



3RP

REGIONAL REFUGEE
& RESILIENCE PLAN



Regional Strategic Overview **2025**

ABOUT

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\$ 25 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'.



is at the forefront of many **programmatic innovations in support of national and local systems**, using technology to increase efficiency and effectiveness, and supporting the self-reliance of refugees and host communities.

Cover photos (front and back):

Nabad for Development, UNDP, UNHCR, UNICEF, WFP, World Vision Lebanon

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The work of 3RP partners would not have been possible without the extremely generous support of donors.

As well as member states, 3RP Partners are grateful to governments, private donors, humanitarian funds, foundations, charities, and other organizations for their contributions. 3RP Partners would also like to acknowledge the huge contribution of host countries who have supported the response in many ways including by making their services available to refugee populations.

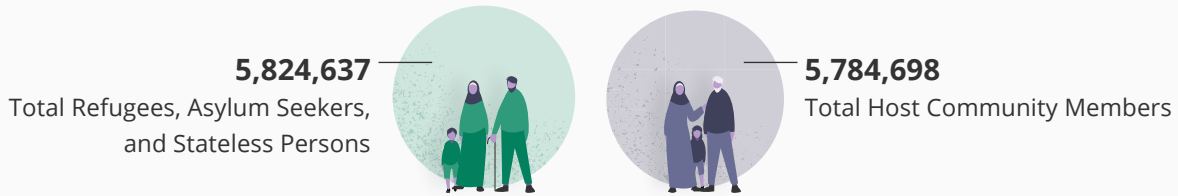
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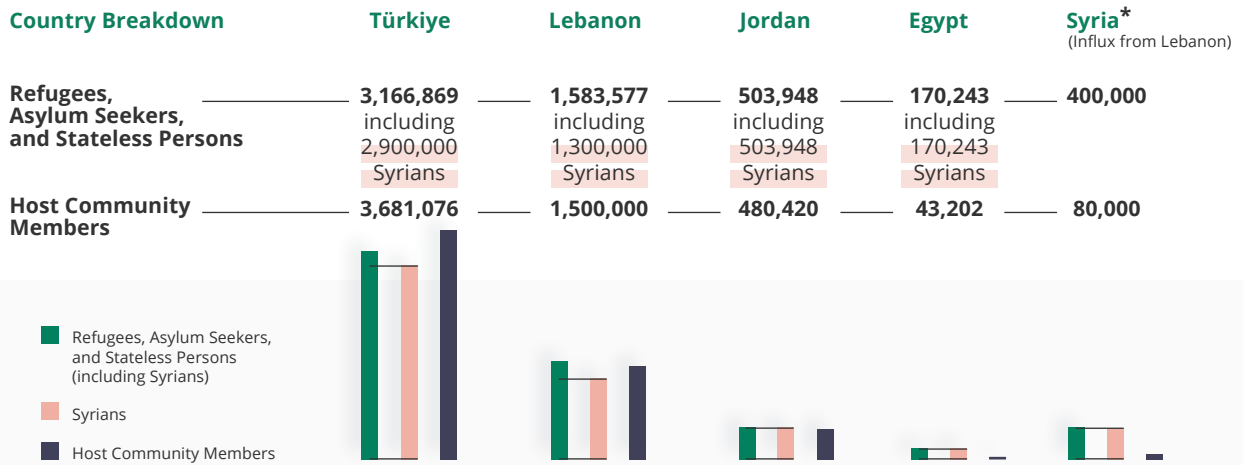
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2025 Response

Population Targeted in 2025



Country Breakdown



Financial Requirements for 2025

Note: These figures are subject to change pending further updates from countries.

USD 4,647,284,792
Total Required



Breakdown per Country

	Türkiye	Lebanon	Jordan	Egypt	Syria** (Influx from Lebanon)	Regional
2025 Financial Requirements	USD 786,716,738	USD 2,720,700,000	USD 876,901,692	USD 43,713,255	USD 189,000,000	USD 30,253,107



* As outlined in the [Inter-Agency Emergency Appeal](#) (Oct 2024 to Mar 2025).

** This outlines the financial requirements for 2025 due to the escalation of hostilities in Lebanon, as outlined in the [Inter-Agency Emergency Appeal](#) (October 2024 to March 2025).

Regional Situation Overview

Disclaimer

This document was endorsed by the Regional Steering Committee on 9 December 2024 recognising that it reflects data and analyses finalized prior to the Lebanon ceasefire on 27 November 2024 and the collapse of the Assad government in Syria on 8 December. While it provides an overview of the regional situation up to that point, the context remains highly fluid, with significant developments likely to impact the refugee response and needs. Future revisions of this document are anticipated to ensure continued alignment with the evolving situation.

► Fourteen years into the Syria crisis, the region faces increasing economic, social, and political challenges, compounded by new large-scale emergencies with regional implications that heighten the needs of both refugees and their host communities. Overall, in 2025 more than 17.4 million people in Egypt, Lebanon, Jordan, and Türkiye are in need of some form of humanitarian and development assistance provided by the international community.

The Syria situation remains one of the largest displacement crises globally, with more than 12 million Syrians forcibly displaced, including approximately six million Syrian refugees hosted in neighbouring countries, amid active conflict, natural disasters, deteriorating socio-economic and humanitarian conditions. Up to nine out of ten Syrian refugees grapple with challenges in meeting their basic needs while the support needed by host communities has reached unprecedented levels.¹ In 2024, an estimated 16.7 million people inside Syria needed humanitarian assistance, including 7.2 million who were internally displaced.² Following the conflict escalation in Lebanon from 23 September until the 27 November ceasefire, over 900,000 individuals were displaced internally within Lebanon, and 562,000 fled to Syria, with 63% being Syrian nationals. This includes over 400,000 Syrians who returned to Syria under adverse circumstances. While the 27 November ceasefire creates an opportunity for some displaced populations inside and outside Lebanon to return to pre-displacement areas, hundreds of thousands will continue to need assistance both in Lebanon and inside Syria. At the same time, Egypt has become the largest host of refugees arriving from Sudan since the conflict escalation in 2023.

In Türkiye and Syria, millions of people are still rebuilding their lives after the devastating earthquakes of 2023. Meanwhile, the unprecedented developments in Syria will impact the lives of millions of Syrians, both within and outside the country, simultaneously presenting potential opportunities for return while exacerbating risks of new displacement. Health services in frontline areas have largely ceased, and education systems face interruptions due to attacks and school closures. These developments underscore the urgent need for continued support and flexible approaches.

¹ UNHCR, Ninth Regional Survey on Syrian Refugees' Perceptions and Intentions on Return to Syria, June 2024

² Syrian Arab Republic: 2024 Humanitarian Needs Overview

Conflicts in the region have exacerbated economic challenges, with the economies of refugee-hosting countries projected to contract further in 2025, potentially resulting in more people falling into poverty. The economies of the 3RP countries are marked by weak growth, high public debt, hyperinflation, declining foreign investment, and rampant unemployment. These challenges limit fiscal space for services, erode household purchasing power, and push more refugees and vulnerable populations into poverty.

In Lebanon, even prior to the escalation of the conflict in September, the majority of Syrian refugees struggled to cover their basic needs, driving them to adopt harmful coping mechanisms (including removing their child from school, child labour and marriage).³ The conflict has further worsened their situation, with widespread destruction, damaged shelters, and winter conditions exacerbating vulnerabilities. Many families face constraints in accessing basic services such as education, compounded by restrictive measures in some municipalities and the prioritisation of Lebanese residents for aid.

In Jordan, rising prices and reduced aid have worsened food security, pushing families to prioritise shelter and food over other essential services.⁴ In Türkiye, similar economic challenges, notably high inflation and currency fluctuations, compounded by recovery efforts from the 2023 earthquakes have strained overburdened services. In Egypt the sharp increase in refugees escaping from neighbouring conflicts is severely straining national capacities and humanitarian response efforts.

UNHCR has verified or monitored 43,202 Syrian refugees who returned to Syria between 01 January and 31 October 2024 (435,395 in total since 2016).⁵ The latest UNHCR return intention survey, conducted in May 2024, indicated that while 57% of Syrians wish to return one day only 1.7% plan on doing so in the next 12 months. Resettlement and complementary pathways remain one of the most viable durable solutions. Syrian refugees are the refugee population with the highest global resettlement needs, with over 933,000 Syrian refugees projected to be in need of resettlement in 2025.⁶ With conditions in Syria not conducive for large-scale voluntary returns in safety and dignity, continued support to refugee-hosting countries remains critical to address life-saving humanitarian needs and maintain protection space. Efforts must now also account for the evolving political and security landscape in Syria, which presents new risks for both refugees and returnees.

Meanwhile, promoting the inclusion of Syrian refugees in national systems and enhancing the economic growth of host countries is essential. For this, greater efforts should focus on identifying entry points to remove legal barriers that restrict refugees' access to the labour market, create employment opportunities and support SMEs. Non-traditional approaches, such as engaging the private sector, employing innovative financing mechanisms, and utilizing financial tools like debt swaps or concessional financing, should be explored to generate employment and stimulate growth. Simultaneously, evidence-based advocacy efforts should promote the inclusion of refugees in labour markets and social protection schemes.

³ VASyR 2022, Vulnerability Assessment of Syrian Refugees in Lebanon

⁴ Socio-economic situation of refugees in Jordan, Q2 2023

⁵ See, UNHCR Durable Solutions Dashboard, October 2024

Note: These return figures do not include movements of Syrians from Lebanon into Syria following the escalation of hostilities on 23 September.

⁶ UNHCR Projected Global Resettlement Needs 2025

Regional Needs, Vulnerabilities and Trends

Socio-Economic Outlook in the 3RP Countries

The economies of 3RP countries are facing significant macroeconomic challenges, which impact individuals', communities', and institutions' resilience capacities. In 2023, weak economic growth characterized 3RP countries, with Lebanon experiencing an economic contraction of -0.7%,⁷ while Jordan, Egypt, and Türkiye saw modest growth at 2.6%, 3.8%, and 4.5%, respectively.⁸ 3RP countries have seen a decline in foreign direct investment, from 24% of GDP in the mid-2000s to as low as -3% in recent years. Three out of the four countries carrying public debt burdens of around 90% of GDP or more⁹ (reaching 283.2% in Lebanon), reducing host countries' fiscal space, i.e. limits their ability to fund social programmes and invest in essential public services, such as health, education, and other social services that benefit both host communities and refugees.

This macroeconomic stress is compounded by a high unemployment rate, accounting for 7.2% in Egypt, 18% in Jordan, 11.5% in Lebanon, and 9% in Türkiye, and particularly affecting vulnerable groups such as refugees, women, and youth.¹⁰ Meanwhile, informality in the labour market is pervasive, with a significant part of employment in host countries occurring in the informal sector, impeding access to safe employment and social security schemes and resulting in lower wages.¹¹

While we observe the growth of refugee-led businesses, including Syrian enterprises constituting over 25% of new foreign firms in Türkiye,¹² refugees still face barriers such as restricted access to finance, legal challenges such as obtaining residency and work permits, and limited recognition of professional qualifications and to secure employment.¹³

Inflation is also a pressing concern, with Lebanon experiencing hyperinflation at 221.3% and other countries, like Türkiye (53.9%), Egypt (33.9%), and Jordan (2.1%), seeing significant increases.¹⁴ This deteriorating economic situation has impacted the purchasing power of households in vulnerable situations, including their access to food, education, healthcare, and other basic services. In addition, poverty levels remain high. At the national level, we find high poverty rates across all the hosting countries, with poverty rate in Egypt at 29.7% (2019); Türkiye at 14.4% (2021); Lebanon at 44% (2022); and Jordan at 15.7% (2019).¹⁵ Nevertheless, poverty levels remain comparatively higher for the Syrian refugees, with for instance, 67% of Syrian refugees in Jordan expected to fall below the poverty line by the end of 2024,¹⁶ and with 90% of Syrian refugees living in extreme poverty in Lebanon.¹⁷ Increased food insecurity is observed across the hosting countries, especially in Lebanon where 19% of the population faces hunger.¹⁸

⁷ IMF World Economic Outlook

⁸ World Bank World Development Indicators

⁹ Around 1.4 times the EMDEs average in 2024.

¹⁰ ILO Estimates 2024. Unemployment rate (Modelled estimates) for 15+ individuals

¹¹ ILO Estimates. Informal employment rate (%). fa Force Survey in Egypt (2019) 67%, Employment and Unemployment Survey in

¹² Jordan (2022) 53.2%, Labor Force survey in Lebanon (2019) 55.4%, Household labor force survey in Türkiye (2022) 27.3%.

The impact of Syrian businesses in Turkey

¹³ World Bank 2023: Informal employment in Egypt, Morocco, & Tunisia: What can we learn to boost inclusive growth? And World

¹⁴ Bank (2020) The Mobility of displaced Syrians: An economic and social analysis

World Bank, inflation consumer prices (annual %). (2023)

¹⁵ Poverty rate at \$6.85 a day (PPP) (% of population). Data retrieved from the World Bank Poverty and Inequality Platform.

¹⁶ UNHCR Vulnerability Assessment Framework: Socio-economic survey of refugees (2024)

¹⁷ World Bank. Lebanon Poverty Equity Assessment: Weathering a protracted crisis (2024)

¹⁸ VASyR Vulnerability Assessment of Syrian Refugees in Lebanon (2023)

As the high cost of living exacerbates poverty, it forces families to adopt harmful coping strategies such as withdrawing children from school or resorting to child labour and early marriage.

Recent assessments of the effect of regional conflicts paint a worrying picture in the host countries. It is estimated that even with a cessation of hostilities in place, Lebanon's economy will contract by an additional 2.3% in 2025, resulting in a 3.2% decline in public revenues. This contraction would further exacerbate Lebanon's fiscal challenges and undermine its ability to maintain key public services. The household welfare will also be impacted, with the consumer price index projected to increase by 6% and private consumption to drop by 14.8%.¹⁹

The Gaza war, in turn, while having had a massive impact on the lives of people in Gaza and Lebanon, has also negatively impacted the neighbouring countries, especially through a significant decrease in tourism which affects the GDP and other productive activities including trade, with a loss estimated at 1.3% for the 2023 baseline in Egypt, Jordan, and Lebanon, and is likely to affect the economies even further. It is estimated that in 2023, under a 6-month war scenario, 500,000 people may fall into poverty in Egypt, Jordan and Lebanon and the Human Development Index (HDI) would regress across the three countries as a result of the Gaza war.²⁰

¹⁹ UNDP (October 2024). UNDP warns of socio-economic crisis in Lebanon amidst escalation of hostilities; and. UNDP (October 2024) Economic and social consequences of the escalating hostilities in Lebanon - Rapid Appraisal.

²⁰ UNDP (December 2023) Expected socioeconomic impact of the GAZA war on neighboring countries in the Arab region.



Photo by CARE Egypt

"No job is shameful, and any job is better than asking for charity," says Bahana Chanem from Beheira, Egypt. Two years ago, she bought a piece of land and started farming to support her siblings. Through CARE Egypt's 'She Feeds the World' project, Bahana enhanced her skills and now produces high-quality potato harvests, contributing to economic empowerment.



Protracted Displacement with Growing Vulnerabilities among Refugees and Host Communities

Forced displacement impacts both displaced individuals and the communities which host them. This impact is amplified in protracted refugee situations “in which refugees find themselves in a long-lasting and intractable state of limbo. Their lives may not be at risk, but their basic rights and essential economic, social, and psychological needs remain unfulfilled after years in exile”²¹ according to UNHCR.

Since the onset of the conflict in Syria in 2011, there has been a sharp increase in the number of registered Syrian refugees across neighbouring countries. As of September 2024, Türkiye continues to host 2.9 million Syrian refugees, one of the largest refugee populations worldwide. Jordan (with over 620,000 Syrian refugees) and Lebanon (1.5 million Syrian refugees) are among the world’s countries hosting the largest refugee populations per capita.

Egypt hosts 150,000 registered Syrian refugees, alongside refugees and asylum-seekers from 58 other nationalities.²² On top of this, the conflict in Sudan has prompted an influx of over 1.2 million refugees into Egypt since April 2023 (according to government data), creating an urgent need for lifesaving protection and humanitarian assistance. Across the region, approximately 94% of Syrian refugees live within host communities, with the remainder residing in camps.

The vulnerability of refugees increases amidst regional or global crises that exacerbate political, economic, social, and security concerns in host countries. Refugees already face unique challenges, which intensify when conditions in host countries deteriorate, as seen in 3RP countries.

Refugees are often driven to adopt harmful coping strategies, including reducing meal portions, cutting non-food expenses, accepting high-risk jobs, incurring debt, withdrawing children from school, and engaging in child labour or child marriage. It is alarming that UNHCR’s Refugee Perceptions and Intentions Survey showed tensions with the host community as one of the main challenges that refugees face in their daily life, a concern that was not raised in previous iterations of the Survey.

Prolonged displacement in a worsening environment also strains host governments and diverts resources that are critical to addressing both the development needs of host populations and the needs of refugees. While coping mechanisms and recovery from economic shocks may differ, both host communities and refugees encounter similar challenges, such as high unemployment rates that intensify competition for limited job opportunities and scarce resources, ultimately impacting social cohesion.

To mitigate these challenges and foster long-term stability, refugees and host communities alike require improved access to education, health, social welfare and employment opportunities to address inter-generational protection needs and achieve lasting solutions.

²¹ UNHCR Standing Committee – Protracted refugee situations

²² UNHCR Data portal

Regional Instability

The impacts of the Syria crisis, now in its 14th year, continue to represent a major challenge for the socio-economic and political stability of the region. The protracted displacement, the recent major developments in Syria, the limited progress toward durable solutions, and the shrinking available resources threaten human capital and economic stability and exacerbate vulnerabilities among refugees and host communities.

The regional geopolitical dynamics revolving around the Syria crisis exacerbate instability and continue to evolve at a fast pace, with country-level actions and policy decisions having regional ramifications. Symbolic of such changes are the 2023 Amman Declaration, which highlighted regional calls for the voluntary return of refugees to Syria; intensifying public campaigns in Lebanon against Syrians and policies restricting their access to public services; the phasing out of work permit waivers for refugees in Jordan; and new restrictions on the validity time of residency permits for Syrians in Egypt.

Meanwhile, the 27 November Lebanon ceasefire marked a pivotal moment, temporarily halting hostilities but leaving thousands of displaced individuals in dire conditions. Over 562,000 people fled from Lebanon to Syria during the conflict, including more than 400,000 Syrians who returned under adverse circumstances. Conflicts in Gaza and in Lebanon, and displacement from Sudan, have added new pressures. While the Gaza war and the displacement from Sudan have affected Egypt's economy and continue to have ramifications,²³ the effects of the conflict in Lebanon and Syria's changing political landscape, can produce major dynamic changes in the region, including inside Syria. As Lebanon was already experiencing a dire economic and social crisis, the recent escalations have exacerbated vulnerabilities and further limited access to resources and aid for both refugees and host communities.²⁴

²³ UNDP (May 2024), Potential socio-economic impact of the Gaza war on Egypt: a rapid assessment.

²⁴ UNDP (October 2024), UNDP Warns of socio-economic crisis in Lebanon amidst escalation of hostilities.

The recent developments in Syria, culminating in the fall of Damascus on 8 December 2024, have added new layers of uncertainty for the region. These developments highlight the unstable environment within Syria which will need to be continuously monitored while maintaining protection space and programming in host countries. The instability in Syria may also have ripple effects on Syrian refugees and the host countries in the region, which are yet to be assessed.

At the Eighth Brussels Syria Conference on 27 May 2024, in view of the slight drop in financial pledges, countries hosting Syrian refugees expressed more strongly than before the potentially severe consequences of the lack of international responsibility-sharing for the Syrian refugee crisis. Intercommunal tensions, rising inflation, as seen in sharp increases in food and fuel prices, and reduced humanitarian aid further compound these challenges. Considering the additional emerging crises in the region, the need for continuous international support towards the Syria response and regional cooperation to prevent and respond to interconnected challenges remains vital.



Photo by ILO Türkiye

Amid the ongoing changes and challenges, there are also stories of resilience. Jin, a Syrian refugee from Raqqa, overcame the trauma of displacement and pursued an education in computer engineering. In 2018, she joined ILO Türkiye's Re:Coded bootcamp, where she created "Peace Therapist," a platform connecting psychologists with those in need.

Key Cross-Cutting Challenges

► Climate Impact

The wider region faces the most severe water shortages globally, with climate change significantly undermining water and energy access, food security, and ecosystems. Urgent governance, development and humanitarian challenges resulting from the Syria crisis are worsened by ecological degradation, including growing water insecurity; desertification and rising temperatures. These phenomena will negatively impact natural resources, health, and infrastructure, exacerbated by challenges including population growth, increases in multi-dimensional poverty, and the impact of displacement. Looking ahead, climate change will continue to be a key driver for heightened needs, vulnerabilities, and potential tensions among and between refugees and host communities. The 3RP will prioritise addressing climate change, energy needs and environmental degradation to offset any potential instabilities.

► Policy and Regulatory Frameworks

Host governments in the region have continued to play a generous role in hosting Syrian refugees displaced over the course of the crisis. However, ensuring progress towards self-reliance or achieving durable solutions remains challenging, with persistent issues related to social cohesion and negative rhetoric towards refugees. The legal status of refugees in host countries, restrictive national policies and lack of comprehensive access to civil documentation, continue to limit the participation and the socio-economic inclusion of refugees within society. Access to basic services and decent livelihood opportunities is inconsistent, while social protection and social welfare schemes are limited and often inaccessible to refugees. The 3RP response aims at expanding local opportunities and empowering refugees and

host communities to become self-reliant. Embracing inclusive policies will play a pivotal role in supporting the achievement of any durable solution to displacement. See the Durable Solutions annex for a more detailed analysis on how policy frameworks relate to solutions.

► Palestine Refugees: Needs and Response

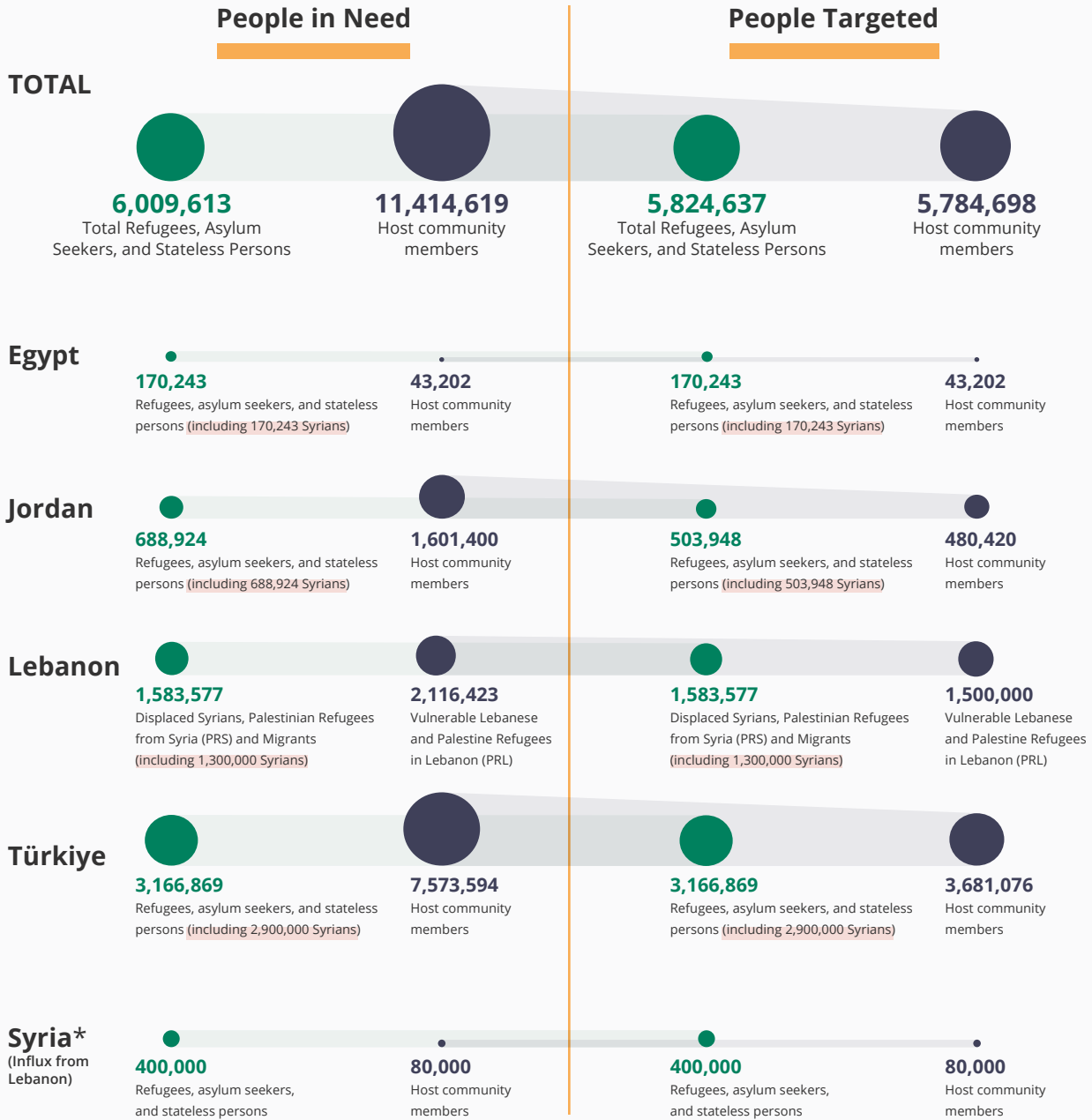
As of September 2024, Lebanon has experienced its most significant escalation of conflict since the 2006 Lebanon War, worsening the already dire humanitarian situation. By October, destruction, civilian casualties and displacement had exceeded 2006 levels, with over 20,000 Palestine refugees displaced. Some fled to Syria, despite serious humanitarian and protection risks. UNRWA, operating emergency shelters for all displaced persons in need, plays a vital role in the humanitarian response in Lebanon. Even before this escalation, Lebanon grappled with an ongoing economic collapse, profoundly affecting livelihoods. Decades of marginalization have left Palestine refugees ill-equipped to handle Lebanon's mounting crises. Approximately 250,000 Palestine refugees in Lebanon face high unemployment and extreme poverty, with 80 percent living below the poverty line, conditions expected to deteriorate as the conflict continues. As of May, Palestinian refugees from Syria (PRS) face additional hardship due to policy changes preventing residency permit renewals, heightening protection risks. In Jordan, over 20,000 PRS continue to face vulnerabilities from high unemployment and rising living costs. Approximately a third lack Jordanian documentation, leading to severe hardships like restricted movement and limited access to employment and services. PRS in Jordan also face challenges related to civil documentation, deportation and the risk of refoulement, worsening their precarious situation.

“Summer is my favourite season because I have more time to spend outdoors running and playing with my friends. I feel upset that summer is ending and winter is approaching. Winter makes life in the camp even tougher than it is. Despite the challenges, I will study hard and achieve all my dreams,”
says Ahmad, a 12-year-old Syrian refugee in Zaatari camp, Jordan.



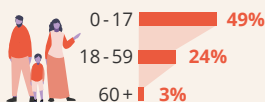
Photo by UNHCR / Shawkat Al Harfoush

2025 Population Overview

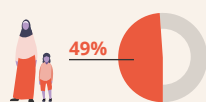


Insights: Targeted Refugee Population

Age Breakdown**



Women & Girls**



Men & Boys**



People with Disabilities***



Note: These figures may change subject to further updates from countries.

* As outlined in the [Inter-Agency Emergency Appeal](#) (Oct 2024 to Mar 2025).

** Regional Estimation for targeted refugee population in Türkiye, Lebanon, Jordan, and Egypt, based on available data. Data Source: [UNHCR data portal](#), as of 1 Dec 2024.

*** Note: The number of persons with disabilities in the region is an estimation. Persons with disabilities make up an estimated 15% of any population, with higher numbers expected in situations of forced displacement.

Funding Overview

2025 Financial Requirements

USD 4,647,284,792

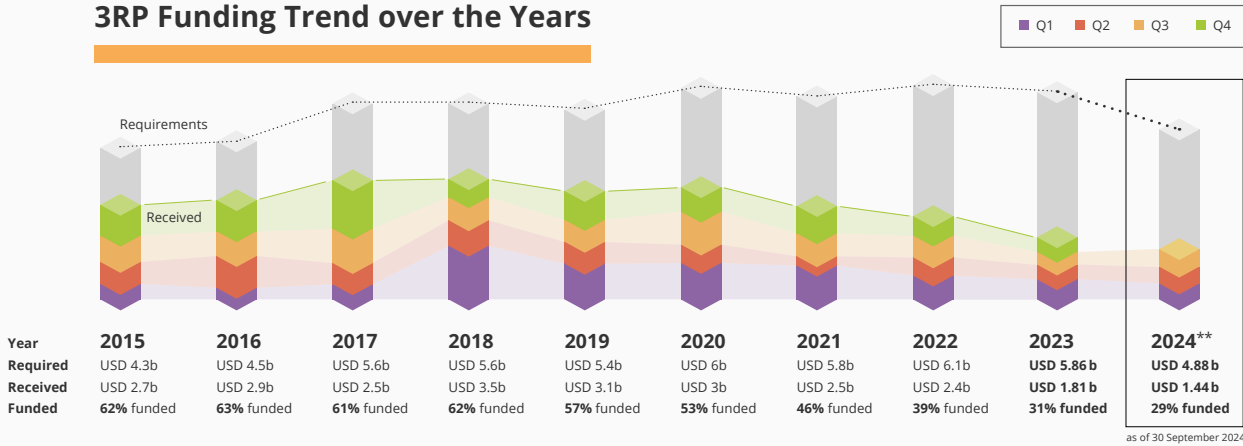
Total Required

Türkiye	Lebanon	Jordan	Egypt	Syria* (Influx from Lebanon)	Regional
USD 786,716,738	USD 2,720,700,000	USD 876,901,692	USD 43,713,255	USD 189,000,000	USD 30,253,107

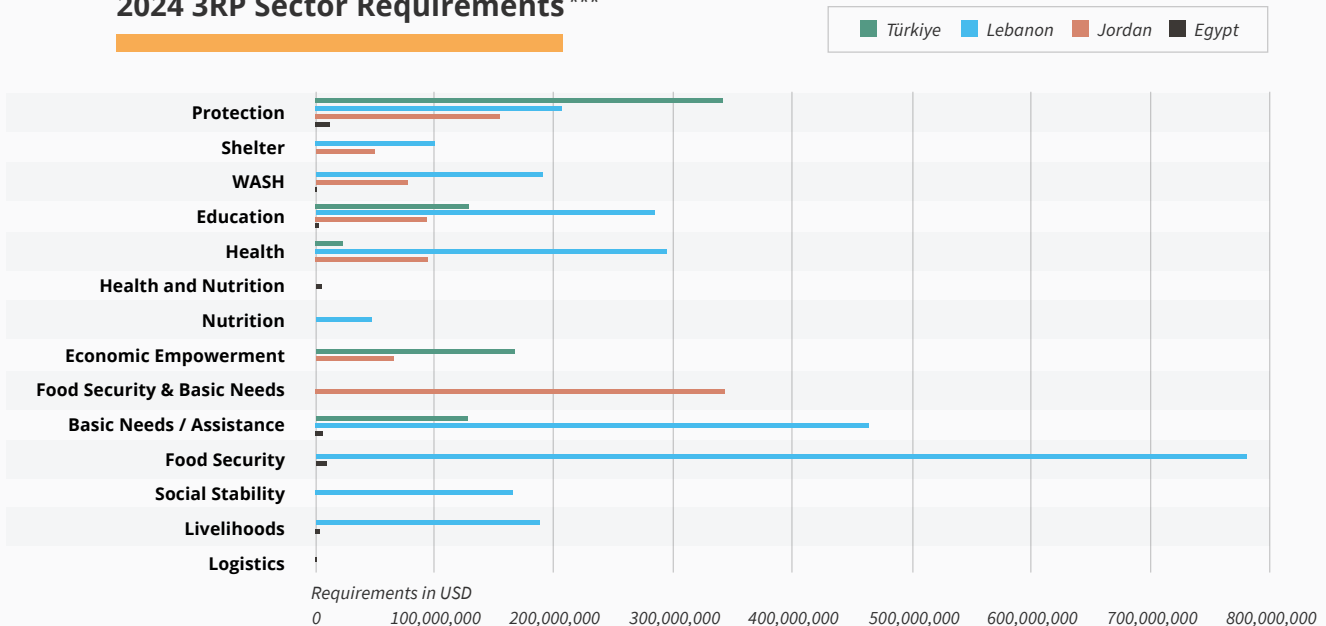


Note: These figures may change subject to further updates from countries.

3RP Funding Trend over the Years



2024 3RP Sector Requirements***



* This outlines the financial requirements for 2025 due to the escalation of hostilities in Lebanon, as outlined in the [Inter-Agency Emergency Appeal](#) (October 2024 to March 2025).

** Data as of 30 September 2024.

*** Note: This does not include regional funding requirements and some other country-level requirements which have not yet been allocated to a sector.

Guiding Principles and Approaches

Global Compact on Refugees (GCR)

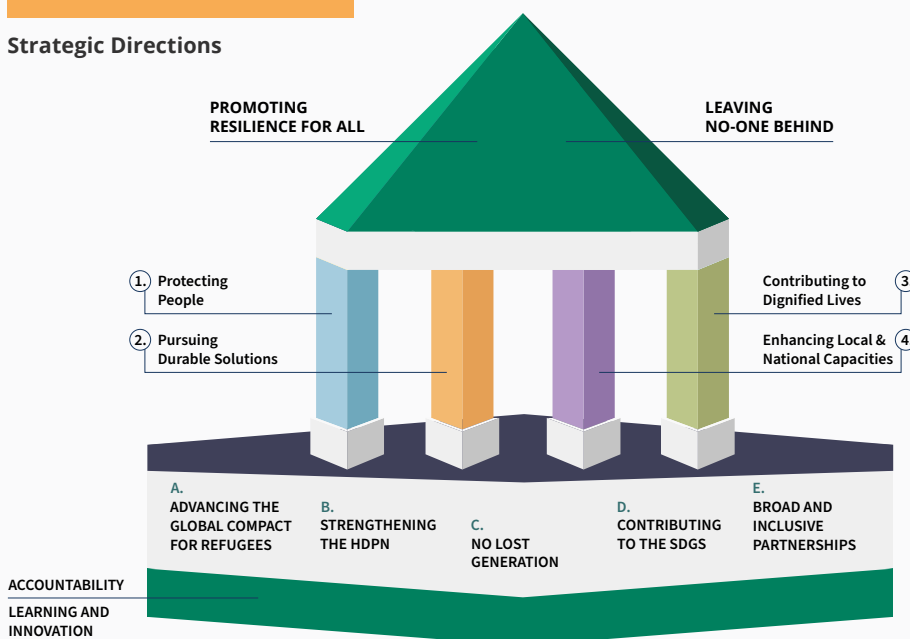
Recognizing that international cooperation is necessary to address displacement in a sustainable manner, the Global Compact on Refugees (GCR) was developed as a framework for achieving more equitable and predictable responsibility-sharing. The 3RP's innovative HDP Nexus coordination was itself an inspiration for the GCR's whole-of-society approach. The 3RP uses the GCR as a guiding principle and objective for drafting policies and strategies to support host governments' efforts in providing refugees and host communities a life in dignity. The 3RP continues to advocate for international donors' support to promote protection of and solutions for refugees and host communities by enhancing and including refugees into national services until a durable solution is found.

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

The commitment of the governments in Lebanon, Jordan, Türkiye, and Egypt to achieving the objectives of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development is resolute. However, the prolonged Syrian crisis unavoidably impacts the capacity of host countries to fully enact this ambitious agenda. 3RP interventions contribute to a wide spectrum of SDGs and their associated targets, with SDGs mainstreamed in 3RP planning and monitoring processes. Going forward, the 3RP will continue placing a focus on how interventions can continue to advance the implementation of the SDGs and support host governments in localizing the SDGs and meeting SDG targets.

Conceptual Framework

Strategic Directions



'Resilience for All'

The concept of 'resilience for all' was introduced in 2020 to describe an approach of helping both refugees and host communities to be self-reliant and included, where possible, in local and national systems, plans and policies. The 3RP's resilience programming strives to support host communities' and refugees' self-reliance and the capacities of local and national systems to guarantee access to essential services. 3RP partners have also been working with public institutions at different levels by providing support (financial and technical). While acknowledging that national systems are strained, refugees can make a positive contribution to the country in which they work and earn livelihoods while contributing to the economy (e.g., growth, employment, taxes etc.).

Humanitarian-Development-Peace Nexus (HDPN)

The 3RP has been at the forefront in bringing humanitarian and development approaches closer to each other, contributing to drive the triple Nexus agenda globally. The resilience-based development approach adopted in the 3RP reinforces the position that the HDPN is critical in providing effective short- and longer-term solutions for host communities and refugees. The 3RP links humanitarian and resilience-based development interventions in various areas including protection, food security, education, health, basic needs, shelter, WASH, and livelihoods and economic empowerment, with an emphasis on identifying interventions and modalities that can promote sustainability. The emphasis on the promotion of social stability and cohesion and conflict sensitivity are of particular significance for the implementation of the 'peace' dimension of the HDPN in the 3RP.



Photo by Takaful Al Sham

Since its launch over five years ago, the Ru'ya Program of Takaful Al Sham Charity (TAS) has trained more than 2,000 adolescents. The Ru'ya Curriculum for Youth Development & Empowerment is structured around six integrated axes: Interpersonal Skills and Thinking, Values and Ethics, Identity and Mission, Career Path, Social Skills, and Community Initiatives.

Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP)

Conflicts, disasters, and instability heighten vulnerabilities and contribute to social tensions, hindering assistance by government and local actors and impeding affected individuals to reach out for support. Given diverse challenges faced by people from various backgrounds, preventing misinformation, fraud and corruption, and promoting social cohesion, accountability and localisation are vital to ensure equal access to information and services.

Between January and September 2024, contact centres in Türkiye, Jordan, Lebanon, Iraq, and Egypt handled 1,117,854 inquiries, feedback and complaints regarding registration, documentation, cash assistance, health, and resettlement. In the same period, 1,184,800 persons participated in community engagement and awareness-raising on how to seek asylum, access services, strengthen child protection, prevent GBV and address the needs of people with disabilities or diverse sexual orientations, gender identities, expressions and sex characteristics (SOGIESC).

In 2025, 3RP partners will continue to enhance community involvement through digital solutions, expanded outreach volunteer programmes, and community protection networks. Initiatives promoting AAP, diversity, and peaceful coexistence will continue to empower community and grassroots organisations and foster coordination among actors via capacity development and grants. Community-, refugee-, women- and youth-led organisations will continue to receive support for identifying and protecting those with specific needs. The MENA Community Protection Network will continue to assess information needs, messaging, and continue engagement with community structures.



Photo by Humanity & Inclusion

With support from Humanity & Inclusion's Early Intervention program, Ahmad, a young Syrian refugee living in Jordan, has transformed his social and developmental skills. Struggling with delays in language, social interaction, and responsiveness, he received 40 home-based sessions and targeted therapy. Now, he plays with other children, interacts with people around him, and is preparing to join kindergarten.

Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA)

Risks of sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA) increase during crises and displacement when populations, especially women and children, rely on humanitarian assistance and existing protection mechanisms break down. The responsibility of 3RP partners to take all necessary measures to protect those affected by crises and displacement from SEA remains crucial, especially given the prolonged Syria crisis compounded by multiple emergencies in the region, as well as reduced humanitarian and development funding and livelihood opportunities.

Building on previous achievements, in 2025, 3RP partners will continue to expand efforts to strengthen SEA prevention and response measures across sectors. Priorities include responsible staff recruitment with systematic vetting and reference checks and providing PSEA training to all staff. Ongoing engagement with communities on their rights and reporting mechanisms, enhancing accessible, inclusive and safe feedback/grievance and response systems in consultation with all community groups, and ensuring survivor-centred assistance with safe referrals to GBV response services will be critical priorities, too. Moreover, aligning with core principles, capacity-building for partners to conduct investigations per global standards, reinforcing the role of PSEA Focal Points and the Inter-Agency PSEA Network, and improving coordination among humanitarian and development organisations, government agencies, local partners, and non-traditional actors will promote the prevention of and response to SEA.

Prioritisation

The 3RP is a country-led, regionally aligned plan composed of four country chapters (Lebanon, Jordan, Türkiye and Egypt) with needs-based annual appeals, developed in consultation with host governments and key stakeholders. During the planning process, it also takes into consideration the Syria Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO) and the Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP), factoring in population planning figures, assumptions, risks, and scenarios. In preparing the 2025 appeal, the 3RP relies on the [prioritisation guidance established for the 2024 planning process and adapted for 2025](#). While recognizing that emerging global and regional crises are increasing pressures on partners' funding and response capacities, it remains critical that sufficient resources are allocated for the Syrian situation response. The 3RP has set out three key principles to effectively integrate prioritisation into its appeal:

- ▶ **Commitment and accountability by the individual agencies towards beneficiaries**
- ▶ **Ownership and leadership of the national/local governments and localization efforts**
- ▶ **Engagement of donors and fundraising perspectives**
- ▶ **Promotion of coherent programming across the HDPN, encouraging partners to avoid siloed approaches and align efforts towards durable solutions.**

Interagency coordinators in countries will continue to assess prioritisation parameters, including partners' operational capacity, geographical coverage, data to ascertain complementarity with other actors operating outside of the 3RP, and criticality to avoid duplication while ensuring a needs-based approach. At the regional level, the 3RP Joint Secretariat will remain vigilant in tracking funding trends and emerging challenges, maintaining accountability, and fostering donor engagement in an increasingly complex funding environment.

Strategic Directions

I. Protecting People

In a context of regional instability driving new large-scale displacement, maintaining or expanding protection space in 3RP countries is central to the response. Without a conducive protection environment, refugees face increased vulnerabilities and are unable to benefit from resilience-building or development opportunities. In Lebanon, responding to the emergency while preserving protection space for refugees, many of whom will be once again displaced will be a priority.

Many Syrian refugees arrived without valid documents, impacting their access to civil rights in host countries. Ensuring access to civil registration and documentation is crucial for refugees' basic rights, freedom of movement, education, work services and entitlements. Birth registration is particularly important to prevent statelessness. Efforts by host countries, in cooperation with other actors, have reduced the percentage of Syrian refugee children born without documentation from 35 per cent in 2012 to between one and five per cent in recent years. Timely registration of births, deaths, and marriages is critical to achieving durable solutions.

In 3RP countries, women and girls, especially those with specific needs, are disproportionately affected by GBV, including domestic violence, child marriage, sexual violence (affecting also boys, men, and those with diverse sexual orientation, gender identity and expression and sex characteristics (SOGIESC²⁵)), sexual exploitation, and online harassment. Stigma and cultural norms, hinder survivor's ability to seek help. In 2025, priorities include ensuring access to quality, inclusive and community-driven specialized GBV services, evidence-based prevention efforts, promoting women and girls' empowerment through skills building, education and safe livelihood opportunities, ensuring culturally sensitive approaches, and mitigating GBV risks across all sectors.

Approximately half of refugees are children and are among the most affected by conflict and displacement, many of them facing family separation, child marriage, child labour and other forms of exploitation, peer bullying, trauma and distress affecting their mental health and wellbeing, and increased vulnerability to physical and sexual abuse. Access to basic services like education, healthcare, social welfare, and birth registration remains challenging, with child protection risks in the region heightened by the conflict in Lebanon. In 2025, 3RP partners will continue their efforts to integrate refugee children and adolescents into national child protection, justice and civil registration systems, as well as formal and non-formal education, through enhanced partnerships.

²⁵ Sexual orientation, gender identity and expression and sex characteristics.

Mental health and psycho-social support (MHPSS) needs have surged due to prolonged displacement, economic hardships, active conflict and new displacement, earthquakes, increased discrimination, social tensions, and xenophobic violence. Stigma, misconceptions, and a general lack of specialized services in host countries can exacerbate these risks, with cases of increased self-harm, suicidal behaviours, and substance abuse, especially among children and adolescents. With limited access to services, in 2025, evidence-based and scalable MHPSS interventions, including community-based support and specialized mental health care, will be upheld to address these pressing needs.

3RP partners will also focus on community empowerment, promoting peaceful coexistence through digital and face-to-face solutions, for both forcibly displaced and host communities. Progress will come through inclusive learning initiatives and engagement with community and grassroots organisations.

Unaddressed protection challenges may contribute to more Syrian refugees attempting onward movement. In 2024, trends of onward movement have included attempts to cross the sea from Lebanon as well as movements from Türkiye, mostly by land. Others have moved by air to Libya and then onwards across the Mediterranean Sea to Europe. Such journeys are inherently dangerous, and sustainable responses that go beyond protection and humanitarian interventions are needed in order to contribute to more dignified lives for Syrian refugees in the countries in which they have sought protection.



**Lebanon,
October 2024:**
A Syrian refugee, displaced by the recent hostilities, holds his head while listening to the television news about the bombings in Lebanon, at the temporary lodgings in Beirut, where he and his family are staying after being forced to flee their home.

Gender, Youth and Persons with Disabilities



Conflicts, natural disasters, and economic crises have reversed development gains, including advancements in gender equality,²⁶ with gender gaps persisting²⁷ as conflicts turn into protracted humanitarian crises, disproportionately affecting women and girls. Emergency responses can either reinforce or challenge these inequalities²⁸ with e.g., adolescent girls and older women in humanitarian settings facing limited services and often being overlooked.²⁹

Displaced and refugee women often take on new roles due to economic pressures, potentially gaining decision-making authority but increasing burden, social³⁰ and risks of conflicts, especially for women with disabilities. Notably, most Syrian refugee women in Jordan, Lebanon, Türkiye, and Egypt earn low incomes which may lead to more harmful coping strategies, such as withdrawing children from school and child marriage for girls. Addressing gender inequalities is crucial to better meet the needs of and empower crisis-affected women and girls.

Persons with disabilities (PwD), including children, continue to face barriers to healthcare, shelter, and education, with risks of violence, exploitation, and discrimination heightened by displacement. Specialized support services and an inclusive environment, including participation in decision-making processes, are essential to safeguard their right.

Women and girls continue to face significant sexual and reproductive health (SRH) challenges, including limited access to maternal care, contraceptives, and menstrual health resources. These challenges are further compounded by barriers such as high costs, lack of transportation, restrictive social norms, family dynamics, and insufficient mental health support. Many healthcare systems are also under-resourced, with limited availability of trained providers and integrated SRH services.

Strengthening the localization agenda through capacity building for women-led organisations (WLOs) is critical to addressing these needs effectively. By equipping these organisations with training, resources, and funding, WLOs can be empowered to community-centered SRH services, enhance advocacy efforts, and create sustainable mechanisms to support the most vulnerable women and girls.

Refugee youth face significant protection risks as many have been displaced for years and in the absence of self-reliance opportunities may be vulnerable to exploitation, trafficking, and violence. Access to education, resilience programmes, skills development, and community engagement are essential to empower Syrian youth in 3RP countries.

²⁶ ESCWA: Arab States Sustainable Development Report (2020:12)

²⁷ Situational Analysis of Women and Girls in the MENA and Arab States Region: A Decade Review 2010 – 2020.

²⁸ UNFPA: Executive summary: In the aftermath Gender Considerations in Assessments of Syrian Regions Affected by the 2023 Earthquake. 2023.

²⁹ UNFPA: GBV Prevention and Response to Older Women in the WoS 2022 page 2

³⁰ UNFPA: Rapid Review. In the aftermath Gender Considerations in Assessments of Syrian Regions Affected by the 2023 Earthquake. 2023. page 8

II. Pursuing Durable Solutions

Many Syrian refugees continue to face significant socio-economic challenges with limited access to formal employment, making them vulnerable to a range of protection risks. For Syrian refugees in 3RP countries, voluntary repatriation and local integration have been elusive, while the demand for resettlement and complementary pathways far exceeds the available opportunities. Some Syrian refugees are attempting to move beyond the region, exposing themselves to multiple dangers, including drowning, trafficking, exploitation, assault and detention.

Pursuing durable solutions under the 3RP has always been premised on the needs and intentions of Syrian refugees being the driving force behind all strategic direction. In the fluidity and unpredictability of the situation in Syria since 8 December, it has never been so important to ensure the strategic direction of pursuing durable solutions is fed by and based on the needs and intentions of Syrians. Be it ultimately returning in safety and dignity to Syria, remaining in the host country or pursuing movement to a third country through resettlement or a complementary pathway, Syrian refugees must be the ones deciding on their future. The international community, 3RP countries and Syria must work together to ensure different solutions are available to Syrian refugees to suit their varying needs.

► Returns

Barriers to refugee return to Syria have persisted over the years. Overall return numbers have continued at a moderately low pace, with some 39,500 Syrian refugees returning home through self-organised and spontaneous movements from January to September 2024,³¹ marking an increase of more than 10,000 over the same period in 2023. Between September and November 2024, over 400,000 Syrians returned from Lebanon to Syria under adverse circumstances due to escalating conflict.

UNHCR's Refugee Perceptions and Intentions Survey continues to show that the majority of Syrians do aspire to return to Syria one day. The ninth iteration of the survey conducted in the spring of 2024 showed that less than 2% expressed an intention to return within the next 12 months, with 37% intending to return in the next five years. Despite increasing challenges in host countries, refugees emphasized that conditions inside Syria remain the primary factor influencing their return decisions. Recent developments in Syria are likely to have significant impact on return intentions which will continue to be assessed. Continued support ensures adherence to critical protection standards, including voluntary, safe, and dignified return principles, reducing the risk of harm, and promoting the sustainability of informed and dignified returns. It also ensures that refugees are provided with information on housing, land, and property matters in Syria, assisted with specific needs and documentation, and counselling on conditions within Syria. The 3RP's commitment to international responsibility-sharing

³¹ These return figures do not include movements of Syrians from Lebanon into Syria following the escalation of hostilities in Lebanon on 23 September 2024.

remains vital. Advocacy efforts will prioritize sustained support for host countries, enhanced monitoring of return conditions, and flexibility in humanitarian programming to respond to the evolving context.

► **Access to Local Opportunities and Solutions:**

Expanding local opportunities and solutions is a vital requirement across the refugee population in 3RP countries. While these opportunities may vary in scale and scope, refugees need a supportive legal and policy framework that safeguards their rights and provides socio-economic prospects to enhance self-reliance. The 3RP will continue to advocate for supportive legal and policy frameworks and a conducive environment for sustainable service delivery that is on par with what is available to host communities. It will also promote access to formal and decent employment, financial resources, and the development of micro, small, and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs). This aims to bridge the gap between refugees' skills and the demands of the local job market. Achieving this necessitates establishing strategic partnerships, not only with the private sector but also with local governments and service delivery partners, to ensure comprehensive inclusion in service delivery systems. These partnerships will focus on training, certification, and recognition of education, qualifications, and skills while addressing gender inequalities. Exploring connections to provide access to skill development for opportunities in third countries will also be considered, as it can have positive ripple effects, benefiting those who remain in host countries.

► **Resettlement and Complementary Pathways:**

For the past decade UNHCR and partners have been advocating for multi-year, predictable resettlement quotas to provide protection and vital support for Syrian refugees. Even in the wake of uncertainty and the hope and possibility that Syrians who chose to go home will be able to go home, UNHCR and partners must continue to advocate for predictable resettlement quotas for Syrian refugees. The availability of resettlement as a solution and ultimately a protection tool is a must. Without knowing how the situation will settle in Syria, in the best-case scenario of large-scale voluntary returns to Syria, there will exist Syrian refugees who will continue to face international protection needs and cannot return to Syria. Amongst those refugees, there will be many that continue to need lifesaving protection interventions, such as resettlement. Alternative pathways for the most vulnerable including humanitarian visa and admissions programmes are also needed, as they provide an additional safe pathway for those at heightened risk. This in combination with the expansion of complementary pathways, such as labour and education opportunities, remains a priority to enhance international responsibility-sharing, in line with the GCR and ensuring that refugees have agency and decision-making power in their futures. In the short term, complementary pathways involve sustained efforts to boost partnership networks and systems while advocating for the removal of obstacles over time. Having established local coordination structures across the MENA region, local working groups and partners coming together will ensure the long-term vision for equal access to pathways which relies on independent partnerships that connect with local resilience and the refugees' capacity to return to their home country. This approach also involves building the HDP Nexus to support these broader goals.

III. Contributing to Dignified Lives

In response to the socio-economic impacts of displacement and regional crises, the 3RP aims to promote dignified lives by supporting refugees' and vulnerable host communities' access to essential services, employability, decent work and livelihoods, and social services/ social assistance. With rising poverty and strained public systems in host countries, the 3RP emphasizes multi-purpose cash assistance and cash-for-food programmes to meet critical needs, despite shrinking international funding. Ensuring that the most vulnerable populations, including children and youth, can access quality education, vocational training, and social safety nets is central to this vision, promoting both immediate relief and long-term stability.

The provision of decent work opportunities is essential for supporting resilience of individuals and households. However, underfunding in the livelihoods sectors limits refugees' ability to achieve economic inclusion. The 3RP partners are committed to expanding access to documentation, improving skills, and promoting employability through stronger partnerships with governments, international financial institutions, and the private sector.

Click to view
the full story



Video by UNICEF Lebanon

With support from Anera and UNICEF, Ismail has gained the skills to farm independently, a profession that will benefit him for a lifetime.

These efforts aim to unlock new economic opportunities, encourage entrepreneurial activities, and leverage private sector infrastructure to facilitate responses that benefit both refugees and host communities. Building linkages between education, skills development, and employment opportunities enhances human development outcomes, ensuring a better quality of life and greater self-reliance for refugees and hosts alike. Furthermore, by making efforts towards aligning and harmonizing refugee assistance with national child protection and social protection systems, the 3RP enhances social and financial inclusion and aligns its support with national development priorities. This ensures the efficient delivery of services while strengthening institutions and fostering collaboration with civil society and private-sector entities.

With half of the Syrian refugee population under 18 years of age,³² and rapid population growth in host countries, investments in child protection, education, family welfare services and youth development are critical. The provision of sustainable, equitable, and quality education for refugees and their host communities, and ensuring their access to these services, is vital for supporting positive human development outcomes and 'leaving no one behind'. The number of out-of-school Syrian children remains a concern in several 3RP countries, for instance with 34% of Syrian children never attending school in Türkiye³³ and 11% in Jordan.³⁴ The 3RP's work enhances education and upskilling, and ensures access to all education tracks, including vocational and technical education, complementary child protection, and family welfare services. Addressing the issue of out-of-school children and ensuring equitable access to all educational tracks, including vocational education, are key priorities. Through this multi-faceted approach, the 3RP remains committed to supporting refugees and vulnerable populations in living dignified lives while reinforcing the stability, capacity, and resilience of host communities and national systems.

 [Click to learn more](#)



Photo of Banu Odaman, who participated in the 'I Am Trained for My Job' programme, conducted in partnership with the ILO Office for Türkiye and Youth Deal Cooperative. The initiative is aimed at increasing labour force participation in Izmir, particularly targeting youth and women who have taken a break from work due to family caregiving responsibilities.

Photo by ILO / Bülent Küffel

³² As of 23 October 2024, 47.9% of UNHCR registered Syrians are under 18, this is around 2,385,745 children. UNHCR Operation Data Portal, Syria Regional Refugee Response, October 2024.

³³ UNICEF (2024) Report on analysis for out-of-school Syrian children.

³⁴ UNICEF (2020) Jordan country report on out-of-school children.

IV. Enhancing Local and National Capacities

Host governments and their national systems across the 3RP countries struggle to meet the needs of the populations they serve, not least as the number of refugees and asylum seekers increases and displacement becomes more protracted. In urban settings, where more than 94% of Syrian refugees reside,³⁵ municipalities, among other governmental entities, face increasing challenges in ensuring equitable access to and provision of infrastructural services for both refugees and host communities. Notwithstanding, municipalities and local authorities play a crucial role in maintaining social stability and cohesion at the community level. In certain countries, they are also engaged in local economic development and fostering partnerships with private sector and development actors. Some municipalities have been providing additional services despite receiving little or no support from the central governments, which may not be sustainable.

The 3RP is committed to strengthening the support to local and national capacities to ensure the sustainable and long-term impact of the refugee response. 3RP partners will continue to align programmes with national plans and priorities, working in close coordination and partnership with institutions at local, sub-national, and national levels.

Cooperation through partnerships with local and national institutions and with local and national civil society ensures that the increasingly stressed systems are supported to meet the growing needs of refugees and host communities, including through technical and human capacity building and sharing.

Over the coming year, 3RP partners' efforts aim at scaling up social infrastructure development (e.g., schools, health facilities, waste management, and water networks), the provision of equipment (e.g., solid waste trucks, IT equipment), and the develop civil servants' capacities to deliver more effective responses. These efforts are especially relevant to enable those systems to access and absorb larger amounts of funding, particularly through loans and blended support from IFIs.



Photo by UNDP Türkiye

UNDP Türkiye's "Villages of Tomorrow" initiative equips local communities in Adana and Izmir with skills in smart agriculture, e-commerce, and coding. The project fosters sustainable development and aims to expand to 10 villages, benefiting over one million people by 2028.

³⁵ UNHCR Operation Data Portal, Syria Regional Refugee Response



Photos by Relief International/Mazen Yammine

Relief International has been operating in Lebanon since 2007, supporting Syrian refugees and vulnerable Lebanese communities with life-saving healthcare, education programming, and livelihoods assistance under the Lebanon Response Plan. Today local staff continue to provide regular support to those in need while expanding their activities to address the heightened needs caused by the escalation of hostilities.

Social Cohesion and Tensions



Tensions with the host community came in as the second most common challenge that refugees face in their daily life in the latest [Refugee Intentions and Perceptions Survey](#) (June 2024), and some countries in the region have seen intensified rhetoric around refugee returns, and a push towards the implementation of stricter curfews and more restrictions. With a trend of a decline in trust in governments across the region, as shown by the Arab Barometer,³⁶ there is a risk of refugees increasingly becoming “scapegoats” for deeper social and economic challenges.

The 3RP response integrates social cohesion across multiple initiatives, although with different approaches by country. In Türkiye and Jordan, while there is no dedicated social cohesion sector, elements of cohesion and context sensitivity are embedded across the response, including in protection, livelihoods, and education interventions. Efforts focus on language training, engaging refugees in local governance, supporting life skills, MHPSS, and violence prevention programmes, addressing peer bullying among children and adolescents, and fostering workplace inclusion through Syrian businesses and refugee employment. In Lebanon, the response includes conflict-sensitive strategies, including benefiting from the analysis of the Tensions Monitoring System (TMS). Lebanon also hosts a standalone sector on social stability, ensuring ‘do-no-harm’ principles are applied across all sectors.

³⁶ Arab Barometer survey. All available waves.



Photo of Jacky, the creative entrepreneur behind the eco-friendly brand Bougie a la Mode.

“With UNDP Lebanon’s support through equipment provision, packaging, and raw materials, I managed to diversify and develop new products to attract new customers. I succeeded in reaching new markets and my profits increased.”

To sustain business operations and foster employment opportunities for women and youth, UNDP, in partnership with Norway, supported over 150 SMEs, cooperatives, and farmers through essential training and in-kind grants.

Photo by UNDP

Mamdouh, a farmer from Minya Governorate in Egypt, is among those who participated in training courses on modern irrigation techniques like sprinklers and drip irrigation via CARE Egypt, and was then able to boost his crop yield, expand his land, and unlock new opportunities for himself and his family.

At 58 years old, Mamdouh has spent more than half his life working his land. Yet, he remained eager to learn, grow, and evolve. Through the ‘She Feeds the World’ program, he successfully enhanced the quality of his crops, increased their quantity, and reduced costs. By utilizing modern irrigation techniques, farmers can conserve water and achieve sustainability.



[Click to learn more](#)

Photos by CARE Egypt

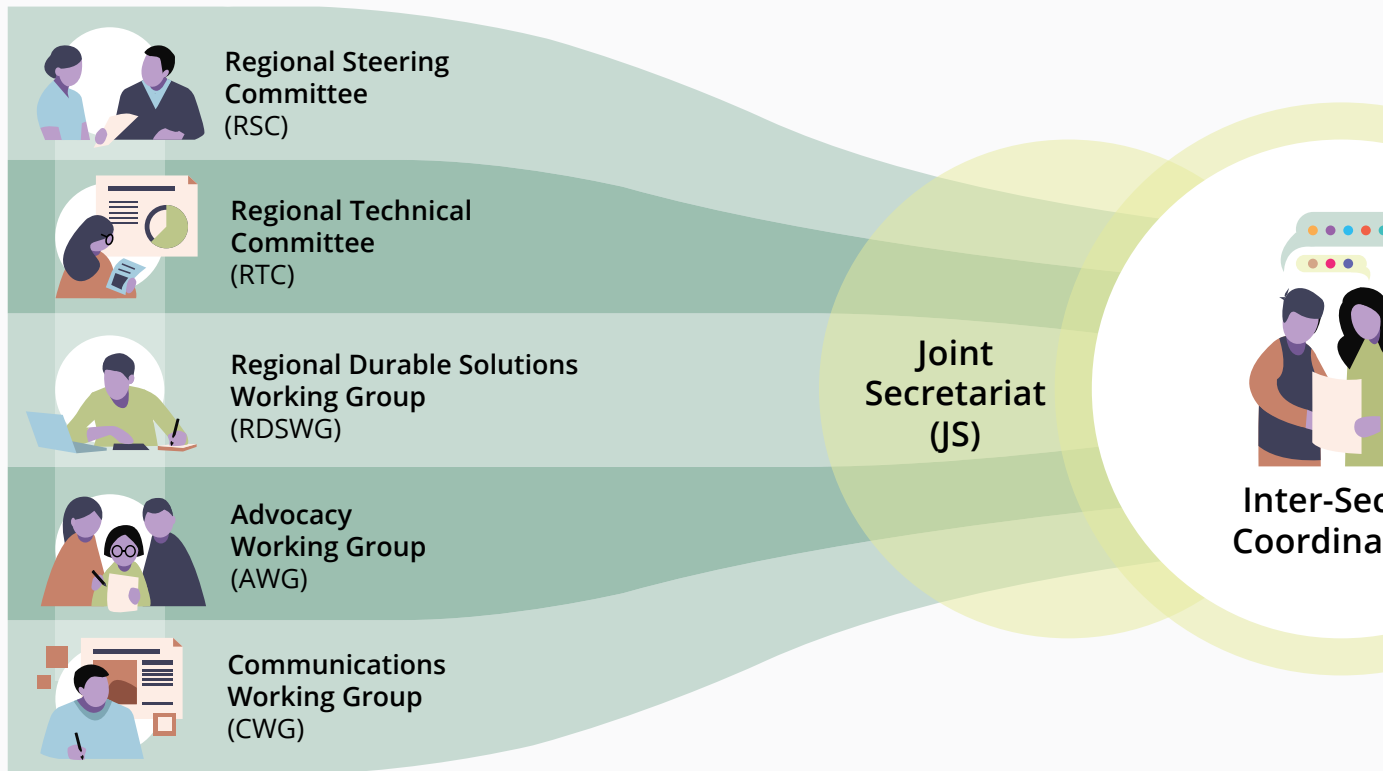
Partnership and Coordination

The 3RP is a strategic coordination, planning, advocacy, fundraising and programming platform to respond to the Syria crisis.

The 3RP is a comprehensive regional plan with four nationally led response plans, which are developed through the respective coordination structures consisting of government, UN agencies, and I/NGOs.

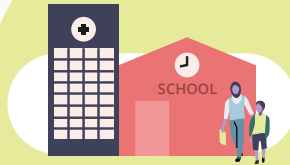
Bringing together around 230 humanitarian and development partners at the country and regional level, the 3RP's comprehensive approach has successfully channelled over USD 25 billion through the plan since its inception.

Additionally, the 3RP recognizes actors that operate beyond the 3RP structures but are involved in Syria crisis response such as International Financial Institutions and bi-lateral development partners who provide support to the host governments' efforts to ensure they can continue supporting refugees and affected host communities.



REGIONAL LEVEL

One Regional Plan



Promoting Resilience for All



Leaving No-One Behind

Country Chapters

Egypt
(Country Chapter)



Jordan
(Jordan Response Plan)



Lebanon
(Lebanon Response Plan)



Türkiye
(Country Chapter)



COUNTRY LEVEL

Needs: Country Overview

Türkiye³⁷



Protection:

Protection challenges for Syrian refugees include language barriers - only 15% fluent in Turkish; health issues -27% of households experiencing chronic medical needs, and 20% encountering barriers to healthcare access, primarily due to financial constraints (15%) and language (14%); a persisting education gaps -with 300,000 children out of school and 24% not enrolled in formal education; and vulnerable housing -70% of households living in substandard housing.



Livelihood:

National unemployment is a concern, standing at 8.8% overall and 16.3% for Turkish youth aged 15-24, while 66% of Syrians under temporary protection are out of the labour force and only 10% of active Syrian refugees have formal employment.



Basic Needs: ^{38, 39, 40}

Syrian refugee households have urgent needs, with 91% unable to cover expenses, 83% reporting worsening financial conditions, and 82% adopting food coping strategies. There is a significantly high multi-dimensional poverty, particularly among female-headed households (60%). Additionally, 14.4% of Turkish people are at risk of poverty, with household debt reaching 11% of GDP.



Earthquake Impact:

In the post-earthquake assessment,⁴¹ 83% reported worsened finances and the damages are estimated at \$8.2 billion, leaving only 20% of SMEs operational in affected areas (IAPNA⁴²). Additionally, 37% found food assistance insufficient, and 64% of households reported major mental health impacts from the disaster.



Photo by UNHCR / Antoine Tardy

Aicha, 33, fled Syria to Türkiye in 2013, interrupting her civil engineering studies. Learning Turkish and supported by a DAFI scholarship, she completed her degree in 2017. After gaining Turkish citizenship in 2018, she worked with organizations like the Red Crescent. Now a case manager at Relief International, she is pursuing a Master's in Civil Engineering at Yıldız Teknik University.

³⁷ Source: Türkiye: 3RP Country Chapter - 2024 Update (ENG) and Inter-Agency Protection Sector Needs Assessment Round 7 (refugeeinfoturkey.org)

³⁸ World Bank poverty and equity brief.

³⁹ Türkiye Household Debt.

⁴⁰ ILO Modelled Estimates (ILOSTAT, 2024).

⁴¹ Which surveyed Syrians and individuals of other nationalities, reveals significant financial and structural challenges

⁴² The post-earthquake needs assessment interviewed 3,802 individuals, of which 78% Syrians, followed by Turkish, Afghan, Iraqi, Iranian and individuals of other nationalities: IAPNA Round 7 - August 2023, (November 2022).


Lebanon⁴³
**Protection:**

The main protection risks for Syrians include limited documentation (only 20% with valid residency, -14% for women and 24.5% for men), limited access to education (30% illiteracy, 57% primary attendance, 18% secondary), high rates of child labor (7%) and child marriage (girls 15–19) (22%), inadequate housing (over 50% in substandard conditions, 15% at risk of collapse), and restricted access to healthcare (18% unable to afford care).

**Basic Needs:**^{44,45,46,47}

Lebanese people face severe economic and food security challenges and a poverty rate of 44%, up from 12% in 2012. Debt, primarily for food and rent, affects 88% of Syrian households and 75% fall below the SMEB,⁴⁸ and 83% below the MEB,⁴⁹ with food (52%) and rent (9%) being their largest expenses. Nearly half the population are food insecure, of which 42% of Syrian refugees experience food insecurity, relying on WFP e-cards (36%) and informal credit (29%). Food insecurity acutely (IPC Phase 3 or above) affects 21% of the host population.

**Livelihoods:**

Prior to the hostilities in September, employment among refugees has been noted to have increased from 33% to 39%, with important disparities remaining (male participation in the labour force reaching 75%, while female participation remaining at 19%).

**Current Situation:**⁵⁰

The ongoing conflict in the South of Lebanon has resulted in the loss of 2,412 lives and 11,285 injured as of October 17, 2024, with GDP projected to decline by 9.2% compared to a no-war scenario. Economic damages are estimated at \$2.5–\$3.6 billion (8–10% of GDP), while displacement affects over 20% of the resident population, with 329,386 Syrian refugees and 126,842 Lebanese crossing into Syria. Additionally, damage to public schools has left approximately 1.2 million children without access to education. As of November 2024, there were 191,759 registered IDPs in 1,017 collective shelters. The most urgent needs are access to safe shelters, core relief items, healthcare, food, cash assistance, and protection services.⁵¹



Photo by UNHCR / Ximena Borrazas

October 2024: Syrian refugees Layen, 9, Intissan, 7, and Shahd, 3, sit together in the bedroom of the temporary lodgings in west Beirut, Lebanon, where they are living after their family was forced to flee their home in Burj Barajneh refugee camp, because of Israeli airstrikes on the southern suburbs of Beirut.

⁴³ UNHCR (2024) - Ninth Regional Survey on Syrian Refugees' Perceptions and Intentions on Return To Syria and 2023 Vulnerability Assessment for Syrian Refugees in Lebanon (VASyR)

⁴⁴ Macro Trends

⁴⁵ World Bank (May 2024).

⁴⁶ IPC.

⁴⁷ WFP.

⁴⁸ Survival Minimum Expenditure Basket

⁴⁹ Minimum Expenditure Basket

⁵⁰ UNDP (2024). Economic and Social Consequences of the Escalating Hostilities in Lebanon - October 2024 - Rapid Appraisal

⁵¹ UNCHR November 2024.


Jordan⁵²
**Protection:**

30% of Syrian refugees do not hold valid Mol cards, and 69% live in sub-standard conditions, with 16% in informal shelters and 44% lacking formal rental agreements. Child labour reached 11%, with 21% of families relying on at least one working child. While 78% of school-aged children are enrolled, 11% have never attended school (because of financial constraints and limited access).

**Basic Needs:**

Syrian refugees experience worsened food security with 20% having poor and 26% borderline food consumption scores. While 16% of the Jordanians live below the national poverty line, refugee poverty has climbed to 67% in 2023, up from 57% in 2021, far exceeding the national poverty rate, with refugee households prioritizing spending on rent and food.

**Livelihood:**^{53,54}

The unemployment rate among Syrians stands at 28% (22.3% for hosts) and 51.6% of the workforce are engaged in informal labour. In 2024, labour market access for Syrians has declined due to the removal of waivers for work permits, forcing many refugees back into informal employment.

⁵² 2024 VAF Socio-Economic Survey on Refugees in Host Communities

⁵³ World Bank Poverty and Equity brief Jordan

⁵⁴ OECD



Photo by Relief International Jordan

Diana, a 15-year-old Syrian refugee in Za'atari camp, was on the verge of dropping out of school, feeling hopeless and unmotivated. Surrounded by cases of early marriage, she believed that getting married was her only option. However, with support from her counselor at Relief International, Diana regained her confidence and decided to stay in school. "I want to become a photographer," she said. "My counselor helped me focus on my dreams and believe in my ability to succeed."

Mental health support plays a crucial role in addressing challenges like these and ensuring children stay in school, avoiding harmful coping mechanisms.


Egypt⁵⁵
**Protection:**

82% of Syrians needing healthcare accessed services in 2023, an improvement from 73% in 2022, though high costs remain a significant barrier to specialized care. In education, 50,753 Syrian children are school-aged, but the influx of refugees from Sudan has strained school capacities.

**Basic Needs:**^{56,57}

29.7% of Egyptians live below the poverty line. 14.4% of the host population experiences food insecurity. In turn, 42% of Syrian refugees are food insecure, down from 56% in 2022, but 45% of those receiving cash assistance still report high food insecurity. Only 25% of Syrian families receiving aid meet essential needs, with transfers covering just 35% of the SMEB, which significantly rose because of the high inflation (46%) since early 2022. As a result, 75% of refugee households fall below the SMEB, and 83% below the MEB, with most spending allocated to food (52%) and rent (9%).

**Livelihoods:**

The share of workers in the informal economy has reached 62.5% in 2024 (from 55.9% in 2012) and is prevalent among youth (90% of 15-24 years old) and the elderly (93%). Nearly all working refugees are employed informally, lacking work contracts due to legal restrictions on obtaining work permits.

⁵⁵ 2024 Egypt Country Chapter

⁵⁶ WFP

⁵⁷ WFP



Photo by WFP Egypt

“With the cash assistance I receive, I am able to buy healthy food for my family, and I try to also buy other necessities for my children,” said Khaled, a Syrian father striving for a better life for his family in Egypt, one of the many crisis affected families supported by WFP Egypt.

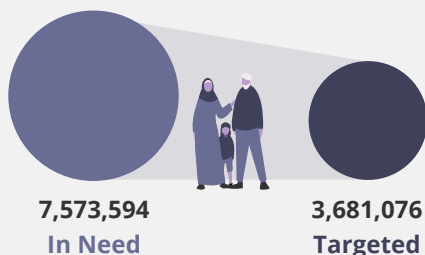
Türkiye

Population in 2025

Total Refugees, Asylum Seekers, and Stateless Persons



Host Community Members



2025 Financial Requirements

Total Requirements
786,716,738 US\$

Basic Needs	127,024,316 US\$
Economic Empowerment	166,411,997 US\$
Education	127,953,051 US\$
Health	23,253,979 US\$
Protection	342,073,396 US\$

Overview

As of October 2024, Türkiye hosts 2.9 million⁵⁸ Syrians under temporary protection and approximately 20,000⁵⁹ international protection applicants and status holders from countries like Afghanistan, Iraq, Iran, and Ukraine. Many live alongside the host community in urban areas. February 2023 earthquakes impacted migration of people from affected areas to other provinces, which further strained local capacities and resources. Additionally, more individuals now reside in Temporary Accommodation Centres and other temporary settlements, with residual humanitarian needs expected to persist into 2025.

Despite socio-economic challenges, Türkiye continues to support access to fundamental services for refugees⁶⁰ and vulnerable host community members. Rising living costs and limited sustainable livelihood opportunities increase adoption of survival strategies including increased debt and reduced essential food intake, while needs for psychosocial support and anti-refugee sentiments continue to grow. 3RP Türkiye partners remain committed to supporting the Government of Türkiye in alignment with the Global Compact on Refugees and the Sustainable Development Goals' commitment to 'leave no one behind.'

⁵⁸ Republic of Türkiye, Ministry of Interior, Presidency of Migration Management, (24/10/2024), Temporary Protection

⁵⁹ UNHCR, (2024), Refugee Data Finder

⁶⁰ In the context of the 3RP Türkiye, references to the term "refugee" should be read to include Syrians under temporary protection, international protection applicants and status holders in accordance with Türkiye's legal and policy framework, notably the Law on Foreigners and International Protection (LFIP), as well as the Temporary Protection Regulation. Türkiye has continued to provide Syrians under temporary protection, international protection applicants and status holders with access to services in national systems, such as health, education, and social services, as stipulated in the LFIP, and the Temporary Protection Regulation.

Strategic Objectives & Response Priorities

3RP partners in Türkiye will continue to the following strategic objectives through various sector response;

1. Contribute to the protection of Syrians under temporary protection and international protection applicants and status holders;
2. Support inclusion and access to services, including health, education, social services as well as municipal services and local solutions as needed; and
3. Promote harmonisation, self-reliance, and durable solutions.

With rising protection needs related to access to registration, protection from gender-based violence, and child protection, the **Protection sector** will continue to complement national services by supporting access to specialised protection services and legal assistance among others. Key priorities include protection mainstreaming through cross-sectoral collaboration and community empowerment through meaningful participation of affected populations in decision-making processes.

Basic Needs sector will prioritise essential assistance to improve access to shelter, food, hygiene, and other critical needs for the most vulnerable, particularly those in temporary settlements with foldable container and tent housing facing severe challenges. Complementary multi-purpose cash assistance and, where relevant, in-kind support will be provided to the most vulnerable groups, including earthquake-affected populations, persons with disabilities, and the elderly, through an age, gender, and diversity lens.

February 2023 earthquakes severely disrupted education for nearly 4 million children, including over 350,000 refugee children. With over 250,000 refugee children out of school, the **Education sector** will prioritise access to education, focusing on the most vulnerable including children with disabilities to ensure inclusivity. Main priorities also include enhancing education quality by rebuilding infrastructure in earthquake-affected areas and providing support for strengthening the national education system.

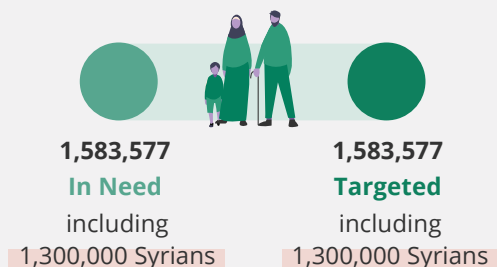
Significant challenges concerning access to health remain due to language barriers, lack of information on available services, and inconsistent access to free or affordable medications and services. **Health sector** partners will continue to address urgent needs among vulnerable populations, with particular focus on earthquake-affected provinces.

Many vulnerable households, especially seasonal agricultural workers, face significant challenges due to informal and unstable employment. **Economic Empowerment sector** strategy will focus on restoring agri-food systems to improve food security and livelihoods, while promoting environmental sustainability in agriculture. Key priorities in livelihoods include investing in human capital, strengthening labour market governance, creating jobs through supporting businesses and applying evidence-based programming to support sustainable growth and resilience. The sector will adopt an age, gender, and diversity approach to ensure vulnerable population are included.

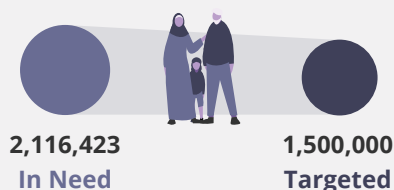
Lebanon

Population in 2025

Total Refugees, Asylum Seekers, and Stateless Persons



Host Community Members



2025 Financial Requirements

Total Requirements
2,720,700,000 USD

Basic Assistance	464,500,000 US\$
Education	283,900,000 US\$
Food Security and Agriculture	780,000,000 US\$
Health	295,100,000 US\$
Protection, Child Protection, GBV	207,200,000 US\$
Shelter	100,100,000 US\$
WaSH	190,000,000 US\$
Social Stability	165,000,000 US\$
Livelihoods	188,000,000 US\$
Nutrition	46,900,000 US\$

* These figures are placeholders and subject to change.

Overview

The further escalation of hostilities and mass internal displacement since September 2024 has compounded Lebanon’s multifaceted crisis, including the ongoing economic situation and the Syria conflict’s impact on Lebanon. The 27 November ceasefire has provided relief but left significant humanitarian needs unmet, particularly for those unable to return home due to damaged infrastructure and unsafe conditions. This crisis intensifies the demand for emergency assistance and essential services. Inaction could limit life-saving aid access and increase protection risks, intensifying community tensions. Affected populations inside and outside shelters are already facing rising challenges, such as food insecurity, limited health service access, disrupted education, and unsafe water, leading many to adopt harmful coping mechanisms. This further strains Lebanon’s fragile social fabric.

Lebanon hosts the world’s highest number of displaced people per capita, with at least 1.5 million Syrians, 180,000 Palestine Refugees in Lebanon (PRL), and 23,026 Palestinian refugees from Syria (PRS). Since September 2024, the escalation in hostilities has displaced over one million people, leading to the establishment of more than 1,000 collective shelters, 90% of which operated at full capacity. As of December, 200,000 people remain displaced, while others face severe challenges reintegrating into their communities. Many remain inadequately sheltered, facing increasing risks from harsh weather.

The conflict has disrupted jobs and businesses, increasing tensions. Already weakened by prolonged crises, Lebanon now faces a projected GDP contraction of 9.2% and rising unemployment, potentially affecting 1.2 million people.

Acute food insecurity is worsening, placing Lebanon among global hotspots of concern, with 23% of the population facing high levels of food insecurity from April to September 2024. The conflict worsened these conditions, leaving 400,000 people without access to clean water and over 1.2 million children unable to attend school due to damaged facilities or their use as shelters. Attacks on healthcare and infrastructure are diminishing health service access, while conflict-related disruptions impact children through casualties and interruptions in education. As of November 4, public schools have only partially reopened, while 53% are repurposed as shelters, and the registration for non-Lebanese students, initially scheduled for mid-November, has yet to be launched. Damaged water facilities have left nearly 400,000 people without clean water access. The 2023 Vulnerability Assessment of Syrian Refugees in Lebanon found that more than 37 percent of households had at least one member with a disability.

Lebanon's deepening economic crisis, marked by hyperinflation, has made staple goods unaffordable, driving many into debt and harmful coping mechanisms.

Funding gaps hinder municipal services, heightening disease risk and tensions.

The layered crises in Lebanon and recent escalations add pressure on communities and local authorities. Up to 37% of respondents reported negative inter-communal relations in September 2024 (UNDP/ARK perceptions survey), worsening from 33% in March 2024. Key tension drivers are economic, such as competition for jobs and services, including electricity, healthcare, and waste management. Shelter shortages due to displacement further drive tensions.

As of 2024, only 20% of displaced Syrians hold legal residency. Many live in informal settlements or overcrowded shelters, with limited access to safe shelter. Around 45% of Palestine refugees in Lebanon reside in the country's 12 refugee camps, often in deteriorating conditions. Migrants in Lebanon also suffer, often facing exploitation and poor social service access.

The Lebanon Response Plan (LRP) is an integrated humanitarian and stabilization response co-led by the GoL and the UN, with support from international and national partners. The LRP addresses challenges holistically, providing immediate assistance, ensuring protection, and stabilizing Lebanon's social, economic, and environmental resilience.

The LRP's objectives include:

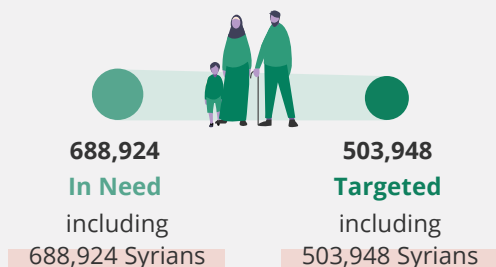
1. providing humanitarian assistance to meet critical needs,
2. enhancing protection for vulnerable populations,
3. supporting national systems in service provision, and
4. reinforcing stability.

The LRP's emergency preparedness mechanisms were activated during September-November, demonstrating flexibility for scaled responses. Protection, localization, accountability to affected people, prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse, and gender considerations will be mainstreamed throughout LRP planning and operational delivery.

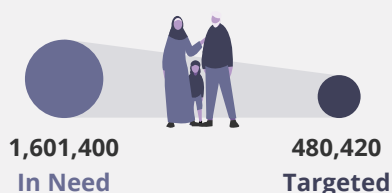
Jordan

Population in 2025

Total Refugees, Asylum Seekers, and Stateless Persons



Host Community Members



2025 Financial Requirements

Total Requirements
876,901,692 USD

Protection	154,539,341 US\$
Shelter	49,416,456 US\$
Wash	77,607,080 US\$
Economic Empowerment	64,813,056 US\$
Education	93,007,757 US\$
Health	94,565,784 US\$
Food Security & Basic Needs	342,952,218 US\$

Overview

14 years into the Syrian conflict, Jordan continues to host the fifth-highest number of refugees per capita globally. The country has a long history of supporting refugees despite not being a signatory of the 1951 Refugee Convention. It currently hosts 1.3 million refugees, with 688,924 under UNHCR’s mandate, including 621,182 Syrians. Over 81% of these refugees live in urban areas, where Jordan has emphasized their inclusion in essential services like education and healthcare, showcasing its commitment to human rights.

Since the start of the crisis, Jordan has demonstrated hospitality towards Syrian refugees, granting access to healthcare and education through its national systems. These efforts highlight Jordan’s commitment to upholding fundamental human rights for refugees. As the Syrian crisis extends beyond its thirteenth year, Jordan has moved beyond the initial humanitarian emergency. However, significant needs remain for Syrian refugees, including access to shelter, balanced diets, and safety. Population growth, compounded by challenging economic conditions, regional instability, and trade disruptions, creates challenges in accommodating refugees within healthcare, education, and job market systems. To address these ongoing challenges, Jordan is working in close collaboration with 3RP partners to implement a solutions-oriented approach that aligns with broader development goals.

Strategic Objectives & Response Priorities

The response in Jordan focuses on a unified humanitarian-development approach, promoting sustainable solutions aligned with Jordan's long-term vision. Key strategic priorities include:

- 1. Protection:**
Placing protection at the core of planning and implementation ensures all interventions address the needs of vulnerable groups, including pursuing durable solutions for refugees.
- 2. Self-Reliance:**
Enhancing refugee access to national systems, livelihoods, and services, and advocating for inclusive legal frameworks to foster long-term self-reliance.
- 3. Social Cohesion:**
Promoting peaceful coexistence between refugees and host communities to reduce tensions, especially around job competition, through initiatives that engage women and youth.
- 4. Capacity Building:**
Strengthening local institutions to sustain service delivery in health, education, and social protection, aligning with Jordan's national development goals.
- 5. Humanitarian-Development Synergies:**
Leveraging frameworks like the Global Compact on Refugees (GCR) and the UN 2030 Agenda to foster responsibility-sharing, creating pathways for refugee and host community support.

- 6. Integrated Response:**
Enhancing cross-sectoral linkages to ensure cohesive strategies and minimize isolated approaches.
- 7. Gender and Age Responsiveness:**
Incorporating gender- and age-sensitive approaches to ensure tailored support for all demographic groups, addressing specific vulnerabilities and priorities.
- 8. Resilience-Based Approach:**
Prioritising resilience across interventions, strengthening both refugee and host community capacities, and aligning humanitarian and development efforts for long-term impact.



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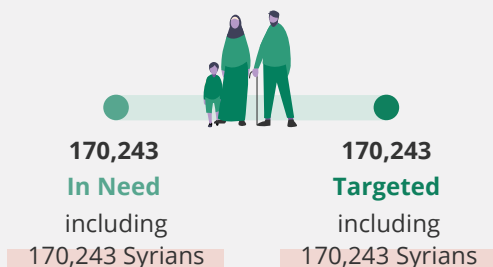
Video by CARE Jordan

“Feeling proud to be a part of CARE Jordan’s Economic Empowerment team, where we’re transforming lives through local production. As a Syrian volunteer on the sewing production line, my confidence and skills have grown, and it’s inspiring to see how this initiative is creating opportunities and improving lives for many.” Watch the full video to learn more about the sewing department at CARE Jordan.

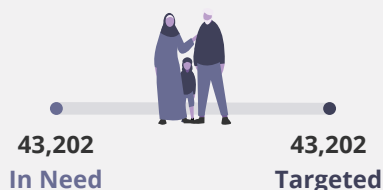
Egypt

Population in 2025

Total Refugees, Asylum Seekers, and Stateless Persons



Host Community Members



2025 Financial Requirements

Total Requirements
43,713,255 USD

Basic Needs	6,343,566 US\$
Education	2,909,036 US\$
Food Security and Agriculture	9,358,899 US\$
Health and Nutrition	5,007,067 US\$
Livelihoods and Social Cohesion	3,722,476 US\$
Logistics	1,301,896 US\$
Protection	12,336,276 US\$
Shelter	1,654,040 US\$
WASH	1,080,000 US\$

Overview

Syrian refugees constitute the second largest refugee population in Egypt. As of October 2024, over 800,000 refugees and asylum-seekers were officially registered with UNHCR (the largest number of registered refugees and asylum seekers in Egypt’s history and nearly a three-fold increase in less than two years), with more than 158,000 (20%) being Syrian refugees. Projections indicate that the number of registered refugees could reach 1.6 million in 2025, including over 170,000 Syrians. Despite the drastic increase in overall refugee and asylum seekers, Egypt continues to adopt an open-door policy and to grant access to rights and services, including access to education and healthcare services, to refugees and asylum-seekers. Egypt is also implementing some key principles of the Global Compact on Refugees (GCR) including the “out-of-camp policy”. Nonetheless, the growing influxes are straining public services and exacerbating the pressure on national resources, highlighting the pressing need for wider support from the international community, in line with the principle of burden and responsibility sharing.

Egypt’s economy has been impacted severely by multiple global shocks, including the COVID-19 pandemic and the conflicts in Ukraine, Gaza, Sudan, and the broader Middle East. The cumulative impact of these crises affects refugees, asylum seekers and host communities. In addition to the registered Syrian refugees and asylum seekers, IOM Egypt estimates that around 1.5 million Syrians reside in Egypt, including those who were living and working in the country before and after the war in Syria, the majority of whom did not need to seek international protection in Egypt due to the positive political and public narrative which allows a conducive environment for inclusion.

In Egypt's bid to ensure all foreigners are residing regularly on its territory and continue to enjoy full access to public services, new procedures were introduced in June 2024, requiring foreigners without valid residence permits to legalize their status by September 2024.

Strategic Objectives & Response Priorities

The 2025 Egypt Country Strategic Objectives aim to support the GoE in maintaining asylum space and access to territory and asylum for Syrian refugees and asylum seekers, upholding to the principle of non-refoulement and other international obligations. These objectives also include supporting the GoE with technical expertise to build a robust national asylum system. The 3RP partners will collaborate to develop integrated strategies, ensuring their efforts are aligned and mutually reinforcing. They will provide essential humanitarian assistance and protection services to Syrian refugees, asylum seekers, and impacted host communities, with special attention to persons in vulnerable situations. Additionally, they will support the GoE effort to enhance the inclusion of Syrian refugees into national services, including health and education. Furthermore, partners will promote self-reliance, livelihood opportunities, and economic inclusion for Syrian refugees and their host communities, enabling them to meet their needs in safety and dignity through more sustainable and development-oriented interventions. The strategic objectives also aim to strengthen resilience and social cohesion by promoting a long-term and localized response in collaboration with the Government, ensuring a community-based approach that includes Refugee Led Organizations, women, youth, the elderly, and people with disabilities. The 3RP

partners will also continue to advocate for more support from the international community to the GoE to ensure the sustainability of services provided to Syrian refugees and asylum seekers and to strengthen the resilience of host communities and promote social cohesion, while also advocating for increased resettlement opportunities and complementary pathways for Syrian refugees residing in Egypt, as an effective burden-sharing mechanism.



Photo by UNDP Egypt

Building inclusive societies starts with investing in women. Through UNDP Egypt's local development project "ENID", women and youth in rural Upper Egypt are empowered and given opportunities with access to jobs and skills. In 2022, 4,000 new jobs created, benefiting 25,000 women.

Annexes

▶ **Annex I:**
Durable Solutions



▶ **Annex II:**
Advocacy



▶ **Annex III:**
Options Paper



Annex I

Durable Solutions

A. Background

The 3RP will continue to incorporate a solutions perspective. While countries lead efforts related to durable solutions, the Regional Technical Committee (RTC) of the 3RP established a dedicated Regional Durable Solutions Working Group (RDSWG) to facilitate regional coordination in 2017. Moreover, durable solutions has been a regional Strategic Direction of the 3RP since 2018, defining the issue as a regional priority. The 3RP's approach to durable solutions for Syrian refugees is guided by international protection and humanitarian standards and centered on refugee intentions and concerns. The outcomes and objectives of solutions-related interventions are that:

- ▶ Refugees have access to information on durable solutions so that they can make informed decisions about their future.
- ▶ Refugees continue to access safe and secure asylum space, and host countries continue to be supported by the international community.
- ▶ Refugees have increased access to and opportunities for economic and social inclusion in host countries.
- ▶ Refugees have access to and opportunities for resettlement and other third-country solutions.
- ▶ Refugees can voluntarily return to their country of origin in safety and dignity at the time of their own choosing, based on their free, informed and voluntary decision.

Pursuing durable solutions under the 3RP has always been premised on the needs and intentions of Syrian refugees being the driving force behind all strategic direction. In the fluidity and unpredictability of the situation in Syria since 8 December, it has never been so important to ensure the strategic direction of pursuing durable solutions is fed by and based on the needs and intentions of Syrians. Be it ultimately returning in safety and dignity to Syria, remaining in the host country or pursuing movement to a third country through resettlement or a complementary pathway, Syrian refugees must be the ones deciding on their future. The international community, 3RP countries and Syria must work together to ensure different solutions are available to Syrian refugees to suit their varying needs.

B. Voluntary Repatriation

Background and Context

On 16 December 2024, [UNHCR released a new position on returns to Syria](#), reiterating that all refugees have the fundamental right to return to their country of origin at a time of their choosing, and all returns must be voluntary, safe and dignified. The position encourages support for refugees seeking to return as conditions allow, while underlining that during such times of uncertainty, widespread destruction and continued high levels of displacement, UNHCR is not promoting large scale voluntary repatriation to Syria.

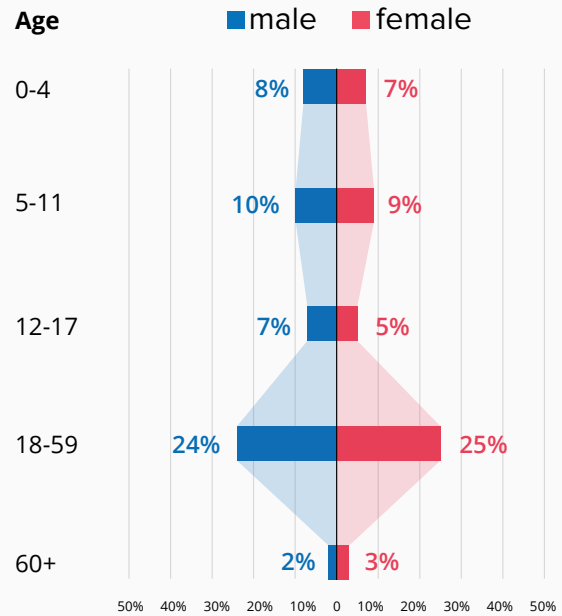
Throughout the year, spontaneous returns continued at a modest rate with some 39,500 Syrian refugees returning between January and September 2024 compared to around 38,257 in

the whole of 2023. The upward trend compared to the same period in 2023 was mainly observed in Türkiye. The overall number of UNHCR verified returns of Syrian refugees since January 2016 and October 2024 is 435,395. These numbers do not include the returns of Syrian refugees from Lebanon following the escalation of the conflict on 23 September when over 550,000 people are estimated to have crossed into Syria (63% Syrian and 37% Lebanese) to flee the violence in Lebanon. UNHCR considers that these returns took place in adverse circumstances, that is under duress, with many of them fleeing areas directly affected by the bombings in Lebanon.

The last round of UNHCR’s Return Perception and Intention Survey, was conducted during April and May 2024 prior to the escalation of the conflict in Lebanon and the fall of the Assad government in Syria. At that time only 1.7% of Syrians interviewed intended to return within the next 12 months compared to 1.1% in 2023 and 2.4% in 2022. However, over a quarter of respondents indicated that they hope to return within the next five years and 56% expressed an overall intention to return to Syria one day. Across the region, as in previous years, safety and security, livelihood opportunities, basic services and access to housing inside Syria were the primary barriers to return. Living conditions continue to be increasingly challenging for Syrian refugees in host countries with 87% of Syrian refugees surveyed not being able to meet their basic needs. Nonetheless, very few respondents cited conditions in the host countries as a key factor influencing their decision to return. The events of December 2024 may open up new possibilities for Syrian refugees to return to their country although the situation is still very uncertain. Going forward, 3RP partners will maintain close contact with refugee communities to understand their needs and intentions in this rapidly changing environment.

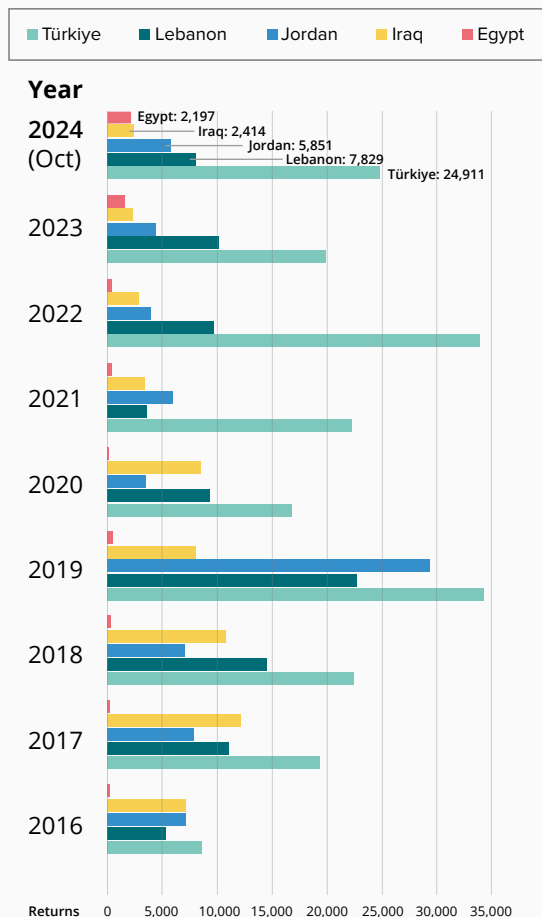
Return by Age and Gender in 2024

(Data as of 31 October 2024)



Regional Returns over the Years

(Data for 2024 as of 31 October)



C. Voluntary Return as a Durable Solution under the 3RP

Support for voluntary return is underpinned by the right of Syrian refugees to return to their country of origin at a time of their own choosing in a voluntary, safe and dignified manner. Refugees' intention and decision-making will remain the main guideline for planning and support, together with [UNHCR's Position on Returns to Syria \(Dec 2024\)](#).

Given the significant developments in Syria in late 2024, 3RP partners are urging all stakeholders to remain grounded in protection principles. As the situation in Syria remains volatile and uncertain, with conditions not yet conducive for sustainable returns, Host Governments are encouraged to permit spontaneous returns and visits to Syria without an immediate loss of refugee status, allowing Syrians the flexibility to assess conditions upon return. Refugees must be given the time and space to make informed decisions, supported by tools such as 'Go and See' visits, wherever is possible, given the significant obstacles that remain for a safe, dignified and sustainable return, including on HLP issues, availability and access to services, economic opportunities among other issues. The fundamental right of refugees to return voluntarily must always be respected.

D. Social and Economic Inclusion and Local Opportunities

Background and Context

As many Syrian refugees are likely to remain displaced in host countries in the medium-term in protracted displacement, expanding local opportunities and solutions remains a key need across the refugee population. Advancing the inclusion of refugees has been a core principle of the 3RP since its inception in 2015, cutting across the 3RP's four strategic directions. Its importance is emphasized through the Global Compact on Refugees (2018), the Global Refugee Forums in 2019 and 2023 as well as the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Social and economic inclusion of refugees includes, for example, policy frameworks that afford refugees their basic rights to health, education, and social services on par with nationals and in accordance with international refugee law; access to labour markets, financial services and economic opportunities for all; providing refugees equal access to social protection systems and anti-poverty initiatives; and adopting common approaches to assisting host country nationals and refugees in need.

While inclusion in the context of the 3RP has traditionally centred on refugees, it is now acknowledged as a cross-cutting issue that should be pursued for all displacement affected communities, including vulnerable host community members, in line with the Global Compact on Refugees and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

Social Economic Inclusion under the 3RP: Access to Services

Ensuring the inclusion of refugees into national systems requires supporting host governments to provide services and assistance to both refugees and host communities in an equitable manner, including through more predictable and equitable responsibility-sharing. This can be legally challenging and resource intensive, but when achieved, it can improve refugees and host communities' quality of life and sense of stability and promotes greater social cohesion. Refugees' needs include a supportive legal, policy, and administrative framework that protects rights and provides a range of socio-economic opportunities to build self-reliance in the short term, while enhancing the prospect of achieving durable solutions in the future. While the scale and scope of such opportunities are different in each of the 3RP countries, progress towards socio-economic inclusion has been made in some areas, while modest results are seen in other areas. Iraq, for example, has made great strides towards including Syrian refugees in education and health services.

Access to Livelihood and financial Inclusion

Inclusion also means removing barriers to refugees achieving stability and self-reliance, including by securing the right to work. Access to economic opportunities enhances refugee resilience and self-reliance, while also allowing them to contribute to the economy and host communities in a measurable way. For access to formal work and other aspects of life, access to financial services is vital.

E. Resettlement and Complementary Pathways

For the last years, Syrians have remained consistently the largest refugee population globally in need of resettlement. Yet, despite an increase in quotas for Syrians in 3RP countries in 2024, it still met less than 5% of the estimated needs. In early 2024, projections for 2025 saw Syrians once again the largest population in need of resettlement, with over 933,000 Syrian refugees projected to be in need of resettlement in 2025, an increase of around 180,000 individuals from 2024. However, by mid-November 2024, 2025 quotas estimations for Syrians in the 3RP countries were projected to be considerably less than 2024.

The events of late November and early December have created uncertainty and fluidity around the future resettlement needs of Syrian refugees. Even in the uncertainty and with the hope and possibility that the situation in Syria will stabilize and Syrian refugees will be able to voluntarily chose to return to Syria in safety and dignity, it remains critical to continue to advocate for predictable resettlement quotas for Syrian refugees. Resettlement will be a key protection and live-saving tool for some of those refugees unable to voluntarily return to Syria.

It was in the aftermath of the Syria emergency in which an approach to 'safe and legal pathways' under the complementary pathways umbrella emerged as essential and gained traction in MENA. The need of complementary pathways opportunities to third countries remain critical to ensure protection and solutions are available for Syrian refugees. Since then, a variety of pathway programmes to third countries, ranging from employment and education opportunities to family reunification, have been carried out in MENA to facilitate access to refugees.

Complementary Pathways remain a collaboration with different states, partners and other stakeholders - partnership engagement and the creation of coordination structures are therefore key to expand complementary pathways in the region.

The 3RP will continue to support refugees through ongoing third country solutions. In particular, UNHCR's Comprehensive Protection and Solutions Strategy will direct a focus on 1) safeguarding the resilience of resettlement programmes; 2) strengthening complementary pathways; and 3) contribute to advocacy efforts in receiving communities.

Annex II

Advocacy

About

The [independent evaluation of the Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan \(3RP\)](#), released in June 2022, shed light on areas of success and potential improvement. It highlighted the significance of unified advocacy efforts that are both holistic in its regional approach while being attuned to national sensitivities and requirements. Building on this foundation, the 3RP Advocacy Working Group (AWG) integrates local organisations into advocacy planning and execution, ensuring their perspectives and contributions are central to regional advocacy strategies. The subsequent activation of the time-bound 3RP Advocacy Taskforce marked a step towards achieving this unity and clarity of purpose in advocacy efforts. To continue the 3RP advocacy efforts, the 3RP Advocacy Working Group (AWG) was established in October 2023 to assume the advocacy responsibilities previously held by the taskforce. The AWG is an active technical working group under the Regional Technical Committee (RTC).

Advocacy in 2025 - Strategic Focus

The 3RP continues to play a vital role in ensuring sustained international attention on the Syria crisis, advocating for both immediate humanitarian needs and resilience-based development. The 3RP's advocacy approach for 2025 focuses on strengthening regional and national coherence, ensuring that the challenges faced by Syrian refugees and host communities remain at the forefront of global, regional, and national agendas.

Vision and Purpose

The 3RP advocacy efforts aim to support resource mobilization, including flexible funds given the volatile situation in the region, inform decision-making and inclusive policies, and sustain global commitment to the Syria crisis. The overarching vision is to ensure the ongoing needs of Syrian refugees and host communities are met through sustained donor support, while fostering resilience-building and socio-economic inclusion for a dignified future. The AWG's advocacy efforts will be guided by an advocacy plan, developed in consultation with UN agencies and CSOs as members of the AWG. These stakeholders play a pivotal role in shaping advocacy strategies, contributing data and analysis from country-level operations, and amplifying unified messages through their networks to ensure coherence and impact across regional and national levels.

Advocacy Key Messages

To support advocacy efforts, the AWG is regularly developing and publishing updated advocacy key messages. The most recent set of messages focuses on the protracted nature of the Syria crisis, the critical need for sustained funding, and the importance of socio-economic inclusion for refugees and host communities. These key messages are available for download on the [public 3RP website](#) and serve as a foundation for all advocacy-related actions, ensuring consistent and coherent communication across all 3RP partners.

Annex III

Options Paper

The Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region is in a complex crisis stage exacerbated by the protracted Syrian conflict, emerging crises, regional instability, economic downturns, and declining international funding. Hosting over five million Syrian refugees in countries such as Türkiye, Lebanon, Jordan, Iraq, and Egypt, the region struggles with immense pressure on national systems and public services with little to no perspective for durable solutions for the refugees. The 3RP was developed ten years ago as a comprehensive response to this crisis, integrating humanitarian and resilience components to support refugees and host communities.

In the course of the last four years, the scope of the 3RP has expanded as several additional crises have emerged in MENA, including the COVID-19 pandemic, the earthquakes in Türkiye and Syria, and the effects of the 2020 Beirut Port Blast. Recent conflicts in Sudan, Gaza and Lebanon have also impacted 3RP countries. In some countries, existing 3RP coordination systems were able to adapt to incorporate additional people in need, often coexisting with new humanitarian structures put in place to respond to emergencies. However, the growing humanitarian needs, donor fatigue, and overlap with frameworks like the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) have created an urgent need to reconfigure the 3RP mechanism. A reassessment of its structure is thus essential to ensure it remains effective in addressing the complex and evolving challenges in the region while better aligning with 3RP countries' needs. In this context, three possible scenarios for the future of the 3RP were developed in an Options Paper, which was part of the recommendations issued by the 3RP Independent evaluation in 2022.⁶¹

The first option looks at maintaining the current configuration of the 3RP, which relies on established regional and country-level coordination systems. While this approach would ensure continuity and leverage the 3RP's strong advocacy strategies and established partnerships, it risks becoming increasingly ineffective due to misalignment with the shifting dynamics of the crisis. The current framework may struggle to respond to new challenges, and the overlap with the UNSDCF raises questions about efficiency. The second option centers on tailoring the scope of the 3RP's regional mechanism to better align it with current country-specific realities. This approach emphasizes a lighter, more flexible coordination framework that focuses on streamlining reporting requirements to reduce administrative burden. By strengthening partnerships with development actors, this option promotes refugee inclusion in national systems. Tailoring strategies to the unique needs of each host country ensures that critical gaps are addressed more effectively while maintaining the regional coherence on key regional trends. Moreover, this approach fosters the integration of resilience initiatives with development goals without prematurely abandoning the critical regional crisis management response capacity.

The third option considers phasing out the 3RP and fully integrating its functions into the UNSDCF. While this option offers the potential for a unified development-oriented framework, it poses significant risks, including the loss of flexibility and effectiveness in managing crises. Additionally, host governments have expressed skepticism about this approach, fearing reduced focus on refugees and a potential rollback of international support. In some countries, the integration of the 3RP into the UNSDCF could compromise the ability to address ongoing

⁶¹ 3RP Evaluation Report – 3RP Syria Crisis

humanitarian needs while weakening the overall response to emergencies.

After extensive consultations, partners agreed that the second option, reducing and tailoring the 3RP's regional mechanism, is the most practical and strategic option for managing the evolving crisis. This approach ensures that the 3RP adapts to the shifting dynamics of the region while addressing resource constraints and enhancing its relevance. A streamlined and focused coordination framework would strengthen the 3RP's capacity to support host countries with targeted strategies, emphasizing humanitarian response and crisis management, refugee inclusion, resilience-building, and partnerships with development actors. This recommendation also highlights the need to enhance regional advocacy and communication strategies, particularly around durable solutions. The 3RP must continue to advocate for sustainable solutions that benefit both refugees and host communities while addressing bottlenecks that hinder progress. Tailored national frameworks would allow for a more responsive and efficient use of resources, ensuring that humanitarian and development needs are balanced effectively.

Option two preserves the critical crisis management capabilities of the 3RP while fostering stronger integration with development actors to build long-term solutions. By adopting a lighter regional mechanism, the 3RP can remain adaptable and responsive to new emergencies while positioning itself as a key player in resilience and socio-economic inclusion. This balanced approach ensures that the 3RP continues to serve as an indispensable tool for addressing the diverse and complex challenges facing refugees and host communities in the region. In the medium to long term, option two offers a pathway toward a more unified and sustainable framework while retaining the agility needed to respond to emerging crises.

Further Information

Information Products

Financial Dashboard




quarterly update

Durable Solutions Dashboard




monthly update

Strategic Directions Dashboard




quarterly update

2023 Annual Report




quarterly update

For further information and publications, visit <https://www.3rpsyriacrisis.org>



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