

This project is funded by The European Union



A project implemented by Particip Consortium



EU REGIONAL TRUST FUND IN RESPONSE TO THE SYRIAN CRISIS

10th Results Report Progress update





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The Trust Fund to date

As of September 2022, there are still 5.6 million Syrian refugees and 6.7 million internally displaced persons (IDPs) in the region as a consequence of the Syrian crisis.¹ In addition to the ongoing humanitarian emergencies linked to the Syrian war, Syria and its neighbouring countries are now facing the consequences of COVID-19, the imminent climate crisis as well as the side-effects of the war in Ukraine. The pandemic has exposed and amplified underlying inequities within and between countries in the region. The most vulnerable – Syrian refugees, internally displaced people (IDP), vulnerable host communities, women and girls - have been disproportionately affected by the crisis. The highest increase in poverty has been seen among Syrian refugees in Jordan, Lebanon and Iraq and from this group, women and youth. In the region, Lebanon is particularly

vulnerable, experiencing now a profound economic crisis, where food prices continue to rise and basic commodities, such as fuel and medicines are increasingly scarce, while employment and salaries are declining. Importing a high percentage of wheat and grains from Ukraine and Russia, Lebanon is facing further pressures on food prices.

As the EU's response to the Syrian crisis, the EU Regional Trust Fund - hereinafter the Trust Fund - has mobilised EUR 2.36 billion from 21 Member States, Turkey and the United Kingdom since 2014. EUR 2.38 billion have been adopted as Action Documents and 129 projects have been contracted - 114 projects in the field and 15 audit, monitoring, evaluation, communication and visibility projects.

The Trust Fund works with international organisations,

EU Member States Agencies and development banks, Non-Governmental Organisations, Partner Governments of Jordan and Serbia and International Financial Institutions. The Trust Fund has structured interventions in seven priority sectors i.e., Basic and Higher Education, Livelihoods, Health, WASH, Protection, Social Cohesion, and one cross-cutting sector on Advocacy and Development Alliances. These actions continue to be delivered in three focus countries: Lebanon, Jordan and Iraq. Turkey has also been the recipient of substantial funding from the Trust Fund, while others have been supported with a lower number of projects, such as the Western Balkans, Armenia, Egypt and Syria.

Since March 2020, the rapid EU response to the COVID-19 pandemic in the region has reached EUR 165.7 million,

including the Corona Package with EUR 54.7 million for Lebanon and Jordan. Apart from the Corona Package, the Trust Fund has actively supported the realignment of additional Health, Protection, Education, and Livelihoods projects to better respond to the emerging challenges amid the pandemic.

This progress report presents an overview of results by sectors and countries. Although the results presented have a focus on outputs -aligned with the Trust Fund Results Framework (*Annex 1*), it also incorporates an overview of incipient outcomes based on the Trust Fund Strategic Outcome Framework (*Annex 2*).

→ 1. <https://www.unhcr.org/uk/syria-emergency.html>

Methodological approach to assess results

The Trust Fund Results Framework, after its last revision aimed at improving the quality of information, now better differentiates access to services from awareness activities. The revised Results Framework contains now 37 Key Performance Indicators (KPIs)² broken down into three categories:

1. Access to services in the different sectors (Health, Education, Livelihoods, WASH, Protection and Social Cohesion);
2. Local capacity strengthening, which means training of educational, health, protection, social cohesion personnel in local, regional or national public entities and organisations and;
3. Local infrastructure improvements, such as schools, micro and small and medium enterprises (MSME), health facilities,

WASH infrastructure, asylum centres or community centres that are improved or newly built. The indicators, primarily output ones, are quantitative variables.

The fact base for this report are the Quarterly Information Notes (QINs) generated by the Trust Fund implementing partners with a cumulative approach that runs up to March 2022. As part of the COVID-19 specific results section, and in line with World Health Organisation (WHO) recommendations, three COVID-19 related indicators have been added: Two output ones - on personal protective equipment (PPE) and technical guidance - and one measuring impact, in terms of COVID-19 cases. Additionally, sixteen KPIs have been disaggregated by its COVID-19 dimension.

This Results Report assesses results from almost all projects funded by the Trust Fund – including 65 active interventions, and 40 completed ones (*Annex 3*) up to March 2022. Since December 2021, this report has incorporated 12 new projects in Basic Education (2), Higher Education (1), Health (2) on COVID-19 specifically (1), Livelihoods (4) and WASH (2), mainly in Lebanon and Jordan.

The aggregation strategy to calculate coverage of Trust Fund interventions does not add together all 37 KPIs to minimise double-counting i.e. a single activity is counted twice, once as an action in one sector (e.g. education) and then as an action in another (e.g. protection). However, it continues to remain challenging in some sectors, especially in Education, Health, Livelihoods and Social Cohesion (where awareness

and group sessions are involved, for example). Results are also presented in three abovementioned categories by sector and by country.

This progress update comes with a complementary outcome analysis based on the most recent and available Results Oriented Monitoring (ROM) assessments, narrative updates and evaluation reports. In addition, this analysis is fed by some outcome harvesting analysis recently piloted on a selection of projects.

This overview on outcomes is also presented by sector and, in line with the EUTF Strategic Outcomes Framework (*Annex 2*), it differentiates behavioural changes at the level of individual beneficiaries, local institutions and organisations, as well as national institutions (usually sector ministries).

→ 2. The EU Regional Trust Fund Results Framework 2021 can be also found at: https://ec.europa.eu/trustfund-syria-region/monitoring-evaluation_en

Findings: Global results

Overall progress - Target Category

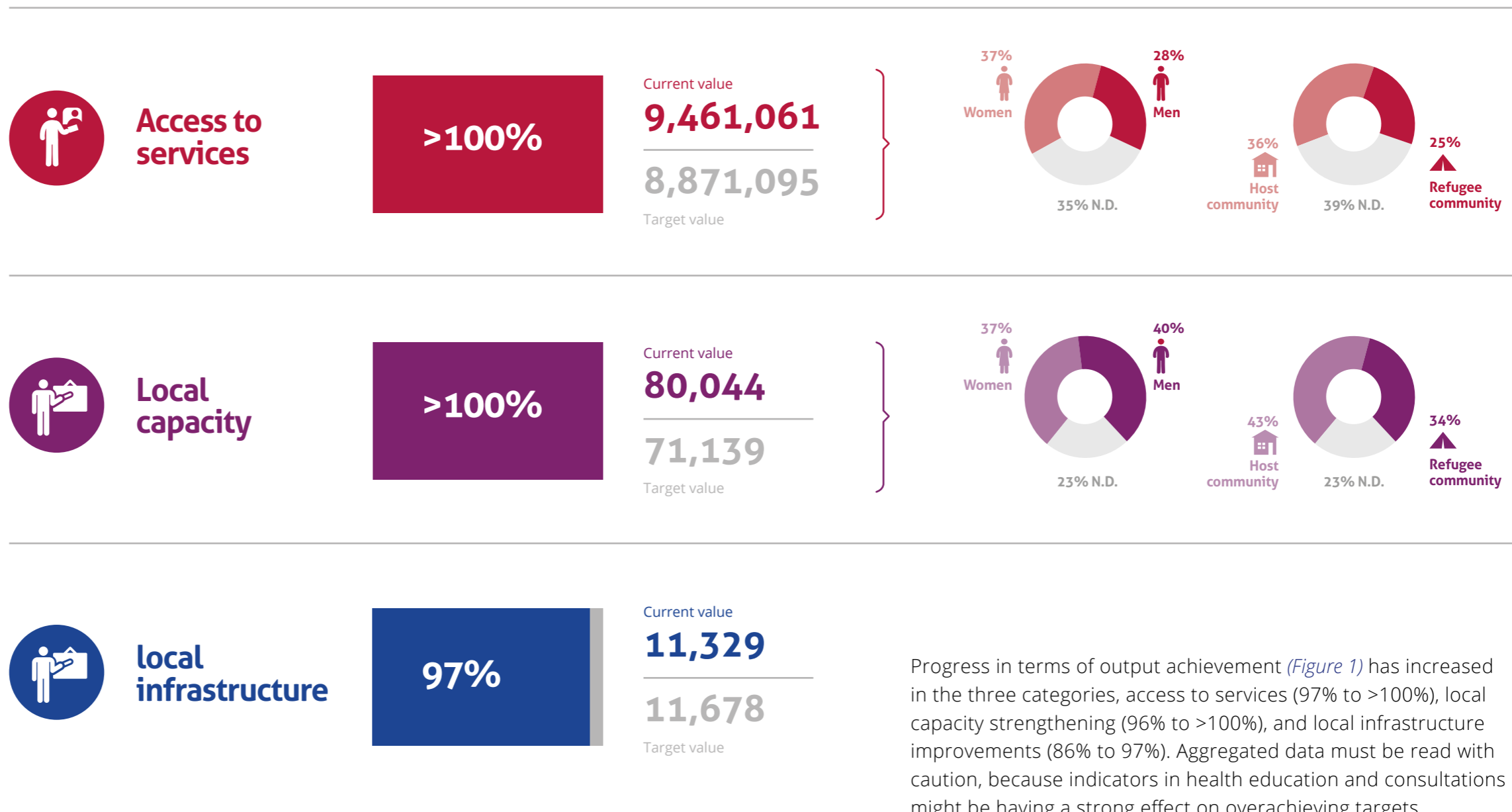
EU Regional Trust Fund in Response to the Syrian Crisis

Since its establishment, the Trust Fund has achieved the following results for refugees, host community members and IDPs:

It has facilitated access to various services for 9,461,061 individuals and 2,176,723 beneficiaries were reached through awareness-raising campaigns.

It has trained 80,044 people from these groups as part of the local capacities strengthening in various sectors.

It has upgraded, reconstructed and/or newly built 11,329 local facilities across all targeted countries.



Progress in terms of output achievement (Figure 1) has increased in the three categories, access to services (97% to >100%), local capacity strengthening (96% to >100%), and local infrastructure improvements (86% to 97%). Aggregated data must be read with caution, because indicators in health education and consultations might be having a strong effect on overachieving targets.

Figure 1: Overall progress of the Trust Fund (as of 31/03/2022)

Access to Services progress

EU Regional Trust Fund in Response to the Syrian Crisis

Access to services (individuals)

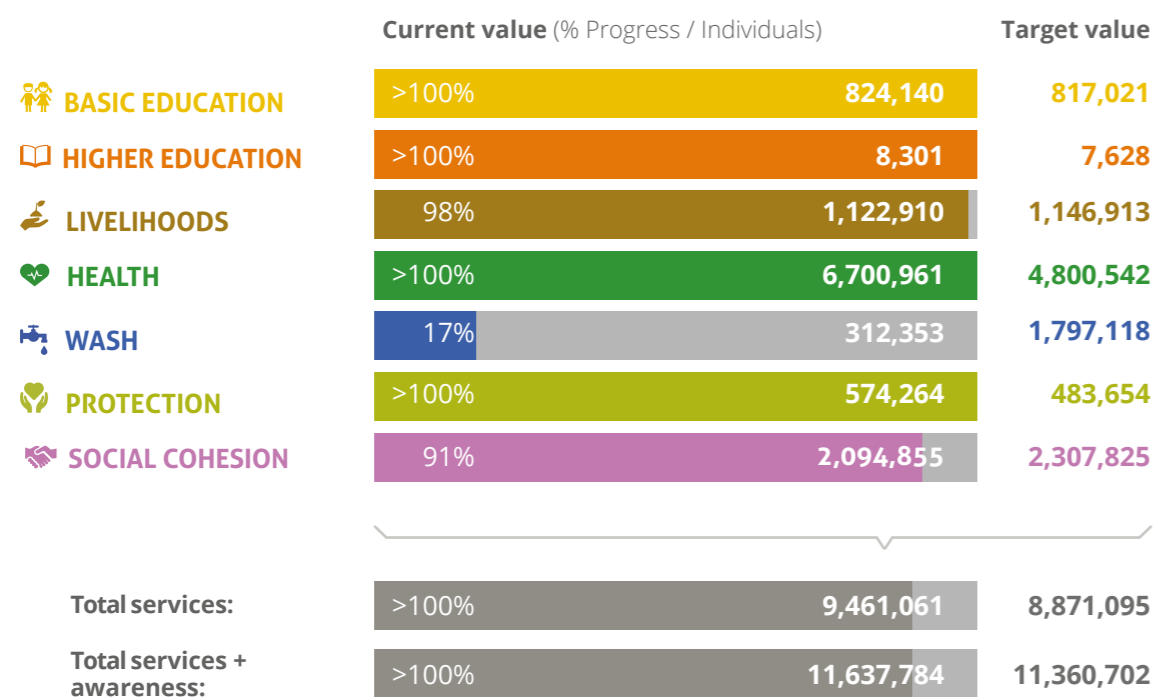


Figure 2: Trust Fund progress regarding access to services (by sector, as of 31/03/2022)

According to the **disaggregation criteria based on sex and community of origin** (refugees, host communities and IDPs), data show that, on average, more women continue to have greater access to Trust Fund supported services than men, and that the refugee community is accessing services to a larger extent than their host community peers.

In terms of strengthening local capacities, women and men are being trained with a similar reach. Host community members have more access to capacity building, since the great majority of people working in public services are from the host partner countries.

By sectors, in terms of access to services, all sectors except WASH, show full (Health, Protection, Basic and Higher Education) or almost full achievement (Livelihoods, Social Cohesion) of planned outputs. Access to safely managed water continues to report the slowest progress (Figure 2).

In terms of strengthening local capacities, the Health and Protection

sectors already outperform their targets, while Basic Education and Social Cohesion and displaying high levels of achievement. WASH shows a substantial improvement from previous reporting periods in terms of delivery of output (Figure 3).

Support to improving local infrastructure through the Trust Fund encompasses a wide range of actions. Good progress is evident

Local capacities progress

EU Regional Trust Fund in Response to the Syrian Crisis

Local Capacities (individuals)

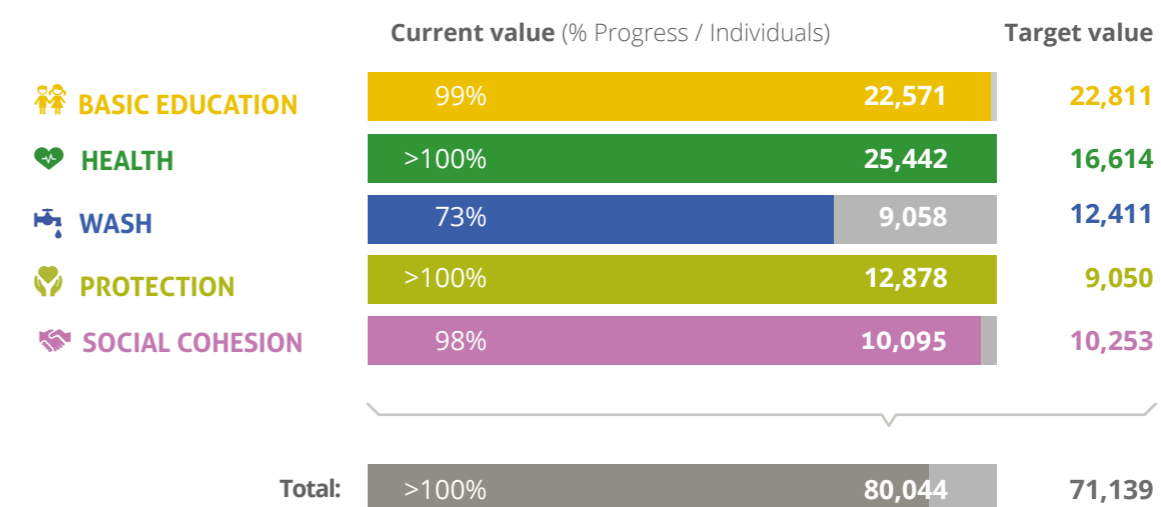


Figure 3: Trust Fund progress regarding local capacities (by sector, as of 31/03/2022)

Local Infrastructure progress

EU Regional Trust Fund in Response to the Syrian Crisis

Local Infrastructure (organisations/institutions/facilities)

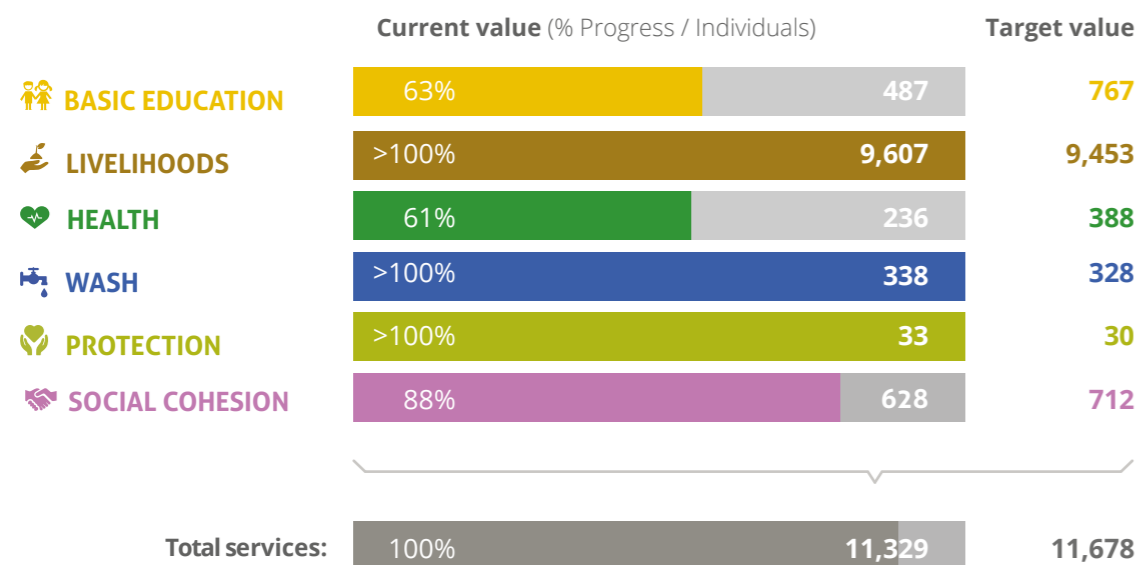


Figure 4: Trust Fund progress regarding local infrastructure (by sector, as of 31/03/2022)

during this period, thanks to the Livelihoods, Protection and WASH sectors. Planned local infrastructure improvements in WASH, upgrades of MSME and community centres have been fully achieved, while improvements in municipal infrastructures show good progress. Infrastructure improvements in educational and medical facilities, have been somewhat slower than

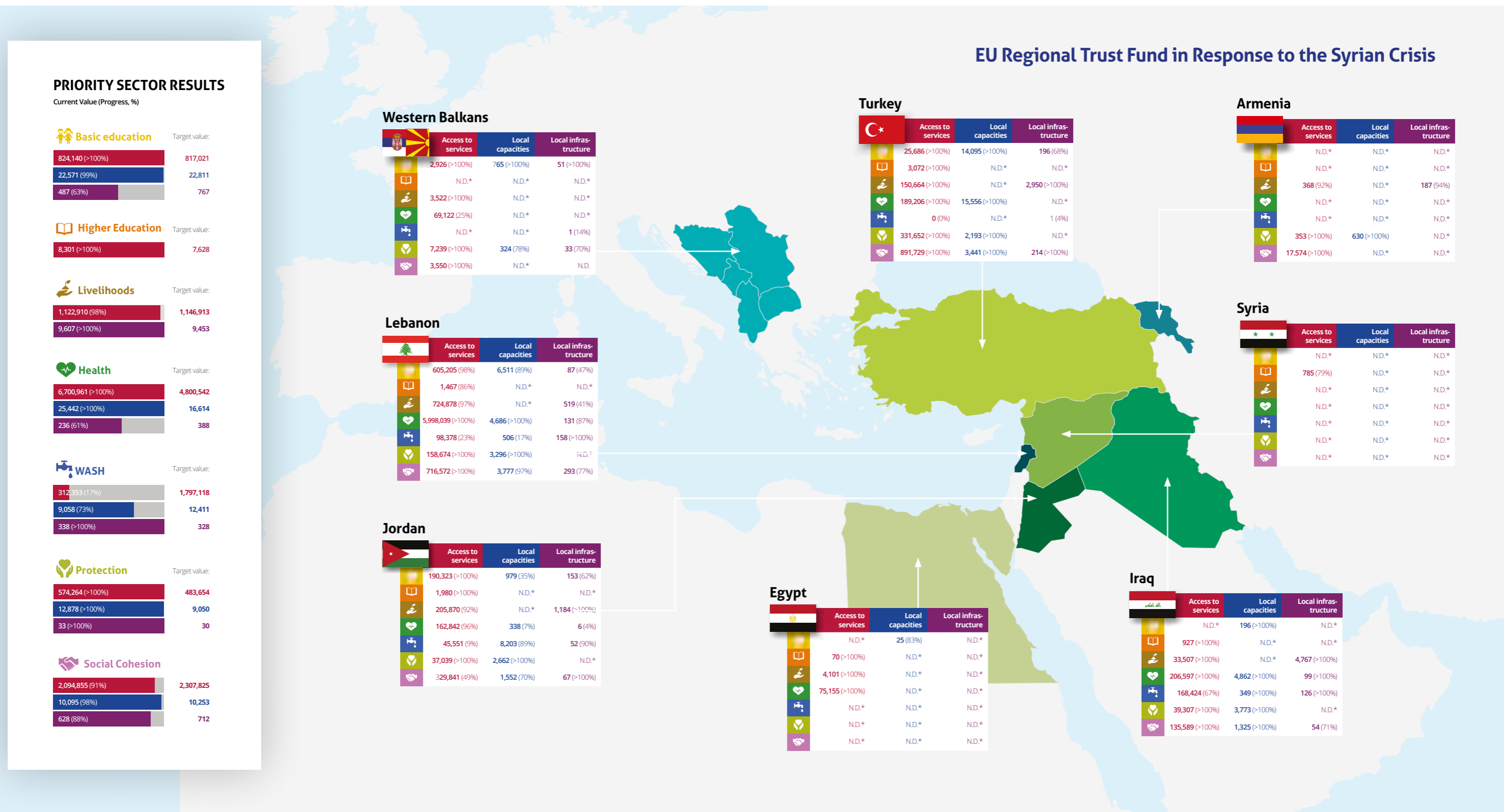
planned, but have still reached 60% of their targets (Figure 4).

Geographically, Lebanon continues to show higher output delivery in terms of access to services and has outperformed its planned targets. Iraq shows higher target achievements in local capacities' strengthening and local infrastructure improvements, also

overachieving quantitative targets. Lebanon, with new targets in infrastructure improvements, shows a slower path of progress. Jordan has improved its performance in terms of outputs across all three categories compared to the previous reporting period.

From the other countries covered by the Trust Fund, Turkey continues to perform well, having already achieved planned local capacity and infrastructure targets, and still displaying high target achievements in access to services.

The rest of the countries, in terms of access to services, Armenia and Egypt have already achieved planned targets and Syria had almost achieved its quantitative goals. The Western Balkans has by contrast delivered only one third of its health service targets. In local capacity and infrastructure strengthening, all these countries have almost achieved (Egypt) or overachieved their planned outputs (Western Balkans and Armenia). Figure 5 displays an overview of these results.





SECTOR BRIEFS

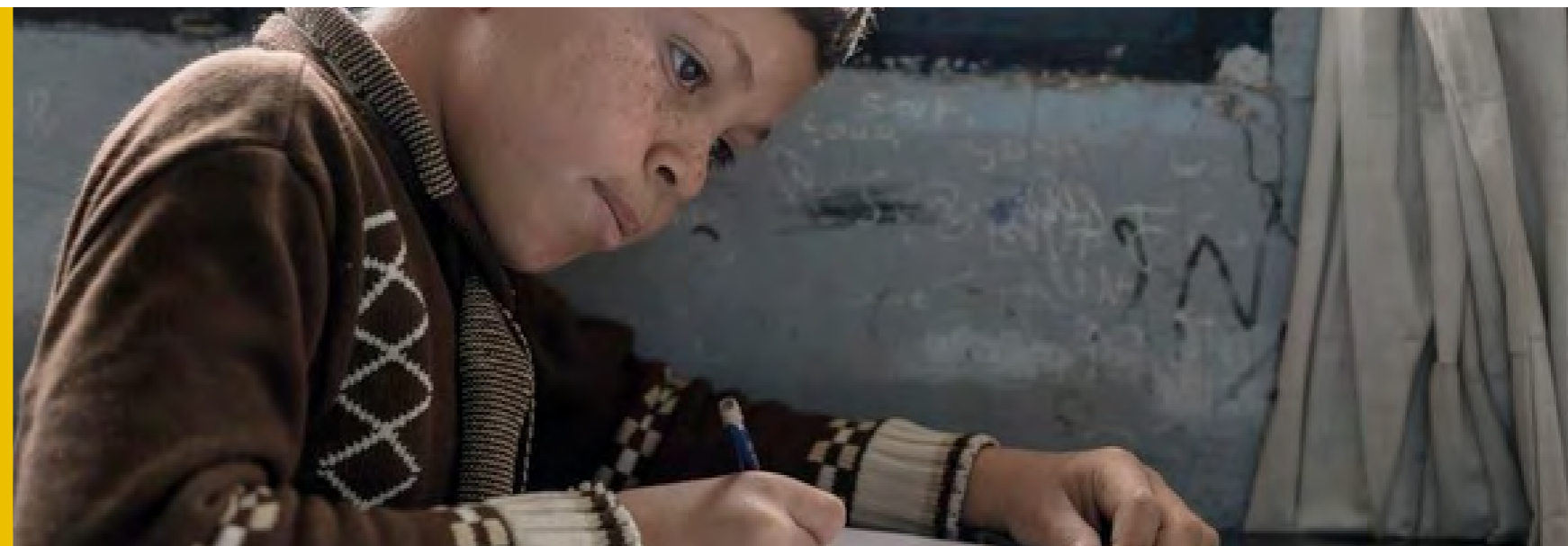


BASIC EDUCATION

The Trust Fund provides access for refugee, IDPs and host community children to formal education, non-formal education schemes, accelerated learning and catch-up classes, as well as remedial and homework support activities. Under this thematic priority, there are three areas of intervention, namely:

1. Access to quality basic education facilitated
2. Improved teaching capacities
3. Improved schools' infrastructure.

To date, the Trust Fund has supported **seventeen lead implementing partners and twenty-eight projects contributing to improve access to Education**, strengthen teaching and school capacities in partner countries, mainly in Lebanon and Jordan, but also in Iraq and Turkey, and to a lesser extent, in Western Balkans and Egypt. The main contributors to Basic Education indicators are UNICEF, UNRWA and AVSI, but others also include specific education components in their actions, such as KfW, GIZ, AICS, AFD, EFI, IOM, the Ministry of Education in Jordan, the Ministry of Labour, Employment, Veterans and Social Affairs from Serbia, CONCERN, World Vision and UNDP.



Progress towards **delivery of outputs** in the Basic Education sector has continued to improve during this reporting period.

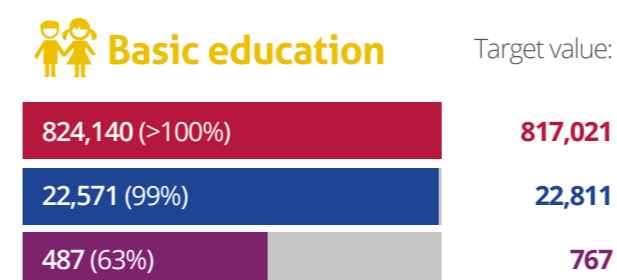
The targets on access to non-formal education programmes and on strengthening teaching capacities, are already met. On referrals to formal education, relative progress has

increased, and targets are almost achieved. The pace of progress in delivering local school facilities has been maintained despite higher targets due to two new education actions in Lebanon and Jordan. These new interventions have added new targets in to the area of formal education. Nevertheless, the target number of children whose education fees are subsidised has almost achieved according to the data reported in this period.

Based on the information available, girls, boys, and young women and men show similar levels of access to formal and non-formal education, as well as referrals to formal education. Although refugees are accessing formal and non-formal education to

PRIORITY SECTOR OUTPUTS

Current Value (Progress, %)



Basic Education - Disaggregated results

EU Regional Trust Fund in Response to the Syrian Crisis

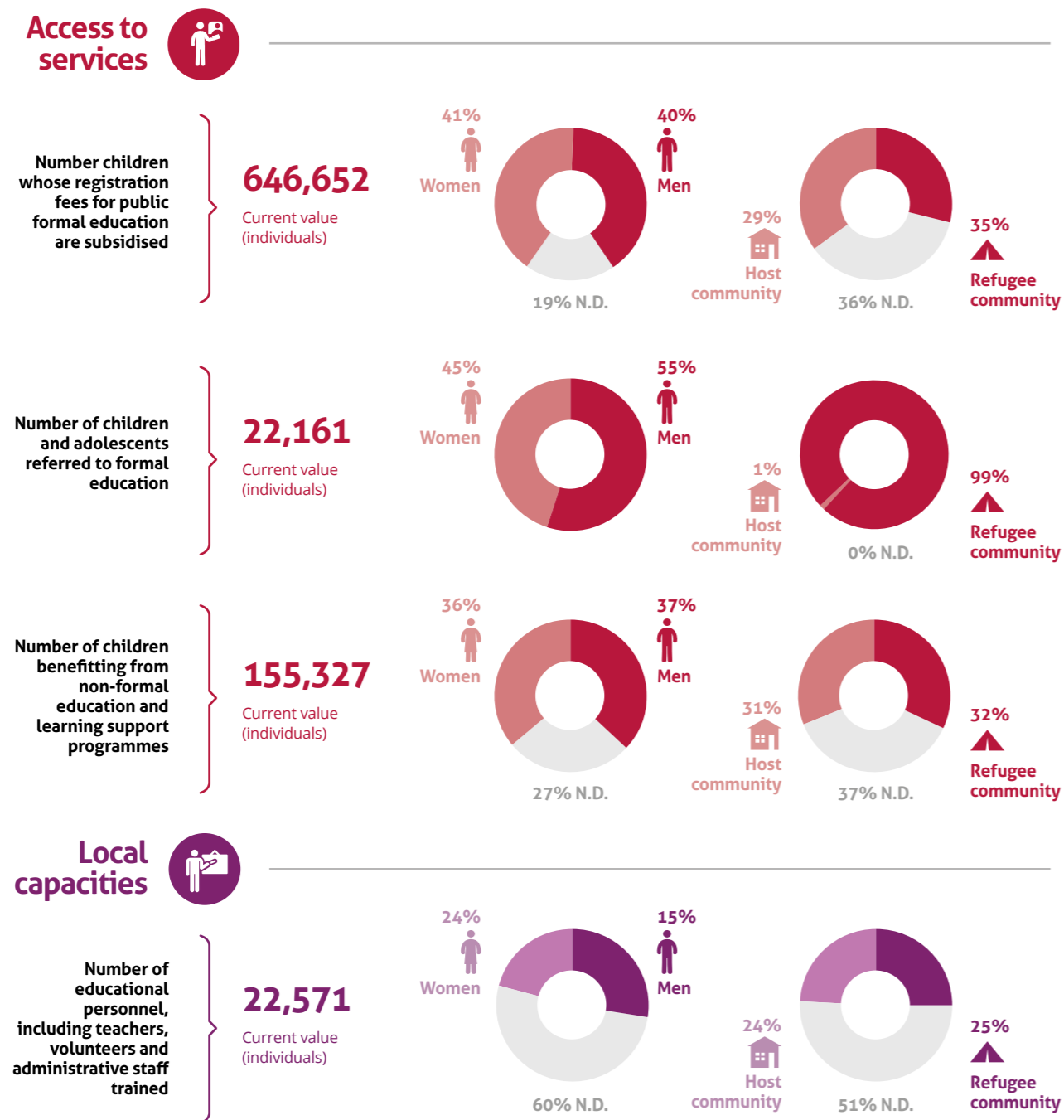


Figure 6: Trust Fund: Basic education results disaggregated by sex and community of origin (as of 31/03/2022)
*N.D.: Not disaggregated.

a slightly higher degree, the difference between them and host community pupils is not substantial. Considerably more men from refugee communities are getting referred to formal education.

Mostly women are being trained as teaching personnel, since they are more actively involved in the education sector. **During this period, new teaching assistants from refugee communities have been trained by the recently approved actions.** Now refugee and host community members are benefitting from this training to a similar extent. Further disaggregation by sex and community of origin is also needed here to improve the understanding of the Trust Fund effectiveness in this sector.

BASIC EDUCATION OUTCOMES IN LEBANON

The Trust Fund aims at achieving education outcomes at individual level, such as enrolment and attendance in local public schools. Both at local level at national level, the Trust Fund expects to strengthen capacities in local and national institutions and organisations, including schools and the sector Ministries (e.g., MEHE - Ministry of Education and Higher Education in Lebanon) in order to promote inclusive and quality education.

Recent results-oriented monitoring (ROM) and outcome harvesting reports

suggest that the continuous access to education provided by the Trust Fund implementing partners, such as UNICEF and AVSI, is directly contributing to satisfactory attendance rates in children in Lebanon, who otherwise would not be in school. Dropout rates in the second shift have also been maintained at planned targets. These assessments also noted that *'reliable source of stability in education, including structure around education, a safe space for learning and the regularity of school space, access to transport, school friends and a community supporting education, is positively related with integration of families and children, and at the end, their wellbeing'*.

As an outcome at policy and institutional level, the continuous support to education provided by the Trust Fund has created a place to talk about child protection, inclusive education, entirely out of school children, and structured non-formal education (NFE) allowing to 'bridge the gap and put children back to education'. This has also facilitated achievements beyond direct access to services, promoting discussions about the quality of education. Interventions in Lebanon have contributed to progress towards *'Child Protection policy for schools which has never happened before thanks to the Reaching All Children with Education (RACE I) programme'*. Through this support, 'MEHE has improved its ability to collect, analyse and present data' and 'it has undoubtedly



increased capacities for large scale interventions, which have not been there before' (ROM report, July 2021).

On NFE, in the summer of 2020, MEHE endorsed the Back to the Future (AVSI)-issued certificates of community-based early-childhood education (CB-ECE) completion, facilitating access to formal education to children through their enrolment in public schools.

BASIC EDUCATION OUTCOMES IN JORDAN

In Jordan, UNICEF and the Trust Fund are supporting vulnerable Syrians, DOM and host community school-aged children with the provision of **quality formal education services, learning opportunities, protection, engagement, other essential services through the Makani programme, and WASH services in schools in the Azraq and Za'atari refugee camps.**

Outcomes at individual level are being observed in terms of school enrolment, with achieved targets of 75% in year 1 and 73% in year 2. UNICEF has promoted the conditions for formal quality education to be delivered, improving infrastructure, which has included WASH services, electrification, and other maintenance works, as well as ensuring incentives for teachers and teaching assistants. Regarding the outcome on referrals to

formal education through the Makani programme, 82% of the planned target has been achieved to date. 99% of the children targeted are being reached with Makani learning and skills-based core services, which is according to plan. Warda is a 15-years old student, who had fallen behind quite far in her education. Thanks to the Makani centre, she got access to learning support in Arabic writing and reading and mathematics, and extracurricular services. She has now found enthusiasm that was lacking and inspiration. She confirms *"I didn't have any aspirations until I came to the Makani centre. The teachers have inspired me to become a teacher myself"* (Human story, UNICEF, March 22).

Outcomes at organisational level have not been explicitly formulated in the design of the actions. Nevertheless, UNICEF has supported the **national blended learning programme**, provided incentives to Syrian teachers, as well as mid-school vacation programme to ensure attendance and engagement during the COVID-19 pandemic. With these **opportunities of remote learning and improvements in learning environment**, although there are no measurements, it is expected to contribute to child labour and child marriage prevention in refugee camps. This action has not included any policy or regulatory level outcome.

HIGHER EDUCATION



The Trust Fund promotes access to Higher and Further Education for refugee, IDPs and host communities through scholarship programmes.

While the Trust Fund's initial actions were focused on access to those programmes, recent projects pursue a more holistic approach that includes not only scholarships, but also career guidance, psychosocial support and labour market-oriented activities.

To date, the Trust Fund has supported **ten actions and five lead implementing partners to improve access to higher and technical and vocational training education (TVET)**. The German Academic Exchange Service (DAAD), the German Jordanian University (GJU), SPARK, UNHCR Turkey and, more recently, GIZ- are contributing to provide access to scholarships for bachelors', masters' and vocational programmes in Turkey, Jordan, Lebanon, Iraq, Syria and, to a lesser extent, Egypt. DAAD in partnership with the Luminus Technical University College (LTUC), the Dutch Organization for Internationalization in Education (NUFFIC), and Campus France, GJU and SPARK, are now embarked in the second phase of their programmes

in Lebanon, Jordan and Iraq, respectively. The most recent actions, apart from scholarships, include psychosocial support (SPARK), labour market actions, e.g. training or access to jobs and internships (GJU, SPARK), entrepreneurship support (SPARK, GJU), promotion of networks among and within universities (DAAD, GJU, SPARK), national advocacy (DAAD), social cohesion activities (GJU), capacity building and infrastructure improvements at vocational training schools (GIZ).

Globally, for all Higher Education actions, the indicator on access indicates an increase during this period compared to the previous results report (June 2021), **reaching 8,301 students**. Targets have also slightly increased due to a new action in Turkey. In terms of students accessing scholarships, women represent 47% and Syrian refugees account for 65% of the total.

To date, 4,029 higher and vocational certificates have been awarded (67% of the planned target). Targets have been revised and adjusted by 3% due to dropouts. Women have graduated to a higher extent (53%) than men, and refugees more than host community members (70%).

PRIORITY SECTOR OUTPUTS

Current Value (Progress, %)



Higher Education - Disaggregated results

EU Regional Trust Fund in Response to the Syrian Crisis

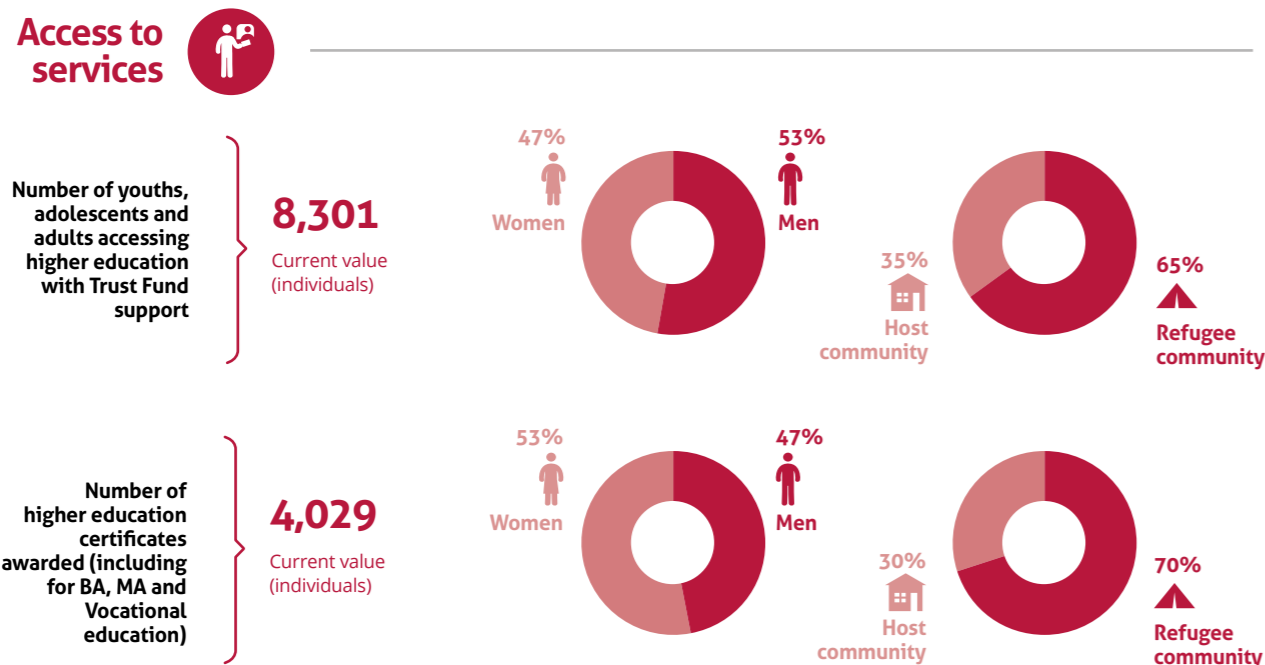


Figure 7: Trust Fund: Higher education results disaggregated by sex and community of origin (as of 31/03/2022) *N.D.: Not disaggregated.

HIGHER EDUCATION OUTCOMES IN JORDAN

Under GJU's lead in Jordan, the action 'EDU Syria III' introduced a new set of measures focusing on employability and entrepreneurship to promote higher enrolment of young refugees and host communities in Higher Education.

At individual level, the project is having a positive impact on scholarship holders. Focussing on 1,235 students with scholarships, training and entrepreneurship activities. **Students emphasised how it has changed their perceptions of future job opportunities and life chances in general.**

Positive learning outcomes can be already confirmed, while some effects are likely to be sustainable over time. Although it is probably too early to assess employability in general, **13 students have been employed as teachers through the Teacher Certificate Scholarship programme.** A recent ROM assessment underlines *'increased motivation and confidence to pursue academic degrees'*. Sajeda, who is 28 years old, has received a scholarship to do a master in geology at Yarmouk university and was able to spend one semester in Germany. She highlights *"it was a turning point in my life"*. It gave her motivation back, and now she hopes to get a scholarship for a PhD.

EDU-SYRIA graduates are also having an opportunity to become members of the regional Trust Fund alumni network, managed by HOPES, the DAAD project based in Beirut.

At institutional level, the project, well embedded into local structures and confirmed as a **priority action for the Ministry of Higher Education**, is forging a cooperation mechanism among the consortium partners. **The action has also established a new cooperation with the Jordanian business sector to improve employability of students creating new pathways for them.** The network among various universities and the support to the regional Alumni network coordinated by HOPES-LEB

might improve study and work pathways for students at a later stage. Nationally, the collaboration with the Ministry of Higher Education could strengthen national dialogue on university fees.

At the level of wider society, positive effects on social cohesion are also mentioned by the recent assessments, since the project *'helps Syrian refugees adapt to the Jordanian society by enabling them access to secondary and higher education opportunities'*.

HIGHER EDUCATION OUTCOMES IN LEBANON

DAAD is promoting the second phase of HOPES-LEB that awards university and short course scholarships, and also implements complementary activities such as academic counselling, access to internships and jobs and dialogue around the alumni network. As part of this action, a network of local institutions is supporting vulnerable Lebanese youth and refugees in Lebanon to alleviate bottlenecks related to access to further education, labour market opportunities and completion of higher education programmes. This has been particularly important in the current crisis that Lebanon is experiencing.

In general, although it is too early to assess employability, the projects



are already generating benefits at **individual level**. For example, the “Full-Stack Web Development Bootcamp” aims at training students in software engineering by developing their technical and interpersonal skills.

Louai, 25 years, Lebanon from Software Engineering (SE) Factory-Nawaya Network, highlights his experience:

“I was underperforming in my studies and up until that time, SE Factory had no idea about how my anxiety was affecting me, and that was when I decided that I had to inform them about my personal struggles with mental health. With the tireless support, acceptance and understanding of my instructor and the whole team, I found a safe heaven to fall back on within the SE Factory community. I felt a sense of belonging in a country where it’s hard for people who are different to fit in, which in turn restored my faith in the education sector. After graduation, I was interviewed by a multitude of SE Factory’s recruitment partners and I accepted a position at a FinTech company as a Full-Stack Engineer, where I maintain banks’ investment platforms, and where I am still employed today”.

HOPES in Lebanon is aiming at **strengthening the institutional context**, too. Although still in its early stages, the project is strengthening the regional Alumni network as a new organisation so that it can be part of the wider network that already exists. Additionally, a paper with policy

recommendations regarding higher education and refugee affairs should be developed with inputs from all stakeholders involved in the sector. generated in an event on *Creating Opportunities through learning – Higher Education in Emergencies*.

Although the current context poses additional challenges for students to graduate, the project continues to **promote national stakeholder dialogue on Higher Education** with UNHCR, governmental and non-governmental organizations and students, so that participatory recommendations can be developed for **wider policy advocacy**.

HIGHER EDUCATION OUTCOMES IN IRAQ

The SPARK intervention is now implementing the second phase of its scholarship programme, previously regional, now focussing directly on the Kurdistan region. Providing access to higher education, student services, psychosocial support and social cohesion activities for refugees, returnees and host community youth, the project also aims at improving employability and strengthening capacities of local institutions and partners. Although it is early to assess outcomes of the current action, the previous phase already threw light on

individual benefits. Seiran, for example, is a 20 years’ old young woman from Derik in Syria, living in Shaklawa, in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq, who after having dropped university back in Syria, was one of the first students receiving a scholarship from SPARK. Having continued her studies, she dreamed of obtaining a masters’ degree. She was also happy to start working and gain experience she can later use to help rebuild her country once conditions allow it.

One of the lessons from the previous phase is the importance of strengthening local institutions, including higher education ones and of supporting services, such as career guidance, psychosocial support and entrepreneurship training, to widen employability options of young people. SPARK has also signed five Memoranda of Understanding with three universities and two institutes (Salahaddin University, Ararat Institute and Noble Institute, Mosul University and Northern Technical University in Mosul), to provide capacity building, infrastructure improvements and technical assistance on how to build career development centres.



LIVELIHOODS

The Trust Fund strategically finances a wide range of actions that fall under the broad definition of Livelihoods and which encompass support measures for employability, vocational and entrepreneurial skills training programmes, cash assistance for refugees, IDPs and vulnerable host community members, as well as MSMEs.

To date, the Trust Fund has promoted numerous different livelihoods strategies, including training, job creation, cash for work (CfW), cash transfers and MSME support, through twenty actions and fifteen lead implementing partners.

In total, around **sixty multi-sector Trust Fund projects include Livelihoods as a key component** linked to Basic and Higher Education, WASH, Protection or Social Cohesion in Lebanon, Jordan, Turkey, Iraq and, to a lesser extent, Egypt, Western Balkans or Armenia. Partners, such as the French Agency for Development (AFD), the Austrian Red Cross (AutRC), Danish Refugee Council (DRC), Euromed Feminist Initiative (EFI), FAO, GIZ, UN Women, ILO, the ministry of Foreign Affairs (MoFA) of Denmark, Oxfam, Save the Children, TOBB, UNHCR, UNDP, UNESCO, UNRWA, VNG International and the World Food Programme (WFP) are implementing actions that promote access to more livelihoods opportunities.



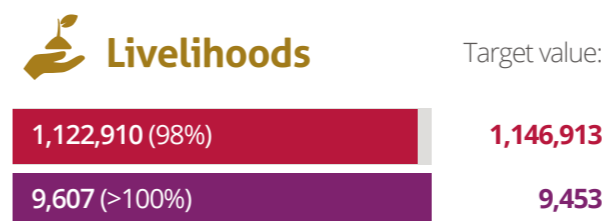
While most projects include employability-oriented training in various sectors, others emphasize cash for work components (e.g., AFD, DRC, GIZ, UN WOMEN), cash transfers (ILO-UNICEF, UNHCR, WFP), direct access to job opportunities (EFI, FAO, ILO, UNESCO, UN WOMEN, etc.) or MSME training and funding (AutRC, EFI, ILO, Oxfam, UNDP, MoFA).

At an individual level, **all projects aim at improving the economic situation of refugees, IDPs, and vulnerable host communities. Some also include institutional strengthening goals** (FAO, Oxfam, UNDP, etc.), **while few actions aim at legislative and policy changes** (Oxfam, ILO, UN WOMEN) to facilitate access to labour markets and related social security benefits.

During this reporting period, overall progress has continued to improve, and targets have increased for all analysed livelihoods' indicators. These include employability training (by 5%), cash assistance (by 80%) and MSME upgrades (19%). New, higher targets come from four new interventions with livelihood components, and

PRIORITY SECTOR OUTPUTS

Current Value (Progress, %)



Livelihoods - Disaggregated results

EU Regional Trust Fund in Response to the Syrian Crisis

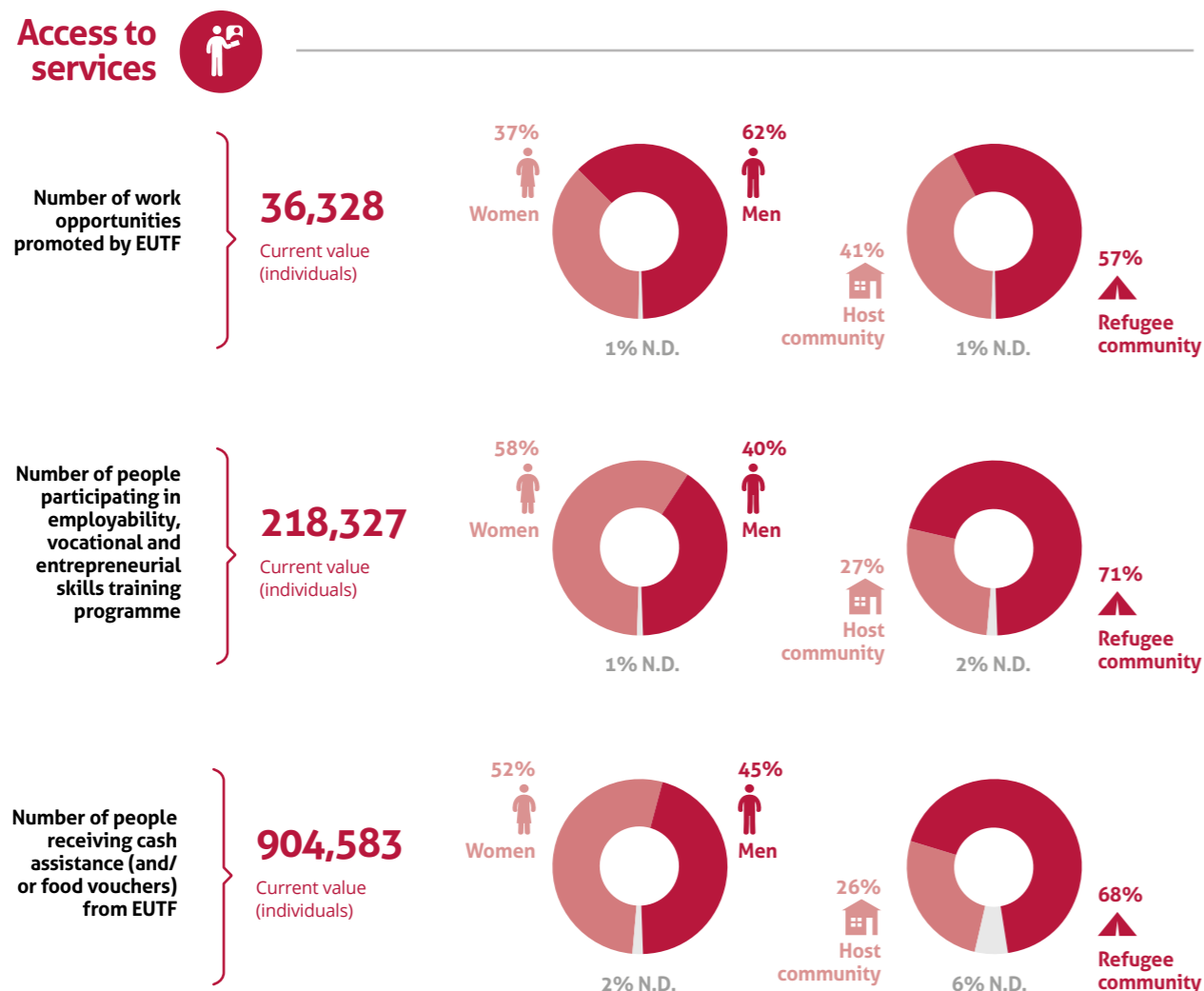


Figure 8: Trust Fund: Livelihoods results disaggregated by sex and community of origin (as of 31/03/2022) *N.D.: Not disaggregated.

additional beneficiaries in the framework of cash assistance in Lebanon, channelled through WFP.

Output delivery is almost accomplished for all Livelihood related indicators, namely for employability training (95%), MSME upgrades (>100%) and cash transfers (>100%).

Women have accessed employability training programmes and cash transfers to a larger extent than men, while refugees have received substantially more employability training and cash assistance support than host communities.

The performance of the KPI 'Number of work opportunities promoted' has improved in this reporting period, with the Trust Fund having supported **36,328 job opportunities** (37% of women, and 57% from refugee communities), being now at 60% of the planned targets, compared with 50% in the previous reporting period. This indicator includes people accessing cash for work programmes, rapid employment schemes, self-employment support, temporary and seasonal employment, jobs created through new business start-ups and access to other income generating activities. It also encompasses students employed after having received higher and vocational education with EUTF support.

LIVELIHOODS OUTCOMES IN JORDAN

A recent ROM mission of the Resilience and Social Cohesion Programme (RSCP), implemented by the Italian Agency for Development Cooperation (AICS) in Jordan, highlights some **evidence of outcomes at individual level**.

This project, seeking to improve the living conditions and create income generation opportunities by promoting infrastructure improvements for basic services, puts a strong focus on labour-intensive works and resilience of the most vulnerable populations in Jordan. Until the end of 2021, 832 individuals from refugee and host communities had benefitted from rapid employment schemes, earning an average of EUR 912 per month, or increasing their income by EUR 656 (for three months).

The overall target of 1,000 individuals reached as access to livelihood related services is likely to be achieved by the end of 2022. According to the ROM review, income generation will at least temporarily promote the local economy, with a positive effect on strengthening social cohesion. Interviewees welcomed the generation of this additional income which eased their difficult financial circumstances. In addition to this, improved public infrastructure, such as roads, pavements and sewage, will have positive effects on their living conditions.



In terms of **institutional improvements at local level, the project has promoted investment in four municipalities**, Al Wassatiya, Manisheyat Bani Hassan, Umm al Quttein and Al Sarhan. Those municipalities stressed the quality of the results achieved so far, in line with their urban development plans. **The prospective investments of USD 2,6 million in the urban infrastructure will benefit community infrastructure, such as roads, pavements, sewage, rain and flooding protection.** The additional provision of equipment, sterilisation material and capacity building activities has helped 19 municipalities and 3 joint council services to better respond to the COVID-19 pandemic.

At a **national, regulatory level**, although the project did not foresee any activities, the recent assessment highlighted that **the provision of work permits for Syrian remained an issue of concern and it continues to be administratively complex and time-consuming.**

LIVELIHOODS OUTCOMES IN LEBANON

At the level of individuals, the RSCP project in Lebanon has also improved income generating opportunities, which resulted into an increased monthly income of USD 240 (for three months),

despite the rapid depreciation of the Lebanese pound.

At the moment of the ROM assessment, **60 workers were employed in construction related works.** The difficult situation in the country makes it challenging to create employment beyond these **temporary opportunities.**

In terms of institutional strengthening, three unions of municipalities are benefitting from USD 3.1 millions of investment, of which 1.4 million has already been contracted in order to upgrade basic social infrastructure. Funding aims to improve: 1) municipal lighting with renewable energy in Upper West and Shahar; 2) water channels in Qartaba; and 3) the urban water system in Southern Beirut. This might contribute to better living conditions among the targeted communities. The project has not targeted legislative, policy or regulatory changes at national level.

LIVELIHOODS OUTCOMES IN IRAQ

The MASAR project in Iraq is improving livelihood opportunities at local level in the agricultural, waste collection, textile recycling, transport and WASH sectors.

Among individual beneficiaries, the

number of jobs for women and men created is currently 107, representing 61% of the planned target among host communities, refugees and IDPs. In Tilkeif, this has contributed to reconstruct the local market and strengthen local businesses working in waste recycling, especially textile and organic waste.

At local level, institutional support has been provided to the Directorate of Investment and the Shingal Organisation for Social Development, generating a sustainable waste recycling model that will continue to promote local economic development in the area.

Wider effects will depend on additional funding for the developed investment profiles in the Sheikhan and Amedi Districts. It is also expected that in addition to income-generating activities for individuals and the municipality, **the reconstructed market in Tilkeif could be used for community and family events, thus offering a wider community benefit to a population still recovering from the after-effects of conflict.**

Local authorities in Iraq have now strengthened spatial planning capacities, although there is still a legal vacuum and no prospects of a public administration reform in sight. **Local government (17 Directorates) have also improved coordination and**

cooperation in disaster preparedness. The infrastructure and technical improvements in the provision of local services in Ninewah and Sheikhan, such as transport (connection between Duhok City and Domiz refugee camp), solid waste treatment and management, water supply and sewage (Shev Baluka in Bebava, Kame villages and Batnaya), will also translate into better living conditions for the residing population. This has already allowed IDP families to return to their homes in Ninewah and benefitted host families, allowing them to stay in their villages (Sheikhan).

At regional level, the Directorate of Forecasting has now an early warning system for flood mitigation, while a Geographic Information System centre has been established thanks to the agreement between the Dohuk University and the Kurdistan Government. This could have positive effects, such as improved disaster management and flood prevention, among others so that resilience of these communities increases.

In Northern Iraq, the Mines Advisory Group (MAG) promoted **an integrated mine action to enhance resilience of conflict-affected communities.** Henna, a 28-year-old Yazidi-Kurdish woman, as the Head of a mine and explosive action team, said: *“our people are now going strong. They are more courageous. Especially women who accept to do such*



a risky, difficult job, all after the agony they went through.” Those communities, especially IDPs and returnees, have reported a wide range of different outcomes improving their living conditions at individual and community level. The most important one is that many **families have been able to return to their home villages with, for example, 580 families living now in Tulaband, while before the intervention there were only nine.** Many are now using land for agricultural purposes (Golal village, Sinjar district), to collect mushrooms (also in Golal village), for picnics (Hay Pir Zakar, Sinjar district) or to enjoy play areas (Zahra Khatoon village). In Golal, Hailaly and Tulaband village, **shepherds and farmers are using lands for livelihood purposes** and in Zahra Khatoon Kabeer, wheat and barley have been planted.

Other project beneficiaries have reported less accidents and increased use of the road to visit neighbours from Raska and Sikeni or to transport water from other places to cope with water scarcity (Hailaly village). In Golal and Tulaband villages, **two schools have opened** and children are returning back to it. In Tel Azer and Tulaband **NGOs are funding community projects on WASH, agriculture and electricity.** In addition, **public institutions are working on improving infrastructure. This includes the Ministry of**

Communications, which has built a communications tower in Tulaband. These effects on local investment will improve living conditions from local communities.

LIVELIHOOD OUTCOMES IN TURKEY

The FAO is supporting the socio-economic integration of and promoting livelihoods for Syrian refugees and host communities. **At individual level, more than 1,000 trainees have gained formal employment or secured seasonal jobs** mainly in the agriculture and related sectors, such as the agri-food industry. **Additionally, 1,400 seasonal jobs have been created for agricultural workers, with a focus on Syrians Under Temporary Protection (SuTP)** through the implementation of community-based integrated micro-catchment rehabilitation plans. **More than 400 jobs have been created in the agri-food sector in MSMEs and larger agro-industries.**

In a recent ROM review, beneficiaries stated that this opportunity represented *“a valuable source of temporary income”*. There are also indications, confirmed by employers, that participants in vocational training and CfW schemes are increasing skills. The evidence if training and access to CfW schemes is providing more

stable jobs is still mixed. **Although work permit exemptions have been issued as planned, the award of work permits needed for longer term jobs faces more challenges.** The ROM review also highlighted an example of a farmer, starting strawberry production after participating in a project-funded training, now employing other seasonal workers. The extent to which those effects are wider still needs to be assessed.

Beyond individual benefits, at **local level**, it is interesting to highlight the **support to women cooperatives in the agricultural and food processing sector.** Some of the trained women confirmed additional hours of work (e.g., in a bakery). If sustained, this also could increase incomes for cooperative members and employees. **The temporary subsidising of social security premiums has led to formalisation of jobs** and this, together with the **activities on work permits, has led to a dedicated service to issue them. If continued, this should be conducive to the integration of SuTPs and Turkish farmers into the formal labour market.**

In terms of institutional effects regionally and nationally, what needs to be underlined is how **project activities have been embedded into existing government**

structures. Farmers’ Field Schools (FFS), vocational training and CfW have been delivered by the Provincial Directory of Agriculture and Forestry (PDoAFs) of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry with FAO support, while grants were managed by the General Director of Agrarian Reform (DGAR) and certificates for vocational training and language courses were approved by the Ministry of National Education. **An agreement between the PDoAFs and the Turkish Employment Agency, IKSUR, has allowed the installation of provincial employment desks focussing on agriculture.** These institutional arrangements could contribute to strengthen institutional and human capacities among relevant government offices. However, it is still uncertain if the ten employment desks, which are dependent on further funding and on a renewed agreement between the PDoAFs and IKSUR, would lead to improved prospects of formal employment for Syrian refugees and host communities in the agricultural and food processing sector.



HEALTH



The Trust Fund supports access to primary health care, which includes consultations, vaccinations, emergency services and health education for refugees, IDPs and host communities. Interventions are tailored around three areas:

1. Improved access to medical care and health services
2. Strengthened human capacity to deliver primary and secondary health care services
3. Improved health infrastructure

To date, the Trust Fund has supported twenty-six actions and seventeen lead implementing partners, mainly in Lebanon, Jordan, Iraq and, to a lesser extent, Turkey, Western Balkans and Egypt.

The main contributors to health-related actions have been IMC, WHO, AISPO, YMCA, UNICEF, ACF, Lebanese Red Cross, UNOPS, and MEDAIR. Others, such as UNRWA or IOM, have also contributed to more specific components as part of wider actions. AECID and la Chaîne de l'Espoir are implementing the latest health actions approved by the Trust Fund. It is also important to highlight that **most of these actions have been crucial in delivering the Trust Fund's COVID-19 response.**

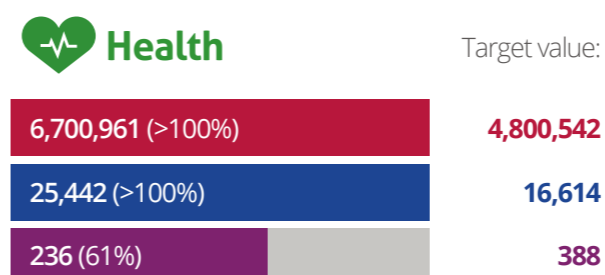
Progress continues to be satisfactory for health services regarding output delivery and has increased as compared to the previous reporting period. Targets for primary health consultations have been reviewed to reduce double counting, while the ones for health education have been maintained. In both cases, targets had

been achieved. **Meanwhile, targets for capacity building and infrastructure improvements have stabilised.** Although capacity building targets in the health sector have been achieved, improvements in health infrastructure show slower progress pace (60% of output achievement). This is due to recently approved actions increasing the target values as well as COVID-19 impact.

Looking at individual beneficiaries, **women are benefitting more from primary health consultations (32%) and are being reached by health education activities in proportionately greater numbers than men (21%).** There is still scope for improving health consultation data disaggregation by sex and community of origin.

PRIORITY SECTOR OUTPUTS

Current Value (Progress, %)



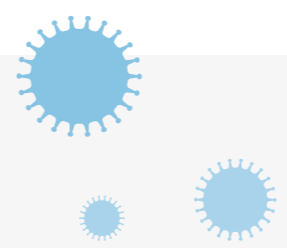


In terms of health staff training, men are accessing training to a greater extent than women (50% vs. 43%). Refugee communities are accessing more health care consultations (29%) and health education sessions (54%), compared to host communities (22% and 40%, respectively). **Health personnel in refugee communities are being trained to a larger extent compared to their peers among the host communities.**

COVID-19 SPECIFIC RESPONSE OF THE TRUST FUND

As part of the COVID-19 response, to date, the Trust Fund has supported twenty-nine actions of which half are Health and WASH interventions funded as part of the Corona-package.

The comprehensive response of the Trust Fund encompasses access to services, such as consultations, psychosocial support and medical supplies (e.g., COVID-19 vaccines, tests, and Personal Protective Equipment -PPE); *capacity building*, i.e., of training of health personnel, technical support to improve epidemiological surveillance, and *infrastructure refurbishment* -to help with isolation spaces, hospitalisations and WASH services. **Awareness campaigns have been part of this package, too.** Shna, a lady from Sulaimaniyah in the Kurdistan region highlighted the *Let's beat Corona* campaign: *"with UNDP's awareness campaign, people have become more committed to following health instructions while in the market."* The WHO is one of the main implementing partners leading the COVID-19 response of the Trust Fund in Jordan, which also includes strengthening of public health



surveillance. Elsewhere, there is a wide range of other organisations contributing to key functions, such as UNICEF, IMC, YMCA, Lebanese Red Cross and UNRWA in Lebanon; ACF, AISPO, UNDP and UN-Habitat in Iraq; UNDP and WHO in Turkey or EFI, UNICEF and AFD in Jordan.

During this reporting period, there is some **stabilisation of COVID-19 specific results across all sectors.**

The areas where indicators have increased refer to cash transfers, primary health consultations and distribution of PPE. Those targets have also been increased accordingly. Regarding the total of COVID-19 confirmed cases, Turkey shows 15 million, while Iraq, Jordan and Lebanon display 2.4, 1.7 and 1.1 million, respectively, according to the latest WHO data.

As in the previous reporting period, the large majority of services have been provided as primary health care-consultations in Lebanon, which mainly refer to people screened for COVID-19. Awareness campaigns on COVID-19 prevention, vaccination, hygiene, protection and education have reached

a substantial number of people mainly in Lebanon, followed by Jordan and Iraq. While PPE has been provided mostly in Lebanon, Jordan and Turkey, access to COVID-19 vaccines, support to the public health system and WASH related interventions (mainly in schools) have mostly benefitted Jordan to date. Psychosocial support services have been provided only in Lebanon.

In terms of local capacities' strengthening, the emphasis has been on training health personnel on COVID-19 guidance, mainly in Lebanon and Turkey. **Local infrastructure improvements have been mainly delivered in Lebanon as part of isolation and quarantine spaces** for hospitals and in the community.

From the disaggregated information available, **women have accessed COVID-19 related services substantially more than men, while many more refugees have benefitted from them.** Women have been also trained to a larger extent in Health, while refugees and host community members have participated in training to a similar extent.

Health - Disaggregated result

EU Regional Trust Fund in Response to the Syrian Crisis

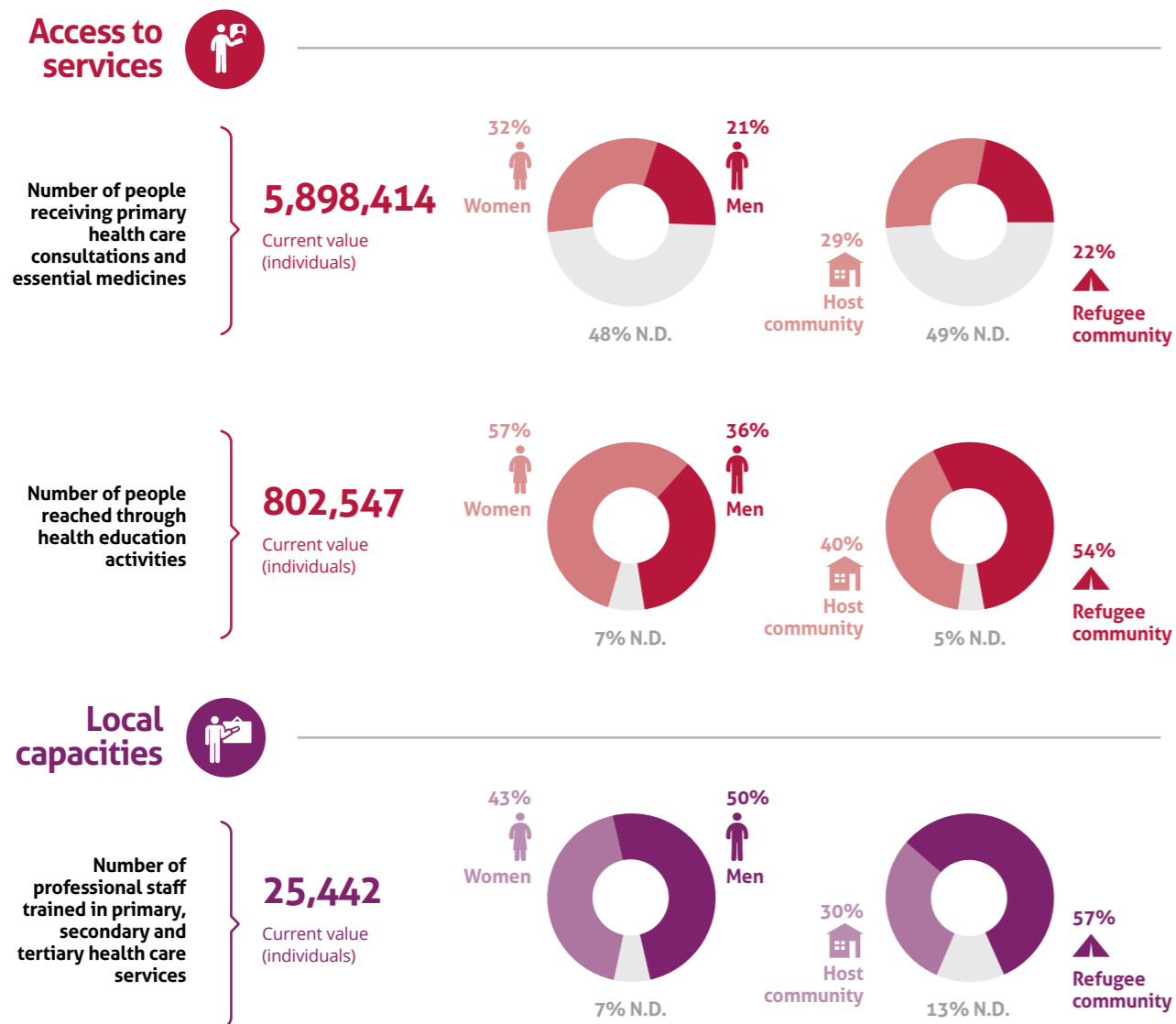


Figure 9: Trust Fund: Health results disaggregated by sex and community of origin (as of 31/03/2022). *N.D.: Not disaggregated.

ON HEALTH OUTCOMES IN LEBANON, JORDAN AND THE KURDISTAN REGION OF IRAQ

Recent ROM missions assessing REBAHS II -implemented by IMC in Lebanon-, the WHO Health programme in Jordan and the AISPO programme in Iraq, are throwing light on different types of health outcomes.

HEALTH OUTCOMES IN LEBANON

In Lebanon with IMC, **at individual level**, the action is improving access to primary health services for Syrian refugees and other vulnerable host communities, including those with disabilities. **More people are reporting improvements in their daily functioning, due to more access, increased affordability, higher quality of services** and more knowledge on mental health topics. As noted by one beneficiary interviewed: *"I come to this hospital because it's the cheapest and the best one. I wouldn't have been able to get medical treatment for my kids as my husband works on rare occasions and we can barely afford bread."*

Regarding local health institutions, primary health care centres (PHCC) show reinforced capacities to integrate and better manage mental health cases due to improved capacities of the staff to manage and

refer mental health cases and additional teams in the PHCC and as community health workers.

At national level, more concretely, the REBAHS model has been adopted following the Ministry of Public Health (MoPH)'s Long Term Primary Health Care Subsidisation Protocol (LPSP). LPSP aims to make a substantial contribution to the long-term development of primary health care, and, ultimately, universal health care. Despite the main challenge of ensuring sustainable funding for it, the model has proved to be *"a potentially viable primary health care model for the country to ensure affordable primary care services"* for all communities, including refugees.

HEALTH OUTCOMES IN JORDAN

In Jordan, the health action led by WHO, strongly focusses on vaccination, the COVID-19 response, the health system and its governance. **At individual level**, and partly because of this new rapidly gained experience in the procurement of COVID-19 vaccines through COVAX, **the routine vaccination campaign for children has been improved.**

At the level of primary health care level institutions, vaccine-preventable diseases and immunisation (VPI) activities, as well as surveillance have been also reinforced through the use of new



equipment in line with international standards (especially ultracold chain refrigerators and lab equipment). This and the increased mobility of public health teams is improving routine vaccination campaigns of local primary health centres.

National capacities to manage health accounts are being strengthened mainly with training to medical services, the Department of Statistics, the Ministry of Health (MoH) and the Jordanian Health Council (HHC). The procurement experience to respond to COVID-19, with ongoing WHO support, is also having positive effects on MoH, especially in a context with structural challenges in the sector.

HEALTH OUTCOMES IN IRAQ

In the Kurdistan region of Iraq, the work of AISPO with health authorities, hospitals and primary health care centres in the Duhok province has left a positive legacy in terms of improved health services for refugees, IDPs and host communities, with a special focus on mother and child health.

At individual level, more patients have access to improved services -measured in births, surgeries and referrals- at the Duhok Maternity and Paediatric Teaching Hospital, the Duhok Emergency and Trauma Hospital and Akre Emergency Hospital of Duhok. Maternal/child health and mental health services improved thanks to Trust Fund support in the network of primary health centres, too. *"We don't need to send people to other parts of the governorate where it takes two hours to refer critical cases. Everything can be performed in this building,"* says the hospital's director.

Health authorities report a reduction of morbidity after surgeries and reduction of neonatal mortality, too. Recent evidence highlights reduced new-born suffocation and improved detection, referrals and treatment of disability in children.

Regarding the **local health institutions (hospitals and primary health centres), these have strengthened their staff skills, for example, in terms**

of management, teamwork, collecting and using data, treating infection and detecting disability, and using new medical equipment. The quality of care and communication with patients has substantially improved, putting families at the centre of treatment. Nurses are now widely respected by doctors and other professionals. **Awareness on prevention of mothers' health has increased, too.** The capacities of Duhok governorate have been strengthened with trained staff, a PCR laboratory of the COVID-19 Hospital, and reinforced tracing of cases. This has improved the COVID-19 response.



WASH



The Trust Fund supports access to safely managed water through improved infrastructure, training and hygiene promotion sessions.

In this priority sector - which is strongly related to the wellbeing and health of the refugees, IDPs and host communities - the Trust Fund aims at:

1. Improving access to WASH services;
2. Strengthening local WASH capacities and
3. Improving WASH infrastructure.

The Trust Fund has supported **nineteen interventions and fifteen lead implementing partners, who are contributing to improve access and capacities to deliver safely managed water and wastewater infrastructure in Lebanon, Jordan, Iraq, Turkey and, to a lesser extent, the Western Balkans.** The main contributors to WASH related interventions have been ACTED, AFD, CISP, EIB, FAO, GIZ, GVC, Intersos, the Ministry of Labour, Employment, Veteran and Social Affairs from Serbia (MoLEVSA), NRC, UNDP, UN-Habitat, UNICEF, WAI and World Vision. During this period, **two actions** have started reporting, one in Jordan to improve the wastewater network in West Irbid and another to support water governance and public water and wastewater services in Lebanon with the lead of

EBRD and AFD, respectively. While some projects have a clear WASH focus, others are actions from different sectors (Livelihoods, Education) that include WASH components.

Progress in this sector globally has slightly increased for the reporting period specifically in the areas of training (73%) and infrastructure improvements (>100%).

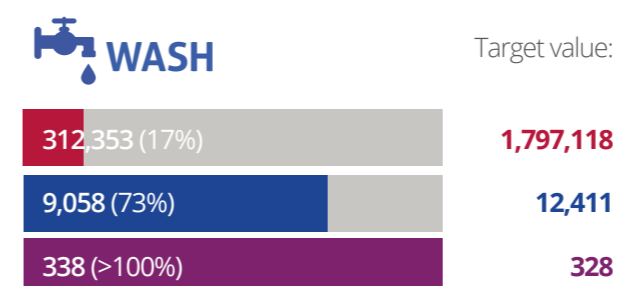
Compared to other sectors, WASH KPIs are progressing most slowly, i.e. access to safely managed water (17%) and metres of water and wastewater transmission and distribution lines constructed (23%). Targets have stabilised in training and infrastructure, while showing an increase of 9% in access to water.

Access to safely managed water and to WASH training has been equal in terms of sex disaggregation, while substantially more men have been trained on WASH related topics.

According to the data available - which could be improved - **host communities are getting more access to safely managed water**, while refugees are being reached with WASH related training to a larger extent.

PRIORITY SECTOR OUTPUTS

Current Value (Progress, %)



WASH - Disaggregated results

EU Regional Trust Fund in Response to the Syrian Crisis

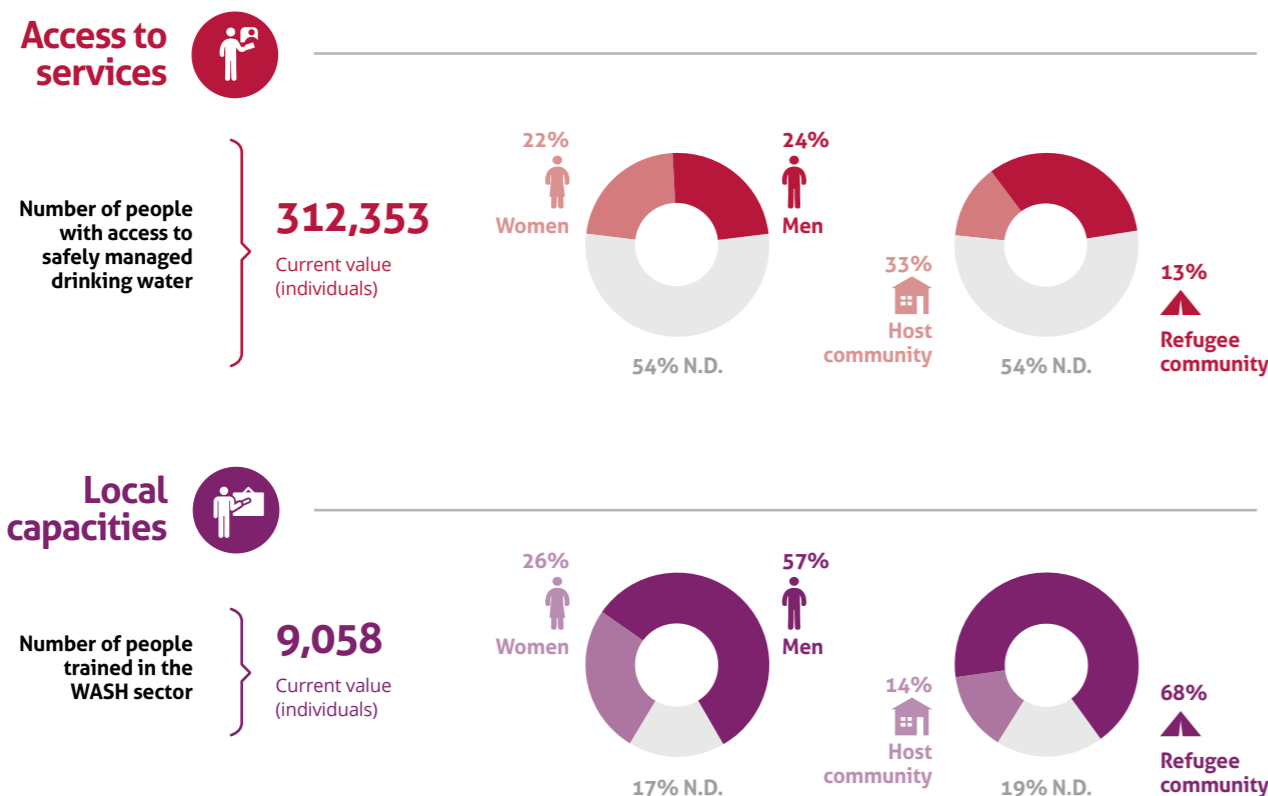


Figure 10: Trust Fund: WASH results disaggregated by sex and community of origin (as of 31/03/2022)
*N.D.: Not disaggregated.

WASH OUTCOMES IN LEBANON, JORDAN, IRAQ AND TURKEY

A recent sector WASH evaluation of Trust Fund supported projects has thrown light on outcomes, such as access to water and sanitation, WASH governance, responsiveness of WASH

institutions and engagement of local communities. Twenty-one WASH related interventions in various stages of implementation were assessed in Lebanon, Jordan, Iraq and Turkey.

The **EUTF-sector Evaluation** found that while *'improved access to water and*

sanitation will be likely achieved, improved resilience of government departments supported through capacity development remains challenged'. In most cases, those government departments have been challenged by the stop of recruitment of new personnel and investment in equipment for a long period of years, lack of investment in larger infrastructure and/or lack of consistent grid power for water pumping.

At individual level, the evaluation confirms that, despite delays, access to water and sanitation services be achieved as planned. The perception on affordability, however, faces some challenges.

In Lebanon, while in some actions (T04.27, T04.34, T04.121) households have reported reduced bills following the delivery of a WASH intervention, in other areas of the country, reduced expenditures per household and increased subscriptions will not be achieved (T04.98) or does not seem evident yet (T04.20). **The perception of the community on quality of service delivery is that it has improved after the upgrades in the services, especially when projects included infrastructure improvements.** Several interventions promote community engagement to improve WASH service delivery, through platforms (T04.272) and/or campaigns (T04.247, T04.20,

T04.136). Explicit improvements in the perception of the community on the responsiveness of WASH institutions to the community have been reported in Iraq (T04.121).

In terms of other individual effects, **access to jobs can be observed especially in Jordan**, through the GIZ-led action (T04.208), where refugees and host communities have found employment in the sector, gained work experience, and therefore, have reported improved self-esteem. Chaikha, mother of 5, from Syria, lives in Za'atari camp and has been working at the FAO's Material Recovery Facility. She stated: *"The job had a big impact on my life. [...] I was just sitting at home, I wasn't working. This job changed my whole life!"* The recent evaluation also highlighted that **in Iraq, interventions are having an impact in accommodating returnees.**

Regarding institutional outcomes at local level, some service improvements have been underlined by the recent assessment, such as **a hotline to report network issues, and a new utility performance management unit in the Water Authority Jordan (WAJ) or improved capacities and knowledge in some Water Establishments (WE) in Lebanon.** The Yarmouk Water Company in Jordan has now local teams to respond to leaks. WAJ in Jordan has introduced a board to improve the performance of



the Yarmouk Water company. Improved access to water has been delivered by some actions (T04.27, T04.121), with particular focus on vulnerable people (T04.132, T04.247) and in schools located in refugee camps (T04.172). Customer relationships have been improved after some of the actions in Lebanon (T04.20) and Jordan (T04.34).

WASH committees have been established with positive effects on community empowerment and increased accountability of the Water Directorates in Iraq (T04.121).

In Turkey, one of the main areas of support is in strengthening municipal capacities to deliver WASH services (T04.155). **New municipal wastewater and solid waste infrastructure in four Turkish municipalities has reduced recycling waste, organic waste and pollution of waterways, and therefore, greenhouse gas emissions (T04.76).**

The delivery of policy, institutional and regulatory outcomes at national level is not visible yet. **Sustainable national funding and water governance reforms continue to face structural challenges.** The national water reform in Lebanon, for example, needs to include all major stakeholders and the recognition of the key role of municipalities as WASH service providers, and this takes time to achieve. Some steps are being reported nationally, for example, in Iraq, the Department

of Water has improved some decision-making instruments, such as community engagement tools or Geographical Information Systems (GIS) centres. In Jordan, the Ministry of Water (MoWI) is preparing a financial sustainability road map for the WASH investments. National conferences (T04.20), the Lebanon Water Forum (T04.98), a WASH platform, also in Lebanon (T04.272) or the engagement of the Ministry of Water (Iraq) with the project, are all attempts to contribute to improved dialogue and sector coordination, as well as promote reform measures in the water sector. **Institutional elements (staff recruitment, administrative delays, lack of funding), socio-economic factors (currency devaluation, COVID-19, fuel and electricity scarcity) in the region, drought, water scarcity (Jordan) or political crisis (Lebanon) limit further outcomes.**



PROTECTION



In Protection, the Trust Fund promotes social services for children, women and adults, such as Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS), gender-based violence related (GBV) services and child protection services to asylum seekers. Moreover, the Trust Fund funds a mine clearance action, implemented by MAG in Iraq.

This thematic sector aims at:

1. Improving access to psycho-social support services (and safe land);
2. Strengthening capacities to provide children, women and adult protection services and
3. Improving infrastructure for refugees, migrants and IDPs, such as asylum centres.

The Trust Fund has supported thirty actions in various sectors that have informed the selected protection-related indicators, through the work of twenty lead implementing partners, such as ACF, AFD, ASAM, AVSI, Austrian Red Cross (AURC), Danish Red Cross (DRC), EFI, GJU, GIZ, the Italian Agency for International Cooperation (AICS), IOM, MAG, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Denmark, MoLEVSA, Medair, SPARK, UNICEF, UNRWA, UN Women, WHO and World Vision.

The newest actions continue to be the ones approved during the last reporting period, one on strengthening social services for

women and children -implemented by the Italian Agency for International Cooperation and the one on livelihoods strategies for women, led by UN-Women. The main focus in this sector remains as improved access, capacities and governance of social services in Jordan and Lebanon.

Planned targets that remained stable regarding access to psychosocial support and GVB services have been achieved. **Progress in strengthening local capacities has continued to improve, and despite a slight increase in targets, interventions display a high degree of effectiveness during this period.** Improvements in asylum facilities have been accomplished after targets have been reviewed and adjusted.

Overall, women continue to access psychosocial support and GBV related services to a larger extent. Refugee communities are largely accessing more psychosocial support, while there is not a significant difference regarding GBV services access by community of origin. Capacity building on child protection and GBV has reached more women, largely from host communities.

PRIORITY SECTOR OUTPUTS

Current Value (Progress, %)



Target value:

Protection - Disaggregated results

EU Regional Trust Fund in Response to the Syrian Crisis

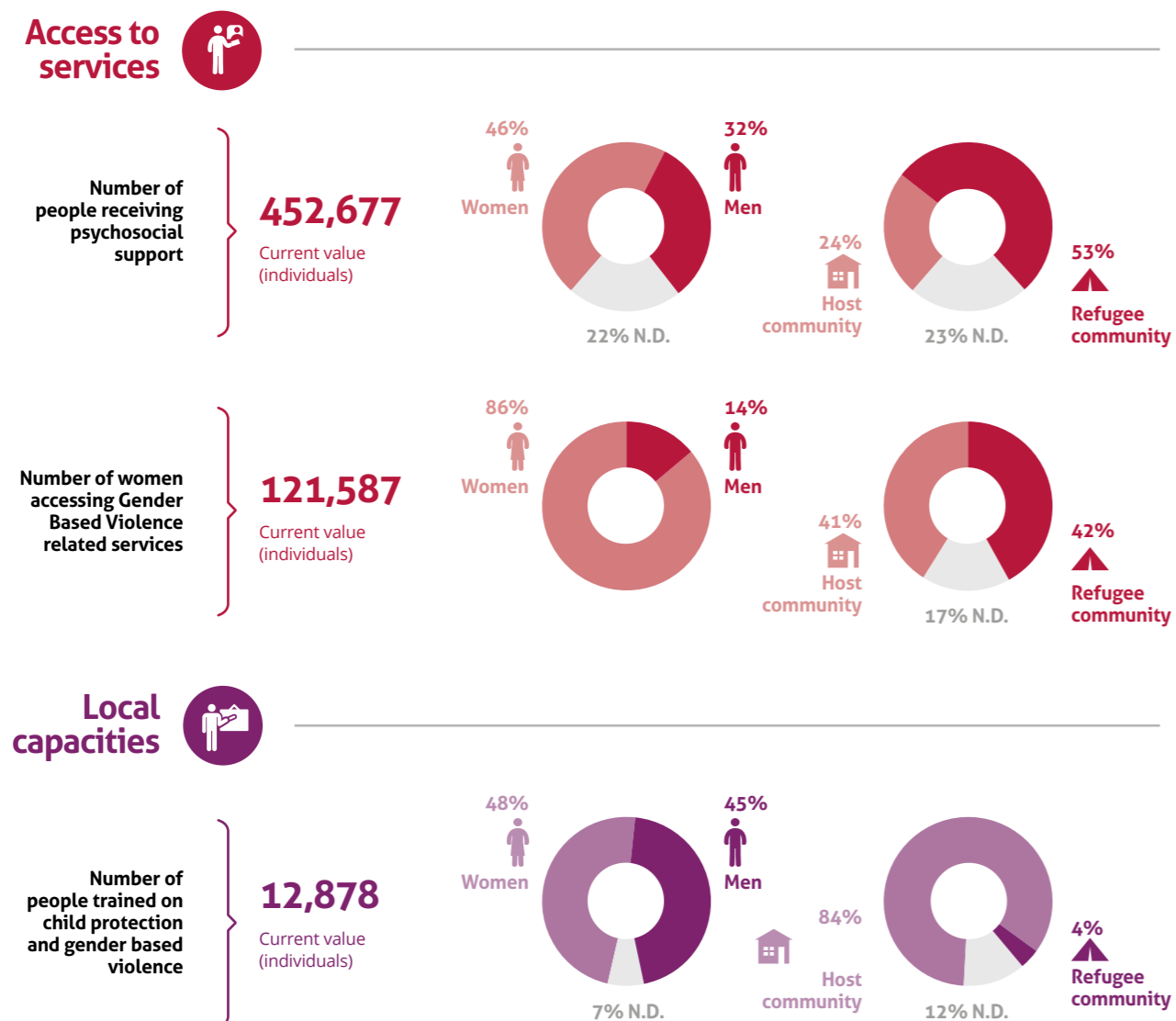


Figure 11: Trust Fund: Protection related results disaggregated by sex and community of origin (as of 31/03/2022) *N.D.: Not disaggregated.

PROTECTION OUTCOMES IN LEBANON

The continuing deterioration of living conditions in Lebanon has further underlined the relevance of protection-related interventions. Outcomes continue to be incipient in a challenging social, economic and political context. Currently, UNICEF and the Italian Agency of International Cooperation (AICS) are both active in Lebanon with Trust Fund support. While UNICEF aims at strengthening Lebanon's child protection and GVB system, primarily through the action by the Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA), AICS focuses more on social services provision to Lebanese and Syrian refugee communities through the Social Development Centres (SDCs). Both projects include institutional capacity strengthening.

As in the previous period, the child protection and GBV project run by UNICEF in Lebanon has reported again during this period, that the perception of women and girls, who feel more empowered after accessing GBV services or so called, safe space services, has passed its planned target value of 80% with 86%. **Children also reported an increase in their psychosocial wellbeing as a result of benefitting from psychosocial support activities (86% of 60% planned target), case management support and other specialised services.**

At institutional level, **80% of officers across organisations, including SDCs, trained in QUDWA, Lebanon's first national Social and Behavioural Change and Communication (SBCC) plan for the protection of women and children, report increased skills to implement the plan.** SBCC's main goals include *1. implementation of the prevention strategy, 2. influence of the narrative on violence against children and women, and 3. mobilisation of community networks to lead on change for children and women.*

Feeling empowered by the caregivers toolbox developed under QUDWA to promote positive parenting practices and inspire caregivers to lead on change for children in their environments, Najwa reflects that *"I have the confidence to explain this to parents and encourage them to support their child."*

Additionally, **case management services have been provided by MoSA** in areas around 60 SDCs and GBV Safe Spaces for Women and Girls have continued to operate in 11 SDCs.

Nationally, progress has been less positive: MoSA has not been able to recruit additional technical staff to strengthen their institutional capacities on child protection and GBV. Tools have been unified by UNICEF supported coaches to improve case management, but these remain to be endorsed.



Some milestones have been reported on children care reform. Firstly, a **draft research paper** has been recently finalised on children in protection.

A guidance on family preservation has been also elaborated, and **the case management guidance on alternative care placement** was revised in a participatory way with social workers.

This is expected to strengthen the Family Based Care and provision of family/community based alternative care options. MoSA's Strategic Plan on the protection of women and children continues to be implemented.

The Action 'Integrated Social Services Provision to Lebanese and Syrian Refugee Communities in Lebanon (ISOSEP)' is facing delays and its implementation is still at the beginning. The action has delivered preparatory activities to produce later outputs to be used by the SDCs at institutional level. An initial assessment about needs on the infrastructure and capacity building of 25 SDCs has been concluded. 10 SDCs will benefit from infrastructure improvements. Terms of reference are still being prepared. The second output, an assessment of the MoSA server, has been conducted by an independent expert supported by the MoSA and SDC IT team. **The e-networking system, divided into two platforms, one social and one medical, is developed and now ready for installation. This will**

strengthen the Social Information System in the country, improving the management of social services at national level, and their local provision. It is still early to assess further outcomes, not only due to the delays, but because of the structural situation affecting the basic operation of all public services in Lebanon, such as lack of electricity, increasing fuel costs, deterioration of salaries and lack of personnel in the SDCs. In addition, some impediments to import goods that are needed to do infrastructure improvements is also a challenge. It is too early to report any outcomes.

An effort of institutional networking is now needed to improve collaboration among all organisations supporting SDCs and the delivery of social services to cope with the deteriorating living conditions. In line with this, the recent ROM assessment recommends increasing coordination with UNICEF, Expertise France and other NGOs. While those organisations focus on child protection, GBV services and psychosocial support, ISOSEP has a more holistic approach of creating models of service provision. Their coordination would improve synergies at systems level.

PROTECTION OUTCOMES IN JORDAN

UNHCR is currently providing social protection assistance to refugees in Jordan. Through cash transfers, **UNHCR has reached 115,569 people, slightly below the target of 129,000 on a monthly basis with multi-purpose grants.**

The recent ROM report reveals that because these multi-purpose cash grants only cover 75% of the survival minimum expenditure basket excluding food, only half of them report they are able to meet basic needs. The programme is therefore collaborating with the World Food Programme to cover the food component. **Individual benefits, apart from covering some living costs, are not reported yet.**

The other expected outcome that refugees are referred to the labour market through referrals has not emerged yet. Although criteria for graduation from the cash transfer system have been validated, the system to refer refugees, which includes a technical committee to a functioning graduation system, is not operational at this stage. **Some structural factors, such as limited access to work permits by refugees and the economic crisis, potentially endanger access to sustainable livelihoods for individuals.** Therefore, the last ROM assessment

recommends widening the strategy with national stakeholders to ensure financial sustainability, and a closer follow-up of the referrals to ILO and UNICEF to identify potential effects.



SOCIAL COHESION



The Trust Fund supports activities that promote Social Cohesion, such as peacebuilding activities, peer-to-peer information, outreach, information campaigns, and awareness sessions on various topics such as hygiene, environment, and protection.

Social Cohesion and Protection strategically aim at improving the wellbeing of Syrian and host community children, women and adults, with an emphasis on:

1. Access to social cohesion activities;
2. Strengthened local capacities to provide those activities and services and
3. Improved, refurbished or upgraded infrastructure to deliver those activities.

The Trust Fund has supported **sixty-four actions to date across sectors informing Social Cohesion indicators through a wide number of lead implementing partners**, such as: ASAM, AFD, AISPO, ASAM, ARC, AVSI, DAAD, DRC, EFI, GIZ, GJU, GVC, ILO, Medair, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Denmark (MoFA), the Italian Cooperation, Oxfam, UNDP, UNICEF, UNRWA, UN Women, VNG International, WHO, WFP and World Vision.

Currently, one action implemented by MoFA in Lebanon, Jordan and Iraq has Social Cohesion as explicit main goal, while examples of recent actions include: training of people in Social Cohesion along the strengthening of social protection

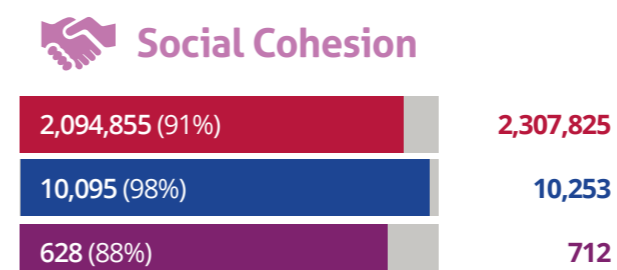
(UNICEF Lebanon); awareness sessions on employment rights and inclusive learning, with Save the Children, on decent work, with DRC; or on women economic empowerment, with EFI. In this sector, municipalities play an essential role, as well as civil society and social organisations. Therefore, a high number of actions include strengthening of municipal services and infrastructure, capacity building and

awareness raising of public servants and social organisations officers.

Progress in terms of output delivery for Social Cohesion indicators is satisfactory. For peer- to-peer activities, targets have already been achieved. Delivery of capacity building activities i.e., training of public servants and people in Social Cohesion, has almost been completed to plan. In terms of infrastructure and service improvements in municipalities, targets have also been reached. Refurbishments of community centres have improved its pace of implementation. This also applies to awareness campaigns, improving the percentage of achievement compared to the previous reporting period. Targets have remained stable for capacity-building of organisations, peer-to-peer activities

PRIORITY SECTOR OUTPUTS

Current Value (Progress, %)



Social Cohesion - Disaggregated results

EU Regional Trust Fund in Response to the Syrian Crisis

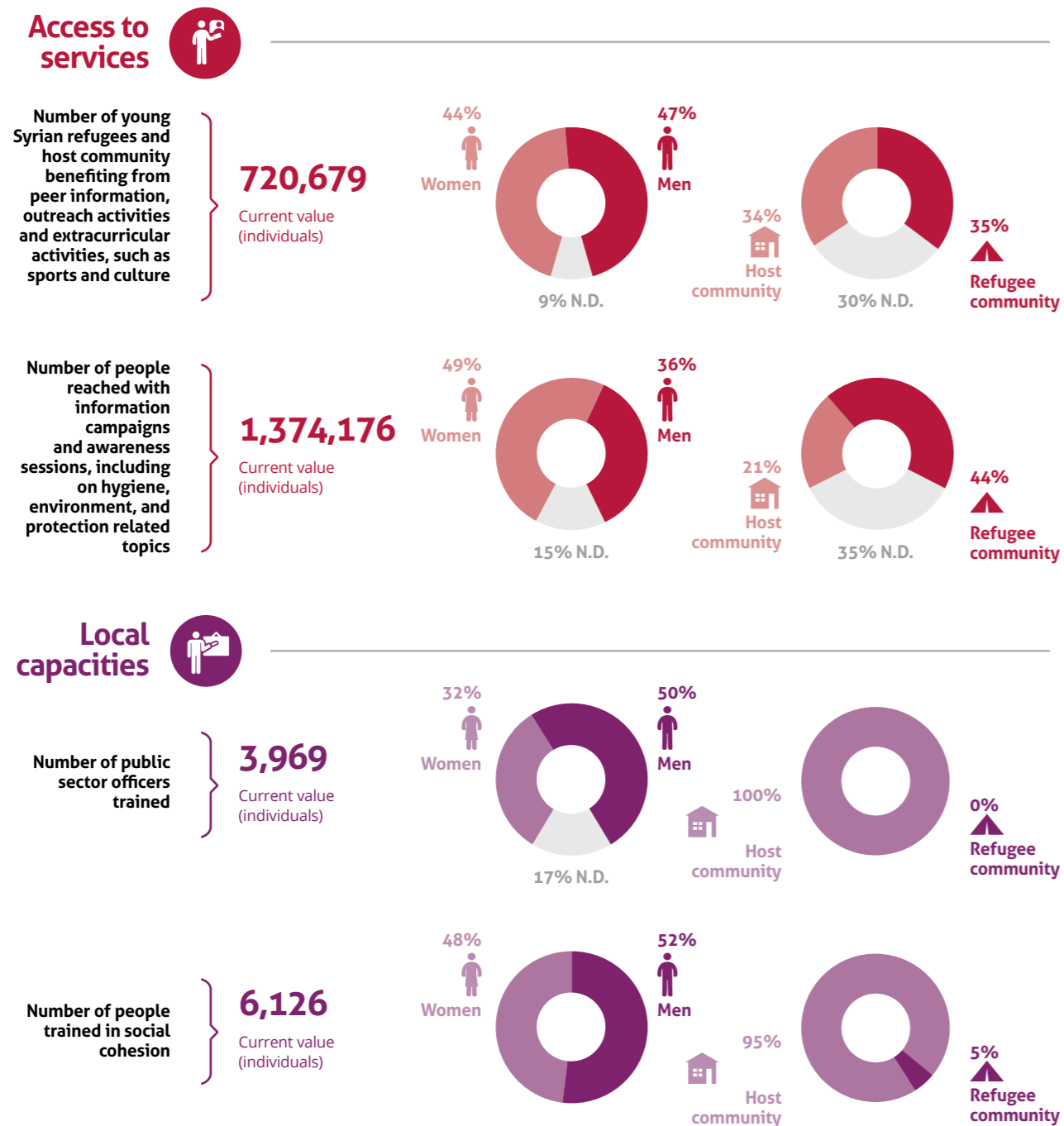


Figure 12: Trust Fund: Social Cohesion results disaggregated by sex and community of origin (as of 31/03/2022) *N.D.: Not disaggregated.

and awareness campaigns, while they have increased for capacity building of public servants and community centre improvements. Only in the case of municipal services and infrastructure, targets have been adjusted from the previous reporting period, in order to minimise double counting.

While women continue to have more access to general outreach activities such as awareness and information sessions on different topics (e.g. hygiene, environment, and protection), men are slightly above in terms of peer-to-peer information and other extracurricular activities (e.g. sports and cultural activities). Regarding capacity building of public servants, while men have accessed training to a larger extent, training on social cohesion of local organisations has reached women and men to a similar extent. Refugees show higher exposure to general awareness campaigns as compared to host communities, while both have similar access to peer-to-peer activities. Host communities are the ones largely accessing capacity building for public servants and officers in local organisations.

SOCIAL COHESION OUTCOMES

The Regional Development and Protection Programme (RDPP II) in Lebanon, Jordan and Iraq, pursues **Protection, Livelihoods and Social Cohesion outcomes through alliances of local and international partners and a localised approach.** In a recent ROM assessment of the programme in Jordan and Lebanon, some effects are being observed.

At individual level, 53 beneficiaries in Jordan and 59 in Lebanon (target of 400 for the three countries) had found employment after the training (total target 400), while 268 successful placements in Jordan and 65 in Lebanon (total target 700) have been facilitated.

In terms of local institutions, RDPP II has put significant effort into training and capacity building of local organisations in management, advocacy and research. This should translate in strengthened social fabric in the areas of intervention, although it is still early to assess its actual achievement. To date, the protection component has been focused on delivering training to improve protection of women and children among 67 organisations and 438 participants in Jordan and 25 organisations and 393 participants in Lebanon, including children, community leaders and social workers.



For example, Fatima from Bebnine in North Lebanon, as part of RDPP II, has been trained by LebRelief to upcycle second hand clothes. She opened her own sewing shop after receiving an industrial sewing machine as a support from the project: *“People come to the tailor they trust; our old customers still come to us and they tell their friends and family about our shop. Therefore, whoever knows us and trust our work will come even from nearby villages. Now we have customers from Tripoli, Menieh and Der Ammar”.*

Especially local partners, such as **social organisations and NGOs confirm the training, skills development and empowerment, are beneficial for improving their delivery of services and their prevention and awareness raising capacities.**

Nationally, the project is **supporting the work to develop a new Child Labour National Strategy and Action Plan in Jordan, the Law 205 related to sexual harassment and the reform of articles 503-523 in the penal code in Lebanon.** During this period, the national anti-child labour strategy is being updated under the umbrella of the Cabinet in Jordan. Tamkeen, one of RDPP’s partners, organised a meeting with the Cabinet Core National Team as part of this process. **A National Project Advisory Committee (PAC) was established through dialogue and official correspondence with key national and international**

stakeholders. In Lebanon, in this quarter, ABAAD, a local organisation participating in RDPP II, held meetings with the Internal Security Forces (ISF) and the National Commission for Lebanese Women around Law 205 related to sexual harassment and the reform of articles 503-523 in the penal code.

National regulatory outcomes are progressing slow, since *‘the space to for engagement with the government in Jordan on strategic issues related to longer term refugee approaches is currently extremely limited, due to the imminent focus on short term socio-economic priorities’* (ROM report, December 2021) In Lebanon, political instability is adding complexity to an overall challenging socio-economic context to advance the social and gender equality agenda.



COUNTRY BRIEFS

COUNTRY BRIEFS

The geographical focus of the Trust Fund is primarily on Lebanon, Jordan and Iraq, accounting for 80% of the total targets in terms of access to services. By including Turkey, targets achieve 96% of the total. The other target countries and regions, such as the Western Balkans, Egypt, Armenia and Syria account for 4% of the targeted refugee and host communities, as well as IDPs. *Figure 6* shows the distribution of people benefitting from access to services³ and training (local capacities), as well as from organisations benefiting from infrastructure improvements in all sectors, by country.

Regarding average performance in all sectors by category – access to services, local capacities and local infrastructure- among the focus countries, **Lebanon continues to lead in the category of access to services (>100%), while Iraq shows**

→ 3. Access to services does not include here awareness activities.

the highest output achievement in local capacities' strengthening (>100%), and local infrastructure improvements (>100%). Jordan has increased its average performance in all three categories compared to previous period.

Turkey continues to perform well in access to services (72%), local capacities' strengthening (>100%), and local infrastructure improvements (76%).

In terms of the other countries, during this reporting period, full achievement of planned outputs can be observed in Armenia (access to services, local capacities) and the Western Balkans (local capacities and local infrastructure improvements). Health services have not been provided in Western Balkans to the planned extent (30%); this might be likely related to the degree of ambition applied to targets.

Geographical Coverage, Targets and Progress EU

Regional Trust Fund in Response to the Syrian Crisis

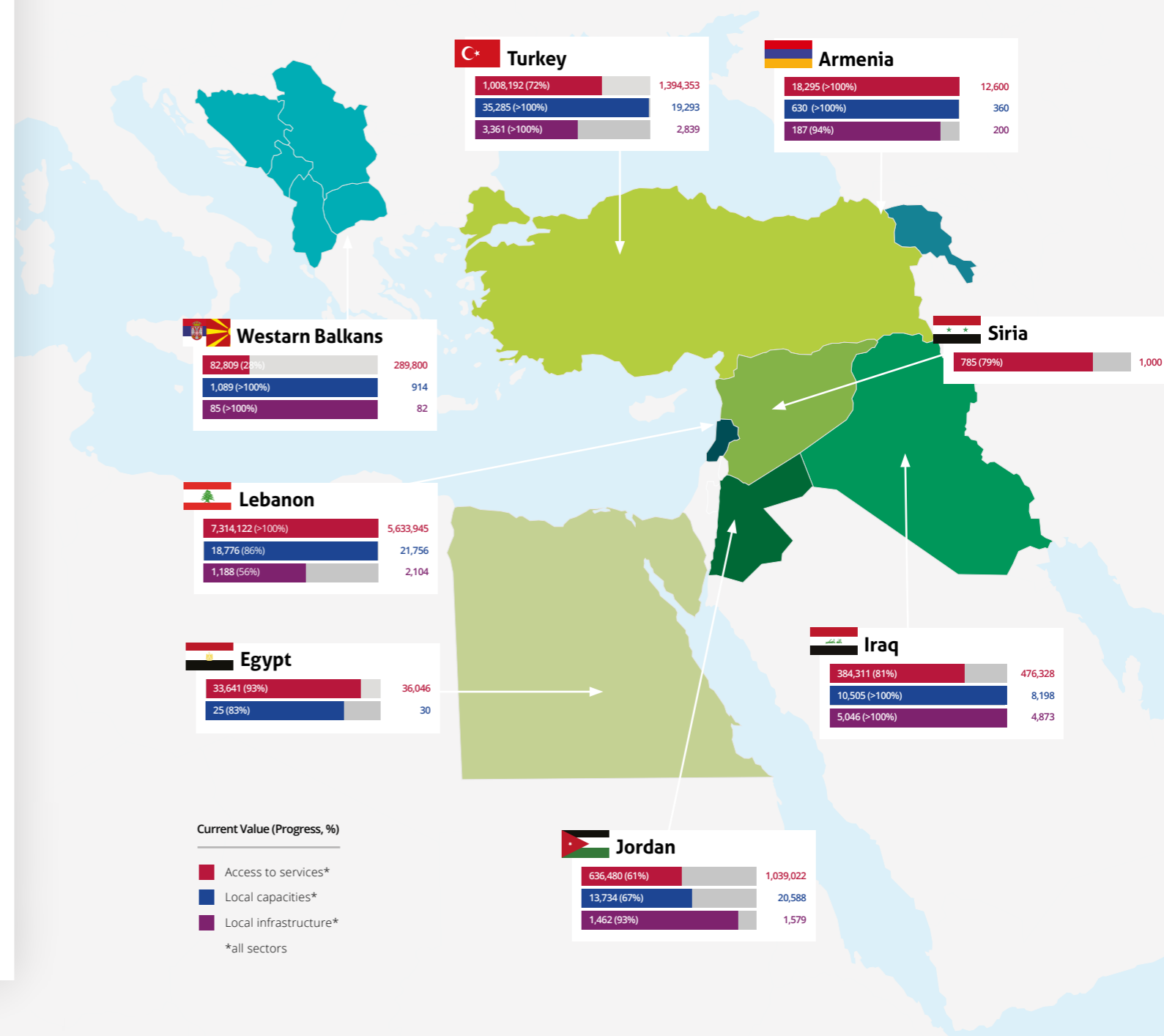


Figure 13: Trust Fund: Geographical Coverage, Targets and Progress (as of 31/03/2022)



LEBANON

Lebanon is a country where the Trust Fund is highly active in all areas with a total of fifty-four interventions. Seven new actions have been approved in this reporting period on Education (UNICEF), Livelihoods (Save the Children, DRC), Health (UNICEF, YMCA), Protection (UNICEF-ILO) and WASH (AFD).

Globally, Lebanon continues to maintain a high delivery of outputs (80%) - similar to previous period - considering higher targets during this period, especially in Livelihoods (due to new actions) and Health, due to revision of targets in ongoing projects implemented by IMC.

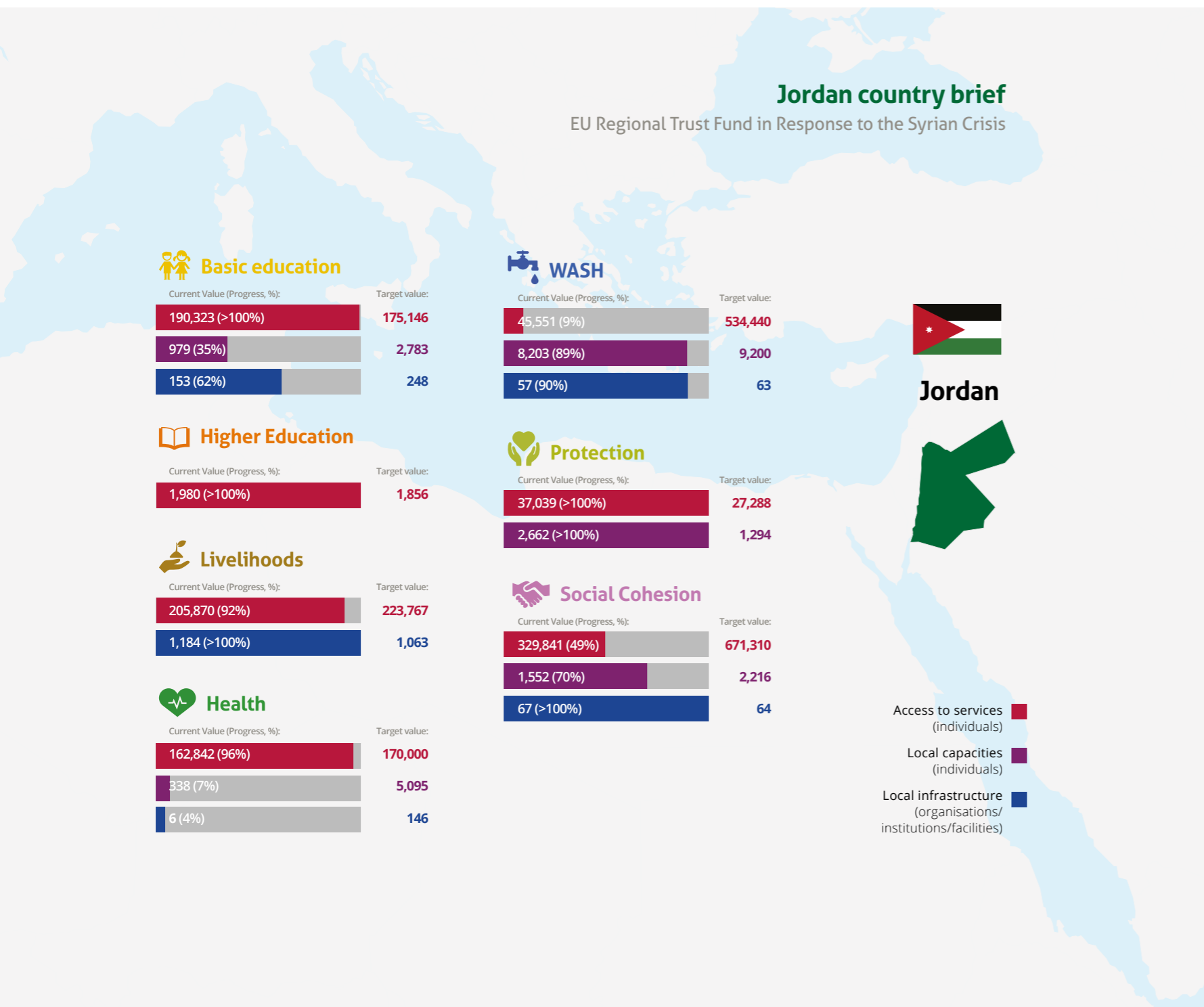
While the highest targets continue to be found in access to health services, there are now six areas (out of eighteen) in Health (access to services, local capacities), WASH (local infrastructure), Protection (access to services and training of personnel on GBV) and Social Cohesion (access to services) that have reached their targets (Figure 7). The targets in Basic Education (access to services and local capacities), Higher education, Health (local infrastructure) and Social Cohesion (Local infrastructure) are almost attained, too. The WASH sector continues to show the highest

challenge. Progress in access to safely managed water and WASH capacity building displays a slower path at 23% and 17%, respectively.

In Lebanon, women have accessed to direct services and are being trained to a larger extent than men in most areas, particularly in Protection and Social Cohesion, Health and Livelihoods. Men have access to WASH services to a larger extent than women. Globally, refugees enjoy greater access to services across sectors, particularly in Higher Education, Livelihoods, Protection and Social Cohesion. Host communities outnumber their peers in WASH. The disaggregation of information by community of origin shows scope for improvement during this period, especially on awareness activities.

Regarding local capacity strengthening, in general, women from host communities have been exposed to a larger extent to training across sectors, with the exception of WASH where a higher percentage of men are accessing these activities.

Figure 14: Trust Fund progress in Lebanon (31/03/2022)



JORDAN

The Trust Fund is very active in Jordan, having supported thirty-eight different interventions. During this reporting period, three additional projects with a focus on Education in camp settings (UNICEF), on WASH (EBRD), and on economic empowerment and Livelihoods of women (EFI) have begun reporting.

In general, Jordan's progress for all sectors and areas continues to display a satisfactory pace during this period, maintaining 71% of achievement of planned targets. The highest targets in Jordan continue to be the ones related to access to safely managed water (WASH) and to Social Cohesion (awareness). There are now six categories (out of seventeen) where targets have been achieved, namely, access to Basic Education and Higher Education, Livelihoods (infrastructure improvements), Protection (access to services and capacity building) and Social Cohesion (infrastructure improvements). Achievement of targets in access to Livelihoods and health services is almost accomplished, too. **The slowest progress is found in local infrastructure improvements and local capacities' strengthening in Health due to new actions, and, similarly as in Lebanon, in access to safely managed water.**

Based on available disaggregated data, women have accessed services in Jordan to a slightly greater extent than men. More specifically, women have accessed more Higher Education, Livelihoods, Health and Protection related services. Training across areas, has been accessed more by men than women, particularly in WASH, Protection and Social Cohesion. Only in Basic Education, women have been reached more.

During this period, refugees have accessed more services and are benefitting more from training overall than their peers in host communities. This is particularly evident in access to Higher Education and Livelihoods. Disaggregation needs to be improved by community of origin, especially in the area of access to services. Host communities have been more reached by access to Health and Protection services and Health, Protection and Social Cohesion capacity building.

Figure 15: Trust Fund progress in Jordan (31/03/2022)

IRAQ

In Iraq, the Trust Fund has become increasingly prominent, with twenty-four actions covering areas, such as Basic and Higher Education, Livelihoods, Health, WASH, Protection and Social Cohesion.

Regarding local capacity strengthening, men from host communities have been reached to a larger extent, particularly in WASH, Protection, Social Cohesion and Health.

Overall average progress is at 96% towards planned targets, having improved since the last reporting period (91%).

Figure 9 illustrates that targets have already been reached in thirteen areas (out of fifteen)– Basic Education (local capacities), Higher Education, Livelihoods (access to services and local infrastructure), Health (all three categories), WASH (local capacities and infrastructure), Protection and Social Cohesion (access to services and local capacities). Highest targets had been defined in access to safely managed water and Health. There is scope for progress in access to safely managed water (67%), and regarding local municipal infrastructure improvements (71%).

In Iraq, women have accessed more services, in general, while refugee and host communities have been reached to similar extent. According to available information, women have accessed to the largest extent to Protection services.



Figure 16: Trust Fund progress in Iraq (as of 31/03/2022)

TURKEY

The Trust Fund has been funding a substantial number of interventions in Turkey. **The overall progress of these twenty-four actions currently shows 85% of output achievement in line with previous period. One new action has begun reporting during this period on Higher Education (SPARK).**

Goals have been already achieved in capacity building areas, and more specifically in twelve categories (out of fifteen), Basic Education (access to services and local capacities), Higher Education (access to services), Livelihoods (access to services and local infrastructure improvements), Health (access to services and local capacities), Protection (access to services and local capacities) and Social Cohesion services (all three categories).

Access to improved water services have the highest targets, mainly due to an intervention led by the EIB. Recently added actions in Lebanon and Iraq, in addition to the complexity of WASH related projects, might explain why progress in access to safely managed water and WASH infrastructure improvements is still yet to emerge. School infrastructure improvements also displays some room for progress. Some delays in infrastructure related projects and

the related tender processes may also explain this.

Across sectors, more women have accessed direct services than men in Turkey, while men have been reached more in terms of training in the different areas. More specifically, women have accessed Livelihoods support, Health, Protection and Social Cohesion related services more than men in Turkey, while men have been reached to a better extent with Higher Education scholarships during this period. Women and men appear to have similar access to Basic Education services. Regarding local capacities men have been trained more across the areas of Health, Protection and Social Cohesion, but not in Basic Education.

Similarly, as in the other partner countries, refugees are the main beneficiaries in terms of access to services. Refugees have benefitted more from all services in Basic, Higher Education scholarships, Livelihoods support, Health, Protection and Social Cohesion than host communities. Data show that refugees have benefitted more from the local capacities strengthening activities, too, particularly in the health sector, although there is still some scope for improvement in disaggregation by community of origin.

Turkey country brief EU Regional Trust Fund in Response to the Syrian Crisis

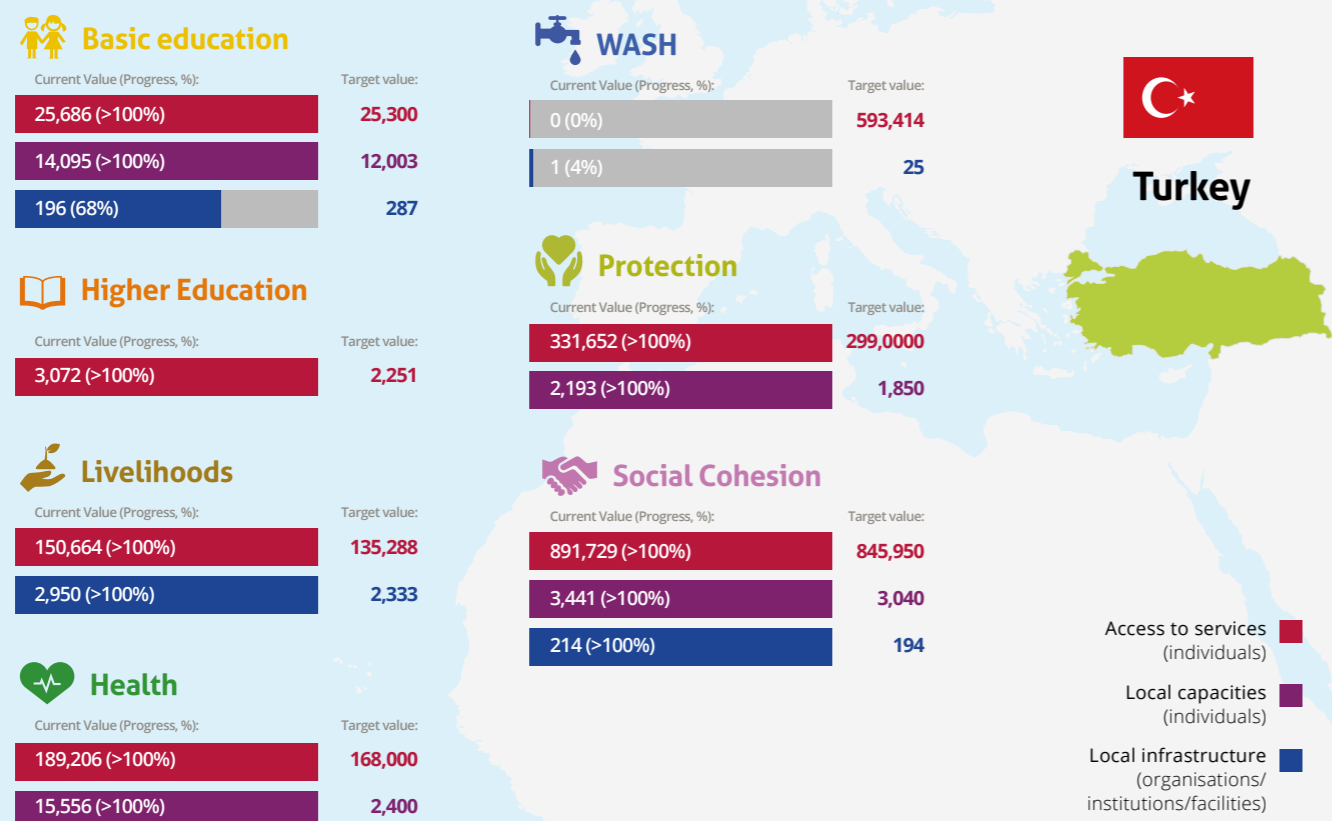


Figure 17: Trust Fund progress in Turkey (as of 31/03/2022)



Other countries: WESTERN BALKANS, EGYPT, ARMENIA AND SYRIA

The Trust Fund has funded four actions in the Western Balkans (three in Serbia and one in North Macedonia) to date, all of them now closed. The overall level of output achievement in the Western Balkans has been relatively high against planned targets (82% globally) with most categories already met, as noted in the previous reporting period. The only area with a lower level of performance is in access to health services – this explains the lower progress in access to services in general, compared to the full achievement of capacity building outputs. The highest targets related to access to health services. Local improvements in WASH infrastructure also displayed a low achievement of outputs: this could be explained by the ambitious, unadjusted adjusted targets set for these interventions during implementation.

Targets in seven areas (out of ten) had been met: Access to Basic Education, educational personnel training, improvements in educational infrastructure, Livelihoods support, access to Protection services, improvements

in the protection infrastructure and protection training, as well as Social Cohesion related services. Improvements in WASH infrastructure in one closed action show the slowest progress in addition to the health mentioned outputs.

In general terms, the **Western Balkans** region varies from the trend in other countries regarding access to services. Mostly refugee men accessed services here. This may be related to the type of interventions targeting migrants and refugees in asylum centres, where most beneficiaries are men. Women from host countries were accessing training substantially more than men.

In **Egypt**, the Trust Fund had funded two actions, which are now closed, and the planned goals have already been achieved. Access to services has already delivered all planned outputs in Higher Education scholarships, Health services, and Livelihoods' support (three out of four categories), while training of educational personnel achieved 83% of their targets. The highest targets were defined in the health sector.

Figure 18: Trust Fund progress in Turkey (as of 31/03/2022)



The Trust Fund has only funded one action in **Armenia**. To date, the overall targets have been practically achieved (97%). More specifically, outputs in access to Protection services and capacity building in the sector, as well as Social Cohesion services, have been already delivered (three of five categories). The project has progressed with the delivery of Livelihoods' support -cash transfers, work opportunities, and MSME training- (92%) and the upgrade of local MSME infrastructure (from 67 to 94%).

In **Syria**, the Trust Fund had funded only one component in the Higher Education sector. As a completed action, it had achieved 79% of the planned figures. Although not fully met, this result at the level of outputs displays a relatively high degree of achievement. Regarding the award of certificates, the project had reached 30% of the planned outcomes.

Figure 19: Trust Fund progress in Turkey (as of 31/03/2022)



ANEXES

ANNEX 1. Trust Fund - Operational Results Framework

TRUST FUND RESULTS FRAMEWORK

SECTOR	CATEGORY	INDICATORS	SDG	SDG INDICATORS	Outcome and Output indicators (level 2)	Development progress in EU partner countries (level 1)
 BASIC EDUCATION	ACCESS TO SERVICES	1	 SDG 4 QUALITY EDUCATION	Proportion of children and young people (a) in grades 2/3; (b) at the end of primary; and (c) at the end of lower secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics, by sex (4.1.1.)	2.7. Number of students enrolled in education with EU support: a) primary education, b) secondary education	Literacy rate of 15-24 (EU Results framework level 1)
		2				
		3				
	LOCAL CAPACITIES	4		4.1.1. See above		
	LOCAL INFRASTRUCTURE	5		Proportion of schools with access to (a) electricity; (b) the Internet for pedagogical purposes; (c) computers for pedagogical purposes; (d) adapted infrastructure and materials for students with disabilities; (e) basic drinking water; (f) single-sex basic sanitation facilities; and (g) basic handwashing facilities (as per the WASH indicator definitions) (4.a.1.)		

TRUST FUND RESULTS FRAMEWORK

SECTOR	CATEGORY	INDICATORS	SDG	SDG INDICATORS	Outcome and Output indicators (level 2)	Development progress in EU partner countries (level 1)
 HIGHER EDUCATION	ACCESS TO SERVICES	6	 SDG 4 QUALITY EDUCATION	Volume of official development assistance flows for scholarships by sector and type of study. (4.b.1.)		
		7				

TRUST FUND RESULTS FRAMEWORK

SECTOR	CATEGORY	INDICATORS	SDG	SDG INDICATORS	Outcome and Output indicators (level 2)	Development progress in EU partner countries (level 1)
 LIVELIHOODS	ACCESS TO SERVICES	8	 SDG 4 QUALITY EDUCATION	Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities (8.5.1)	2.11. Number of jobs supported/sustained by the EU	8.1.1. Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita
		9				
	LOCAL INFRASTRUCTURE	10	 SDG 8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH	Proportion of population below the international poverty line, by sex, age, employment status and geographical location (urban/rural) (1.1.1.)	2.15. Number of people who have benefited from institution or workplace-based VET/skills development interventions supported by the EU	8.6.1. proportion of youth not in education, employment or training
	ACCESS TO SERVICES	11				

TRUST FUND RESULTS FRAMEWORK

SECTOR	CATEGORY	INDICATORS	SDG	SDG INDICATORS	Outcome and Output indicators (level 2)	Development progress in EU partner countries (level 1)
 HEALTH	ACCESS TO SERVICES	12	 SDG 3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELLBEING	Universal Health Coverage (UHC) index (3.8.1.)		
		13				
		14				
		15				
	16	Number of children under 5 years vaccinated		Neo-natal mortality rate (3.2.2)	3.8.1. Universal Health Coverage (UHC) index (3.8.1.)	
	LOCAL CAPACITIES	17		Universal Health Coverage (UHC) index (3.8.1.)		
ACCESS TO SERVICES "AWARENESS"	18					
LOCAL INFRASTRUCTURE	19					

Table 1/2: Trust Fund - Operational Results Framework

TRUST FUND RESULTS FRAMEWORK

SECTOR	CATEGORY	INDICATORS	SDG	SDG INDICATORS	Outcome and Output indicators (level 2)	Development progress in EU partner countries (level 1)	
WASH	ACCESS TO SERVICES	20	SDG 6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION	Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services (6.1.1.)	2.8. Number of individuals with access to improved drinking water source and/or sanitation facility with EU support	.1.1. Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services	
		21		Number of people trained in the WASH sector			6.2.1. Proportion of population using (a) safely managed sanitation services and (b) a hand-washing facility with soap and water (6.2.1)
	LOCAL INFRASTRUCTURE	22		Number of municipal and regional water and wastewater facilities constructed/rehabilitated and/or equipped			
		23		Metres of transmission and distribution lines rehabilitated and/or installed			

EU RESULTS FRAMEWORK

TRUST FUND RESULTS FRAMEWORK

SECTOR	CATEGORY	INDICATORS	SDG	SDG INDICATORS	Outcome and Output indicators (level 2)	Development progress in EU partner countries (level 1)	
SOCIAL COHESION	LOCAL INFRASTRUCTURE	30	SDG 16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS	Proportion of population satisfied with their last experience of public services (16.6.2) Proportion of young women and men aged 18-29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18 (16.2.3)			
	LOCAL CAPACITIES	31					Number of municipalities benefitting from improved infrastructure improvements
		32					Number of public sector officers trained
	LOCAL INFRASTRUCTURE	33					Number of people trained in social cohesion related topics
	ACCESS TO SERVICES	34					Number of community centres and other facilities refurbished, upgraded in standards or equipped
35		Number of young people benefiting from peer information, outreach activities and extracurricular activities, such as sports and culture					
		35		Number of people reached with information campaigns and awareness sessions, on hygiene, environment, and protection related topics			

EU RESULTS FRAMEWORK

TRUST FUND RESULTS FRAMEWORK

SECTOR	CATEGORY	INDICATORS	SDG	SDG INDICATORS	Outcome and Output indicators (level 2)	Development progress in EU partner countries (level 1)		
PROTECTION	ACCESS TO SERVICES	24	SDG 4 QUALITY EDUCATION	Proportion of children under 5 years of age who are developmentally on track in health, learning and psychosocial well-being, by sex AND refugee/host population (4.2.1.)	2.17. Number of migrants, forcibly displaced or individuals from host communities protected or assisted with EU support	10.1.1. Growth rate of household expenditure or income per capita among the bottom 40 per cent of the population and the total population		
		25					Number of people receiving psychosocial support	
	LOCAL CAPACITIES	26		Number of women benefitting from Gender Based Violence related services	Proportion of young women and men aged 18-29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18 (16.2.3)			
	LOCAL INFRASTRUCTURE	27		Number of people trained on child protection and gender-based violence	SDG 4 QUALITY EDUCATIONs	Number of countries that have implemented well-managed migration policies (10.7.2.)		
		28		Number of m² cleared				
		29		Number of asylum facilities (re-) constructed/equipped/upgraded				
				Number of asylum spaces functional				

EU RESULTS FRAMEWORK

TRUST FUND RESULTS FRAMEWORK

SECTOR	CATEGORY	INDICATORS	SDG	SDG INDICATORS	Outcome and Output indicators (level 2)	Development progress in EU partner countries (level 1)
ADVOCACY AND ALLIANCES	LOCAL CAPACITIES	36	SDG 10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES	Number of countries that have implemented well-managed migration policies (10.7.2.) and Proportion of population satisfied with their last experience of public services (16.6.2)		
		37	SDG 16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS	Number of advocacy initiatives supported at the national and regional level		
			SDG 17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS	Amount of United States dollars committed to (a) public-private partnerships and (b) civil society partnerships. (17.17.1)	*This indicator can be linked to the one on Amount of EU funded international cooperation and development qualifying as ODA (EU RF level 3, Number 3.10.)	

EU RESULTS FRAMEWORK

Table 2/2: Trust Fund - Operational Results Framework

ANNEX 2. EUTF Strategic Outcome Framework

Outcome statement (ad/programme level):	INDIVIDUALS: Refugees, IDPs, host communities			NATIONAL INSTITUTIONS: Sector ministries			LOCAL INSTITUTIONS: Schools, universities, CSOs or private organizations, MSMEs, agricultural training providers, Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET), PHCCs, Water establishments/ providers		
	Self-report of behavioral changes	Change their behavior seeking services/	Make institutions accountable	Promote new regulatory frameworks towards sector reform	Establish/Apply new policy instruments	Report improved performance	Change/Improve their intervention strategies		
More Syrian, IDP and host communities access Basic Education of good quality		Status of attendance among school aged children	Status of parent's engagement in the pupils education		Status of the inclusive education policy (Lebanon)	Status of alternative learning framework(s)		Status of school offer on inclusive education of public schools proposing inclusive education (in Lebanon)	Status of school offer of non-formal education for children with disability
More Syrian, IDP and host communities access Higher Education of good quality	Perception of youth/students towards their career perspectives				Status of policy recommendations to the sector			Status of partnerships with private sector organizations and civil society organisations offering work placement / internship opportunities	
More Syrian, IDPs and host communities get access to Livelihoods	Perception of people about their family economic situation			Status of new legislation improving access of refugees to the labour market	Status of Economic Dev Policy unit advocacy influencing Social entrepreneurship	Status new labour and social security policies improving the access of refugees to the labour market	Status of performance among targeted MSMEs and cooperatives	Status of new services provided to businesses (social businesses or agricultural businesses)	
More Syrian refugees, IDPs and host communities have access to medical care and Health services	Perception of people receiving mental health support about their daily functioning	Perception of people about affordability of health services			Status of policy reforms towards more affordable health care (e.g. status of the health sector governance assessment in Lebanon, status of GOJ vaccine procurement, status of roadmap to achieve universal health care Jordan)	Status of intergovernmental referral paths			Status of institutional changes towards universal health care Status of new coordination strategies between Community Based Organisation, Primary Health Care Centres and Health Directorates
More Syrian refugees, IDPs and host communities have access to safely managed water and WASH services	Perception of people about affordability of WASH services		Status of community engagement with the WASH providers/ institutions				Perception of the community on the responsiveness of WASH providers/ institutions to the community		Status of Water Establishments applying good water management practice. Status of the use of water quality monitoring plans. Status of local WASH platform.
More children, women and adults from Syrian refugee IDPs and host communities are protected				Status of the legislative review on child protection and of gender related laws	Status of MOSA strategic plan	Status of gender and other social policy mechanisms to improve social protection		Status of social information system at decentralised level (Lebanon)	Status of new services provided by SDCs (applicable to education, protection and health)
More children, women and adults from Syrian refugee IDPs and host communities access Social Cohesion programmes	Perception of beneficiaries about community cohesion					Status of civic education programme and eventually other measures aiming at improving social cohesion		Status of service provision (in terms of inclusive access) at municipal level for refugees	

Table 2: EUTF Strategic Outcome Framework



ANNEX 3. List of the Trust Fund projects

EU Regional Trust Fund in Response to the Syrian Crisis

NO.	PROJECT PARTNER	ASSOCIATED PARTNERS	PRIORITY AREA	LOCATION	AMOUNT DISBURSED
1.	World Food Programme (WFP)*	Turkish Red Crescent T04.5	Food Security	Turkey	€ 5,000,000
2.	UNICEF*	Ministry of Education Turkey T04.1	Education and Protection	Turkey	€ 11,904,762
3.	Danish Refugee Council	ACTED. Care France. Save the Children. Oxfam. Makhzoumi Foundation T04.10	Livelihoods. socio-economic support	Jordan and Lebanon	€ 6,936,323
4.	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ)	Expertise France. AECID Spain T04.15	Resilience. education and socio-economic support	Iraq. Lebanon. Jordan and Turkey	€ 74,600,000
5.	Search For Common Ground (SFCG)	COSV. NOVA T04.12	Multisector aid for basic social services	Lebanon and Iraq	€ 4,399,743
6.	UNRWA	T04.21	Multisector aid for basic social services	Jordan and Lebanon	€ 17,985,862
7.	Associazione Italiana per la solidarietà tra i popoli (AISPO)	Duhok Hospital T04.18	Health	Iraq	€ 5,300,543
8.	AVSI	Terre des Hommes IT and NL. War Child Holland T04.22	Education	Lebanon and Jordan	€ 11,982,132
9.	Ministry of Labour. Employment. Veteran & Social Affairs	"Ministry of Education. Science and Technological development. Ministry of Interior and Ministry of Health. Commissariat for refugees and Migration T04.28	Multisector aid for basic social services	Republic of Serbia	€ 6,730,755
10.	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)	T04.47	Healthcare	Lebanon	€ 15,000,000

NO.	PROJECT PARTNER	ASSOCIATED PARTNERS	PRIORITY AREA	LOCATION	AMOUNT DISBURSED
11.	UNICEF	Ministry of Education Turkey and Lebanon T04.13	Education – Child Protection – Youth support	Jordan. Lebanon and Turkey	€ 88,521,699
12.	UNHCR	YTB Turkey T04.43	Higher Education	Turkey	€ 11,984,916
13.	UNICEF	T04.78	Primary Education and Protection	Jordan. Lebanon and Turkey	€ 107,900,000
14.	Government of Jordan	T04.66	Budget Support to Education	Jordan	€ 22,330,000
15.	World Bank / IBRD*	IBRD T04.46	EUTF contribution to the Global Concessional Finance Facility (GCF)	Jordan and Lebanon	€ 5,000,000
16.	SPARK	T04.80	Higher Education	Turkey	€ 4,860,642
17.	UNRWA	T04.160	Multisector aid for basic social services	Lebanon. Jordan	€ 17,059,184
18.	ACTED	Action contra el hambre. Action Contre la Faim. INTERSOS T04.34	WASH - water sanitation and hygiene	Jordan and Lebanon	€ 7,083,722
19.	Ministry of Labour. Employment. Veteran and Social Affairs	T04.86	Resilience. education. health and protection	Republic of Serbia	€ 14,387,187
20.	IMC	"Première Urgence. Fondation Promotion Social de la Cultura T04.54	Multi-sector aid to improve reception and protection services	Turkey	€ 9,937,867
21.	Association for Solidarity with Asylum Seekers and Migrants (ASAM)	Refugee Support Centre (RSC) T04.56	Multi-sector aid to improve reception and protection services	Turkey	€ 9,937,867
22.	Oxfam Italia	Caritas. Care T04.128	Food security	Republic of Serbia	€ 8,299,256

Table 3 (1/4): List of Trust Fund analysed projects (as of 15/06/2022)



NO.	PROJECT PARTNER	ASSOCIATED PARTNERS	PRIORITY AREA	LOCATION	AMOUNT DISBURSED
23.	IMC	FPSC T04.147	Health	Lebanon	€ 3,095,268
24.	Oxfam	"BEYOND REFORM & DEVELOPMENT. T04.23	Lebanon	€ 3,224,458	€ 40,089,820
25.	World Vision	CAFOD. Caritas Leba- non. Generations for Peace. Islamic Relief. Questscope T04.17	Multi-sector aid for youth	Lebanon. Jordan and Iraq	€ 11,454,656
26.	Acted	"People in Need. Welthungerhilfe. PaH T04.121	Iraq	€ 7,919,420	€ 55,000,000
27.	German Academic Exchange Service (DAAD)	British Council. Campus France. Nuffic Netherlands T04.11	Higher Education	Egypt. Iraq. Jordan. Lebanon and Turkey	€ 10,799,891
28.	ILO	IOM T04.70	Resilience and Livelihoods	Turkey	€ 11,255,018
29.	Association for Solidarity with Asylum Seekers and Migrants (ASAM)	T04.170	Livelihoods	Turkey	€ 4,995,102
30.	AFD	AFD T04.50	Multi-sector aid for basic social services and local capacity building	Lebanon, Jordan and Iraq	€ 9,450,000
31.	UN WOMEN	T04.72	Gender, Resilience and Livelihoods	Turkey, Jordan, Iraq	€ 13,006,034
32.	EuroMed Feminist Initiative (EFI)	RDFL, TAMKEEN, WEO, CARE, LAW, BDC, BWA T04.130	Women's equality organisation and institutions	Jordan, Lebanon, Iraq	€ 12,476,977
33.	Danish Refugee Council	Mercy Corps, NRC, Oxfam T04.134	Resilience and Livelihoods	Iraq	€ 21,600,000
34.	SPARK	Turkish, Iraqi and Lebanese Universities T04.26	Higher Education	Lebanon, Turkey and Iraq	€ 18,181,847
35.	Danish Red Cross	IFRC, European Red Cross societies, Turkish, Iraqi and Jordanian Red Crescent, Lebanese and Palestinian Red Cross T04.30	Livelihoods and Health	Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon and Turkey	€ 48,775,377

NO.	PROJECT PARTNER	ASSOCIATED PARTNERS	PRIORITY AREA	LOCATION	AMOUNT DISBURSED
36.	Mine Advisory Group (MAG)	Handicap International (HI) T04.52	Demining (explosive Hazard management)	Iraq	€ 9,000,000
37.	German Jordanian University (GJU)	Yarmuk University, Zarqa University, Luminus Al Quds College T04.29	Higher Education	Jordan	€ 9,900,000
38.	Gruppo di Volontariato Civile (GVC)	Arab Countries Water Utilities Association, CISP, Concern Worldwide T04.20	WASH - water sanitation and hygiene	Lebanon	€ 11,039,860
39.	IOM	CRS, Danish Refugee Council T04.24	Multisector aid for basic social services	Republic of North Macedonia and Republic of Serbia	€ 16,239,481
40.	AFD	KfW T04.27	WASH - water sanitation and hygiene	Jordan	€ 16,954,000
41.	KfW	Turkish Ministry of Education T04.25	Education	Turkey	€ 69,697,476
42.	Concern	T04.32	Resilience and Livelihoods	Turkey	€ 11,710,334
43.	The Union of Chambers and Commodity Exchanges of Turkey (TOBB)	T04.68	Employment policy and Livelihoods	Turkey	€ 13,352,965
44.	KfW	T04.82	Resilience, multi sector aid	Turkey	€ 39,800,000
45.	AICS	T04.40	Multi-sector aid for basic social services and local capacity building	Lebanon, Jordan and Iraq	€ 12,595,500
46.	Medair	T04.31	Resilience and Protection	Jordan and Lebanon	€ 3,546,053
47.	UNDP	T04.76	Resilience and Livelihoods	Turkey	€ 49,899,028
48.	WHO	T04.58	Health	Turkey	€ 11,204,202
49.	EBRD	T04.92	WASH - water sanitation and hygiene	Jordan	€ 5,200,000

Table 3 (2/4): List of Trust Fund analysed projects (as of 15/06/2022)



NO.	PROJECT PARTNER	ASSOCIATED PARTNERS	PRIORITY AREA	LOCATION	AMOUNT DISBURSED
50.	UNOPS	T04.105	Health	Jordan	€ 10,500,000
51.	WHO	T04.74	Health	Lebanon	€ 36,980,000
52.	FAO	T04.53	Livelihoods	Iraq	€ 5,394,282
53.	UNICEF	T04.96	Health	Lebanon	€ 17,587,945
54.	CISP	ACTED, ACF Spain, CARE France T04.100	WASH - water sanitation and hygiene	Lebanon	€ 6,480,000
55.	UNICEF	T04.90	WASH - water sanitation and hygiene	Lebanon	€ 15,000,000
56.	Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC)	Fondazione We World – GVC, Oxfam, World Vision T04.98	WASH - water sanitation and hygiene	Lebanon	€ 7,019,955
57.	Austrian Red Cross (OeRK)	Armenian Red Cross, Armenian Caritas, CCSAI, SME Cooperation Association T04.119	Resilience	Armenia	€ 2,700,000
58.	KfW	T04.112	Education	Jordan	€ 7,512,942
59.	UNHCR	T04.116	Higher Education	Turkey	€ 9,875,000
60.	UNDP	UN Habitat T04.132	Decentralisation Sub national governance	Lebanon, Iraq	€ 24,971,363
61.	VNG	Catalan Agency for Dev.Coop. Danish National Assoc. of Municipalities (KL), Polish Center for International Aid T04.136	Decentralisation Sub national governance	Lebanon, Iraq	€ 12,460,375
62.	EIB	T04.155	Municipal infrastructure	Turkey	€ 49,396,641
63.	WFP	T04.153	Social assistance & Food security	Lebanon	€ 124,600,000
64.	UNICEF	T04.143	Primary Education	Lebanon	€ 86,500,000

Table 3 (3/4): List of Trust Fund analysed projects (as of 15/06/2022)

NO.	PROJECT PARTNER	ASSOCIATED PARTNERS	PRIORITY AREA	LOCATION	AMOUNT DISBURSED
66.	FAO	IFAD. WFP T04.149	Agricultural development	Lebanon. Jordan	€ 12,973,953
67.	Associazione Italiana per la solidarietà tra i popoli (AISPO)	Duhok Hospital T04.181	Health	Iraq	€ 4,499,741
68.	UNICEF	T04.172	Education	Jordan	€ 14,600,000
69.	ACF France	Handicap International. Premiere Urgence. IMC Croatia T04.183	Health	Iraq	€ 3,813,774
70.	UNESCO	T04.185	Livelihoods	Jordan. Iraq	€ 4,555,275
71.	FAO	T04.187	Agriculture	Turkey	€ 3,812,752
72.	Royal Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs	T04.164	Multi-sector aid	Lebanon. Jordan. Iraq	€ 9,808,433
73.	Government of Jordan	T04.196	Budget support to Education	Jordan	€ 10,000,000
74.	AVSI	Terre des Hommes IT. War Child Holland T04.198	Higher education	Iraq	€ 1,715,384
75.	UNICEF	T04.189	Protection	Lebanon	€ 17,559,249
76.	SPARK	T04.168	Higher Education	Turkey	€ 3,118,964
77.	GIZ	AECID. Expertise France T04.200	Resilience and Livelihoods	Lebanon. Jordan. Iraq	€ 41,832,148
78.	GIZ	T04.208	WASH - water sanitation and hygiene	Jordan	€ 11,000,000
79.	WHO	T04.202	Health	Jordan	€ 14,000,000
80.	IMC	Première Urgence T04.210	Health	Lebanon	€ 22,645,091
81.	SPARK	Salahaddin University. University of Mosul T04.218	Higher Education	Iraq	€ 1,715,384
82.	German Jordanian University	8 EU and Jordan Higher Education Institutions T04.215	Higher Education	Jordan	€ 7,161,139



NO.	PROJECT PARTNER	ASSOCIATED PARTNERS	PRIORITY AREA	LOCATION	AMOUNT DISBURSED
83.	DAAD	Campus France. Nuffic Netherlands T04.220	Higher Education	Lebanon	€ 4,191,835
84.	UNRWA	T04.212	Livelihoods and Social Protection	Lebanon. Jordan	€ 27,837,695
85.	UN Habitat	T04.247	Resilience and Livelihoods	Iraq	€ 7,971,256
86.	La Chaîne de l'Espoir	T04.237	Resilience and Livelihoods	Lebanon	€ 4,577,086
87.	World Vision	GAME. Development for People and Nature Association. UTOPIA Lebanon T04.205	Resilience and Livelihoods	Lebanon	€ 1,772,274
88.	UNHCR	T04.233	Social Protection	Jordan	€ 20,000,000
89.	Lebanese Red Cross (LRC)	T04.227	Health	Lebanon	€ 6,322,191
90.	ILO	UNICEF T04.235	Social Protection	Jordan	€ 5,228,225
91.	Save the Children	Plan International. Lebanese Organisation of Studies and Training. Akkarouna T04.243	Resilience and Livelihoods	Lebanon	€ 3,243,799
92.	Oxfam	Beyond Reform and Development/ Irada Group SAL. Coordinamento delle Organizzazioni per il Servizio Volontario T04.229	Resilience and Livelihoods	Lebanon	€ 1,749,546
93.	Danish Refugee Council	Mercy Corps. Oxfam. Al Majmoua T04.241	Resilience and Livelihoods	Lebanon	€ 4,770,180
94.	UNICEF	T04.245	Education	Jordan	€ 8,264,913
95.	GIZ International Services	T04.231	Resilience and Livelihoods	Lebanon	€ 334,747
96.	AECID	T04.255	Health	Jordan	€ 6,258,448

NO.	PROJECT PARTNER	ASSOCIATED PARTNERS	PRIORITY AREA	LOCATION	AMOUNT DISBURSED
97.	AICS	T04.253	Social Services	Lebanon	€ 2,169,110
98.	ACTED	T04.272	WASH	Lebanon	€ 8,932,962
99.	AFD	T04.206	WASH	Lebanon	€ 1,070,000
100.	SPARK	T04.270	Employment policy	Turkey	€ 1,600,000
101.	UN WOMEN	T04.249	Livelihoods	Jordan	€ 2,340,150
102.	NRC*	T04.277	Social protection	Jordan	€ 564,269
103.	EFI	T04.290	Livelihoods	Jordan	€ 1,342,413
104.	IMC	T04.281	Health	Lebanon	€ 8,000,000
105.	DRC	T04.286	Livelihoods	Lebanon	€ 2,514,304
106.	WHO	T04.300	Health	Lebanon	€ 4,317,658
107.	UNICEF/ILO	T04.292	Social Protection	Lebanon	€ 6,292,939
108.	UNICEF	T04.296	Health	Lebanon	€ 8,000,000
109.	UNICEF	T04.257	Education	Lebanon	€ 57,500,000
110.	UNICEF*	T04.294	WASH	Lebanon	€ 22,000,000
111.	AECID*	T04.306	Education	Jordan	€ 4,000,000
112.	GIZ*	T04.284	Education	Jordan	€ 4,000,000
113.	Jordanian Ministry of Education*	T04.261	Education	Jordan	€ 19,290,000
114.	Save the Children	T04.302	Education	Lebanon	€ 10,000,000

Total amount projects: € 2,351,371,869

Table 3 (4/4): List of Trust Fund analysed projects (as of 15/06/2022)

This project is
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