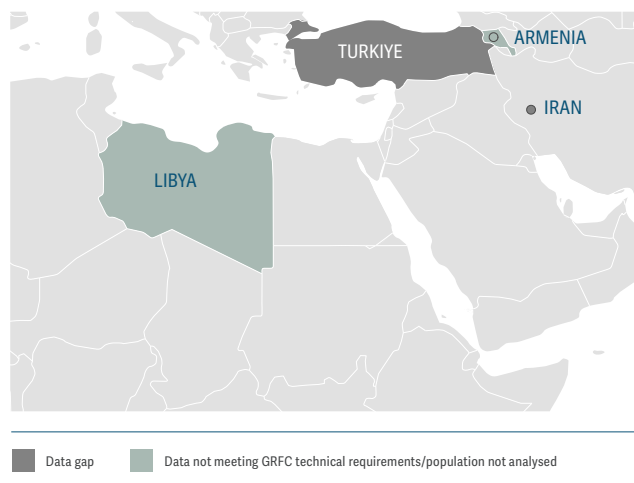


Three countries/population groups selected for inclusion in the GRFC 2024 either had data gaps or data not meeting GRFC technical requirements.



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).

Türkiye (residents)

Türkiye was selected as a food crisis in the GRFC 2024 because it requested urgent assistance following the February 2023 earthquakes in the southeast that claimed more than 50 000 lives and left 3.3 million people homeless.

An upper-middle-income country, Türkiye had the 17th largest economy in the world as of 2023. However, it has been facing a highly fragile economic situation triggered by rapid currency depreciation and challenging inflation. The rapid poverty reduction seen from 2007 lost momentum from 2016, hindered by increasing inequality (WB, April 2024).

In 2023, the soaring cost of living was worsened by the socioeconomic

impacts of the earthquakes (WFP, March 2024).

Annual food inflation exceeded 60 percent each month between July 2023 and March 2024, reaching 75 percent in September 2023 (Trading Economics, May 2024). This particularly affected the purchasing power of those facing limited employment prospects and escalating poverty levels.

Ten years since the start of the conflict in the Syrian Arab Republic, Türkiye continues to host the world's largest refugee population of around 3.7 million people, most of them Syrian women and children. This has exerted considerable strain on public resources, services and social cohesion (WFP, March 2024).