



EU REGIONAL TRUST FUND IN RESPONSE TO THE SYRIAN CRISIS

3rd RESULTS REPORT

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List of Acronyms

ACTED	Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development
AFD	Agence Française de Développement
AISPO	Associazione Italiana per la Solidarietà tra i Popoli
ASAM	American Society of Addiction Medicine
AVSI	Association of Volunteers in International Service
BTTF	Back to the Future (project)
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DAAD	German Academic Exchange Service
DRC	Danish Red Cross
EC	European Commission
EU	European Union
EUR	Euro
EUTF	European Union Trust Fund
FPSC	Federal Public Service Commission
GIZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit
GJU	German Jordanian University
GVC	Gruppo di Volontariato Civile
HE	Higher Education
IDP	Internally Displaced Persons
IMC	International Medical Corps
IOM	International Organisation for Migration
IT COOP	Italian Cooperation
KFW	Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau
KPI	Key Performance Indicator
KRI	Kurdistan Region of Iraq
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
QIN	Quarterly Information Note
RF	Results Framework
ROM	Results Oriented Monitoring
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SPARK	Entrepreneurship and Education for Post-Conflict Societies
TOBB	Union of Chambers and Commodity Exchanges of Turkey
TVET	Technical and Vocational Education and Training
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNRWA	United Nations Relief and Works Agency
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WHO	World Health Organisation
Wvi	World Vision
YMCA	Young Men's Christian Association



1. The context of the Syrian crisis and the European response

1.1. Updating the context of the Syrian crisis

The conflict in Syria continues to drive what is currently the largest refugee crisis in the world. According to the United Nations Refugee Agency (UNHCR) 2018, more than 5.6 million Syrians are registered as refugees in neighbouring countries with the crisis, apart from 6.6 million internally displaced people (IDP). The main countries hosting the refugees are, according to the same UNHCR source (October 2018), Turkey, with 3.6 million refugees (64%), Lebanon 951,629 (17%), and Jordan 673,414 (12%). Iraq and Egypt also host 5% and 2% of the Syrian refugees, respectively, along with refugees from other countries. Those refugees and their host communities, apart from living in poverty, and therefore, being vulnerable, are facing extreme challenges in terms of accessing basic social services because of the duration of the crisis. In this context, host countries are facing the challenge, as well those demands, in a more structural way.

The EU has launched the European Union Trust Fund in Response to the Syrian Crisis (EUTF Syria & region). With a coordinated effort to mobilise efforts and resources, the EU aims at providing a coherent and reinforced aid response to the Syrian crisis on a regional scale, responding primarily to the needs of refugees from Syria in neighbouring countries, internally displaced persons (IDPs) as well as of the communities hosting the refugees and their administrations, in particular as regards resilience and recovery. The EU and its Member States have collectively mobilised €10.8 billion in humanitarian, development economic and stabilisation assistance since the start of the crisis. The EU is now the leading donor of the international response for Syrians and their host communities in Lebanon, Jordan, Turkey, and, to a much lesser extent, Iraq, Egypt, the Western Balkans and Armenia.

In this context, it is important to highlight that the EUTF Syria provides a complementary role in respect to the EU Facility for Refugees in Turkey. The EU Facility there has a total budget



of €6 billion for humanitarian and development actions (€3 billion for 2016-2017 and €3 billion for 2018-2019) and focuses on humanitarian assistance, education, migration management, health, municipal infrastructure, and socio-economic support.

The Syrian crisis remains a priority for the EU. In 2017 the EU hosted the first Brussels Conference on Supporting the Future of Syria and the region. A second event took place, again in Brussels, in April 2018, co-chaired with the UN. Each Conference brought together more than 70 delegations from the international community, including the countries in the region, at ministerial level. The main three objectives were stated as:

1. Reaffirm EU and international support to a political solution to the Syria conflict, consolidating global support for efforts to broker a political solution within the UN-led intra-Syrian talks in Geneva;
2. Enhance support and improve conditions to allow for a principled international response to the humanitarian needs generated by the conflict; and
3. Maintain international engagement in delivering assistance to Syrians both within Syria and in neighbouring countries.



1.2. The EU Regional Trust Fund in Response to the Syrian crisis

Since the establishment of the EUTF Syria & region in December 2014, an increasing share of the EU's non-humanitarian aid for Syrian refugees and support Syria's neighbouring countries is provided through the EUTF. The EUTF reinforces the integrated EU aid response to the crisis and primarily addresses longer term resilience and early recovery needs of Syrian refugees and their host communities and the administrations in neighbouring countries including Lebanon, Jordan, Turkey, Iraq, and, to a lesser extent, Egypt, Western Balkans and Armenia.

As the European Response to the Syrian crisis and with contributions and pledges from 22 EU Member States and Turkey and from various EU instruments, the EUTF Syria has mobilised €1.6 billion to date. Especially important was to provide a coherent, structured and strengthened European response to the Syrian crisis with a multi-country approach. To foster a genuine European response in partnership with the host governments in the region, the EUTF succeeded to encourage and better connect European aid delivery capacities. Key underlying priorities are formulated as:

1. Promoting educational, protection and engagement opportunities for children and young people in line with the 'no lost generation initiative'; and
2. Reducing the pressure on countries hosting refugees by investing in livelihoods and social cohesion and supporting them in providing access to jobs and education that will benefit both refugees and host communities.

At the 2018 Brussels Conference on Syria and the region, the EU and its Member States provided 77% of the total pledges (€4.8 billion) for 2018-2020. The European Commission (EC) itself pledged €560 million for 2018 for Lebanon, Jordan and Syria, and the same level of funding for 2019.



To date, €1.428 million has already been allocated to specific actions on support to refugees and host communities in the region. The integral response to the Syrian crisis encompasses actions in basic and higher education, livelihoods, health, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), protection and social cohesion.

So far, more than €1 billion has been contracted to fund 55 projects, signed with a wide range of European, UN partners, international and local NGOs and host governments.

The EUTF Syria, having a clear focus on the countries that largely host the Syrian refugees, Turkey, Lebanon and Jordan, also includes support to internally displaced persons in Iraq and to migrants in non-EU countries that come to the Western Balkans (3 actions). Additionally, some specific projects are implemented in Egypt (2), Armenia (1) and Syria (1).



2. OVERALL ASPECTS OF THE EUTF SYRIA

2.1. Overall Intervention Logic

The EUTF Syria is the response, firstly, to address increasingly structural challenges faced by the Syrian population, expelled by the long-lasting conflict, in their neighbouring countries and their host communities. And secondly, the need to provide support with a more flexible financing instrument urged a call for a fund, such as the EUTF Syria that can foster alliances of a wide range of partners and mobilise resources from various instruments and other stakeholders.

The intervention logic for the EUTF Syria & region (Figure 1), that has been reviewed and updated to address changing responses to emerging needs, is based on the reviewed overarching results framework presented below (Figure 2). It defines key elements, such as impact, outcomes, outputs, and activities resulting from the implementation of EUTF Syria. The intervention logic also helps the understanding of the interactions between the different elements.

In order to frame the intervention logic, it is important to acknowledge assumptions that allow, foster and/ or limit the EUTF results. These assumptions can strongly condition the extent to which results are achieved. Assumptions can be contextual, referring to factors in the wider context, e.g. the political context in the region regarding the Syrian conflict, or specific, concerning concrete aspects related to target or stakeholder groups (e.g. the ability to provide co-funding from other donors, or the willingness of refugees' communities to collaborate with activities, among other factors). Assumptions are placed at the level of activities, outputs or outcomes and can change over time. These assumptions will help to understand the nature and dimension of the results achieved by the EUTF Syria.



In specific terms, the contextual assumptions for the EUTF Syria encompass *inter alia*:

1. The donor fulfilment of given funding commitments;
2. The ability of the EUTF to identify the most pressing needs, thus identifying the most relevant actions;
3. Effective collaboration between EC, host governments, donor community, implementing partners and other stakeholders;
4. Security situation inside Syria; and
5. Political stability and adequate security conditions in the countries hosting refugees.

In the case of the EUTF, the more specific assumptions are included in the action documents and refer, as mentioned below, to very concrete elements that might condition the project activities (e.g. availability of inputs), outputs (e.g. degree of motivation of communities to collaborate with the project), or outcomes (e.g. availability of funding of local municipalities to maintain specific services over time).

To understand an intervention, the key question is ‘what is the project addressing as the main challenge?’. The EUTF clearly states that it aims at addressing ‘the needs of refugees from Syria in neighbouring countries, and of the communities hosting the refugees and their administrations, in particular as regards to resilience and early recovery’ providing a coherent and reinforced aid response. Those needs are mostly related to access to quality education and health, livelihood opportunities, protection and social cohesion services and this is what all interventions are largely focused, on enabling this access to Syrian refugees and their host communities. By promoting this access (EUTF outputs), the EUTF aims at improving education, health, economic, and wellbeing outcomes for all these communities in the Syrian neighbouring countries (EUTF outcomes) in order to improve their lives during the period of displacement (EUTF impact).



The achievement of this overall objective of improving the early recovery and resilience and depends on a number of outcomes related to better education, better health, better and more economic opportunities for all including men, women, boys and girls, and more wellbeing and increased cohesion among the youth in those communities. To achieve those outcomes, there is a wide range of outputs - the sum of various activities - that need to be promoted, such as:

1. Increased access to basic education so that boys and girls can enrol in an easier way;
2. Improved access to higher and further education offers;
3. More livelihood opportunities;
4. Improved health services access and use;
5. Improved access and utilisation of WASH related services;
6. Improved protection mechanisms, in particular women and girls; and
7. Increased social cohesion services.

The EUTF funded projects put the focus on those outputs to ensure that the objectives are achieved. Here, it is important to note that the intervention logic of the EUTF Syria needs to be articulated with the logic of the EUTF funded projects, so that their specific objective (outcome) should directly contribute to the EUTF outputs. It is easier to visualise projects contributing to specific programme outputs so that the whole programme can make those positive outcomes for Syrian refugees and their host communities a reality.

Activities can contribute to one or several outputs at the same time, being the interaction between Activities and Outputs dynamic and frequent during implementation. Following the revised Results Framework, the EUTF is organised in six priority sectors (and one cross-cutting area):

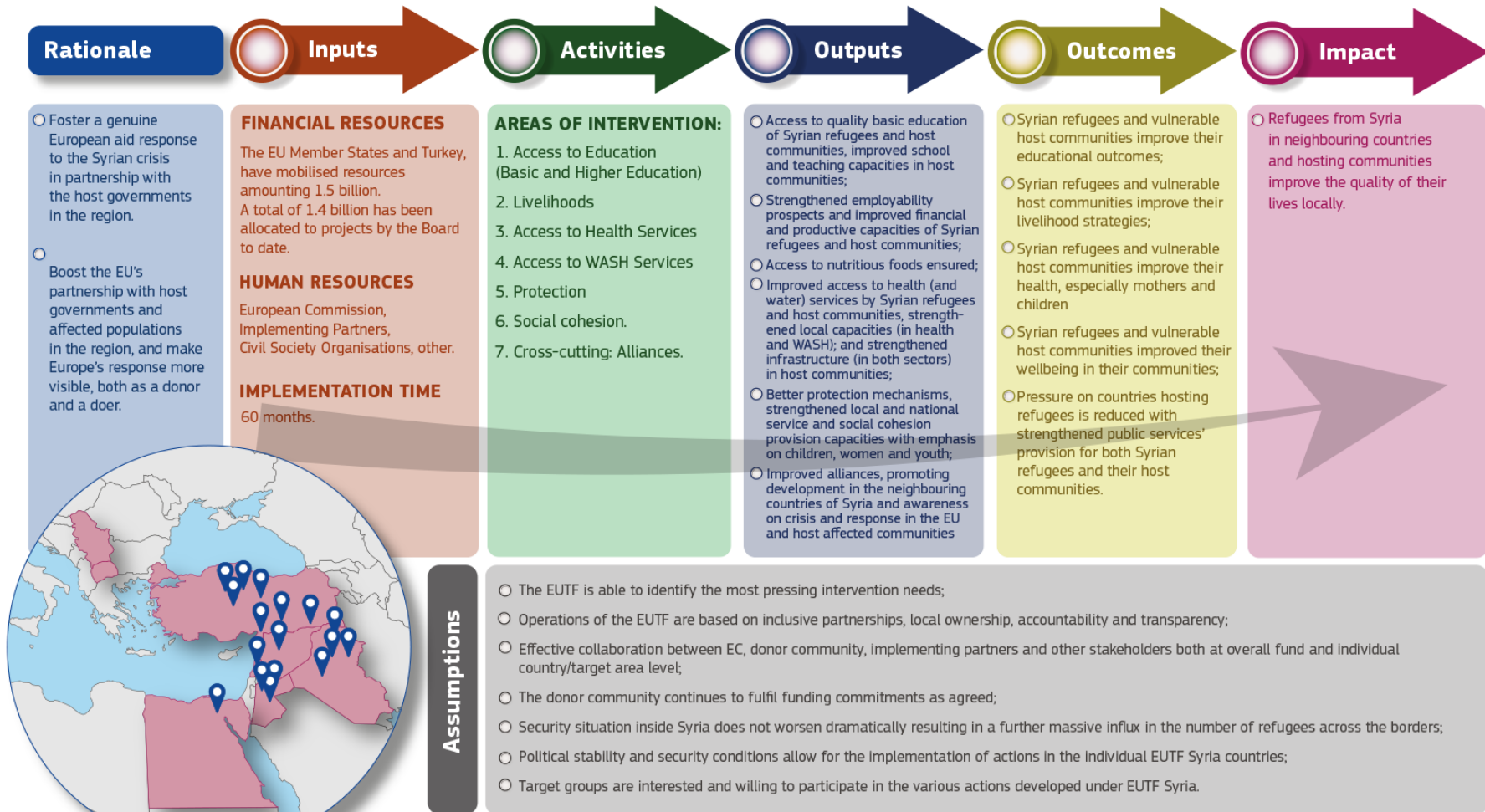


1. Education (basic and higher education);
2. Livelihoods
3. Health
4. WASH
5. Protection;
6. Social cohesion; and
7. Alliances (cross-cutting).

The inputs in this case comprise the resources committed to the EUTF budget, the involved human resources (of all stakeholders), the organisation schemes and tools, technical inputs (mainly know-how, instruments and resources) and (implementation) time (currently 60 months until December 2019). The total mobilised budget of EUTF Syria & region - more than €1.6 billion - is expected to allow the achievement of the anticipated results, due to the participative way the EUTF actions are elaborated, its gradual programming and the de-concentration of implementation responsibility to entrusted stakeholders.



Figure 1: EUTF Syria Overall Intervention Logic



2.2. Results Framework

Within the larger framework to bridge the humanitarian-development nexus with support for Syrian refugees and their host communities in the neighbouring countries, the EUTF Syria aims at strengthening the resilience of vulnerable host communities and Syrians affected by the crisis and those who have fled to the region, integrating access to health, education, livelihoods, protection and social cohesion.¹

The strategic overarching Results Framework of the EUTF Syria comprises results from different levels - outputs, outcomes and impact - with emphasis on access to key services and around four main areas i), education, ii) health, iii) economic and iv) wellbeing outcomes, referring to the refugee and their host communities (Figure 2).

In order to operationalise the strategic results framework to serve as the basis for the monitoring and evaluation (M&E) framework of the EUTF, a group of indicators has been defined (see Figure 3). The EUTF has been organised in six priority areas, education, livelihoods, health, WASH, protection and social cohesion. One cross-cutting area - development alliances - has been added to visualise the strengthening of the European response in form of alliances. The Results Framework mirrors the projects' most important indicators identified within the logical frameworks of the individual projects, while the Overarching Framework is aligned to the strategic objectives of the EUTF. The EUTF Results Framework has been reviewed and updated in order to have a more compact basis for the monitoring and evaluation of the Fund. The Results Framework is also referring to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) to take the EUTF Syria contribution to the SDGs to account. This articulation is reflected in Annex 3.

¹ Beneficiaries of the EUTF include Syrian refugees, host community members, and where relevant, internally displaced persons.



In the revised Results Framework, 41 indicators have been prioritised to reflect the work of EUTF Syria is doing in the region and to what extent progress is being made. These indicators, referred to as Key Performance Indicators (KPI) are primarily output indicators. The nature of the EUTF 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, explain this. The KPIs give an idea about the thematic and regional scope of EUTF funded actions, the achieved results and the activities that might be reinforced by topic and/ or country. Through a comparison between baselines, targets and actual performance, progress can be assessed. This results-oriented M&E system contributes to the results-oriented management of the EUTF, helps to design further operations and fosters dialogue between the EU and the implementing partners.

Furthermore, the main objectives of an M&E framework as basis for a strategic planning process are:

1. To serve as a living management tool;
2. To foster ownership and consensus;
3. To inspire and guide corrective actions and achieve more strategic objectives;
4. To facilitate the coordination of development efforts; and
5. To serve as key accountability M&E tool for the Trust Fund.

The M&E framework allows assessing the degree to which the objectives of the EUTF Syria have been achieved across various levels. This information contributes to accountability and transparency. On the one hand, it informs the external stakeholders and the public how the EU is responding to the Syrian crisis with this specific financial instrument and on the other, it provides relevant information for the internal management decisions in order to increase effectiveness.



In the spirit of the Agenda for Change [EU Communication (2011) 637 final], the M&E framework aims also to ensure upward and downward accountability and transparency of EUTF support towards the European Parliament, the EUTF Board, the host countries and the supported communities, respectively.

It is important to note that the tailored M&E framework, which is in place since November 2017, operates along three dimensions:

1. Independent and easy-to-deploy Results-Oriented Monitoring (ROM) mechanism, available for each EUTF project;
2. A database that is used as collection and information platform that is being developed as online tool; and
3. Impact-focused evaluation on a number of sector/thematic priorities part of the EUTF portfolio.

This report is based on the collected information from the database, and as mentioned, since the EUTF Results Framework reports on aggregated projects and programmes funded under the EUTF, it only captures quantitative results. Therefore, the other mentioned instruments, such as the ROM and impact focused evaluations, complement this analysis. This aggregated report does not replace but complements as well the results reporting at the level of individual projects and programmes.



Figure 2: Overarching Results Framework

*Beneficiaries of the EUTF include Syrian refugees, host community members and, where relevant, internally displaced persons

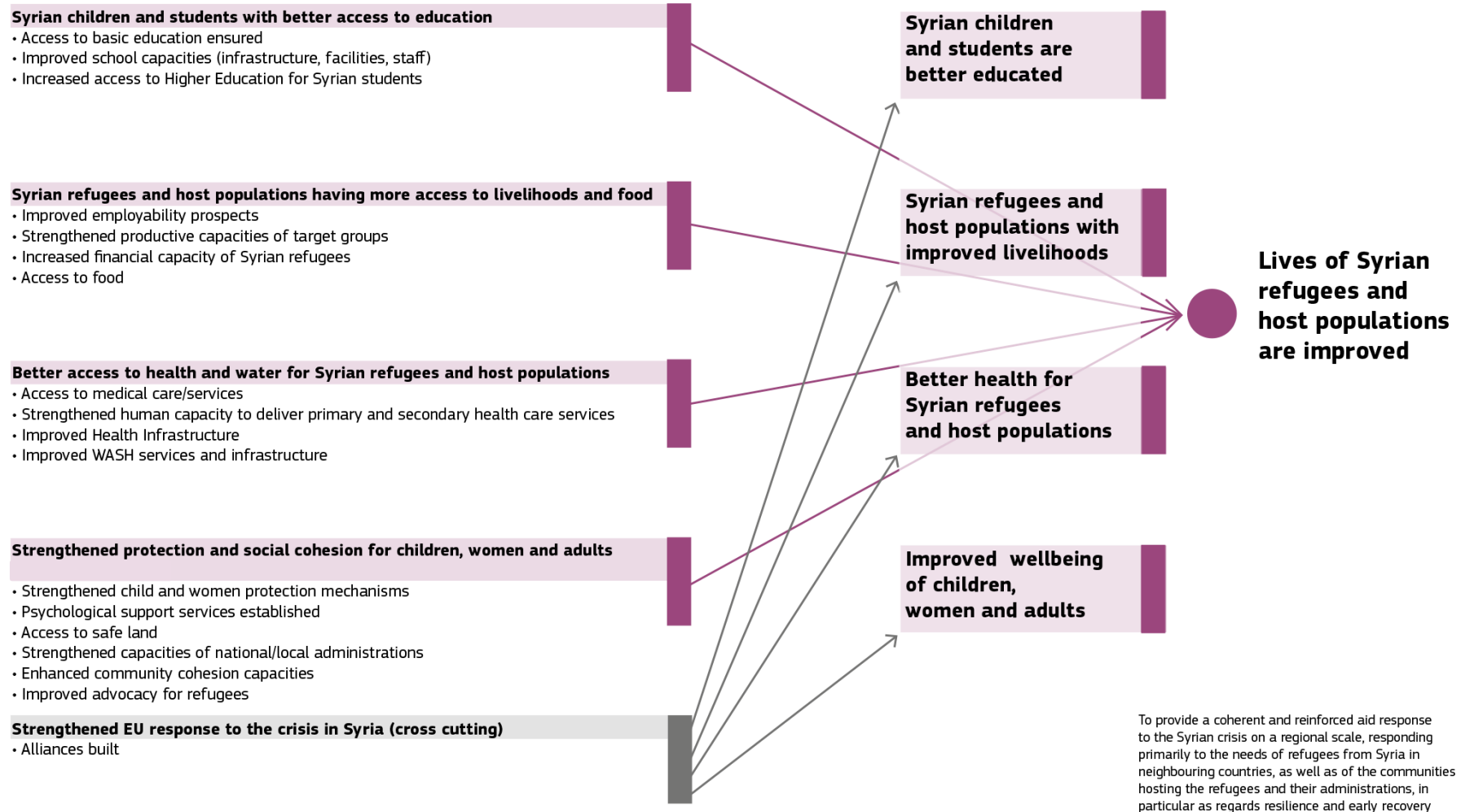




Figure 3: Operational Results Framework

RESULTS STATEMENTS		SECTOR	INDICATORS	
<p>Syrian and host communities are better educated, through better access to quality basic education, improved school and teaching capacities and increased access to higher education</p>	Access to quality basic education facilitated	BASIC EDUCATION	1	Number of children whose registration fees for public formal education are subsidized (disaggregated by sex)
	Improved school/teaching capacities (i.e. human, infrastructure, facilities & equipment, access to energy)		2	Number of children receiving school supplies (disaggregated by sex and refugee/host population)
			3	Number of educational personnel, including teachers, volunteers and administrative staff trained with EUTF support (disaggregated by sex)
	Increased access to higher education for Syrian students		HIGHER EDUCATION	4
		5		Number of higher education certificates awarded (disaggregated by sex)
	<p>Syrian and host communities with better livelihoods and food access, through better employability prospects and improved financial and productive capacities</p>	Improved employability prospects for Syrian refugees and host communities, with emphasis on women	LIVELIHOODS	6
Strengthened productive capacities of target groups		7		Number of job opportunities promoted by EUTF (disaggregated by sex)
		8		Number of Syrian refugees and host communities participating in employability, vocational and entrepreneurial skills training programme (disaggregated by sex AND refugee/host population)
Increased financial capacity of Syrian refugees Strengthened productive capacities of target groups		9		Number of MSMEs trained
Enhanced provision of life-saving, nutritious and affordable food		FOOD	10	Number of individuals receiving cash assistance from EUTF (disaggregated by sex)
	11		Number of food insecure people receiving EUTF assistance (disaggregated by sex)	



<p>Syrian and host communities 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)</p>	Access to medical care and health services facilitated to Syrian, migrants and asylum seekers and host communities	HEALTH	12	Number of primary health care consultations conducted with refugees and host communities (disaggregated by sex)
	Strengthened human capacity to deliver primary and secondary health care services (including maternal and child health)		13	Number of beneficiaries provided with medical examinations and essential medicines (disaggregated by sex)
			14	Number of cases treated in emergency services (disaggregated by sex)
			15	Number of pregnant women receiving 4 or more antenatal consultations
			16	Number of women attending at least one postnatal care visit at the supported health facilities
			17	Number of vaccination visits for children under 5 years (disaggregated by sex)
			18	Number of professional staff trained in primary, secondary and tertiary health care services (disaggregated by sex)
			19	Number of people reached through health education activities (disaggregated by sex)
			20	Number of Primary Health Care Centres refurbished or equipped
	Improved health infrastructure (including the one specifically for mother and child health)		21	Number of existing hospital facilities rehabilitated or upgraded in standards
Improved WASH infrastructure	WASH	22	Number of individuals with access to improved drinking water source (disaggregated by sex)	
		23	Number of beneficiaries who have experienced a hygiene promotion session (disaggregated by sex)	
		24	Number of WASH related facilities constructed/rehabilitated	
		25	Meters of transmission and distribution lines installed	
		26	Number of people trained in the WASH sector (disaggregated by sex)	



<p>Improved wellbeing of Syrian and host community children, women and adults, through better protection mechanisms, strengthened local and national service and social cohesion capacities</p>	Strengthened children, women and adult protection mechanisms	<p>PROTECTION</p>	27	Number of cases referred for specialized services (disaggregated by sex)	
	Psycho-social support services established		28	Number of refugees and host community members receiving psychosocial support	
	Access to safe land		29	Number of women accessing Gender Based Violence related services	
			30	Number of individuals trained on child protection and gender-based violence (disaggregated by sex)	
	Local and national systems and service delivery capacities in target areas strengthened		31	Number of beneficiaries of clearance and survey activities, including risk education (disaggregated by sex)	
			32	Number of m ² cleared	
			33	Number of asylum facilities (re-) constructed/equipped/upgraded	
			34	Number of asylum spaces functional	
	Enhanced community cohesion capacities among Syrian refugees and host communities		<p>SOCIAL COHESION</p>	35	Number of municipalities benefitting from improved infrastructure and services
				36	Number of staff (institutions and local organisations) trained in social cohesion related topics (disaggregated by sex)
37		Number of young Syrian refugees and host community benefitting from peer information, outreach activities and extracurricular activities, such as sports and culture (disaggregated by sex)			
38		Number of community centres and other facilities providing social cohesion activities upgraded/refurbished			
39		Number of individuals reached with outreach, information campaigns and awareness sessions (disaggregated by sex)			
Provision of advocacy for refugees	<p>ALLIANCES</p>	40	Number of advocacy initiatives supported at the national and regional level		
		41	Number of civil society, public and private alliances as part of EUTF intervention (Number of partners)		
<p>Improved alliances promoting development in the neighbour countries of Syria and awareness on crisis and response in the EU and host affected communities</p>	Alliances built				



3. METHODOLOGY

The nature of the EUTF Syria & region, as a fund that continues to mobilise resources and financial means, highlighted the need to have a results framework allowing measuring the achievements of a wide and constantly increasing number of projects.

The EUTF Results Framework includes, as mentioned, a series of Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) for the six priority areas

- (i.) **Access to education (basic and higher);**
- (ii.) **Access to livelihoods;**
- (iii.) **Access to health;**
- (iv.) **WASH;**
- (v.) **Access to protection; and**
- (vi.) **Social cohesion services.**

Based on the strategic review of the Results Framework, there are few changes in terms of the sectors. The area on local development and resilience has been renamed as livelihoods, because of the focus of the various projects in the sector. In addition, social cohesion is now an area on its own, in order to give more visibility to the social cohesion indicators that are included in different actions. The cross-cutting area on alliances has been added to have a more detailed idea about the implementing partners and the alliances forged as coordinated EU response to the Syrian crisis.

The main tool to collect all this information is the Quarterly Information Note (QIN) that the EUTF funded projects need to submit as part of the contractual agreements of the implementing partners (according to Article 2.3 of the special conditions). The QIN encompasses a series of project indicators that include the Key Performance Indicators (KPIs), and some additional Non-KPIs. Figure 3 includes all 41 KPIs. This is the result of



reviewing the previous database and selecting the most representative ones after a rationalisation process with the final goal to improve the data quality and to avoid double counting. In total, this report covers 40 projects, from which 36 that are active had provided their respective third QINs and 4 that had been already closed. In terms of comparison with the previous period, it is possible only to a limited extent. On the one hand, additional projects have been approved and included in this analysis compared to the previous period, so targets have increased. On the other hand, the review of KPIs makes a direct comparison only possible in the case of specific indicators that remain the same, but not at a more aggregated level.

It is important to note that aggregated results for the all sectors overview (4.2.) is based on the addition of some representative indicators for each sector and all categories regarding access to services, strengthening of local capacities and local organisations/infrastructure in order to mitigate the risk of double counting. On the other hand, sector specific results (4.3.) are based on the addition of all relevant KPIs for each sector and for all categories.

The QIN is based on the logical framework of each project/ programme funded by the EUTF Syria. It provides quarterly information of the most important indicators that include KPIs and Non-KPIs.

The QIN includes information about the area of the project, the reporting cut-off and submission date. The information about each indicator includes different elements: the definition, its baseline, current value, target, sources of verification, and gender disaggregation if relevant.

Additionally, information about the reporting body, the leading implementing partner and a brief narrative is included, especially with emphasis on risks/ challenges and potential mitigation measures.

All KPIs are organised and compiled in a database that nurtures this report. Progress is calculated based on the provided baselines, targets and actual performance.



It is also important to highlight that baselines have not been always provided -some are waiting for baseline studies or surveys- by the implementing partners. In some specific education (e.g. school fees subsidies) and health indicators (e.g. consultations), progress without considering baselines might be slightly overstated. As the database is being improved on a constant basis, the quality of results information is being improved on a regular basis. In order to be able to present progress information, zero baselines have been assumed in this report, in line with the previous one.

In addition, indicators are not categorised in beneficiaries versus services, since it might duplicate some of the results presented. It is important to note that this results report is based on the monitoring, regularly conducted by the implementing partners as part of the contractual responsibilities. This summary report is an attempt to aggregate results as far as possible, presenting also disaggregated information by country and gender when available.

Instead of envisaging two categories of targets, findings are presented for each category in terms of:

1. Access to services;
2. Strengthening of local capacities (i.e. of human capacities); and
3. Local infrastructure (organisations, facilities and institutions).

Since new projects are part of the EUTF Syria, targets are now different. In this sense, a direct comparison with the previous reporting period for the aggregated indicators is not possible. This comparative analysis could be done only at project level; however a qualitative assessment is included in the cases where it is possible.

Regarding gender disaggregation it is important to note that not all implementing partners are providing this information yet. The gender disaggregation has been improved compared to previous results reports; nevertheless, further improvement is needed. It can be confirmed that the country specific disaggregation though is complete.



In terms of assessing progress, the last results report used a traffic light approach. However, since progress is measured against a final target and results data are highly aggregated, the use of such information does not offer an accurate picture. The traffic light approach is more suitable for monitoring individual indicators at project level, where implementation time can be assessed and compared to indicators' progress. For that reason, this third report assesses the quantitative data of all reported QINs with a qualitative approach. Nevertheless, in order to make use of the traffic light system implemented in the previous report, Annex 2 relates the percentage of indicators with good progress in each of the projects and adds at which stage of implementation the projects are. This relation between the remaining implementation time and the well performing indicators is a proxy measure to get a project specific performance overview. It is important to consider, that such a quantitative assessment of project indicators needs to be read with cautious, since the quality of data still shows margin for improvement.

For future reporting, the EUTF is designing a web-based monitoring platform (Figure 4), where data will be updated in real time. With the information provided by the implementing partners, the online platform will create automatic reports, allowing users to monitor project progress against the defined targets per indicator/project/country. Once established, this will complement the aggregated quarterly report of the KPIs.

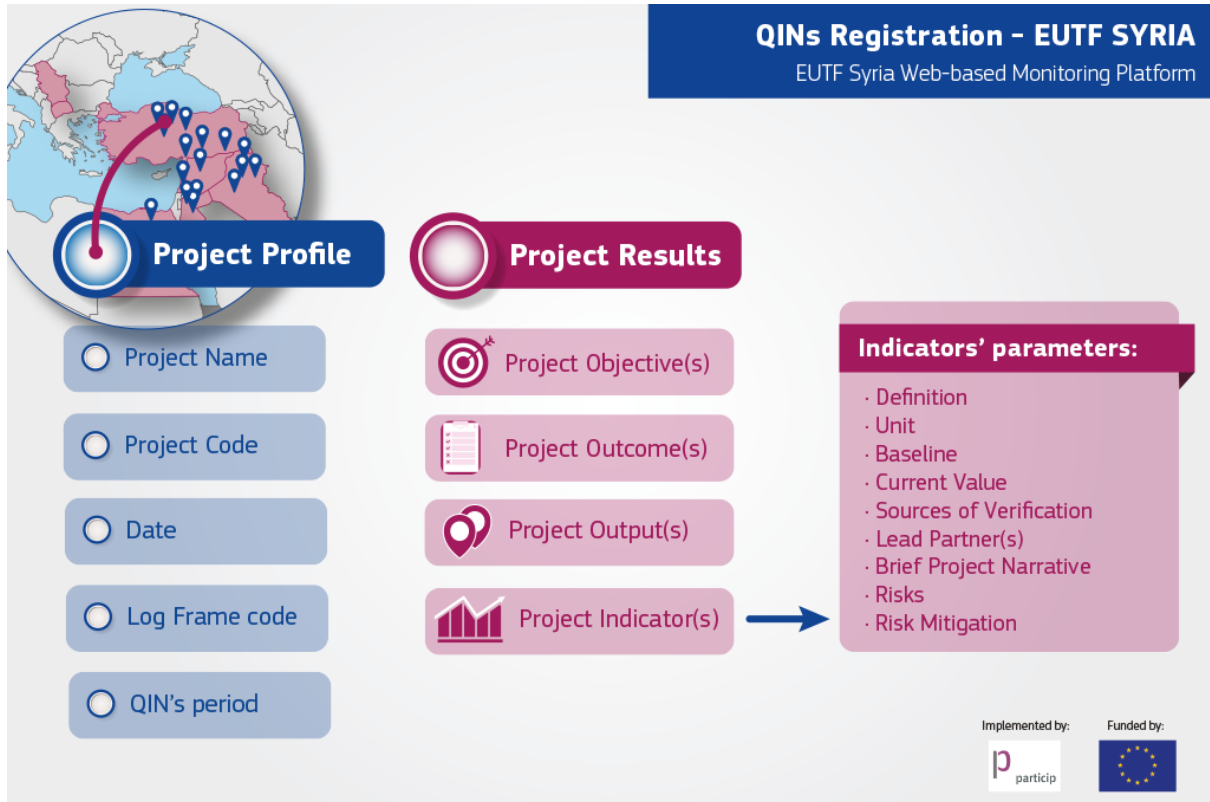


Figure 4: QINs' registration through EUTF's Web-based Monitoring Platform

Each registered parameter will be recorded in the online platform's database. Once the data is registered, the implementing partners will be able to edit the QIN's information entered before submitting it. Users will also be able to export and print the data.

4. FINDINGS

4.1. EUTF – Syria Region

Up to now, the EUTF Syria has signed 55 contracts with 124 implementing partners in total - 12 European and 8 from other regions; 31 International organisations, mainly UN, 33 international NGOs; 23 local NGOs and 20 public institutions from partner governments in the region - to respond in a strengthened and articulated way to the Syrian crisis. To date, a total of €1 billion has been contracted.

The majority of the funded projects (13 projects and 46% of the budget) combine different sectors (Figure below), e.g. education and protection, livelihoods and protection, among others. From the total budget, 16% is funding education actions (8 projects) , 13% livelihoods (12 projects), 9% health (8) , 8% WASH (6) , 6% protection (6) and 2% (2) for social cohesion projects. Social cohesion projects have a large protection component as well.

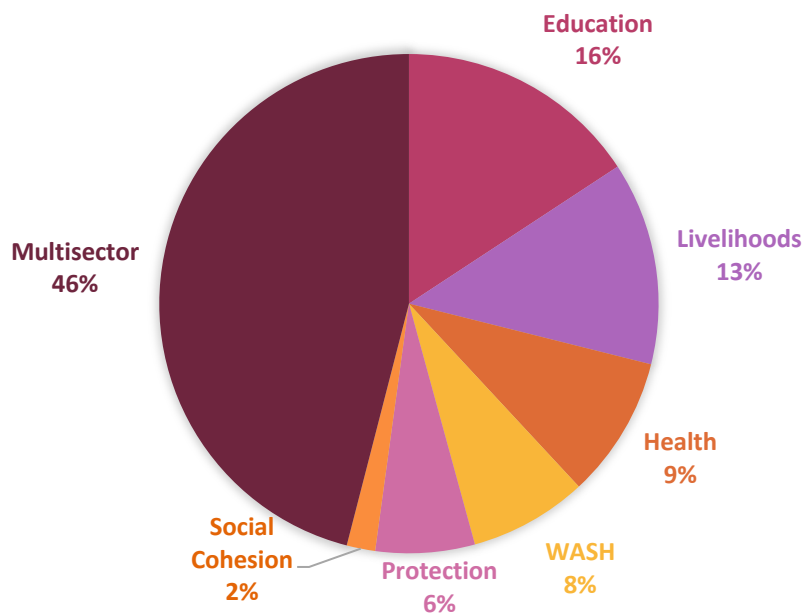


Figure 5: EUTF budget per sector



Most of the EUTF funding goes to multi-country actions (18 projects and 35% of the budget), involving those countries that host most of the refugees: Turkey, Lebanon and Jordan. Single country projects are noted mostly in Turkey (11 projects, 29% of the budget), Lebanon (11 projects, 15% of the budget) and Jordan (5 projects and 10% of the budget). Actions in other countries only receive a minor part, such as Iraq (3% and 4 projects), the Western Balkans (5% and 4 projects) or Armenia (1% or 2 projects).

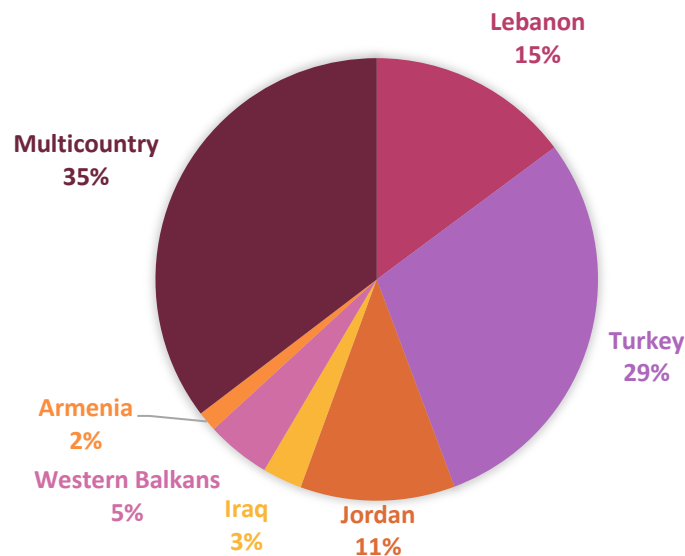


Figure 6: EUTF budget per country

Currently, 1,901,450 individuals are being supported with the different EUTF projects, while 1,114 organisations, institutions and other facilities have been supported in any way. Regarding local capacities of teachers, health personnel, municipal and local staff from different organisations, to date, 18,294 people have been trained.

In general, the overall picture is positive, although it is important to keep in mind that the data is highly aggregated so caution in the analysis is advised. The measures showing 0 in the following figure indicate that progress has not been achieved yet. This might be explained by many factors, including the recent begin of implementation, the quality of some of the reporting data or large targets that might be achieved in a longer period of time. Annex 2 might complement this picture with a project level analysis.

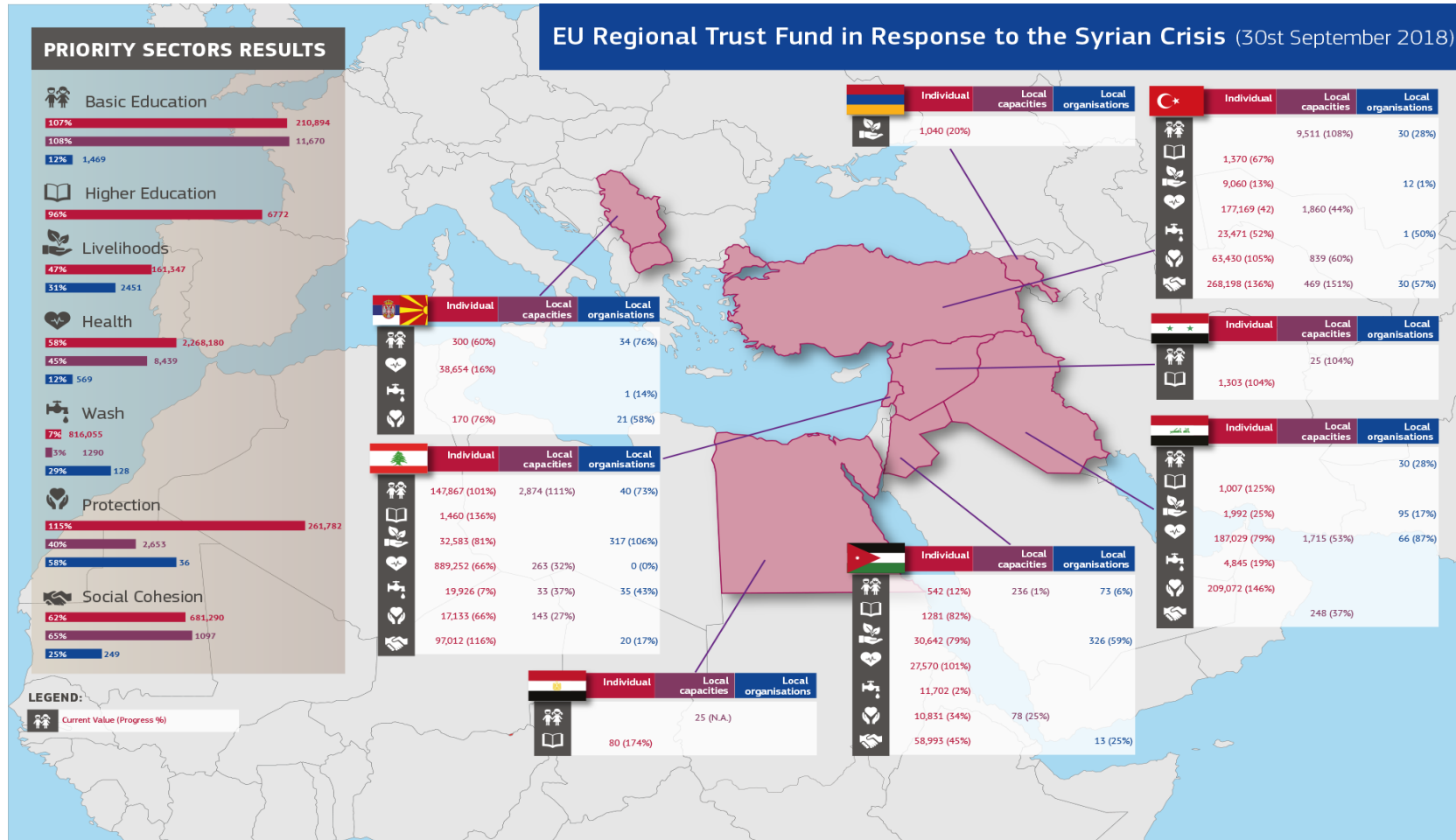


Figure 7: EU Regional Trust Fund in Response to the Syrian Crisis (30st September 2018)²

² Recent data from Jordan not reflected in this Figure encompass 32,489 children supported in their access to basic education. The number of updated target schools in Jordan is 108, and progress therefore, 68%. The total number of individuals targeted in Basic Education is 243,383 (progress of 106%), while the total number of targeted educational organisations is 329 (progress of 54%)

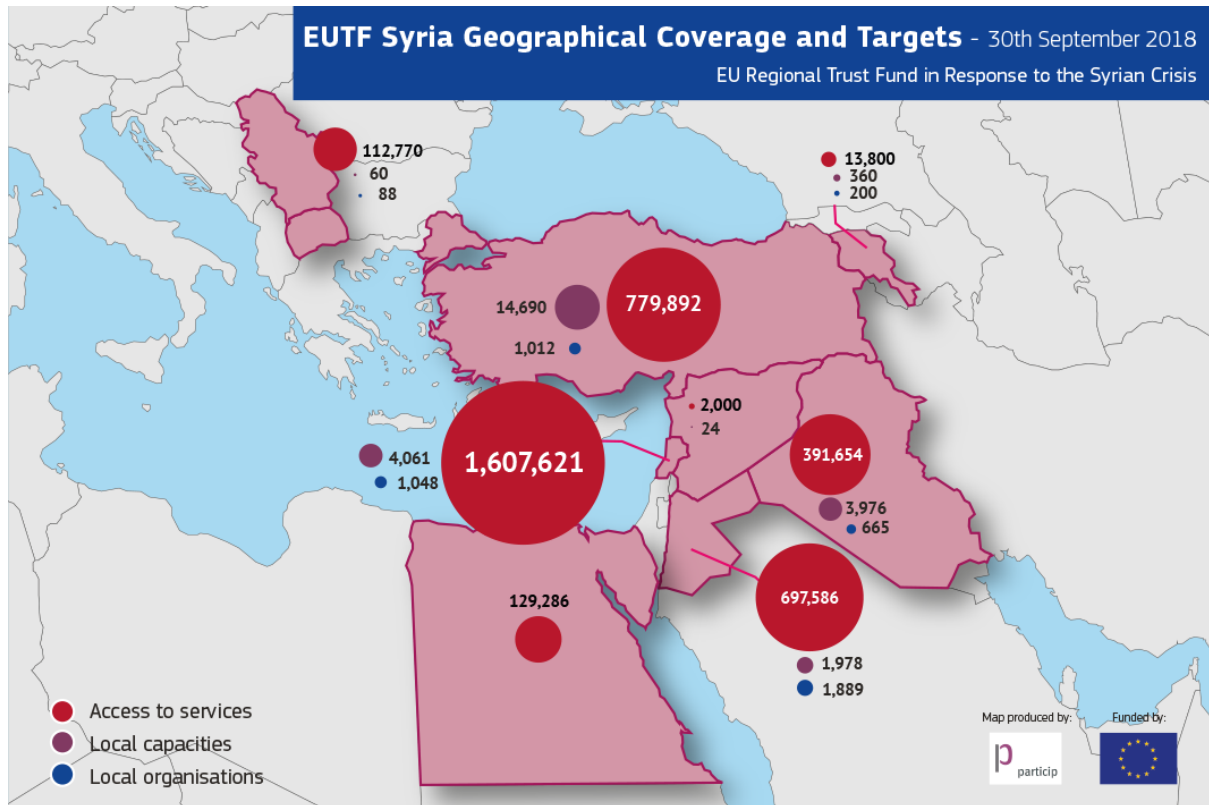


Figure 8: EUTF Syria Geographical Coverage and Targets³

Comparisons with the previous period are made wherever possible since the grouping of indicators and its total number has now been reviewed. The following table gives an overview of the overall progress of all projects supported by EUTF Syria & region to date.

It is important to underline that in some cases, zero baselines have been assumed since not all baselines have been available to be able to present more accurate progress data, especially in education and health access data. Reporting quality and local capacities need to be strengthened to ensure continuous data quality improvements.

Figure 8 gives an overview of the geographic distribution of the EUTF targets in terms of access to services, strengthening of local capacities and infrastructure, highlighting the focus on Lebanon, Jordan and Turkey.

³ Recent data from Jordan not reflected in this Figure encompass 32,489 children supported in their access to basic education. The updated target of individuals in Jordan is 730,075 and 749 for local organisations.



It needs to be pointed out that local capacities refer to individuals trained in the different sectors and are part as well of the total individuals supported by the EUTF. Compared to the previous report period, and even though targets had been increased, the progress in percentage terms has advanced for organisations, is maintained for individuals and shows reasonable performance for local capacities.

Target Category	Current Value	Target Value	Progress (%)
Access to services (Individuals)	1,901,450	3,767,098	50%
Local capacities (individuals)	18,294	25,149	73%
Organisations/Institutions/facilities/	1,114	3,762	30%

Table 1: Overall progress of the EUTF Syria Programme (as of 30/09/2018)

The following table encompasses the list of all EUTF projects (included the closed ones) that contribute to these results. The projects included in this analysis are highlighted in the first column.

No	Project Code	Project partner	Priority Area	Budget	Country	Status
1	NA	WFP	Food security/Livelihoods	5,000,000	Turkey	Concluded
2	NA	UNICEF	Education/Protection - Multi sector	12,500,000	Turkey	Concluded
4	T04.10	DR Council	Livelihoods	7,005,044	Lebanon	Concluded
5	T04.11	DAAD	Higher Education/Education	11,999,879	Armenia	Ongoing
6	T04.12	SFCG	Multisector	4,453,447	Lebanon and Iraq	Ongoing
3	T04.13	UNICEF	Education/Protection - Multi sector	90,000,000	Jordan, Lebanon and Turkey	Concluded
7	T04.15	GIZ	Multisector	74,600,000	Iraq, Lebanon, Jordan and Turkey	Ongoing
8	T04.17	WVi	Multisector	12,796,827	Lebanon, Jordan and Iraq	Ongoing
9	T04.18	AISPO	Health	5,727,304	Iraq - Duhok Governorate	Ongoing
10	T04.20	GVC	WASH	12,618,649	Lebanon	Ongoing
11	T04.21	UNRWA	Multisector	18,000,000	Jordan and Lebanon	Concluded
12	T04.22	AVSI	Basic education/Education	12,123,811	Lebanon and Jordan	Ongoing
13	T04.23	OXFAM	Livelihoods	3,224,458	Lebanon	Ongoing
14	T04.24	IOM	Protection	16,350,211	Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Serbia	Ongoing
15	T04.25	KFW	Basic education/Education	70,172,476	Turkey	Ongoing
16	T04.26	SPARK	Higher Education/Education	18,496,641	Lebanon, Turkey and Iraq	Ongoing
17	T04.27	AFD JORDAN	WASH	21,420,000	Jordan	Ongoing
18	T04.28	MOLEVSA	Protection	7,299,999	Republic of Serbia	Concluded
19	T04.29	GJU	Higher Education/Education	11,000,000	Jordan	Ongoing
20	T04.30	DRC	Multisector	49,290,000	Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon and Turkey	Ongoing
21	T04.31	MEDAIR	Protection	3,546,053	Jordan and Lebanon	Ongoing
22	T04.32	CONCERN	Multisector	17,280,000	Turkey	Ongoing
23	T04.34	ACTED	WASH	11,902,039	Jordan and Lebanon	Ongoing
24	T04.40	IT COOP/AFD	Social cohesion	9,450,000	Lebanon, Jordan and Iraq	Ongoing
25	T04.43	UNHCR TK	Higher Education/Education	12,352,942	Turkey	Ongoing
26	T04.46	WB	Financial capacity/Livelihoods	5,000,000	Jordan and Lebanon	Ongoing
27	T04.47	UNHCR	Health	15,000,000	Lebanon	Ongoing
28	T04.50	AFD/IT COOP	Social cohesion	9,450,000	Lebanon, Jordan and Iraq	Ongoing
29	T04.52	MAG	Protection	10,000,000	Iraq	Ongoing

30	T04.53	FAO	Livelihoods	6,000,000	Iraq	Ongoing
31	T04.54	IMC	Health	31,852,672	Lebanon	Ongoing
32	T04.56	ASAM	Multisector	10,000,000	Turkey	Ongoing
33	T04.58	WHO	Health	11,500,000	Turkey	Ongoing
34	T04.66	JORDAN	Education	20,000,000	Jordan	Ongoing
35	T04.68	TOOB	Livelihoods	15,000,000	Turkey	Ongoing
36	T04.70	ILO TK	Livelihoods	11,610,000	Turkey	Ongoing
37	T04.72	UNWOMEN	Livelihoods	12,500,000	Turkey, Jordan, Iraq	Ongoing
38	T04.74	WHO	Health	6,400,000	Lebanon	Ongoing
39	T04.76	UNDP TK	Livelihoods	50,000,000	Lebanon	Ongoing
40	T04.78	UNICEF	Multisector	95,900,000	Turkey	Ongoing
41	T04.80	SPARK	Higher Education/Education	5,000,000	Jordan, Lebanon and Turkey	Ongoing
42	T04.82	KFW SOLAR	Multisector	40,000,000	Turkey	Ongoing
43	T04.86	MOLEVSA II	Protection	16,000,000	Serbia	Ongoing
44	T04.90	UNICEF WASH	WASH	5,000,000	Lebanon	Not Countersigned
45	T04.92	EBRD	WASH	20,200,000	Jordan	Ongoing
54	T04.96	UNICEF	Health	5,600,000	Lebanon	Ongoing
46	T04.98	NRC	Health	7,799,950	Lebanon	Ongoing
47	T04.100	CISP	WASH	7,200,000	Lebanon	Ongoing
48	T04.105	UNOPS	Health	10,000,000	Jordan	Ongoing
49	T04.119	OeRK	Livelihoods	3,000,000	Armenia	Ongoing
50	T04.121	ACTED	Livelihoods	7,919,420	Iraq	Ongoing
51	T04.128	OXFAM	Food security/Livelihoods	8,299,994	Serbia	Ongoing
52	NA	AICS	Multisector	12,595,500	NA	Ongoing
55	NA	EFI	Protection	12,500,000	Lebanon, Jordan and Iraq	Ongoing
56	NA	KFW	Education/Protection Multi sector	33,000,000	Jordan	Not Countersigned

*The project codes in pink mean that the project QINs are included in this results report.

Table 2: Projects that submitted their QIN (as of September 30st 2018)

4.2. All Sectors Overview

4.2.1. Access to services

The main emphasis of the EUTF is to improve access to refugees and host communities to different services, such as education, health, livelihoods, protection and social cohesion related services.

The recent analysis show that 3,767,098 people compose the target group of the EUTF Syria in the region to get access to mostly health, social cohesion and WASH related services in Lebanon, Jordan and Turkey.⁴

Additionally, 25,149 people are targeted to be trained in order to strengthen local capacities, especially teachers and medical personnel especially in Turkey and Lebanon. Concerning local organisations, institutions and facilities, 3,762 are targeted, mainly educational and hospital facilities, with also a large number of micro, small and medium enterprises, considered as key organisations to foster livelihoods opportunities mainly in Jordan, Lebanon and Turkey.

In general, during the reporting period progress has been maintained or advanced in all sectors and countries, in terms of access to services and local capacities, compared to the previous period. The comparison for the strengthening of local organisations or infrastructure is not possible in most cases since these indicators were included in the analysis of access to services in the previous report.

Regarding the type of support the EUTF is providing, the largest number of individuals is found with health-related services, mainly medical primary health care consultations and examinations, which include medicines. The values for social cohesion related activities are high, especially concerning participation in information, outreach activities and extracurricular activities, and more general outreach activities. Education and protection related activities show good progress, especially concerning the access to basic and higher education, to psychosocial support and gender-violence based related services. The apparent

⁴ For the methodology to aggregate overall results, please see Annex 1. Representative indicators of each of the six sectors and three categories (Access to services, local capacities and local organisations) have been selected and aggregated, to mitigate potential double counting. The priority sector overview presents however all indicators and adds them to produce global results.



low progress in WASH related activities might be due to the fact most of the projects have been initiated only this year.

The following table provides a full breakdown of individuals supported by sector, including target values and achievement progress:

Sector	Current Value	Target Value	Progress (%)
Access to Basic Education	180,356	178,383	>100%
Access to Higher & Further Education	6,501	6,772	96%
Livelihoods	74,507	147,657	50%
Access to Health Services	856,889	1,686,274	51%
Access to WASH Services	59,944	816,055	7%
Protection	298,960	250,667	>100%
Social cohesion	424,203	681,290	62%
Total	1,901,450	3,767,098	50%

Table 3: Targets for All sectors (Access to services by Individuals and sectors)

More than 80% of the target groups are found in Lebanon, Jordan and Turkey, the countries that are also receiving the highest numbers of refugees from the Syrian crisis (Table 4). Higher progress data are related to specific projects that are quite advanced, such as Iraq with one mining project or Syria with one higher education action. It is important to note that progress data needs to be analysed with caution especially for the education and health sectors because of the zero baseline assumptions. It is also important to consider at which moment of implementation are those projects currently. In an aggregated analysis, it is not possible to link this.

Lower progress data for Western Balkans, for example, is mainly due to recently aggregated new large targets (health sector). In Egypt, although the health specific project has been implemented for one year, targets are quite high as well.



Country	Current Value	Target Value	Progress (%)
Lebanon	790,692	1,607,621	49%
Jordan	173,150	730,075	24%
Turkey	541,284	779,892	69%
Iraq/KRG	375,812	391,654	96%
Egypt	12,064	129,286	9%
Western Balkans	6,627	112,770	6%
Syria	1,821	2,000	91%
Armenia	0	13,800	0%
Total	1,901,450	3,767,098	50%

Table 4: Targets for All sectors (Access to services by country and individuals)

The figure below presents the Key Performance Indicators' (KPIs) achievement progress by displaying target values against current values in terms of access to services. The largest targets can be found in the health sector, followed by WASH. In terms of progress, it is worth mentioning that protection and education -both basic and higher education- are the leading sectors. On the other side, WASH, with 7%, is the sector with the lowest progress ratio when it comes to individuals accessing the services. It might be due to the fact that some WASH actions have been recently begun its implementation and the WASH improvement processes, involving training, infrastructure and awareness take longer to generate access related outputs.

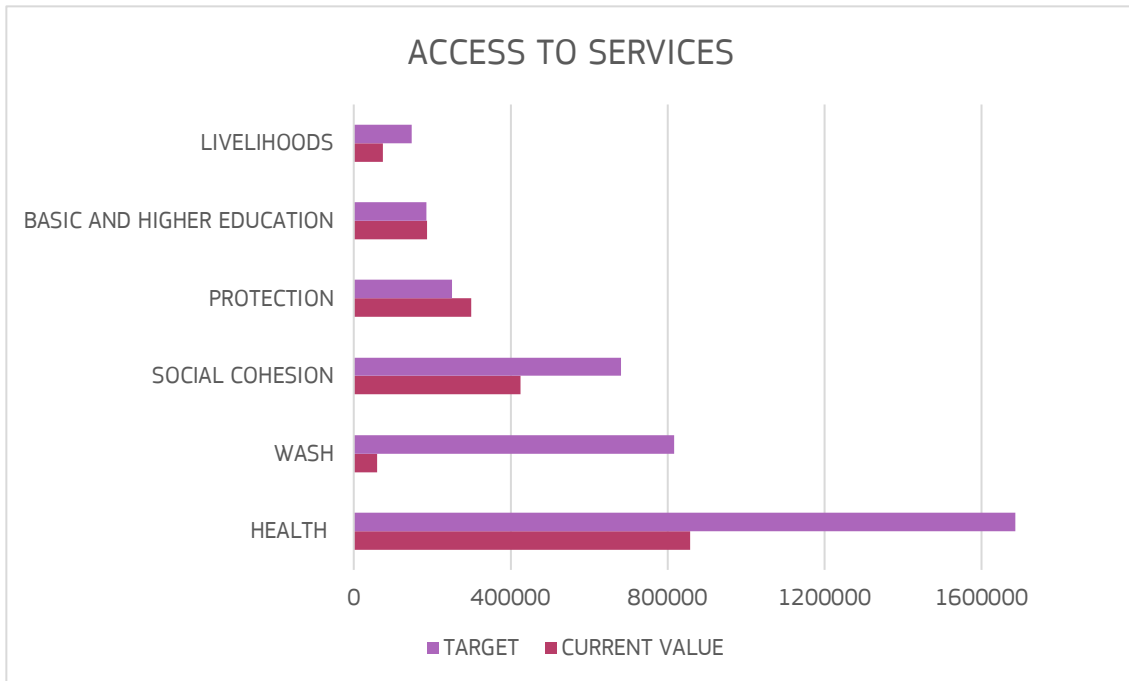


Figure 9: KPIs' achievement progress for All Sectors (Access to services-Number Individuals)

4.2.2. Strengthening local capacities

From the above-mentioned supported beneficiaries, EUTF is specifically strengthening local capacities in the partner countries training teachers, health personnel, and staff from municipalities and other local organisations that provide protection and social cohesion related services and activities. The focus has been on training teachers and educational personnel, followed by health personnel, including doctors, nurses and other staff working in primary health facilities and hospitals. Also, translators are included here, since they are highly needed in the migration context. The low progress in the training of local capacities in WASH related projects might be related to the fact that the training might be linked to the construction/upgrade of WASH facilities that is provided to a large extent at the end of the projects.



Sector	Current Value	Target Value	Progress (%)
Teachers and educational personnel	12,646	11,670	>100%
Medical staff	3,838	8,439	45%
Gender violence-based personnel	1,060	2,653	40%
WASH service personnel	33	1,290	3%
Social cohesion personnel	717	1,097	65%
Total	18,294	25,149	73%

Table 5: Targets for All sectors (Strengthened local capacities- individuals by sector)

The main targets in terms of creating local capacities to address the Syrian crisis can be found in Turkey, followed by Lebanon and Jordan, in line with the main focus of the EUTF activity. The category of ‘other countries’ encompasses the Western Balkans, Syria, Egypt and Armenia. Targets are substantially lower in these countries compared to the focus ones.

Country	Current Value	Target Value	Progress (%)
Turkey	12,679	14,690	86%
Lebanon	3,313	4,061	82%
Iraq/KRG	1,963	3,976	49%
Jordan	314	1,978	16%
Other (Egypt, Western Balkans, Armenia)	25	444	6%
Total	18,294	25,149	73%

Table 6: Targets for All sectors (Strengthened local capacities- individuals by country)



The Figure below displays the Key Performance Indicators' (KPIs) achievement progress for the strengthened local capacities. The higher targets are found in the training of educational and health personnel, while the highest progress is made in the training of teachers and education personnel (108%) and social cohesion personnel (65%). On the contrary, WASH is still showing the slowest progress in terms of trained WASH related personnel (3%). Additionally, medical staff and gender violence service providers, show reasonable progress (45% and 40%, respectively).

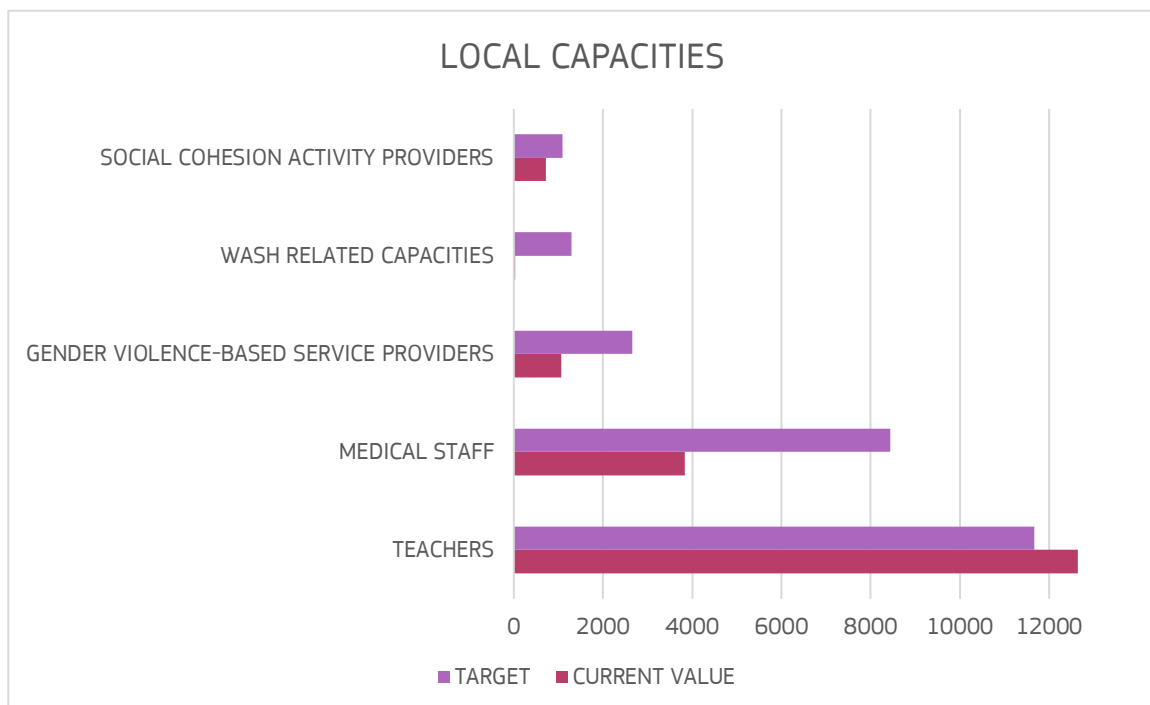


Figure 10: KPIs achievement progress for All Sectors (Local Capacities-Number of individuals trained)

4.2.3. Strengthening local organisations

The other key element to support a better response addressing the Syrian crisis - apart from training personnel, is the upgrading of infrastructure. This indicator encompasses construction, refurbishment or upgrade of local infrastructure and organisations, such as Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME), institutions, such as municipalities or ministries and specific facilities. The highest target refers to MSME, followed by health and education related facilities.



Sector	Current Value	Target Value	Progress (%)
Livelihoods (MSME)	750	2,451	31%
Schools and educational facilities	177	329	54%
Hospitals	36	519	7%
Primary health centres	30	50	60%
Community centres and other social cohesion facilities	63	249	25%
WASH facilities	37	128	29%
Migration centres (Protection)	21	36	58%
TOTAL	1,114	3,762	30%

Table 7: Targets for All sectors (Local organisations by sector)

Following the strategic line of the EUTF, the geographical focus is on Jordan, Lebanon and Turkey. Also, in Iraq, the high target refers mainly to MSMEs. The same applies for Turkey, where MSME are being trained and upgraded, in addition to some schools and community centres.

Country	Current Value	Target Value	Progress (%)
Jordan	412	749	55%
Lebanon	412	1,048	39%
Turkey	73	1,012	7%
Iraq/KRG	161	665	24%
Other (Egypt, Western Balkans, Armenia)	56	288	19%
Total	1,114	3,762	30%

Table 7A: Targets for All sectors (Services by sector)



The Figure below displays the Key Performance Indicators' (KPIs) achievement progress for the component on local infrastructure. The largest targets are in the area of livelihoods because the upgraded of MSME capacities have been included here and educational infrastructure, while higher progress is shown by primary health centres (60%) and protection (58%) related infrastructure (e.g. migration centres). On the other hand, lowest progress is reflected in the case of hospitals and social cohesion related infrastructure.

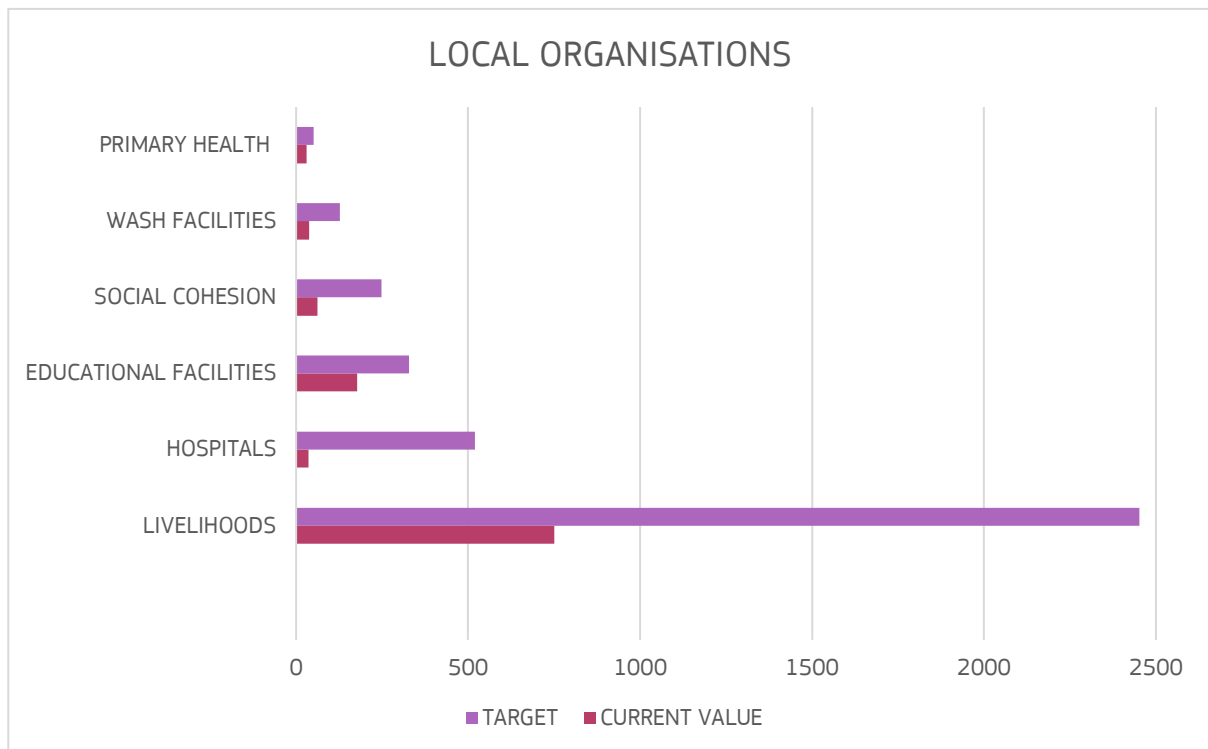


Figure 10: KPIs achievement progress for All Sectors (Local Organisations-Number of organisations/facilities or institutions upgraded, refurbished or constructed)



4.3. Priority sectors overview⁵



4.3.1. Education

“

The Nejmeh Centre in Beirut, Lebanon provides basic literacy and numeracy courses for children aged 10 to 14 who are out of school. The centre also provides early childhood education classes for children aged 3 to 5.



Ahmad, 11, and Manal, 9, both fled the war in Syria and now live in Jordan where they resumed their education. Like many Syrian children, Ahmad and Manal had lost several years of schooling. Ahmad, 11 is from Aleppo in Syria. He now lives in Jordan and attends the Back To The Future (BTTF) Centre in Zarqa. He tells ‘the day I was supposed to go to school, war started. We were moving places constantly and I could not go to school’. Her teacher says: ‘When he came, he could not read [...] and now, he has improved so much academically.’ Manal, 9 is also living in Jordan, attending the same BTTF, now for 2 months. She says ‘I love going to school. Because we study there, we learn, we read, we write. We can do everything there’. She wants to become a policewoman. About her, the teacher also tells ‘I hope she fully catches up with the others and becomes the best policewoman ever’. The BTTF project, implemented by AVSI, Terre des hommes and War Child Holland, helps almost 100,000 Syrian refugee and local children in Jordan and Lebanon to improve their access to education and protection.⁶

Education is one of the six priority areas of the EUTF Syria. The main strategic aim of the EUTF response in the education sector is that refugees from Syria, IDPs and host communities are better educated - including basic and higher education -through:

⁵ Only for KPIs. For the priority sector overview, all KPIs have been included in the analysis, so that all have been added to calculate global results. See Annex 1, to consult all used indicators. In the presentation of general results, however, in the previous section, only some indicators have been added to mitigate the effect of potential double counting.

⁶ Pictures provided by: © European Union 2017-2018, Johanna de Tessières. All rights reserved.



1. Better access to quality basic education (Access to services – individuals),
2. Improved teaching capacities (individuals) and strengthened educational infrastructure (organisations); and
3. Increased access to higher education (individuals), including vocational education.

In line with this, and to measure how this response is being addressed, some indicators have been selected. While access to basic education is easily approachable with measuring how many children have been supported with registration fees and school supplies, improved teaching capacities, combine the training of teachers and strengthened infrastructure. The access to higher education is addressed in terms of access to scholarships and also includes access to vocational and further education. The EUTF has been supporting 3 actions in basic education, and 5 in higher education, while 3 multisector projects include education components. From these 11 actions, 8 are included in this analysis.

The total target numbers for the education sector are at:

- 243,383 individuals with access to basis and higher education (6,772 students with access, 2,695 with certificates);
- 11,670 trained teachers (local capacities);
- and 329 education facilities (local organisations) improved.

Geographically and in terms of access to basic education (including school fees and access to school supplies, see figure 11), the focus is on Lebanon, followed by Turkey and Jordan. The training of educational personnel presents this trend (56%, Lebanon and 42% of the targets in Turkey). The largest targets in educational infrastructure improvements are found in Jordan (33%). In higher education, Turkey (31%) and Lebanon (21%) are targeted to the largest extent.

Compared to the previous reporting period, the access to basic education has improved, as well as the strengthening of local capacities, according to the registered progress. In terms of strengthening educational facilities and infrastructure, a direct comparison is not possible due to the use of different variables. Lebanon leads progress in all categories.



In terms of higher education, progress can be confirmed compared to the previous period, especially in terms of certificates awarded. The access to higher and further education has previously used other indicators, therefore, a direct comparison is not possible. Countries had continued to progress with the lead of Lebanon (Figure 13).

The figure below presents the Key Performance Indicators' (KPIs) achievement for the sector of education, displaying progress -i.e. of target against current values. While the largest progress is shown by all access related KPIs, the one on improving and upgrading educational infrastructure reflects the slowest progress. It might be related to the type of actions, since the infrastructure related ones usually require a longer implementation process compared to measures that facilitate access, such as school supplies provision or subsidies of school fees.

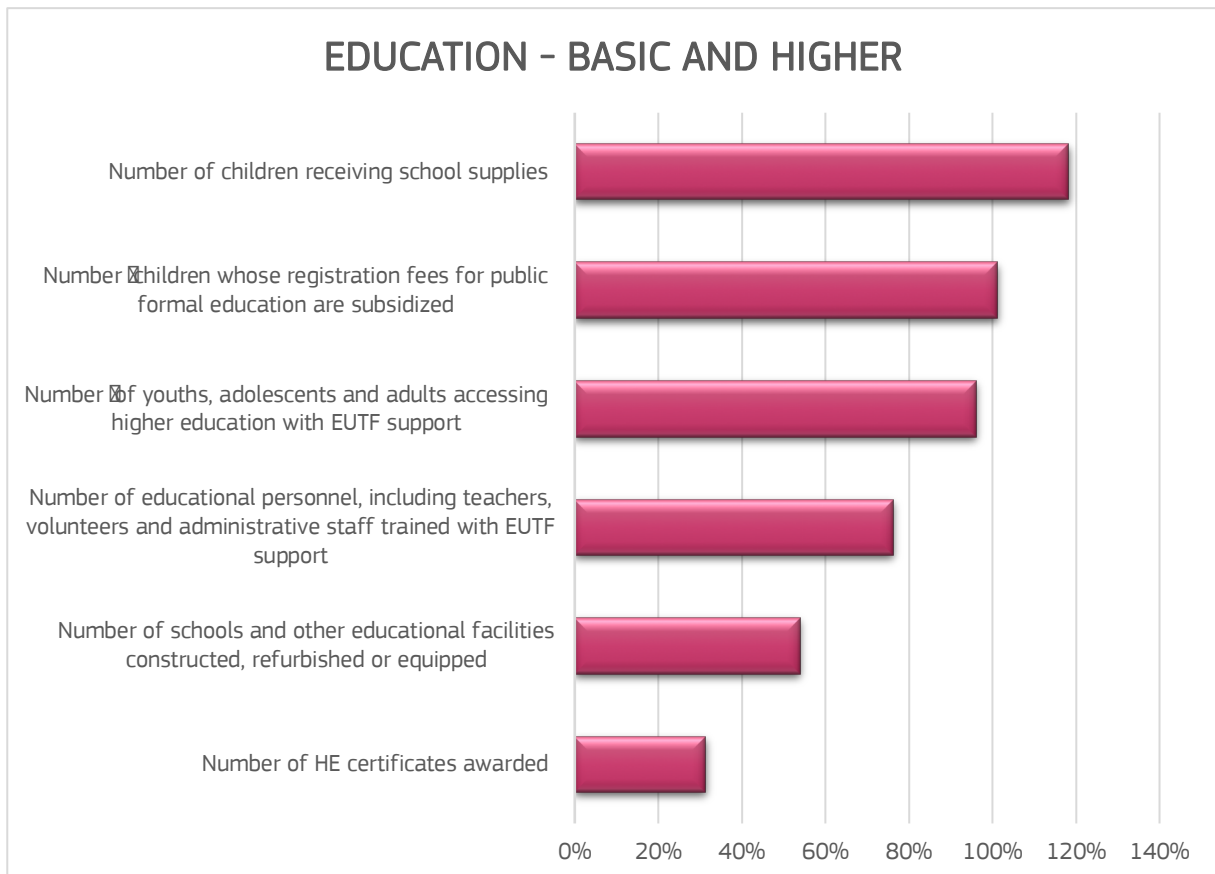


Figure 11: KPIs achievement progress – Access to Basic Education (and higher education), local capacities and educational infrastructure)

4.3.1.1. Basic education

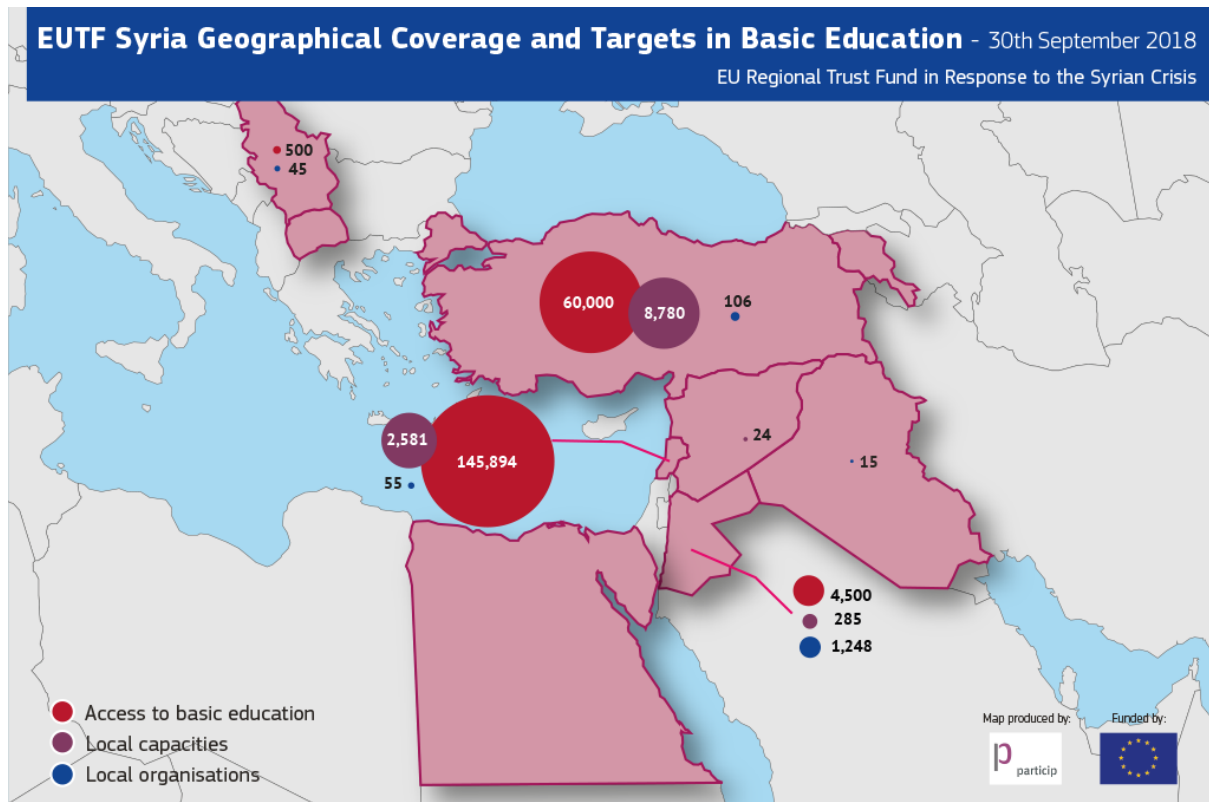


Figure 12: EUTF Syria Geographical Coverage and Targets in Basic Education⁷

In terms of basic education, it can be seen that targets have been achieved in both analysed measures, meaning providing subsidies for fees and school supplies which are the most representative indicators as the Table below shows.

Key implementing partners are here UNICEF in Lebanon (school fees subsidies), the Ministry of Education in Jordan, UNICEF in Turkey, World Vision at regional level and, to a limited extent, MoLEVSA in the Western Balkans (Serbia, school supplies).

In terms of improved teaching capacities of teachers and education personnel (including administrative staff), good progress can be stated. Key actions here involve eight initiatives and key partners, such as GIZ, DAAD, World Vision, AVSI and SPARK at regional level, UNICEF in Turkey and Lebanon, as well as UNRWA in Jordan and Lebanon, and UNDP in Turkey. It is important to note this effort to strengthen local capacities at existent local schools. The key

⁷ Recent data from Jordan not reflected in this Figure encompass 36,989 children supported in their access to basic education (includes subsidies of fees and school supplies). The updated number of target schools in Jordan is 108.



geographical focus is here in Lebanon, Jordan and Turkey, with some specific actions in Egypt and some Syrian teachers (SPARK).

The table below gives an overview about the current value (cumulative) and the target. The disaggregation by gender is presented to the extent it has been provided by the implementing partners. Progress is presented as a tentative guide, however, being an aggregated value, it needs to be assessed with caution.

Current value	Target	Women	Men	Not disaggregated	Target weight	Progress
Number of children whose registration fees for public formal education are subsidized						
180,356	178,383			180,356	70%	>100%
Number of children receiving school supplies						
76,842	65,000			76,842	25%	>100%
Number of educational personnel, including teachers, volunteers and administrative staff trained with EUTF support						
12,646	11,670	960	375	11,315	5%	>100%
Number of schools and other educational facilities constructed, refurbished or equipped						
177	329	-	-	-	100%	54%

Table 8: KPI's target value - Access to Basic Education sector (Individuals), local capacities and educational infrastructure

Concerning school capacities in terms of improved infrastructure, most of the projects aim at refurbishing, upgrading or equipping existing schools. Progress appears to be reasonable, since some of the actions began implementation recently. Among the projects that are strengthening educational infrastructure, some of them have been mentioned below (e.g. GIZ, DAAD, AVSI, World Vision) and others, such as the one implemented by AFD also contributes to this target. Moreover, KfW and MoLEVSA also target the construction or refurbishment of new schools. The focus countries here are clearly Lebanon, Turkey and Jordan, and to a lesser extent Iraq. Only MoLEVSA, working in the Western Balkans (Serbia) presents the exception with one project.

Geographically, concerning the investments to facilitate access to basic education and improved teaching capacities, the emphasis is on Lebanon and Jordan. The focus of improved school facilities is in Jordan and Turkey, as the following table makes evident.

Country	Current value	Target	Target Weight (%)	Progress (%)
Access to basic education				
Lebanon	147,867	145,894	60%	>100%
Turkey	76,000	60,000	25%	>100%
Jordan	33,031	36,989	15%	89%
Other (Iraq, Western Balkans, Egypt)	300	500	0%	62%
Total	257,198	243,383	100	>100%
Strengthened local capacities				
Lebanon	2,874	2,581	22%	>100%
Turkey	236	285	2%	83%
Jordan	9,511	8,780	75%	>100%
Other (Syria and Egypt)	25	24	0.2%	>100%
Total	12,646	11,670	100	>100%
Improved educational infrastructure				
Lebanon	40	55	17	73%
Jordan	73	108	33	68%
Turkey	30	106	32	28%
Other (Iraq, Western Balkans)	34	60	18	57%
Total	177	329	100	54%

Table 9: Target value by country - Individual beneficiaries (Access to Basic Education sector)



4.3.1.2. Access to Higher and Further Education

“

After completing her degree, Rasha was offered a job as a teaching assistant. “I was very happy with the news that I’d be working at the same institute I graduated from. It definitely impacted on my life positively. I’m an only child; my parents don’t have anyone else to rely on,” she explains.



Thanks to EU funds, Rasha took up studies in nursery education at the SPARK institute in Zeitouneh, Lebanon. “I heard that there was a nursery education department,” she says. “I enjoy getting to know children’s personalities and learning how to take care of them. This degree will also benefit me later on, when I have children of my own.”

“Our life was beautiful and we were happy in Syria. I was a student in my last year of high school. When the situation deteriorated, we came here. I stayed without studying for about a year. I didn’t know anyone at first – it was very difficult. I even thought sometimes that people were looking at us differently.”

“This job has improved our financial situation. I also personally benefited from it a lot. My personality is stronger now and I feel better integrated in this society. I did this to move forward in life, but also to achieve some of my dreams and aspirations.”

Access to higher education, including Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET), is one of the priority subsectors of the EUTF. Mainly with three projects and two key partners, SPARK and the German Jordanian University, progress in terms of access to higher and vocational education - that is also the most important target here - is very satisfactory, while the achievements in terms of getting the certificate after completion takes a slower path.

Current value	Target	Women	Men	Not disaggregated	Target weight	Progress
Number of higher education certificates awarded						
844	2,695	277	558	9	28	31
Number of youths, adolescents and adults accessing higher education with EUTF support						
6,501	6,772	1,145	1,099	4,265	72	96

Table 10: KPI's target value – Access to services-Individuals (Higher education)

According to gender disaggregated data of the access to higher education, gender equality appears to be ensured, being slightly favourable for women. The indicator for the awarded certificates is more favourable for men, since they received 44% completed the degrees, while women received 33%.

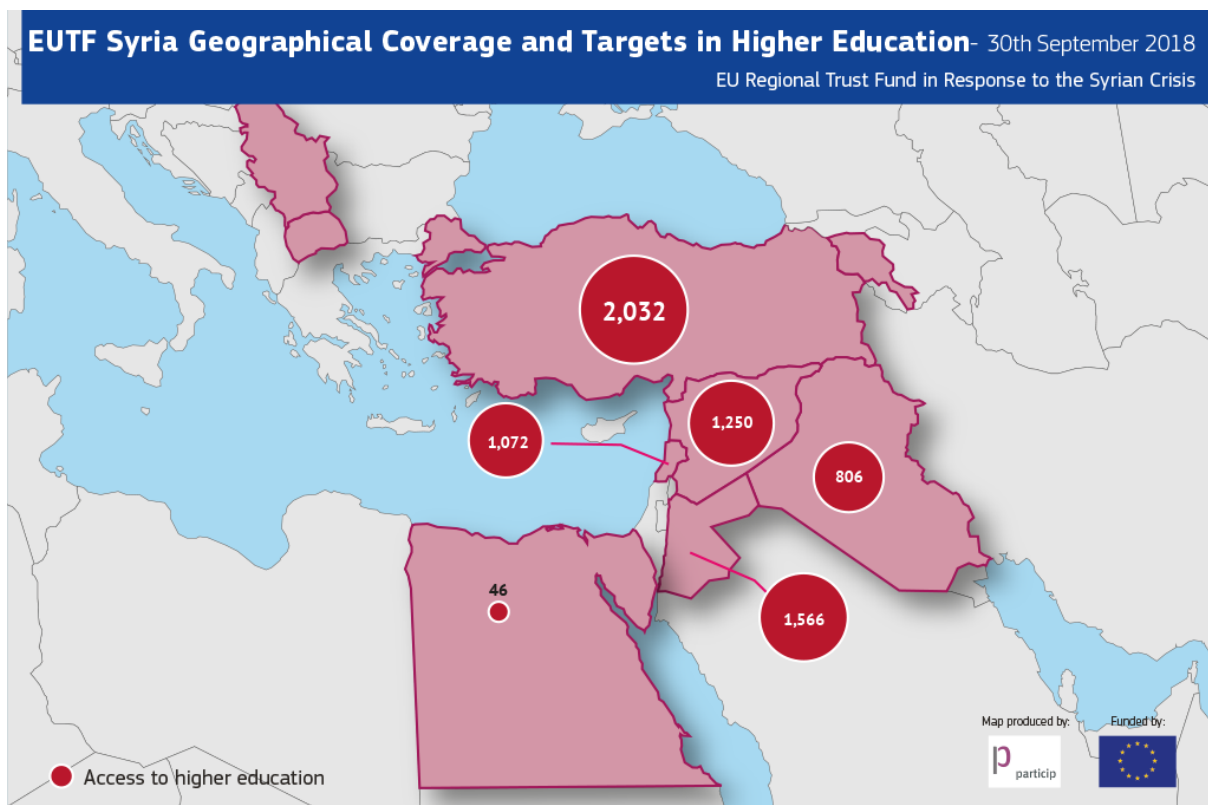


Figure 13: EUTF Syria Geographical Coverage and Targets in Higher Education



Geographically, the focus is on Turkey, targeting 28% of the students in terms of access and certificates, followed by Syria (24%) and Lebanon (19%). Satisfactory progress is shown in almost all countries, with Turkey being slightly below the average, also because the projects there have been only recently initiated.

Country	Current value	Target	Target Weight (%)	Progress (%)
Lebanon	1,460	1,072	16%	>100%
Jordan	1,281	1,566	23%	82%
Turkey	1,370	2,032	30%	67%
Syria	1,303	1,250	18%	>100%
Iraq	1,007	806	12%	>100%
Egypt	80	46	1%	>100%

Table 11: Target value by country - Individual beneficiaries (Access to Higher and Further Education sector)



4.3.2. Livelihoods



“

*Thanks to the shop's profits,
I am able to support not only
my daughter, but also my parents,
my neighbours and my relatives.”*



Thanks to a loan with support of the EUTF Syria LEADERS project, Asmaa recently managed to expand her business in Jordan.

Through Asmaa lives in Mafraq, a town located just a few kilometres away from the Syrian border. In four years, Mafraq has seen its population more than doubled due to the influx of Syrian refugees.

After separating from her husband, Asmaa moved back in with her parents and started a business. “It was difficult at first, because I didn’t have enough capital,” she shares. “My shop had few items for sale.” In addition to be a successful entrepreneur, Asmaa advocates for the right of women to work and be independent. “I’ve never met a woman who didn’t want to work,” she says. “Women shouldn’t back down because of society. I’d like to tell them to step up and work. Surely, they will succeed.”



The EUTF strategically aims at promoting better livelihoods for refugees and host communities, through:

1. Better employability prospects with emphasis on women (Individuals accessing income);
2. Increased financial capacity, as well as (individuals accessing training); and
3. Better productive capacities of target groups (individuals and organisations accessing inputs).

This priority sector also aims at enhancing food security, by improving the provision of life-saving nutritious and affordable food. Although one variable has been identified to do the follow-up on this target (Number of food insecure people receiving EUTF assistance), the project has not reached implementation yet.

The measures selected to do the follow-up combine the number of job opportunities promoted by the EUTF, including the access to temporary employment schemes, women placed with job matches, as well as cash-for-work schemes, with indicators on employability and cash assistance access. These are all reflected in the number of individuals having access to those inputs (cash, training, job opportunities).

In terms of strengthening capacities of local organisations, the access of MSMEs to training has been identified as an acceptable proxy for the monitoring of progress.

The EUTF has been supported 12 livelihood projects, including 2 food security projects. From those, 7 are included in this analysis.

The livelihoods sector targets in total 161,347 individuals and 2,251 organisations, namely MSMEs in the region. More specifically, the EUTF targets at:

- 13,690 people with improved access to job opportunities;
- 86,722 with better access to employability and other vocational training opportunities; and
- 60,936 with access to cash assistance.

Geographically (see figure 14), the emphasis in this sector is largely on Turkey (43%), Lebanon (25%) and Jordan (24%). The strengthening of local MSME is primarily targeting Turkey (29%), Jordan (24%), and Iraq (24%).

Compared to the previous reporting period, not all indicators have been selected this time to avoid double counting and prioritise the most representative measures. Therefore a direct comparison in terms of livelihood opportunities and local capacities is not possible. In general terms, targets have been also increased. Key progress is shown in terms of individuals receiving cash assistance, led by Lebanon and Jordan, which is in line with the previous period. Regarding the strengthening of MSME, targets have increased, but progress as well, also coherent with the previous period, as demonstrated by Lebanon.

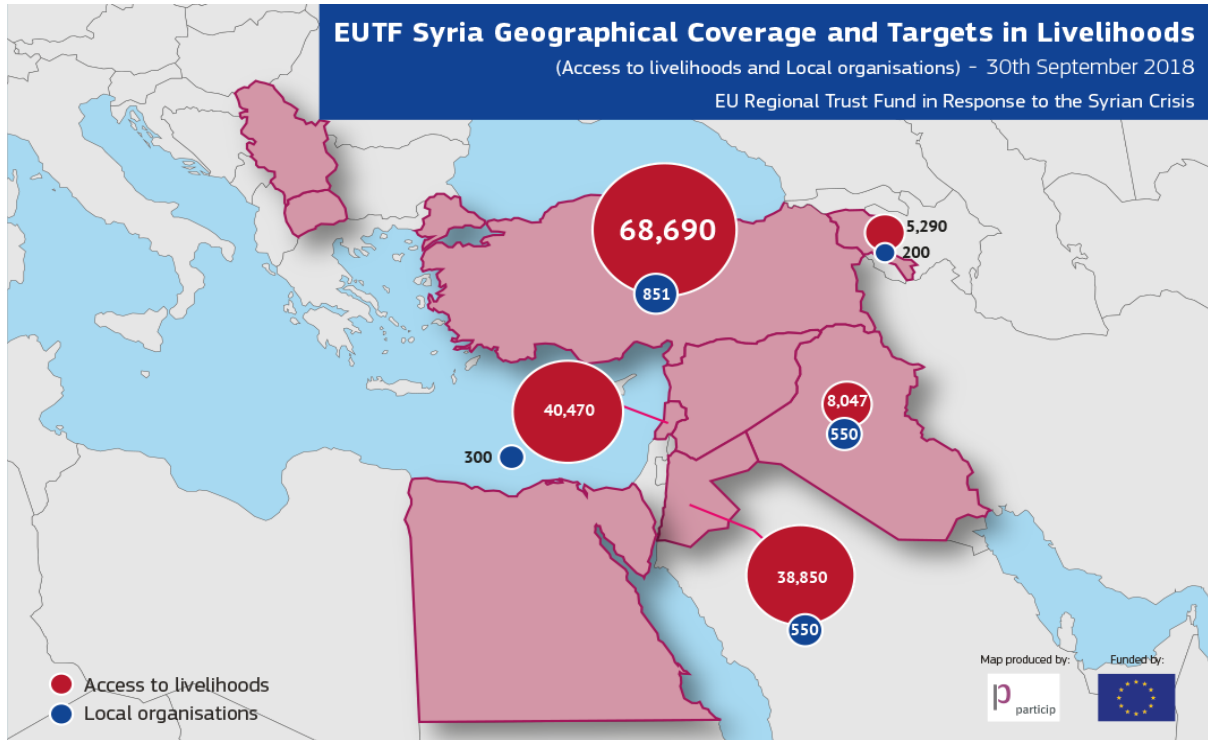


Figure 14: EUTF Syria Geographical Coverage and Targets in Livelihoods (Access to livelihoods and Local organisations)

The figure below shows the progress of all KPIs for the area. Here, as in the education sector, the access related measure i.e. of individuals receiving cash assistance show the highest progress. The slowest results in this area are found at the number of job opportunities promoted by the EUTF. This might be related to the fact that this variable is an outcome, and as such, involves longer processes to progress.

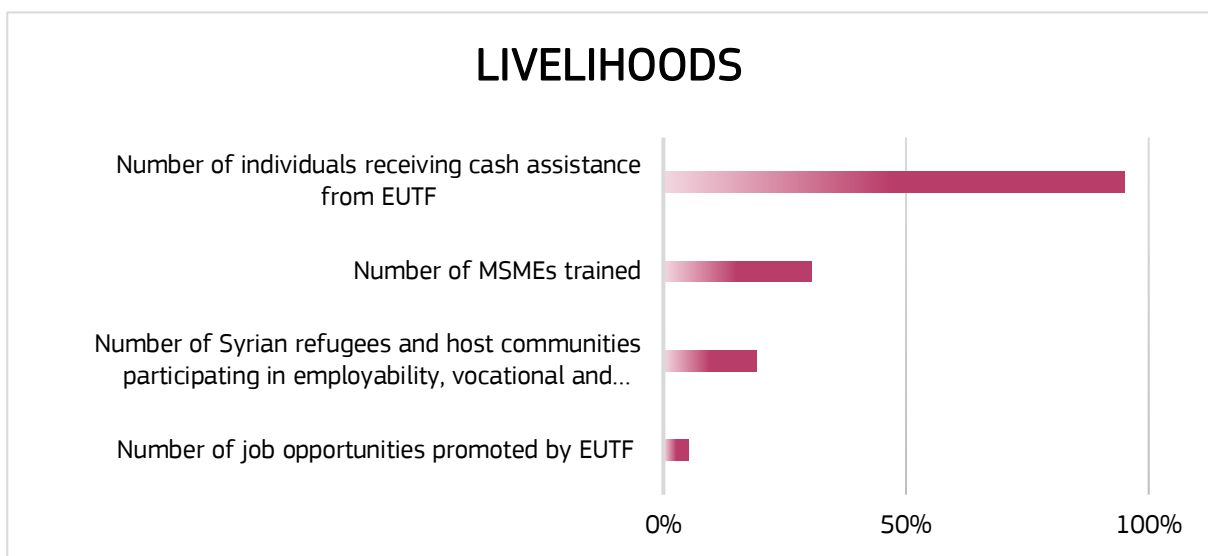


Figure 15: KPIs achievement progress – Livelihoods (Access and local organisations)



In terms of importance, the targets aiming at improving employability of refugees and host communities are the most strategic ones and where the most effort is dedicated within this component. In this measure, the financial literacy and enterprise management training of farmers is also included. The EUTF is supporting around 10 different projects, some of them related to education, others encompass different components in the sense of being multi-sector, others come with the emphasis on socio-economic support and/ or gender.

Key partners are ACTED, Austrian Red Cross, GIZ, World Vision, SPARK, German Jordanian University, DRC, TOBB and UN Women. Most projects include access to professional skills and vocational or business development courses. Progress is reasonable, considering that some of these projects have been initiated only this year.

Concerning the strengthening of financial capacities from refugees and host communities, progress is very high. Five key projects contribute to this target, most of them related to livelihoods and education, but also to protection and gender, since cash assistance is used for interrelated socio-economic purposes. Key partners are as Austrian Red Cross, UNICEF, UNRWA, Medair and partners and UN Women.

In this context, the measurement of the number of job opportunities shows the slowest progress. It also presents the highest challenges, although the analysis includes not only direct jobs, but also access to temporary employment schemes and income generating activities, as explained above. Eight projects include components of job creation, or facilitation, such as the ones led by UN Women, UNDP, AFD and the Italian Cooperation, Austrian Red Cross, World Vision and Oxfam. Some of these activities are linked to youth employment, to entrepreneurial activities, job matching or rapid employment schemes.

The following table shows the targets set for each KPI related to the Individual beneficiaries' category under the livelihoods sector.



Current value	Target	Women	Men	Not disaggregated	Target weight	Progress
Number of job opportunities promoted by EUTF						
720	13,690	680	15	25	8%	5%
Number of Syrian refugees and host communities participating in employability, vocational and entrepreneurial skills training programme						
16,727	86,722	8,781	4,397	3,520	54%	19%
Number of individuals receiving cash assistance from EUTF						
57,870	60,935	23,850	21,881	12,139	38%	95%

Table 12: KPI's target value - Individual beneficiaries (Livelihoods)

In geographic terms, the livelihoods sector specifically targets Turkey (43%), Lebanon (25%) and Jordan (24%), in line with the previous priority areas. To a lesser extent, some activities are implemented in Iraq and other countries (Armenia, Syria and Egypt).

Country	Current value	Target	Target Weight (%)	Progress (%)
Turkey	9,060	68,690	43%	13%
Lebanon	32,583	40,470	25%	81%
Jordan	30,642	38,850	24%	79%
Iraq	1,992	8,047	5%	25%
Other	1,040	5,290	3%	20%

Table 13: KPI's target value - Individual beneficiaries (Livelihoods)

Apart from facilitating access to individuals to livelihoods opportunities, the strengthening of local organisations -here the MSMEs- play an important role. To approach this, the training of MSMEs is in the centre of the analysis. It is the only variable analysed in the context of strengthening productive capacities of target organisations. Progress appears to be reasonable as well, considering that two of the five projects with such a component, have



recently begun. Key implementation partners are ACTED and partners (already closed), Austrian Red Cross, GIZ, UN Women and UNDP.

Indicator	Current value	Target	Target weight	Progress
Number of MSMEs trained	738	2,251	100%	33%

Table 14: Number of MSMEs trained

The effort on this target at country level is clearly put firstly in Turkey (29%) and then Jordan and Iraq (both 24%). Lebanon follows with 13% of the total targets. To a lesser extent, some activities are implemented in Armenia.

Country	Current value	Target	Target Weight (%)	Progress (%)
Lebanon	317	300	13%	<100%
Jordan	326	550	24%	59%
Turkey	12	851	29%	0%
Iraq	95	550	24%	17%
Other	0	200	9%	0%

Table 15: Target value by country – Local organisations (Livelihoods)



4.3.3. Access to Health Services



“

I am really so grateful for the assistance provided by International Medical Corps. I could never afford the cost of all those services,” Karma said.



Karma, 40, fled war-ravaged Aleppo seven years ago. She found refuge in Greater Beirut with her husband, Ahmad, 43 and their three children. “When we first came to Lebanon, we were looking for peace. Today, we are worried about the future”, Karma explained. “Our lives completely changed; my husband was an attorney at law in Syria, now he is working as a painter”, she added. “I am worried about him. He always seems tired and depressed”. Thanks to Karma, Ahmad was referred to International Medical Corps’ specialised Mental Health Case Management Team.

Through the project Reducing Economic Barriers to Accessing Health Services in Lebanon (REBAHS), funded by the Trust Fund, International Medical Corps reduces the barriers to affordable and quality healthcare services throughout Lebanon. Karma is understandably worried not only about her husband’s health but about the future of her family. Whenever one of her children is sick or needs a vaccination, Karma visits Howard Karagheusian Medico-Social Centre in Bourj Hammoud, Beirut—one of 50 REBAHS-supported facilities.

The strategic aim of this priority sector is that Syrian refugees and host communities have better health, through:

1. Improved access to medical care and health services;
2. Strengthened human capacity to deliver primary and secondary health care services (with emphasis on maternal and child health); and
3. Improved health infrastructure (including the one specifically for mother and child health).



The selected measures to approach the monitoring of this sector comprises seven service related indicators on consultations, examinations, maternal services, vaccination access, and health education access. Additionally, the aspect of strengthening of local health capacities is measured through the number of health personnel trained and the number of medical infrastructures -primary health centres and hospitals- improved. The EUTF has been supported 8 projects, and 7 from them are included in the analysis.

More specifically, the EUTF aims at improving access to health care and services, including in some cases, maternal and child health and access to health education activities. It is important to underline three levels of intervention:

- Access to care and services (2,268,180 individuals);
- 8,439 health personnel (local health capacities) trained; and
- 569 (500 hospitals and 69 primary health centres) refurbished in any form.

Geographically (see Figure 16), the EUTF targets mainly Lebanon (59%) and Turkey (19%) to ensure access to health care and services, Turkey (50%) and Iraq (39%) to strengthen their health personal, and Lebanon (87%) to improve the given medical and primary health system.

Compared to the previous reporting period, the access to health services and local capacities strengthening has also improved in the variables selected this time, with the lead of postnatal consultations and vaccination visits. Good progress in terms of emergency cases, primary health consultations and medical examinations can be seen. Only in terms of antenatal visits - as already observed in the previous period - no progress has been achieved. All countries present progress compared to the previous period, with Jordan and Lebanon leading in access to services and Iraq and Turkey in strengthening local capacities.

In terms of health infrastructure, no direct comparison is possible due to different indicators, and because of the increased targets in hospitals' improvement. Progress is shown in improving primary health centres. In terms of hospitals improvement, although progress appears to be lower, the targets has substantially increased. Iraq shows progress in respect to last year and is currently leading the achievements.

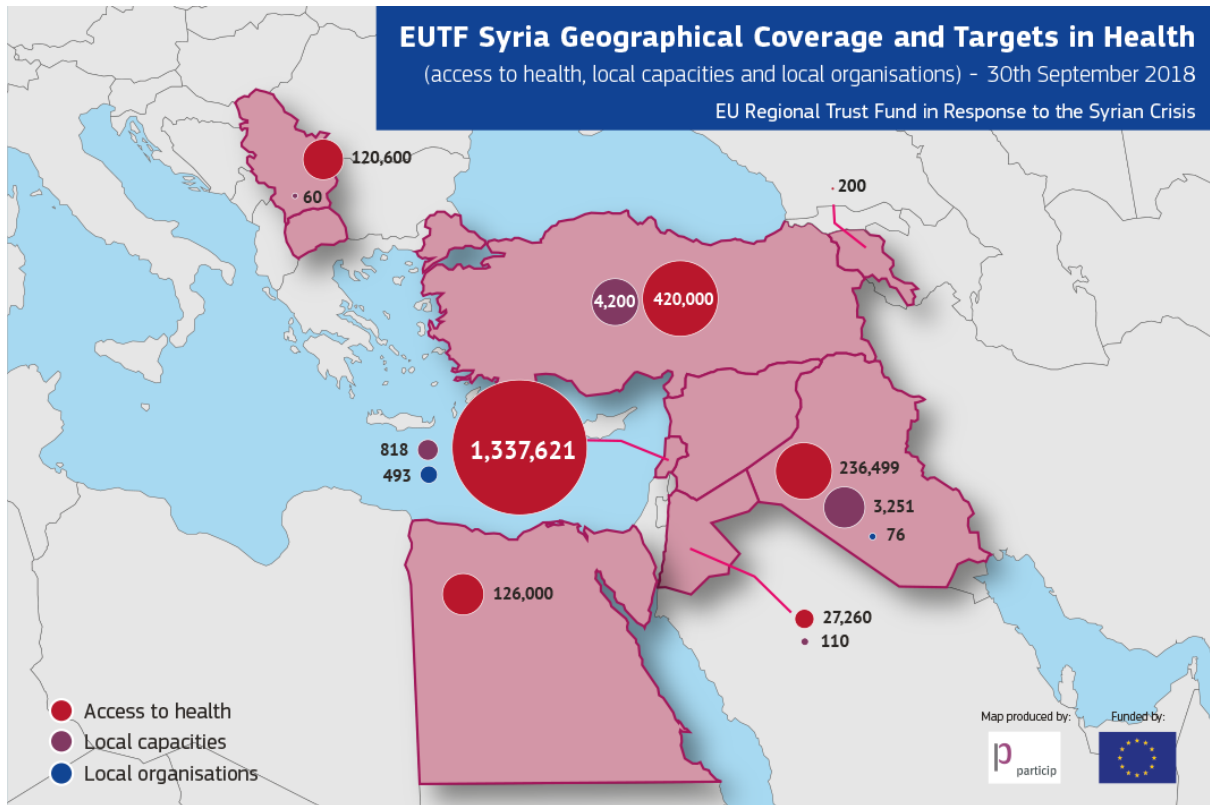


Figure 16: EUTF Syria Geographical Coverage and Targets in Health (access to health, local capacities and local organisations)

In the area of health, also the KPIs related to access of services, in this case, vaccinations and post-natal care visits, show the largest progress. On the other side, the infrastructure related indicators, such as improvements in hospital facilities make evident that progress is slower (7%). The variable on antenatal visits is at the lower part of the table with no progress. It might be related to the need of further health awareness sessions.

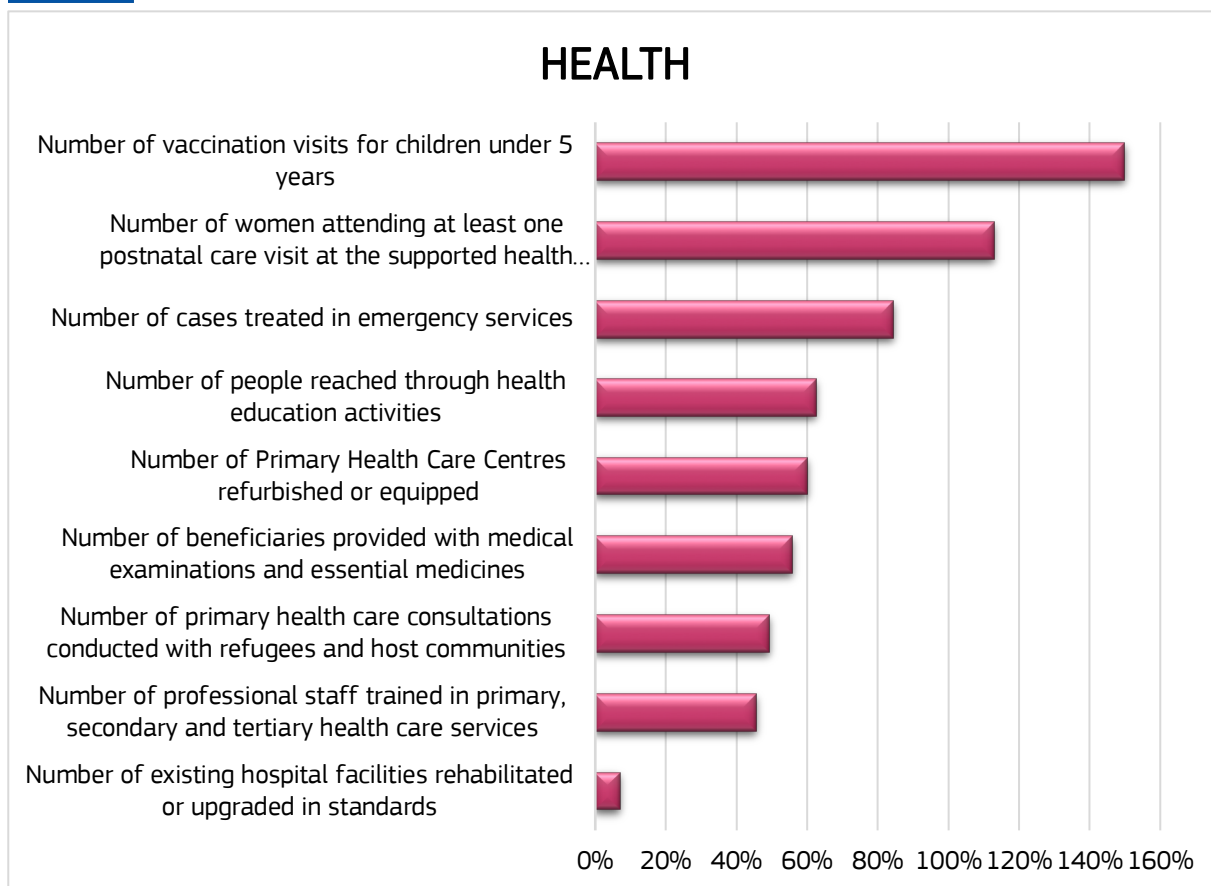


Figure 17: KPIs achievement progress – Health Access to services, local capacities and health infrastructure)

The EUTF is supporting health with 12 different projects, some of them are health focused activities, and some combine health with livelihoods, protection or migration. Key partners are the Austrian Red Cross, AISPO, AFD and partners, UNRWA, IOM, DRC, UNHCR-Lebanon, the consortium composed by IMC UK, PU-AMI and FPSC, WHO, MoLEVSA and UNICEF. Some have their focus on primary health care (UNICEF,) and vaccinations, others on migrants’ health (MoLEVSA, IOM), and on health awareness (WHO Turkey), on secondary health care (UNHCR) and general access to medical care (the rest).

Concerning the individual measures, the highest targets are found at the primary health consultations and medical examinations with essential medicines (both acute as well as chronic). Progress shows positive results, with exception of one indicator on the number of pregnant women receiving antenatal consultations.

The following table shows the targets set for each KPI related to the Individual beneficiaries' category under the Access to Health Services sector.

Current value	Target	Women	Men	Not disaggregated	Target weight	Progress
Number of primary health care consultations conducted with refugees and host communities						
723,789	1,473,199	0	0	723,789	65%	49%
Number of beneficiaries provided with medical examinations and essential medicines						
225,285	404,899	0	0	225,285	18%	56%
Number of cases treated in emergency services						
28,074	33,295	0	0	28,074	1%	84%
Number of pregnant women receiving 4 or more antenatal consultations						
0	3,268	0	0	0	0%	0%
Number of women attending at least one postnatal care visit at the supported health facilities						
2,797	2,479	2,797	0	0	0%	>100%
Number of vaccination visits for children under 5 years						
206,629	137,965	0	0	206,629	6%	>100%
Number of people reached through health education activities						
133,100	213,075	77,439	49,751	5,910	9%	62%

Table16: Target value by KPI – Access to services – Individuals (Health)

At country level, the highest targets are found in Lebanon. In general, reasonable progress is found in all countries, except in the Western Balkans and Egypt where some of those activities present very high targets and low progress to date. The project in Armenia has just started its implementation.



Country	Current value	Target	Target Weight (%)	Progress (%)
Lebanon	889,252	1,337,621	59%	66%
Jordan	27,570	27,260	1%	>100%
Turkey	177,169	420,000	19%	42%
Iraq	187,029	236,499	10%	79%
Others (Western Balkans, Egypt, Armenia)	38,654	246,800	11%	16%

Table 17: Target value by country – Access to Services-Individuals (Health)

Apart from promoting access to health services, the EUTF aims at strengthening local health system, including training professional staff in primary, secondary and tertiary health care services while reinforcing the general capacity building. Here, progress also appears to be reasonable. The EUTF supports seven projects with key partners, such as AISPO, IOM, Medair and partners, AFD and partners, IMC UK, PU-AMI and FPSC, DRC and WHO. Most of them are also purely health related interventions, with two exceptions - one protection related one and one on livelihoods.

Current value	Target	Women	Men	Not disaggregated	Target weight	Progress
Number of professional staffs trained in primary, secondary and tertiary health care services						
3,838	8,439	1,278	1,530	1,030	100%	45%

Table18: Target value by KPI – Local capacities (Health)

Turkey and Iraq show here the highest targets. In terms of progress, Jordan and the Western Balkans make a slow progress evident, although both targets are relatively small, and the projects have begun at the beginning of 2018.



Country	Current value	Target	Target Weight (%)	Progress (%)
Lebanon	263	818	10%	32%
Jordan	0	110	1%	0%
Turkey	1,860	4,200	50%	44%
Iraq	1,715	3,251	39%	53%
Others (Western Balkans)	0	60	1%	0%

Table 19: Target value by country – Local capacities (Health)

As a third pillar of the EUTF support, next to access to health services, and strengthened health personnel, comes the improvements in medical and primary health infrastructure or upgrading in some way. Two key measures are differentiated: one related to primary health care centres to be refurbished or equipped, and the another one referring to hospital facilities. 4 projects with AISPO, AFD and partners, IMC UK and partners, YMCA and WHO include infrastructure or upgrading components of some sort. The target on hospital facilities is substantially higher, and for that reason, progress in the primary health centres appears to be higher.

Key Performance Indicator (KPI)	Current value	Target	Target weight	Progress
Number of Primary Health Care Centres refurbished or equipped	30	50	9%	60%
Number of existing hospital facilities rehabilitated or upgraded in standards	36	519	91%	7%

Table 20: Target value by KPI – Local organisations (Health)



These improvements of facilities take place especially in Lebanon and Iraq. Progress in Lebanon appears to be facing some challenges, but again projects have been approved only this year.

Country	Current value	Target	Target Weight (%)	Progress (%)
Lebanon	0	493	87%	0%
Iraq	66	76	13%	87%

Table 21: Target value by country – Local organisations (Health)



4.3.4. Access to WASH Services



“

Now that we are connected to the water and we have a meter installed, we won't have to struggle with this anymore.

Amsha Dhamen,
Tamnine el Tahta, Lebanon



A project funded by the EUTF Syria is helping Amsha to obtain access to reliable and sustainable water services.

Amsha Dhamen lives in Tamnine el Tahta, a small village located in Nassriyeh, Eastern Lebanon, with her husband and son, who are both disabled. Daily life is hard and, until recently, it was made even harder due to her weekly struggle to access water. Like many Lebanese, she is not connected to the public water network. Every week, she must climb onto her rooftop to fill her water tank.

“We pay for water to be brought in a water tank and then we fill up our own tank,” she explains. “We put the hose on the ceiling, where the water tank is. In winter, when there’s snow and ice, we really struggle.” With EU funding, water meters have been installed. People can now save some 70% of the costs and have clean drinking water. Amsha’s life has drastically changed for the better ever since: “Now we can relax, at least. We can even grow some plants on our doorstep.”



The EUTF includes Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) as one priority sector. This is closely related to the strategic aim of improving health of Syrian refugees and host communities, specifically through:

1. More access to water services;
2. Strengthened WASH capacities; and
3. Improved WASH infrastructure.

The EUTF has been supporting 6 WASH related interventions (5 are included in this analysis). Additionally, but also 2 multisector projects, 2 livelihoods' actions, one migration and one health project have WASH components, so that they contribute to WASH targets. Key implementation allies are CISP and partners, GVC, Intersos and partners, the Italian Cooperation, World Vision, WAI, MoLEVSA, DRC, AFD and partners, Medair and partners, and NRC and its consortium partners.

In the WASH sector the EUTF targets a total of 816,055 individuals with improved access to WASH services (access to services), 1,290 people with training (local capacities), and 128 facilities (organisations/ facilities) in the region. Geographically, the WASH portfolio comprises mostly Lebanon and Jordan (see Figure 18).

Compared to the previous reporting period, targets have been increased and some indicators have been redefined. However, in general terms, and in line with the previous period, progress is still low in terms of access to improved drinking water, and training of local capacities, showing more progress in terms of WASH facilities improvement and beneficiaries with hygiene promotion services. Lebanon and Turkey are progressing, while Jordan 's progress is still very incipient.

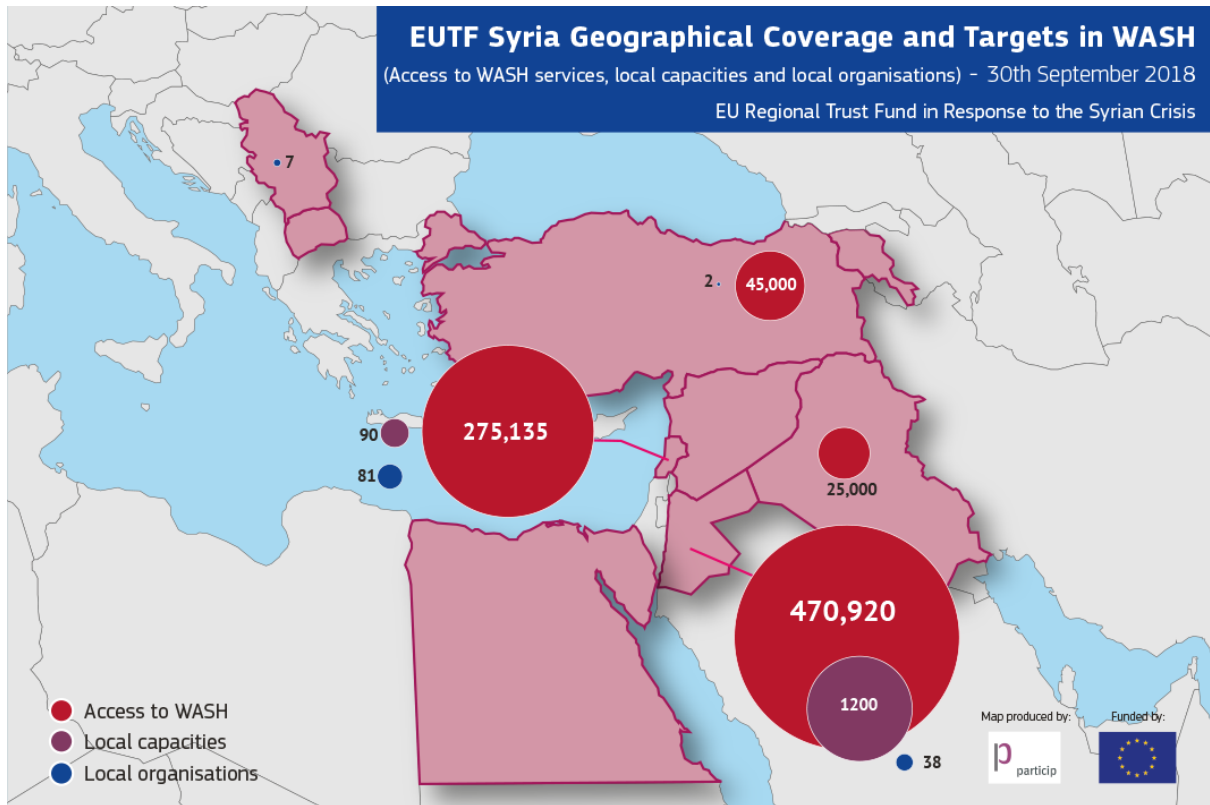


Figure 18: EUTF Syria Geographical Coverage and Targets in WASH (Access to WASH services, local capacities and local organisations)

WASH related KPIs show in general, slower progress at the level of the whole EUTF. The rehabilitation/construction and the hygiene promotion sessions appear to progress at a faster path (29% and 19%, respectively), while the installation of distribution and transmission lines still need to initiate with the output delivery.

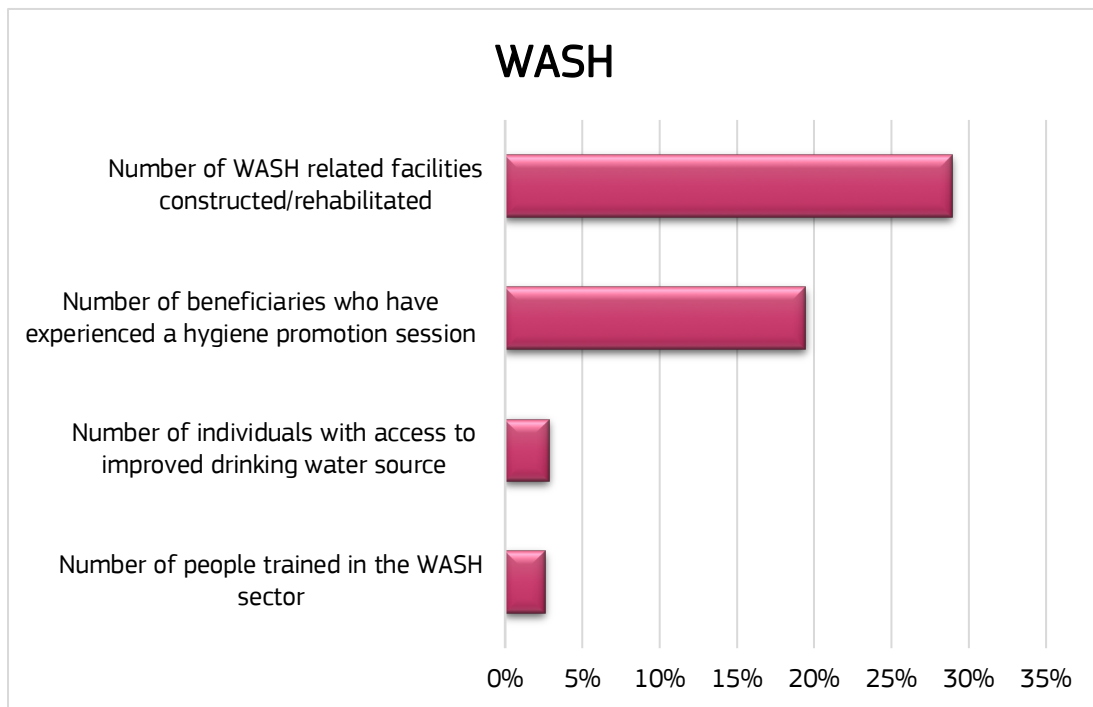


Figure 19: KPIs achievement progress – WASH (Access local capacities and infrastructure)

As in the other priority sectors, we can identify three lines of results and targets to be analysed. Firstly, the access to WASH related services by refugees and host communities. Two measures have been identified: i) individuals with improved drinking water and, ii) those outreached by hygiene promotion sessions. The main target is found at the access to improved drinking water, which is essential. The other target on hygiene promotion sessions is showing higher progress though.

Current value	Target	Women	Men	Not disaggregated	Target weight	Progress
Number of individuals with access to improved drinking water source						
16,729	593,490	4,008	4,221	8,500	73%	3%
Number of beneficiaries who have experienced a hygiene promotion session						
43,215	222,565	25,105	17,284	826	27%	19%

Table 22: Target value by KPI – Access to services- Individuals (WASH)



Geographically, the EUTF is largely supporting these targets in Jordan (58%) and in Lebanon (34%). Nevertheless, more progress is shown by the current achievement in Turkey and Iraq. This might be due to the substantially high targets in Jordan and Lebanon. It has to be considered that all activities in the area have been implementing less than one year.

Country	Current value	Target	Target Weight (%)	Progress (%)
Jordan	11,702	470,920	58%	2%
Lebanon	19,926	275,135	34%	7%
Turkey	23,471	45,000	6%	52%
Iraq	4,845	25,000	3%	19%

Table 23: Target value by country - Access to services- Individuals (WASH)

The EUTF also supports the strengthening of local capacities in each of the sectors. Therefore, the indicator on the number of people trained in the WASH sector is analysed as the main one. Targets here are reasonable, however, progress is still slow. As mentioned, most of the projects in the area are implementing activities for less than one year.

Current value	Target	Women	Men	Not disaggregated	Target weight	Progress
Number of people trained in the WASH sector						
33	1290	0	0	33	100	3%

Table 24: Target value by KPI – Local capacities (WASH)

In this sector, the largest target is in Jordan, although no progress can be shown yet.

Country	Current value	Target	Target Weight (%)	Progress (%)
Lebanon	33	90	7%	37%
Jordan	0	1,200	93%	0%

Table 25: Target value by country - Local capacities (WASH)



The improvement of infrastructure is highly relevant as part of strengthening local capacities. Two measures can show to what extent progress is being done, one about the facilities constructed and the other about the meters of transmission and distribution lines installed. These measures cannot be aggregated, since different units are used. Progress in the rehabilitation of facilities is reasonable, while the installation of transmission and distribution lines is still to be done. Regular monitoring will be ensured.

Key Performance Indicator (KPI)	Current value	Target	Target weight	Progress
Number of WASH related facilities constructed/rehabilitated	37	128	100	29%
Meters of transmission and distribution lines installed	0	157,600	100	0%

Table 26: Target value by country - Local organisations/infrastructure (WASH)

At country level, regarding the WASH related facilities, while Jordan is showing no progress, Lebanon, with higher targets, reflects satisfactory progress. The rest of the countries, with low targets, still have margin to achieve them.

Country	Current value	Target	Target Weight (%)	Progress (%)
Lebanon	35	81	63%	43%
Jordan	0	38	30%	0%
Turkey	1	2	2%	50%
Others (Western Balkans)	1	7	5%	14%

Table 27: Target value by country - Local organisations/infrastructure (WASH)



The installation of distribution and transmission lines needs to be followed up since no significant progress has been done yet in both target countries, Lebanon and Jordan. It might be related to extensive preparation works which are needed for this kind of activities.

Country	Current value	Target	Target Weight (%)	Progress (%)
Lebanon	0	96,600	61%	0%
Jordan	0	61,000	39%	0%

Table 28: Target value by country - Local organisations/infrastructure (WASH)

4.3.5. Protection



“

MAG's clearance is more critical than ever now that Daesh has gone from the Ninawa governorate. People are returning to contaminated villages where their lives are at risk every day.

Farah Zubir Ali, Iraqi Kurdistan region



Demining activities also include awareness raising among the local community, as well as refugees and internally displaced Iraqis

At the Domiz Camp, the largest Syrian refugee camp in the Dohuk area of the Kurdistan Region of Iraq, many people risk their lives almost every day because of mines and explosive devices. The Trust Fund partnered up with the Mines Advisory Group (MAG) to help people living in contaminated areas identify the dangerous devices, avoid accidents and report back to MAG's demining team to clean the area and make it safe for people.

Protection is one of the key priority sectors in the context of the EUTF, strategically aiming at improving the wellbeing of Syrian and host community children, women and adults, through:

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 and migrants.

The EUTF works with a wide range of partners, such as the Austrian Red Cross, UNICEF, GIZ, World Vision, Italian Cooperation, AFD and partners, ASAM, UN Women, IOM in the context of nine projects. Some of them are focused on the protection of refugees and host communities, but others combine protection components with social cohesion, health, and livelihoods



related activities putting different emphasis on specific groups, such as children (e.g. UNICEF), women and girls (e.g. UN Women or IOM) or youth (e.g. World Vision). The EUTF has supported 6 protection related actions, and 5 are included in this analysis. 2 additional multisector projects and 2 social cohesion actions that have protection targets are included in this analysis.

The EUTF shows for the whole protection sector targets at different levels:

- 261,782 individuals accessing protection services and clearance related activities;
- 4,139,319 m2 of safe land delivered;
- 2,653 people trained in child and gender-based violence services to strengthen local capacities;
- 36 asylum centres refurbished or equipped with 6,400 operational spaces as part of infrastructure improvements.

Turkey, Lebanon and Jordan are the countries mostly targeted and Iraq is included here for the demining targets.

Compared to the previous reporting period, although here targets and indicators have changed. The highest progress data are shown in terms of clearance and survey activities and psychosocial support, in coherence with the previous period, in Iraq and Lebanon. The strengthening of local capacities with training has definitively substantially progressed, as led by Turkey. In terms of infrastructure, asylum facilities and spaces have been improved, showing good progress, also in line with the previous period, in the Western Balkans.

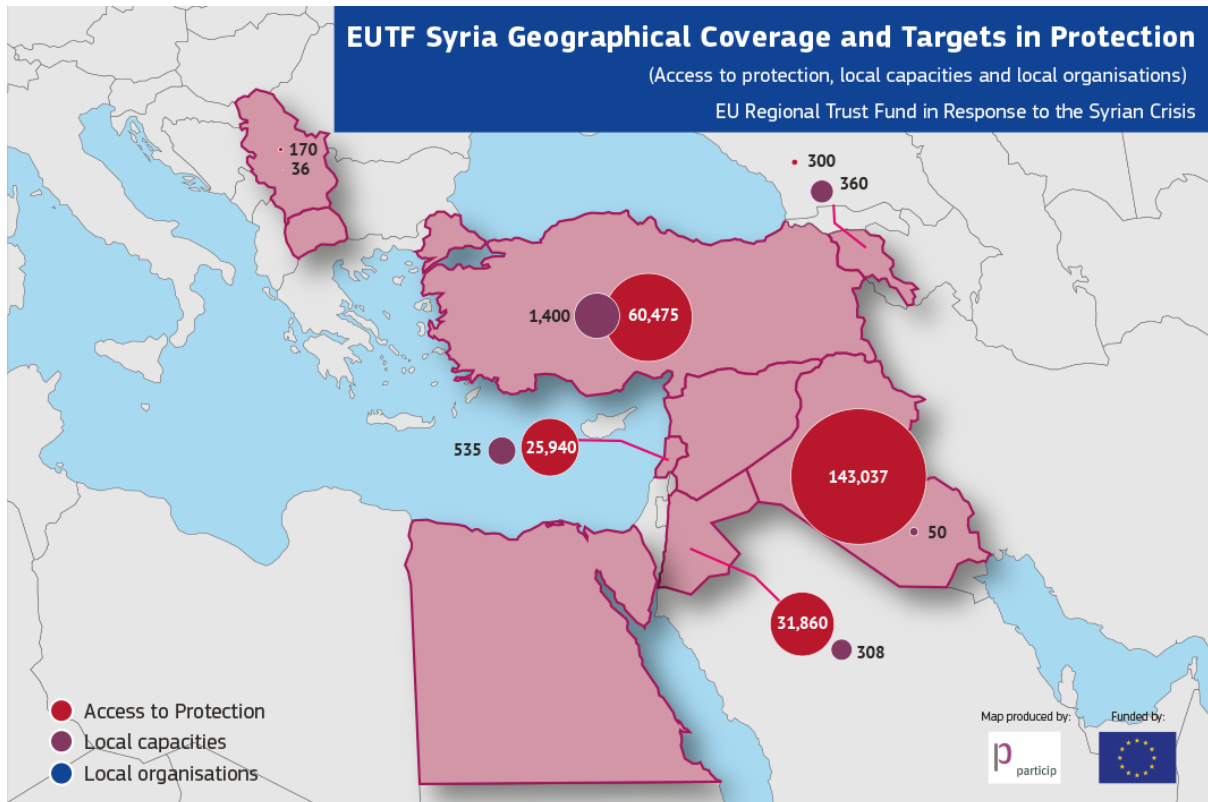


Figure 20: EUTF Syria Geographical Coverage and Targets in Protection (Access to protection, local capacities and local organisations)

In terms of protection, both KPIs (Figure 21) regarding clearance of square meters and access to clearance activities show very high progress to date. Progress is reasonable in terms of improved migration centres. The progress path in terms of referrals to specialised services (formal education is not included here) with 14% shows some margin for improvement.

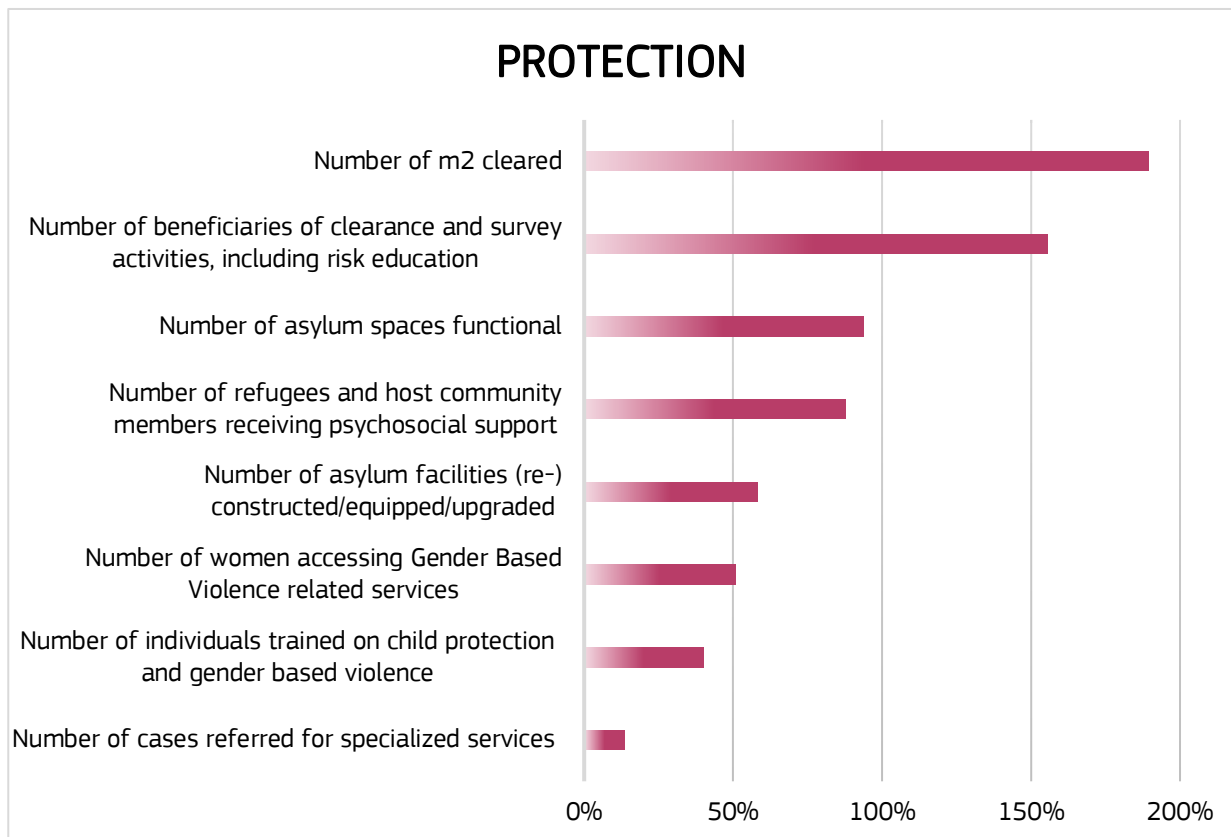


Figure 21: KPIs achievement progress – Protection (Access, local capacities and organisations)

Regarding the access to protection services, the EUTF is especially targeting at the access to psychosocial support in the region. An important target is the one measuring the number of people benefitting from clearance and survey activities, including risk education, which is relevant in the context of accessing safe land. Available data show reasonable progress, with lower values for cases referred to specialised services.

The following table shows the targets set for each KPI related to the Individual beneficiaries' category under the Protection sector and the progress to date.



Current value	Target	Women	Men	Not disaggregated	Target weight	Progress
Number of cases referred for specialized services (disaggregated by sex)						
1,506	11,115	0	0	1,506	4%	14%
Number of refugees and host community members receiving psychosocial support						
76,823	87,460	4,944	3,049	68,830	33%	88%
Number of women accessing Gender Based Violence related services						
15,319	30,170	15,319	0	0	12%	51%
Number of beneficiaries of clearance and survey activities, including risk education (disaggregated by sex)						
206,818	133,037	42,687	44,412	119,719	51%	>100%

Table 29: KPI's target value – Access to services-Individuals (Protection)

At country level, Iraq is the country is the one with the largest target because of the clearance, survey and demining activities. Regarding protection services, it is Turkey, followed by Jordan and Lebanon. The analysed variables show progress in all countries except in those where projects have been recently launched (e.g. Armenia).

Country	Current value	Target	Target Weight (%)	Progress (%)
Lebanon	17,133	25,940	10%	66%
Jordan	10,831	31,860	12%	34%
Turkey	63,430	60,475	23%	>100%
Iraq	209,072	143,037	55%	>100%
Others (Western Balkans, Armenia)	0	470	0%	0%

Table 30: Target value by country – Access to services-Individuals (Protection)

In terms of delivering safe land, good progress is confirmed by the monitoring data of the one integrated mine action in Iraq supported by the EUTF.



Key Performance Indicator (KPI)	Current value	Target	Target weight	Progress
Number of m² cleared	7,841,780	4,139,319	100	>100%

Table 31: Target value by KPI – Access to safe land/Individuals(Protection)

Country	Current value	Target	Target Weight	Progress (%)
Iraq	7,841,780	4,139,319	100%	>100%

Table 32: Target value by country - Access to safe land/Individuals (Protection)

The strengthening of local capacities comprises training on child protection and gender-based violence to ensure that improved services are delivered. For the most important measures, the targets are realistic and progress is evident.

Current value	Target	Women	Men	Not disaggregated	Target weight	Progress
Number of individuals trained on child protection and gender-based violence						
1,060	2,653	121	31	908	100%	40%

Table 33: Target by KPI – Local capacities (Protection)

The most important targets to strengthen these local capacities can be found in Turkey, where progress is also shown. Lebanon and Jordan follow Turkey and also reasonable progress is confirmed. Armenia shows slower progress since the project on resilience and livelihoods has been only recently approved.



Country	Current value	Target	Target Weight (%)	Progress (%)
Lebanon	143	535	20%	27%
Jordan	78	308	12%	25%
Turkey	839	1,400	53%	60%
Iraq	0	50	2%	0%
Others (Armenia)	0	360	14%	0%

Table 34: Target by country – Local capacities (Protection)

Regarding infrastructure improvements in the area of protection of migrants, the refurbishment and upgrade of migration centres to ensure operational spaces is targeted with two specific projects. For both indicators, progress is confirmed.

Key Performance Indicator	Current value	Target	Target weight	Progress
Number of asylum facilities (re-) constructed/equipped/upgraded	21	36	100%	58%
Number of asylum spaces functional	6,000	6,400	100%	94%

Table 35: Target by KPI – Local infrastructure (Protection)

The infrastructure improvements are both in the Western Balkans and, progress is verified for those particular indicators according to the provided monitoring information.

Country	Current value	Target	Target Weight	Progress
Asylum facilities- Others (Western Balkans)	21	36	100%	58%
Asylum spaces-Others (Western Balkans)	6,000	6,400	100%	94%

Table 36: Target by KPI – Local infrastructure (Protection)



4.3.6. Social cohesion



"Young people are the heart of society. The rehabilitated centre is not just a space; it is a platform for youth engagement in public life", says Mr. Rein Nieland on behalf of the EU.



The Youth RESOLVE consortium, funded by the Trust Fund with the cooperation of AL Reaya, Civil Association Union and UN Habitat opened a community centre end of September in Saida. The community centre will serve as a space for thousands of the most vulnerable children and youth from all backgrounds. Several activities are planned to build capacity and strengthen social cohesion amongst the various communities living side by side in Old Saida and surrounding areas.

Mr. Hani Abo Zainab from Al Reaya explained that: "the process of human development is the building block for a nation's progress". Speaking on behalf of the EU, Mr. Rein Nieland, emphasized that the milestone being celebrated is particularly important to the EU, as it puts young people at the centre of community life.

Social cohesion, as another priority sector of the EUTF, is closely linked to the protection sector, and both strategically aim at improving the wellbeing of Syrian and host community children, women and adults, in this case, putting 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 EUTF supports 12 actions that contribute to the social cohesion targets. While 2 of them have the main focus on social cohesion, the rest are linked (4), health (1), protection (3)



education (1) or other multisector initiatives (1). Key implementing partners encompass the Austrian Red Cross, UNICEF, GIZ, World Vision, GVC, UNRWA, AVSI, DRC, Medair and partners, the Italian Cooperation, AFD and partners, ASAM, UN Women, YMCA, and the WHO. Projects having youth in the focus of their activities play an important role in this area.

In total, the EUTF is targeting with social cohesion activities 681,290 individuals in the region, 1,097 people with training on social cohesion related topics to strengthen local capacities and 179 organisations and institutions, including municipalities with technical and physical support. Turkey, Lebanon and Jordan are mostly targeted in this sector (see Figure 22).

Compared to the previous reporting period, some indicators were included in the area of local development. Therefore, a direct comparison is not possible. Nevertheless, it is clear that for access to social cohesion services targets have increased and very good progress is confirmed in line with previous phase, with Turkey and Lebanon in the lead. The strengthening of local capacities in terms of training does not allow direct comparison with the previous period but good progress can be seen, especially in Turkey. Data make slower progress in Iraq and no progress in the other countries evident.

In terms of strengthening of organisations (community centres) and institutions (municipalities), targets have increased compared to the previous reporting period. The previous number of municipalities had been reviewed, since it did not refer to actual municipalities but to individuals living in those municipalities. Therefore, the targets in the previous period were substantially higher. While good progress is shown for the community centres - with the lead of Turkey - the strengthening of municipalities is still low.

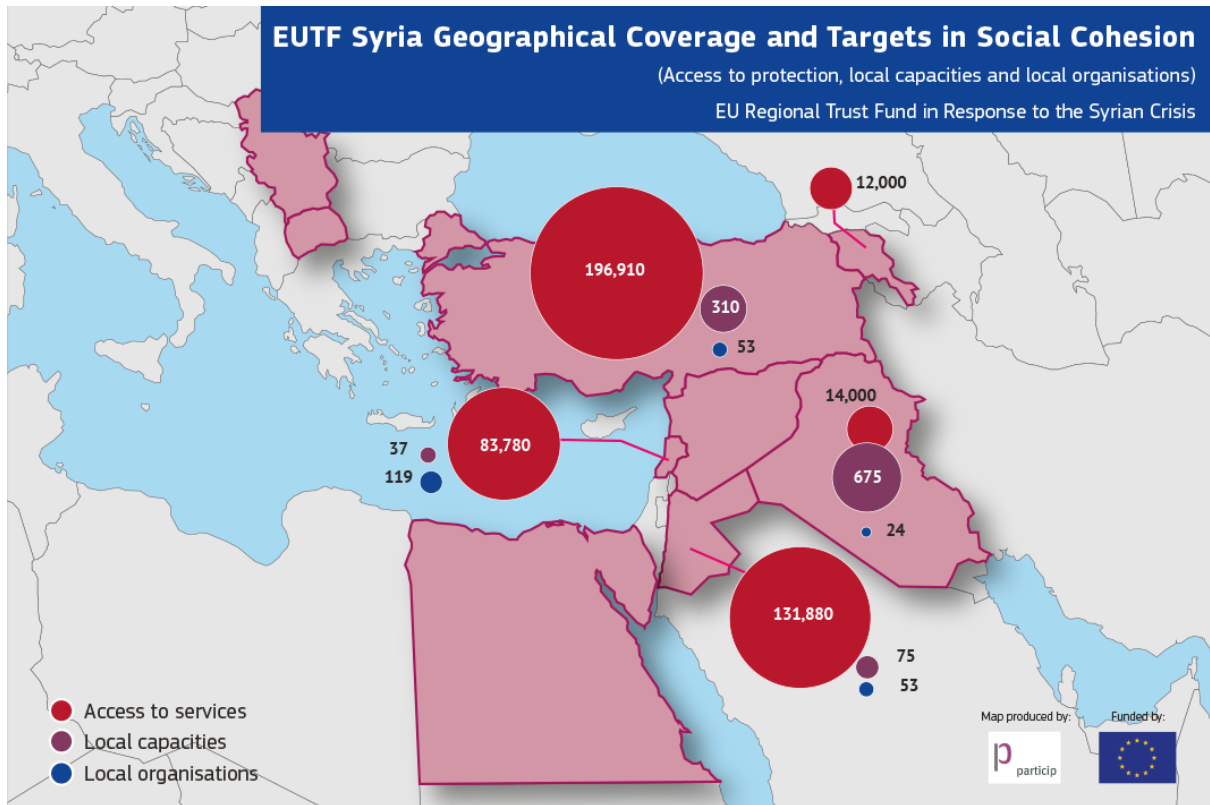


Figure 22: EUTF Syria Geographical Coverage and Targets in Social Cohesion (Access, local capacities and local organisations)

Social cohesion related KPIs show largely reasonable progress in aggregated terms. The access to social cohesion activities with focus on youth leads the progress assessment in this category. The KPI on training of staff delivering social cohesion related activities also shows reasonable progress. The indicator on the number of municipalities benefitting from improved infrastructure and services is still lagging behind. It might be linked to some data reporting challenges because of its formulation.

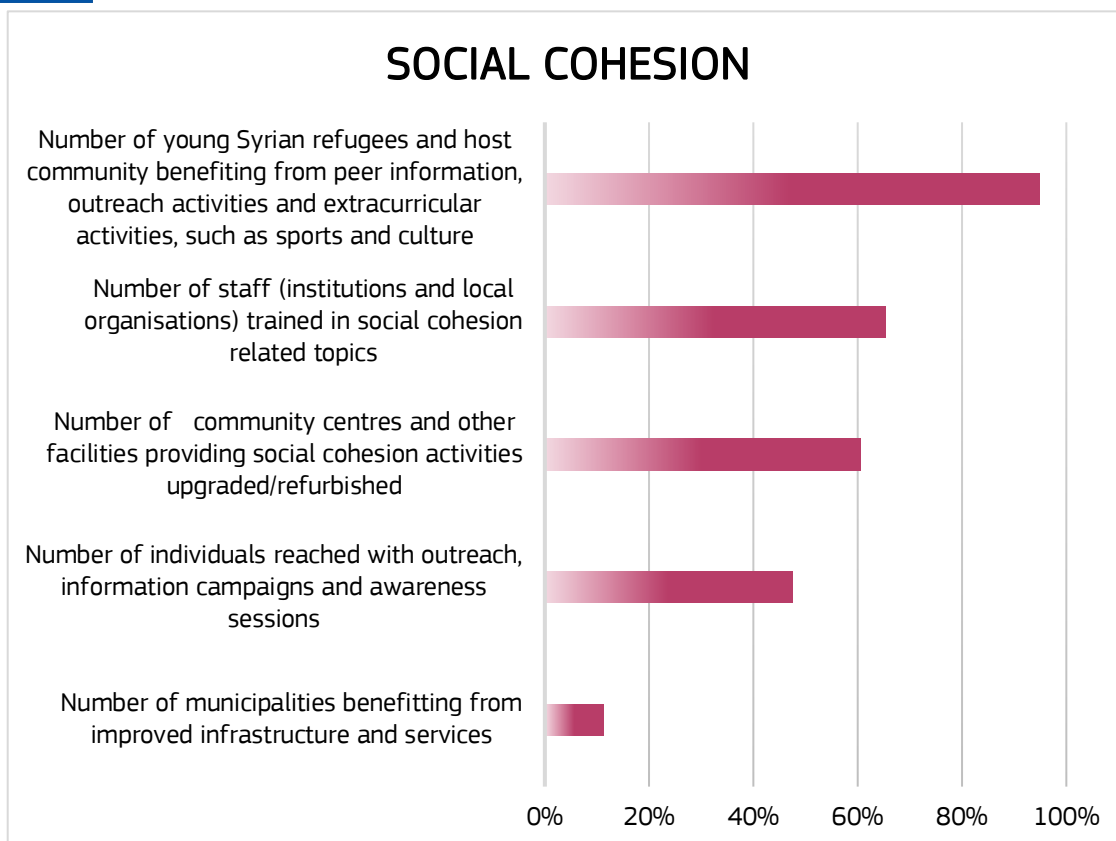


Figure 23: KPIs achievement progress – Social cohesion (Access, local capacities and organisations)

Making reference to the access to social cohesion activities, two variables have been analysed: on the one hand, one measure that focuses on peer information and outreach activities (that include extracurricular and recreational activities); on the other, an indicator related to more general awareness campaigns on various issues, from peace building to health issues, among others. Targets for the latter are larger. Progress is evident in both cases.

Current value	Target	Women	Men	Not disaggregated	Target weight	Progress
Number of young Syrian refugees and host community benefiting from peer information, outreach activities and extracurricular activities, such as sports and culture						
200,583	211,290	49,434	38,523	112,626	31%	95%
Number of individuals reached with outreach, information campaigns and awareness sessions						
223,620	470,000	57,058	41,427	125,135	69%	48%

Table 37: Target value by KPI – Access to services – Individuals (Social cohesion)



At country level, and in line with the EUTF context, Turkey and Jordan, followed by Lebanon are targeted mostly with activities in this sector. Iraq and Armenia also present some activities, although progress is still incipient.

Country	Current value	Target	Target Weight (%)	Progress (%)
Lebanon	97,012	83,780	19%	>100%
Jordan	58,993	131,880	30%	45%
Turkey	268,198	196,910	45%	>100%
Iraq	0	14,000	3%	0%
Others (Armenia)	0	12,000	3%	0%

Table 38: Target value by country – Access to services – Individuals (Social cohesion)

The strengthening of local capacities is measured by the indicator on the number of people in local organisations and staff of institutions being trained on social cohesion topics. This is the most important target for this area. Progress is confirmed for that target in global terms.

Current value	Target	Women	Men	Not disaggregated	Target weight	Progress
Number of staff (institutions and local organisations) trained in social cohesion related topics						
717	1,097	118	130	469	100	65%

Table 39: Target value by KPI –Local capacities (Social cohesion)

The largest target in terms of training of local personnel in social cohesion is found in Iraq, followed by Turkey. In both cases, progress made is evident, which is not the case for Lebanon and Jordan. However, targets are lower, having still some margin to be achieved.



Country	Current value	Target	Target Weight (%)	Progress (%)
Lebanon	0	37	3%	0%
Jordan	0	75	7%	0%
Turkey	469	310	28%	>100%
Iraq	248	675	62%	37%

Table 40: Target value by country – Local capacities (Social cohesion)

Regarding the extent to which the EUTF supports capacities and infrastructure promoting social cohesion locally, two indicators are analysed: one on municipalities strengthening, and one, specifically on community centres providing such activities. In terms of local organisations and institutions, the EUTF mostly targets municipalities. However, current progress appears to be higher in the case of community centres. The indicator referring to municipalities will need to be closely monitored for the next period.

Key Performance Indicator (KPI)	Current value	Target	Target weight	Progress
Number of municipalities benefitting from improved infrastructure and services	20	178	71%	11%
Number of community centres and other facilities providing social cohesion activities upgraded/refurbished	43	71	29%	61%

Table 41: Target value by KPI – Local organisations (Social cohesion)

Municipalities and community centres are mostly targeted in Lebanon, Jordan and Turkey, in line with the focus of the EUTF. Progress shows a higher rate in Turkey and Jordan than in Lebanon. Implementation has not begun yet in Iraq.

Country	Current value	Target	Target Weight (%)	Progress (%)
Lebanon	20	119	48%	17%
Jordan	13	53	21%	25%
Turkey	30	53	21%	57%
Iraq	0	24	10%	0%

Table 42 Target value by country – Local organisations (Social cohesion)

5. ANNEXES

5.1. List of indicators used to aggregate results

SECTOR	NR	INDICATORS*	2ND RESULTS REPORTING	3RD RESULTS REPORTING	
			TARGET	CURRENT VALUE	TARGET
BASIC AND HIGHER EDUCATION	1	Number of children whose registration fees for public formal education are subsidized (disaggregated by sex)	89,351	180,356	178,383
	2	Number of children receiving school supplies (disaggregated by sex and refugee/host population)	64,500	76,842	65,000
	3	Number of educational personnel, including teachers, volunteers and administrative staff trained with EUTF support (disaggregated by sex)	9,640	12,646	11,670
	4	Number of schools and other educational facilities constructed, refurbished or equipped	75	177	329
	5	Number of HE certificates awarded (disaggregated by sex)	1,000	844	2,695
	6	Number of youths, adolescents and adults accessing higher education with EUTF support (disaggregated by sex)	12,176	6501	6,772
LIVELIHOODS	7	Number of job opportunities promoted by EUTF (disaggregated by sex)	N/A	720	13,690
	8	Number of Syrian refugees and host communities participating in employability, vocational and entrepreneurial skills training programme (disaggregated by sex AND refugee/host population)	50,300	16,637	86,722
	9	Number of MSMEs trained	750	738	2251
	10	Number of individuals receiving cash assistance from EUTF (disaggregated by sex)	45,677	57,870	60,935
	11	Number of food insecure people receiving EUTF assistance (disaggregated by sex)	N/A	0	0
HEALTH	12	Number of primary health care consultations conducted with refugees and host communities (disaggregated by sex)	425,326	723,789	1,473,199
	13	Number of beneficiaries provided with medical examinations and essential medicines (disaggregated by sex)	348,134	225,285	404,899
	14	Number of cases treated in emergency services (disaggregated by sex)	N/A	28,074	33,295
	15	Number of pregnant women receiving 4 or more antenatal consultations	20,723	0	3,268
	16	Number of women attending at least one postnatal care visit at the supported health facilities	2,479	2,797	2,479
	17	Number of vaccination visits for children under 5 years (disaggregated by sex)	30,447	206,629	137,965
	18	Number of professional staffs trained in primary, secondary and tertiary health care services (disaggregated by sex)	71,385	3,838	8,439



	19	Number of people reached through health education activities (disaggregated by sex)	217,561	133,100	213,075
	20	Number of Primary Health Care Centres refurbished or equipped	50	30	50
	21	Number of existing hospital facilities rehabilitated or upgraded in standards	95	36	519
WASH	22	Number of individuals with access to improved drinking water source (disaggregated by sex)	N/A	16,729	593,490
	23	Number of beneficiaries who have experienced a hygiene promotion session (disaggregated by sex)	161,240	43,215	222,565
	24	Number of WASH related facilities constructed/rehabilitated	126	37	128
	25	Meters of transmission and distribution lines installed	38,661	0	157,600
	26	Number of people trained in the WASH sector (disaggregated by sex)]	N/A	33	1,290
PROTECTION	27	Number of cases referred for specialized services (disaggregated by sex)	160	1,506	11,115
	28	Number of refugees and host community members receiving psychosocial support	65,860	76,823	87,460
	29	Number of women accessing Gender Based Violence related services	7,200	15,319	30,170
	30	Number of individuals trained on child protection and gender-based violence (disaggregated by sex)	7,219	1,060	2,653
	31	Number of beneficiaries of clearance and survey activities, including risk education (disaggregated by sex)	86,215	206,818	133,037
	32	Number of m2 cleared	N/A	7,841,780	4,139,319
	33	Number of asylum facilities (re-) constructed/equipped/upgraded	500	21	36
	34	Number of asylum spaces functional	6,577	6,000	6,400
SOCIAL COHESION	35	Number of municipalities benefitting from improved infrastructure and services	73	20	178
	36	Number of staff (institutions and local organisations) trained in social cohesion related topics (disaggregated by sex)	N/A	717	1,097
	37	Number of young Syrian refugees and host community benefitting from peer information, outreach activities and extracurricular activities, such as sports and culture (disaggregated by sex) *	133,100	200,583	211,290
	38	Number of community centres and other facilities providing social cohesion activities upgraded/refurbished	8	43	71
	39	Number of individuals reached with outreach, information campaigns and awareness sessions (disaggregated by sex)	91,900	223,620	470,000
ALLIANCES	40	Number of advocacy initiatives supported at the national and regional level	37 (only regional level)	2	41
	41	Number of civil society, public and private alliances as part of EUTF intervention (Number of partners)	N/A	55 alliances (124 partners)	NA

The indicators highlighted have been aggregated to calculate the overall, all sector performance presented in 4.2. The aggregation has been done for each of the categories: Access to services (indicators 1,6, 6, 10, 12, 19, 22, 23, 28, 29, 31, 37 and 39), strengthening of local capacities (indicators 3, 18, 26 and 36), in yellow, and organisations, institutions and facilities (4,9,20,21,24,33,35,38), in orange.


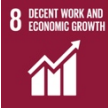




5.2. Project assessments




Project Code	Implementing Partner	Implementation Time (months)	Total Project Duration (months)	Implementation Time (%)	Percentage of Indicators with Good Progress (Green Traffic Light)
T04.10	ACTED	12	24	50%	58%
T04.11	DAAD	12	43	28%	44%
T04.12	SEARCH	18	30	60%	21%
T04.13	UNICEF	12	28	43%	93%
T04.15	GIZ	12	36	33%	29%
T04.17	World vision	12	24	50%	15%
T04.18	AISPO	12	30	40%	66%
T04.20	GVC	12	36	33%	15%
T04.21	UNRWA	12	26	46%	49%
T04.22	AVSI	12	30	40%	69%
T04.23	OXFAM	6	27	22%	6%
T04.24	IOM	12	36	33%	38%
T04.25	KFW	12	37	32%	33%
T04.26	SPARK	12	40	30%	49%
T04.27	AFD JORDAN	12	35	34%	0%
T04.28	MOLEVSA	12	12	100%	32%
T04.29	GJU	12	38	32%	64%
T04.30	DRC	12	36	33%	21%
T04.31	MEDAIR	11	24	46%	7%
T04.34	ACTED	12	20	60%	0%
T04.40	IT COOP/AFD	11	24	46%	4%
T04.43	UNHCR TK	12	30	40%	3%
T04.47	UNHCR	7	24	29%	25%
T04.50	AFD/IT COOP	12	30	40%	3%
T04.52	MAG	12	27	44%	31%
T04.54	IMC	11	24	46%	52%
T04.56	ASAM	12	24	50%	20%
T04.58	WHO	20	24	83%	15%
T04.68	TOOB	12	24	50%	0%
T04.70	ILO TK	12	24	50%	0%
T04.72	UNWOMEN	12	24	50%	17%
T04.74	WHO	8	24	33%	17%
T04.76	UNDP TK	10	24	42%	0%
T04.78	UNICEF	11	12	92%	30%
T04.80	SPARK	12	24	50%	40%
T04.86	MOLEVSA	11	15	73%	29%
T04.96	UNICEF	10	24	42%	31%
T04.98	NRC	6	24	25%	8%
T04.100	CISP	6	24	25%	0.00%
T04.119	OeRK	5	36	14%	0.00%



5.3. EUTF Results Framework in relation to the Sustainable Development Goals

SDG	Results Statements**	Development Progress in Partner Countries/Indicators	Outcomes and Outcomes from EUTF/Indicators
 <p>SDG 4</p>	<p>Syrian and host communities are better educated, through better access to quality basic education, improved school and teaching capacities and increased access to higher education</p>	<p>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 (SDG 4.1.1.)</p>	<p>Number of children whose registration fees for public formal education are subsidized (disaggregated by sex)</p>
<p>Proportion of schools with access to (a) electricity; (b) the Internet for pedagogical purposes; (c) computers for pedagogical purposes; (d) adapted infrastructure and materials for students with disabilities; (e) basic drinking water; (f) single-sex basic sanitation facilities; and (g) basic handwashing facilities (as per the WASH indicator definitions) (SDG 4.a.1.)</p>		<p>Number of children receiving school supplies (disaggregated by sex and refugee/host population)</p>	
<p>Volume of official development assistance flows for scholarships by sector and type of study. (SDG 4.b.1.)</p>		<p>Number of educational personnel, including teachers, volunteers and administrative staff trained with EUTF support (disaggregated by sex)</p>	
		<p>Number of schools and other educational facilities constructed, refurbished or equipped</p>	
 <p>SDG 8</p>	<p>Syrian and host communities with better livelihoods and food, through better employability prospects and improved financial and productive capacities</p>	<p>Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities (SDG 8.5.1.)</p>	<p>Number of HE certificates awarded (disaggregated by sex)</p>
 <p>SDG 1</p>		<p>Proportion of population below the international poverty line, by sex, age, employment status and geographical location (urban/rural) (SDG 1.1.1.)</p>	<p>Number of youth, adolescents and adults accessing higher education with EUTF support (disaggregated by sex)</p>
 <p>SDG 2</p>		<p>Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population (SDG 2.1.2.)</p>	<p>Number of job opportunities promoted by EUTF (disaggregated by sex)</p>
			<p>Number of Syrian refugees and host communities participating in employability, vocational and entrepreneurial skills training programme (disaggregated by sex AND refugee/host population)</p>
			<p>Number of MSMEs trained</p>
			<p>Number of individuals receiving cash assistance from EUTF (disaggregated by sex)</p>
			<p>Number of food insecure people receiving EUTF assistance (disaggregated by sex)</p>



<p>SDG 3 3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING</p> 	<p>Syrian and host communities 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)</p>	<p>Maternal mortality ratio (SDG 3.2.1)</p> <p>Neo-natal mortality rate (SDG 3.2.2)</p> <p>Universal Health Coverage (UHC) index (SDG 3.8.1.)</p>	<p>Number of primary health care consultations conducted with refugees and host communities (disaggregated by sex)</p> <p>Number of beneficiaries provided with medical examinations and essential medicines (disaggregated by sex)</p> <p>Number of cases treated in emergency services (disaggregated by sex)</p> <p>Number of pregnant women receiving 4 or more antenatal consultations</p> <p>Number of women attending at least one postnatal care visit at the supported health facilities</p> <p>Number of vaccination visits for children under 5 years (disaggregated by sex)</p> <p>Number of professional staff trained in primary, secondary and tertiary health care services (disaggregated by sex)</p> <p>Number of people reached through health education activities (disaggregated by sex and AND refugee/host population)</p> <p>Number of Primary Health Care Centres refurbished or equipped</p> <p>Number of existing hospital facilities rehabilitated or upgraded in standards</p>
<p>SDG 6 6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION</p> 		<p>Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services (SDG 6.1.1.)</p>	<p>Number of individuals with access to improved drinking water source</p> <p>Number of beneficiaries who have experienced a hygiene promotion session</p> <p>Number of people trained in the WASH sector</p> <p>Number of WASH related facilities constructed/rehabilitated</p> <p>Meters of transmission and distribution lines installed</p>
<p>SDG 4 4 QUALITY EDUCATION</p> 	<p>Improved wellbeing of Syrian and host community children, women and adults, through better protection mechanisms, strengthened local and national service and social cohesion</p>	<p>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 (SDG 4.2.1.)</p>	<p>Number of cases referred for specialized services</p> <p>Number of refugees and host community members receiving specialised treatment in the area of mental health and psychosocial support</p>
<p>SDG 16</p>		<p>Proportion of young women and men aged 18–29 years who experienced sexual</p>	<p>Number of women accessing Gender Based Violence related services</p> <p>Number of individuals trained on child protection and gender-based violence</p>



	capacities	violence by age 18 (16.2.3)	
	SDG 10	Number of countries that have implemented well-managed migration policies (SDG 10.7.2.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of beneficiaries of clearance and survey activities, including risk education Number of m2 cleared Number of asylum facilities (re-) constructed/equipped Number of asylum spaces functional Number of municipalities benefitting from improved infrastructure and services Number of staff trained in target institutions Number of young Syrian refugees and host community benefitting from peer information, outreach activities and extracurricular activities, such as sports and culture Number of community centres and other facilities providing social cohesion activities Number of individuals reached with outreach, information campaigns and awareness sessions
	SDG 17 Improved alliances promoting development in the neighbour countries of Syria	Amount of United States dollars committed to (a) public-private partnerships and (b) civil society partnerships. (SDG 17.17.1.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of advocacy initiatives supported at the national and regional level Number of civil society, public and private partners in alliances as part of EUTF intervention