



2025 Regional Strategic Overview

Summary Document



For additional information:



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Cover Photo by WFP Lebanon

ABOUT THE 3RP

The Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan



is a **strategic coordination, planning, advocacy, fundraising and programming platform** with around **230** humanitarian and development partners across four countries.



has **channeled over US\$ 26 billion** since its inception in 2015.



is a **regionally coherent plan** that adopts a tailored approach to bring out country-specific needs and priorities.



consists of **one regional plan and four standalone country chapters**, which align with existing government-led national response plans (e.g., JRP and LRP).



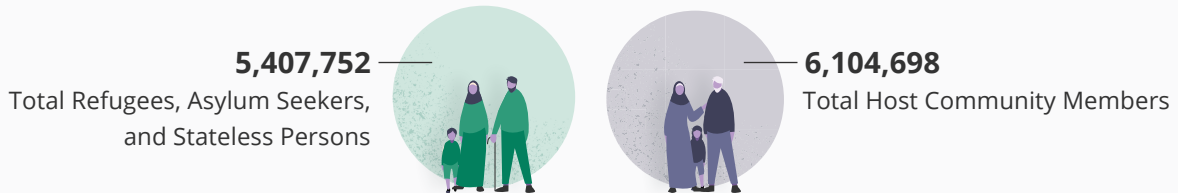
is **centered on national leadership and capacities** to achieve resilience for all, guided by the principle of 'leaving no one behind'.



integrates a **return preparedness component**, ensuring a structured, inter-agency approach to support voluntary, safe, dignified, and well-informed returns while maintaining critical support for refugees and host communities.

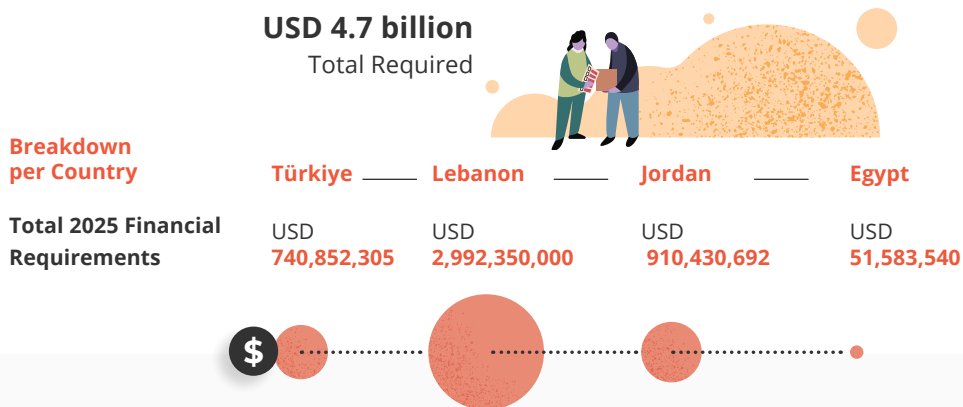
Overview: 2025 Response

Population Targeted in 2025



Country Breakdown	Türkiye	Lebanon	Jordan	Egypt
Refugees, Asylum Seekers, and Stateless Persons	3,166,869 including 2,900,000 Syrians	1,598,973 including 1,400,000 Syrians	503,948 including 503,948 Syrians	137,962 Syrians
Host Community Members	3,681,076	1,900,000	480,420	43,202
Projected Returnees	700,000	400,000	200,000	25,000

Financial Requirements for 2025



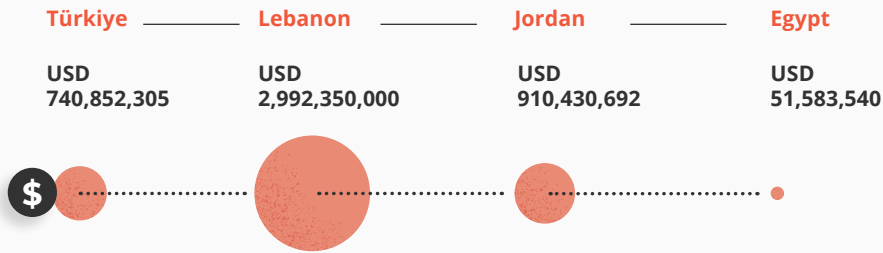
Including Financial Requirements for Return (Repurposed and Additional)	Türkiye	Lebanon	Jordan	Egypt
	USD 181 mln	USD 150 mln	USD 69 mln	USD 12 mln

Financial Overview

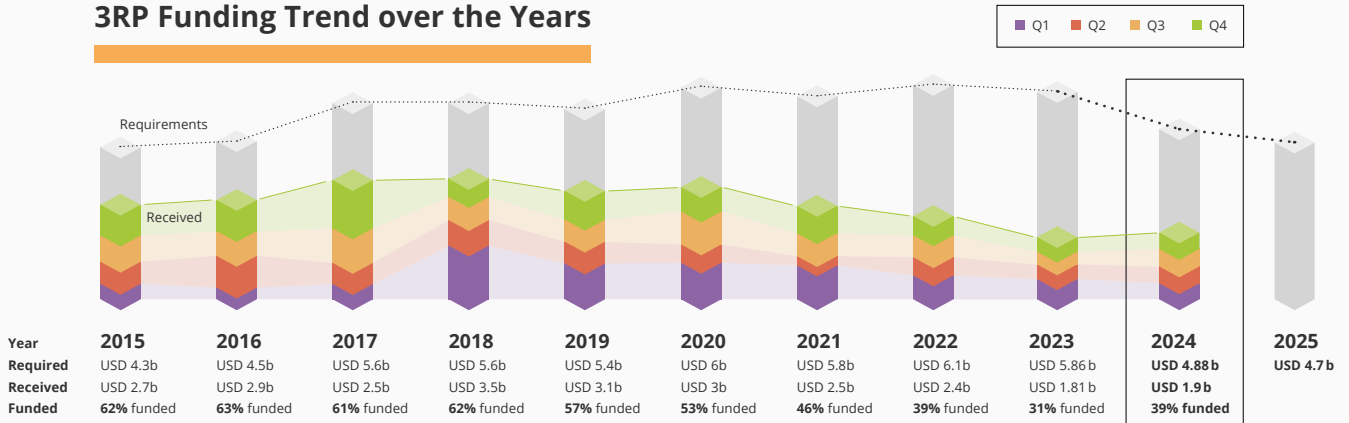
2025 Financial Requirements

USD 4,695,216,537

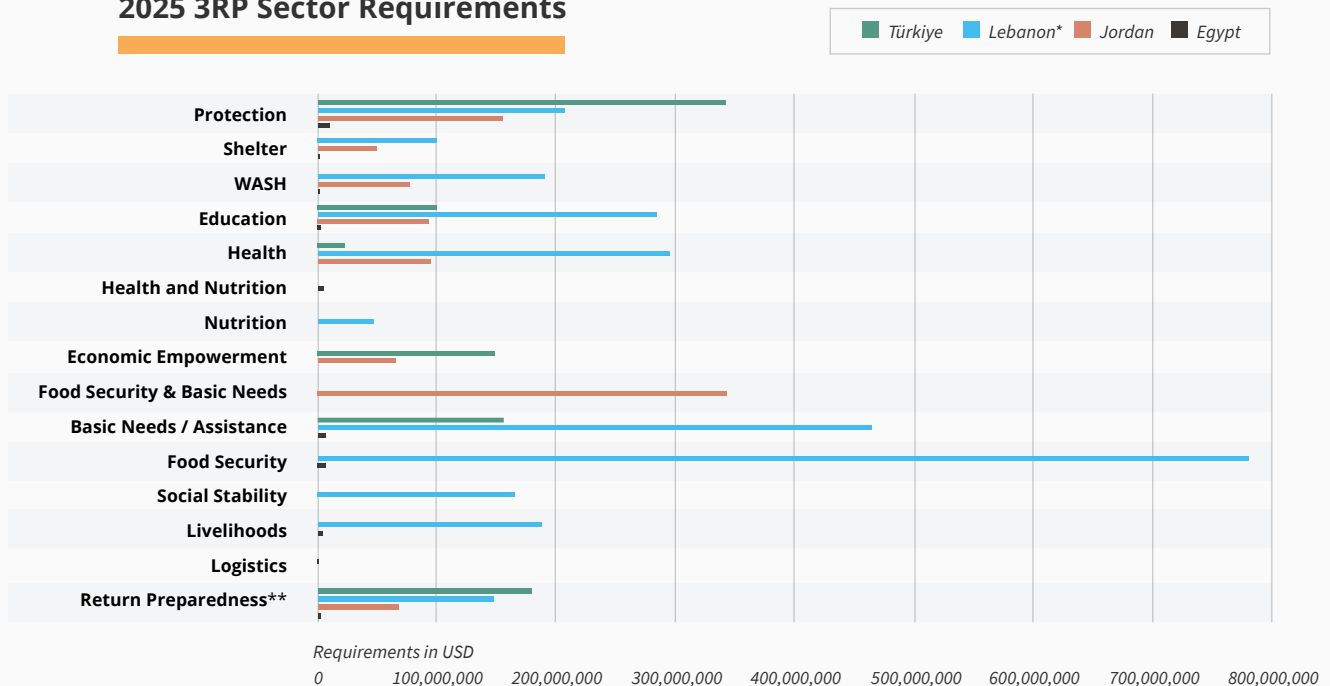
Total Required



3RP Funding Trend over the Years



2025 3RP Sector Requirements



* These figures are estimates based on the draft initial plan. They may change, and additional sectors may be included once the plan is finalized.

** Return Preparedness includes both additional and repurposed activities.

Country Needs

Türkiye

Funding Required for 2025:
US\$ 740,852,305

- **Protection:** Syrian refugees face language barriers (only 15% fluent in Turkish), healthcare access issues (27% with chronic needs, 20% encountering barriers), and education gaps (approximately 250,000 children out of school). Substandard housing affects 70% of refugee households.
- **Livelihoods:** 66% of Syrians are out of the labor force, with only 10% employed formally. National unemployment stands at 8.8%, rising to 16.3% among Turkish youth.
- **Basic Needs:** 91% of Syrian households can't cover expenses, 83% report worsening finances, and 82% resort to food coping strategies. Multi-dimensional poverty is high, especially for female-headed households (60%).
- **Earthquake Impact:** Damages of \$8.2 billion left only 20% of SMEs operational. 83% of households report worsened finances, 37% find food assistance insufficient, and 64% report major mental health impacts.
- **Return Planning:**
 - **Estimated returns in 2025: Up to 700,000**
 - **Key interventions:** Pre-departure counseling, legal assistance, Go-and-See visits, transportation support, skills development, and border infrastructure enhancement.

Lebanon

Funding Required for 2025:
US\$ 2,992,350,000

- **Protection:** Syrians face limited documentation (only 20% with valid residency), high child labor (7%), child marriage (22% of girls 15–19), and restricted access to healthcare (18% unable to afford care). Over 50% live in substandard housing, with 15% at risk of collapse, and education attendance is low (30% illiteracy, 57% primary, 18% secondary).
- **Basic Needs:** Severe economic challenges affect 44% of Lebanese, while 88% of Syrian households rely on debt for food and rent. Food insecurity impacts 42% of refugees and nearly half of the population, with 21% acutely food insecure (IPC Phase 3+). Most Syrians fall below poverty lines (75% below SMEB, 83% below MEB).
- **Livelihoods:** Prior to the hostilities in September 2024, refugee employment rose from 33% to 39% but remains unequal (75% male vs. 19% female participation).
- **Current Situation:** Recent conflict caused \$2.5–\$3.6 billion in damages (8–10% of GDP), displacement of 20% of the population, and left 1.2 million children without education. Urgent needs include safe shelters, healthcare, food, and cash assistance.
- **Return Planning:**
 - **Estimated returns in 2025: Up to 400,000**
 - **Key interventions:** Counseling, return cash grants, transportation, access to documentation, skills development, Go-and-See visits, and protection monitoring.

Jordan

Funding Required for 2025:
US\$ 910,430,692

- **Protection:** 69% of Syrian refugees live in substandard conditions (16% in informal shelters, 44% without formal rental agreements). Child labor affects 11%, with 21% of families depending on at least one working child. While 78% of children are enrolled in school, 11% have never attended.
- **Basic Needs:** Refugee poverty rose to 67% in 2023 (from 57% in 2021), surpassing national poverty (16%). Food security worsened, with 20% having poor and 26% borderline food consumption scores. Spending is prioritized on rent and food.
- **Livelihoods:** Refugee unemployment stands at 28% (22.3% for hosts), with 51.6% engaged in informal labor. The removal of work permit waivers has further pushed refugees into informal employment.
- **Return Planning:**
 - **Estimated returns in 2025: Up to 200,000**
 - **Key interventions:** Counseling, legal and documentation support, transportation, and coordinated return facilitation through border management.

Egypt

Funding Required for 2025:
US\$ 51,583,540

- **Protection:** 82% of Syrians accessed healthcare in 2023, up from 73% in 2022, though high costs limit specialized care. School capacities, and hence education for 50,753 Syrian children, are strained by the influx of Sudanese refugees.
- **Basic Needs:** 42% of Syrian refugees face food insecurity, with 45% of cash assistance recipients still reporting high food insecurity. Inflation (46% since 2022) has left 75% of refugee households below the SMEB and 83% below the MEB. Most spending goes to food (52%) and rent (9%).
- **Livelihoods:** Informal employment dominates, with 62.5% of workers in the informal economy. Nearly all refugees lack work contracts due to restrictions on obtaining permits, disproportionately affecting youth (90%) and elderly workers (93%).
- **Return Planning:**
 - **Estimated returns in 2025: Up to 25,000**
 - **Key interventions:** Counseling, documentation support, transportation assistance, and coordination through the Protection Working Group; Support for the most vulnerable.

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