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EU REGIONAL TRUST FUND IN RESPONSE TO THE SYRIAN CRISIS

7th Results Report

Special edition with COVID-19 results



SEPTEMBER
2020



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LIST OF ACRONYMS

ACF	Action Against Hunger
ACTED	Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development
AECID	Agencia Española de Cooperación Internacional para el Desarrollo
AFD	Agence Française de Développement
AICS	Italian Agency for Development Cooperation
AISPO	Associazione Italiana per la Solidarietà tra i Popoli
ASAM	Association for Solidarity with Asylum Seekers and Migrants
AVSI	Association of Volunteers in International Service
BA	Bachelor
BTTF	Back to the Future
CISP	Comitato Internazionale per lo Sviluppo dei Popoli
CSO	Civil Society Organization
C&V	Communication and Visibility
DAAD	German Academic Exchange Service
DRC	Danish Red Cross
EBRD	European Bank for Reconstruction and Development
EC	European Commission
EFI	Euromed Feminist Initiative
EIB	European Investment Bank
EU	European Union
EUTF Syria	Regional EU Trust Fund
EUR	Euro
GIZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit
GJU	German Jordanian University



GVC	Gruppo di Volontariato Civile
HE	Higher Education
IDPs	Internally Displaced Persons
ILO	International Labour Organisation
IMC	International Medical Corps
IOM	International Organization for Migration
IP	Implementing Partner
IT COOP	Italian Cooperation
JUST	Jordan University of Science and Technology
KFW	Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau
KPI	Key Performance Indicator
KRG	Kurdistan Regional Government
KRI	Kurdistan Region of Iraq
LTUC	Luminus Technical University College
MA	Master
MAG	Mines Advisory Group
MoLEVSA	Ministry of Labour, Employment, Veteran and Social Affairs
M&E	Monitoring & Evaluation
MSME	Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NRC	Norwegian Refugee Council
PHD	Doctor in Philosophy
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
QIN	Quarterly Information Note
RDPP II	Regional Development and Protection programme II



REBAHS II	Reducing Economic Barriers to Accessing Health Services II
RF	Results Framework
ROM	Results Oriented Monitoring
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SPARK	Entrepreneurship and Education for Post-Conflict Societies
TDH	Terre des Hommes
TOBB	Union of Chambers and Commodity Exchanges of Turkey
TVET	Technical and Vocational Education and Training
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNOPS	United Nations Office for Project Services
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNRWA	United Nations Relief and Works Agency
UN Women	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
VNG International	International Agency of the Association of Netherlands Municipalities
WAI	WASH Alliance International
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organisation
Wvi	World Vision
YMCA	Young Men's Christian Association
ZU	Zarqa University



1.

**THE EU REGIONAL TRUST
FUND IN RESPONSE TO
THE SYRIAN CRISIS AND
ITS CONTEXT**



1.

THE EU REGIONAL TRUST FUND IN RESPONSE TO THE SYRIAN CRISIS AND ITS CONTEXT

1.1. Context

With the conflict entering its 10th year, the situation in Syria and the region remains critical, according to the conclusions of the recent IV Brussels conference. The coronavirus pandemic has deepened some of the challenges of what is the largest refugee crisis in the world. Although the number of Syrian refugees registered in neighbouring countries has stabilised since 2018, according to the United Nations Refugee Agency (UNHCR) in 2020, there are still 5.55 million Syrians, in addition to the 6.6 million internally displaced persons (IDPs).

The number of self-organised voluntary refugee returns to Syria, having almost doubled in 2019 compared to previous years, has reached now 242,360 people since 2016. It is important to highlight what

the regular UNHCR survey underlines that the large majority of Syrian refugees - 75% - hope to return home one day; however, the lack of safety and security, as well as limited livelihoods opportunities still prevents them from doing so.

The Brussels IV Conference acknowledged 'Jordan, Lebanon and Turkey's extraordinary solidarity towards Syrian refugees' even as some of the countries face severe socio-economic challenges. They continue to host most of the Syrian refugees, Turkey, with 3.59 million refugees (65%), Lebanon, with 892,310 (16%), and Jordan, with 658,028 (12%). Iraq and Egypt also host 4% and 2% of the Syrian refugees, respectively, along with refugees from other countries. Refugees and IDPs are facing extreme challenges:



70% of them live in poverty, are affected by high unemployment and have uneven access to education and other key basic services. The host countries and the local communities are also facing major economic, social and political challenges, such as youth unemployment, low economic growth and political instability, without mentioning the potential effects of COVID-19.

Since December 2014, the EU has joined efforts, through the creation of a Regional Trust Fund in Response to the Syrian Crisis - hereinafter the Trust Fund - to provide a coherent and strengthened European response addressing the needs of refugees from Syria and IDPs in neighbouring countries, in host communities and their administrations. With primarily a multi-country approach, the Trust Fund currently has the focus on Lebanon, Jordan, and Iraq, having supported a large range of actions in Turkey, and to a lesser extent, Egypt, the western Balkans and Armenia. The Trust Fund also underpins the special EU Compacts agreed with Jordan and Lebanon outlining joint efforts to improve the living conditions of Syrian refugees, IDPs and host communities.

The Syrian crisis remains a priority for the EU. Brussels IV renewed and strengthened the political, humanitarian and financial

commitment of the international community to support the Syrian people, the neighbouring countries and the communities most affected by the conflict. This is in line with the priorities set in the previous Conferences on Syria in 2016, 2017, 2019, as well as the Global Compact on Refugees.

In this context, the lifetime of the Trust Funds is linked to improving Syrian refugees' living conditions by bridging the funding needs and the humanitarian-development nexus approach, until the conditions for a voluntary, safe and dignified return are met. At the same time, in coordination with the traditional EC channels for bilateral cooperation, the Trust Fund continues to complement other programmes, in support to the hosting countries and their local communities to cope with the economic and social challenges of this 10-year crisis.

To date, of the EUR 2,2 billion that the Trust Fund has mobilized so far, including voluntary contributions from 21 Member States, Turkey and the United Kingdom, EUR 1.7 billion has been adopted as Action Documents and already contracted. In its attempt to mitigate the impact of the Syrian crisis, the Trust Fund has reached more than 7.29 million people from refugee, IDP and host communities.

- Data updated at: https://data2.unhcr.org/en/situations/syria_durable_solutions.



As part of a wider analysis, fed by Results-Oriented Monitoring, sector evaluations, quarterly reporting exercises and online projects platform's updates, this 7th

Results Report provides a detailed analysis of the progress **achieved** until June 2020, disaggregated by sector and country.

1.2. The Regional Trust Fund to date

The Trust Fund has signed 94 contracts with more than 200 implementing partners to date (for the detailed list of projects, see Annex 5.1) - 83 of those contracts refer to development actions in the field. The Fund's budget is channeled through different partners, such as international organisations (47%), European agencies and development banks (19%); Non-Governmental Organisations - NGOs - (24%), partner governments of Jordan and Serbia (5%) and international finance institutions (4%). While 0.5% goes to service contracts with private service providers, a limited 0.4% is allocated to the Fund's administration showing a high efficiency in terms of management.

Interventions are conceived within six priority sectors, each with a different budget allocation, namely: Education (34%)

that includes 5% of financial inputs for higher and vocational Education, Training and Higher Education scholarships, Livelihoods (27%), Health (14%), WASH (10%), as well as Protection and Social Cohesion (15%) (Figure1). In terms of administrative resources, 0.4% of the budget goes to staff members and an additional 0.4% to service contracts, such as the Communication and Visibility, as well as the Monitoring & Evaluation (as of June 2020).

In geographical terms, the large majority of the funding has been allocated to multi-country actions targeting those countries that host the highest number of Syrian refugees: Lebanon, Turkey and Jordan. The budget is allocated as follows: 43% to Lebanon, 23% to Turkey and 24% to Jordan. Iraq-based actions receive 7% of

- For the updated pledges and commitments, please see:
- https://ec.europa.eu/trustfund-syria-region/sites/tfsr/files/20191203-180315_eutf_syria_financial_report_30_nov_2019.pdf.
- <https://eutf-syria.akvoapp.org/project-directory>.

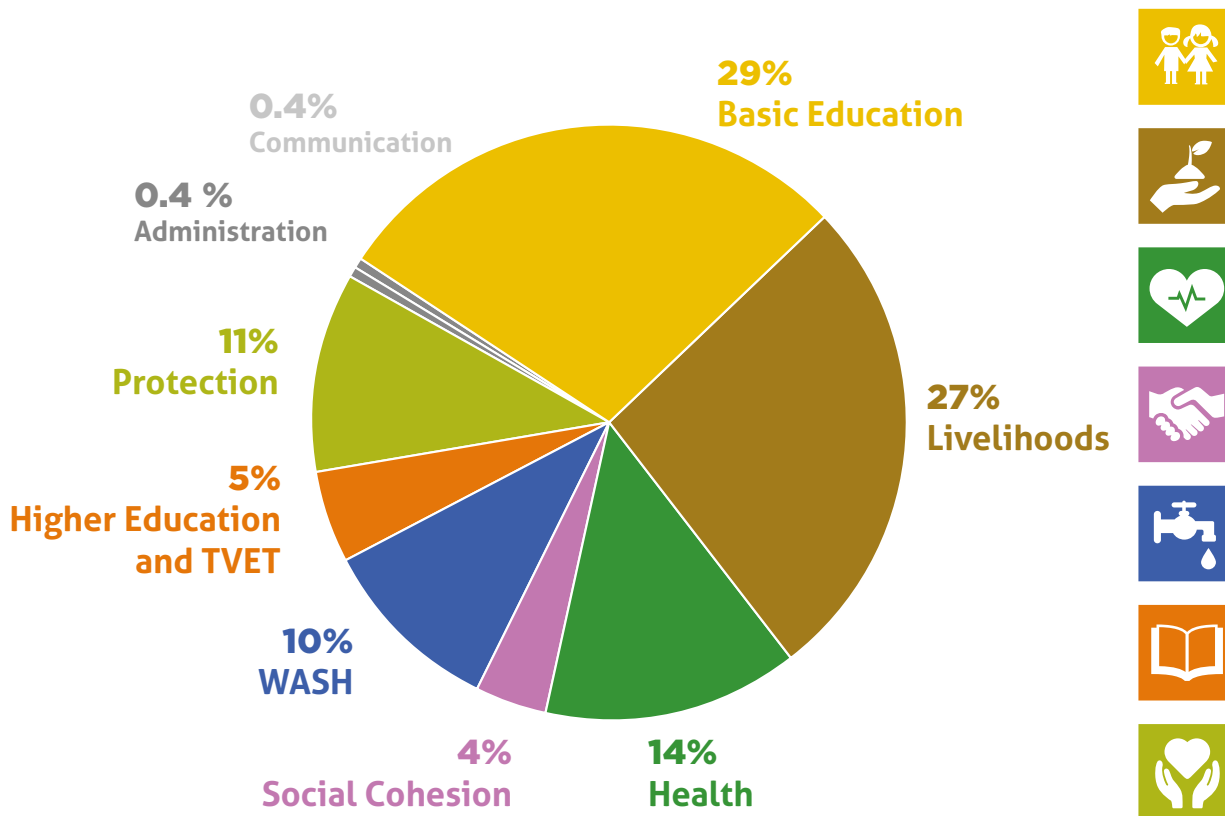


Figure 1: EU Trust Fund budget per sector (as of 04/06/2020)

the total Trust Fund’s budget, while 2.1 % has been allocated to the Western Balkans. Additional funds (1.3%) are being directed to projects in other countries, such as Armenia, Egypt and, to a limited extent, Syria (see Figure 2).

During this period, an assistance package has been approved to respond to the coronavirus pandemic. Encompassing 8 health and WASH projects with some protection and livelihoods components, the package reached 55 million EUR to



be allocated in Jordan and Lebanon. The funding has been delivered through four new actions and four on-going ones.

Beyond this, other actions funded by the Trust Fund are reorienting themselves to help address the COVID-19 challenges.

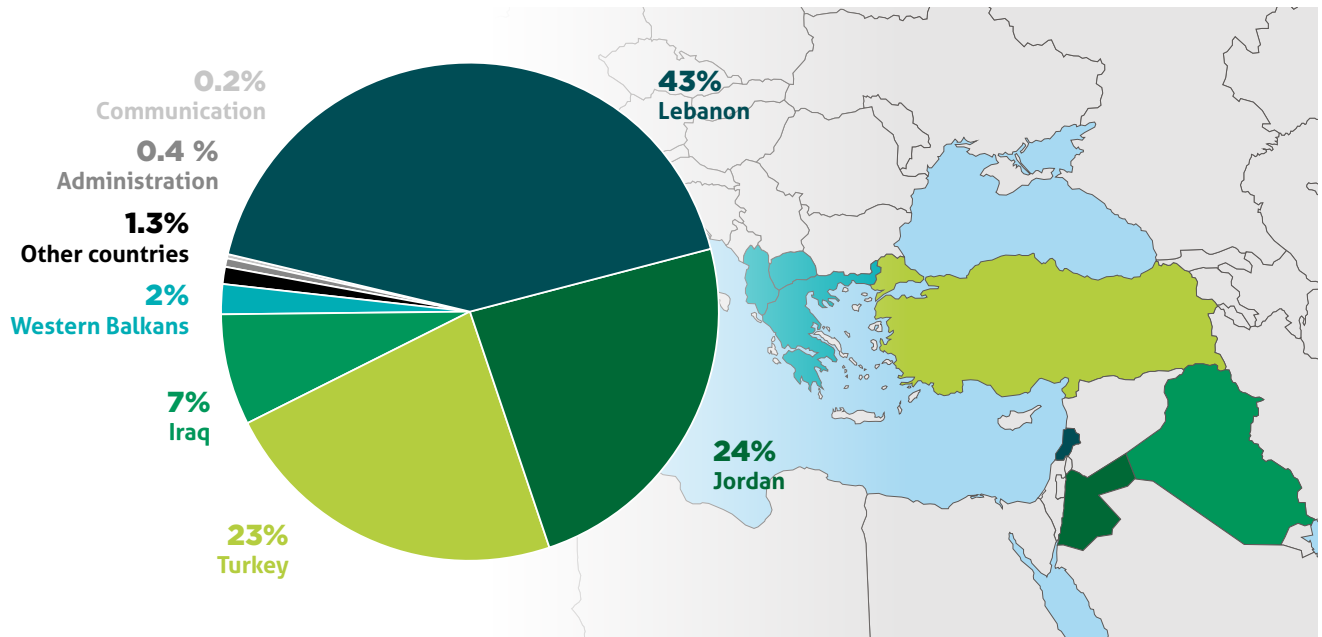


Figure 2: EU Trust Fund budget per country (as of 04/06/2020) in EUR



2.

**THE EU REGIONAL TRUST
FUND FOR SYRIA AND
REGION: PROGRAMMING
AND RESULTS FRAMEWORK**



2.

THE EU REGIONAL TRUST FUND FOR SYRIA AND REGION: PROGRAMMING AND RESULTS FRAMEWORK

2.1. Overall Intervention Logic

The Trust Fund is programmed jointly with implementing partners largely through in-country dialogues held at the level of EU Delegations. Single and multi-country interventions are conceived to enhancing quality education, health, economic, and wellbeing outcomes among the different target groups towards improving people's quality of lives (Trust Fund impact).

Enhancing access to services to Syrian refugees, IDPs and vulnerable host communities is complemented with the strengthening of national, regional and local institutions, as well as the establishment and improvements of local infrastructure. This intervention logic of the Trust Fund (Figure 3) has been translated into an Overarching Results Framework, which is presented below (Figure 4).

- https://ec.europa.eu/trustfund-syria-region/sites/tfsr/files/eutf_ofw_0.pdf



How to understand the intervention logic of a project/programme

The logic model for programme or project planning has been used in international development for many years now. Based on the 'theory of change', this approach is a graphic representation of logical relationships between the inputs or resources that go into a programme, its activities and the changes or benefits that result from this.

This systems model, based on various assumptions, follows a sequence of cause and effect relationships. Such assumptions are external influences that will condition the extent to which the programme/project objectives are achieved and eventually contribute to the so-called impact or impact prospects of it. Assumptions can be contextual, referring to factors in the wider context, or specific,

concerning concrete aspects related to target or stakeholder groups. Assumptions are placed at the level of activities, outputs or outcomes and can change over time.

To plan an intervention, the key question is 'what is main problem the project is addressing?' The formulation of the specific objective/s is/are formulated is the answer to that question, and it usually implies a change in behaviours of specific target groups. The additional effects beyond the specific objectives are part of the overall objective (impact).

Inputs comprise resources committed to the programme/project, i.e. of material and human resources allocated to activities during implementation. While activities can contribute

to one or several outputs at the same time, the use of outputs by target groups leads to shorter term changes or benefits (outcomes) or longer-term ones (impact) - if enabling assumptions are given.

It is important to differentiate between the different types of results: outputs, outcomes and impact, all linked to baselines and targets; milestones; sources and assumptions. The logical framework is conceived as a living document, with RACER (Relevant, Accepted, Credible, Easy and Robust) indicators and SMART results - (Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Relevant and Time-bound). Results and indicators are adjusted according to management and reporting needs, as well as progress in the field and changes in the context.

EUTF Syria Overall Intervention Logic

EU Regional Trust Fund in Response to the Syrian Crisis

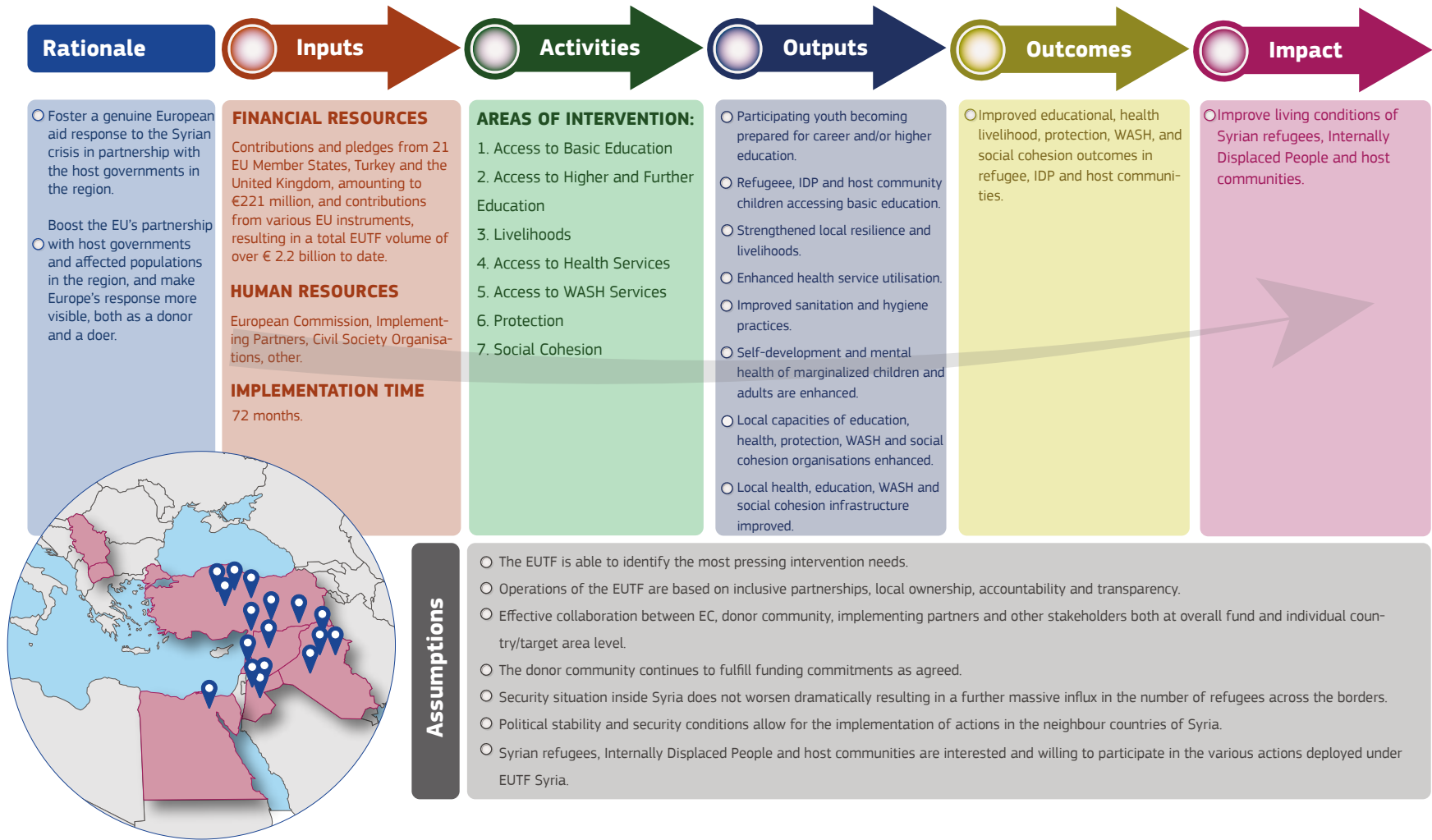


Figure 3: EU Trust Fund Overall Intervention





EUTF Overarching Results Framework

EU Regional Trust Fund in Response to the Syrian Crisis

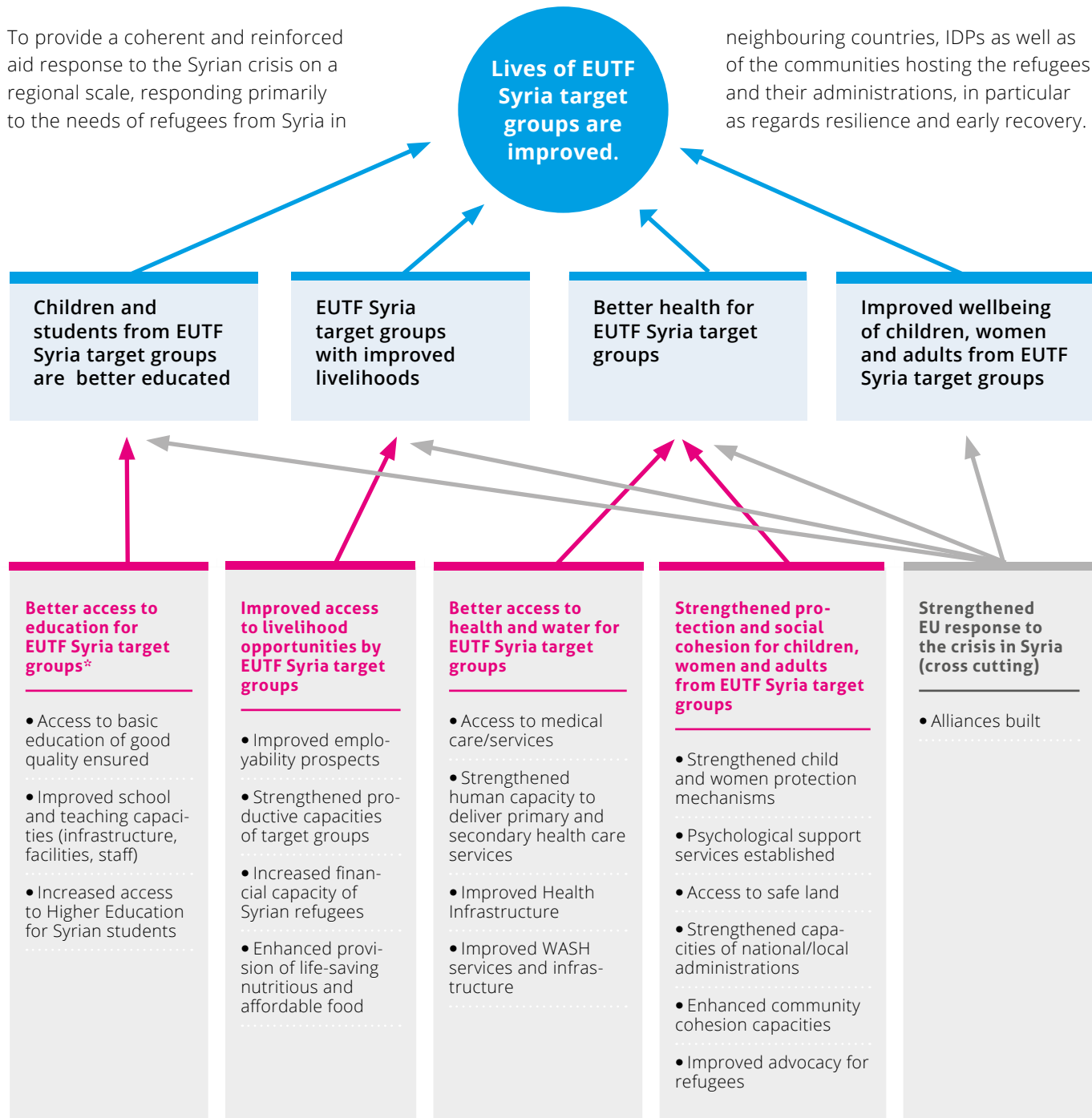


Figure 4: Overarching Results Framework

EUTF Syria target groups refers to Syrian refugees, Internally Displaced People (IDPs) and host communities



2.2. Results Framework

The Operational Results Framework (RF) (Figure 5), as main monitoring tool, shows its alignment with the wider EC Results Framework and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) to ensure coherence of results and indicators (Annex 5.2).

The Trust Fund Results Framework has been organised around the mentioned six priority areas, 1) Basic and Higher Education, 2) Livelihoods and Food, 3) Health, 4) WASH, 5) Protection, 6) Social cohesion, and one cross-cutting area, Advocacy and Development Alliances, which shall contribute to visualise the strengthening of the European response to the Syrian crisis in form of alliances, both in the Region and inside the EU.

The nature of the Trust Fund as a funding instrument and the need to aggregate information for a high number of different interventions in terms of objectives, regional scale, thematic priorities and strategies, translated into the revised Results Framework, which is expressed in an M&E framework of 44 Key Performance Indicators (KPIs). The KPIs give an idea about the thematic and regional scope of Trust Fund funded actions, the achieved

results and the activities by sector and country. These indicators, primarily output level ones, reflect the work that the Trust Fund has been doing in the region since its creation up until June 2020.

This results-oriented M&E framework contributes to the evidence-based management of the Trust Fund, informs future operations, and fosters dialogue between the EC and its implementing partners.

In the spirit of the Agenda for Change [EU Communication (2011) 637 final], the M&E framework ensures upward and downward accountability and transparency of the Trust Fund support towards the European Parliament, the Trust Fund Board, host countries and supported communities. On the one hand, it informs the external stakeholders and the public on how the EU is responding to the Syrian crisis, and on the other, it provides relevant information to take effective internal management decisions.

The Trust Fund M&E framework, which is in place since November 2017, operates along three dimensions:



- Independent and easy-to-deploy Results-Oriented Monitoring (ROM) mechanism, available for each Trust Fund project;
- A results database that is used to collect and analyse quantitative results information; and
- Impact-focused evaluations on a number of sector/thematic priorities part of the Trust Fund portfolio.

This report is based on the analysis of the information collected from the database. Since the Trust Fund Results Framework reports on aggregated projects, it only captures quantitative results. This aggregated report does not replace, but complements the results reporting at the level of individual projects and programmes, such as the Quarterly Information Notes (QIN), ROM reports, the portfolio sector evaluations, and the online monitoring and reporting system presented via the EUTF online projects' platform.

- https://ec.europa.eu/trustfund-syria-region/content/monitoring-evaluation_en.
- *Ibid.*

EUTF Syria - Operational Results Framework

EU Regional Trust Fund in Response to the Syrian Crisis



SECTOR	RESULTS STATEMENTS	CATEGORY	INDICATORS	SDG	SDG INDICATORS	
EUTF Syria target groups* are better educated , through better access to quality basic education, improved school and teaching capacities and increased access to higher education.						
	Access to quality basic education facilitated.	ACCESS TO SERVICES	1. Number of children whose registration fees for public formal education are subsidized 2. Number of children receiving school supplies 3. Number of children and adolescents referred to formal education 4. Number of children benefitting from non-formal education and learning support programmes	4 	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)	
	Improved school/teaching capacities (i.e. human, infrastructure, facilities & equipment, access to energy).	LOCAL CAPACITIES	5. Number of educational personnel, including teachers, volunteers and administrative staff trained			
	Increased access to higher education for Syrian and host community students.	LOCAL INFRASTRUCTURE	6. Number of schools and other educational facilities upgraded in standards trained			
	Increased access to higher education for Syrian and host community students.	ACCESS TO SERVICES	7. Number of higher education certificates awarded (including for BA, MA and Vocational education) 8. Number of youths, adolescents and adults accessing higher education with EUTF support		Proportion of schools with access to (a) electricity; (b) the Internet for pedagogical purposes; [...] (4.a.1) Volume of official development assistance flows for scholarships by sector and type of study. (4.b.1)	
EUTF Syria target groups* with better livelihoods and food access , through better employability prospects and improved financial and productive capacities.						
	Improved employability prospects for Syrian refugees and host communities, with emphasis on women.	ACCESS TO SERVICES	9. Number of job opportunities promoted by EUTF 10. Number of Syrian refugees and host communities participating in employability, vocational and entrepreneurial skills training programme	8 	Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities (8.5.1)	
	Strengthened productive capacities of target groups.	LOCAL INFRASTRUCTURE	11. Number of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises trained			
	Increased financial capacity of Syrian refugees.	ACCESS TO SERVICES	12. Number of individuals receiving cash assistance from EUTF	1.1 	Proportion of population below the international poverty line, by sex, age, employment status and geographical location (urban/rural) (1.1.1)	
	Enhanced provision of life-saving, nutritious and affordable food	ACCESS TO SERVICES	13. Number of food insecure people receiving EUTF assistance	2.1 	Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population (2.1.2)	
EUTF Syria target groups* have better health , through improved access to health (and water) services, strengthened local capacities (in health and WASH); and strengthened infrastructure (also in both sectors).						
	Access to medical care and health services facilitated to Syrian, migrants and asylum seekers and host communities	ACCESS TO SERVICES	14. Number of primary health care consultations conducted with refugees and host communities 15. Number of beneficiaries provided with medical examinations and essential medicines, including acute and chronic drugs 16. Number of cases treated in emergency services	3 	Universal Health Coverage (UHC) index (3.8.1)	
	Strengthened human capacity to deliver primary and secondary health care services	ACCESS TO SERVICES	17. Number of pregnant women receiving 4 or more antenatal consultations 18. Number of women attending at least one postnatal care visit at the supported health facilities 19. Number of vaccination visits for children under 5 years 21. Number of people reached through health education activities			Maternal mortality ratio (3.2.1) Neo-natal mortality rate (3.2.2)
		LOCAL CAPACITIES	20. Number of professional staff trained in primary, secondary and tertiary health care services			Universal Health Coverage (UHC) index (3.8.1)
		LOCAL INFRASTRUCTURE	22. Number of health infrastructure upgraded/refurbished			
Improved health infrastructure	LOCAL INFRASTRUCTURE	23. Number of health facilities using the upgraded stock management system				
	Improved WASH infrastructure	ACCESS TO SERVICES	24. Number of individuals with access to improved drinking water source 25. Number of beneficiaries who have experienced an awareness session related to water use, sanitation or hygiene	6 	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)	
		LOCAL CAPACITIES	26. Number of municipal and regional water and wastewater facilities constructed/rehabilitated 27. Km of networks for water or wastewater installed or rehabilitated			
		LOCAL INFRASTRUCTURE	28. Number of people trained in the WASH sector			

Figure 5 (1/2): Operational Results Framework

EUTF Syria - Operational Results Framework

EU Regional Trust Fund in Response to the Syrian Crisis

SECTOR	RESULTS STATEMENTS	CATEGORY	INDICATORS	SDG	SDG INDICATORS		
Improved wellbeing of Syrian and host community children, women and adults , through better protection mechanisms, strengthened local and national service and social cohesion capacities.							
	○ Strengthened children, women and adult protection mechanisms	ACCESS TO SERVICES	29. Number of cases referred for specialized services		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)		
			30. Number of refugees and host community members receiving psychosocial support				
	○ Psycho-social support services established	ACCESS TO SERVICES	31. Number of women benefitting from Gender Based Violence related services				Proportion of young women and men aged 18–29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18 (16.2.3)
			32. Number of individuals trained on child protection and gender-based violence				
○ Access to safe land	ACCESS TO SERVICES	33. Number of beneficiaries of clearance and survey activities, including risk education		Number of countries that have implemented well-managed migration policies (10.7.2)			
		LOCAL INFRASTRUCTURE			34. Number of m2 cleared	Proportion of population satisfied with their last experience of public services (16.6.2)	
○ Local and national systems and service delivery capacities in target areas strengthened	LOCAL INFRASTRUCTURE	35. Number of asylum facilities (re-) constructed/equipped/upgraded					
		36. Number of asylum spaces functional					
	○ Local and national systems and service delivery capacities in target areas strengthened	LOCAL CAPACITIES	37. Number of municipalities benefitting from improved infrastructure and services				
			38. No. of officials from subnational governments and deconcentrated service providers trained on municipal planning and public service delivery				
	○ Enhanced community cohesion capacities among Syrian refugees and host communities	ACCESS TO SERVICES	39. Number of staff (from institutions and local organisations) trained in social cohesion related topics				
40. Number of young Syrian refugees and host community benefitting from peer information, outreach activities and extracurricular activities, such as sports and culture							
		LOCAL INFRASTRUCTURE	41. Number of community centres and other facilities providing social cohesion activities				
Improved alliances promoting development in the neighbour countries of Syria and awareness on crisis and response in the EU and EUTF Syria target groups*							
	○ Provision of advocacy for refugees	LOCAL CAPACITIES	43. Number of advocacy initiatives supported at the national and regional level		Number of countries that have implemented well-managed migration policies (10.7.2); Proportion of population satisfied with their last experience of public services (16.6.2)		
	○ Alliances built	LOCAL CAPACITIES	44. Number of civil society, public and private alliances supported by EUTF Syria and region		Amount of United States dollars committed to (a) public-private partnerships and (b) civil society partnerships. (17.17.1)		

LEGEND

	Basic Education		Livelihoods		Health		Protection		Advocacy
	Higher Education		WASH		Social Cohesion		Alliances		

*EUTF Syria target groups' refers to Syrian refugees, Internally Displaced People (IDPs) and host communities

Figure 5 (2/2): Operational Results Framework





3. | METHODOLOGY



3. | METHODOLOGY

The analysis presented in this report is based on the Quarterly Information Notes (QIN) provided by 73 projects funded by the Trust Fund since its establishment – including 17 interventions which have concluded (See Annex 5.1, for full list) at the cut-off date of June 2020. Since its sixth edition, the Results Report has incorporated data from eleven new projects in health (2), WASH (1) and livelihoods (3), education (3), protection (1), and social cohesion (1), so that some sector and country targets were changed accordingly. Seven actions included in this report are part of the newly approved corona package. Implementation progress is calculated based on the baselines, targets and current values, informed by the QINs. Zero baselines have been used for all Key Performance Indicators (KPIs).

Quarterly Information Note (QIN)

The QIN – included as a contractual obligation under Article 2.3 of the special conditions – is a result reporting tool, which is based on the logical framework of each Trust Fund project. Apart from the monitoring related data, the QIN includes general information about the project, sector and geographic location, implementation period, financing decision, lead Implementing Partner (IP) and reporting cut-off date. The information about each indicator includes different elements: definition, baseline, current value, target value, sources of verification, and disaggregation by sex and community of origin (refugee vs. host community). Additionally, a brief narrative update is included, with emphasis on risks or challenges and potential mitigation measures.



The current analysis builds on a cumulative approach that consolidates the 44 KPIs updated on a quarterly basis. This 7th edition incorporates a COVID-19 specific results section. On the one hand, and in line with WHO recommendations, four COVID-19 related indicators have been added. Two indicators are output related and two other refer to outcomes (see COVID-19 section, for more details). On the other hand, thirteen KPIs have been disaggregated by its COVID-19 dimension (See Annex 5.4). Sixteen actions -to a large extent partially relevant regarding COVID-19 specific objectives- have informed the COVID-19 specific section (Annex 5.5). The large majority of KPIs are output indicators, although the results framework also includes three outcome indicators. Therefore, the performance is assessing the target achievement mainly in terms of output delivery. In case of outcome indicators, performance is assessed in terms of outcome delivery - job opportunities,

improved access to WASH services and municipalities accessing new services and infrastructure. In order to minimise double counting within and among projects, the calculation of the total values and the values per country and per sector follow an aggregation strategy that does not add all 44 KPIs (see Figure 6 for more details). It is important to note that COVID-19 specific results are not aggregated to the overall results to prevent any distortion of targets. However, there is still margin for double counting in some sectors – For example, where school year students are counted on a yearly basis, or where awareness campaigns and peer to peer activities complement specific service provision in health, education or protection. Although an effort in counting unique users of primary health consultations has been done by implementing partners, not all of them are able to isolate this number because of availability of public data and its disaggregation.

The findings are presented by sector and by country, and the KPIs cover the following categories (see also Figure 6):

1. Access to services;

.....

2. Local capacities in the partner countries;

.....

3. Local infrastructure.

.....



While the first category refers to access to services in all priority areas (education, health, livelihoods, protection and social cohesion), local capacities specifically refer to training of key professionals in partner countries delivering those mentioned services. The indicators informing local infrastructure progress refer to upgrading of local organisations, institutions and facilities providing those key services to Syrian refugees, IDPs and host communities.

The selected KPIs are also presented as disaggregated by sex, community of origin (refugee, IDPs and host community) wherever data allows. If relevant, some KPIs show their COVID-19 dimension (See section 4.2.10 on COVID-19 specific results). Finally, key findings from ROM and evaluation reports inform this results report with some qualitative conclusions, complementing the quantitative analysis of output achievement. COVID-19 specific impact also informs the qualitative analysis, since all projects have been affected to some extent.

- *Additionally, there are some indicators that cannot be aggregated because they have another unit (e.g. m2, asylum places, kilometres).*



KPIs used to consolidate aggregated results

EU Regional Trust Fund in Response to the Syrian Crisis

	ACCESS TO SERVICES	LOCAL CAPACITIES	LOCAL INFRASTRUCTURE
	1. Number of children whose registration fees for public formal education are subsidized 3. Number of children and adolescents referred to formal education 5. Number of educational personnel, including teachers, volunteers and administrative staff trained	4. Number of children benefitting from non-formal education and learning support programmes	6. Number of schools and other educational facilities upgraded in standards trained
	8. Number of youths, adolescents and adults accessing higher education with EUTF support		
	10. Number of Syrian refugees and host communities participating in employability, vocational and entrepreneurial skills training programme 12. No of individuals receiving cash assistance from EUTF 13. Number of food insecure people receiving EUTF assistance		11. Number of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises trained
	14. Number of primary healthcare consultants with refugees/host communities 21. Number of people reached through health education activities	20. Number of professional staff trained in primary, secondary and tertiary health care services	22. Number of health infrastructure upgraded/refurbished
	24. Number of individuals with access to improved drinking water source 25. Number of beneficiaries who have experienced an awareness session related to water use, sanitation or hygiene	28. Number of people trained in the WASH sector	26. Number of municipal and regional water and wastewater facilities constructed/rehabilitated
	29. Number of cases referred for specialized services 30. Number of refugees and host community members receiving psychosocial support 31. Number of women benefitting from gender based violence related services 33. Number of beneficiaries of clearance and survey activities, including risk education violence related services	32. Number of individuals trained on child protection and gender-based violence	35. Number of asylum facilities (re-) constructed/equipped/upgraded
	40. Number of young Syrian refugees and host community benefitting from peer information, outreach activities and extracurricular activities, such as sports and culture 42. Number of individuals reached with outreach, information campaigns and awareness sessions	38. No of officials from subnational governments and deconcentrated service providers trained on municipal planning and public service delivery 39. No of staff (from institutions and local organisations) trained in social cohesion related topics	37. Number of municipalities benefitting from improved infrastructure and services 41. Number of community centres and other facilities providing social cohesion activities
	AGGREGATED RESULTS FOR ACCESS TO SERVICES	AGGREGATED RESULTS FOR LOCAL CAPACITIES	AGGREGATED RESULTS FOR LOCAL INFRASTRUCTURE

Figure 6: KPIs used to consolidate aggregated results



4. | FINDINGS



4. | FINDINGS

4.1. The Trust Fund: General results

Since its establishment, the Trust Fund has facilitated access to various services for 7,296,291 people, while 41,690 have been trained as part of the local capacities strengthening and 4,481 local facilities have been supported as part of the local infrastructure strengthening.

Figure 7 gives an overview of the overall progress of all projects supported by the Trust Fund to date. Due to the addition of new projects in the reporting period-and therefore higher targets, and the impact of COVID-19 related delays, progress in terms of output achievement has slowed down for access to services and less so for local capacities strengthening. Progress for infrastructure strengthening has increased.

In terms of estimated targets, the planned

values have substantially increased mainly in the case of access to health services. Targets for local capacities and infrastructure strengthening also show a general increase, as well as in the sectors of in health, and livelihoods, respectively.

The distribution of people accessing services and training in terms of sex and community of origin is presented below. From the disaggregation available, more women than men are accessing EUTF Syria-funded services. Also, the refugee community is accessing services to a larger extent than host communities.

In terms of strengthening local capacities, women and men are being trained in a similar proportion. Host community members are having substantially

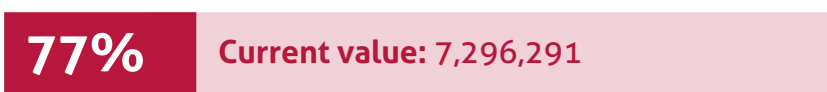


**Target
Category**

Overall progress - Target Category (30/06/2020)

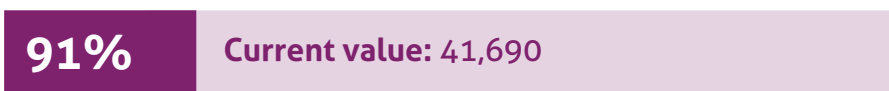
EU Regional Trust Fund in Response to the Syrian Crisis

Access to services (individuals)



Target value
9,431,393

Local capacities (individuals)



Target value
45,759

Local infrastructure (organisations/institutions/facilities)



Target value
8,860

Figure 7: Overall progress of the EU Trust Fund (as of 30/06/2020)

more access to capacity building, since the large majority of people working in public services are from the host partner countries. There is still scope for improvement in the disaggregation by sex and community of origin.

Figure 9 shows the distribution of targets and progress by sector and country, in

both cases disaggregated by the type of indicator category, access to services, local capacities and local infrastructure.

During this period, performance -measured by output achievement- can be assessed as quite positive, being now at 80%. The highest performance by area and sector is found in local capacity

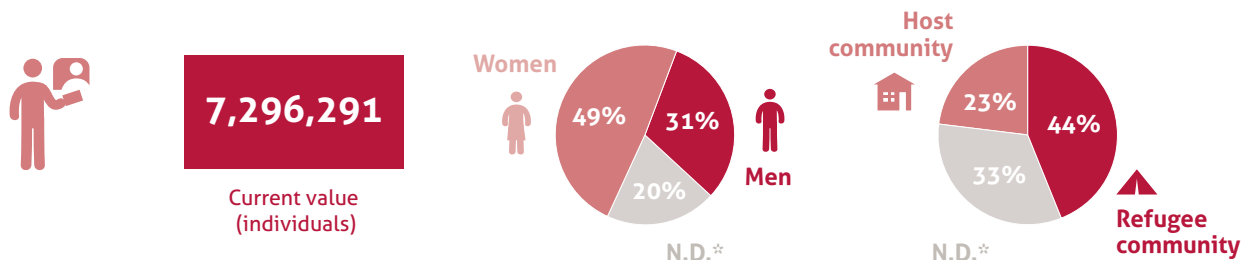
Target Category

Overall progress - Disaggregated results (30/06/2020)

EU Regional Trust Fund in Response to the Syrian Crisis

Access to services

*N.D.: Not disaggregated.



Local capacities

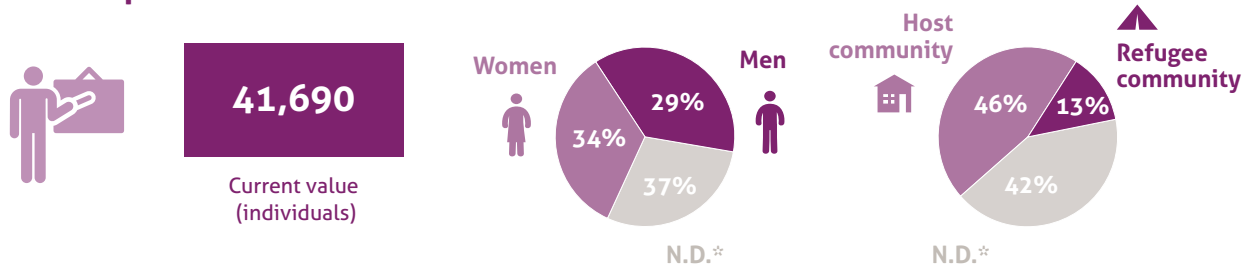


Figure 8: Overall progress of the EU Trust Fund (disaggregated). *ND: Not disaggregated.

strengthening -in education, social cohesion and WASH- and in access to higher education. Access to WASH services and WASH infrastructure improvements continue to show the slowest path, mainly due to the nature of the interventions and to the infrastructure-related longer-term activities.

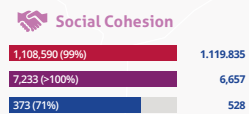
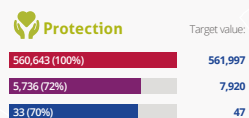
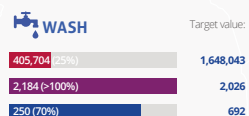
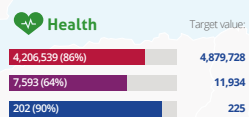
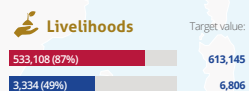
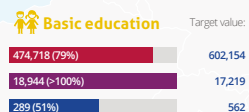
Geographically, and from the focus countries, Lebanon shows the highest performance in terms of access to services and local infrastructure improvements, while Turkey reflects the largest output achievement in local capacity strengthening.



EU Regional Trust Fund in Response to the Syrian Crisis (30/06/2020)

PRIORITY SECTORS RESULTS

Current Value (Progress, %)



Western Balkans

Access to services	Local capacities	Local infrastructure
1,902 (>100%)	765 (>100%)	51 (>100%)
N.D.*	N.D.*	N.D.*
18,403 (>100%)	N.D.*	N.D.*
226,624 (52%)	N.D.*	N.D.*
N.D.*	N.D.*	1 (14%)
8,386 (>100%)	323 (78%)	33 (70%)*
3,550 (>100%)	N.D.*	N.D.*

Turkey

Access to services	Local capacities	Local infrastructure
11,840 (>100%)	13,447 (>100%)	90 (38%)
2,274 (>100%)	N.D.*	N.D.*
100,283 (76%)	N.D.*	1,101 (81%)
103,002 (98%)	1,068 (89%)	N.D.*
144,320 (26%)	N.D.*	1 (100%)
333,529 (>100%)	2,193 (>100%)	N.D.*
575,557 (>100%)	2,778 (100%)	105 (90%)

Armenia

Access to services	Local capacities	Local infrastructure
N.D.*	N.D.*	N.D.*
N.D.*	N.D.*	N.D.*
267 (67%)	N.D.*	17 (9%)
N.D.*	N.D.*	N.D.*
N.D.*	N.D.*	N.D.*
742 (>100%)	224 (62%)	N.D.*
15,020 (>100%)	N.D.*	N.D.*

Lebanon

Access to services	Local capacities	Local infrastructure
361,662 (74%)	3,999 (90%)	49 (68%)
1,645 (>100%)	N.D.*	N.D.*
311,449 (86%)	N.D.*	317 (>100%)
3,491,332 (89%)	2,482 (73%)	104 (80%)
148,826 (44%)	325 (>100%)	130 (>100%)
82,106 (69%)	745 (36%)	N.D.*
319,182 (89%)	2,285 (>100%)	140 (63%)

Iraq

Access to services	Local capacities	Local infrastructure
N.D.*	156 (>100%)	N.D.*
906 (>100%)	N.D.*	N.D.*
19,071 (98%)	N.D.*	1,490 (35%)
182,104 (93%)	3,863 (82%)	92 (>100%)
40,413 (14%)	155 (51%)	67 (13%)
98,429 (>100%)	1,859 (91%)	N.D.*
22,781 (>100%)	948 (>100%)	82 (58%)

Egypt

Access to services	Local capacities	Local infrastructure
N.D.*	25 (83%)	N.D.*
70 (>00%)	N.D.*	N.D.*
3,744 (84%)	N.D.*	N.D.*
59,462 (47%)	N.D.*	N.D.*
N.D.*	N.D.*	N.D.*
N.D.*	N.D.*	N.D.*
N.D.*	N.D.*	N.D.*

Jordan

Access to services	Local capacities	Local infrastructure
99,314 (>100%)	552 (76%)	99 (47%)
1,309 (>100%)	N.D.*	N.D.*
79,891 (98%)	N.D.*	409 (61%)
144,015 (>100%)	180 (7%)	6 (100%)
72,145 (15%)	1,704 (>100%)	51 (89%)
37,458 (>100%)	392 (33%)	N.D.*
172,500 (>100%)	1,222 (66%)	46 (98%)

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.*

Figure 9: EU Trust Fund in Response to the Syrian Crisis (as of 30/06/2020)



4.2. Sector brief

4.2.1. Overall results

The Trust Fund has adopted an integrated response to the Syrian crisis towards improving the lives of Syrian refugees, IDPs and vulnerable host communities. It explicitly recognises the importance of accessing social services, while strengthening local capacities and improving the host countries' infrastructure, thus

helping to cope with the higher demand for these services.

To date, the results show an emphasis on access to services in key target areas. It is assumed that more access to education, livelihoods opportunities, health, protection and social cohesion by refugees, IDPs

Access to Services progress (30/06/2020)

EU Regional Trust Fund in Response to the Syrian Crisis

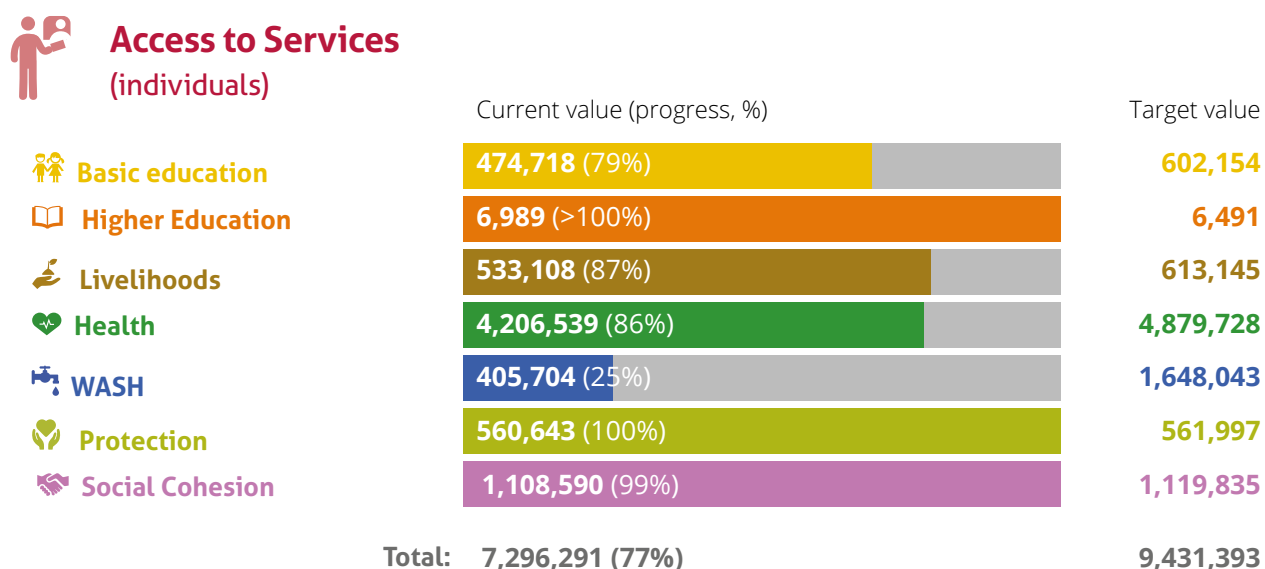


Figure 10: EU Trust Fund progress regarding access to services (by sector, as of 30/06/2020)



and host communities will lead to better education, health and economic outcomes, and to an improvement in their living conditions.

The present analysis shows that from the total number of people targeted by the Trust Fund (a total of 9,431,393) access to health services continues to reflect the highest targets -and even more during this reporting period where health and COVID-19 related interventions have been additionally supported (see Figure 10). According to the reporting, projects are being able to address some of the COVID-19 challenges, and despite some delays and cancellations of activities,

output achievement continues a satisfactory path.

All other sectors' targets have increased, largely due to new projects. Overall progress access to services across all areas compared to the previous reporting period (January-June 2020) i.e. 77% has, therefore, slightly slowed down.

In terms of strengthening capacities, the Trust Fund -with a clear emphasis on supporting educational personnel (Basic Education), followed by health (see Figure 11) – has maintained a very high degree of output achievement. Progress is satisfactory for all categories compared

Local capacities progress (30/06/2020)

EU Regional Trust Fund in Response to the Syrian Crisis

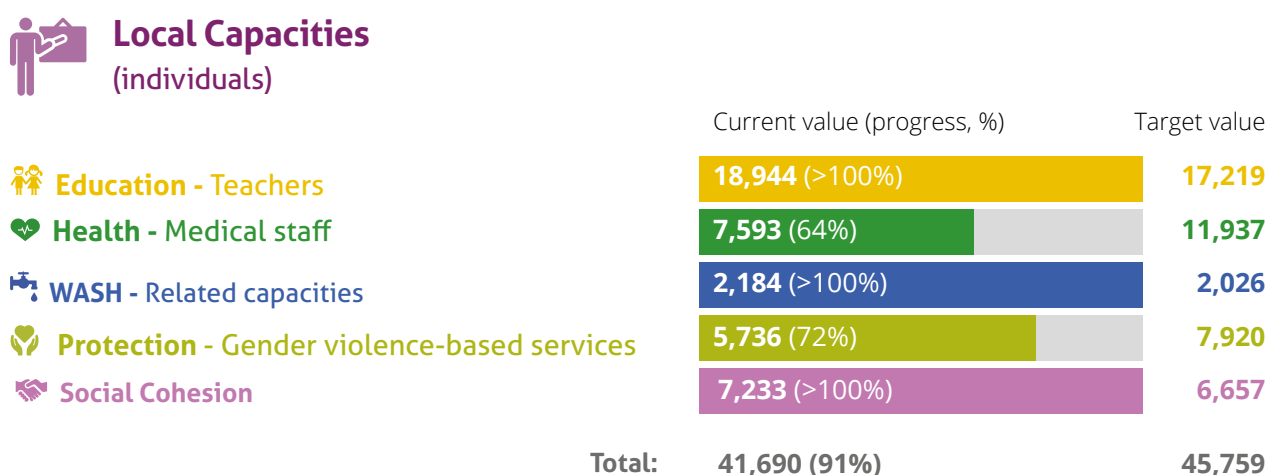


Figure 11: EU Trust Fund progress regarding local capacities (by sector, as of as of 30/06/2020)



to the previous reporting period. Only in the cases of health and social cohesion, progress is slightly slower because of substantially higher targets, while the improvement in the WASH sector performance has been maintained.

The local infrastructure supported by the Trust Fund encompasses a wide range of actions. These include micro, small and medium enterprises (MSME), community centres and municipalities, schools, WASH facilities, health infrastructure and asylum

centres. Targets are the largest in the MSME area, followed by WASH facilities and schools (see Figure 12).

Global progress in local infrastructure improvements has increased mainly due to progress in the health sector. All other areas also show improvements, except in the case of protection and social cohesion related infrastructure, which output achievement has slightly slowed down due to higher targets.

Local Infrastructure progress (30/06/2020)

EU Regional Trust Fund in Response to the Syrian Crisis



Local Infrastructure (organisations/institutions/facilities)

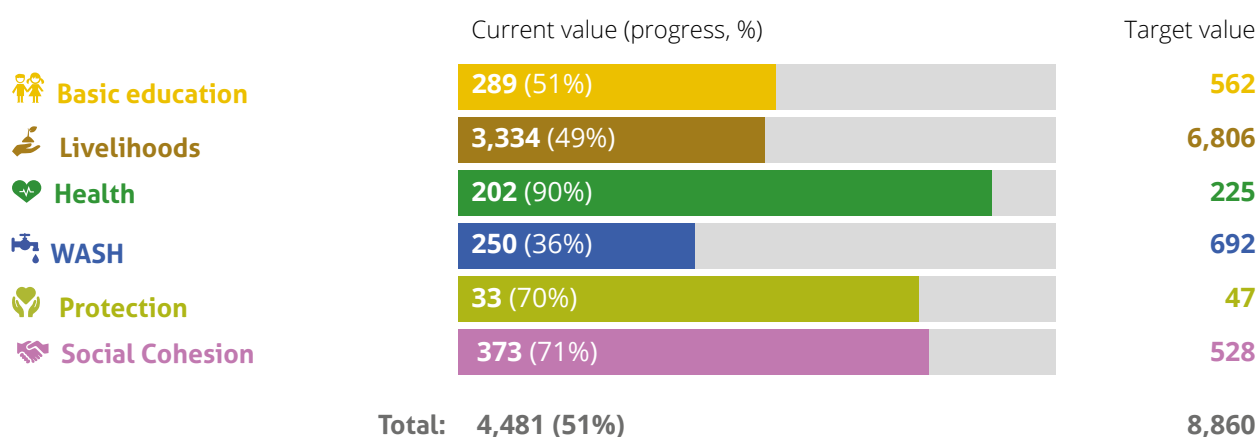


Figure 12: EU Trust Fund progress regarding local infrastructure (by sector, as of 30/06/2020)



4.2.2. Progress by Key Performance Indicators

Average progress by KPIs (87%) has improved during this period (January-June 2020) compared to 62% in the previous one (September 2019-January 2020). Most of the targets (82%) are now also higher than in the previous period largely because of new actions. Only in five cases, KPI targets have remained unchanged as compared to the previous period.

If progress is compared across individual KPIs, one third of these have already achieved their targets to date (100% or more), while an additional group of 12 KPIs show output achievement higher than 70%. Most of the social cohesion targets have been met, i.e. those related to school supplies, educational personnel training, access to higher education, vaccinations, health education, emergency services, psychosocial and GBV support, employability training, as well as those related to access to asylum spaces and facilities. Indicators related to (direct) delivery of services and capacity building in education, protection, are linked to faster progress.

Output achievement of 40% and 70% of targets is evidenced by 9 additional KPIs in different sectors, such as education (education facilities, access non-formal education, referrals to formal education and higher education certificates), health (access

to medications, health infrastructure and local capacities), livelihoods (infrastructure upgrade, employability training), protection (referrals, clearance activities), asylum facilities, education (educational facilities), social cohesion (community centres, municipalities' new services, outreach campaigns), as well as advocacy. Reasons for a slower progress possibly relate to longer timescales needed for infrastructure actions, challenges identifying target groups (e.g. with clearance activities) or retaining beneficiaries who face difficult life situations (higher education, referrals), very high targets (e.g. outreach campaigns).

Seven indicators show less than 40% of progress. The KPIs measuring access to improved drinking water, job opportunities, MSMEs trained, WASH infrastructure and access to water, and ante- and postnatal consultations are at the lower rank of the progress table. These variables include two outcome indicators, which need more time to generate results. Only one KPI -the one on health facilities using stock management system- continues to show no progress- and needs to be closely monitored because of the limited remaining implementation time.

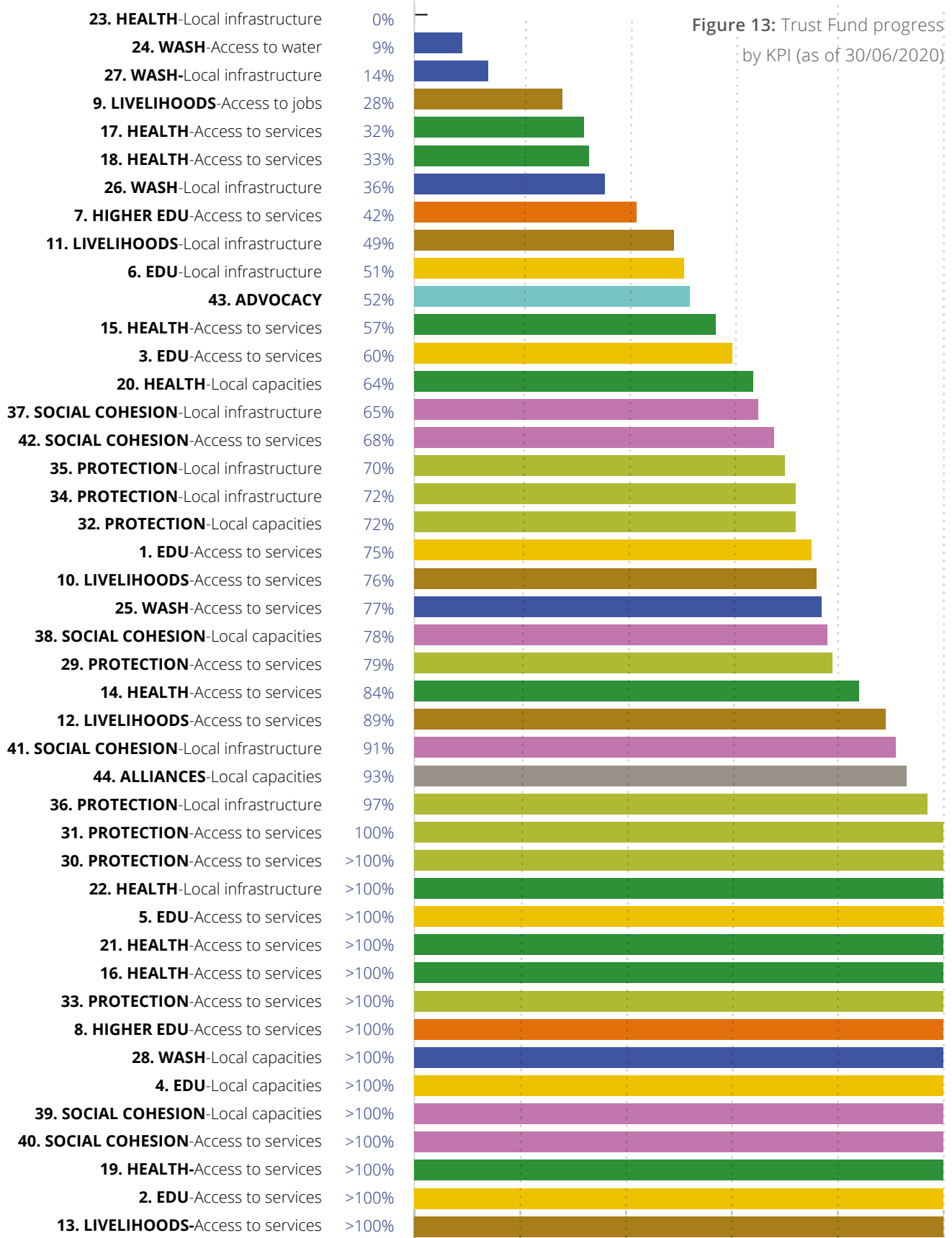
Although 57% of the actions are already closed or expected to be closing before



the end of 2020, around 30 actions -including the new ones and the corona package- will be implementing their activities beyond this year.

This assessment throws light on the type of actions that need more time than others: While actions with infrastructure components and WASH comprehensive interventions, in general, and outcomes in terms of jobs, improved access to water or to services/infrastructure for municipalities are showing slower progress, other

actions that include capacity building and direct service delivery through existent institutions (health, basic and higher education, protection, social cohesion), are progressing more quickly. Actions involving delivery of employability training and cash support also show faster output delivery. Ensuring the continuity of some of the analysed actions, will help mapping how partners are using these outputs, and will contribute to the consolidation of some outcomes.





Huthayfa

"I took up third grade part way through. It was a bit difficult in the beginning, but I quickly learned to cope. Everything went well. Now, I'm in seventh grade and I am top of my class."

Huthayfa, 14, is a Palestinian from Syria, raised in the Yarmouk neighbourhood of Damascus.

When his camp was bombed, Huthayfa fled with his family and settled in Shatila, Lebanon. "When the camp was bombed, we left," he explains. "We took some clothes and some other things with us. We first moved to another location in Damascus for a year, then we came here. We did not have much of anything back then. Everything was new for us – it was the first time I washed with salty water, the electricity went off often – but we coped." The young teenager lost valuable years of schooling as a consequence, but is now back to education and is determined to succeed.

Huthayfa started playing chess with his father: "When we first came to Lebanon, we were beginners. We did not have friends; we just went from home to school and back. So I started playing chess a lot with my father. After a while, I improved. Then I won prizes and medals."

In the future, Huthayfa hopes to become a doctor, and go back to his home country. "I would like to go back to Damascus. If I do so, I hope that everything will be as it used to be. I'd like to go back home, to a home where there is no bombing or shooting."

Photo. © European Union, 2017-2018 / Johanna de Tessières



4.2.3. Access to Basic Education



The Trust Fund provides access for refugee, IDP and host community children to formal education and schooling, non-formal education schemes, accelerated learning and catch-up classes, as well as remedial and homework support activities. This support is being channelled through:

1. **Better access to quality basic, higher, and vocational education,**
.....
2. **Improved teaching capacities (through training of educational personnel); and**
.....
3. **Strengthened educational infrastructure for basic education.**
.....

The Trust Fund has supported various actions – overall, 24 projects have informed the selected education indicators – with key partners, such as AVSI, the Ministry of Education in Jordan, UNICEF, promoting access to Basic Education, and with KfW and UNDP improving educational infrastructure. Eight actions have concluded. Actions with DAAD, AFD/AICS, GIZ, the Ministry of Labour, Employment, Veteran and Social Affairs of Serbia (MOLEVSA), SPARK, UNDP, UNRWA, and World Vision have included components of strengthening local

teaching capacities, access to non-formal education and school infrastructure improvements. Four recently approved actions -education budget support and Makani centres (part of the corona package), QUDRA II, UNRWA's third phase in Jordan and Lebanon and UNICEF in Jordan aim at improving access to formal and non-formal education (Jordan Ministry of Education, UNRWA, UNICEF), teaching capacities, as well as upgrading school facilities (QUDRA II).

Table 1 shows the general progress on Basic Education by indicator in each of the three categories – access to quality education, local teaching capacities and local educational infrastructure. This is considered to be very satisfactory compared to the previous reporting period. All targets have increased due to new actions but progress has been maintained in the first two categories and only in the local infrastructure area it is slightly lower. It is important to highlight that the targets on educational personal training and access to non-formal education are already met.

Disaggregated results by sex and community of origin are shown in Figure 14. Despite the good efforts made by the Trust Funds' IPs in the disaggregation,



CATEGORY	INDICATORS	CURRENT VALUE	TARGET VALUE	PROGRESS (%)
ACCESS TO SERVICES	Number children whose registration fees for public formal education are subsidized	358,380	477,606	75%
	Number of children and adolescents referred to formal education	14,001	23,487	60%
	Number of children benefiting from non-formal education and learning support programmes	102,337	101,061	>100%
	Subtotal	474,718	602,154	79%
LOCAL CAPACITIES	Number of educational personnel, including teachers, volunteers and administrative staff trained	18,944	17,219	>100%
LOCAL INFRASTRUCTURE	Number of schools and other educational facilities constructed, refurbished or equipped	289	562	51%

Table 1: EU Trust Fund: Basic education results by category in all countries (as of 30/06/2020)

there is still room for improvement in the availability of data, especially in terms of community of origin. Considering the available disaggregated data, it can be noted that girls/young women show higher access to formal education with support of the Trust Fund. In terms of referrals, and access to non-formal education, access for girls and young women and boys/young men are similar. More refugee children are having increased access to formal, non-formal education and referrals, but the

difference is only substantial in the case of referrals. Improved sex disaggregation is needed to have a more accurate picture.

Regarding the strengthening of capacities, women from host communities are being mostly trained since they are actively involved in the education sector from the host countries. An increase in refugee educational personnel can be highlighted during this period. Further disaggregation is also needed.



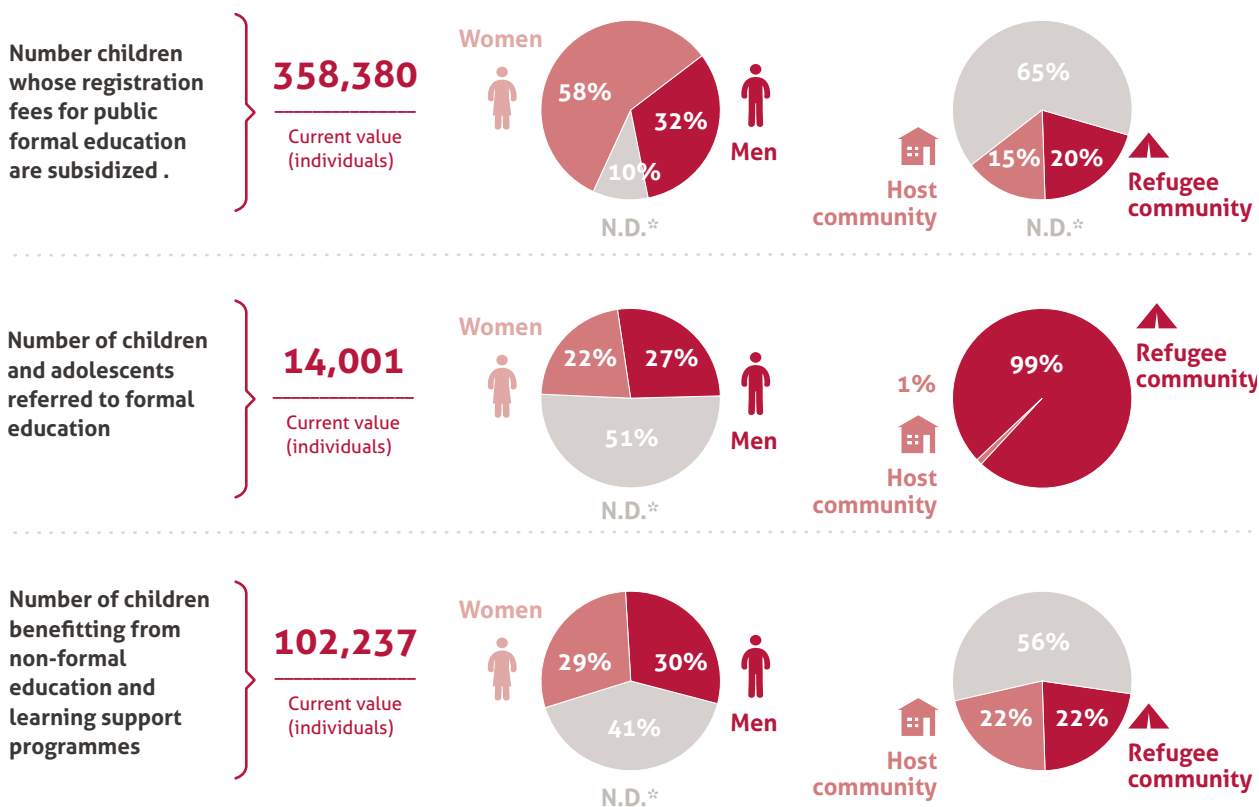
Basic Education - Disaggregated results (30/06/2020)

EU Regional Trust Fund in Response to the Syrian Crisis



Access to services

*N.D.: Not disaggregated.



Local capacities

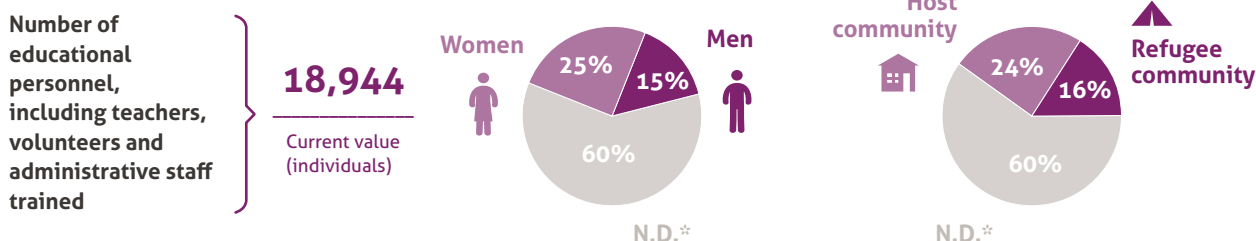


Figure 14: EU Trust Fund: Basic education results disaggregated by sex and community of origin (as of 30/06/2020)



New education interventions supported by the Trust Fund in light of the sector evaluation conclusions

During this period, four actions have been recently approved -education budget support and Makani-centres (part of the corona package) in Jordan, QUDRA II in Lebanon, Jordan, Iraq and Turkey, and UNRWA's third phase in Jordan and Lebanon. These actions -with different accents- prioritise access to formal and non-formal education, teaching capacities' strengthening, as well as upgrading school facilities.

This new generation of education projects will contribute to the strengthening of the formal public education systems, of non-formal educational settings, and to the improvement of retention and inclusion -

all challenges highlighted by the portfolio sector evaluation commissioned by the Trust Fund.

However, the schools closure due to the pandemic control, as UNICEF points out, brings additional risks, particularly for the poorest children from refugee and host communities of increased learning inequality and drop out, potential child labour or child marriage, and economic hardship for families.

The impact of the coronavirus pandemic on education is still unknown. A wide range of projects with education components are incipiently exploring online tools and blended learning approaches

to deliver access to formal and non-formal education, as well as training. In this new context, a high number of activities has been cancelled or postponed. Awareness raising has been promoted (UNICEF in Jordan, UNRWA in Lebanon and Jordan), a self-learning programme is being implemented in Lebanon through an e-learning platform, a communication programme from teachers with students has been reinforced, and measures to prevent drop out because of COVID-19 have been implemented (also UNRWA). Others, such as QUDRA II continue to assess its strategy for the educational component while exploring virtual tools.



Firas

“University got me out of the depressing environment of the camp and the scholarship allowed me to change what was within me and to let go of the sadness... it allowed me to get a step closer to my dream.”

Firas is a 28-year-old Syrian student from Deraa who lives in Za’atari Camp.

This law student had to abandon his studies when war broke out in his country. Settling down and making sure his family is taken care of became Firas’ main concern. That meant putting his aspirations in the backburner. “My first priority when I got to Za’atari was to settle as we were coming from an unsafe situation and I just wanted to take care of my mother. Honestly, I didn’t really think much about my studies.” The harsh reality of living in a refugee camp quickly caught up with him and he had to adapt. Hard living conditions did not deter him from being awarded a scholarship and completing his law degree, graduating with distinction.

Despite a challenging start, he was able to catch up and complete his Bachelor’s degree in Law. He plans on going further and aspires to get a PhD and open a legal advising office, where he will be able to help and inspire other people.

Photo. © European Union, 2017-2018 / Johanna de Tessières



4.2.4. Access to Higher and Further Education

The Trust Fund supports access to university, technical and vocational education and training in the region through seven actions (of which two have already concluded and one was initiated during the last reporting period) and four key partners: DAAD, the German Jordanian University (GJU), SPARK, and UNHCR Turkey. Relevant operations are all focussing on access to scholarships for bachelor, master and vocational programmes in the region. One of the recent actions (SPARK in Turkey) has also incorporated supporting activities to those young people to access the labour market.

Progress has been very positive in

terms of the number of young people accessing Higher and Further Education programmes, to the point that global targets for higher education have been already achieved.

It is also worth mentioning progress in relation to KPI 7 on certificates awarded. Although this indicator is not included in the aggregation to prevent double counting, progress can be highlighted. 2,063 higher and vocational certificates have been awarded until June 2020 (42% of the planned target), an increase of 256 from 1,807 reported in the previous period. With the new action, additional targets have been added.

CATEGORY	INDICATORS	CURRENT VALUE	TARGET VALUE	PROGRESS (%)
ACCESS TO SERVICES	Number of youths, adolescents and adults accessing higher education with Trust Fund support	6,989	6,491	>100%

Table 2: EU Trust Fund: Higher education results by category in all countries (as of 30/06/2020)

In terms of sex and community disaggregation on access to higher education, according to available disaggregated data, men represent 54%

(women 46%) of the overall beneficiaries and refugees were much better reached (76%) than host communities (24%) (see Figure 15).



Higher Education - Disaggregated results (30/06/2020)

EU Regional Trust Fund in Response to the Syrian Crisis



Access to services

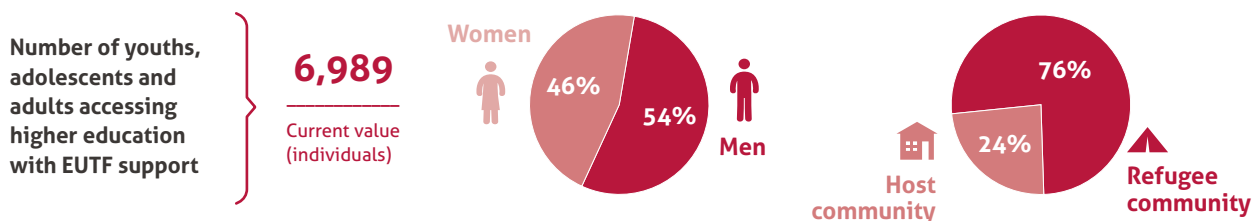


Figure 15: EU Trust Fund: Higher education results disaggregated by sex and community of origin (as of 30/06/2020)

New generation of higher education projects in line with conclusions of recent Results Oriented Monitoring missions

As recommended by the sector evaluation, and the recent ROM missions (HOPES, and GJU) at the beginning of the year, a comprehensive support strategy of students is now needed, one that includes counselling and promotes linkages to the labour market. A holistic

approach supporting the students is positively assessed by students, one that does not only focus on academic learning but also includes life skills training, coaching, counselling and employability related actions.

The draft ROM report of the UNHCR - (August 2020) led intervention on increasing access to Turkish language learning and vocational training for Syrians under temporary protection in Turkey, confirms efficiency concerns, some of them related to COVID-19

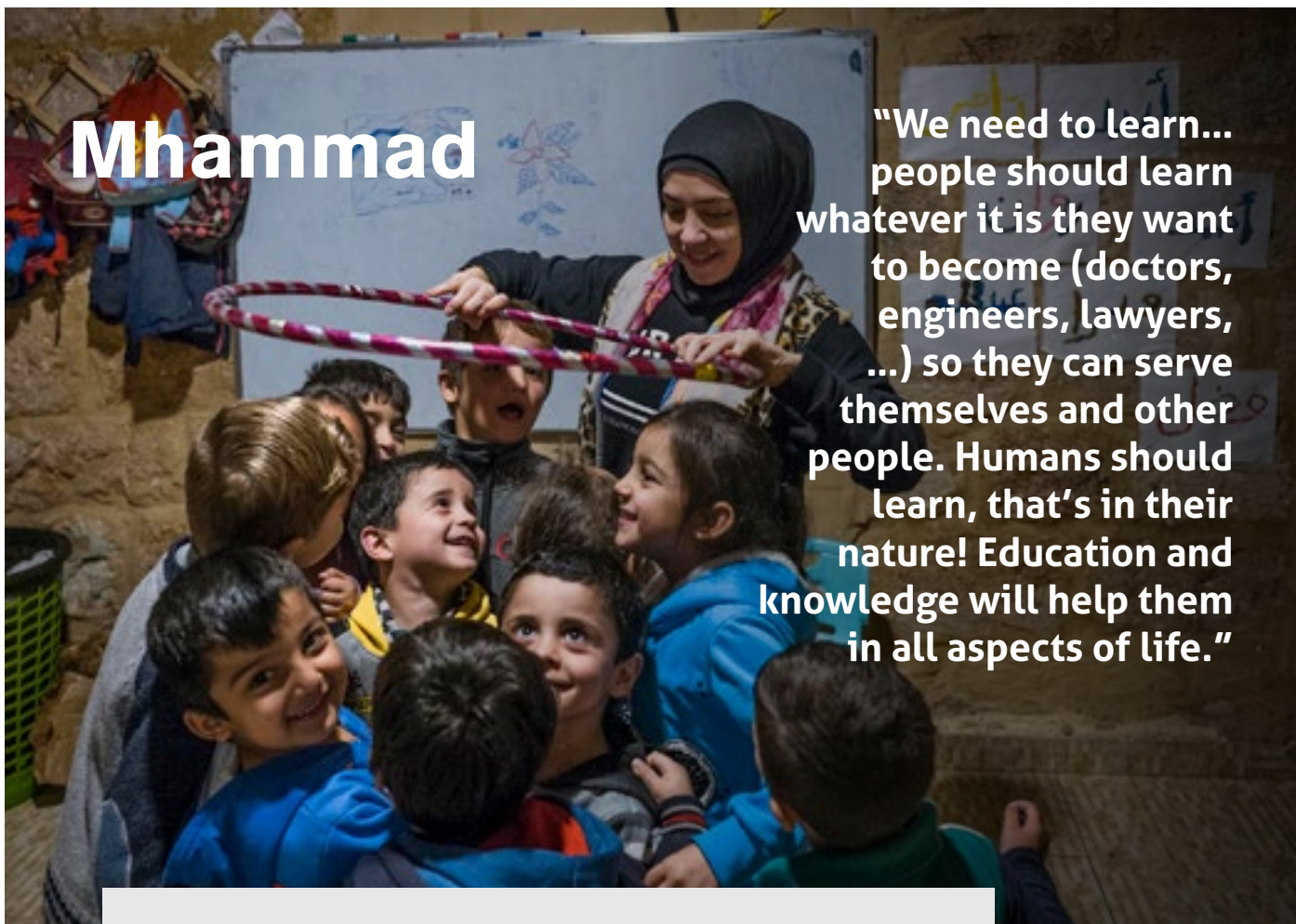


because of delays. The provision of language courses are ongoing, but the vocational training is still pending. What is interesting here is one of the recommendations in relation to increasing impact, i.e. of providing guidance to participants for improved access to further education and employment opportunities and services. This resonates with the main advice resulted from previous ROM assessments and the sector evaluation.

During this period, another action on higher education in Turkey, has been approved. Implemented by SPARK, it responds to this message of more comprehensive interventions, and incorporates protection

related measures and employability interventions to complement the educational core. It is also committed to promote internships, job placement and seeds funding to create job opportunities to ensure that students finalise their degrees and have a better chance of having, at least, one job opportunity. Still early in its implementation, the action -as the rest of higher education interventions- is now assessing the implications of the coronavirus pandemic. In higher education, most universities and technical institutes are shifting to online modes of educational delivery and/or moving to blended learning .

Students are now facing different challenges related to the lack of equipment, or weak broadband connection. Universities also suffer from weak structures to ensure quality online education. The project, assessing this new context, has also switched to online psychosocial support and is providing equipment to students when relevant and will support some of the universities to technically upgrade themselves, train academic staff and develop curriculum and online contents. This promising development is still incipient; therefore, it will be of interest to follow up ensuring the holistic educational approach is maintained despite the new COVID-19 context.



Mhammad

“We need to learn... people should learn whatever it is they want to become (doctors, engineers, lawyers, ...) so they can serve themselves and other people. Humans should learn, that’s in their nature! Education and knowledge will help them in all aspects of life.”

Mhammad is 3 and is from Syria. He now lives in Tripoli, Lebanon with his father Mustafa and his sister Maryam, 5.

When they arrived in Lebanon, and due to the fact Mhammad was born one month before the official date, he could not be enrolled in the official school system. “My son could not be admitted to a state kindergarten, but I simply couldn’t let him stay at home for another year. He needed to mix with other children, learn things and feed his brain,” Mustafa explains. For him, education is a fundamental right for every child.

Mustafa really wants for his children to become valuable members of the society they live in. While Maryam attends kindergarten, Mhammad follows informal education activities that will help his integration in the official education system.

Photo. © European Union, 2017-2018 / Johanna de Tessières



4.2.5. Livelihoods



The Trust Fund strategically supports employability, vocational and entrepreneurial skills training programmes, and cash assistance for refugees, IDPs and vulnerable host community members, including food insecure people, to:

1. **Increase their employability prospects, with emphasis on women, and promoting new job opportunities;**

2. **Improve their financial capacity; and**

3. **Strengthen productive capacities of local organisations, such as micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs).**

The Trust Fund has supported 44 actions (of which seven have now concluded) with Livelihoods components that have informed livelihoods related indicators. During this period, seven new actions that include livelihoods components have been approved, Makani centres' support with UNICEF, SPARK in Turkey, the Regional Development and Protection programme (RDPP II) with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Denmark, the European Investment Bank (EIB) resilience facility in

Turkey, FAO's support in Turkey, QUDRA II, and UNRWA's third phase (the latter is part of the corona package).

Livelihoods actions cover a wide range of approaches and strategies - vocational training, short-term employment programmes or longer-term livelihood strategies -, and involve a wide range of partners (e.g. ACTED, ASAM, Austrian Red Cross, DRC, GIZ, EFI, FAO, ILO, IOM, Medair, Oxfam, SPARK, TOBB, UN Women, UNICEF, UNHCR, UNRWA, UNDP, VNG International, WFP, and World Vision), EIB, and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Denmark. While some focus on livelihoods (UN-Women, EFI, UNDP, ILO, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Denmark), others link it with higher education (SPARK), food security (e.g. FAO, Oxfam), education (e.g. UNICEF, UNRWA), social cohesion (e.g. ASAM, World Vision), protection (IOM) or WASH (EIB).

Progress has improved overall for livelihoods in the reporting period (Table 3). Targets for all analysed Livelihoods' indicators have increased, except for the KPI on food insecure recipients of cash transfers. The overachievement of the latter might be due to a conservative planning approach on the part of the relevant implementing partners. The



slower pace of progress regarding the KPI on MSME training might be related to recent actions that still need to deliver on its planned targets.

As regards the KPI on 'number of job opportunities promoted', it has not been included in the aggregation here, since the risk of double counting is very high, especially with the KPI on 'people

participating in employability, vocational and entrepreneurial skills training'. It can be mentioned that for this indicator, although output achievement in relation to the planned target is at 28% (which is an increase since the last reporting period), the current value has rapidly increased from 6,420 to 10,867 job opportunities promoted (See Annex 5.3 for detailed results).

CATEGORY	INDICATORS	CURRENT VALUE	TARGET VALUE	PROGRESS (%)
ACCESS TO SERVICES	Number of Syrian refugees and host communities participating in employability, vocational and entrepreneurial skills training programme	145,974	192,529	76%
	Number of individuals receiving cash assistance from Trust Fund	3712,253	417,325	89%
	Number of food insecure people receiving Trust Fund assistance	14,881	3,291	>100%
	Subtotal	533,108	613,145	87%
LOCAL INFRASTRUCTURE	Number of MSMEs trained	3,334	6,806	49%

Table 3: EU Trust Fund: Livelihoods results by category in all countries (as of 30/06/2020)

Women have accessed more employability training programmes – 62% compared to 36% men –and also more cash

assistance than men (43% and 36%, respectively). Food insecurity-related assistance has reached more men (75%)



than women (25%). According to the available disaggregated data, refugees have received employability training, cash

assistance and food insecurity-related assistance to a larger extent than host communities (Figure 16).



Livelihoods - Disaggregated results (30/06/2020)

EU Regional Trust Fund in Response to the Syrian Crisis



Access to services

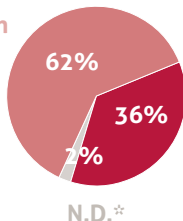
*N.D.: Not disaggregated.

Number of Syrian refugees and host communities participating in employability, vocational and entrepreneurial skills training programme

145,974

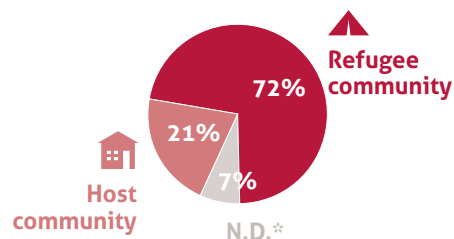
Current value (individuals)

Women



Men

N.D.*



Host community

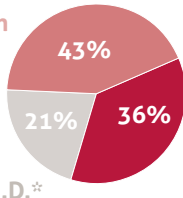
N.D.*

Number of individuals receiving cash assistance from EUTF

372,253

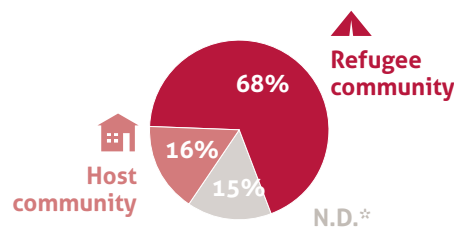
Current value (individuals)

Women



Men

N.D.*



Host community

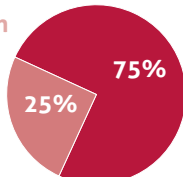
N.D.*

Number of food insecure people receiving EUTF assistance

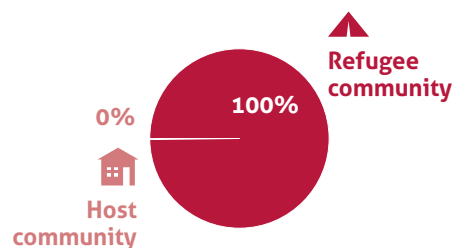
14,881

Current value (individuals)

Women



Men



Host community

Figure 16: EU Trust Fund: Livelihoods results disaggregated by sex and community of origin (as of 30/06/2020)



New livelihoods projects in light of COVID-19

The sector evaluation on Livelihoods (2018/2019) highlighted some of the challenges faced by ongoing projects, especially structural factors that affect sustainability of livelihoods interventions, such as restrictive labour market regulations in the host countries for refugees and IDPs, or a lack of programmes to ensure continuity of short-term job opportunities. In general, the evaluative approach promoting decentralisation and cooperation with municipalities and local development processes (all countries), including to some extent a protection component (Lebanon) or an education (Jordan) one. Now with COVID-19, the action is reassessing activities in light of the new context. To some extent, webinars are being used to do remote

training (e.g. on GBV) and awareness raising in Lebanon and dialogue sessions in Jordan. Some community projects have been approved to strengthen the health sector (Iraq), for example, or (in Turkey).

Other recently approved actions have livelihoods components, for example, UNRWA's third phase in Lebanon and Jordan is providing COVID-19 related emergency cash transfers as one-off payment to cope with the crisis. The FAO-led action on livelihoods in Turkey has suffered delays and the main agri-food vocational skills training had been postponed.

The key issues underlined by various ROM missions and the livelihoods' evaluation -mainly the sustainability of cash for work approaches and the linkage between financial

and employability training to job opportunities- is now being challenged again by the coronavirus pandemic context. The articulation of protection, education, training and employment related measures to improve the wellbeing of the most vulnerable refugees and host communities will be key to ensure any sustainability, and the example of linking health and wellbeing to employment -as QUDRA II is supporting through community projects in Iraq- seems now as a good path.



Lulu-Mahmoud

"I would have had to take him in a taxi or call the firefighters, but I don't know if they would have made it so quickly."

Lulu is 72. She is Lebanese and lives with her husband Mahmoud, 85, in the area of Hazmieh, Lebanon.

Mahmoud has been suffering from diabetes. One day, something went wrong and Mahmoud's blood sugar levels skyrocketed causing him to collapse. "I got really scared," says Lulu. "I called the Red Cross to take him to the hospital. They arrived really quickly." Lulu is grateful because the speed with which her call for help was addressed saved her husband's life.

More efficient emergency services are, sometimes, all is needed, together with investing in developing a support system for both patients experiencing difficulties and staff and volunteers lending that support. "When I called, they immediately got here and did first aid, put him on the stretcher and took him to the ambulance. They drove him to the hospital and made sure he was taken care of. They told me to call them if I needed anything... he would have gone into a coma or got partially paralysed, hadn't they arrived so quickly," says Lulu with a smile.

Photo. © European Union, 2017-2018 / Johanna de Tessières



4.2.6. Access to Health Services



The Trust Fund supports access to primary health care consultations, essential medicines, vaccinations, emergency services, as well as health education activities. The actions funded by the Trust Fund in this sector have also included training of health personnel and local infrastructure improvements of health facilities (both hospitals and primary health centres) so that three strategic aims can be linked:

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.**
.....

The Trust Fund has supported 22 actions that inform health related indicators. Some of them have their entire focus on health, while others include health components as part of livelihoods, education or protection related interventions. Seven actions are already closed, while four new health actions have initiated implementation during this reporting time, REBAHS

-Reducing Economic Barriers to Accessing Health Services- II led by IMC UK, and three further actions part of the corona package, the third UNRWA phase in Lebanon and Jordan, WHO in Jordan and UNICEF in Jordan. Three further ongoing actions have received additional funding for health in relation to the coronavirus pandemic -UNOPS in Jordan, UNICEF and WHO in Lebanon. The action implemented by the Lebanese Red Cross, also a new action part of the corona package has not been included yet in this analysis, but will be part of the next assessment. Annex 5.4. provides an overview of COVID-19 related indicators being informed by a wide number of Trust Fund supported actions in different areas (See also Annex 5.5. for the actions informing on COVID-19 specific results).

Key implementing partners here are AISPO, AFD, DRC, IMC UK, Medair, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNOPS, WHO, YMCA, in addition to those that include health components and complementary services in their multi-sector operations, such as AFD, IOM and MoLEVSA, and UNRWA.

Compared to the previous period, the progress continues to be satisfactory even though targets -especially in access to



CATEGORY	INDICATORS	CURRENT VALUE	TARGET VALUE	PROGRESS (%)
ACCESS TO SERVICES	Number of primary health care consultations conducted with refugees and host communities	3,691,548	4,383,707	84%
	Number of people reached through health education activities	514,991	496,021	>100%
	Subtotal	4,206,539	4,879,728	86%
LOCAL CAPACITIES	Number of professional staff trained in primary, secondary and tertiary health care services	7,593	11,937	64%
LOCAL INFRASTRUCTURE	Number of health infrastructure upgraded/refurbished/constructed	202	200	>100%
	Number of health facilities using the upgraded stock management system	0	25	0%

Table 4: EU Trust Fund: Access to health services results by category in all countries (as of 30/06/2020)

primary care consultations -and to a lesser extent- capacity building in the health sector- have substantially increased. Targets for all health KPI have increased, except for health facilities using stock management system. Targets for health infrastructure -with a positive trend compared to the previous period- and health education activities are already achieved (Table 4).

Women are benefitting more from primary health consultations and are being reached by health education activities in

proportionately greater numbers than men (Figure 17). In terms of health staff training, the difference is not as high between women (43%) and men (34%). Refugee communities are accessing more health care consultations (45%) and health education (58%), compared to host communities (21% and 41%, respectively). To date, host health personnel in host communities are being trained to a larger extent compared to their peer among refugee communities. However, there is still room for improving data disaggregation by community of origin.



Health - Disaggregated results (30/06/2020)

EU Regional Trust Fund in Response to the Syrian Crisis



Access to services

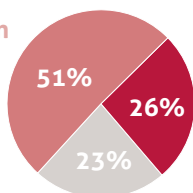
*N.D.: Not disaggregated

Number of primary health care consultations conducted with refugees and host communities

3,691,548

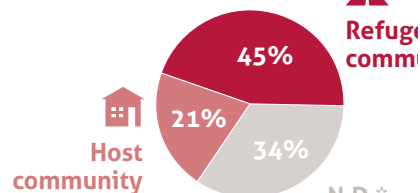
Current value (individuals)

Women



Men

N.D.*



Host community

Refugee community

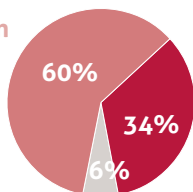
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Number of people reached through health education activities

514,991

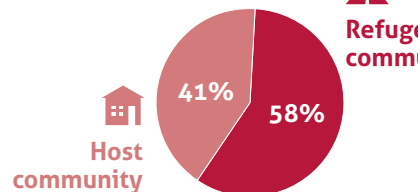
Current value (individuals)

Women



Men

N.D.*



Host community

Refugee community



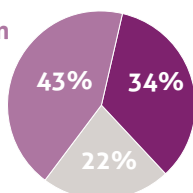
Local capacities

Number of professional staff trained in primary, secondary and tertiary health care services

7,593

Current value (individuals)

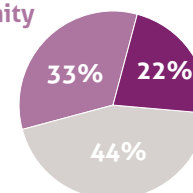
Women



Men

N.D.*

Host community



Refugee community

N.D.*

Figure 17: EU Trust Fund: Access to health services results disaggregated by sex and community of origin (as of 30/06/2020)



Conclusions of the sector evaluation of health projects funded by the Trust Fund

The recently undertaken Portfolio Evaluation of Trust Fund Health Interventions has analysed 14 interventions with different strategies and approaches, implemented mainly in Lebanon, Iraq, Jordan and Turkey, including national and three regional actions. The majority of the interventions link access to services and health personnel training, and in few cases, they link all three components. The evaluation confirms all actions are aligned with the Trust Fund health priorities: access to health services, strengthening of local capacities to deliver those services at primary, secondary and tertiary level, and local health facilities' improvements. It positively underlines that actions have been increasingly adapted to needs on the ground, especially the national interventions. These have been also able to

promote an increased national ownership of the refugee response over time.

The evaluation corroborates the assessment of the health related KPIs derived from the QINs i.e. that the Trust Fund shows good progress in delivering planned health related outputs across countries. During this period a particularly substantial increase of targets for health primary care consultations have occurred, since the Trust Fund has approved various new health actions and has allocated additional funding for the COVID-19 related response. In the current context of the coronavirus pandemic and after the recent events in Lebanon, health will emerge as an even more strategic area to invest in the post-pandemic recovery.

While confirming the progress of outputs, the evaluation also underlines the importance of outcomes emerging of some of the health interventions, such as better health care for Syrian refugees, IDPs and host communities, more accessibility to health services (Lebanon), improved health for specific groups, e.g. for children and mothers (Duhok, Kurdistan Iraq) and also other unexpected ones, such as better planning skills of public servants (Jordan).

There are however negative factors limiting effectiveness, such as unstable programme environments or some design shortcomings. Structural conditions, that are beyond the projects' control are also limiting impact, such as a lack of political consensus on improving funding of health provision and weak



governmental institutions. Therefore, the main challenge for the next phase of these health-related interventions is sustainability, and in the centre of it, affordability of care. The support to (national) institutions delivering health services and the commitment of national governments will be one of the key factors in ensuring the continuity of emerging benefits.

The evaluation gives some examples of good practice and lessons learned from

Trust Fund support to the sector e.g. Support to emergency care services and maternal and child health in Duhok, Iraq; or Expanding and equipping hospital emergency facilities in Jordan. The recent ROM mission of the UNOPS led project has corroborated the positive results of the improved hospital emergency facilities, which now need to be converted in longer term quality improvements of the service. Additional funding -as part of the

corona package- has been allocated to continue the streaming of benefits as part of the National COVID-19 Preparedness & Response Plan 2020 or Jordan.

Some of the final recommendations also highlight the importance of a strategic approach in the health sector in each country to ensure the exit strategy of the Trust Fund, and therefore, contribute to sustainable interventions.



Amsha

“We used to put the hose on the ceiling, where the water tank is. But in winter, when there’s snow and ice, we used to suffer a lot.”

Amsha is Lebanese and lives in a small village located in Nassrieh, east of Beirut, with her family.

Her husband is seriously ill and her son is disabled. Before their home had direct access to water, their storage tanks had to be manually refilled every five days. In a country that suffers from high water scarcity, the price to pay, especially in winter, was steep, both financially and psychologically.

Water pipes have been installed directly into the homes of thousands of families living in the region. After struggling for decades, unable to be connected to public water infrastructures, Amsha’s household can finally rely on running, drinkable water. The water is now cheaper and payments can be split. “We will be happier and able to see some seeds and greenery grow at our doorstep,” says Amsha enthusiastically.

Photo. © European Union, 2017-2018 / Johanna de Tessières



4.2.7. Access to Water and Sanitation Services



The Trust Fund supports access to safe water through improved infrastructures, training and hygiene promotion sessions. Through this priority sector - which is strongly related to the wellbeing and health of the refugees, IDPs and host communities - the Trust Fund aims at:

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

The Trust Fund has been supporting 17 interventions that are informing WASH related indicators. Only one action with a WASH related component has closed to date. During this period one new WASH related action led by the EIB, in Turkey has been approved. Additional funding has been allocated to an ongoing action in Lebanon implemented by UNICEF as part of the corona package.

Some projects have a clear WASH focus, while others include WASH components, which are linked to livelihoods programmes. Key implementation partners are ACTED, AFD, CISP, DRC, GVC, MoLEVSA, NRC, UNDP, UN-Habitat, UNICEF, VNG International, WAI, and EIB. Some consortia include other partners, such as ACF, Acción contra el Hambre, Care France, Intersos, Oxfam, and World Vision.

Progress in this area has improved for local WASH infrastructure improvements and WASH local capacity strengthening -planned outputs in the latter are already achieved- despite higher targets. In terms of access to improved drinking water, progress has slowed down, from 14% to 10%, due to a review of current values and substantial increase of targets, especially regarding access to drinking water (Table 5).



CATEGORY	INDICATORS	CURRENT VALUE	TARGET VALUE	PROGRESS (%)
ACCESS TO SERVICES	Number of individuals with access to improved drinking water source	113,785	1,268,653	9%
	Number of beneficiaries who have experienced a hygiene promotion session	291,919	379,390	77%
	Subtotal:	405,704	1,648,043	25%
LOCAL CAPACITIES	Number of people trained in the WASH sector	2,184	2,026	>100%
LOCAL INFRASTRUCTURE	Number of municipal/regional water and wastewater facilities constructed/rehabilitated	250	692	36%

Table 5: EU Trust Fund: Access to WASH services results by category in all countries (as of 30/06/2020)

According to the available disaggregated data, access to improved drinking water has been equal in terms of sex, while more women than men have been reached with hygiene promotion sessions and training initiatives. Refugee communities and host communities are reached to a

similar extent with hygiene promotion sessions, whilst host communities get better access to improved drinking water and WASH related training. For the latter, disaggregation by community still shows room for improvement.



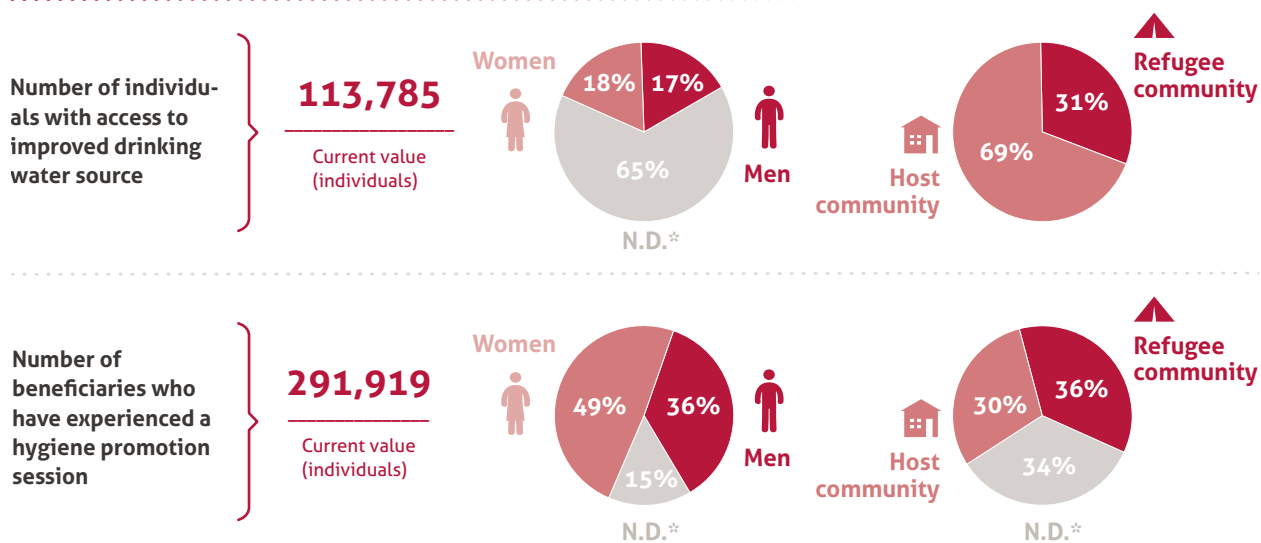
WASH - Disaggregated results (30/06/2020)

EU Regional Trust Fund in Response to the Syrian Crisis



Access to services

*N.D.: Not disaggregated.



Local capacities

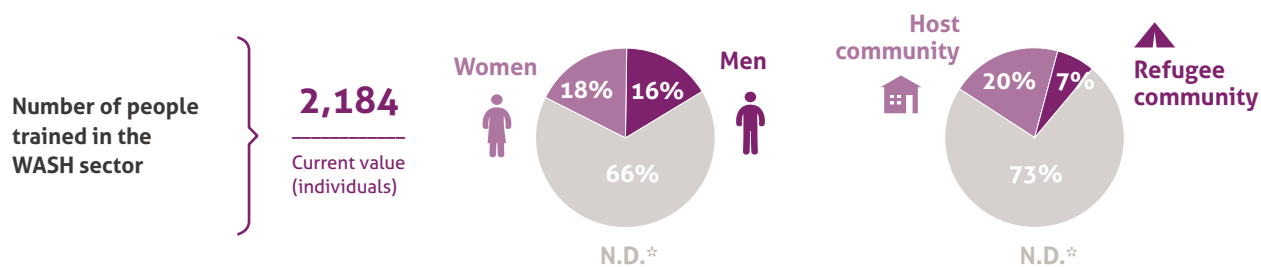


Figure 18: EU Trust Fund: Access to WASH services results disaggregated by sex and community of origin (as of 30/06/2020)



What the last results oriented monitoring mission suggests on WASH interventions

In general, the WASH projects supported by the Trust Fund had been reflecting a slower progress in terms of output and outcome achievements. It might be related to the additional complexity of infrastructure works, the need to work with different levels of government and the involvement of a wide number of stakeholders.

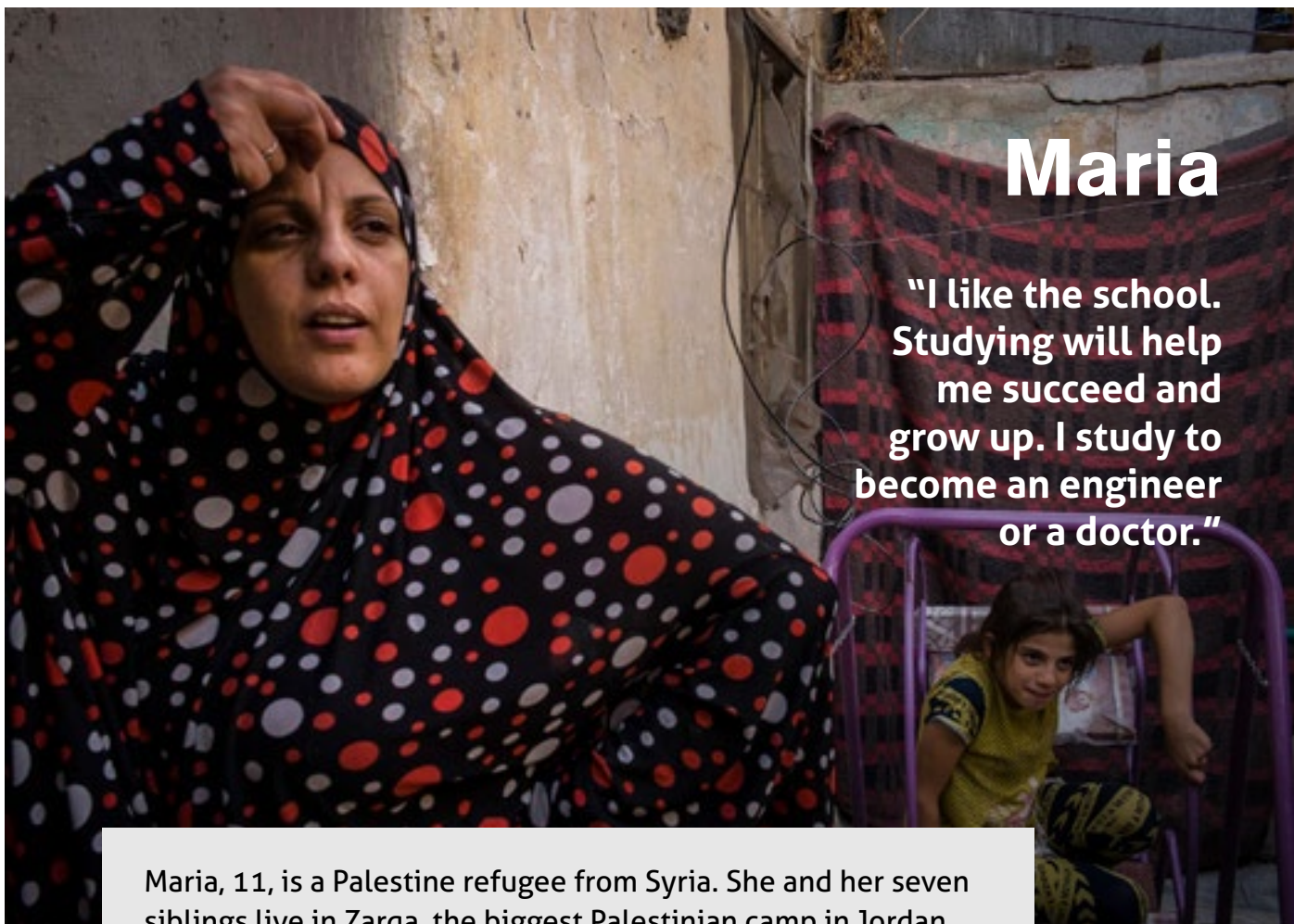
The most recent results-oriented monitoring (ROM) mission assessed the project 'Mitigating social tensions among vulnerable populations through improved water services', implemented by UNICEF in Lebanon. This action also received additional funding as part of the corona package.

The overall objective of this project is to contribute to the provision of safe water to all girls, boys and families

in the most vulnerable localities and mitigate social tensions among the marginalised populations. Part of the key objectives is to address water governance and equipment issues of three Water Establishments with a high incidence of Syrian refugees and within hosting communities. Although highly relevant because it addresses core institutional needs, identifies infrastructural problems faced by the water sector in the country and the lack of regular, reliable and potable water service -now exacerbated through COVID-19- the action would need to incorporate key institutional strengthening indicators.

This action faces different challenges in terms of water governance and institutional weaknesses of the Water Establishments, as well

as technological and equipment limitations. Although equipment and a communication unit of the Water Establishments with customers are key part of the planned outputs, the ROM mission outlines that benefits of this need to be tangible in order to promote new subscriptions to the service. If infrastructure outputs, which take more time, are delivered as planned, they will solve the identified shortcomings. Apart from the significant challenge of sustainability, also linked to affordability of the service, and the need for a regional water sector reform strategy, the project needs to reinforce its monitoring mechanism and address some of the capacity building and human resources limitations of the Water Establishments, all shared barriers with other WASH interventions in the region.



Maria

"I like the school. Studying will help me succeed and grow up. I study to become an engineer or a doctor."

Maria, 11, is a Palestine refugee from Syria. She and her seven siblings live in Zarqa, the biggest Palestinian camp in Jordan.

They fled Syria when one of her sisters was almost kidnapped. The father disappeared in Syria. What was supposed to be a short visit across the border, became a new life. Sabah, Maria's mother, says: "I'm responsible for my family and life is very tough. I am the mother but also the father. I'm responsible for everything."

Ever since they arrived in Jordan, Sabah and her children have access to cash assistance, education, healthcare and protection. Living in the Zarqa camp is their only chance of survival.

On top of normal classes, Palestinian refugee children attend support lessons to compensate for the educational gaps brought about by the crisis. Creating an environment of integration and acceptance within Maria's class has been a priority for her teachers.

Photo. © European Union, 2017-2018 / Johanna de Tessières



4.2.8. Protection



In the area of protection, the Trust Fund promotes specialised mental health and psychosocial support, referrals to specialised services, mine clearance actions, and asylum improvements. This Trust Fund strategic area encompasses:

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

The Trust Fund has funded a high number of actions that include protection-related components. Currently, 25 actions in Education, Livelihoods, Health, Social Cohesion, or multi-sector actions, have informed the selected protection-related

indicators, from which seven are now closed. Three of them (UNRWA's third phase, GIZ with QUDRA II, SPARK) have recently entered implementation in Lebanon, Jordan and Turkey, respectively.

The Trust Fund works with a wide range of implementing partners, such as AFD, ASAM, AVSI, the Austrian Red Cross, EFI, GIZ, the Italian Cooperation, IOM, MAG, MOLEVSA, Medair, UNICEF, UNRWA, UN Women, World Vision, and now SPARK.

Improved progress can be verified for all KPIs in relation to protection services. All targets have also increased except the ones on clearance activities, due to lower revised current targets (Table 6). The targets on psychosocial support, on access to Gender Based Violence (GBV) services and on clearance activities have been already achieved. Regarding strengthening local capacities and local infrastructure, targets have also increased, but progress continues to be positive.



CATEGORY	INDICATORS	CURRENT VALUE	TARGET VALUE	PROGRESS (%)
ACCESS TO SERVICES	Number of cases referred for specialized services	32,867	41,492	79%
	Number of refugees and host community members receiving psychosocial support	376,024	372,919	>100%
	Number of women accessing Gender Based Violence related services	82,090	81,895	>100%
	Number of beneficiaries of clearance and survey activities, including risk education	69,662	65,691	>100%
	Subtotal	560,643	561,997	100%
LOCAL CAPACITIES	Number of individuals trained on child protection and gender-based violence	5,736	7,920	72%
LOCAL INFRASTRUCTURE	Number of asylum facilities (re-) constructed/equipped/upgraded	33	47	70%

Table 6: EU Trust Fund: Protection services results by category in all countries (as of 30/06/2020)

Overall, more women have been accessing protection services i.e. psychosocial support, referrals, and Gender Based Violence (GBV) related services. Refugee communities are largely accessing more referrals, psychosocial support and GBV services, while host community members, in particular men, are benefiting from more training modules.

Clearance activities are reaching women and men to roughly the same extent. Since they mostly are returnees and IDPs, most of them are counted as host communities. The fluidity of population movements through the ongoing returns' process is one of the challenges in this respect.



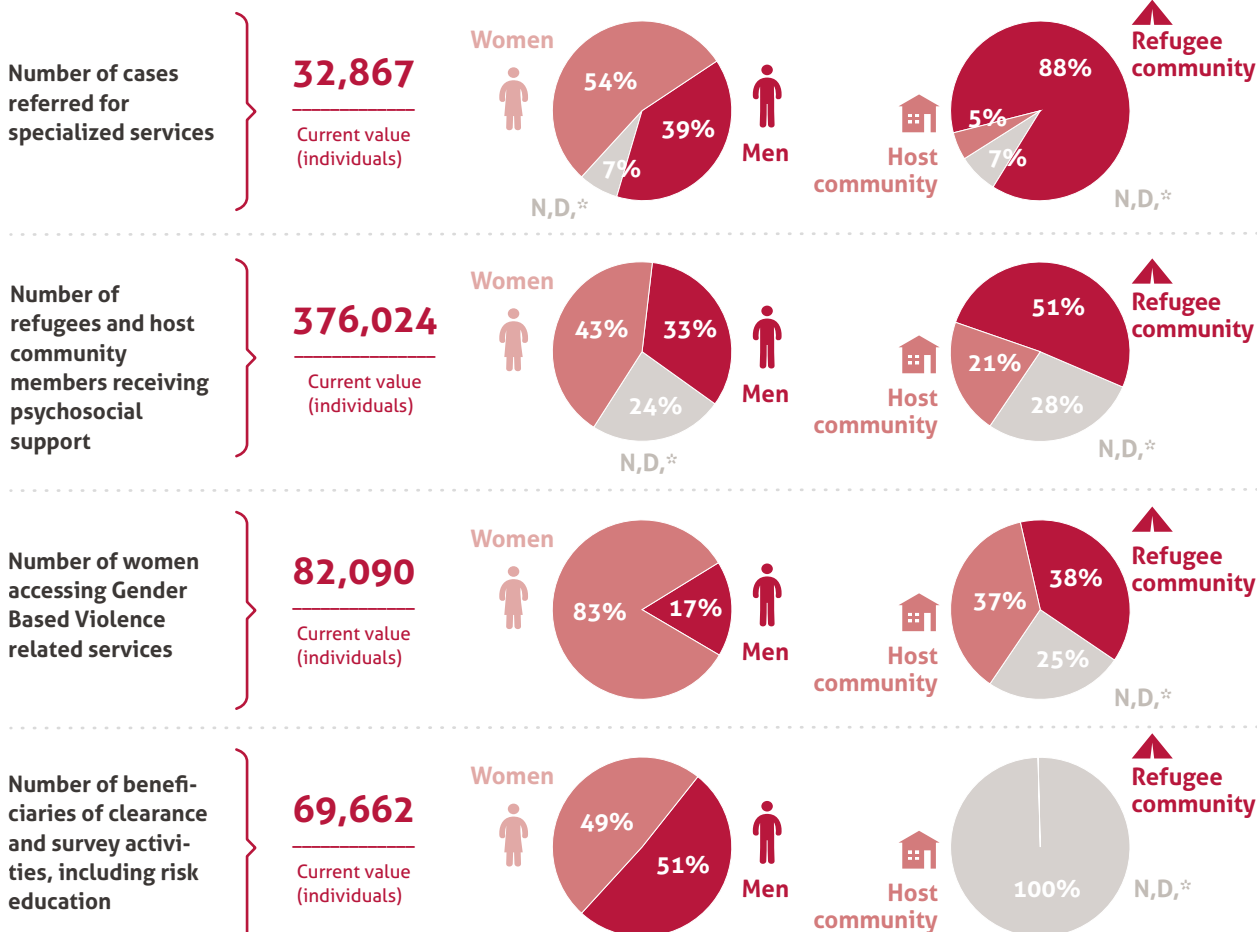
Protection - Disaggregated results (30/06/2020)

EU Regional Trust Fund in Response to the Syrian Crisis



Access to services

*N.D.: Not disaggregated



Local capacities

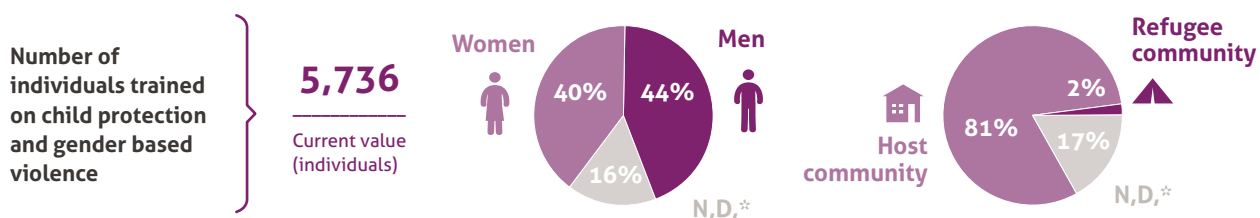


Figure 19: EU Trust Fund: Access to Protection services results disaggregated by sex and community of origin (as of 30/06/2020)



How the new actions with protection components are addressing the challenge of COVID-19

The recently approved action with protection components have the focus on other areas, such as higher education (SPARK), education and livelihoods (UNRWA) and livelihoods (QUDRA II). While the higher education project has already incorporated online psychosocial support sessions to the students in order to address the new 'COVID-19' context, UNRWA has launched COVID-19 related emergency cash transfers to protect families from the economic impact and increased food prices. QUDRA II has coached 20 educators and supervisors of the four NGO partners to prepare and deliver e-PSS sessions

in Lebanon delivered awareness related actions in Lebanon, introduced tele-counselling, and a support hotline in Iraq.

The main highlights of previous ROM missions are on the importance of linking protection to other areas aiming at a holistic wellbeing approach continues to be relevant in the COVID-19 context. It will be key to promote protection related measures that improve the subjective experience of vulnerable people, especially women and children, with other, more objective measures, such as improvements in the legal framework -that can be related to employment and livelihoods- or capacity building of key stakeholders -e.g.

universities, or local/ regional administrations. Previous assessments have corroborated the positive effects of such an articulation between protection and employment/livelihoods or (higher education).

The coronavirus pandemic and recent developments in Lebanon only further illustrate current inequalities and bring new risks. The newly approved actions -through their multi-sector and more holistic design- are incipiently responding to reinforce protection and link it with their other components, such as higher education or livelihoods. Sustainability will remain fundamental.



Riham- Zeinab

“Partnership means love, it means we have to be loyal in our work and to be committed to our partner, with love.”

Riham is Jordanian and she lives in Jerash. Zeinab is from Deraa, Syria, and she moved to Jerash with her family 9 years ago.

The 2 women had to overcome a lot of difficulties in their lives. As many Syrians, Zeinab fled her country when the war broke out and she sought refuge in Jordan. Unfortunately, she lost a son in the war and her family is now scattered. Riham is a Jordanian woman who has to provide for a big family, including a child with a disability.

Their passion for cooking brought them together first as friends and later as business partners “We are friends first and then partners, we have been friends for 9 years and partners for 3” says Riham. These women forged a really strong bond of sisterhood and can always count on one another. Through mutual respect for each other’s talent and hard work, they were able to form a solid partnership where each of them brings a unique set of skills to the table.

Photo. © European Union, 2017-2018
/ Johanna de Tessières



4.2.9. Social Cohesion



The Trust Fund supports activities that promote Social Cohesion, such as peace-building activities, peer information, outreach, information campaigns, and awareness sessions on various topics. Social cohesion, as another priority sector of the Trust Fund, is closely linked to the protection sector, and both strategically aim at improving the wellbeing of Syrian and host community children, women and adults, with an emphasis on:

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

The Trust Fund supports a wide range of projects and programmes (now 45, from which 6 are now closed) that inform social cohesion indicators in the areas of Protection, Livelihoods, Education, Health,

WASH and other multi-sector actions. Five new actions have been recently begun their implementation and include social cohesion activities mostly in the form of awareness campaigns (UNRWA's third phase, WHO health in Jordan, GIZ with QUDRA II and UNICEF in Jordan, RDPP II).

Key implementing partners are AFD, AISPO, ASAM, Austrian Red Cross, AVSI, DAAD, DRC, EFI, GIZ, GVC, ILO, Medair, the Italian Cooperation, Oxfam, UNDP, UNICEF, UNRWA, UN Women, VNG International, WHO, WFP, World Vision and the Ministry of Foreign Relations of Denmark. Projects with a focus on youth play an important role in this area.

Progress is confirmed for all KPIs measuring peer to peer activities, training of government officials, and other organisations in social cohesion, improvements of community centres and municipalities benefitting from new services and infrastructure. Only the indicator on outreach and awareness -due to lower revised current and target values.



CATEGORY	INDICATORS	CURRENT VALUE	TARGET VALUE	PROGRESS (%)
ACCESS TO SERVICES	Number of young Syrian refugees and host community benefiting from peer information, outreach activities and extracurricular activities, such as sports and culture	612,630	391,857	>100%
	Number of individuals reached with outreach, information campaigns and awareness sessions	495,960	727,978	68%
	Subtotal	1,108,590	1,119,835	99%
LOCAL CAPACITIES	Number of staff (institutions and local organisations) trained in social cohesion related topics	5,452	4,378	>100%
	Number of officials from sub national governments and de-concentrated service providers trained on municipal planning and public service delivery	1,781	2,279	78%
	Subtotal	7,233	6,657	>100%
LOCAL INFRASTRUCTURE	Number of community centres and other facilities providing social cohesion activities	110	121	91%
	Number of municipalities benefiting from improved infrastructure and services	263	407	65%

Table 7: EU Trust Fund: Social Cohesion services results by category in all countries (as of 30/06/2020)

While women have been accessing more general outreach activities, men are slightly above in terms of peer-to-peer information and other extracurricular activities. Regarding local capacities, while men have been trained in higher numbers as officials from municipal and other sub-national governments, women

and men have been accessing in equal terms training on social cohesion related topics. Refugees show higher exposure to general outreach campaigns as compared to host communities, while both have similar access to peer to peer activities. Host communities are mostly trained since they are providing services at municipal



Social Cohesion - Disaggregated results (30/06/2020)

EU Regional Trust Fund in Response to the Syrian Crisis



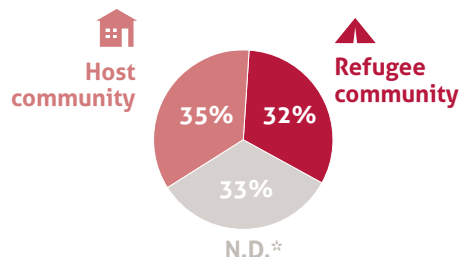
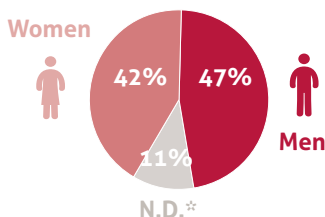
Access to services

*N.D.: Not disaggregated.

Number of young Syrian refugees and host community benefiting from peer information, outreach activities and extracurricular activities, such as sports and culture

612,630

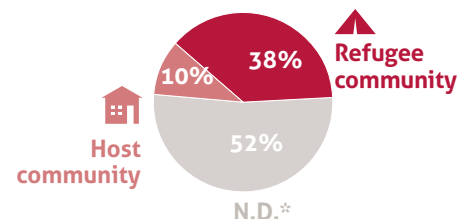
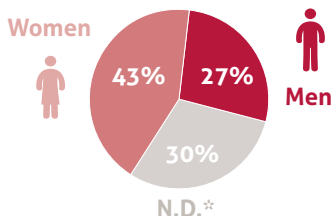
Current value (individuals)



Number of individuals reached with outreach, information campaigns and awareness sessions

495,960

Current value (individuals)

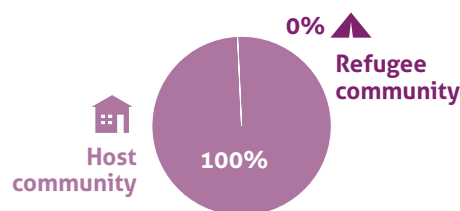
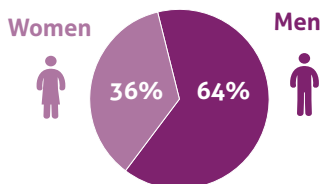


Local capacities

Number of officials from subnational governments and deconcentrated service providers trained on municipal planning and public service delivery

1,781

Current value (individuals)



Number of staff (institutions and local organisations) trained in social cohesion related topics

5,452

Current value (individuals)

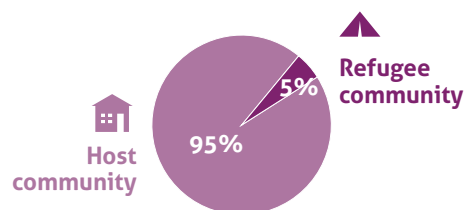
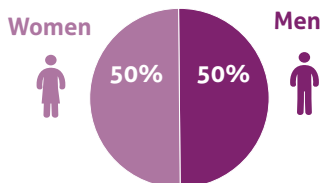


Figure 20: EU Trust Fund: Social Cohesion services results disaggregated by sex and community of origin (as of 30/06/2020)



level and in local organisations working on social cohesion. Disaggregation by community of origin still faces some limitations, especially on general outreach

campaigns, where a gender-based assessment continues to be challenging due to the nature of media tools used.

New social cohesion interventions in light of COVID-19

In general, social cohesion components are combined with other areas of importance in the Trust Fund supported actions. From the approved actions during this reporting period, the only exception is RDPP II, which has social cohesion as a central objective and still at incipient stage of implementation. The rest articulates social cohesion with health (WHO in Jordan), protection (UNRWA), livelihoods (GIZ with QUDRA) or basic education (UNICEF in Jordan).

Similarly, as in protection related actions, previous ROM assessments underline the importance of articulating the work to existent public (local)

services and structures, as well as stakeholders, and combining it with direct work with beneficiaries through comprehensive awareness or education campaigns, social/health support services, or education/training.

The coronavirus pandemic brings renewed challenges for the social cohesion of communities, therefore, a strengthened effort must be made to address it. To date, all new actions have incorporated awareness campaigns (all new actions) -mostly related to COVID-19 and how to prevent it- remote training of local public servants (QUDRA II) or of Makani centres' personnel (UNICEF in Jordan), reinforced

supporting mechanisms with cash transfers, additional communication of teachers with students during the confinement (UNRWA), distribution of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) or health personnel training (WHO in Jordan). These short term measures need to be aware of the additional risks to social cohesion. They need to reinforce existent supporting structures and community spaces so that vulnerable host and refugee communities can continue to interact as part of youth, cultural and social activities. Sustainability continues -as previously assessed- key to ensure durability of solutions emerging from the projects.



4.2.10. COVID-19 specific results

Context and methodology

The coronavirus pandemic has affected millions of people in the world, but effects are particularly hard in groups already living in vulnerable conditions, such as Syrian refugees and their host communities. The EU Trust Fund, as part of the EU's global team Europe response, having a relevant portfolio in light of the pandemic, rapidly developed a two pronged response: 1) Adapting and redirecting activities in ongoing projects; and 2) allocating additional funding.

The realignment of ongoing actions, mostly in health and WASH refers to 91,5 million euros of investment. Additionally, the Trust Fund mobilised 54,7 million euros for the new assistance package -also called the corona package- focusing on eight actions -in health, WASH, education, but also protection, livelihoods, with some social cohesion components- in Lebanon and Jordan. There are still other projects -35 million euros more of investment- that will be adapted to the current crisis and will be contracted during this period.

It is key to highlight that it is not only a health crisis, but a socio-economic one. After the recent devastating explosion in

Lebanon, the political crisis has also come to a new level.

This report -following a similar logic to the Trust Fund's results reporting methodology- is informed by the Quarterly Information Notes (QINs) of sixteen actions in health, livelihoods, protection, WASH and social cohesion (Annex 5.5). Covering the period from January to June 2020, this assessment reflects the initial results of the Trust Fund's COVID-19 response.

The main partners specifically reporting these COVID-19 related results are: ACTED, AISPO, ASAM, AVSI, DRC, EFI, IMC UK, MEDAIR, UNICEF, UNRWA, UNDP, VNG International, WAI, and WHO.

The assessment analyses to what extent projects supported by the Trust Fund are contributing specifically to COVID-19 results. As an example, COVID-19 specific services would be COVID-19 screening, emergency cash transfers related to the lockdown period, or awareness campaigns about the pandemic. In order to do that, the Key Performance Indicators (KPI) -mainly thirteen of them- have been disaggregated by its COVID-19 dimension to inform the COVID-19 response to



date. Additionally, and in line with WHO recommendations, four COVID-19 specific indicators have been added to the Trust Fund's Results Framework, two output ones -on personal protective equipment (PPE) and technical guidances- and two outcome ones referring to cases and the rate of reproduction (Annex 5.4).

It is important to note that these actions reporting COVID-19 specific results also contribute to other general results reflected in the 7th results report under their corresponding sector and country. The large majority of actions assessed are

partially relevant to COVID-19 objectives with some exceptions that are highly relevant. These COVID-19 specific results are not aggregated to the overall ones to prevent any distortion of targets. Due to the specific pandemic circumstances during a particular period, they are reported separately.

Before presenting the actual results, this report incorporates a brief overview of the strategies being used by implementing partners to realign their activities and/or to provide specific COVID-19 related services, training or infrastructure improvements.

The Trust Fund's response to the coronavirus pandemic

The Trust Fund has rapidly and flexibly reacted to support partner countries and communities during the coronavirus outbreak, showing active engagement in the realignment and partial refocus of activities, not only in health, as mentioned before, but in other areas, such as livelihoods, protection, education or social cohesion in Lebanon, Iraq, Turkey and Jordan. As suggested previously, some actions have changed their strategies to

deliver the planned results and others have also added COVID-19 specific activities.

Health projects supported by the Trust Fund have contributed to procure personal protective equipment (PPE), other medical equipment, laboratory capacity and hygiene kits, awareness campaigns and training on infection prevention for health personnel. Patients have accessed

- For more information on the corona package, please visit:

https://ec.europa.eu/trustfund-syria-region/sites/tfsr/files/eutfsyria_coronavirus_factsheet_0.pdf



medical consultations and COVID-19 related screening. Some projects report they have trained their own teams. Some other measures include the disinfection of public spaces, such as schools, parks, and markets, or protection of domestic wastewater. Social cohesion components have incorporated a wide number of awareness campaigns and information materials, some distributed via social media, and some via door-to-door canvassing maintaining physical distance. Projects have also supported partners to elaborate local response plans.

Regarding livelihoods and education actions, remote tools, including webinars, have been used in various areas, such as higher education, remedial programmes, improved communication with students, pupils and their families, or health clubs with students. Some other projects are supporting universities, academic staff and students to respond to the new challenges of online or blended

education. Emergency cash support has been provided to address increasing food prices; and local micro, small, medium enterprises (MSME) have received financial support and training during this specific period. Community development projects have linked the COVID-19 related health response to local employment. Some small livelihoods actions have mobilised community assets to elaborate face masks, for example. Funding has been also allocated to measures, such as incentives to maintain employment during the outbreak or to specific support research on the impact of the pandemic on specific economic sectors.

Psychosocial support and protection services for women facing gender violence has been remotely provided. In general, implementing partners agree that the coronavirus pandemic sheds light on existent inequalities, and that it brings new risks for Syrian refugees and vulnerable host populations.

COVID-19 specific results

It is important to underline that most interventions delivering outputs that are directly related to the coronavirus outbreak have not been able to set up specific targets. During this period, most of the implementing partners have been

assessing their strategies to react to the changing contexts, which made the setting of any specific goal very challenging. Targets for COVID-19 specific outputs are being regularly reviewed. Disaggregation by sex and community of origin is still incipient.



Most actions reporting COVID-19 related results are being implemented in Lebanon, followed by Iraq, Turkey and Jordan, with one action informing one indicator in Egypt.

690,826 - PPE pieces distributed, including surgical and N95 masks, gloves boxes, gowns, goggles, face shields and sanitation equipment in Lebanon, Turkey, Iraq and Jordan

157 - Confirmed cases in Zahle, West Bekaa, and Baalbak (Lebanon)

1 - Technical guidance document on public advice developed

COVID-19 specific reporting is, on the one hand, based on the four indicators previously mentioned. Regarding PPE pieces, they have been distributed mainly in Lebanon (70%) and Turkey (17%), and to a minor extent in Jordan and Iraq. One technical guidance has been also produced in Lebanon, as the follow-up of some confirmed cases (157 cases have been reported in Zahle, west Bekaa, and Baalbak, the districts where Medair, supported by the Trust Fund, operates). The technical guidance is an advocacy brief for the Ministry of Interior and Municipalities, and the Ministry of Finance on the release of the Independent Municipal Fund supporting municipal operations. This emerged from the need

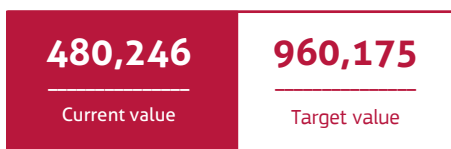
of additional municipal resources for the COVID-19 response. The reproduction rate has not been reported by any implementing partner.

On the other hand, further KPIs from the Trust Fund's Results Framework have been disaggregated by its COVID-19 dimension. The main results delivered during this period are related to health services and awareness (social cohesion), as the figures below show. In terms of local capacities' strengthening, the focus has been on training health personnel. Local infrastructure improvements refer to MSME upgrades. From the disaggregated information available, women and men have been accessing those services to a similar extent, while much more refugees have been exposed to those results. In general, the focus of those results is Lebanon (52%) and Iraq (33%), followed by Turkey and Jordan.



Access to services

*N.D.: Not disaggregated.



Local capacities



Local infrastructure



Figure 21: Number of people accessing to COVID-19 related services by sex and community of origin.

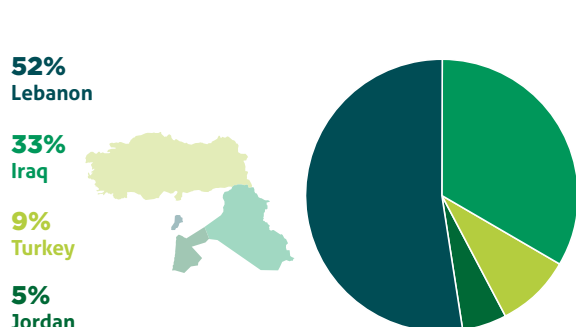


Figure 22: Access to COVID-19 related services by country

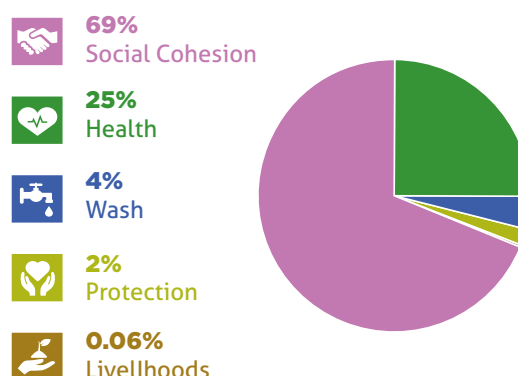


Figure 23: Access to COVID-19 related services by area

The focus of the results in health has been on primary health care consultations, health education and training of health personnel. Most services were delivered in Lebanon and Iraq, while the training of health personnel was based in Lebanon and Turkey. Health education activities are also reported in Egypt.

Outputs in social cohesion relate to awareness campaigns to inform about the coronavirus outbreak, and those also have been delivered mostly in Iraq and Lebanon. In terms of WASH, results focus on hygiene promotion sessions largely in Turkey, and improved access to water to a lesser extent in Iraq. Livelihoods activities comprise cash transfers mainly in Jordan and Turkey. In this context, some job opportunities have been promoted in

Iraq, mostly in the health sector providing assistance and information about the coronavirus outbreak. Also in Iraq, MSMEs, especially start-ups, have been supported. The projects intervening in the protection sector have been able to provide psychosocial support remotely and ensure referrals; it has occurred almost entirely in Lebanon. Access to Gender Based Violence (GBV) services have been mainly delivered in Iraq.



4.2.11. On advocacy and development alliances

The cross-cutting area of the Trust Fund encompasses both advocacy and development alliances around the Syria migration crisis. The KPIs included here refer to advocacy initiatives -at national and regional level- as well as development alliances, which are promoted through the various interventions. Neither measure is included in the aggregation strategy, since their units of measurement do not refer to people accessing services, training, nor to improved local infrastructure.

Regarding the number of advocacy initiatives, these have been increasing in number since the beginning of the Trust Fund. This indicator tries to approach stakeholder dialogue at regional and national level, specific training with authorities from different government levels on migration-related topics, and even TV shows or press conferences organised with authorities and with Trust Fund support with specific advocacy goals.

In total, 13 actions continue to inform this indicator covering Lebanon, Jordan, Turkey, Iraq, Serbia and Egypt, and covering all thematic areas. One recently approved action, the RDPP II will also inform this KPI in the next reporting period since they will implement dialogues and national meetings to discuss durable solutions on social cohesion. Other projects such as HOPES, Back to the Future, II the EFI-led

women initiative or the Oxfam-supported food assistance action, are some examples of these cross-cutting interventions. While some focus on explicit advocacy actions mostly to promote regulatory changes (such as the EFI initiative on women protection, or Oxfam on migrants' assistance, as well as Back to the Future II on education) others use political workshops with national authorities (WHO in Turkey, DAAD) or regional ones (GVC on WASH) to discuss national policy (e.g. the higher education in the Syrian crisis, health-related research in Turkey) or share project results that might be useful for local decision makers. A different example is from WHO in Lebanon, where programmes for TV and radio shows on specific health issues have been produced.

In this context, the Trust Fund communication team plays a key coordination role. Through a wide range of activities and tools, the Trust Fund's communication ensures strong and strategic visibility of EU's continued engagement and commitment to support the needs of countries hosting refugees from Syria (primarily in Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon and Turkey), members of hosting communities, the refugees themselves, as well as IDPs in Iraq, contributing as such to the Trust Fund transparency. The Trust Fund end beneficiaries and partners



involved in the delivery of Trust Fund projects on the ground are at the centre of all EUTF communication. Furthermore, individual projects, in coordination with the communications team, are also generating communication products. A recent example is the story book 'Book of Dreams' developed jointly by the Trust Fund and UNICEF as part of a Trust Fund supported project. Further examples are included in the Trust Fund project's online platform where other audio-visual material about the interventions is accessible.

Targets have slightly increased in the reporting period, but despite this and the COVID-19 related delays and cancellations of some advocacy activities, output achievement is currently at 52% -an improvement compared to 37% in the previous period. As mentioned, all countries except Armenia have reported on this particular KPI. Now Turkey has the highest targets (38% of the total), while Turkey and Jordan have reached all their targets. Serbia, with very low targets, has shown the slowest progress.

On the development alliances, the Trust Fund decided to assess the number of contracts promoted with this funding to

implement development actions. The Trust Fund has now contracted 94 projects, 83 of which are development actions, five relate to audit, two are communication and visibility contracts, and four are M&E projects. One recently approved action is now reporting the alliances within the project (SPARK in Turkey). RDPP II will soon inform this indicator as well. The reporting of alliances within further actions still shows margin for improvement.

Development alliances are very relevant in the context of the partnerships for the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDG 17). The Trust Fund is strongly contributing to this SDG 17, encouraging a more effective and coordinated response from EU Member States and Turkey to the Syrian crisis. In the general context of the SDG 17, the Trust Fund directly contributes to the indicator measuring the amount of funds committed to public-private and civil society partnerships (17.1.1). As mentioned before, 2.2 billion EUR has been pledged, while 1.7 billion EUR have been already contracted.

These alliances, apart from being crucial for the functioning of the Trust Fund-supported projects, also contribute to

- Please see the stories of those communities at: <https://www.voicesfromsyria.eu/> and at https://ec.europa.eu/trustfund-syria-region/voices-ground/testimonials/we-are-studying-so-we-can-rebuild-our-country_en.
- <https://www.unicef.org/mena/media/6316/file/BookOfDreams-FINAL.pdf.pdf>.
- <https://eutf-syria.akvoapp.org/project-directory/>



'social and institutional fabric' around the Syrian crisis. The Trust Fund encourages various implementation arrangements. While the large majority of UN organisations work with national and regional/local authorities and some local organisations (on average three or four partners) NGOs who are being supported by the Trust Fund are working in larger partnerships. The action with the highest number of partners is the Danish Red

Cross regional livelihood project in five countries that has mobilised 14 partners of the global Red Cross alliance. Furthermore, some of these initiatives are implementing new phases -such as UNICEF, AVSI, GJU, SPARK, UNRWA, UNHRC, WHO, IMC UK, GIZ, UNICEF, or the Ministry of Foreign Affairs from Denmark, among others - and this can be interpreted as a positive effect of this partnership approach.



4.3. Country brief



4.3.1. Overall results

Regarding average performance in all sectors in the three categories (access to services, local capacities and local infrastructure), Lebanon leads in the category of access to services (84%) and local infrastructure improvements (90%), while Turkey (>100%) shows the highest output achievement regarding strengthening local capacities. The progress trend for all countries in all categories is very satisfactory (78% in average). Full achievement of planned outputs can be observed in Turkey and Western Balkans (local capacities), and Armenia (access to services). While Armenia (9%) and Egypt (48%) are at the lowest position regarding output achievement in local infrastructure and access to services, respectively, Jordan occupies this position for the area of local capacities strengthening (51%). The latter is due to reviewed higher targets.

The geographical focus of the Trust Fund

is primarily on Lebanon, Jordan and Turkey, countries that have received and continue to host the largest numbers of Syrian refugees and IDPs. Therefore, these three countries account for 88% of the total targets in terms of access to services. By including Iraq, targets achieve 94% of the total ones. The other target countries and regions such as the Western Balkans, Egypt, Armenia and Syria account for 6% of the targeted refugee and host communities. This trend is reflected in all areas: Lebanon shows the highest targets in terms of access to services (60%), while Turkey is the lead in local capacities strengthening (38%) and Iraq in local infrastructure improvement targets.

Figure 24 below shows the distribution of people benefiting from access to services and training (local capacities), as well as from organisations benefiting from infrastructure improvements in all sectors by country.

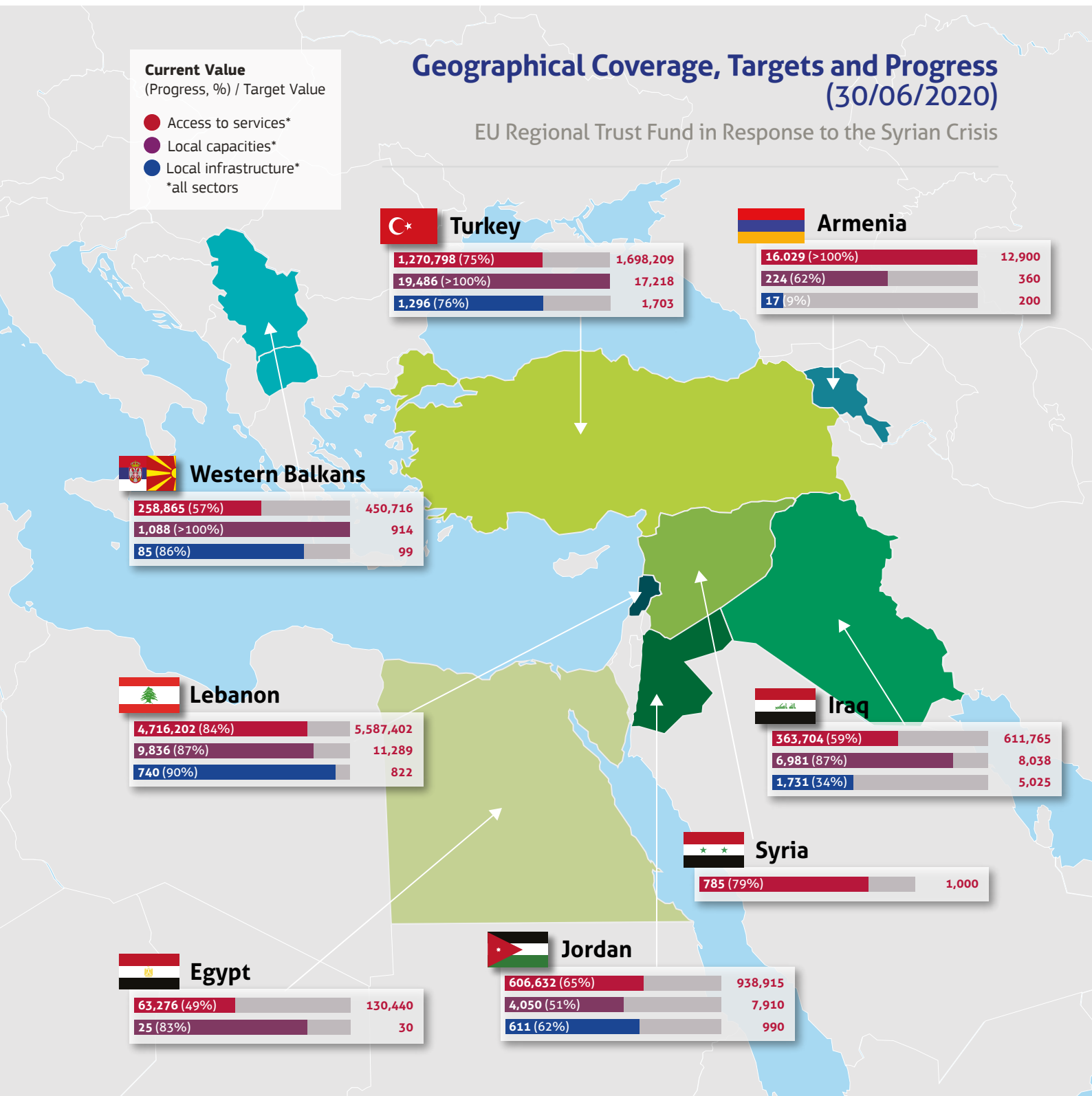


Figure 24: EU Trust Fund: Geographical Coverage, Targets and Progress (as of 30/06/2020)



Omar

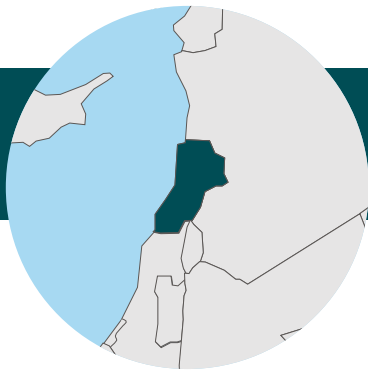
"Thank God, things are getting better, his health is improving. All I want for him is to recover. I don't want anything else."

Omar was born in Lebanon, the first child of Syrian refugees who fled the war six years ago. During a domestic fire incident in Akkar, northern Lebanon, the four-month-old baby was severely burnt and was rushed to a hospital in Tripoli.

"The accident took place around noon. I went out to get some bread and when I came back, the tent was on fire". explains Ghusun, Omar's mother. "We took him to the hospital and stayed there for a whole month. I was with him all the time and it was hell. His head was hurting a lot." Four months later, Omar's recovery has given his family new hope.

However, in a country where a majority of Syrian refugee families live below the poverty line, access to basic needs such as health care and food remains a serious concern. His needs and the ones of his family are still considerable. "Omar needs medication but honestly, I don't have the money for it," says Mohammed, Omar's father. "Life is hard here. There are no jobs. The only available ones are for women, and they offer minimum wages. They pay \$1 per hour and it's not even enough to buy bread."

Photo. © European Union, 2017-2018 / Johanna de Tessières



4.3.2. Lebanon

Lebanon shows an improved average progress of 94% towards all sector targets, when compared to the previous semester (85%). Progress has consistently increased for all areas during this period (Figure 25).

Lebanon is the country where the Trust Fund is highly active in all areas with a total of 37 actions -including 9 completed and 6 new ones. Some of the new actions are part of the corona package (UNRWA's phase III), others focus on health (Rebabs II with IMC UK), protection (UNICEF), RDPP II (Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Denmark) or livelihoods with other components (QUDRA II with GIZ). While some interventions are designed for one

country, such as UNICEF's recent one, others work in two countries -Lebanon and Jordan, most usual- or in regional schemes (QUDRA II).

While the highest targets continue to be found in access to health services, particularly during this period, there are now five areas in higher education (access), livelihoods (local infrastructure), WASH (local capacities and infrastructure), and social cohesion (local capacities) that have reached their targets (Figure 23). On the other hand, the strengthening of local capacities in the protection sector shows the slowest progress.



EUTF SYRIA - Lebanon country brief (30/06/2020)

EU Regional Trust Fund in Response to the Syrian Crisis

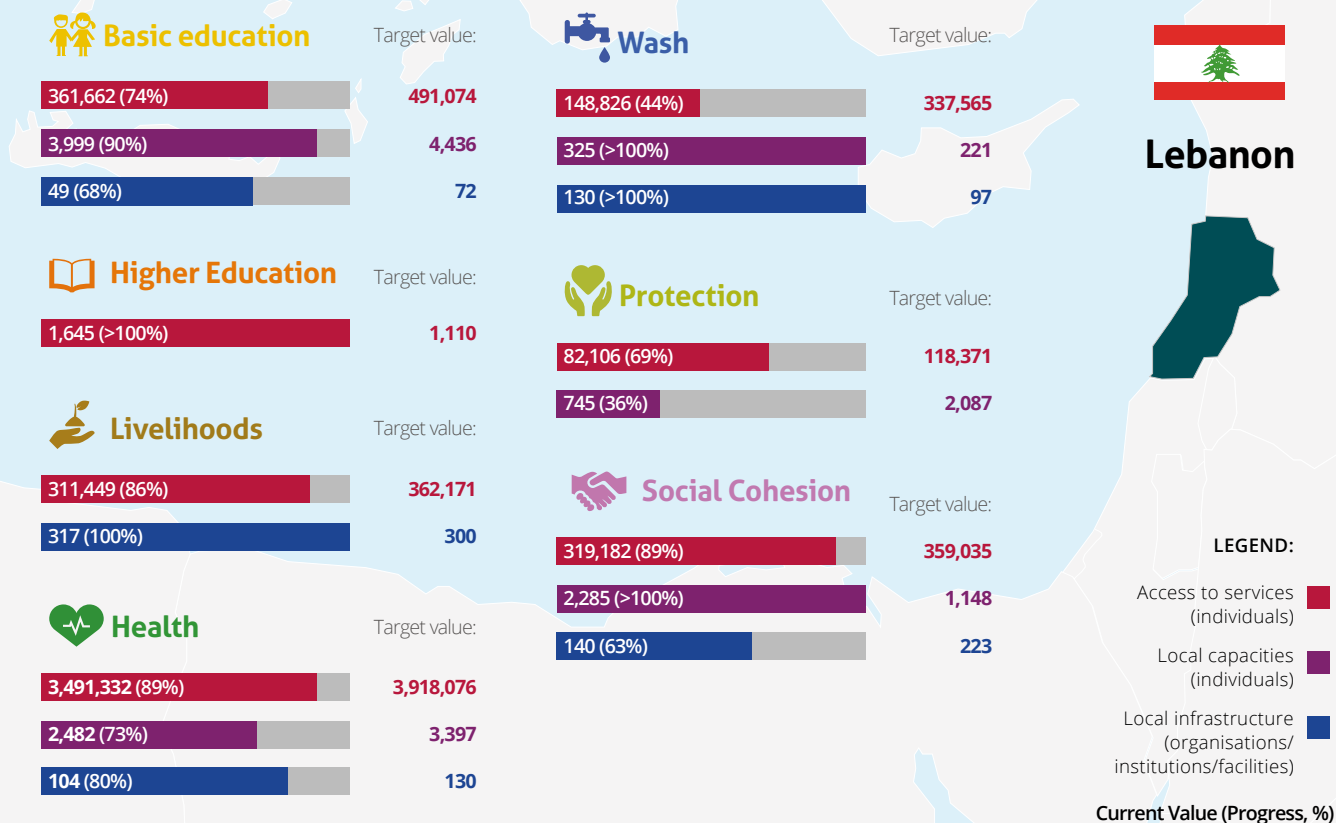


Figure 25: EU Trust Fund progress in Lebanon (as of 30/06/2020)

The disaggregation of information has improved compared to the previous period (Table 8). In Lebanon, more women have accessed to direct services and are being trained in all areas (Figure 26). Regarding access to services, the

difference between women and men is not as substantial in higher education, WASH and livelihoods. Referring to capacity building, women are having more access than men across areas.



Lebanon results by category (30/06/2020)

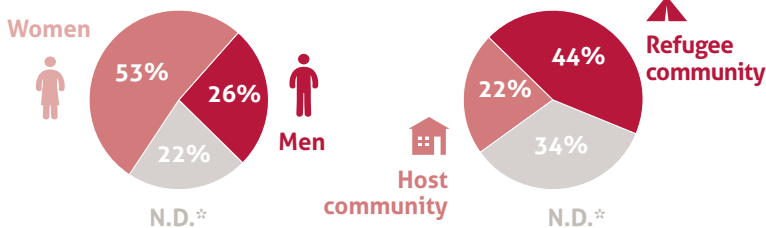
EU Regional Trust Fund in Response to the Syrian Crisis



Access to services

Target Category

*N.D.: Not disaggregated.



Local capacities

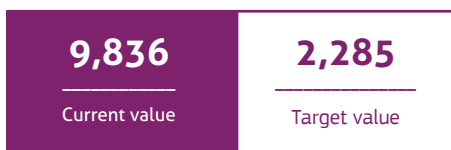


Figure 26: EU Trust Fund results in Lebanon disaggregated by category (as of 30/06/2020)

Refugees are having more access to services across areas, except in WASH, where host communities outnumber their peers. Host communities are

largely reached with training across areas, although there is room to improve disaggregation by community of origin.



PRIORITY SECTOR/CATEGOR		CURRENT VALUE	WO-MEN	MEN	N.D.*	REFUGEEES	HOST COMM.	N.D.*
BASIC EDUCATION	Access to Services	361,662	58%	33%	9%	27%	17%	56%
	Local capacities	3,999	39%	11%	50%	3%	47%	51%
HIGHER EDUCATION	Access to services	1,645	51%	49%	0%	77%	23%	0%
LIVELIHOODS	Access to services	311,449	43%	35%	22%	70%	20%	10%
HEALTH	Access to services	3,491,332	55%	25%	20%	45%	23%	32%
	Local capacities	2,482	74%	24%	2%	34%	64%	2%
WASH	Access to services	148,826	13%	9%	79%	12%	59%	30%
	Local capacities	325	22%	35%	43%	0%	8%	92%
PROTECTION	Access to services	82,106	47%	38%	15%	38%	14%	48%
	Local capacities	745	54%	32%	13%	7%	72%	22%
SOCIAL COHESION	Access to services	319,182	46%	23%	30%	45%	13%	42%
	Local capacities	2,285	52%	48%	0%	3%	97%	0%

Table 8: EU Trust Fund progress in Lebanon disaggregated by sex/community of origin (as of 30/06/2020). *Not Disaggregated.



Abdallah

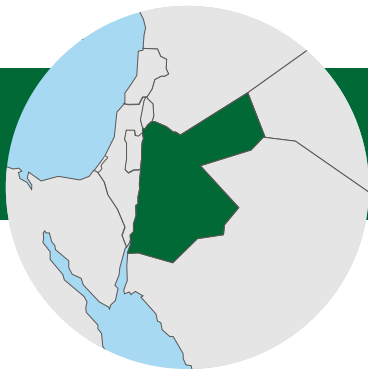
“If you want to succeed you need to dedicate enough time to it and the proof is that even with my complicated situation, I was able to succeed because I gave it my all.”

Abdallah is a 35-year-old computer engineering student from Jordan.

He found himself confined to a wheelchair as a result of an accident when he was 15. He had the choice to either give up and let his disability define him, or fight to get his life back. Abandoning hope was not an option for him. He was determined to succeed and inspire others.

It took a tremendous amount of courage and a lot of determination to get where he is today. He channeled all of his energy into his studies: “studying wasn’t an escape but a priority to survive this life... at the end of the day you need to fight back. I found that studying will be what changes my life instead of living constantly with negative thoughts.” Thanks to his hard work, he received a scholarship that allowed him to pursue a Master degree and will hopefully open up doors for further opportunities. “Someone who gets to this point and is capable of doing excellent things, will not stop. For my future, I hope to be able to pursue a PhD and, when I get to a certain level of knowledge, to transmit it to my surroundings, to new students, and show them that even if there are challenges, you can succeed if you really want to.”

Photo. © European Union, 2017-2018 / Johanna de Tessières



4.3.3. Jordan

The Trust Fund is also very active in Jordan -with 27 different actions, including seven completed ones and six recently approved. Among those new interventions, some are part of the corona package (WHO health, UNRWA's third phase, UNICEF on protection), others focus on livelihoods (QUDRA II), on social cohesion (RDPP II), or on education (Ministry of Education). the Trust Fund supports projects in Jordan only (e.g. with the Ministry of Education), as part of actions in Jordan and Lebanon (e.g. UNRWA) or as regional projects (e.g. RDPP).

Jordan's progress for all sectors and areas continues to be positive with an average of 82% of all targets achieved. Compared to the previous period, progress is lower globally and in the three categories analysed, namely: access to services, local capacities and local infrastructure. This is

due to increased targets because of the recently approved actions and the revision of some WASH awareness campaigns beneficiaries.

The highest targets in Jordan are now social cohesion and education, since WASH targets -the highest in the previous period- have been now revised, particularly on access to WASH services (Figure 27). There are already seven categories where targets have been achieved, namely, access to basic and higher education, access to health services, health infrastructure improvements, WASH capacity building, access to social protection and social cohesion related services. The slowest progress is found in local capacities in the health areas due to higher targets during this period. Access to WASH services continues to be lower than planned.

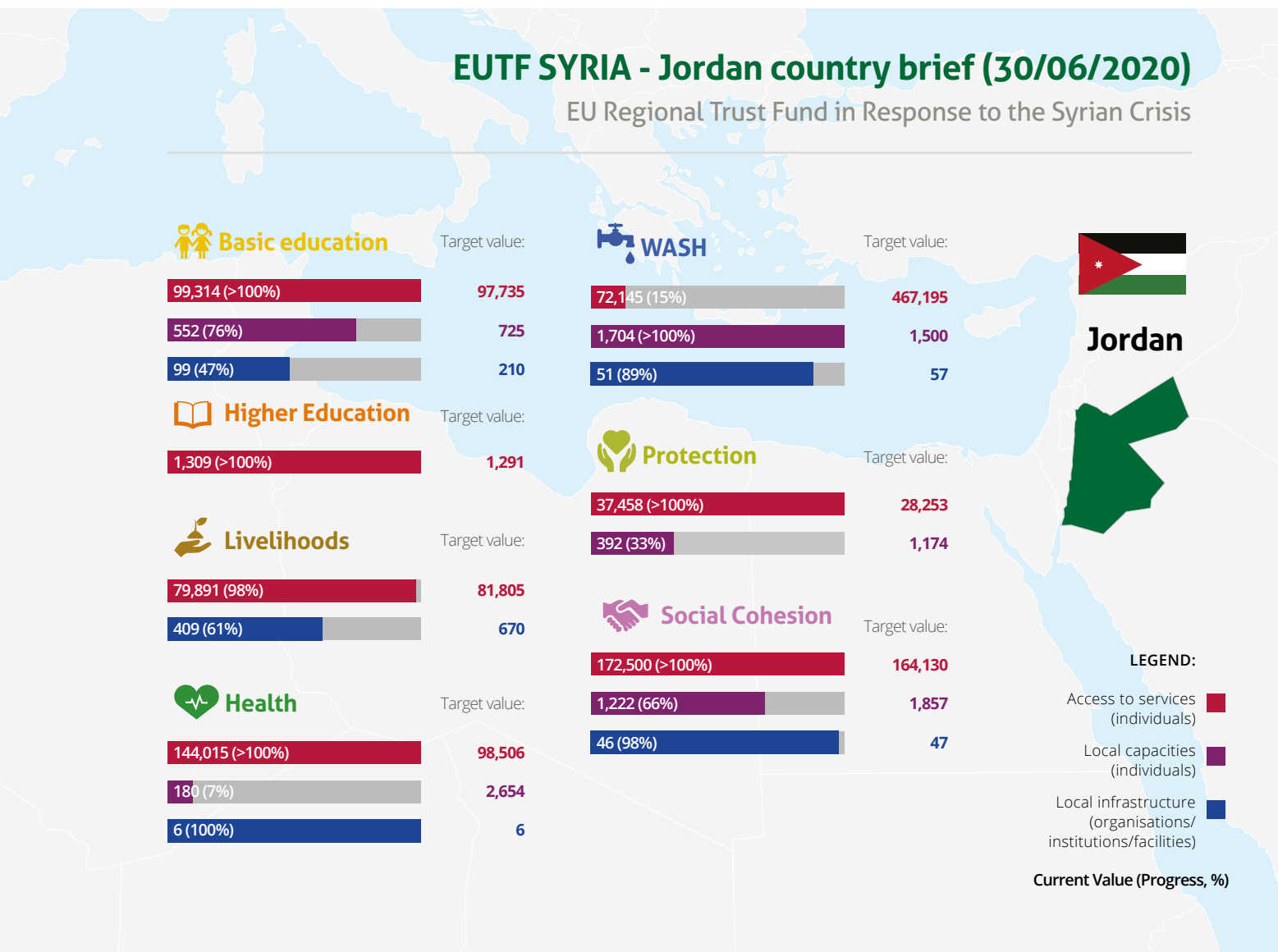


Figure 27: EU Trust Fund progress in Jordan (as of 30/06/2020)

Based on available disaggregated data, women have accessed services in Jordan to a slightly larger extent than men (Figure 28). As in Lebanon, training, in general, has been accessed equally by women and men.

Access to services has been almost equal for refugees and host communities, even though there is still room for improvement in the level of disaggregation. As the strengthening of local capacities is mostly targeting public services, host



Jordan results by category (30/06/2020)

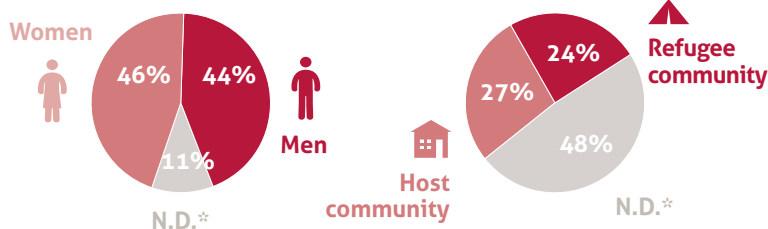
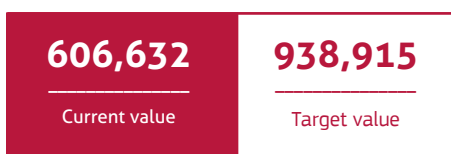
EU Regional Trust Fund in Response to the Syrian Crisis



Access to services

Target Category

*N.D.: Not disaggregated.



Local capacities

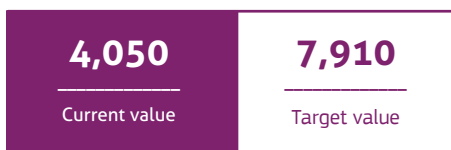


Figure 28: EU Trust Fund results in Jordan disaggregated by category (as of 30/06/2020)

communities have benefitted to a larger extent in Jordan.

More specifically, women and men have been reached to a similar extent in accessing basic and higher education and WASH (Table 9). While women have accessed more health, livelihoods and protection related services, men have been better reached in social cohesion. The training of local capacities in all areas

has been largely accessed by women, except in the basic education and social cohesion areas.

The analysis highlights that scholarship programmes, livelihoods support, and WASH services have reached more refugees than host communities, while it is noted that host communities have been accessing far more health, basic education, protection services

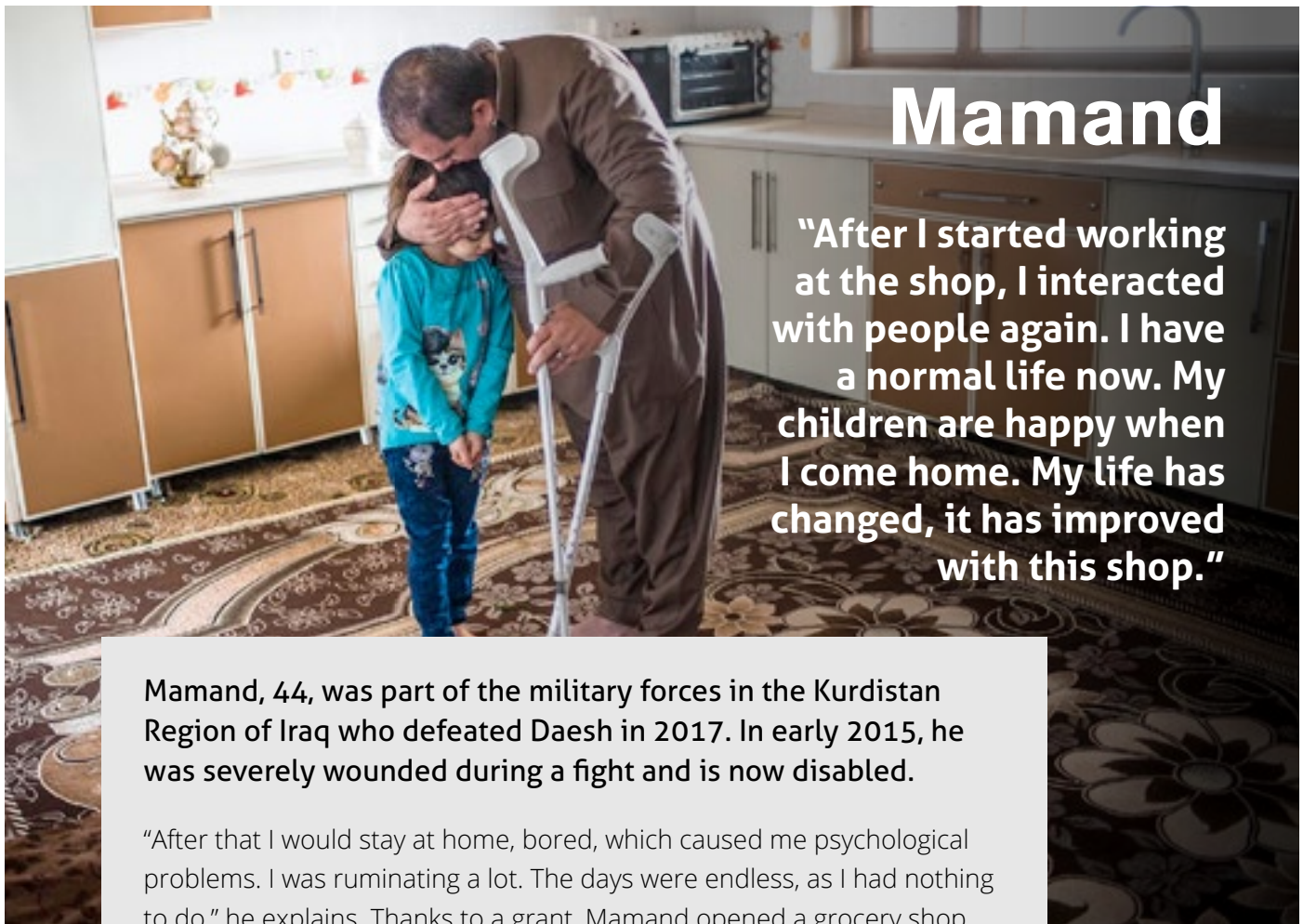


than refugees and slightly more social cohesion related services. As in the rest of countries, the strengthening of local capacities is largely being provided to

people from local host communities. Disaggregation by community of origin has considerably increased during this period, but there is still room for improvement.

PRIORITY SECTOR/CATEGOR		CURRENT VALUE	WOMEN	MEN	N.D.*	REFUGEEES	HOST COMM.	N.D.*
BASIC EDUCATION	Access to Services	99,314	27%	27%	46%	7%	14%	78%
	Local capacities	552	44%	56%	0%	21%	79%	0%
HIGHER EDUCATION	Access to services	1,309	53%	47%	0%	69%	31%	0%
LIVELIHOODS	Access to services	79,891	48%	37%	16%	52%	11%	37%
HEALTH	Access to services	144,015	61%	39%	0%	36%	64%	0%
	Local capacities	180	52%	48%	0%	0%	100%	0%
WASH	Access to services	72,145	51%	49%	0%	36%	27%	38%
	Local capacities	1,704	18%	6%	76%	5%	19%	76%
PROTECTION	Access to services	37,458	64%	30%	7%	28%	41%	31%
	Local capacities	392	60%	40%	0%	14%	86%	0%
SOCIAL COHESION	Access to services	172,500	36%	61%	3%	6%	9%	85%
	Local capacities	1,222	40%	60%	0%	4%	96%	0%

Table 9: EU Trust Fund progress in Jordan disaggregated by sex/community of origin (as of 30/06/2020). *Not Disaggregated.



Mamand

“After I started working at the shop, I interacted with people again. I have a normal life now. My children are happy when I come home. My life has changed, it has improved with this shop.”

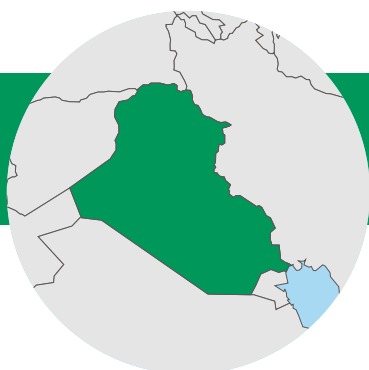
Mamand, 44, was part of the military forces in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq who defeated Daesh in 2017. In early 2015, he was severely wounded during a fight and is now disabled.

“After that I would stay at home, bored, which caused me psychological problems. I was ruminating a lot. The days were endless, as I had nothing to do,” he explains. Thanks to a grant, Mamand opened a grocery shop selling different products. This radically changed his life. “They gave me the shop ready with the goods and supplies,” says Mamand.

Things turned out well for Maman. He is now able to provide for his family and afford his medical bills. “Now, I can buy things for my family,” he says. His shop has helped him lead a normal life once again and is of service for the community he lives in. “I open my shop daily and my neighbours help me open the door and arrange the goods,” he explains. “Now, I sleep better at night because of my work in the shop.”

However, Mamand knows that many like him would benefit from the same help he received: “I, myself, have had support. But there are dozens and thousands of cases like mine. These people also deserve assistance,” he explains emphatically.

Photo. © European Union, 2017-2018 / Johanna de Tessières



4.3.4. Iraq

In Iraq, the Trust Fund has become increasingly prominent, with components in 20 actions in different areas, such as higher education, livelihoods, health, WASH, protection and social cohesion. It includes three completed projects and two recently approved multi-sector actions (RDPP II and QUDRA II), one with a social cohesion focus and the other emphasizing livelihoods.

Overall average progress is at 67% towards planned targets, having slightly improved since last reporting period

(63%). Figure 29 illustrates that targets have already been reached in six areas – basic education (local capacities), higher education, health infrastructure, access to protection related services, and social cohesion related services and capacities. The WASH related infrastructure and access to water show the slowest pace of progress.

The highest targets in this country are related to access to WASH services (access to water), followed by health services, referring here to access to safe land.



EUTF SYRIA - Iraq country brief (30/06/2020)

EU Regional Trust Fund in Response to the Syrian Crisis

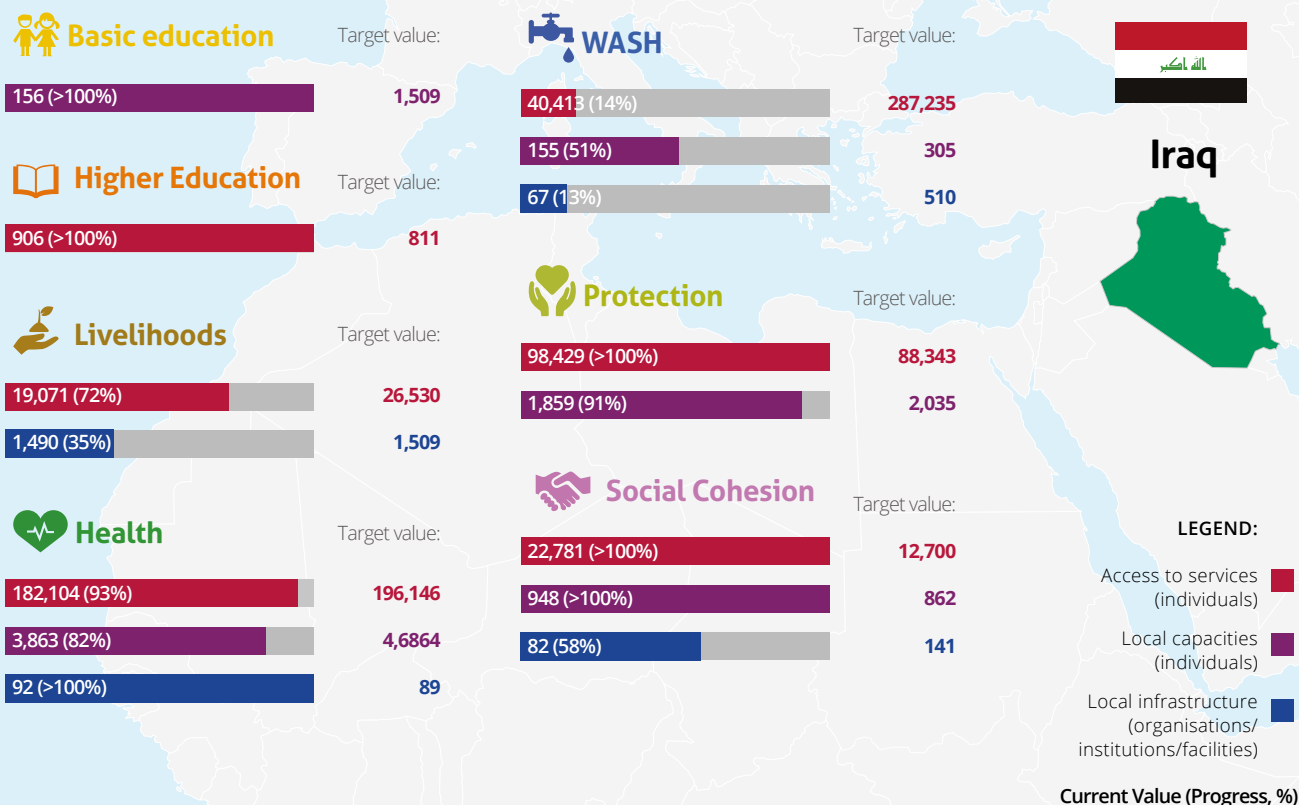


Figure 29: EU Trust Fund progress in Iraq (as of 30/06/2020)

In Iraq, women have accessed more services in general (Figure 30), while men have been reached slightly more than women in terms of local capacity strengthening. As in the other countries,

while refugees have benefitted more from access of services, host communities have been mostly reached in the area of local capacities' strengthening.



Iraq results by category (30/06/2020)

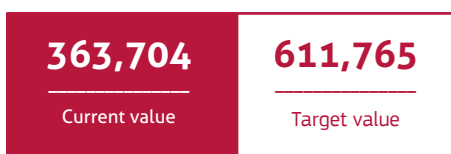
EU Regional Trust Fund in Response to the Syrian Crisis



Access to services

Target Category

*N.D.: Not disaggregated.



Local capacities

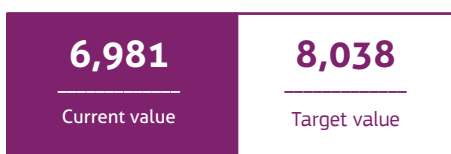


Figure 30: EU Trust Fund results in Iraq disaggregated by category (as of 30/06/2020)

Based on available information, women are benefitting from greater access to employability-related training, health, protection and social cohesion services than are men. Women and men are accessing higher education scholarships and WASH services to a similar extent. On the other hand, men are accessing more

capacity building in health, protection and social cohesion, while women have enjoyed better access to training in the education sector.

Although it has substantially improved during this period, disaggregation especially by community of origin still

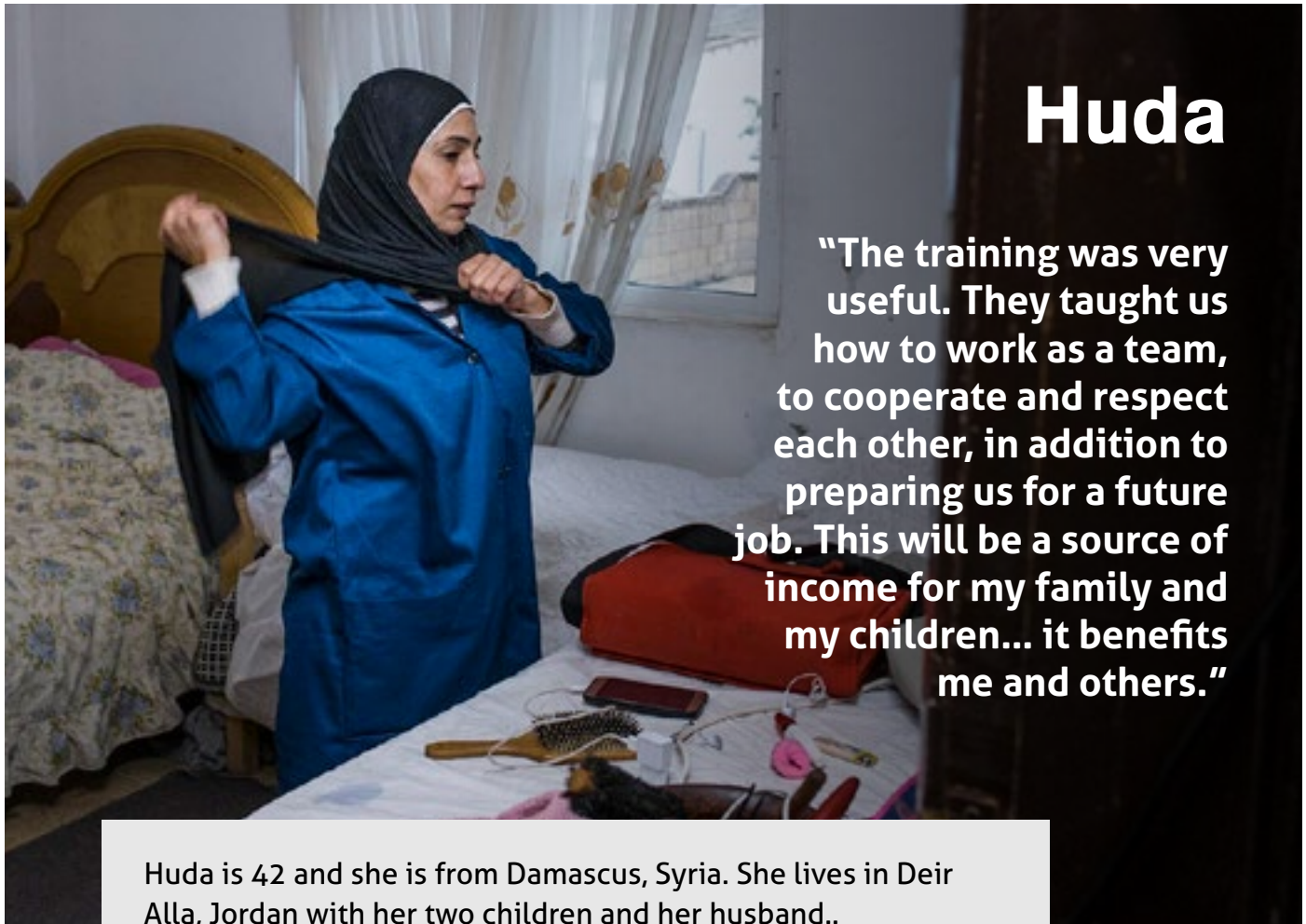


needs to be strengthened. From the available disaggregated data, it can be observed that host communities have accessed more employability, health, protection and social cohesion related

training. Higher education scholarships, WASH and social cohesion-related services have reached more refugees than their host community peers (Table 10).

PRIORITY SECTOR/CATEGORY		CURRENT VALUE	WOMEN	MEN	N.D.*	REFUGEEES	HOST COMM.	N.D.*
BASIC EDUCATION	Local capacities	156	56%	44%	0%	0%	100%	100%
HIGHER EDUCATION	Access to services	906	50%	50%	0%	99%	1%	0%
LIVELIHOODS	Access to services	19,071	52%	46%	1%	23%	45%	32%
HEALTH	Access to services	182,104	13%	8%	78%	20%	2%	78%
	Local capacities	3,863	27%	30%	42%	6%	8%	86%
WASH	Access to services	40,413	51%	49%	0%	30%	3%	68%
	Local capacities	155	14%	86%	100%	48%	52%	100%
PROTECTION	Access to services	98,429	63%	37%	0%	11%	18%	71%
	Local capacities	1,859	47%	53%	0%	0%	100%	0%
SOCIAL COHESION	Access to services	22,781	53%	16%	31%	26%	46%	29%
	Local capacities	948	44%	56%	0%	16%	84%	0%

Table 10: EU Trust Fund progress in Iraq disaggregated by sex/community of origin (as of 30/06/2020). *Not Disaggregated



Huda

“The training was very useful. They taught us how to work as a team, to cooperate and respect each other, in addition to preparing us for a future job. This will be a source of income for my family and my children... it benefits me and others.”

Huda is 42 and she is from Damascus, Syria. She lives in Deir Alla, Jordan with her two children and her husband..

Moving to a different country due to the worsening situation at home was tough but turned out to be easier than anticipated: “We were preparing ourselves for hardship, but in Jordan there are a lot of good people that want what is best for others. [...] They welcomed us and accepted us, we felt safe among them,” Huda recalls.

Huda’s dream is to open her own shop in the future and maybe train others, so that she can provide a useful service to her community. Home maintenance is not a sector that usually welcomes many female workers but Huda really believes that women can contribute in a positive way: “if one goes out [of the house] to work, she will encourage the rest, and because now we have a good number of women working, the perception about us being capable of working will change,” she says.

Photo. © European Union, 2017-2018 / Johanna de Tessières



4.3.5. Turkey

The Trust Fund has been funding a substantial number of actions in Turkey. The overall progress of these 23 actions -including six completed and four new actions in WASH (EIB), higher education (SPARK), livelihoods (FAO) and QUDRA II with different areas- is currently at 84%, lower than 96% at the previous period. This is due to the additional actions that bring new targets to be met.

Social Cohesion-related services show the highest targets -since health targets

that were previously leading on this, have been reviewed. Goals have been already achieved in eight categories, including training of educational personnel, access to basic, vocational and higher education, WASH related infrastructure, as well as protection and social cohesion-related training and services (Figure 31). Access to WASH services is currently showing the slowest progress because of the recently approved EIB intervention with additional WASH targets.



EUTF SYRIA - Turkey country brief (30/06/2020)

EU Regional Trust Fund in Response to the Syrian Crisis

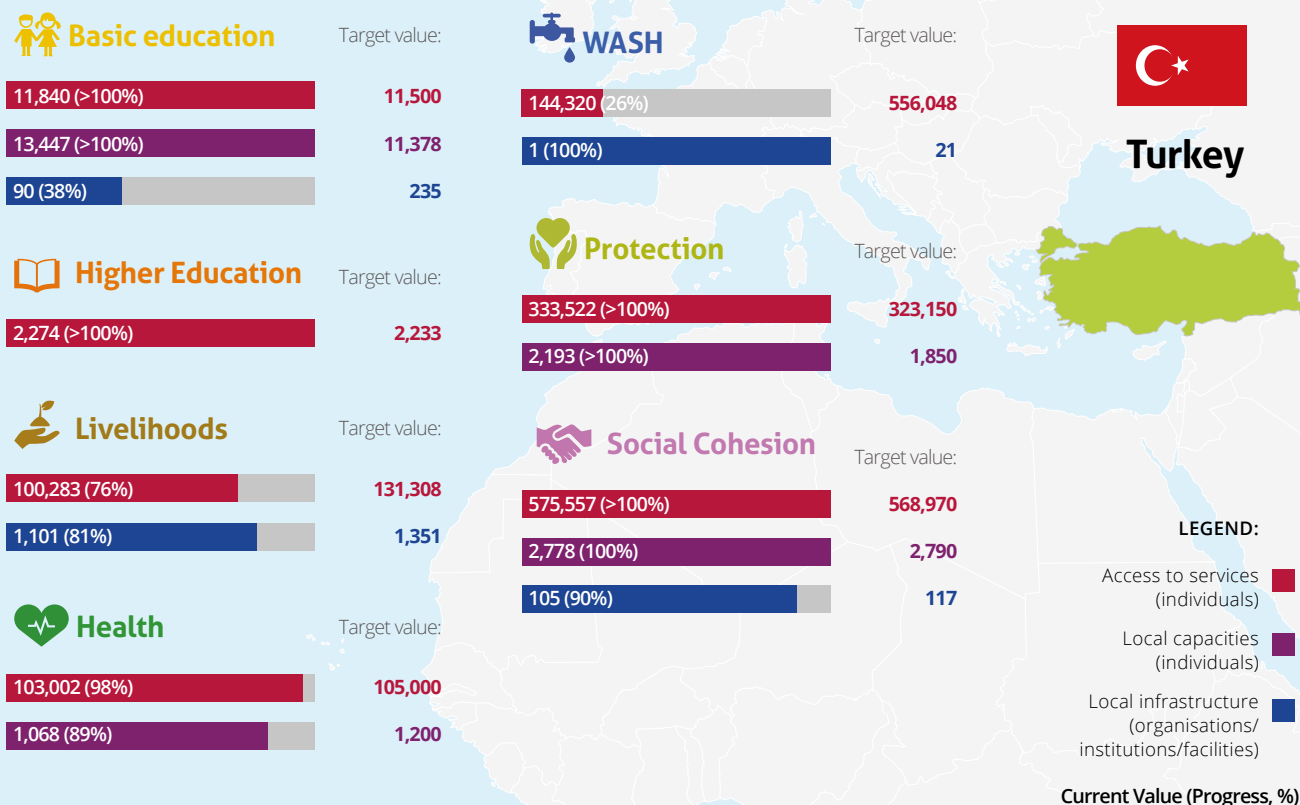


Figure 31: EU Trust Fund progress in Turkey (as of 30/06/2020)

For all areas, more women have accessed direct services than men in Turkey (Figure 32), while men have been reached more in terms of training in the different sectors. Similarly, as in the other target countries,

refugees are the main beneficiaries in terms of access to services, while host communities benefit more from the local capacities strengthening activities.



Turkey results by category (30/06/2020)

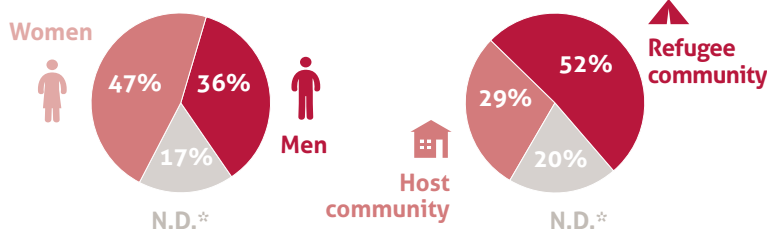
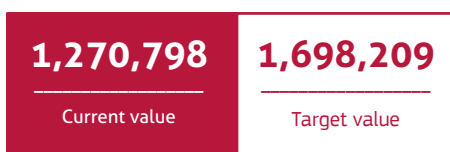
EU Regional Trust Fund in Response to the Syrian Crisis



Access to services

Target Category

*N.D.: Not disaggregated.



Local capacities

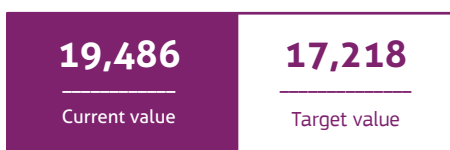


Figure 32: EU Trust Fund results in Turkey disaggregated by category (as of 30/06/2020)

Women have accessed more employability related training and more health, WASH, protection and social cohesion related services in Turkey, while men have been reached to a better extent with higher education scholarships (Table 11). In terms of local capacities (training of personnel in the different areas) men have been trained more across the areas of health, protection and social cohesion.

Women and men appear to have similar access to basic education and to training of education personnel.

Refugees have benefitted from higher education scholarships, employability related training, health, WASH, protection and social cohesion to a greater extent than host communities. By contrast, host communities show higher access to

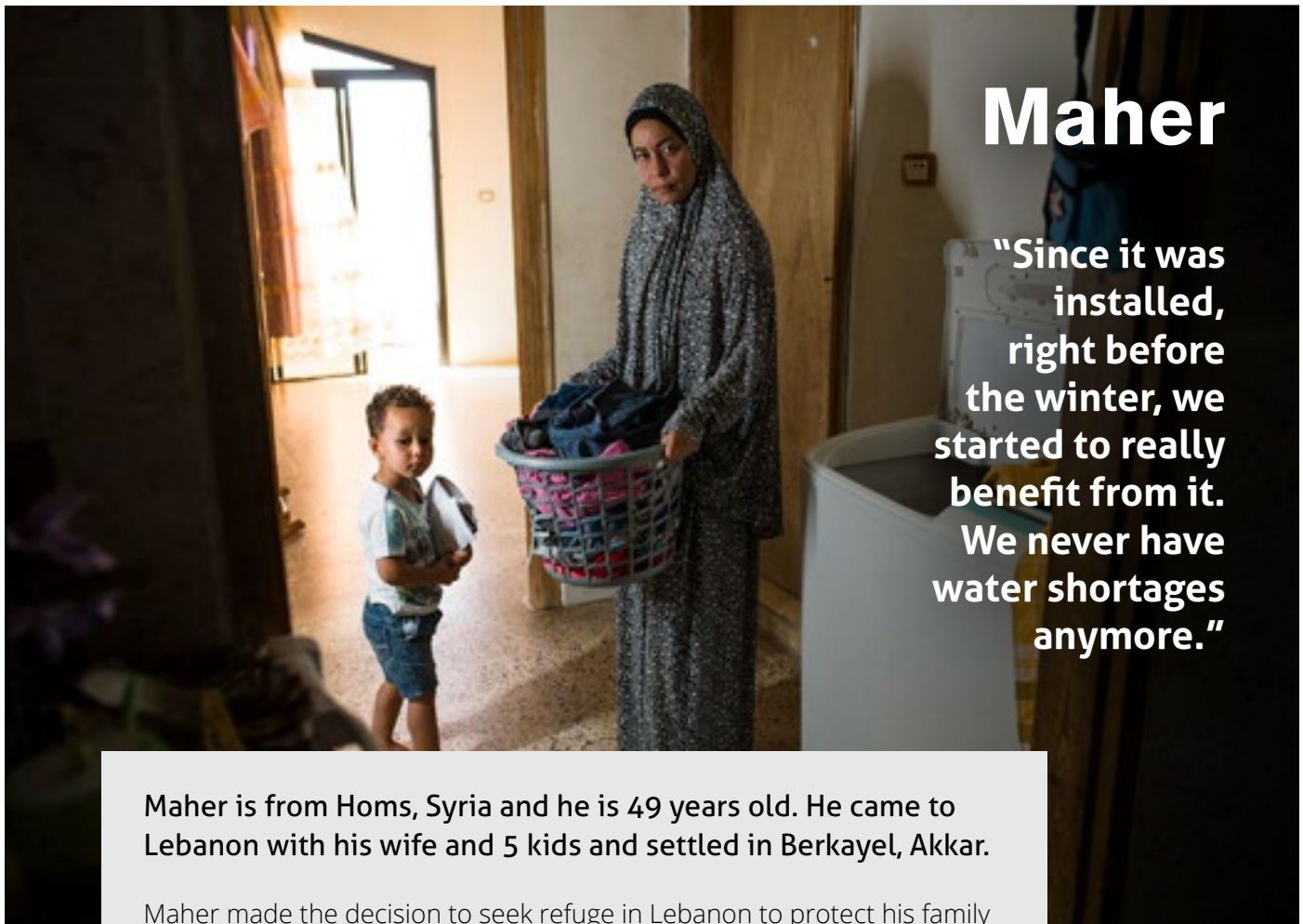


basic education. Refugees have accessed capacity building to a larger extent than their host community peers in other countries here, in basic education,

health and social cohesion, while host communities have been more exposed to training in the protection area.

PRIORITY SECTOR/CATEGOR		CURRENT VALUE	WOMEN	MEN	N.D.*	REFUGEEES	HOST COMM.	N.D.*
BASIC EDUCATION	Access to Services	11,840	13%	13%	74%	8%	19%	74%
	Local capacities	13,447	17%	14%	69%	21%	10%	69%
HIGHER EDUCATION	Access to services	2,274	46%	54%	0%	96%	4%	0%
LIVELIHOODS	Access to services	100,283	64%	36%	0%	89%	11%	0%
HEALTH	Access to services	103,002	39%	31%	30%	65%	35%	0%
	Local capacities	1,068	30%	70%	0%	57%	43%	0%
WASH	Access to services	144,320	60%	40%	0%	60%	40%	0%
PROTECTION	Access to services	333,522	47%	31%	23%	57%	20%	23%
	Local capacities	2,193	16%	47%	37%	0%	63%	37%
SOCIAL COHESION	Access to services	575,557	43%	41%	17%	39%	33%	28%
	Local capacities	2,778	46%	53%	0%	99%	1%	0%

Table 11: EU Trust Fund progress in Turkey disaggregated by sex/community of origin (as of 30/06/2020).
*Not Disaggregated.



Maher

"Since it was installed, right before the winter, we started to really benefit from it. We never have water shortages anymore."

Maher is from Homs, Syria and he is 49 years old. He came to Lebanon with his wife and 5 kids and settled in Berkayel, Akkar.

Maher made the decision to seek refuge in Lebanon to protect his family from the war that was raging in his homeland. "Bombardment started and our house was destroyed and I feared for our safety and the safety of our children so we decided that seeking refuge in Lebanon would be the best and safest solution." Lebanon was a familiar territory for him as he had worked and lived there in his youth. However, life dramatically changed for him and his family when they had to relocate.

"Lebanon and its people have been putting up with us even though they have their own problems", explains Maher. "The country is under a lot of pressure, especially now with all the refugees. You have the Palestinian refugees and now add to the the Syrians and other people coming from abroad. I would definitely leave Lebanon if I get the opportunity to go abroad but, for now, going to Syria is not an option and there is still fear for my children and for myself."

Photo. © European Union, 2017-2018
/ Johanna de Tessières



4.3.6. Other countries



4.3.6.1. Western Balkans

The Trust Fund has funded four actions in the Western Balkans to date, of which two have been completed. The average overall performance already achieved more than 100% against targets, as noted in the previous reporting period.

The highest targets continue to be those related to access to health services

(Figure 33). Targets in six areas have been already achieved: Access to basic education, educational personnel training, improvements in educational infrastructure, employability training, access to protection and social cohesion-related services. Improvements in WASH infrastructure show the slowest progress (since the action is still in implementation).



EUTF SYRIA - Western Balkans country brief (30/06/2020)

EU Regional Trust Fund in Response to the Syrian Crisis

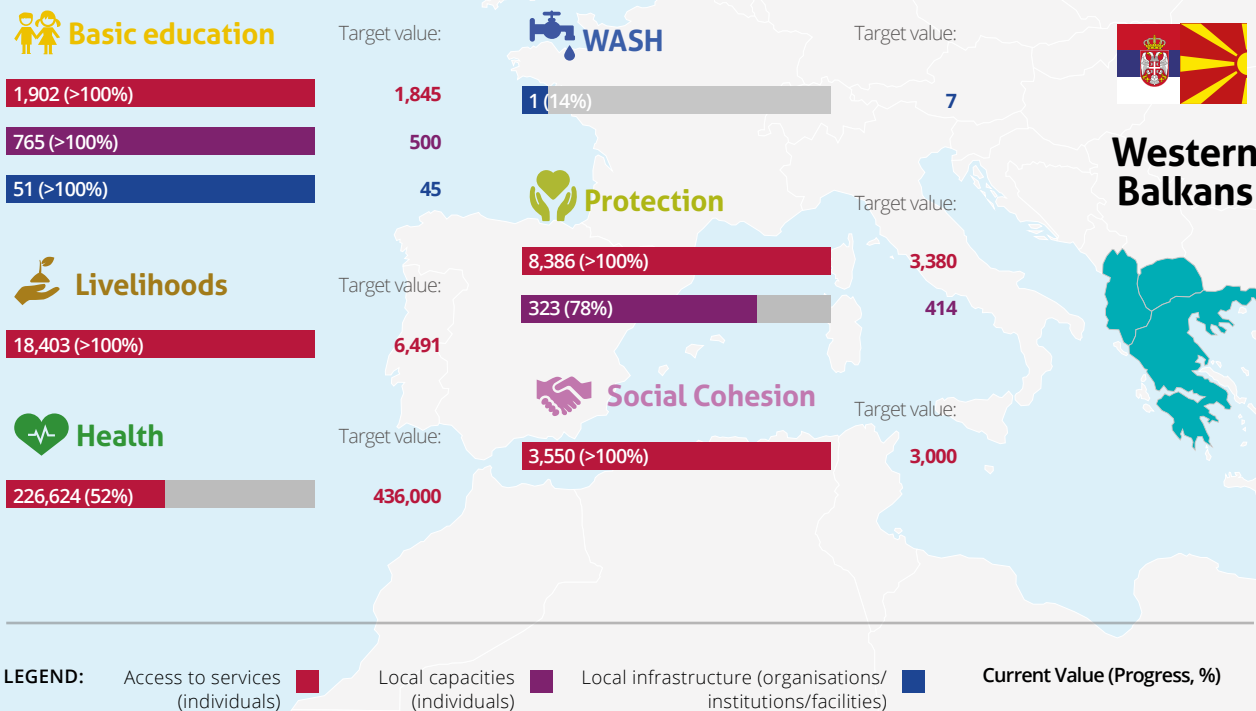


Figure 33: EU Trust Fund progress in Western Balkans (as of 30/06/2020)

In general terms, the Western Balkans region differs from the trend in other countries regarding access to services. This may be related to the type of interventions targeting migrants in asylum centres, where most migrants are men. In this case men largely access them, and

all are refugees (Figure 34). The training of personnel in the different service areas have been accessed mostly by women from host communities. It is worth noting that the disaggregation of information by sex and community of origin is complete, which can be considered positive.



Western Balkans results by category (30/06/2020)

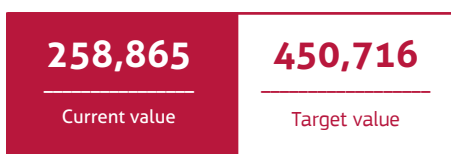
EU Regional Trust Fund in Response to the Syrian Crisis



Access to services

Target Category

*N.D.: Not disaggregated.



Local capacities



Figure 34: EU Trust Fund results in Western Balkans disaggregated by category (as of 30/06/2020)

Therefore, access to education, livelihoods, health, and protection has largely reached men (Table 12); only in the area of social cohesion is the difference in the engagement of men and women small. Those actions have focused on

migration centres, therefore, on refugees. Regarding local capacities, women have been mostly trained to provide education and protection services, and all of them were from host communities.



PRIORITY SECTOR/CATEGOR		CURRENT VALUE	WOMEN	MEN	N.D.*	REFUGEEES	HOST COMM.	N.D.*
BASIC EDUCATION	Access to Services	1,902	17%	83%	0%	100%	0%	0%
	Local capacities	765	81%	19%	0%	0%	100%	0%
LIVELIHOODS	Access to services	18,403	24%	76%	0%	100%	0%	0%
HEALTH	Access to services	226,624	29%	71%	0%	100%	0%	0%
PROTECTION	Access to services	8,386	24%	76%	0%	100%	0%	0%
	Local capacities	323	65%	35%	0%	0%	100%	0%
SOCIAL COHESION	Access to services	3,550	49%	51%	0%	100%	0%	0%

Table 12: EU Trust Fund progress in Western Balkans disaggregated by sex/community of origin (as of 30/06/2020).
*Not Disaggregated.



4.3.6.2. Egypt

In Egypt, the Trust Fund has funded two actions, and the average global progress is 92%, an improvement from 84% in the previous reporting period. Health services continue to show the highest targets, while the highest progress, in line with the

most countries, can be found in Higher Education (Figure 35), whose targets have been already achieved. Access to health services continues to show the slowest progress pace to date.

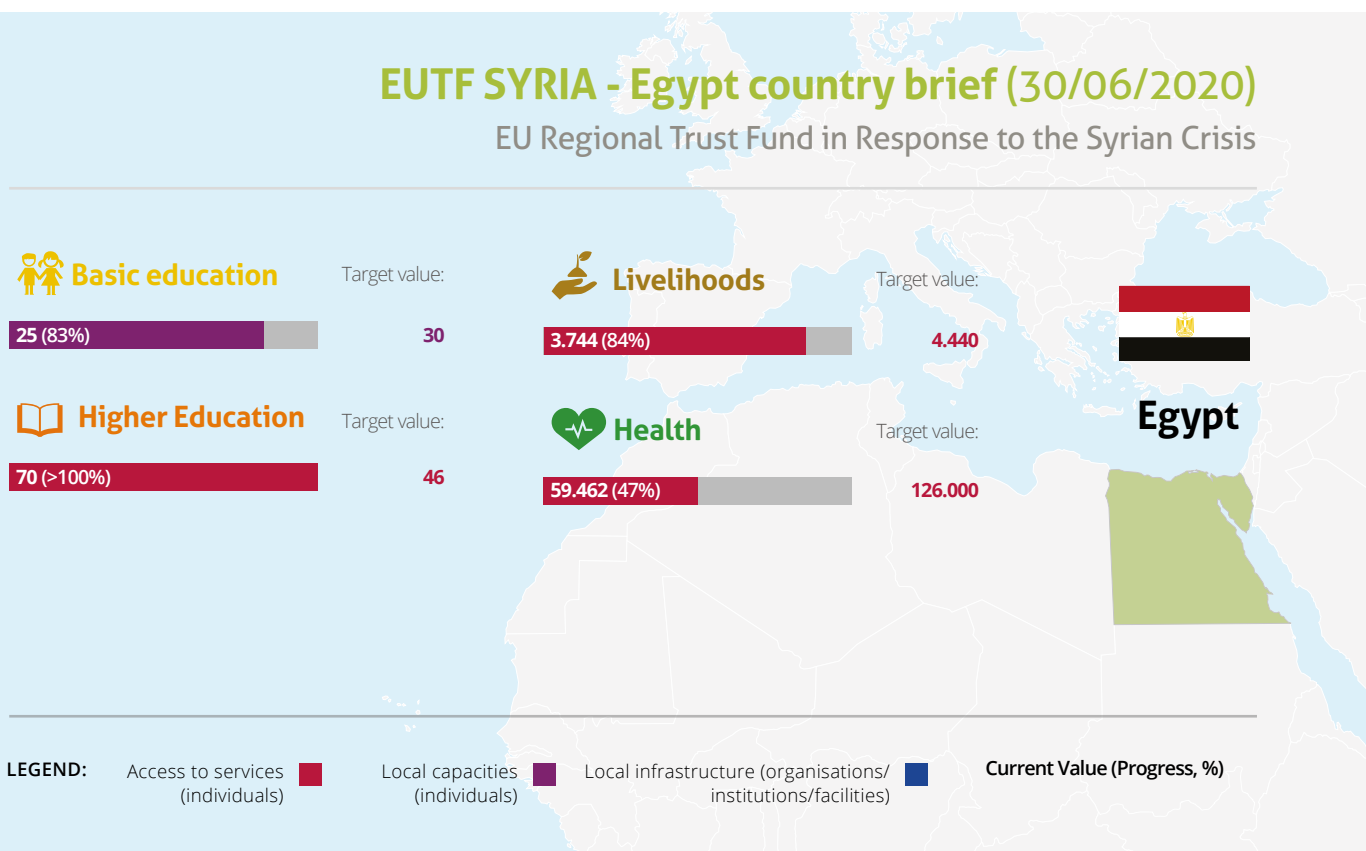


Figure 35: EU Trust Fund progress in Egypt (as of 30/06/2020)



Women have accessed services in Egypt more than men, while host communities were mostly reached with services (Figure 36). Regarding local capacities, mostly

women from host communities have been trained. Disaggregation by sex and community of origin is complete.

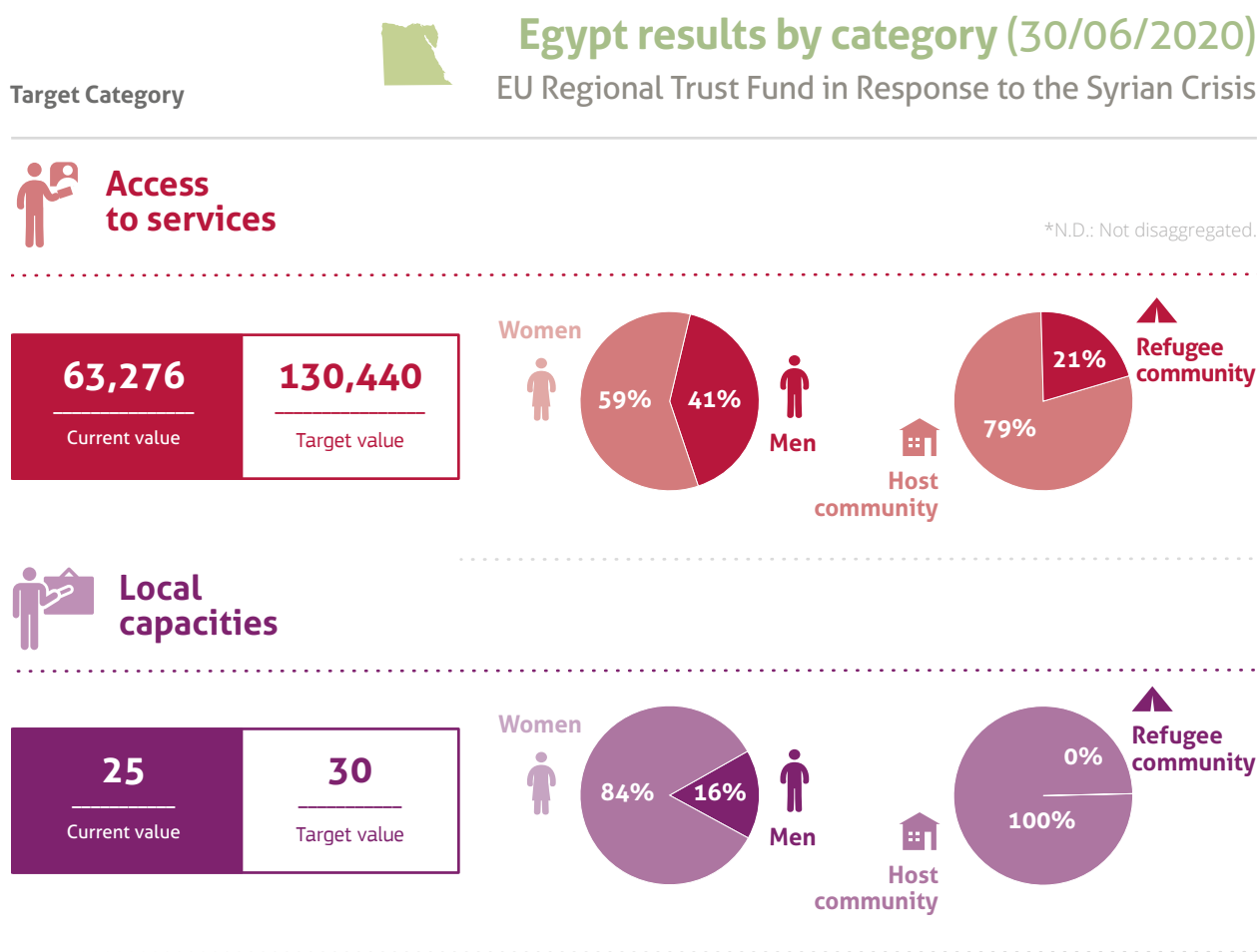


Figure 36: EU Trust Fund results in Egypt disaggregated by category (as of 30/06/2020)



More women have accessed employability training and health services, while substantially more men have been reached by scholarships for higher education. Higher education scholarships and employability training has been

better accessed by refugee communities, while health services reached more host community members. Educational personnel training has largely reached women from host communities in Egypt (Table 13).

PRIORITY SECTOR/CATEGOR		CURRENT VALUE	WOMEN	MEN	N.D.*	REFUGEEES	HOST COMM.	N.D.*
BASIC EDUCATION	Local capacities	25	84%	16%	0%	0%	100%	0%
HIGHER EDUCATION	Access to services	70	20%	80%	0%	93%	7%	0%
LIVELIHOODS	Access to services	3,744	60%	40%	0%	85%	15%	0%
HEALTH	Access to services	59,462	59%	41%	0%	17%	83%	0%

Table 13: EU Trust Fund progress in Egypt disaggregated by sex/community of origin (as of 30/06/2020). *Not Disaggregated.



4.3.6.3. Armenia

The Trust Fund has only funded one action in Armenia (Figure 37) and progress has increased to an average of 82% compared to the previous period (64%). Access to Social Cohesion activities shows the highest targets, while targets

are already achieved in the case of access to protection and social cohesion services. The training of local MSMEs shows the slowest progress to date but has increased compared to the previous period.

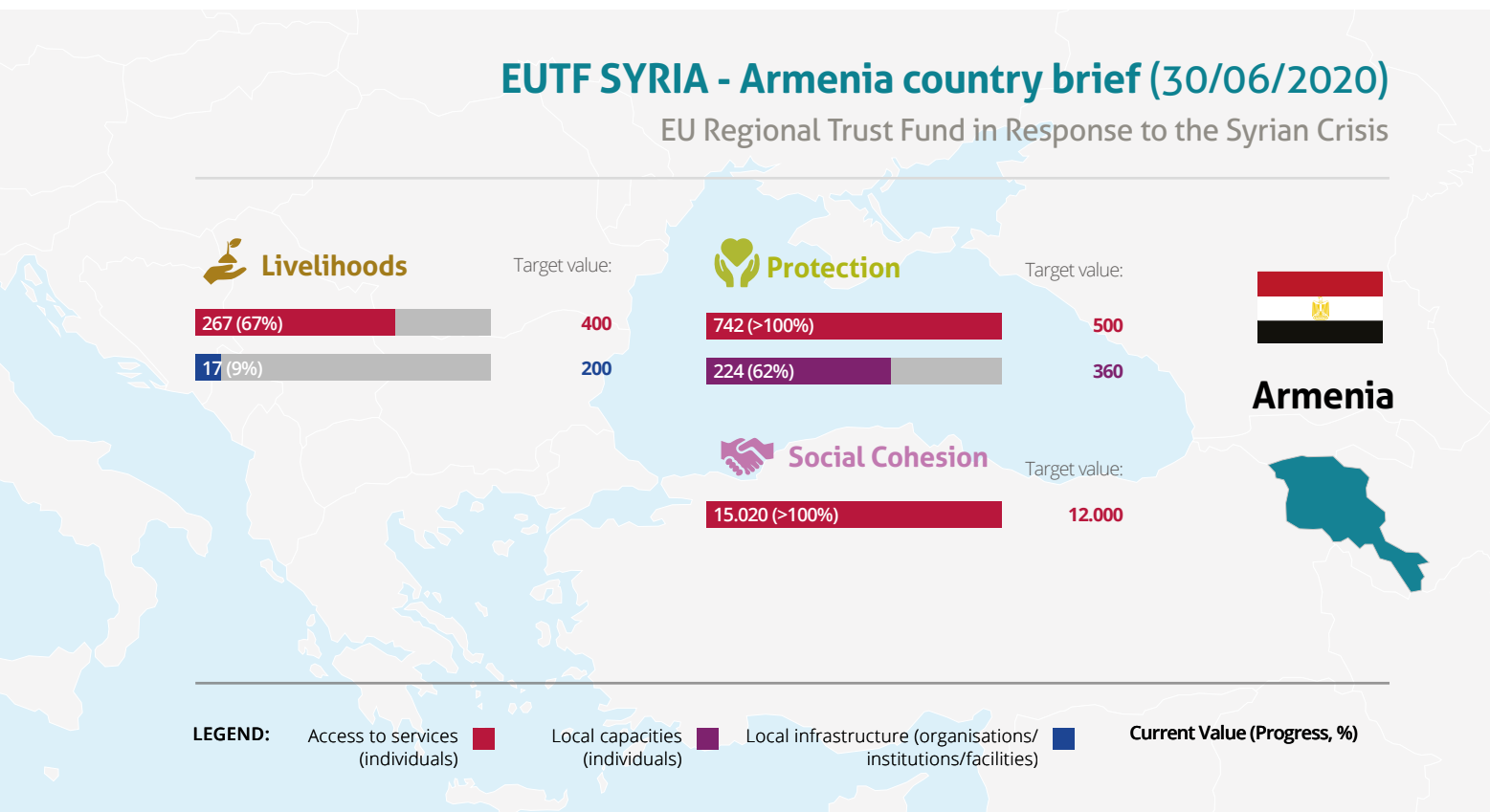


Figure 37: EU Trust Fund progress in Armenia (as of 30/06/2020)



In Armenia, the disaggregation by sex and community of origin regarding access to services shows room for improvement (Figure 38). Based on the available information, women and men have

accessed services to an equal extent, while mostly women have accessed training to strengthen local capacities in the protection area.

Armenia results by category (30/06/2020)
EU Regional Trust Fund in Response to the Syrian Crisis

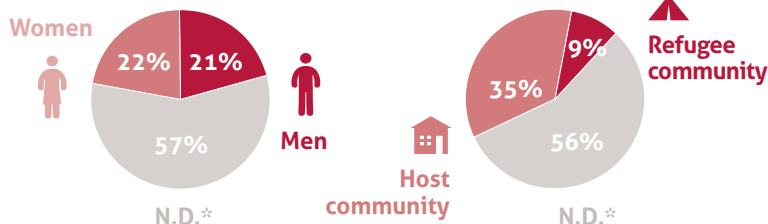
Target Category



Access to services

*N.D.: Not disaggregated.

16,029	12,900
Current value	Target value



Local capacities

224	360
Current value	Target value



Figure 38: EU Trust Fund results in Armenia disaggregated by category (as of 30/06/2020)



More specifically, women have accessed more protection services and employability-related training than men (Table 14). Mostly women have been trained in protection-related services. Social cohesion services have been accessed by women and men equally. Employability-related training and protection related services have been accessed mainly by host communities,

while host communities have accessed social cohesion-related services to a much larger extent than their refugee peers. Only host community members have accessed training on protection services. More efforts are needed to disaggregate the KPIs on access to services (employability training and social cohesion).

PRIORITY SECTOR/CATEGOR		CURRENT VALUE	WOMEN	MEN	N.D.*	REFUGEEES	HOST COMM.	N.D.*
LIVELIHOODS	Access to Services	267	16%	7%	76%	96%	4%	0%
PROTECTION	Access to services	742	73%	27%	0%	84%	16%	0%
	Local capacities	224	99%	1%	0%	0%	100%	0%
SOCIAL COHESION	Access to services	15,020	20%	20%	60%	4%	36%	60%

Table 14: EU Trust Fund progress in Armenia disaggregated by sex/community of origin (as of 30/06/2020). *Not Disaggregated.



4.3.6.4. Syria

The Trust Fund has funded only one component of higher education in Syria. There are no changes for this reporting period. The action, already completed,

showed 79% progress according to the planning figures (Figure 39). The access to scholarship programmes for higher education shows satisfactory progress.

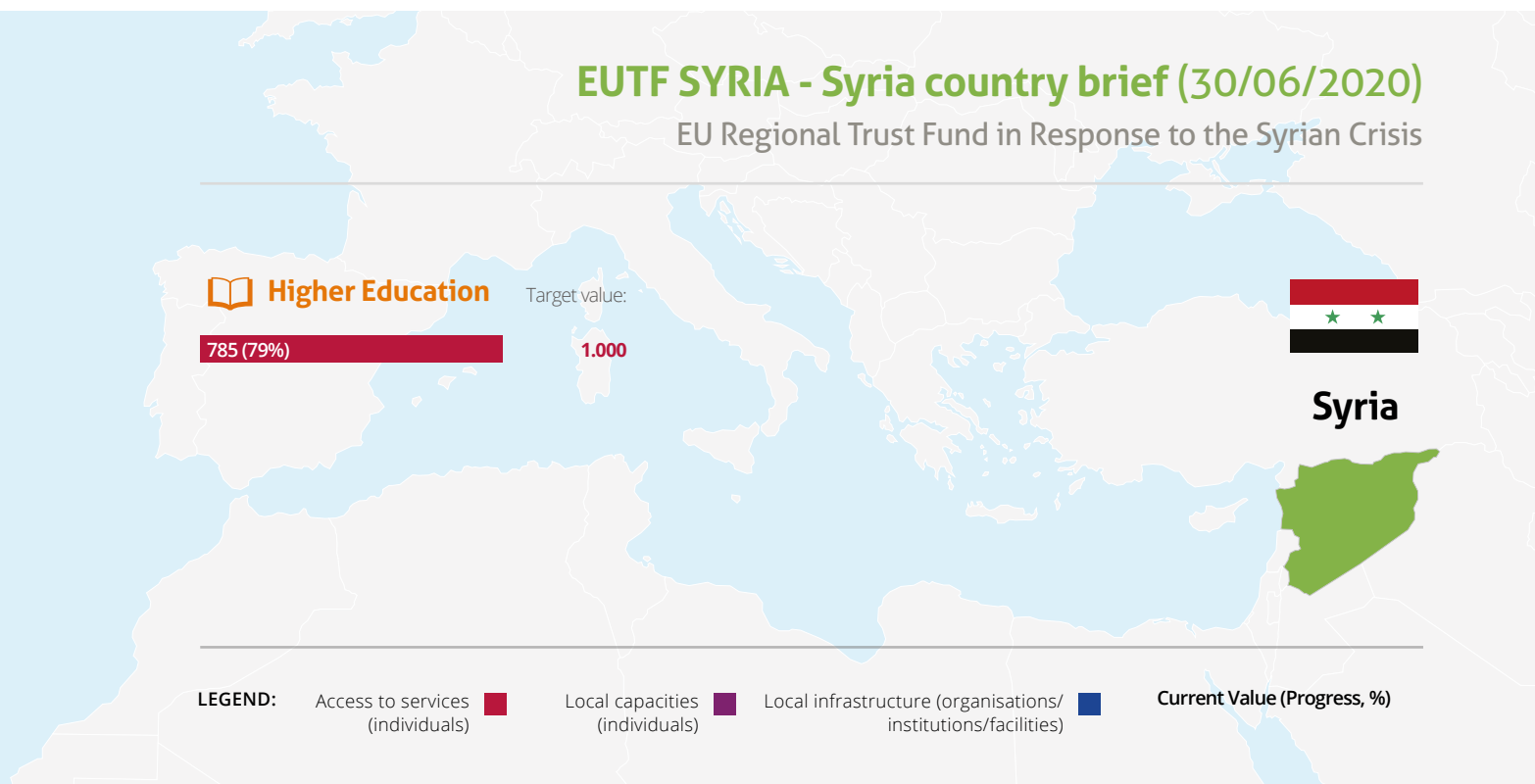


Figure 39: EU Trust Fund progress in Syria (as of 30/06/2020)



Men have had more access to higher education scholarships than women.

All students were Syrian students (Figure 40).



Syria results by category (30/06/2020)

EU Regional Trust Fund in Response to the Syrian Crisis



Access to services

*N.D.: Not disaggregated.

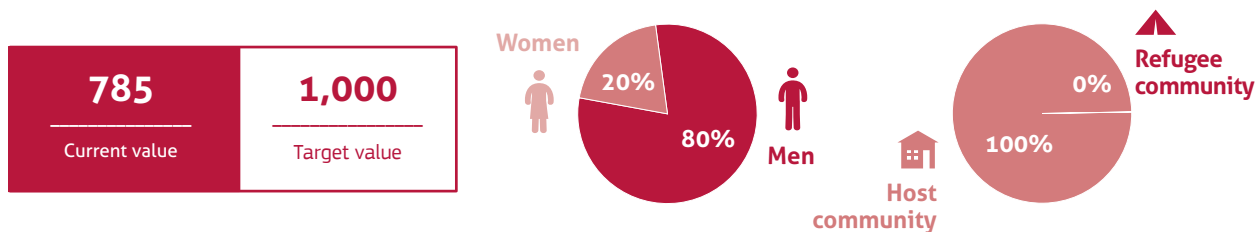
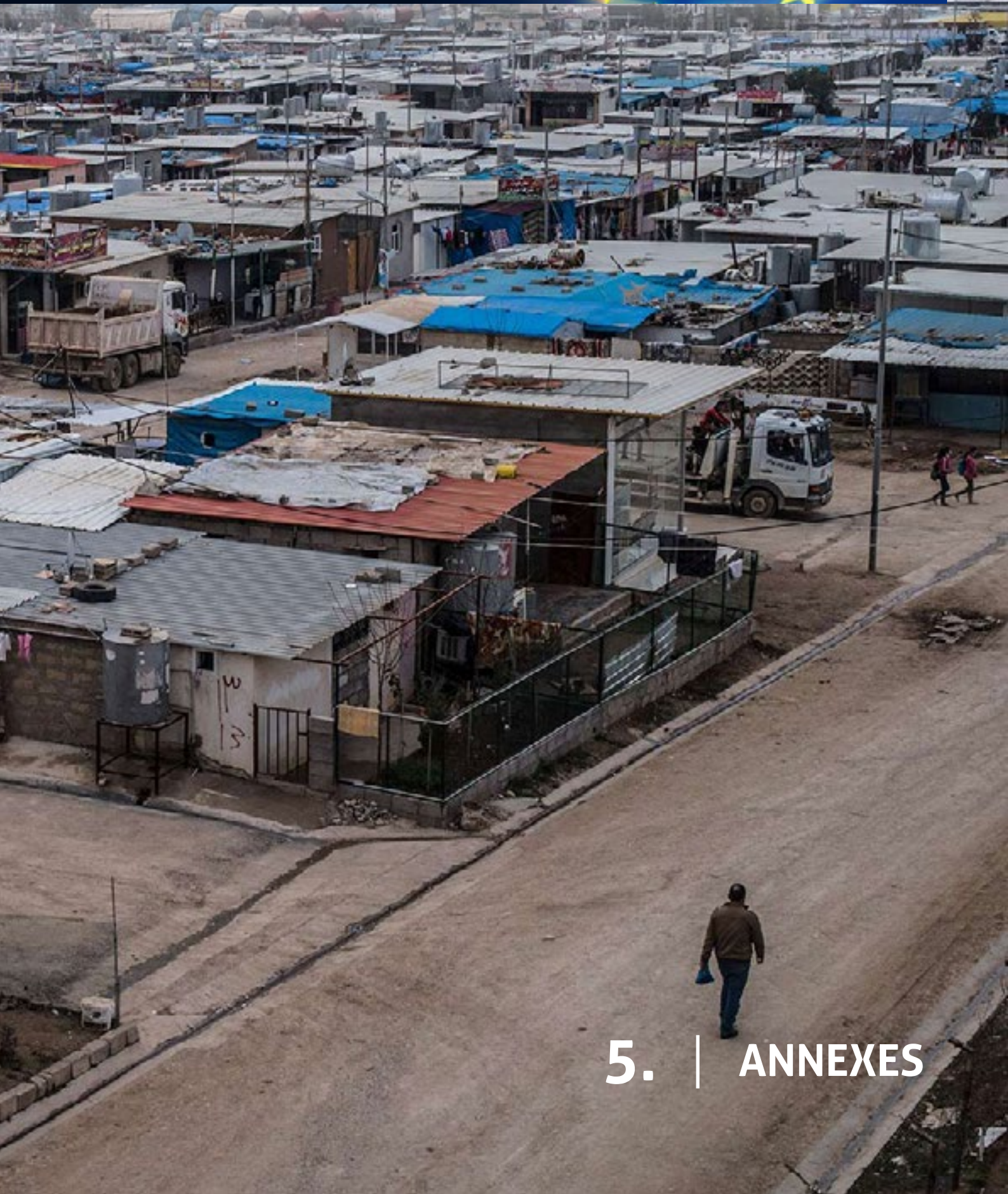


Figure 40: EU Trust Fund results in Syria disaggregated by category (as of 30/06/2020)

PRIORITY SECTOR/CATEGOR	CURRENT VALUE	SEX			COMMUNITY OF ORIGIN		
		WOMEN	MEN	N.D.*	REFUGEES	HOST COMM.	N.D.*
HIGHER EDUCATION Access to Services	785	20%	80%	0%	0%	100%	0%

Table 15: EU Trust Fund progress in Syria disaggregated by sex/community of origin (as of 30/06/2020).



5.1. List of the Trust Fund projects

NO.	PROJECT PARTNER	ASSOCIATED PARTNERS	PRIORITY AREA	LOCATION	EUTF CONTRIBUTION	AMOUNT DISBURSED
1.	World Food Programme (WFP)*	Turkish Red Crescent	Food Security	Turkey	5,000,000 €	5,000,000 €
2.	UNICEF*	Ministry of Education Turkey	Education and Protection	Turkey	12,500,000 €	11,904,762 €
3.	Danish Refugee Council	ACTED, Care France, Save the Children, Oxfam, Makhzoumi Foundation	Livelihoods, socio-economic support	Jordan and Lebanon	7,005,044 €	6,936,323 €
4.	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ)	Expertise France, AECID Spain	Resilience, education and socio-economic support	Iraq, Lebanon, Jordan and Turkey	74,600,000 €	74,600,000 €
5.	Search For Common Ground (SFCG)	COSV, NOVA	Multisector aid for basic social services	Lebanon and Iraq	4,453,447 €	4,008,105 €
6.	UNRWA		Multisector aid for basic social services	Jordan and Lebanon	18,000,000 €	17,985,862 €
7.	Associazione Italiana per la solidarietà tra i popoli (AISPO)	Duhok Hospital	Health	Iraq	5,727,304 €	5,300,543 €

Table 16 (1/10): List of Trust Fund analysed projects (as of 04/06/2020)



NO.	PROJECT PARTNER	ASSOCIATED PARTNERS	PRIORITY AREA	LOCATION	EUTF CONTRIBUTION	AMOUNT DISBURSED
8.	AVSI	Terre des Hommes IT and NL, War Child Holland	Education	Lebanon and Jordan	12,123,811 €	10,289,822 €
9.	Ministry of Labour, Employment, Veteran & Social Affairs	Ministry of Education, Science and Techno- logical development, Ministry of Interior and Ministry of Health, Commissariat for refu- gees and Migration	Multisector aid for basic social services	Republic of Serbia	7.299.999 €	6.730.755 €
10.	UNHCR		Healthcare	Lebanon	15.000.000 €	15.000.000 €
11.	UNICEF	Ministry of Education Turkey and Lebanon	Education – Child Protection – Youth support	Jordan, Lebanon and Turkey	90.000.000 €	88.521.699 €
12.	United Nations High Commissioner for Refu- gees (UNHCR)	YTB Turkey	Higher Education	Turkey	12.352.942 €	10.447.058 €
13.	UNICEF		Primary Education and Protection	Jordan, Lebanon and Turkey	107.900.000 €	107.900.000 €
14.	Government of Jordan		Budget Support to Education	Jordan	23.700.000 €	14.320.000 €
15.	World Bank / EBRD*	EBRD	EUTF contribution to the Global Conces- sional Finance Facility (GCFE)	Jordan and Le- banon	5.000.000 €	5.000.000 €
16.	SPARK	Turkish, Iraqi and Le- banese Universities	Higher Education	Leba- non, Turkey and Iraq	18.496.641 €	16.286.977 €

Table 16 (2/10): List of Trust Fund analysed projects (as of 04/06/2020)



NO.	PROJECT PARTNER	ASSOCIATED PARTNERS	PRIORITY AREA	LOCATION	EUTF CONTRIBUTION	AMOUNT DISBURSED
17.	UNRWA		Multisector aid for basic social services	Lebanon, Jordan	15.000.000 €	12.000.000 €
18.	World Vision	CAFOD, Caritas Lebanon, Generations for Peace, Islamic Relief, Questscope	Multi-sector aid for youth	Lebanon, Jordan and Iraq	12.796.827 €	9.347.227 €
19.	ACTED	Acción contra el hambre, Action Contre la Faim, INTERSOS	WASH – water sanitation and hygiene	Jordan and Lebanon	11.902.039 €	7.083.722 €
20.	Ministry of Labour, Employment, Veteran and Social Affairs		Resilience, education, health and protection	Republic of Serbia	16.000.000 €	14.387.187 €
21.	IMC	Première Urgence, Fundación Promoción Social de la Cultura	Health	Lebanon	31.852.672 €	28.667.405 €
22.	German Academic Exchange Service (DAAD)	British Council, Campus France, Nuffic Netherlands	Higher Education	Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon and Turkey	11.999.879 €	9.602.510 €
23.	SPARK		Higher Education	Turkey	5.000.000 €	4.128.304 €
24.	German Jordanian University	Yarmuk University, Zarqa University, Luminus Al Quds College	Higher Education	Jordan	11.000.000 €	9.900.000 €
25.	Gruppo di Volontariato Civile (GVC)	Arab Countries Water Utilities Association, CISP, Concern Worldwide	WASH – water sanitation and hygiene	Lebanon	12.618.649 €	11.039.860 €

Table 16 (3/10): List of Trust Fund analysed projects (as of 04/06/2020)



NO.	PROJECT PARTNER	ASSOCIATED PARTNERS	PRIORITY AREA	LOCATION	EUTF CONTRI-BUTION	AMOUNT DISBURSED
26.	Danish Red Cross	IFRC, European Red Cross societies, Turkish, Iraqi and Jordanian Red Crescent, Lebanese and Palestinian Red Cross	Livelihoods and Health	Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon and Turkey	49.290.000 €	40.089.820 €
27.	International Organization for Migration (IOM)	CRS, DRC	Multisector aid for basic social services	Republic of North Macedonia and Republic of Serbia	16.350.211€	14.715.533 €
28.	Agence Française de Développement (AFD)	KfW	WASH – water sanitation and hygiene	Jordan	21.420.000 €	.320.000 €
29.	KfW Development Bank	Ministry of Education Turkey	Education	Turkey	70.172.476 €	55.000.000 €
30.	Agence Française de Développement (AFD)		Multi-sector aid for basic social services and local capacity building	Lebanon, Jordan and Iraq	9.450.000 €	9.450.000 €
31.	Mine Advisory Group (MAG)	Handicap International (HI)	Demining (explosive Hazard management)	Iraq	10.000.000 €	5.453.378 €
32.	OXFAM	BEYOND REFORM & DEVELOPMENT,	Local economic development, social entrepreneurship, job creation, social stability cohesion	Lebanon	3.224.458 €	2.717.774 €
33.	Association for Solidarity with Asylum Seekers and Migrants (ASAM)	Refugee Support Centre (RSC)	Multi-sector aid to improve reception and protection services	Turkey	10.000.000 €	8.705.298 €
34.	Concern*		Resilience and Livelihoods	Turkey	17.280.000 €	11.710.334 €

Table 16 (4/10): List of Trust Fund analysed projects (as of 04/06/2020)



NO.	PROJECT PARTNER	ASSOCIATED PARTNERS	PRIORITY AREA	LOCATION	EUTF CONTRIBUTION	AMOUNT DISBURSED
35.	UN WOMEN		Gender, Resilience and Livelihoods	Turkey, Jordan, Iraq	12.500.000 €	11.179.776 €
36.	ILO	IOM	Resilience and Livelihoods	Turkey	11.610.000 €	11.255.018 €
37.	The Union of Chambers and Commodity Exchanges of Turkey (TOBB)		Employment policy and Livelihoods	Turkey	15.000.000 €	4.075.391 €
38.	KfW		Resilience, multi sector aid	Turkey	40.000.000 €	10.200.000 €
39.	AICS		Multi-sector aid for basic social services and local capacity building	Lebanon, Jordan and Iraq	12.595.500 €	6.055.827 €
40.	Medair	Tearfund UK , Arab Centre For Consulting and Training Services / Arab Women Today	Resilience and Protection	Jordan and Lebanon	3.546.053 €	1.699.363 €
41.	UNDP		Resilience and Livelihoods	Turkey	50.000.000 €	40.405.174 €
42.	WHO		Health	Turkey	11.500.000 €	10.350.000 €
43.	EBRD*		WASH – water sanitation and hygiene	Jordan	20.200.000 €	5.200.000 €
44.	UNOPS		Health	Jordan	10.000.000 €	9.000.000 €
45.	WHO		Health	Lebanon	13.400.000 €	12.730.000 €
46.	FAO		Livelihoods	Iraq	6.000.000 €	4.442.708 €

Table 16 (5/10): List of Trust Fund analysed projects (as of 04/06/2020)



NO.	PROJECT PARTNER	ASSOCIATED PARTNERS	PRIORITY AREA	LOCATION	EUTF CONTRIBUTION	AMOUNT DISBURSED
47.	UNICEF		Health	Lebanon	5.600.000 €	5.600.000 €
48.	CISP	Acted, ACF Spain, Care France	WASH – water sanitation and hygiene	Lebanon	7.200.000 €	3.902.753 €
49.	UNICEF		WASH – water sanitation and hygiene	Lebanon	5.000.000 €	3.910.784 €
50.	NRC	GVC, Oxfam, World Vision	WASH – water sanitation and hygiene	Lebanon	7.799.950 €	3.983.249 €
51.	Oxfam Italia	Caritas, Care	Food security	Republic of Serbia	8.299.994 €	7.469.995 €
52.	Acted	People in Need, Welthungerhilfe, PaH	Resilience and Livelihoods	Iraq	7.919.420 €	4.364.617 €
53.	OeRK	Red Cross, Caritas, Centre CCSAI, SME coop. association	Resilience	Armenia	3.000.000 €	1.019.801 €
54.	EFI	RDFL, TAMKEEN, WEO, Care, LAW, BDC, BWA	Women's equality organisation and institutions	Jordan, Lebanon, Iraq	12.500.000 €	6.689.271 €
55.	KfW		Education	Jordan	33.000.000 €	1.160.700 €
56.	UNHCR		Higher Education	Turkey	9.875.000 €	4.427.407 €
57.	UNDP	UN Habitat	Decentralisation Subnational governance	Lebanon, Iraq	24.971.363 €	8.101.713 €

Table 16 (6/10): List of Trust Fund analysed projects (as of 04/06/2020)



NO.	PROJECT PARTNER	ASSOCIATED PARTNERS	PRIORITY AREA	LOCATION	EUTF CONTRI-BUTION	AMOUNT DISBURSED
58.	VNG	Catalan Agency for Dev.Coop. Danish National assoc. of municipalities (KL), Polish Centre for International Aid	Decentralisation Sub national governance	Lebanon, Iraq	15.000.000 €	5.125.727 €
59.	IMC	FPSC	Health	Lebanon	3.147.322 €	2.646.334 €
60.	DRC	Mercy Corps, NRC, Oxfam	Resilience and Livelihoods	Iraq	24.000.000 €	10.585.291 €
61.	EIB		Municipal infrastructure	Turkey	71.806.941 €	
62.	World Food Programme (WFP)		Social assistance & Food security	Lebanon	48.000.000 €	24.000.000 €
63.	UNICEF		Primary Education	Lebanon	86.500.000 €	42.051.474 €
64.	German Jordanian University	Jordan University of Science Technology Luminus university, Zarqa University	Higher Education	Jordan	2.600.000 €	931.099 €
65.	FAO	IFAD, WFP	Agricultural development	Lebanon, Jordan	22.212.194 €	12.973.953 €
66.	Associazione Italiana per la solidarietà tra i popoli (AISPO)	Duhok Hospital	Health	Iraq	5.000.000 €	2.667.443 €
67.	UNICEF		Education	Jordan	10.600.000 €	5.300.000 €
68.	ASAM		Livelihoods	Turkey	5.000.000 €	3.175.397 €

Table 16 (7/10): List of Trust Fund analysed projects (as of 04/06/2020)



NO.	PROJECT PARTNER	ASSOCIATED PARTNERS	PRIORITY AREA	LOCATION	EUTF CONTRI-BUTION	AMOUNT DISBURSED
69.	ACF France	Handicap International, Première Urgence, IMC Croatia,	Health	Iraq	6.975.012 €	3.813.774 €
70.	UNESCO*		Livelihoods	Jordan	11.000.000 €	4.555.275 €
71.	FAO		Agriculture	Turkey	10.000.000 €	
72.	Royal Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs		Multi-sectors	Lebanon, Jordan, Iraq	20.000.000 €	
73.	Government of Jordan		Budget support to Education	Jordan	31.200.000 €	
74.	AVSI		Education	Lebanon	10.000.000 €	4.415.178 €
75.	UNICEF		Protection	Lebanon	12.000.000 €	
76.	SPARK		Higher education	Turkey	10.000.000 €	3.118.964 €
77.	GIZ		Resilience and livelihoods	Lebanon, Iraq, Jordan	55.500.000 €	
78.	GIZ*		WASH	Jordan	39.000.000 €	11.000.000 €
79.	WHO		Health	Jordan	32.000.000 €	
80.	IMC UK	Première Urgence	Health	Lebanon	42.000.000 €	22.645.091 €
81.	SPARK	Salahaddin University, University of Mosul	Higher education	Iraq	5.000.000 €	1.715.384 €

Table 16 (8/10): List of Trust Fund analysed projects (as of 04/06/2020)



NO.	PROJECT PARTNER	ASSOCIATED PARTNERS	PRIORITY AREA	LOCATION	EUTF CONTRIBUTION	AMOUNT DISBURSED
82.	German Jordanian University*	8 EU and Jordan Higher education institutions	Higher education	Jordan	15.000.000 €	7.161.139 €
83.	DAAD*	Campus France, Nuffic Netherlands	Higher education	Lebanon	8.399.999 €	4.191.835€
SUBTOTAL					1.722.899.046 €	1.149.307.115 €

AUDIT CONTRACTS						
84.	Ernst and Young		Audit contract	Brussels	31.538 €	31.538 €
85.	Ernst and Young		Audit contract	Brussels	28.550 €	28.550 €
86.	Ernst and Young		Audit contract	Brussels	28.375 €	28.375 €
87.	Ernst and Young		Audit contract	Brussels	22.482 €	22.482 €
88.	Ernst and Young		Audit contract	Brussels	126.200 €	
SUBTOTAL					237.145 €	110.945 €

COMMUNICATION AND VISIBILITY CONTRACTS						
89.	Ecorys		Communication and visibility	All EUTF countries	1.194.480	1.130.214 €
90.	Ecorys		Communication and visibility	All EUTF countries	1.825.600 €	801.689 €

Table 16 (9/10): List of Trust Fund analysed projects (as of 04/06/2020)



NO.	PROJECT PARTNER	ASSOCIATED PARTNERS	PRIORITY AREA	LOCATION	EUTF CONTRIBUTION	AMOUNT DISBURSED
SUBTOTAL					3.020.080 €	1.931.903 €
M&E CONTRACTS						
91.	Particip		M&E	Brussels	2.217.000 €	1.895.594 €
92.	Landell Mills Ltd.		M&E	Brussels	169.890 €	169.890 €
93.	AECOM		M&E	Jordan	199.477 €	79.791 €
94.	PROMAN SA		M&E	Lebanon	789.400 €	157.880 €
SUBTOTAL					3.375.767 €	2.404.841 €
TOTAL					1.737.618.269 €	1.161.841.035 €

Table 16 (10/10): List of Trust Fund analysed projects (as of 04/06/2020)

- The projects marked with* are not part of this assessment, since no QINs are available.
To check the most updated list of projects, please visit:
https://ec.europa.eu/trustfund-syria-region/sites/tfsr/files/04.06.2020_madad_signed_contracts.pdf





5.2. The Trust Fund Results Framework in relation to DEVCO's results framework and SDGs



TRUST FUND RESULTS FRAMEWORK					EU RESULTS FRAMEWORK			
SECTOR	CATEGORY	INDICATORS		SDG	SDG INDICATORS	Outcome and Output indicators (Level 2)	Development progress in EU partner countries (Level 1)	Relevant SDG
 BASIC EDUCATION	ACCESS TO SERVICES	1	Number of children whose registration fees for public formal education are subsidized	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)	SDG 4 Quality education
		2	Number of children receiving school supplies					
		3	Number of children and adolescents referred to formal education					
		4	Number of children benefitting from non-formal education and learning support programmes					
	LOCAL CAPACITIES	5	Number of educational personnel, including teachers, volunteers and administrative staff trained					
	LOCAL INFRASTRUCTURE	6	Number of schools and other educational facilities upgraded in standards		Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months, by sex (4.3.1.)			

Table 17 (1/6): Trust Fund Results Framework in relation to DEVCO's results framework and SDGs

TRUST FUND RESULTS FRAMEWORK					EU RESULTS FRAMEWORK			
SECTOR	CATEGORY	INDICATORS		SDG	SDG INDICATORS	Outcome and Output indicators (Level 2)	Development progress in EU partner countries (level 1)	Relevant SDG
 HIGHER EDUCATION	ACCESS TO SERVICES	7	Number of higher education certificates awarded (including for BA, MA and Vocational education)	SDG 4 Quality education	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 hand washing facilities (as per the WASH indicator definitions) (4.a.1.)			
		8	Number of youths, adolescents and adults accessing higher education with Trust Fund support		Volume of official development assistance flows for scholarships by sector and type of study. (4.b.1.)			


TRUST FUND RESULTS FRAMEWORK					EU RESULTS FRAMEWORK			
SECTOR	CATEGORY	INDICATORS		SDG	SDG INDICATORS	Outcome and Output indicators (Level 2)	Development progress in EU partner countries (level 1)	Relevant SDG
 LIVELIHOODS	ACCESS TO SERVICES	9	Number of job opportunities promoted by Trust Fund	SDG 4 Quality education	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 hand washing facilities (as per the WASH indicator definitions) (4.a.1.)	2.11. Number of jobs supported/sustained by the EU	8.1.1. Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita	SDG 4 Quality education
		10	Number of Syrian refugees and host communities participating in employability, vocational and entrepreneurial skills training programme	SDG 8 Decent work and economic growth	Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities (8.5.1)	2.15. Number of people who have benefited from institution or workplace-based VET/ skills development interventions supported by the EU	8.6.1. proportion of youth not in education, employment or training	SDG 8
	INFRASTRUCTURE	11	Number of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises trained					
	ACCESS TO SERVICES	12	Number of individuals receiving cash assistance from Trust Fund	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.)			
		13	Number of food insecure people receiving Trust Fund assistance	SDG 2 Zero hunger	Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population (2.1.2.)	2.1. Number of food insecure people receiving Trust Fund assistance	2.1.2. Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population	SDG 2 Zero hunger

Table 17 (2/6): Trust Fund Results Framework in relation to DEVCO's results framework and SDGs




TRUST FUND RESULTS FRAMEWORK					EU RESULTS FRAMEWORK			
SECTOR	CATEGORY	INDICATORS		SDG	SDG INDICATORS	Outcome and Output indicators (Level 2)	Development progress in EU partner countries (Level 1)	Relevant SDG
 HEALTH	ACCESS TO SERVICES	14	Number of primary health care consultations conducted with refugees and host communities	SDG 3 Good health and wellbeing	Universal Health Coverage (UHC) index (3.8.1)			
		15	Number of beneficiaries provided with medical examinations and essential medicines, including acute and chronic drugs					
		16	Number of cases treated in emergency services					
		17	Number of pregnant women receiving 4 or more antenatal consultations					
		18	Number of women attending at least one postnatal care visit at the supported health facilities					
		19	Number of vaccination visits for children under 5 years					
	LOCAL CAPACITIES	20	Number of professional staff trained in primary, secondary and tertiary health care services		Universal Health Coverage (UHC) index (3.8.1)			
	ACCESS TO SERVICES	21	Number of people reached through health education activities					
	LOCAL INFRASTRUCTURE	22	Number of health infrastructure upgraded/refurbished					
		23	Number of health facilities using the upgraded stock management system					

Table 17 (3/6): Trust Fund Results Framework in relation to DEVCO’s results framework and SDGs




TRUST FUND RESULTS FRAMEWORK					EU RESULTS FRAMEWORK					
SECTOR	CATEGORY	INDICATORS		SDG	SDG INDICATORS	Outcome and Output indicators (Level 2)	Development progress in EU partner countries (Level 1)	Relevant SDG		
 WASH	ACCESS TO SERVICES	24	Number of individuals with access to improved drinking water source	SDG 6 Clean water and sanitation	Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services (6.1.1.)	2.8. Number of individuals with access to improved drinking water source and/or sanitation facility with EU support	6.1.1. Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services	SDG 6		
		25	Number of beneficiaries who have experienced an awareness session related to water use, sanitation or hygiene		Proportion of population using (a) safely managed sanitation services and (b) a hand-washing facility with soap and water (6.2.1)				6.2.1. Proportion of population using (a) safely managed sanitation services and (b) a hand-washing facility with soap and water	
	LOCAL INFRASTRUCTURE	26	Number of municipal and regional water and wastewater facilities constructed/rehabilitated							
		27	Kilometres of networks for water or wastewater installed or rehabilitated							
	LOCAL CAPACITIES	28	Number of people trained in the WASH sector							

Table 17 (4/6): Trust Fund Results Framework in relation to DEVCO's results framework and SDGs




TRUST FUND RESULTS FRAMEWORK					EU RESULTS FRAMEWORK			
SECTOR	CATEGORY	INDICATORS		SDG	SDG INDICATORS	Outcome and Output indicators (Level 2)	Development progress in EU partner countries (Level 1)	Relevant SDG
 PROTECTION	ACCESS TO SERVICES	29	Number of cases referred for specialized services	SDG 4 Quality education	Proportion of children under 5 years of age who are developmentally on track in health, learning and psychosocial well-being, by sex AND refugee/host population (4.2.1.)	2.17. Number of migrants, forcibly displaced or individuals from host communities protected or assisted with EU support	10.1.1. Growth rate of household expenditure or income per capita among the bottom 40 per cent of the population and the total population	
		30	Number of refugees and host community members receiving psychosocial support					
		31	Number of women benefiting from Gender Based Violence related services	SDG 16 Peace, justice and strong	Proportion of young women and men aged 18–29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18 (16.2.3)			
		30	Number of refugees and host community members receiving psychosocial support					
		31	Number of women benefiting from Gender Based Violence related services					
	LOCAL CAPACITIES	32	Number of individuals trained on child protection and gender-based violence	SDG 16 Peace, justice and strong	Proportion of young women and men aged 18–29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18 (16.2.3)			
	ACCESS TO SERVICES	33	Number of beneficiaries of clearance and survey activities, including risk education					
	LOCAL INFRASTRUCTURE	34	Number of m2 cleared					
LOCAL INFRASTRUCTURE	35	Number of asylum facilities (re-) constructed/equipped/upgraded	SDG 16 Peace, justice and strong	Proportion of population satisfied with their last experience of public services (16.6.2)				
	36	Number of asylum spaces functional						

Table 17 (5/6): Trust Fund Results Framework in relation to DEVCO’s results framework and SDGs






TRUST FUND RESULTS FRAMEWORK					EU RESULTS FRAMEWORK			
SECTOR	CATEGORY	INDICATORS		SDG	SDG INDICATORS	Outcome and Output indicators (Level 2)	Development progress in EU partner countries (Level 1)	Relevant SDG
 SOCIAL COHESION	LOCAL INFRASTRUCTURE	37	Number of municipalities benefitting from improved infrastructure and services	SDG 16 Peace, justice and strong institutions and SDG 10 Reduced inequalities				
	LOCAL CAPACITIES	38	Number of officials from sub national governments and de-concentrated service providers trained on municipal planning and public service delivery					
		39	Number of staff (from institutions and local organisations) trained in social cohesion related topics					
	ACCESS TO SERVICES	40	Number of young Syrian refugees and host community benefitting from peer information, outreach activities and extracurricular activities, such as sports and culture					
	LOCAL INFRASTRUCTURE	41	Number of community centres and other facilities providing social cohesion activities					
	ACCESS TO SERVICES	42	Number of individuals reached with outreach, information campaigns and awareness sessions					

TRUST FUND RESULTS FRAMEWORK					EU RESULTS FRAMEWORK			
SECTOR	CATEGORY	INDICATORS		SDG	SDG INDICATORS	Outcome and Output indicators (Level 2)	Development progress in EU partner countries (Level 1)	Relevant SDG
 ADVOCACY AND ALLIANCES	LOCAL CAPACITIES	43	Number of advocacy initiatives supported at the national and regional level	SDG 17 Partnerships for the goals	Amount of United States dollars committed to (a) public-private partnerships and (b) civil society partnerships. (17.17.1.)	*This indicator can be linked to the one on Amount of EU funded international cooperation and development qualifying as ODA (EU RF level 3, Number 3.10.)		
		44	Number of civil society, public and private alliances supported by Trust Fund					

Table 17 (6/6): Trust Fund Results Framework in relation to DEVCO's results framework and SDGs

5.3. Detailed Trust Fund results by all Key Performance Indicators (7th Results Report)

SECTOR	INDICATORS	6Th results report	7Th results report			Disaggregated by sex		Disaggregated by community of origin		N.D.* By sex	N. D.* By community of origin	Lebanon	Jordan	Iraq	Turkey	Western Balkans	Egypt	Armenia	Syria	
		Current value	Current value	Target	Women	Men	Refugee	Host community	Current value			Current value	Current value	Current value	Current value	Current value	Current value	Current value	Current value	Current value
 BASIC EDUCATION	1	Number of children whose registration fees for public formal education are subsidized	320,833	358,380	477,606	207,113	114,960	69,951	54,755	36,307	233,674	293,661	64,719						NA	
	2	Number of children receiving school supplies	85,383	296,405	178,250	6,358	5,547	7,214	4,691	284,500	284,500	0	11,905			284,500			NA	
	3	Number of children and adolescents referred to formal education	6,461	14,001	23,487	3,024	3,820	13,904	97	7,157	0	13,686	315						NA	
	4	Number of educational personnel, including teachers, volunteers and administrative staff trained	15,648	18,944	17,219	4,767	2,862	3,070	4,535	11,315	11,339	3,999	552	156	13,447	765	25		NA	
	5	Number of children benefiting from non-formal education and learning support programmes	81,352	102,337	101,061	29,970	30,470	23,042	22,430	41,897	56,865	54,315	34,280	0	11,840	1,902			NA	
	6	Number of schools and other educational facilities upgraded in standards	247	289	562	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	49	99			90	51			NA



SECTOR	INDICATORS	6Th results report	7Th results report			Disaggregated by sex		Disaggregated by community of origin		N.D.* By sex	N. D.* By community of origin	Lebanon	Jordan	Iraq	Turkey	Western Balkans	Egypt	Armenia	Syria	
		Current value	Current value	Target	Women	Men	Refugee	Host community	Current value			Current value	Current value	Current value	Current value	Current value	Current value	Current value	Current value	Current value
 HIGHER EDUCATION	7	Number of higher education certificates awarded (including for BA, MA and Vocational education)	1,807	2063	4,889	970	1,093	1,666	397	970	1,093	529	796	203	169		80			286
	8	Number of youths, adolescents and adults accessing higher education with Trust Fund support	6,104	6889	6,491	3,198	3,791	5,313	1,676	3,198	3,791	1,645	1,309	906	2,274		70			

Table 18 (1/4): Detailed Trust Fund results by Key Performance Indicators. *Not Disaggregated



SECTOR	INDICATORS	6Th results report	7Th results report		Disaggregated by sex		Disaggregated by community of origin		N.D.* By sex	N. D.* By community of origin	Lebanon	Jordan	Iraq	Turkey	Western Balkans	Egypt	Armenia	Syria		
		Current value	Current value	Target	Women	Men	Refugee	Host community			Current value	Current value	Current value	Current value	Current value	Current value	Current value	Current value	Current value	
 LIVELIHOODS	9	Number of job opportunities promoted by Trust Fund	6,420	10867	38,435	4,522	6,138	5,865	4,809	4,522	6,138	1,961	1,279	3,292	4,281			54	NA	
	10	Number of Syrian refugees and host communities participating in employability, vocational and entrepreneurial skills training programme	116,663	145,974	192,529	90,442	52,029	104,458	31,303	90,442	52,029	14,060	17,385	17,444	93,278		3,744	63	NA	
	11	Number of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises trained	2,249	3,334	6,806	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	317	409	1,490	1,101			17	NA	
	12	Number of individuals receiving cash assistance from Trust Fund	271,854	372,253	417,325	158,713	134,163	254,786	59,894	158,713	134,163	297,389	62,506	1,627	7,005	3,522			204	NA
	13	Number of food insecure people receiving Trust Fund assistance	94,53	14,881	3,291	3,720	11,161	14,881	0	3,720	11,161					14,881			NA	NA


SECTOR	INDICATORS	6Th results report	7Th results report		Disaggregated by sex		Disaggregated by community of origin		N.D.* By sex	N. D.* By community of origin	Lebanon	Jordan	Iraq	Turkey	Western Balkans	Egypt	Armenia	Syria	
		Current value	Current value	Target	Women	Men	Refugee	Host community			Current value	Current value	Current value	Current value	Current value	Current value	Current value	Current value	Current value
 HEALTH	14	Number of primary health care consultations conducted with refugees and host communities	3,496,529	3,691,548	4,383,707	1,877,562	972,644	1,660,995	763,772	1,877,562	972,644	3,307,233		142,089		226,624	15,602	NA	NA
	15	Number of beneficiaries provided with medical examinations and essential medicines, including acute and chronic drugs	380,896	525,605	914,416	301,825	205,941	247,703	260,063	301,825	205,941	498,253			27,352			NA	NA
	16	Number of cases treated in emergency services	35,114	35,114	33,295									35,114				NA	NA
	17	Number of pregnant women receiving 4 or more antenatal consultations	7320	8,302	25,894	7,058	0	5774	1284	7058	NA	8,302						NA	NA
	18	Number of women attending at least one postnatal care visit at the supported health facilities	8128	9,578	29,198	9578	0	8314	1264	9578	0	9,578						NA	NA
	19	Number of vaccination visits for children under 5 years	366396	392,920	242,101	194,579	196,974	140,127	50,062	194,579	196,974	391,552			1,368			NA	NA
	20	Number of professional staff trained in primary, secondary and tertiary health care services	6553	7,593	11,937	3,303	2,600	1,674	2,541	3,303	2,600	2,482	180	3,863	1,068			NA	NA
	21	Number of people reached through health education activities	438,777	514,991	496,021	307,237	174,561	300,561	212,615	307,237	174,561	184,099	144,015	40,015	103,002		43,860	NA	NA
	22	Number of health infrastructure upgraded/refurbished	92	212	200							104	6	92					NA
23	Number of health facilities using the upgraded stock management system	0	0	25							0							NA	NA

Table 18 (2/4): Detailed Trust Fund results by Key Performance Indicators. *Not Disaggregated



SECTOR	INDICATORS		6Th results report	7Th results report		Disaggregated by sex		Disaggregated by community of origin		N.D.* By sex	N. D.* By community of origin	Lebanon	Jordan	Iraq	Turkey	Western Balkans	Egypt	Armenia	Syria	
			Current value	Current value	Target	Women	Men	Refugee	Host community			Current value	Current value	Current value	Current value	Current value	Current value	Current value	Current value	Current value
 WASH	24	Number of individuals with access to improved drinking water source	131,847	113,785	1,268,653	20,261	19,545	35,781	78,004	20,261	19,545	76,224	37,561	0	0				NA	NA
	25	Number of beneficiaries who have experienced an awareness session related to water use, sanitation or hygiene	356,903	291,919	379,390	142,263	106,166	106,053	87,275	142,263	106,166	72,602	34,584	40,413	144,320				NA	NA
	26	Number of municipal and regional water and wastewater facilities constructed/rehabilitated	205	250	692							130	51	1,627	1	1			NA	NA
	27	Kilometres of networks for water or wastewater installed or rehabilitated	148,300	152,447	1,098,420							67,847	0		0				NA	NA
	28	Number of people trained in the WASH sector	1,967	2,184	2,026	399	348	156	433			325	1704	142,089					NA	NA

SECTOR	INDICATORS		6Th results report	7Th results report		Disaggregated by sex		Disaggregated by community of origin		N.D.* By sex	N. D.* By community of origin	Lebanon	Jordan	Iraq	Turkey	Western Balkans	Egypt	Armenia	Syria	
			Current value	Current value	Target	Women	Men	Refugee	Host community			Current value	Current value	Current value	Current value	Current value	Current value	Current value	Current value	Current value
 PROTECTION	29	Number of cases referred for specialized services	29,749	32,867	41,492	17,789	12,891	28,916	1,765	17,789	12,891	8,971	770	365	21,614	1,147		NA	NA	
	30	Number of refugees and host community members receiving psychosocial support	288,407	376,024	372,919	161,715	124,865	192,165	78,949	161,715	124,865	44,015	18,754	2,544	302,730	7,239		742	NA	
	31	Number of women benefiting from Gender Based Violence related services	40,501	82,090	81,895	68,461	13,629	31,427	30,122	68,461	13,629	29,120	17,934	25,858	9,178		NA	NA	NA	
	32	Number of individuals trained on child protection and gender-based violence	4,842	5,736	7,920	2,299	2,523	113	4,647	2,299	2,523	745	392	1,859	2,193	323	NA	224	NA	
	33	Number of beneficiaries of clearance and survey activities, including risk education	70,909	69,662	65,691	34,034	35,628	0	0	34,034	35,628			69,662			NA	NA	NA	
	34	Number of m2 cleared	3,364,727	3,582,029	5,006,324									3,582,029				NA	NA	NA
	35	Number of asylum facilities (re-) constructed/equipped/upgraded	22	33	47											33		NA	NA	NA
36	Number of asylum spaces functional	12,000	12,000	12,400											12,000		NA	NA	NA	

Table 18 (3/4): Detailed Trust Fund results by Key Performance Indicators. *Not Disaggregated



SECTOR	INDICATORS	6Th results report	7Th results report			Disaggregated by sex		Disaggregated by community of origin		N.D.* By sex	N. D.* By community of origin	Lebanon	Jordan	Iraq	Turkey	Western Balkans	Egypt	Armenia	Syria
		Current value	Current value	Target	Women	Men	Refugee	Host community	Current value			Current value	Current value	Current value	Current value	Current value	Current value	Current value	Current value
 SOCIAL COHESION	37	Number of municipalities benefiting from improved infrastructure and services	189	263	407							114	36	72	41		NA	NA	NA
	38	Number of officials from sub national governments and de-concentrated service providers trained on municipal planning and public service delivery	1606	1,781	2,279	641	1,140	0	1,781	641	1,140	0	958	354	469		NA	NA	NA
	39	Number of staff (from institutions and local organisations) trained in social cohesion related topics	4,487	5,452	4,378	2,716	2,710	274	5,152	2,716	2,710	2,285	264	594	2,309		NA	NA	NA
	40	Number of young Syrian refugees and host community benefiting from peer information, outreach activities and extracurricular activities, such as sports and culture	587,042	612,630	391,857	258,366	287,476	198,574	211,628	258,366	287,476	42,342	155,280	0	408,988		NA	6,020	NA
	41	Number of community centres and other facilities providing social cohesion activities	99	110	121							26	10	10	64		NA	NA	NA
	42	Number of individuals reached with outreach, information campaigns and awareness sessions	453,658	495,960	727,978	213,611	133,860	187,312	51,830	213,611	133,860	276,840	17,220	22,781	166,569	3,550	NA	9,000	NA
	43	Number of advocacy initiatives supported at the national and regional level	61	92	176	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	17	5	31	35	0	4	NA	NA
 ALLIANCES	44	Number of civil society, public and private alliances as part of Trust Fund intervention	79	83	89	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA		NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	

Table 18 (4/4): Detailed Trust Fund results by Key Performance Indicators. *Not Disaggregated

5.4. COVID-19 related indicators





SECTOR	INDICATORS	7th results report		Disaggregated by sex		Disaggregated by community of origin		N.D.* By sex	N.D.* By community of origin	LEBANON		JORDAN		IRAQ		TURKEY		EGYPT						
		Current value	Target	Women	Men	Refugee	Host community			Current value	Target value	Current value	Target value	Current value	Target value	Current value	Target value	Current value	Target value					
 COVID-19 RELATED INDICATORS*		9	Number of job opportunities promoted by EUTF	267	267	101	166	45	222	0	0	0	0	0	0	267	267	0	0	0	0			
		11	Number of MSMEs trained	135	135	0	0	0	0	135	135	0	0	0	0	135	135	0	0	0	0	0	0	
		12	Number of individuals receiving cash assistance from EUTF	0	1,7545	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17,545	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		13	Number of food insecure people receiving EUTF assistance	0	3,700	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,700	0	0	0	0	0
		14	Number of primary health care consultations conducted with refugees and host communities	113,557	113,557	0	0	0	0	0	0	113,557	113,557	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
		20	Number of professional staff trained in primary, secondary and tertiary health care services	451	451	94	237	198	133	120	120	120	120	0	0	0	0	331	331	0	0	0	0	0
		21	Number of people reached through health education activities	9,329	7,450	2,224	3,035	3,619	1,640	4,070	4,070	4,070	2,115	0	0	674	750	2,785	2,785	1,800	1,800	0	0	0
	24	Number of individuals with access to improved drinking water source	0	1,600	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,600	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	25	Number of beneficiaries who have experienced a hygiene promotion session	17,504	15,549	5,763	7,671	11,588	1,846	4,070	4,070	4,070	2,115	0	0	0	0	13,434	13,434	0	0	0	0	0	

Table 19 (1/2): COVID-19 related indicators











SECTOR	INDICATORS	7th results report		Disaggregated by sex		Disaggregated by community of origin		N.D.* By sex	N.D.* By community of origin	LEBANON		JORDAN		IRAQ		TURKEY		EGYPT			
		Current value	Target	Women	Men	Refugee	Host community			Current value	Target value	Current value	Target value	Current value	Target value	Current value	Target value	Current value	Target value		
COVID-19 RELATED INDICATORS*	 29	Number of cases referred for specialized services	658	1,075	487	171	253	405	0	0	614	1,000	0	0	44	75	0	0	0	0	
	 30	Number of refugees and host community members receiving psychosocial support	6,659	15,052	3,446	120	6,501	158	3,093	0	6,408	14,801	0	0	0	0	251	251	0	0	
	 31	Number of women accessing Gender Based Violence related services	288	300	288	0	183	105	0	0	0	0	0	0	288	300	0	0	0	0	
	 42	Number of individuals reached with outreach, information campaigns and awareness sessions	332,251	784,347	65,781	68,690	79,882	4,633	197,780	247,736	119,916	120,867	24,938	16,000	158,560	624,191	28,837	23,289	0	0	
	 45	Number of PPE pieces distributed, including surgical and N95 masks, gloves boxes, gowns, goggles, face shields and sanitation equipment	690,826	695,286	0	0	0	0	0	0	474,476	474,486	23,232	23,232	75,588	77,318	117,530	120,250	0	0	
	 46	Number of Confirmed cases	157	0	0	0	0	0	157	157	157	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	 47	Number of technical guidance documents on public advice developed	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
 48	Rate of reproduction of COVID-19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

Table 19 (2/2): COVID-19 related indicators

- *COVID-19 related indicators encompass COVID-19 specific indicators (45-48) and some of the Trust Fund Results Framework indicators that are being disaggregated by its relation to COVID-19.

5.5. List of Trust Fund projects informing COVID-19 specific results to date

PROJECT CODE	START DATE	IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	TITLE	COUNTRY
T04.27	31.12.17	WAI	Improved access to water, water distribution performance and related sewerage disposal in Irbid Governorate for host communities and Syrian refugees.	Jordan
T04.30	31.12.17	DRC	Addressing Vulnerabilities of Refugees and Host Communities in Five Countries Affected by the Syria Crisis	Iraq
T04.31	01.01.18	Medair, Tearfund, ACCTS	Strengthening Protection Mechanisms for Syrian Refugees and Vulnerable Host-Communities in Jordan and Lebanon	Lebanon
T04.58	01.04.17	WHO	Improved access to health services for Syrian refugees in Turkey	Turkey
T04.121	07.07.18	ACTED, PAH, WHH, PIN	Supporting resilience for host communities, returnees and internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Iraq	Iraq
T04.130	01.09.18	EFI (EUROMED Feminist Initiative), BDC, Tamkeen	Strengthening access to protection, participation and services for women refugees, IDPs and host communities	Lebanon
T04.132	01.01.20	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat)	Strengthen the long-term resilience of targeted subnational authorities and their host/refugee populations in countries affected by the Syrian and Iraqi crises	Iraq
T04.134	01.01.19	DRC, Mercy Corps, NRC, Oxfam	Strengthening Resilience and Income Generating Opportunities and Supporting Early Recovery and Stabilization in Areas of Return in Iraq	Iraq
T04.136	19.12.18	VNG International, PCPM and KL	Maintaining Strength and Resilience for Local Governments in Lebanon and Iraq (MASAR)	Iraq
T04.147	03.01.19	IMC UK/Fundación Promoción Social de la Cultura (FPSC)	Improving Access to Quality Health Care for Persons with Disabilities in Lebanon	Lebanon

Table 20 (1/2): List of Trust Fund projects informing COVID-19 specific results to date.





T04.170	01.03.19	ASAM and RSC	Social Cohesion of Refugees in Turkey (SCORE)	Turkey
T04.172	09.07.19	UNICEF	Education and Makani ("My Space") Programmes for Vulnerable Syrian and Host Community School-aged Children in Jordan	Jordan
T04.181	01.08.19	AISPO	Support to mother and child and critical care services in Duhok province (phase 2)	Iraq
T04.198	24.06.20	AVSI, TDH, WCH	Back to the Future II: A protective and nurturing environment to increase Access to School, Inclusion and Retention for Children impacted by the Syrian Crisis in Lebanon and vulnerable Lebanese	Lebanon
T04.202	01.03.20	WHO	EUTF Jordan Health Programme for Syrian Refugees and Vulnerable Jordanians	Jordan
T04.210	01.03.20	IMC UK/PU-AMI	REBAHS II	Lebanon
T04.212	01.01.20	UNRWA	Strengthening the resilience of Palestine refugees from Syria in Jordan and Lebanon (phase III)	Lebanon

Table 20 (2/2): List of Trust Fund projects informing COVID-19 specific results to date.

This project is funded by The European Union



A project implemented by Particip Consortium

