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UNHCR
The UN Refugee Agency

Emergency Update

07 JULY 2026

Middle East Situation



© UNHCR, Lebanon. Resident returns to damaged neighbourhood in Tyre

SITUATION OVERVIEW

REGIONAL CONTEXT

Since late February, hostilities in Iran and Lebanon have generated humanitarian and protection consequences across the region, including refugee returns in adverse circumstances to Afghanistan and Syria. While diplomatic efforts have contributed to a 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.

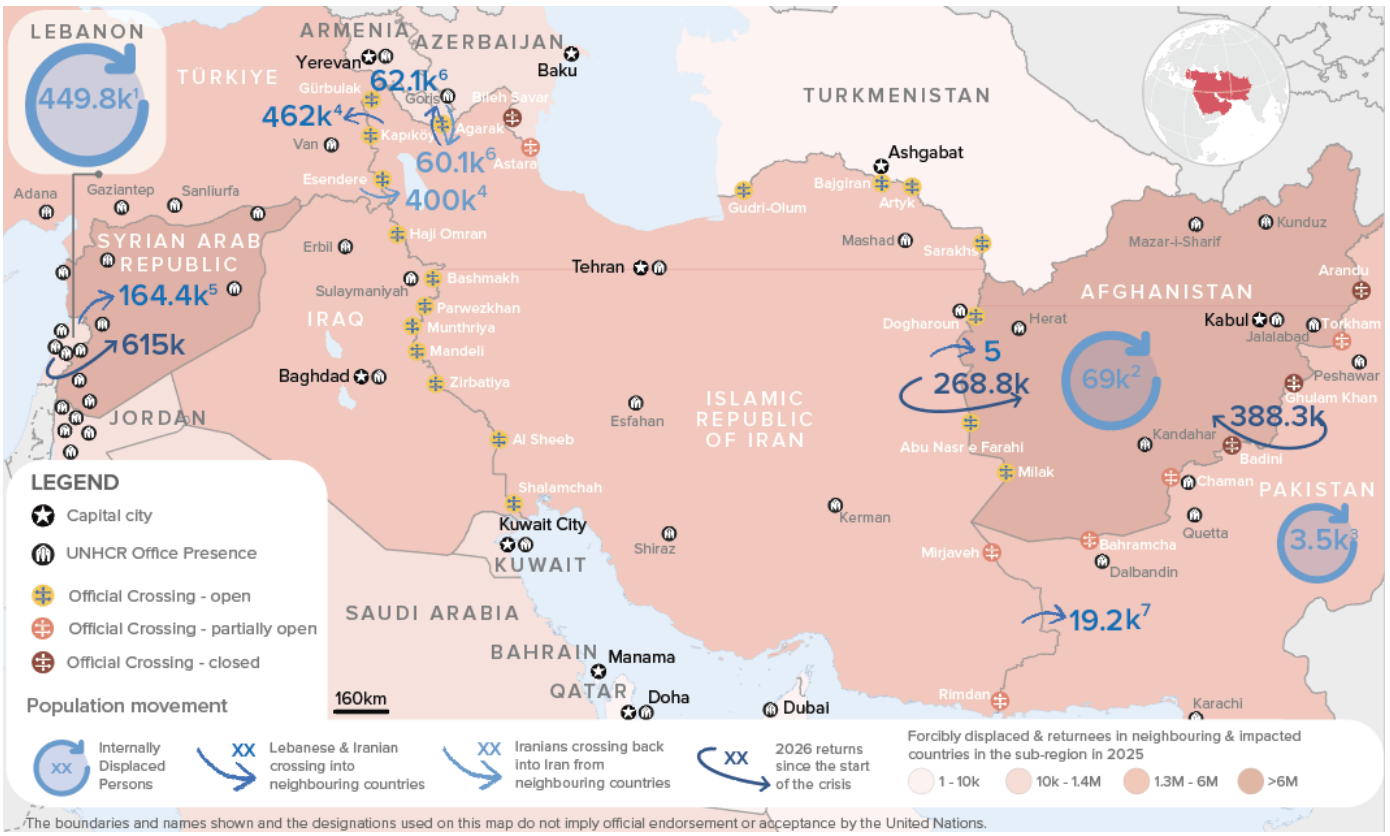
Inter-agency emergency response efforts are underway in directly affected countries. In Iran, the Flash Refugee Response Plan supports refugees and others in need of international protection alongside affected host communities. In Lebanon, the Flash Appeal complements the Lebanon Response Plan, while 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) and Lebanese IDPs 6 July; crossings to/from Armenia and Afghan returnees (from Iran and Pakistan) 4 July; crossings into Pakistan 2 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 Turkiye to Iran, between 28 Feb and 15 April . [7] IOM-UNHCR Joint Border Monitoring.

HUMAN IMPACT

LEBANON



Hussein and Mireh travel back to their home after spending more than four months displaced following their flight from the village of Qana in southern Lebanon. © UNHCR/Houssam Hariri

In a collective shelter in Tyre, Hussein and Mireh, both in their late 70s, spent more than four months displaced after fleeing their village of Qana in southern Lebanon. Living in the shelter's overcrowded basketball courtyard, they endured uncertainty, limited privacy and the challenges of prolonged displacement. When a ceasefire was announced, the couple finally felt a glimmer of hope and began preparing for their return home. Despite the fear of what they may find upon arrival, Mireh says hope outweighs uncertainty. "We are going back to the place where we were born and raised. How beautiful it is to return to it," said Hussein. Like hundreds of schools across Lebanon that were transformed into collective shelters, this school benefitted from shelter upgrades from UNHCR and its partners, including repairs and the installation of partitions in the basketball courtyard. These improvements created more private family spaces, allowing displaced families to live with greater dignity, privacy and security. While many families like Hussein and Mireh's are hoping to return home, continued humanitarian support remains critical as displacement-related needs persist and recovery challenges continue.

SYRIA

After ten years in Lebanon, six brothers from Al-Hasakeh Governorate returned to Syria together, bringing back their families and their older father. Fleeing hardship and insecurity due to the escalation in Lebanon, they crossed through the Joussieh border point.

“We were unable to transport our belongings due to the high cost and endured long hours of travel. Upon arrival, we did not know where to go, so we now live in a very limited space with other family members. Daily life depends on irregular agricultural work, while children struggle to access distant schools and essential services remain largely out of reach”, the family highlighted.

As some family members lack civil documentation, UNHCR has provided legal assistance. The family has also been referred to the nearest UNHCR-supported community centre for further support.



PAKISTAN

A 58-year-old returnee with a disability arrived in Afghanistan through Spin Boldak border crossing after leaving Pakistan. He cited the loss of his livelihood, fear of arrest and deportation and repeated extortion as main reasons for his return. During the journey, his health deteriorated and he was unable to access medical care until he reached Afghanistan. Upon arrival, the UNHCR–WADAN protection monitoring team identified his specific needs and referred him for support. At the Takhtapul Reception Centre, he received health assistance, information on available services and cash assistance from UNHCR to address his immediate needs. He was later referred for livelihood assistance in his area of return to support his longer-term reintegration, strengthen his self-reliance and reduce his vulnerability.



IRAN

MIDDLE EAST SITUATION | COUNTRY ANALYSIS

Temporarily internally relocated people in Iran
With the situation remaining largely stable, the majority of temporarily relocated people have since returned to areas of habitual residence

1.65M
Refugees & others in need of international protection

543,300
Iranian nationals crossed into neighbouring countries

Türkiye	462,000
Armenia	62,100
Pakistan	19,200

460,100
Iranian nationals crossed back into Iran from neighbouring countries

Türkiye	400,000
Armenia	60,100
Pakistan	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 268,800 people have returned from Iran to Afghanistan, bringing total returns in 2026 to around 374,900 as of 4 July. Deportations accounted for approximately 79 per cent of all returns since the onset of the crisis. In June, the overall number of returns declined by 17 per cent — from 79,400 in May to 66,100 — with daily returns averaging approximately 2,200, compared with 2,600 in May.

Ongoing uncertainty, economic hardship, and limited livelihood opportunities continued to drive return movements. Returnees reported a range of protection concerns associated with their return. Iran's Centre for Aliens and Foreign Immigrants Affairs (CAFIA) also reported ongoing irregular crossings from Afghanistan into the country, underscoring the persistent risks associated with onward movement across the region.

PROTECTION MONITORING

In June, the UNHCR Helpline in Iran received more than 18,700 calls, representing a 48 per cent decrease compared with May (more than 36,100 calls). Despite the decline in call volumes, reports continued to reflect significant protection and socioeconomic concerns. Refugees cited negative coping mechanisms, including selling household assets, relocating to cheaper or more remote areas, accumulating debt, reducing access to medical care, delaying school enrolment, and considering irregular onward movement due to financial pressures.

Socioeconomic hardship remained the primary reason for approaching UNHCR, both in person and through the Helpline. Financial assistance and resettlement continued to be the two most frequently requested forms of support. Protection monitoring further indicated growing socioeconomic vulnerability among refugee households, many of whom struggled to meet basic needs amid rising costs related to housing, food, health care, education, and documentation requirements.

Following the expiry of Amayesh cards — refugee identification documents for Afghan refugees in Iran — on 21 July 2026, CAFIA informed UNHCR that the cards had been automatically extended until 22 September 2026, providing refugees with additional time to meet renewal requirements, including obtaining health insurance, completing SANA registration (required for refugees to access certain Government services), and verifying housing codes. The extension was also reportedly communicated to the Central Bank of Iran to facilitate continued access to banking services. In June, reception, registration, and protection case management activities continued at full operational capacity across all UNHCR offices.

PREPAREDNESS & RESPONSE

Since the onset of the crisis, UNHCR Iran has assisted more than 194,300 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 reporting period. Coordination with UNHCR in Afghanistan remains ongoing to facilitate information sharing, monitor return movements, and support coherent planning and assistance in a fluid operational context.

LEBANON

MIDDLE EAST SITUATION | COUNTRY ANALYSIS

449,784
Total people self-registered through GoL relief platform as displaced - 2 July 2026

+3,270
Refugee families known to UNHCR remain internally displaced

ANALYSIS & TRENDS

The situation in Lebanon remained volatile throughout June. Hostilities between Israel and Hezbollah intensified in mid-June, triggering renewed displacement towards Saida, Beirut, and the Bekaa. Following ceasefire efforts later in the month and a relative reduction in military activity, displacement declined as return movements increased, though insecurity and localised incidents continued, reflecting the fluid nature of population movements across the country. As of 2 July, an estimated 449,784 individuals remained internally displaced within Lebanon, many of whom had experienced repeated displacement with limited opportunity to recover from previous crises. Return and reintegration continue to be constrained by extensive damage to housing, infrastructure, and essential services, despite the largest numbers of returns being recorded in the South and Nabatieh governorates. Humanitarian partners continue to adapt their response to evolving security conditions and shifting patterns of displacement and return.

PROTECTION MONITORING

Protection monitoring indicates a shift from large-scale displacement towards more complex return and local integration patterns. Households continue to face challenges accessing affordable housing and basic services, while children remain exposed to psychosocial distress, family separation, child labour, and disruption to education. Return trends differ between Lebanese IDPs and Syrian refugees: refugee returns to Syria remain limited due to protection, legal, housing, and economic barriers, including concerns about access to housing, basic services, documentation, and livelihood opportunities in areas of return. Financial pressures continue to drive some return movements, but damaged housing, limited services, and livelihood constraints have resulted in secondary displacement within Lebanon for some households and continue to impede durable solutions.

PREPAREDNESS & RESPONSE

Under the leadership of the Government of Lebanon and the Minister of Social Affairs, and within the Lebanon Response Plan (LRP) framework, the humanitarian community has extended the Flash Appeal for an additional three months (June to August 2026). The revised appeal seeks an additional US$331.5 million to sustain multi-sectoral assistance to 1.4 million vulnerable people, bringing total requirements to US$639.9 million. In line with this, UNHCR is urgently seeking US$94.2 million in flexible funding to ensure continuity of assistance, targeting 733,000 affected individuals.

Protection Sector partners have reached more than 332,900 people with protection services, including case management, psychosocial support, community mobilisation, child protection, and GBV prevention and response. UNHCR and its partners have provided protection information and counselling to more than 62,500 people, helping affected populations make informed decisions, access available services, and reduce protection risks during displacement.

Cash assistance remains a key component of the response. Emergency Protection Cash Assistance (EPCA) has reached more than 15,600 displaced refugees facing acute protection risks, while 1,370 vulnerable displaced refugees received cash-for-shelter assistance in June to address urgent housing needs. UNHCR and WFP have reached more than 14,400 vulnerable displaced refugees through Emergency Multipurpose Cash Assistance (EMPCA), helping households meet basic needs and avoid negative coping strategies. Between 1 April and 30 June, 16,959 Syrian refugees (3,858 families) returning to Syria received a US$100 cash grant per individual under the temporary force majeure return arrangements.

UNHCR and its partners have completed repairs and maintenance in 68 collective shelters, with activities ongoing in eight others, benefitting more than 15,300 displaced people. More than 88,400 displaced individuals in collective shelters have received more than 224,800 core relief items (CRIs), while a further 15,322 IDPs and refugees in host communities and informal settings received more than 53,800 CRIs.

The force majeure return arrangements concluded on 30 June, with UNHCR reverting to its standard voluntary repatriation programme given that return decisions were increasingly driven by a combination of factors — including economic considerations and conditions in areas of return, rather than solely by the situation in Lebanon.

SYRIA

MIDDLE EAST SITUATION | COUNTRY ANALYSIS

615,000
Syrian returnees from Lebanon

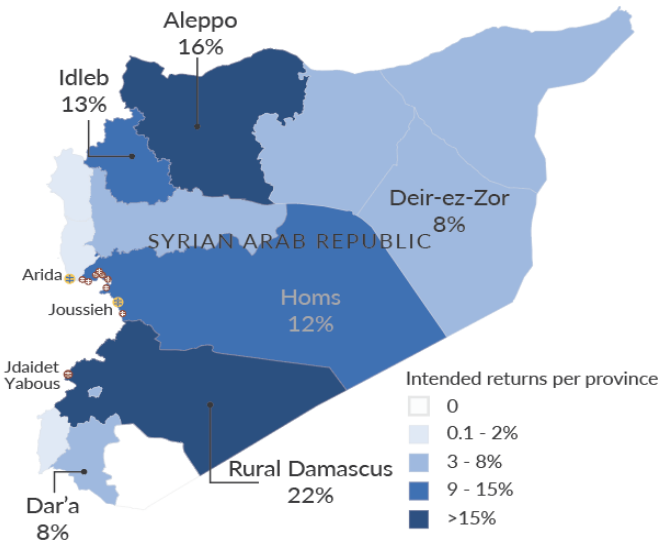
164,400
Lebanese crossing into Syria since the start of the crisis

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 stable and within the operational capacity of border authorities. Movements from Syria to Lebanon continue at normal levels, driven by routine travel patterns including work and commercial activities, access to education, medical services, and consular appointments.

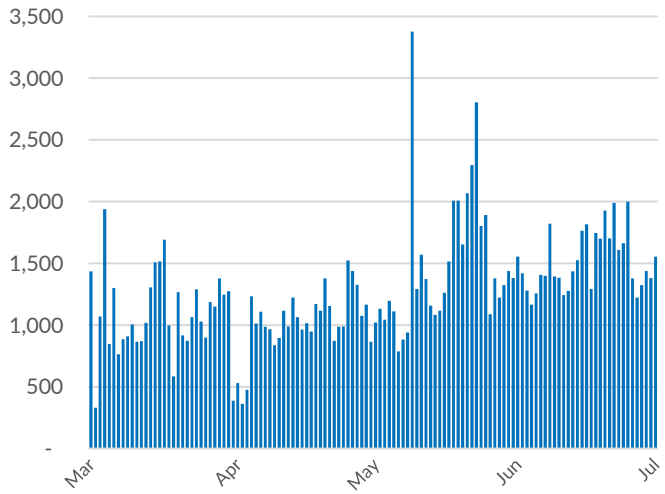
Since 2 March, 765,113 individuals have crossed from Lebanon into Syria, including 615,00 Syrian returnees and 164,400 Lebanese. Of the Syrian returnees, 143,547 indicated an intention to remain permanently in Syria, while many others continue to adopt a wait-and-see approach, monitoring conditions in their areas of destination and developments in Lebanon. More than 173,900 crossings — including more than 130,000 Syrian returnees and 43,800 Lebanese nationals — were recorded in June.

Top Intended Provinces



Lebanese Crossing into Syria

Daily Trends (1 March to 6 July 2026)



Top 3 Needs of Returnees in Syria

84% Housing/accommodation

79% Food

49% Employment/Income generation opportunities

PROTECTION MONITORING

UNHCR continues to coordinate with border authorities, monitor population movements, and support the response at the four crossing with Lebanon. Throughout June, border crossings remained operational with no significant congestion. The Joussieh crossing continued to record return movements, while Jisr Qamar saw a gradual increase in returns. At Arida, crossings remained restricted due to ongoing works.

UNHCR conducted regular monitoring at Jdaidet Yabous, confirming smooth processing procedures on both sides of the border, including for individuals with irregular residency status in Lebanon. Syrians returning cited deteriorating economic conditions in Lebanon — and in some cases the completion of the school year — as key factors influencing their decision to return, more than the security situation in Lebanon. Several indicated an intention to permanently resettle in Syria, while some reported that adult male family members would remain in Lebanon to continue supporting financially. A recurring protection concern is the presence of children whose births had not been officially registered; UNHCR referred their parents to available legal assistance services.

PREPAREDNESS & RESPONSE

UNHCR continues to coordinate with border authorities to monitor cross-border movements and support returnees at key crossing points. On 17 June, UNHCR monitored the arrival at Jdaidet Yabous of the first organised return convoy from Lebanon since February 2026, following the escalation of hostilities. UNHCR continues to provide transportation support, protection monitoring, information, and referrals at border crossings, while maintaining community-based support for returnees in areas of return.

AFGHANISTAN & PAKISTAN

MIDDLE EAST SITUATION | COUNTRY ANALYSIS

657,100
Total Afghan returnees since start of crisis

268,800
Returns from Iran

388,300
Returns from Pakistan

ANALYSIS & TRENDS

Since the onset of the crisis, approximately 657,100 people have returned from Iran and Pakistan to Afghanistan, bringing total returns in 2026 to some 923,600 as of 4 July. 268,800 people have returned from Iran. Deportations accounted for approximately 79 per cent of all returns since the start of the crisis. In June, returns averaged 5,000 per day, representing a 32 per cent decrease compared with May. Returnees from Pakistan accounted for 56 per cent of all arrivals, with deportations from Pakistan represented five per cent during the same period.

At points of entry, UNHCR provided protection screening, immediate protection assistance, and referrals to facilitate continuity of support in areas of return. Temporary border disruptions linked to Muharram commemorations and operational restrictions at several crossing points delayed return movements and clearance procedures, leaving some returnees and deportees waiting for prolonged periods in extreme temperatures.

In Pakistan, Torkham remained the principal crossing point, with the Azakhel Voluntary Repatriation Centre continuing to facilitate voluntary returns. Returnees included Proof of Registration (PoR) card holders, Afghan Citizen Card (ACC) holders, and undocumented Afghans, reflecting the diverse population groups affected by current return trends. In Balochistan, the Baleli Voluntary Repatriation Centre in Quetta remained operational, although facilitated returns remained limited.

Cross-border movements through Chaman declined due to Muharram commemorations and security-related restrictions, while deportations increased significantly, primarily involving individuals from Karachi. Movements through Taftan and Gabd-Rimdan remained largely linked to family visits, local travel, and medical needs.

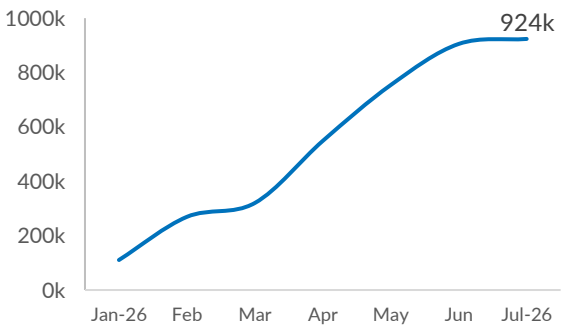
Following the de-notification of refugee villages under Phase 3 of the Government of Pakistan's Illegal Foreigners Repatriation Plan (IFRP), Afghan families in Balochistan continued relocating to mixed host communities. This increased pressure on urban housing and contributed to secondary movements, including limited internal displacement and returns. UNHCR mapping identified 112 locations across Quetta, Pishin, Loralai, Killa Saifullah, and Chaghi districts where Afghan refugees are residing alongside host communities.

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

In Afghanistan, protection monitoring continued to indicate that many returns from Iran and Pakistan were driven by pressure rather than informed choice. Returnees reported fears of arrest, detention, deportation, harassment, asset loss, restrictions on movement, and limited support networks upon arrival. Monitoring also highlighted serious protection risks faced by Afghans attempting irregular movement to Iran through unofficial routes, including exploitation by smugglers, deprivation, injury, and death.

Immediate needs at points of entry included food, water, shelter, health care, transportation, and replacement documentation. Longer-term reintegration challenges centred on access to livelihoods, civil documentation, housing, education, and basic services, particularly among vulnerable households. Restrictions affecting women and girls, together with housing, land, and property concerns, continued to underscore the need for sustained reintegration support in areas of return.

In Pakistan, enforcement of the Government's IFRP continued nationwide. On 28 June, the Ministry of Interior directed provincial authorities to intensify enforcement of existing measures — including the arrest and deportation of Afghan nationals without valid visas — from 10 July onwards. Arrests, detentions, and deportations of Afghan nationals continued across the country, with enforcement concentrated in border areas but also extending to major urban centres, including Quetta, Islamabad, and Karachi.

UNHCR and its partners continued to monitor enforcement activities, provide legal assistance, and support people with specific protection needs. Deportations from Karachi increased significantly compared with the previous reporting period, and a number of Afghan nationals remained in detention pending deportation. In line with its updated 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 to Afghanistan, 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. Between 7 June and 4 July, UNHCR assisted 25,362 returnees (5,503 households), mainly through cash assistance, bringing the total number of returnees assisted since 1 January to more than 163,900. Among assisted households, 31 per cent included persons with disabilities, 41 per cent were female-headed, and three per cent were child-headed, highlighting the vulnerabilities among returning populations.

Coordination efforts in Afghanistan focused on maintaining response capacity at points of entry and reception centres amid large-scale return movements. UNHCR worked with IOM, UNICEF, WFP, partners, and authorities to support reception arrangements, protection screening, referrals, and onward transportation. In the south, UNHCR and partners coordinated the transition of protection activities from the Welfare Association for the Development of Afghanistan (WADAN) to the Coordination of Humanitarian Assistance (CHA), effective 1 July, to ensure continuity of services. UNHCR and partners also advanced efforts to harmonise return data and address reintegration challenges, particularly those related to access to civil documentation.

In Pakistan, UNHCR convened an inter-agency coordination meeting in Quetta on 12 June with eight partners to strengthen referral pathways for persons with specific needs, including through updated referral mechanisms and expanded collaboration with specialised service providers.

TÜRKIYE

MIDDLE EAST SITUATION | COUNTRY ANALYSIS

462,000
Iranian nationals → Türkiye

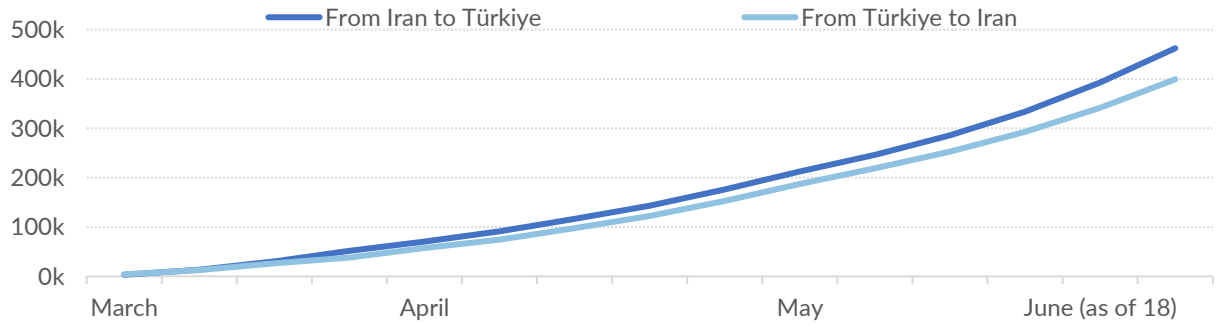
400,000
Türkiye → Iran

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, 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 (since 28 February)



PROTECTION MONITORING

Current 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

National preparedness planning is coordinated by the Ministry of Interior's Presidency of Migration Management. UNHCR is reinforcing coordination with UN agencies and partners in Ankara and the border regions, mapping response capacities and consolidating data coordination in preparation for potential contingency plan activation, should authorities request support in the event of large-scale movements. UNHCR held regular inter-agency coordination meetings with civil society actors active in Van and maintained regular communications with local authorities.



ARMENIA

MIDDLE EAST SITUATION | COUNTRY ANALYSIS

62,100
Iranian nationals crossed into Armenia

60,100
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 data recorded 32,822 movements of Iranian nationals between 7 June and 4 July 2026: 16,376 crossed into Armenia and 16,446 crossed back. The near-equal balance indicates continued circular and short-term mobility. Cumulatively since 28 February 2026, 62,061 Iranian nationals have crossed into Armenia and 60,138 have crossed back through Agarak/Meghri BCP, confirming no sustained one-way displacement trend.

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. 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

Partners continued routine border and protection monitoring, information provision, and referrals in line with identified needs. No scale-up, emergency activation, or exceptional intervention was required. Current trends remain consistent with existing preparedness assumptions; no activation thresholds have been reached. Preparedness efforts should continue to focus on maintaining border monitoring, strengthening referral pathways, ensuring access to asylum information, and preserving readiness to scale up if movement patterns shift. Coordination remained active through existing mechanisms, with no new inter-agency development or activation decision reported during the period.



IRAQ

MIDDLE EAST SITUATION | COUNTRY ANALYSIS

ANALYSIS & TRENDS

The security situation in border areas of Iraq has stabilised, with a significant decline in drone strikes and other attacks over the past month. The economic repercussions of the conflict persist, however, particularly given Iraq's reliance on oil exports and the continued impact of weakened investor confidence across the region.

A small number of Iranians have sought asylum in Iraq, citing the conflict as their primary reason for leaving. Since March 2026, 108 Iranians have approached UNHCR to register — fewer than in 2025. UNHCR continues to process registrations through existing procedures at its registration centres across Iraq.

PROTECTION MONITORING

Planned border monitoring activities at crossing points with Iran were suspended following access restrictions imposed by the Iraqi authorities. To address information gaps, UNHCR and its partners are conducting surveys with Iranian refugees and asylum-seekers registered in Iraq, alongside key informant interviews in border areas, to better understand access to territory, the needs of new arrivals, and potential implications of further regional escalation.

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, advocating for solutions that ensure their protection and well-being.

PREPAREDNESS & RESPONSE

UNHCR Iraq continues to support national preparedness efforts in coordination with government authorities, UN agencies, and NGOs. Contingency stocks, emergency response capacity, and operational readiness have been strengthened to enable rapid response in the event of new refugee or asylum-seeker arrivals from Iran.

UNHCR has expanded partnerships for border and protection monitoring to strengthen early warning and preparedness. The inter-agency contingency plan remains in place and is regularly reviewed with government counterparts to support coordinated response planning, including response scenarios and budgeting requirements should the situation deteriorate.

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 | INTERSOS | 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, KRSO, 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) and unhcr.org.