



EU REGIONAL TRUST FUND IN RESPONSE TO THE SYRIAN CRISIS

4th RESULTS REPORT

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List of Acronyms

| | |
|---------|--|
| ACF | Action Against Hunger |
| ACTED | Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development |
| AECID | Agencia Española de Cooperación Internacional para el Desarrollo |
| AFD | Agence Française de Développement |
| AISPO | Associazione Italiana per la Solidarietà tra i Popoli |
| ASAM | Association for Solidarity with Asylum Seekers and Migrants |
| AVSI | Association of Volunteers in International Service |
| BTF | Back to the Future |
| CISP | Comitato Internazionale per lo Sviluppo dei Popoli |
| CSO | Civil Society Organization |
| DAAD | German Academic Exchange Service |
| DRC | Danish Red Cross |
| EBRD | European Bank for Reconstruction and Development |
| EC | European Commission |
| EFI | Euromed Feminist Initiative |
| EU | European Union |
| EUR | Euro |
| GIZ | Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit |
| GJU | German Jordanian University |
| GVC | Gruppo di Volontariato Civile |
| HE | Higher Education |
| IDP | Internally Displaced Persons |
| ILO | International Labour Organisation |
| IMC | International Medical Corps |
| IOM | International Organization for Migration |
| IT COOP | Italian Cooperation |
| KFW | Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau |
| KPI | Key Performance Indicator |
| KRG | Kurdistan Regional Government |
| 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 Goals |
| 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 |
| UNICEF | United Nations Children's Fund |
| UNOPS | United Nations Office for Project Services |
| UNHCR | United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees |
| UNRWA | United Nations Relief and Works Agency |
| WASH | Water, Sanitation and Hygiene |
| WFP | World Food Programme |
| WHO | World Health Organisation |
| Wvi | World Vision |

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

The conflict in Syria continues to drive what is currently the largest refugee crisis in the world. Although there is certain stabilisation during the last year regarding the number of Syrian refugees registered in neighbouring countries, according to the United Nations Refugee Agency (UNHCR) in 2019, there are still 5.626 million Syrians, apart from 6.6 million internally displaced people (IDPs).

According to the same UNHCR source (May 2019), the main countries hosting the Syrian refugees are Turkey, with 3.6 million refugees (64%), Lebanon 938,531 (17%), and Jordan 660,393 (12%). Iraq and Egypt also host 5% and 2% of the Syrian refugees, respectively, along with refugees from other countries. Those refugees, IDPs and their host communities, apart from being vulnerable and living in poverty, are facing extreme challenges in terms of accessing basic social services because of the duration of the crisis. In this context, host countries are also facing this challenge in a more structural way because of the continuous demands on key services, such as education, health, and protection, among others.

The EU has established the European Union Regional Trust Fund in Response to the Syrian Crisis -hereinafter the Trust Fund- in December 2014. With a coordinated effort, the EU and its Member States have mobilised EUR 10.8 billion in humanitarian, development economic and stabilisation assistance since the start of the crisis.

The EU aims at providing a coherent and strengthened European response to address the needs of refugees from Syria in neighbour countries and IDPs, but also of the host communities and their administrations, in particular as regards resilience and recovery. With primarily a multi-country approach, the Trust Fund has put the focus on Lebanon, Jordan, Turkey, and Iraq, and to a lesser extent, Egypt, Western Balkans and Armenia. The Trust Fund

also underpins the special EU Compacts agreed with Jordan and Lebanon outlining joint efforts to improve the living conditions of Syrian refugees, IDPS and host communities.

The Syrian crisis remains a priority for the EU. The Trust Fund is a key instrument to deliver the EU's pledges made at the London conference on Syria in 2016 and the Brussels conferences on the Future of Syria and the Region in April 2017, 2018 and 2019.

Since the establishment of the Trust Fund, an increasing share of the EU's non-humanitarian aid for Syrian refugees and support Syria's neighbouring countries is provided through the Trust Fund. The underlying priorities are formulated as:

Promoting educational, protection and engagement opportunities for children and young people in line with the 'no lost generation initiative'; and

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.

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 Trust Fund has mobilised EUR 1.7 billion to date. Of this, €1.3 billion have been contracted in 67 projects focusing on quality education, livelihoods, health, protection, and water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) protection and social cohesion to the Trust Fund's implementing partners, benefitting refugees, IDPs and local communities.

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

2.1. Overall Intervention Logic

The intervention logic for the Trust Fund (Figure 1) is based on the reviewed overarching results framework presented below (Figure 2).

The Trust Fund aims at addressing ‘the needs of refugees from Syria in neighbouring countries, IDPs and host communities’, in particular as regards to resilience and early recovery’. Those needs are mostly related to access to quality basic and further higher education, health and WASH, livelihood opportunities, protection and social cohesion related services. Most interventions are largely focused on enabling this access to Syrian refugees, IDPs and their host communities to those services, the strengthening of national, regional and local institutions to provide these services, as well as improvements of local infrastructure related to this provision. By promoting these Trust Fund outputs, the Trust Fund aims at ensuring education, health, economic, and wellbeing outcomes for all these communities in Syria and its neighbouring countries (Trust Fund outcomes) in order to improve their lives (Trust Fund impact). It is important to note that the intervention logic of the Trust Fund needs to be articulated with the logic of the Trust Fund funded projects, so that their specific objectives (outcomes) directly contribute to the Trust Fund outputs.

The programming of the Trust Fund -currently planned for 60 months until December 2019¹- is done jointly with implementing partners, largely through in-country dialogues held at the level of EU Delegations. Besides, it is gradual, due to ongoing funding applications, and

¹ The approval of a one year-extension of the Trust Fund -until December 2020- is under assessment.



deconcentrated, since the entrusted partners assume the implementation responsibility. As mentioned, to date, the overall inputs of the Trust Fund have reached EUR 1.3 billion apart from the human resources managing the Trust Fund in the EU Delegations and the EU Headquarters.

How to understand the intervention logic of a project/programme

The key elements of the intervention logic, resulting from the implementation of an action (programme or project) are impact, outcomes, outputs, activities, and inputs. The intervention logic helps to understand 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 action results. These assumptions can strongly condition the extent to which results are achieved. Assumptions can be contextual, referring to factors in the wider context, or specific, concerning concrete aspects related to target or stakeholder groups. Assumptions are placed at the level of activities, outputs or outcomes and can change over time.

To understand an intervention, the key question is 'what is the project addressing as the main challenge?'. Usually, the main challenge refers to changes of specific target group/s, and based on that, the specific objective/s are formulated. All the additional effects beyond the specific objective, are part of the overall objective (impact). On the other hand, the outputs needed to achieve outcomes result from the implementation of various activities.

Activities can contribute to one or several outputs at the same time, being the interaction between activities and outputs dynamic and frequent during the whole implementation. Regarding inputs, they comprise the resources committed to the budget, the involved human resources (of all stakeholders), the organisation schemes and tools, technical inputs (mainly know-how, instruments and resources) and (implementation) time.

In the context of the Trust Fund, it is important to acknowledge the importance of having a platform that allows Operational Managers, EU Headquarters and the implementing partners to share information and knowledge about the projects. The logical framework is conceived as a living document, with RACER -Relevant, Accepted, Credible, Easy and Robust- indicators and SMART results -Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Relevant and



Time-bound-, so that results are adjusted according to management and reporting needs, as well as progress in the field in a changing operational context.



EUTF Syria Overall Intervention Logic

EU Regional Trust Fund in Response to the Syrian Crisis

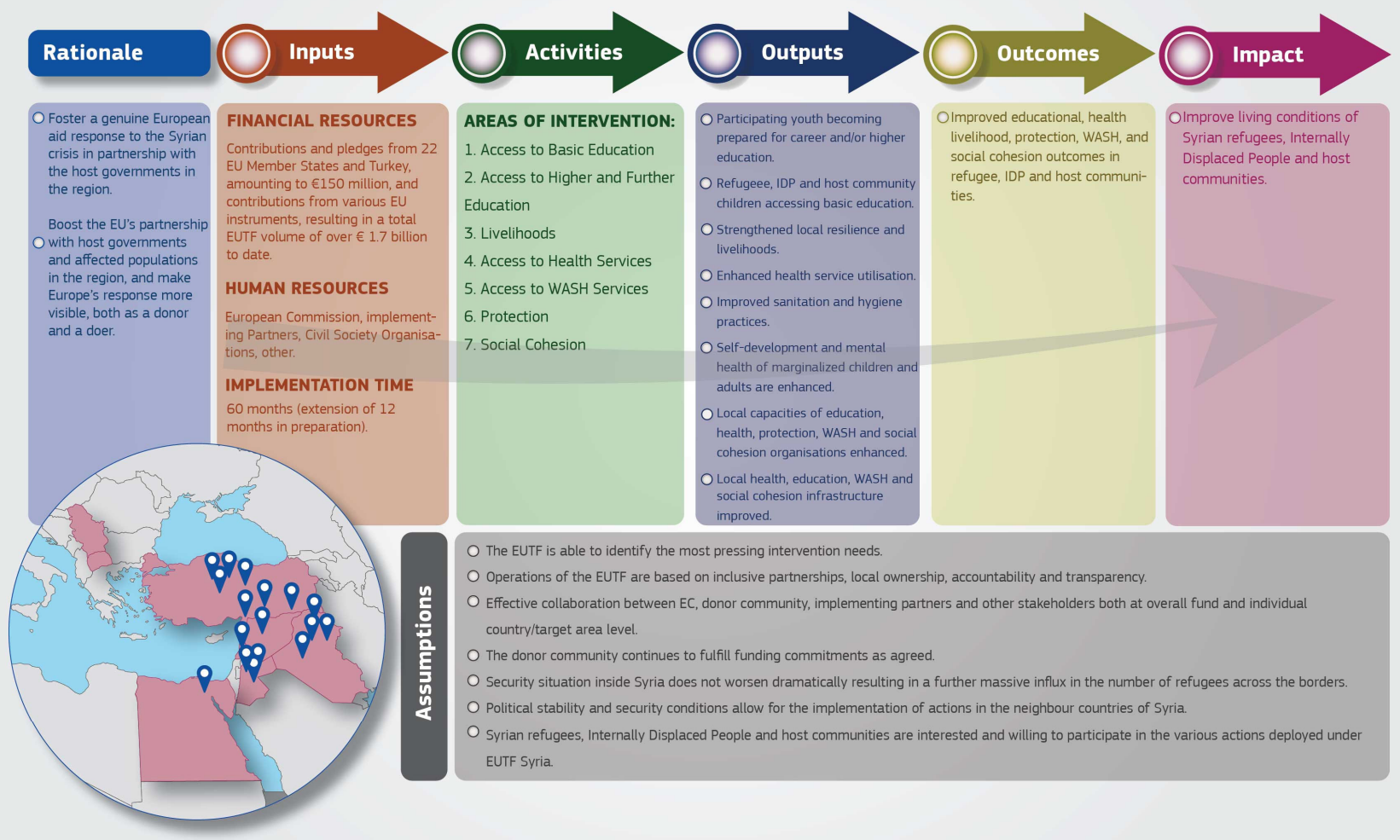


Figure 1: Trust Fund Overall Intervention Logic

2.2. Results Framework

In order to operationalise the strategic overarching results framework (Figure 2), a results framework with assigned indicators has been defined (see Figure 3). **The revision of the Trust Fund Results Framework has considered the wider EU Results Framework (Annex 2) as well as the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) to ensure coherence of results and indicators.**

The Trust Fund results framework has been organised in the mentioned six priority areas (EDUCATION, LIVELIHOODS, HEALTH, WASH, PROTECTION AND SOCIAL COHESION) Education encompasses basic and higher education, livelihoods includes food security. The Trust Fund incorporates one cross-cutting area, Development Alliances, which shall contribute to visualise the strengthening of the European response to the Syrian crisis in form of alliances, both in the region and inside the EU. This area includes advocacy and alliances.

The revised Results Framework with 44 Key Performance Indicators (KPI) is the basis of the monitoring and evaluation (M&E) framework. These primarily output indicators reflect the work of **Trust Fund** is doing in the region. The KPIs are organised in three categories, depending if they measure access to services in the different areas; strengthening of local capacities in the partner countries i.e. of training, or strengthening of local infrastructure in all sectors.

The nature of the Trust Fund as a funding instrument and the need to aggregate information for a high number of different interventions in terms of objectives, regional scale, thematic priorities and strategies, were taken into consideration. The KPIs give an idea about the thematic and regional scope of Trust Fund funded actions, the achieved results and the activities that can be complemented by sector and/ or country.

This results-oriented M&E framework contributes to the results-oriented management of the Trust Fund, helps to guide the new Trust Fund operations, and fosters dialogue between the EU and the implementing partners. In the spirit of the Agenda for Change [EU Communication (2011) 637 final], the M&E framework ensures upward and downward accountability and transparency of Trust Fund support towards the European Parliament, the Trust Fund Board,

the host countries and the supported communities. 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 to take effective internal management decisions.

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

Independent and easy-to-deploy Results-Oriented Monitoring (ROM) mechanism, available for each Trust Fund project;

A database that is used as collection and information platform that is being developed as online tool; and

Impact-focused evaluation on a number of sector/thematic priorities part of the Trust Fund portfolio.

This report is based on the analysis of the information collected from the database. Since the Trust Fund Results Framework reports on aggregated projects and programmes funded under the Trust Fund, it only captures quantitative results. This aggregated report does not replace, but complements the results reporting at the level of individual projects and programmes, such as the ROM reports and the online monitoring and reporting system currently being launched via AKVO 's Really Simple Reporting (RSR) platform². The reviews are also feeding into sector impact focused evaluations conducted at multi-country level.³

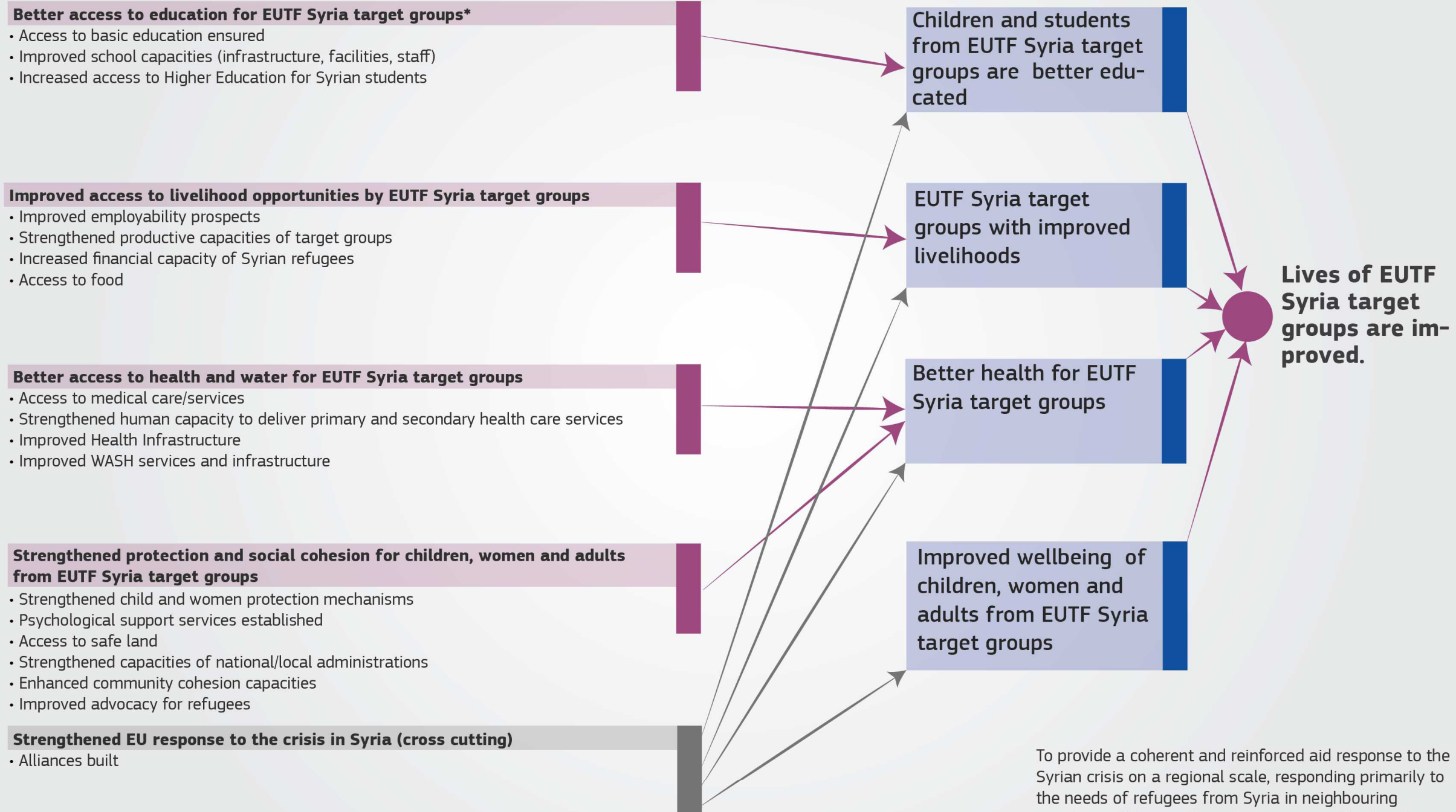
² <https://rsr.akvo.org>.

³ https://ec.europa.eu/trustfund-syria-region/content/monitoring-evaluation_en.



EUTF Overarching Results Framework

EU Regional Trust Fund in Response to the Syrian Crisis



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

To provide 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, IDPs as well as of the communities hosting the refugees and their administrations, in particular as regards resilience and early recovery.

Figure 2: Overarching Results Framework

EUTF Syria - Operational Results Framework

EU Regional Trust Fund in Response to the Syrian Crisis

| SECTOR | RESULTS STATEMENTS | CATEGORY | INDICATORS | SDG | SDG INDICATORS |
|---|---|--|---|-------|--|
| EUTF Syria target groups* are better educated , through better access to quality basic education, improved school and teaching capacities and increased access to higher education. | | | | | |
| | • Access to quality basic education facilitated. | ACCESS TO SERVICES | 1. Number of children whose registration fees for public formal education are subsidized 2. Number of children receiving school supplies 3. Number of children and adolescents referred to formal education 4. Number of children benefitting from non-formal education and learning support programmes | 4 | Proportion of children and young people (a) in grades 2/3; (b) at the end of primary; and (c) at the end of lower secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics, by sex (4.1.1.) |
| | • Improved school/teaching capacities (i.e. human, infrastructure, facilities & equipment, access to energy). | LOCAL CAPACITIES | 5. Number of educational personnel, including teachers, volunteers and administrative staff trained | | |
| | • Increased access to higher education for Syrian and host community students. | LOCAL INFRASTRUCTURE | 6. Number of schools and other educational facilities upgraded in standards trained | | |
| | • Increased access to higher education for Syrian and host community students. | ACCESS TO SERVICES | 7. Number of higher education certificates awarded (including for BA, MA and Vocational education) 8. Number of youths, adolescents and adults accessing higher education with EUTF support | | Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months, by sex (4.3.1) Proportion of schools with access to (a) electricity; (b) the Internet for pedagogical purposes; [...] (4.a.1.) Volume of official development assistance flows for scholarships by sector and type of study. (4.b.1) |
| | EUTF Syria target groups* with better livelihoods and food access , through better employability prospects and improved financial and productive capacities. | | | | |
| | • Improved employability prospects for Syrian refugees and host communities, with emphasis on women. | ACCESS TO SERVICES | 9. Number of job opportunities promoted by EUTF 10. Number of Syrian refugees and host communities participating in employability, vocational and entrepreneurial skills training programme | 8 | Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities (8.5.1) |
| | • Strengthened productive capacities of target groups. | LOCAL INFRASTRUCTURE | 11. Number of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises trained | | |
| | • Increased financial capacity of Syrian refugees. | ACCESS TO SERVICES | 12. Number of individuals receiving cash assistance from EUTF | | |
| | • Enhanced provision of life-saving, nutritious and affordable food | ACCESS TO SERVICES | 13. Number of food insecure people receiving EUTF assistance | 2 | Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population (2.1.2) |
| EUTF Syria target groups* have better health , through improved access to health (and water) services, strengthened local capacities (in health and WASH); and strengthened infrastructure (also in both sectors). | | | | | |
| | • Access to medical care and health services facilitated to Syrian, migrants and asylum seekers and host communities | ACCESS TO SERVICES | 14. Number of primary health care consultations conducted with refugees and host communities 15. Number of beneficiaries provided with medical examinations and essential medicines, including acute and chronic drugs 16. Number of cases treated in emergency services | 3 | Universal Health Coverage (UHC) index (3.8.1) Maternal mortality ratio (3.2.1) Neo-natal mortality rate (3.2.2) Universal Health Coverage (UHC) index (3.8.1) |
| | | ACCESS TO SERVICES | 17. Number of pregnant women receiving 4 or more antenatal consultations 18. Number of women attending at least one postnatal care visit at the supported health facilities 19. Number of vaccination visits for children under 5 years 21. Number of people reached through health education activities | | |
| | LOCAL CAPACITIES | 20. Number of professional staff trained in primary, secondary and tertiary health care services | | | |
| | LOCAL INFRASTRUCTURE | 22. Number of health infrastructure upgraded/refurbished | | | |
| | LOCAL INFRASTRUCTURE | 23. Number of health facilities using the upgraded stock management system | | | |
| | • Improved WASH infrastructure | ACCESS TO SERVICES | 24. Number of individuals with access to improved drinking water source 25. Number of beneficiaries who have experienced an awareness session related to water use, sanitation or hygiene | 6 | Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services (6.1.1.) Proportion of population using (a) safely managed sanitation services and (b) a hand-washing facility with soap and water (6.2.1) |
| | | LOCAL CAPACITIES | 26. Number of municipal and regional water and wastewater facilities constructed/rehabilitated 27. Km of networks for water or wastewater installed or rehabilitated | | |
| | | LOCAL INFRASTRUCTURE | 28. Number of people trained in the WASH sector | | |

EUTF Syria - Operational Results Framework

EU Regional Trust Fund in Response to the Syrian Crisis

| SECTOR | RESULTS STATEMENTS | CATEGORY | INDICATORS | SDG | SDG INDICATORS |
|--|--|---|--|---|---|
| Improved wellbeing of Syrian and host community children, women and adults, through better protection mechanisms, strengthened local and national service and social cohesion capacities. | | | | | |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthened children, women and adult protection mechanisms | ACCESS TO SERVICES | 29. Number of cases referred for specialized services 30. Number of refugees and host community members receiving psychosocial support | 4 QUALITY EDUCATION | Proportion of children under 5 years of age who are developmentally on track in health, learning and psychosocial well-being, by sex AND refugee/host population (4.2.1.) |
| | | LOCAL CAPACITIES | 31. Number of women benefitting from Gender Based Violence related services | 16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS | Proportion of young women and men aged 18–29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18 (16.2.3) |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Psycho-social support services established Access to safe land Local and national systems and service delivery capacities in target areas strengthened | ACCESS TO SERVICES | 32. Number of individuals trained on child protection and gender-based | 10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES | Number of countries that have implemented well- managed migration policies (10.7.2.) |
| | | LOCAL INFRASTRUCTURE | 33. Number of beneficiaries of clearance and survey activities, including risk education | 16.6.2 | Proportion of population satisfied with their last experience of public services (16.6.2) |
| | | LOCAL INFRASTRUCTURE | 34. Number of m2 cleared 35. Number of asylum facilities (re-) constructed/equipped/upgraded | | |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local and national systems and service delivery capacities in target areas strengthened | LOCAL INFRASTRUCTURE | 36. Number of asylum spaces functional 37. Number of municipalities benefitting from improved infrastructure and services | | |
| | | LOCAL CAPACITIES | 38. No of officials from subnational governments and deconcentrated service providers trained on municipal planning and public service delivery 39. Number of staff (from institutions and local organisations) trained in social cohesion related topics | | |
| | ACCESS TO SERVICES | 40. Number of young Syrian refugees and host community benefitting from peer information, outreach activities and extracurricular activities, such as sports and culture 42. Number of individuals reached with outreach, information campaigns and awareness sessions | | | |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhanced community cohesion capacities among Syrian refugees and host communities | LOCAL INFRASTRUCTURE | 41. Number of community centres and other facilities providing social cohesion activities | | |
| | | | | | |
| Improved alliances promoting development in the neighbour countries of Syria and awareness on crisis and response in the EU and EUTF Syria target groups* | | | | | |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of advocacy for refugees | LOCAL CAPACITIES | 43. Number of advocacy initiatives supported at the national and regional level | 16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS | Number of countries that have implemented well- managed migration policies (10.7.2.) Proportion of population satisfied with their last experience of public services |
| | | LOCAL CAPACITIES | 44. Number of civil society, public and private alliances supported by EUTF Syria and region | 17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS | Amount of United States dollars committed to (a) public-private partnerships and (b) civil society partnerships. (17.17.1.) |

LEGEND

| | | | | |
|------------------|-------------|--------|-----------------|-----------|
| Basic Education | Livelihoods | Health | Protection | Advocacy |
| Higher Education | Food | WASH | Social Cohesion | Alliances |

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

Figure 3: Operational Results Framework

3. METHODOLOGY

The analysis presented in this report is based on the Quarterly Information Notes (QIN) of 52 projects funded by the Trust Fund since its establishment - including 5 interventions which are concluded (See Annex 1, for full list). Since the third results report, 9 new projects have been approved, 4 additional KPIs have been added, 2 had been merged, and some targets have been reviewed as well. Therefore, a comparison at the aggregated Trust Fund level with the previous period is possible only to certain extent because of these minor changes and new, added targets. Progress can be largely compared at sector and country level.

Implementation progress is calculated based on the baselines, targets and current values, informed by the QINs, where zero baselines have been used for most KPIs.

This report is based on a cumulative approach that consolidates 44 Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) on a quarterly basis, being the cut-off date 30 of March 2019. It is important to note that the calculation of the total values, and the values per country and per sector follow an aggregation strategy that does not add all 44 KPIs (Figure 4) though. The rationale behind this is to prevent double counting within and among projects.⁴

Quarterly Information Note (QIN)

The QIN -part of the contractual agreements of the implementing partners (Article 2.3 of the special conditions)- is based on the logical framework of each project/programme funded by the Trust Fund.

Apart from the monitoring related information, 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.

⁴ Additionally, there are some indicators that cannot be aggregated because they have another unit (m², asylum places, kilometres, among others).

The findings are presented by sector and by country. There are different KPIs according to the type of information they provide. We can distinguish KPIs that inform about:

- 1) Access to services (education, health, protection, etc);
- 2) Local capacities in the partner countries (training of educational, health, WASH and other social services' personnel) or;
- 3) Local infrastructure (organisations, facilities and institutions).

While the first category refers to services in all priority areas (education, health, etc.), local capacities specifically refer to training of key human resources in the partner countries involving those mentioned services. The indicators informing about local infrastructure refer to upgrading of local organisations, institutions and facilities providing those key services to Syrian refugees, IDPs and host communities.

The selected KPIs are also presented disaggregated by sex and according to community of origin -refugee and host community, when data is available. Key findings from results-oriented monitoring (ROM) and evaluation reports also inform this results report with some qualitative conclusions, complementing the quantitative analysis of output achievement⁵

⁵ The monitoring team of Trust Fund is preparing the publication of a web-based monitoring platform that will allow to access basic and results related information of the TRUST FUND projects and generate tailor-made reports It will be accessible at: <https://rsr.akvo.org/en/projects/> at the end of the summer 2019.

| KPIs used to consolidate aggregated results | | | |
|---|--|--|---|
| EU Regional Trust Fund in Response to the Syrian Crisis | | | |
| | Access to services | Local capacities | Local infrastructure |
| <p>Basic Education</p> | 1. Number of children whose registration fees for public formal education are subsidized 3. Number of children and adolescents referred to formal education 5. Number of educational personnel, including teachers, volunteers and administrative staff trained | 4. Number of children benefitting from non-formal education and learning support programmes | 6. Number of schools and other educational facilities upgraded in standardstrained |
| <p>Higher Education</p> | 8. Number of youths, adolescents and adults accessing higher education with EUTF support | | |
| <p>Livelihoods</p> | 10. Number of Syrian refugees and host communities participating in employability, vocational and entrepreneurial skills training programme 12. No of individuals receiving cash assistance from EUTF 13. Number of food insecure people receiving EUTF assistance | | 11. Number of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises trained |
| <p>Health</p> | 14. No of primary healthcare consultat. with refugees/host communities 21. Number of people reached through health education activities | 20. Number of professional staff trained in primary, secondary and tertiary health care services | 22. Number of health infrastructure upgraded/refurbished 23. Number of health facilities using the upgraded stock management system |
| <p>WASH</p> | 24. Number of individuals with access to improved drinking water source 25. Number of beneficiaries who have experienced an awareness session related to water use, sanitation or hygiene | 28. Number of people trained in the WASH sector | 26. Number of municipal and regional water and wastewater facilities constructed/rehabilitated |
| <p>Protection</p> | 29. Number of cases referred for specialized services 30. Number of refugees and host community members receiving psychosocial support 31. Number of women benefitting from Gender Based 33. Number of beneficiaries of clearance and survey activities, including risk education violence related services | 32. Number of individuals trained on child protection and gender-based violence | 35. Number of asylum facilities (re-) constructed/equipped/upgraded 37. Number of municipalities benefitting from improved infrastructure and services |
| <p>Social Cohesion</p> | 40. Number of young Syrian refugees and host community benefitting from peer information, outreach activities and extracurricular activities, such as sports and culture 42. Number of individuals reached with outreach, information campaigns and awareness sessions | 38. No of officials from subnational governments and deconcentrated service providers trained on municipal planning and public service delivery 39. No of staff (from institutions and local organizations) trained in social cohesion related topics | 41. Number of community centres and other facilities providing social cohesion activities |
| TOTAL | Aggregated results for access to services | Aggregated results for local capacities | Aggregated results for local infrastructure |

Figure 4: KPIs used to consolidate aggregated results

4. FINDINGS

4.1. The Trust Fund: General results

The Trust Fund has signed 67 contracts with more than 140 implementing partners. The Fund’s budget is channelled through different partners, such as international organisations (44%), European agencies and development banks (24%); international and local NGOs (25%), public institutions from partner governments (5%) and private service contractors (1%).

Although the Trust Fund has defined six sector priority areas, almost half of the Trust Fund funded projects (43%) combine different sectors (Figure 5), e.g. education and protection, livelihoods and protection or social cohesion and protection. 17% is funding education related actions, 15% livelihoods actions, 8% health, 7% WASH, 2% protection and 9% is allocated to social cohesion projects. The relative increase of social cohesion projects is due to the newly approved projects in municipal infrastructure and decentralisation.

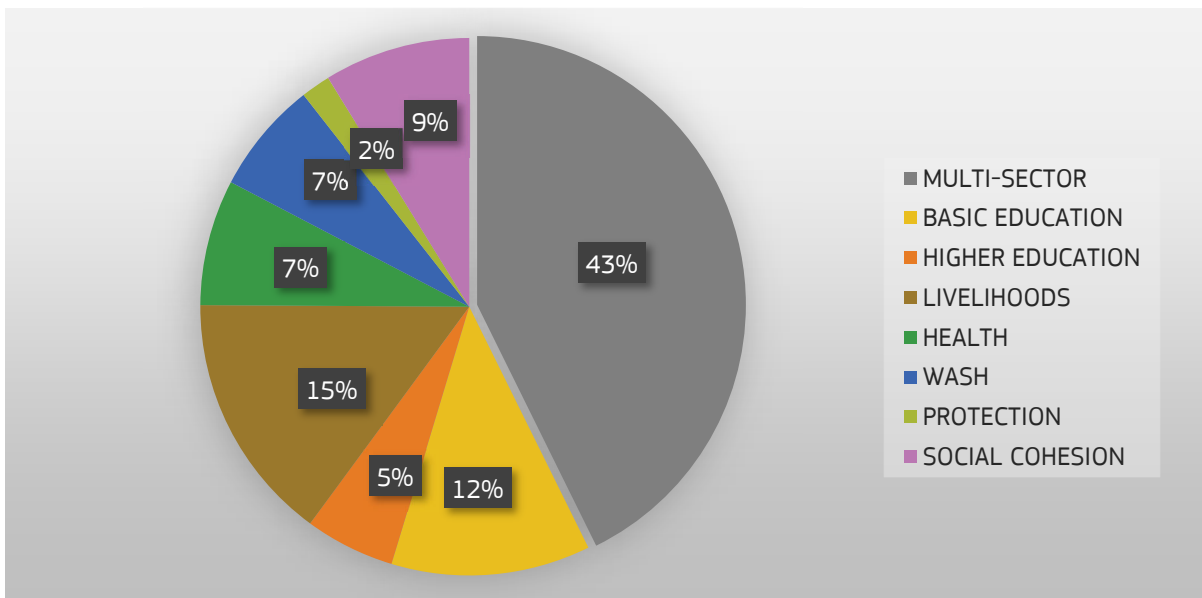


Figure 5: Trust Fund budget per sector (as of 31/03/2019)

The large majority of the Trust Fund funding has been allocated to multi-country actions (44%), involving those countries that host most of the refugees (Figure 6): Turkey, Lebanon

and Jordan. Single country projects are largely being implemented in Turkey (28%), Lebanon (12%) and Jordan (9%). Actions in other countries, such as Iraq (4%), Western Balkans -WB- (3%) or Armenia (0.2%) have been also funded. Since last period, the budget in relative terms of single country projects in Turkey has slightly decreased -from 30% to 28%- while the budget allocated to multi-country projects has increased from 36% to 44% of the total contracted by Trust Fund.

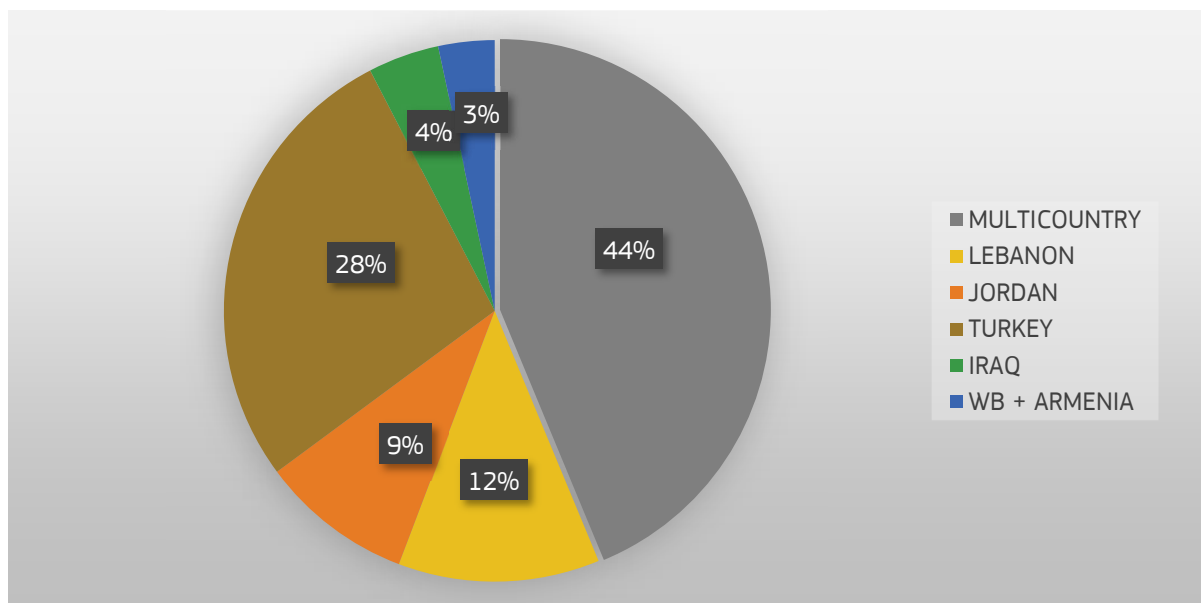


Figure 6: Trust Fund budget per country (as of 31/03/2019)

For the current monitoring period, closed in March 31, 2019, 3,397,840 people have been accessing services, 24,621 have been trained as part of the local capacities strengthening and 1,883 local facilities as part of the local infrastructure strengthening with Trust Fund support.

The following figure gives an overview of the overall progress of all projects supported by Trust Fund to date. Because of newly added projects, targets -now higher- cannot be directly compared. Nevertheless, progress has increased for the aggregation of the three different categories of indicators, access to services, local capacities and local infrastructure.

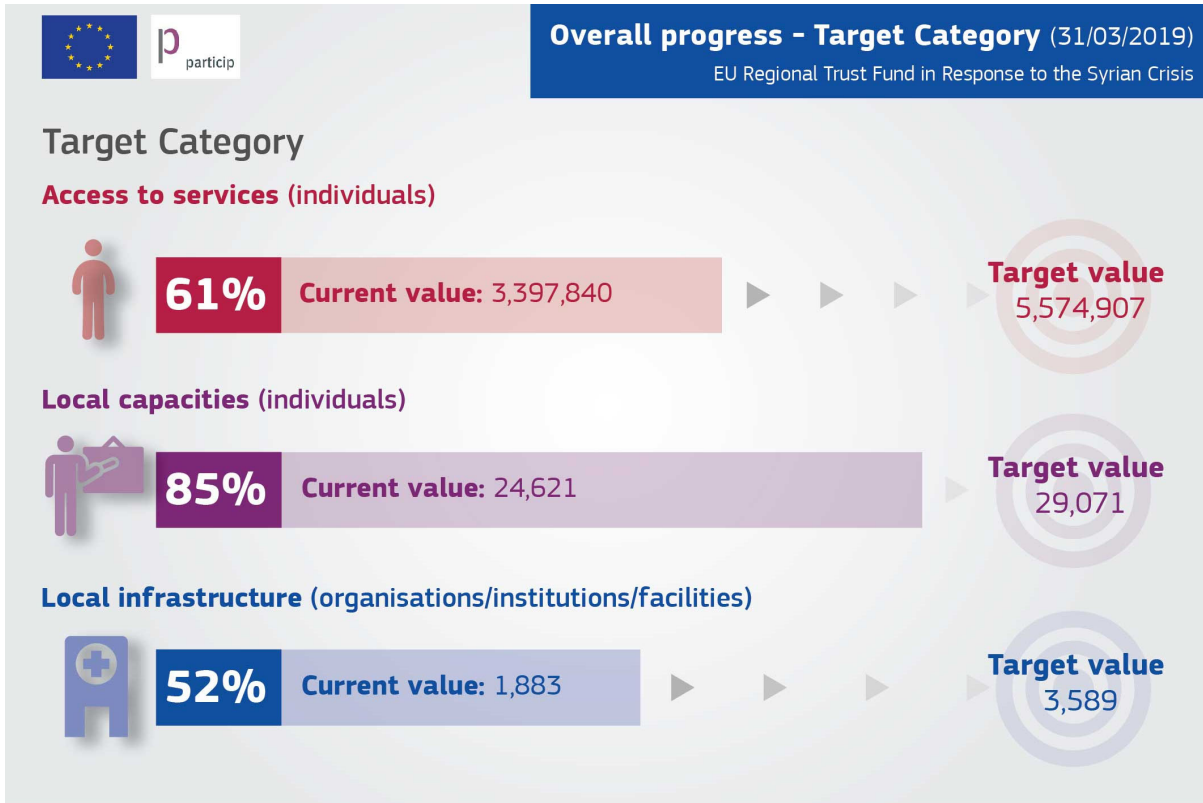


Figure 7: Overall progress of the Trust Fund (as of 31/03/2019)

The distribution of the people accessing services and training in terms of sex and community of origin is presented below. From the current disaggregation available, more women are accessing services, and are being trained in higher numbers in the different areas. It might be related to the fact that, on the one hand, women are the ones attending more often with their children to the health consultations, protection services and social cohesion activities and are more active providing those services. The Trust Fund particularly targets these areas. Regarding access to services, the refugee community is the most prominent. In the local capacities, more host community beneficiaries can be noted, since normally public services are being strengthened, so that the large majority of people trained in the different services are from the host partner countries. However, more disaggregation by community of origin is needed.

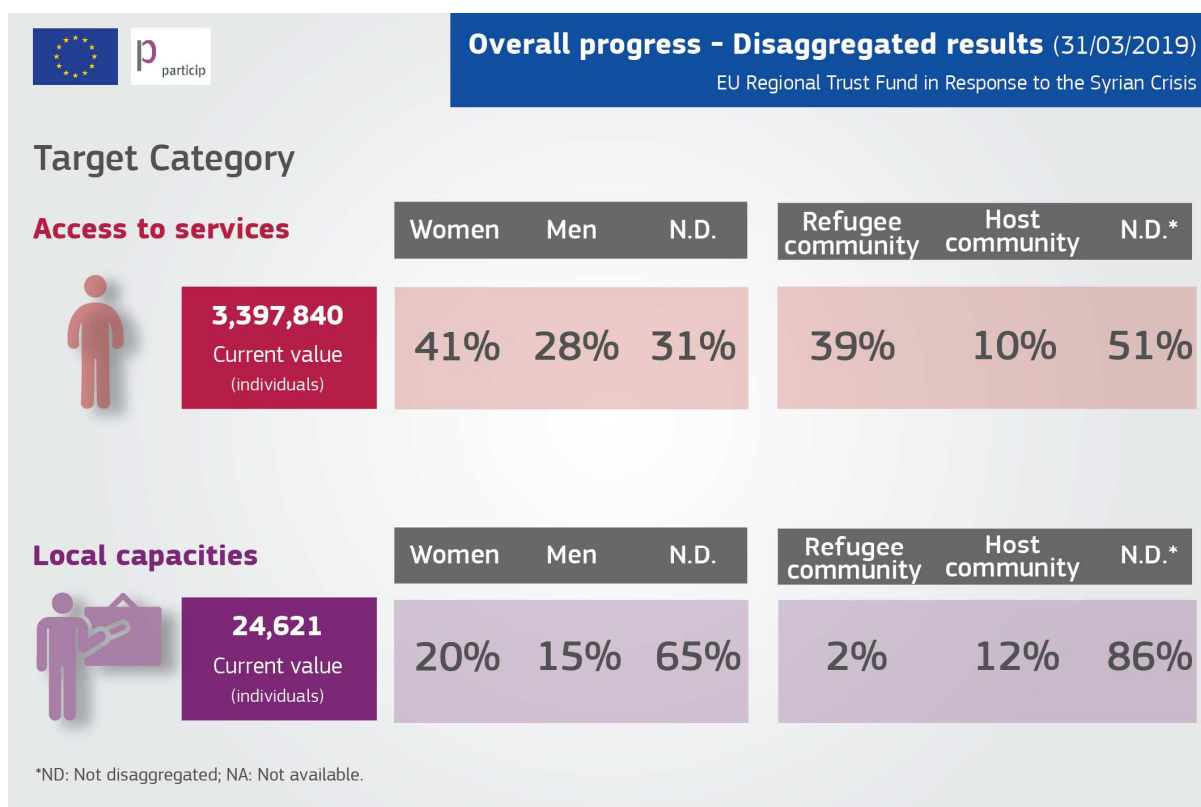


Figure 8: Overall progress of the Trust Fund Programme (disaggregated)

The following figure shows the distribution of targets and progress by sector and country, in both cases disaggregated by the type of indicator's category, access to services, local capacities and local infrastructure. In terms of targets, the largest ones continue to be in the health and WASH sectors, while basic and higher education show the highest performance in terms of output achievements in average, followed by the social cohesion sector. WASH, as in the previous period, continues to be the slowest sector in terms of output delivery and improved access to water. Projects in this area are complex, and some have recently initiated. According to the different categories of indicators – access to services, local capacity strengthening and infrastructure improvements, the Trust Fund, emphasizes access to services, compared to strengthening of local capacities and local infrastructure improvements. Performance is similar for the categories of access to services and local capacity strengthening and slightly lower for local infrastructure, in average. Geographically, Turkey shows the highest performance globally in average, while Armenia shows the slowest progress in average.

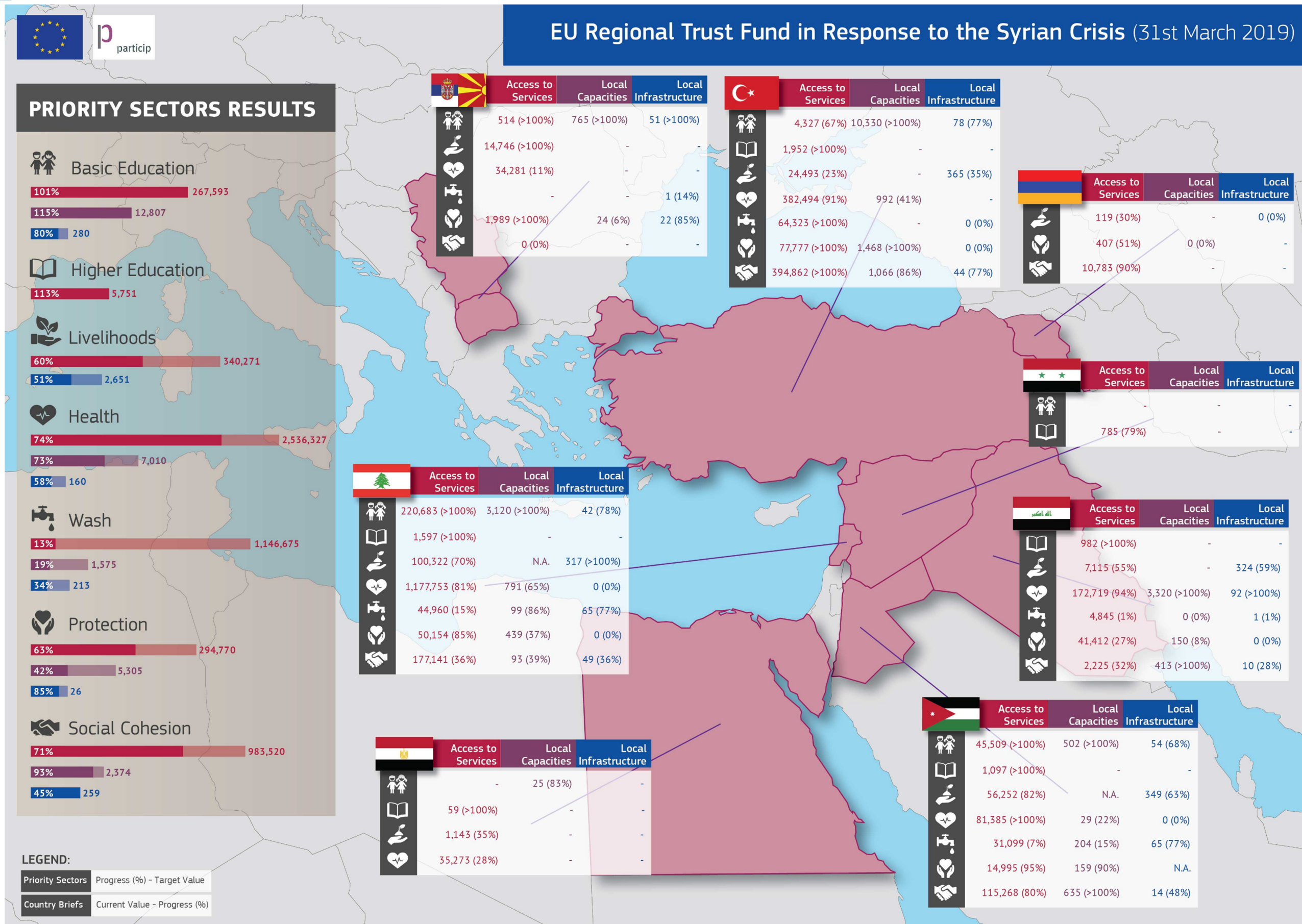


Figure 9: Regional Trust Fund in Response to the Syrian Crisis (as of 31/03/2019)

4.2. Sector brief

4.2.1. Overall results

The Trust Fund as an integral response to the Syrian crisis to improve the lives of Syrian refugees, IDPs and local host communities distinguishes the importance of accessing to different social services, but also the strengthening of local capacities and of local infrastructure in the countries to cope with higher social services demands.

A first insight into the results to date shows an emphasis on access to services in those mentioned areas. It is assumed that an improved access to education, livelihoods' opportunities, health, protection and social cohesion by refugees, IDPs, host communities will lead to ensure better education, health and economic outcomes to improve their living conditions.

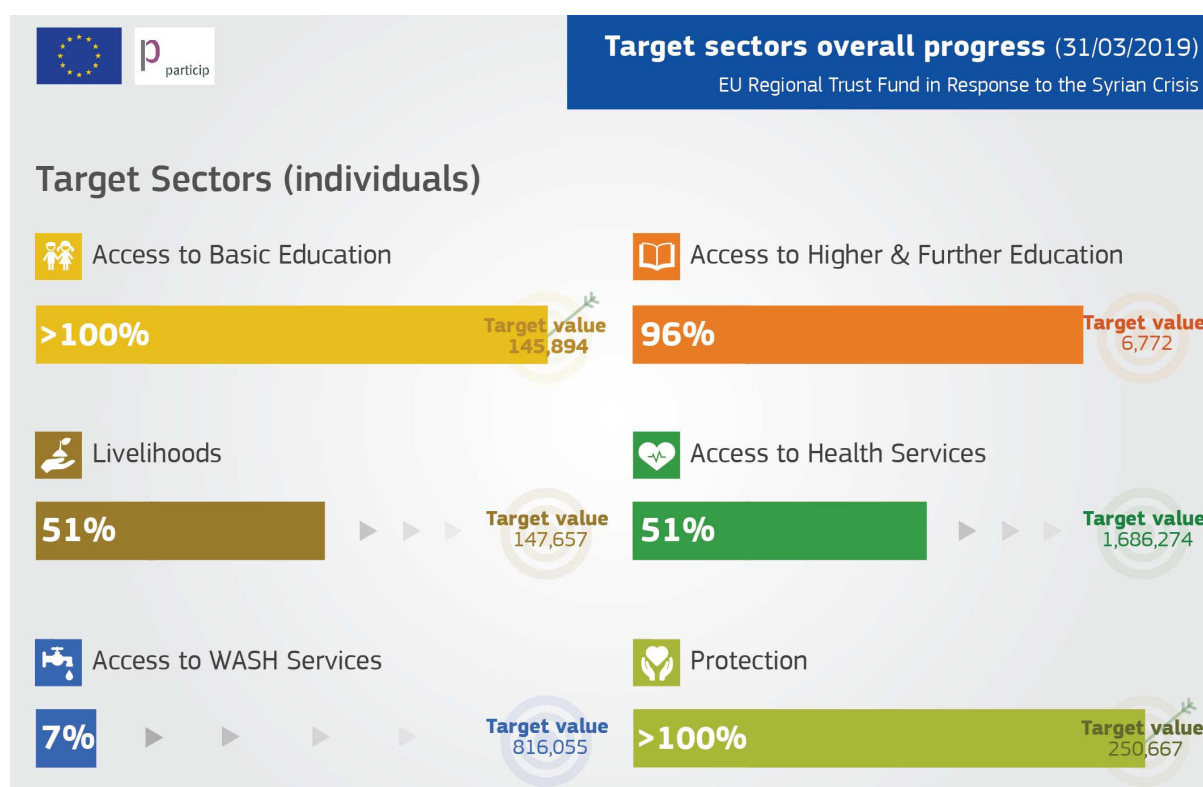


Figure 10: Overall progress of the target sectors (as of 31/03/2019)

The current analysis show that from the total number of people targeted by the Trust Fund -5,574,907- the highest targets regarding access to services are in the health sector,

followed by WASH (see Figure 11). Progress can be noted in the access to services in all areas compared to the previous period. Most targets had been increased, largely due to new projects, and to certain extent, to some project revisions. Only in the case of higher education, the current value and the targets had been slightly reduced, mainly because of some previous double counting.

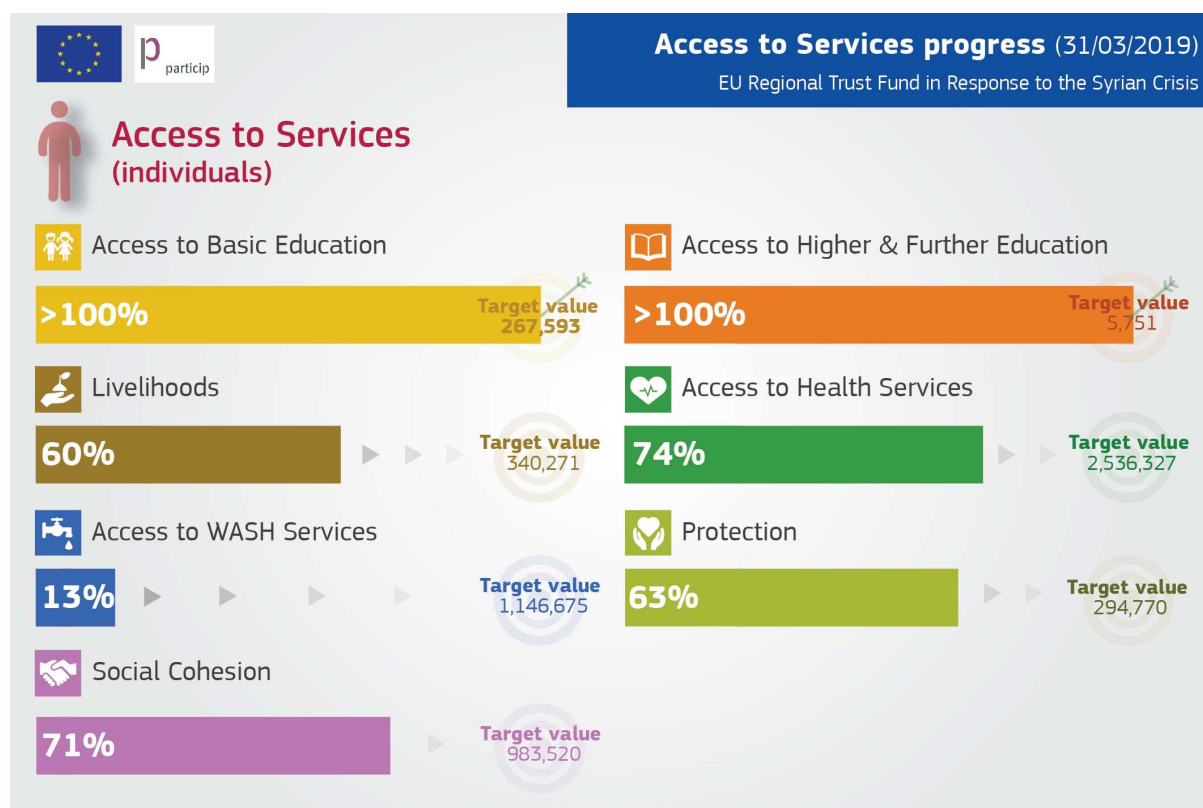


Figure 11: Trust Fund progress regarding access to services (by sector)

In terms of strengthening capacities, the Trust Fund has a clear emphasis on supporting educational personnel (basic education), followed by health and social care personnel (protection) as the targets in the following Figure. Progress is satisfactory for all categories compared to the previous reporting period.

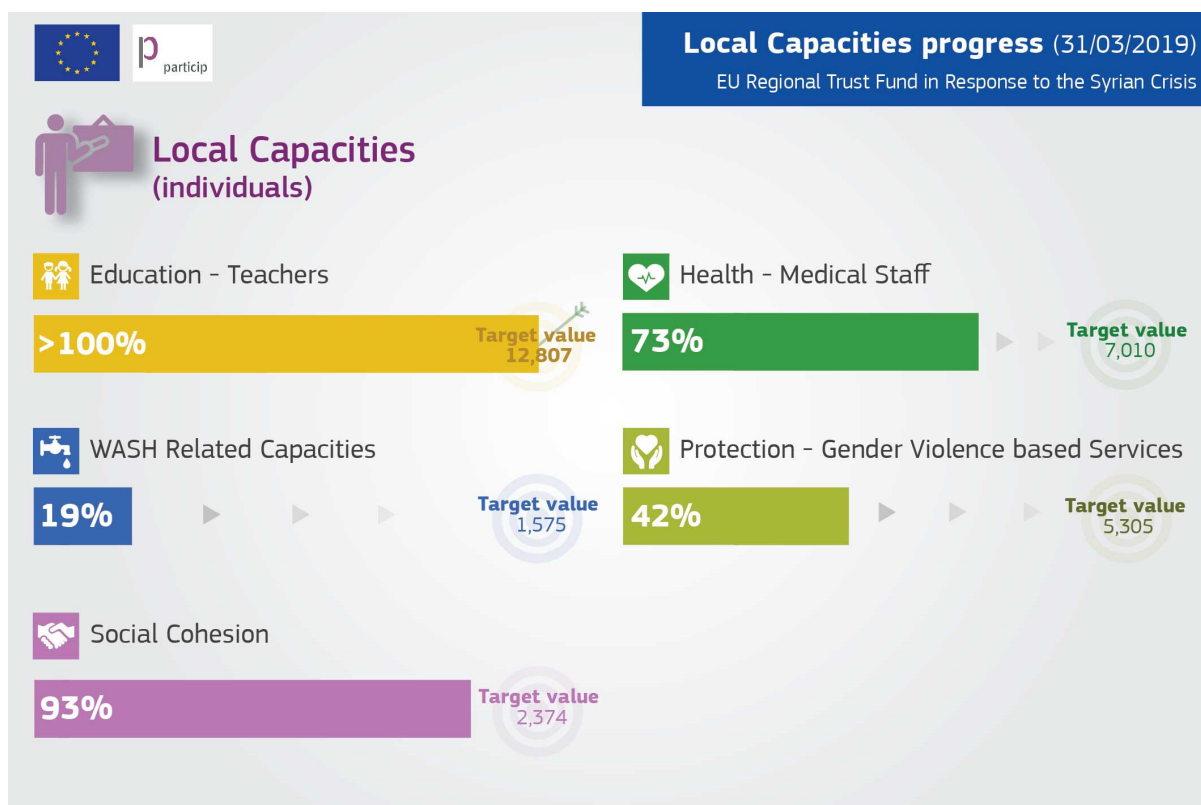


Figure 12: Trust Fund progress regarding local capacities (by sector)

The local infrastructure that the Trust Fund is supporting focuses on schools (basic education) and WASH related facilities. The local infrastructure in terms of livelihoods refer to micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs), and therefore the number is higher than the rest of the areas. Progress has increased for all facilities and organisations.⁶

⁶ In the number of educational facilities refurbished/constructed, targets have been reviewed, since the last report erroneously reported students as schools in one project. Something similar happened to hospitals and primary health centres. Municipalities are now part of the social cohesion area, and therefore are not counted under the protection area as in the previous report.

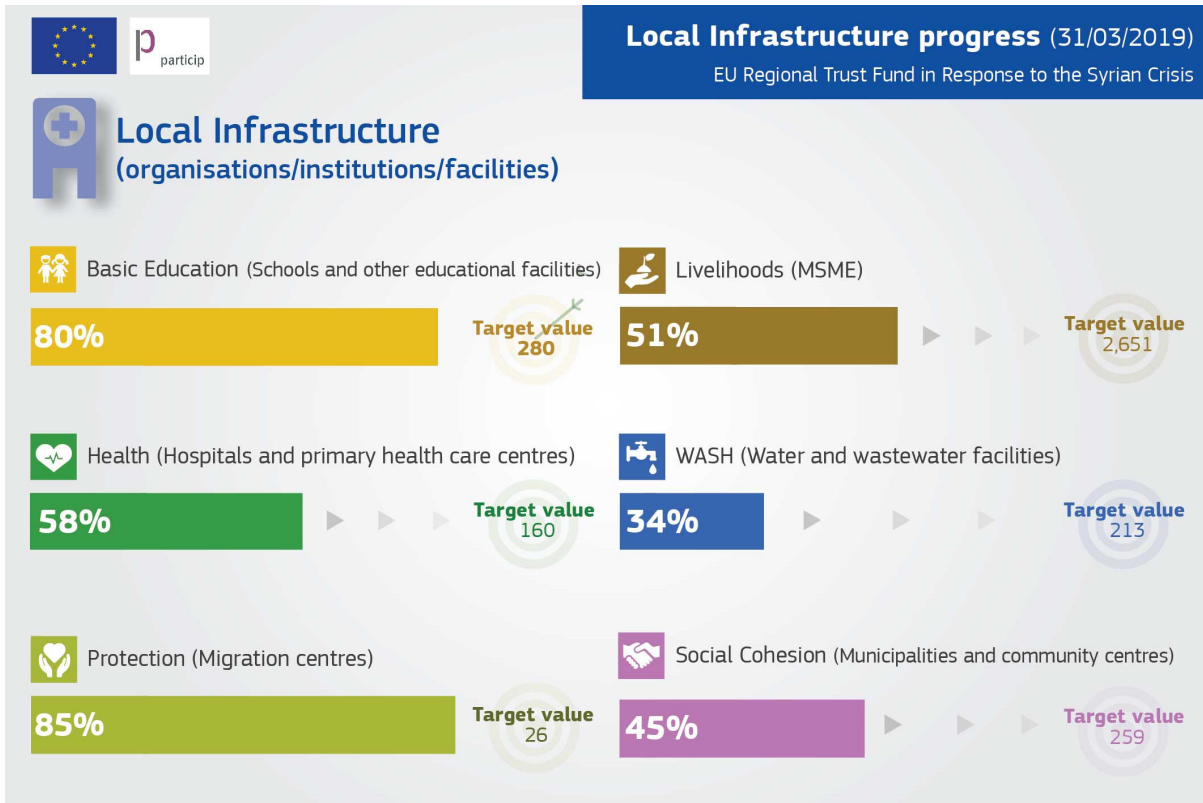


Figure 13: Trust Fund progress regarding local infrastructure (by sector)



4.2.2. Access to Basic Education



‘

In the future, I want to become a doctor. I would like to go back to Damascus. When I do, I want everything to be as it used to be. I'd like to go back home, where there is no bombing nor shooting.

Huthayfa, Syria

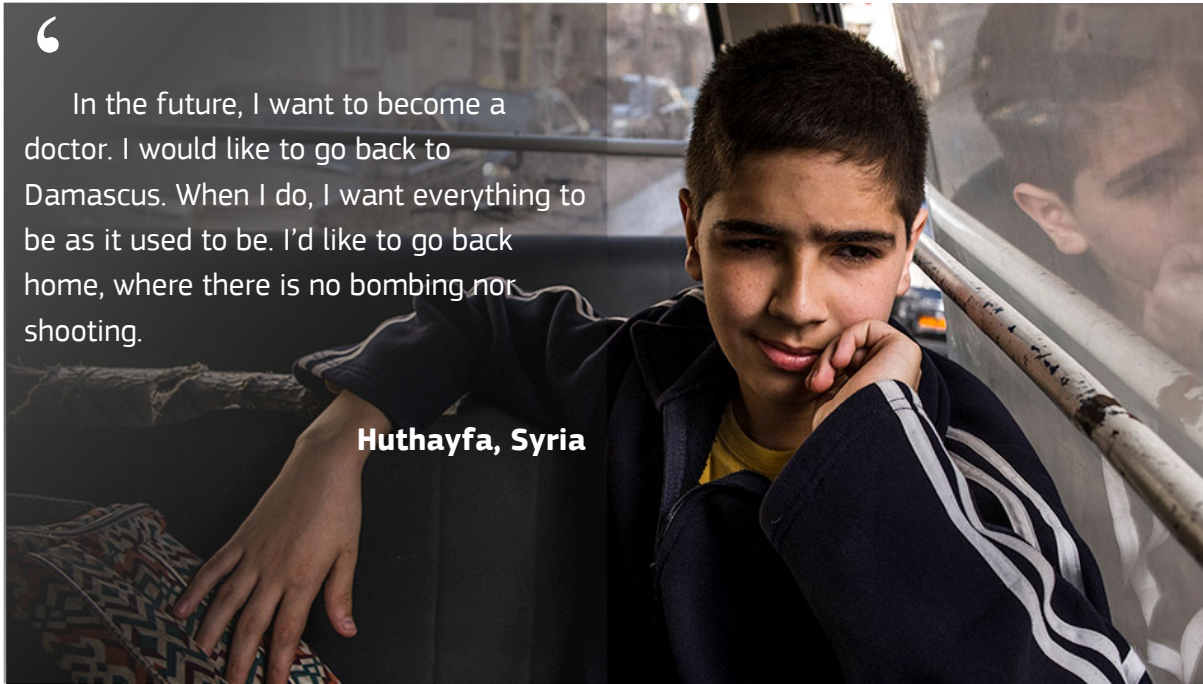


Photo. © European Union 2017-2018, Johanna de Tessières

Huthayfa, 14, is a Palestine refugee from Syria. Like many Palestine refugees, Huthayfa and his family fled the war when the camp they lived in, in Yarmouk, was bombed. Huthayfa and his family settled in Shatila, Lebanon. At first, they really struggled, living in poor conditions and in an overcrowded camp.

But Huthayfa is a determined teenager! Even though he lost valuable years of schooling as a consequence of the war, the bright and studious child is now back to school, thanks to the Trust Fund supported UNRWA schools in Lebanon.

Huthayfa is determined and focused on making a change: 'I took up third grade mid-way. It was a bit difficult in the beginning, but then I quickly coped. Everything went well. And now I'm in the seventh grade and I'm top of my class.'

Huthayfa is now a popular teenager, with a wide horizon of future opportunities opening up before him. He shares his time between his two passions: studying to become a doctor and playing chess.⁷

⁷ Testimonies and pictures are extracted from: https://ec.europa.eu/trustfund-syria-region/content/home_en.

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

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

The Trust Fund has supported various actions -16 projects are informing the selected education indicators- with key partners, such as UNICEF, AVSI and the Ministry of Education in Jordan, promoting access to basic education, and with KfW improving educational infrastructure. Additionally, other multisector actions, with World Vision, GIZ, UNRWA, AFD/AICS and the Ministry of Labour, Employment, Veteran and Social Affairs of Serbia (MOLEVSA) have included components of strengthening local teaching capacities, access to non-formal education and school infrastructure improvements.

| Category | Indicators | Current Value | Target Value | Progress (%) |
|-----------------------------|--|---------------|--------------|--------------|
| Access to services | Number children whose registration fees for public formal education are subsidized | 206,509 | 203,784 | 101% |
| | Number of children and adolescents referred to formal education | 6,001 | 10,000 | 60% |
| | Number of children benefitting from non-formal education and learning support programmes | 58,523 | 53,809 | 109% |
| Local capacities | Number of educational personnel, including teachers, volunteers and administrative staff trained | 14,742 | 12,807 | 115% |
| Local infrastructure | Number of schools and other educational facilities constructed, refurbished or equipped | 225 | 280 | 80% |

Table 1: Trust Fund: Basic education results by category in all countries.

The support of children with subsidised fees shows -as in the previous period- the highest target in this area. The following table shows the general progress in basic education by indicators in each of the categories -access to education, local teaching capacities and local educational infrastructure- being this very satisfactory, also compared to the previous period.

Disaggregated results by sex and community of origin are shown in Figure 14. However, there is still margin to improve availability of data, especially in terms of community of origin. It can be noted that girls/young women and boys/young men are having almost equal access to basic education with support of the Trust Fund. Women are being mostly trained since they are actively involved in the education sector, although availability of disaggregated data is limited.

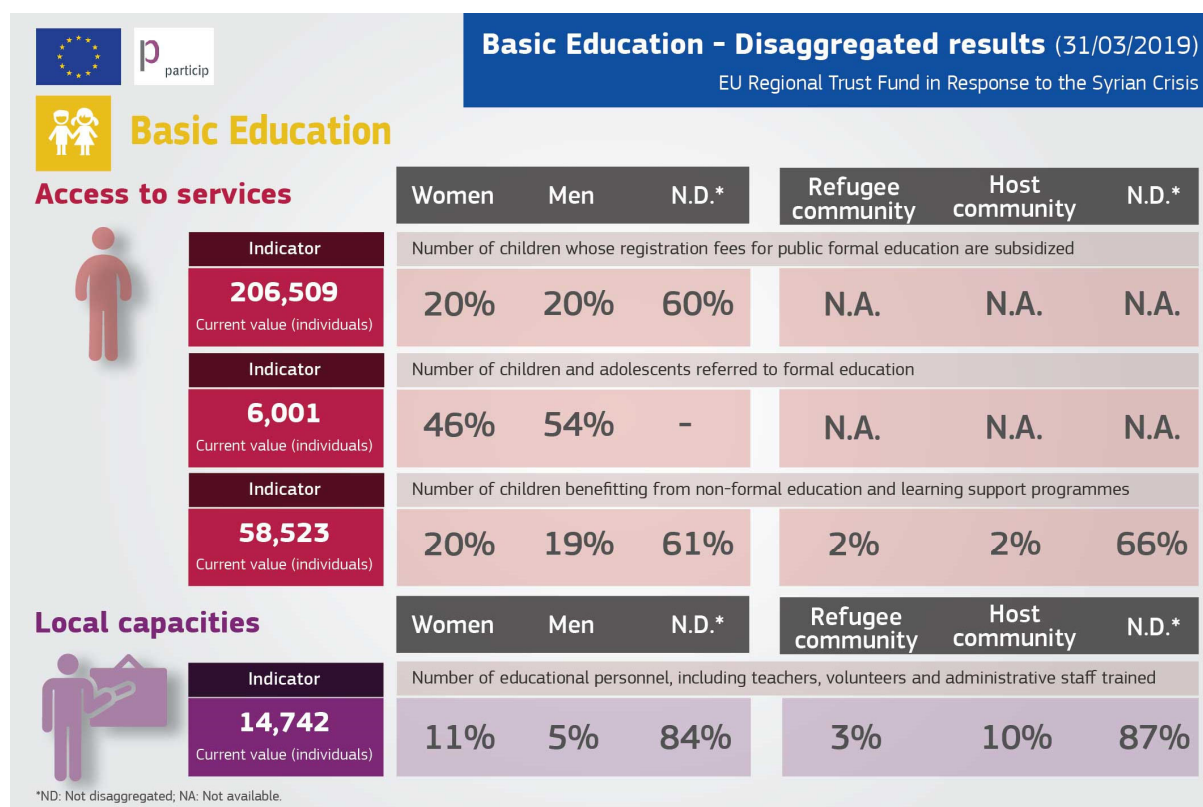


Figure 14: Trust Fund: Basic education results disaggregated by sex and community of origin



What the project 'Back to the Future concludes

This initiative, implemented by Fondazione (AVSI), Fondazione Terres des Hommes Italia (TDH-IT) and War Child Holland (WCH), aiming at promoting enrolment and improving retention in the formal education system for vulnerable children and adolescents in Lebanon and Jordan, proves to be highly relevant.

The ROM report confirms high quality of outputs for non-formal education (NFE), psychosocial and remedial support, coordination of stakeholders and back to school campaigns, apart from teacher training and school rehabilitation. Furthermore, some positive impact had been already suggested: Higher enrolment in both countries, improved hygienic and sanitary conditions of schools, strengthened teaching capacities in public schools delivering quality educational and psychosocial support ownership, increased ownership of the line ministries, and increased effects on enrolment because of school rehabilitation, especially in Lebanon. Since the non-formal education in community centres, supported by the project, are preferred by parents over public schools because of their additional services, it is important to focus on strengthening existent local institutions and/or the links to them also to foster sustainability. This might be also related to structural challenges faced by pathway to formal education due to some limitations in the absorption capacities of public schools.

Recommendations referred to impact and sustainability, namely: Continue supporting national line ministries in order to improve enrolment of Syrian refugee children in schools; Continue training of teachers, putting emphasis on Syrian teachers; and increase support to non-formal and remedial classes as a strategy to improve referrals and retention.

ROM report. Second quarter 2018.



4.2.3. Access to Higher and Further Education



6

With Spark, getting a scholarship is much simpler. Even students with lower grades can get help. Other scholarships would not accept you unless you had grades as high as 85 or 90%. There is no need to even bother and apply.

Hewa Ahmed, Qamishli (Syria)

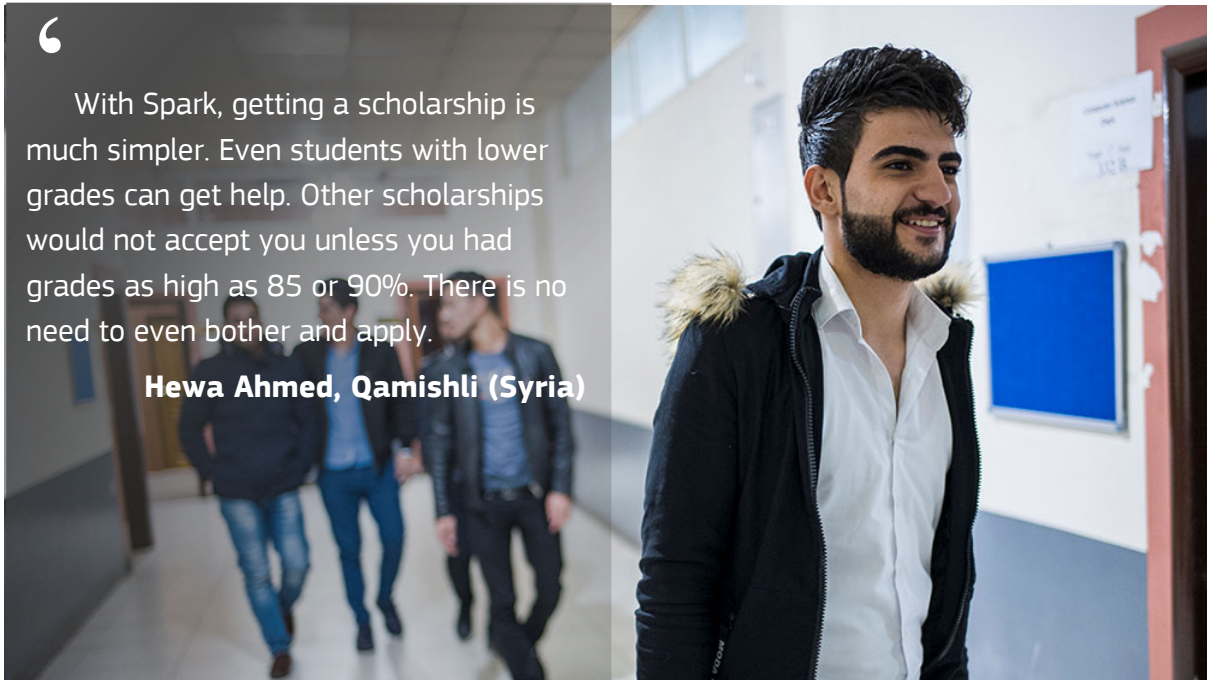


Photo. © European Union 2017-2018, Johanna de Tessières

Hewa Ahmed is a young Syrian refugee, originally from Qamishli city, who is in his first IT and computer skills year at Bayan University in Erbil, in the Kurdistan region of Iraq. The 21-year-old student left both parents and a brother behind in Syria. He is currently living with his aunt in a refugee camp.

Hewa says: ‘When I first came here, I immediately applied to the university. I applied for a Spark scholarship. I heard about it through the Students’ Union. I went through an interview and was accepted for a grant.’

Ambitious and hardworking, the young man strives to get the best grades possible. He knows it is his safest bet out of instability, paving his way to secure a better future.

‘My parents are my main incentive. They were very happy for me when they learnt I got the grant. They told me that they would give me anything, so long as I work hard and get good grades. The idea of going back to my family is the only thing that keeps me going,’ Hewa says.

Trust Fund supports access to university, technical and vocational education in the region. Through six actions -one of them already concluded- and four key partners -SPARK, the German Jordanian University (GJU), DAAD and UNHCR Turkey- it focuses on access to scholarships for bachelor, master and vocational programmes in the region, including Syria. Progress has been very positive to date regarding the number of young people accessing those programmes. Progress is very satisfactory compared to the previous period.⁸

| Category | Indicators | Current Value | Target Value | Progress (%) |
|---------------------------|---|---------------|--------------|--------------|
| Access to services | Number of youths, adolescents and adults accessing higher education with Trust Fund support | 6,472 | 5,751 | 113% |

Table 2: Trust Fund: Higher education results by category in all countries.

In terms of sex disaggregated access to those programmes, men had been reached slightly more than women with a difference from 54% to 46%. According to current available data, refugees are having substantially better access than host communities.

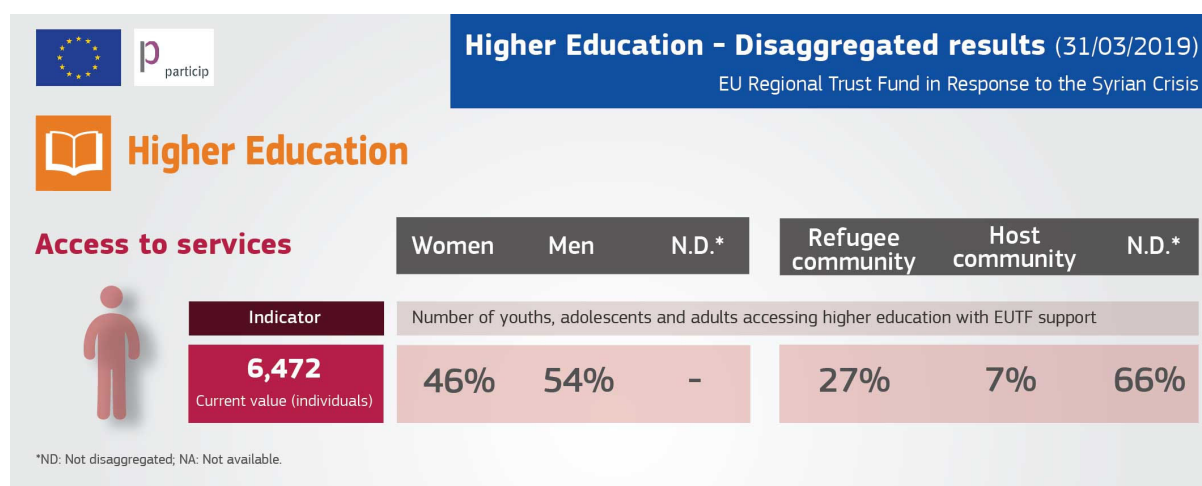


Figure 15: Trust Fund: Higher education results disaggregated by sex and community of origin

⁸ The targets here have been slightly reduced because of some minor double counting in the previous period.



What the sector evaluation on higher education concludes

The recent evaluation of the higher education programmes -four ongoing actions in the region- has confirmed their effectiveness referring to them as being 'largely effective in achieving and exceeding planned targets in terms of the number of scholarships'.

The relevance of such higher education programmes had been highlighted as very positive, since their demand is extremely high, however the assessed actions -the DAAD programme (HOPES), the UNHCR, the GJU, and the SPARK one implemented in Turkey, Jordan, Lebanon and Iraq-Kurdistan Region of Iraq (KRI), show margin for improvement in the selection process and the provision of integral student services to ensure a link to livelihoods and further employment paths.

The Trust Fund offers an ideal platform to promote a horizontal approach -with additional integration and coordination efforts among them- that strengthens the selection process and ensures a better link to labour market opportunities.

The evaluation also reveals the need to put more attention on protection and gender issues that affect refugees and IDPs, in general. Since the demand of those scholarships largely exceeds the capacity of those programmes, this area might be strategic for the Trust Fund in a mid- and longer-term cooperation strategy with the partner countries in the region.

Evaluation higher education: PARTICIP for DG NEAR, Third quarter 2018.



4.2.4. Livelihoods



‘

I didn't do anything because I was only raising my children. Now, I'll get a job, and a degree, I'll become an important individual.

Khalid Bilal Ahmed, Tripoli (Libya)



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

Khalid Bilal Ahmed, 24, from Tripoli graduated in accounting information systems in 2016 and worked for a while in this sector. Together with Heba Ahmed Hanash, 24 and mother of two, he benefitted from the LEADERS project.

‘They are really making it happen,’ says Khalid. ‘There aren’t many job opportunities for the youth in this country, but the project is really making things happen,’ he continues. Within the context of the LEADERS project, the Makhzoumi foundation empowers the youth by offering them education and job opportunities. ‘I got my training here, and now I’m doing a two-month long internship. I’m very happy with this, it gives me an opportunity’.

With the support of the Trust Fund, LEADERS helps displaced people, including refugees, and local communities become economically self-reliant by teaching them new skills and providing training, amongst other things. Promoting inclusive local economic empowerment and development to foster resilience and social stability are amongst the main objective of this project implemented by DRC, ACTED, Care, Makhzoumi Foundation, Save the Children and Oxfam, in Jordan and Lebanon.

The Trust Fund strategically supports employability, vocational and entrepreneurial skills training programmes, cash assistance and food related assistance for refugees, IDPs and people in their local host communities to:

1. Increase their employability prospects, with emphasis on women and promote new job opportunities;
2. Improve their financial capacity; and
3. Strengthen productive capacities of local organisations, such as micro, small and medium enterprises (MSME).

The Trust Fund has been supported 12 livelihood projects. However, there are more than 25 actions with livelihood components that inform the livelihoods related indicators. During this period, three new actions have been approved in this area, included one focusing on food security of refugees. Because there is a wide range of approaches and emphasis -vocational training, short-term employment programmes or longer-term livelihood strategies, a wide range of partners are involved, such as UN Women, UNDP, SPARK, the German Jordanian University, TOBB, AFD, ASAM, ILO, Austrian Red Cross, GIZ, WFP, ACTED, UNICEF, UNHCR, EFI and VNG international, World Vision, UNRWA, AVSI, Oxfam, DRC, among others.

Targets are the highest for cash assistance beneficiaries. Compared to the previous reporting period, progress is positive in all measures (Table 3). Regarding the individuals receiving cash assistance, although progress is lower in relative terms, targets had been substantially increased due to new actions. Making reference to one the KPI on 'number of job opportunities created', it has not been included in the aggregation here since the risk of double counting is very high, especially with the KPI on people participating in employability, vocational and entrepreneurial skills training. It can be mentioned that progress has increased from 5% to 7% -from 720 jobs to 1,693), which is positive since targets have been also increased (See Annex 3 for detailed results).

| Category | Indicators | Current Value | Target Value | Progress (%) |
|-----------------------------|---|---------------|--------------|--------------|
| Access to services | Number of Syrian refugees and host communities participating in employability, vocational and entrepreneurial skills training programme | 50,201 | 145,390 | 35% |
| | Number of individuals receiving cash assistance from Trust Fund | 148,395 | 191,590 | 77% |
| | Number of food insecure people receiving Trust Fund assistance | 5,594 | 3,291 | 170% |
| Local infrastructure | Number of MSMEs trained | 1,355 | 2,651 | 51% |

Table 3: Trust Fund: Livelihoods results by category in all countries

Women had been accessing more employability, vocational and entrepreneurial skills training programmes -63% compared to 30% men- while men had been accessing more food related assistance (75% to 25% women). Refugees had been accessing slightly more than host communities to vocational and entrepreneurial skill training programmes -39% to 27%, according to the disaggregated data.

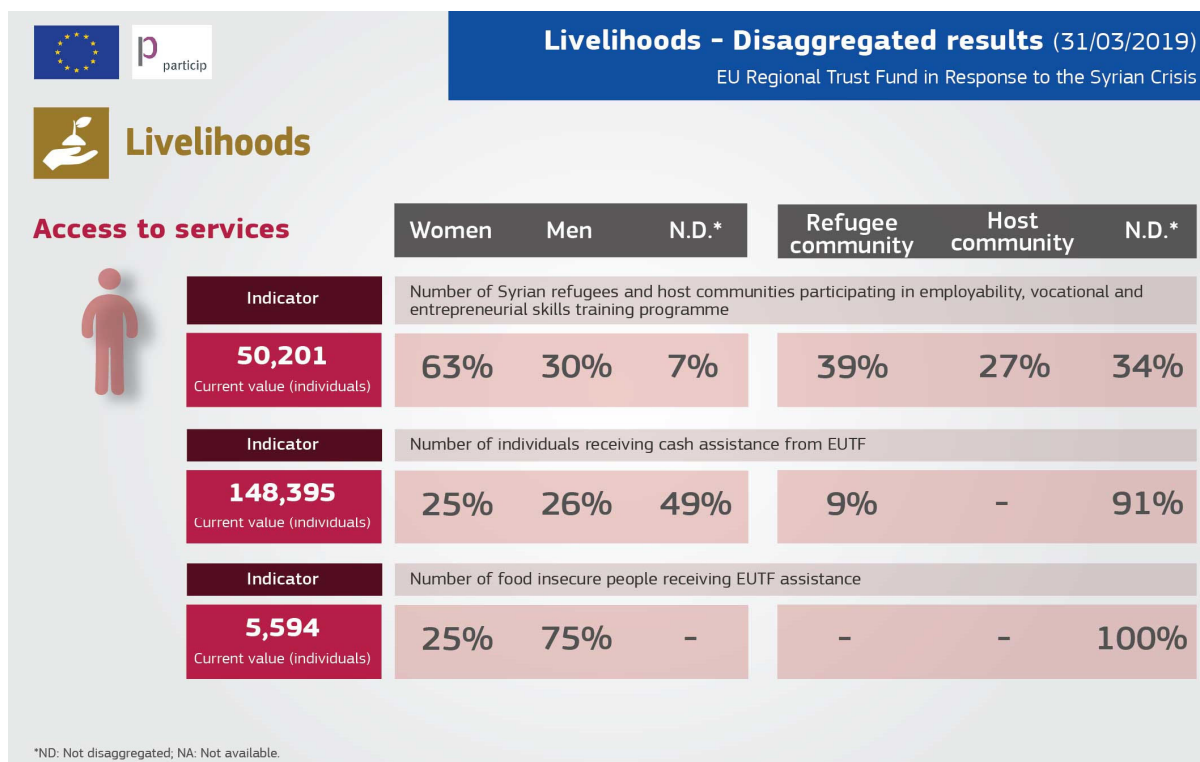


Figure 16: Trust Fund: Livelihoods results disaggregated by sex and community of origin



What the sector evaluation on Livelihoods concludes

It is important to highlight that ‘the Trust Fund LLH component attempts to establish a nexus between humanitarian and development assistance’. In this context, the evaluation notes that it is highly complex to provide sustainable job opportunities for refugees and IDPS -that might be in conflict with restrictive labour market regulations in the host countries, on the one hand. And on the other, the generation of short terms job opportunities for the most vulnerable segments of the refugee and host communities is incompatible with medium- and longer-term local development approaches. Interestingly enough, the evaluation points at the need of more integral livelihood approaches, that combine cash/consumption support, with skills training and financial literacy training. In the case of women, the evaluation positively highlights the UN Women approach that supports women with their home-based businesses as a replicable example. Cash for work approaches, used by the Italian Cooperation and ACTED, are also well assessed as way to address decent employment opportunities and foster social cohesion between refugee and host communities.

Trust Fund has allowed to extract key lessons learned to address one of the key barriers of refugee, IDPS and vulnerable host communities, namely sustainable income generation. The articulation of more integral programmes -cash schemes plus skills training and financial literacy-, longer term cash for work approaches, and gender-oriented home-based employment - are some of those examples.

Evaluation of the Trust Fund-funded Programmes/Projects for Livelihoods. Draft Final Evaluation Report: Particip for DG NEAR, EU. Second quarter 2019.



4.2.5. Access to Health Services



“ This kind of project does not only help cope with emergencies and crises, but it’s also a sustainable development project that will stay in the longer term.

**Nizar Al-Tayyeb,
Duhok (Iraqi Kurdistan)**

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

Due to the ongoing Syrian conflict, between 1.5 to 1.7 million internally displaced people and more than 250,000 refugees from Syria arrived in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq. Health needs have increased fourfold, while resources have halved, if compared to the period between 2013 and 2016.

Nizar Al-Tayyeb, Director General of Health at Duhok Hospital, which mainly focuses on critical care and maternal and child health, describes how challenging the situation is: ‘The health service system is not only for the host community, nowadays. IDPs and refugees have also access to free healthcare, but demand does not match the capacity we have.’

With the support of the Trust Fund, AISPO, an Italian NGO, has been able to provide significant support to Nizar and his team. ‘They started supporting us from improving infrastructure and implementing capacity-building activities, to modernising our services and bringing in more technology,’ he says. There is still so much to be done, but ‘the paediatric hospital has an additional 50 beds, there is more capacity to receive patients and child mortality rate has decreased. Of course, this has a good impact on people’.

The Trust Fund supports access to primary health care, including consultations, vaccinations, medical examinations, emergency services, the provision of essential medicines, and health education activities. The actions funded by Trust Fund in this area also include training of health personnel and local infrastructure improvements of health facilities -hospitals and primary health centres, so that three strategic aims can be linked:

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

The Trust Fund has been supported 8 health projects, but 16 actions in total include health components as part of livelihoods or protection related actions, informing the health indicators. Key partners here are IMC UK and WHO, UNICEF, UNHCR, UNOPs, AISPO and DRC. Others include health in their approaches, such as AFD and partners, UNRWA, IOM and MoLEVSA.

| Category | Indicators | Current Value | Target Value | Progress (%) |
|-----------------------------|--|---------------|--------------|--------------|
| Access to services | Number of primary health care consultations conducted with refugees and host communities | 1,615,477 | 2,271,589 | 71% |
| | Number of people reached through health education activities | 268,428 | 264,738 | 101% |
| Local capacities | Number of professional staff trained in primary, secondary and tertiary health care services | 5,132 | 7,010 | 73% |
| Local infrastructure | Number of health infrastructure upgraded/refurbished/constructed | 92 | 135 | 68% |
| | Number of health facilities using the upgraded stock management system | 0 | 25 | 0% |

Table 4: Trust Fund: Access to health services results by category in all countries

Concerning individual indicators, access to health consultations shows the highest targets, not only for the area, but for the whole Trust Fund results framework. Compared to the previous reporting period, positive results can be noted for all health indicators which

included access related ones, but also strengthening of local capacities and infrastructure improvements (Table 4). The only measure that does not show any progress yet, is the one on stock management system, since it has been newly added. The targets appear slightly lower for health staff due to a variable being double counted, and for facilities, due to a coding of management improvements that was not related to infrastructure -both in the previous reporting period.

Women are accessing more primary health consultations and are being reached in larger proportion than men with health education activities. In terms of training of health staff, men show a higher access to date, although disaggregation of data is poorer. Refugee communities are accessing more health care consultations (54%) and health education (30%), compared to host communities (12% and 9%, respectively). However, there is still margin to improve data disaggregation according to the community of origin.

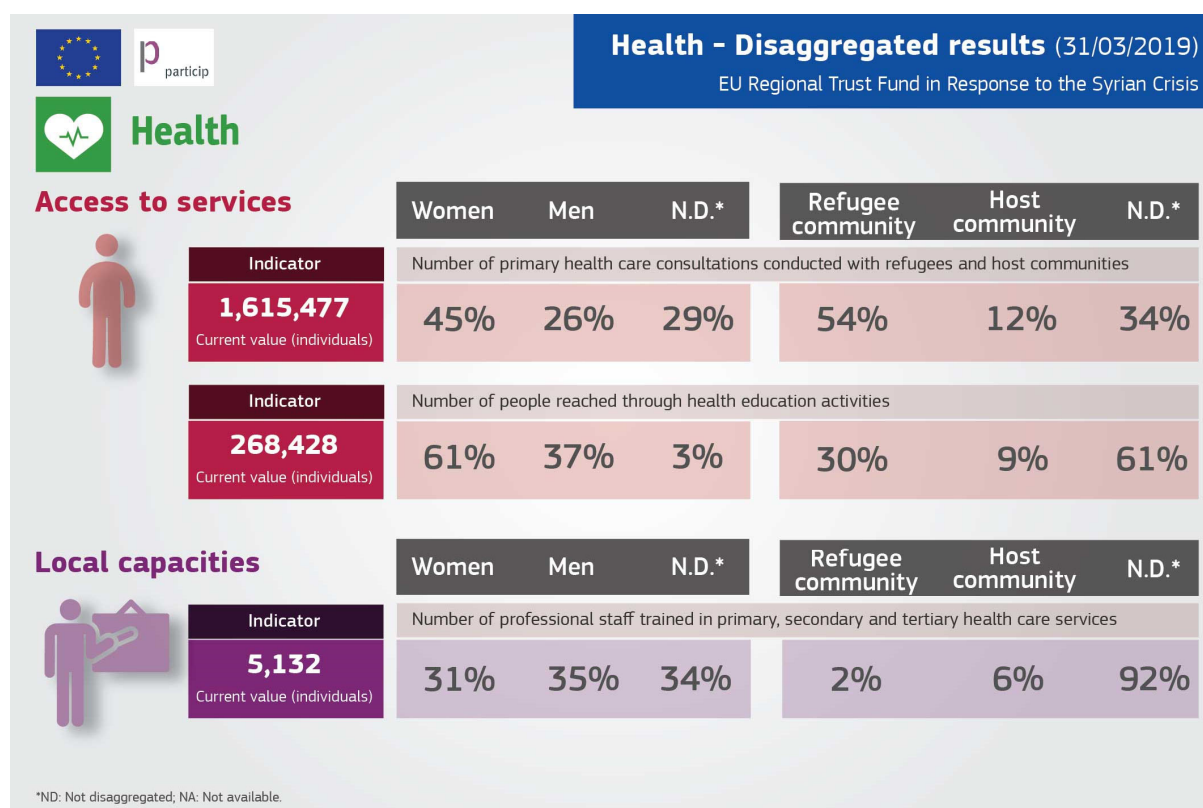


Figure 17: Trust Fund: Access to health services results disaggregated by sex and community of origin



What the REBAHS project in Lebanon concludes

The Reducing Economic Barriers to Accessing Health Services (REBAHS) project, led by International Medical Corps (IMC) UK- aims at improving access to health services and the quality of care for Syrian refugees and vulnerable Lebanese populations -with the flat fee model -FFM, mainly by reducing costs, training health personnel and improving institutional coordination.

The project, with focus on primary health community centres, has been positively assessed by the ROM mission, not only in terms of output delivery, but of their quality. Not only more Syrian refugees are accessing the improved services, but an increased number of Lebanese people has been confirmed. High level of satisfaction of patients and clinic staff has been perceived by the ROM mission regarding the quality of health care and treatment provided in the primary health community centres. The service delivery has been provided through the local Ministry of Public Health network of primary health community centres, having positive effects in the local capacities and further impact in referrals to secondary care, for example. The mental health initiative has been also highlighted by the report as an evident success that needs to be rolled out across all primary health centres.

The main challenge here is the financial sustainability of the IMC approach since the public health ministry does not have the resources to maintain this model and therefore other potential outcomes over time. Therefore, recommendations mainly refer to coordination of donors, dialogue with the line ministry and further analysis of the FFM model and the viability to roll it out to the rest of the primary health centres ' network in the country.

ROM report. First quarter 2019.



4.2.6. Access to Water and Sanitation Services



‘

Things are different now. Now, we have a second water tank and we fill it once a week. Today, we pay the same amount each week and it is a lot cheaper than before. And we even have warm water. Winter is coming and my children can at last take hot showers.

Basem, Syria



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

Basem says: ‘I was forced to leave to protect my children from the bombing. I took refuge in Jordan because it was the safest place. There, people hosted us, protected us and our children. I must thank them.’

‘When I apply for jobs, they tell me they cannot hire me because I’m injured. I can’t afford the cost of an operation to get the bullet and the shrapnel out. So, I cannot fully support my children. Although they were top of their class, I had to get my girls out of school to help me make money,’ he adds with sadness.

Basem also struggled with reliable access to water and a defect piping system. Through a Trust Fund supported project, he got help from the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) and the French Development Agency (AFD) to revamp his water installations.

He explains: ‘We went to the NRC, they visited the house and did an assessment. Then, they did the water installations, hot water tank and water taps. Our situation changed a lot afterwards.’

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

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

The Trust Fund has been supporting 7 WASH related interventions, although 10 actions in total contribute to WASH targets. This includes some livelihoods related projects. Key implementation allies are KFW, GVC, ACTED, CISP, NRC and UNICEF. EBRD is also receiving Trust Fund funding for a WASH programme, however, data for this report was not available. Some consortia include other partners, such as Oxfam, World Vision, ACF, Care France, Acción contra el Hambre and Intersos.

Access to water continues to show the highest targets in this area. Compared to the previous period, all indicators reflect improvements, not only the ones related to access, but also to strengthening local WASH capacities and WASH local infrastructure (Table 8). Progress referring to improved drinking water source reveals the same relative progress (3%), but targets are now substantially higher with newly added actions. WASH related projects normally initiate with upgrading of infrastructure so that access related indicators will improve at a faster pace at a later stage of implementation.

| Category | Indicators | Current Value | Target Value | Progress (%) |
|-----------------------------|--|---------------|--------------|--------------|
| Access to services | Number of individuals with access to improved drinking water source | 25,519 | 900,315 | 3% |
| | Number of beneficiaries who have experienced a hygiene promotion session | 119,708 | 246,360 | 49% |
| Local capacities | Number of people trained in the WASH sector | 303 | 1,575 | 19% |
| Local infrastructure | Number of municipal/regional water and wastewater facilities constructed/rehabilitated | 72 | 213 | 34% |

Table 5: Trust Fund: Access to WASH services results by category in all countries

To date, the access to improved drinking water has been equal in terms of sex disaggregation, while more women than men have been reached with hygiene promotion sessions and had been trained in higher numbers. Refugee communities -according to available disaggregated data- show more access to both, improved drinking water source and access to hygiene promotion sessions.

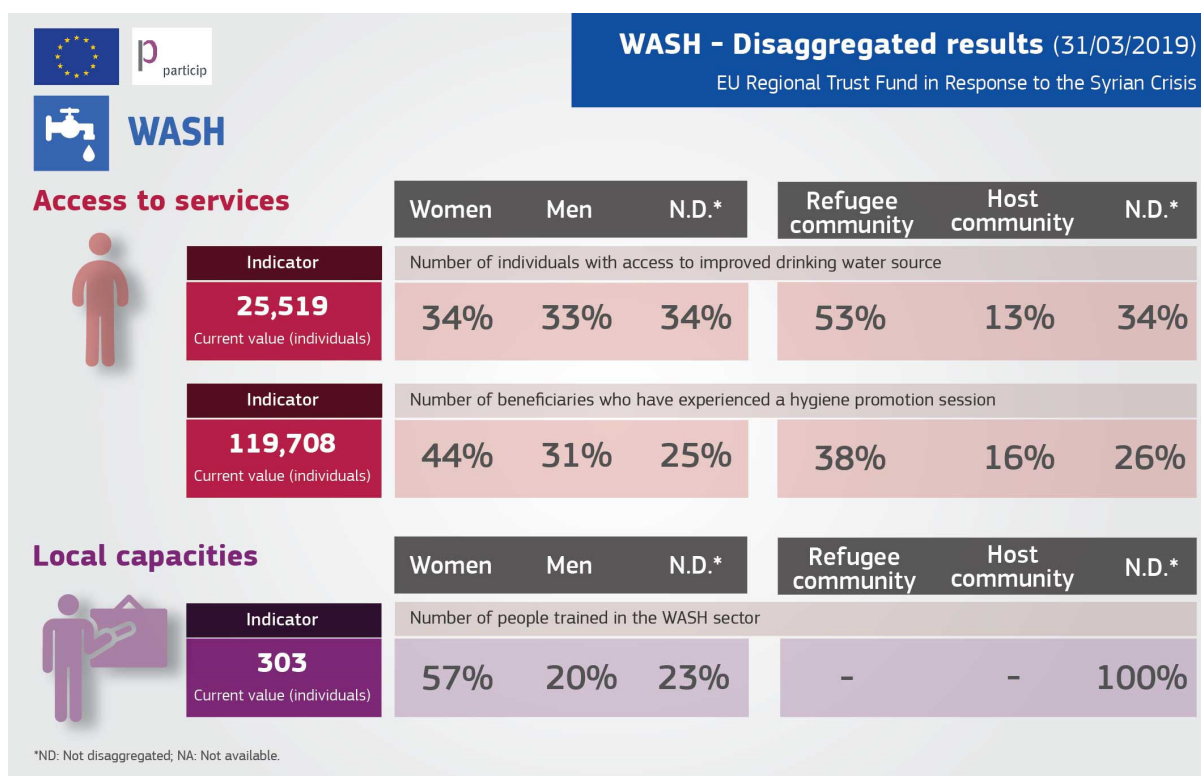


Figure 18: Trust Fund: Access to WASH services results disaggregated by sex and community of origin

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What the WASH project implemented by WAAD consortium concludes

The initiative implemented by the WAAD consortium aims at providing Lebanese and Jordanian communities hosting Syrian refugees with improved WASH infrastructure and facilities at community, institution, and household level –the latter only in Jordan. The main focus is on larger community infrastructure improvements at community, and institutional level, 30 schools in Jordan and 30 buildings in Lebanon.

The ROM mission highlights the complexity of these projects, due to coordination requirements with different organisations and institutions (e.g. schools, municipalities, line ministries, and other organisations) in a context of very high demand of improved WASH facilities/infrastructure. The ROM mission underlines good cooperation with WASH related authorities, schools and other organisations (e.g. Union of Municipalities in Beirut) as key to ensure quality of works and sustainability. While WASH committees are being strengthened at community level, and the water company (YWC) in Jordan –despite not responding to existent demands– assumes the maintenance– Wash Establishments in Lebanon face challenges to assume the maintenance and repairs in the longer term. The ROM mission anticipates positive impact where ownership is tangible – at household level, some municipalities, schools and institutions. This is strategic for further WASH interventions so that targets and timing can be accordingly defined.

In line with this, recommendations refer to the importance of combining WASH interventions with the aim of medium to long term improvements, with institutional local capacity support of water management institutions, e.g. water establishment, and water committees, and with support of alliances to ensure a longer term, wider impact.

ROM report. First quarter 2019.



4.2.7. Protection



‘

Before our equipment was old. Now they have fitted railings in the building that have benefited the pupils very much. And us too, the two blind teachers at the institute.

**Khaboor Mohammad Ali,
Duhok (Iraqi Kurdistan)**



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

Khaboor Mohammad Ali, from Duhok, has been a Braille teacher for the blind and the visually impaired at the Roonahy Institute since 2010. ‘We teach Braille in three different languages to our pupils: Arabic, English and Kurdish. We also teach mathematics’.

Children at the QUDRA-supported Roonahy Institute learn how to cope with their disabilities and to become independent. In the seventies and eighties, people with disabilities and their families were looked upon with pity and were treated with very little respect in Kurdistan. ‘But I see in recent years this has improved a great deal. They are now looking at them with respect. Disabled people, on the other hand, have to respect themselves first so that people will respect them in turn,’ says Khaboor.

The Roonahy Institute’s approach is to see its students not as disabled people but as people with abilities. QUDRA is a Trust Fund supported regional initiative seeking to strengthen the resilience of Syrian refugees, IDPs and host communities in the context of the response to the Syrian and Iraqi crises. It is jointly implemented by GIZ, Expertise France, AECID and HIA in Jordan, Lebanon, Turkey and the Kurdistan Region of Iraq.

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

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

The Trust Fund has funded a high number of actions that include protection related components. Currently, 18 actions in education, livelihoods, health, social cohesion, or multi-sector actions, are informing the selected protection related indicators. The Trust Fund works with a wide range of partners, such as UNICEF, the Austrian Red Cross, GIZ, World Vision, MAG, the Italian Cooperation, AFD, ASAM, UN Women, EUROMED Feminist Initiative (EFI), IOM, UNRWA, AVSI, MOLEVSA, and Medair.

| Category | Indicators | Current Value | Target Value | Progress (%) |
|-----------------------------|--|---------------|--------------|--------------|
| Access to services | Number of cases referred for specialized services | 14,710 | 20,167 | 73% |
| | Number of refugees and host community members receiving psychosocial support | 104,904 | 86,284 | 122% |
| | Number of women accessing Gender Based Violence related services | 37,080 | 55,500 | 67% |
| | Number of beneficiaries of clearance and survey activities, including risk education | 30,040 | 132,819 | 23% |
| Local capacities | Number of individuals trained on child protection and gender-based violence | 2,237 | 5,305 | 42% |
| Local infrastructure | Number of asylum facilities (re-) constructed/equipped/upgraded | 22 | 26 | 85% |

Table 6: Trust Fund: Protection services results by category in all countries

The beneficiaries of clearance and survey activities, particularly in Iraq, show here the highest targets. It is the only indicator in this category, that shows lower progress than the previous

reporting period.⁹ The rest of indicators show progress compared to the previous reporting period (See Table 6).

More women are having access to all protection services -psychosocial support, referrals, Gender Based Violence (GBV) based services, and clearance actions. In terms of training, women are being reached more than men, although here information disaggregation needs to be improved. Refugee communities are accessing more referrals, while host communities appear to be equally reached as refugee communities in the case of GBV based services.

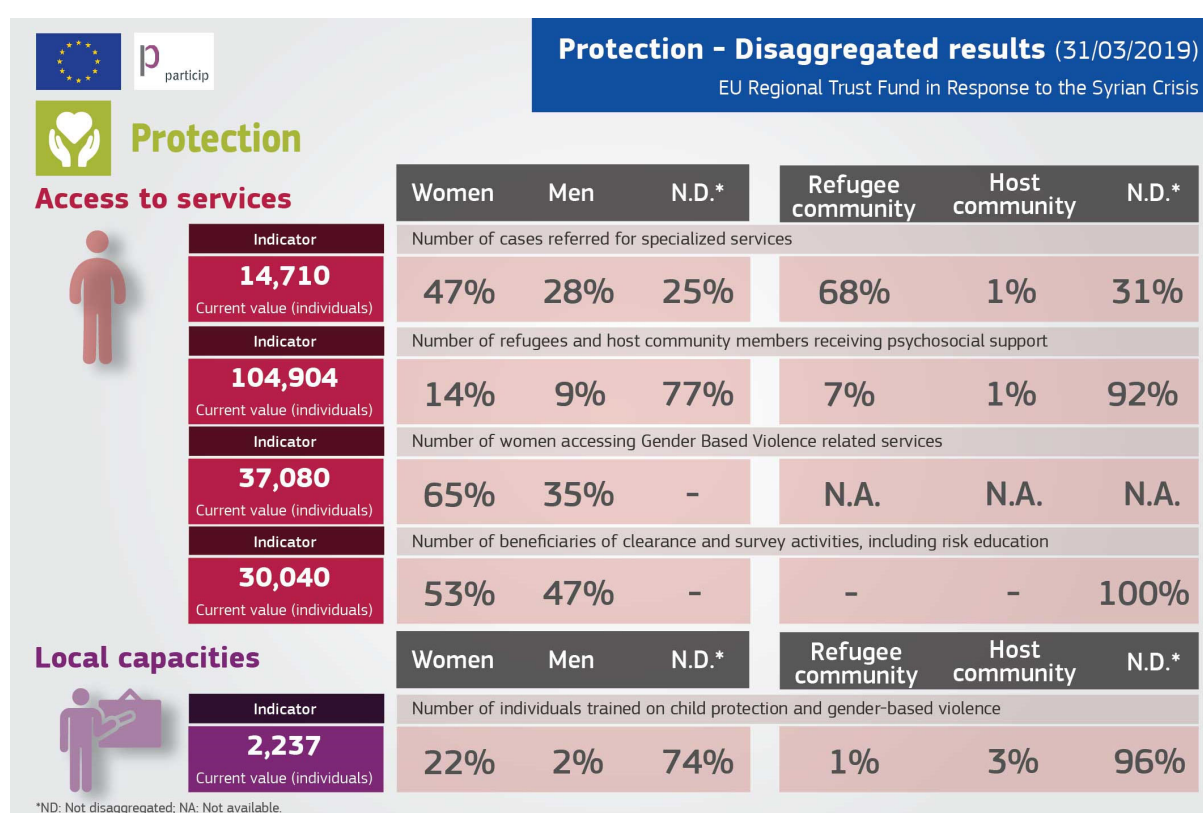


Figure 19: Trust Fund: Access to Protection services results disaggregated by sex and community of origin

⁹ The current value and the target for this indicator and period have been reviewed by the implementing partner. A request for verification of the cumulative value has been sent, but response was still due at the closure of this report.

What the project ‘Strengthening the Resilience of Syrian Women and Girls and Host Communities in Iraq, Jordan and Turkey’ concludes

This action, implemented by UN Women aims to empower women in decision making as part of strengthening the resilience of Syrian and host community women, girls and their communities particularly in relation to conflict, displacement and other crises through economic empowerment and social cohesion interventions in Iraq, Jordan and Turkey.

It also articulates a protection component, according to the Trust Fund Results Framework. The ROM mission, focused on the activities in Turkey, underlines the quality of services and assess them as ‘unique and holistic’ for women in the field.

The ROM report highlights already ‘remarkable immediate effects’ of the social cohesion and protection related activities, such as ‘increased and/ or immediate psychological and social well-being of women and girls’; while the livelihoods component is also having positive effects on increased empowerment and/ or resilience of the participating women, which reveals the importance of such components, despite their modest effects in economic terms. The project is also facing the challenge of sustainability of the community centre providing the services which is still uncertain, and this is where recommendations put their focus. The report underlines that the key is to promote the services the community centre and the cooperative are providing among relevant central administration stakeholders or other donors to ensure sustainability of the model.

ROM report. First quarter 2019.



4.2.8. Social Cohesion



‘

Before I wouldn't know how to behave around people, how to interact with them... it was hard for me. The training allowed to communicate with people. I am now able to stand up for myself.

**Nasreen Abu Shaqra,
Akkar (Lebanon)**



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

Nasreen Abu Shaqra is a shy, young woman from Akkar, Lebanon. She is in charge of a project called Douma Akkar (the Dolls of Akkar). She works with other young Lebanese who share a common drive to foster solidarity between refugees and local communities.

She describes the scope of the project and activities they are involved in: ‘There are nearly 100 children registered in our activities. We distribute gifts and play with them. With the Douma Akkar project we entertain the kids and we try to get them to have fun so they forget the problems they are facing.’

Through the FURSA project -supported by QUDRA and funded by the Trust Fund, Nasreen undertook trainings on social leadership. ‘We learnt project implementation, conflict resolution and what it takes to be a leader in society,’ she adds.

‘This project has changed me profoundly. It allowed me to start a new chapter in my life. At the end of the day, I am now able to prove that I can contribute to society as much as anyone else.’

The Trust Fund supports activities that promote social cohesion, such as peace building activities, peer information, outreach, information campaigns, and awareness sessions on various topics. Social cohesion, as another priority sector of the Trust Fund, is closely linked to the protection sector, and both strategically aim at improving the wellbeing of Syrian and host community children, women and adults, 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 Trust Fund supports a wide range of projects and programmes -more than 30- that inform social cohesion indicators in the areas of protection, livelihoods, education, health, WASH and other multisector actions. Key implementing partners encompass the DAAD, GIZ, Austrian Red Cross, UNICEF, Oxfam, World Vision, GVC, UNRWA, AVSI, DRC, Medair, the Italian Cooperation, AFD, ASAM, UN Women, EFI, ILO, WHO, UNDP, VNG, and WFP, among others. Projects having youth in the focus of their activities play an important role in this area.

The individuals reached with outreach, information campaigns and awareness sessions in different areas continue to show the highest targets, and these have increased since the last reporting period. It is the only indicator in this area where relative progress is slightly lower, but again, due to substantially higher targets. For the rest of indicators, progress can be positively verified, not only for the access related indicators, but also for the local capacities' strengthening -training of municipalities' and social organisations' staff- and infrastructure improvements referring to community centres and municipalities.

| Category | Indicators | Current Value | Target Value | Progress (%) |
|-----------------------------|---|---------------|--------------|--------------|
| Access to services | Number of young Syrian refugees and host community benefiting from peer information, outreach activities and extracurricular activities, such as sports and culture | 344,715 | 219,380 | 157% |
| | Number of individuals reached with outreach, information campaigns and awareness sessions | 355,564 | 764,140 | 47% |
| Local capacities | Number of officials from subnational governments and deconcentrated service providers trained on municipal planning and public service delivery | 861 | 1,135 | 76% |
| | Number of staff (institutions and local organisations) trained in social cohesion related topics | 1,346 | 1,239 | 109% |
| Local infrastructure | Number of community centres and other facilities providing social cohesion activities | 76 | 78 | 97% |
| | Number of municipalities benefitting from improved infrastructure and services | 41 | 181 | 23% |

Table 7: Trust Fund: Social Cohesion services results by category in all countries

While women had been accessing more general outreach activities and had been trained in higher numbers than men to provide social cohesion activities, men are slightly above women in terms of peer information, other extracurricular activities, and training of municipal staff. Refugees show higher general outreach data and similar access to peer activities as host communities. Host communities are clearly having more access to training targeted at municipal staff and local organisations that provide public services and providing social cohesion activities, respectively. Nevertheless, disaggregation by community of origin needs to be emphasised during the next reporting period.

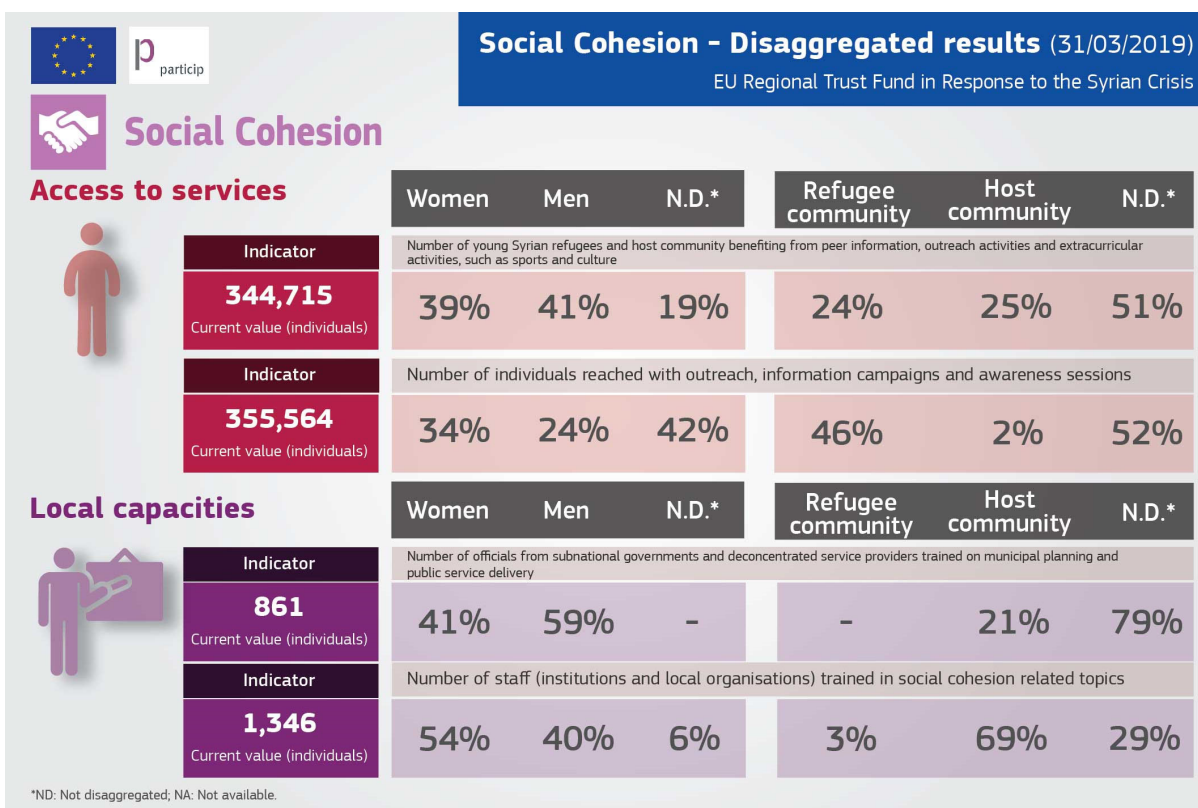


Figure 20: Trust Fund: Social Cohesion services results disaggregated by sex and community of origin



What the project 'Youth RESOLVE concludes

'Youth Resolve: Resilience, Education, Social Cohesion, Opportunities for Livelihoods and reduced Violence' is being implemented by World Vision in collaboration with Islamic Relief, CAFOD/Caritas, Generations for Peace and Questscope in Jordan, Lebanon and the Kurdish Region of Iraq. The project aims at empowering the youth to participate in economic and social life, and reducing tensions between refugee and host community youth. The social cohesion component is focused on Lebanon with peace building activities, and, to a different extent, and more linked to vocational training on Iraq-KRI. The project highlights the importance of community inclusion work with emphasis on young people.

The ROM report confirms outreach -in line with the quantitative target achievements in social cohesion reported here- and positively assesses the quality outputs, such as the advocacy for peace methodology, psychosocial support and active learning activities, the use of arts to engage with communities in Lebanon, or the SKYE club model in Iraq-KRI as a safe place for youth personal empowerment. In terms of outcomes resulted from social cohesion activities, its measurement is still challenging. Most of the limiting factors are related to lack of political ownership (e.g. refugees cannot be part of youth committees at municipal in Lebanon), financial sustainability of the local community centres (in both countries dependent of external funding) or institutional sustainability also in both countries (since a longer-term follow-up is needed to assess impact of those activities).

The report also highlights the importance of linking social cohesion activities to vocational, more training-oriented ones to address in a more integral way the vulnerabilities and lack of opportunities many young Syrians, Jordanian and Iraqi, among others, are facing. It is positive that in both cases, the project had been working with existent institutions (municipalities, community centres, juvenile detention centres and other public institutions), however, recommendations for future actions insist on: Working with a holistic approach; exchanging innovative methodologies to use common tools; involving more intensively public institutions, such as line ministries, or others, such as municipalities, and mainstreaming sustainability in the initial project design (e.g. for some of the community centres).

ROM reports for Lebanon, Iraq-KRI and Jordan. Second quarter 2019.

4.3. Country brief

4.3.1. Overall results

The geographical focus of Trust Fund is Lebanon, Jordan and Turkey, where almost 80% of the target groups are found. Iraq is increasing its target groups, almost reaching the level of beneficiaries in Turkey, while Western Balkans, Egypt and Armenia show lower numbers to date. Syria has the lowest numbers of people targeted, since only one component of one action had been implemented there. The following figure shows the distribution of people benefiting from access to services and training (local capacities), as well as from organisations benefiting from infrastructure improvements in all sectors by country.

Geographically, analysing the average performance in the three areas -services, local capacities and local infrastructure- Turkey (81%), Jordan (79%) and Lebanon (69%) show the highest performance, while Armenia (34%) shows the slowest progress.

Lebanon shows the highest targets in terms of access to services in all sectors, while Turkey shows higher targets for the strengthening of local capacities and local infrastructure. In terms of progress, Turkey shows the highest progress, while Western Balkans is at the lowest position in the ranking.

Turkey, with largest targets, shows the highest progress regarding the strengthening of local capacities by country, while Armenia (training of personnel in child protection and gender-based violence) is in the lowest rank of the progress assessment. However, targets are also very low to date.

Regarding local infrastructure, Turkey also shows the highest targets that refer to the upgrade of MSMEs as local economic infrastructure, while the Western Balkans lead progress in implementation of their targets on improving asylum infrastructure. Armenia shows the slowest progress in the local infrastructure strengthening, regarding MSMEs' upgrades.

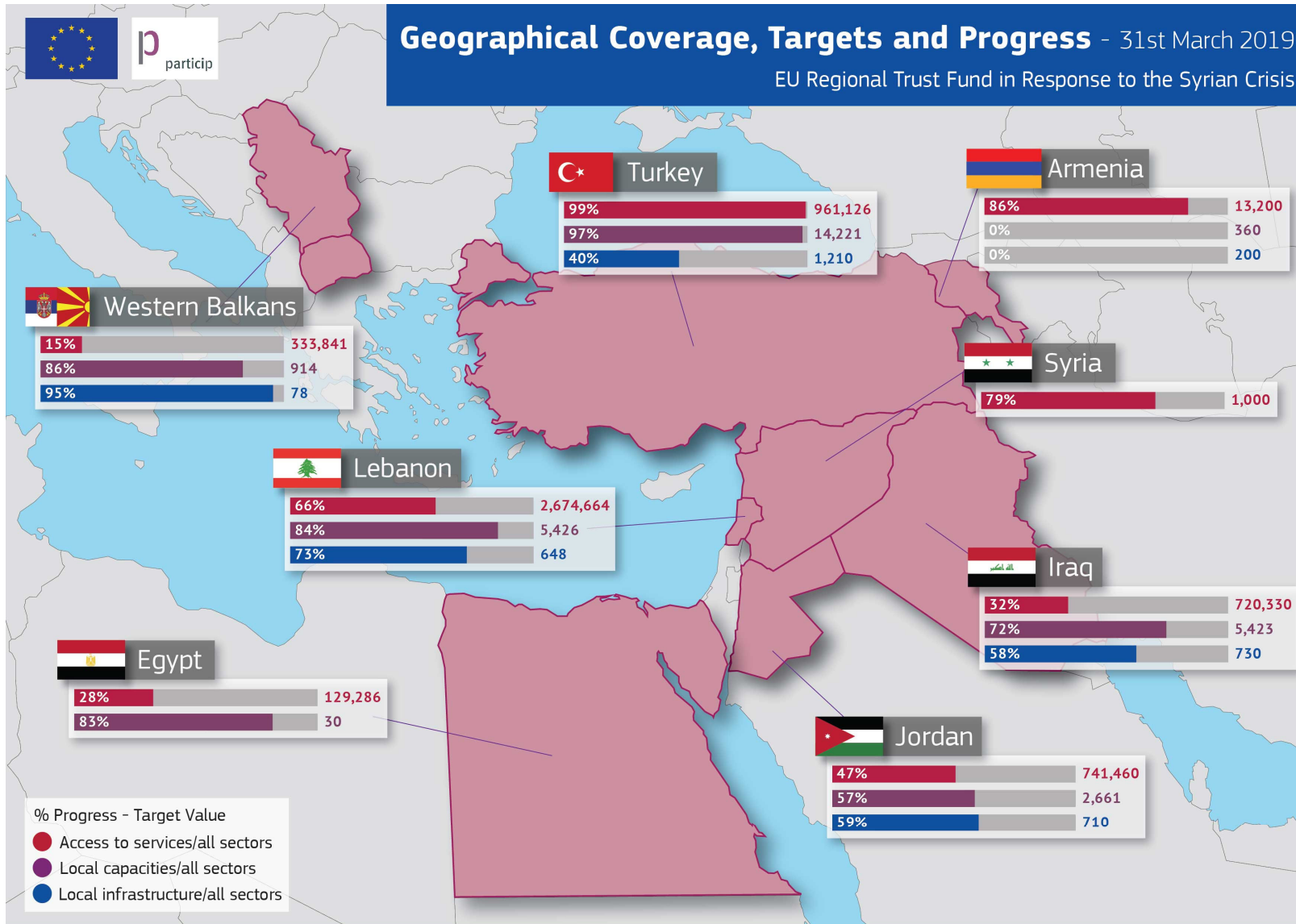
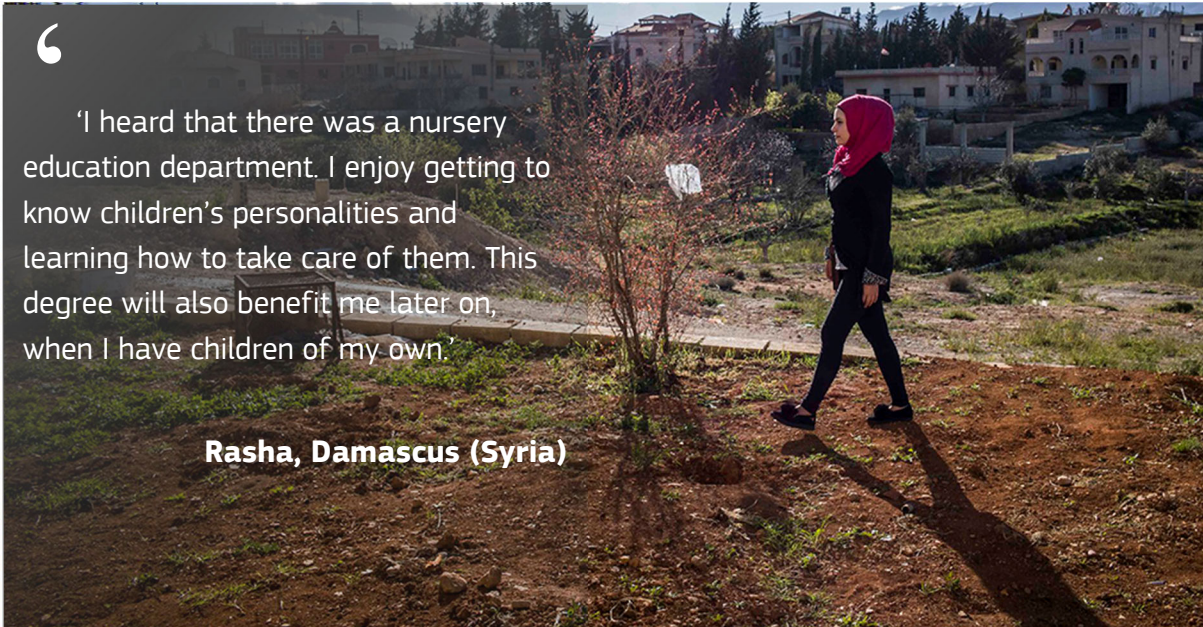


Figure 21: Trust Fund: Geographical Coverage, Targets and Progress



4.3.2. Lebanon



‘

I heard that there was a nursery education department. 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.’

Rasha, Damascus (Syria)

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

Lebanon shows high targets in general, in all sectors. It is the country where Trust Fund is active in all areas with 27 actions having some regional or national components. It shows an average progress of 69% for all sectors and areas. While the highest targets are found in access to health services -measured by access to primary health consultations and access to health education, access to higher education shows the highest progress (Figure 22). On the other hand, the local infrastructure improvements in the health sector show the lowest progress.

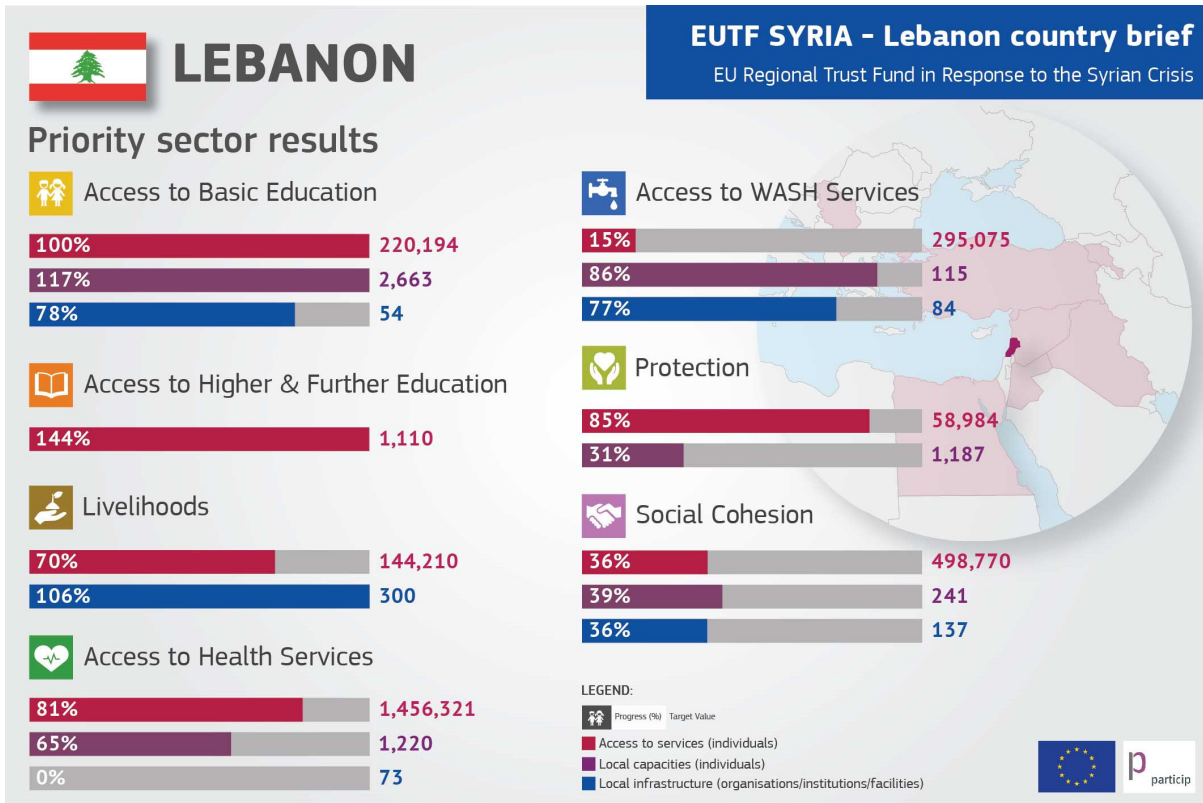


Figure 22: Trust Fund progress in Lebanon

The disaggregation of information still shows margin for improvement (Table 8). Some indicators are consistent, such as in higher education, showing equal access to women and men to the scholarship programmes. Others show a good degree of disaggregation in Lebanon, such as health capacities revealing more access of women, or health services, which appears to be equally accessed.

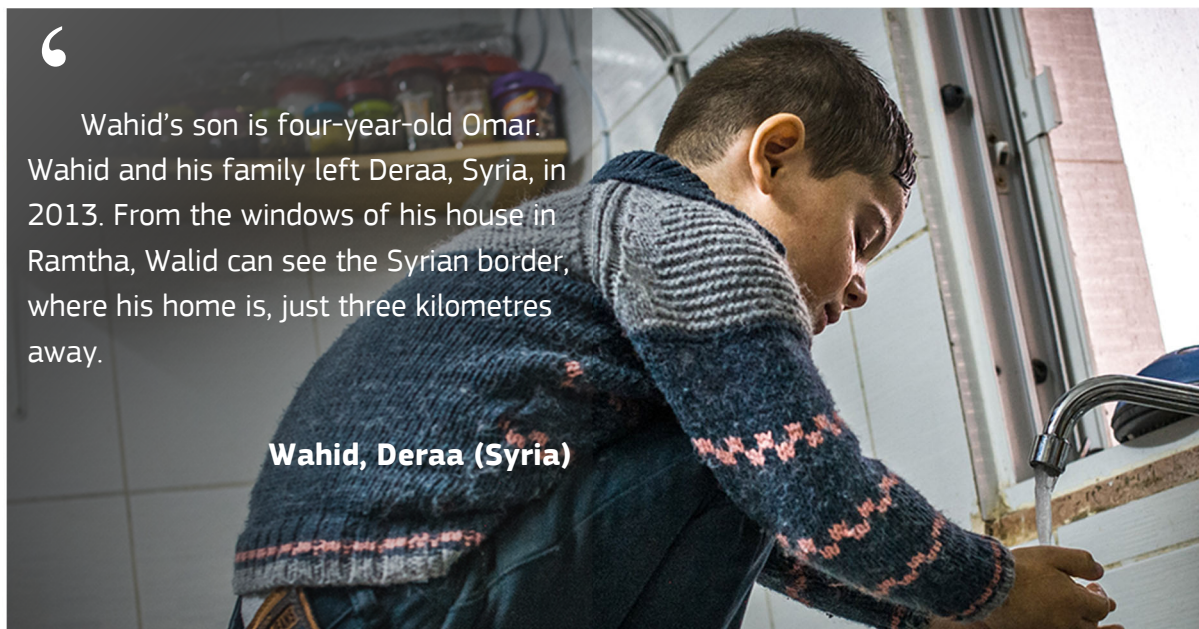
The disaggregation according to the community of origin is still incipient. The health-related indicators show here the best disaggregation. Regarding the health local capacities in Lebanon, it can be observed that more host community people are being trained, since most actions target public services. The one on access to health services highlights that much more refugees than host communities have been reached by the actions in the country. Nevertheless, disaggregation by community of origin needs to be improved during next reporting period.

| Priority Sector / Category | | Current Value | Women | Men | N.D.* | Refugees | Host Community | N.D.* |
|----------------------------|--------------------|---------------|-------|-----|-------|----------|----------------|-------|
| Basic Education | Access to Services | 220,683 | 25% | 25% | 50% | 0% | 0% | 100% |
| | Local capacities | 3,120 | 27% | 9% | 64% | 3% | 10% | 87% |
| Higher Education | Access to services | 1,597 | 53% | 47% | 0% | 8% | 7% | 85% |
| Livelihoods | Access to services | 100,322 | 22% | 18% | 60% | 0% | 0% | 100% |
| Health | Access to services | 1,177,753 | 49% | 24% | 27% | 48% | 16% | 35% |
| | Local capacities | 791 | 73% | 18% | 9% | 11% | 40% | 49% |
| WASH | Access to services | 44,960 | 24% | 17% | 59% | 0% | 0% | 100% |
| | Local capacities | 99 | 28% | 12% | 60% | 0% | 0% | 100% |
| Protection | Access to services | 50,154 | 35% | 41% | 24% | 4% | 2% | 94% |
| | Local capacities | 339 | 85% | 15% | 0% | 6% | 22% | 72% |
| Social Cohesion | Access to services | 177,141 | 27% | 13% | 60% | 27% | 4% | 69% |
| | Local capacities | 93 | 23% | 0% | | 10% | 13% | 77% |

Table 8: Trust Fund progress in Lebanon disaggregated by sex/community of origin. *Not Disaggregated.



4.3.3. Jordan



‘

Wahid's son is four-year-old Omar. Wahid and his family left Deraa, Syria, in 2013. From the windows of his house in Ramtha, Wahid can see the Syrian border, where his home is, just three kilometres away.

Wahid, Deraa (Syria)

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

Trust Fund is very active in Jordan -with 20 different actions, mostly regional projects and programmes- as one of the key countries of destination for Syrian refugees. Jordan's progress for all sectors and areas can be positively highlighted with an average of 79% in all quantitative targets for sectors and areas. The highest targets in Jordan are the ones for access to WASH services (Figure 23). The access to health services shows the highest progress, followed by strengthening of teaching capacities and access to basic and higher education. Similarly, as in Lebanon, the slowest progress can be found in the local health infrastructure improvements.

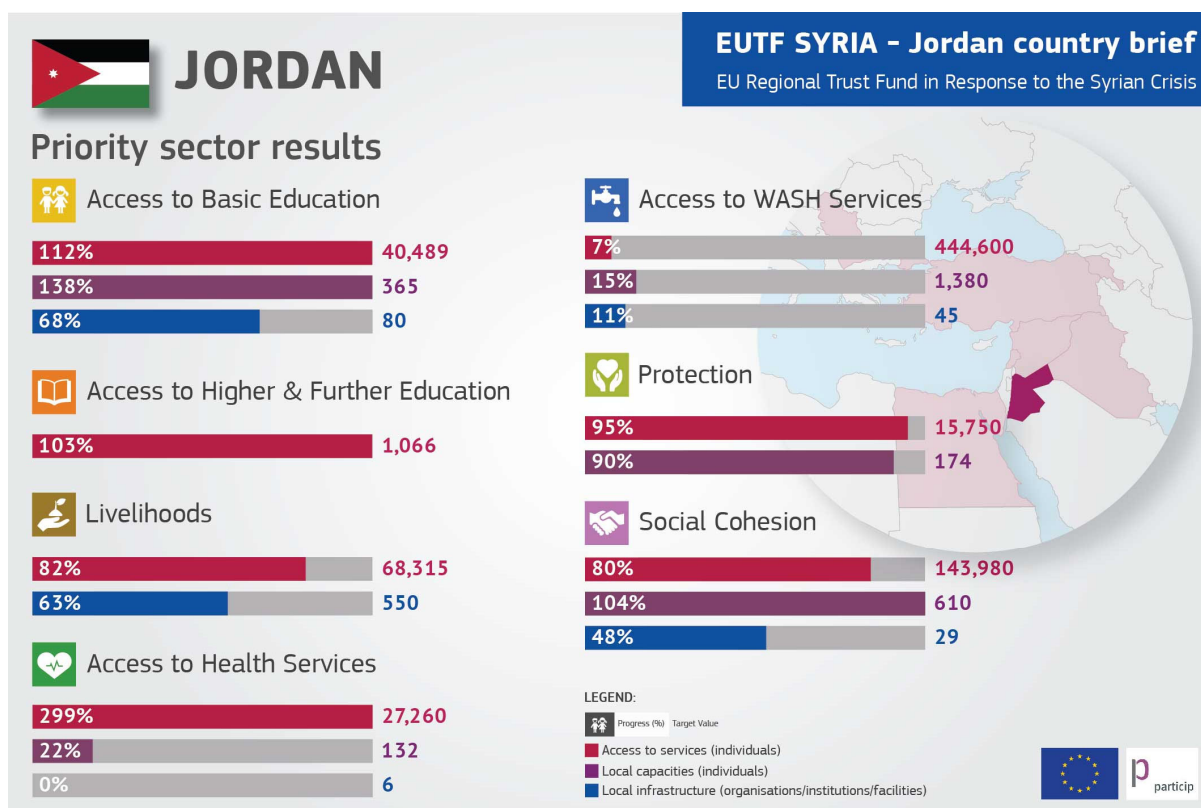


Figure 23: Trust Fund progress in Jordan

In Jordan, regarding the strengthening of local capacities in education -in terms of training educational personnel- and access to higher education, is being done ensuring equal access (Table 9). Women had been accessing slightly more scholarship programmes than men (53% to 47%). In terms of accessing health and WASH services, also women show higher access (61 to 49%, and 32 to 29%), according to the available disaggregated information. The training of local capacities in child protection and gender-based violence is largely provided to women.

The analysed information highlights that refugees had been reached more than host communities with scholarship programmes and with WASH services. The strengthening of local education capacities -training of basic education personnel- is largely being provided to people from local host communities. Disaggregation for the rest of indicators needs to be improved.

| Priority Sector / Category | | Current Value | Women | Men | N.D.* | Refugees | Host Community | N.D.* |
|----------------------------|--------------------|---------------|-------|-----|-------|----------|----------------|-------|
| Basic Education | Access to Services | 45,509 | 0% | 0% | 100% | 0% | 0% | 100% |
| | Local capacities | 502 | 43% | 57% | 0% | 18% | 67% | 15% |
| Higher Education | Access to services | 1,097 | 53% | 47% | 0% | 70% | 28% | 2% |
| Livelihoods | Access to services | 56,252 | 38% | 33% | 29% | 4% | 7% | 88% |
| Health | Access to services | 81,385 | 61% | 39% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 100% |
| | Local capacities | 29 | 34% | 14% | 52% | 0% | 0% | 100% |
| WASH | Access to services | 31,099 | 32% | 29% | 39% | 44% | 11% | 45% |
| | Local capacities | 204 | 71% | 25% | 5% | 0% | 0% | 100% |
| Protection | Access to services | 14,995 | 16% | 7% | 76% | 1% | 4% | 95% |
| | Local capacities | 156 | 80% | 20% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 100% |
| Social Cohesion | Access to services | 115,268 | 33% | 63% | 4% | 1% | 2% | 98% |
| | Local capacities | 635 | 41% | 59% | 0% | 4% | 5% | 91% |

Table 9: Trust Fund progress in Jordan disaggregated by sex/community of origin. *Not Disaggregated.



4.3.4. Iraq



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

In Iraq, the Trust Fund is increasingly important, with components of 15 actions, most of them regional in higher education, livelihoods, health, WASH, protection and social cohesion. Highest targets in this country are related to access to WASH services, followed by health and protection related services (particularly access to safe land). Overall average progress is at 43%. While the highest performance is shown, as in Lebanon, in higher education, access to WASH services show the slowest progress to date (Figure 24). Both the WASH and the protection sectors in Iraq show low output achievements, what might be related to the fact that some actions are implementing for one year or beginning their implementation phase.

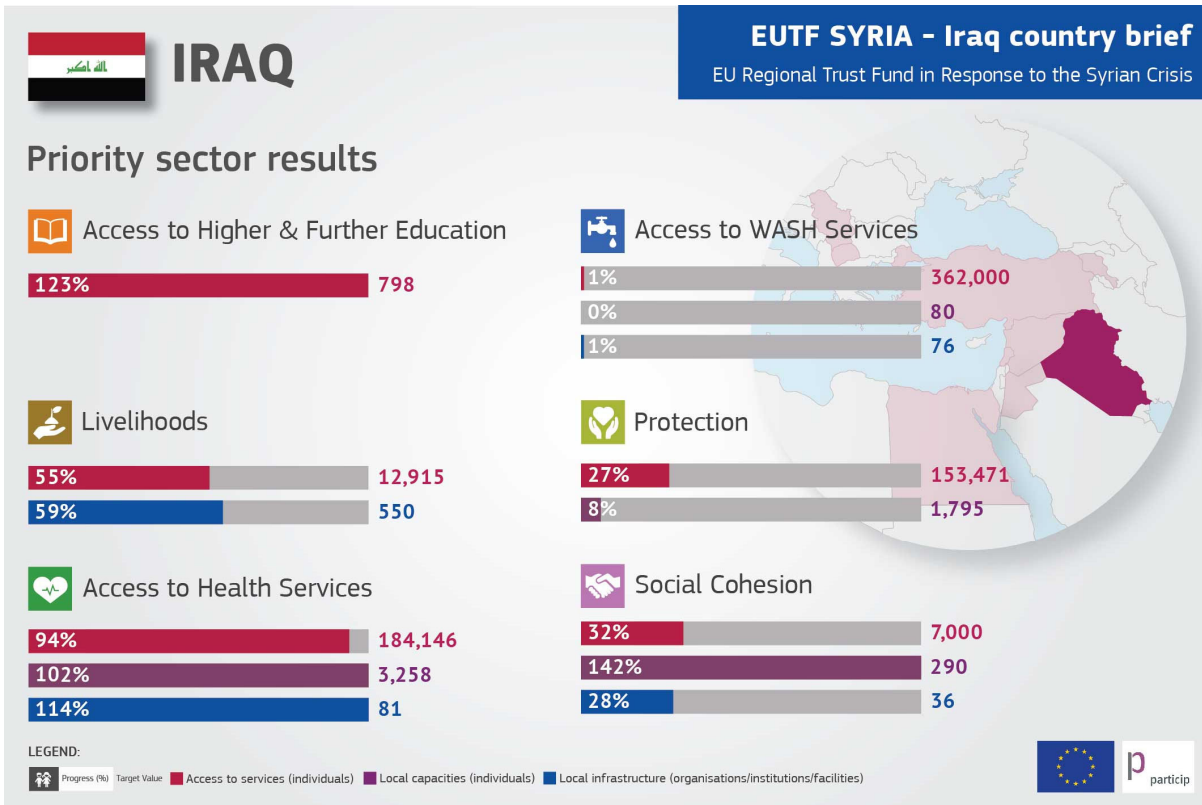


Figure 24: Trust Fund progress in Iraq

In line with the previous countries, women are also accessing more to scholarship programmes than men. In Iraq, based on the available information, women are also having more access to vocational training, WASH, protection and social cohesion related services than men.

Disaggregation by community of origin is still incipient as well. Host communities have been accessing to vocational training. In higher education and protection services, the information provided suggests a higher number of refugees accessing those services (Table 10).



| Priority Sector / Category | | Current Value | Women | Men | N.D.* | Refugees | Host Community | N.D.* |
|----------------------------|--------------------|---------------|-------|-----|-------|----------|----------------|-------|
| Higher Education | Access to services | 982 | 51% | 49% | 0% | 9% | 1% | 90% |
| Livelihoods | Access to services | 7,115 | 61% | 39% | 0% | 23% | 63% | 14% |
| Health | Access to services | 172,719 | 11% | 7% | 82% | 0% | 0% | 100% |
| | Local capacities | 3,320 | 23% | 28% | 49% | 0% | 0% | 100% |
| WASH | Access to services | 4,845 | 57% | 43% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 100% |
| | Local capacities | 0 | NA | | | | | |
| Protection | Access to services | 41,412 | 66% | 34% | 0% | 10% | 18% | 73% |
| | Local capacities | 150 | 33% | 10% | 57% | 0% | 0% | 100% |
| Social Cohesion | Access to services | 2,225 | 48% | 32% | 20% | 0% | 0% | 100% |
| | Local capacities | 413 | 44% | 56% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 100% |

Table 10: Trust Fund progress in Iraq disaggregated by sex/community of origin. *Not Disaggregated.



4.3.5. Turkey



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

The Trust Fund has been also funding a substantial number -16- different actions with components in Turkey. The overall progress is currently at 81%. While the health services and the social cohesion related services show the highest targets, performance is over the average in various cases, such as access to WASH services, social cohesion activities, protection and vocational training (Figure 25). WASH infrastructure improvements reveal the lowest progress to date, but the target is very low as well.

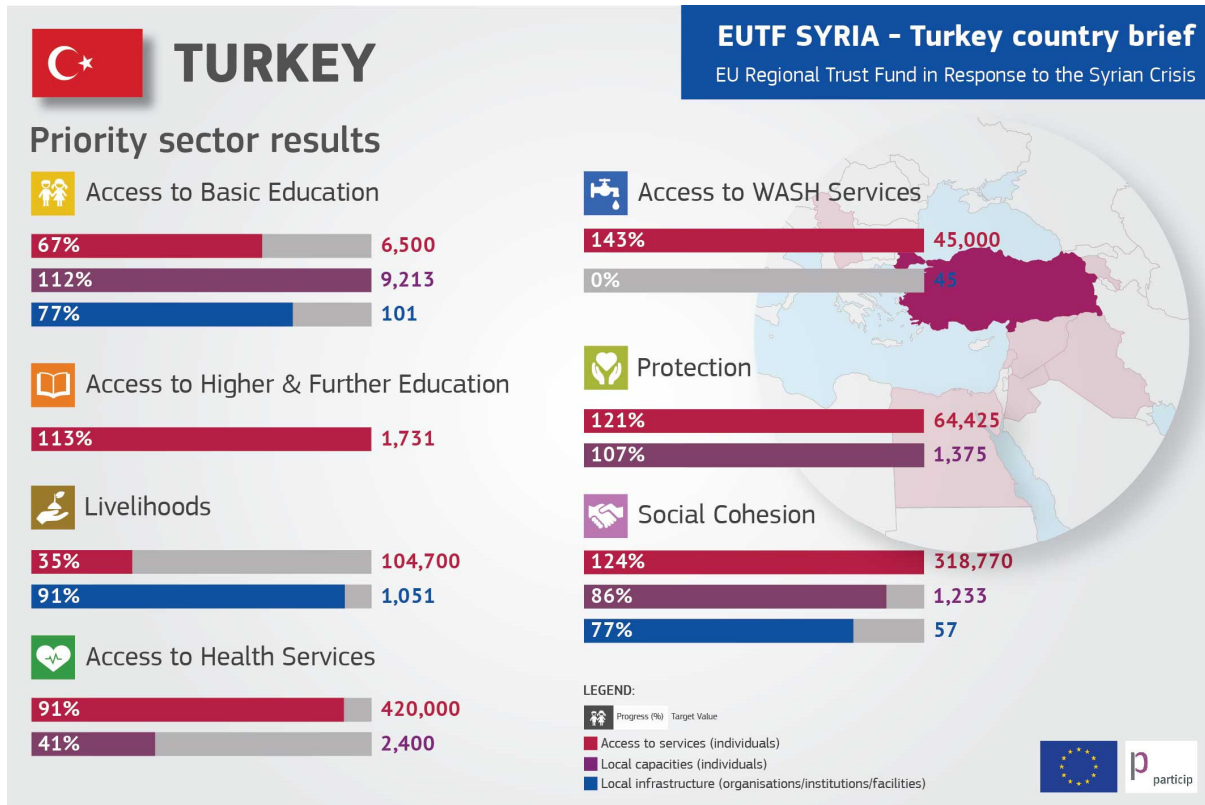


Figure 25: Trust Fund progress in Turkey

From the information available, women are accessing more vocational training in Turkey than men, WASH and health services and social cohesion activities (Table 11). In terms of local capacities -training of personnel in the different areas- women are mostly beneficiaries in social cohesion. Men had been trained more in the health sector.

Refugees had been accessing more than host communities in the cases of higher education, vocational training, WASH and health services as well as social cohesion. Host communities show higher access in basic education; however, disaggregated information still shows margin for improvement.



| Priority Sector/Category | | Current Value | Women | Men | N.D.* | Refugees | Host Community | N.D.* |
|--------------------------|--------------------|---------------|-------|-----|-------|----------|----------------|-------|
| Basic Education | Access to Services | 4,327 | 15% | 18% | 68% | 9% | 23% | 68% |
| | Local capacities | 10,330 | 6% | 2% | 93% | 2% | 8% | 90% |
| Higher Education | Access to services | 1,952 | 45% | 55% | 0% | 36% | 2% | 62% |
| Livelihoods | Access to services | 24,493 | 71% | 29% | 0% | 78% | 22% | 0% |
| Health | Access to services | 382,494 | 59% | 39% | 1% | 94% | 5% | 1% |
| | Local capacities | 992 | 26% | 74% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 100% |
| WASH | Access to services | 64,323 | 59% | 41% | 0% | 70% | 30% | 0% |
| Protection | Access to services | 77,777 | 17% | 6% | 77% | 22% | 1% | 77% |
| | Local capacities | 1,468 | 0% | 0% | 100% | 0% | 0% | 100% |
| Social Cohesion | Access to services | 394,862 | 43% | 33% | 25% | 50% | 21% | 29% |
| | Local capacities | 1,057 | 58% | 42% | 0% | 0% | 100% | 0% |

Table 11: Trust Fund progress in Turkey disaggregated by sex/community of origin. *Not Disaggregated.



4.3.6. Other countries



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

Trust Fund had been funding some actions in the Western Balkans -4 actions to date. Overall average progress is at 88%. The highest targets are those related to access to health services (Figure 26). Over performance is revealed in access to cash assistance and psychosocial support. Access to social cohesion activities show the lowest progress, since the concrete action has been recently initiated.

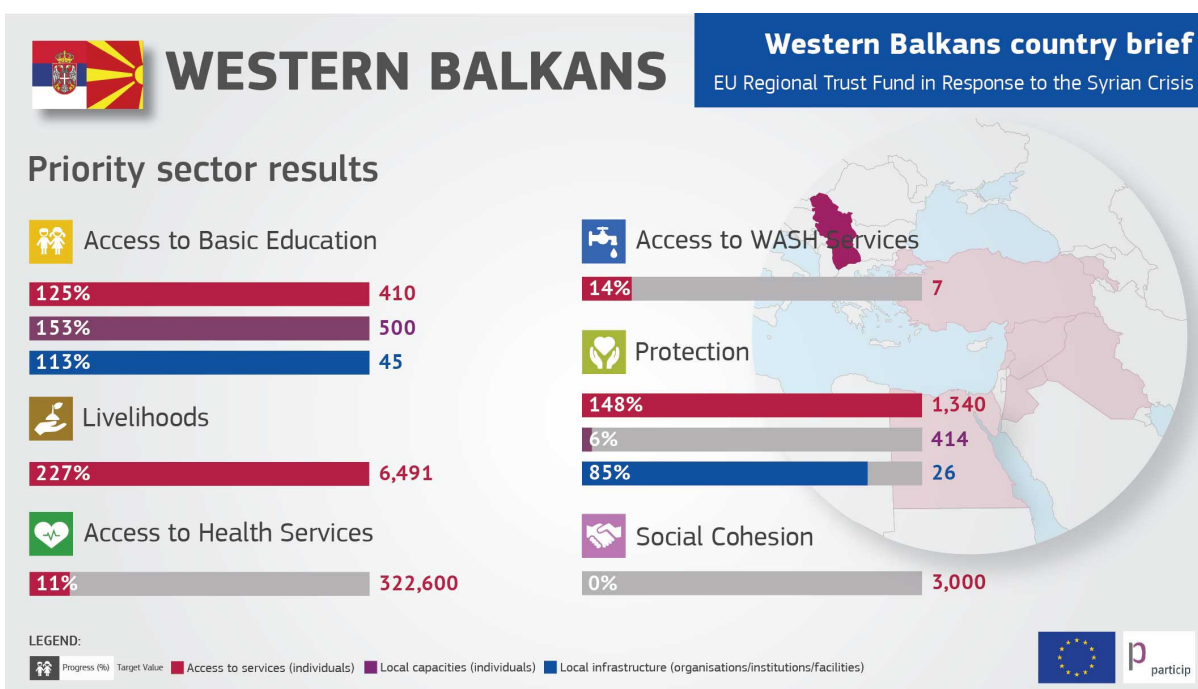


Figure 26: Trust Fund progress in Western Balkans

Women had been accessing more training as local education and protection dedicated personnel, while men show more access to vocational training and health services (Table 12). In terms of access to non-formal education and protection services, these had been accessed only by refugees. In case of vocational training, higher numbers of refugees are also revealed in health services.

| Priority Sector / Category | | Current Value | Women | Men | N.D.* | Refugees | Host Community | N.D.* |
|----------------------------|--------------------|---------------|-------|-----|-------|----------|----------------|-------|
| Basic Education | Access to Services | 514 | 33% | 67% | 0% | 100% | 0% | 0% |
| | Local capacities | 765 | 81% | 19% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 100% |
| Livelihoods | Access to services | 14,746 | 22% | 78% | 0% | 62% | 0% | 38% |
| Health | Access to services | 34,281 | 25% | 75% | 0% | 76% | 0% | 24% |
| Protection | Access to services | 1,989 | 8% | 0% | 92% | 100% | 0% | 0% |
| | Local capacities | 24 | 75% | 25% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 100% |

Table 12: Trust Fund progress in Western Balkans disaggregated by sex/community of origin. *Not Disaggregated.

In Egypt, the Trust Fund has funded 2 actions, while average global progress is at 69%. Health services show the highest targets, while the highest progress, in line with the previous countries is revealed in higher education, namely access to scholarship programmes (Figure 26). The health area shows the lowest progress to date.

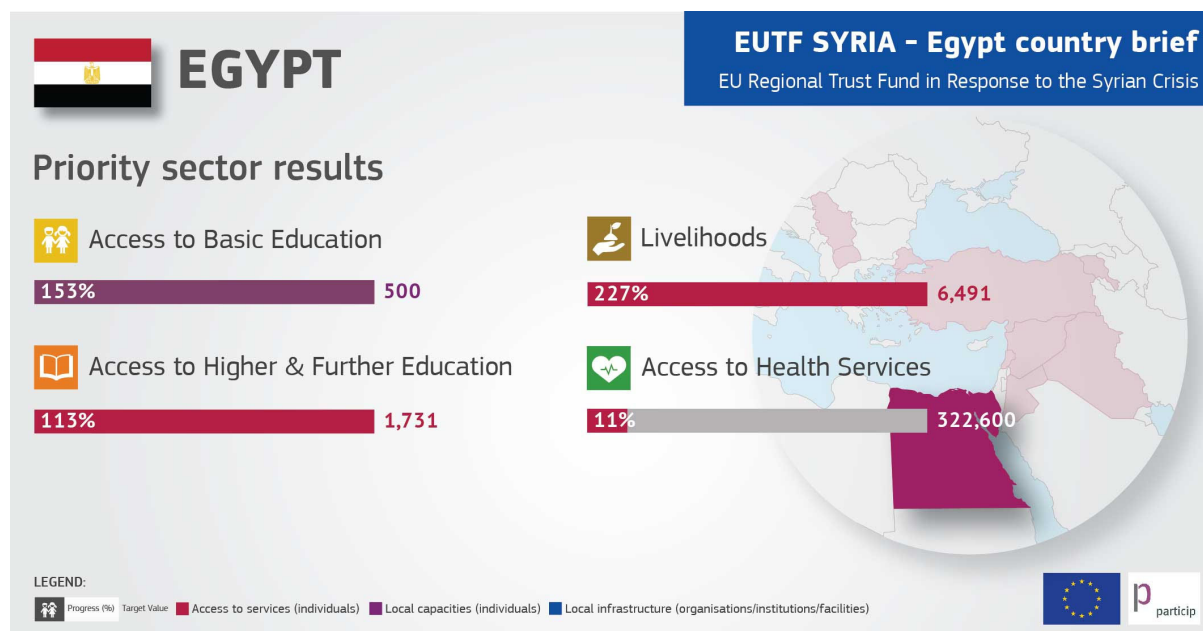


Figure 26: Trust Fund progress in Egypt

In Egypt (Table 13), more women are being trained as educational and health personnel (84 compared to 16% men and 55 to 45%, respectively). Men are accessing more scholarships for higher and vocational education (81 to 19% women), while women are accessing more vocational training (79 to 21%).

| Priority Sector / Category | | Current Value | Women | Men | N.D.* | Refugees | Host Community | N.D.* |
|----------------------------|--------------------|---------------|-------|-----|-------|----------|----------------|-------|
| Basic Education | Local capacities | 25 | 84% | 16% | 0% | 0% | 100% | 0% |
| | Access to services | 59 | 19% | 81% | 0% | 92% | 8% | 0% |
| Livelihoods | Access to services | 1,143 | 79% | 21% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 100% |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---------------|--------------------|--------|-----|-----|----|----|----|------|
| Health | Access to services | 35,273 | 55% | 45% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 100% |
|---------------|--------------------|--------|-----|-----|----|----|----|------|

Table 13: Trust Fund progress in Egypt disaggregated by sex/community of origin. *Not Disaggregated.

The Trust Fund has only funded one action in Armenia (Figure 27), and progress is at 34%. Access to social cohesion activities shows the highest targets and the highest performance. The training of local capacities in the protection areas show the lowest progress.

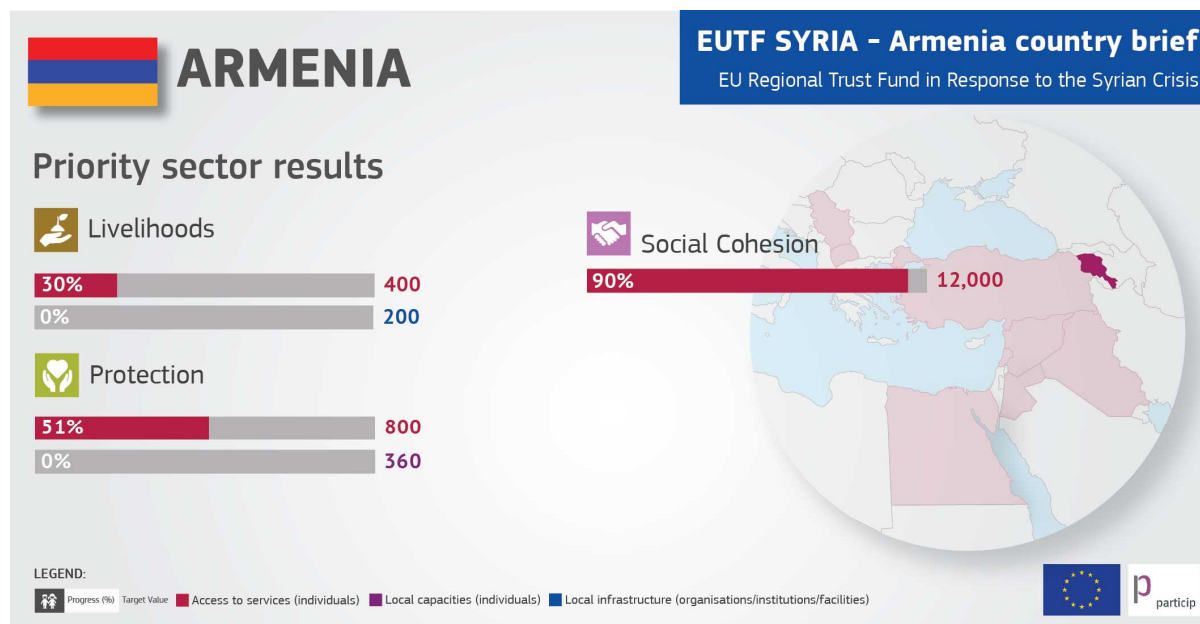


Figure 27: Trust Fund progress in Armenia

Women are accessing more protection services than men (Table 14), while the rest of indicators do not provide sex disaggregation to date. It is not possible to assess the distribution of refugees and host communities accessing Trust Fund projects, because of limited availability.

| Priority Sector / Category | Current Value | Women | Men | N.D.* | Refugees | Host Community | N.D.* |
|--------------------------------------|---------------|-------|-----|-------|----------|----------------|-------|
| Livelihoods Local capacities | 119 | 0% | 0% | 100% | 0% | 0% | 100% |
| Protection Access to services | 407 | 80% | 20% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 100% |
| Local capacities | 0 | NA | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------|--------------------|--------|----|----|-----|----|----|------|
| Social Cohesion | Access to services | 10,783 | 8% | 9% | 83% | 0% | 0% | 100% |
|------------------------|--------------------|--------|----|----|-----|----|----|------|

Table 14: Trust Fund progress in Armenia disaggregated by sex/community of origin. *Not Disaggregated.

The Trust Fund had funded only one action in higher and vocational education in Syria. Its progress is at 79% (Figure 28), according to the analysed indicators. The access to scholarship programmes for higher and vocational education showed satisfactory progress.

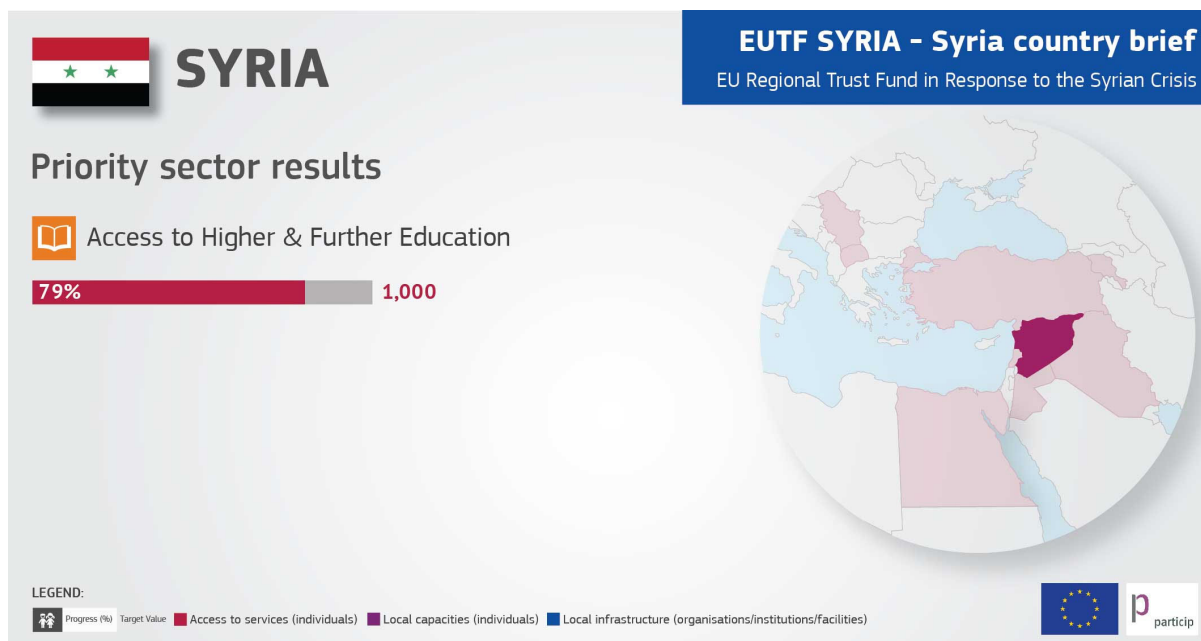


Figure 28: Trust Fund progress in Syria

The only available information in terms of disaggregation (Table 15) is that more men had been accessing scholarship programmes (80 to 20% women). It is assumed that all the beneficiaries were Syrian students in Syria, so that no disaggregation had been provided.

| Priority Sector / Category | Current Value | Women | Men | N.D.* | Refugees | Host Community | N.D.* |
|----------------------------|--------------------|-------|-----|-------|----------|----------------|-------|
| Higher Education | Access to services | 785 | 20% | 80% | 0% | 0% | 100% |

Table 15: Trust Fund progress in Syria disaggregated by sex/community of origin. *Not Disaggregated.

5. ANNEXES

5.1. List of the analysed Trust Fund projects

| #* | Project Code | Project partner | Priority Area | Budget | Country | Status |
|----|--------------|-----------------|-------------------------------------|------------|--|-----------|
| 6 | T04.10 | DR Council | Livelihoods | 7,005,044 | Lebanon | Concluded |
| 4 | T04.11 | DAAD | Higher Education/Education | 11,999,879 | Armenia | Ongoing |
| 7 | T04.12 | SFCG | Multisector | 4,453,447 | Lebanon and Iraq | Concluded |
| 3 | T04.13 | UNICEF | Education/Protection - Multi sector | 90,000,000 | Jordan, Lebanon and Turkey | Concluded |
| 5 | T04.15 | GIZ | Multisector | 74,600,000 | Iraq, Lebanon, Jordan and Turkey | Ongoing |
| 25 | T04.17 | World Vision | Multisector | 12,796,827 | Lebanon, Jordan and Iraq | Ongoing |
| 11 | T04.18 | AISPO | Health | 5,727,304 | Iraq - Duhok Governorate | Concluded |
| 13 | T04.20 | GVC | WASH | 12,618,649 | Lebanon | Ongoing |
| 9 | T04.21 | UNRWA | Multisector | 18,000,000 | Jordan and Lebanon | Concluded |
| 17 | T04.22 | AVSI | Basic education/Education | 12,123,811 | Lebanon and Jordan | Ongoing |
| 28 | T04.23 | OXFAM | Livelihoods | 3,224,458 | Lebanon | Ongoing |
| 15 | T04.24 | IOM | Protection | 16,350,211 | Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Serbia | Ongoing |
| 18 | T04.25 | KFW | Basic education/Education | 70,172,476 | Turkey | Ongoing |
| 10 | T04.26 | SPARK | Higher Education/Education | 18,496,641 | Lebanon, Turkey and Iraq | Ongoing |
| 16 | T04.27 | AFD JORDAN | WASH | 21,420,000 | Jordan | Ongoing |



| | | | | | | |
|-----------|--------|-------------|----------------------------|-------------|---|-----------|
| 19 | T04.28 | MOLEVSA | Protection | 7,299,999 | Republic of Serbia | Concluded |
| 12 | T04.29 | GJU | Higher Education/Education | 11,000,000 | Jordan | Ongoing |
| 14 | T04.30 | DRC | Multisector | 49,290,000 | Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon and Turkey | Ongoing |
| 39 | T04.31 | MEDAIR | Protection | 3,546,053 | Jordan and Lebanon | Ongoing |
| 22 | T04.34 | ACTED | WASH | 11,902,039 | Jordan and Lebanon | Ongoing |
| 38 | T04.40 | AICS/AFD | Social cohesion | 12,595,500 | Lebanon, Jordan and Iraq | Ongoing |
| 8 | T04.43 | UNHCR TK | Higher Education/Education | 12,352,942 | Turkey | Ongoing |
| 24 | T04.47 | UNHCR | Health | 15,000,000 | Lebanon | Ongoing |
| 23 | T04.50 | AFD/IT COOP | Social cohesion | 9,450,000 | Lebanon, Jordan and Iraq | Ongoing |
| 26 | T04.52 | MAG | Protection | 10,000,000 | Iraq | Ongoing |
| 47 | T04.53 | FAO | Livelihoods | 6,000,000 | Iraq | Ongoing |
| 42 | T04.54 | IMC | Health | 31,852,672 | Lebanon | Ongoing |
| 29 | T04.56 | ASAM | Multisector | 10,000,000 | Turkey | Ongoing |
| 43 | T04.58 | WHO | Health | 11,500,000 | Turkey | Ongoing |
| 30 | T04.66 | JORDAN | Education | 20,000,000 | Jordan | Ongoing |
| 35 | T04.68 | TOOB | Livelihoods | 15,000,000 | Turkey | Ongoing |
| 34 | T04.70 | ILO TK | Livelihoods | 11,610,000 | Turkey | Ongoing |
| 32 | T04.72 | UNWOMEN | Livelihoods | 12,500,000 | Turkey, Jordan, Iraq | Ongoing |
| 46 | T04.74 | WHO | Health | 6,400,000 | Lebanon | Ongoing |
| 41 | T04.76 | UNDP TK | Livelihoods | 50,000,000 | Lebanon | Ongoing |
| 37 | T04.78 | UNICEF | Multisector | 107,900,000 | Turkey | Ongoing |
| 33 | T04.80 | SPARK | Higher Education/Education | 5,000,000 | Turkey | Ongoing |
| 40 | T04.86 | MOLEVSA II | Protection | 16,000,000 | Serbia | Ongoing |
| 50 | T04.90 | UNICEF | WASH | 5,000,000 | Lebanon | Ongoing |
| 54 | T04.96 | UNICEF | Health | 5,600,000 | Lebanon | Ongoing |




| | | | | | | |
|-----------|---------|-------|---|------------|-----------------------------|---------|
| 51 | T04.98 | NRC | Health | 7,799,950 | Lebanon | Ongoing |
| 49 | T04.100 | CISP | WASH | 7,200,000 | Lebanon | Ongoing |
| 45 | T04.105 | UNOPS | Health | 10,000,000 | Jordan | Ongoing |
| 56 | T04.112 | KFW | Education/Protection Multi sector | 33,000,000 | Jordan | Ongoing |
| 54 | T04.119 | OeRK | Livelihoods | 3,000,000 | Armenia | Ongoing |
| 53 | T04.121 | ACTED | Livelihoods | 7,919,420 | Iraq | Ongoing |
| 52 | T04.128 | OXFAM | Food security/Livelihoods | 8,299,994 | Serbia | Ongoing |
| 55 | T04.130 | EFI | Protection | 12,500,000 | Lebanon, Jordan and Iraq | Ongoing |
| 58 | T04.132 | UNDP | Decentralisation subnational governance | 24,971,363 | Lebanon, Iraq | Ongoing |
| 59 | T04.136 | VNG | Decentralisation subnational governance | 15,000,000 | Lebanon, Jordan | Ongoing |
| 67 | T04.153 | WFP | Social assistance and food security | 48,000,000 | Lebanon | Ongoing |
| 64 | T04.160 | UNRWA | Multisector aid for basic social services | 15,000,000 | Lebanon, Jordan | Ongoing |

Table 16: List of Trust Fund analysed projects.


*This is the assigned number of the published list by Trust Fund, please see:

https://ec.europa.eu/trustfund-syria-region/sites/tfsr/files/madad_fund_signed_contracts_0.pdf


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

| TRUST FUND RESULTS FRAMEWORK | | | | | EU RESULTS FRAMEWORK | | |
|--|--------------------|------------|----------------------------|---|---|--|-------------------------|
| SECTOR | CATEGORY | INDICATORS | SDG | SDG INDICATORS | Outcome and Output indicators (level 2) | Development progress in EU partner countries (level 1) | Relevant SDG |
|  BASIC EDUCATION | Access to services | 1 | SDG 4 Quality education | Proportion of children and young people (a) in grades 2/3; (b) at the end of primary; and (c) at the end of lower secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics, by sex (4.1.1.) | 2.7. Number of students enrolled in education with EU support: a) primary education, b) secondary education | Literacy rate of 15-24 (EU Results framework level 1) | SDG 4 Quality education |
| | | 2 | | | | | |
| | | 3 | | | | | |
| | | 4 | | | | | |
| | Local capacities | 5 | | | | | |





| TRUST FUND RESULTS FRAMEWORK | | | | | EU RESULTS FRAMEWORK | | |
|--|-----------------------------|---|-----|---|---|--|--------------|
| SECTOR | CATEGORY | INDICATORS | SDG | SDG INDICATORS | Outcome and Output indicators (level 2) | Development progress in EU partner countries (level 1) | Relevant SDG |
| | Local infrastructure | 6 Number of schools and other educational facilities upgraded in standards | | Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months, by sex (4.3.1.) | | | |
| | Access to services | 7 Number of higher education certificates awarded (including for BA, MA and Vocational education) | | Proportion of schools with access to (a) electricity; (b) the Internet for pedagogical purposes; (c) computers for pedagogical purposes; (d) adapted infrastructure and materials for students with disabilities; (e) basic drinking water; (f) single-sex basic sanitation facilities; and (g) basic handwashing facilities (as per the WASH indicator definitions) (4.a.1.) | | | |
|  HIGHER EDUCATION | | 8 Number of youths, adolescents and adults accessing higher education with Trust Fund support | | Volume of official development assistance flows for scholarships by sector and type of study. (4.b.1.) | | | |



| TRUST FUND RESULTS FRAMEWORK | | | | | EU RESULTS FRAMEWORK | | |
|--|-----------------------------|---|---------------------------------------|---|--|---|--------------|
| SECTOR | CATEGORY | INDICATORS | SDG | SDG INDICATORS | Outcome and Output indicators (level 2) | Development progress in EU partner countries (level 1) | Relevant SDG |
|  LIVELIHOODS | | 9 Number of job opportunities promoted by Trust Fund | SDG 8 Decent work and economic growth | | 2.11. Number of jobs supported/sustained by the EU | 8.1.1. Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita 1.1.1. Proportion of employed population below the international poverty line | SDG 8 and 1 |
| | | 10 Number of Syrian refugees and host communities participating in employability, vocational and entrepreneurial skills training programme | | Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities (8.5.1.) | 2.15. Number of people who have benefited from institution or workplace-based VET/skills development interventions supported by the EU | 8.6.1. proportion of youth not in education, employment or training | SDG 8 |
| | Local infrastructure | 11 Number of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises trained | | | | | |
| | Access to services | 12 Number of individuals receiving cash assistance from Trust Fund | SDG 1 No poverty | Proportion of population below the international poverty line, by sex, age, | | | |




| TRUST FUND RESULTS FRAMEWORK | | | | | EU RESULTS FRAMEWORK | | |
|--|---------------------------|---|--|---|---|---|-------------------|
| SECTOR | CATEGORY | INDICATORS | SDG | SDG INDICATORS | Outcome and Output indicators (level 2) | Development progress in EU partner countries (level 1) | Relevant SDG |
| | | | | employment status and geographical location (urban/rural) (1.1.1.) | | | |
|  FOOD | | 13 Number of food insecure people receiving Trust Fund assistance | SDG 2 Zero hunger | Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population (2.1.2.) | 2.1. Number of food insecure people receiving Trust Fund assistance | 2.1.2. Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population | SDG 2 Zero hunger |
| | | 14 Number of primary health care consultations conducted with refugees and host communities | | Universal Health Coverage (UHC) index (3.8.1.) | | | |
|  HEALTH | Access to services | 15 Number of beneficiaries provided with medical examinations and essential medicines, including acute and chronic drugs | SDG 3 Good health and wellbeing | | | | |
| | | 16 Number of cases treated in emergency services | | | | | |




| TRUST FUND RESULTS FRAMEWORK | | | | | EU RESULTS FRAMEWORK | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|--|-----|--|---|--|---|
| SECTOR | CATEGORY | INDICATORS | SDG | SDG INDICATORS | Outcome and Output indicators (level 2) | Development progress in EU partner countries (level 1) | Relevant SDG |
| | | 17 Number of pregnant women receiving 4 or more antenatal consultations | | Maternal mortality ratio (3.2.1) | | | |
| | | 18 Number of women attending at least one postnatal care visit at the supported health facilities | | Neo-natal mortality rate (3.2.2) | | | |
| | | 19 Number of vaccination visits for children under 5 years | | | | | |
| | Local capacities | 20 Number of professional staff trained in primary, secondary and tertiary health care services | | Universal Health Coverage (UHC) index (3.8.1.) | | | |
| | Access to services | 21 Number of people reached through health education activities | | | | | |
| | Local infrastructure | 22 Number of health infrastructure upgraded/refurbished | | | | | |
| | | 23 Number of health facilities using the upgraded stock management system | | | | | |
| | | | | | | Number of 1-year olds fully immunised with EU support | 3.8.1. Universal Health Coverage (UHC) index (3.8.1.) |



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



| TRUST FUND RESULTS FRAMEWORK | | | | | EU RESULTS FRAMEWORK | | |
|--|-----------------------------|--|----------------------------------|---|---|---|--------------|
| SECTOR | CATEGORY | INDICATORS | SDG | SDG INDICATORS | Outcome and Output indicators (level 2) | Development progress in EU partner countries (level 1) | Relevant SDG |
|  PROTECTION | Access to services | 29 Number of cases referred for specialized services | SDG 4 Quality education | Proportion of children under 5 years of age who are developmentally on track in health, learning and psychosocial well-being, by sex AND refugee/host population (4.2.1.) | 2.17. Number of migrants, forcibly displaced or individuals from host communities protected or assisted with EU support | 10.1.1. Growth rate of household expenditure or income per capita among the bottom 40 per cent of the population and the total population | SDG 10 |
| | | 30 Number of refugees and host community members receiving psychosocial support | | Proportion of young women and men aged 18–29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18 (16.2.3) | | | |
| | | 31 Number of women benefitting from Gender Based Violence related services | | Number of countries that have implemented well-managed migration policies (10.7.2.) | | | |
| | Local capacities | 32 Number of individuals trained on child protection and gender-based violence | SDG 16 Peace, justice and | Number of countries that have implemented well-managed migration policies (10.7.2.) | | | |
| | Access to services | 33 Number of beneficiaries of clearance and survey activities, including risk education | | | | | |
| | Local infrastructure | 34 Number of m ² cleared | | | | | |

| TRUST FUND RESULTS FRAMEWORK | | | | | EU RESULTS FRAMEWORK | | |
|------------------------------|----------------------|---|-----|---|---|--|--------------|
| SECTOR | CATEGORY | INDICATORS | SDG | SDG INDICATORS | Outcome and Output indicators (level 2) | Development progress in EU partner countries (level 1) | Relevant SDG |
| | Local infrastructure | 35 Number of asylum facilities (re-) constructed/equipped/upgraded | 16 | Proportion of population satisfied with their last experience of public services (16.6.2) | | | |
| | | 36 Number of asylum spaces functional | | | | | |
| | | 37 Number of municipalities benefitting from improved infrastructure and services | | | | | |
| SOCIAL COHESION | Local capacities | 38 Number of officials from subnational governments and deconcentrated service providers trained on municipal planning and public service delivery | | | | | |
| | | 39 Number of staff (from institutions and local organisations) trained in social cohesion related topics | | | | | |
| | Access to services | 40 Number of young Syrian refugees and host community benefiting from peer information, outreach activities and extracurricular activities, such as sports and culture | | | | | |
| | Local infrastructure | 41 Number of community centres and other facilities providing social cohesion activities | | | | | |



| TRUST FUND RESULTS FRAMEWORK | | | | | EU RESULTS FRAMEWORK | | |
|--|---------------------------|---|--|---|---|--|--------------|
| SECTOR | CATEGORY | INDICATORS | SDG | SDG INDICATORS | Outcome and Output indicators (level 2) | Development progress in EU partner countries (level 1) | Relevant SDG |
| | Access to services | 42 Number of individuals reached with outreach, information campaigns and awareness sessions | | | | | |
|  ADVOCACY | Local capacities | 43 Number of advocacy initiatives supported at the national and regional level | | | | | |
|  ALLIANCES | Local capacities | 44 Number of civil society, public and private alliances supported by Trust Fund | SDG 17 Partnerships for the goals | Amount of United States dollars committed to (a) public-private partnerships and (b) civil society partnerships. (17.17.1.) | *This indicator can be linked to the one on Amount of EU funded international cooperation and development qualifying as ODA (EU RF level 3, Number 3.10.) | | |

Table 17: Trust Fund Results Framework in relation to DEVCO 's results framework and SDGs.

5.3. Detailed Trust Fund results by all Key Performance Indicators¹⁰

| SECTOR | INDICATORS | 3RD RESULTS REPORT | 4RD RESULTS REPORT | | DISAGGREGATED BY SEX | | N.D.* BY SEX | COMMUNITY OF ORIGIN | | N. D.* BY COMMUNITY OF ORIGIN | LEBANON | JORDAN | TURKEY | IRAQ | WESTERN BALKANS | EGYPT | ARMENIA | SYRIA |
|----------------------|--|--------------------|--------------------|---------|----------------------|--------|--------------|---------------------|----------------|-------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | | CURRENT VALUE | CURRENT VALUE | TARGET | WOMEN | MEN | | REFUGEE | HOST COMMUNITY | | CURRENT VALUE | CURRENT VALUE | CURRENT VALUE | CURRENT VALUE | CURRENT VALUE | CURRENT VALUE | CURRENT VALUE | CURRENT VALUE |
| BASIC EDUCATION | 1 Number of children whose registration fees for public formal education are subsidized | 180,356 | 206,509 | 203,784 | 40,771 | 42,114 | 123,624 | 0 | 0 | 206,509 | 174,209 | 32,300 | | | | | | |
| | 2 Number of children receiving school supplies | 76,842 | 79,074 | 64,500 | 1,513 | 1,561 | 76,000 | 1,267 | 1,807 | 76,000 | 0 | 3,074 | 76,000 | | | | | |
| | 3 Number of children and adolescents referred to formal education | NA | 6,001 | 10,000 | 2,760 | 3,241 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6,001 | 6,001 | | | | | | | |
| | 4 Number of children benefitting from non-formal education and learning support programmes | 12,646 | 14,742 | 12,807 | 1,652 | 755 | 12,335 | 416 | 1,450 | 12,876 | 3,120 | 502 | 10,330 | | 765 | 25 | | |
| | 5 Number of educational personnel, including teachers, volunteers and administrative staff trained | NA | 58,523 | 53,809 | 11,453 | 10,996 | 36,074 | 905 | 1,010 | 56,608 | 40,473 | 13,209 | 4,327 | | 514 | | | |
| | 6 Number of schools and other educational facilities upgraded in standards | 177 | 225 | 280 | | | | | | | 42 | 54 | 78 | | 51 | | | |
| HIGHER EDUCATION | 7 Number of higher education certificates awarded (including for BA, MA and Vocational education) | 844 | 956 | 3,423 | 401 | 555 | 0 | 366 | 68 | 522 | 228 | 270 | 30 | 62 | | 80 | | 286 |
| | 8 Number of youths, adolescents and adults accessing higher education with Trust Fund support | 6,501 | 6,472 | 5,751 | 2,966 | 3,506 | 0 | 1,730 | 474 | 4,268 | 1,597 | 1,097 | 1,952 | 982 | | 59 | | 785 |

¹⁰ QINS 4rd round and 5th round (as of 31st March 2019).

| SECTOR | INDICATORS | 3RD RESULTS REPORT | 4RD RESULTS REPORT | | DISAGGREGATED BY SEX | | N.D.* BY SEX | COMMUNITY OF ORIGIN | | N. D.* BY COMMUNITY OF ORIGIN | LEBANON | JORDAN | TURKEY | IRAQ | WESTERN BALKANS | EGYPT | ARMENIA | SYRIA | |
|-----------------|--|--------------------|--------------------|-----------|----------------------|---------|--------------|---------------------|----------------|-------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | | CURRENT VALUE | CURRENT VALUE | TARGET | WOMEN | MEN | | REFUGEE | HOST COMMUNITY | | CURRENT VALUE | CURRENT VALUE | CURRENT VALUE | CURRENT VALUE | CURRENT VALUE | CURRENT VALUE | CURRENT VALUE | CURRENT VALUE | CURRENT VALUE |
| LIVELIHOODS | 9 Number of job opportunities promoted by Trust Fund | 720 | 1,693 | 23,096 | 1,416 | 277 | 0 | 630 | 324 | 739 | 703 | 114 | 694 | 182 | | | 0 | | |
| | 10 Number of Syrian refugees and host communities participating in employability, vocational and entrepreneurial skills training programme | 16,727 | 50,201 | 145,390 | 31,599 | 15,272 | 3,330 | 19,788 | 13,731 | 16,682 | 11,907 | 8,951 | 21,468 | 6,732 | | 1,143 | 0 | | |
| | 11 Number of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises trained | 750 | 1,355 | 2,651 | | | | | | | | 317 | 349 | 365 | 324 | | | 0 | |
| | 12 Number of individuals receiving cash assistance from Trust Fund | 57,870 | 148,395 | 191,590 | 36,777 | 38,323 | 73,295 | 12,625 | 470 | 135,300 | 88,415 | 47,301 | 3,025 | 383 | 9,152 | | | 119 | |
| FOOD | 13 Number of food insecure people receiving Trust Fund assistance | 0 | 5,594 | 3,291 | 1,399 | 4,196 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5,594 | | | | | 5,594 | | | | |
| | 14 Number of primary health care consultations conducted with refugees and host communities | 723,789 | 1,615,477 | 2,271,589 | 731,515 | 426,248 | 457,714 | 876,483 | 186,589 | 552,405 | 1,098,872 | | 335,967 | 142,089 | 34,281 | 4,268 | | | |
| | 15 Number of beneficiaries provided with medical examinations and essential medicines, including acute and chronic drugs | 225,285 | 479,237 | 761,793 | 263,290 | 198,014 | 17,933 | 120,293 | 200,268 | 158,676 | 459,412 | | | | 19,825 | | | | |
| | 16 Number of cases treated in emergency services | 28,074 | 35,114 | 33,295 | 0 | 0 | 35,114 | 0 | 0 | 35,114 | | | | 35,114 | | | | | |
| | 17 Number of pregnant women receiving 4 or more antenatal consultations | 0 | 0 | 9,697 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | | | | | |

| SECTOR | INDICATORS | 3RD RESULTS REPORT | 4RD RESULTS REPORT | | DISAGGREGATED BY SEX | | N.D.* BY SEX | COMMUNITY OF ORIGIN | | N. D.* BY COMMUNITY OF ORIGIN | LEBANON | JORDAN | TURKEY | IRAQ | WESTERN BALKANS | EGYPT | ARMENIA | SYRIA | | |
|--------|--|--------------------|--------------------|---------|----------------------|--------|--------------|---------------------|----------------|-------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|--|
| | | CURRENT VALUE | CURRENT VALUE | TARGET | WOMEN | MEN | | REFUGEE | HOST COMMUNITY | | CURRENT VALUE | CURRENT VALUE | CURRENT VALUE | CURRENT VALUE | CURRENT VALUE | CURRENT VALUE | CURRENT VALUE | CURRENT VALUE | CURRENT VALUE | |
| HEALTH | 18 Number of women attending at least one postnatal care visit at the supported health facilities | 2,797 | 4,578 | 6,295 | 4,578 | 0 | 0 | 4,094 | 484 | 0 | 4,578 | | | | | | | | | |
| | 19 Number of vaccination visits for children under 5 years | 206,629 | 359,285 | 89,723 | 48,200 | 49,043 | 262,042 | 70,041 | 27,202 | 262,042 | 357,947 | | | | 1,338 | | | | | |
| | 20 Number of professional staff trained in primary, secondary and tertiary health care services | 3,838 | 5,132 | 7,010 | 1,607 | 1,806 | 1,719 | 86 | 318 | 4,728 | 791 | 29 | 992 | 3,320 | | | | | | |
| | 21 Number of people reached through health education activities | 133,100 | 268,428 | 264,738 | 162,798 | 98,816 | 6,814 | 80,162 | 22,870 | 165,396 | 78,881 | 81,385 | 46,527 | 30,630 | | | 31,005 | | | |
| | 22 Number of health infrastructure upgraded/refurbished | | 92 | 135 | | | | | | | | 0 | 0 | | 92 | | | | | |
| | 23 Number of health facilities using the upgraded stock management system | ND | 0 | 25 | | | | | | | | 0 | | | | | | | | |
| WASH | 24 Number of individuals with access to improved drinking water source | 16,729 | 25,519 | 900,315 | 8,710 | 8,309 | 8,500 | 13,637 | 3,382 | 8,500 | 8,500 | 17,019 | | 0 | | | | | | |
| | 25 Number of beneficiaries who have experienced an awareness session related to water use, sanitation or hygiene | 43,215 | 119,708 | 246,360 | 53,106 | 36,671 | 29,931 | 45,128 | 19,195 | 55,385 | 36,460 | 14,080 | 64,323 | 4,845 | | | | | | |
| | 26 Number of municipal and regional water and wastewater facilities constructed/rehabilitated | 37 | 72 | 213 | | | | | | | | 65 | 5 | 0 | 1 | 1 | | | | |
| | 27 Kilometres of networks for water or wastewater installed or rehabilitated | 0 | 36,557 | 158,600 | | | | | | | | 36,557 | 0 | | | | | | | |

| SECTOR | INDICATORS | 3RD RESULTS REPORT | 4RD RESULTS REPORT | | DISAGGREGATED BY SEX | | N.D.* BY SEX | COMMUNITY OF ORIGIN | | N. D.* BY COMMUNITY OF ORIGIN | LEBANON | JORDAN | TURKEY | IRAQ | WESTERN BALKANS | EGYPT | ARMENIA | SYRIA | |
|---|--|--------------------|--------------------|-----------|----------------------|--------|--------------|---------------------|----------------|-------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|--|
| | | CURRENT VALUE | CURRENT VALUE | TARGET | WOMEN | MEN | | REFUGEE | HOST COMMUNITY | | CURRENT VALUE | CURRENT VALUE | CURRENT VALUE | CURRENT VALUE | CURRENT VALUE | CURRENT VALUE | CURRENT VALUE | CURRENT VALUE | |
| | 28 Number of people trained in the WASH sector | 33 | 303 | 1,575 | 172 | 62 | 69 | 0 | 0 | 303 | 99 | 204 | | 0 | | | | | |
| | 29 Number of cases referred for specialized services | 1,506 | 14,710 | 20,167 | 6,924 | 4,063 | 3,723 | 10,053 | 190 | 4,467 | 2,322 | 358 | 11,119 | 151 | 760 | | | | |
| | 30 Number of refugees and host community members receiving psychosocial support | 76,823 | 104,904 | 86,284 | 14,254 | 9,350 | 81,300 | 7,605 | 957 | 96,342 | 27,046 | 13,822 | 62,400 | | 1,229 | | 407 | | |
| | 31 Number of women benefitting from Gender Based Violence related services | 15,319 | 37,080 | 55,500 | 24,109 | 12,971 | 0 | 7,857 | 8,683 | 20,541 | 20,786 | 815 | 4,258 | 11,221 | | | | | |
| PROTECTION | 32 Number of individuals trained on child protection and gender-based violence | 1,060 | 2,237 | 5,305 | 482 | 102 | 1,653 | 20 | 75 | 2,142 | 439 | 156 | 1,468 | 150 | 24 | | 0 | | |
| | 33 Number of beneficiaries of clearance and survey activities, including risk education | 53,249 | 30,040 | 132,819 | 15,952 | 14,088 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 30,040 | | | | 30,040 | | | | | |
| | 34 Number of m ² cleared | 7,841,780 | 1,500,069 | 4,139,319 | | | | | | | | | | 1,500,069 | | | | | |
| | 35 Number of asylum facilities (re-) constructed/equipped/upgraded | 21 | 22 | 26 | | | | | | | | | | | | 22 | | | |
| | 36 Number of asylum spaces functional | 6,000 | 13,021 | 12,760 | | | | | | | | | | | 13,021 | | | | |
| | 37 Number of municipalities benefitting from improved infrastructure and services | 20 | 41 | 181 | | | | | | | | 30 | 4 | 7 | 0 | | | | |
| 38 Number of officials from subnational governments and deconcentrated service providers | NA | 861 | 1,135 | 357 | 504 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 177 | 684 | 0 | 575 | 177 | 109 | | | | | |

| SECTOR | INDICATORS | 3RD RESULTS REPORT | 4RD RESULTS REPORT | | DISAGGREGATED BY SEX | | N.D.* BY SEX | COMMUNITY OF ORIGIN | | N. D.* BY COMMUNITY OF ORIGIN | LEBANON | JORDAN | TURKEY | IRAQ | WESTERN BALKANS | EGYPT | ARMENIA | SYRIA |
|---------------------|--|--------------------|--------------------|---------|----------------------|---------|--------------|---------------------|----------------|-------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | | CURRENT VALUE | CURRENT VALUE | TARGET | WOMEN | MEN | | REFUGEE | HOST COMMUNITY | | CURRENT VALUE | CURRENT VALUE | CURRENT VALUE | CURRENT VALUE | CURRENT VALUE | CURRENT VALUE | CURRENT VALUE | CURRENT VALUE |
| SOCIAL COHESION | trained on municipal planning and public service delivery | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 39 Number of staff (from institutions and local organisations) trained in social cohesion related topics | 717 | 1,346 | 1,239 | 721 | 543 | 82 | 36 | 924 | 386 | 93 | 60 | 889 | 304 | | | | |
| | 40 Number of young Syrian refugees and host community benefiting from peer information, outreach activities and extracurricular activities, such as sports and culture | 200,583 | 344,715 | 219,380 | 135,960 | 141,967 | 66,788 | 82,232 | 87,623 | 174,860 | 17,222 | 103,443 | 222,267 | 0 | | | | 1,783 |
| | 41 Number of community centres and other facilities providing social cohesion activities | 43 | 76 | 78 | | | | | | | 19 | 10 | 37 | 10 | | | | |
| | 42 Number of individuals reached with outreach, information campaigns and awareness sessions | 223,620 | 355,564 | 764,140 | 120,562 | 83,591 | 151,411 | 163,979 | 5,883 | 185,702 | 159,919 | 11,825 | 172,595 | 2,225 | | | | 9,000 |
| ADVOCACY | 43 Number of advocacy initiatives supported at the national and regional level | 2 | 34 | 95 | | | | | | | 11 | 3 | 7 | 10 | | 3 | | |
| ALLIACES | 44 Number of civil society, public and private alliances as part of Trust Fund intervention | 55 | 55 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Table 18: Detailed Trust Fund results by Key Performance Indicators. *Not Disaggregated