and specialised services due to high costs, accessibility challenges and reduced service availability.

Return trends continue to differ between Lebanese IDPs and Syrian refugees. While financial pressure continues to drive some return movements, insecurity, inadequate housing and limited livelihood opportunities in Syria, alongside legal, documentation and access-to-services concerns, continue to hinder refugee returns and increase the risk of secondary displacement for some households.

PREPAREDNESS & RESPONSE

Under the leadership of the Government of Lebanon and within the existing Lebanon Response Plan (LRP) framework, humanitarian partners continue to provide emergency assistance to populations affected by displacement and ongoing insecurity. UNHCR and protection partners have reached more than 420,000 people with protection, child protection and GBV services, including more than 171,000 individuals receiving mental health and psychosocial support. UNHCR and Shelter Sector partners have also distributed core relief items to more than 191,000 people and completed repair works at 447 collective shelter sites, while cash assistance continues to support vulnerable displaced households in meeting basic needs and reducing protection risks.

Response partners and the Government of Lebanon are developing an addendum to the Lebanon Response Plan 2026 to address humanitarian and immediate stabilisation needs that emerged following the March 2026 escalation.

On 1 August, the Government of Lebanon announced its National Framework for Return, Early Recovery and the Restoration of Essential Services, outlining a state-led approach to facilitate returns, restore basic services and advance recovery efforts. The framework aims to support a gradual transition from emergency response towards recovery and reconstruction while strengthening community resilience.

SYRIA

MIDDLE EAST SITUATION | COUNTRY ANALYSIS

768,200

Syrian returnees from Lebanon

218,200

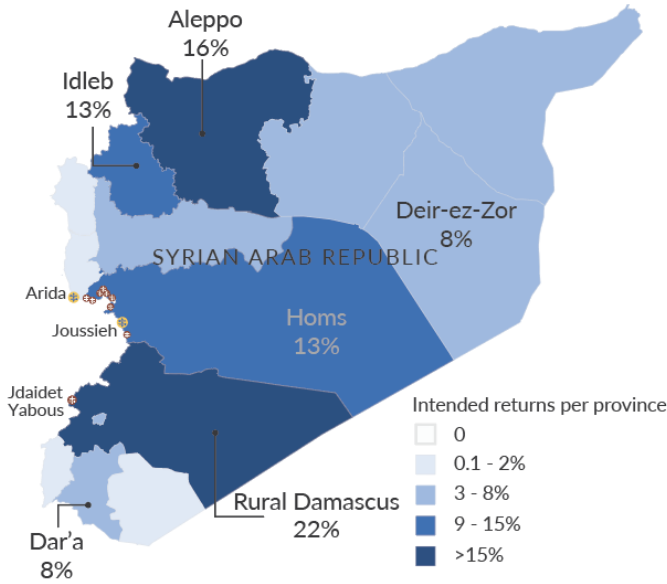
Lebanese crossing into Syria since the start of the crisis

ANALYSIS & TRENDS

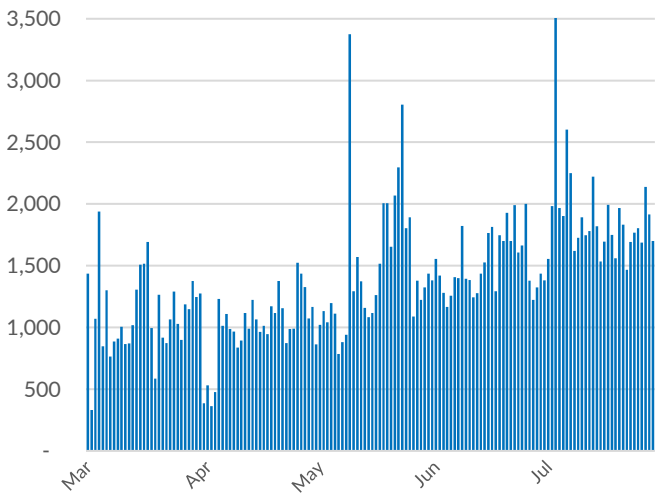
Population movements from Lebanon into Syria through the four official border crossing points – Jdaidet Yabous (Rural Damascus), Joussieh, Jisr Qamar (Homs) and Arida (Tartous) – remained steady throughout July, with temporary increases observed following the end of the academic year. Since July, Joussieh has extended its operating hours from 6 am to midnight, while Jisr Qamar continued to function during official daytime hours. Arida remained restricted to pedestrian crossings as bridge rehabilitation works continued. No large-scale organised return convoys were observed during the reporting period; most returns took place through private vehicles. Occasional congestion linked to cargo traffic from Lebanon placed temporary pressure on border processing capacities, though no significant operational challenges were identified.

Since 2 March, 963,652 individuals have crossed from Lebanon into Syria, including 768,200 Syrians and 218,200 Lebanese refugees. Of the Syrians crossing, 168,414 indicated their intention to remain permanently in Syria, while many others continue to monitor conditions in their areas of return and developments in Lebanon before making a final decision.

Top Intended Provinces



Lebanese Crossing into Syria
Daily Trends (1 March to 3 August 2026)



Top 3 Needs of Returnees in Syria

 **83%** Housing/accommodation  **78%** Food or nutrition  **48%** Healthcare and medical services



SYRIA

MIDDLE EAST SITUATION | COUNTRY ANALYSIS

PROTECTION MONITORING

UNHCR continues to coordinate closely with border authorities, monitor population movements and support the operational response at the four official border crossings with Lebanon.

Through regular monitoring missions, complemented by Returnee Support Windows — dedicated support points established at official border crossings in coordination with the General Authority for Borders and Customs — UNHCR continued to monitor return trends and identify protection concerns while providing returnees with information, counselling and referrals.

Engagements with returnees highlighted mixed intentions regarding sustainable return, with documentation-related issues, including civil registration and family documentation, remaining the most frequently reported protection concern. Continued monitoring remains important in view of ongoing developments in Lebanon, their potential implications for Syrians with irregular status or overstayed residency permits, and the need to maintain effective referral pathways and follow-up support for returnees.

Individuals crossing the border continued to cite reduced assistance, deteriorating living conditions and the security situation in Lebanon as the main factors influencing their decision to return. Crossings from Syria to Lebanon remained within normal levels, driven primarily by work, trade, education, medical appointments and consular services.

PREPAREDNESS & RESPONSE

UNHCR continues to support returnees at key border crossings through information provision, protection monitoring and referrals to services in areas of return, while working with partners and border authorities to strengthen reception capacity and assistance for vulnerable returnees. During July, reception capacity was further enhanced through infrastructure improvements at Jisr Qamar, including the installation of a solar energy system, ICT equipment and waiting facilities.

As return movements continue, operational needs are increasingly shifting beyond border crossings towards communities of return, where demand for community-based services, legal assistance and reintegration support is growing faster than available resources. This remains a key operational challenge requiring sustained investment to support safe and sustainable returns.

HUMAN IMPACT

After more than 13 years as a refugee in Lebanon, Samiha, a widowed mother, returned to Syria with her son Khaled following the escalation of hostilities in Lebanon. Upon return, she found her family home destroyed and is now staying with her mother while struggling to rebuild her life and meet her family's basic needs.

"Khaled had to leave school two years ago because we could no longer afford the costs. Now that we are back, I worry about his future and about keeping him safe, especially with the presence of landmines in nearby agricultural areas," said Samiha.

UNHCR conducted an assessment of Samiha's needs and connected the family with relevant services and support mechanisms. Through referrals and community-based interventions, UNHCR is seeking to help returnees access critical assistance and opportunities to restore stability, strengthen self-reliance and rebuild their lives in Syria.





AFGHANISTAN & PAKISTAN



MIDDLE EAST SITUATION | COUNTRY ANALYSIS

795,900

Total Afghan returnees since start of crisis

318,800

Afghan returns from Iran

477,000

Afghan returns from Pakistan

ANALYSIS & TRENDS

Since the onset of the crisis, approximately 795,900 people have returned from Iran and Pakistan to Afghanistan, bringing total returns in 2026 to some 1.08 million as of 31 July. In July, returns averaged 5,100 per day, a 3 per cent increase in overall returns compared to June. Afghan returnees from Pakistan accounted for 62 per cent of all arrivals in July, with deportations from Pakistan representing 8 per cent during the same period.

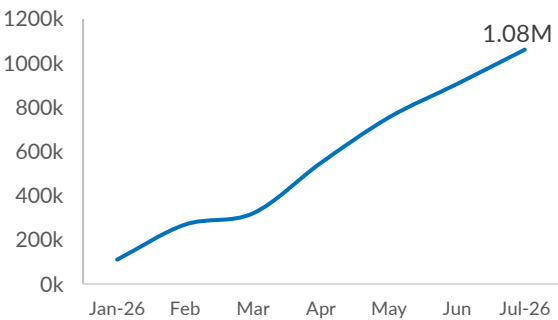
In Pakistan, return movements through key border crossings increased during the month following the 10 July deadline for undocumented Afghans to leave the country, with a 13 per cent increase in returns between June and July. The Voluntary Repatriation Centres in Baleli (Quetta) and Azakhel (Khyber Pakhtunkhwa) remained operational, supporting ongoing voluntary returns, with a slight decline in assisted returns compared to June due to reduced demand in Quetta and adverse weather conditions in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.

At points of entry into Afghanistan, UNHCR has continued to provide immediate protection and humanitarian aid, including protection screening and services, cash assistance, and referrals for continuing support in areas of return and reintegration. Severe flash floods in Nuristan and other parts of eastern Afghanistan have further compounded humanitarian needs, causing fatalities, injuries, displacement and widespread damage to homes, water systems, roads, bridges and farming and agricultural infrastructure. Heavy rains have further affected border facilities – including at Torkham – increasing protection risks and humanitarian response challenges at a time when resources are already critically overstretched.

Returns to Afghanistan
Top intended provinces



Cumulative monthly trends (2026)



Top 3 needs of returnees

- 83% Financial support
- 60% Housing/accommodation
- 50% Food



AFGHANISTAN & PAKISTAN



PROTECTION MONITORING

Return trends from Pakistan to Afghanistan continue to be driven primarily by developments inside Pakistan, where authorities continue to implement the third phase of the Illegal Foreigners Repatriation Plan (IFRP) and enforcement of repatriation deadlines. Following the Government of Pakistan's June directive requiring the deportation of Afghan nationals without valid visas from 10 July 2026, protection risks reportedly intensified, with returnees citing harassment, arrests, detention, extortion, forced evictions and police raids, and sustained pressure regardless of legal status. Enforcement activities increased across Balochistan, Karachi, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Islamabad, Punjab and Sindh, contributing to higher numbers of undocumented returns through the Torkham crossing and exposing Afghans to risks such as family separation, loss of livelihoods and loss of assets.

UNHCR's protection monitoring in Afghanistan highlights growing vulnerability among returnees, including gaps in civil documentation, widespread reliance on debt, and growing reports of land disputes leading to harmful coping mechanisms including discontinuing education, child labour, skipping meals, begging and child marriage. Severe poverty, limited livelihood opportunities and protection concerns continue to pose significant barriers to sustainable reintegration and may contribute to onward movement, including to neighbouring and third countries.

UNHCR and partners continued to monitor enforcement activities, provide legal assistance and support people with specific protection needs. In line with its Guidance Note on Afghanistan – Update II (September 2025), UNHCR continues to reiterate that many Afghans – regardless of documentation status – face serious protection risks if returned, particularly women and girls, given the current human rights situation.

PREPAREDNESS & RESPONSE

At points of entry and reception centres in Afghanistan, UNHCR and partners continued protection screening, referrals, cash assistance, psychosocial support, health referrals, hot meals and transportation support to intended areas of return. In July, UNHCR assisted 25,100 returnees (5,580 households), mainly through cash assistance, bringing the total number of returnees assisted since the onset of the crisis to more than 145,000. Among assisted households, 30 per cent included persons with disabilities, 41 per cent were female-headed and 4 per cent were child-headed, highlighting the vulnerabilities among returning populations.

In Pakistan, UNHCR strengthened engagement with partners and authorities in Balochistan and Sindh to address protection concerns affecting Afghan refugees and asylum-seekers. In Balochistan, efforts focused on improving access to protection, health, referral and legal services through collaboration with the Commissionerate for Afghan Refugees, UNFPA and MSF. In Sindh, UNHCR and its legal partner IMKAN Welfare Organization engaged authorities on protection concerns affecting detained asylum-seekers and mixed-nationality families, including access to legal assistance and detention facilities, while authorities reaffirmed that individuals with pending court cases cannot be deported until legal proceedings conclude.



IRAQ

MIDDLE EAST SITUATION | COUNTRY ANALYSIS

ANALYSIS & TRENDS

The security situation in Iraq deteriorated amid heightened regional tensions in July, including continued drone attacks targeting Iranian-Kurdish opposition groups in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq (KRI) and airstrikes against sites associated with Iran-aligned armed groups in several governorates. The escalation has also affected parts of the energy sector, with attacks disrupting operations at key gas fields and contributing to broader economic uncertainty.

A small number of Iranians have sought asylum in Iraq, citing the conflict as their main reason for leaving. Since March 2026, 135 Iranians have approached UNHCR to register, including 31 in July. This remains below the number recorded during the corresponding period in 2025. UNHCR continues to process registration at its registration centres across Iraq.

PROTECTION MONITORING

UNHCR and partners continued to monitor the protection impact of the regional situation on Iranian refugees and asylum-seekers in Iraq. A protection monitoring exercise launched in June was completed in July in partnership with Harikar and Terre des Hommes Italy, gathering information on protection risks, coping mechanisms, access to services and community priorities among refugee and asylum-seeker communities. The findings will support the identification of emerging protection concerns and inform protection programming, contingency planning and operational responses.

UNHCR continues to engage with local authorities regarding the situation of Iranian asylum-seekers and refugees affected by strikes on settlements hosting Iranian opposition groups, while advocating for solutions that ensure their protection and well-being.

PREPAREDNESS & RESPONSE

An inter-agency contingency plan remains in place and ready to be activated should arrivals of refugees and asylum-seekers from Iran increase. UNHCR Iraq continues to support national preparedness efforts in coordination with government authorities, UN agencies and NGOs, including through the review and strengthening of contingency stocks, emergency response capacities and operational readiness.

UNHCR has also expanded partnerships for border and protection monitoring to enhance early warning and preparedness. In July, UNHCR and partners completed an ad hoc assessment of the situation at border crossing points along the Iraq-Iran border, combining key informant interviews in border areas with household surveys among Iranian refugees and asylum-seekers registered in Iraq. The findings are being consolidated and will help inform preparedness planning and response scenarios should the situation deteriorate.



ARMENIA

MIDDLE EAST SITUATION | COUNTRY ANALYSIS

83,000

Iranian nationals crossed into Armenia

81,200

Iranian nationals crossed back through Agarak

ANALYSIS & TRENDS

Cross-border movements at the Agarak/Meghri border crossing point remained active and broadly balanced during the reporting period. Official NSS data recorded 42,061 movements of Iranian nationals between 5 July and 2 August 2026: 20,962 crossed into Armenia and 21,099 crossed back. The near-equal balance indicates continued circular and short-term mobility. Cumulatively since 28 February 2026, 83,023 Iranian nationals have crossed into Armenia and 81,237 have crossed back through Agarak/Meghri BCP, confirming no sustained one-way displacement trend.

A temporary increase in arrivals between 10 and 12 July was followed by higher departures on 14–16 July, reinforcing the assessment of circular movement over the reporting period.

Observed movement profiles remained consistent with previous periods: workers, truck drivers and individual travellers, many of whom crossed repeatedly. This pattern points to commercial, circular and work-related movement as the primary driver, with a limited precautionary component. No significant increase in family arrivals or vulnerable groups was identified. There is no evidence of large-scale conflict-related displacement into Armenia.

PROTECTION MONITORING

Of the 458 individuals who have approached UNHCR or partners since 28 February 2026, 339 (74 per cent) were newly arrived. Between 7 and 29 June, 39 individuals were recorded; data for 30 June–4 July are not yet available. Requests were primarily information- and protection-oriented: asylum procedure information (83 per cent), accommodation (35 per cent), financial assistance (34 per cent), and legal counselling (29 per cent). Around half of those who approached UNHCR or partners were considering asylum (50 per cent), with a sizeable proportion undecided (27 per cent) – indicating continued interest in protection pathways among a small subset, despite overall movement flows remaining largely commercial, precautionary, and short-term rather than displacement-driven. Daily monitoring from 26 June to 4 July identified no vulnerabilities or requests for support at the border.

PREPAREDNESS & RESPONSE

UNHCR and partners will continue monitoring official movements, demographic profiles and protection-related approaches, with preparedness arrangements to remain scalable should regional developments alter movement volumes or arrival profiles. No major coordination developments were reported; partners continued information-sharing through existing Government-led and inter-agency mechanisms.



TÜRKIYE

MIDDLE EAST SITUATION | COUNTRY ANALYSIS

462,000

Iranian nationals → Türkiye

400,000

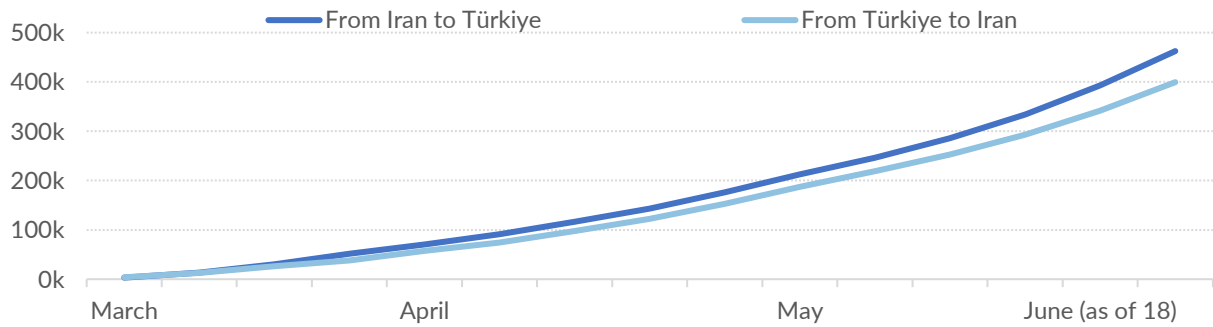
Türkiye → Iran

ANALYSIS & TRENDS

Cross-border movements have returned to pre-conflict levels, including daily crossings by traders for commercial purposes. The Kapıköy (Van), Gürbulak (Ağrı), and Esendere (Hakkari) border crossings remained generally operational. Since end of February through 18 June (last available data), more than 462,000 arrivals of Iranian nationals were recorded at these three crossings, with nearly 400,000 departures to Iran. The balance between entries and departures reflects continued two-way flow.

Entry continues predominantly under the visa exemption regime; the population profile reflects mixed compositions including families, individuals, and groups. The stated arrival purposes are, in order of frequency: routine travel, business, visiting relatives, and transit. While routine travel is the most frequently cited purpose, a proportion of individuals in this category indicated that recent developments in Iran influenced their decision to cross.

Iranian nationals crossing Iran ↔ Türkiye (28 February – 18 June)



PROTECTION MONITORING

Cross-border movements largely reflect routine mobility, family travel, and precautionary movement, with some individuals citing recent developments in Iran as influencing their movement decisions. Some of those crossing may have international protection needs. UNHCR continues to monitor the situation along the border in close coordination with authorities and partners.

PREPAREDNESS & RESPONSE

UNHCR holds regular inter-agency coordination meetings with the participation of several civil society actors active in Van and has maintained regular communications with local authorities. National preparedness plans are being coordinated by the Ministry of Interior's Presidency of Migration Management, while UNHCR convenes UN agencies and partners in Ankara and border regions to strengthen coordination, preparedness and information management. Response capacities are being mapped, and data coordination consolidated, in preparation for potential contingency plan activation should authorities request support in the event of large movements.

Financial & Partner Information

MIDDLE EAST SITUATION | FUNDING, PARTNERS & CONTACTS

Funding Status & Presence

UNHCR BY OPERATION • AS OF END - JUNE 2026

Operation	Req.	Funded	%
Afghanistan	USD 216M		28%
Pakistan	USD 94M		30%
Iran	USD 140M		17%
Lebanon	USD 472M		21%
Iraq	USD 61M		44%
Türkiye	USD 210M		47%
Armenia	USD 9M		68%
Turkmenistan	Upon Request		

Turkmenistan falls under the UNHCR Multi-Country Office (MCO) in Kazakhstan, which also covers the Kyrgyz Republic, Tajikistan, and Uzbekistan. The 2026 financial requirements for the operations in Kazakhstan MCO amount to USD 7.9 million, of which 31% is currently funded.

CRITICAL FUNDING GAP

Severe funding shortfalls risk creating a 'crisis within a crisis' at a time when humanitarian needs and operational risks are rapidly increasing. Without additional resources, UNHCR's ability to scale up preparedness, protection and response will be critically constrained.

INTER-AGENCY PARTNERS • IRAN FLASH RRP

UNHCR	IOM	UNDP	WFP
WHO	UNICEF	UNFPA	INTERMEDIOS
NRC			

INTER-AGENCY PARTNERS IN SUPPORT OF NATIONAL AUTHORITIES

Partners directly involved in preparedness efforts include AASW, ACH, ARCS, ASAM, FAO, Harikar, InterSOS, IOM, IRC, JCCC, KRISO, MH, Mission Armenia NGO, NRC, PC-MOI, PiN, RSPN, SCI, SOROUH, UNDP, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, UN WOMEN, WFP, WHO; coordinated with UN OCHA and DCO.



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For more information, visit the [Middle-east Situation Operational Data Portal \(data.unhcr.org\)](https://data.unhcr.org) and unhcr.org.