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# EU REGIONAL TRUST FUND IN RESPONSE TO THE SYRIAN CRISIS

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## 12th Results Report Progress update







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### COVER PHOTO

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Latifa Al Baqqar, homemaker and participant in FAO's sheep farmer training. 12th July 2024, northern Jordan Valley

Project: FAO, T04.149: Strengthening livelihood and food security of host communities and Syrian refugees through the development of sustainable agricultural practices

Place: Northern Jordan Valley



# List of Acronyms

<b>ACF</b>	Action Against Hunger	<b>CwD</b>	Children with Disabilities	<b>GVC</b>	Gruppo di Volontariato Civile
<b>ACTED</b>	Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development	<b>DAAD</b>	German Academic Exchange Service	<b>HE</b>	Higher Education
<b>AECID</b>	Agencia Española de Cooperación Internacional para el	<b>DoA</b>	Jordanian Department of Antiquities	<b>IDPs</b>	Internally Displaced Persons
<b>AFD</b>	Agence Française de Développement	<b>DoE</b>	Directorate of Education	<b>ILO</b>	International Labour Organisation
<b>AICS</b>	Italian Agency for Development Cooperation	<b>DoW</b>	Directorate of Water of KRG	<b>IMC</b>	International Medical Corps
<b>AISPO</b>	Associazione Italiana per la Solidarietà tra i Popoli	<b>DRC</b>	Danish Red Cross	<b>IOM</b>	International Organization for Migration
<b>ASAM</b>	Association for Solidarity with Asylum Seekers and	<b>EBRD</b>	European Bank for Reconstruction and Development	<b>IP</b>	Implementing Partner
<b>AutRC</b>	Austrian Red Cross	<b>EC</b>	European Commission	<b>IT</b>	Information technology
<b>AVSI</b>	Association of Volunteers in International Service	<b>EDPU</b>	Economic Development Policy Unit	<b>KFW</b>	Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau
<b>BDC</b>	Business Development Centre	<b>EFI</b>	Euromed Feminist Initiative	<b>KPI</b>	Key Performance Indicator
<b>BWA</b>	Baghdad Women Association	<b>EIB</b>	European Investment Bank	<b>KRG</b>	Kurdistan Regional Government
<b>CBO</b>	Community Based Organisation	<b>ESSN</b>	Emergency Social Safety Nets	<b>KRI</b>	Kurdistan Region of Iraq
<b>CISP</b>	Comitato Internazionale per lo Sviluppo dei Popoli	<b>EU</b>	European Union	<b>LEWAP</b>	Lebanese Water Actors Platform
<b>CLMS</b>	Child Labour Monitoring Systems	<b>EUD</b>	European Union Delegation	<b>LRC</b>	Lebanese Red Cross
<b>CRM</b>	Cultural Resources Market	<b>EUTF</b>	EU Regional Trust Fund in Response to the Syrian crisis	<b>LTUC</b>	Luminus Technical University College
<b>CSO</b>	Civil Society Organisation	<b>FAO</b>	Food Agricultural Organisation	<b>MAG</b>	Mines Advisory Group
<b>C&amp;V</b>	Communication and Visibility	<b>GBV</b>	Gender Based Violence	<b>M&amp;E</b>	Monitoring & Evaluation
<b>CfW</b>	Cash For Work	<b>GIZ</b>	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit	<b>Medair</b>	International Humanitarian Aid Organisation
		<b>GJU</b>	German Jordanian University	<b>MEHE</b>	Lebanese Ministry of Education and Higher Education
				<b>MoA</b>	Lebanese Ministry of Agriculture



<b>MoE</b>	Jordanian Ministry of Education	<b>NDICI</b>	Neighbourhood, Development, and International Cooperation Instrument	<b>QRTA</b>	Queen Rania Teacher Academy	<b>UNESCO</b>	United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization
<b>MoEW</b>	Lebanese Ministry of Energy and Water	<b>NMSWS</b>	National Municipality Solid Waste Strategy	<b>RACE</b>	Reaching All Children with Education programme	<b>UNICEF</b>	United Nations Children's Fund
<b>MoHE</b>	Jordanian Ministry of Higher Education	<b>NCD</b>	Non-Communicable Diseases	<b>RDPP II</b>	Regional Development and Protection programme II	<b>UNOPS</b>	United Nations Office for Project Services
<b>MoLEVSA</b>	Ministry of Labor, Employment, Veteran and Social Affairs	<b>NCLW</b>	National Commission for Lebanese Women	<b>REBAHS</b>	Reducing Economic Barriers to Accessing Health Services	<b>UNHCR</b>	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
<b>MoFA</b>	Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs	<b>NCLW</b>	National Commission for Lebanese Women	<b>RIMS</b>	Referral Information Management System	<b>UNRWA</b>	United Nations Relief and Works Agency
<b>MoLA</b>	Jordanian Ministry of Local Administration	<b>NFE</b>	Non-Formal Education	<b>ROM</b>	Results Oriented Monitoring	<b>UNSCR</b>	Search engine for the United Nations Security Council Resolutions
<b>MoNE</b>	Turkish Ministry of National Education	<b>NGO</b>	Non-Governmental Organisation	<b>SDC</b>	Social Development Centres	<b>VNG International</b>	International International Agency of the Association of Netherlands Municipalities
<b>MoPH</b>	Lebanese Ministry of Public Health	<b>NRC</b>	Norwegian Refugee Council	<b>SDG</b>	Sustainable Development Goals	<b>WAI</b>	WASH Alliance International
<b>MoPIC</b>	Jordanian Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation	<b>NSPS</b>	National Social Protection Strategy	<b>SGBV</b>	Sexual and Gender-Based Violence	<b>WAJ</b>	Water Authority of Jordan
<b>MoSD</b>	Jordanian Ministry of Social Development	<b>NPTP</b>	National Poverty Targeting Programme	<b>SMEB</b>	Survival Minimum Expenditure Basket	<b>WASH</b>	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
<b>MoSA</b>	Lebanese Ministry of Social Assistance	<b>NUFFIC</b>	Dutch organisation for internationalisation in education.	<b>SMTDP</b>	Site Management and Tourism Development Plan	<b>WEO</b>	Women Empowerment Organisation
<b>MoTA</b>	Jordanian Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities	<b>OMSWA</b>	Lebanese Minister of State for Women's Affairs	<b>SSC</b>	Social Security Corporation	<b>WFP</b>	World Food Programme
<b>MSME</b>	Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises	<b>PEC</b>	Public Education Centre (in Türkiye)	<b>SuTP</b>	Syrian Under Temporary Protection	<b>WHO</b>	World Health Organisation
<b>MWI</b>	Jordanian Ministry of Irrigation	<b>PPE</b>	Personal Protective Equipment	<b>TOBB</b>	Union of Chambers and Commodity Exchanges of Türkiye	<b>WBL</b>	Work Based Learning
<b>NAP</b>	National Action Plan	<b>PHC</b>	Primary Health Care	<b>TEPD</b>	Teacher Education Professional Diploma	<b>Wvi</b>	World Vision
<b>NAF</b>	Jordanian National Aid Fund	<b>PHCCs</b>	Primary Health Care Centres	<b>TVET</b>	Technical and Vocational Education and Training	<b>YMCA</b>	Young Men's Christian Association
		<b>QIN</b>	Quarterly Information Note	<b>UHC</b>	Universal Health Care		
				<b>UNDP</b>	United Nations Development Programme		



## The Trust Fund to date

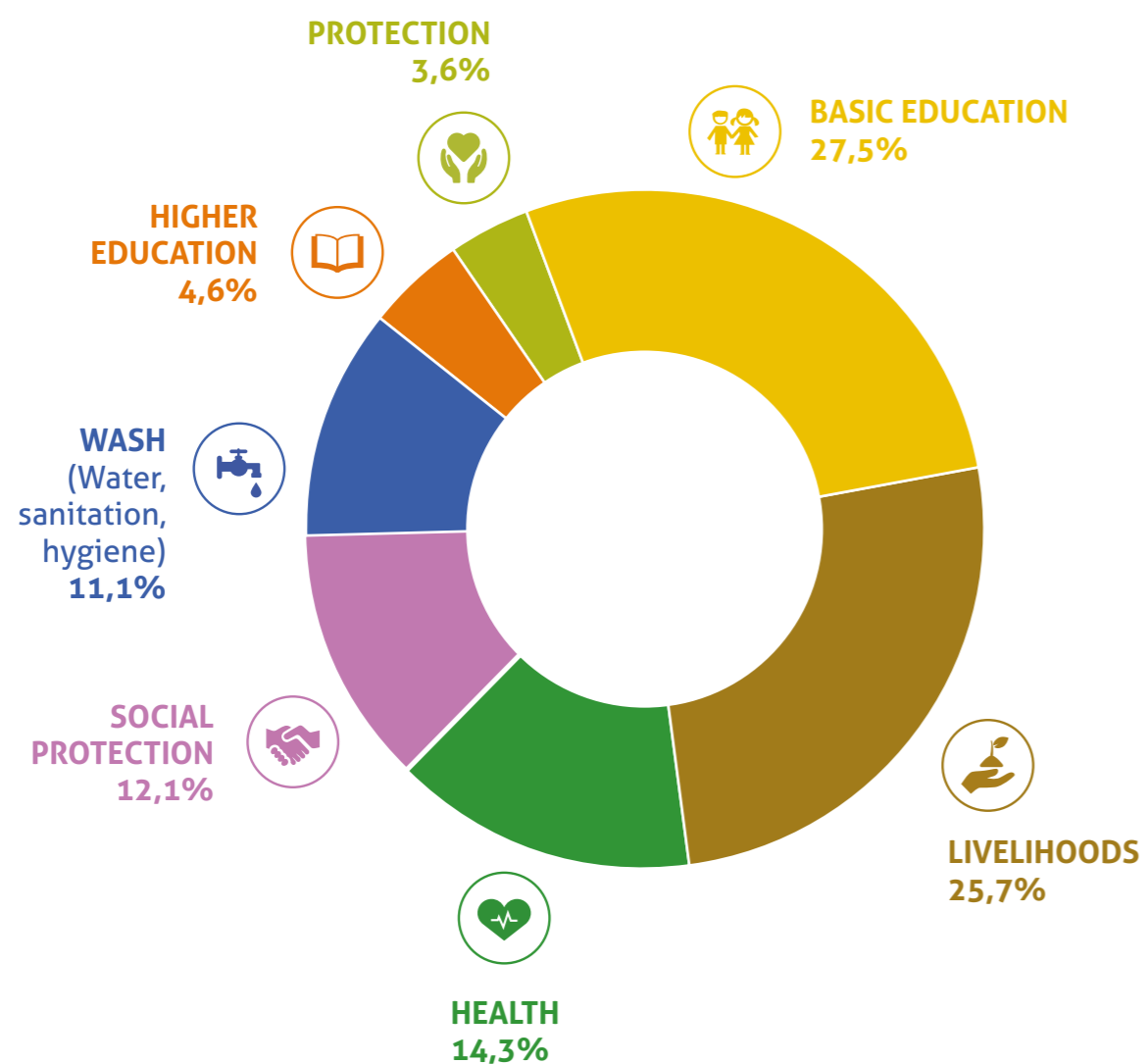


Figure 1: EUTF budget by sector (EUTF July 2024)

The Syrian war began 13 years ago, and as a consequence of the crisis, there are still more than 5 Millions registered Syrian refugees and 7.2 million internally displaced persons (IDPs).<sup>1</sup> In addition to the ongoing humanitarian emergencies linked to the Syrian war, Syria and its neighbouring countries are also facing the consequences from more recent natural disasters and conflicts, such as the earthquake in Türkiye in 2023 and the armed conflict in Israel and Palestine. Apart from further displacement and migration in the region, particularly in Gaza and Lebanon, the effects of climate change and of the war in Ukraine are resulting in increased inflationary pressures and regional security threats. Socio-economic conditions have deteriorated in the region, and the most vulnerable-Syrian refugees, Palestinian refugees, IDPs, vulnerable host communities, women, and girls, young people and

people with disabilities, are being disproportionately affected. The 2024 Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan (3RP)<sup>2</sup> co-authored by UNHCR and UNDP, underlines that 90% of Syrian refugees in Lebanon and Jordan are incurring debt to cover basic needs. In Türkiye, high inflation at 61.5% and economic slowdown are putting new pressures on Syrian refugees and host communities. In Iraq, although its national institutions remain weak and the economy is highly volatile, most of the Syrian refugees in the Kurdistan Region have been able to access public services and temporary or informal jobs. The socio-economic and safety situation in Syria remains critical. According to the last UNHCR survey on Syrian refugees' perceptions and intentions on returning to Syria, returns remain low. Although most Syrians wish to return to their country, only just above 38,000 returns have been recorded in 2023. Limited economic

→ 1. <https://www.unhcr.org/sy/internally-displaced-people>  
<https://data.unhcr.org/en/situations/syria>

→ 2. [https://www.undp.org/sites/g/files/zskgke326/files/2024-03/2024\\_regional\\_strategic\\_overview.pdf](https://www.undp.org/sites/g/files/zskgke326/files/2024-03/2024_regional_strategic_overview.pdf)



and livelihood opportunities, lack of safety and security, inadequate basic services, and lack of housing in Syria, are quoted as key factors influencing the refugees' decision-making when to return.

As the EU's response to the Syrian crisis, the EU Regional Trust Fund - hereinafter the Trust Fund - has mobilised EUR 2.38 billion from 21 Member States, Türkiye, and the United Kingdom since 2014, from

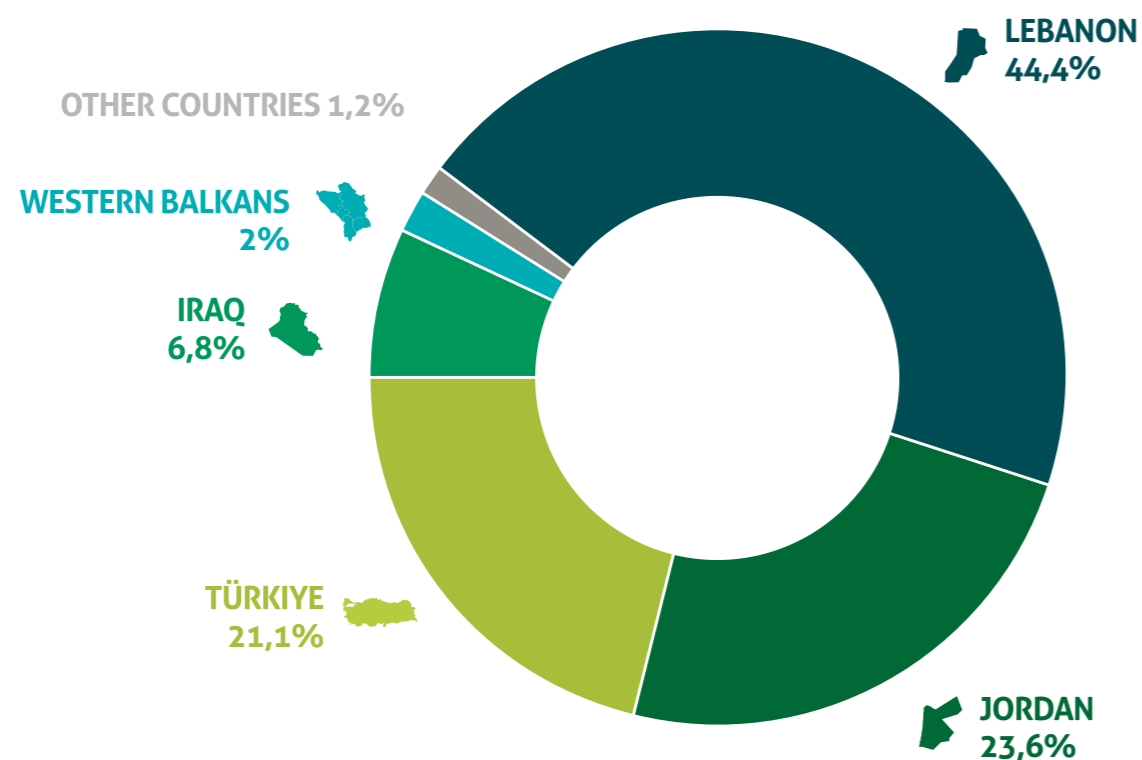


Figure 2: EUTF budget by country (EUTF July 2024)

which 97% have been disbursed in projects. 129 projects have been contracted -114 being development actions in the field.<sup>3</sup> The Trust Fund has been implemented in collaboration with international organisations (48%), EU Member States Agencies and development banks (20%), Non- Governmental Organisations -NGOs- (23%), partner governments of Jordan and Serbia (4%) and International Financial Institutions (4%). The Trust Fund has structured interventions in 7 priority sectors i.e., basic and higher education, livelihoods, health, Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH), protection and social cohesion (Figure 1). These actions continue to be delivered in three focus countries (Figure 2): Lebanon, Jordan, and Iraq. Türkiye has also been the recipient of substantial funding from the Trust Fund, while other countries have been supported with a lower number

of projects, such as the Western Balkans, Armenia, Egypt, and Syria. The recent VIII Syria conference in Brussels in May 2024 has reiterated the vital importance of addressing "the most pressing needs of Syrian people and their host communities". In line with this, the EU confirmed a new financial support package of EUR 2.12 billion for 2024 and 2025 that will continue to sustain some of the Trust Fund project results.

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).


→ 3. The rapid EU response to the COVID-19 pandemic in the region had reached EUR 165.7 million, including the Corona Package with EUR 54.7 million for Lebanon and Jordan. The Trust Fund has actively supported the realignment of EUTF health, protection, education, and livelihoods projects to better respond to the emerging challenges amid the pandemic.







## Methodological approach to assess results

The Trust Fund Results Framework contains 37 Key Performance Indicators (KPIs)<sup>4</sup> broken down into three categories:

 **Access to services** in the different sectors (health, education, livelihoods, WASH, protection and social cohesion;

 **Local capacity** strengthening, which means training of educational, health, protection, social cohesion personnel in local, regional or national public entities and organisations and;

 **Local infrastructure** improvements in schools, micro and small and medium enterprises (MSME), health facilities, WASH infrastructure, asylum centres or community centres.

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 whereby results are aggregated cumulatively from the Trust Fund inception to March 2024. This Results Report assesses results from 108 projects funded by the Trust Fund – including 31 active interventions, and 77 completed ones. Since March 2023, this report has incorporated the results of one WASH project in Lebanon -T04.206 (*Annex 3*)<sup>5</sup>.

The aggregation strategy to calculate coverage of Trust Fund interventions does not add together all 37 KPIs to minimise the risk of double counting (*see Annex 4*). 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 KPI categories by sector and by country.

This progress update comes with a complementary outcome analysis based on the most recent Results Oriented Monitoring (ROM) assessments of 14 projects and one project evaluation: on **basic education** in Lebanon (UNICEF: T04.257) and Jordan (Jordanian Ministry of Education: T04.261), on **higher education** in Lebanon (DAAD: T04.220 and GIZ: T04.231) and Jordan (GJU: T04.166; T04.215); on **livelihoods** in Lebanon (WFP: T04.153) and in Türkiye (T04.270); on **health** in Jordan (T04.255); on **WASH** in Lebanon (AFD: T04.206), in Jordan (EBRD: T04.92) and Türkiye (T04.155); and on **protection and social cohesion** in Lebanon (AICS: T04.253;

ILO/UNICEF: T04.292; Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs -MoFA: T04.164), and Jordan (MoFA: T04.164).

An overview of outcomes is presented by sector and, in line with the EUTF Strategic Outcomes Framework (*Annex 2*), it differentiates:

1. Behavioural changes of refugees or host community members towards specific services that are provided to them;
2. Changes in intervention strategies of local institutions and organisations, providing services related to specific sectors; and
3. Changes in national strategy, policy or regulation, promoted by national institutions.

→ 4. The EU Regional Trust Fund Results Framework 2021 can be also found at: [https://ec.europa.eu/trustfund-syria-region/monitoring-evaluation\\_en](https://ec.europa.eu/trustfund-syria-region/monitoring-evaluation_en)

→ 5. Annex 3 lists 114 projects, but five of them have not provided a QIN (T04.1; T04.5; T04.46; T04.277; T04.284), and one of them is counted as two projects in the EUTF list (T04.40/T04.50) but their QIN is counted as one.



## Findings: Global results

### Overall progress - Target Category

EU Regional Trust Fund in Response  
to the Syrian Crisis

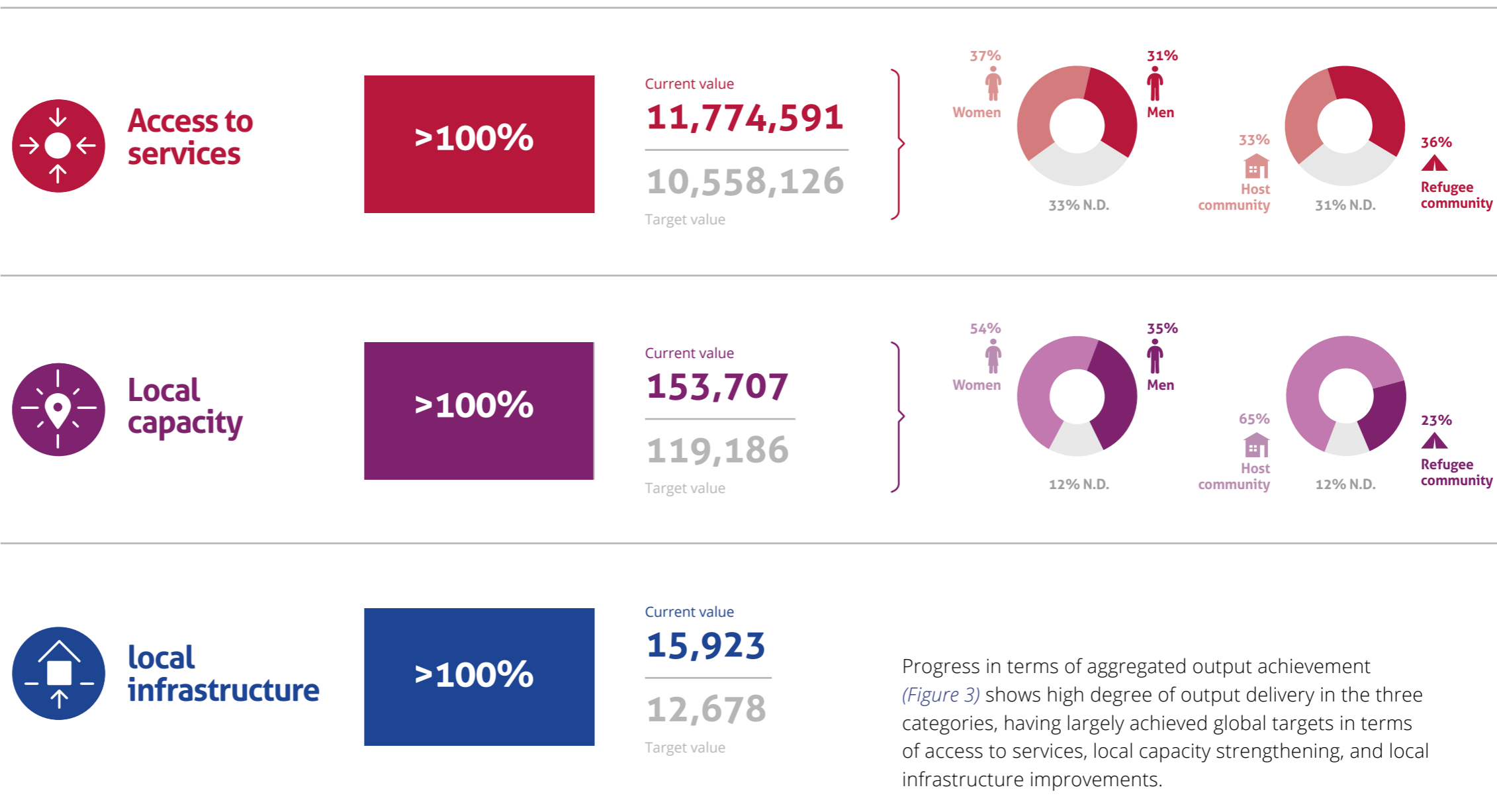
Since its establishment, the Trust Fund has achieved the following results for refugees, host community members and IDPs:

It has facilitated **access to various services for 11,774,591 individuals**.

Awareness-raising campaigns have reached **2,360,279 beneficiaries**.

It has **trained 153,707 people** from these groups as part of the **local capacities strengthening** in various sector.

It has **upgraded, reconstructed and/ or newly built 15,923 local facilities** across all targeted countries.



Progress in terms of aggregated output achievement (Figure 3) shows high degree of output delivery in the three categories, having largely achieved global targets in terms of access to services, local capacity strengthening, and local infrastructure improvements.

Figure 3: Overall progress of the Trust Fund (as of 31/03/2024)

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 higher extent than their host community peers. However, this needs to be considered in the context that one third

of the data is still not disaggregated by sex or community of origin due to technical challenges in the education, health, and WASH sector. In terms of strengthening local capacities, women are having more access to training than men. 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.



### Access to services progress (individuals)

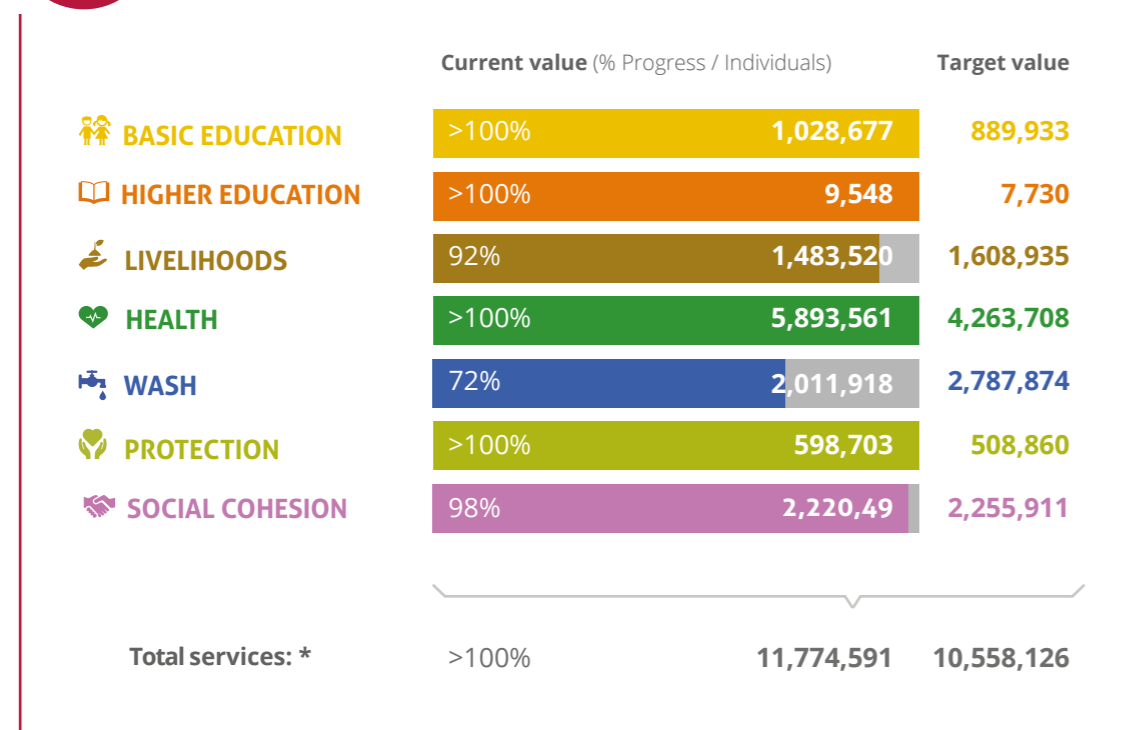


Figure 4: Trust Fund progress regarding access to services (by sector, as of 31/03/2024)  
\* This value does not contain access to awareness activities (social cohesion)



### Local Capacities progress (individuals)

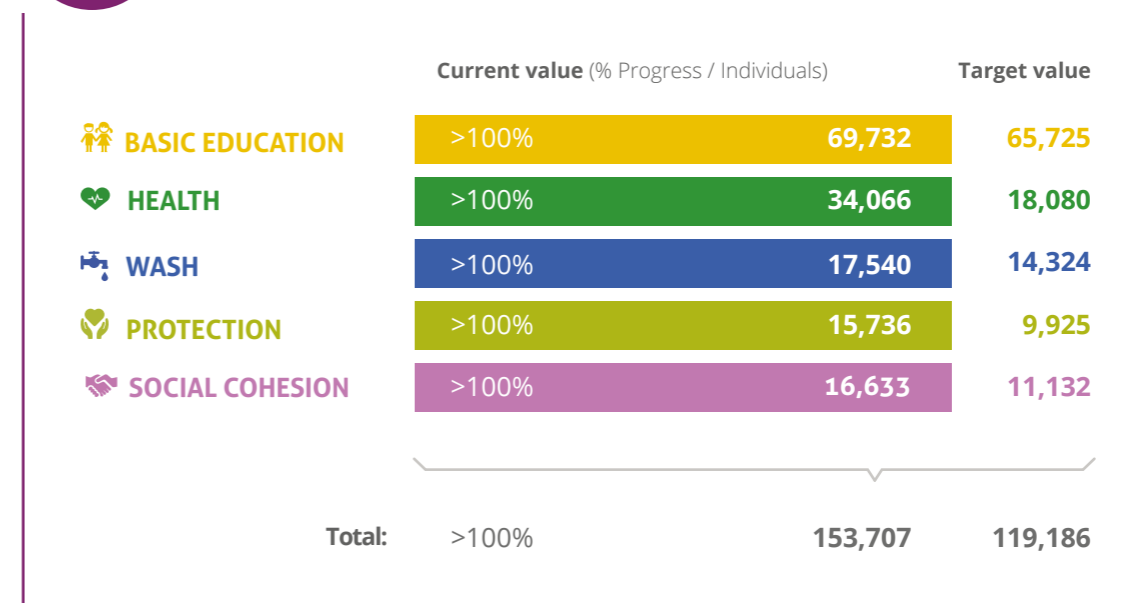


Figure 5: Trust Fund progress regarding local capacities (by sector, as of 31/03/2024)

By sector, in terms of **access to services**, most sectors at aggregated level, except WASH, show full (basic and higher education, health and protection) or almost full achievement (livelihoods, social cohesion) of planned global outputs. Compared to the previous reporting period, progress has been made in the overall output delivery of the WASH sector (Figure 4).

In terms of **strengthening local capacities**, all sectors already achieved their aggregated targets. In the case of global targets on WASH and education training, some target revisions -due to double counting- meant that the goals were achieved during this reporting period (Figure 5).



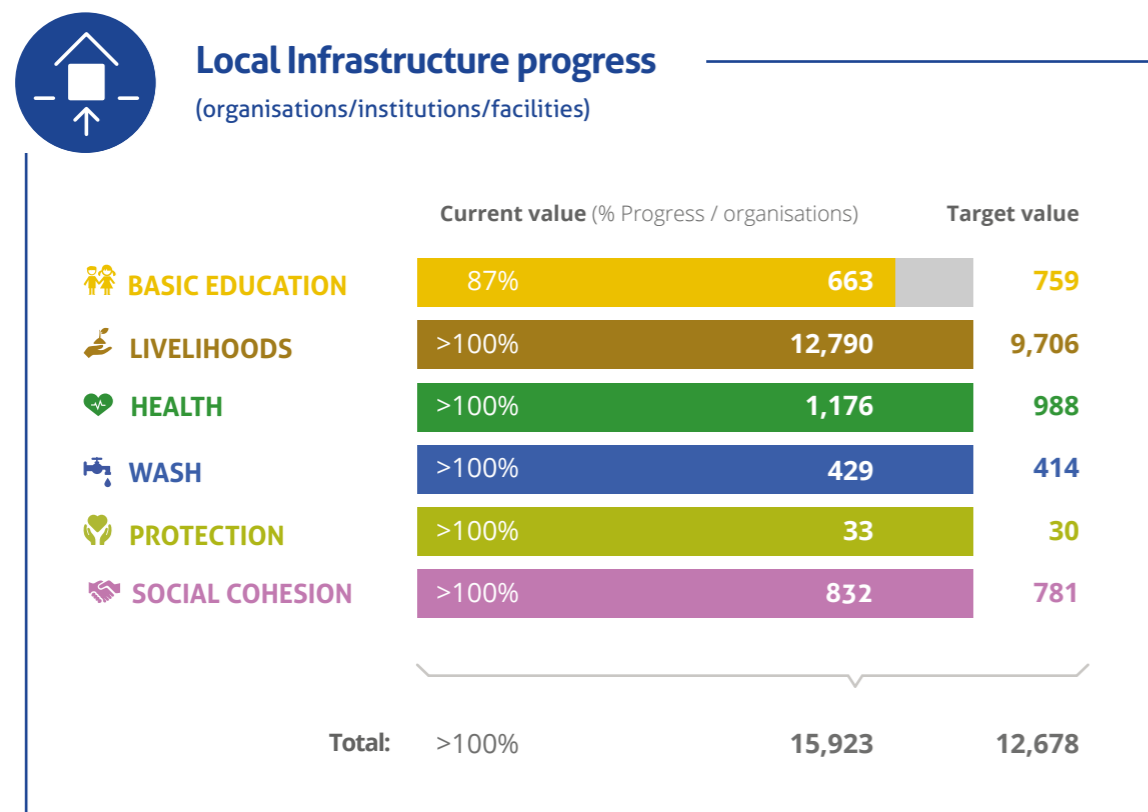


Figure 6: Trust Fund progress regarding local infrastructure (by sector, as of 31/03/2024)

Support to improving **local infrastructure** through the Trust Fund encompasses a wide range of actions. Good progress is evident during this period, especially in the education and health sectors. Planned upgrades of MSME, community centres, municipal infrastructure, and improvements of WASH facilities, have been fully achieved. Infrastructure improvements in educational facilities

have improved, now showing 87% achievement of output (compared to 76% last year). Whereas in terms of medical facilities' upgrades, progress at a faster pace, mainly in Jordan, have resulted in the full achievement of global targets during this year (Figure 6).

Geographically, of the focus countries, Lebanon and Jordan continue to perform well in terms of improving access to services, whereas in both cases there is some margin to progress access to safely managed water. In terms of local capacities' strengthening there is a high achievement of output delivery, however, Lebanon still needs to complete schools' upgrades and for Jordan, the same with a few health facilities. Iraq outperforms the target achievements in local capacities strengthening, having closed the operational phase of all planned projects, except one on health infrastructure.

From the other countries covered by the Trust Fund, Türkiye continues to perform well, having already achieved planned local capacity targets, and still displaying high target achievements in access to services, with scope to increase access to safely managed water and WASH infrastructure upgrades. In terms of the Western Balkans, Armenia, and Egypt, access to services planned targets have already been achieved overall, while Syria shows 79% of output delivery in access to services, the only area of intervention. Armenia has outperformed the

planned targets for local capacity strengthening, while Egypt shows high outputs delivery. Western Balkans also displays a high level of output delivery in protection capacity building and in local infrastructure improvements, outperformed upgrades of asylum and refugee centres. Armenia has also upgraded almost all planned MSMEs. Figure 7 displays an overview of these results.

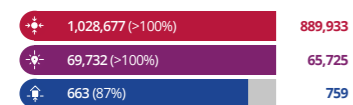
Regarding individual aggregated Key Performance Indicators (KPI), the large majority -94%, compared to 86% during last reporting period- of the indicators show high performance delivering outputs displaying 75% achievement or higher. The variable on local WASH infrastructure improvements (65%) and access to safely managed water (72%) are under the 75% threshold.

## EU Regional Trust Fund in Response to the Syrian Crisis

### PRIORITY SECTOR RESULTS

Current Value (Progress, %) Target value:

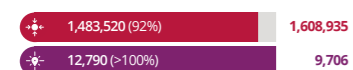
#### BASIC EDUCATION



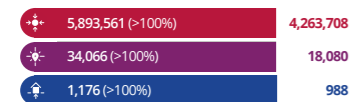
#### Higher Education



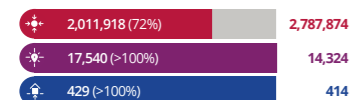
#### Livelihoods



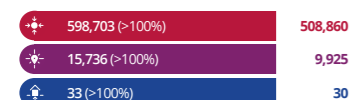
#### Health



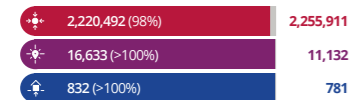
#### WASH



#### Protection



#### Social Cohesion



### Western Balkans

	Access to services	Local capacities	Local infrastructure
👤	2,926 (>100%)	1,390 (>100%)	51 (>100%)
📖	N.D.*	N.D.*	
🏠	18,403 (>100%)	N.D.*	N.D.*
🏥	95,010 (>100%)	N.D.*	N.D.*
🚰	N.D.*	N.D.*	15 (100%)
🌱	7,239 (>100%)	324 (78%)	33 (>100%)
🤝	3,550 (>100%)	N.D.*	N.D.*

### Lebanon

	Access to services	Local capacities	Local infrastructure
👤	771,410 (>100%)	47,769 (99%)	126 (68%)
📖	2,653 (>100%)	N.D.*	N.D.*
🏠	1,046,374 (87%)	N.D.*	1,141 (87%)
🏥	5,626,992 (>100%)	6,047 (>100%)	952 (>100%)
🚰	836,854 (82%)	3,212 (>100%)	205 (>100%)
🌱	172,856 (>100%)	4,333 (>100%)	N.D.*
🤝	823,229 (>100%)	4,236 (>100%)	359 (99%)

### Jordan

	Access to services	Local capacities	Local infrastructure
👤	230,479 (>100%)	6,260 (>100%)	278 (>100%)
📖	2,341 (>100%)	N.D.*	N.D.*
🏠	218,034 (96%)	N.D.*	2,140 (>100%)
🏥	N.D.*	7,601 (>100%)	125 (86%)
🚰	678,391 (78%)	13,979 (>100%)	63 (91%)
🌱	41,410 (>100%)	3,745 (>100%)	N.D.*
🤝	342,347 (54%)	5,984 (>100%)	130 (>100%)

### Türkiye

	Access to services	Local capacities	Local infrastructure
👤	23,862 (>100%)	14,092 (>100%)	208 (73%)
📖	3,072 (>100%)	N.D.*	N.D.*
🏠	157,054 (>100%)	N.D.*	4,287 (>100%)
🏥	N.D.*	15,556 (>100%)	N.D.*
🚰	318,857 (49%)	N.D.*	17 (68%)
🌱	331,738 (>100%)	2,193 (>100%)	N.D.*
🤝	892,682 (>100%)	4,021 (>100%)	216 (>100%)

### Armenia

	Access to services	Local capacities	Local infrastructure
👤	N.D.*	N.D.*	N.D.*
📖	N.D.*	N.D.*	N.D.*
🏠	368 (92%)	N.D.*	187 (94%)
🏥	N.D.*	N.D.*	N.D.*
🚰	N.D.*	N.D.*	N.D.*
🌱	353 (>100%)	630 (>100%)	N.D.*
🤝	17,574 (>100%)	N.D.*	N.D.*

### Syria

	Access to services	Local capacities	Local infrastructure
👤	N.D.*	N.D.*	N.D.*
📖	785 (79%)	N.D.*	N.D.*
🏠	N.D.*	N.D.*	N.D.*
🏥	N.D.*	N.D.*	N.D.*
🚰	N.D.*	N.D.*	N.D.*
🌱	N.D.*	N.D.*	N.D.*
🤝	N.D.*	N.D.*	N.D.*

### Egypt

	Access to services	Local capacities	Local infrastructure
👤	N.D.*	25 (83%)	N.D.*
📖	70 (>100%)	N.D.*	N.D.*
🏠	4,101 (>100%)	N.D.*	N.D.*
🏥	29,470 (92%)	N.D.*	N.D.*
🚰	N.D.*	N.D.*	N.D.*
🌱	N.D.*	N.D.*	N.D.*
🤝	N.D.*	N.D.*	N.D.*

### Iraq

	Access to services	Local capacities	Local infrastructure
👤	N.D.*	196 (>100%)	N.D.*
📖	627 (>100%)	N.D.*	N.D.*
🏠	39,186 (>100%)	N.D.*	5,035 (>100%)
🏥	142,089 (83%)	4,862 (>100%)	99 (>100%)
🚰	177,816 (71%)	349 (>100%)	129 (>100%)
🌱	45,107 (>100%)	4,511 (>100%)	N.D.*
🤝	141,110 (>100%)	2,392 (>100%)	127 (100%)

Figure 7: Trust Fund in Response to the Syrian Crisis (as of 31/03/2024)

Current Value (Progress %) N.D.\* - No data Access to services Local capacity Local infrastructure





## SECTOR BRIEFS





# BASIC EDUCATION



The Trust Fund provides access for children from refugee, IDPs and host communities to formal education, non-formal education (NFE) 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, and
3. Improved schools' infrastructure.

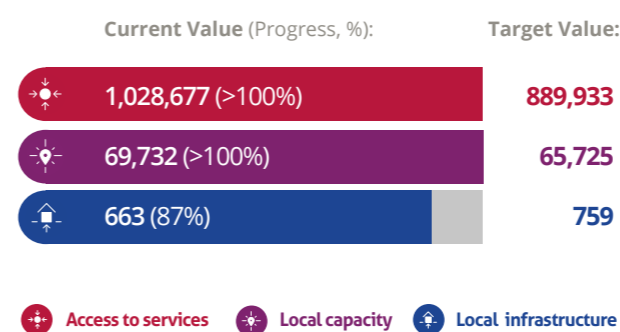
To date, the Trust Fund has supported **17 lead implementing partners and 31 projects and/or components** contributing to improve access to education, strengthen teaching and school capacities in partner countries, mainly in Lebanon and Jordan, but also in Iraq and Türkiye, and to a lesser extent, in Western Balkans and Egypt. The main implementing partners to basic education indicators are UNICEF, UNRWA and AVSI, but others 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 also include specific education components in

their actions. Six projects and components are currently being implemented in Lebanon and Türkiye.<sup>6</sup>

Progress towards **delivery of outputs** in the basic education sector has continued to improve during this reporting period. **The targets on access to formal and non-formal education programmes are already met. On referrals to formal education, the Trust Fund education projects -having progressed during this reporting period- show a high level of achievement (84%).** Compared to the previous reporting period the pace of progress in delivering local **school facilities** has increased, from 76% to 87%. Regarding **training**



## BASIC EDUCATION PRIORITY SECTOR OUTPUTS



→ 6. The currently active projects are found in Lebanon (UNICEF, T04.143, T04.257; Save the Children, T04.302), and Türkiye (KFW, T04.25, T04.82; T04.112). The budget support to education in Jordan has been supported by EUTF until December 2023.



## Basic Education disaggregated results

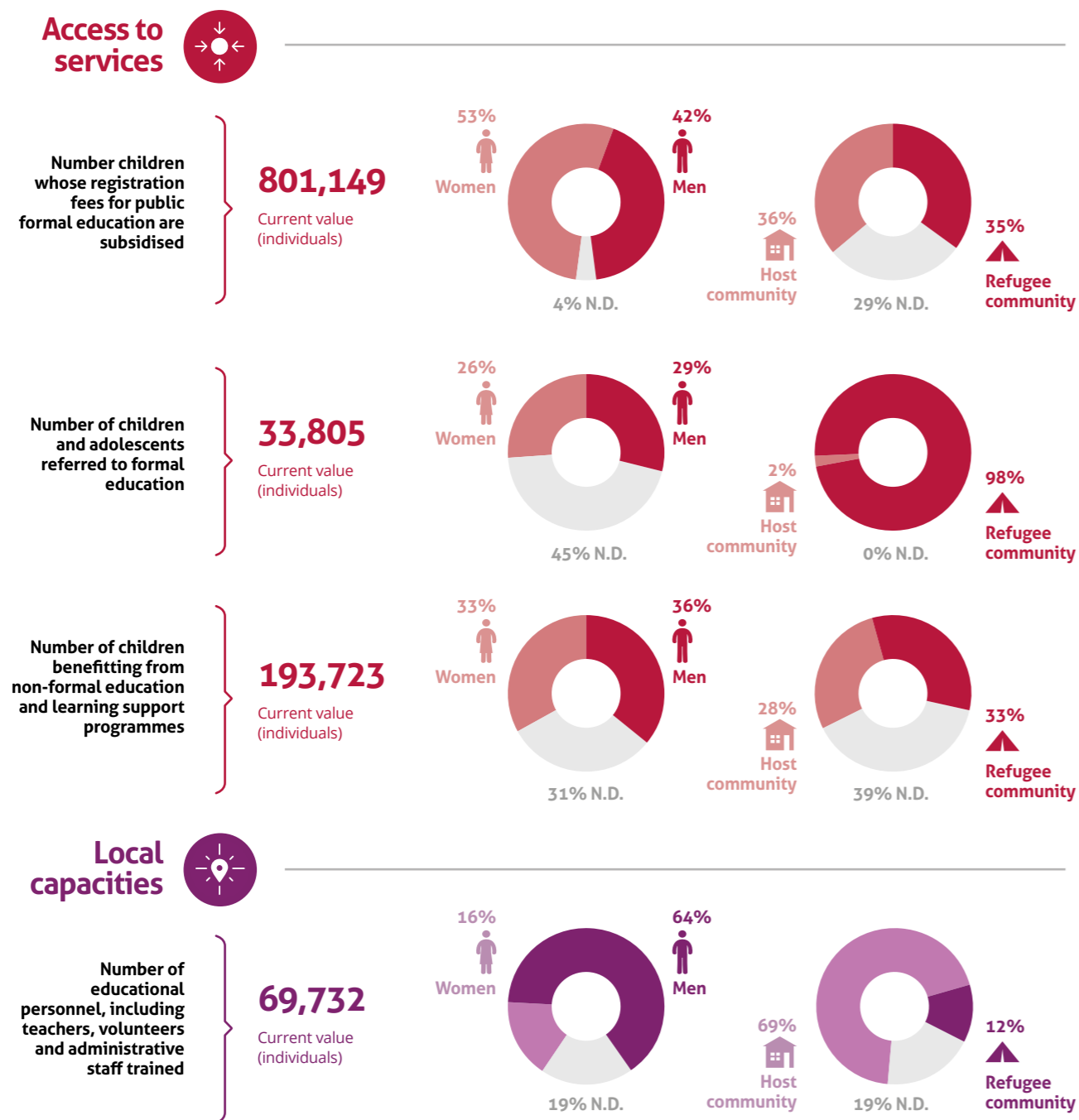


Figure 8: Trust Fund: Basic education results disaggregated by sex and community of origin (as of 31/03/2024)  
\*N.D.: Not disaggregated.

### and financial support of educational personnel,

output delivery at Trust Fund level shows aggregated targets have been met. At project level, the actions in Türkiye (T04.82) and Jordan (T04.112) show margin to increase the delivery of infrastructure improvements, while in Lebanon, training of educational personnel (T04.257 and T04.302) and schools upgrades (T04.143; T04.302) have still to be finalised.

Based on the disaggregated information available (Figure 8), girls, young women are having more access to formal education, while girls, boys, young women, and men show similar levels of access to non-formal education. Slightly more boys and young men are being referred than girls and young women. Refugees and host communities are being reached by formal education to a similar extent, while refugees are having slightly more access to non-formal education. It is important to acknowledge that one third of the available information is not disaggregated by sex or community of origin.<sup>7</sup> Most referrals are benefitting refugee pupils.

Mostly women are being trained as teaching personnel, since they are more actively involved in the education sector. Women from host communities

are being reached more than women from refugee communities. However, further disaggregation by sex and community of origin is needed to improve the understanding of the Trust Fund effectiveness in this sector.

## BASIC EDUCATION OUTCOMES IN LEBANON

During this reporting period, the main information source for basic education outcomes in Lebanon<sup>8</sup> is the ROM report of the project “*strengthening the public education system in Lebanon to deliver inclusive and quality education for vulnerable school-aged children ensuring their full access and retention in Lebanon*”, implemented by UNICEF (T04.257). The main aim of this Trust Fund project is for vulnerable children (aged 3 to 14) to have access to quality and inclusive learning in a safe and protective environment in public schools. This includes access to education and retention for refugee and vulnerable Lebanese children in two scholastic years, promotion of inclusive education approaches in formal and non-formal education, and strengthened capacities of the education system, especially of the

→ 7. As mentioned, in some cases, KPI are not fully disaggregated by sex and/or community of origin. The percentage of non-disaggregated KPI is displayed in the respective graphics. Particularly in education,  
→ 8. From the ongoing projects in basic education, T04.302 displays some room to measure outcome indicators at this stage.



Ministry of Education and Higher Education (MEHE). The recent **ROM report (05/24)** informs about the status of outcomes at **individual level** in a challenging context for the sector in the country. Access to education has been ensured for more than 210,000 children on average (56% Lebanese, 48% Syrian) during the years 2020, 2021 and 2022 with this particular action. Completion rates are satisfactory, according to available MEHE data, with 86% for the afternoon shift and 92% for the morning shift (2020/21). Passing rates in G12 official exams were 87% for the afternoon shift and 60% for the morning one (2021). The average pass rate decreased from 76% (2019) to 73% (2022) due to some factors negatively affecting pupils' performance, such as school closures, safety issues, and political instability. To assess absenteeism, UNHCR has provided some data that suggests that only 4.45% of children benefiting from cash for education were absent for more than ten consecutive days.

Regarding access to NFE, more than 2,000 children with disabilities are enrolled in NFE programmes promoted by UNICEF. The target of 10% of children with disabilities in Inclusive Pilot Schools has been exceeded with 11%. In relation to having a positive impact on **"cut-off school children providing them with learning opportunities"**, the project used two approaches: Dirasa, a school-based bridging programme; and Makani Multi-Service Community Centres as a community-based programme. The beneficiaries from UNICEF NFE and from the Cash-For Education (CFE) **"positively assessed"** project outcomes,

according to the ROM report. CFE and top-ups for teachers had a **"positive impact on families' motivation creating a conducive environment to ensure not only children's access, but also attendance and retention in formal education"**. Caregivers also praised the CFE to cover transportation costs and support attendance, the payment modalities, the communication and reach out workshops from UNICEF. They judged them as very efficient and effective to identify their disability related needs and optional services.

At **institutional level**, the ROM report underlines that 80% of schools are now expected **"to report on budget planning and expenditures through MEHE's financial management application by the second quarter of 2024"**. This might improve resource allocation and mobilisation. The conducive Transition Resilience Education Fund (TREF) and the collaboration with NGOs, such as AVSI, LOST, Al Fayhaa, War Child Holland, and World Vision, are mentioned as key factors having helped to implement this institutional improvement. Due to the project, schools have also **"improved data and financial management to ensure needs-based budgeting"**. The consultation process that the project established with target groups and beneficiaries, on the one hand, and with donors, and various stakeholders, on the other, have led to satisfactory feedback, has improved MEHE's capacities and the policy framework, and has ensured access to formal and non-

formal education, particularly of children with disabilities. The strengthening of teachers' capacities and officers in Makani centres, Dirasa schools and the ones who will support the newly created Inclusive Education Unit at MEHE, is highlighted in this context, too. Another effect of the project is the request from the Ministry to strengthen MEHE's regional offices to improve its inclusive education mandate.

At **policy level**, changes underlined by the ROM report, include the launch of the National Policy on Inclusive Education for Children with Special Needs in June 2023. Inclusive schools have increased from 30 to 110 in the country. A policy implementation map is being developed by the Department of Orientation and Guidance (DOPS) at MEHE and UNICEF and is expected in July 2024. MEHE's officers also **"valued the technical support and the project's role in policy revision and development"**. After being reviewed, the rollout of the Child Protection Policy has reached 219 schools, and the ROM report, adds that there are "further plans to expand". Due to the project, MEHE is **"taking practical steps to initiate a coordinated reform roadmap (to improve) teaching and learning governance and cost efficiency"**. Although there are still limited numbers of children changing from non-formal to formal education, the new legal framework is expected to facilitate this transition.



## BASIC EDUCATION OUTCOMES IN JORDAN

The main outcomes during this period are reported by the ROM mission of the project *“equitable and quality education for Syrian refugees in refugee camps in Jordan”*, implemented by the **Jordanian Ministry of Education (MoE, T04.261)**. The Trust Fund, with this third phase of the budget support to MoE, has committed to support the Accelerated Access Initiative (AAI) 2.0 as part of Jordan’s commitment to prevent a *“lost generation”* of Syrian children. The strengthening of the capacity of the education system to support Syrian refugee children in camps is at the centre of this support. It puts the focus on increasing access of Syrian refugees’ students to quality education at the levels of kindergarten, primary and secondary education in camps for the school year 2021-2022, in safe and inclusive learning environments.

At **individual level**, according to the recent **ROM mission (02/24)**, it can be stated that this support has increased enrolment, with more than 35,000 Syrian children accessing education in the camps, 87% of school-aged children enrolled in Azraq and 83% in Za’atari. The ROM report underlines that the *“camp schools appear to be working best at kindergarten level and are progressively less satisfactory at higher primary and secondary levels”*. There are currently challenges leading to declining enrolment rates in both camps. For

example, there are no further educational or vocational opportunities for girls who are performing better in schools. In addition, learning environments are not being comprehensively improved, with facilities such as IT, libraries, or science laboratories. There is no access to internet in schools and the schools are not sufficiently supervised nor have proper insulation. There are no greening or beautification measures in the camps, due to the lack of authorities’ will to transform Za’atari into a permanent village. All these factors are not conducive to improved learning outcomes. A recent National Diagnostic Assessment (2022) highlights challenges in learning loss in Arabic and Mathematics for both, Jordanian and Syrian pupils. Furthermore, according to the ROM report, the schools continue to run on a *“two-shift”* system, with often overcrowded conditions, which does not improve the quality of the educational environment and its associated outcomes.

In terms of **institutional changes**, the ROM report highlights that the budget support has contributed to improved teaching capacities due to an increased number of teachers and increased access to textbooks and teaching materials. However, organisational, and institutional changes at local level have been only partially achieved. Ongoing infrastructural needs to improve insulation or access internet, as mentioned before, are not met yet. The report also informs about the very good technical work and results of the *“pivotal educational quality and accountability unit (EQUA)”*,



which *“provided valuable insights about quality of teaching in camp schools”*. The weakening of supporting structures in the camps is one of the existent challenges, due to a *“considerable reduction in the number of community social organisations (CSOs) and NGOs, operating within the camps and amongst other affected communities”*.

At **national, policy level**, the report makes evident that MoE has demonstrated a limited capacity to negotiate effectively within the government. MoE shows a *“strong preference for the off-budget pooled finance of the other AAI donors to the non-targeted EU budget support as they considered it to be more flexible and timelier”*. In terms of policy dialogue, the strategic situation, being the EU, the only

donor using budget support in education, has helped to move from *“an emergency to a development context”*. However, this also might put the allowances to Syrian teaching volunteers at risk. The ROM mission highlights the importance of maximising the potential of policy dialogue to ensure effective decision making to protect this type of investments. The short duration of this action does not help to plan wider support and/or reforms either. In general, it is not possible to attribute changes to the budget support. However, it is evident that this budget support as part of the Accelerating Access Initiative 2.0 framework has been vital to prevent the collapse of the education system in Jordan.

# 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.

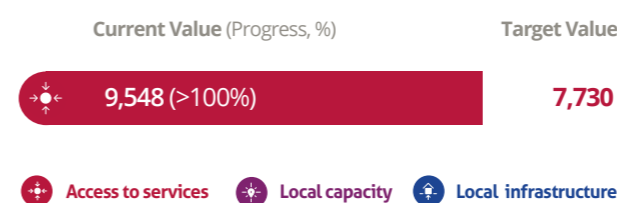
To date, the Trust Fund has supported **11 actions and six lead implementing partners to improve access to higher and technical and vocational training education (TVET)**. The German Academic Exchange Service (DAAD), the German Jordanian University (GJU), SPARK, UNHCR Türkiye and, more recently, GIZ- are contributing to provide access to scholarships for bachelors', masters', and vocational programmes in Türkiye, Jordan, Lebanon, Iraq, Syria, and 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). Three actions are still being implemented in Lebanon (T04.220), Jordan (T04.215) and in Iraq (T04.218), although the last one (T04.218) has closed its operational phase after March 2024.<sup>9</sup>

Globally, for all higher education actions, the indicator on access indicates a six per cent-increase, during this period compared to the previous results report,

## HIGHER EDUCATION PRIORITY SECTOR OUTPUTS



→ 9. The currently ongoing projects are implemented in Lebanon (DAAD, T04.220) and Jordan (GJU, T04.215). The one in Iraq (SPARK, T04.218) has recently closed its operational phase (05/2024).



## Higher Education disaggregated results

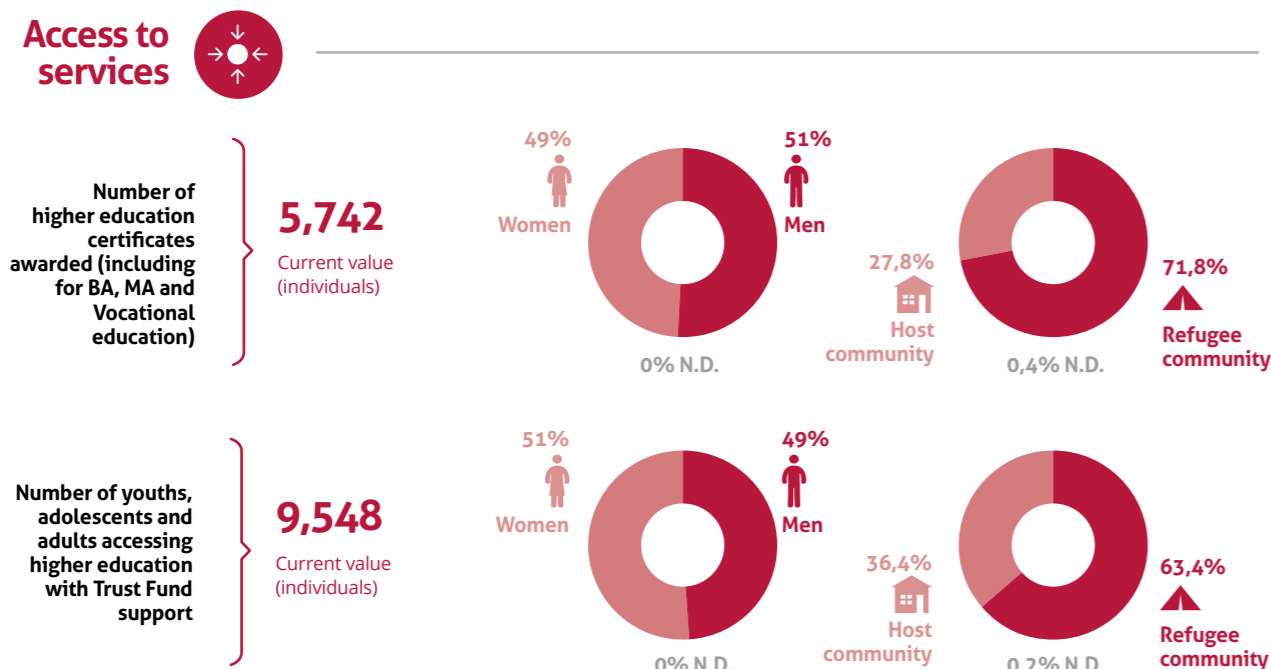


Figure 9: Trust Fund: Higher education results disaggregated by sex and community of origin (as of 31/03/2024)  
\*N.D.: Not disaggregated.

**reaching 9,548 students.** In terms of students accessing scholarships, women represent 51% and Syrian refugees account for 63% of the total.

To date, **5,742 higher and vocational certificates have been awarded** (90% of the planned global target), displaying an increase from 4,819 students reported in the last period. Women (Figure 9) have graduated to a similar extent (49%) than men (51%), and refugees more than host community members (72% vs. 28%, respectively).

At **project level**, T04.215 in Jordan offers potential to improve work opportunities and teacher training opportunities for students in Jordan, promote participation in the Alumni network and career guidance sessions, as well as additional projects to overcome some of the bottlenecks. T04.218 in Iraq, although having closed the operational phase, will measure its contribution to job creation, internships, and work placements during the upcoming reporting period.

## HIGHER EDUCATION OUTCOMES IN LEBANON

Higher and Technical Vocational Training and Education (TVET) outcomes in Lebanon are informed by the final evaluation of “higher and further education opportunities and perspectives for Syrians and vulnerable Youth in Lebanon (HOPES-LEB), implemented by **DAAD, Campus France and Nuffic** (T04.220) and the ROM report of “**VTE4all: Vocational and Technical Education for All**”, led by GIZ (T04.231).

HOPES-LEB, implemented by DAAD, Campus France and Nuffic, promotes higher and further education opportunities and perspectives for Syrians and vulnerable youth in Lebanon to improve livelihood prospects. Specifically, the project aims at increasing access to higher education opportunities, improving employability prospects and strengthening higher education institutions, local and regional institutions to provide better support around higher education. The recent **final evaluation (02/24)** highlights the award of 559 scholarships for the public Lebanese University (LU) and the Lebanese International University (LIU), the largest private higher education institution, exceeding the 400-target. Scholarships includes registration and tuition fees, a living allowance, and local transportation. In terms of graduation, the most recent **QIN (03/24)** reports that 72.2% of all students (90% target)

received their diploma, due to a higher dropout rate. Reasons for dropout include leaving the country, failing exams, application for scholarships abroad or work responsibilities. Regarding access to courses to improve employability, 580 students have completed from a total of 987 scholarship awards, showing a 59% (target of 75%) completion rate. According to the evaluation, students in general showed a high degree of satisfaction, appreciating the English competence, specialisation in their field, digital skills, job searching and application skills. Regarding **individual changes**, all students are facing a difficult context, but the possibility of pursuing further educational opportunities and self-development are highlighted in the final evaluation as positive effects. Most of them underline the financial and family situation as main challenges. They state that HOPES-LEB has helped them “**overcome the difficult times and increased future life and career prospects, especially outside Lebanon**” and contributed to their networking with fellow students.

Regarding **institutional changes**, a wide range of 20 projects (target of 18) funded by HOPES-LEB have been implemented to support more than 5,300 students, with a completion rate of 78%, according to the evaluation. The projects aimed at facilitating the transition from secondary to higher and further education, from higher and further education to the labour market and at limiting the risk of students



dropping out. Despite some weaknesses, e.g. high ambition of the projects, the timing or requirements for students in terms of dedication, the evaluation states that those *“short projects contributed to capacity development of institutions involved, not only in terms of project implementation capacity, but also through increasing the teaching and training skills of their staff.”* Another effect of the project activities mentioned are the *“linkages established between the higher education institutions and NGOs and participant’s motivation to work together”*. Other elements of positive impact include *“enhanced fundraising skills of their participants, established connections between the implementing partners, enabled creation of project consortia for future Erasmus+ calls”* or *“further development of partner institutions’ capacities in the provision of customised trainings for vulnerable Lebanese and refugee youth”*.

At **national level**, due to HOPES-LEB, the Alumni network is well established and involves scholarship holders of the DAFI<sup>10</sup> UNHCR programme, HOPES-LEB, EDU-SYRIA and SPARK, networking more than 1,000 participants, where 71% are Syrian, 13% Lebanese and 8% Jordanians. A wide range of activities and training sessions -all very positively assessed- has been organised and attracted a high number of students, although the facilitation of jobs and internships has been limited due to the

situation in the country and limitations in the labour market for Syrian refugees. According to the final evaluation, at sectoral level, the paper developed by HOPES-LEB Higher Education in Times of Collapse (2022) has been broadly accepted by decision making stakeholders in the higher education sector in Lebanon. It has informed the Lebanon Five-Year Higher Education plan 2023-2027 and the Brussels VI Syria conference. Although the evaluation team has not had the chance to interview the Ministry of Higher Education, it reports that *“a considerable dialogue has been established between the HOPES-LEB and institutions”* in the country and at international level. The sustainability of these efforts remains unclear, although it is evident it would be advisable to link the Alumni network to an existent institution.

**VTE4all**, led by **GIZ**, aims at increasing the employability prospects of vulnerable individuals while supporting TVET system strengthening and TVET’s relevance to the needs of the labour market. Regarding **changes at individual level, the ROM assessment (07/24)** reports that 124 Lebanese (59%) and Syrian (41%) students accessed jobs in the construction and renewable energy sector, as a result of the project, exceeding planned targets. Access to employability has not reached expected targets, however, according to the tracer



studies quoted, 42% of them have been provided with a job opportunity. Trainees in the food and dairy products’ sector have improved their skills in a relevant market with high potential to create self-employment opportunities in the future. Some challenges remain here, such as legal work restrictions for Syrian refugees, since they can only work in the construction and agriculture or start a small business, which many cannot afford. In terms of teachers, those trained by the project, have improved their technical skills, and will pass them on to the future generations of students.

Regarding **institutional changes**, VTET4all strengthened training capacities and infrastructure in the

mentioned sectors, such as construction, renewable energies and food and dairy industries. The ROM report highlights the development of Competence Based Training (CBT) curricula, refurbished VET institutes’ workshops, and established public-private partnerships. The project established three production units, for the dairy and the furniture sectors to showcase the articulation of training for students and income generation. The General Direction of Vocational Training and Education (DGVTE) has also benefitted from the trained job-related competences assessors. The project also enhanced School Advisory Boards (SABs) for public private partnerships with training in certifying competencies and liaising with local enterprises.

→ 10. DAFI is the Albert Einstein German Academic Refugee Initiative scholarship programme, implemented by UNHCR.





Furthermore, the project ensured the link with the International Training Centre of the International Labour Organization (ILO) to train the assessors complying with industry standards to *“enhance vocational education’s relevance and quality”*.

At **national level**, the ROM report informs about a positive impact on the TVET system by “fostering a conducive environment for the implementation of the National Strategic Framework for TVET 2018–2022 and strengthening the TVET system, by *“certifying DGVTE teachers and competence assessors, and establishing SABs to foster public-private partnerships”*. In addition, the CBT approach integrated in the DGVTE’s methodology, has strengthened its capacity *“in developing, revising, and accrediting training modules”*. After integrating practical skills into the curricula, vocational education is now, according to the ROM assessment, more relevant and attractive for young people.

## HIGHER EDUCATION OUTCOMES IN JORDAN

The ROM reports of **vocational Education and Training & Higher Education Programme for vulnerable Syrians and disadvantaged youth from host communities (EDU-SYRIA II –**

**T04.166), and EDU-Syria III (T04.215) implemented by the German Jordanian University (GJU)**, are the basis for the higher education outcome assessment in Jordan.

All phases from EDU Syria aim at providing access to higher and vocational training to the Syrian and disadvantaged Jordanian students. The recent **ROM missions (03/24 and 06/24)** of phases II and III, respectively, assess effectiveness of the programme as *“good”*. In the second phase, the programme had awarded more than 250 scholarships: 43% for bachelor Syrian students, 30% for Jordanian master studies, 8% for Business, Technology and Education Council -BTEC- level 5 to Jordanian students, and 19% for BTEC 5 to Syrian students. At the time of the ROM, 75% had graduated, while 11% were still enrolled and 13% had dropped out. In the recent **QIN (03/24)**, the number of graduates had already exceeded the target of 200. At the same time, the dropout rate was 16%, which is higher than the 10% target that had been set. There are several reasons for this slightly higher rate, such as the effects of the pandemic, limited living allowances, financial challenges, immigration, poor academic performance, or English proficiency, as well as time management issues due to work and family responsibilities. The assessment of the third phase shows that targets are and/or will be largely

met across all the different programmes, such as master (95%), bachelor (100%), TVET and bridging programmes (98%), teachers’ training programme (99%), entrepreneurship training (>100%), or the Bottleneck Alleviation Programmes (100%). The dropout rate, in general, in this phase will continue to be under the target of 20%.

According to both ROM reports, **changes at individual level** after graduation include academic achievement, as well as *“increased motivation, self-esteem and confidence to pursue their education and self-development further”*. In terms of employment, information from tracer studies is still very limited. Graduates from the second phase praise the quality of their studies and the university. In the third phase, a survey of those on the teachers’ graduate programme shows that 72% of graduates were employed or waiting for a placement. Some success stories are highlighted from the start up programme that became internationally successful and from the BAP initiative in niche sectors suitable for Syrians, such as animal vaccination, home care for elderly or training of female plumbers. However, both ROM reports also underline that a growing number of graduates are frustrated with the limited access to jobs. Jordan continues to show high level of unemployment and the BTEC Level 5 diplomas are not always accepted as other bachelor’s degrees. Syrian students face similar challenges





to those experienced by Jordanians, but in a more amplified way since they are affected by additional restrictions in the labour market. This leaves them less options, such as accepting underpaid jobs, work remotely for other companies, migrate or work without a work permit. Some Syrian students have shared challenges during the education journey at all levels due to lack of information about higher education opportunities or limited knowledge of teachers about how to support Syrian refugees. Other types of benefits during the second phase occurred through the cooperation with the National Action Fund (NAF), which reported that 90% of Jordanian graduates' families from EDU-Syria **"stopped receiving NAF's aid due to reaching the minimum income level for a decent life"**. The scholarship is not the only factor than can be attributed to this, but it has likely contributed.

**Institutionally**, the project has strengthened the cooperation mechanism between the consortium members, GJU, Jordan University of Science and Technology (JUST), Luminus Technical University College, and Zarqa University, since 2016. The ROM report shows how all partners have been directly involved in the planning phase so that they were able to **"use their teaching capacities, generate additional income and fulfil a humanitarian part of their institutional mission."** This means providing "discounts on their tuition fees

and taking additional care for students coming from other universities (in case of master's level students) or from the refugee community (in case of Syrian students). This has been praised by the ROM mission as the **"most significant"** strength of EDU-Syria. The cooperation between the consortium, the Ministry of Social Development and NAF has contributed to do effective outreach to disadvantaged Jordanian students. At regional level, the EU Regional Network for Alumni that has 1,000 members, allows EDU-Syria graduates -currently 179 are registered- to benefit from job skills training sessions, events, and a mentoring programme. The ROM assessment of the third phase also highlights the profound cooperation mechanisms established among the consortium partners and its learning process. The new employability activities added to the scholarships resulted from this learning process. EDU-Syria has become a trustful partner of the EU able to implement inclusive higher education projects in the country.

Changes at **national level** are not evident yet at this stage. Nevertheless, a new Higher Education Alliance has been initiated by UNHCR **"to better coordinate and facilitate refugees' access to higher education and technical and vocational education and training opportunities"**. GJU had recently signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with UNHCR to align their respective scholarship programmes. Furthermore, the success of EDU-Syria

has attracted additional resources, EUR 9 million from the Neighbourhood, Development, and International Cooperation Instrument (NDICI – Global Europe) that will be implemented until 2030. The assessment of the third phase of EDU-Syria also acknowledges the cooperation of the project with the Ministry of Higher Education (MoHE), UNHCR and NAF and mentions the good relationship with the Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation (MoPIC). A MoU has been signed with UNHCR and one will be signed soon with Tkiyet Um Ali Aid Fund. In both cases, synergies are being generated.





# LIVELIHOODS



The Trust Fund has strategically funded a wide range of actions that fall under the broad definition of livelihoods, and which encompass:

1. support measures for employability, vocational and entrepreneurial skills training programmes,
2. cash assistance for refugees, IDPs and vulnerable host community members, as well as
3. support to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs).

To date, the Trust Fund has promoted numerous different livelihood strategies, including training, job creation, cash for work (CfW), cash transfers and MSME support, through **35 lead implementing partners**. More than **60 Trust Fund projects include a livelihoods component** linked to basic and higher education, WASH, protection or social cohesion in Lebanon, Jordan, Türkiye, 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,

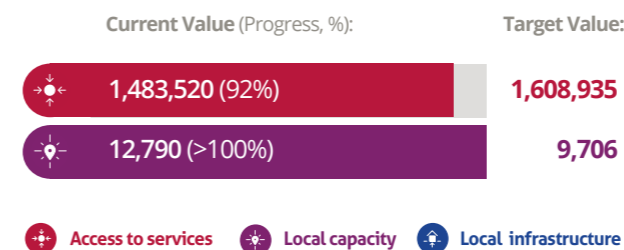
Save the Children, TOBB, UNHCR, UNDP, UNESCO, UNRWA, VNG International and the World Food Programme (WFP) have been implementing actions that promote access to livelihood opportunities. While most projects include employability-oriented training in various sectors, others

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 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 fewer actions aim at legislative and policy changes** (Oxfam, UNICEF/ILO, UN WOMEN) to facilitate access



## LIVELIHOODS PRIORITY SECTOR OUTPUTS



to labour markets and related social security benefits. Currently, 15 livelihood actions and/or components are still being implemented, while four have closed its operational phase since March 2024.<sup>11</sup>

During this reporting period, overall progress has continued to improve. **Planned aggregated output delivery is fully achieved for employability training, and MSME support.** The number of cash assistance beneficiaries

show a high degree of accomplishment, at 89%. Women and refugees (Figure 10) have accessed employability training programmes to a larger extent than men and host communities, respectively. Cash assistance has been distributed evenly between women and men, while slightly more refugees have been reached than host communities. At **project level**, with the validating of data, there is still scope that the achievements in employability in Jordan (T04.235) and cash assistance in Lebanon for Palestinian refugees (T04.153), will improve, as the support to MSME in Türkiye (T04.187) and Lebanon (T04.149). This is also the case in Iraq (T04.218), whereby final measurement is pending.

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 Trust Fund support. At **project level**, some projects still have potential to increase their contribution to the generation of work opportunities (T04.215, T04.149 and T04.92, in Jordan), measure its actual impact (T04.218 in Iraq) or generate additional job placements after graduation from cash assistance programmes (T04.235 in Jordan).

The performance of the KPI 'Number of work opportunities promoted' has improved in this reporting period, with the Trust Fund having supported **77,848 work opportunities** (36% of women, 64% men, 49% from refugee communities and 50% host communities), exceeding planned aggregated targets, compared with 60,442 the previous reporting period. Targets have been slightly reduced by 2% due to specific project revisions. This indicator includes people accessing cash for work programmes, rapid

## LIVELIHOODS OUTCOMES IN LEBANON

The project *"strengthening safety nets in Lebanon to support the most vulnerable Lebanese and Syrian refugees"* (T04.153), implemented by WFP has three key strategic objectives: provide cash-based transfers (CBT) to vulnerable Syrian refugee and Lebanese households so that they are able to meet their needs; improve capacity of relevant government

### Livelihoods disaggregated results

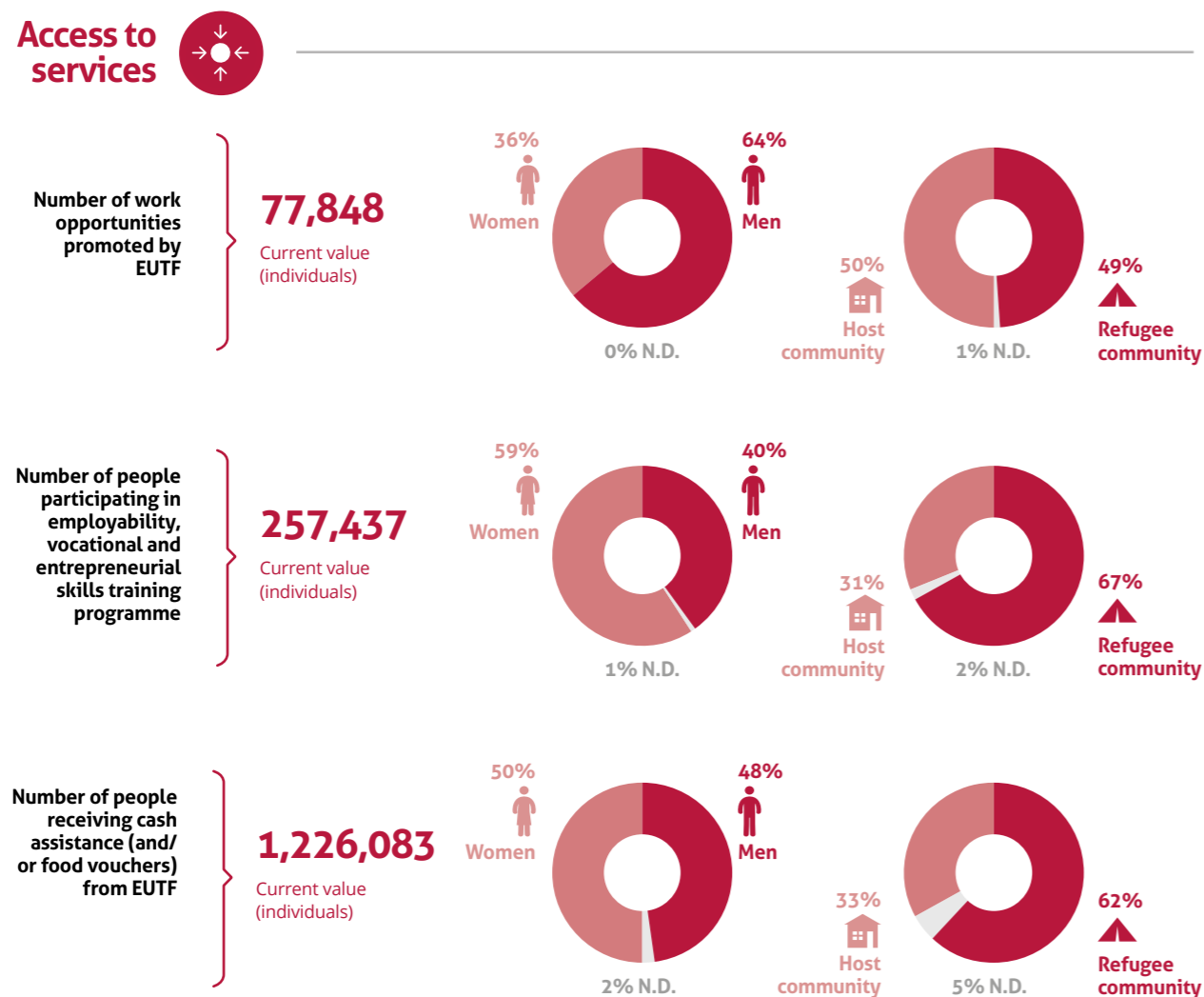


Figure 10: Trust Fund: Livelihoods results disaggregated by sex and community of origin (as of 31/03/2024)  
\*N.D.: Not disaggregated.

→ 11. These 15 actions are still ongoing in Lebanon (ACTED: T04.272; UNICEF: T04.143, T04.257; Save the Children: T04.302, ILO/UNICEF: T04.292; WFP: T04.153); Jordan (EBRD: T04.92, KfW: T04.112, GIZ: T04.208, ILO: T04.235, GJU: T04.215); Türkiye (EIB: T04.155, FAO: T04.187); Jordan and Iraq (T04.185) and Jordan (UN Women: T04.249), while four have closed their operational phase since March 2024 in Iraq (SPARK: T04.218); Jordan and Lebanon (FAO: 149); Jordan (EFI: T04.290) and Lebanon and Iraq (UNDP/UN Habitat: T04.132).





agencies to implement the National Poverty Targeting Programme (NPTP) at the central and local levels, develop shock-responsive social assistance system, and provide additional cash transfers to Palestinian households so that they meet their needs too.

The most recent **ROM (08/23)** highlights that the action's outcomes have been progressing according to plan except for the capacity building component. Regarding **individual changes**, Lebanese and Syrian beneficiaries emphasized cash transfers had been critical for their survival, although it had been insufficient to meet all their basic needs. Therefore, there is no prospect for them to sustainably improve living conditions and food security. More than 364,000 Lebanese (82% of the target) and more than 260,000 Syrians (77%

of the target) had been reached with cash transfers. Regarding Palestinian refugees, according to the ROM, 81% of the planned targets had been achieved through UNRWA. Data needs to be validated during the upcoming reporting period, since the last QIN informs that this cash for food component had been completed. In general, it is reported that beneficiaries express **"gratitude for the support"** and find the cash transfers **"valuable"** to pay for rent and electricity bills. Particularly, Syrians rely on these transfers for food (51%), rent (11%), electricity (7%) and health care (6%), reducing debt and to prevent child labour. WFP and UNHCR are now assessing to include households as recipients for more than one year to increase their resilience. There is still some potential to follow up on the vulnerability criteria used by UNHCR to

select beneficiaries and to monitor how UNRWA is implementing its component. The ROM report also suggested the need to assess differences among Lebanese and Syrian households in the assessment of the cash transfer values. While the modality of the cash transfers is positively assessed by the beneficiaries, the adequacy of the transfer values has been a major issue, partially overcome by using dual currency, USD, and the Lebanese pound.

The project is assisting the Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA) through the establishment of a steering and technical committees, training of 700 field staff on various data collection tools, monitoring, gender, and protection issues, among others. **Changes at organisational and institutional level** will depend on the time available to continue with the technical assistance to MoSA. One additional challenge the project is facing is the absence of institutionalisation of social protection into the Ministry, which is beyond the capacity of WFP's action. It is expected to make some improvements of the capacity strengthening once the Social Protection Strategy is enacted. The ROM assessment also highlights the need of integrating the Emergency Social Safety Net Programme (ESSN) and NPTP into one social protection programme, something that requires more collaboration and synergies with the World Bank. Regarding the UNHCR multipurpose cash assistance (MPCA), UNHCR meets WFP regularly on a

bilateral basis, while WFP meets MoSA and other donors in the framework of NPTP. Although WFP assesses this governance of the NTPT as **"well-functioning"**, MoSA sees it as fragmented. These differing opinions on the NTPT governance and the lack of links between NPTP and MPCA, shows, according to the ROM report, that the overall governance structure of the action is unclear, and lacks a strategic vision. The underlying challenge, added by the report, is the lack of a solid social protection governance structure in Lebanon. A unified registry, a grievance mechanism and strengthened SDCs are quoted as next key steps needed.

Regarding **national policy and regulatory changes**, although a stronger legal framework and national budget allocations would be ideal for the institutionalisation of the programme, this is beyond the project's control. NPTP lacks legal basis within MoSA, and it is not institutionalised within the Ministry's structures and policies yet. Nevertheless, the ROM report sees some potential to build from the technical assistance results. There are some expectations with the adoption of the Social Protection Strategy and the enactment of a social protection law to better integrate programmes, such as the NPTP. However, the Lebanese government does not have financial resources, apart from the Trust Fund and other donors supporting the NPTP, or a World Bank's loan funding the ESSN. Despite this, the government



has allocated US\$ 10 million to *“widen the scope of safety nets for Lebanese citizens”*, something that NPTP and ESSN have contributed to. Another difficulty is that the government has not expressed any intention to fund cash support to non-Lebanese residing in the country. At national level, the lack of a strategic approach *“to achieve greater complementarity with other partners, a better governance structure and appropriate policy dialogue with the government”* still needs to be addressed.

## LIVELIHOODS OUTCOMES IN TÜRKIYE

The project *“employment creation through improved access to finance for Syrians under Temporary Protection and Host Communities DAHIL, Greater Gaziantep Initiative (DAHIL, T04.270)”*, implemented by SPARK, aims at contributing to employment creation among Syrian refugees and vulnerable Turkish community members, in four provinces Adana, Gaziantep, Hatay and Sanliurfa. According to the last ROM report (06/23), the *“high quality of the outputs has improved the effectiveness due to the collaboration with the appropriate, dedicated and supportive partners”*, despite the impact of the earthquake and the need to readjust the project. The

ROM assessment highlighted some achievements at **individual level**, such as 733 beneficiaries receiving support through business skill training, seed fund and capacity building. Improved financial awareness has been reported in the case of 379 beneficiaries (94% of the target). The original targets on jobs have been downgraded due to the earthquake impact. The ROM suggests that *“the impact prospects on developing entrepreneurship of the Syrians which would eventually lead to promoting job opportunities are likely to be achieved mainly because of the distinctive access to the Syrians at the local level, (...) and less likely to develop a direct link to producing job opportunities by having direct access to finance”*. Individual beneficiaries have been able to access finance -around 50% of the original target, later reduced- since there was no structured mechanism to facilitate financial support. However, the later established emergency fund for the recovery of businesses would have contributed to the establishment of 19 new MSME (of 30, later reduced to 15). Success stories in the sectors of honey production, coffee shops, groceries and air conditioning services have been evidenced.

The capacity building component has produced remarkable results, according to the ROM report, prior to the earthquake. In terms of local



**organisational and institutional changes**, the establishment of Syrian desks promoting more than 360 Syrian MSME to register at that time has exceeded expectations defined in a target of 30 MSMEs. The four chambers have been strengthened with project support: Adana, Gaziantep, Hatay and Sanliurfa. After the earthquake, the Hatay Chamber had been negatively impacted in terms of infrastructure and personnel, which led to two Regional Recovery and Development Centres (RRDCs) being included in the project. The RRDCs are established under the roof of the Adana and Gaziantep Chambers of Commerce to support MSME in the region, and the Chambers. A grant scheme has also helped MSME to re-establish their businesses. In the final report, it is highlighted that SPARK *“managed to gather all parties of the business ecosystem in the target provinces and establish synergies*

*and cooperation among them”*. The report adds that *“communication (has been created) between all parties in their whole supply chain system and catalyse the partnership of Syrian under Temporary Protection (SuTP) and host community owned MSMEs”*. There were no specific actions conceived by the project to **change national policy or the regulatory framework** in its original or ulterior design.



# 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, and
3. Improved health infrastructure.

To date, the **Trust Fund has supported 29 actions and 18 implementing partners, mainly in Lebanon, Jordan, Iraq and, to a lesser extent, Türkiye, Western Balkans, and Egypt.**

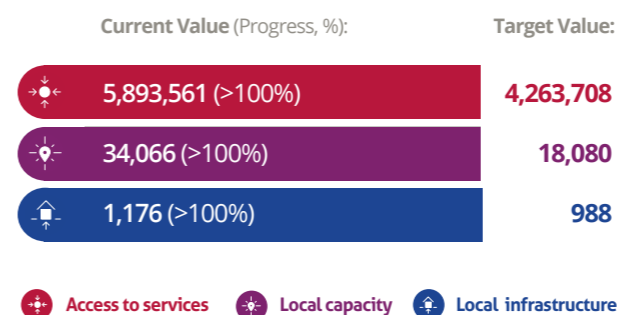
IMC, WHO, AISPO, UNICEF, YMCA, ACF, Lebanese Red Cross, UNOPS, and MEDAIR have been the main implementing partners of the Trust Fund health portfolio. Others, such as UNRWA or IOM, have also implemented specific health components as part of wider actions. It is also important to highlight that many of these actions have been crucial in delivering the Trust Fund's COVID-19 response. Five actions are still being implemented during this period in Lebanon, Jordan, and Iraq.<sup>12</sup>

**Progress continues to be satisfactory for health services regarding output delivery and has increased as compared to the previous reporting period.** Targets have slightly increased for health staff training. The

target of health consultation has been slightly reduced after revisions in the final reports of Western Balkans actions during the recent monitoring visit. The rest of targets in health education and infrastructure are stable. In all these KPIs, planned aggregated output delivery has been reached. At **project level**, there is some scope for improvement in specific training of health personnel in Jordan (WHO: T04.202), and Iraq (Chaise de l'Espoir: T04.237). Some vaccination facilities still need to be improved in Lebanon (UNICEF: T04.296) and ensure the full achievement of vaccination targets (T04.296). The only action in Iraq still in implementation needs to deliver one hospital (T04.237).



## HEALTH PRIORITY SECTOR OUTPUTS



→ 12. The following actions are still being implemented in Lebanon (UNICEF: T04.296, WHO: T04.300), in Jordan (AECID: T04.255, WHO: T04.202) and Iraq (Chaise de l'Espoir: T04.237).



In terms of individual beneficiaries, **women are benefitting more from primary health consultations** (34% versus 26% in the case of men) and are being reached by health education activities in proportionately greater numbers than men (60% vs. 33%). Refugee communities are accessing more health care consultations (34%) and health education sessions (54%), compared to host communities (26% and 33%, respectively). There is still scope for improving health consultation data disaggregation by sex and community of origin. In terms of **health staff training**, women are being trained slightly to a larger extent than men (49% vs. 46%). **Health personnel from host communities** are being trained to a larger extent compared to their peers from refugee communities (48% vs. 42%) (Figure 11).<sup>13</sup>

→ 13. As previously stated, in some KPI, such the one on health consultations, disaggregation by sex and/or community of origin is not fully available.

## COVID-19 SPECIFIC RESPONSE OF THE TRUST FUND

The number of cases of COVID-19 and related deaths reported in the Trust Fund partner countries, Lebanon, Jordan, Iraq, and Türkiye, has substantially declined and, in some cases, no new cases are being reported.<sup>14</sup> The Trust Fund continues to deliver its support for the pandemic response in the partner countries. **As part of the COVID-19 response, to date, the Trust Fund has supported 29 actions** of which almost half are health and WASH interventions funded as part of the Corona-package. Currently, two projects are still ongoing in Lebanon (UNICEF: T04.296) and Jordan (WHO: T04.202), that specifically address the health related COVID-19 response. The comprehensive response of the Trust Fund has covered 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. A few actions also included emergency cash assistance to respond to COVID-19 whilst others focused on protection measures. The WHO is one of the main implementing partners leading the COVID-19 response of the Trust Fund in Jordan, which includes strengthening of public health surveillance. There has been a wide range of other organisations, such as UNICEF, IMC, YMCA, Lebanese Red Cross and UNRWA in Lebanon; as well as ACF, AISPO, UNDP and UN-Habitat in Iraq; and WHO and UNDP in Türkiye.

During this reporting period, **COVID-19 specific results are stabilising across all sectors. Targets have been achieved in access to services (100%), and local infrastructure improvements (100%), or almost achieved in local capacity strengthening (95%)**. The areas where slight progress can be reported relates to health consultations and health related awareness campaigns. As previously reported, most services have been accessed as **primary health care-consultations** in Lebanon, which

predominantly refer to people screened for COVID-19. Awareness campaigns on COVID-19 prevention and hygiene have reached a substantial number of people in Iraq and Lebanon. While PPE has been provided largely in Lebanon, Jordan and Türkiye, access to COVID-19 vaccines, support to the public health system and WASH related interventions (mainly in schools) have predominantly benefitted Jordan. In terms of **local capacities' strengthening**, the emphasis has been on training health personnel on COVID-19 guidance, mainly in Lebanon and Türkiye. **Local infrastructure improvements** have largely been 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 more than men, while more refugees have benefitted from them than their peers in host communities. Women have been also trained to a larger extent in COVID-19 related topics, while host community members have participated in training to a larger extent than refugee members of the community.

→ 14. <https://applications.emro.who.int/docs/WHOEMCSR718E-eng.pdf?ua=1>  
<https://www.who.int/countries/tur>



## HEALTH OUTCOMES IN JORDAN

The main goal of the **AECID** implemented project *“enhanced support to the public health system in Jordan for Syrian Refugees and Jordanians: prevention and management of Non-Communicable Diseases (NCD) through primary health care” (T04.255)* is to improve accessibility, cost efficiency and cost effectiveness of public primary healthcare services in relation to (NCD) in the three targeted governorates of Mafraq, Tafilah and Ajlun. The most recent **ROM report (09/23)** has informed about results. In terms of **changes of individual behaviours**, although it is early to certify those changes, improved access to public primary health care services in relation to NCD and additional screening equipment and capacities will benefit vulnerable, uninsured Jordanians and Syrian refugees in the years to come. With Trust Fund support, health education activities have now reached more than 83,000 persons, from which 87% are women, and 54% Syrians. The project expects to increase citizen participation in prevention, health promotion, and social support of NCD patients in the three governorates.

Regarding changes in **local organisations and institutions**, the project uses a structural approach to improve NCD prevention, early detection and treatment that strengthens service capacity and quality in the targeted

public primary health care (PHC) centres. The focus on prevention reduces the effects of the burden of NCDs on the national public health care system, producing long term effects at organisational level, too. At the level of the Ministry of Health (MoH), capacities have been strengthened with *“the development and introduction at PHC level of national protocols and clinical guidelines for NCDs and mental health (e.g., mental health gap), set up of national registries and surveillance mechanisms for NCDs and organisation”*. The HEARTS protocol, produced by WHO, has been quoted as a good example. It helps to detect and deal with cardiovascular disease, one of the most prevalent NCDs. The project facilitated to make those protocols available for the health centres in the three governorates and train medical staff. At the level of the primary health care centres in the three governorates, the focus has been to enhance capacities of health workers -more than 3,500 trained- on NCDs prevention and management. The infrastructure component has also been relevant in this context, with the refurbishment and upgrades, providing furniture, screening, and/or IT equipment to 119 primary health care centres. It is expected that the training of trainers approach and the facilities maintenance will be assumed by the authorities for the coming years. It is interesting to highlight the cooperation between MoH and the



Spanish Foundation for International Cooperation Health and Social Policy (FCSAI) - two study tours in Spain for Jordan health personnel resulted from it. An intensive training on mental health was provided to five psychiatric doctors and three nurses from the National Centre of Psychiatry in Jordan by three Spanish mental health professionals in Asturias. Additionally, three family doctors were trained on geriatrics medicine in Madrid for six weeks with the aim to improve MoH geriatric services in primary health care centres. They also attended a national Geriatrics conference and a scientific session on



### Health disaggregated result

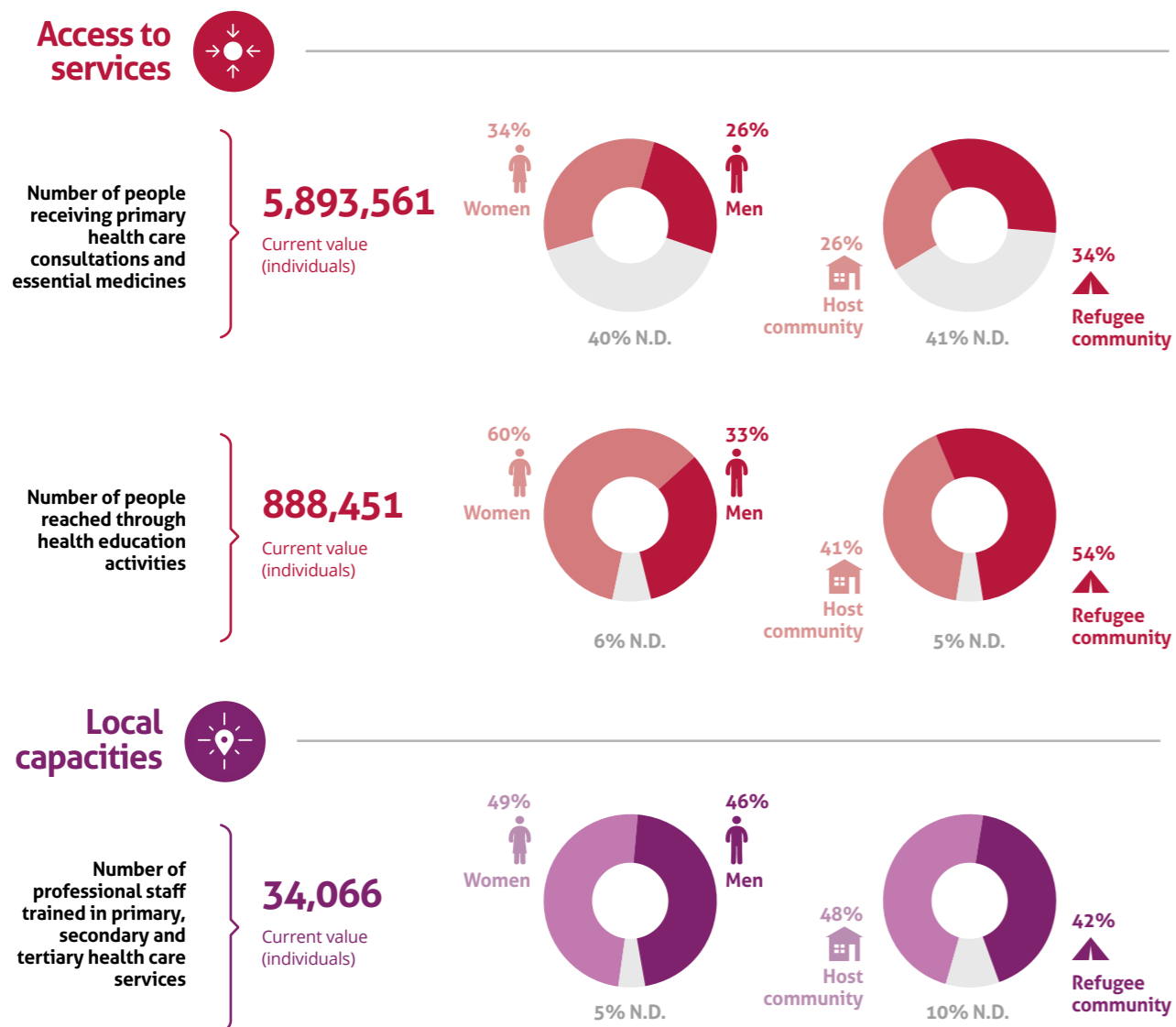


Figure 11: Trust Fund: Health results disaggregated by sex and community of origin (as of 31/03/2024).

\*N.D.: Not disaggregated.



geriatrics in the healthcare system. Locally, the health education activities on NCDs and mental health, led by the Jordan Breast Cancer Programme, the Royal Health Awareness Society, the Our Step Association, and the Institute for Family Health which work in schools and in community clinics, might generate institutional benefits, too, for those organisations.

At the **regulatory or national policy level**, the project is likely to have an impact *“in the longer run, offering better quality health care related to NCDs in the public health system”*, resulting from the institutional and capacity strengthening of the MoH at central, governorate and primary health centre level in the field of NCDs. The project is also expected to facilitate the work with another tool called STEPS, a survey to assess the NCD risk factor

surveillance at country level. MoH will conduct STEP, due in 2024. It then needs to be updated every five years. This is the main instrument for countries to collect, analyse and disseminate data on key NCD risk factors nationally, and *“will guide further policy making and implementation for NCD over the next five years”*.



# WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE



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 safely managed water and sanitation services;
2. Strengthening local WASH capacities and
3. Improving WASH infrastructure.

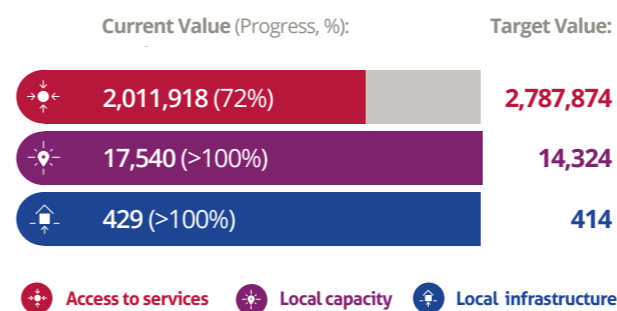
The Trust Fund has supported **22 interventions and components and 16 leading implementing partners, who are contributing to improve access and capacities to deliver safely managed water and WASH infrastructure in Lebanon, Jordan, Iraq, Türkiye and, to a lesser extent, the Western Balkans.** The main implementing partners of the Trust Fund WASH portfolio encompass: 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. Six actions are still being implemented.<sup>15</sup>

**Progress in this sector globally has increased for the reporting period in all areas, especially regarding access to water.** WASH KPIs, although still lower

than the average of KPI's progress, have continued to advance during this reporting period in terms of access to safely managed water (72% vs. 40% in previous period) and metres of water and wastewater transmission and distribution lines constructed (65% vs. 46%) due to the finalisation of various projects in Lebanon having reported final achievements and implementation progress in Türkiye. Capacity building in this sector displays a high level of output delivery (100% vs. 89% previously). In terms of number of municipal and regional WASH infrastructure, global progress is high



## WASH PRIORITY SECTOR OUTPUTS



→ 15. These actions are being implemented in Lebanon (ACTED: T04.272, AFD: T04.206), Jordan (EBRD: T04.92, GIZ: T04.208, WAI: T04.27), and Türkiye (EIB: T04.155).



## WASH disaggregated results

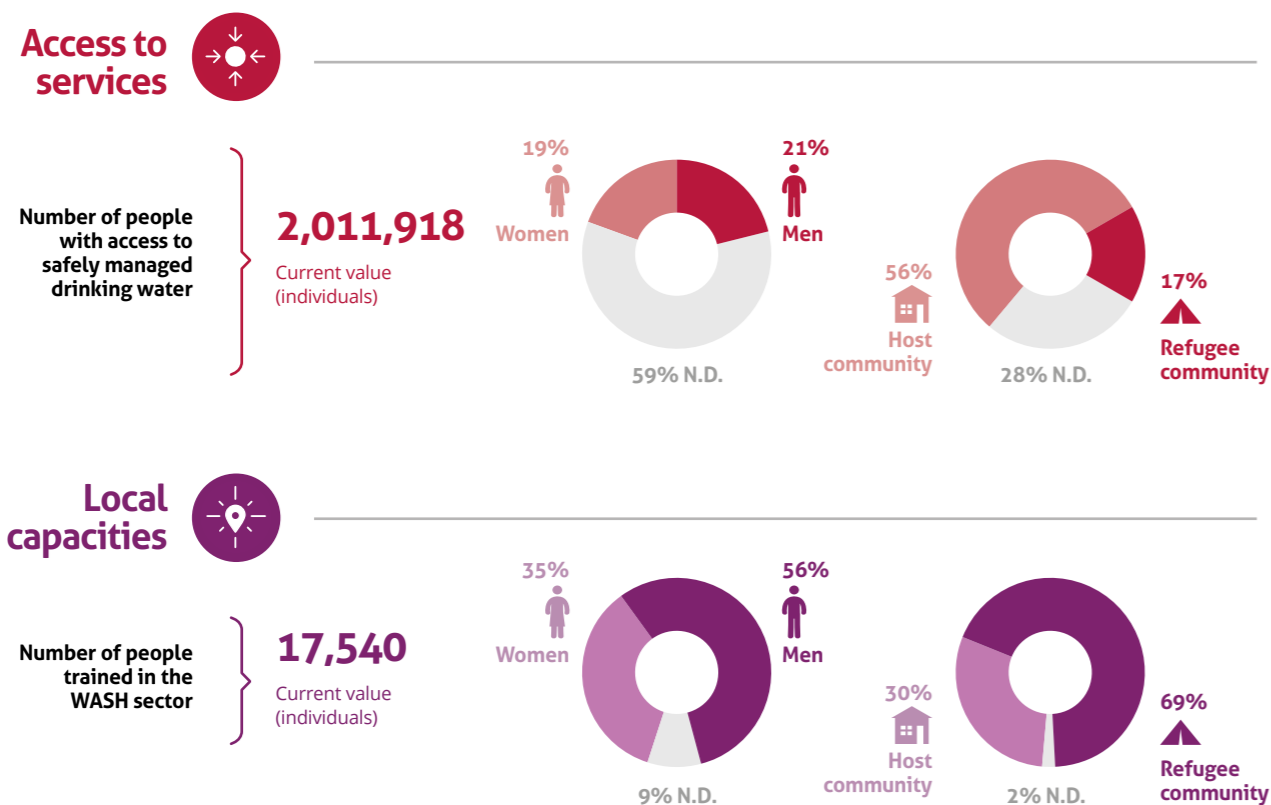


Figure 12: Trust Fund: WASH results disaggregated by sex and community of origin (as of 31/03/2024)  
\*N.D.: Not disaggregated.

although some projects still show some margin to deliver their planned targets in terms of access to water, particularly in Lebanon (AFD: T04.206) and, to a lesser extent, ACTED: T04.272), in Jordan (T04.92) and Türkiye (T04.155) -this latter one in terms of measurement in its final report. Some slight improvement in training can be made in Jordan (T04.92) and Lebanon (T04.272), as well as in infrastructure

delivery in Lebanon (particularly T04.206, and to a lesser extent, T04.272) and Jordan (T04.92).

Considering the data on direct services (Figure 12), **access to safely managed water has been equal in terms of sex disaggregation whereas more men have been reached than women with training in WASH related topics.**

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

## WASH OUTCOMES IN LEBANON

The project *“Improved Drinking Water Services in Lebanon” (T04.206)*, implemented by AFD in collaboration with UNICEF, is the most recent one assessed by a ROM mission (02/24) in the sector. The project aims at promoting increased access to improved water supply services for all populations in the intervention areas. It also supports the Lebanese Water Sector Recovery Plan by prioritizing the improvement of water production and delivery services across the country. Focus is given to the completion of unfinished storage and distribution projects, the alleviation of energy cost and securing better continuity through the installation of solar power generation and the enhancement of the efficiency of the operations through the rehabilitation of existing pumping stations. Due to initial delays, **individual behavioural changes** after improved access to water, are not evidenced yet. Deficiencies in the planning process, especially in relation to inaccurate assessments of the working conditions, and of the limited relevance or feasibility



of some projects, have led to replan some of these actions. This had an impact on the schedule and the implementation began in the winter season with worse outdoor conditions. The ROM mission reports that all ongoing works are under satisfactory professional supervision, and all works for solar improvements in 14 water stations have been procured. Eight stations will be upgraded and equipped, and these works are being implemented too. It is not clear yet -it will be in the next round of reporting- if the liability period will be respected within the project schedule. One water channel is expected to be rehabilitated during 2024. Improvement works of six gravity distribution systems and three water systems are completed and being verified. Once all 32 works are finalised, so that drinking water production and distribution is enhanced and water



facilities are equipped with solar energy systems, the project expects to reach more than 1.5 million people from Beirut and the regions, especially those who suffered in the past from water shortages during the summer. It is also expected that connections to the public water network increase due to solarization, as they become more efficient and sustainable.

In the context of **local organisations and institutions**, the main beneficiaries are the Water Establishments (WEs) and their technical teams responsible for the operation and maintenance of the water facilities. Although no changes are evident yet, WE technical teams will participate during the improvement process. It is expected that with improved technologies and facilities, efficiencies are generated, and services are, therefore, improved. Skilled WE

technical teams have identified the needs for rehabilitation and network extension, which will translate into more sustainable networks. It is also expected that they will be able to maintain those upgraded facilities. Municipalities will eventually engage in assessing the performance of the water infrastructure investment. It is not clear yet to what extent the relationship between WEs and municipalities will change. Additional effects might be energy savings through the new equipment and improvements in early detection of failures, which might mean better prevention of service disruption and reduction of costs. This could also improve relationships between WEs and the subscribers. These institutional effects depend on adequate financial and human resources in the WEs, which at this stage, remains uncertain, since WEs continue to show vacancies.

The project did not specifically include any advocacy to influence **changes at the regulatory or national policy level**. According to the ROM report, *“the water supply system in Lebanon remains unsustainable and fragile unless necessary water sector reforms enable the WEs to function according to their mandate”*. It can be highlighted that this project is aligned with the National Water Sector Strategy Update 2020 and the 2022 Roadmap to Recovery of the Water Sector in Lebanon policy, prioritising the rehabilitation of existing infrastructure and completing small to medium unfinished systems with high impact on service continuity. The increase of power generated from solar photovoltaic is an additional goal that will be attained at national level once works are completed. There continue to be some limitations regarding available personnel in the Ministry of Energy and Water (MoEW). The project did not conceive explicit direct engagement at Ministry level either.

## WASH OUTCOMES IN JORDAN

The project **West Irbid Wastewater Network (T04.92)**, implemented by **EBRD**, aims at increasing access to wastewater services in 18 towns in West Irbid and creating employment opportunities in the area.

In the context of **individual behavioural changes**, there are still no changes to report, since infrastructure is still being built and improved. The **ROM report (09/23)** informs about expectations that the population in the area is having about the wastewater network. Communities have expressed they are *“very keen to switch from cesspools or septic tanks to a sewerage network as soon as this is possible”* if the connection costs are affordable. The one-time connection costs around 700 Jordanian dinars and poor households will not be able to afford it. The project will need to address this, because if the number of connections is not high enough, *“the new treatment plant would not be able to function optimally”*. According to the mentioned report, 230,000 will be benefitting from all project packages of water network improvements, and more than 1,000 people will benefit from local jobs. To date, 562 jobs (94% men and 93% host community members) have been created.

In the context of **local organisations and institutions, changes** are not visible yet. At the time of the ROM mission, some progress has been made after a series of delays, and up to date, 30% of the 500 km sewer pipes has been built. Even once all the planned pipes of the wastewater network are completed, for the wastewater treatment plant to work, two conditions need to be fulfilled: a high connectivity rate, and a new wastewater treatment plant in place. The Water Authority of





Jordan (WAJ) is actively engaged with the project, and is enabling WAJ to learn, resolve problems, and improve their visibility in front of the community. The ROM report highlighted that the *“project design has created a positive context for service delivery and improved the chances for effective implementation”*, although there are no visible effects at this level yet. The ROM also informs about potential positive changes in terms of having a system that will be *“easier to operate, more reliable, affordable and environmentally friendly”*. However, the capacity of the Yarmouk Water Company (YWC), who is responsible for

operation and maintenance, needs to be improved during the construction of the network. WAJ's capacity is being strengthened in tendering, procurement for implementation, technical oversight of infrastructure works, cooperation with donors and cooperation with communities. WAJ has taken community services as a new responsibility.

The project has not predefined any specific **changes at regulatory and/or national policy level**. The project is aligned with the new national water strategy 2023-2040, especially with one of its priorities of wastewater reuse in a context of water scarcity in the country. Inadequate maintenance of the network which leads to losses and leakages remains as one of the main challenges. Therefore, wastewater collection and treatment are part of the project goals. To increase the percentage of population with adequate wastewater and treatment facilities, one of the Ministry's National Strategic Wastewater Master Plan priorities, is also at the heart of the project. The Ministry of Water and Irrigation (MWI) and WAJ continue aiming at enhancing quality of services, but they face lack of technical and financial capacity in the wastewater sector.

## WASH OUTCOMES IN TÜRKIYE

The **Municipal Resilience Facility (T04.155)**, implemented by **EIB**, aims at improving access to municipal water supply, waste, and water services to strengthen the long-term resilience of Turkish communities neighbouring the Syrian border affected by the influx of Syrian under Temporary Protection (SuTP). The main WASH outcome in Türkiye at **individual level** is improved access to water and sanitation services at a *“reasonable cost”*, because after the project intervention, there will be no need for water trucking or emptying sanitation tanks. Specific behavioural changes of the population had not yet been recorded at the time of the recent **ROM mission (04/24)**. Nevertheless, the report mentions improved living conditions in target municipalities reaching more than 800,000 Turkish and Syrian people.

In terms of **local institutions and organisations**, the project will contribute to reduce the capacity gaps in the municipal water supply, waste, and water infrastructure in the selected municipalities. Currently, 16 (of 24) water and wastewater investments are completed and in operation and have been provisionally accepted by municipal authorities. The municipalities and water directorates will use these investment projects to deliver improved services.

Some facilities have been damaged during the 2023 earthquake and still need to be connected to the sewerage network. In Hatay, the water directorate is facing some capacity related challenges due to time and budget limitations. Small municipal water and wastewater utilities in Southeast Türkiye have, according to the ROM report, modest financial and technical capacities compared to metropolitan directorates, but financial resources are limited in both cases, so that the Trust Fund support is covering a financial gap too. As an unexpected positive effect of the project, Ilbank's implementation capacity has been strengthened, especially in procurement and social and environmental responsibility, as the planning, contracting and implementation capacities of the local utility companies.

Results at **national policy level** in the WASH sector continues to be limited. The improvements will lead to reduce water losses in the network and related non-revenue water. Utility companies could charge a higher price if services improve. Additionally, according to the ROM report, some water authorities have installed solar panels that generate additional financial revenues. The wastewater treatment plants could eventually also reduce their operating costs by using solar panels.



# PROTECTION AND SOCIAL COHESION



In the protection sector, 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, as well as child protection services to asylum seekers. Moreover, the Trust Fund had funded a mine clearance action, implemented by MAG in Iraq. As part of the social cohesion activities, the Trust Fund has supported horizontal activities across sectors, such as peacebuilding activities, peer-to-peer information, outreach, information campaigns, and awareness sessions on various topics, including hygiene, environment, and protection.

Both thematic sectors aim at:

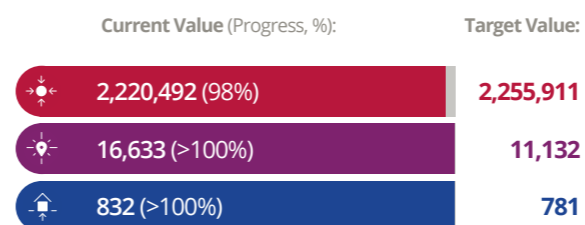
1. Improving access to psycho-social support services (and safe land);
2. Strengthening capacities to provide children, women, and adult protection services;
3. Improving infrastructure for refugees, migrants and IDPs, such as asylum centres;
4. Access to social cohesion activities;
5. Strengthened local capacities to provide those activities and services, and
6. Improved, refurbished or upgraded infrastructure to deliver those activities.

The Trust Fund has supported 32 actions in various sectors that have informed the selected protection-related indicators, through the work of 23 lead implementing partners, such as ACF, AFD, ASAM, AVSI, Austrian Red Cross (AuRC), Danish Red Cross

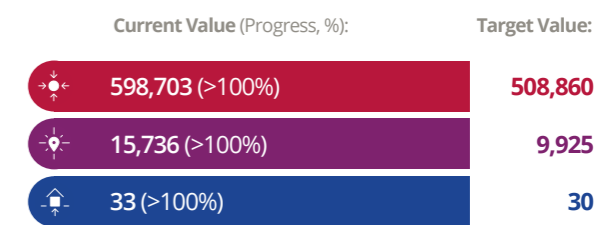
(DRC), EFI, GJU, GIZ, the Italian Agency for International Cooperation (AICS), IOM, MAG, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Denmark, MoLEVSA, Medair, SPARK, UNICEF, UNRWA, UN Women, WHO and World Vision. Five projects with protection goals and/or components



## SOCIAL COHESION PRIORITY SECTOR OUTPUTS



## PROTECTION PRIORITY SECTOR OUTPUTS



Access to services Local capacity Local infrastructure



### Protection disaggregated results

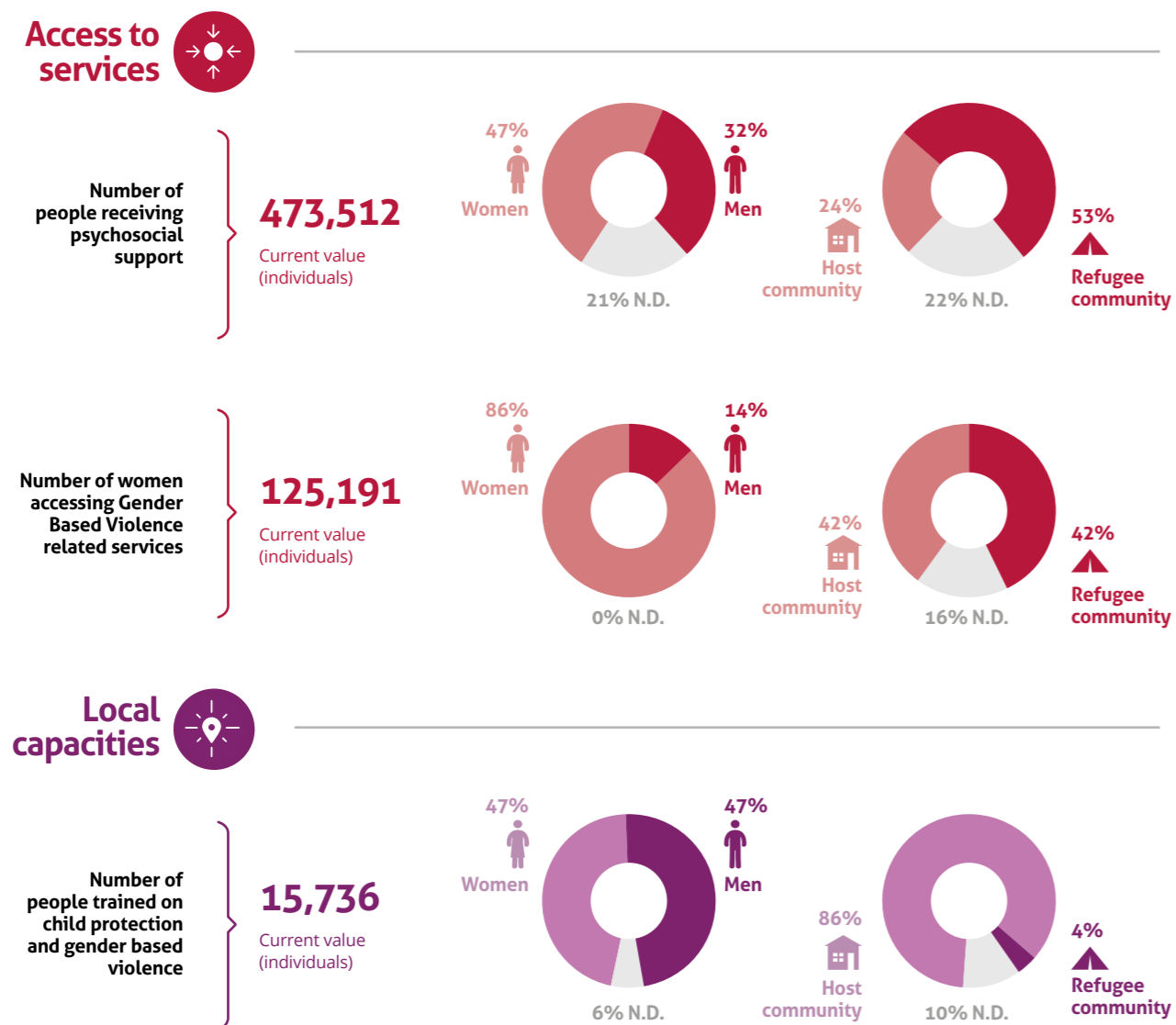


Figure 13: Trust Fund: Protection related results disaggregated by sex and community of origin (as of 31/03/2024)  
\*N.D.: Not disaggregated.

are still being implemented, although one of these in Iraq already closed the operational phase.<sup>16</sup> The focus in this sector remains improved access, capacities, and governance of social services in Jordan and Lebanon. Targets have not changed since most actions have closed their operational phase. Progress has continued in terms of **output delivery in the protection sector**. Aggregated planned targets have been exceeded for all outputs, including **access to psychosocial support and GBV services, local capacities' strengthening and improvements in asylum facilities**. At **project level**, there are two actions showing some scope for improvement regarding access to psychosocial services in Lebanon (T04.253) and training in child protection and GBV (T04.306) in Jordan.

**Overall, women (Figure 13) continue to access psychosocial support and GBV related services to a larger extent than men. Refugee communities are largely accessing more psychosocial support**, than IDPs and host communities, while there is not a significant difference regarding GBV services access by community of origin. Capacity building on child protection and GBV has similarly reached women and men, largely from host communities.

Social cohesion activities are included in more than **70 actions** across all sectors **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), AICS, Oxfam, UNDP, UNICEF, UNRWA, UN Women, VNG International, WHO, WFP and World Vision. Currently, 24 actions are continuing implementing social cohesion related activities across sectors and in all countries. Progress in terms of **output delivery for social cohesion indicators** continues to be satisfactory. For peer- to-peer activities, the delivery of capacity building, and strengthened municipalities with new services and infrastructure, targets have been exceeded. For the KPI on awareness campaigns and on refurbished community centres, output delivery continues to be high (83% and 88%, respectively). At **project level**, there is some room to improve achievement of targets in training of public servants and local organisations in Jordan (T04.292 and T04.202) and Lebanon (T04.253). Infrastructure improvements in SDCs in Jordan (T04.253) need to be delivered, as well as outreach campaigns in Jordan (T04.235) and Lebanon (T04.253, T04.272, T04.296).

→ 16. Projects are currently being implemented in: Lebanon (AICS: T04.253), Jordan (GJU: T04.215, UN Women: T04.249, AECID: T04.306), and Iraq (SPARK: T04.218). T04.218 has closed their operational phase since March 2024.

## Social Cohesion disaggregated results

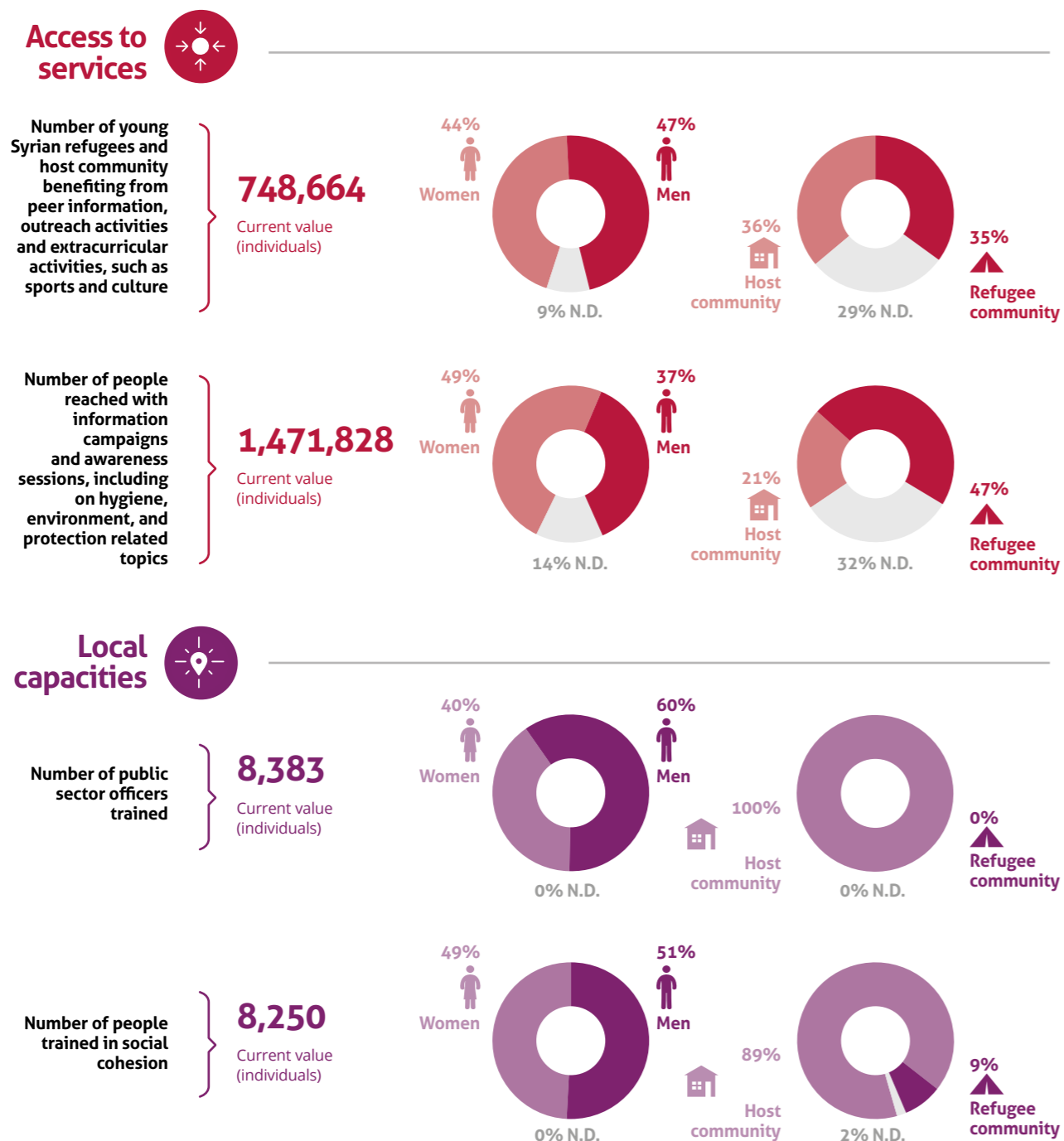


Figure 14: Trust Fund: Social Cohesion results disaggregated by sex and community of origin (as of 31/03/2024)  
\*N.D.: Not disaggregated.

While women (Figure 14) continue to have more access to general outreach activities, men are slightly above in terms of peer-to-peer information and other extracurricular activities. Regarding capacity building, men have accessed training to a larger extent as public sector officers. Training on social cohesion topics has reached women and men to a similar extent. Refugees show higher exposure to general awareness campaigns, while peer-to-peer activities has reached both communities to a similar extent. Host communities are the ones largely accessing capacity building for public servants and officers in local organisations.

## PROTECTION AND SOCIAL COHESION OUTCOMES IN LEBANON

The project "addressing life-cycle vulnerabilities through social protection establishing social grants in Lebanon" (T04.292), implemented by ILO and UNICEF, aims at widening coverage of social protection in the country, strengthening the social protection system; providing social grants and referrals to complementary services and enhancing the engagement with non-governmental stakeholders in the social protection strategy debate. The most recent ROM (11/23) had highlighted the finalisation of the design of three social grants (outcome

2) and the overachievement regarding the engagement in national platforms and debate on social protection reforms (outcome 3). Delays have been preventing a faster pace in progressing on the approval of the National Social Protection Strategy (outcome 1), the main pillar to strengthen the social protection system.

Regarding changes at individual level, although it is early to evidence the impact of the National Disability Allowance (NDA) -one of the approved social grants- on access to services and wellbeing of people with disabilities, the ROM report quotes some "preliminary findings that show that the NDA is perceived as valuable financial relief and psychological wellbeing". Beneficiaries also say that it "fosters independence and reduces family burdens and they use the funds to buy mainly medicine or spare parts/maintenance for their special devices". Apart from the economic positive effects, the psychological ones are highlighted by the report after having received 12 months of NDA support. The recent QIN reports that more than 27,000 people (33% women, 54% refugees), exceeding the planned target, have benefitted from the NDA with the Trust Fund support. Syrian refugees have also benefitted from the NDA in the same way as the Lebanese people with disabilities. In the case of the National Social Protection Strategy (NSPS), the government continues to insist on benefitting only Lebanese citizens, although it mentions the need to generate





synergies with the UN Lebanon Crisis Response Plan (LCRP) 2023. Regarding the gender sensitive approach, the project is trying to use to address women's concerns in the NSPS, and if successful, the strategy could enhance assistance to mothers and mitigate gender violence.

In terms of **organisational and institutional changes**, it is worth mentioning that the NDA has been designed to reach refugees and host communities, young and older people. A referral mechanism has been established by UNICEF, and the Rights and Access (R&A) centres' operations have been enhanced. This has contributed to a positive working environment and staff morale, and therefore, to better services. Information systems are now strengthened and a Social Protection Partners Forum

(SPPF), a non-governmental platform co-chaired by UNICEF/ ILO, the EU, and the World Bank, is working on a regular basis engaging with the highest level of the Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA). Organisations from people with disability are engaging in consultations and other civil society organisations and think tanks are involved in the national debate on social policy reform, too. Gradual steps have been introduced to promote coordination, according to the ROM, and this has been crucial in a difficult country context.

Regarding the **national, policy and/or regulatory level**, the ROM report underlines that the *“existing NDA model (is) extending benefits to the most vulnerable people with disabilities aiming for their empowerment beyond financial aid, (is) particularly crucial for the 80% of people with disabilities*

*who are outside the labour market”*. The report states clear impact prospects at policy level, where advocacy has resulted in the development and approval of the NSPS and the design of the NDA, the child social grant (CSG) and the pension grant. Apart from improved internal capacities of the MoSA, it is reported that the *“overall national social protection vision from social safety nets to one based on life-cycle vulnerabilities and risks”*.

The project *“Integrated Social Services Provision (ISOSEP) to Lebanese and Syrian Refugee Communities in Lebanon” (T04.253)*, implemented by **AICS**, intends to address the social service needs of vulnerable communities by enhancing the institutional capacities and systems of MoSA at both central and local levels, i.e., of Social Development Centres (SDCs) and civil society partners of MoSA. The most recent **ROM report (08/23)** had acknowledged severe delays, due to a temporary suspension of activities -from October 2022 to March 2023- to reassess the project. At **individual level**, improved social primary services, provided by SDCs and NGOs, are expected for 15,000 users, however service delivery cannot be measured yet due to delays in various interventions, such as personnel training, infrastructure, and process improvements.

The emphasis of the project is on **institutional and organisational improvements** at the level of MoSA centrally and locally, through SDCs and

local NGOs. To date, 29 (from 32 selected) SDCs have been assessed to define institutional needs. The final number of SDCs with improved infrastructure is not yet measured. Centrally, it has been decided that the central server of MoSA will be upgraded, too. The Social Information System (SiS) E-networking system is updated and includes 32 SDCs. Training of 46 officers from the SDCs was provided, according to the most recent QIN. Furthermore, to improve the integration of social services in the communities, and establish a referral system for secondary cases, a call for proposal for NGOs had been launched. The ROM report could not establish a clear assessment of effectiveness, due to the low degree of implementation. However, some finished procurement processes -from the SiS e-networking system, infrastructure rehabilitation and service provision, were suggested as signs of progress. In line with this, the new leadership in MoSA had designated a new focal point for the project in Beirut who is taking a proactive coordination role. Some directors of SDCs had also shared a positive outlook for the project's successful implementation. A positive factor here has been an agreement to offer per diems to cover SDC staff costs, such as transportation and food, since many of those professionals do not get any salary. There is still not much information available at progress toward outcome level achievements. The realisation of defined outcomes will also be dependent on the





cooperation between the NGOs and the effectiveness of the SIS e-networking system. Currently, the project does not include any measures to change **national policy or the regulatory framework**. It needs to be said that the political, economic, and social context is highly volatile and challenging for all public institutions and organisations.

The **Regional Development and Protection Programme, RDPP II, (T04.164)**, implemented by the **Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs**, aims at improving access to safe and sustainable livelihood opportunities for displacement-affected populations, in support of durable solutions; expanding protection space for vulnerable refugees and host communities and promoting a more conducive environment for durable

solutions. The recent **ex-post ROM mission (05/24)** highlights that the programme overall in Lebanon, Jordan, and Iraq, **“achieved 70% of its outcomes successfully and the other 30% partially with 80% progress made, with most exceeding initial targets”**.

In Lebanon, it is reported that RDPP II has led to positive behavioural **changes at individual level**. While Syrian women and youth accessing grants and training, report increased sociability and personal growth thanks to the start of self-employment, parents and children participating in the 1001 Nights civic education programme, inform about improvements in **“intergroup relations between Lebanese and Syrian parents” and about “cooperation, confidence and performance at school”**, respectively.

Teachers also underline their enhanced teaching capacities with children from different backgrounds using participatory learning methodologies. Regarding the livelihood component, 744 jobs were created by partners and more than 1,300 people accessed livelihood opportunities. It is also included in the ROM report, for example, that 66% of the beneficiaries perceived improved household livelihood, exceeding the 40% target; and 56% of beneficiaries perceived ability to maintain comparable livelihoods in Syria exceeded the 20% target. Regarding the protection component, it is reported that targeted children were removed from child labour by 48%, exceeding the 40% target; and that there is a perceived sense of safety in communities improved by 60% of the sample, surpassing the 50% target. Additionally, 69% (surpassing the 40% target) of the displaced affected communities targeted by the project perceived **“change in the performance of local authorities and civil society actors’ response and prevention of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) and child labour”**.

On changes at the level of **local organisations and institutions**, RDPP II contributed to strategic shifts in local organisations’ interventions, according to the ROM assessment. It is highlighted that the capacity of national and local authorities and community-based organisations (CBOs) has been enhanced. Despite efforts from youth and women

have engaged with the community and municipalities to identify future interventions, the deteriorated social and economic environment led to prioritise delivery of public services before social cohesion measures at municipal level. In the livelihood sector, some NGOs have widened their portfolio and **“improved labour market analysis, identified emerging sectors, focused on decent work conditions and prioritised sustainability in the value chain examination”**.

There has been a difficult political, economic, and social context to advocate and influence changes at **national policy level** to improve protection, livelihoods, and durable solutions for the Syrian refugees. The ROM report acknowledges the **“restricted space for such activities”**. Despite efforts from RDPP II with 39 dialogues, 89 meetings to promote national and regional advocacy, and the establishment of the Durable Solutions Platform, producing high quality research, the achievements highlighted by the ROM assessment encompass three main actions. **“ABAAD has contributed to criminalising sexual harassment and revising the penal code, ALEF’s partner has supported the amendment of the marriage age law and OXFAM Ibis’s livelihood project empowered a network (“My Work, My Rights”) to advocate for workers’ rights, influencing policy makers’ opinions”**. The ROM report also mentions four policies and statements supporting refugees’ access to services that were





issued, but no impactful changes in government strategy followed. Regionally, the Platform of Durable Solutions contributed to exchanges across the region on child labour and livelihoods.

## PROTECTION AND SOCIAL COHESION OUTCOMES IN JORDAN

Results of **RDPP II in Jordan** are compiled in a recent **ex-post ROM report (03/04)**. The report highlights that at **individual level**, 51% of the beneficiaries had reported increased access to income generating opportunities. Over 1,300 individuals accessed livelihood opportunities, while 790 jobs were created by RDPP partners in Jordan. Job related targets have been exceeded in sectors with future employment potential and improving work conditions. Regarding protection, 82% (40% target) of beneficiary displaced communities perceived change in the performance of local authorities and civil society actors' response and prevention of SGBV and child labour. The report also indicates empowering of women with financial assistance, training or MSME development support, addressing economic and protection issues in parallel, is positively affecting **"their self-confidence, decision-making and community engagement"**. Furthermore,

livelihood effects are also reported in the ROM assessment, and include 66% of beneficiaries perceiving improved household livelihood security, exceeding the 40% target; or 56% of beneficiaries perceiving ability to maintain comparable livelihoods in Syria, exceeding the 20% target. In terms of protection, targeted children were removed from child labour by 48%, exceeding the 40% target; and the perceived sense of safety in communities targeted by RDPP II improved by 60%, surpassing the 50% target.

On **changes at the level of local organisations and institutions**, the programme enhanced the capacity of over 500 actors in various competencies to strengthen social cohesion and address the protection concerns of vulnerable communities. A livelihood learning study highlights effects of the job creation on improved networking between companies and changed perceptions of the private sector towards vulnerable groups. RDPP has also influenced the shifting from humanitarian to a development approach in the strategies of local organisations. It is interesting to highlight that the articulation of the institutional capacity development approach with the localisation principles **"have proved beneficial for both direct partners and sub-partners or beneficiaries of the RDPP in Jordan"**. A strong ownership in all levels of intervention has helped to strengthen the social and institutional fabric that partially continues with RDPP III's support.

In terms of **changes in national institutions at policy and regulatory level**, the ROM assessment, also underlining the narrow space for research and advocacy, RDPP II has **"influenced some government policies, such as adding the offense of 'begging' in anti-trafficking laws, and forbidding child labour in the agriculture sector regulations, through advocacy efforts partially supported by the programme"**. It is also mentioned that the government of Jordan implemented some measures to facilitate Syrian refugees' access to the labour market, such as waiving fees for work permits, operate home-based businesses or simplify administrative requirements. Furthermore, according to the Ministry of Youth that lacked experience working on SGBV, RDPP **"(was crucial) on women's rights awareness in conservative areas and was considered a best practice to support confidence building"**. RDPP II also supported the Ministry of Labour that **"led updates in the child labour strategy and the development of an annual action plan, enhancing coordination"** (of all implementing agencies). Some unintended positive effects are included in the ROM report, such as the NGO Tamkeen supporting the Ministry of Labour with equipment leading to an improved inspection system. ILO and GIZ built on this and have continued with a more integral capacity building approach..





# COUNTRY BRIEFS



## COUNTRY BRIEFS

The geographical focus of the Trust Fund is primarily on Lebanon, Jordan and Iraq, accounting for 87% of the total targets in terms of access to services. By including Türkiye, targets achieve 99% of the total. The other target countries and regions, such as the Western Balkans, Egypt, Armenia, and Syria account for 1% of the targeted refugee and host communities, as well as IDPs. Figure 15 shows the distribution of people benefitting from access to services<sup>17</sup> 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 the highest output achievement in local capacities'**

→ 17. Access to services does not include here awareness activities.

**strengthening (>100%), and Jordan does the same in local infrastructure improvements (>100%).** Türkiye continues to perform well in all categories, such as local capacities' strengthening (>100%), and local infrastructure improvements (>100%), having especially increased during this reporting period in access to services (now at 92%).

In terms of the other countries, no changes can be reported during this reporting period since all related actions had previously ended. Full achievement of planned outputs can be observed in Armenia (access to services, local capacities), and the Western Balkans (access to services, local capacities, local infrastructure improvements). Egypt shows high degree of performance in terms of output delivery (93% in access to services and 83% in local capacities).

## Geographical Coverage, Targets and Progress

EU Regional Trust Fund in Response to the Syrian Crisis

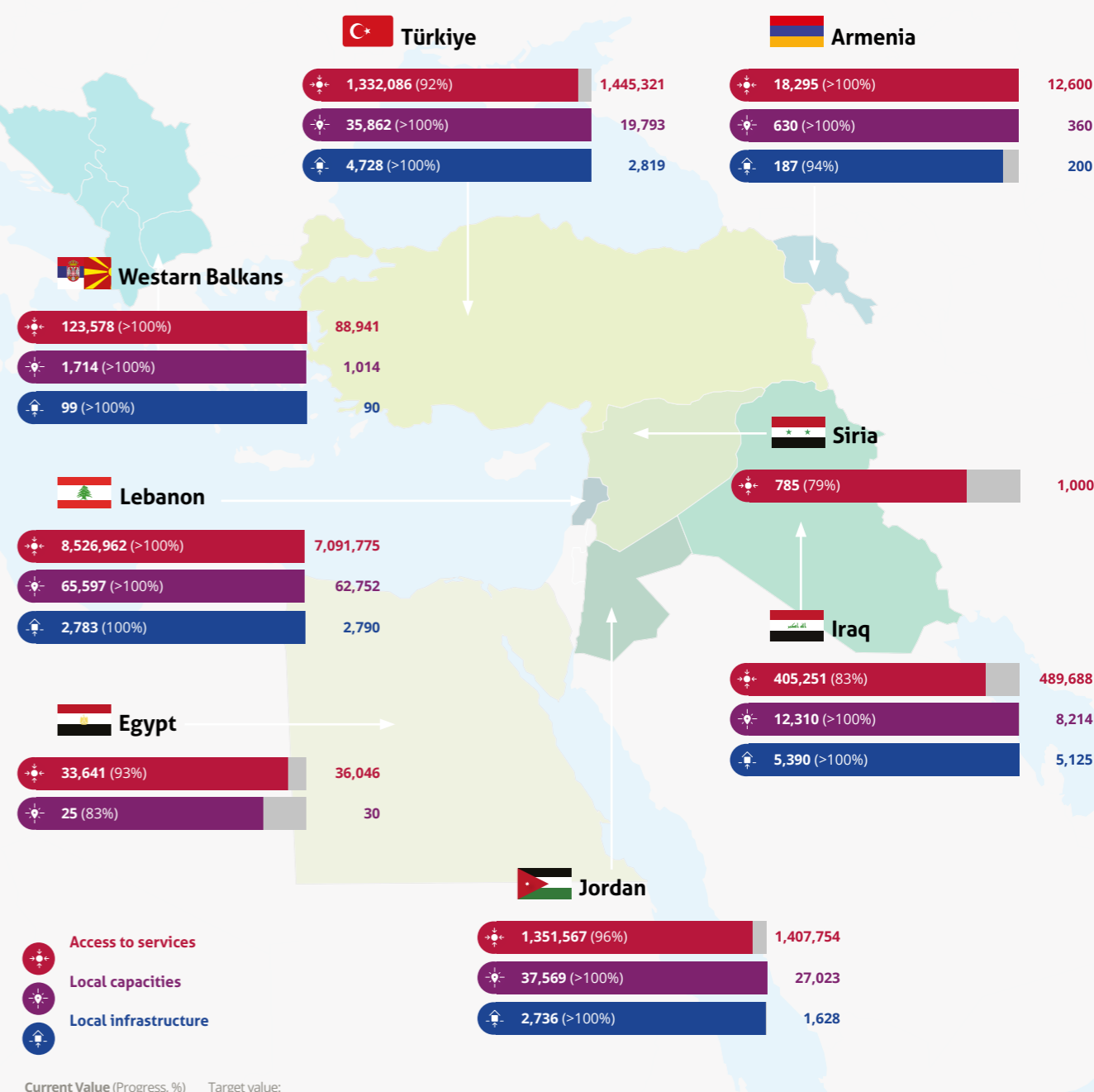


Figure 15: Trust Fund: Geographical Coverage, Targets and Progress (as of 31/03/2024)

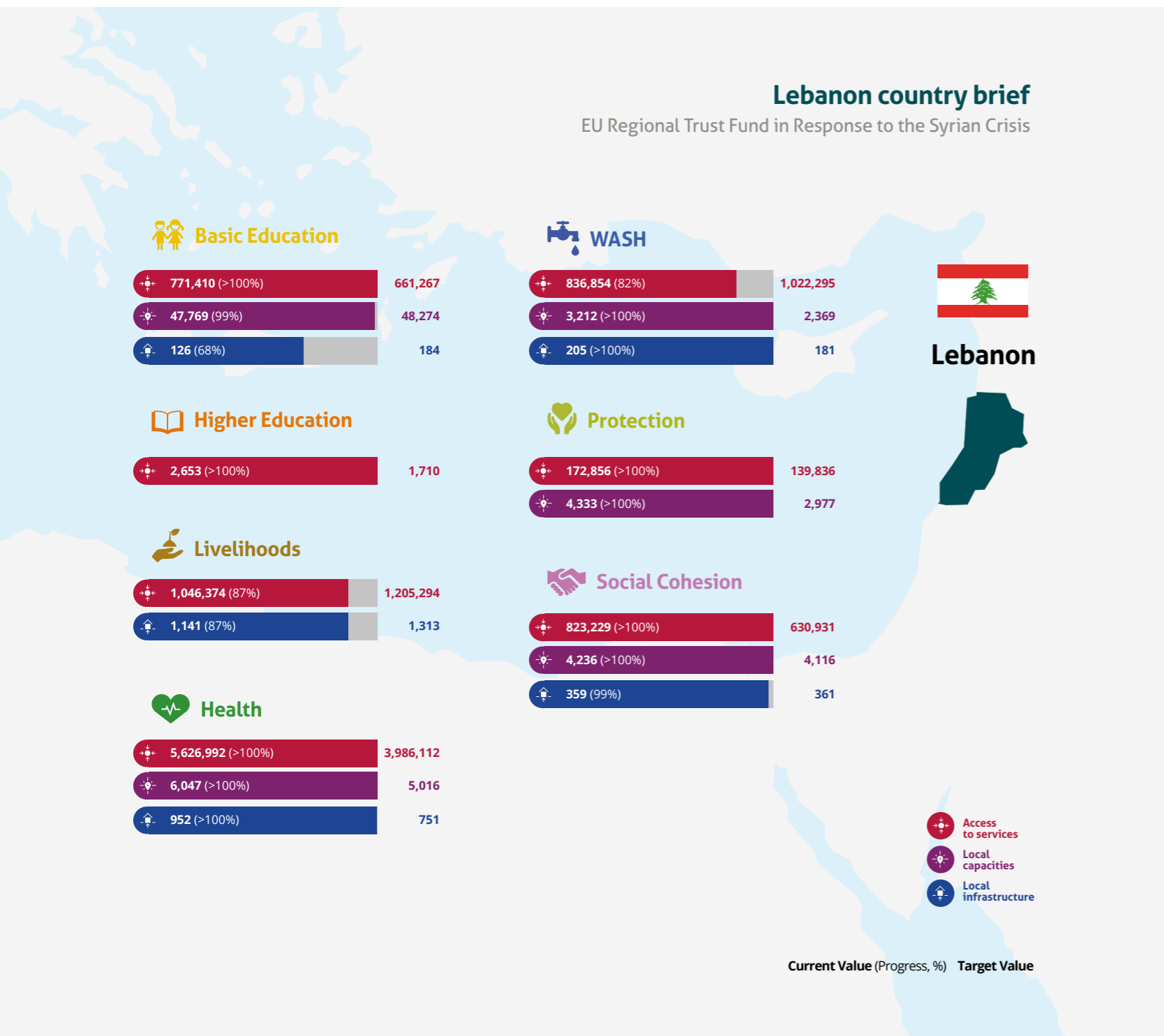


Figure 16: Trust Fund progress in Lebanon (31/03/2024)

## LEBANON

Lebanon is a country where the Trust Fund has been highly active in all areas with a total of 55 interventions. Currently, 12 actions are still in implementation across all sectors, and four of them have closed its operational phase after March 2024.<sup>18</sup>

**Globally, Lebanon continues to maintain a high delivery of aggregated outputs (90%) – improving compared to the previous reporting period (80%).** This is especially evident in capacity building and infrastructure improvements in schools (basic education), health facilities improvements, and WASH (access to safely managed water and capacity building).

While the highest targets continue to be found in access to health services, there are now 11 areas (out of 17) in basic and higher education (access to services), health (access to services, local capacities and infrastructure), WASH (local capacities and infrastructure), protection (access to services and training of personnel on GBV) and social cohesion (access to services and training of officers in local organisations) that have reached their targets (Figure 16). The targets in training of educational personnel and social cohesion (local infrastructure) are almost attained, too. Employability training and MSME upgrades show high degree of target achievement whilst in WASH, output

delivery in terms of improved access to safely managed water has substantially improved due to finalised actions. Currently, local infrastructure improvements in schools, at 68% of the overall targets, still have time (until June 2025) to achieve the final goals. At project level, actions that need to progress in the upcoming reporting period, are, for example, in WASH (AFD: T04.206), social protection (AICS: T04.253 and ILO/UNICEF: T04.292), in health (UNICEF: T04.296) and, to a lesser extent, focused on individual indicators, ACTED: T04.272, and Save the Children: T04.302

In Lebanon, women have access to direct services, especially in protection and higher education, and are being trained to a larger extent than men in most areas, particularly in basic education and health. Men are being trained to a similar extent than women in protection and WASH. Globally, refugees enjoy greater access to services across higher education, livelihoods, protection, and social cohesion. Host communities outnumber their peers in basic education, with a small difference, and WASH. The disaggregation of information by sex shows scope for improvement during this period, especially on health and WASH, while the disaggregation by and community of origin, shows margin on health and social cohesion, respectively.

→ 18. The following projects are still being implemented: WFP: T04.153, AFD: T04.206, DAAD: T04.220, AICS: T04.253, UNICEF: T04.257, ACTED: T04.272, ILO/UNICEF: T04.292, UNICEF: T04.296, and Save the Children: T04.302, while the following, UNDP/UN Habitat: T04.132, UNICEF: T04.143, FAO: T04.149, WHO: T04.300, have closed their operational phase since March 2024.



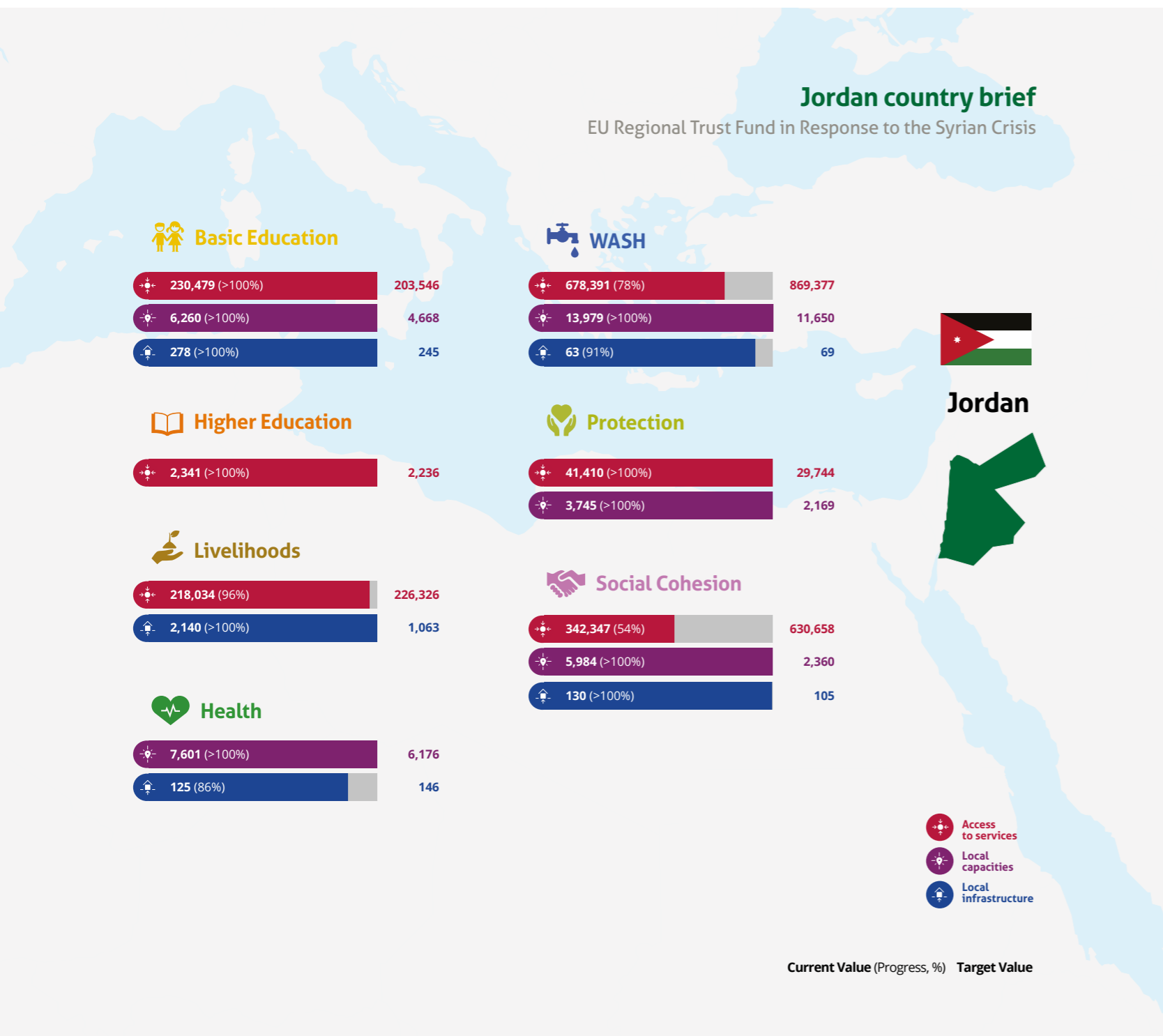


Figure 17: Trust Fund progress in Jordan (31/03/2024)

## JORDAN

The Trust Fund has been also very active in Jordan, having supported 40 different interventions. Currently, 14 actions are still in implementation across sectors, and two of them have already closed their operational phase after March 2024.<sup>19</sup>

**In general, Jordan's progress for all sectors and areas (Figure 17) continues to display a satisfactory pace during this period, maintaining 75% of overall 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. There are now 11 categories (out of 16) where targets have been achieved, namely, in basic education (access to services and local capacities and infrastructure improvements) and higher education (access), livelihoods (access to services and MSME upgrades), WASH (local capacities), protection (access to services and local capacities) and social cohesion (local capacities and infrastructure improvements). Achievement of targets in infrastructure improvements in livelihoods (access to services), and WASH (local infrastructure improvements) are also almost accomplished. The lowest relative output performance is found in access to awareness and outreach activities (54%) and in access to safely managed water (78%). At **project level**, some actions need to deliver some of its targets at a faster pace in the coming period, such as EBRD: T04.92 in WASH, KFW: T04.112 in basic education, ILO/UNICEF: T04.235 in

social protection and AECID: T04.306 in social protection.

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, and protection related services. Training across areas, has been accessed more by men than women, particularly in WASH, protection, and social cohesion. In health and basic education, more women have been reached with training.

Up to this reporting period, host communities have accessed more services and are benefitting more from training overall than their peers from refugee communities. This is particularly evident in access to WASH and protection services and training of health personnel and in GBV and child protection officers. Refugees, on the contrary, are accessing more basic and higher education services, livelihoods, and social cohesion activities. More refugees have been trained in basic education and WASH, due to actions in the camps and in locations with high refugee population. Disaggregation by sex needs to be improved, particularly in basic education, WASH, and protection services, while weaknesses in the disaggregation by community of origin also affects basic education, training of education personnel, protection services and social cohesion activities.

→ 19. The following projects are still being implemented, such as: WAI: T04.27, EBRD: T04.92, KFW: T04.112, WHO: T04.202, GIZ: T04.208, GJU: T04.215, ILO/UNICEF: T04.235, AECID: T04.255, UN Women: T04.249 and AECID: T04.306, while FAO: T04.149, UNESCO: T04.185 and EFI: T04.290, have closed their operational phase since March 2024.

## IRAQ

In Iraq, the Trust Fund has become increasingly prominent, with 24 actions covering areas, such as basic and higher education, livelihoods, health, WASH, protection, and social cohesion. Currently, three actions are still in implementation in higher education, health, and livelihoods, with two of them having closed their operational phase after March 2024.<sup>20</sup>

**Overall average progress is at 97% towards planned targets, having improved since the last reporting period (91%).**

Figure 18 illustrates that targets have already been reached in 13 areas (out of 15)– basic education (local capacities), higher education, livelihoods (access to services and MSME upgrades), health (local capacities and infrastructure), WASH (local capacities and infrastructure), protection (access and local capacities) and social cohesion (access to services, local capacities, and infrastructure). Highest targets had been defined in access to safely managed water and health. Targets in access to health services have reached 83% and all related actions are now closed. The

same applies for targets in access to safely managed water (71%), where all projects have closed their operational phase. At **project level**, T04.237 there is scope to finalise the building of the planned hospital and the correspondent training and T04.218 displays potential to validate final achievement from the final phase in the upcoming reporting period.

In Iraq, women have accessed more services, in general, while host communities, including IDPs, have been reached to a larger extent by those services. According to available information, women have accessed protection services to the largest extent. Data disaggregation by sex and community of origin for access to health, WASH, and protection services, has remained limited.

Regarding local capacity strengthening, men from host communities have been achieved to a larger extent, particularly in WASH, and social cohesion whilst women have been trained to a larger extent in basic education.

→ 20. The active project in Iraq is T04.237, implemented by Chaise de l'Espoir, while SPARK: T04.218 and UNESCO: T04.185 have closed their operational phase after March 2024.

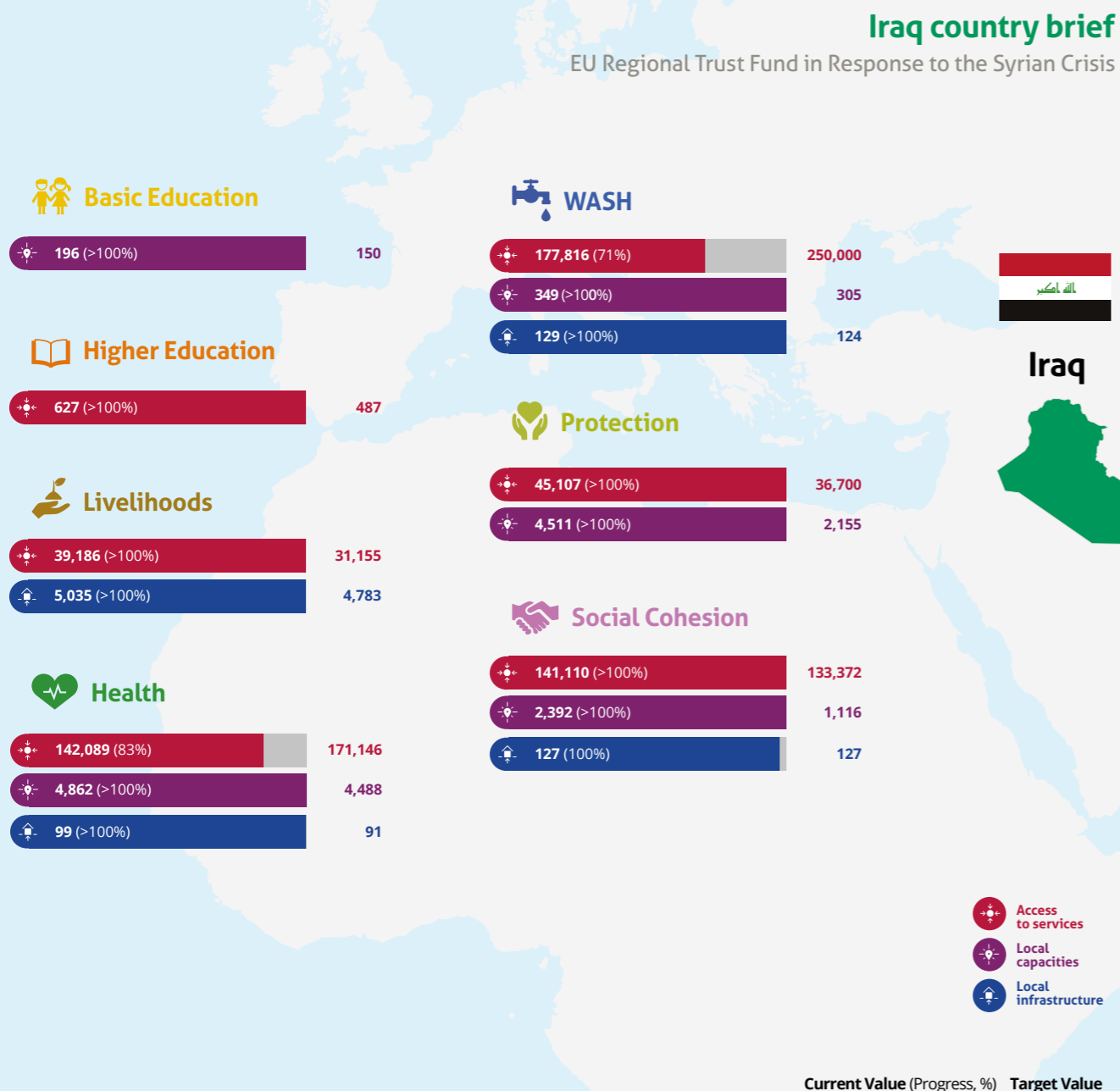


Figure 18: Trust Fund progress in Iraq (as of 31/03/2024)



## TÜRKIYE

The Trust Fund has been funding a substantial number of interventions in Türkiye. **The overall progress (Figure 19) of these 25 actions currently shows 92% of output achievement slightly increasing compared to the previous period (90%).** Currently, four actions are still in implementation in basic, livelihoods and WASH, and one of them have already closed its operational phase after March 2024.<sup>21</sup>

Goals have been already achieved in capacity building areas, and more specifically in 11 categories (out of 14), basic education (access to services and local capacities), higher education (access to services), livelihoods (access to services and MSME upgrades), health (local capacities), protection (access to services and local capacities) and social cohesion services (all three categories).

Access to improved safely managed water have the highest targets, mainly due to the EIB led intervention. These higher targets, in addition to the complexity of WASH related projects, might explain why progress in access to safely managed water and WASH infrastructure improvements show slower pace of progress compared to other sectors. School infrastructure also has room for improvement but compared to the previous period, progress has been made. The earthquake in Türkiye and delays in tender processes are affecting, to some

extent, faster progress. At **project level**, KFW: T04.82 still needs to deliver some of the school infrastructure, while there is the need to validate final achievements in the case of EIB: T04.155 regarding WASH infrastructure delivered and access to safely managed water provided.

Across sectors, more women have accessed direct services than men in Türkiye, while men have been reached more in terms of training in the different areas. More specifically, women have accessed livelihoods support, protection services and social cohesion activities more than men in Türkiye, while men have been reached to a better extent with higher education scholarships during this period. Girls, young women, boys, and young men appear to have similar access to basic education. Regarding local capacities men have been trained more across the areas of health, protection, and social cohesion.

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, protection, and social cohesion than host communities. Data shows that refugees have also benefitted more from the local capacities strengthening activities, particularly in the health sector. Host communities have largely been trained in protection and social cohesion.

→ 21. The following actions are in implementation in Türkiye: KFW: T04.25, T04.82, and EIB: T04.155, while FAO: T04.187 recently closed its operational phase (July 2024).



Figure 19: Trust Fund progress in Türkiye (as of 31/03/2024)



Figure 20: Trust Fund progress in other countries (as of 31/03/2024)

## WESTERN BALKANS

The Trust Fund has funded four actions in the Western Balkans (three in Serbia and one in North Macedonia), all of them now closed. The overall level of output achievement (Figure 20) in the Western Balkans has been high against planned targets (98%) with most categories already met, as noted in the previous reporting period. Targets in nine areas (out of ten) had been met: Access to basic education, educational personnel training, improvements in educational infrastructure, livelihoods support, access to health and protection services, improvements in the protection infrastructure, WASH infrastructure improvements, as well as social cohesion related services. Only the protection related training is showing 78%

of the planned targets; the final evaluation of the action contributing to this indicator will be finalised at the end of this year. Other categories- in health services and WASH infrastructure improvements- previously not met, have been updated after the monitoring visit where results of final reports have been validated. In general terms, the Western Balkans region varies from the trend in other countries regarding disaggregated data by sex in 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.

## EGYPT

In Egypt, the Trust Fund had funded two actions, which are now closed, and the planned goals have already been achieved (96%). 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.



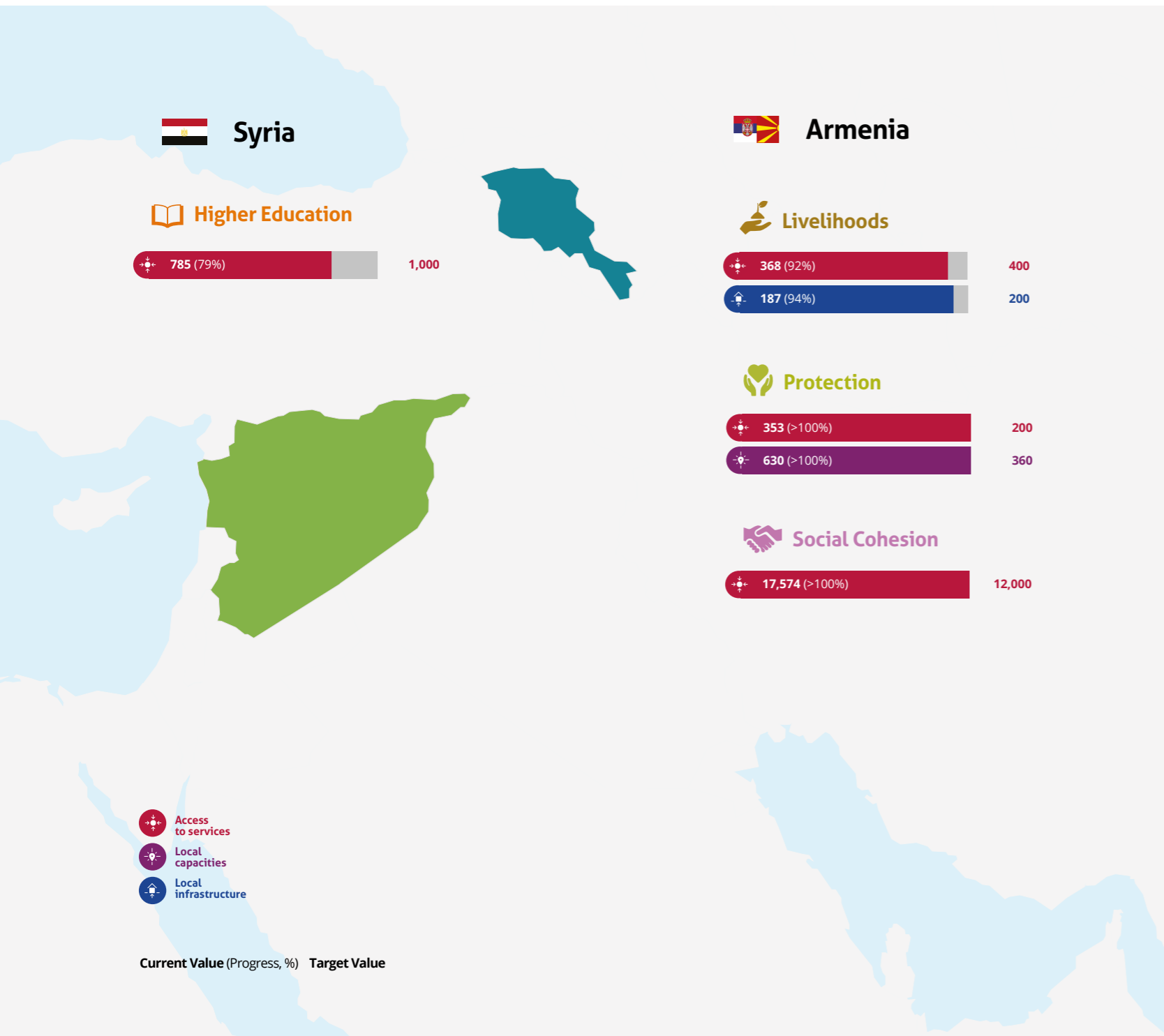


Figure 21: Trust Fund progress in other countries (as of 31/03/2024)

## ARMENIA

The Trust Fund has only funded one action in Armenia (Figure 21). 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 displays high level of achievement also in the delivery of livelihoods' support -cash transfers, work opportunities, and MSME training- (92%) and the upgrade of local MSME infrastructure (94%).

## SYRIA

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.





# ANEXES



## ANNEX 1. EU Trust Fund - Operational 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					Number of children receiving school supplies
		3					Number of children benefiting from non-formal education and learning support programmes
	LOCAL CAPACITIES	4		Number of educational personnel, including teachers, volunteers and administrative staff trained	4.1.1. See above		
	LOCAL INFRASTRUCTURE	5		Number of schools and other educational facilities constructed, upgraded in standards and equipped	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.)		

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				

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	Number of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises supported with coaching and training			
	ACCESS TO SERVICES	11	Number of people receiving cash assistance from EUTF (and or food vouchers) with EUTF support	 SDG 1 NO POVERTY	Proportion of population below the international poverty line, by sex, age, employment status and geographical location (urban/rural) (1.1.1.)	

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					Number of people treated in emergency services*
		14					Number of pregnant women receiving 4 or more antenatal consultations*
		15					Number of women attending at least one postnatal care visit at the supported health facilities*
	16	Number of children under 5 years vaccinated*		Maternal mortality ratio (3.2.1)			
	LOCAL CAPACITIES	17		Number of professional staff trained in primary, secondary and tertiary health care services	Neo-natal mortality rate (3.2.2)		
ACCESS TO SERVICES "AWARENESS"	18	Number of people reached through health education activities*		Number of 1-year olds fully immunised with EU support	3.8.1. Universal Health Coverage (UHC) index (3.8.1.)		
LOCAL INFRASTRUCTURE	19	Number of health infrastructure upgraded/refurbished		Universal Health Coverage (UHC) index (3.8.1.)			

Table 1/2: Trust Fund - Operational Results Framework

→ \* The indicators marked with \* are not included in the aggregation strategy to minimise double counting. Some are just measured in other units (e.g. metres or square metres) so that they can't be aggregated.

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)  Proportion of population using (a) safely managed sanitation services and (b) a hand-washing facility with soap and water (6.2.1)	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  6.2.1. Proportion of population using (a) safely managed sanitation services and (b) a hand-washing facility with soap and water
		21				
	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*				

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)  Proportion of young women and men aged 18-29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18 (16.2.3)	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 women benefiting from Gender Based Violence related services
	26	Number of people trained on child protection and gender-based violence					
	LOCAL INFRASTRUCTURE	27					Number of m <sup>2</sup> cleared*
		28					Number of asylum facilities (re-) constructed/equipped/upgraded
29	Number of asylum spaces functional*						

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 benefiting from improved infrastructure improvements
		32					Number of public sector officers trained
	LOCAL INFRASTRUCTURE	33					Number of community centres and other facilities refurbished, upgraded in standards or equipped
	ACCESS TO SERVICES	34					Number of young people benefiting from peer information, outreach activities and extracurricular activities, such as sports and culture
AWARENESS	35	Number of people reached with information campaigns and awareness sessions, on hygiene, environment, and protection related topics					

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  SDG 16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS	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 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.)	

→ \* The indicators marked with \* are not included in the aggregation strategy to minimise double counting. Some are just measured in other units (e.g. metres or square metres) so that they can't be aggregated.

Table 2/2: Trust Fund - Operational Results Framework



## ANNEX 2. EUTF Strategic Outcome Framework

		INDIVIDUALS: Refugees, IDPs, host communities			NATIONAL INSTITUTIONS: Sector ministries			LOCAL INSTITUTIONS: Schools, universities, CSOs or private organisations, MSMEs, agricultural training providers, Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET), PHCCs, Water establishments/ providers		
Outcome statement (ad/programme level):		Self-report of behavioural changes	Change their behaviour 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		
	<b>More Syrian, IDP and host communities access Basic Education of good quality</b>		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	
	<b>More Syrian, IDP and host communities access Higher Education of good quality</b>	Perception of youth/students towards their career perspectives				Status of policy recommendations to the sector		Status of partnerships with private sector organisations and civil society organisations offering work placement / internship opportunities		
	<b>More Syrian, IDPs and host communities get access to Livelihoods</b>	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)		
	<b>More Syrian refugees, IDPs and host communities have access to medical care and Health services</b>	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		
	<b>More Syrian refugees, IDPs and host communities have access to safely managed water and WASH services</b>	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.	
	<b>More children, women and adults from Syrian refugee IDPs and host communities are protected</b>				Status of the legislative review on child protection and of gender related laws	Status of MOSA strategic plan Status of social information system at national level (Lebanon)	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)	
	<b>More children, women and adults from Syrian refugee IDPs and host communities access Social Cohesion programmes</b>	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 EU Trust Fund projects

NO.	PROJECT PARTNER	ASSOCIATED PARTNERS	PRIORITY AREA	LOCATION	AMOUNT DISBURSED
1.	World Food Programme (WFP)*	Turkish Red Crescent T04.5	Food Security	Türkiye	€ 5,000,000
2.	UNICEF*	Ministry of Education Türkiye T04.1	Education and Protection	Türkiye	€ 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 Türkiye	€ 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 Türkiye and Lebanon T04.13	Education – Child Protection – Youth support	Jordan, Lebanon and Türkiye	€ 88,521,699
12.	UNHCR	YTB Türkiye T04.43	Higher Education	Türkiye	€ 11,984,916
13.	UNICEF	T04.78	Primary Education and Protection	Jordan, Lebanon and Türkiye	€ 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	Türkiye	€ 4,860,615
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	€ 11,877,985
19.	Ministry of Labour. Employment. Veteran and Social Affairs	T04.86	Resilience. education. health and protection	Republic of Serbia	€ 15,701,591
20.	IMC	"Première Urgence. Fondation Promotion Social de la Cultura T04.54	Multi-sector aid to improve reception and protection services	Türkiye	€ 31,800,975
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	Türkiye	€ 9,937,867
22.	Oxfam Italia	Caritas. Care T04.128	Food security	Republic of Serbia	€ 8,299,256
23.	IMC	FPSC T04.147	Health	Lebanon	€ 3,095,268

Table 3 (1/4): List of EU Trust Fund projects (as of 04/07/2024)





NO.	PROJECT PARTNER	ASSOCIATED PARTNERS	PRIORITY AREA	LOCATION	AMOUNT DISBURSED
24.	Oxfam	BEYOND REFORM & DEVELOPMENT. T04.23	Local economic development, social entrepreneurship, job creation, social stability cohesion	Lebanon	€ 3,224,458
25.	World Vision	CAFOD. Caritas Leba- non. Generations for Peace. Islamic Relief. Questscope T04.17	Multi-sector aid for youth	Lebanon, Jordan and Iraq	€ 12,015,010
26.	Acted	People in Need. Welthungerhilfe. PaH T04.121	Resilience and Livelihoods	Iraq	€ 7,917,846
27.	German Academic Exchange Service (DAAD)	British Council. Campus France. Nuffic Netherlands T04.11	Higher Education	Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon and Türkiye	€ 11,703,838
28.	ILO	IOM T04.70	Resilience and Livelihoods	Türkiye	€ 11,591,158
29.	Association for Solidarity with Asylum Seekers and Migrants (ASAM)	T04.170	Livelihoods	Türkiye	€ 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	Türkiye, 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	€ 23,827,191
34.	SPARK	Turkish, Iraqi and Lebanese Universities T04.26	Higher Education	Lebanon, Türkiye 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 Türkiye	€ 48,775,377

Table 3 (2/4): List of EU Trust Fund projects (as of 04/07/2024)

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	€ 9,999,959
37.	AISPO	Duhok Hospital T04.181	Health	Iraq	€ 4,906,578
38.	German Jordanian University (GJU)	Yarmuk University, Zarqa University, Luminus Al Quds College T04.29	Higher Education	Jordan	€ 10,999,996
39.	Gruppo di Volontariato Civile (GVC)	Arab Countries Water Utilities Association, CISP, Concern Worldwide T04.20	WASH - water sanitation and hygiene	Lebanon	€ 12,618,649
40.	IOM	CRS, Danish Refugee Council T04.24	Multisector aid for basic social services	Republic of North Macedonia and Republic of Serbia	€ 16,239,481
41.	AFD	KfW T04.27	WASH - water sanitation and hygiene	Jordan	€ 18,635,400
42.	KfW	Turkish Ministry of Education T04.25	Education	Türkiye	€ 70,172,476
43.	Concern	T04.32	Resilience and Livelihoods	Türkiye	€ 16,910,166
44.	The Union of Chambers and Commodity Exchanges of Türkiye (TOBB)	T04.68	Employment policy and Livelihoods	Türkiye	€ 14,130,269
45.	KfW	T04.82	Resilience, multi sector aid	Türkiye	€ 39,800,000
46.	AICS	T04.40	Multi-sector aid for basic social services and local capacity building	Lebanon, Jordan and Iraq	€ 12,595,500
47.	Medair	T04.31	Resilience and Protection	Jordan and Lebanon	€ 3,546,053
48.	UNDP	T04.76	Resilience and Livelihoods	Türkiye	€ 50,000,000
49.	WHO	T04.58	Health	Türkiye	€ 11,204,202
50.	EBRD	T04.92	WASH - water sanitation and hygiene	Jordan	€ 20,200,000
51.	UNOPS	T04.105	Health	Jordan	€ 11,432,158



NO.	PROJECT PARTNER	ASSOCIATED PARTNERS	PRIORITY AREA	LOCATION	AMOUNT DISBURSED
52.	WHO	T04.74	Health	Lebanon	€ 38,400,000
53.	FAO	T04.53	Livelihoods	Iraq	€ 5,408,198
54.	UNICEF	T04.96	Health	Lebanon	€ 21,599,934
55.	CISP	ACTED, ACF Spain, CARE France T04.100	WASH - water sanitation and hygiene	Lebanon	€ 7,200,000
56.	UNICEF	T04.90	WASH - water sanitation and hygiene	Lebanon	€ 15,000,000
57.	Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC)	Fondazione We World – GVC, Oxfam, World Vision T04.98	WASH - water sanitation and hygiene	Lebanon	€ 7,785,600
58.	Austrian Red Cross (OeRK)	Armenian Red Cross, Armenian Caritas, CCSAI, SME Cooperation Association T04.119	Resilience	Armenia	€ 2,923,644
59.	KfW	T04.112	Education	Jordan	€ 23,942,942
60.	UNHCR	T04.116	Higher Education	Türkiye	€ 9,875,000
61.	UNDP	UN Habitat T04.132	Decentralisation Sub national governance	Lebanon, Iraq	€ 24,971,363
62.	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	€ 14,725,002
63.	EIB	T04.155	Municipal infrastructure	Türkiye	€ 67,756,399
64.	WFP	T04.153	Social assistance & Food security	Lebanon	€ 174,063,005
65.	UNICEF	T04.143	Primary Education	Lebanon	€ 86,500,000
66.	German Jordanian University (GJU)	T04.166	Higher education	Jordan	€ 2,240,000

Table 3 (3/4): List of EU Trust Fund projects (as of 04/07/2024)

NO.	PROJECT PARTNER	ASSOCIATED PARTNERS	PRIORITY AREA	LOCATION	AMOUNT DISBURSED
67.	FAO	IFAD. WFP T04.149	Agricultural development	Lebanon, Jordan	€ 19,798,737
68.	UNICEF	T04.172	Education	Jordan	€ 21,600,000
69.	ACF France	Handicap International. Premiere Urgence. IMC Croatia T04.183	Health	Iraq	€ 6,725,067
70.	UNESCO	T04.185	Livelihoods	Jordan, Iraq	€ 11,000,000
71.	FAO	T04.187	Agriculture	Türkiye	€ 10,000,000
72.	Royal Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs	T04.164	Multi-sector aid	Lebanon, Jordan, Iraq	€ 19,197,001
73.	Jordanian Ministry of Education	T04.196	Budget support to Education	Jordan	€ 30,200,000
74.	AVSI	Terre des Hommes IT. War Child Holland T04.198	Higher education	Iraq	€ 10,000,000
75.	UNICEF	T04.189	Protection	Lebanon	€ 17,559,249
76.	SPARK	T04.168	Higher Education	Türkiye	€ 9,000,000
77.	GIZ	AECID. Expertise France T04.200	Resilience and Livelihoods	Lebanon, Jordan, Iraq	€ 58,400,000
78.	GIZ	T04.208	WASH - water sanitation and hygiene	Jordan	€ 50,150,553
79.	WHO	T04.202	Health	Jordan	€ 37,250,550
80.	IMC	Première Urgence T04.210	Health	Lebanon	€ 41,646,858
81.	SPARK	Salahaddin University, University of Mosul T04.218	Higher Education	Iraq	€ 3,996,454
82.	German Jordanian University (GJU)	8 EU and Jordanian Higher Education institutions. T04.215	Higher Education	Jordan	€ 13,500,000
83.	DAAD	Campus France. Nuffic Netherlands T04.220	Higher Education	Lebanon	€ 7,559,999
84.	UNRWA	T04.212	Livelihoods and Social Protection	Lebanon, Jordan	€ 43,200,000





NO.	PROJECT PARTNER	ASSOCIATED PARTNERS	PRIORITY AREA	LOCATION	AMOUNT DISBURSED
85.	UN Habitat	T04.247	Resilience and Livelihoods	Iraq	€ 10,000,000
86.	La Chaîne de l'Espoir	T04.237	Resilience and Livelihoods	Lebanon	€ 899,707
87.	World Vision	GAME. Development for People and Nature Association. UTOPIA Lebanon T04.205	Resilience and Livelihoods	Lebanon	€ 6,028,394
88.	UNHCR	T04.233	Social Protection	Jordan	€ 45,000,000
89.	Lebanese Red Cross (LRC)	T04.227	Health	Lebanon	€ 7,999,765
90.	ILO	UNICEF T04.235	Social Protection	Jordan	€ 8,005,798
91.	Save the Children	Plan International. Lebanese Organisation of Studies and Training. Akkarouna T04.243	Resilience and Livelihoods	Lebanon	€ 10,000,000
92.	Oxfam	Beyond Reform and Development/ Irada Group SAL. Coordinamento delle Organizzazioni per il Servizio Volontario T04.229	Resilience and Livelihoods	Lebanon	€ 6,176,816
93.	Danish Refugee Council	Mercy Corps. Oxfam. Al Majmoua T04.241	Resilience and Livelihoods	Lebanon	€ 13,050,000
94.	UNICEF	T04.245	Education	Jordan	€ 8,264,913
95.	GIZ International Services	T04.231	Resilience and Livelihoods	Lebanon	€ 3,200,707
96.	AECID	T04.255	Health	Jordan	€ 20,604,253
97.	AICS	T04.253	Social Services	Lebanon	€ 4,500,000
98.	ACTED	T04.272	WASH	Lebanon	€ 20,247,440

Table 3 (4/4): List of EU Trust Fund projects (as of 04/07/2024)

NO.	PROJECT PARTNER	ASSOCIATED PARTNERS	PRIORITY AREA	LOCATION	AMOUNT DISBURSED
99.	AFD	T04.206	WASH	Lebanon	€ 23,000,000
100.	SPARK	T04.270	Employment policy	Türkiye	€ 1,600,000
101.	UN WOMEN	T04.249	Livelihoods	Jordan	€ 7,000,000
102.	NRC*	T04.277	Social protection	Jordan	€ 791,609
103.	EFI	T04.290	Livelihoods	Jordan	€ 3,600,000
104.	IMC	T04.281	Health	Lebanon	€ 9,930,347
105.	DRC	T04.286	Livelihoods	Lebanon	€ 4,435,292
106.	WHO	T04.300	Health	Lebanon	€ 11,000,000
107.	UNICEF/ILO	T04.292	Social Protection	Lebanon	€ 20,000,000
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	€ 2,509,000
112.	GIZ*	T04.284	Education	Jordan	€ 1,135,558
113.	Jordanian Ministry of Education**	T04.261	Education	Jordan	€ 15,690,000
114.	Save the Children	T04.302	Education	Lebanon	€ 9,000,000

Total amount projects: (EUTF contribution): € 2,377,979,680

(Disbursed): € 2,301,138,613

→ \* \*The projects marked with \* have not provided a QIN to date. Therefore, they are not included in this assessment.  
\*\*Projects marked with \*\* have not provided a QIN but are included in the database using information of other type of monitoring reports.

## ANNEX 4: KPIs used to consolidate aggregated EUTF results

	 <b>Access to services</b>	 <b>Local capacity</b>	 <b>Local infrastructure</b>
	<b>1.</b> Number of children whose registration fees for public formal education are subsidised. <b>2.</b> Number of children and adolescents referred to formal education. <b>3.</b> Number of children benefitting from non-formal education and learning support programmes.	<b>4.</b> Number of children whose registration fees for public formal education are subsidised.	<b>5.</b> Number of schools and other educational facilities upgraded in standards.
	<b>7.</b> Number of youths, adolescents and adults accessing higher education with EUTF support.		
	<b>9.</b> Number of people participating in employability, vocational and entrepreneurial skills training programme. <b>11.</b> Number of people receiving cash assistance (and/or food vouchers) from EUTF.		<b>10.</b> Number of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises supported with coaching and training.
	<b>12.</b> Number of people receiving primary health care consultations and essential medicines. <b>18.</b> Number of people reached through health education activities*.	<b>17.</b> Number of professional staff trained in primary, secondary and tertiary health care services.	<b>19.</b> Number of health infrastructure upgraded/refurbished/constructed.
	<b>20.</b> Number of people with access to safely managed drinking water.	<b>21.</b> Number of people trained in the WASH sector.	<b>22.</b> Number of municipal and regional water and wastewater facilities constructed/ rehabilitated or equipped.
	<b>24.</b> Number of people receiving psycho- social support. <b>25.</b> Number of women accessing from gender-based violence related services.	<b>26.</b> Number of individuals trained on child protection and gender-based violence. <b>31.</b>	<b>28.</b> Number of asylum facilities (re-) constructed/equipped/upgraded.
	<b>34.</b> Number of young Syrian refugees and host community members benefiting from peer information, outreach activities and extracurricular activities, such as sports and culture. <b>35.</b> Number of people reached with information campaigns and awareness sessions, including on hygiene, environment, and protection related topics*.	<b>31.</b> Number of public sector officers trained. <b>32.</b> Number of people trained in social cohesion related topics.	<b>30.</b> Number of municipalities benefitting from improved infrastructure. <b>33.</b> Number of community centres and other facilities refurbished, upgraded in standards, or equipped.

→ \*KPIs 18 on health education and 35 on awareness on various topics are not part of the aggregated category on access to services. They are only aggregated to calculate access to information campaigns and awareness sessions, which is reported separately.

Table 4: KPIs used to consolidate aggregated results



This project is  
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A project  
implemented by  
Particip Consortium

