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EU REGIONAL TRUST FUND IN RESPONSE TO THE SYRIAN CRISIS

8th Results Report

Special edition with COVID-19 results





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LIST OF ACRONYMS

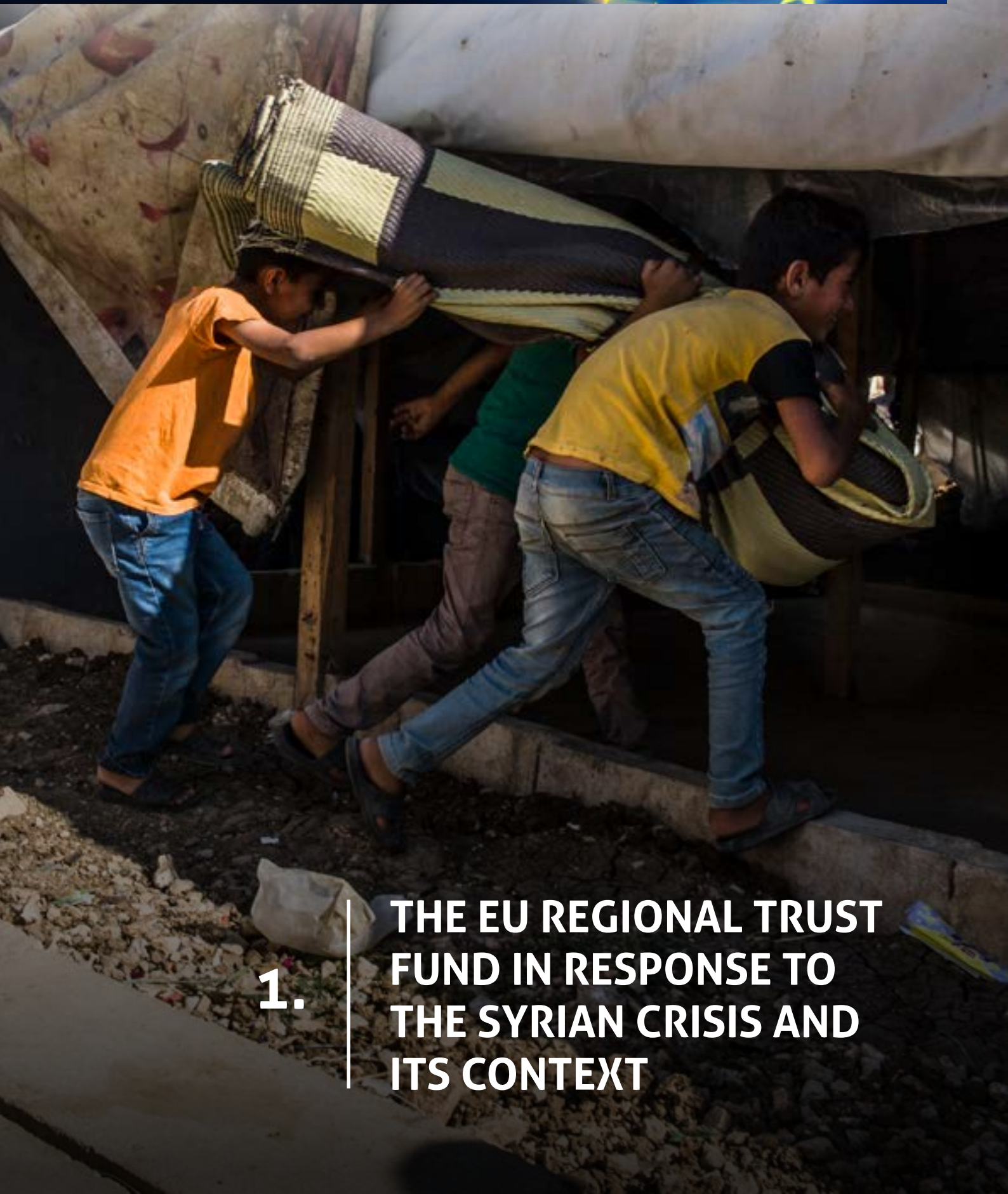
ACF	Action Against Hunger
ACTED	Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development
AECID	Agencia Española de Cooperación Internacional para el Desarrollo
AFD	Agence Française de Développement
AICS	Italian Agency for Development Cooperation
AISPO	Associazione Italiana per la Solidarietà tra i Popoli
ASAM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



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



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



1.

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



1.

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

1.1. Context

Entering the **10th year of the Syrian crisis** that is causing the largest human displacement in the world, Syria and its neighbouring countries, such as Turkey, Lebanon, Jordan, Iraq and Egypt are experiencing multiple crises. In addition to the ongoing humanitarian and economic crises linked to the **Syrian war**, the **COVID-19 pandemic** has added another layer of complexity to the challenges faced by these countries. Furthermore, Lebanon is enduring a protracted political crisis that reached a new peak in 2020 following the devastating port explosion in Beirut. This is already having impact on the Syrian refugees and their host communities in the neighbouring countries, e.g. through the COVID-19 restrictions of movement,

the economic downturn or the increased prices of food and basic goods.

Currently, the **number of Syrian refugees** registered in neighbouring countries has been **stable since 2018**, according to the United Nations Refugee Agency (UNHCR)'s figures from the second half of 2020¹. However, there are still 5.57 million Syrian refugees, in addition to the 6.2 million internally displaced persons (IDPs). The number of self-organised voluntary refugee returns to Syria, having almost doubled in 2019 compared to previous years, has decreased in 2020, reaching a new total of 267,170 people since 2016. **Turkey, Lebanon and Jordan continue to host most of the Syrian refugees:** Turkey,

→ 1. Data updated at: https://data2.unhcr.org/en/situations/syria_durable_solutions



with 3.64 million refugees (65%), Lebanon, with 865,531 (16%), and Jordan, with 662,790 (12%). Iraq and Egypt also host 4% and 2% of the Syrian refugees respectively, along with refugees from other countries.

Since December 2014, the EU has joined efforts, through the creation of the **Regional Trust Fund in Response to the Syrian Crisis - hereinafter the Trust Fund** – 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, Internally Displaced People (IDPs) as well as of the local communities hosting the refugees and their administrations, in particular as regards resilience and early recovery. The Trust Fund has currently a focus on Lebanon, Jordan and Iraq, having supported a large range of actions in Turkey, and to a lesser extent, Egypt, the Western Balkans and Armenia.

The **Syrian crisis remains a priority for the EU**. The Brussels IV Conference Supporting the future of Syria and the region renewed and strengthened the political, humanitarian and financial commitment of the international community to support the Syrian people, the neighbouring countries and the communities most affected by the conflict.

→ **2.** For the updated pledges and commitments, please see:
https://ec.europa.eu/trustfund-syria-region/content/state-play_en

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. Furthermore, the Trust Fund has allocated additional funding specifically as COVID-19 response, including the **'Corona Package'** with its focus on Lebanon and Jordan.

The Trust Fund also coordinates with the traditional EC channels for bilateral cooperation, and other programmes, to support hosting countries and their local communities to cope with the economic, social and now health related challenges of this 10-year crisis.

To date, of the **EUR 2.3 billion that the Trust Fund** has mobilized so far (including voluntary contributions from 21 Member States, Turkey and the United Kingdom), EUR 2 billion has been adopted as Action Documents and already contracted². In its efforts to mitigate the impact of the Syrian crisis, the **Trust Fund has reached 7.8 million people** from refugee, IDP and host communities.

This 8th Results Report provides a detailed analysis of the sector and country progress achieved by the Trust Fund up till September 2020.

1.2. The Trust Fund to date

The Trust Fund has signed 110 contracts with more than 200 implementing partners to date (*Annex 5.1*) - 97 of those contracts being actions in the field³. The Trust Fund's **budget** is channelled through **different partners**, such as international organisations (47%), European agencies and development banks (19%); Non-

Governmental Organisations – NGOs (24%), partner governments of Jordan and Serbia (5%) and international financial institutions (4%).

Interventions are conceived within **seven priority sectors** (seven if we separate Basic from Higher/Further Education),

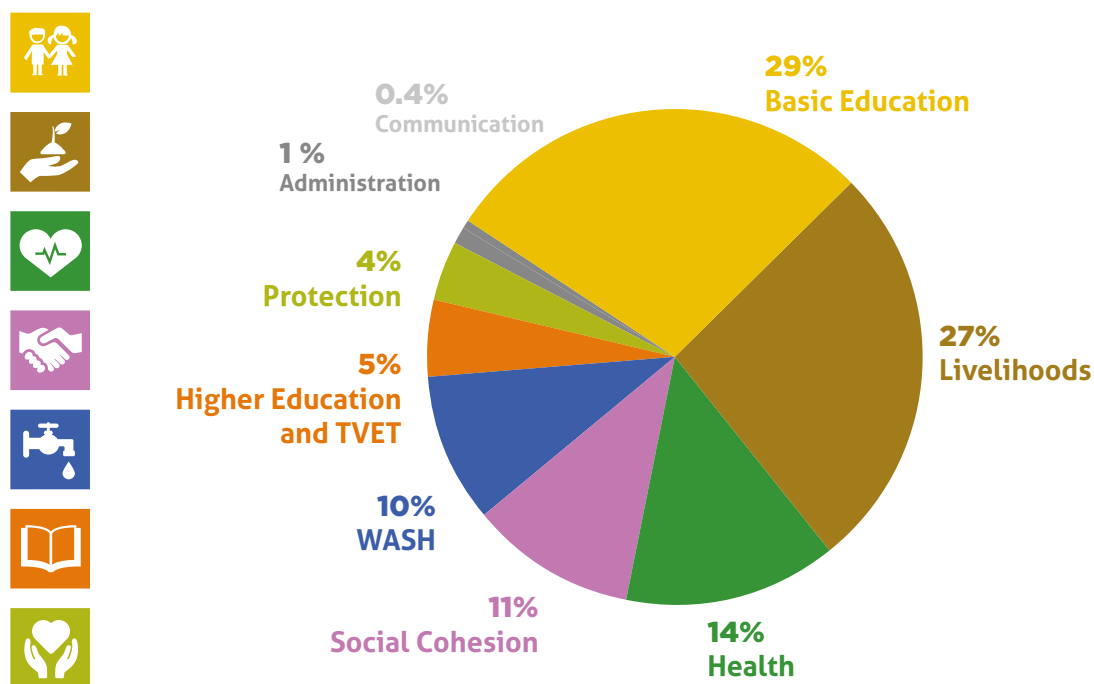


Figure 1: Trust Fund budget per sector (as of 13/10/2020)

→ 3. To see list of Trust Fund projects, visit: <https://eutf-syria.akvoapp.org/project-directory>



each with a different budget allocation, namely: Education (34%), -which includes Basic (34%) and Further and Higher Education (5%)-, Livelihoods (27%), Health (14%), WASH (10%), Protection and Social Cohesion (15%) (Figure 1) (as of October 2020). In terms of administrative resources, 1% of the budget goes to Administration and an additional 0.4% to service contracts, such as the Communication and Visibility, as well as the Monitoring & Evaluation (as of October 2020).

In **geographical terms**, the large majority of the funding has been allocated to actions targeting those countries that host the highest number of Syrian refugees:

Lebanon (43%), Jordan (24%) and Turkey (23%). Iraq-based actions receive 7% of the total Trust Fund’s budget, while 2% has been allocated to the Western Balkans. Additional funds (1%) are being directed to projects in other countries, such as Armenia, Egypt and, to a limited extent, Syria (Figure 2).

The **Corona Package** - comprising eight health and WASH projects and incorporating some protection and livelihood components - has reached EUR 54.7 million, to be allocated in Jordan and Lebanon, while **EUR 165 million** in total have been assigned for the COVID-19 specific response.

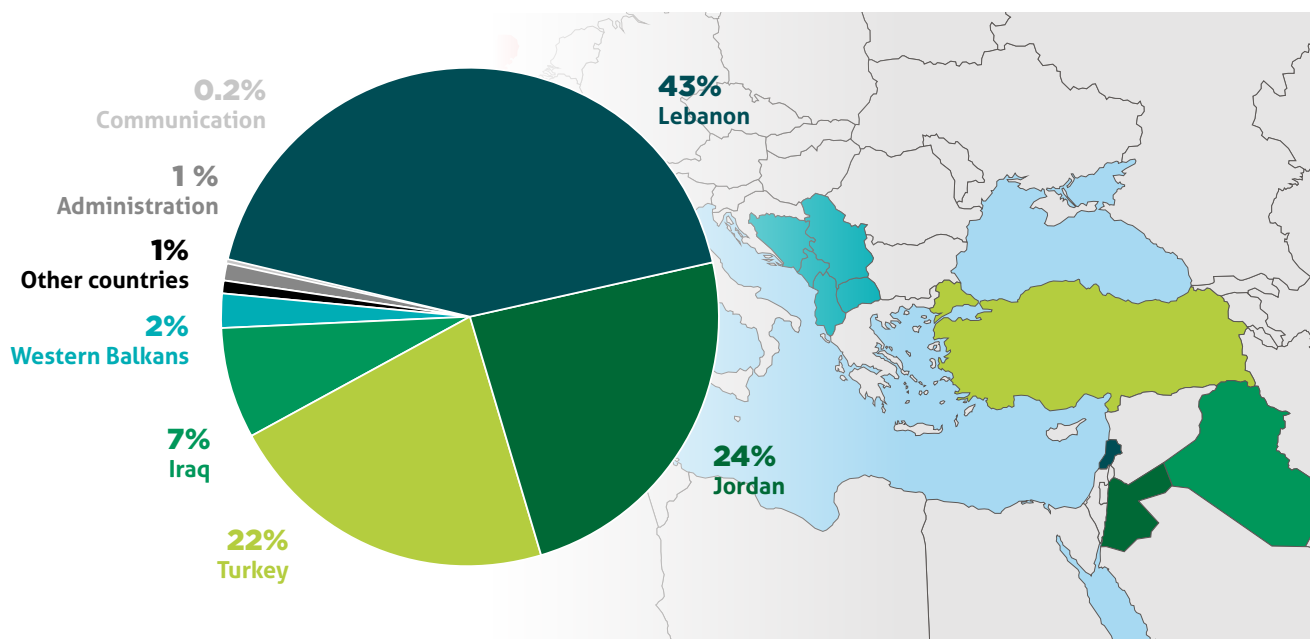


Figure 2: Trust Fund budget per country (as of 13/10/2020) in EUR



2.

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



2.

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

2.1. Overall Intervention Logic

The **Trust Fund** is programmed jointly with implementing partners largely through in-country dialogue held at the level of EU Delegations. Single and multi-country interventions aim at **delivering quality education, health, WASH, economic, and wellbeing outcomes** among the different target groups which in turn contribute towards improving people's overall quality of life (Trust Fund impact).

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

→ 4. https://ec.europa.eu/trustfund-syria-region/sites/tfsr/files/eutf_ofw_0.pdf



How to understand the intervention logic of a project/programme

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

This systems model, based on various assumptions, follows a sequence of **cause and effect relationships**.

Such assumptions are external influences that will condition the extent to which the project/programme objectives are achieved and eventually contribute to the so-called impact or impact prospects of it. Assumptions can be contextual, referring to factors in the wider context, or specific,

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

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

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

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

It is important to differentiate between the **different types of results: outputs, outcomes and impact**, all linked to baselines and targets; milestones; sources and assumptions. The logical framework is conceived as a living document, with RACER (Relevant, Accepted, Credible, Easy and Robust) indicators and SMART results - (Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Relevant and Time-bound).

Results and indicators are adjusted according to management and reporting needs, as well as progress in the field and changes in the context.



Trust Fund Overall Intervention Logic

EU Regional Trust Fund in Response to the Syrian Crisis

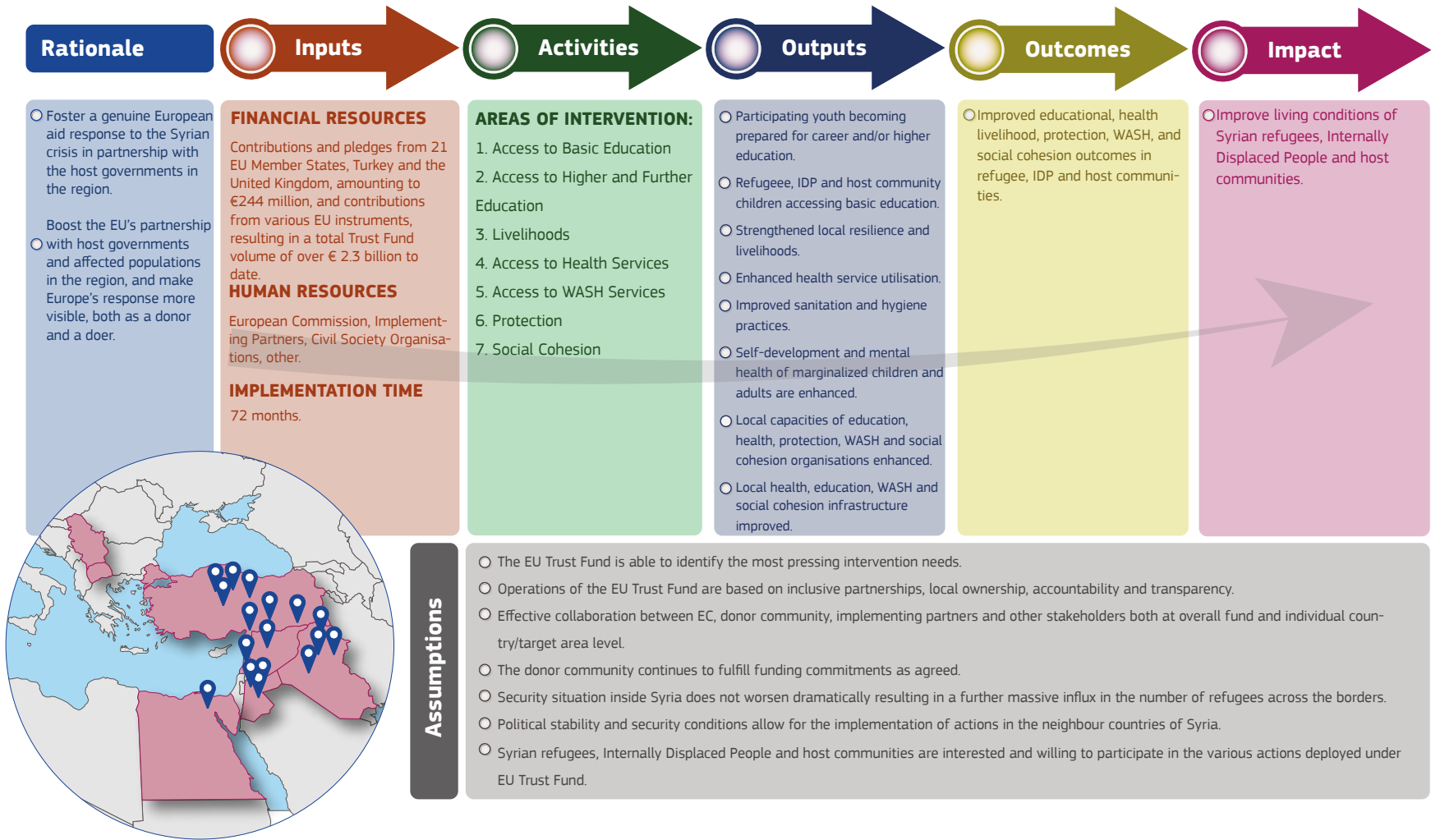


Figure 3: Trust Fund Overall Intervention



Trust Fund Overarching Results Framework

EU Regional Trust Fund in Response to the Syrian Crisis

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.

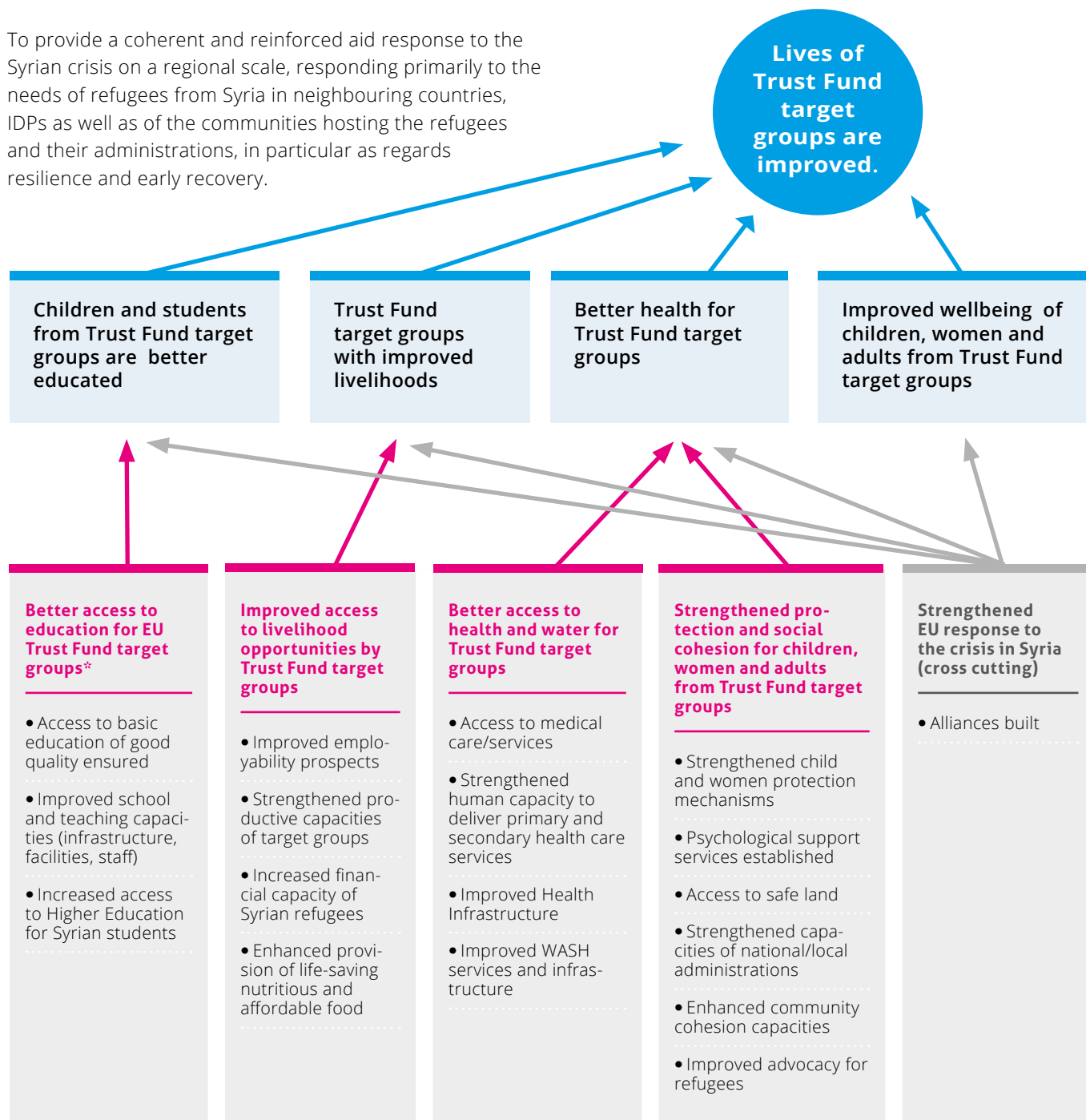


Figure 4: Overarching Results Framework

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



2.2. Results Framework

The Trust Fund **Results Framework** (*Figure 5*) is aligned with the wider EC Results Framework and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) (*Annex 5.2*). The underlying logic of the Trust Fund is that by ensuring access to health, education, livelihoods, protection and social cohesion, refugees, IDPs and host communities, these population will be able to improve their living conditions as a result of strengthened institutional frameworks and capacities in the communities as well as improved access to services and infrastructure.

In the spirit of the **Agenda for Change** [EU Communication (2011) 637 final], the Trust Fund Results Framework ensure upward and downward accountability and transparency of the Trust Fund support towards the Trust Fund Board, the European Parliament and the host countries and supported communities. The results framework informs, on the one hand, the external stakeholders and the public on how the EU is responding to the Syrian crisis, and on the other, it provides

relevant information to take effective internal management decisions.

The need to aggregate information for a high number of different interventions in terms of objectives, regional scale, thematic priorities and strategies, translated into the revised Trust Fund Results Framework with **44 Key Performance Indicators (KPIs)** -organised in seven priority sectors:

- 1) **Basic and**
- 2) **Higher Education**
- 3) **Livelihoods and Food**
- 4) **Health**
- 5) **WASH**
- 6) **Protection**
- 7) **Social cohesion**

and one cross-cutting area, **Advocacy and Development Alliances**. These **indicators**, primarily **output** level ones, reflect the work that the Trust Fund has been doing in the region since its creation up till September 2020.



Since November 2017, the Trust Fund has been using three complementary Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) instruments⁵:

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

This report is mainly based on the analysis of the information collected from the results database. Since the Trust Fund Results Framework reports on aggregated projects, it mainly captures quantitative results ROM and evaluations complement this assessment with qualitative information.

At the same time, this aggregated report complements the results reporting at the level of individual projects, such as the Quarterly Information Notes (QIN), ROM reports, the portfolio sector evaluations, and the Trust Fund online projects' platform.

→ 5. https://ec.europa.eu/trustfund-syria-region/content/monitoring-evaluation_en

Trust Fund - Operational Results Framework

EU Regional Trust Fund in Response to the Syrian Crisis











SECTOR	RESULTS STATEMENTS	CATEGORY	INDICATORS	SDG	SDG INDICATORS
EU Trust Fund 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		Proportion of children and young people (a) in grades 2/3, (b) at the end of primary, and (c) at the end of lower secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics, by sex (4.1.1)
	Improved school/teaching capacities (i.e. human, infrastructure, facilities & equipment, access to energy).	LOCAL CAPACITIES	5. Number of educational personnel, including teachers, volunteers and administrative staff trained		
	Increased access to higher education for Syrian and host community students.	LOCAL INFRASTRUCTURE	6. Number of schools and other educational facilities upgraded in standards trained		
	Increased access to higher education for Syrian and host community students.	ACCESS TO SERVICES	7. Number of higher education certificates awarded (including for BA, MA and Vocational education) 8. Number of youths, adolescents and adults accessing higher education with EUTF support		Proportion of schools with access to (a) electricity, (b) the Internet for pedagogical purposes, [...] (4.a.1) Volume of official development assistance flows for scholarships by sector and type of study. (4.b.1)
EU Trust Fund 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		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		Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population (2.1.2)
EU Trust Fund 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		Universal Health Coverage (UHC) index (3.8.1) Maternal mortality ratio (3.2.1) Neo-natal mortality rate (3.2.2)
	Strengthened human capacity to deliver primary and secondary health care services	ACCESS TO SERVICES	17. Number of pregnant women receiving 4 or more antenatal consultations 18. Number of women attending at least one postnatal care visit at the supported health facilities 19. Number of vaccination visits for children under 5 years 21. Number of people reached through health education activities		
		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		
Improved health infrastructure	LOCAL INFRASTRUCTURE	23. Number of health facilities using the upgraded stock management system			
	Improved WASH infrastructure	ACCESS TO SERVICES	24. Number of individuals with access to improved drinking water source 25. Number of beneficiaries who have experienced an awareness session related to water use, sanitation or hygiene		Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services (6.1.1) Proportion of population using (a) safely managed sanitation services and (b) a hand-washing facility with soap and water (6.2.1)
		LOCAL CAPACITIES	26. Number of municipal and regional water and wastewater facilities constructed/rehabilitated 27. Km of networks for water or wastewater installed or rehabilitated		
		LOCAL INFRASTRUCTURE	28. Number of people trained in the WASH sector		

Figure 5 (1/2): Operational Results Framework



Trust Fund - Operational Results Framework

EU Regional Trust Fund in Response to the Syrian Crisis

SECTOR	RESULTS STATEMENTS	CATEGORY	INDICATORS	SDG	SDG INDICATORS		
Improved wellbeing of Syrian and host community children, women and adults , through better protection mechanisms, strengthened local and national service and social cohesion capacities.							
	○ Strengthened children, women and adult protection mechanisms	ACCESS TO SERVICES	29. Number of cases referred for specialized services		Proportion of children under 5 years of age who are developmentally on track in health, learning and psychosocial well-being, by sex AND refugee/host population (4.2.1)		
			30. Number of refugees and host community members receiving psychosocial support				
	○ Psycho-social support services established	ACCESS TO SERVICES	32. Number of individuals trained on child protection and gender-based violence				Proportion of young women and men aged 18–29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18 (16.2.3)
		○ Access to safe land	ACCESS TO SERVICES				
○ Local and national systems and service delivery capacities in target areas strengthened	LOCAL INFRASTRUCTURE		34. Number of m2 cleared		Number of countries that have implemented well-managed migration policies (10.7.2)		
	LOCAL INFRASTRUCTURE	35. Number of asylum facilities (re-) constructed/equipped/upgraded					
○ Local and national systems and service delivery capacities in target areas strengthened	LOCAL CAPACITIES	36. Number of asylum spaces functional				Proportion of population satisfied with their last experience of public services (16.6.2)	
		37. Number of municipalities benefiting from improved infrastructure and services					
○ Enhanced community cohesion capacities among Syrian refugees and host communities	ACCESS TO SERVICES	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					
	LOCAL INFRASTRUCTURE	40. Number of young Syrian refugees and host community benefiting from peer information, outreach activities and extracurricular activities, such as sports and culture					
			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 EU Trust Fund target groups*							
	○ Provision of advocacy for refugees	LOCAL CAPACITIES	43. Number of advocacy initiatives supported at the national and regional level		Number of countries that have implemented well-managed migration policies (10.7.2); Proportion of population satisfied with their last experience of public services (16.6.2)		
	○ Alliances built	LOCAL CAPACITIES	44. Number of civil society, public and private alliances supported by EUTF Syria and region		Amount of United States dollars committed to (a) public-private partnerships and (b) civil society partnerships. (17.17.1)		

LEGEND

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

*EU Trust Fund target groups' refers to Syrian refugees, Internally Displaced People (IDPs) and host communities

Figure 5 (2/2): Operational Results Framework





3. | METHODOLOGY



3. | METHODOLOGY

The analysis presented in this report is based on the **Quarterly Information Notes (QIN)** provided by 77 projects funded by the Trust Fund since its establishment – including 21 closed interventions at the cut-off date of September 2020 (*Annex 5.1*). Since its seventh edition, the Results Report has incorporated data from three new projects from the sectors of higher education, health and livelihoods (linked to cultural heritage). As a result, some sector and country targets were changed accordingly. All eight actions of the Corona Package are also included in this report. Implementation progress is calculated based on baselines, targets and current values informed by the QINs. Zero baselines have been used for all Key Performance Indicators (KPIs).

Quarterly Information Note (QIN)

The **QIN⁶** – included as a contractual obligation under Article 2.3 of the special conditions – is a **results reporting tool**, which is based on the logical framework of each Trust Fund project. Apart from the monitoring related data, the QIN includes general information about the project, sector and geographic location, implementation period, financing decision number, lead Implementing Partner (IP) and reporting cut-off date. The information about each indicator includes different elements: definition, baseline, current value, target value, sources of verification, and disaggregation by sex and community of origin (refugee vs. host community). Additionally, a brief narrative update is included, with emphasis on risks or challenges and potential mitigation measures.

→ **6.** Information about the QIN template can be found at: https://ec.europa.eu/trustfund-syria-region/sites/default/files/eutf_qin_template.pdf, the guidelines, at: https://ec.europa.eu/trustfund-syria-region/sites/default/files/eutf_qin_guidelines.pdf and about the Helpdesk, at: https://ec.europa.eu/trustfund-syria-region/sites/default/files/eutf_qin_helpdesk.pdf



The current analysis builds on a **cumulative approach** that consolidates the 44 KPIs, updated on a quarterly basis. As in the previous edition, this results report incorporates a **COVID-19 specific results section**. On the one hand, and in line with WHO recommendations, four COVID-19 related indicators have been added: Two indicators are output related and two variables refer to the impact level (see COVID-19 section, for more details). On the other hand, seventeen KPIs have been disaggregated by its COVID-19 dimension (*Annex 5.4*). Twenty actions have informed the COVID-19 specific section (*Annex 5.5*).

Although most of the KPIs are output indicators, the results framework also

includes three **outcome indicators** about job opportunities, improved access to WASH services and municipalities accessing new services and infrastructure. Performance here is, therefore, assessing the target achievement in terms of output and outcome delivery, respectively.

In order to minimise double counting within and among projects, the calculation of the total values and the values per country and per sector follow an aggregation strategy that does not add all 44 KPIs (*Figure 6*)⁷. There is still margin for double counting in some sectors. For example, where school year students are counted on a yearly basis, or where awareness campaigns and peer-to-peer activities complement specific

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

1. Access to services: Access to services in all priority areas, such as education, health, livelihoods, protection and social cohesion.

2. Local capacities in the partner countries: Training of key professionals in partner countries delivering those services.

3. Local infrastructure: This refers to upgrading of local organisations, institutions and facilities where those key services to Syrian refugees, IDPs and host communities are provided.

→ **7.** There are some indicators that cannot be aggregated because they have another unit (e.g. m², asylum places, kilometres).



service provision in health, education or protection. Although implementing partners have attempted to count unique users of primary health consultations, not all of them have been able to isolate this number because of the availability of public data and its disaggregation. The country and sector analysis helps to understand the data in a more contextualised way.

It is important to note that COVID-19 specific results are not aggregated into the overall results – this is to prevent any distortion of KPI targets.

The **selected KPIs** are also presented as **disaggregated by sex, community of origin** (refugee, IDPs and host community) wherever data allows. When relevant, some KPIs show their COVID-19 dimension (*See section 4.2.10 on COVID-19 specific results*).

Key findings from ROM and evaluation reports inform this results report with some qualitative conclusions, complementing the quantitative analysis of output achievement.



KPIs used to consolidate aggregated results

EU Regional Trust Fund in Response to the Syrian Crisis

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

Figure 6: KPIs used to consolidate aggregated results



4. | FINDINGS



4. | FINDINGS

4.1. The Trust Fund: General results

Since its establishment, the Trust Fund has facilitated access to various services for 7,871,289 people, while 43,155 have been trained as part of the local capacities strengthening and 6,229 local facilities have been supported as part of the local infrastructure strengthening.

Figure 7 gives an overview of the overall progress of all projects supported by the Trust Fund to date. **Progress in terms of output achievement has slightly increased for access to services, while local capacity strengthening has stabilised, and infrastructure strengthening has shown an important upward increase.**

In terms of estimated targets, the planned

values for all three categories, with a very slight increase, have remained stable.

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

In terms of strengthening local capacities, women and men are being trained in a similar proportion. Host community members are having substantially more access to capacity building, since the large majority of people working in public services are from the host



Overall progress - Target Category

EU Regional Trust Fund in Response to the Syrian Crisis

Access to services (individuals)



79%

Current value: 7,871,289

Target value
9,920,419

Local capacities (individuals)



89%

Current value: 43,155

Target value
48,758

Local infrastructure (organisations/institutions/facilities)



69%

Current value: 6,229

Target value
9,087

Figure 7: Overall progress of the Trust Fund (as of 30/09/2020)

partner countries. There is still scope for improvement in the disaggregation by sex and community of origin (Figure 8).

During this period, performance-measured by output achievement- can be positively reported since overall it has been maintained despite the COVID-19 related challenges.

The **highest performance by area**

and sector is found in local capacity strengthening -in Basic Education and WASH. Local educational infrastructure improvements shows now the slowest path, mainly due to recently increased targets.

Geographically, from the focus countries, **Lebanon** shows now the highest performance in terms of access to services and local infrastructure improvements,



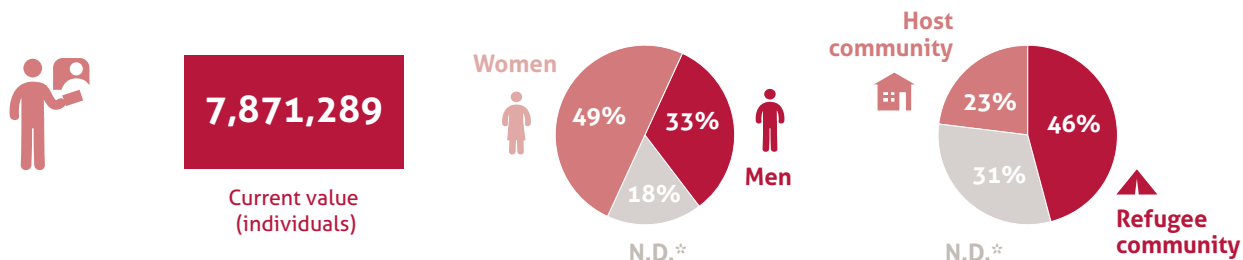
Target Category

Overall progress - Disaggregated results

EU Regional Trust Fund in Response to the Syrian Crisis

Access to services

*N.D.: Not disaggregated.



Local capacities

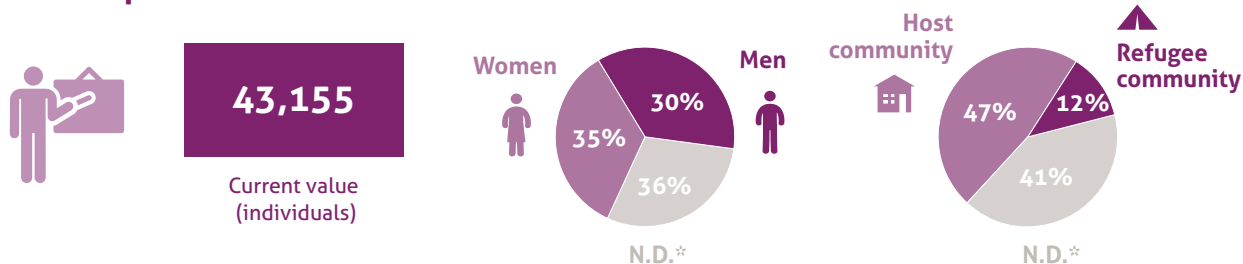


Figure 8: Overall progress of the Trust Fund (disaggregated)

while Iraq reflects the largest output achievement in local capacity strengthening. From the other countries, Turkey continues to perform well, having already achieved planned local capacity targets, while Armenia shows the lowest output achievement in local infrastructure improvements.

In the case of Armenia, the impact of the political turmoil and the COVID-19

pandemic have caused delays in the implementation of activities promoting economic opportunities, including business development and employment support.

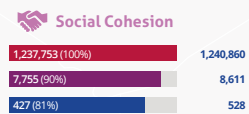
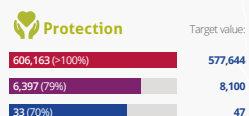
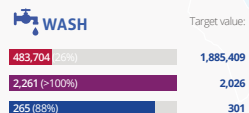
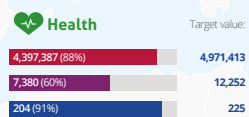
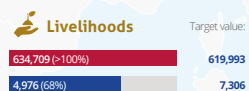
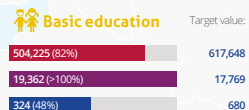
Figure 9 shows the distribution of targets and progress by sector and country, in both cases disaggregated by the type of indicator category, access to services, local capacities and local infrastructure.



EU Regional Trust Fund in Response to the Syrian Crisis

PRIORITY SECTORS RESULTS

Current Value (Progress, %)



Western Balkans

	Access to services	Local capacities	Local infrastructure
📖	2,926 (>100%)	765 (>100%)	51 (>100%)
📚	N.D.*	N.D.*	N.D.*
🏠	18,403 (>100%)	N.D.*	N.D.*
👨‍👩‍👧‍👦	226,624 (52%)	N.D.*	N.D.*
🏥	1 (14%)	N.D.*	1 (14%)
🌱	9,971 (>100%)	323 (78%)	33 (70%)
🛠️	3,550 (>100%)	N.D.*	N.D.

Turkey

	Access to services	Local capacities	Local infrastructure
📖	21,592 (>100%)	13,615 (>100%)	117 (41%)
📚	2,680 (>100%)	N.D.*	N.D.*
🏠	116,891 (88%)	N.D.*	1,182 (76%)
👨‍👩‍👧‍👦	110,799 (66%)	1,210 (>100%)	N.D.*
🏥	181,572 (23%)	N.D.*	1 (5%)
🌱	343,129 (>100%)	2,193 (>100%)	N.D.*
🛠️	620,278 (96%)	2,892 (>100%)	133 (>100%)

Armenia

	Access to services	Local capacities	Local infrastructure
📖	N.D.*	N.D.*	N.D.*
📚	N.D.*	N.D.*	N.D.*
🏠	293 (73%)	N.D.*	37 (19%)
👨‍👩‍👧‍👦	N.D.*	N.D.*	N.D.*
🏥	N.D.*	N.D.*	N.D.*
🌱	800 (>100%)	224 (62%)	N.D.*
🛠️	15,020 (>100%)	N.D.*	N.D.*

Lebanon

	Access to services	Local capacities	Local infrastructure
📖	372,479 (76%)	4,249 (96%)	49 (41%)
📚	1,645 (>100%)	N.D.*	N.D.*
🏠	366,474 (>100%)	N.D.*	321 (80%)
👨‍👩‍👧‍👦	3,656,673 (92%)	2,179 (59%)	104 (80%)
🏥	157,277 (47%)	367 (>100%)	131 (>100%)
🌱	108,675 (83%)	1,040 (48%)	N.D.*
🛠️	403,148 (97%)	2,563 (90%)	140 (63%)

Iraq

	Access to services	Local capacities	Local infrastructure
📖	N.D.*	156 (>100%)	N.D.*
📚	817 (>100%)	N.D.*	N.D.*
🏠	21,233 (75%)	N.D.*	2,908 (66%)
👨‍👩‍👧‍👦	182,532 (93%)	3,811 (81%)	94 (>100%)
🏥	63,633 (22%)	190 (62%)	81 (68%)
🌱	106,057 (>100%)	2,222 (>100%)	N.D.*
🛠️	19,593 (>100%)	971 (>100%)	108 (77%)

Egypt

	Access to services	Local capacities	Local infrastructure
📖	N.D.*	25 (83%)	N.D.*
📚	70 (>100%)	N.D.*	N.D.*
🏠	3,911 (98%)	N.D.*	N.D.*
👨‍👩‍👧‍👦	68,941 (>100%)	N.D.*	N.D.*
🏥	N.D.*	N.D.*	N.D.*
🌱	N.D.*	N.D.*	N.D.*
🛠️	N.D.*	N.D.*	N.D.*

Jordan

	Access to services	Local capacities	Local infrastructure
📖	107,228 (>100%)	552 (76%)	107 (47%)
📚	1,351 (60%)	N.D.*	N.D.*
🏠	107,504 (>100%)	N.D.*	528 (69%)
👨‍👩‍👧‍👦	151,818 (>100%)	180 (7%)	6 (100%)
🏥	81,222 (17%)	1,704 (>100%)	51 (89%)
🌱	37,531 (>100%)	395 (32%)	N.D.*
🛠️	176,164 (>100%)	1,329 (63%)	46 (98%)

Syria

	Access to services	Local capacities	Local infrastructure
📖	N.D.*	N.D.*	N.D.*
📚	785 (79%)	N.D.*	N.D.*
🏠	N.D.*	N.D.*	N.D.*
👨‍👩‍👧‍👦	N.D.*	N.D.*	N.D.*
🏥	N.D.*	N.D.*	N.D.*
🌱	N.D.*	N.D.*	N.D.*
🛠️	N.D.*	N.D.*	N.D.*

Figure 9: Trust Fund in Response to the Syrian Crisis (as of 30/09/2020)



4.2. Sector briefs

4.2.1. Overall results

The Trust Fund has adopted an integrated response to the Syrian crisis towards improving the lives of Syrian refugees, IDPs and vulnerable host communities.

It explicitly recognises the importance of accessing social services and livelihoods opportunities, while strengthening local capacities and improving the host countries' infrastructure, thus helping to cope with the higher demand for these services.

To date, the **results show an emphasis on access to services in key target sectors**. It is assumed that more access to education, livelihoods opportunities, health, protection and social cohesion by refugees, IDPs and host communities will lead to better education, health and economic outcomes, and will in turn contribute to an improvement in their living conditions.

The present analysis shows that from the total number of people targeted by the Trust Fund, access to **health services continues to reflect the highest targets**. This was again the case during this reporting period, where health and COVID-19 related

interventions have been additionally supported (*Figure 10*). According to data, projects have been able to address some of the COVID-19 challenges, and despite some delays and cancellations of activities, outputs are on track to be delivered as planned.

All sectors targets show a slight quantitative increase, largely due to positive revisions. Projects have been able to deliver outputs regarding access to services across all sectors and has increased from 77% to 78% compared to the previous reporting period (with cut-off date June 2020).

In terms of **strengthening local capacities**, the Trust Fund - with a clear emphasis on supporting educational personnel (Basic Education), followed by Health (*Figure 11*) – has maintained a high degree of output achievement (89%). Progress is satisfactory for all sectors compared to the previous reporting period. In the cases of Health and Social Cohesion, progress is slightly slower because of substantially higher targets, while the improvement in the WASH sector performance has been maintained.



Access to Services progress

EU Regional Trust Fund in Response to the Syrian Crisis

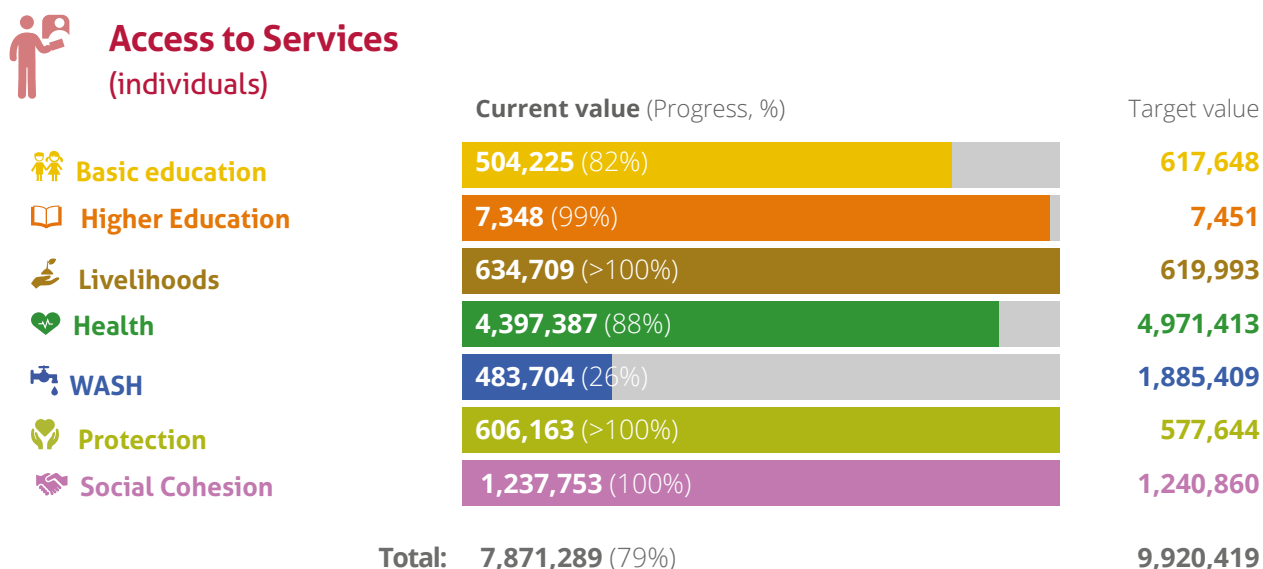


Figure 10: Trust Fund progress regarding access to services (by sector, as of 30/09/2020)

Local capacities progress

EU Regional Trust Fund in Response to the Syrian Crisis

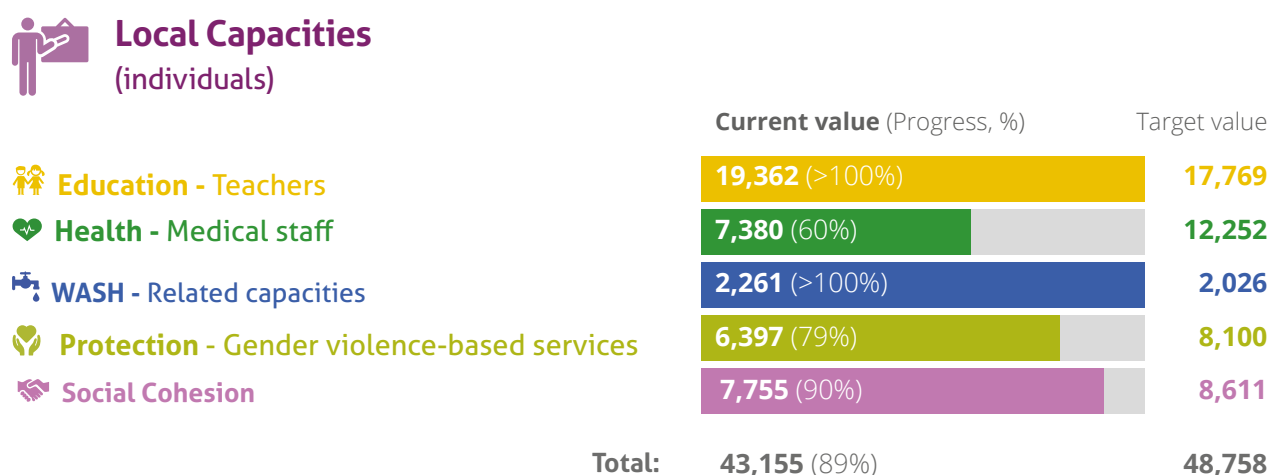


Figure 11: Trust Fund progress regarding local capacities (by sector, as of as of 30/09/2020)



The **local infrastructure** supported by the Trust Fund encompasses a wide range of actions. These include upgrades in micro, small and medium enterprises (MSME), community centres and municipalities, schools, WASH facilities, health infrastructure and asylum centres. Targets are the largest in the Livelihoods area, followed by WASH facilities and schools (Figure 12).

Overall progress in local infrastructure improvements has substantially increased again in this period, due to progress in the WASH sector. All other areas also show improvements, with Social Cohesion in particular reflecting a considerable increase.

Local Infrastructure progress

EU Regional Trust Fund in Response to the Syrian Crisis



Local Infrastructure (organisations/institutions/facilities)

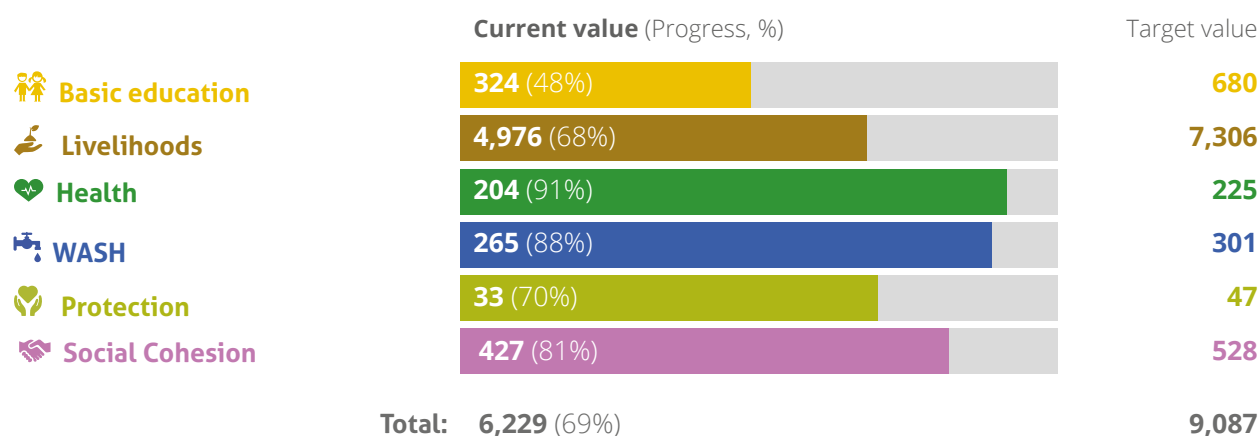


Figure 12: Trust Fund progress regarding local infrastructure (by sector, as of 30/09/2020)



4.2.2. Progress by Key Performance Indicators

Average progress of all KPIs towards targets (87%) has been maintained at the same level during this reporting period compared to the previous one till June 2020.

If progress is compared across individual KPIs, one third of these have already achieved their targets to date (100% or more), while an **additional group of 17 KPIs show output achievement higher than 70%** (*Figure 13*). Targets on accessing basic and non-formal education, peer-to-peer activities, higher education, employability training, psychosocial and GBV support, emergency services, hygiene promotion, and health education, as well as those related to capacity building in WASH and education are met. Local infrastructure improvements have been achieved in the health and protection (asylum centres) areas. Indicators related to direct delivery of services and capacity building, in general, are linked to faster progress.

KPI showing output achievement of 40-70% of the planned targets is evidenced by 9 additional indicators on local protection, social cohesion and education and MSME infrastructure improvements, alliances and advocacy, higher education certificates and supported jobs, access to medicines and capacity building in health.

Reasons for a slower progress possibly relate to longer timescales needed for infrastructure actions, challenges identifying target groups (e.g. with clearance activities), retaining beneficiaries who face difficult life situations (higher education, referrals), higher target increases (e.g. health capacity building) or more complex actions (jobs supported).

Six indicators show less than 40% of progress. The KPIs measuring access to improved drinking water, WASH local infrastructure and access to water, as well as ante- and postnatal consultations and vaccination visits are at the lower rank of the progress table. These variables include two outcome indicators, which need more time to generate results, such as access to improved water services. The installation of WASH transmission and distribution lines is also at a stage of low improvements. One KPI on health facilities using stock management system continues to show no progress. A recent ROM report suggests as a possible reason financial disruptions in the Lebanese government co-funding.

This Report throws light on the type of actions that need more time than others for delivering planned outputs. While actions with infrastructure components and WASH comprehensive interventions, in general, are showing slower progress, other projects that include capacity



building and direct service delivery through existent institutions or organisations (health, basic and higher education, protection, social cohesion), progress more quickly. Actions involving delivery of employability training and cash support also show faster output delivery.

The outcome related KPI on jobs support, municipalities with improved infrastructure and services and people with improved access to water also suggest a longer timeframe to increase, and this might go beyond the implementation time.

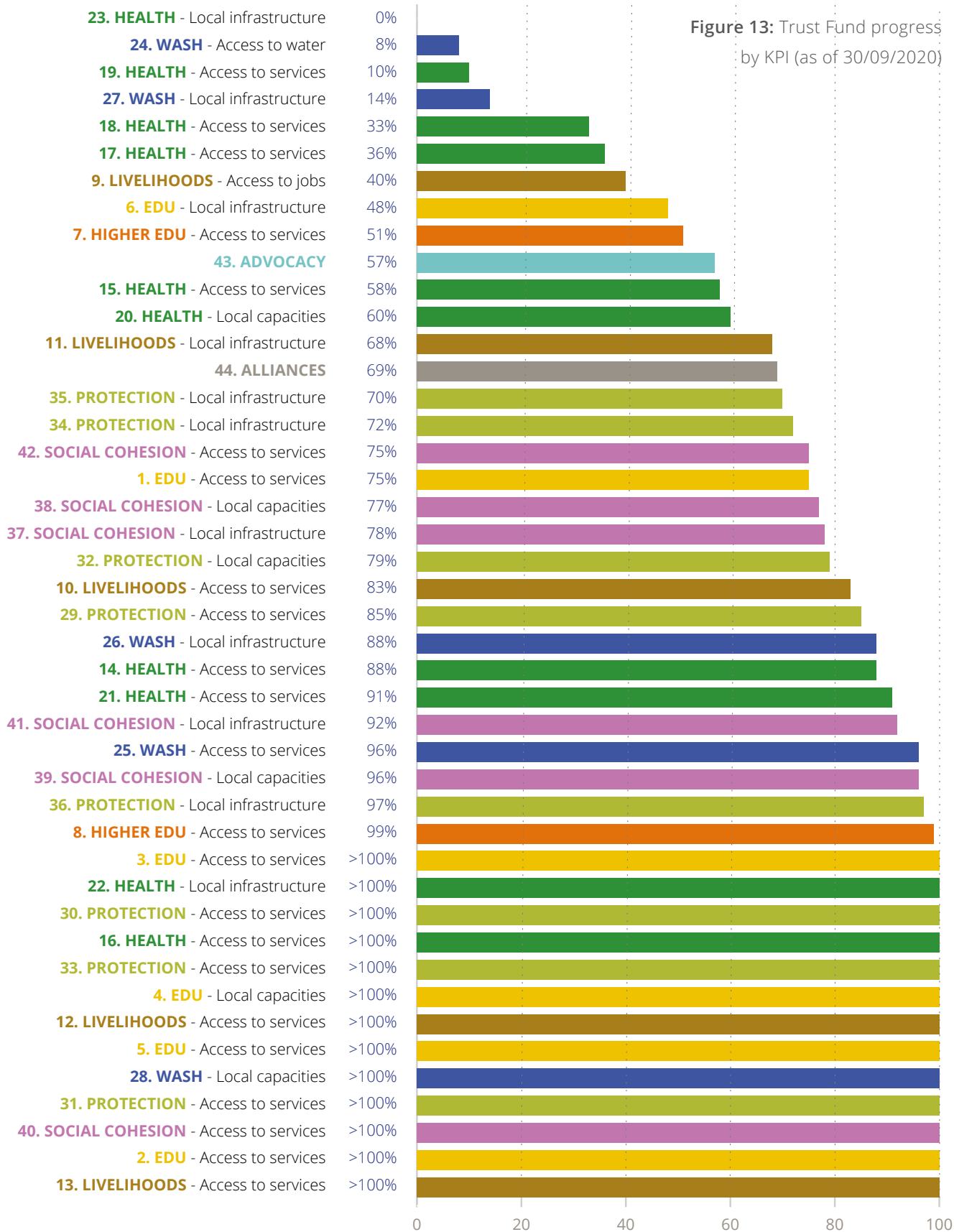


Figure 13: Trust Fund progress by KPI (as of 30/09/2020)



Farid

**School is good.
It's better than anything else.
They teach us science, math,
Arabic and English.**

Farid (12) is a young boy belonging to the Dom community, who lives in Jordan

Farid is a bright child who loves going to school and who dreams of becoming a policeman when he grows up. He lives in a tent with his mother, Norah, and his siblings. Their life has been very hard since his father left them, especially in the winter: Norah's oldest son, Khidr, is the one that provides for the family, but the younger children have also had to help out. "I used to collect iron but I stopped doing that because I'm ashamed," explains Farid. "My legs hurt, my hands hurt. I had to fill big bags. I stopped working because I want to go to school." Child labour and early marriage are amongst the biggest challenges to access to education for children.

Norah wants a better life for her children. Farid and his siblings are attending lessons in Makani ("my place", in Arabic) centres. As a parent, she truly believes education will change their lives for the better and give them the stability they need: "They study and make something of themselves. We don't want them to play in the streets. I hope they succeed. We want a good life for them." Says Farid's mother.

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



4.2.3. Access to Basic Education



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

1. Better access to quality basic, higher, and vocational education

.....

2. Improved teaching capacities (through training of educational personnel)

.....

3. Strengthened educational infrastructure for basic education

.....

The Trust Fund has supported various actions – overall, 24 projects have informed the selected education indicators – with key partners such as AVSI, the Ministry of Education in Jordan, and UNICEF promoting access to Basic Education, and with KfW and UNDP improving educational infrastructure.

Ten actions have been completed. Actions with DAAD, AFD/AICS, GIZ, the Ministry of Labour, Employment, Veteran and Social

Affairs of Serbia (MOLEVSA), SPARK, UNDP, UNRWA, and World Vision have included components of strengthening local teaching capacities, access to non-formal education and school infrastructure improvements. Four recently approved actions - education budget support and Makani centres (part of the corona package), GIZ with QUDRA II, UNRWA's third phase in Jordan and Lebanon and UNICEF in Jordan - aim at improving access to formal and non-formal education (Jordanian Ministry of Education, UNRWA, UNICEF), teaching capacities, as well as upgrading school facilities (GIZ with QUDRA II).

Table 1 shows the general progress on Basic Education by indicator in each of the three categories – **access to quality education, local teaching capacities and local educational infrastructure**. This is considered to be very satisfactory. Compared to the previous period, educational referrals to formal education have improved notably. It is important to highlight that the targets on educational personnel training, referrals to formal education and access to non-formal education have already been met. Progress in delivering local school facilities is less advanced, partly due to new targets.



CATEGORY	INDICATORS	CURRENT VALUE	TARGET VALUE	PROGRESS (%)
ACCESS TO SERVICES	Number children whose registration fees for public formal education are subsidized	370,051	493,325	75%
	Number of children and adolescents referred to formal education	23,929	23,487	>100%
	Number of children benefitting from non-formal education and learning support programmes	110,245	100,836	>100%
	Subtotal	504,225	617,648	82%
LOCAL CAPACITIES	Number of educational personnel, including teachers, volunteers and administrative staff trained	19,362	17,769	>100%
LOCAL INFRASTRUCTURE	Number of schools and other educational facilities constructed, refurbished or equipped	324	680	48%

Table 1: Trust Fund: Basic education results by category in all countries (as of 30/09/2020)

Disaggregated results by sex and community of origin are shown in *Figure 14*. Despite the good efforts made by the Trust Funds' IPs in disaggregation, there is still room for improvement in the availability of data, especially in terms of community of origin. Considering the available disaggregated data, it can be noted that girls/young women and boys/young men show similar levels of access to formal education and non-formal education, as well as referrals to formal education. Slightly more refugee children are having access to formal education and

substantially more to referrals, while there is no difference among the two groups accessing non formal education. Improved sex disaggregation is needed to have a more accurate picture.

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

Basic Education - Disaggregated results

EU Regional Trust Fund in Response to the Syrian Crisis



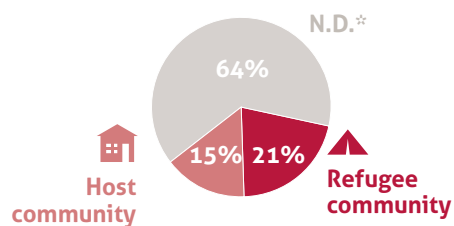
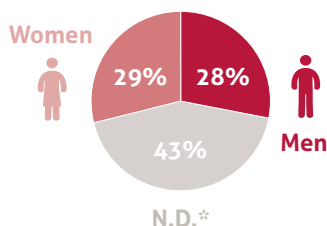
Access to services

*N.D.: Not disaggregated.

Number children whose registration fees for public formal education are subsidized .

370,051

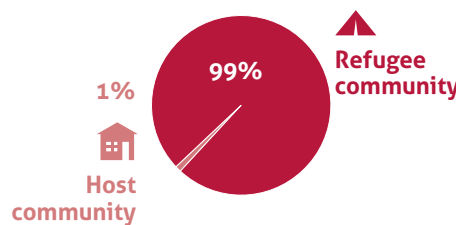
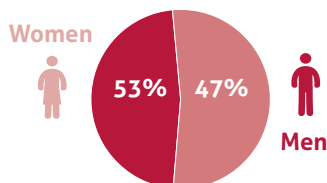
Current value (individuals)



Number of children and adolescents referred to formal education

23,929

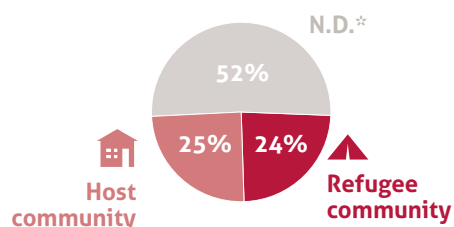
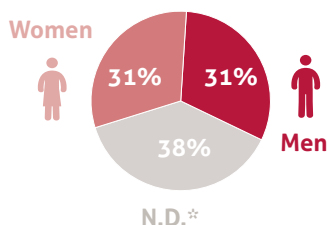
Current value (individuals)



Number of children benefitting from non-formal education and learning support programmes

110,245

Current value (individuals)



Local capacities

Number of educational personnel, including teachers, volunteers and administrative staff trained

19,362

Current value (individuals)

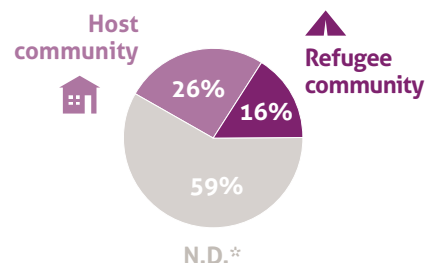
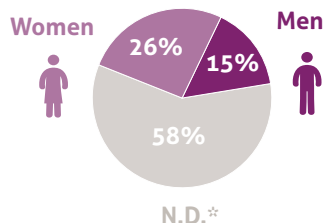


Figure 14: Trust Fund: Basic education results disaggregated by sex and community of origin (as of 30/09/2020)



New challenges for education interventions in light of the COVID-19 pandemic

The most recent education projects financed by the Trust Fund are now facing COVID-19 related challenges. Recently approved actions or components in education (UNRWA in Lebanon and Jordan, UNICEF in Jordan, GIZ with QUDRA II, or UNHRC in Turkey), aim at ensuring access to formal and non-formal education of refugees, IDP and vulnerable host communities in public formal education. These projects also have the strengthening teaching capacities and infrastructure, and the promotion referral, retention and inclusive schemes as key objectives.

Apart from school closures after the first pandemic wave, economic effects of COVID-19 are now evident and are affecting many families who are losing jobs and

sources of income.

On the one hand, projects are responding with blended learning approaches and the use of online education tools, such as the Self-Learning Programme (UNRWA) or the Learn from Home (AISPO, Iraq). Despite this situation, delivery of educational outputs has increased slightly, with referrals to formal education increasing even more.

While some actions have been able to deliver online training for pupils or to teachers (e.g. UNHRC in Turkey), some are now experiencing problems with delivering planned support. For example, access to IT equipment, or connectivity are limited among many families, and especially the connectivity, is extremely costly.

Education projects

are also facing mental health pressures of the pandemic on pupils and their families. Remote psychosocial support and training of schools counsellors is one of the responses (UNRWA, QUDRA II).

Some actions have been crucial (Makani centres, UNICEF) supporting schools, with WASH refurbishments, or helping day care facilities (EFI) to comply with COVID-19 rules to remain open. Most of the actions have implemented health and WASH campaigns in schools as part of COVID-19 prevention measures.

Emergency cash transfers continue to be offered for the most vulnerable families (UNRWA) and, a wider scheme is being prepared with the support of the WFP funded action in Lebanon.



The context of the pandemic is expected to expose existing education inequalities and may well increase them. Some **positive outcomes** in the daily life of refugees with newly acquired Turkish language (UNHRC)⁸ are already reported and have had

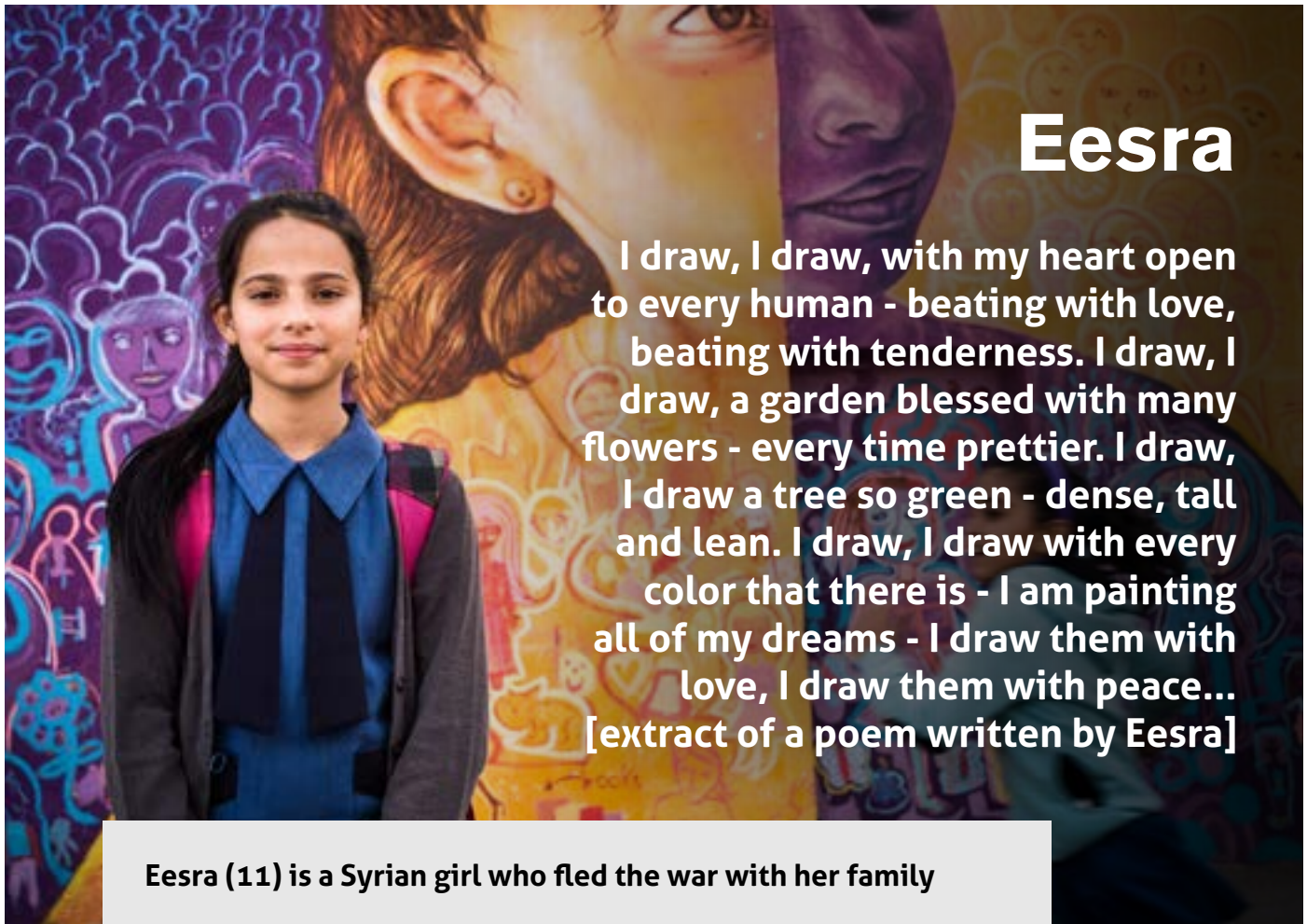
a positive effect on the education of families and pupils. Many of these actions will nevertheless need additional support measures (cash transfers, social support or access to connectivity in the longer term) to deliver expected educational outcomes due to

the aforementioned challenges.

The need of ongoing and holistic support is even more relevant now as highlighted by the mid-term evaluation of the Trust Fund (2019) conducted in Lebanon, Jordan and Iraq⁹.

→ **8.** Source: UNHRC recent ROM report, August 2020. Additional information is based on the recent QINs of September 2020.

→ **9.** See evaluation report, at: https://ec.europa.eu/trustfund-syria-region/sites/default/files/h_eval_report_final_28.05.2020_submitted.pdf



Eesra

I draw, I draw, with my heart open
to every human - beating with love,
beating with tenderness. I draw, I
draw, a garden blessed with many
flowers - every time prettier. I draw,
I draw a tree so green - dense, tall
and lean. I draw, I draw with every
color that there is - I am painting
all of my dreams - I draw them with
love, I draw them with peace...
[extract of a poem written by Eesra]

Eesra (11) is a Syrian girl who fled the war with her family

Eesra was only 4 when she arrived in Amman, Jordan. After leaving her life in Syria behind, things started to normalise: it was easy for her to make new friends. "I'm really happy to have moved to another country... even though Syria is my country, and I will always love it," she says.

Besides refining her drawing techniques, she learnt the importance of helping people: "I don't enjoy drawing on my own as much. What I like is us having fun while we draw and we learn new things together," she says. "For example, one friend could be showing me how to draw a girl and I could show her how to draw a house. So, in that way, we would help each other out... we would become like fingers on one hand. This is why I like it a lot when we help each other out."

Eesra is an artist at heart. She dreams of becoming a professional illustrator.

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



4.2.4. Access to Higher and Further Education



The Trust Fund supports **access to university, technical and vocational education and training (TVET)** in the region through eight actions (of which two have already concluded and one was initiated during this reporting period).

Four key partners - DAAD, the German Jordanian University (GJU), SPARK, and UNHCR Turkey - are contributing to give access to scholarships for bachelors', masters' and vocational programmes in the region. As a new element, partly coming from the sector evaluation and recent ROM reviews, the most recent actions - implemented by GJU in Jordan and SPARK in Turkey - have incorporated complementary financial, psychosocial support or labour market related measures to help students access work experience and/or job.

Progress has been very positive in terms of the **number of young people accessing Higher and Further Education programmes**, to the point that global targets for higher education have been almost achieved (99%) (*Table 2*). It is also worth mentioning progress in relation to KPI 7 on **certificates awarded**.

Although this indicator is not aggregated to the results on access to higher education to prevent double counting, progress can be highlighted. 2,970 higher and vocational certificates have been awarded until September 2020 (51% of the planned target), an increase of 44%.

Evidence suggests that COVID-19 is a new challenge for the whole sector and is causing some delays in the graduation process.

CATEGORY	INDICATORS	CURRENT VALUE	TARGET VALUE	PROGRESS (%)
ACCESS TO SERVICES	Number of youths, adolescents and adults accessing higher education with Trust Fund support	7,348	7,451	99%

Table 2: Trust Fund: Higher education results by category in all countries (as of 30/09/2020)



Higher Education - Disaggregated results

EU Regional Trust Fund in Response to the Syrian Crisis



Access to services

Number of youths, adolescents and adults accessing higher education with Trust Fund support

7,348

Current value (individuals)

Women



46%

54%



Men



Host community

77%

23%



Refugee community

Figure 15: Trust Fund: Higher education results disaggregated by sex and community of origin (as of 30/09/2020)

Therefore, this trend needs to be closely monitored to prevent future dropouts. In terms of sex and community disaggregation on access to higher

education, men represent 54% and women 46% of the overall beneficiaries, while refugees were much better reached (77%) than host communities (23%) (Figure 15).



New generation of higher education projects addressing COVID-19 challenges

The latest set of approved higher and further education projects (GJU, SPARK, DAAD) responded to the main challenges highlighted by the Trust Fund sector evaluation (November 2018)¹⁰.

These projects take a more holistic approach to addressing the higher education needs of Syrian refugees and vulnerable host communities than their predecessors, incorporating a mix of allowances for financial hardship, psychosocial support, additional coaching sessions, social cohesion and employability-related activities (such as social events, training, labour market activities, and arranging contacts for the first jobs). This goes in line with the current COVID-19 challenges that makes such an

approach even more relevant. To ensure higher educational outputs, such as graduation, and outcomes, such as access to employment and income, projects will continue to consider the wider context of students and also universities.

While SPARK has included hardware and software support to universities, GJU has incorporated access to laptops, and both have promoted blended learning. Due to structural challenges and the still incipient online learning culture, online learning tools cannot be fully implemented by all educational institutions. Due to exam cancellations caused by the pandemic, DAAD has provided completion scholarships to enable students to finish their studies, since

they will need more time. Similarly, as in other sectors, a combination of the mentioned holistic approach and additional tools will continue to be needed to achieve planned outcomes. During this period, according to the reported indicators, dropout figures appear to be stable, while graduation numbers have increased by 44% in relation of last period coinciding with the end of the academic year.

In this context of the pandemic, not only students will need integral support of higher education actions: universities– will also require strengthened institutional support to minimise the effects of COVID-19 on their educational outcomes.

→ **10.** The evaluation report can be found at: https://ec.europa.eu/trustfund-syria-region/sites/default/files/eutf_hedu_evaluation_report_0.pdf



Sahar

Joining the cooperative made a big difference in the social status of local women. Their lives changed completely, even in the way they express themselves. [...] Women can realise their potential. Working is not a sin, it doesn't matter what you do!

Sahar (34) is Jordanian and the founder of the Women Entrepreneurship Cooperative which she leads with her husband Mohamed

In 2011, Sahar had a dream: create a cooperative that would enable Syrian and local women economically. Starting with 13 members, her initiative soon welcomed more than 33 women who now have access to project management and marketing trainings, as well as a fund that gives loans to women who want to start new projects or improve already existing ones. What they initially set up as a series of trainings to empower women, led to the creation of jobs for them. "In the beginning, we organised training courses. There were both Syrian and Jordanian women participating," Sahar explains. "After they were trained on cooking and food making, including sweets, traditional dishes and pickles, we decided to open a productive kitchen to create a job for these women."

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



4.2.5. Livelihoods



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

1. Increase their employability and employment prospects, with emphasis on women

.....

2. Improve their financial capacity

.....

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

.....

The Trust Fund has supported 44 actions (of which ten have now finished implementation) with Livelihoods components that have informed livelihoods-related indicators.

During the previous period, until June 2020, seven new actions that include livelihoods components had been

approved, Makani centres' support with UNICEF, SPARK in Turkey, the Regional Development and Protection programme (RDPP II) with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Denmark, the European Investment Bank (EIB) resilience facility in Turkey, FAO's support in Turkey, GIZ with QUDRA II, and UNRWA's third phase (the latter is part of the Corona Package).

For this period, one additional UNESCO-led livelihood project has been incorporated to this assessment.

Livelihoods actions cover a wide range of approaches and strategies - vocational training, short-term employment programmes or longer-term livelihood strategies.¹¹ While some focus exclusively on livelihoods (UN-Women, EFI, UNDP, ILO, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Denmark), others link it with higher education (SPARK), food security (e.g. FAO, Oxfam), education (e.g. UNICEF, UNRWA), social cohesion (e.g. ASAM, World Vision), protection (IOM) or WASH (EIB).

Progress has continued to improve overall for Livelihoods' support in this

→ **11.** These actions involve a wide range of partners, such as ACTED, ASAM, Austrian Red Cross (ARC), DRC, GIZ, EFI, FAO, ILO, IOM, Medair, Oxfam, SPARK, TOBB, UN Women, UNICEF, UNHCR, UNRWA, UNDP, VNG International, WFP, and World Vision, EIB, and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Denmark.



reporting period (*Table 3*). Targets for all analysed Livelihoods' indicators have either stabilised or slightly increased. Cash transfers and support to food insecure people have reached more people than planned.

The support continues to improve satisfactorily (from 49% to 68% achievement of planned targets).

Regarding the KPI on '**number of job opportunities promoted**', it has not been

included in the overall livelihood results here, since the risk of double counting is very high, especially in relation to the KPI on 'people participating in employability, vocational and entrepreneurial skills training'. The performance of this outcome indicator has substantially improved in this reporting period with the Trust Fund having supported more 15,253 job opportunities, being now at 40% of the planned targets, compared with 28% previously (*Annex 5.3*).

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	165,810	199,377	83%
	Number of individuals receiving cash assistance from Trust Fund	454,018	417,325	>100%
	Number of food insecure people receiving Trust Fund assistance	14,881	3,291	>100%
	Subtotal	634,709	619,993	>100%
LOCAL INFRASTRUCTURE	Number of MSMEs trained	4,976	7,306	68%

Table 3: Trust Fund: Livelihoods results by category in all countries (as of 30/09/2020)



Women and men have accessed employability training programmes and cash transfers to a similar extent. Food insecurity-related assistance has reached more men (75%) than women (25%).

Refugees have received employability training, cash assistance and food insecurity-related assistance to a larger extent than host communities (Figure 16).

Livelihoods - Disaggregated results

EU Regional Trust Fund in Response to the Syrian Crisis



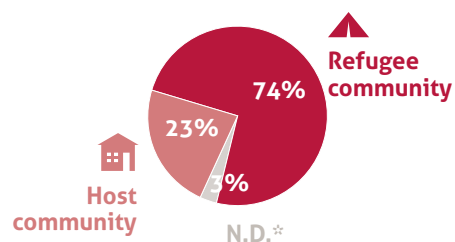
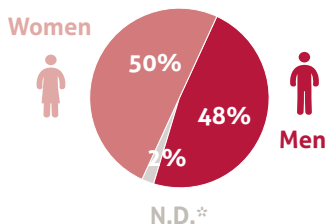
Access to services

*N.D.: Not disaggregated.

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

165,810

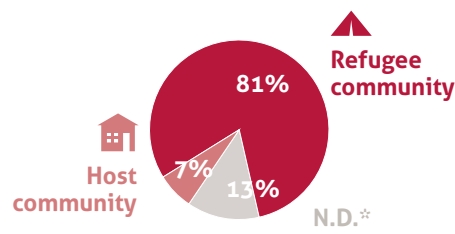
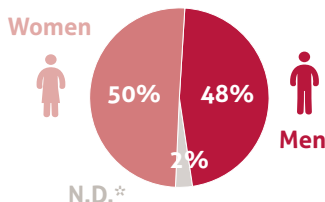
Current value (individuals)



Number of individuals receiving cash assistance from the Trust Fund

454,018

Current value (individuals)



Number of food insecure people receiving Trust Fund assistance

14,881

Current value (individuals)

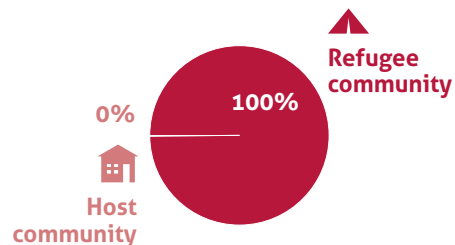
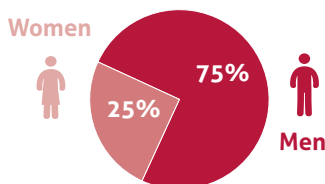


Figure 16: Trust Fund: Livelihoods results disaggregated by sex and community of origin (as of 30/09/2020)



Livelihoods projects in light of COVID-19 and lessons learnt from recent qualitative assessments

Livelihood related interventions encompass a wide range of different projects that aim at supporting job creation (EFI, UN Women, DRC, FAO, UNESCO), cash transfer programmes (WFP, UNRWA) or vocational training (UNHRC Turkey). Other Trust Fund projects link other areas to livelihoods components (e.g. DRC, RDPP II).

As in other sectors, COVID-19 is posing new challenges to deliver project outputs, and also to convert those in outcomes. On one hand, most of the livelihood projects are reporting new strategies to deliver services (outputs) remotely, especially training, coaching, related psychosocial support, advocacy activities or awareness raising sessions. Most of the actions have also included COVID-19 preventive

measures as part of their planned activities, such as COVID-19 messaging, COVID-19 related psychosocial support or hygiene kits with basic protective equipment. In Lebanon, a further effect that can be highlighted in the current context of the pandemic and after the blast, has been the work of the livelihood UNDP-led project on strengthening municipal coordination of emergency response through a localised coordination platform, which has generated positive synergies with other interventions.

On the other hand, additional support has been offered to mitigate the negative impact on the economic situation of many refugee, IDP and vulnerable host community families. UNRWA and WFP have been delivering emergency cash transfers, and after receiving advice

from WFP, the Lebanese Ministry of Social Affairs is designing the National Social Solidarity Programme (NSSP), a cash assistance programme in response to the economic crisis and the COVID-19 pandemic.

These strategies have helped to deliver planned outputs and all of them show increases in the period, except the assistance to food insecure people that has been maintained. Some report delays and have postponed activities, especially those who work with public institutions that had to close temporarily (e.g. UNHRC Turkey). The UN women initiative funded by the Trust Fund has been recently assessed (Agulhas for UN Women, 2021), highlighting the effectiveness of the action to empower women with training, short term income opportunities,



GBV, and psychosocial support services in Jordan, Iraq and Turkey. This articulation of different services has been underlined as positive in line with the previous Trust Fund sector evaluation (July 2019)¹².

At the level of outcomes, livelihood projects still face challenges, in addition to the current COVID-19 related difficulties. Some of these structural barriers are related to weaknesses in the institutional legal frameworks (e.g. lack of work permits for refugees), lack of continuous funding in vocational training and/or in language courses for refugees, short

term based support programmes. The mentioned assessment of the UN women initiative also makes evident that the difficulties in designing tools once the project is finished to monitor what happens with the transformation of these outputs into other wider effects, also limits our ability to understand outcomes. Most of the derived outcomes are short term economic improvements, contribution to social empowerment and personal resilience, as well as stronger social cohesion in the community. The recent ROM analysis of the UNHRC project in Turkey also highlights positive

impact of the Turkish language courses in the everyday life of participants. These effects include better communication with health and education officers about those services. In light of COVID-19 and with the difficult economic context, livelihood interventions gain even more importance. In the current context of the pandemic, there is a need to apply a holistic approach to Trust Fund projects. A mechanism to follow-up the outcomes beyond the short-term income opportunities emerge as another key vector for effective interventions.

→ **12.** The evaluation report can be found at: https://ec.europa.eu/trustfund-syria-region/sites/default/files/final_eutf_llh_evaluation_report_22.07.2019.pdf



Shakwan

“Moving was very difficult, I always needed others to help me and I fell a lot. After the ramp was built, I had two benefits: I use it as a route and I also practice sports.”

Shakhwan (32) lives in the village of Zilkan, in Erbil Governorate. He was a member of the Peshmerga, the military forces of the Kurdistan Region of Iraq who defeated Daesh in 2017

After a car accident, Shakwan lost the use of his leg and became disabled. He was able to get treatment in Cyprus and Greece, but the steep costs had a huge impact on his financial situation. “When the accident happened, my financial situation worsened considerably. My salary was not enough. People helped me to go to the doctor as I did not have enough money,” he says. “Life is difficult when you become disabled. I stayed bedridden for three years. I became a burden to others, especially my wife. I lost all hope.”

Thanks to a grant facilitated by the QUDRA project (implemented by GIZ), his family was given two cows, and a shed for them was built. The shed was also connected to a ramp so that Shakwan could access it and help his wife feed and supervise the cattle.

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



4.2.6. Access to Health Services



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

1. Improved access to medical care and health services
.....

2. Strengthened human capacity to deliver primary and secondary health care services
.....

3. Improved health infrastructure
.....

Overall, the Trust Fund has supported 23 actions that inform health related indicators. Some of them have their entire focus on health, while others include health components as part of livelihoods, education or protection related interventions. During this reporting period, nine actions have ended, while one additional action (Lebanese Red Cross)

to reinforce the pandemic response has started implementation.

As detected in the previous period, four new health actions had initiated. Some examples are REBAHS -Reducing Economic Barriers to Accessing Health Services- II led by IMC Croatia, and three further actions part of the Corona Package, the third UNRWA phase in Lebanon and Jordan, WHO in Jordan and UNICEF in Jordan. Additional funding for health in relation to the COVID-19 pandemic has been allocated through: UNOPS in Jordan, Lebanese Red Cross, UNICEF and WHO in Lebanon.

Annex 5.4. provides an overview of COVID-19 related indicators based on wide number of Trust Fund supported actions in different areas (*Annex 5.5*). for the actions informing on COVID-19 specific results.

Key implementing partners here are AISPO, AFD, DRC, IMC UK and Croatia, Lebanese Red Cross, Medair, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNOPS, WHO. Other partners include health components in their actions, such as AFD, IOM, MoLEVSA and UNRWA.



CATEGORY	INDICATORS	CURRENT VALUE	TARGET VALUE	PROGRESS (%)
ACCESS TO SERVICES	Number of primary health care consultations conducted with refugees and host communities	3,846,138	4,362,546	88%
	Number of people reached through health education activities	551,249	608,867	91%
	Subtotal	4,397,387	4,971,413	88%
LOCAL CAPACITIES	Number of professional staff trained in primary, secondary and tertiary health care services	7,380	12,252	60%
LOCAL INFRASTRUCTURE	Number of health infrastructure upgraded/refurbished/constructed	204	200	>100%
	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 (as of 30/09/2020)

Progress continues to be satisfactory for **health services** and has slightly increased compared to previous period. Targets are largely stable after last period's surge due to the pandemic response, and the planned health **infrastructure improvements** are already achieved (Table 4). **Capacity building** of health personnel shows some slowdown due to higher targets.

Looking at individual beneficiaries, women are benefitting more from primary health consultations and are being reached by health education activities in

proportionately greater numbers than men (Figure 17). In terms of health staff training, the difference is not as high between women (44%) and men (33%). Refugee communities are accessing more health care consultations (46%) and health education sessions (58%), compared to host communities (21% and 41%, respectively). To date, health personnel in host communities are being trained to a larger extent compared to their peers among the refugee community. However, there is still room for improving data disaggregation by community of origin.



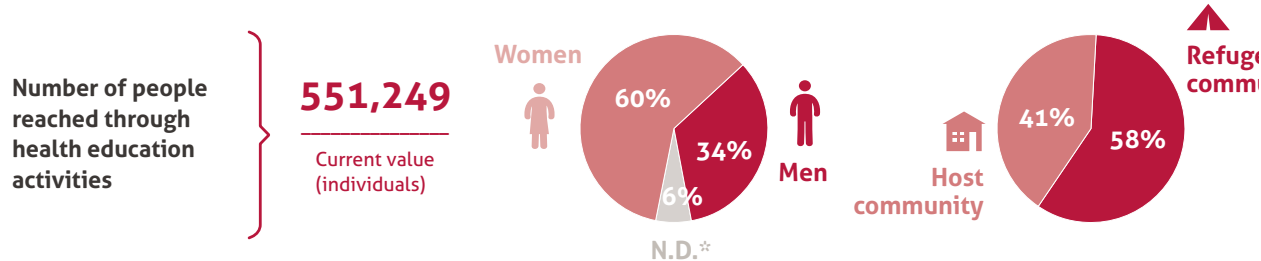
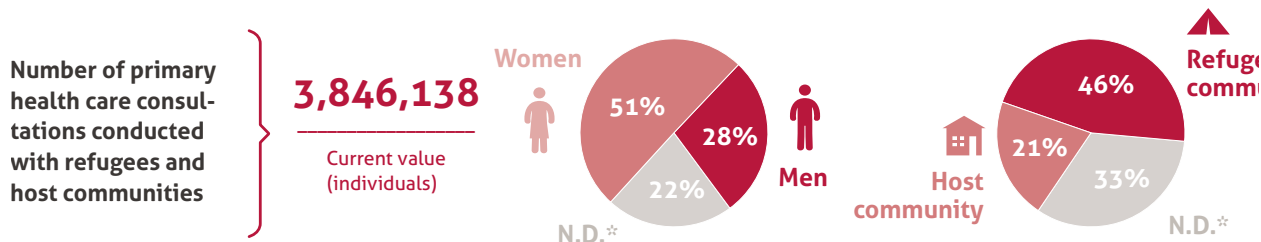
Health - Disaggregated result



EU Regional Trust Fund in Response to the Syrian Crisis

Access to services

*N.D.: Not disaggregated



Local capacities

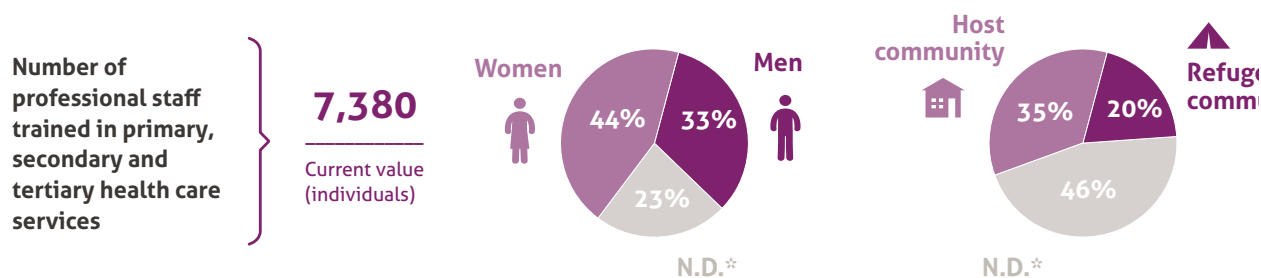


Figure 17: Trust Fund: Access to health services results disaggregated by sex and community of origin (as of 30/09/2020)



Health projects in light of COVID-19

Thanks to the nature of health projects and to a flexible design, these have adapted faster to the COVID-19 pandemic. The eight actions funded as Corona Package have been able to articulate COVID-19 preventive measures, specific training of health personnel and deliver infrastructure improvements in order to address the new needs. In general terms, health outputs have been maintained during the reporting period, in general, and only in terms of antenatal visits (UNRWA and UNICEF in Lebanon), they have been increased. The number of vaccinations visits has been reduced due to targets revisions (UNICEF in Lebanon). However, overall **health outputs related to the pandemic**

have substantially increased.

Currently, a high number of different actions are delivering diverse outputs. The newest WHO led project is funding COVID-19 diagnostic kits and supporting the Jordanian government to organise its response strategy to the pandemic, including the vaccination process. While most health projects have included health education activities with COVID-19 messaging and delivery of basic protective material, others are training personnel on COVID-19 (AVSI in Iraq, AISPO in Iraq, IMC in Lebanon, WHO in Turkey, Medair in Lebanon). Some health interventions provide COVID-19 screening (DRC in Turkey, IMC in Lebanon) and support infrastructure improvements to provide

community isolation spaces (WHO, IMC). Some continue to focus on their emergency services -Lebanese Red Cross and UNOPS. While some implementation partners have identified new needs, such as mental health provision for young people (WHO), others have seen their outputs affected by the pandemic (e.g. WHO on delivery of acute medicines in Lebanon). In addition, other projects from other areas have used some of their planned actions to serve COVID-19 related outputs, such as awareness, training of volunteers, or screening with a mobile clinic vehicle in Egypt (DRC).

Before the pandemic, the health evaluation (May 2020) ¹³ and two ROM assessments verified the output achievements,

→ **13.** The evaluation report can be found at: https://ec.europa.eu/trustfund-syria-region/sites/default/files/h_eval_report_final_28.05.2020_submitted.pdf



while underlining some challenges to produce outcomes. For example, the WHO led projects have encountered some difficulties delivering their outcomes, such as medicine supply management improvements, due to disruptions in the national budget commitments. On the other hand, as the evaluation highlighted, the UNOPS implemented actions led to unexpected positive changes at institutional level.

In the current context of COVID-19 and after

the recent events in Lebanon, health emerges as an even more strategic area to invest in the post-pandemic recovery. Indeed, although some planned health outcomes will need more time to emerge, other unexpected changes in relation to COVID-19 might need to be defined (e.g. in terms of COVID-19 preparedness, pandemic management and its health results). Positive outcomes in the access to acute medication or working conditions of health personnel (WHO in Lebanon), improved

organisation capacity in the Ministry of Health (Jordan), improved maternal and child health (Kurdistan region) or better access to health services in Lebanon were outlined in the recent health evaluation. Currently, the programme environment and the structural conditions are very challenging to foster this kind of outcomes, therefore, more than ever, a strategic approach in health, continues to be urgently needed, particularly in consideration of the deep crisis in Lebanon.

Safaa & Ahmad

“We need a lot of things... clothes for kids and food but we are getting by. My mother-in-law’s treatment is very expensive so we have to take out the cost from our budget but we prioritise it over food because it’s important she gets her medicines.”

Safaa and Ahmad are from Homs and they now live in the Saida region, Lebanon

Safaa and Ahmad had to come to Lebanon as the war was raging in their country. They had to enter the country illegally when Homs was being bombed.

They now live with their 2 children and in-laws in the back room of a tyre shop in exchange for work. “My father-in-law works here in the tyre shop and, instead of getting a salary, they allow us to live here in the back room,” says Safaa. Their living conditions are very hard and they do not receive any financial support.

Despite the challenges they face in their new life, going back to Syria is not an option for them as they have lost everything. “We have no home in Syria and here we can afford to live, as long as we are working.”

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



4.2.7. Access to Water and Sanitation Services



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

1. Improving access to WASH services

2. Strengthening local WASH capacities

3. Improving WASH infrastructure

The Trust Fund has been supporting eighteen interventions that are informing WASH related indicators. Three actions with a WASH related component has closed to date. During this period, no new action has been approved in the area but one WASH related action led by the EIB in Turkey has initiated during last reporting period. Additional funding has been allocated to an ongoing action in Lebanon implemented by UNICEF as part of the corona package.

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

Progress in this area has improved considerably for **local WASH infrastructure improvements amid reduction of targets..** While **training** in WASH has been fully delivered according to plan, **access to safe drinking water** continues to reflect slow progress being now at 10% of the planned targets (*Table 5*). In the last period, targets had been substantially increased (especially in Turkey), and the COVID-19 pandemic has delayed a high number of activities in the area.



CATEGORY	INDICATORS	CURRENT VALUE	TARGET VALUE	PROGRESS (%)
ACCESS TO SERVICES	Number of individuals with access to improved drinking water source	120,600	1,506,019	8,0%
	Number of beneficiaries who have experienced a hygiene promotion session	363,104	379,390	96%
	Subtotal:	483,704	1,885,409	26%
LOCAL CAPACITIES	Number of people trained in the WASH sector	2,261	2,026	>100%
LOCAL INFRASTRUCTURE	Number of municipal/regional water and wastewater facilities constructed/rehabilitated	265	301	88%

Table 5: Trust Fund: Access to WASH services results by category in all countries (as of 30/09/2020)

Looking at direct services, access to drinking water and to WASH training has been equal in terms of sex disaggregation, while slightly more women than men have been reached with hygiene promotion sessions (*Figure 18*).

According to the data available, host communities are getting better access

to improved drinking water and WASH related training, while refugees are higher engaging with hygiene sessions. Recently, COVID-19 related campaigns have been articulated to those awareness activities. For outreach activities and training, disaggregation by community still shows room for improvement.

WASH - Disaggregated results

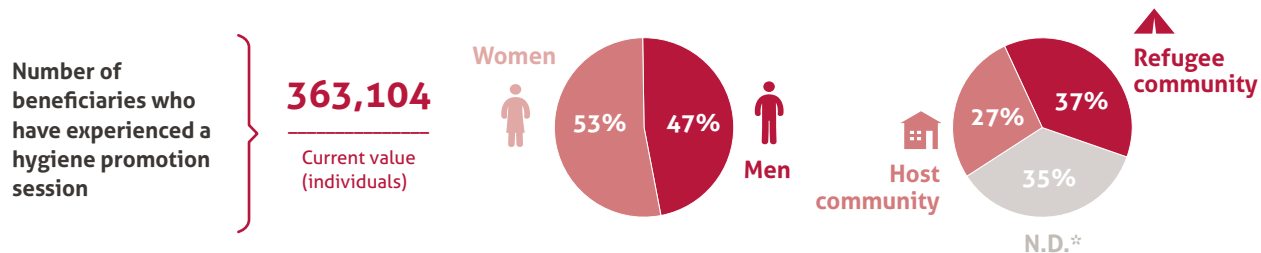
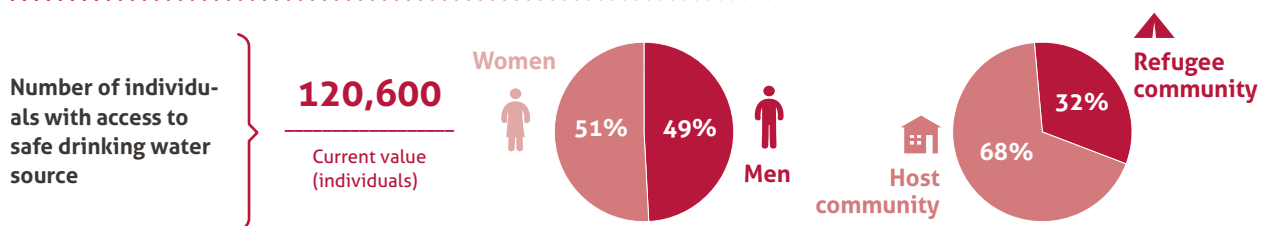


EU Regional Trust Fund in Response to the Syrian Crisis



Access to services

*N.D.: Not disaggregated.



Local capacities

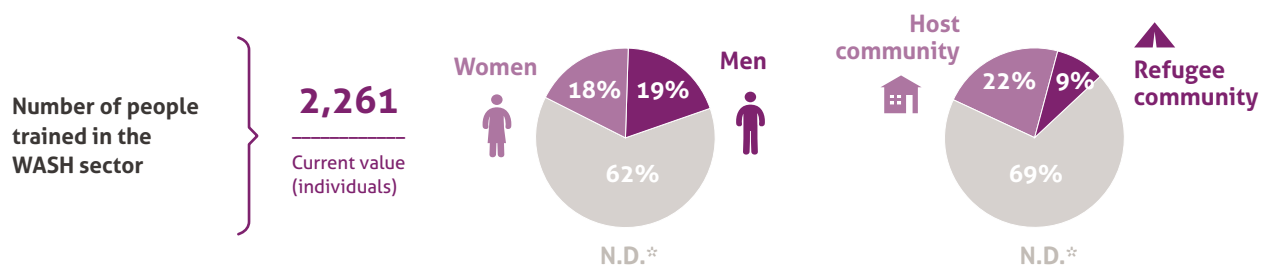


Figure 18: Trust Fund: Access to WASH services results disaggregated by sex and community of origin (as of 30/09/2020)



WASH interventions under the COVID-19 challenge

The Trust Fund's WASH related interventions are usually complex, involve a high number of stakeholders at different levels from the public administration, the private and the social sector. In line with their infrastructure-related nature, WASH projects supported by the Trust Fund continue to reflect a slower progress in terms of output and outcome achievements. However, an important increase in WASH infrastructure improvements occurred -due to updated lower targets. The achievement of WASH related training is also showing now higher outputs despite the limited access to IT equipment that represents a barrier. WASH related training have also higher their outputs.

The COVID-19 pandemic has put additional pressure on some of the outputs because of the

lockdown restrictions, in particular on the main outcome defined as access to improve water services. In order for infrastructure, capacity building and awareness to converge in improved water services, clear institutional and financial support, as well as community mobilisation is needed. In addition to this, a functioning and inclusive water management and governance system needs to be in place. In summary, **a multi-dimensional intervention is often needed to achieve sustained access to WASH services.**

During this reporting period, all output indicators have slightly increased, with peak on the hygiene promotion ones. The **outcome** on increased access to water also shows an upward trend. Most WASH actions (WAI and ACTED) have

promoted COVID-19 preventive measures as part of their planned activities. These projects have included the distribution of protective equipment, or promoted protective techniques in their delivery of services and activities. Awareness sessions and hygiene promotion activities included COVID-19 messaging and were mostly delivered remotely or via leaflets. WASH interventions have proofed to be a complementary vehicle for health related messaging. In the current context, these actions have also identified certain pandemic fatigue while delivering hygiene promotion sessions. UNICEF promoted some prevention campaigns and awareness sessions in schools along schools, refurbishment to improve sanitation.

The upcoming WASH sector evaluation, planned



for the second quarter of 2021, will throw light on which WASH interventions are more efficient and effective and what factors are contributing to improved access to those services, including within a COVID-19 scenario. It will be interesting to extract

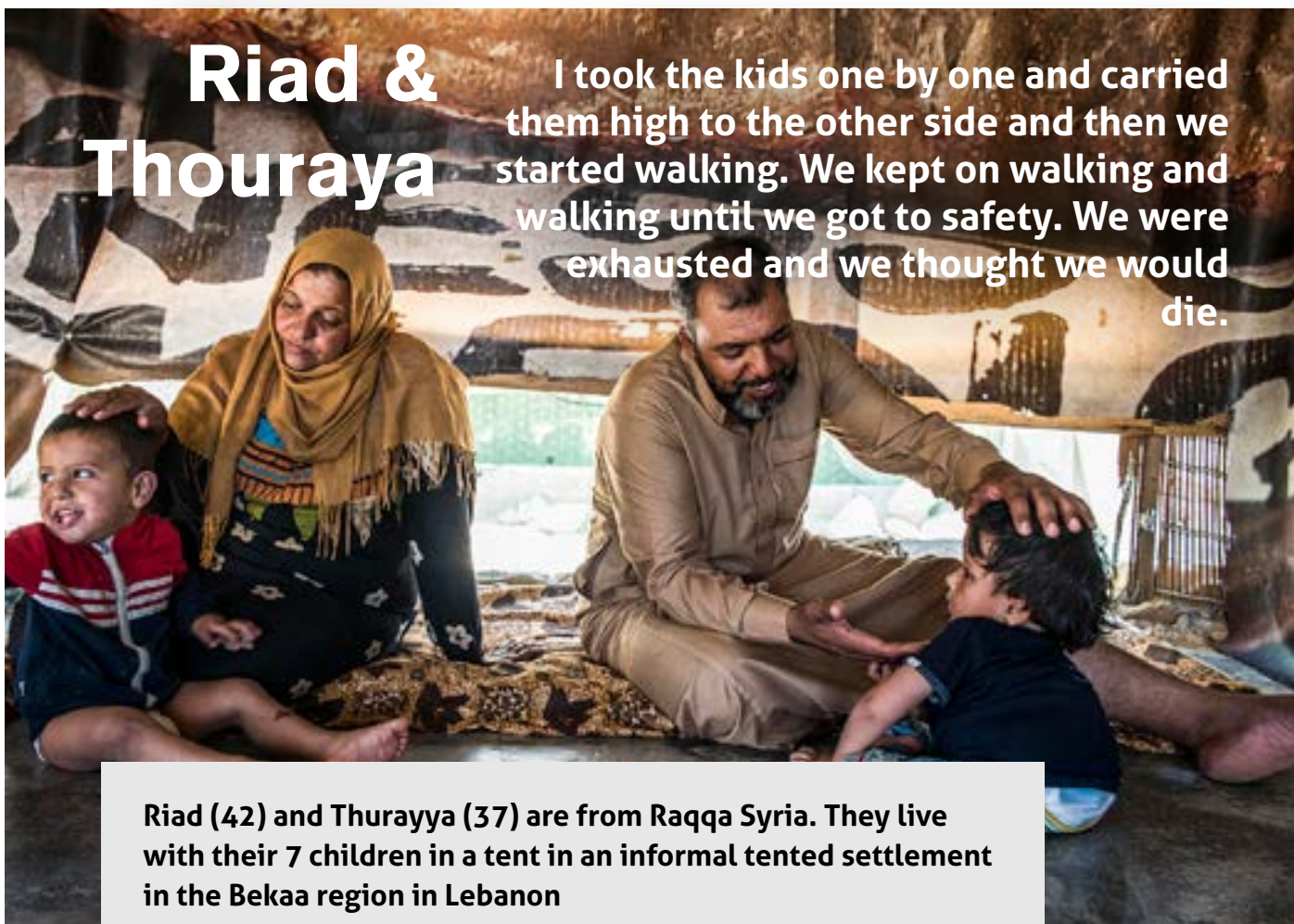
from this assessment, how to monitor the use of outputs and the way they transform into WASH related outcomes, such as improved access to water, improved health or even livelihood practices. The use of institutional and process indicators might

be an important section to look at before looking at the final outcome on access to WASH services especially considering the more recently approved interventions, such as the EIB-led project in Turkey.



Riad & Thouraya

I took the kids one by one and carried them high to the other side and then we started walking. We kept on walking and walking until we got to safety. We were exhausted and we thought we would die.



Riad (42) and Thouraya (37) are from Raqqa Syria. They live with their 7 children in a tent in an informal tented settlement in the Bekaa region in Lebanon

When the aviation started to strike her village, Thouraya knew she had to get her children to safety. Having barely recovered from a C-section, she started her arduous journey to cross the Lebanese border. The family attempted to flee by boat but unfortunately a few minutes after they got in, they were asked to leave the boat and had to continue on foot.

Before the war broke out, they had a home and a land that they could cultivate: "we were comfortable in Syria, we were working [...] we had agriculture and we had a livelihood," says Riad.

Their life is barely sustainable but they hope the situation in Syria will get back to normal. "Safety is the most important thing now," says Thouraya. "We just hope for the country to be safe again so we can go back," continues Riad.

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



4.2.8. Protection



In the area of protection, the Trust Fund promotes, on one hand, social services for children, women and adults, such as specialised mental health, GBV services, psychosocial support, referrals to specialised services; on the other, it includes protection to asylum seekers. Lastly, the Trust Fund also funds a mine clearance action, implemented by MAG in Iraq. 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
.....

3. Improved infrastructure for refugees, migrants and IDPs, such as asylum centres
.....

The Trust Fund has funded a high number of actions that include protection-related components. Currently, thirty actions in Education, Livelihoods, Health, Social

Cohesion, or multi-sector actions, have informed the selected protection-related indicators, from which ten are now closed. Three of them (UNRWA's third phase, GIZ with QUDRA II, SPARK) have recently entered implementation in Lebanon, Jordan and Turkey, respectively. For this period, one Higher Education (GJU in Jordan) action has begun to inform some protection related indicators.

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

All planned **social services** have been achieved, except the referrals at this stage -although performance increased for them too (*Table 6*). Regarding **strengthening local capacities**, progress has also improved during this period. **Asylum facilities** improvements have not progressed further; 70% of the targets are now achieved.



CATEGORY	INDICATORS	CURRENT VALUE	TARGET VALUE	PROGRESS (%)
ACCESS TO SERVICES	Number of cases referred for specialized services	36,442	42,872	85%
	Number of refugees and host community members receiving psychosocial support	404,657	387,186	>100%
	Number of women accessing Gender Based Violence related services	95,402	81,895	>100%
	Number of beneficiaries of clearance and survey activities, including risk education	69,662	65,691	>100%
	Subtotal	606,163	577,644	>100%
LOCAL CAPACITIES	Number of individuals trained on child protection and Gender-Based Violence	6,397	8,100	79%
LOCAL INFRASTRUCTURE	Number of asylum facilities (re-) constructed/equipped/upgraded	33	47	70%

Table 6: Trust Fund: Protection services results by category in all countries (as of 30/09/2020)

Overall, more women have been accessing protection services i.e. psychosocial support, referrals, and GBV related services (*Figure 19*). Refugee communities are largely accessing more referrals, psychosocial support and GBV services. Capacity building has reached women and men to a similar extent, mostly from host communities.

Clearance activities are reaching women and men to roughly the same extent. The fluidity of population movements through the ongoing returns' process is one of the challenges in this respect, therefore no accurate disaggregation is possible at this stage.



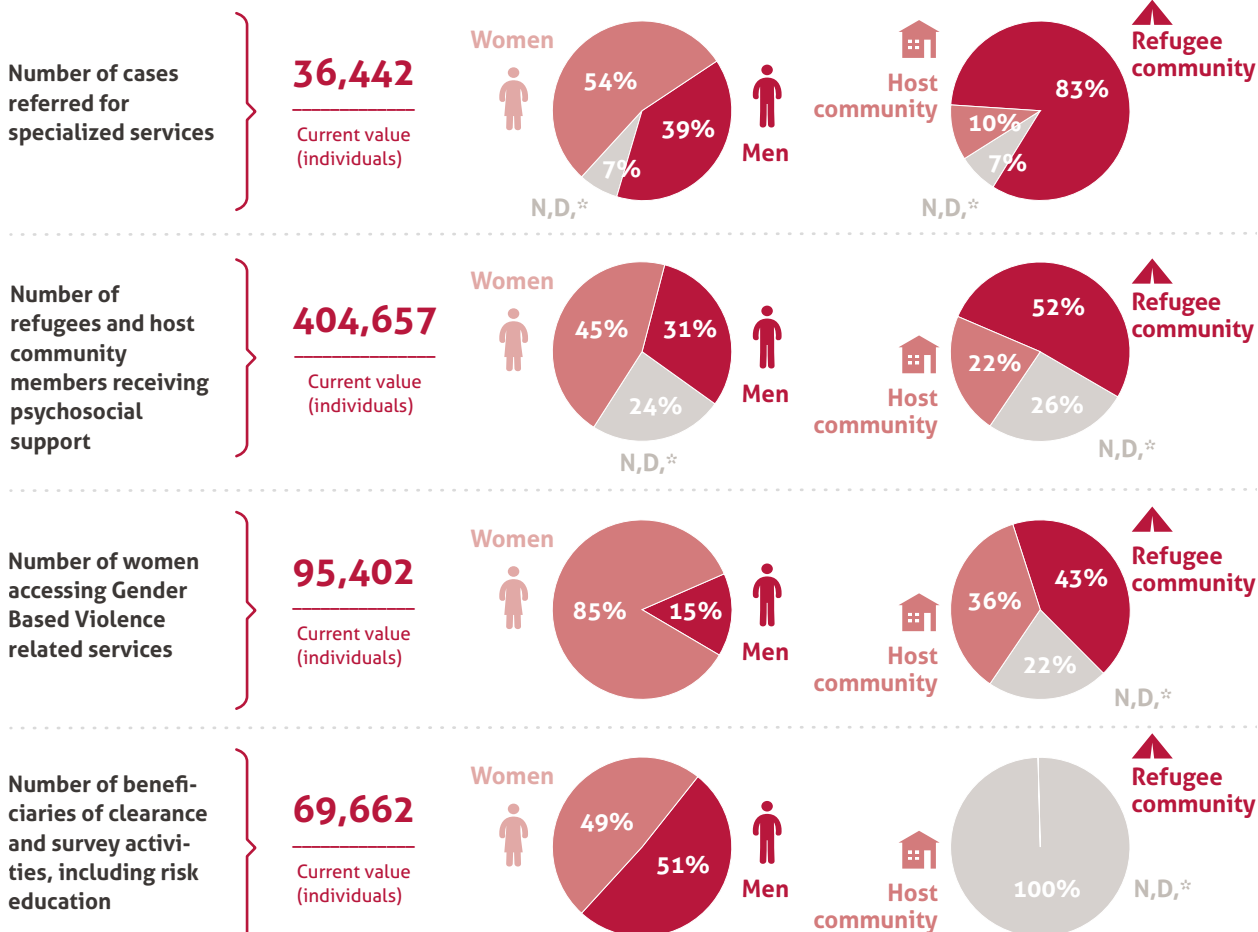
Protection - Disaggregated results

EU Regional Trust Fund in Response to the Syrian Crisis



Access to services

*N.D.: Not disaggregated



Local capacities

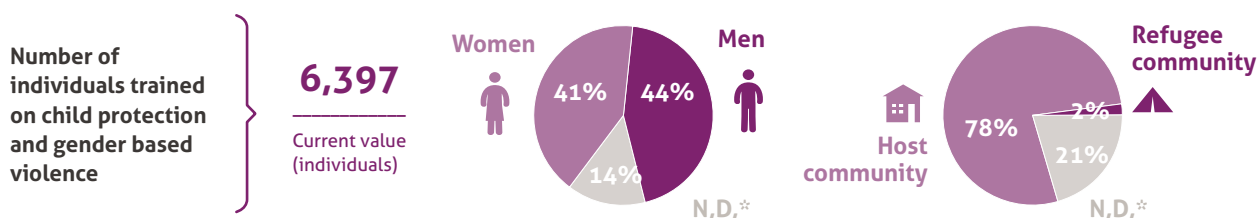


Figure 19: Trust Fund: Access to Protection services results disaggregated by sex and community of origin (as of 30/09/2020)



Protection projects and the challenge of COVID-19

During this reporting period, protection related outputs have continued to increase, especially in referrals, psychosocial support and GBV based services. In light with COVID-19, not only protection interventions, but also actions that include a protection component have been delivering additional psychosocial and GBV support services, and referrals to specialised services. Some actions confirmed that depression and anxiety has drastically grown, especially among young people. In the context of lockdown and COVID-19 restrictions, the delivery has been remotely (e.g. Expertise France with QUDRA II in Lebanon) with support of phones -including WhatsApp groups - or

online platforms (skype and zoom). Limited access to connectivity or IT equipment has been a common challenge.

The current pandemic context makes protection components even more relevant, and also in other sectors. For example, UNRWA has continued to support pupils in their families through school counsellors and 'care calls' to detect any risks and find out about possible reasons for dropout. WHO also put an emphasis on e-psychosocial support sessions for young people, while EFI has delivered all the protection related services, including GBV and legal advice remotely. EFI also trained the so called 'COVID-19 community

gatekeepers' on GBV support in Iraq and CARE used 'community ambassadors' in Lebanon to articulate the community response. Projects are reporting about the dramatic situation of Lebanon, where demand for basic services has soared and institutions have difficulties to cope. Some of the Trust Fund actions, led by WFP or EFI - continue to articulate with others to ensure basic protection of the most fragile groups.

Previous ROM assessments¹⁴ and the recent evaluation of the UN Women-led intervention on women resilience have concluded that, the articulation of protection services, with training and livelihood oriented support leads

→ **14.** An overview of ROM results can be found at: https://ec.europa.eu/trustfund-syria-region/sites/default/files/rom_summary_15092020.pdf.



to outcomes, such as social empowerment, improved self-resilience or positive effects in social cohesion. As in the other areas, COVID-19 -with a wide negative impact, not only on health -and mental health-, but also in economic

terms- makes a holistic response more relevant. The pandemic exposes current inequalities and can deepen them, if no support networks and systems are in place. The achievement of outcomes makes more evident the need of such

multidimensional and multilevel interventions that combine individual with community support measures to those exposed to socio-economic vulnerabilities, with institutional improvements.



Zeinab

We should move forward and face life with all our energy and power. I tell every woman to look for a job that will benefit them and their children.

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

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

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

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

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



4.2.9. Social Cohesion



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

Social cohesion, as another priority sector of the Trust Fund, is closely linked to the protection sector, and both strategically aim at improving the wellbeing of Syrian and host community children, women and adults, with an emphasis on:

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

The Trust Fund supports a wide range of projects and programmes (now 44, from which 11 have ended) that inform social cohesion indicators in the areas of Protection, Livelihoods, Education, Health, WASH and other multi-sector actions. In this period, the new GJU-led project has started informing social cohesion indicators. Another five actions had been included

in this area during the previous period, especially those with awareness campaigns in various areas (UNRWA's third phase, WHO health in Jordan, GIZ with QUDRA II and UNICEF in Jordan, RDPP II).

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

Progress is confirmed in the case of **peer-to-peer and outreach related services**. Delivery of **capacity-building activities** in this area has been maintained at a similar level despite increased targets. Progress is confirmed for **municipalities with improved infrastructure and services and community centres** providing social cohesion activities (*Table 7*).

While women continue to have more access to general outreach activities, men are slightly above in terms of peer-to-peer information and other extracurricular activities (*Figure 20*). Regarding local capacities, while men have been trained in higher numbers as officials from municipal



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	660,459	469,482	>100%
	Number of individuals reached with outreach, information campaigns and awareness sessions	577,294	771,378	75%
	Subtotal	1,237,753	1,240,860	100%
LOCAL CAPACITIES	Number of officials from subnational governments and deconcentrated service providers trained on municipal planning and public service delivery	1,918	2,504	77%
	Number of staff (institutions and local organisations) trained in social cohesion related topics	5,837	6,107	96%
	Subtotal	7,755	8,611	90%
LOCAL INFRASTRUCTURE	Number of community centres and other facilities providing social cohesion activities	111	121	92%
	Number of municipalities benefiting from improved infrastructure and services	316	407	78%

Table 7: Trust Fund: Social Cohesion services results by category in all countries (as of 30/09/2020)

and other sub-national governments, women and men have been accessing in equal measure training on social cohesion-related topics, since this also includes social organisations.

Refugees show higher exposure to general outreach campaigns as compared to host communities, while both have similar access

to peer-to-peer activities. Host communities are those most frequently trained since they are providing services at municipal level and in local organisations working on social cohesion. Disaggregation by community of origin still faces some limitations, especially on general outreach campaigns, due to the nature of media tools used.



Social Cohesion - Disaggregated results

EU Regional Trust Fund in Response to the Syrian Crisis



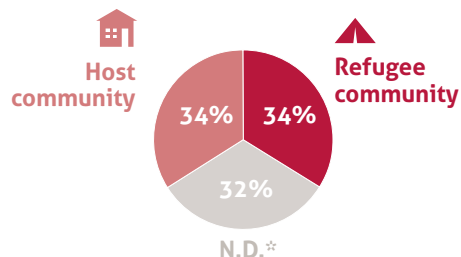
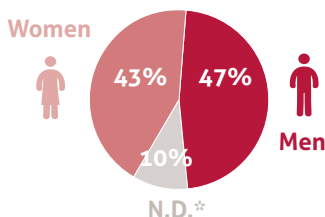
Access to services

*N.D.: Not disaggregated.

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

660,459

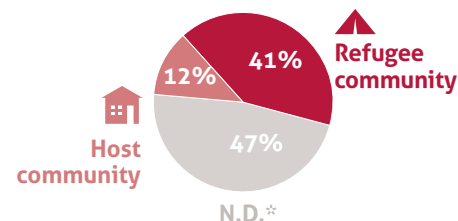
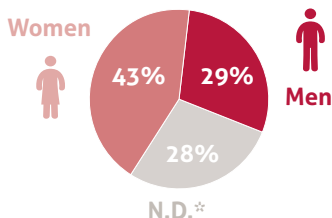
Current value (individuals)



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

577,294

Current value (individuals)

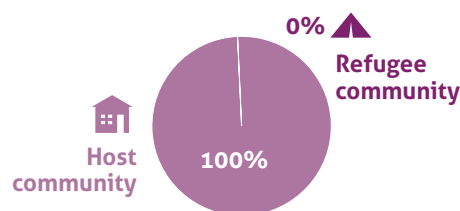
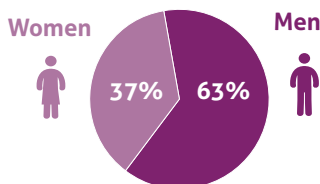


Local capacities

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

1,918

Current value (individuals)



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

5,837

Current value (individuals)

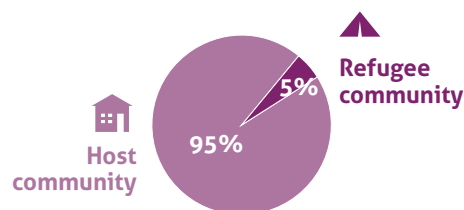
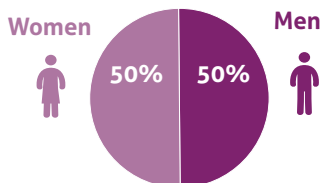


Figure 20: Trust Fund: Social Cohesion services results disaggregated by sex and community of origin (as of 30/09/2020)



Social cohesion interventions in light of COVID-19

Although the Trust Fund supports two actions (RDPP II and the ASAM-led project) aiming at improving social cohesion as their main objective, a wide variety of projects articulate social cohesion in combination with health (WHO in Jordan), protection (UNRWA), livelihoods (DRC, GIZ with QUDRA II, UNDP) or basic education (UNICEF in Jordan).

Since COVID-19 has exposed deepening existent inequalities, social cohesion has taken on increased importance in the current context, and many projects have realised this during the current reporting period. On the one hand, a high number of projects have added social cohesion-related activities with focus on communication and outreach campaigns as part of COVID-19 related prevention strategies. A good example has been

the UNDP-led project that has promoted a mass campaign in Iraq called *Let's Beat Corona* (see COVID-19 specific results). Other interventions make evident the importance of communication at community level and have encouraged different figures to ensure all communities are reached, for example, Community Ambassadors (Care and EFI in Lebanon) to inform the community in Lebanon or Community Reporters (UNDP in Lebanon) to target and support local businesses. DRC has worked in Turkey on debunking false information about the pandemic. Some have combined their planned campaigns (e.g. in WASH, health or education) with COVID-19 prevention communications and materials.

All social cohesion-related outputs have slightly increased their indicator target values during

this period, especially those linked to outreach campaigns. In addition to this, training of public and social organisations have been reinforced by VNG International in Iraq and UNICEF in Jordan, the latter training Makani staff on how to deliver online help and first aid facilitation. The delivery of these outputs has been mainly through remote tools (online platforms, phone). In the current context, and in order to achieve outcomes related to increased social cohesion, interventions will need to reinforce these communication efforts, but also put an emphasis on additional support, such as cash transfer to access basic services, and food or further employability training.

COVID-19 is contributing to make a stronger case of holistic interventions that offer durable solutions to specific



problems. To address those challenges on social cohesion that the pandemic is exposing, existent supporting structures and community spaces need to be continuously reinforced so that host and refugee communities

can interact as part of youth, cultural and social activities. Previous ROM assessments and the recent evaluation of the regional UN Women-led initiative on livelihoods underline the importance of working with an integrated

approach, combining institutional support to public institutions, social and health provision, training and education, and comprehensive education/awareness raising campaigns.



4.2.10. COVID-19 specific results

General overview

During this reporting period, IPs consistently report the numerous negative impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic. In **economic terms**, and especially in Lebanon, the number of people unable to meet their basic needs has substantially increased, with many people losing their jobs as a consequence of the pandemic. Many small local businesses, have also shut down in this scenario. The EFI action in Iraq, for instance, illustrates the extreme difficulties that the most vulnerable target groups are facing, for example, informed that 'women are more concerned about their economic situation than about their health'.

Beyond the economic effects, **health effects** are coming with the pandemic. While there is a high social stigma associated with the virus, mental health consultations -supported by different actions funded by the Trust Fund- on **anxiety and depression** have substantially increased, especially among younger people. Due to economic difficulties and Information Technology (IT) problems, **dropout rates in basic**

education have increased in remote learning schemes. Regarding awareness campaigns, feedback from some actions suggest there is a pandemic-related fatigue where people feel overwhelmed with information.

All projects report delays due to the pandemic. Despite lockdown restrictions that have affected all countries in the region -thanks to previous activities and the remote tools- the Trust Fund supported projects have been able to continue delivering some services, training and infrastructure improvements. The definition of specific targets and the disaggregation by sex and community of origin continues to be challenging for the IPs.

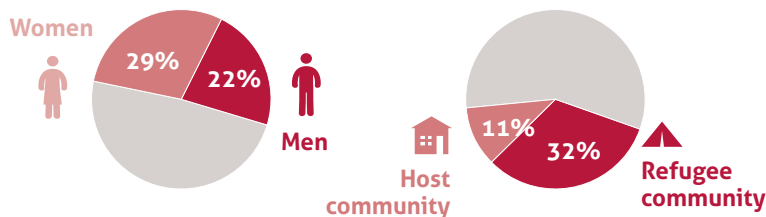
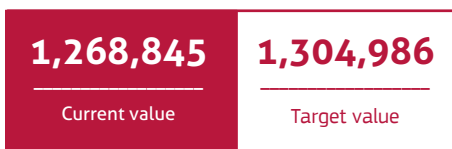
Most actions reporting COVID-19-related results are being implemented in Lebanon, Iraq, Jordan, followed by Turkey, and Egypt.

All outputs analysed here have increased compared to the previous period. The main results in terms of **access to services** (*Figure 21*) in relation to COVID-19 are



Access to services (COVID-19 specific)

*N.D.: Not disaggregated.



Local capacities (COVID-19 specific)



Local infrastructure (COVID-19 specific)



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



awareness campaigns in Iraq and health consultations in Lebanon (Figure 23).

These are followed by livelihoods related support (cash transfers) in Lebanon and Jordan. As the figure show (Figure 22) services have been mainly delivered in Iraq (54%) and Lebanon (36%).

In terms of **local capacities' strengthening**, the emphasis has been on training health personnel, mainly in Turkey and Lebanon.

Local infrastructure improvements have

been delivered in health and educational facilities, in Lebanon and Jordan, respectively, while MSMEs have been upgraded in Iraq.

From the disaggregated information available, **women and men have been accessing those services equally, while many more refugees have benefitted from those results.** More men have been trained in education and health than women, and these are largely from host communities. There is still room for improving the sex and community disaggregation.

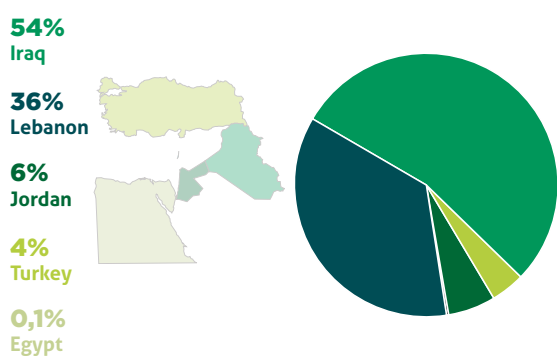


Figure 22: Access to COVID-19 related services by country

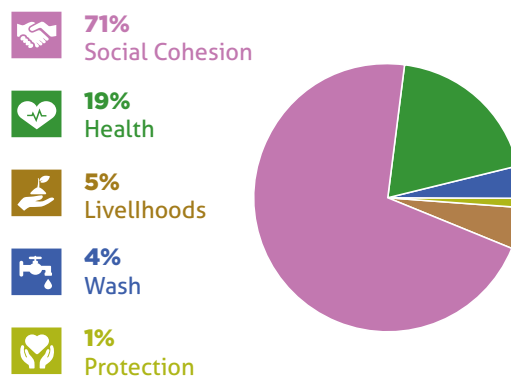


Figure 23: Access to COVID-19 related services by sector



Health and COVID-19 specific outputs

The focus of the results in health has been on **primary health care consultations** with the lead of IMC Croatia and DRC in Lebanon; **health education, and the training of health personnel** in the community and in hospitals with different actions led by IMC Croatia, WHO and Medair. Most health services were delivered in Lebanon with WHO support, and Iraq -with the AISPO implemented project. Health education activities are also reported in Egypt, Jordan and Turkey through the DRC support. **Emergency services associated with COVID-19** cases are being delivered in Lebanon by Lebanese Red Cross. **Health facilities, upgrades with isolation beds** to treat COVID-19 patients and other mental health unit improvements are being supported by WHO, while other medical facilities have been provided with supplies by IMC Croatia.

In line with WHO recommendations, four indicators have been added for this assessment, two related to outputs - on personal protective equipment (PPE) distributed among the target population and on technical guidance - and two linked to impact - referring to cases reported and the rate of reproduction

COVID-19 RELATED INDICATORS (IN LINE WITH WHO RECOMMENDATIONS)

81,228 - Cases reported in Lebanon through Trust Fund projects (September 2020)

1,272,408 - PPE pieces distributed, including surgical and N95 masks, gloves, gowns, goggles, face shields and sanitation equipment in all countries

1 - Technical guidance document on public advice produced in Lebanon

of the virus. A large proportion of PPE units has been distributed in Lebanon (74%), followed by Iraq (14%), Turkey (10%), and to a minor extent, Jordan (2%). PPE included masks, gloves, gowns, face shields and sanitation products. In some cases, soap and disinfection products were added to those kits. A wide number of actions has been able to **procure and distribute PPE in all countries**, not only health projects, but also actions intervening in livelihoods, protection or social cohesion. Furthermore, UNRWA has financially supported **COVID-19 related hospitalisations and COVID-19 tests** during this period in Lebanon.



During the previous reporting period, one **advocacy brief on the release of the Independent Municipal Fund supporting municipal operations** -addressed to the Ministry of Interior and Municipalities and the Ministry of Finance- had been prepared as part of WFP wider support. This work emerged

from the need of additional municipal resources for the COVID-19 response.

Medair has **followed up confirmed COVID-19 cases**, namely, 2,416, in Zahle, west Bekaa, and Baalbak, the Lebanese districts where its project operates, while the Lebanese Red Cross reported 81,228 cases for the whole country in September 2020.

Education

The Corona Package is supporting the delivery of education in the context of the pandemic, especially with **remote tools**, the funding of **broadband access**, or **individualised sessions** through school counsellors. One good example is the UNRWA funded project in Lebanon and Jordan. This is enabling pupils and families to continue enrolled in **educational formal and non-formal activities**. Additionally, in this period, some **educational facilities (daycare centres in workplaces) were supported** by EFI in Jordan, helping many families to cope with work and child care in a safe way. The direct support to daycares has been crucial so that they return to operations since those centres need to **fund COVID-19 testing, doctor visits, sanitation, utility bills and part of the rent** collected in the

3 months of COVID-19 restrictions. This wider action delivered with EFI's support promotes access to employability training, legal advice on working rights and job opportunities to women.

During this period, UNICEF, with its immediate **WASH assistance to schools** aimed at mitigating primary and secondary impacts of the COVID-19 outbreak in Azraq camp in Jordan. In this context, the **upgrade of some schools in the camp with greywater systems** has been planned to improve WASH and hygiene standards in the educational facilities. The wider project also promotes improved access to formal and non-formal education, as well as **psychosocial support to vulnerable children in the camp**.



Livelihoods

Livelihoods activities comprise **cash transfers** mainly in Jordan and Turkey and they continue to be crucial. UNRWA with the Corona Package also delivers emergency cash transfers in Lebanon and Jordan to families so that they cope with increased prices and the lack of income sources due to the pandemic. Additionally, the project on livelihoods and food access implemented by WFP has been providing **technical support and advice** to the Lebanese Ministry of Social Affairs in the roll-out of the National Social Solidarity Programme (NSSP) in response to the economic crisis and the COVID-19 pandemic. It will be crucial to assess the related effects this might bring in the next reporting period.

During this current reporting phase, **food kits** were also distributed as part of social cohesion activities in Iraq with DRC, where people are reporting a 40% loss of their income. In Turkey, ASAM has provided **food support**, promoted **COVID-19 awareness campaigns and distributed PPE**, as part of community social projects. In Iraq, job opportunities have been promoted as part of local call for proposals under the auspices of UNDP, and as part of an integrated local economic and health strategy with GIZ support. **MSMEs** have been also **trained** on how to manage COVID-19 related rules in the business environment under UNDP's action.

WASH

In terms of WASH, results focus on **hygiene promotion sessions**, across all countries, Iraq, Turkey, Lebanon and Jordan. largely in Turkey and Lebanon. Hygiene sessions have been used to articulate COVID-19 **awareness messages and prevention measures** at community level. With partners, such as ACTED, UNICEF, UNDP, Medair and DRC, COVID-19 related messaging has been articulated

to other activities, such as WASH related messaging, **WASH improvements in schools**, or the distribution of **hygiene kits**. Improved **access to water** has been achieved in the refugee camps in Jordan during the COVID-19 outbreak so that refugees have access to safe and clean water, as well as **sanitation services**. These specific interventions are happening with in Jordan in the context of the



education project in Azraq camp, and in Sinjar Iraq, where UN-Habitat is connecting families to the water network facilitating

clean water access and handwashing for hygiene purposes in light of ongoing COVID-19.

Protection

Projects intervening in the protection sector have been able to provide psychosocial support remotely and ensure referral of cases, in particular in Lebanon and Iraq.

Psychosocial support was provided primarily to young pupils from refugee communities in Lebanon within the scope of the UNRWA-led multi-sector action. The need of support services is overwhelming the services in Lebanon, so that EFI has continued to deliver **Gender-Based Violence (GBV) and non-GBV services** through on-line platforms and a phone

hotline, providing **referrals, counselling and psychosocial support remotely**. Also Expertise France (QUDRA II) has delivered e-PSS and emotional support for children and adults, including topics, such as adult and child protection, GBV and COVID-19. GBV services continue to be delivered mainly by phone in Iraq -with EFI's support- as part of a livelihoods support programme despite challenges posed by the pandemic. Women there faced technical limitations because of old equipment, or a lack of privacy at home in the context of lockdown.

Social cohesion

All projects have contributed to **awareness outputs** in Iraq, Lebanon, Turkey and Jordan. Most campaigns aim at informing about how to prevent the spread of COVID-19 and implement the needed social distancing measures in different settings: in business, educational, social, health or other community settings. Most of these campaigns have been delivered via social media, phone or through different materials. Actions intervening in the WASH

sector, livelihoods support, protection and social cohesion all included outreach campaigns. Different interventions targeted different institutions, such as schools (UNRWA), community centres (UNICEF, VNG), women centres (EFI), young people (ASAM) or communities in general (WASH projects, large campaigns, UNDP). People reached by these campaigns during this reporting period are mostly in Iraq since the largest campaign funded by the Trust



Fund, *'Let's Beat Corona'*, was implemented there under the auspices of UNDP and UN-Habitat.

Specific guidelines have been shared on isolation modalities for people having tested positive. During this reporting phase, social workers and education personnel employed in the Makani centres established by UNICEF in Jordan were also trained in how to deliver on-line individual support services and training. A **COVID-19 first-aid facilitation module** was also made available to help managing these child-friendly recreational and learning spaces in a safer way.

In general, all these COVID-19 specific results contribute to the achievement of the Trust Funds' objectives and overcome some of the many challenges posed by the pandemic in addition to the ongoing humanitarian crisis. Although some of these outputs reflect mitigation measures and might be perceived as temporary solutions, many of them have offered an alternative approach to deliver results that had been planned. Some of these strategies and results deserve to be analysed in more detail as part of future ex post assessment to generate lessons learned.



4.2.11. On advocacy and development alliances

The Trust Fund promotes both **advocacy and development alliances** to address the Syria refugee crisis. There are two indicators (KPIs) to measure these more horizontal aspects; one relates to the

number of advocacy initiatives supported at national and regional level, the other on the number of development alliances built.¹⁵

Advocacy initiatives

As **advocacy initiatives**, the projects promote stakeholder dialogue at regional and national level, provide specific training with authorities from different government levels on forced displacement, and organise TV shows or press conferences jointly with these authorities.

In total, fourteen actions continue to inform about advocacy covering Lebanon, Jordan, Turkey, Iraq, Serbia and Egypt, and covering all thematic areas. One recently approved action, the RDPP II, is informing this KPI, too, since it is facilitating dialogue and organising national meetings to discuss durable solutions on social cohesion.

Progress in terms of **output achievement** has continued in the current reporting

period, despite COVID-19 related delays and cancellations of some advocacy activities. Some projects (EFI in Iraq, RDPP II) have delivered them via online platforms. Output achievement is currently at 57% - an improvement compared to 52% in the previous period. Currently, Iraq has the highest targets (38% of the total). Projects in Lebanon, Turkey, and Egypt have reached all their quantitative targets. Serbia, with very low targets, has shown the slowest progress.

While some focus on explicit advocacy actions mostly to promote regulatory changes, such as the EFI initiative on women protection, Oxfam on migrants' assistance, as well as Back to the Future II on education, others use political

→ 15. Neither of the KPIs are included in the aggregation strategy, since their units of measurement do not refer to people accessing services, training, or improved local infrastructure



workshops with national authorities (WHO in Turkey, DAAD, RDPP II) or regional forums (GVC on WASH) to discuss national policy (e.g. the higher education in the Syrian crisis, health-related research in Turkey), or share project results that might be useful for local decision makers. A different example is from WHO in Lebanon, where programmes for TV and radio shows on specific health issues have been produced.

In this context, the Trust Fund communication team plays a key

coordination role to make these advocacy actions visible. Through a wide range of activities and tools, the Trust Fund's communication ensures strong and strategic visibility of EU's continued engagement and commitment to support the needs of countries hosting refugees from Syria (primarily in Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon and Turkey), members of hosting communities, the refugees themselves, as well as IDPs in Iraq, contributing as such to the Trust Fund transparency.

Development alliances

On the development alliances, the Trust Fund decided to assess the number of contracts that involve promoting development actions in collaboration with other partner agencies. The Trust Fund has now contracted 97 projects, and, in addition, two actions (the SPARK-led project and RDPP II) are also reporting about alliances within their interventions. A total of 122 alliances have been reported by September 2020, 69% of the total target, also an increase in relation to the previous period.

Development alliances are very relevant in the context of partnerships for the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDG 17). The Trust Fund is contributing to this SDG 17, encouraging a more effective and coordinated response from EU Member

States and Turkey to the Syrian crisis. The Trust Fund directly contributes to the indicator measuring the amount of funds committed to public-private and civil society partnerships (17.1.1). As mentioned before, 2.3 billion EUR has been pledged, while 2 billion EUR have been already contracted.

These alliances, apart from being crucial for the functioning of the Trust Fund-supported projects, also contribute to the social and institutional fabric around the Syrian crisis. The Trust Fund encourages various implementation arrangements. While the large majority of UN organisations work with national and regional/local authorities and some local organisations (on average three or four partners) NGOs who are being supported



by the Trust Fund are working in larger partnerships.

The action with the highest number of partners is the Danish Red Cross (DRC) regional livelihood project in five countries that has mobilised fourteen partners of the global Red Cross alliance. Some of these initiatives are implementing new phases -such as UNICEF, AVSI, GJU, SPARK, UNRWA, UNHRC, WHO, IMC Croatia, GIZ, UNICEF or the Ministry of Foreign Affairs from Denmark.

Some previous assessments have suggested that although these alliances contribute to positive institutional and political effects, the efficiency and effectiveness of them shows room for improvement, since coordination costs are high.

It is interesting to note, that the example of RDPP II has advocacy and alliances are in the heart of its intervention, and therefore, it will be crucial to extract further lessons learned.



4.3. Country briefs



4.3.1. Overall results

Regarding average performance in all sectors in the three categories - **access to services, local capacities and local infrastructure** - Lebanon continues to lead in the category of access to services (89%) and local infrastructure improvements (77%), while Turkey (>100%) shows the highest output achievement regarding strengthening local capacities.

Full achievement of planned outputs can be observed in the Western Balkans (**local capacities**), Egypt and Armenia (**access to services**). While Armenia is in the lowest position regarding output achievement in **local infrastructure**, Jordan occupies this position for the area of **local capacity-strengthening** (51%). The latter is due to reviewed higher targets. At this stage, the Western Balkans has performed the least well regarding access to services - mainly

health consultations - with only 58% of planned targets achieved.

The **geographical focus** of the Trust Fund is primarily on Lebanon, Jordan and Iraq, accounting for 74% of the total targets in terms of access to services. By including Turkey, targets achieve 95% of the total ones. The other target countries and regions such as the Western Balkans, Egypt, Armenia and Syria account for 5% of the targeted refugee and host communities, as well as IDP.

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

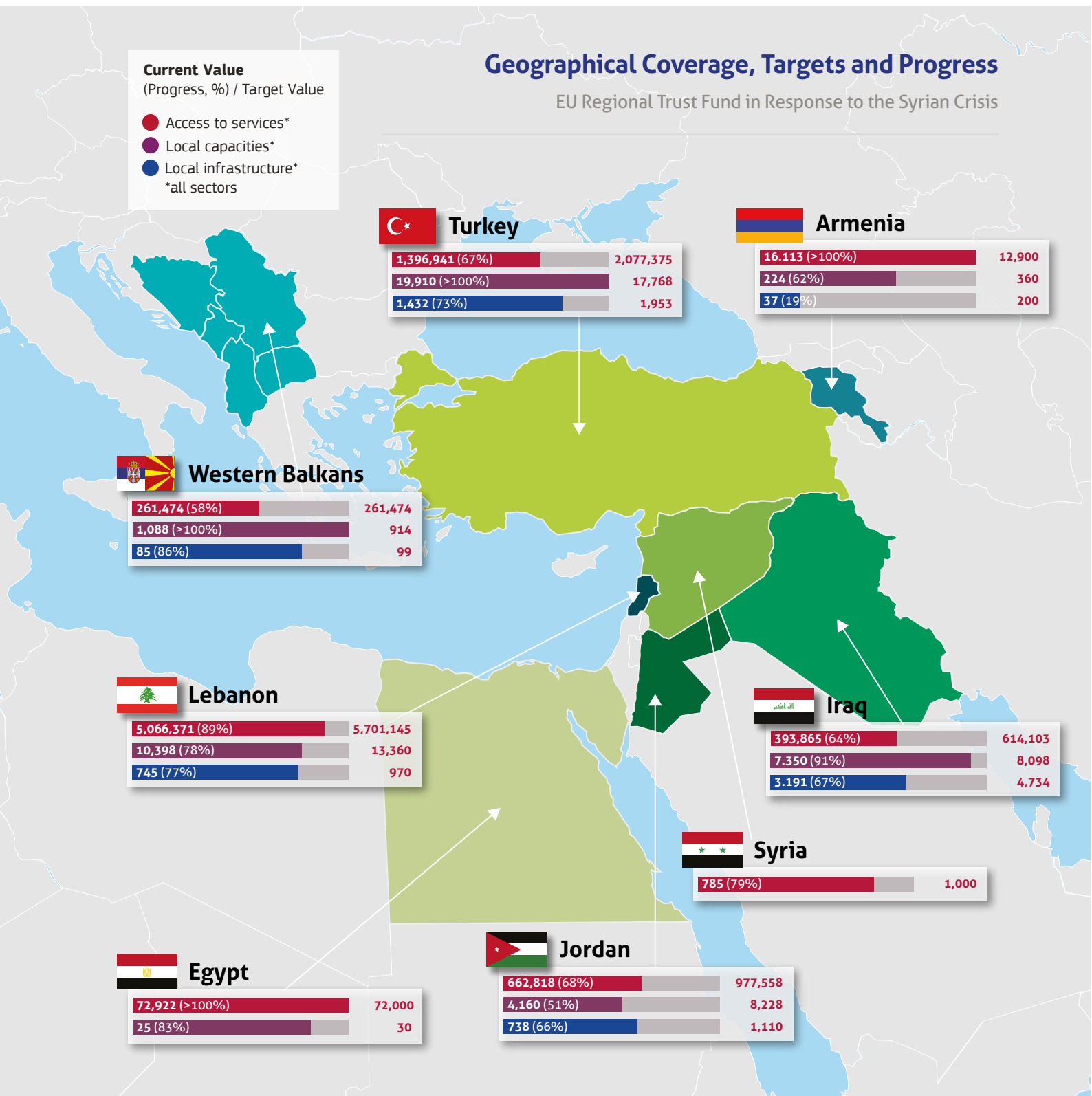
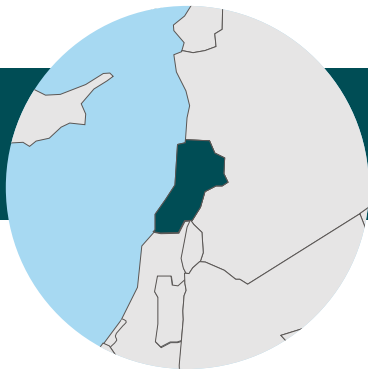


Figure 24: Trust Fund: Geographical Coverage, Targets and Progress (as of 30/09/2020)



4.3.2. Lebanon

Lebanon shows a slight slowdown in overall progress, from 94% to 88% in the current period compared to the previous period. This is mainly due to new targets related to the pandemic response in educational infrastructure and local capacity-strengthening in health (*Figure 25*).

Lebanon is a country where the Trust Fund is highly active in all areas with a total of thirty eight interventions -including thirteen completed and one recently approved. During the reporting period, as part of the Corona Package, the project implemented by Lebanese Red Cross has been initiated to complement the other initiatives launched in the previous period.

The recent interventions approved as part of the pandemic response are focusing on Lebanon and/or Jordan. In the previous period, other multi-country initiatives were launched.

While the highest targets continue to be found in access to health services, particularly during this period due to the pandemic, there are **now four areas** in Higher Education (access to higher and further education), Livelihoods (access to services), WASH (local capacities and infrastructure) **that have reached their targets** (*Figure 25*). On the other hand, local improvements of educational facilities show the slowest progress -mainly due to new targets.

The disaggregation of information has slightly improved compared to the previous period (*Table 8*). In Lebanon, more women have accessed to direct services and are being trained in all areas (*Figure 26*). Regarding access to services, the difference between women and men is not as substantial in Higher Education, Livelihoods and WASH. Referring to capacity building, women are having more access than men across all sectors.



Lebanon country brief

EU Regional Trust Fund in Response to the Syrian Crisis

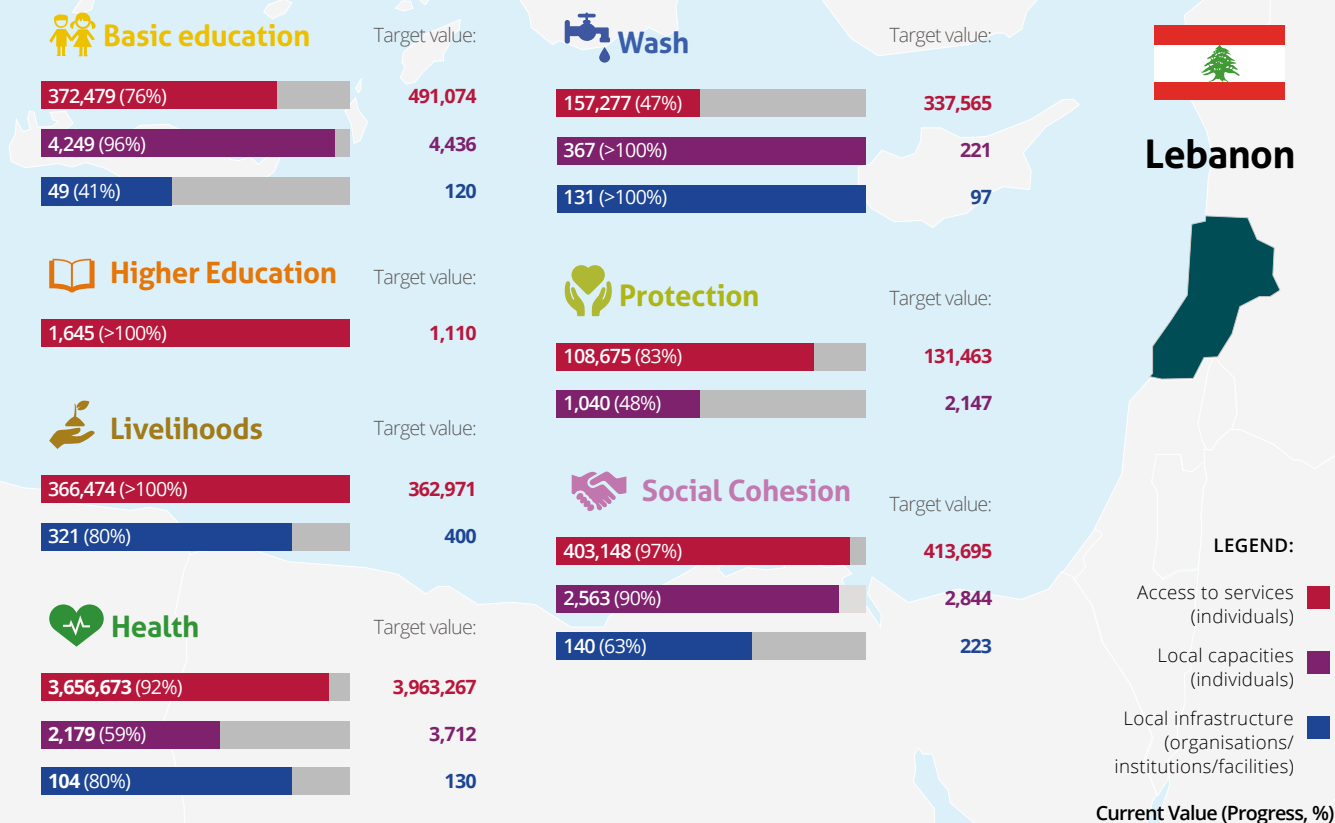


Figure 25: Trust Fund progress in Lebanon (as of 30/09/2020)

Refugees enjoy greater access to services across sectors, except in WASH, where host communities outnumber their peers. Host communities continue to be reached

with training across sectors to a larger extent than refugees. Disaggregation by community of origin continues to show room for improvement.



Lebanon results by category



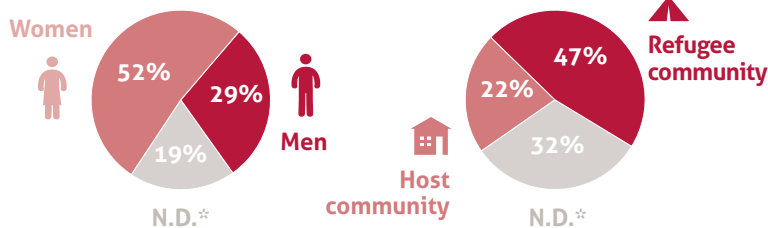
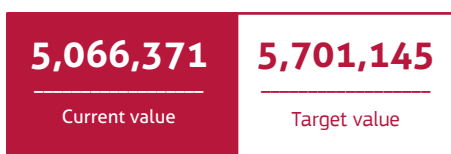
EU Regional Trust Fund in Response to the Syrian Crisis



Access to services

Target Category

*N.D.: Not disaggregated.



Local capacities

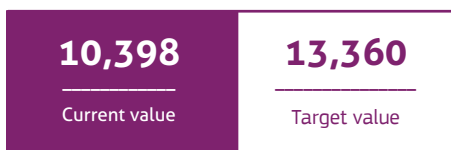


Figure 26: Trust Fund results in Lebanon disaggregated by category (as of 30/09/2020)



PRIORITY SECTOR/CATEGOR		CURRENT VALUE	WO-MEN	MEN	N.D.*	REFUGEEES	HOST COMM.	N.D.*
BASIC EDUCATION	Access to Services	372,479	36%	35%	30%	29%	16%	55%
	Local capacities	4,249	40%	12%	47%	3%	50%	48%
HIGHER EDUCATION	Access to services	1,645	51%	49%	0%	77%	23%	0%
LIVELIHOODS	Access to services	366,474	52%	47%	1%	82%	9%	9%
HEALTH	Access to services	3,656,673	55%	26%	19%	46%	23%	31%
	Local capacities	2,179	81%	16%	3%	29%	67%	3%
WASH	Access to services	157,277	54%	46%	0%	12%	58%	31%
	Local capacities	367	24%	46%	30%	4%	23%	73%
PROTECTION	Access to services	108,675	56%	32%	12%	47%	17%	36%
	Local capacities	1,040	48%	43%	10%	5%	68%	27%
SOCIAL COHESION	Access to services	403,148	45%	27%	28%	49%	14%	38%
	Local capacities	2,563	50%	50%	0%	3%	97%	0%

Table 8: Trust Fund progress in Lebanon disaggregated by sex/community of origin (as of 30/09/2020).

*Not Disaggregated.



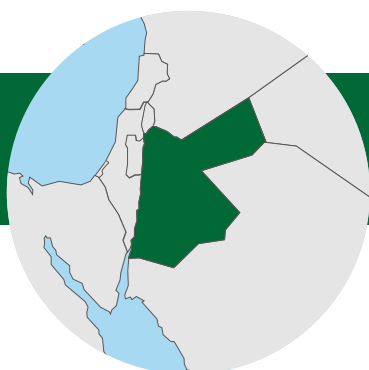
Leyla & Oum Walid

“I feel like I got a lot out of [these trainings]. I made friends, I have been able to make a change and also forget about my situation. [...] I just want to live in peace and feel safe... I care about my kids growing up in a safe place and about me being able to guarantee a future for them. It’s the most important thing for me! - Leyla.”

Leyla (31) left Deraa in Syria with her husband and children in 2013, after nearly being shot by a sniper

Oum Walid, 31, also from Deraa, moved to Al Ramtha in 2014 due to the worsening situation at home. “I have 3 girls and 2 boys. They all go to school. My husband used to work but he’s suffered from a foot deformity [which] has not allowed him to be fully engaged into employment.” The two women decided to attend a beauty training to improve their living conditions. “My husband can’t work all the time because of his feet. I wanted to help and contribute to the household income,” explains Oum Walid. “[My husband] was very reluctant at first. He would tell me that it’s stigmatising to get around as a refugee woman. Before, I would feel scrutinised for my every move. But here, things are different. During these sessions, they taught me to raise my head high and be proud. They said I needed to look after myself and secure an income instead of relying on others.”

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



4.3.3. Jordan

The Trust Fund is also very active in **Jordan** -with thirty different interventions, including ten completed ones. During this reporting period one additional project (GJU with a higher education project) has been approved. Other recent actions from the previous reporting period were largely part of the Corona Package, such as WHO on health, UNRWA's multi-sector supporting Palestinian refugees from Syria in Lebanon and Jordan, UNICEF on protection. As in Lebanon's case, some of the recent actions have a national focus (Ministry of Education on education), others have multi-country components (GIZ with QUDRA II, on livelihoods; RDPP II on social cohesion).

Jordan's progress for all sectors and areas continues to be positive with an average of 80% of all targets achieved. Compared to the previous period, progress is slightly slower due to the new Corona Package targets in health and the higher education ones.

The highest targets in Jordan are the ones related to WASH services (*Figure 27*). There are already **seven categories** where **targets have been achieved**, namely, access to Basic Education, Livelihoods, Health services, Health infrastructure improvements, WASH training, access to social Protection and Social Cohesion related services. The slowest progress is found in local capacities in the Health areas due to higher targets during this period. Access to WASH services continues to show a low progress path.

Based on available disaggregated data, women have accessed services in Jordan to a slightly greater extent than men (*Figure 28*). Training across areas, in general, has been accessed equally by women and men.

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

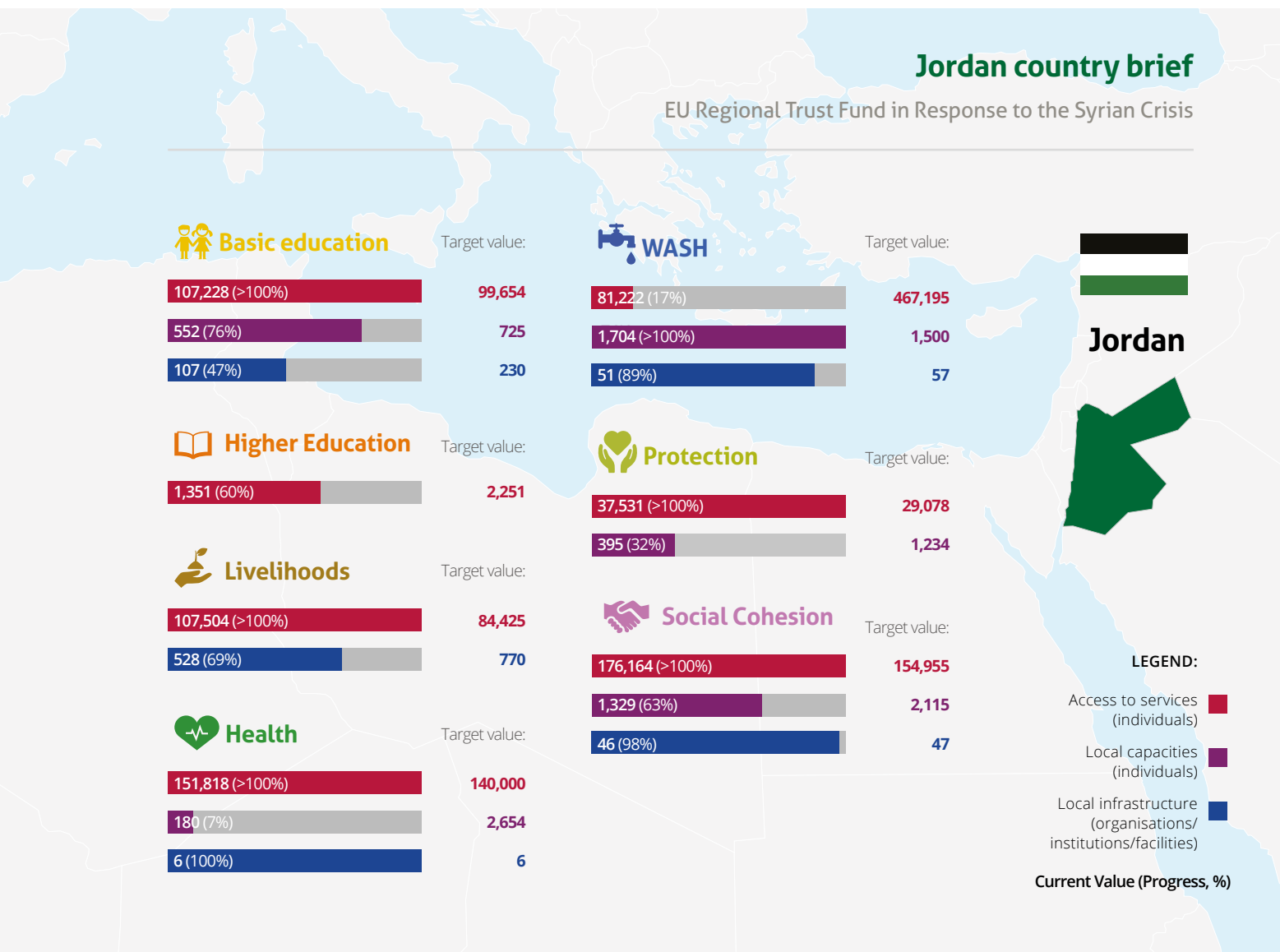


Figure 27: Trust Fund progress in Jordan (as of 30/09/2020)

mostly targeting public services, host communities have benefitted to a larger extent in Jordan.

More specifically, women and men have been reached to a similar extent in

accessing Basic Education and WASH (Table 9) services. While women have accessed more Higher Education, Livelihoods, Health and Protection related services, men have been better reached in Social Cohesion. The training of local



Jordan results by category



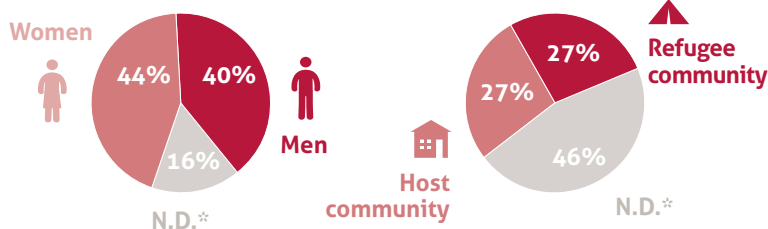
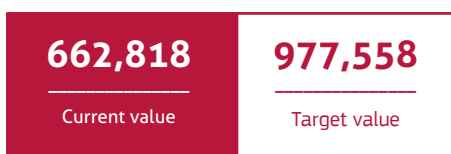
EU Regional Trust Fund in Response to the Syrian Crisis



Access to services

Target Category

*N.D.: Not disaggregated.



Local capacities

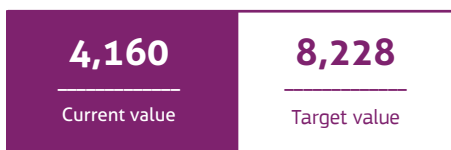


Figure 28: Trust Fund results in Jordan disaggregated by category (as of 30/09/2020)

capacities in all areas has been largely accessed by women, except in the Basic Education area.

The analysis highlights that Higher Education scholarship programmes, Livelihoods support, and WASH services have reached more refugees than host communities, while it is noted that host communities have been accessing far more Health, Basic Education, Protection services than refugees and slightly more

Social Cohesion related services.

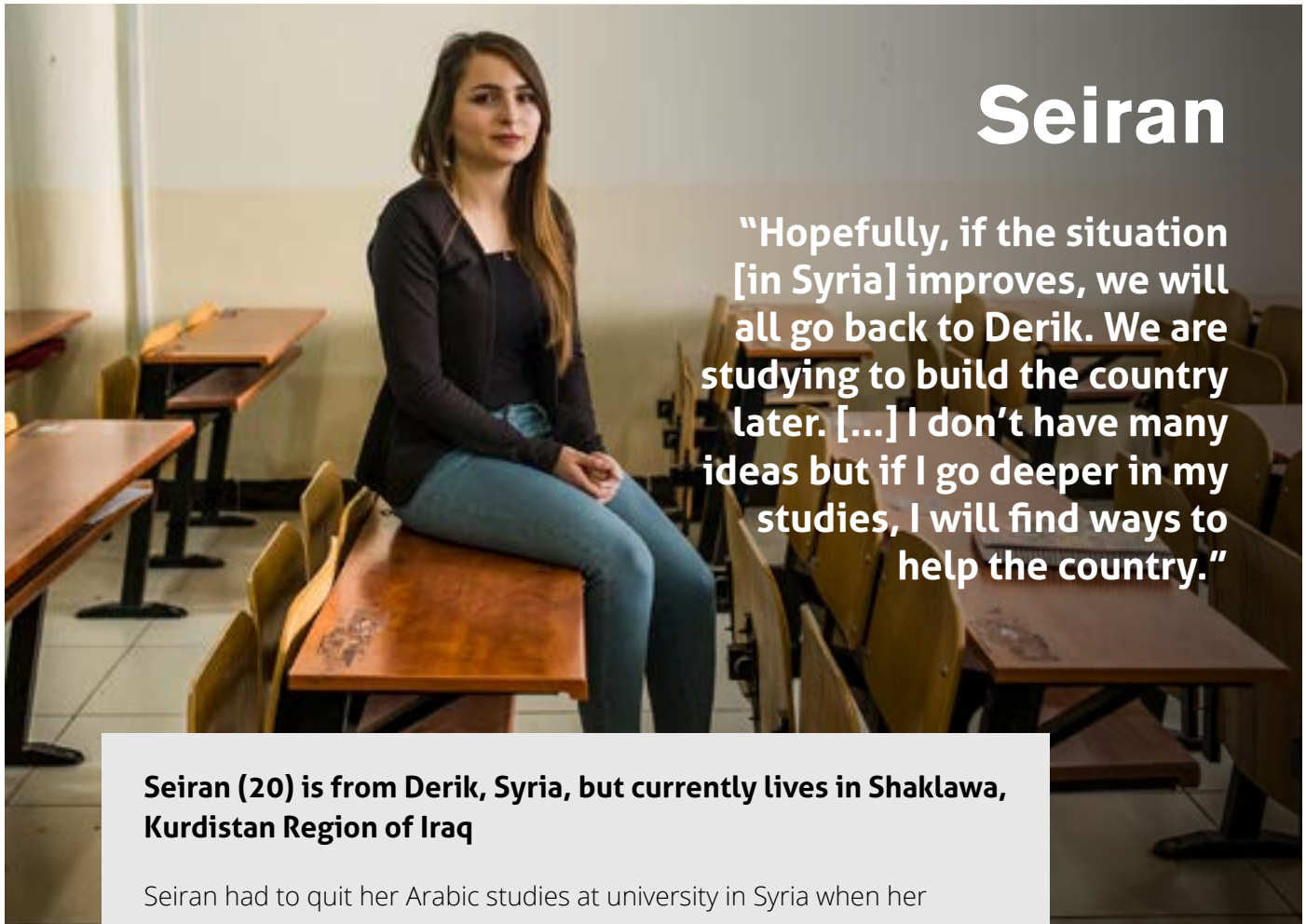
As in the rest of countries, the strengthening of local capacities is largely being provided to people from local host communities.

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



PRIORITY SECTOR/CATEGOR		CURRENT VALUE	WOMEN	MEN	N.D.*	REFUGEEES	HOST COMM.	N.D.*
BASIC EDUCATION	Access to Services	107,228	13%	12%	74%	8%	18%	74%
	Local capacities	552	44%	56%	0%	21%	79%	0%
HIGHER EDUCATION	Access to services	1,351	54%	46%	0%	67%	33%	0%
LIVELIHOODS	Access to services	107,504	49%	39%	12%	64%	9%	28%
HEALTH	Access to services	151,818	61%	39%	0%	35%	65%	0%
	Local capacities	180	52%	48%	0%	0%	100%	0%
WASH	Access to services	81,222	49%	51%	0%	34%	29%	36%
	Local capacities	1,704	18%	6%	76%	5%	19%	76%
PROTECTION	Access to services	37,531	64%	10%	26%	28%	41%	31%
	Local capacities	395	60%	40%	0%	14%	86%	0%
SOCIAL COHESION	Access to services	176,164	37%	60%	3%	6%	8%	86%
	Local capacities	1,329	43%	57%	0%	3%	97%	0%

Table 9: Trust Fund progress in Jordan disaggregated by sex/community of origin (as of 30/09/2020).
*Not Disaggregated.



Seiran

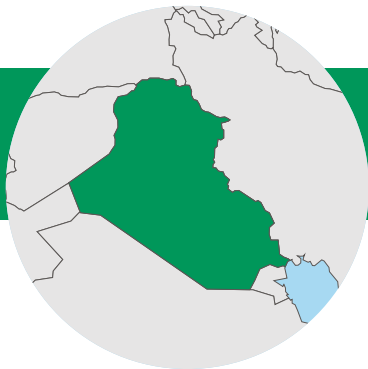
“Hopefully, if the situation [in Syria] improves, we will all go back to Derik. We are studying to build the country later. [...] I don’t have many ideas but if I go deeper in my studies, I will find ways to help the country.”

Seiran (20) is from Derik, Syria, but currently lives in Shaklawa, Kurdistan Region of Iraq

Seiran had to quit her Arabic studies at university in Syria when her father, a civil engineer who had left his home country to find a job in Iraq, decided the family should join him. “My siblings did not want to move, but I thought I would go through this new experience in a new place,” she says.

Seiran wanted to continue her studies, but was afraid she would not be able to manage attending classes in Kurdish. She applied for a scholarship and she got it. “When I first started,” she explains, “I thought of dropping out because I thought I could not handle it. Later, I realised I could continue: the lectures are in Kurdish but the curriculum is all in English. I’m in my third year now... [...] I still have the scholarship and everything is good.” Seiran hopes to continue her academic career so that, one day when things normalise in Syria, she can go back and help rebuild her country.

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



4.3.4. Iraq

In **Iraq**, the Trust Fund has become increasingly prominent, with components of twenty one actions covering areas such as Basic and Higher Education, Livelihoods, Health, WASH, Protection and Social Cohesion. It includes four completed projects. During the reporting period, no additional projects have been included in the assessment. Recently, in the previous period, two multi-sector actions have initiated implementation, RDPP II with a social cohesion focus and GIZ with QUDRA II emphasizing livelihoods.

Overall average progress is at 77% towards planned targets, having improved since last reporting period (67%).

Figure 29 illustrates that **targets have already been reached in seven areas** – Basic Education (local capacities), Higher Education, Health infrastructure, access to Protection and Social Cohesion related services, as well as capacity building in

Protection and Social Cohesion. The number of people with improved access to water continues to show the slowest pace of progress.

The highest targets in this country are related to improved access to water, followed by Health services, and access to safe land.

In Iraq, women have accessed slightly more services in general (*Figure 30*), while men have been reached slightly more than women in terms of local capacity strengthening. As in the other countries, while refugees have benefitted more from access of services, host communities have been mostly reached in the area of local capacities' strengthening.

Based on available information, women are benefitting from greater access to Higher Education scholarships, Health, Protection and Social Cohesion services than men.



Iraq country brief

EU Regional Trust Fund in Response to the Syrian Crisis

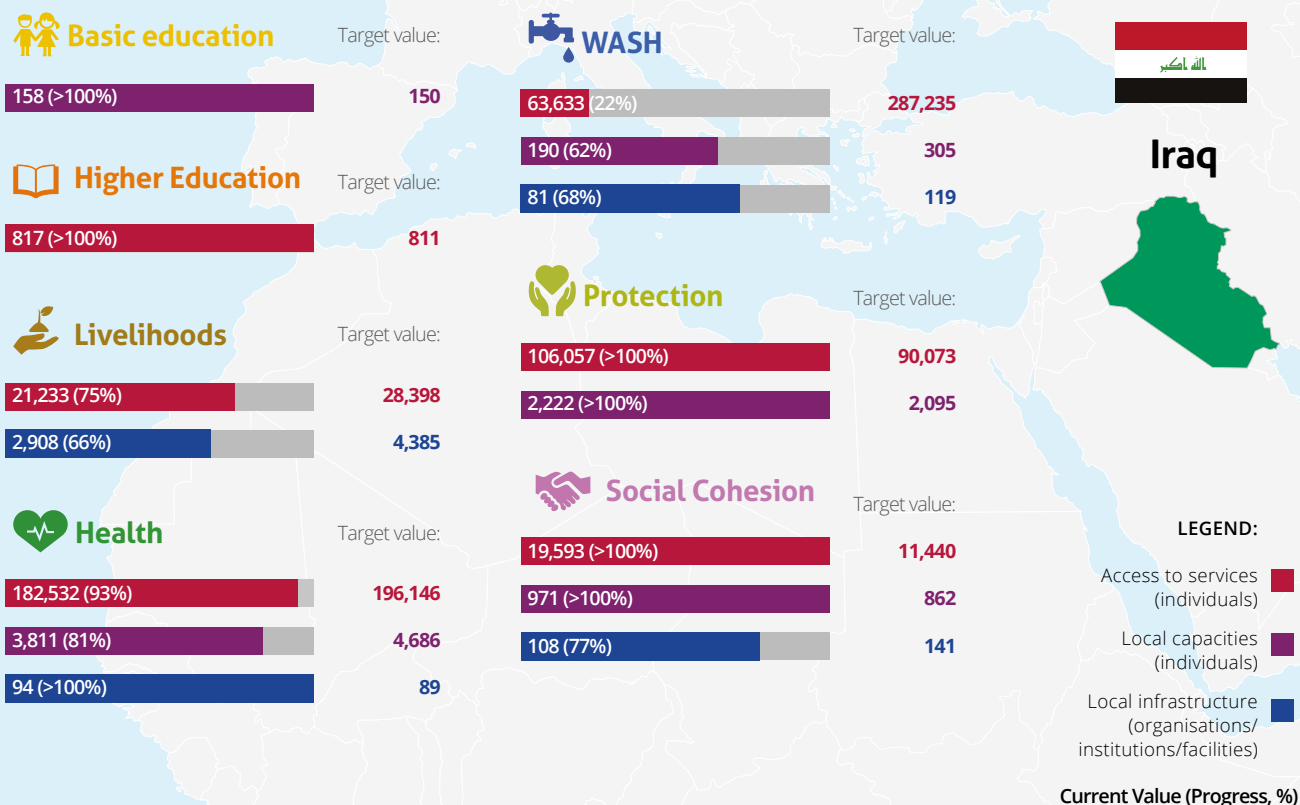


Figure 29: Trust Fund progress in Iraq (as of 30/09/2020)

By contrast, men are accessing WASH services to a larger extent. Regarding capacity building, women are accessing more training in Basic Education and Protection, while men have better access to training in the WASH, Health and

Social Cohesion sector.

Although it has substantially improved during this period, disaggregation, especially by community of origin, still needs to be strengthened. From the



Iraq results by category



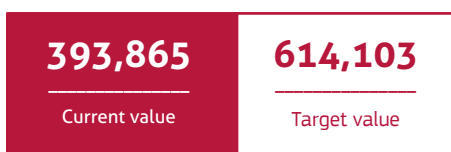
EU Regional Trust Fund in Response to the Syrian Crisis



Access to services

Target Category

*N.D.: Not disaggregated.



Local capacities

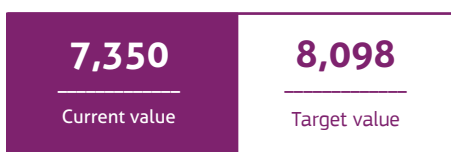


Figure 30: Trust Fund results in Iraq disaggregated by category (as of 30/09/2020)

available disaggregated data, it can be observed that host communities have accessed more capacity building activities across areas, except in WASH, while Higher Education scholarships,

Health, and WASH services have reached more refugees than their host community peers (Table 10).



PRIORITY SECTOR/CATEGOR		CURRENT VALUE	WOMEN	MEN	N.D.*	REFU-GEES	HOST COMM.	N.D.*
BASIC EDUCATION	Local capacities	156	56%	44%	0%	0%	100%	0%
HIGHER EDUCATION	Access to services	817	52%	48%	0%	99%	1%	0%
LIVELIHOODS	Access to services	21,233	47%	53%	0%	38%	62%	0%
HEALTH	Access to services	182,532	14%	9%	78%	20%	2%	78%
	Local capacities	3,811	27%	31%	43%	5%	8%	87%
WASH	Access to services	63,633	32%	68%	0%	19%	2%	80%
	Local capacities	190	12%	88%	0%	57%	43%	0%
PROTECTION	Access to services	106,057	64%	36%	0%	11%	23%	66%
	Local capacities	2,222	51%	49%	0%	0%	100%	0%
SOCIAL COHESION	Access to services	19,593	60%	40%	0%	23%	77%	0%
	Local capacities	971	44%	56%	0%	15%	85%	0%

Table 10: Trust Fund progress in Iraq disaggregated by sex/community of origin (as of 30/09/2020).

*Not Disaggregated

Saleh & Marwa

"Everything is destroyed. It should be documented. The guys from our Media Center al-Burak put on GoPros and filmed everything. They've filmed all the destruction in Aleppo. We've filmed it all."

Marwa is a schoolteacher from Aleppo. During the siege, she met Saleh, a citizen journalist who is documenting the war. The two fell in love and decided to get married.

Like many others, Marwa and Saleh leave Aleppo in the infamous green buses to be relocated in Idlib. The short film *'The Day We Left Aleppo'*, by Syrian filmmaker Hasan Kattan follows their journey of endless displacement.

When they become parents, they realise that it is impossible to raise a child in such dire, violent, and uncertain conditions. They decide to leave once again, this time for Turkey.

The story follows their hazardous journey - will they find a safe heaven to start a new life and build a future for themselves and their baby. Like too many Syrians, they feel there is no place left for them on earth.



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



4.3.5. Turkey

The Trust Fund has been funding a substantial number of interventions in **Turkey**. The overall progress of these twenty four actions - including seven completed - currently shows 91% of output achievement, higher than 84% at the previous period. No new actions have been added during this period, since in the previous one, four had commenced their implementation – EIB in WASH, SPARK in higher education, FAO in livelihoods, and GIZ in different areas, with QUDRA II.

Goals have been already achieved in capacity building areas, and more specifically in nine categories, including training of educational and health personnel, access to Basic, Further and Higher Education, WASH related infrastructure, as well as Protection and Social Cohesion-related training and infrastructure (*Figure 31*). Access to improved water services have the highest

targets, mainly due to the recently initiated intervention led by the EIB.

These newly added higher targets in addition to the complexity of WASH related projects explain why access to improved water services shows the slowest progress during this period.

For all sectors, more women have accessed direct services than men in Turkey (*Figure 32*), while men have been reached more in terms of training in the different sectors.

Similarly, as in the other target countries, refugees are the main beneficiaries in terms of access to services, while host communities benefit more from the local capacities strengthening activities

More specifically, women have accessed Health, WASH, Protection and Social Cohesion related services more than men

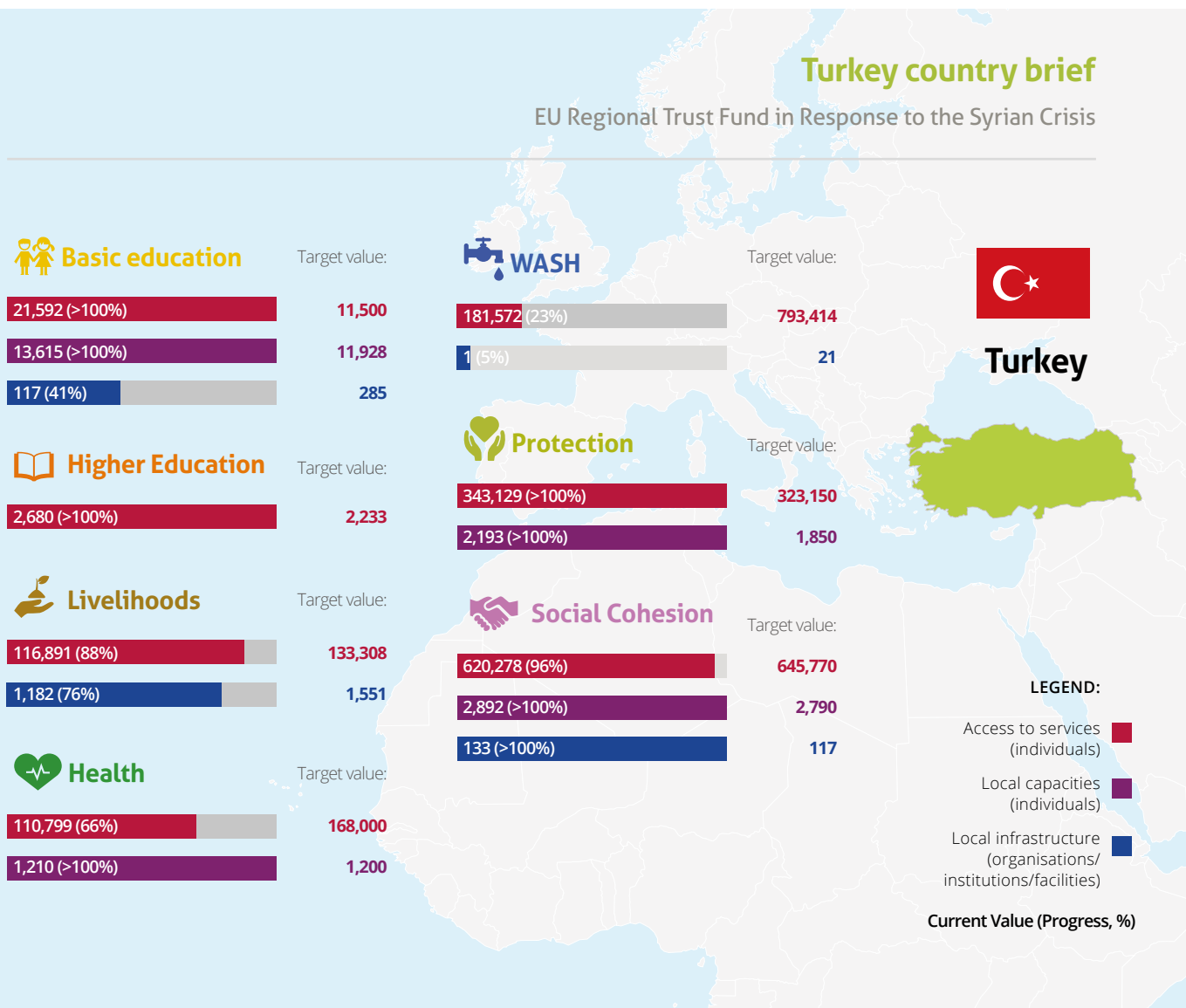


Figure 31: Trust Fund progress in Turkey (as of 30/09/2020)

in Turkey, while men have been reached to a better extent with Higher Education scholarships and employability-related training during this period (Table 11). In terms of local capacities men have been trained more across the areas of Health, Protection and Social Cohesion.

Women and men appear to have similar access to Basic Education services and to training of education personnel.

Refugees have benefitted from Higher Education scholarships, employability related training, Health, WASH, Protection



Turkey results by category



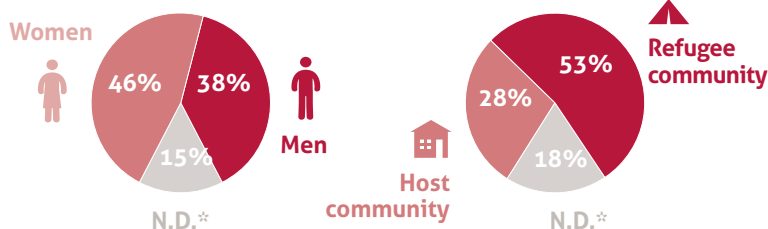
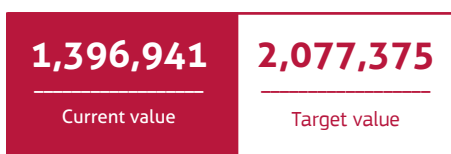
EU Regional Trust Fund in Response to the Syrian Crisis



Access to services

Target Category

*N.D.: Not disaggregated.



Local capacities



Figure 32: Trust Fund results in Turkey disaggregated by category (as of 30/09/2020)

and Social Cohesion services to a greater extent than host communities. By contrast, host communities show higher access to Basic Education services. Refugees have accessed capacity building to a larger extent than their host community peers in Basic Education, while host communities have benefitted more

from training in the Protection and Social Cohesion area. In Health training, both refugee and host communities have been receiving training to a similar extent. There is still room to improve disaggregation of capacity building activities by community of origin.



PRIORITY SECTOR/CATEGOR		CURRENT VALUE	WO-MEN	MEN	N.D.*	REFUGEEES	HOST COMM.	N.D.*
BASIC EDUCATION	Access to Services	21,592	7%	7%	41%	4%	10%	41%
	Local capacities	13,615	17%	14%	68%	21%	11%	68%
HIGHER EDUCATION	Access to services	2,680	45%	55%	0%	97%	3%	0%
LIVELIHOODS	Access to services	116,891	48%	52%	0%	88%	11%	1%
HEALTH	Access to services	110,799	40%	32%	28%	66%	34%	0%
	Local capacities	1,210	32%	68%	0%	50%	50%	0%
WASH	Access to services	181,572	60%	40%	0%	64%	36%	0%
PROTECTION	Access to services	343,129	47%	31%	22%	57%	20%	22%
	Local capacities	2,193	16%	47%	37%	0%	63%	37%
SOCIAL COHESION	Access to services	620,278	44%	41%	16%	40%	34%	26%
	Local capacities	2,892	46%	53%	1%	0%	99%	1%

Table 11: Trust Fund progress in Turkey disaggregated by sex/community of origin (as of 30/09/2020).
*Not Disaggregated.



4.3.6. Other countries



4.3.6.1. Western Balkans

The Trust Fund has funded four actions in the **Western Balkans** (three in Serbia and one in Macedonia) to date, of which three have been completed. The overall level of output achievement in the Western Balkans has been very high against planned targets being most categories already met, as noted in the previous reporting period.

The only area with a slower level of performance is in access to Health services, in particular – this explains the lower progress in access to services in general, compared to the **full achievement of capacity building outputs**. The highest targets continue to be those related to access to health services (*Figure 33*). **Targets in six**

areas have been already achieved:

Access to Basic Education, educational personnel training, improvements in educational infrastructure, employability training, access to Protection and Social Cohesion- related services. Improvements in WASH infrastructure show the slowest progress (since the action is still under implementation) in addition to the health mentioned outputs.

In general terms, the Western Balkans region varies from the trend in other countries regarding access to services. This may be related to the type of interventions targeting migrants and refugees in asylum centres, where most beneficiaries are men (*Figure 34*).

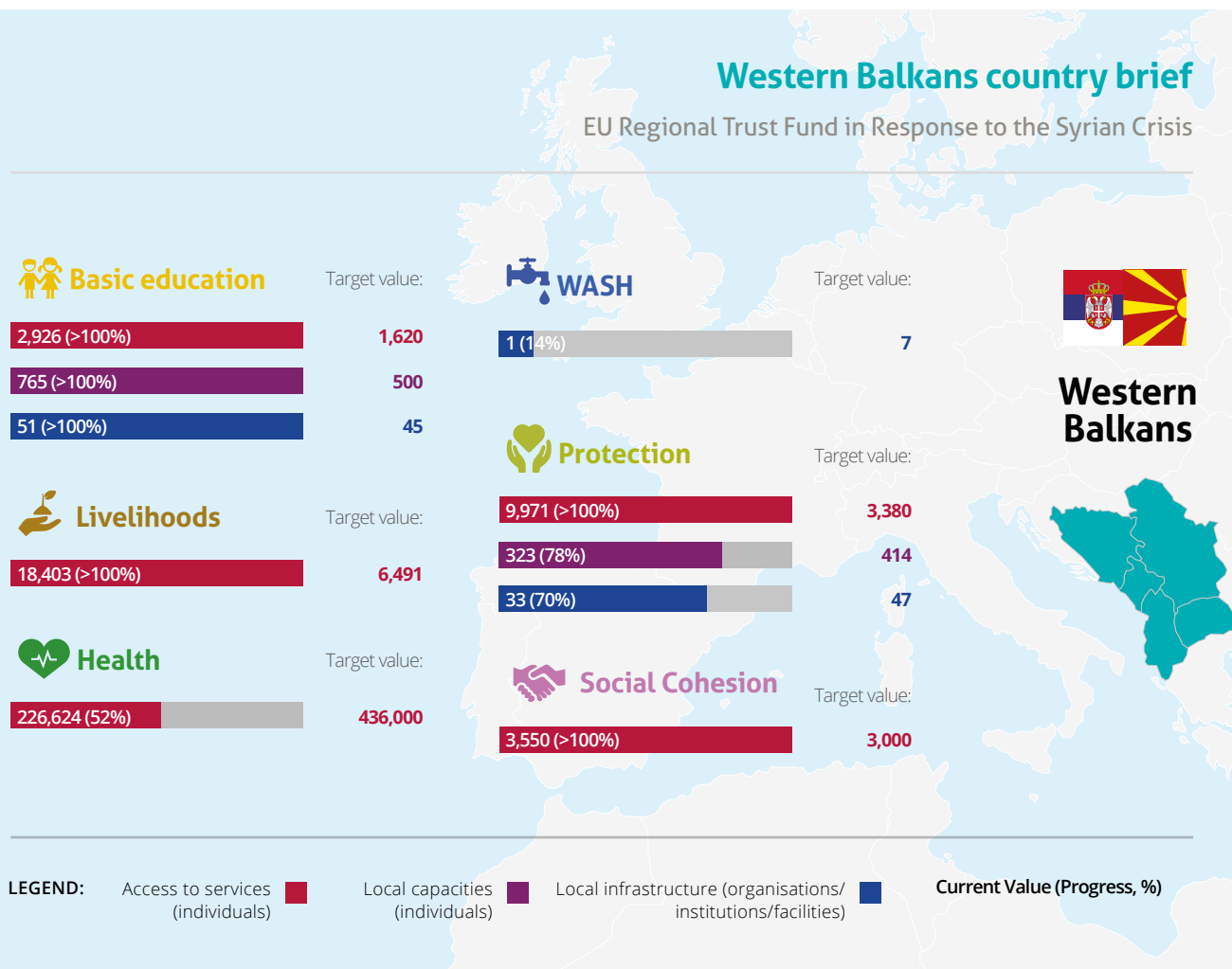


Figure 33: Trust Fund progress in Western Balkans (as of 30/09/2020)

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

Access to Education, Livelihoods, Health,

Protection and Social Cohesion services, has largely reached men, while the same actions have focused on asylum centres, and therefore, on migrants and refugees. (Table 12). Regarding local capacities, women have been mostly trained to provide Basic Education and Protection services, and all of them were from host communities.



Western Balkans results by category



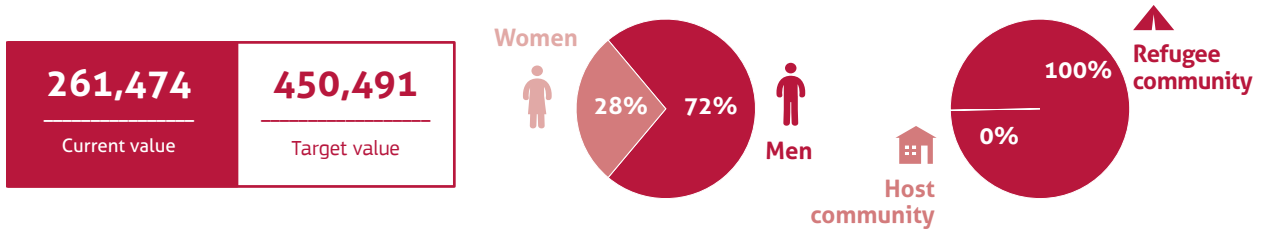
EU Regional Trust Fund in Response to the Syrian Crisis



Access to services

Target Category

*N.D.: Not disaggregated.



Local capacities

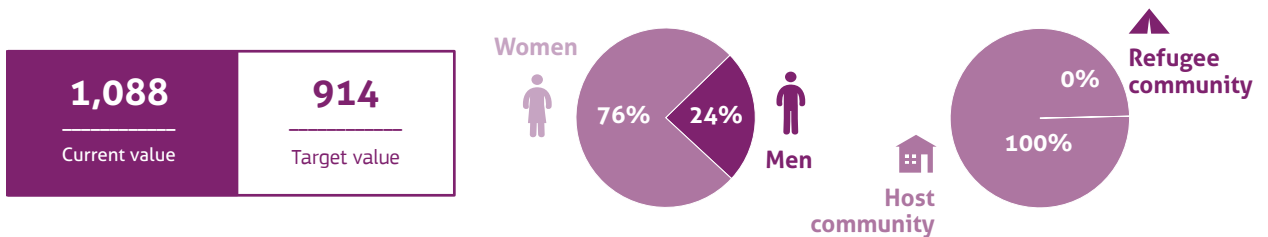


Figure 34: Trust Fund results in Western Balkans disaggregated by category (as of 30/09/2020)



PRIORITY SECTOR/CATEGOR		CURRENT VALUE	WOMEN	MEN	N.D.*	REFUGEEES	HOST COMM.	N.D.*
BASIC EDUCATION	Access to Services	2,926	11%	89%	0%	100%	0%	0%
	Local capacities	765	81%	19%	0%	0%	100%	0%
LIVELIHOODS	Access to services	18,403	24%	76%	0%	100%	0%	0%
HEALTH	Access to services	226,624	29%	71%	0%	100%	0%	0%
PROTECTION	Access to services	9,971	21%	79%	0%	100%	0%	0%
	Local capacities	323	65%	35%	0%	0%	100%	0%
SOCIAL COHESION	Access to services	3,550	49%	51%	0%	100%	0%	0%

Table 12: Trust Fund progress in Western Balkans disaggregated by sex/community of origin (as of 30/09/2020).
*Not Disaggregated.



4.3.6.2. Egypt

In **Egypt**, the Trust Fund has funded two actions, and the average global progress has already achieved the planned goals. **Access to services has already delivered all planned outputs** in Higher

Education scholarships, Health services, while **Livelihoods and local training of educational personnel is almost completed**. The highest targets continue to be in the Health sector (*Figure 35*).

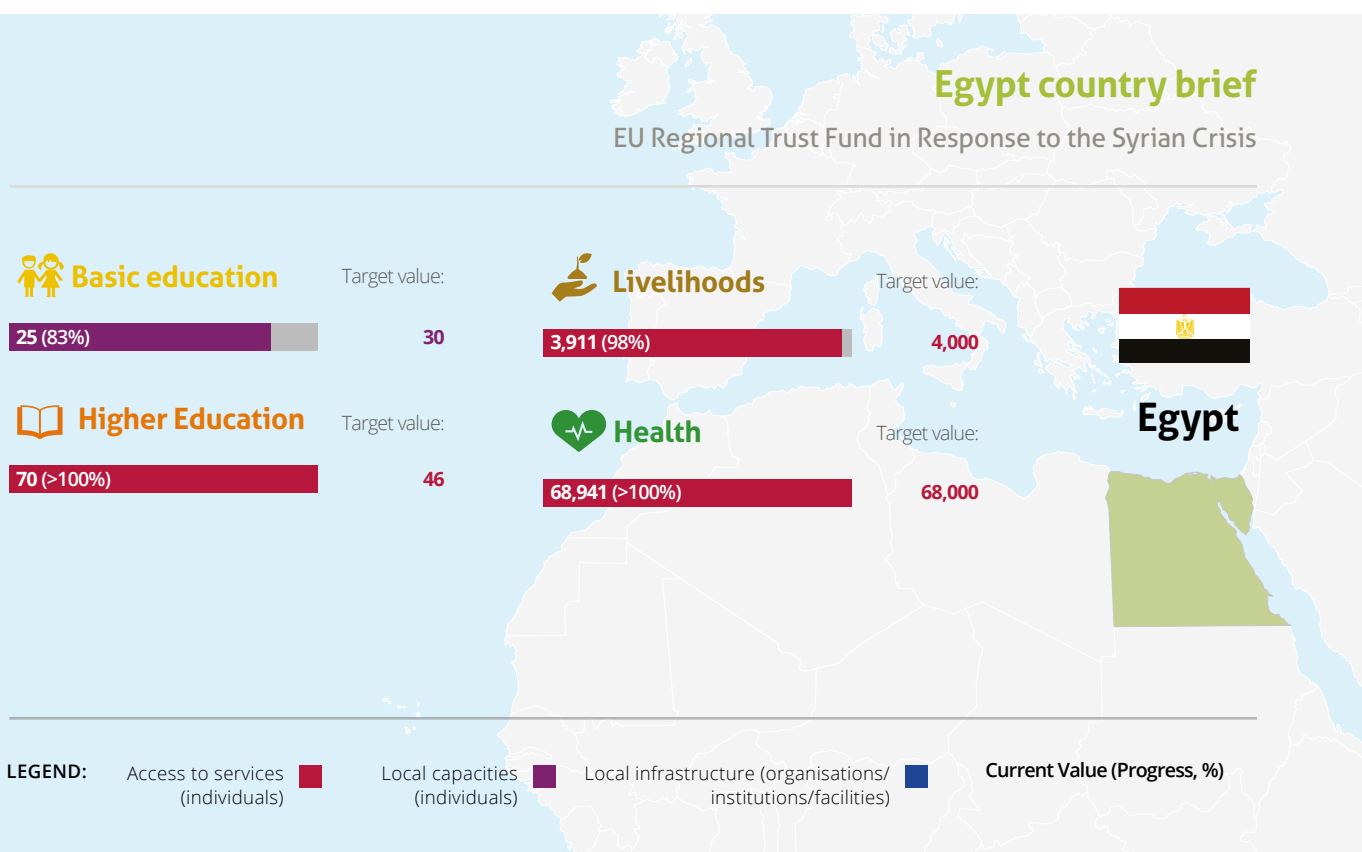


Figure 35: Trust Fund progress in Egypt (as of 30/09/2020)



Women have accessed services in Egypt more than men, while host communities were mostly reached with services (Figure 36). Regarding local capacities, mostly women from host communities have been trained. Disaggregation by sex and community of origin is complete.

More women have accessed employability training (Livelihoods) and Health services,

while substantially more men have been reached by scholarships for Higher and Further Education. Higher education scholarships and employability training has been better accessed by refugee communities, while health services reached more host community members. Educational personnel training has largely reached women from host communities in Egypt (Table 13).

Egypt results by category



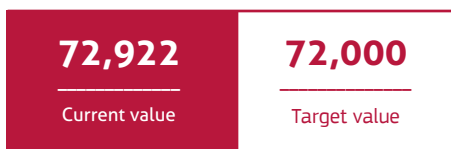
Target Category

EU Regional Trust Fund in Response to the Syrian Crisis



Access to services

*N.D.: Not disaggregated.



Local capacities



Figure 36: Trust Fund results in Egypt disaggregated by category (as of 30/09/2020)



PRIORITY SECTOR/CATEGOR		CURRENT VALUE	WOMEN	MEN	N.D.*	REFUGEEES	HOST COMM.	N.D.*
BASIC EDUCATION	Local capacities	25	84%	16%	0%	0%	100%	0%
HIGHER EDUCATION	Access to services	70	20%	80%	0%	93%	7%	0%
LIVELIHOODS	Access to services	3,911	62%	38%	0%	84%	16%	0%
HEALTH	Access to services	68,941	61%	39%	0%	27%	73%	0%

Table 13: Trust Fund progress in Egypt disaggregated by sex/community of origin (as of 30/09/2020).

*Not Disaggregated.



4.3.6.3. Armenia

The Trust Fund has only funded one action in **Armenia** (Figure 37) and progress towards KPI targets has increased to an average of 88% compared to the previous period (82%).

While **outputs in access to services** i.e. of targets in Protection and Social Cohesion services- have been **already achieved**,

and **local capacity building shows a high progress average, local infrastructure upgrades in MSME (Livelihoods) are still showing a slow path.** This is due to the impact of both the political turmoil in Armenia and COVID-19, which have caused implementation delays related to the economic development component and the progress of the IRIS Business Incubator activities.

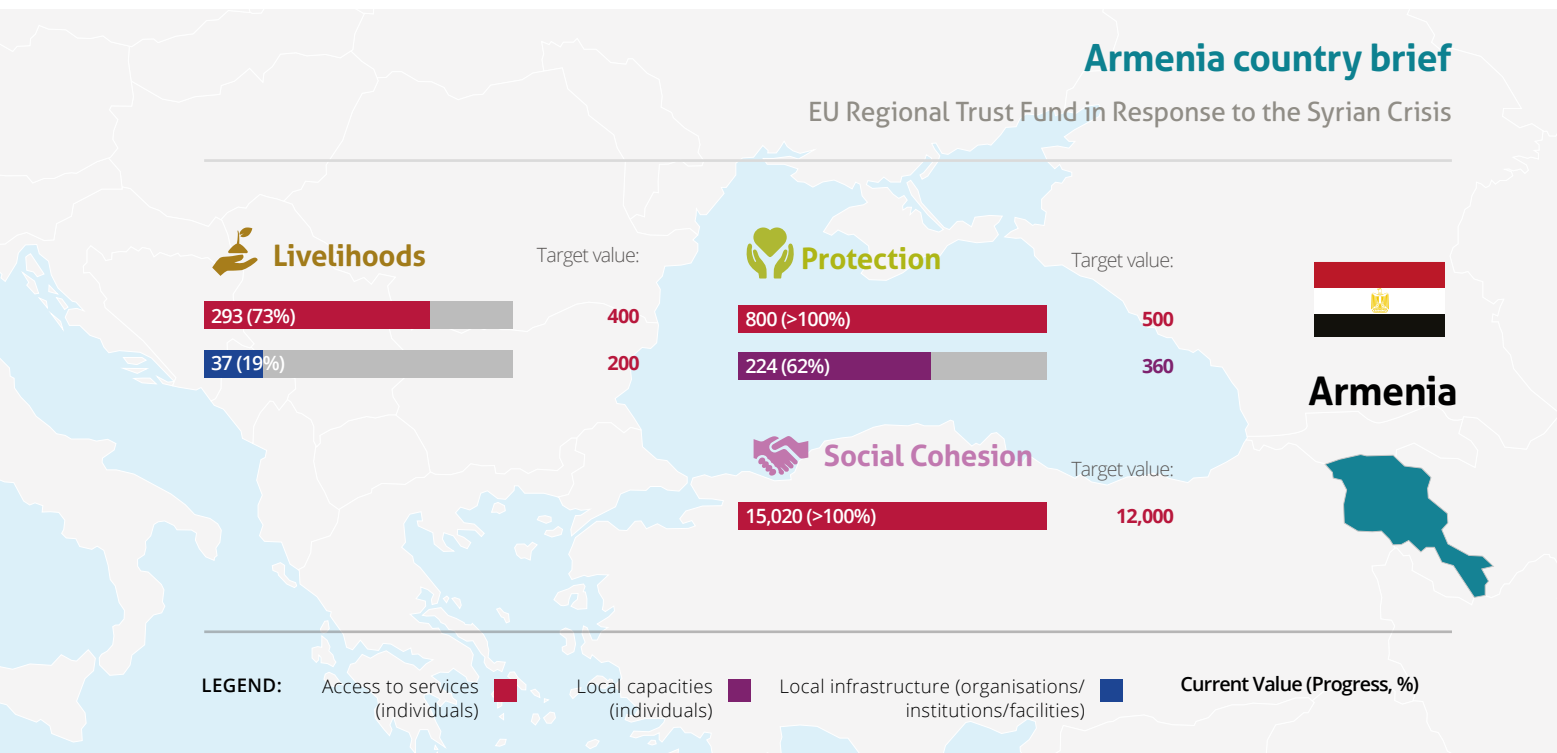


Figure 37: Trust Fund progress in Armenia (as of 30/09/2020)



In Armenia, the disaggregation by sex and community of origin regarding access to services shows room for improvement (Figure 38). Based on the available information, women and men have accessed services to an equal extent, while mostly women have accessed training in the Protection area.

More specifically, women have accessed more Protection services and employability-

related (Livelihoods) training than men (Table 14). Mostly women have been trained in Protection-related services. Social Cohesion services have been accessed by women and men equally. Employability-related (Livelihoods) training and Protection related services have been accessed mainly by refugee communities.

More efforts are needed to disaggregate the KPIs in Armenia.

Armenia results by category



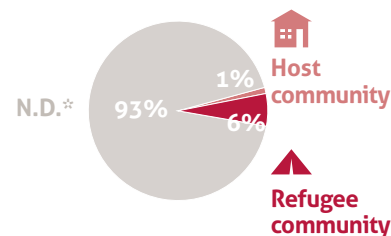
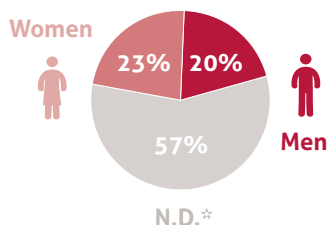
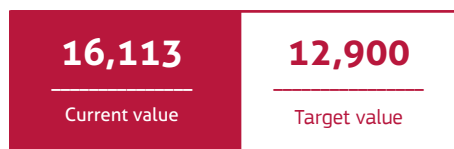
Target Category

EU Regional Trust Fund in Response to the Syrian Crisis



Access to services

*N.D.: Not disaggregated.



Local capacities

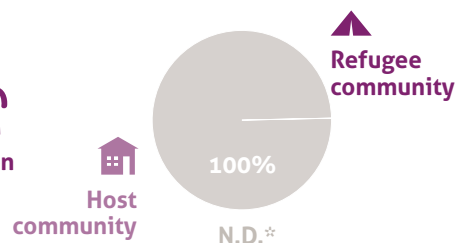
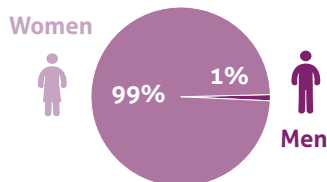


Figure 38: Trust Fund results in Armenia disaggregated by category (as of 30/09/2020)



PRIORITY SECTOR/CATEGOR		CURRENT VALUE	WOMEN	MEN	N.D.*	REFUGEES	HOST COMM.	N.D.*
LIVELIHOODS	Access to Services	293	17%	8%	75%	96%	4%	0%
PROTECTION	Access to services	800	80%	20%	0%	84%	16%	0%
	Local capacities	224	99%	1%	0%	0%	0%	100%
SOCIAL COHESION	Access to services	15,020	20%	20%	60%	0%	0%	100%

Table 14: Trust Fund progress in Armenia disaggregated by sex/community of origin (as of 30/09/2020).

*Not Disaggregated.



4.3.6.4. Syria

In **Syria**, the Trust Fund has funded only one component in the Higher Education sector. There are no changes for this reporting period, since the action has already completed its implementation, having achieved 79% of the planned output figures (*Figure 39 and Table 15*). The access to scholarship programmes for Higher Education -although not fully

reached- still shows a satisfactory result at the level of outputs. Regarding the award of certificates, the project has reached 30% of the planned outcomes.

Men have had more access to higher education scholarships than women. All students were Syrian students (*Figure 40*).

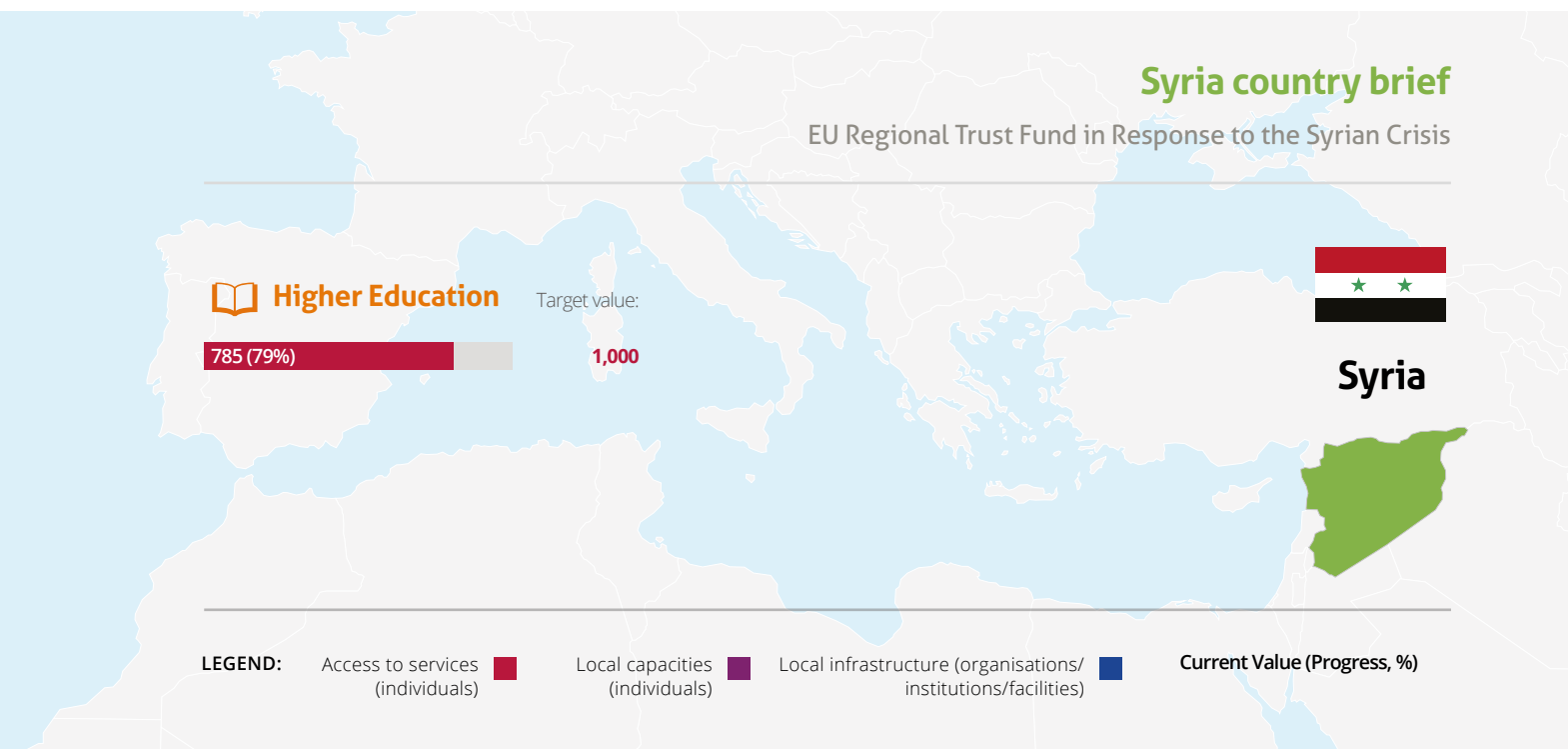


Figure 39: Trust Fund progress in Syria (as of 30/09/2020)



Syria results by category



EU Regional Trust Fund in Response to the Syrian Crisis



Access to services

*N.D.: Not disaggregated.

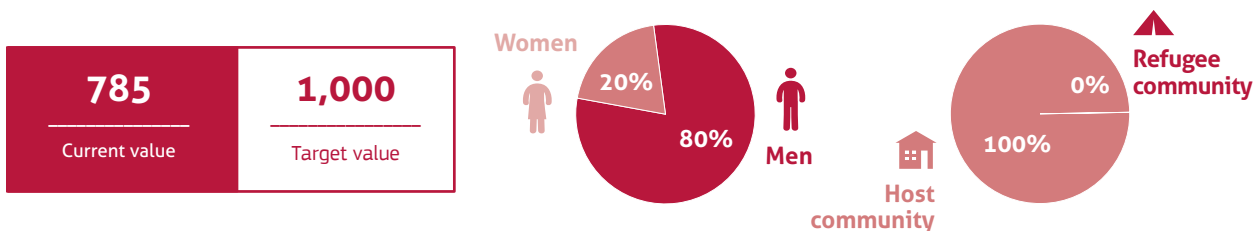


Figure 40: Trust Fund results in Syria disaggregated by category (as of 30/09/2020)

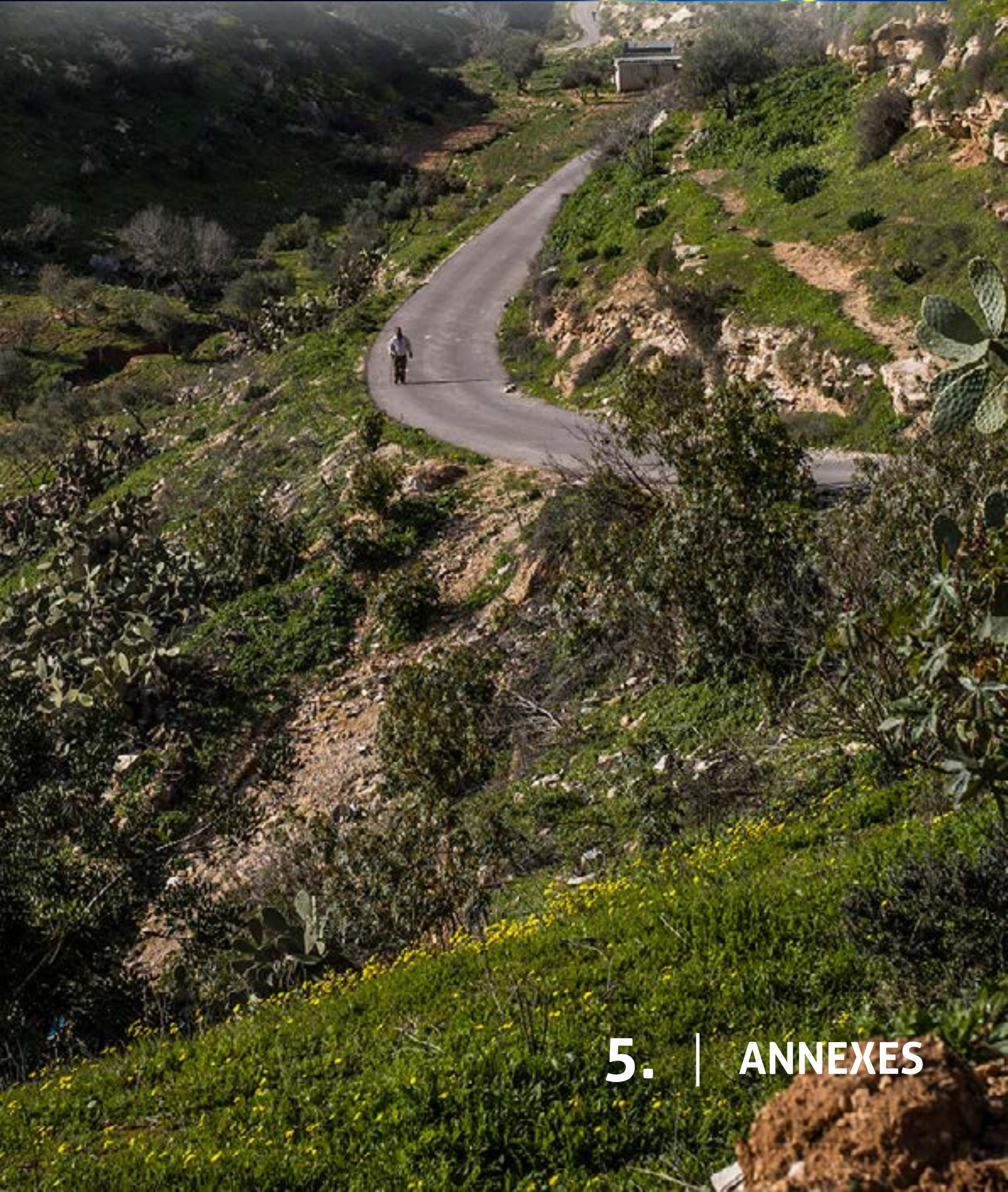
PRIORITY SECTOR/CATEGOR	CURRENT VALUE	GENDER			COMMUNITY OF ORIGIN		
		WOMEN	MEN	N.D.*	REFUGEES	HOST COMM.	N.D.*
HIGHER EDUCATION Access to Services	785	20%	80%	0%	0%	100%	0%

Table 15: Trust Fund progress in Syria disaggregated by sex/community of origin (as of 30/09/2020).

*Not Disaggregated.

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**EU REGIONAL TRUST
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THE SYRIAN CRISIS**



5. | ANNEXES

5.1. List of the Trust Fund projects

NO.	PROJECT PARTNER	ASSOCIATED PARTNERS	PRIORITY AREA	LOCATION	TRUST FUND CONTRIBUTION	AMOUNT DISBURSED
1.	World Food Programme (WFP)*	Turkish Red Crescent T04.5	Food Security	Turkey	€5,000,000	€5,000,000
2.	UNICEF*	Ministry of Education Turkey T04.1	Education and Protection	Turkey	€11,904,762	€11,904,762
3.	Danish Refugee Council	ACTED. Care France. Save the Children. Oxfam. Makhzoumi Foundation T04.23	Livelihoods. socio-economic support	Jordan and Lebanon	€6,936,323	€6,936,323
4.	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ)	Expertise France. AECID Spain T04.25	Resilience. education and socio-economic support	Iraq. Lebanon. Jordan and Turkey	€74,600,000	€74,600,000
5.	Search For Common Ground (SFCG)	COSV. NOVA T04.27	Multisector aid for basic social services	Lebanon and Iraq	€4,399,743	€4,399,743
6.	UNRWA	T04.68	Multisector aid for basic social services	Jordan and Lebanon	€17,985,862	€17,985,862
7.	Associazione Italiana per la solidarietà tra i popoli (AISPO)	Duhok Hospital T04.38	Health	Iraq	€5,300,543	€5,300,543
8.	AVSI	Terre des Hommes IT and NL. War Child Holland T04.58	Education	Lebanon and Jordan	€11,982,132	€11,982,132

Table 16 (1/10): List of Trust Fund analysed projects (as of 13/01/2021)



NO.	PROJECT PARTNER	ASSOCIATED PARTNERS	PRIORITY AREA	LOCATION	TRUST FUND CONTRIBUTION	AMOUNT DISBURSED
9.	Ministry of Labour. Employment. Veteran & Social Affairs	"Ministry of Education. Science and Technological development. Ministry of Interior and Ministry of Health. Commissariat for refugees and Migration	Multisector aid for basic social services	Republic of Serbia	€7,299,999	€6,730,755
10.	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)	T04.80	Healthcare	Lebanon	€15,000,000	€15,000,000
11.	UNICEF	Ministry of Education Turkey and Lebanon T04.17	Education – Child Protection – Youth support	Jordan. Lebanon and Turkey	€88,521,699	€88,521,699
12.	UNHCR	YTB Turkey T04.75	Higher Education	Turkey	€11,984,916	€11,984,916
13.	UNICEF	T04.112	Primary Education and Protection	Jordan. Lebanon and Turkey	€107,900,000	€107,900,000
14.	Government of Jordan	T04.106	Budget Support to Education	Jordan	€22,330,000	€22,330,000
15.	World Bank / IBRD*	IBRD T04.66	EUTF contribution to the Global Concessional Finance Facility (GCFF)	Jordan and Lebanon	€5,000,000	€5,000,000
16.	SPARK	T04.119	Higher Education	Turkey	€5,000,000	€4,860,642
17.	UNRWA	T04.101	Multisector aid for basic social services	Lebanon. Jordan	€17,105,744	€17,059,184

Table 16 (2/10): List of Trust Fund analysed projects (as of 13/01/2021)



NO.	PROJECT PARTNER	ASSOCIATED PARTNERS	PRIORITY AREA	LOCATION	TRUST FUND CONTRIBUTION	AMOUNT DISBURSED
18.	ACTED	Action contra el hambre. Action Contre la Faim. INTERSOS T04.76	WASH - water sanitation and hygiene	Jordan and Lebanon	€11,902,039	€7,083,722
19.	Ministry of Labour. Employment. Veteran and Social Affairs	T04.120	Resilience. education. health and protection	Republic of Serbia	€16,000,000	€14,387,187
20.	IMC	"Première Urgence. Fondation Promotion Social de la Cultura	Multi-sector aid to improve reception and protection services	Turkey	€10,000,000	€9,937,867
21.	Association for Solidarity with Asylum Seekers and Migrants (ASAM)	Refugee Support Centre (RSC) T04.107	Multi-sector aid to improve reception and protection services	Turkey	€10,000,000	€9,937,867
22.	Oxfam Italia	Caritas. Care T04.151	Food security	Republic of Serbia	€8,299,994	€8,299,256
23.	IMC	FPSC T04.190	Health	Lebanon	€3,147,322	€3,095,268
24.	Oxfam	"BEYOND REFORM & DEVELOPMENT.	Lebanon	€3 224 458	€2,717,774	40.089.820,€
25.	World Vision	CAFOD. Caritas Lebanon. Generations for Peace. Islamic Relief. Questscope T04.94	Multi-sector aid for youth	Lebanon. Jordan and Iraq	€12,796,827	€11,454,656
26.	Acted	"People in Need. Welthungerhilfe. PaH	Iraq	€7 919 420	€4,364,617	55.000.000,€

Table 16 (3/10): List of Trust Fund analysed projects (as of 13/01/2021)



NO.	PROJECT PARTNER	ASSOCIATED PARTNERS	PRIORITY AREA	LOCATION	TRUST FUND CONTRIBUTION	AMOUNT DISBURSED
27.	German Academic Exchange Service (DAAD)	British Council. Campus France. Nuffic Netherlands T04.21	Higher Education	Egypt. Iraq. Jordan. Lebanon and Turkey	€11,999,879	€10,799,891
28.	ILO	IOM T04.114	Resilience and Livelihoods	Turkey	€11,610,000	€11,255,018
29.	ASAM	T04.217	Livelihoods	Turkey	€5,000,000	€4,500,000
30.	Mine Advisory Group (MAG)	Handicap International (HI) T04.96	Demining (explosive Hazard management)	Iraq	€10,000,000	€9,000,000
31.	SPARK	Turkish. Iraqi and Lebanese Universities T04.60	Higher Education	Lebanon. Turkey and Iraq	€18,496,641	€16,286,977
32.	German Jordanian University	"Yarmuk University. Zarqa University. Luminus Al Quds College	Employment policy and Livelihoods	Turkey	€15,000,000	€4,075,391
33.	Gruppo di Volontariato Civile (GVC)	Arab Countries Water Utilities Association. CISP. Concern Worldwide T04.40	WASH - water sanitation and hygiene	Lebanon	€12,618,649	€11,039,860
34.	Danish Red Cross	"IFRC. European Red Cross societies. Turkish. Iraqi and Jordanian Red Crescent. Lebanese and Palestinian Red Cross	Resilience and Protection	Jordan and Lebanon	€3,546,053	€1,699,363

Table 16 (4/10): List of Trust Fund analysed projects (as of 13/01/2021)



NO.	PROJECT PARTNER	ASSOCIATED PARTNERS	PRIORITY AREA	LOCATION	TRUST FUND CONTRIBUTION	AMOUNT DISBURSED
35.	International Organization for Migration (IOM)	CRS. Danish Refugee Council T04.53	Multisector aid for basic social services	Republic of North Macedonia and Republic of Serbia	€16,350,211	€16,239,481
36.	Agence Française de Développement (AFD)	KfW T04.56	WASH - water sanitation and hygiene	Jordan	€21,420,000	€16,320,000
37.	KfW Development Bank	Ministry of Education Turkey T04.54	Education	Turkey	€70,172,476	€66,235,000
38.	Agence Française de Développement (AFD)	T04.78	Multi-sector aid for basic social services and local capacity building	Lebanon. Jordan and Iraq	€9,450,000	€9,450,000
39.	Concern	T04.109	Resilience and Livelihoods	Turkey	€17,280,000	€11,710,334
40.	UN WOMEN	T04.117	Gender. Resilience and Livelihoods	Turkey. Jordan. Iraq	€13,029,078	€11,179,776
41.	The Union of Chambers and Commodity Exchanges of Turkey (TOBB)	T04.108	Employment policy and Livelihoods	Turkey	€15,000,000	€13,352,965
42.	KfW	T04.115	Resilience. multi sector aid	Turkey	€40,000,000	€15,700,000
43.	AICS	T04.77	Multi-sector aid for basic social services and local capacity building	Lebanon. Jordan and Iraq	€12,595,500	€6,055,827
44.	Medair	T04.111	Resilience and Protection	Jordan and Lebanon	€3,546,053	€2,719,089

Table 16 (5/10): List of Trust Fund analysed projects (as of 13/01/2021)



NO.	PROJECT PARTNER	ASSOCIATED PARTNERS	PRIORITY AREA	LOCATION	TRUST FUND CONTRIBUTION	AMOUNT DISBURSED
45.	UNDP	T04.116	Resilience and Livelihoods	Turkey	€50,000,000	€48,590,239
46.	WHO	T04.102	Health	Turkey	€11,500,000	€10,350,000
47.	EBRD*	T04.128	WASH - water sanitation and hygiene	Jordan	€20,200,000	€5,200,000
48.	UNOPS	T04.133	Health	Jordan	€11,500,000	€10,500,000
49.	WHO	T0474= T04.138&T04.179	Health	Lebanon	€38,400,000	€36,980,000
50.	FAO	T04.137	Livelihoods	Iraq	€6,000,000	€5,394,282
51.	UNICEF	T04.140	Health	Lebanon	€21,600,000	€17,587,945
52.	CISP	Acted. ACF Spain. Care France T04.139	WASH - water sanitation and hygiene	Lebanon	€7,200,000	€5,868,285
53.	UNICEF	T04.143	WASH - water sanitation and hygiene	Lebanon	€15,000,000	€15,000,000
54.	Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC)	Fondazione We World – GVC. Oxfam. World Vision T04.149	WASH - water sanitation and hygiene	Lebanon	€7,799,950	€7,019,955
55.	OeRK	Red Cross. Caritas. Center CCSAI. SME coop. association T04.148	Resilience	Armenia	€3,000,000	€2,700,000
56.	EuroMed Feminist Initiative (EFI)	RDFL. TAMKEEN. WEO. Care. LAW. BDC. BWA T04.156	Women's equality organisation and institutions	Jordan. Lebanon. Iraq	€12,500,000	€11,174,754

Table 16 (6/10): List of Trust Fund analysed projects (as of 13/01/2021)



NO.	PROJECT PARTNER	ASSOCIATED PARTNERS	PRIORITY AREA	LOCATION	TRUST FUND CONTRIBUTION	AMOUNT DISBURSED
57.	KfW	T04.159	Education	Jordan	€39,500,000	€7,512,942
58.	UNHCR	T04.152	Higher Education	Turkey	€9,875,000	€4,427,407
59.	UNDP	UN Habitat T04.172	Decentralisation Sub national governance	Lebanon. Iraq	€24,971,363	€16,751,599
60.	VNG International	Catalan Agency for Dev.Coop. Danish National assoc. of municipalities (KL). Polish Center for International Aid T04.187	Decentralisation Sub national governance	Lebanon. Iraq	€15,000,000	€5,125,727
61.	Danish Refugee Council	Mercy Corps. NRC. Oxfam T04.186	Resilience and Livelihoods	Iraq	€24,000,000	€10,585,291
62.	EIB	T04.102	Municipal infrastructure	Turkey	€71,806,941	€18,234,832
63.	World Food Programme (WFP)	T04.194	Social assistance & Food security	Lebanon	€151,200,000	€99,600,000
64.	UNICEF	T04.211	Primary Education	Lebanon	€86,500,000	€86,500,000
65.	German Jordanian University	Jordan University of Science Technology Luminus university. Zarqa University T04.199	Higher Education	Jordan	€2,600,000	€931,099
66.	FAO	IFAD. WFP T04.180	Agricultural development	Lebanon. Jordan	€22,212,194	€12,973,953

Table 16 (7/10): List of Trust Fund analysed projects (as of 13/01/2021)



NO.	PROJECT PARTNER	ASSOCIATED PARTNERS	PRIORITY AREA	LOCATION	TRUST FUND CONTRIBUTION	AMOUNT DISBURSED
67.	Associazione Italiana per la solidarietà tra i popoli (AISPO)	Duhok Hospital T04.212	Health	Iraq	€5,000,000	€4,499,741
68.	UNICEF	T04.214	Education	Jordan	€14,600,000	€14,600,000
69.	ACF France	Handicap International. Premiere Urgence. IMC Croatia T04.219	Health	Iraq	€6,975,012	€3,813,774
70.	UNESCO	T04.222	Livelihoods	Jordan. Iraq	€11,000,000	€4,555,275
71.	FAO	T04.216	Agriculture	Turkey	€10,000,000	€3,812,752
72.	Royal Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs	T04.221	Multi-sector aid	Lebanon. Jordan. Iraq	€20,000,000	€9,808,433
73.	Government of Jordan	T04.225	Budget support to Education	Jordan	€31,200,000	€10,000,000
74.	AVSI	"Terre des Hommes IT. War Child Holland	Higher education	Iraq	€5.000.000	€1.715.384
75.	UNICEF	T04.240	Protection	Lebanon	€18,000,000	€17,559,249
76.	SPARK	T04.241	Higher Education	Turkey	€10,000,000	€3,118,964
77.	GIZ	AECID. Expertise France T04.242	Resilience and Livelihoods	Lebanon. Jordan. Iraq	€55,500,000	€41,832,148
78.	GIZ*	T04.244	WASH - water sanitation and hygiene	Jordan	€39,000,000	€11,000,000
79.	WHO	T04.248	Health	Jordan	€43,000,000	€14,000,000

Table 16 (8/10): List of Trust Fund analysed projects (as of 13/01/2021)



NO.	PROJECT PARTNER	ASSOCIATED PARTNERS	PRIORITY AREA	LOCATION	TRUST FUND CONTRIBUTION	AMOUNT DISBURSED
80.	IMC	Première Urgence T04.252	Health	Lebanon	€42,000,000	€22,645,091
81.	SPARK*	Salahaddin University. University of Mosul T04.253	Higher Education	Iraq	€5,000,000	€1,715,384
82.	German Jordanian University	8 EU and Jordan Higher Education Institutions T04.256	Higher Education	Jordan	€15,000,000	€7,161,139
83.	DAAD*	Campus France. Nuffic Netherlands T04.255	Higher Education	Lebanon	€8,399,999	€4,191,835
84.	UNRWA	T04.268	Livelihoods and Social Protection	Lebanon. Jordan	€43,200,000	€27,837,695
85.	UN Habitat*	T04.264	Resilience and Livelihoods	Iraq	€10,000,000	€7,971,256
86.	La Chaîne de l'Espoir*	T04.269	Health	Iraq	€999,999	€899,707
87.	World Vision*	GAME. Development for People and Nature Association. UTOPIA Lebanon T04.265	Resilience and Livelihoods	Lebanon	€6,993,311	€1,772,274
88.	UNHCR*	T04.266	Social Protection	Jordan	€45,000,000	€20,000,000
89.	Lebanese Red Cross (LRC)	T04.270	Health	Lebanon	€8,000,000	€6,322,191
90.	ILO*	UNICEF T04.274	Social Protection	Jordan	€14,000,000	€5,228,225

Table 16 (9/10): List of Trust Fund analysed projects (as of 13/01/2021)



NO.	PROJECT PARTNER	ASSOCIATED PARTNERS	PRIORITY AREA	LOCATION	TRUST FUND CONTRIBUTION	AMOUNT DISBURSED
91.	Save the Children*	Plan International. Lebanese Organisation of Studies and Training. Akkarouna T04.275	Resilience and Livelihoods	Lebanon	€11,150,000	€3,243,799
92.	Oxfam*	Beyond Reform and Development/ Irada Group SAL. Coordinamento delle Organizzazioni per il Servizio Volontario T04.276	Resilience and Livelihoods	Lebanon	€7,499,908	€1,749,546
93.	Danish Refugee Council*	Mercy Corps. Oxfam. Al Majmoua T04.273	Resilience and Livelihoods	Lebanon	€14,500,000	€4,770,180
94.	UNICEF*	T04.280	Education	Jordan	€9,000,000	
95	GIZ International Services*	T04.283	Resilience and Livelihoods	Lebanon	€4,350,000	
96	AECID*	T04.271	Health	Jordan	€22,000,000	
97	AICS*	T04.253	Social Services	Lebanon	€4,500,000	€2,169,110
TOTAL AMOUNT PROJES:					€2,069,917,375	€1,441,701,135

Table 16 (10/10): List of Trust Fund analysed projects (as of 13/01/2021)

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



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



TRUST FUND RESULTS FRAMEWORK					EU RESULTS FRAMEWORK			
SECTOR	CATEGORY	INDICATORS		SDG	SDG INDICATORS	Outcome and Output indicators (Level 2)	Development progress in EU partner countries (Level 1)	Relevant SDG
 BASIC EDUCATION	ACCESS TO SERVICES	1	Number of children whose registration fees for public formal education are subsidized	SDG 4 Quality education	Proportion of children and young people (a) in grades 2/3; (b) at the end of primary; and (c) at the end of lower secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics, by sex (4.1.1.)	2.7. Number of students enrolled in education with EU support: a) primary education, b) secondary education	Literacy rate of 15-24 (EU Results framework level 1)	SDG 4 Quality education
		2	Number of children receiving school supplies					
		3	Number of children and adolescents referred to formal education					
		4	Number of children benefitting from non-formal education and learning support programmes					
	LOCAL CAPACITIES	5	Number of educational personnel, including teachers, volunteers and administrative staff trained					
	LOCAL INFRASTRUCTURE	6	Number of schools and other educational facilities upgraded in standards		Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months, by sex (4.3.1.)			

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

TRUST FUND RESULTS FRAMEWORK					EU RESULTS FRAMEWORK			
SECTOR	CATEGORY	INDICATORS		SDG	SDG INDICATORS	Outcome and Output indicators (Level 2)	Development progress in EU partner countries (level 1)	Relevant SDG
 HIGHER EDUCATION	ACCESS TO SERVICES	7	Number of higher education certificates awarded (including for BA, MA and Vocational education)	SDG 4 Quality education	Proportion of schools with access to (a) electricity; (b) the Internet for pedagogical purposes; (c) computers for pedagogical purposes; (d) adapted infrastructure and materials for students with disabilities; (e) basic drinking water; (f) single-sex basic sanitation facilities; and (g) basic hand washing facilities (as per the WASH indicator definitions) (4.a.1.)			
		8	Number of youths, adolescents and adults accessing higher education with Trust Fund support		Volume of official development assistance flows for scholarships by sector and type of study. (4.b.1.)			


TRUST FUND RESULTS FRAMEWORK					EU RESULTS FRAMEWORK			
SECTOR	CATEGORY	INDICATORS		SDG	SDG INDICATORS	Outcome and Output indicators (Level 2)	Development progress in EU partner countries (level 1)	Relevant SDG
 LIVELIHOODS	ACCESS TO SERVICES	9	Number of job opportunities promoted by Trust Fund	SDG 4 Quality education	Proportion of schools with access to (a) electricity; (b) the Internet for pedagogical purposes; (c) computers for pedagogical purposes; (d) adapted infrastructure and materials for students with disabilities; (e) basic drinking water; (f) single-sex basic sanitation facilities; and (g) basic hand washing facilities (as per the WASH indicator definitions) (4.a.1.)	2.11. Number of jobs supported/sustained by the EU	8.1.1. Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita	SDG 4 Quality education
		10	Number of Syrian refugees and host communities participating in employability, vocational and entrepreneurial skills training programme	SDG 8 Decent work and economic growth	Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities (8.5.1)	2.15. Number of people who have benefited from institution or workplace-based VET/ skills development interventions supported by the EU	8.6.1. proportion of youth not in education, employment or training	SDG 8
	INFRASTRUCTURE	11	Number of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises trained					
	ACCESS TO SERVICES	12	Number of individuals receiving cash assistance from Trust Fund	SDG 1 No poverty	Proportion of population below the international poverty line, by sex, age, employment status and geographical location (urban/rural) (1.1.1.)			
		13	Number of food insecure people receiving Trust Fund assistance	SDG 2 Zero hunger	Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population (2.1.2.)	2.1. Number of food insecure people receiving Trust Fund assistance	2.1.2. Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population	SDG 2 Zero hunger

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




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

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




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

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




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

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





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

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

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

5.3. Detailed Trust Fund results by all Key Performance Indicators (8th Results Report)




SECTOR	INDICATORS		7Th results report	8Th results report			Disaggregated by sex		Disaggregated by community of origin		N.D.* By sex	N. D.* By community of origin	Lebanon	Jordan	Iraq	Turkey	Western Balkans	Egypt	Armenia	Syria	
			Current value	Current value	Target	Women	Men	Refugee	Host community	Current value			Current value	Current value	Current value	Current value	Current value	Current value	Current value	Current value	Current value
 BASIC EDUCATION	1	Number of children whose registration fees for public formal education are subsidized	358,380	370,051	493,325	106,933	105,156	79,554	54,904	157,962	235,593	293,661	66,638			9,752				NA	
	2	Number of children receiving school supplies	296,405	302,582	178,250	9,447	8,635	13,391	4,691	284,500	284,500	0	18,082			284,500				NA	
	3	Number of children and adolescents referred to formal education	14,001	23,929	23,487	12,756	11,173	23,689	240	0	0	23,225	704							NA	
	4	Number of educational personnel, including teachers, volunteers and administrative staff trained	18,944	19,362	17,769	5,048	2,999	3,075	4,948	11,315	11,339	4,249	552	156	13,615	765	25			NA	
	5	Number of children benefiting from non-formal education and learning support programmes	102,337	110,245	100,836	33,655	34,693	26,159	27,221	41,897	56,865	55,593	39,886	0	11,840	2,926				NA	
	6	Number of schools and other educational facilities upgraded in standards	289	324	680	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	49	107			117	51			NA
 HIGHER EDUCATION	7	Number of higher education certificates awarded (including for BA, MA and Vocational education)	2,063	2,970	5,789	1,430	1,540	2,150	820	0	0	628	1,197	291	488			80			286
	8	Number of youths, adolescents and adults accessing higher education with Trust Fund support	6,889	7,348	7,451	3,348	4,000	5,634	1,714	0	0	1,645	1,351	817	2,680			70			

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



SECTOR	INDICATORS	7Th results report	8Th results report			Disaggregated by sex		Disaggregated by community of origin		N.D.* By sex	N. D.* By community of origin	Lebanon	Jordan	Iraq	Turkey	Western Balkans	Egypt	Armenia	Syria
		Current value	Current value	Target	Women	Men	Refugee	Host community	Current value			Current value	Current value	Current value	Current value	Current value	Current value	Current value	Current value
 LIVELIHOODS	9	Number of job opportunities promoted by Trust Fund	10,867	15,253	38,497	5,836	9,224	7,669	6,690	193	894	2,210	2,244	4,739	6,003			57	NA
	10	Number of Syrian refugees and host communities participating in employability, vocational and entrepreneurial skills training programme	145,974	165,810	199,377	83,310	79,270	123,010	37,708	3,230	5,092	14,832	18,395	18,713	109,886		3,911	73	NA
	11	Number of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises trained	3,334	4,976	7,306							321	528	2,908	1,182			37	NA
	12	Number of individuals receiving cash assistance from Trust Fund	372,253	454,018	417,325	229,555	212,351	365,624	30,822	12,112	57,573	351,642	89,109	2,520	7,005	3,522		220	NA
	13	Number of food insecure people receiving Trust Fund assistance	14,881	14,881	3,291	3,720	11,161	14,881	0	0	0					14,881			NA



SECTOR	INDICATORS	7Th results report	8Th results report			Disaggregated by sex		Disaggregated by community of origin		N.D.* By sex	N. D.* By community of origin	Lebanon	Jordan	Iraq	Turkey	Western Balkans	Egypt	Armenia	Syria
		Current value	Current value	Target	Women	Men	Refugee	Host community	Current value			Current value	Current value	Current value	Current value	Current value	Current value	Current value	Current value
 HEALTH	14	Number of primary health care consultations conducted with refugees and host communities	3,691,548	3,846,138	4,362,546	1,943,971	1,060,825	1,775,870	803,487	841,342	1,266,781	3,454,169		142,089		226,624	23,256	NA	NA
	15	Number of beneficiaries provided with medical examinations and essential medicines, including acute and chronic drugs	525,605	533,879	914,416	306,606	209,434	218,151	88,718	17,839	227,010	506,527				27,352		NA	NA
	16	Number of cases treated in emergency services	35,114	35,114	33,295	0	0	0	0	35,114	35,114			35,114				NA	NA
	17	Number of pregnant women receiving 4 or more antenatal consultations	8,302	9,256	25,894	9,256	0	7,456	1,284	0	516	9,256						NA	NA
	18	Number of women attending at least one postnatal care visit at the supported health facilities	9,578	9,762	29,198	9,762	0	8,482	1,280	0	0	9,762						NA	NA
	19	Number of vaccination visits for children under 5 years	392,920	190,189	1,813,455	93,213	95,608	140,127	50,062	1,368	0	188,821	0			1,368		NA	NA
	20	Number of professional staff trained in primary, secondary and tertiary health care services	7,593	7,380	12,252	3,249	2,428	1,443	2,547	1,703	3,391	2,179	180	3,811	1,210			NA	NA
	21	Number of people reached through health education activities	514,991	551,249	608,867	328,100	189,956	321,019	227,987	33,193	2,243	202,504	151,818	40,443	110,799		45,685	NA	NA
	22	Number of health infrastructure upgraded/refurbished	202	204	200							104	6	94					NA
23	Number of health facilities using the upgraded stock management system	0	0	25								0						NA	NA

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



SECTOR	INDICATORS		7Th results report	8Th results report			Disaggregated by sex		Disaggregated by community of origin		N.D.* By sex	N. D.* By community of origin	Lebanon	Jordan	Iraq	Turkey	Western Balkans	Egypt	Armenia	Syria
			Current value	Current value	Target	Women	Men	Refugee	Host community	Current value			Current value	Current value	Current value	Current value	Current value	Current value	Current value	Current value
 WASH	24	Number of individuals with access to improved drinking water source	113,785	120,600	1,506,019	61,843	58,757	38,096	82,504	0	0	76,224	44,376	0	0				NA	NA
	25	Number of beneficiaries who have experienced an awareness session related to water use, sanitation or hygiene	291,919	363,104	379,390	191,818	171,287	135,671	98,795	0	128,638	81,053	36,846	63,633	181,572				NA	NA
	26	Number of municipal and regional water and wastewater facilities constructed/ rehabilitated	250	265	301							131	51	81	1	1			NA	NA
	27	Kilometres of networks for water or wastewater installed or rehabilitated	152,447	158,688	1,098,420							74,088	0	84,600	0				NA	NA
	28	Number of people trained in the WASH sector	2,184	2,261	2,026	415	438	204	491	1,408	1,566	367	1,704	190					NA	NA

SECTOR	INDICATORS		7Th results report	8Th results report			Disaggregated by sex		Disaggregated by community of origin		N.D.* By sex	N. D.* By community of origin	Lebanon	Jordan	Iraq	Turkey	Western Balkans	Egypt	Armenia	Syria
			Current value	Current value	Target	Women	Men	Refugee	Host community	Current value			Current value	Current value	Current value	Current value	Current value	Current value	Current value	Current value
 PROTECTION	29	Number of cases referred for specialized services	32,867	36,442	42,872	19,696	14,311	30,122	3,807	2,435	2,513	10,486	786	2,081	21,942	1,147				NA
	30	Number of refugees and host community members receiving psychosocial support	376,024	404,657	387,186	181,859	126,014	209,838	89,909	96,784	105,263	56,963	18,792	7,641	311,637	8,824			800	NA
	31	Number of women benefiting from Gender Based Violence related services	82,090	95,402	81,895	81,165	14,237	40,832	34,029	0	20,541	41,226	17,953	26,673	9,550			NA		NA
	32	Number of individuals trained on child protection and gender-based violence	5,736	6,397	8,100	2,648	2,835	114	4,960	914	1,323	1,040	395	2,222	2,193	323		NA	224	NA
	33	Number of beneficiaries of clearance and survey activities, including risk education	69,662	69,662	65,691	34,034	35,628	0	0	0	69,662				69,662				NA	NA
	34	Number of m2 cleared	3,582,029	3,582,029	5,006,324										3,582,029				NA	NA
	35	Number of asylum facilities (re-) constructed/equipped/upgraded	33	33	47												33		NA	NA
36	Number of asylum spaces functional	12,000	12,000	12,400												12,000		NA	NA	

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



SECTOR	INDICATORS	7Th results report	8Th results report		Disaggregated by sex		Disaggregated by community of origin		N.D.* By sex	N. D.* By community of origin	Lebanon	Jordan	Iraq	Turkey	Western Balkans	Egypt	Armenia	Syria	
		Current value	Current value	Target	Women	Men	Refugee	Host community			Current value	Current value	Current value	Current value	Current value	Current value	Current value	Current value	Current value
 SOCIAL COHESION	37	Number of municipalities benefiting from improved infrastructure and services	263	316	407						114	36	97	69		NA		NA	
	38	Number of officials from sub national governments and de-concentrated service providers trained on municipal planning and public service delivery	1,781	1,918	2504	704	1214	0	1918	0	0	958	377	583		NA		NA	
	39	Number of staff (from institutions and local organisations) trained in social cohesion related topics	5,452	5,837	6,107	2,894	2,917	278	5,533	26	26	2,563	371	594	2,309		NA		NA
	40	Number of young Syrian refugees and host community benefiting from peer information, outreach activities and extracurricular activities, such as sports and culture	612,630	660,459	469,482	285,075	308,596	225,563	226,448	66,788	208,448	45,221	155,717	0	453,501		NA	6,020	NA
	41	Number of community centres and other facilities providing social cohesion activities	110	111	121							26	10	11	64		NA		NA
	42	Number of individuals reached with outreach, information campaigns and awareness sessions	495,960	577,294	771,378	248,157	170,124	236,033	68,456	159,013	272,805	357,927	20,447	19,593	166,777	3,550	NA	9,000	NA
 ALLIANCES	43	Number of advocacy initiatives supported at the national and regional level	92	161	284						68	5	49	35	0	4		NA	
	44	Number of civil society, public and private alliances as part of EUTF intervention	83	122	178							8	7	4	6		NA		NA

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

5.4. COVID-19 related indicators



SECTOR	INDICATORS	7th RR		8th results report		Disaggregated by sex		Disaggregated by community of origin		N.D.* By sex	N.D.* By community of origin	LEBANON		JORDAN		IRAQ		TURKEY		EGYPT	
		Current value	Target	Current value	Target	Women	Men	Refugee	Host community			Current value	Target value	Current value	Target value	Current value	Target value	Current value	Target value	Current value	Target value
 COVID-19 RELATED INDICATORS*	 6 Number of schools and other educational facilities constructed, refurbished or equipped			39	46	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	39	39	342	342	0	0	0	0
	9 Number of job opportunities promoted by EUTF	267		342	342	101	241	45	297	0	0	0	0	0	0	135	135	0	0	0	0
	11 Number of MSMEs trained	135		135	135	0	0	0	0	135	135	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	12 Number of individuals receiving cash assistance from EUTF			44,420	44,457	23,095	21,325	44,420	0	0	0	26,912	26,912	17,508	17,545	14,498	14,498	0	0	0	0
	13 Number of food insecure people receiving EUTF assistance	0		21,698	18,198	5,068	9,430	7,466	7,032	7,200	7,200	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,200	3,700	0	0
	14 Number of primary health care consultations conducted with refugees and host communities	113557		228,195	228,195	145,954	81,396	128,527	98,823	845	845	228,195	228,195	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	16 Number of cases treated in emergency services			4,618	4,618	1,393	3,225	0	0	0	4,618	4,618	4,618	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	20 Number of professional staff trained in primary, secondary and tertiary health care services	451		2,111	2,651	511	1,547	329	1,729	53	53	687	1,227	0	0	674	750	1,424	1,424	0	0
	21 Number of people reached through health education activities	9329		18,868	20,550	4,439	9,214	7,943	5,710	5,215	5,215	8,394	10,000	5,215	5,215	0	0	2,785	2,785	1,800	1,800
	22 Number of health infrastructure upgraded/refurbished/constructed			91	91	0	0	0	0	0	0	91	91	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

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














SECTOR	INDICATORS	7th RR		8th results report		Disaggregated by sex		Disaggregated by community of origin		N.D.* By sex	N. D.* By community of origin	LEBANON		JORDAN		IRAQ		TURKEY		EGYPT	
		Current value	Target	Current value	Target	Women	Men	Refugee	Host community			Current value	Target value	Current value	Target value	Current value	Target value	Current value	Target value	Current value	Target value
COVID-19 RELATED INDICATORS*	 24	Number of individuals with access to improved drinking water source	0	18,608	122,000	9,335	9,273	16,670	1,938	0	0	0	0	16,670	113,000	1,938	9,000	0	0	0	0
	 25	Number of beneficiaries who have experienced a hygiene promotion session	17504	26,547	28,153	10,102	16,445	15,912	5,916	0	4,719	8,394	10,000	4,719	4,719	0	0	13,434	13,434	0	0
	 29	Number of cases referred for specialized services	658	2,049	1,075	1,524	525	1,029	1,020	0	0	1,881	1,000	0	0	168	75	0	0	0	0
	 30	Number of refugees and host community members receiving psychosocial support	6,659	11,665	11,957	4,325	7,340	11,507	158	0	0	11,414	11,706	0	0	0	0	251	251	0	0
	 31	Number of women accessing Gender Based Violence related services	288	433	300	433	0	253	180	0	0	0	0	0	0	433	300	0	0	0	0
	 39	Number of staff (institutions and local organisations) trained in social cohesion related topics	77	77	77	55	22	0	77	0	0	0	0	73	73	4	4	0	0	0	0
	 42	Number of individuals reached with outreach, information campaigns and awareness sessions	332,251	896,362	830,101	166,476	128,886	174,167	20,524	601,000	701,671	165,361	165,361	27,483	16,000	672,361	626,511	28,837	23,289	0	0
	 45	Number of PPE pieces distributed, including surgical and N95 masks, gloves boxes, gowns, goggles, face Shields and sanitation equipment	690,826	1,272,408	7,174,691	0	0	0	0	0	0	946,587	6,854,590	24,732	31,932	178,959	167,919	122,130	120,250	0	0
	 46	Number of Confirmed cases	157	83,644	81,228	0	0	0	0	83,644	83,644	83,644	81,228	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	 47	Number of technical guidance documents on public advice developed	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
 48	Rate of reproduction of COVID-19		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

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

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



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

PROJECT CODE	START DATE	IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	TITLE	COUNTRY
T04.27	31.12.17	WAI	Improved access to water, water distribution performance and related sewerage disposal in Irbid Governorate for host communities and Syrian refugees.	Jordan
T04.30	31.12.17	DRC	Addressing Vulnerabilities of Refugees and Host Communities in Five Countries Affected by the Syria Crisis	Iraq
T04.31	01.01.18	Medair, Tearfund, ACCTS	Strengthening Protection Mechanisms for Syrian Refugees and Vulnerable Host-Communities in Jordan and Lebanon	Lebanon
T04.58	01.04.17	WHO	Improved access to health services for Syrian refugees in Turkey	Turkey
T04.74	06.04.18	YMCA, WHO	Provision of Chronic Medications at Primary Health Care Centers for vulnerable Syrian Refugee and Lebanese Host Communities	Lebanon
T04.121	07.07.18	ACTED, PAH, WHH, PIN	Supporting resilience for host communities, returnees and internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Iraq	Iraq
T04.130	01.09.18	EFI (EUROMED Feminist Initiative), BDC, Tamkeen	Strengthening access to protection, participation and services for women refugees, IDPs and host communities	Lebanon
T04.132	01.01.20	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat)	Strengthen the long-term resilience of targeted subnational authorities and their host/refugee populations in countries affected by the Syrian and Iraqi crises	Iraq
T04.134	01.01.19	DRC, Mercy Corps, NRC, Oxfam	Strengthening Resilience and Income Generating Opportunities and Supporting Early Recovery and Stabilization in Areas of Return in Iraq	Iraq
T04.136	19.12.18	VNG International, PCPM and KL	Maintaining Strength and Resilience for Local Governments in Lebanon and Iraq (MASAR)	Iraq

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



T04.147	03.01.19	IMC UK/Fundación Promoción Social de la Cultura (FPSC)	Improving Access to Quality Health Care for Persons with Disabilities in Lebanon	Lebanon
T04.153	13.02.19	WFP	Syrian and host communities with better livelihoods and food access, through better employability prospects and improved financial and productive capacities	Lebanon
T04.170	01.03.19	ASAM and RSC	Social Cohesion of Refugees in Turkey (SCORE)	Turkey
T04.172	09.07.19	UNICEF	Education and Makani ("My Space") Programmes for Vulnerable Syrian and Host Community School-aged Children in Jordan	Jordan
T04.181	01.08.19	AISPO	Support to mother and child and critical care services in Duhok province (phase 2)	Iraq
T04.198	24.06.20	AVSI, TDH, WCH	Back to the Future II: A protective and nurturing environment to increase Access to School, Inclusion and Retention for Children impacted by the Syrian Crisis in Lebanon and vulnerable Lebanese	Lebanon
T04.202	01.03.20	WHO	EUTF Jordan Health Programme for Syrian Refugees and Vulnerable Jordanians	Jordan
T04.210	01.03.20	IMC UK/PU-AMI	REBAHS II	Lebanon
T04.212	01.01.20	UNRWA	Strengthening the resilience of Palestine refugees from Syria in Jordan and Lebanon (phase III)	Lebanon
T04.227	01.05.20	Lebanese Red Cross	Improving access and effectiveness of pre-hospital emergency care and blood transfusion services in Lebanon	Lebanon

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



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