

# 2026 Regional Strategic Overview

Summary Document



## ABOUT THE 3RP

### The Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan



is a **strategic coordination, planning, advocacy, fundraising and programming platform** with around **200** humanitarian and development partners across four countries.



has **channeled over US\$ 27 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 **three standalone country chapters**, which align with existing government-led national response frameworks.



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



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

For additional information:



@3RPsyria

[www.3RPsyriacrisis.org](http://www.3RPsyriacrisis.org)

# Overview: 2026 Response

## Population Targeted in 2026



Country Breakdown	Türkiye	Lebanon	Jordan
Refugees, Asylum Seekers, and Stateless Persons	2,516,014	833,074	306,545
Host Community Members	711,350	684,670	383,032
Projected Returnees	300,000	200,000*	75,000**

\* **Lebanon, projected returnees:** The Government of Lebanon's aim is to witness some 400,000 Syrians return within the first six months, including those able to return spontaneously using their own resources; while sectors have budgeted to support returns for up to 200,000 individuals who will seek direct assistance to return in 2026.

\*\* **Jordan, projected returnees:** This figure reflects UNHCR-registered refugee returnees only and does not represent total anticipated return movements, which may include individuals not registered with UNHCR.

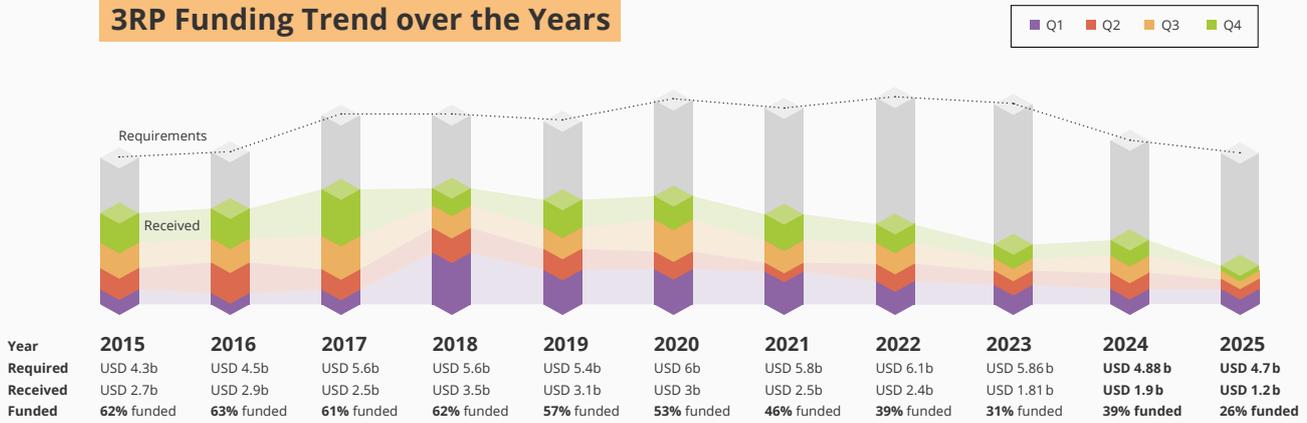
## Financial Requirements for 2026

**USD 2.74 billion** Total Required



# Financial Overview

## 3RP Funding Trend over the Years



## 2026 Financial Requirements

USD 2,742,082,440

Total Required

**Türkiye**  
USD  
470,977,441

**Lebanon**  
USD  
1,620,595,030

**Jordan**  
USD  
650,509,969

## 2026 3RP Sector Requirements



Please note that while some sectors (Protection, Education, Health) apply across all countries, other sectors are country-specific.

\* **Lebanon:** The Multi-Purpose Cash Assistance (MPCA) chapter in 2026 replaces the former Basic Assistance sector following their merger. The Cash Working Group (CWG) is responsible solely for coordinating MPCA and will therefore reflect only this component in the MPCA chapter. Sector-specific cash interventions (e.g., cash for rent under Shelter) are reflected under the relevant sector budgets.

\*\* **Return Preparedness** is listed as a separate sector for Jordan. For Lebanon and Türkiye, the amounts shown are symbolic and are already reflected under other sectors.

# Country Needs

## Türkiye

**Funding Required for 2026:**  
US\$ 470,977,441

- **Protection:** 2.37 million Syrian refugees remain under temporary protection. Persistent protection concerns include access to documentation, legal stay, mental health and psychosocial needs, and barriers to formal employment. Approximately 94% live in host communities, increasing pressure on municipal services.
- **Basic Needs and Poverty:** Inflation and cost-of-living pressures continue to erode purchasing power. Many refugee households rely on negative coping strategies to meet food, rent, and health expenses. Access to social protection and assistance remains critical for the most vulnerable.
- **Livelihoods and Economic Inclusion:** While Türkiye's growth remains comparatively resilient,

high inflation and labour market pressures constrain inclusion. Informal employment remains prevalent. Expanded access to decent work, MSME support, and skills certification is essential to promote self-reliance and reduce aid dependency.

- **Education and Youth:** With half the refugee population under 18, sustained investment in education and skills development is critical to prevent long-term marginalization and youth unemployment.
- **Return Preparedness:**
  - **Projected returns in 2026:** Up to 300,000
  - **Key interventions:** Voluntary return counselling, legal and documentation support, transportation assistance, protection monitoring, and coordination through national Durable Solutions structures.

## Lebanon

**Funding Required for 2026:**  
US\$ 1,620,595,030

- **Protection:** Lebanon hosts over 1.2 million Syrians, with the majority living in extreme poverty. Limited access to residency, documentation, and public services heightens protection risks, including child labour, early marriage, eviction, and movement restrictions.
- **Basic Needs and Food Security:** Lebanon's economic contraction (-7.5% in 2024) and continued instability have deepened poverty. Food insecurity remains acute, affecting both refugees and vulnerable Lebanese households. Cash assistance remains a lifeline amid widespread debt and inflation shocks.
- **Livelihoods and Economic Collapse:** High public debt (over 160% of GDP) and declining foreign investment severely limit recovery prospects.

Refugee employment remains largely informal and gender-unequal. Livelihoods support, SME revitalization, and private-sector engagement are essential to restore resilience.

- **Impact of Conflict and Infrastructure Damage:** Continued instability and destruction, particularly in southern areas, have damaged housing, public services, and education access, increasing humanitarian needs.
- **Return Preparedness:**
  - **Projected returns in 2026:** Up to 200,000 (with Government projections higher at 400,000 within the first six months)
  - **Key interventions:** Return counselling, cash grants, legal aid, documentation support, Go-and-See visits, transportation assistance, and protection monitoring.

## Jordan

**Funding Required for 2026:**  
US\$ 650,509,969

- **Protection:** Over 427,000 Syrian refugees remain in Jordan, the majority living in host communities. Substandard housing, informal rental arrangements, and documentation gaps increase vulnerability. Child labour and early marriage remain coping strategies among the poorest households.
- **Basic Needs and Poverty:** Refugee poverty remains significantly higher than national levels. Food insecurity has worsened due to reduced aid and cost-of-living pressures, forcing families to prioritize rent and food over healthcare and education.
- **Livelihoods and Labour Market Pressures:** Unemployment is projected at 16.4% in 2026,

with youth unemployment exceeding 39%. Refugees face barriers to formal employment following policy changes to work permit waivers, increasing reliance on informal labour.

- **Human Capital and Services:** Continued investment in education, vocational training, and social protection systems is necessary to prevent long-term dependency and social tension.
- **Return Preparedness:**
  - **Projected returns in 2026:** Up to 75,000 (registered returnees)
  - **Key interventions:** Voluntary return counselling, legal and civil documentation support, transportation assistance, and coordinated border management.