



EU REGIONAL TRUST FUND IN RESPONSE TO THE SYRIAN CRISIS

5th RESULTS REPORT

December 2019

This project is funded by
The European Union



A project implemented by
Particip Consortium



TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. THE EU REGIONAL TRUST FUND IN RESPONSE TO THE SYRIAN CRISIS AND ITS CONTEXT	2
1.1. Context.....	2
1.2. The Regional Trust Fund to date.....	4
2. THE EU REGIONAL TRUST FUND IN RESPONSE TO THE SYRIAN CRISIS: PROGRAMMING AND RESULTS FRAMEWORK	3
2.1. Overall Intervention Logic.....	3
2.2. Results Framework	8
3. METHODOLOGY	14
4. FINDINGS.....	19
4.1. The Trust Fund: General results.....	19
4.2. Sector brief	23
4.2.1. Overall results.....	23
4.2.2. Progress by Key Performance Indicators.....	25
4.2.3. Access to Basic Education.....	28
4.2.4. Access to Higher and Further Education	33
4.2.5. Livelihoods.....	37
4.2.6. Access to Health Services	42
4.2.7. Access to Water and Sanitation Services	46
4.2.8. Protection.....	51
4.2.9. Social Cohesion	56
4.3. Country brief	61
4.3.1. Overall results.....	61
4.3.2. Lebanon.....	63
4.3.3. Jordan	67
4.3.4. Iraq.....	71
4.3.5. Turkey.....	75



4.3.6. Other countries.....79

5. ANNEXES90

5.1. List of the analysed Trust Fund projects.....90

5.2. The Trust Fund Results Framework in relation to DEVCO 's results framework and SDGs.101

5.3. Detailed Trust Fund results by all Key Performance Indicators.....110

List of Acronyms

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



ILO	International Labour Organisation
IMC	International Medical Corps
IOM	International Organization for Migration
IP	Implementing Partner
IT COOP	Italian Cooperation
JUST	Jordan University of Science and Technology
KFW	Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau
KPI	Key Performance Indicator
KRG	Kurdistan Regional Government
KRI	Kurdistan Region of Iraq
LTUC	Luminus Technical University College
MA	Master
MAG	Mines Advisory Group
MoLEVSA	Ministry of Labour, Employment, Veteran and Social Affairs
M&E	Monitoring & Evaluation
MSME	Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NRC	Norwegian Refugee Council
PHD	Doctor in Philosophy
QIN	Quarterly Information Note
RF	Results Framework
ROM	Results Oriented Monitoring
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SPARK	Entrepreneurship and Education for Post-Conflict Societies
TDH	Terre des Hommes
TOBB	Union of Chambers and Commodity Exchanges of Turkey
TVET	Technical and Vocational Education and Training
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNOPS	United Nations Office for Project Services



UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNRWA	United Nations Relief and Works Agency
VNG International	International Agency of the Association of Netherlands Municipalities
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organisation
Wvi	World Vision
ZU	Zarqa University



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

**EU REGIONAL TRUST FUND IN RESPONSE
TO THE SYRIAN CRISIS**

5TH RESULTS REPORT

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

1.1. Context

The conflict in Syria -now in its 9th year- continues to drive what is currently the largest refugee crisis in the world. Although there is certain stabilisation during the last year regarding the number of Syrian refugees registered in neighbouring countries, according to the United Nations Refugee Agency (UNHCR) in 2019, there are still 5.6 million Syrians, apart from 6.6 million internally displaced persons (IDPs).¹

It is important to note that after eight years of crisis, the situation for refugees has not substantially improved, and, according to the EU, conditions for return are not safe. Despite the increasing political polarisation and more explicit calls for refugee return, during 2018-2019, the number of overall returns to Syria remains limited to few thousands registered refugees.

According to the same **UNHCR source (November 2019), the main countries hosting the Syrian refugees are Turkey, with 3.68 million refugees (65%), Lebanon 918,974 (16%), and Jordan 654,266 (12%).** Iraq and Egypt also host 4% and 2% of the Syrian refugees, respectively, along with refugees from other countries. Those refugees, IDPs and their host communities, apart from being vulnerable and living in poverty, are facing extreme challenges in terms of accessing basic social services because of the duration of the crisis. In this context, host countries are also facing this challenge in a more structural way because

¹ The data are updated at: <https://www.unhcr.org/uk/syria-emergency.html> and <https://data2.unhcr.org/en/situations/syria>.

of the continuous demands on key services, such as education, health, and protection, among others.

The EU has established the European Union Regional Trust Fund in Response to the Syrian Crisis -hereinafter the Trust Fund- in December 2014. The EU aims at providing a **coherent and strengthened European response to address the needs of refugees from Syria in neighbour countries and IDPs, but also of the host communities and their administrations, in particular as regards resilience and recovery**. With, primarily, a multi-country approach, the Trust Fund has put the focus now on Lebanon, Jordan, and Iraq, having worked to date in Turkey, and to a lesser extent, Egypt, Western Balkans and Armenia. The Trust Fund also underpins the special EU Compacts agreed with Jordan and Lebanon outlining joint efforts to improve the living conditions of Syrian refugees, IDPs and host communities.

The Syrian crisis remains a priority for the EU. In line with the priorities set out at the London Conference on Syria in 2016, the Brussels Conferences on the Future of Syria and the Region in 2017-2019, and the Global Compact on Refugees, the main objective of the Trust Fund is to foster resilience among refugees, improving their living conditions by bridging the funding needs and the humanitarian-development nexus approach, until the conditions for a voluntary and dignified return are not met. At the same time, the instrument supports the hosting countries and their local communities to cope with the economic and social challenge of this crisis.

As the European Response to the Syrian crisis and with a coordinated effort, since its establishment, the **Trust Fund has mobilised EUR 1.8 billion, including voluntary contributions from 22 Member States and Turkey**.² To date, EUR 1.6 billion has been adopted as Action Documents and a total of EUR 1.4 billion has been contracted.

² For the exact pledges and commitments, please see https://ec.europa.eu/trustfund-syria-region/sites/tfsr/files/member_states_and_other_donors_contributions_for_the_trust_fund_-_30_september_2019.pdf.

While contributing as an EC instrument to mitigating the effects of the Syrian crisis in the neighbouring countries, **the Trust Fund has reached more than 4 million people.**

This 5th Results Report aims at providing a detailed analysis of the progresses achieved to date, presented by sectors and countries overviews.

1.2. The Regional Trust Fund to date

The **Trust Fund has signed 77 contracts with more than 150 implementing partners** (for the detailed list of projects, see Annex 5.1). The Fund 's budget is channelled through different partners, such as international organisations (42%), European agencies and development banks (20%); Non-Governmental Organisations -NGOs- (25%), partner governments of Jordan and Serbia (5%) and international finance institutions (6%). While 1.5% goes to service contracts with private service providers, 0.5% is allocated to the Fund 's administration.

Interventions are conceived within six priority sectors with a different budget allocation, namely: **Education** (40%) that includes 7% of financial inputs for **Vocational Education, Training and Higher Education scholarships, Livelihoods** (30%), **Health** (11%), **WASH** (10%), as well as **Protection and Social Cohesion** (8%) (Figure1). In terms of administrative resources, 0.5% of the budget goes to staff members and an additional 0.5% to service contracts, such as communication and visibility (C&V), monitoring and evaluation (M&E) and audit.

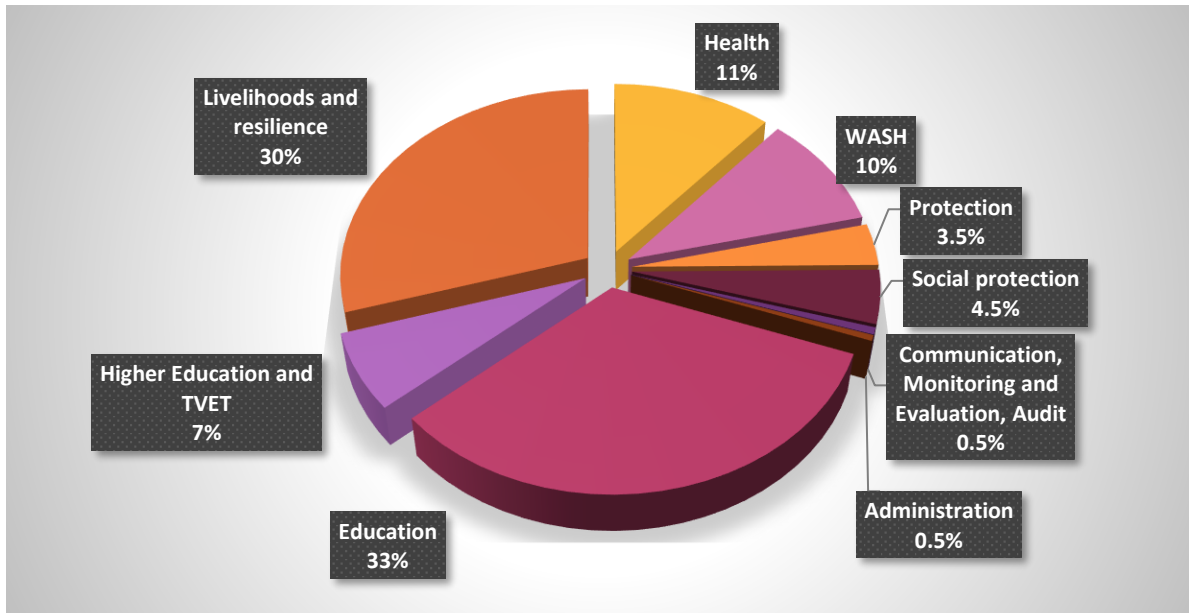


Figure 1: EU Trust Fund budget per sector (as of 30/06/2019)

In geographical terms, the large majority of the **funding has been allocated to multi-country actions, targeting those countries that host the highest number of Syrian refugees: Lebanon Turkey and Jordan**. The budget is allocated as follows: 34% to Lebanon, 31% to Turkey and 20% to Jordan.

Iraq-based actions receive 9% of the total Trust Fund's budget, while 3% has been allocated to the Western Balkans. Additional funds (2.5%) are being directed to projects in Armenia, Egypt and, to a lesser extent, Syria. (Figure 2).

In line with the needs, under the **recently approved one-year extension** that brings the contracting deadline to December 2020, the Trust Fund will primarily focus on actions taking place in Lebanon and Jordan.

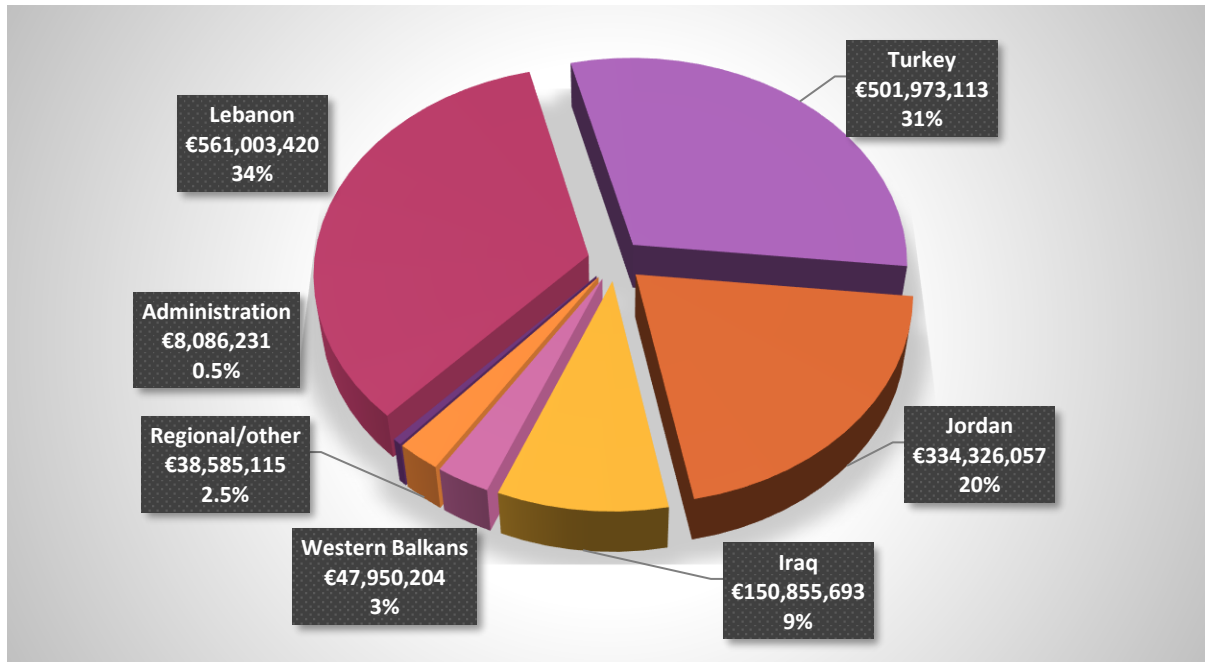


Figure 2: EU Trust Fund budget per country (as of 30/06/2019) in EUR



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

**EU REGIONAL TRUST FUND IN RESPONSE
TO THE SYRIAN CRISIS**

5TH RESULTS REPORT

2. THE EU REGIONAL TRUST FUND IN RESPONSE TO THE SYRIAN CRISIS: PROGRAMMING AND RESULTS FRAMEWORK

2.1. Overall Intervention Logic

The intervention logic of the Trust Fund (Figure 3) is based on the reviewed Overarching Results Framework presented below (Figure 4).

The Trust Fund aims at 'addressing the needs of refugees from Syria in neighbouring countries, IDPs and host communities, in particular as regards to resilience and early recovery'. Filled operations are related to accessing quality basic and further higher education, health and WASH, livelihood opportunities, protection and social cohesion related services, both through multi-country and single country interventions.

Enhancing **access to services** to Syrian refugees, internally displaced persons and vulnerable host communities is complemented with the **strengthening of national, regional and local institutions**, as well as **improvements of local infrastructure**.

By achieving these outputs, the Trust Fund aims at enhancing quality education, health, economic, and wellbeing outcomes among the different target groups towards **improving people's quality of lives** (Trust Fund impact).

The Trust Fund is programmed jointly with implementing partners, largely through in-country dialogues held at the level of EU Delegations in the neighbouring countries.



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. This approach -based on the theory of change- is a graphic representation of logical relationships between the inputs or resources that go into a programme, its activities and the changes or benefits that result- outputs and outcomes (short and long term).

This systems model, based on various assumptions, shows a sequence of cause and effect relationships. Such assumptions are external influences that will condition the extent to which the programme/project objectives are achieved. 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 the project addressing as the main problem?'. The main challenge refers to changes of specific target group/s so that benefits are generated to address that particular problem. The specific objective/s is/are formulated based on that. All the additional effects beyond the specific objectives are part of the overall objective (impact). Inputs comprise resources committed to the programme/project, i.e. of material and human resources allocated to project/programme activities during the implementation time. Activities can contribute to one or several outputs at the same time, being the interaction between activities and outputs dynamic and frequent during the whole implementation. The use of outputs by target groups will lead to short term changes or benefits (outcomes) or longer-term ones (impact)- if enabling assumptions are given.

In this context, is important to differentiate the types of results: outputs, outcomes and impact; and that they all need indicators with their 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 in a changing operational context.

In the context of the Trust Fund, it is key to acknowledge the importance of having a platform that allows Operational Managers, EU Headquarters and implementing partners to share information and knowledge about the projects, their implementation pace, and their results.

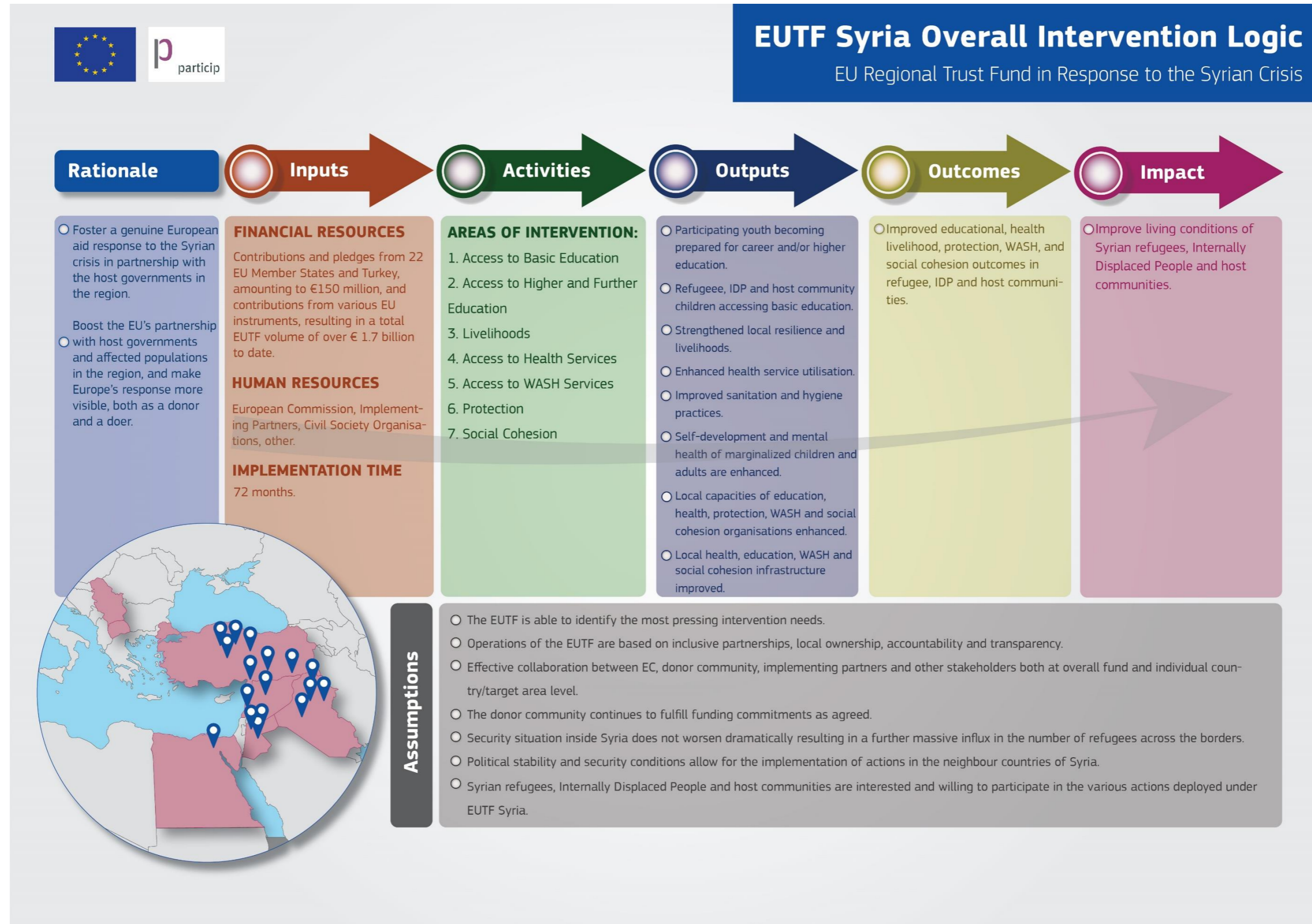


Figure 3: EU Trust Fund Overall Intervention



EUTF Overarching Results Framework

EU Regional Trust Fund in Response to the Syrian Crisis

Better access to education for EUTF Syria target groups*

- Access to basic education ensured
- Improved school capacities (infrastructure, facilities, staff)
- Increased access to Higher Education for Syrian students

Improved access to livelihood opportunities by EUTF Syria target groups

- Improved employability prospects
- Strengthened productive capacities of target groups
- Increased financial capacity of Syrian refugees
- Access to food

Better access to health and water for EUTF Syria target groups

- Access to medical care/services
- Strengthened human capacity to deliver primary and secondary health care services
- Improved Health Infrastructure
- Improved WASH services and infrastructure

Strengthened protection and social cohesion for children, women and adults from EUTF Syria target groups

- Strengthened child and women protection mechanisms
- Psychological support services established
- Access to safe land
- Strengthened capacities of national/local administrations
- Enhanced community cohesion capacities
- Improved advocacy for refugees

Strengthened EU response to the crisis in Syria (cross cutting)

- Alliances built

Children and students from EUTF Syria target groups are better educated

EUTF Syria target groups with improved livelihoods

Better health for EUTF Syria target groups

Improved wellbeing of children, women and adults from EUTF Syria target groups

Lives of EUTF Syria target groups are improved.

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.

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

Figure 4: Overarching Results Framework

2.2. Results Framework

In order to operationalise the Strategic Overarching Results Framework (Figure 4) of the Trust Fund, an Operational Results Framework (RF) has been elaborated and regularly reviewed (Figure 5), showing its alignment with the wider EC Results Framework and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) to ensure coherence of results and indicators (Annex 5.2).

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

The nature of the Trust Fund as a funding instrument and the need to aggregate information for a high number of different interventions in terms of objectives, regional scale, thematic priorities and strategies, were taken into consideration. The revised **Results Framework** with **44 Key Performance Indicators (KPIs)** is the basis of the M&E framework. These primarily output indicators reflect the work that the EU Trust Fund is doing in the region. The KPIs give an idea about the thematic and regional scope of Trust Fund funded actions, the achieved results and the activities that can be complemented by sector and/or country.

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

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

It is relevant to note that the Trust Fund M&E framework, which is in place since November 2017, has been tailored to the specific information requirements and needs. It operates along three dimensions:

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

This report is based on the analysis of the information collected from the database. Since the **Trust Fund RF reports on aggregated projects**, it mainly captures quantitative results. This aggregated report does not replace, but complements the results reporting at the level of individual projects and programmes, such as the Quarterly Information Notes (QIN), ROM reports, the portfolio sector evaluations conducted³, and the online monitoring and reporting system presented via the AKVO Really Simple Reporting (RSR) platform.⁴

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

⁴ <https://rsr.akvo.org>.

EUTF Syria - Operational Results Framework

EU Regional Trust Fund in Response to the Syrian Crisis

SECTOR	RESULTS STATEMENTS	CATEGORY	INDICATORS	SDG	SDG INDICATORS
EUTF Syria target groups* are better educated , through better access to quality basic education, improved school and teaching capacities and increased access to higher education.					
	• Access to quality basic education facilitated.	ACCESS TO SERVICES	1. Number of children whose registration fees for public formal education are subsidized 2. Number of children receiving school supplies 3. Number of children and adolescents referred to formal education 4. Number of children benefitting from non-formal education and learning support programmes	4 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)
	• Improved school/teaching capacities (i.e. human, infrastructure, facilities & equipment, access to energy).	LOCAL CAPACITIES	5. Number of educational personnel, including teachers, volunteers and administrative staff trained		
	• Increased access to higher education for Syrian and host community students.	LOCAL INFRASTRUCTURE	6. Number of schools and other educational facilities upgraded in standards trained		
	• Increased access to higher education for Syrian and host community students.	ACCESS TO SERVICES	7. Number of higher education certificates awarded (including for BA, MA and Vocational education) 8. Number of youths, adolescents and adults accessing higher education with EUTF support		Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months, by sex (4.3.1) Proportion of schools with access to (a) electricity; (b) the Internet for pedagogical purposes; [...] (4.a.1.) Volume of official development assistance flows for scholarships by sector and type of study. (4.b.1.)
	EUTF Syria target groups* with better livelihoods and food access , through better employability prospects and improved financial and productive capacities.				
	• Improved employability prospects for Syrian refugees and host communities, with emphasis on women.	ACCESS TO SERVICES	9. Number of job opportunities promoted by EUTF 10. Number of Syrian refugees and host communities participating in employability, vocational and entrepreneurial skills training programme	8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH 	Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities (8.5.1)
	• Strengthened productive capacities of target groups.	LOCAL INFRASTRUCTURE	11. Number of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises trained		
	• Increased financial capacity of Syrian refugees.	ACCESS TO SERVICES	12. Number of individuals receiving cash assistance from EUTF	1 POVERTY 	Proportion of population below the international poverty line, by sex, age, employment status and geographical location (urban/rural) (1.1.1)
	• Enhanced provision of life-saving, nutritious and affordable food	ACCESS TO SERVICES	13. Number of food insecure people receiving EUTF assistance	2 ZERO HUNGER 	Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population (2.1.2)
EUTF Syria target groups* have better health , through improved access to health (and water) services, strengthened local capacities (in health and WASH); and strengthened infrastructure (also in both sectors).					
	• Access to medical care and health services facilitated to Syrian, migrants and asylum seekers and host communities	ACCESS TO SERVICES	14. Number of primary health care consultations conducted with refugees and host communities 15. Number of beneficiaries provided with medical examinations and essential medicines, including acute and chronic drugs 16. Number of cases treated in emergency services	3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING 	Universal Health Coverage (UHC) index (3.8.1)
		ACCESS TO SERVICES	17. Number of pregnant women receiving 4 or more antenatal consultations 18. Number of women attending at least one postnatal care visit at the supported health facilities 19. Number of vaccination visits for children under 5 years 21. Number of people reached through health education activities		
	• Strengthened human capacity to deliver primary and secondary health care services	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	6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION 	Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services (6.1.1.) Proportion of population using (a) safely managed sanitation services and (b) a hand-washing facility with soap and water (6.2.1)
		LOCAL CAPACITIES	26. Number of municipal and regional water and wastewater facilities constructed/rehabilitated 27. Km of networks for water or wastewater installed or rehabilitated		
		LOCAL INFRASTRUCTURE	28. Number of people trained in the WASH sector		

EUTF Syria - Operational Results Framework

EU Regional Trust Fund in Response to the Syrian Crisis

SECTOR	RESULTS STATEMENTS	CATEGORY	INDICATORS	SDG	SDG INDICATORS
Improved wellbeing of Syrian and host community children, women and adults, through better protection mechanisms, strengthened local and national service and social cohesion capacities.					
	Strengthened children, women and adult protection mechanisms	ACCESS TO SERVICES	29. Number of cases referred for specialized services 30. Number of refugees and host community members receiving psychosocial support 31. Number of women benefitting from Gender Based Violence related services	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.)
	Psycho-social support services established	ACCESS TO SERVICES	32. Number of individuals trained on child protection and gender-based	16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS	Proportion of young women and men aged 18–29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18 (16.2.3)
	Access to safe land	ACCESS TO SERVICES	33. Number of beneficiaries of clearance and survey activities, including risk education	10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES	Number of countries that have implemented well- managed migration policies (10.7.2.)
		LOCAL INFRASTRUCTURE	34. Number of m2 cleared		Proportion of population satisfied with their last experience of public services (16.6.2)
	Local and national systems and service delivery capacities in target areas strengthened	LOCAL INFRASTRUCTURE	35. Number of asylum facilities (re-) constructed/equipped/upgraded 36. Number of asylum spaces functional		
	Local and national systems and service delivery capacities in target areas strengthened	LOCAL CAPACITIES	37. Number of municipalities benefitting from improved infrastructure and services 38. No of officials from subnational governments and deconcentrated service providers trained on municipal planning and public service delivery		
		ACCESS TO SERVICES	39. Number of staff (from institutions and local organisations) trained in social cohesion related topics 40. Number of young Syrian refugees and host community benefiting from peer information, outreach activities and extracurricular activities, such as sports and culture 42. No. of individuals reached with outreach, info. campaigns and awareness sessions		
	LOCAL INFRASTRUCTURE	41. Number of community centres and other facilities providing social cohesion activities			
Improved alliances promoting development in the neighbour countries of Syria and awareness on crisis and response in the EU and EUTF Syria target groups*					
	Provision of advocacy for refugees	LOCAL CAPACITIES	43. Number of advocacy initiatives supported at the national and regional level	16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS	Number of countries that have implemented well- managed migration policies (10.7.2.) Proportion of population satisfied with their last experience of public services
	Alliances built	LOCAL CAPACITIES	44. Number of civil society, public and private alliances supported by EUTF Syria and region	17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS	Amount of United States dollars committed to (a) public-private partnerships and (b) civil society partnerships. (17.17.1.)

LEGEND

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

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

Figure 5: Operational Results Framework



3. METHODOLOGY

**EU REGIONAL TRUST FUND IN RESPONSE
TO THE SYRIAN CRISIS**

5TH RESULTS REPORT

3. METHODOLOGY

The analysis presented in this report is based on the Quarterly Information Notes (QIN) of 56 projects funded by the Trust Fund since its establishment - including 7 interventions which have been concluded (See Annex 1, for full list) at the cut-off date of August 2019.⁵ Since the fourth edition, the Results Report has incorporated data from four new projects, so that some sector and country targets were changed accordingly. Additionally, some project indicators have been reviewed. This needs to be

Quarterly Information Note (QIN)

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

considered by any comparison at the aggregated Trust Fund level, with the previous period by sectors and countries.

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

The current analysis presented in the 5th Results Report builds on a cumulative approach that consolidates the 44 Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) fed on a quarterly basis.⁶ In order to avoid double counting within and among projects, it is important to note that the calculation

⁵ The cut-off date for the QINs was June 2019, however, the deadline for submission was August 2019.

⁶ Additionally, there are some indicators that cannot be aggregated because they have another unit (m², asylum places, kilometres, among others).

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). However, there is still margin for double counting in some sectors, where school year students are counted on a yearly basis, for example, or awareness campaigns complement service provision, among others.

The findings are presented by sector and by country, according to the type of information they provide.

As explained in Figure 6, we can distinguish KPI that inform about:

- 1) **Access to services;**
- 2) **Local capacities** in the partner countries;
- 3) **Local infrastructure.**

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

As a working practice, the selected KPIs are also presented **disaggregated by sex and community of origin** -refugee and host community- whenever this type of data is made available.

Finally, key findings from **ROM** and **Evaluation reports** contribute to inform this results report with some **qualitative conclusions**, complementing the quantitative analysis of output achievement.

EUTF Syria - Key Performance Indicators (KPIs)

EU Regional Trust Fund in Response to the Syrian Crisis

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

Figure 6: KPIs used to consolidate aggregated results



4. FINDINGS

**EU REGIONAL TRUST FUND IN RESPONSE
TO THE SYRIAN CRISIS**

5TH RESULTS REPORT

4. FINDINGS

4.1. The Trust Fund: General results

Since its establishment, the Trust Fund has reached 4,390,348 people with access to various services, while 28,067 have been trained as part of the local capacities strengthening and 1,996 local facilities have been supported as part of the local infrastructure strengthening.

The following figure gives an overview of the overall progress of all projects supported by Trust Fund to date. Given the addition of new projects, changes in the matching with KPI and some target revisions, targets have changed. **Progress has increased in terms of access to services and local capacities in all areas.** In regard to **local infrastructure, the percentage has slowed down**, due to the increasing of targets, which has been substantial.

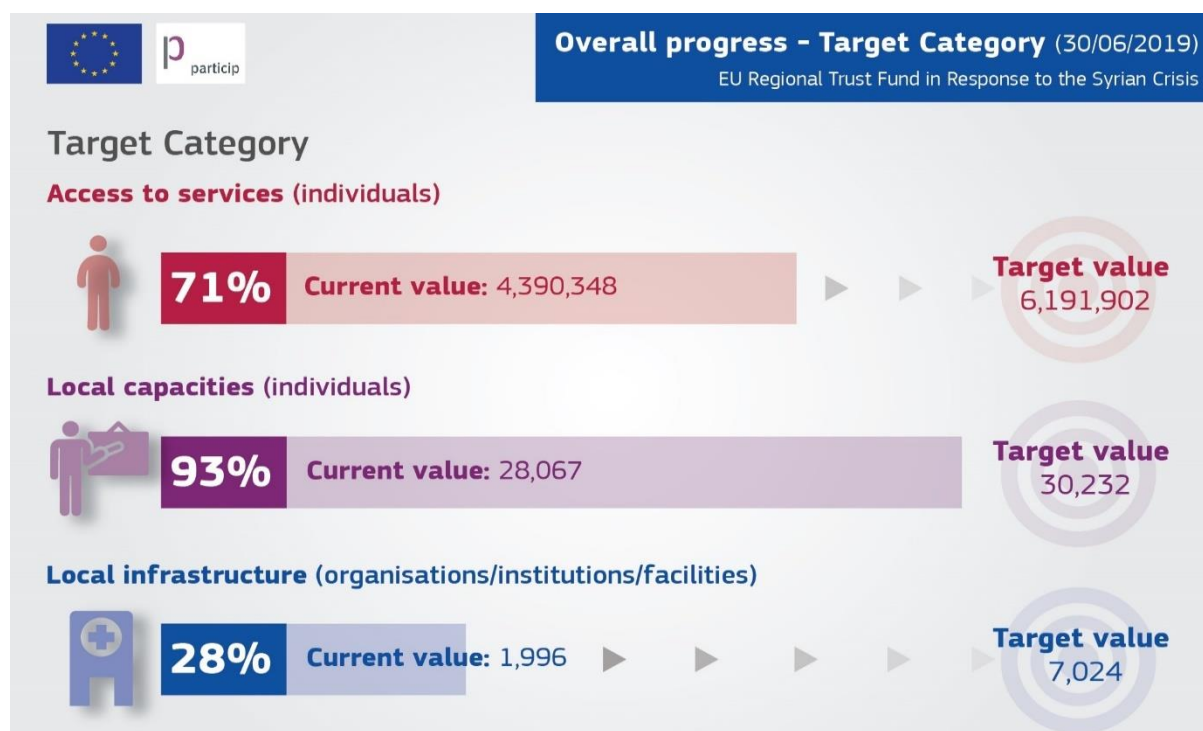


Figure 7: Overall progress of the EU Trust Fund (as of 30/06/2019)

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 are accessing services**. In terms of strengthening of capacities, almost the **same percentage of women and men are being trained** in all areas. Regarding access to services, the **refugee community is the most prominent**. In terms of **local capacities**, more **host community beneficiaries** can be identified, since public services are being strengthened. This is due to the fact that the large majority of people working in public services are from the host partner countries. However, here more disaggregation by community of origin is still needed.

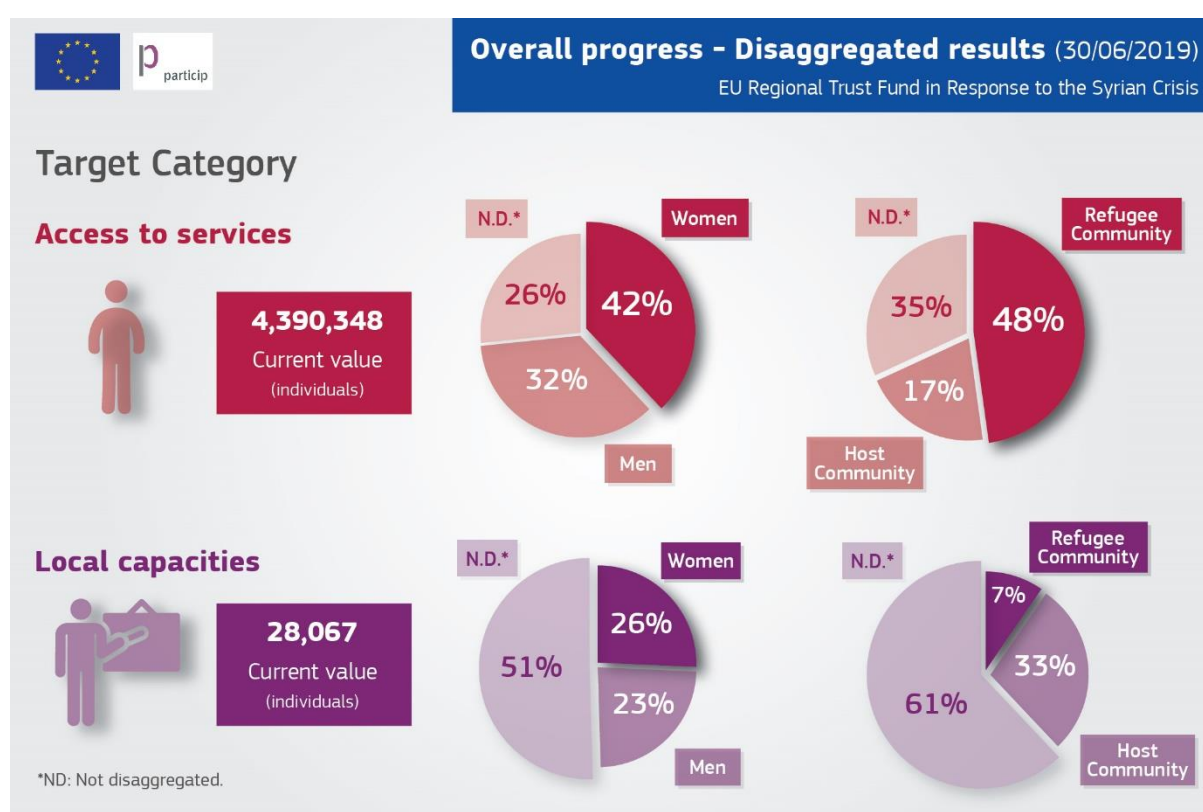


Figure 8: Overall progress of the EU Trust Fund (disaggregated). *ND: Not disaggregated.

The following figure 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.

In terms of **targets**, the **largest ones continue to be in the Health and WASH sectors**, while **Higher Education** show the **highest performance** in terms of output achievements.

WASH, as in the previous period, continues to be the **slowest sector** in terms of output delivery. Projects in this area are complex, and some are still in the initial phase.

According to the different categories of indicators – access to **services, local capacity strengthening and local infrastructure improvements**, the Trust Fund emphasizes access to services, compared to strengthening of local capacities and local infrastructure improvements. **Performance is higher for the category of capacity strengthening** during this period, since targets in the access to services have been increased. Since targets for local infrastructure have also been substantially increased, performance is the lowest compared to the other two categories.

Geographically, **Lebanon shows the highest targets** in access to services and **Turkey shows the highest performance** for the same category, while Armenia shows the slowest progress in the area of strengthening of local infrastructure.

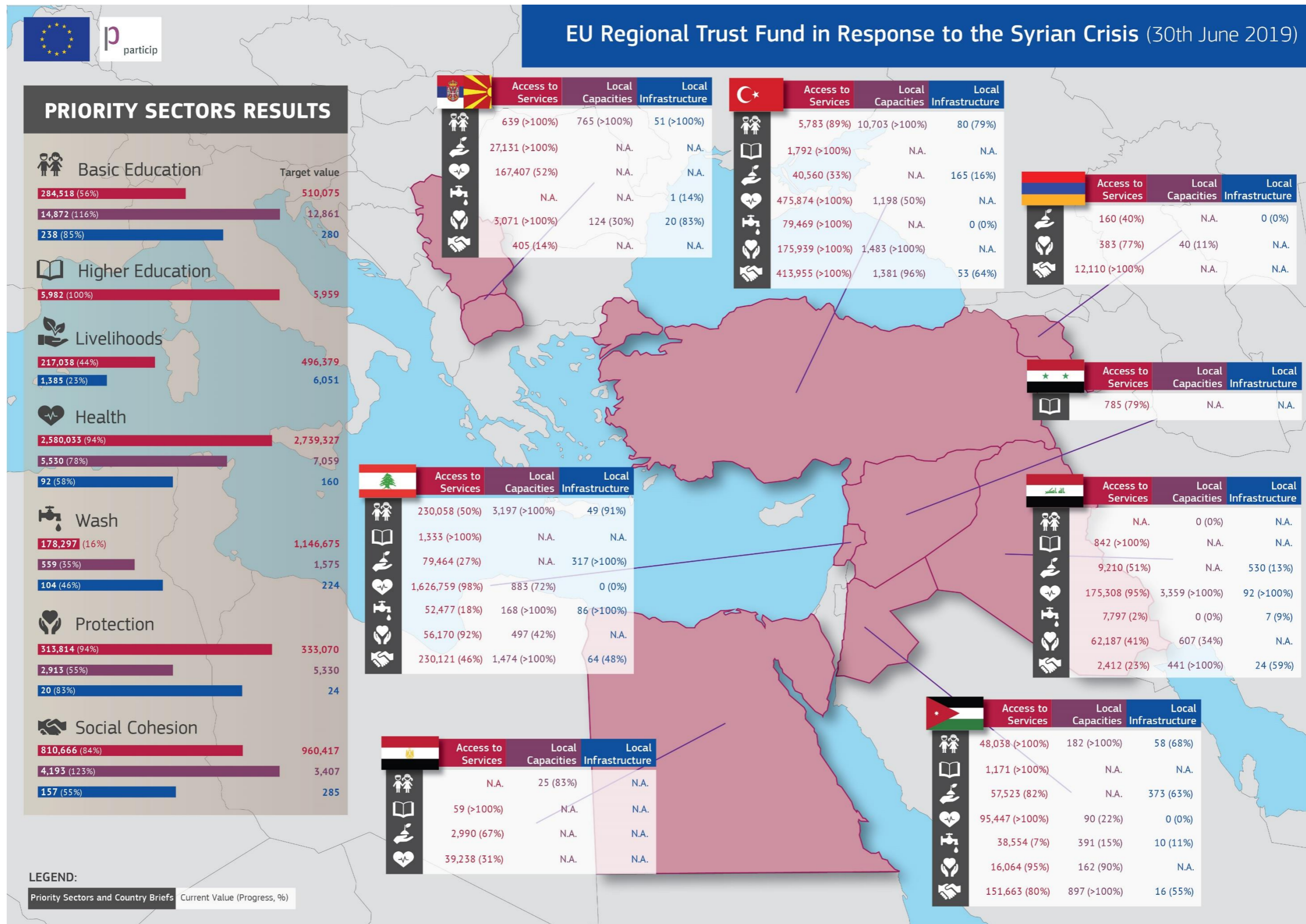


Figure 9: EU Trust Fund in Response to the Syrian Crisis (as of 30/09/2019)

4.2. Sector brief

4.2.1. Overall results

The Trust Fund has adopted an integrated response to the Syrian crisis towards improving the lives of Syrian refugees, IDPs and vulnerable host communities, distinguishing the importance of accessing social services, while strengthening local capacities and improving the countries' infrastructure, helping to cope with higher demands for services.

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

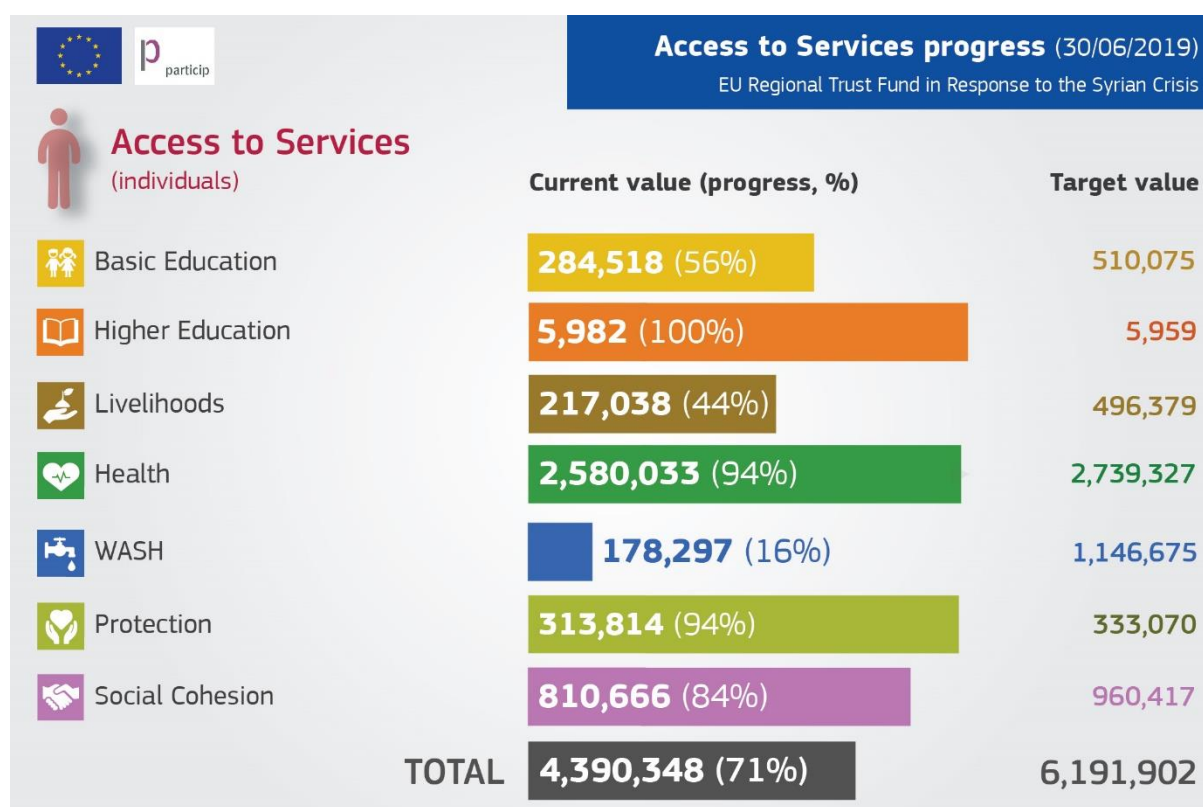


Figure 10: EU Trust Fund progress regarding access to services (by sector, as of 30/06/2019)

The present analysis shows that from the total number of people targeted by the Trust Fund - a total of 6,191,902- access to health services, followed by access to WASH services show the highest targets (see Figure 10).

Progress can be noted in the access to services in almost all areas compared to the previous period, except in the Basic Education and Livelihoods sectors, where targets have substantially increased. Apart from Social Cohesion, all other sectors' targets have increased, largely due to new projects and, to a certain extent, to some projects' revisions. It should be highlighted that **in the case of Higher and Further Education, the current value has been slightly reduced, mainly because of dropouts.**

In terms of strengthening capacities, the Trust Fund has a clear emphasis on supporting educational personnel (Basic Education), followed by health and social protection personnel, as the targets show in the following graphic (Figure 11). **Except in WASH, all targets for strengthening capacities have increased.** Progress is satisfactory for all categories, when compared to the previous reporting period.

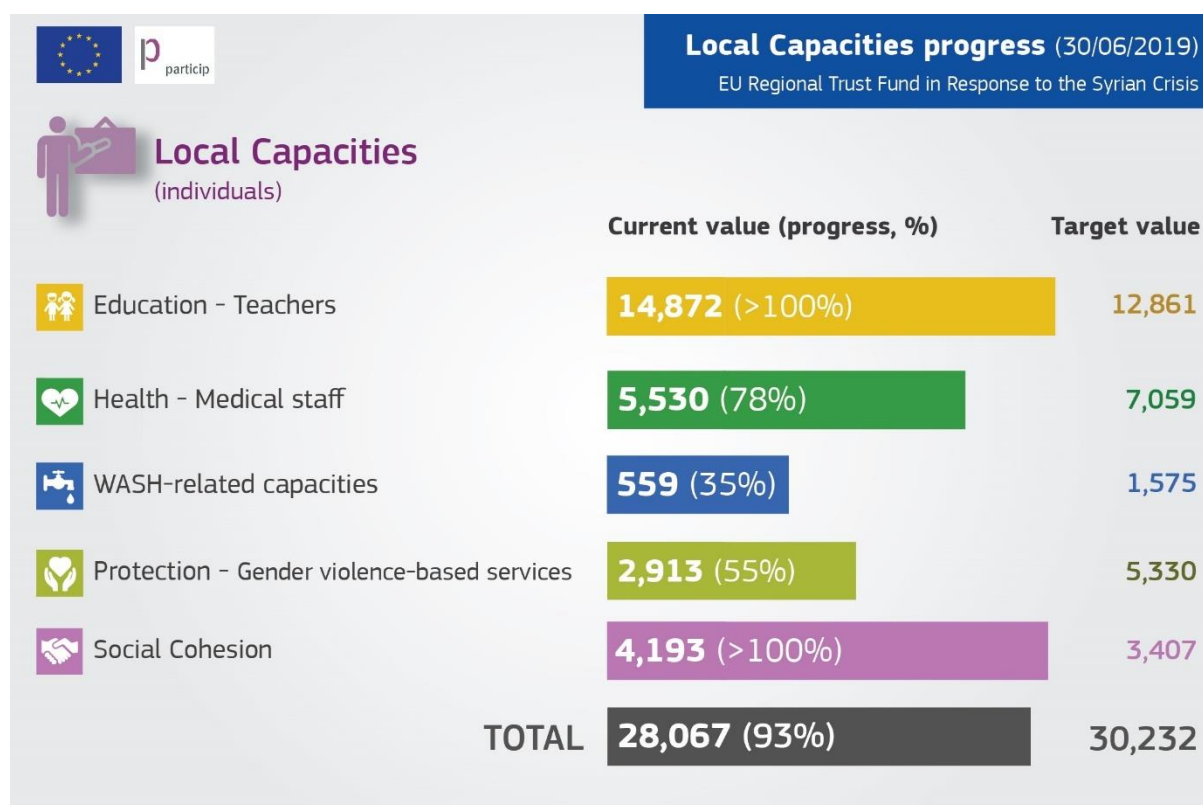


Figure 11: EU Trust Fund progress regarding local capacities (by sector, as of 30/06/2019)

The **local infrastructure** that the Trust Fund supports encompasses **community centres and municipalities, schools, WASH facilities, health infrastructure and asylum centres**. The local infrastructure - in terms of livelihoods - refers to micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs), and therefore the number is higher than the rest of the areas (Figure 12). **Progress has been maintained or increased** for schools, health facilities, WASH and social cohesion, **while it shows a slower pace in livelihoods because of much higher targets**. In the case of protection, the number of current values and targeted asylum centres has been slightly reduced.

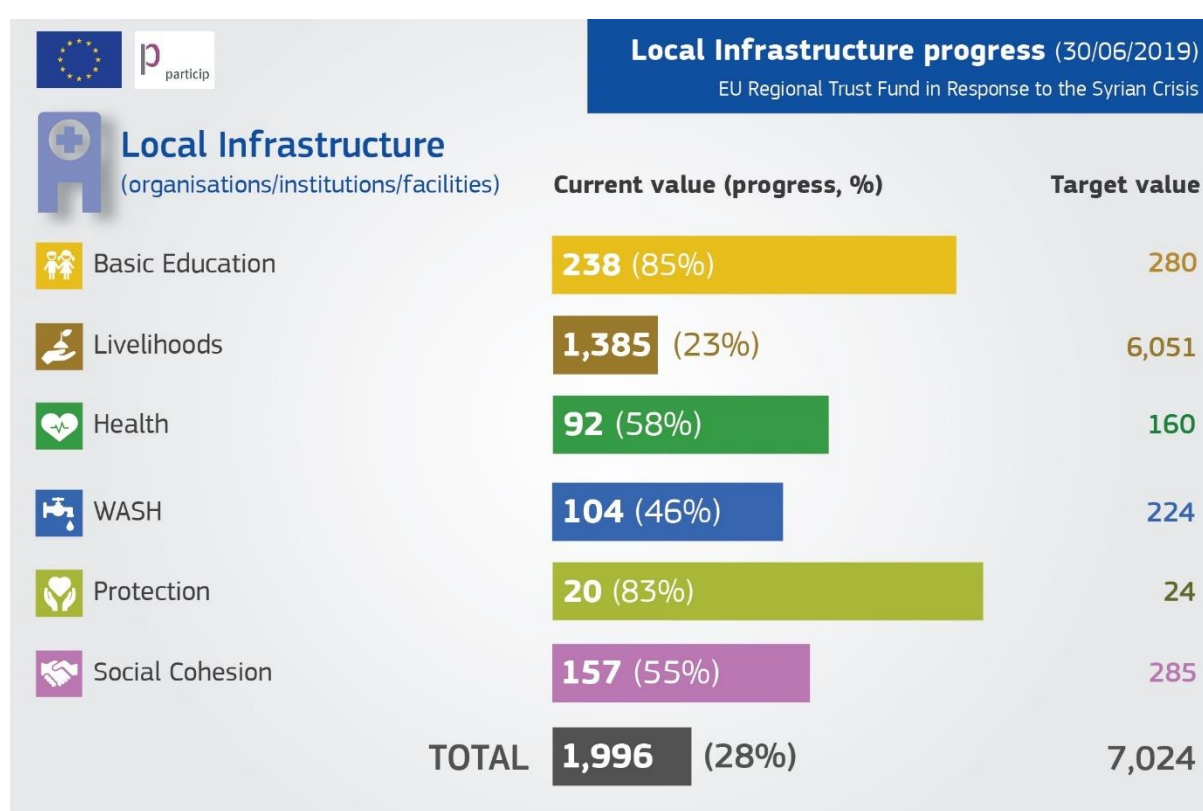


Figure 12: EU Trust Fund progress regarding local infrastructure (by sector, as of 30/06/2019)

4.2.2. Progress by Key Performance Indicators

If progress is compared by **Key Performance Indicators (KPIs)**, **globally, there are more than ten KPIs with achieved targets to date (Figure 13)**: Most of the basic education ones, social cohesion capacities and access to social cohesion activities, access to vaccinations, emergency and psychosocial support, as well as access to asylum spaces. In

the lower rank of the progress pace, health infrastructure improvements, training of public sector personnel for decentralised service provision and improved access to water are found. Others, such as the ones measuring assistance of food insecure people and antenatal consultations of pregnant women do not show progress yet, however, it might be related to the fact that only one action, respectively, is informing those indicators.

The majority of current values (73%) of the KPIs have increased. In addition, half of the targets are now also higher (50%) than in the previous period.

Regarding targets, three KPIs have now lower values (indicator 15, 35, 40). Regarding the variable on examinations and medicines (15), the changes of current values and targets is related to the move of one project indicator (T04.30) that instead of informing EUTF RF indicator 15 is now informing indicator 14 on consultations, since the emphasis is on primary health consultations and less on provision of medicines. The case of the variable on extracurricular activities (40) is similar, and the match of one project indicator (T04.15) has changed to a more suitable variable of general outreach and therefore, it is now part of indicator 42. The number of refurbished asylum places (T04.24) has been slightly lowered (T04.24). The rest of the KPIs targets have remained the same.

In the case of the current values, in the four cases (8, 12, 19, 42), current values are lower compared to the previous semester. Regarding general outreach (42), the current value is now lower because one variable (T04.30) that originally counted under this indicator, has been moved to psychosocial support, since it is about service provision and less about awareness. The indicator 12 on cash assistance had a similar review, and one project indicator (T04.160) was wrongly coded as cash assistance, mainly because of different types of cash support. The indicator 19 on vaccination visits has also been reviewed due to a higher previous value that was wrongly reported and therefore coded. Referring to higher education (8), the revision of the data is due to dropouts in various higher education interventions. Two further case (1 and 35) shows slight adjustments, and the rest of the current values have remained the same.

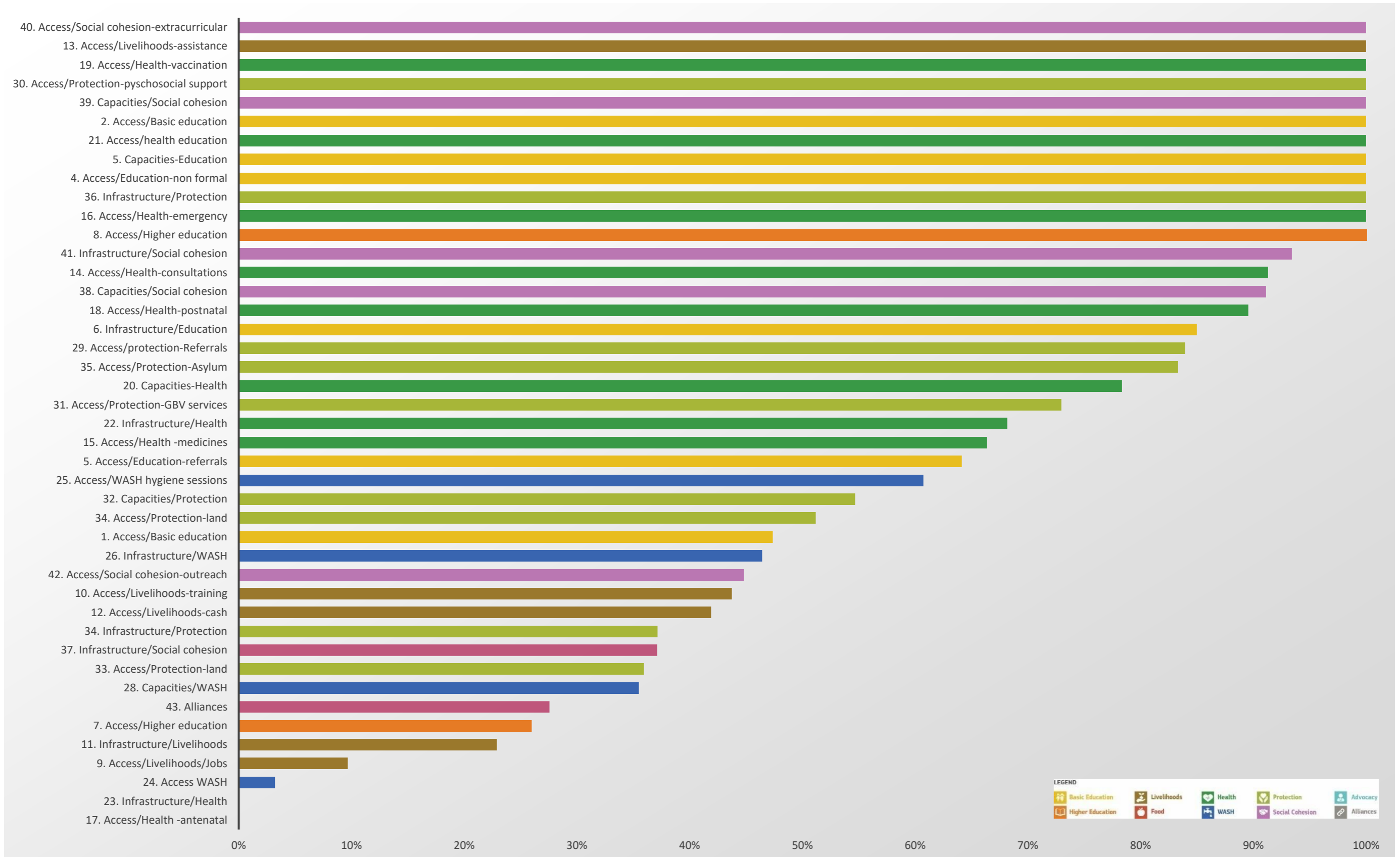


Figure 13: Trust Fund progress by KPI (as of 30/06/2019)



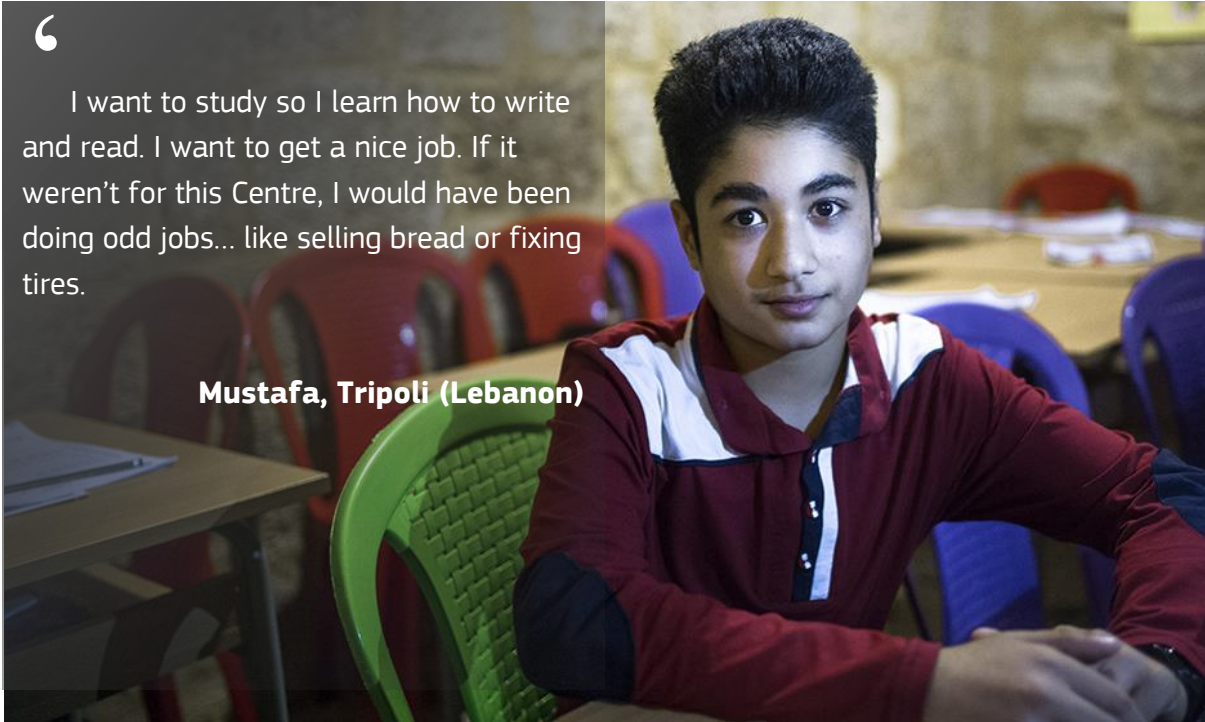
4.2.3. Access to Basic Education



‘

I want to study so I learn how to write and read. I want to get a nice job. If it weren't for this Centre, I would have been doing odd jobs... like selling bread or fixing tires.

Mustafa, Tripoli (Lebanon)



Mustafa, 14 years old, also lives in Tripoli and attends the classes. Mustafa dropped school for some time and worked but is now back to school.

“I want to study so I learn how to write and read. I want to get a nice job,” he explains. “If it weren't for this Centre, I would have been doing odd jobs... like selling bread or fixing tires.”

Telling his story, Mustafa says: *“Before the Centre, I was at a school and then I left because I couldn't keep up. I didn't understand much. So my mother removed me from the school and I started selling bread.*

I did quite well and learnt the trade so I moved on and worked with my uncle who is a carpenter. But I was having headaches and I didn't like the job! One day, we were walking and we came across the Centre, I asked what it was all about and that's how I got in.”

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

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

The Trust Fund has supported various actions – overall, **17 projects are informing** the selected education indicators - with key partners, such as UNICEF, AVSI and the Ministry of Education in Jordan, promoting access to Basic Education, and with KfW improving educational infrastructure. Other actions with World Vision, GIZ, UNRWA, AFD/AICS and the Ministry of Labour, Employment, Veteran and Social Affairs of Serbia (MOLEVSA) have included components of strengthening local teaching capacities, access to non-formal education and school infrastructure improvements.

In line with a previous analysis (EU Trust Fund 4th results Report⁷), the support to children with subsidised fees stands as the highest target in this area, now with an additional UNICEF action, in Lebanon, and another UNRWA action implemented, in Lebanon and Jordan. The following table shows the general progress on **Basic Education** by indicator in each of the three categories - access to education, local teaching capacities and local educational infrastructure – which is considered to be **satisfactory**, also compared to the previous reporting periods. As mentioned above, the first indicator on access to basic education shows a slower progress due to the revision of targets which have substantially increased.

⁷ https://ec.europa.eu/trustfund-syria-region/sites/tfsr/files/4th_results_reporting_eutf_syria.pdf.

Category	Indicators	Current Value	Target Value	Progress (%)
Access to services	Number children whose registration fees for public formal education are subsidized	206,193	435,459	47%
	Number of children and adolescents referred to formal education	6,412	10,000	64%
	Number of children benefitting from non-formal education and learning support programmes	71,913	64,616	111%
	Subtotal	284,518	510,075	56%
Local capacities	Number of educational personnel, including teachers, volunteers and administrative staff trained	14,872	12,861	116%
Local infrastructure	Number of schools and other educational facilities constructed, refurbished or equipped	238	280	85%

Table 1: EU Trust Fund: Basic education results by category in all countries (as of 30/06/2019)

Disaggregated results by sex and community of origin are shown in Figure 14.

Despite the good efforts made by the Trust Fund's Implementing Partners (IPs) in the disaggregation, there is still margin to improve 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 are having almost equal access to basic and non-formal education** with support of the Trust Fund. Slightly more boys/male adolescents are being referred to formal education, and, according to the available disaggregation, refugee children are being referred more than their peers in host communities.

Regarding the strengthening of capacities, women are being mostly trained since they are actively involved in the education sector.

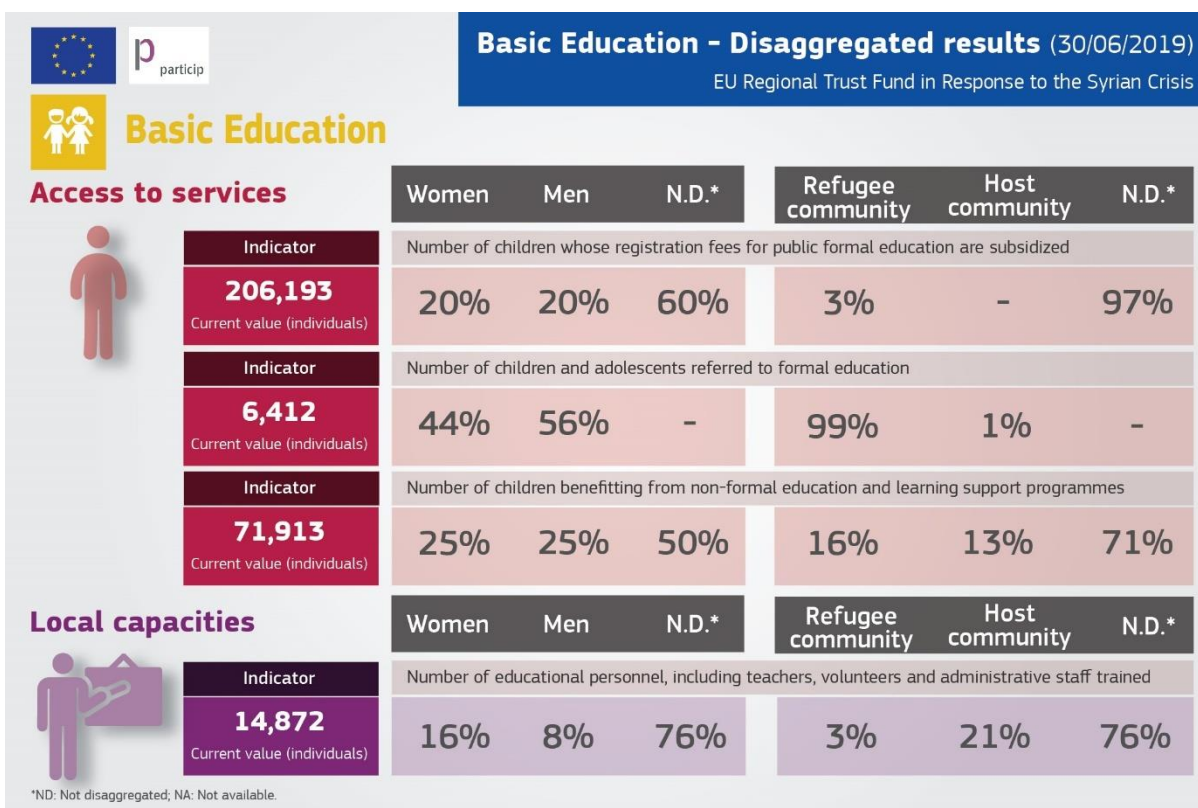


Figure 14: EU Trust Fund: Basic education results disaggregated by sex and community of origin (as of 30/06/2019)

Conclusions from the Sector Evaluation on EU Trust Fund Basic Education portfolio

The sector evaluation of the EU Trust Fund supported programmes and projects for Basic Education, aimed at improving their effectiveness and impact, reviewed nine projects fully addressing basic education or with basic education components in Jordan, Lebanon, Turkey and Iraq.

Although some barriers strongly condition education access of Syrian refugees and vulnerable host community children and adolescents, such as poverty, disability or the size of the EUTF projects, in a context where the number of out-of-school children remains worrying in all countries, basic education interventions continue to be highly relevant.

In line with the Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) of the QINs, the evaluation concludes that the projects have been largely able to deliver the planned outputs and most outcomes, to date. In quantitative terms, the six KPIs referring to Basic Education show satisfactory progress having three of them -training of educational personnel, access to school supplies and access to non-



formal education- already achieved targets. Educational infrastructure improvements and referrals to formal education also progress well. The slowest pace is shown in enrolment; however, this is more related to the recent initiation of a new action in the area, with consequent increase of relevant target values.

Regarding the quality of those outputs and outcomes, the evaluation highlights a more positive perception towards non-formal and informal education interventions than towards formal education ones. This needs to be addressed in order to foster demand of formal education and strengthen formal education systems in the countries. The quality of afforded education for refugees and host community children is the same, according to this review. The evaluation underlines the need to strengthen coherence between a sector-wide Basic Education support and the EUTF provision of support for Syrian refugee and vulnerable host community children, since a Syrian-based approach to reforming national basic education system is assessed as politically risky and very ambitious. In general, regional advocacy activities have contributed to a high impact on raising awareness to strengthen support for Syrian refugees in the region, although this has not been translated in additional funding for Basic Education. Only in few cases, TDH and GIZ project Qudra, have been able to increase funding and, therefore, impact prospects.

A key recommendation is referred to distinguish projects aiming at improving access of Syrian children to Basic Education (such as the EU Trust Fund) and others aiming at improving the host country's education sector. It is considered that funding should be maintained and strengthened.

Gender, protection of children and special needs continue to be challenging in the area. The integration of child protection, gender and special needs is highlighted by the evaluators as a key area to be addressed in a more decisive way. Although Syrian teachers and counsellors have been increasingly trained, as quantitative KPIs confirm, this component should be reinforced. More focused support is advised to be put on out-of-school children above the age of 10, especially in Turkey and Lebanon, where children face major linguistic barriers.

EU Trust Fund Basic Education evaluation report: Particip for DG NEAR, EU. October 2019.



4.2.4. Access to Higher and Further Education



‘

I stumbled upon a post on HOPES scholarships for Master’s students and decided to apply. After being granted funds to support my studies, I registered at Petra University and decided to study marketing.

Hanan Shehadat, Damascus (Syria)



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

Hanan Shehadat, 25 years old, used to live in Damascus, Syria, with her four siblings and her mother and father. After her dad lost his shop due to heavy bombing in Yarmouk, they decided to move to Jordan to join their relatives there. They have been moving around since 2012 and have not yet been able to settle down.

“When I came to Jordan, I had to start from scratch. I had to work in different places. I was looking for an opportunity but I wanted to depend on myself.”

While looking for opportunities online, Hanan stumbled upon a post on HOPES scholarships for Master’s students and decided to apply. After being granted funds to support her studies, she registered at Petra University and decided to study marketing. She concluded her studies with a final thesis on the topic of how companies can help build local communities and she is already dreaming about a PhD (Doctor of Philosophy).

Thanks to the financial support of the Trust Fund, almost 5,800 students like Hanan can take advantage of Higher and Further education scholarships which offer them the opportunity of getting back on track and pursuing Higher (and further) Education curricula.

The Trust Fund supports **access to university, technical and vocational education** as well as training in the region through **six actions** – of which, one of them has already concluded and one has newly initiated - and four key partners: SPARK, the German Jordanian University (GJU), DAAD and UNHCR Turkey'. Relevant operations are all focussing on access to scholarships for bachelor, master and vocational programmes in the region. Progress has been very positive in terms of the number of young people accessing Higher Education programmes and, despite the revision of target values, due to dropouts, the results achieved are considered to be very satisfactory.

Category	Indicators	Current Value	Target Value	Progress (%)
Access to services	Number of youths, adolescents and adults accessing higher education with Trust Fund support	5,982	5,959	100%

Table 2: EU Trust Fund: Higher education results by category in all countries (as of 30/06/2019)

In terms of sex and community disaggregation on access to services, according to available disaggregated data, **men represent 53%** of the overall beneficiaries and **refugees were better reached** than host communities (Figure 15).

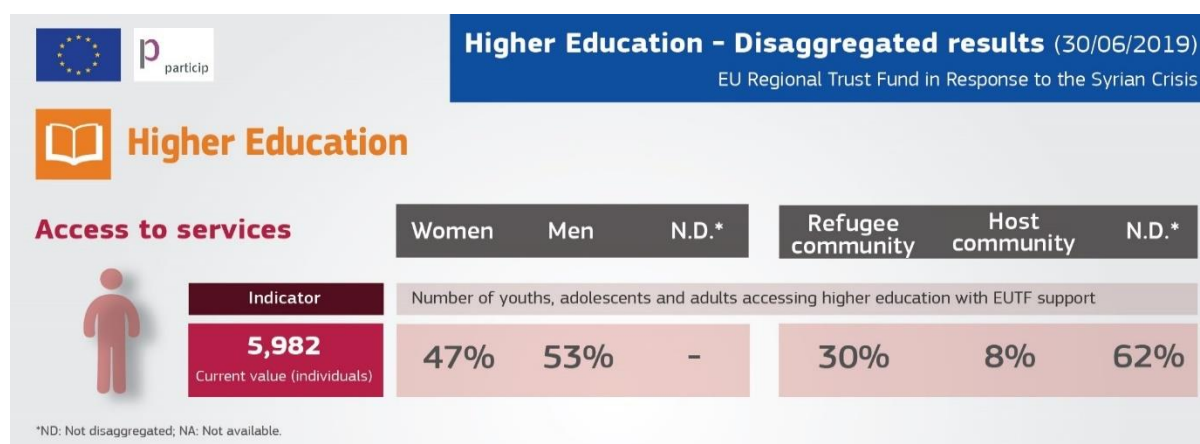


Figure 15: EU Trust Fund: Higher education results disaggregated by sex and community of origin (as of 30/06/2019)



An update on Higher Education: Upcoming Results Oriented Monitoring mission

As mentioned in the evaluation findings on the Higher Education programmes, the Trust fund supported actions in this area – implemented by DAAD, UNHCR, the German Jordanian University (GJU) and SPARK - were positively assessed both on their high relevance and effectiveness. The Trust Fund is currently finalising negotiation discussions for a phase II of the programmes.

Moreover, the Trust Fund has recently approved two follow-up actions in Jordan, with GJU, Zarqa University (ZU), Jordan University of Science and Technology (JUST) and Luminus Technical University College (LTUC); and one in Turkey, with SPARK.

The action “Vocational Education and Training & Higher Education Programme for vulnerable Syrians and disadvantaged youth from host communities in Jordan”, builds on the previous scholarship programme, aiming at providing Syrian refugees in Jordan and disadvantaged Jordanians from host communities, the opportunity to pursue one of three different academic educational and vocational training programmes at the mentioned Jordanian higher education institutes. The project in Turkey, that “Provide(s) access to higher and vocational training education to Syrian and host community youth for socio-economic development builds on the previous action “Higher Education for Syrians under Temporary Protection and host communities”. Implemented by SPARK in Turkey, the action benefitted 300 students with scholarships for higher education courses. SPARK had also supported a regional action in Turkey, Lebanon, Iraq and Syria, where more than 3,000 students have been accessing scholarships for higher and vocational training.

In early 2020, the Trust Fund will launch a results-oriented mission to assess progress and look at some of the challenges identified by the Higher Education evaluation, such as: the design of the selection process, protection and gender aspects affecting refugees and IDPs and the articulation of such programmes to the labour market. As the evaluation suggested, the Trust Fund presents an ideal platform to promote a horizontal approach -with additional integration and coordination efforts among them- that strengthens the selection process and ensures a better link to labour market opportunities.

In line with this, the ROM mission would add value to the Key Performance Indicators that refer to scholarship access and certificates´ award, if they analyse to what extent these projects have been able to use the Trust Fund platform to promote those linkages in Turkey, what are the key factors affecting the culmination of studies, other crosscutting elements, such as gender and



protection as well as supporting services after the higher education studies. As a strategic area of cooperation between the EU and the region, the ROM conclusions would be highly relevant for the Trust Fund.

EU Trust Fund ROM working plan and Evaluation higher education: PARTICIP for DG NEAR, EU, Third quarter 2018.

4.2.5. Livelihoods



“ We got some big benefits because we learnt how to organise our work here at the interior design office. One day, I'd like to see my furniture in Italy, France and other major capitals.

Mhammad Jabre, Tripoli (Lebanon)



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

Mhammad Jabre is an interior designer from Al Mina, Tripoli. Jabre Concept, his company, specialises in interior design and furniture. Mhammad benefitted from the LEADERS project which gave him a grant to better plan his business. *“When we got the grant, we learnt important lessons on how to create a project from top to bottom, how to start, how much a piece of furniture would cost, what it would sell for and where...”*, he explains with passion.

Before then, Mhammad admits Jabre Concept was not a very well-thought company. *“I benefitted from it as soon as we received the grant. We got some big benefits because it taught us how to organise our work here at the interior design office,”* he explains.

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

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

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

The Trust Fund is supporting **32 actions** with Livelihoods components that inform livelihoods related indicators. During this period, one new livelihood action in Kurdistan (Iraq) led by DRC and three other actions with livelihoods components have been approved, one in education (UNICEF), one in higher education (SPARK), and another in social cohesion (ASAM).

Because there is a wide range of approaches and emphasis -vocational training, short-term employment programmes or longer-term livelihood strategies- a wide range of partners are involved, such as UN Women, UNDP, SPARK, the German Jordanian University, TOBB, AFD, ASAM, ILO, Austrian Red Cross, GIZ, WFP, ACTED, UNICEF, UNHCR, EFI and VNG international, World Vision, UNRWA, AVSI, Oxfam, DRC, among others.

Targets for all analysed Livelihoods indicators have substantially increased, being the ones for cash assistance the highest, in line with the previous period. **Progress continues to be positive** in all measures (Table 3), showing the one for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises and the one on cash assistance a slower pace due to increases in such targets. The overachievement of targets related to food insecure people receiving assistance might be due to a very conservative planning approach.

Making reference to the KPI on 'number of job opportunities promoted', it has not been included in the aggregation here, since the risk of double counting is very high, especially with the KPI on people participating in employability, vocational and entrepreneurial skills training. It can be mentioned that for this indicator, progress has increased from 7% to 10% -from 720 jobs to 2,617), which is positive since targets have been substantially increased (See Annex 5.3 for detailed results).

Category	Indicators	Current Value	Target Value	Progress (%)
Access to services	Number of Syrian refugees and host communities participating in employability, vocational and entrepreneurial skills training programme	74,895	171,238	44%
	Number of individuals receiving cash assistance from Trust Fund	134,864	321,850	42%
	Number of food insecure people receiving Trust Fund assistance	7,279	3,291	221%
	Subtotal	217,038	496,379	44%
Local infrastructure	Number of MSMEs trained	1,385	6,051	23%

Table 3: EU Trust Fund: Livelihoods results by category in all countries (as of 30/06/2019)

Women have accessed more employability training programmes - 62% compared to 33% men - **while men and women have received cash assistance in a very similar way** (46% men and 41% women). Food insecurity related assistance (75%) has reached more men compared to women (25%). According to the disaggregated data, **more refugees have received employability training, cash assistance and food insecurity related assistance** to a larger extent than host communities.

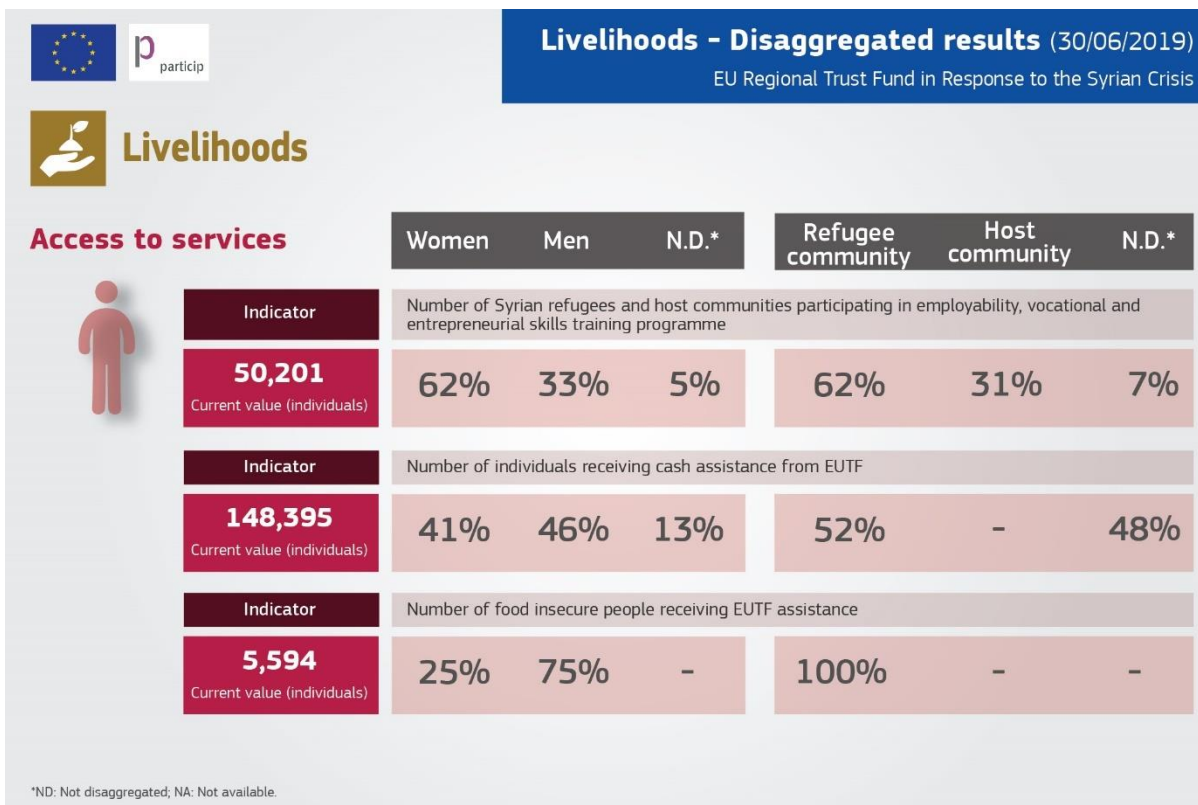


Figure 16: EU Trust Fund: Livelihoods results disaggregated by sex and community of origin (as of 30/06/2019)

What the Results Oriented Monitoring report of the project *Strengthening the Resilience of Syrian Women and Girls and Host Communities in Iraq* suggests on Livelihoods

This ROM exercise focused on the project activities in Iraq. The action - combining livelihoods and protection activities, with a focus on women - is an example of the cash for work approach to promote local employment. Implemented by UN Women, the action aims at supporting economic empowerment and resilience of women, contributing to the resilience of local economies. Main outputs in this context are entrepreneurial skills, employment opportunities and decent work standards, access to supporting services in cases of gender-based violence, as well as strengthening of government services to address gender-based violence.

The recent sector evaluation on Livelihoods has highlighted some of the challenges faced by some ongoing projects, including restrictive labour market regulations in the host countries for refugees and IDPs, and the sustainability of the short-term job opportunities promoted by those interventions. This can be complemented by the Key Performance Indicators that corroborate that satisfactory progress is seen in access to employability training, access to cash support, while



progress in terms of job opportunities and the training of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) reflects a slower pace.

In the particular case of the intervention in Iraq, progress has been assessed as satisfactory in terms of entrepreneurial, vocational training and other technical skills development to which more than 500 women have benefitted. More than 10,000 women have had access to gender-based violence related services, which have included referrals, mental health, counselling, legal advice, and other psychosocial support services. The establishment of a business incubator is facing some challenges though, due to the legal restrictions and the technical difficulties for its establishment. The work on decent work standards also needs to be reviewed.

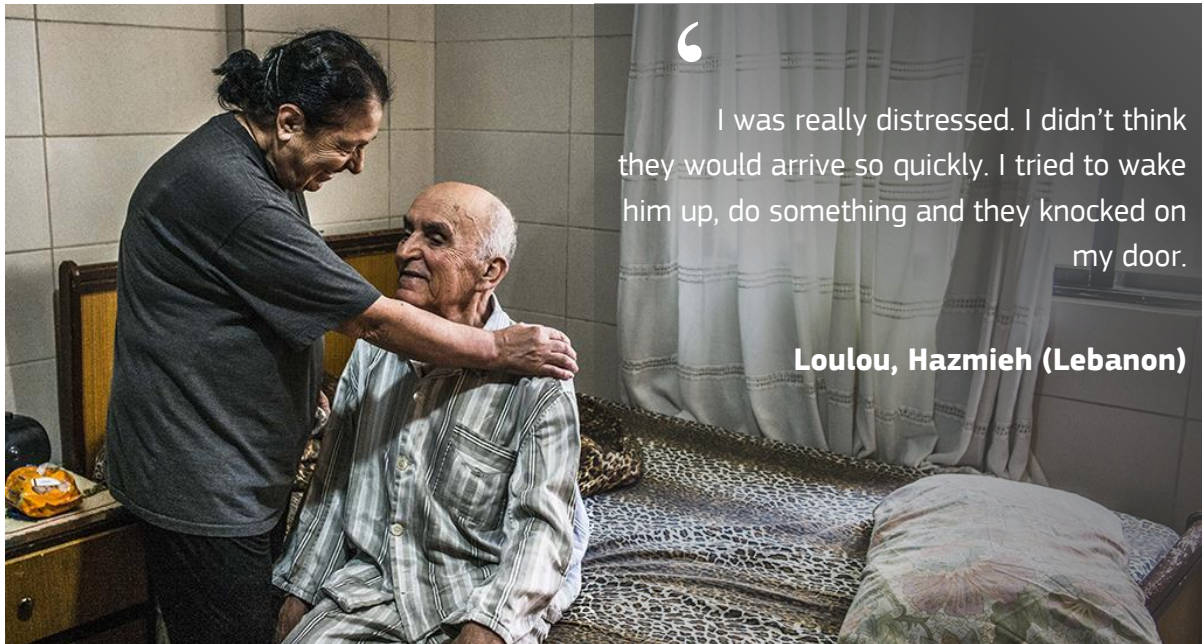
In terms of impact, positive effects in women centres and shelters regarding psychological and social wellbeing is being underlined. This has positively affected the cohesion with host communities. In this case, the intervention is clearly fostering women empowerment. Labour market restrictions and some cultural conditioning factors are limiting longer terms effects on direct employment. Recommendations refer to assess some of the outputs regarding the incubator and the decent work standards to strengthen access to job opportunities -mainly in the sewing sector-, and to continue advocacy with public institutions for the women shelters ' sustainability.

The ROM report validates the KPIs analysed as part of the QIN database, complementing the picture with a more qualitative assessment. Women participating in the project highlight the importance of the psychosocial support, the possibility to visit the women centres and the work on women 's rights. This qualitative assessment also underlines the challenges of sustaining job opportunities, especially when there is no prospect for a sustained alliance with other stakeholders, such as private sector employers or the public sector. The articulation of the protection component to the livelihoods as part as an holistic empowerment approach is highly regarded.

ROM report: Particip for DG NEAR, EU. October 2019.



4.2.6. Access to Health Services



‘
I was really distressed. I didn't think they would arrive so quickly. I tried to wake him up, do something and they knocked on my door.

Loulou, Hazmieh (Lebanon)

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

Loulou, 72 years old, lives with her husband Mahmoud, 85, in the area of Hazmieh, Lebanon. Mahmoud suffers from diabetes: not long ago, his sugar levels skyrocketed and he fainted. *“I got really scared,”* says Loulou, *“so I called the Red Cross to take him to the hospital. They arrived here really quickly. He would have gone into a coma or got partially paralysed, hadn't they arrived so quickly”*.

Due to worsening variations in his blood sugar levels, Loulou had taken her husband to the doctor who had prescribed medicines to keep the situation under control. One day Mahmoud started slurring and collapsed. Loulou promptly called the Lebanese Red Cross Emergency Dispatch Center, which sent an ambulance right away. *“They immediately got here and did first aid, put him on the stretcher and took him to the ambulance.”*

Thanks to the EU support, through the EU Trust Fund, the Lebanese Red Cross Emergency Dispatch Center was rehabilitated to respond to emergencies and dispatch ambulance transport. The centre, which dispatches Emergency Medical Services ambulances based on agreed protocols and availability, has undergone significant modifications since 2013.

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

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

The Trust Fund is supporting **16 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 projects. Key implementing partners here are IMC UK and WHO, UNICEF, UNHCR, UNOPs, AISPO and DRC, in addition to those that include health components and complementary services in their multi-sector operations, such as AFD and partners, UNRWA, IOM and MoLEVSA.

Category	Indicators	Current Value	Target Value	Progress (%)
Access to services	Number of primary health care consultations conducted with refugees and host communities	2,259,556	2,474,589	91%
	Number of people reached through health education activities	320,477	264,738	121%
	Subtotal	2,580,033	2,739,327	94%
Local capacities	Number of professional staff trained in primary, secondary and tertiary health care services	5,530	7,059	78%
Local infrastructure	Number of health infrastructure upgraded/refurbished/constructed	92	135	68%
	Number of health facilities using the upgraded stock management system	0	25	0%

Table 4: EU Trust Fund: Access to health services results by category in all countries (as of 30/06/2019)

Concerning individual indicators, **access to health** consultations shows the highest targets of **all results framework indicators**, as in the previous period-, and have increased in the last quarter. Compared to the previous reporting period, positive results can be noted for all health indicators that encompass access to health services, strengthening of medical personnel and health infrastructure improvements (Table 4). The only measure that does not show any progress yet, is the one related to stock management system, since it refers to only one action and has been recently added.

Women are accessing more primary health consultations and are being reached in larger proportion than men with health education activities (Figure 17). In **terms of training of health staff, there is not much difference now between women (31%) and men (35%). Refugee communities are accessing more health care consultations (58%) and health education (53%),** compared to host communities (17% and 40%, respectively). To date, refugees are also being trained more as health personnel compared to their peer among the host communities, however, there is still margin to improve data disaggregation according to the community of origin.

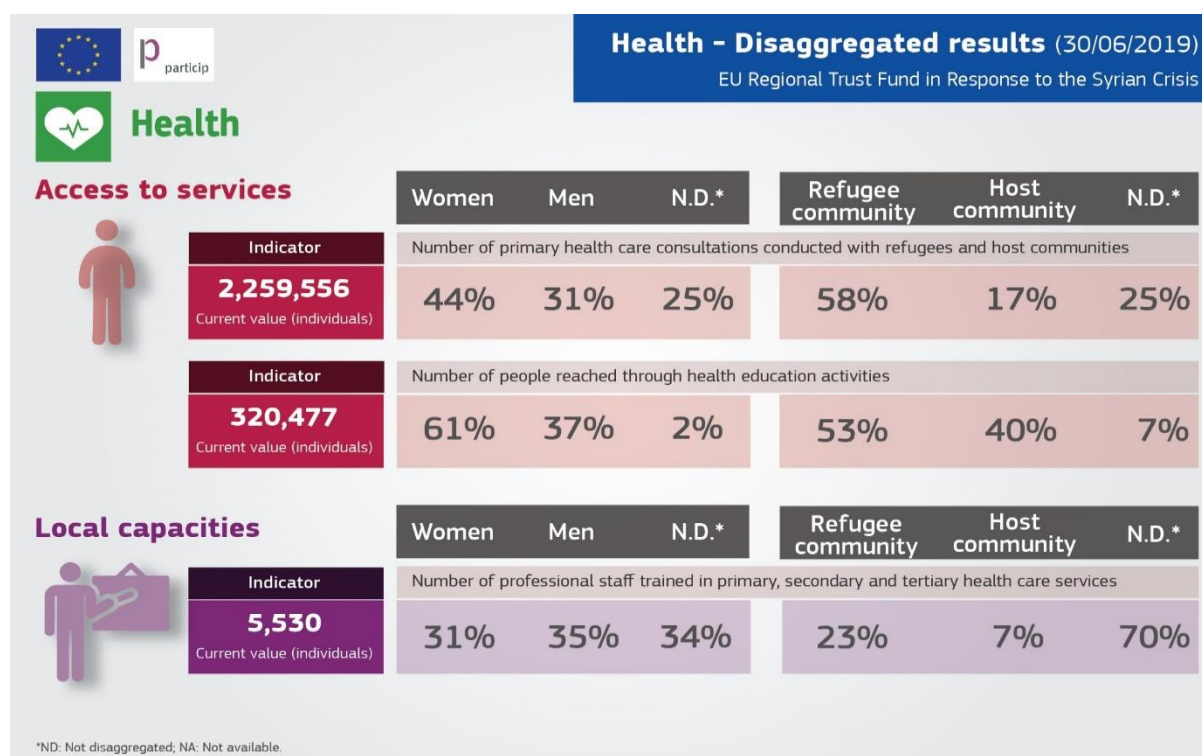


Figure 17: EU Trust Fund: Access to health services results disaggregated by sex and community of origin (as of 30/06/2019)



What the sector evaluation of EUTF Syria-funded projects for health is assessing

The sector evaluation of the Trust Fund supported projects is designed to put the focus on a wide range of health interventions (13)- with different strategies and approaches, implemented in Lebanon, Jordan and Iraq, and one in Turkey. Those actions encompass interventions in terms of access to services -consultations, medications, emergency services, antenatal and postnatal consultations, health education-, in general, local infrastructure improvements and local capacities strengthening.

The evaluation -which is currently on-going- will analyse relevance, performance and sustainability of the health portfolio as a whole. The QIN database makes evident that most health indicators are showing satisfactory progress achieving set targets already in terms of consultations, health education, vaccinations and emergency services. Achievement of targets on training of medical personnel, medicines provision and general health infrastructure improvements, is at 65% in average.

According to the quantitative QIN analysis, only two indicators reflect no progress, the one measuring women receiving at least four antenatal visits and the one upgraded stock management systems. However, it should be noted that both indicators refer to one project only (T04.53, IMC; and T04.74 WHO, respectively).

It will be very relevant to complement this quantitative, output based information with a quality dimension with key questions on the effectiveness of different strategies and models; the quality of those outputs and further outcomes; the factors conditioning the impact of such interventions to the general health of refugees and host communities and their sustainability, as well as on how the countries, partners and local authorities can ensure continuity of benefits.

Health evaluation inception report: Particip for EU DG NEAR, EU. October 2019.



4.2.7. Access to Water and Sanitation Services



‘

You see people suffering, having to leave their countries so it puts things into perspective. You appreciate what a good life you have here and God help them, it's not easy at all for them.

Nidaa, Lebanon



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

Nidaa, Lebanese, heard from her brother-in-law about the Rain Collection System which ACTED is implementing in the region where they live. “*We heard about the project from my brother-in-law. We always had water shortages and we had to buy water a lot, so we applied for the project and it worked out,*” says Nidaa. Five families, including Nidaa’s, benefit from this new system which has been running since winter.

“*Rain water is collected,*” explains Amar, ACTED’s focal point. “*As a first step, the roof is cleaned, then the water falls on the roof and goes through drains to the tanks downstairs. The water is filtered and there is a water pump that gets the water to the tank, up on the roofs and people can benefit from this water.*”

With support from the EU through the Trust Fund, ACTED is improving the living conditions of Syrian and local communities in Lebanon, through greater access to water, sanitation and disease-free environments.

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 water services**;
2. **Strengthening local WASH capacities**; and
3. Improving **WASH infrastructure**.

The Trust Fund has been supporting **14 interventions** that are informing WASH related indicators. Some projects have a clear WASH focus, while others include WASH components, which are linked to livelihoods programmes. Key implementation partners are KFW, GVC, ACTED, CISP, NRC and UNICEF. EBRD is also receiving Trust Fund funding for a WASH programme. Some consortia include other partners, such as Oxfam, World Vision, ACF, Care France, Acción contra el Hambre and Intersos.

Access to water continues to show the highest targets in the WASH sector, where all targets mirror the previous semester, since the number of actions has remained unchanged. All indicators reflect improvements, not only **the ones related to access**, but also to **strengthening local WASH capacities** and **WASH local infrastructure** (Table 5). Nevertheless, access to improved drinking water reveals the same relative progress (3%), reflecting a slower pace compared to the other variables. WASH related projects usually implement capacity building, awareness and infrastructure activities, before access to WASH can be ensured. It is widely shared that WASH outputs aimed at increased access to WASH services require more time than other activities in different areas.

Category	Indicators	Current Value	Target Value	Progress (%)
Access to services	Number of individuals with access to improved drinking water source	28,662	900,315	3%
	Number of beneficiaries who have experienced a hygiene promotion session	149,635	246,360	61%
	Subtotal	178,297	1,146,675	16%
Local capacities	Number of people trained in the WASH sector	559	1575	35%
Local infrastructure	Number of municipal/regional water and wastewater facilities constructed/rehabilitated	104	224	46%

Table 5: EU Trust Fund: Access to WASH services results by category in all countries (as of 30/06/2019)

According to the disaggregated data available, **access to improved drinking water** has been **almost equal in terms of sex disaggregation**, while more **women** than men have been reached with hygiene promotion sessions and **had been trained in much higher numbers. Refugee communities are mostly reached on improved drinking water sources and access to hygiene promotion sessions**, as well as to **training in WASH areas**.

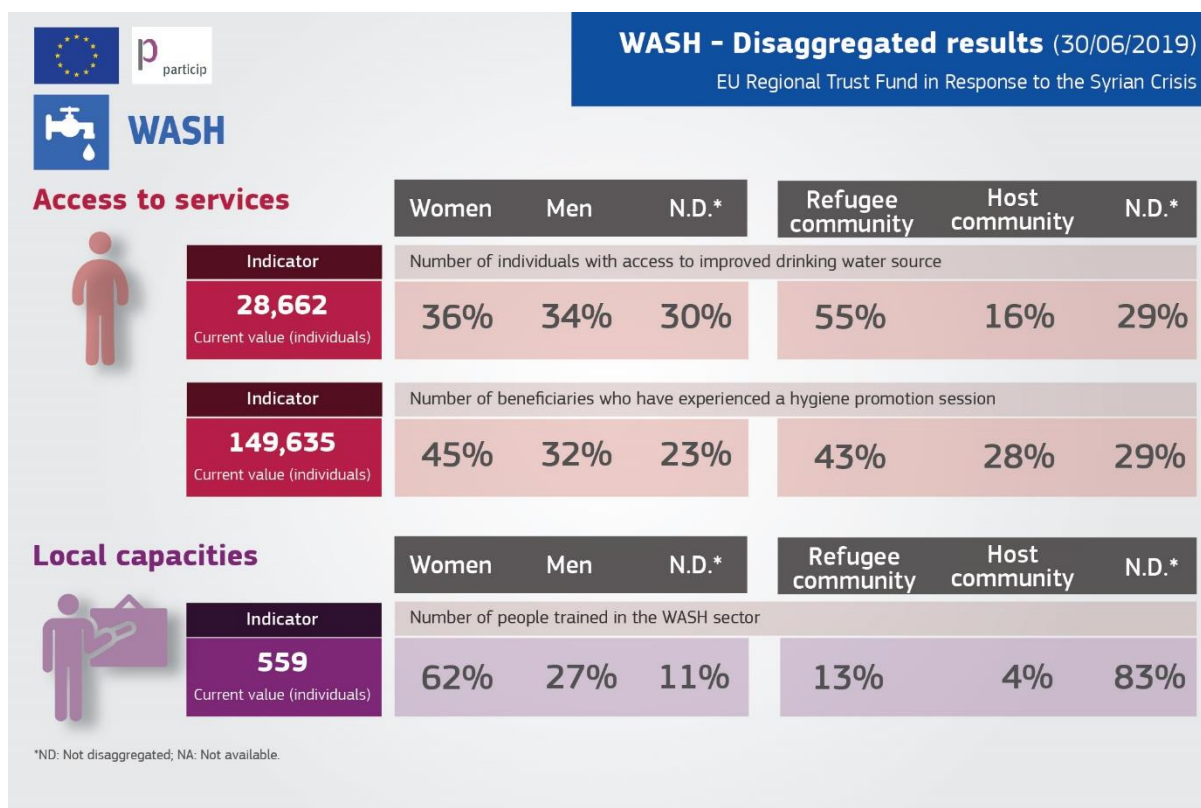


Figure 18: EU Trust Fund: Access to WASH services results disaggregated by sex and community of origin (as of 30/06/2019)

What some WASH results oriented monitoring missions suggest on WASH interventions

In the WASH sector and during this quarter, no new results-oriented monitoring (ROM) missions or sector evaluation had been launched. No new actions had been approved during this quarter. In terms of the EUTF RF indicators, slow progress continues to be found in terms of access to improved drinking water source, while access to hygiene promotion sessions shows satisfactory progress. Infrastructure improvements and strengthening of local capacities show an average target achievement of 36% to date.

The last ROM missions, implemented by the WAAD and by the MiyahCon Consortium, respectively, show some of the challenges that WASH projects face in the region. The GVB-led MiyahCon Consortium, who is implementing the action on “Promoting Sustainable Management of Water Services and Resources in Countries Affected by the Syrian Crisis” in Lebanon, is characterised by a mixed effectiveness.



The quality of the outputs -which include training and capacity building, advocacy, infrastructure improvements and collaboration support to improve the water systems, among others, was positively assessed. However, prospect for further impact is limited due to challenging external project environment and institutional weaknesses of the Water Establishments. According to the ROM expert, the project still needs additional efforts 'to be able to independently manage their water systems'. The final report highlights the model of intervention and characterises the project as a good practice for future actions since its links capacity building with policy in the WASH sector in the right way.

The action implemented by the WAAD consortium aims at "Providing Lebanese and Jordanian communities hosting Syrian refugees with improved WASH infrastructure and facilities at community, institution, and household level in Jordan and Lebanon". The intervention foresees infrastructure improvements in communities, in public institutions and households, institutional support and capacity building of WASH committees and focal point networks to improve access to water. Similarly, as for the other intervention, the ROM report underlines 'mixed effectiveness' and 'sustainability in need for more attention'. Infrastructure improvements in communities have been progressed well although with some delays. The WASH improvement works in schools, health centres, detention centres, and households shows quality of outputs. The capacity building at household, and community (WASH committees) is positively highlighted. However, the WASH sector in the country reflects institutional weakness. Some specific institutions require additional and continuous support if access to water needs to be ensured, including in crisis situations. Further collaboration in the sector and larger scale projects are needed to generate larger impact.

It is key to note that WASH interventions are institutionally complex and in high need of investment; this is why outputs need more time to be delivered. While access to water and sanitation is facilitated through these specific interventions, larger impact requires larger scale operations, possibly through increased cooperation among different projects and stakeholders.

ROM reports T04.34 (ACTED led WAAD consortium), May 2019 and T04.20 (GVC lead consortium MiyahCon): Particip for DG NEAR, EU. September 2018.



4.2.8. Protection



‘

Our job is extremely dangerous but we cope with it. [...] I sure know nothing about the future... I only hope for it to be better than now and the past.

Henna, Iraqi Kurdistan

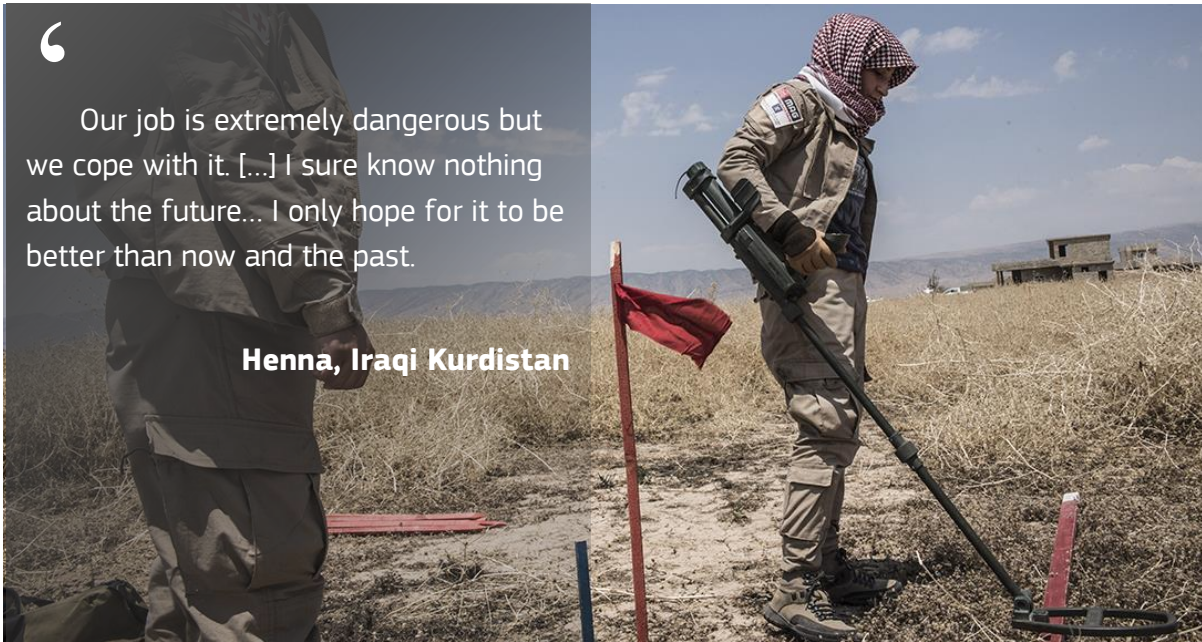


Photo. © European Union 2017-2018, Johanna de Tessières

Henna, a 28-year-old Yazidi-Kurdish woman, is the head of a mine and explosive action team, Team 108, in charge of clearing unexploded devices left behind by Daesh in the area surrounding Sinjar, north of Mosul, Iraq.

“Our job is not an easy one,” she explains. “But we try to put up with everything. We work outdoors, there is wind, rain, sun, and heat. The only thing about this job that keeps us going is the humanitarian side.”

Unexploded devices and booby traps are amongst the most threatening and dangerous leftovers of Daesh in this region. Team 108’s job is of fundamental importance: people’s lives are at risk every day as undetonated mines are not easy to identify for non-experts. *“Our people are still living in fear, even after they [Daesh] have left,”* she explains.

Thanks to the Mining Advisory Group (MAG) and the financial support of the EU through the Trust Fund, Henna and her team of experts are rebuilding this region’s future. By clearing more fields every day, people will be able to return to their homes and activities and finally resume their lives.

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

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

The Trust Fund has funded a high number of actions that include protection related components. Currently, **18 actions** in Education, Livelihoods, Health, Social Cohesion, or multi-sector actions, are informing the selected protection related indicators. The Trust Fund works with a wide range of implementing partners, such as UNICEF, the Austrian Red Cross, GIZ, World Vision, MAG, the Italian Cooperation, AFD, ASAM, UN Women, EUROMED Feminist Initiative (EFI), IOM, UNRWA, AVSI, MOLEVSA, and Medair. No new actions have been initiated in this semester; therefore, targets have remained the same in most cases. Only in the psychosocial support area, targets have increased to some extent. Regarding infrastructure improvements, the number of asylum facilities upgraded has been reviewed from 26 to 24.

The beneficiaries of clearance and survey activities, particularly in Iraq, show the highest targets. All indicators show progress, while the overachievement of psychosocial support, which might be related to a conservative planning approach, can be highlighted (Table 6).

Category	Indicators	Current Value	Target Value	Progress (%)
Access to services	Number of cases referred for specialized services	16,935	20,167	84%
	Number of refugees and host community members receiving psychosocial support	208,647	124,584	167%
	Number of women accessing Gender Based Violence related services	40,501	55,500	73%
	Number of beneficiaries of clearance and survey activities, including risk education	47,731	132,819	36%
	Subtotal	313,814	333,070	94%
Local capacities	Number of individuals trained on child protection and gender-based violence	2,913	5,330	55%
Local infrastructure	Number of asylum facilities (re-) constructed/equipped/upgraded	20	24	83%

Table 6: EU Trust Fund: Protection services results by category in all countries (as of 30/06/2019)

More women are having access to all protection services –psychosocial support, referrals, and Gender Based Violence (GBV) based services. In terms of **training, women from host communities are the ones who are vastly reached**, although disaggregation needs to be improved. **Refugee communities are accessing more referrals**, while **host communities** (22%) appear to be reached to the same degree as refugee communities (27%) in the case of **GBV based services**.

Clearance activities are reaching women and men to the same extent, while beneficiaries have been counted as refugees. The only action informing this indicator also targets refugees from diverse countries, host communities and IDPs. However, no exact disaggregation is available to date, because of the fluidity of population movements through the ongoing returns' process. An improvement of the disaggregation is expected during the next period.

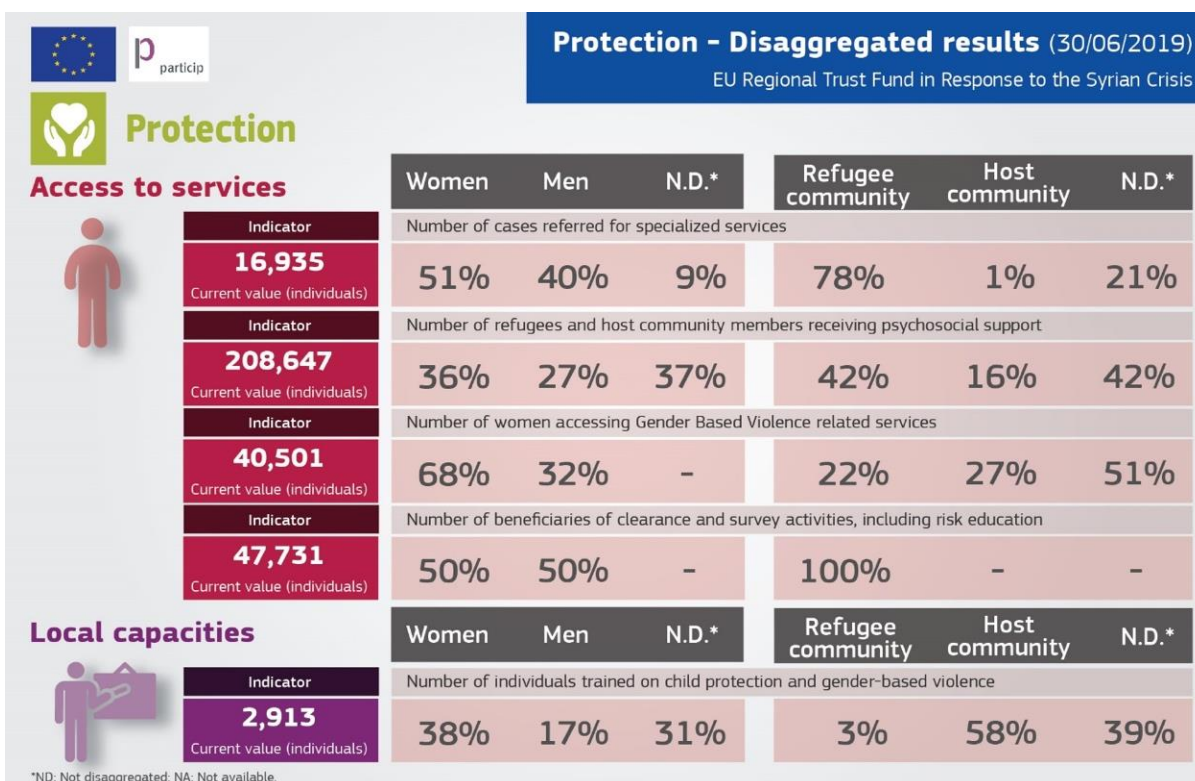


Figure 19: EU Trust Fund: Access to Protection services results disaggregated by sex and community of origin (as of 30/06/2019)

What the Results Oriented Monitoring report of the project *Strengthening the Resilience of Syrian Women and Girls and Host Communities in Iraq* suggests on protection

Implemented by UN Women, this action aims at empowering women in decision making as part of strengthening the resilience of Syrian and host community women, girls and their communities. The project articulates livelihoods, protection and social cohesion components in Iraq, Jordan and Turkey. Nevertheless, the focus in Iraq is on livelihoods and protection.

The KPIs for this area of the Trust Fund supported projects show satisfactory progress at the aggregated level. The strengthening of local capacities progresses more slowly than the rest though. The ROM mission in Iraq highlights the work in the women centres and shelters as 'remarkable' in terms of 'psychological and social wellbeing'; reinforcing the message of the same mission in Turkey in the previous semester. The social assistance provided by the project reports a strengthened self-confidence to cope with their challenging individual situations, on the one hand, and on the other, positive effects on their relationships with their host country. The awareness work on gender-based violence has been welcomed by most of the women, while the



effects of GBV training of public officials -although highly relevant- will need more time to strengthen the existing legal framework. This project faces similar challenges in Iraq and Turkey regarding 1) the protection component; and 2) the sustainability of the women shelters.

The articulation of the protection component that includes women shelters has proven to be the right approach promoting participation and wellbeing among refugee women and contributing to social cohesion.

The main challenges are similar in all protection related interventions. The institutional strengthening of public institutions needs additional efforts and time. A sustainable approach to support those key women shelters and protection infrastructure with engagement of the existing institutions and organisations is also needed.

ROM report. Particip for DG NEAR, EU. October 2019.



4.2.9. Social Cohesion



‘

I was able to establish this organisation, because indeed there weren't any organisations that took care of youth or women issues.

Jihane Mourjan, Jordan

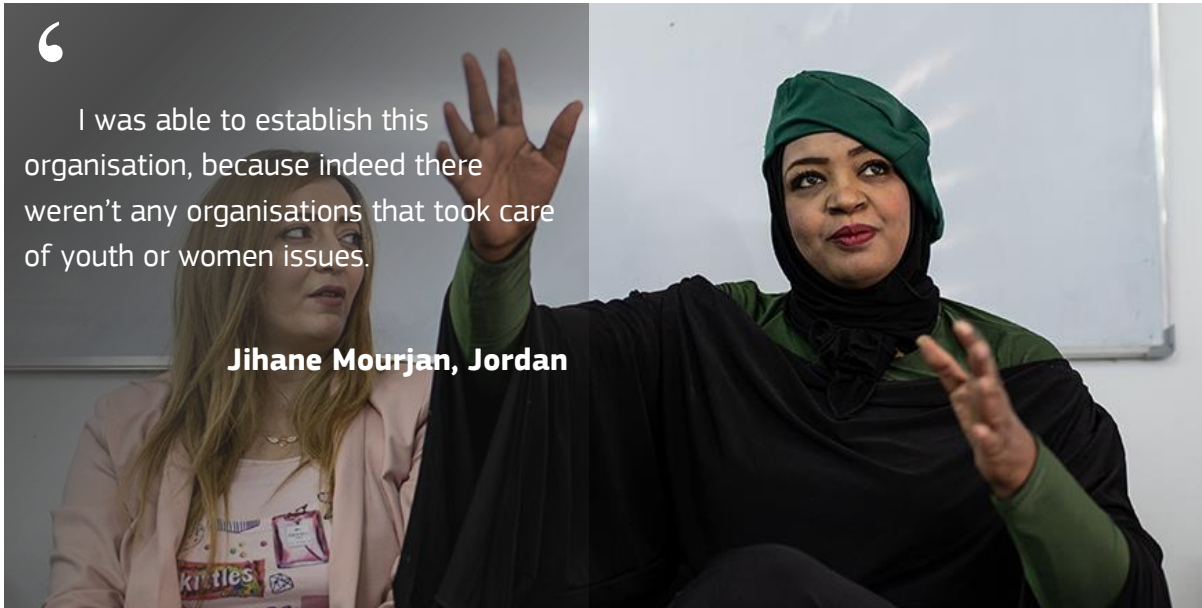


Photo. © European Union 2017-2018, Johanna de Tessières

Jihane Mourjan had been volunteering with the Sadiq programme - an initiative that aims to protect youth, adolescents and children from the problems they face - in Jordan before deciding to establish her own organisation, the Bushra centre in Zarqa in 2016: *“I really loved volunteer work and that's why I decided that I need to do something for the community and to help the marginalised segments of society”*. The main idea behind the centre was to help children and women from local and refugee communities find a safe haven. In addition, Jihane wanted to help them benefit from vocational trainings and life trainings through non-traditional methods, focusing on activities rather than just a traditional curriculum.

The Bushra centre is supported by Youth Resolve, an EU Trust Fund project that aims to empower youths as leading actors and to strengthen social cohesion. It is implemented by World Vision, Questscope, Islamic Relief, Cafod and Generation for Peace and has been beneficial to more than 103,000 Jordanian, Lebanese, Iraqi and Syrian youth in Jordan, Lebanon and Iraq.

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

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

The Trust Fund supports a wide range of projects and programmes -**now 33**- that inform social cohesion indicators in the areas of Protection, Livelihoods, Education, Health, WASH and other multisector actions. Key implementing partners encompass DAAD, GIZ, Austrian Red Cross, UNICEF, Oxfam, World Vision, GVC, UNRWA, AVSI, DRC, Medair, the Italian Cooperation, AFD, ASAM, UN Women, EFI, ILO, WHO, UNDP, VNG, WFP, and ASAM, among others. Projects having youth in the focus of their activities play an important role in this area. For this quarter, two new actions have been approved, one on Livelihoods in Iraq with DRC and another led by ASAM on Social Cohesion in Turkey.

The **individuals reached with outreach, information campaigns and awareness sessions in different areas continue to show the highest targets**, and these have increased since the last reporting period. It is the only indicator in this area where relative progress is slightly lower due to substantially higher targets. All targets have been increased in this period, except the ones on peer information and extracurricular activities. In this case, overachievement – that might be linked to a conservative planning approach - has been identified.

For the rest of indicators, progress has continued to increase, not only for the access related indicators, but also for the local capacities strengthening -training of municipalities' and social organisations' staff- and infrastructure improvements referring to community centres and municipalities.

Category	Indicators	Current Value	Target Value	Progress (%)
Access to services	Number of young Syrian refugees and host community benefiting from peer information, outreach activities and extracurricular activities, such as sports and culture	457,873	173,057	265%
	Number of individuals reached with outreach, information campaigns and awareness sessions	352,793	787,360	45%
	Subtotal	810,666	960,417	84%
Local capacities	Number of officials from subnational governments and deconcentrated service providers trained on municipal planning and public service delivery	1,037	1,138	91%
	Number of staff (institutions and local organisations) trained in social cohesion related topics	3,156	2,269	139%
	Subtotal	4,193	3,407	123%
Local infrastructure	Number of community centres and other facilities providing social cohesion activities	85	91	93%
	Number of municipalities benefitting from improved infrastructure and services	72	194	37%

Table 7: EU Trust Fund: Social Cohesion services results by category in all countries (as of 30/06/2019)

While **women have been accessing more general outreach activities** and slightly above in terms of peer information and other extracurricular activities, **men have been trained in higher numbers. Refugees show higher general outreach data and access to peer activities than host communities. Host communities are having more access to training targeted at municipal staff and local organisations that provide public services** and social cohesion activities, respectively. Disaggregation by community of origin still faces some limitations, especially on general outreach campaigns, where a gender-based assessment continues to be challenging.

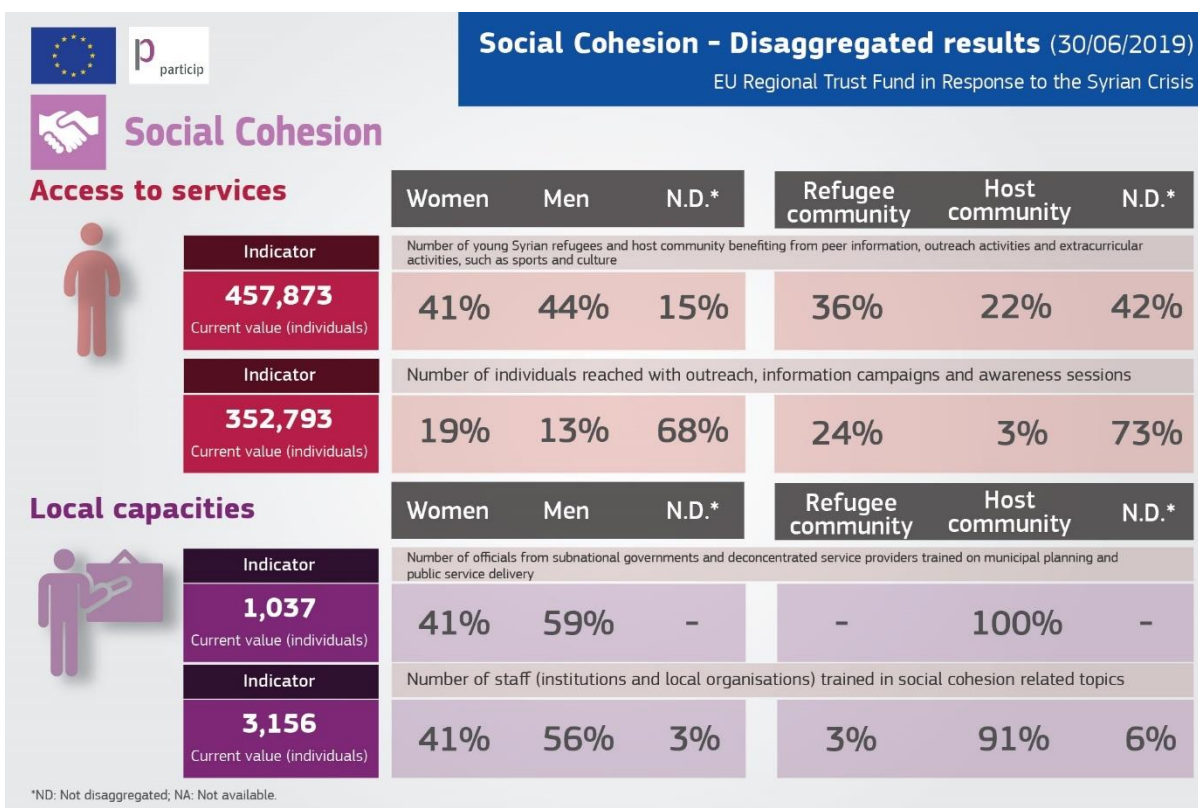


Figure 20: EU Trust Fund: Social Cohesion services results disaggregated by sex and community of origin (as of 30/06/2019)

What the results-oriented monitoring mission of ‘Strengthening the Resilience of Palestine Refugees from Syria in Jordan and Lebanon’ suggests on social cohesion

This multisector intervention that articulates education, health, cash assistance and social cohesion activities is implemented by UNRWA in Lebanon. It aims at facilitating the integration of Palestine Refugee children from Syria into UNRWA schools, the access of Palestine refugees to primary health care services; and preserving the resilience of the Palestine refugee communities through targeted relief.

Social cohesion is part of a wide range of the programmes supported by the Trust Fund. KPIs for this area reflect satisfactory progress. The strengthening of public local capacities at municipal level the show the slowest pace. This is strongly related to some of the actions being at their initial stage of implementation. In terms of social cohesion, this particular project especially informs the



indicator on extracurricular activities with peers and general outreach and awareness raising activities, both showing satisfactory quantitative progress.

This action –although not having a focus on social cohesion– pursues to reinforce social cohesion between Palestine refugees from Syria and from Lebanon. Therefore, they include both groups in its education and health component. In that sense, the project ‘offers services to approximately 17,000 Palestinian refugee students from Lebanon and health consultations to 70,000 Palestinian refugees in Lebanon’. With an assessment of mixed quality of education and health outputs, one of the recommendations highlights the importance of strengthening social cohesion activities, namely extra-curriculum and recreational activities, to support the retention of students currently enrolled in the UNRWA schools.

It can be seen that social cohesion activities are key to reinforce other effects in terms of education (UNRWA), protection (UN Women project) or youth employment opportunities (Youth resolve). It can be noted that working with existing institutions is key to ensure sustainability of the actions and their benefits. In this case, the report recommends working in a more intensive way with existing community-based structures in and outside the refugee camps. The articulation with existing institutions, such as municipalities, community centres, juvenile detention centres and others, was positively highlighted in the last ROM report of the youth resolve project.

These ROM reports complement the quantitative information of the QINs throwing light on the linkages between social cohesion activities and other components and their relevance.

ROM report, Particip for DG NEAR, EU. October 2019. QIN database.

4.3. Country brief

4.3.1. Overall results

The geographical focus of the Trust Fund has been Lebanon, Jordan and Turkey in line with the context of the conflict and those countries receiving the highest numbers of refugees. Therefore, 81% of the targets in terms of access to services are found in these three countries. However, Iraq with increased targets -now grouped with Lebanon and Jordan- already shows 76% of the targeted people. The other countries, such as the Western Balkans, Egypt and Armenia account for 8% of the targeted refugee and host communities by the Trust Fund. Syria has the lowest numbers of people targeted, having the Trust Fund supported one **Higher Education component** in the country.

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

Geographically, analysing the average performance in all sectors in the three categories of access to services, local capacities and local infrastructure- Turkey leads with (91%), while Jordan (79%) and Lebanon (78%) closely follow. Although the Western Balkans already show overperformance, due to high achievements in the area of livelihoods, targets are much lower compared to the focus countries. Armenia (46%) continues to show the slowest pace in terms of country progress.

Lebanon shows the highest targets in terms of **access to services** in all sectors. While **Turkey** has already overperformed in this area, Egypt shows the slowest pace here. Lebanon, with the largest targets, shows a satisfactory achievement of 70%. Referring to the strengthening of **local capacities** Turkey shows the highest targets. Both **Turkey and Lebanon** have already achieved the set goals, while Armenia shows here the slowest pace. Iraq leads the target numbers for **local infrastructure improvements**, being **Turkey** the country with the highest progress and Armenia with the lowest one.

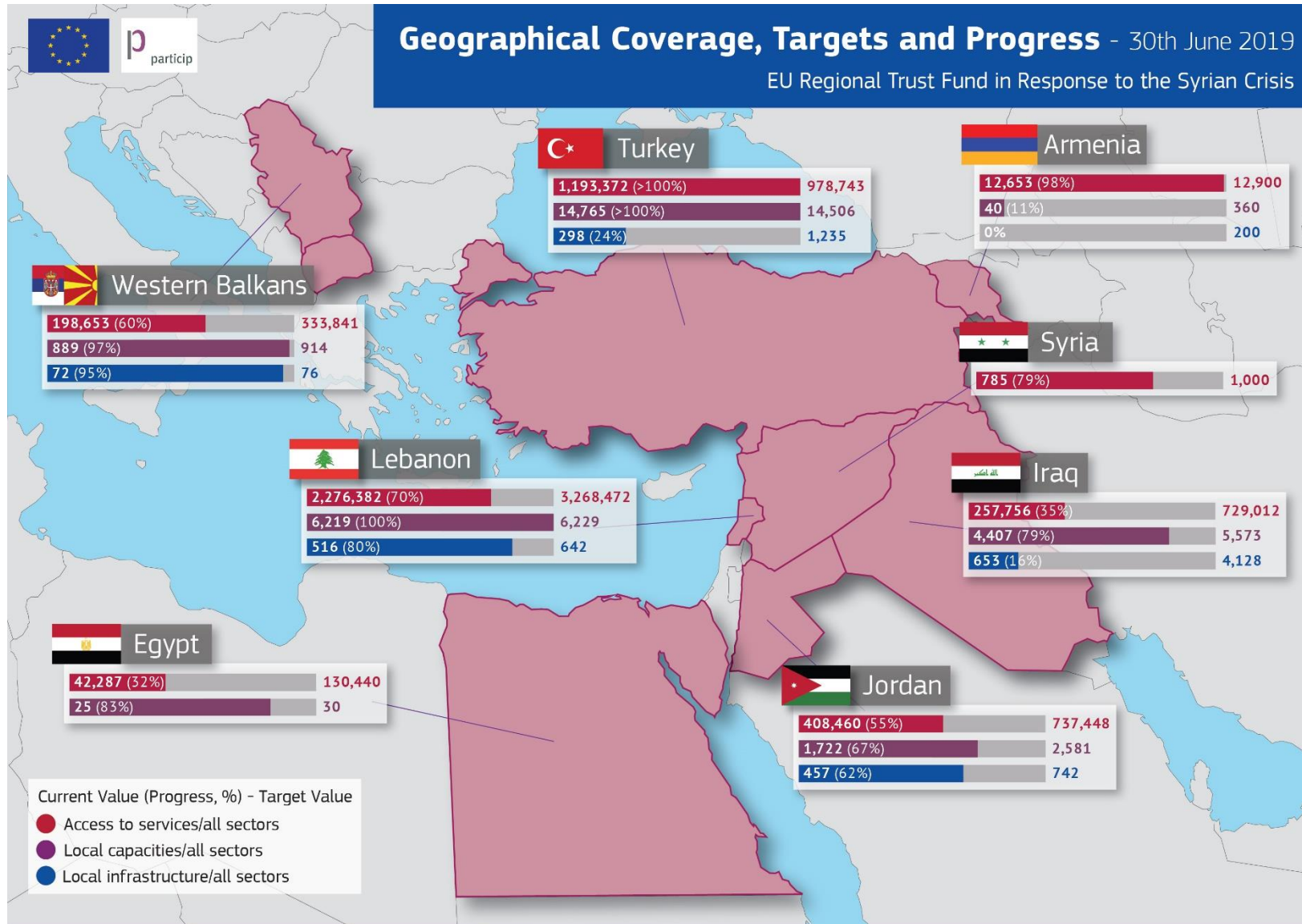


Figure 21: EU Trust Fund: Geographical Coverage, Targets and Progress (as of 30/06/2019)



4.3.2. Lebanon



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

In general, Lebanon shows high targets in all sectors. It is the country where the Trust Fund is active in all areas with **29 actions** having some regional or national components. It shows an improved average progress of 78% (69% previous results report) for all sectors and areas, when compared to the previous semester. Progress has increased for the three areas: access to services, local capacities and local infrastructure (Figure 20).

While the highest targets are found in **access to health services** -measured by access to primary health consultations and access to health education-, there are now six areas in Health (**local capacities**), Higher education (**access**), Livelihoods (local infrastructure), WASH (**local capacities**) and Social Cohesion (**local capacities**) that have accomplished their targets (Figure 22). On the other hand, as in the previous period, **local infrastructure** improvements in the Health sector show the slowest progress.

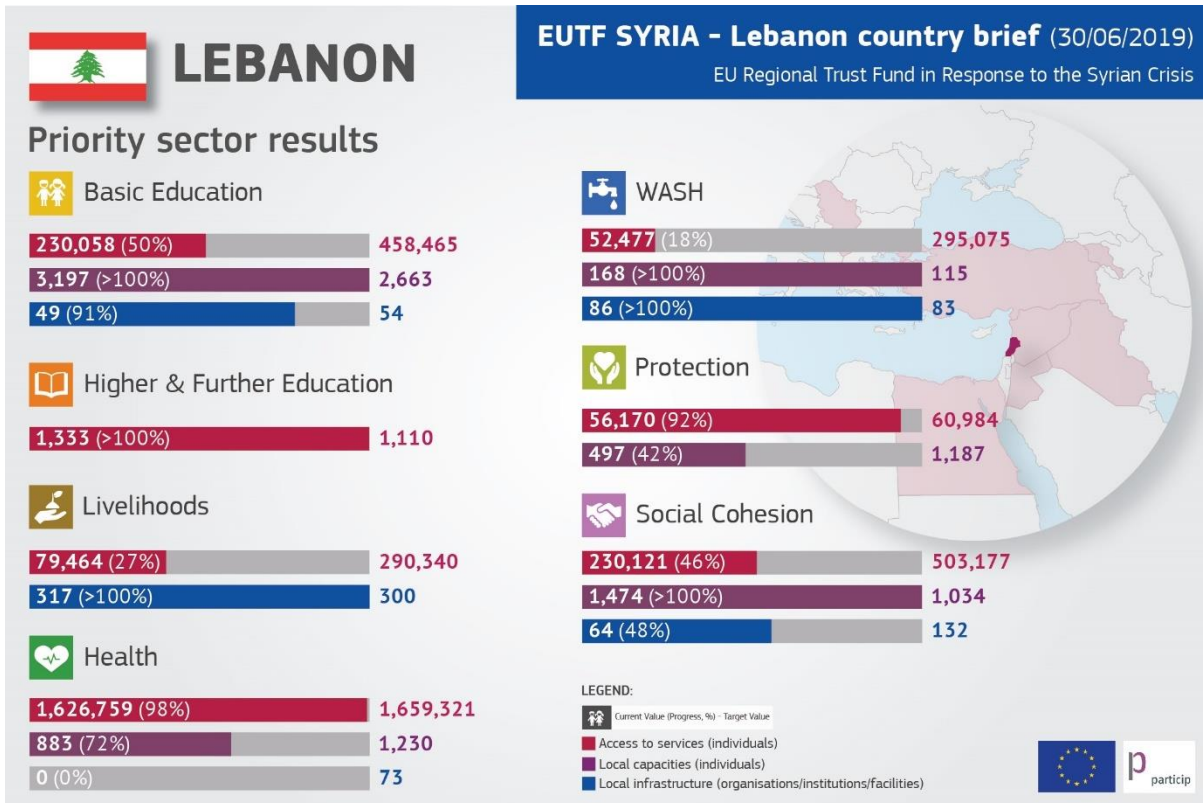


Figure 22: EU Trust Fund progress in Lebanon (as of 30/06/2019)

The disaggregation of information has been improved compared to the previous period. Nevertheless, there are still some areas that show margin for improvement to present sex disaggregation (e.g. training of educational personnel, access to WASH services and access to social cohesion services) and/or community of origin (access to basic education, and education personnel training, higher education, access to WASH services, all protection related indicators and access to social cohesion services) (Table 8). In **Lebanon, more women have accessed services and are being trained in the different areas** (Figure 23).

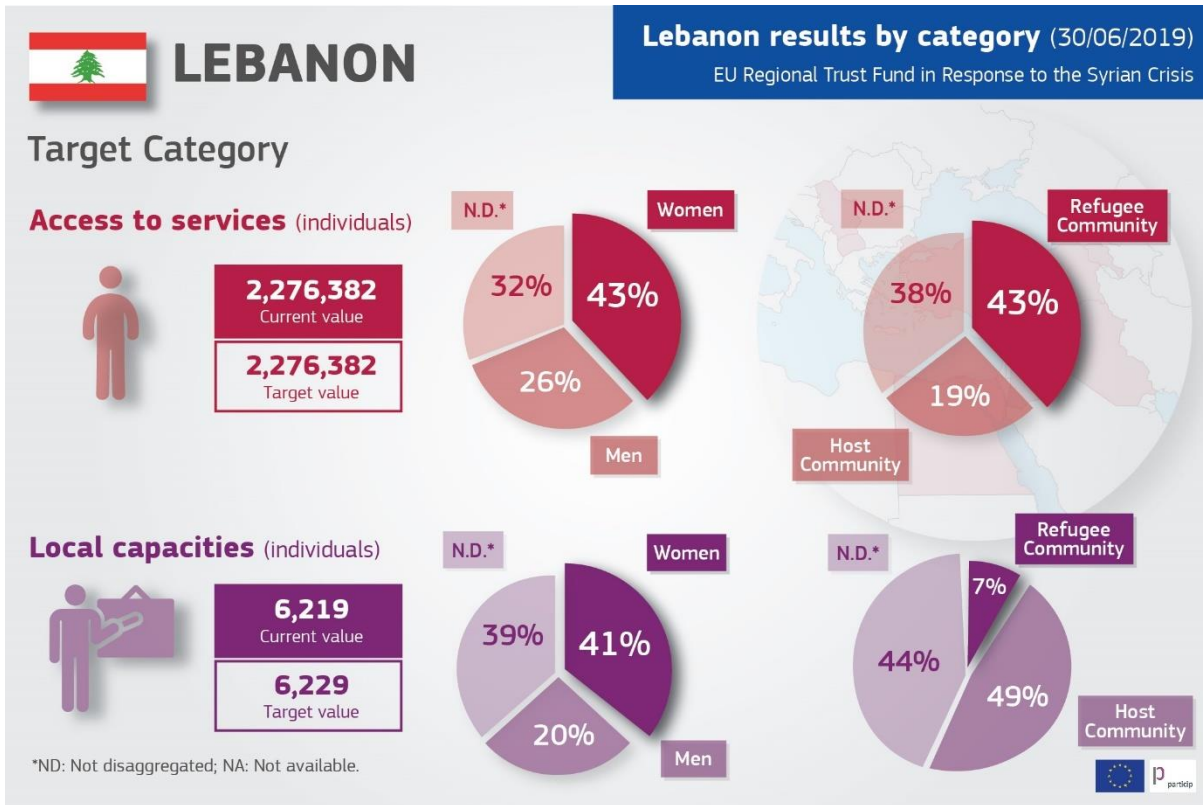


Figure 23: EU Trust Fund results in Lebanon disaggregated by category (as of 30/06/2019)

In terms of **access** to basic education, protection and social cohesion services, women and men have equal access. In health, a considerably **higher access of women to health services, as well as health and protection training**, can be observed. Others show a good degree of disaggregation. In Lebanon, this is the case of health **capacities**, that reveals more access of women, and of **health services**, which appears to be equally accessed.

The disaggregation according to the community of origin is still incipient, although it has slightly improved compared to the previous period. In general, **more refugees appear to have access to a larger extent to Livelihoods, Health, Protection and Social Cohesion related services than host community members**. On the contrary, **training** in the different areas is being accessed substantially more by **host communities**. This might be related to the fact that most actions in those areas target public services being provided by host public servants.

Priority Sector/Category		Current Value	Women	Men	N.D.*	Refugees	Host Community	N.D.*
Basic Education	Access to Services	230,058	25%	26%	48%	9%	3%	89%
	Local capacities	3,197	27%	10%	63%	2%	34%	63%
Higher Education	Access to services	1,333	56%	44%	0%	9%	8%	82%
Livelihoods	Access to services	79,464	48%	41%	10%	45%	6%	49%
Health	Access to services	1,626,759	48%	26%	26%	49%	24%	27%
	Local capacities	883	67%	13%	19%	38%	42%	19%
WASH	Access to services	52,477	23%	19%	58%	7%	31%	62%
	Local capacities	168	40%	24%	35%	0%	0%	100%
Protection	Access to services	56,170	38%	41%	21%	24%	5%	72%
	Local capacities	497	66%	14%	20%	6%	27%	67%
Social Cohesion	Access to services	230,121	27%	12%	61%	42%	8%	51%
	Local capacities	1,474	47%	48%	5%	1%	94%	5%

Table 8: EU Trust Fund progress in Lebanon disaggregated by sex/community of origin (as of 30/06/2019).
*Not Disaggregated.

4.3.3. Jordan

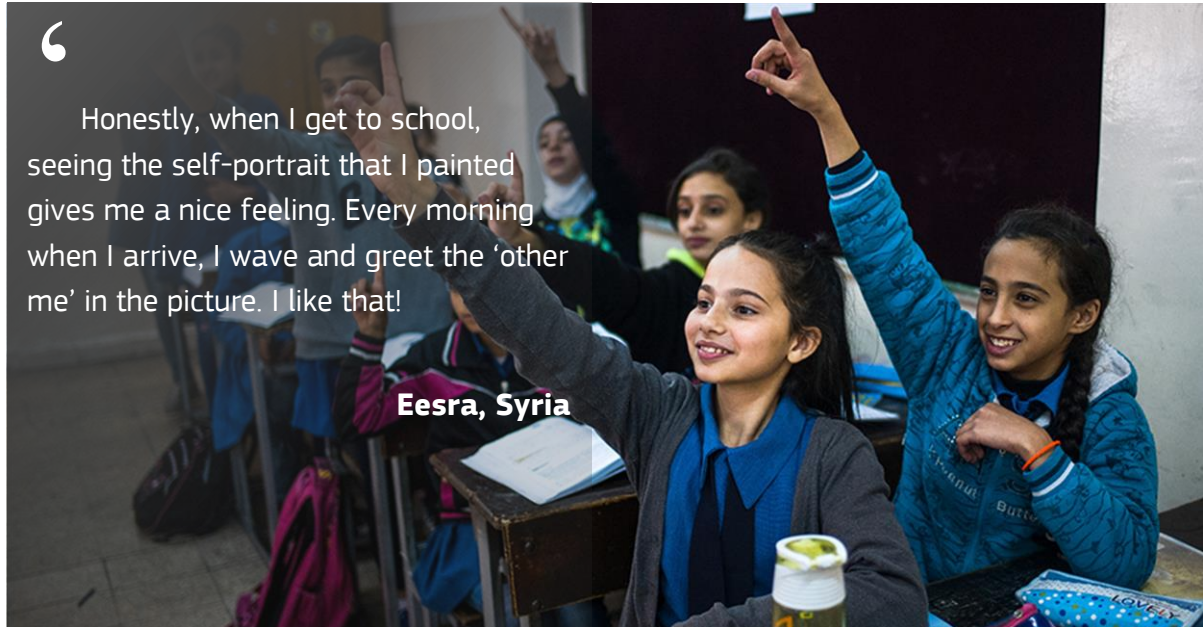


Photo. © European Union 2017-2018, Johanna de Tessières

The Trust Fund is also very active in Jordan –with **21 different actions**, mostly regional projects– as one of the key countries of destination for Syrian refugees. Jordan’s progress for all sectors and areas continues to be positive with an average of 79%, the same as in the previous period. Compared to the previous period, progress has been constant in all three categories analysed, namely: access to services, local capacities and local infrastructure.

The **highest targets** in Jordan continue to be the ones for **access to WASH** services (Figure 24). There are already four categories where targets have been achieved, namely, **access to basic and higher education, access to health services, training of educational and of social cohesion working personnel**. Similarly, as in Lebanon, the slowest progress continues to be found in local health infrastructure improvements.

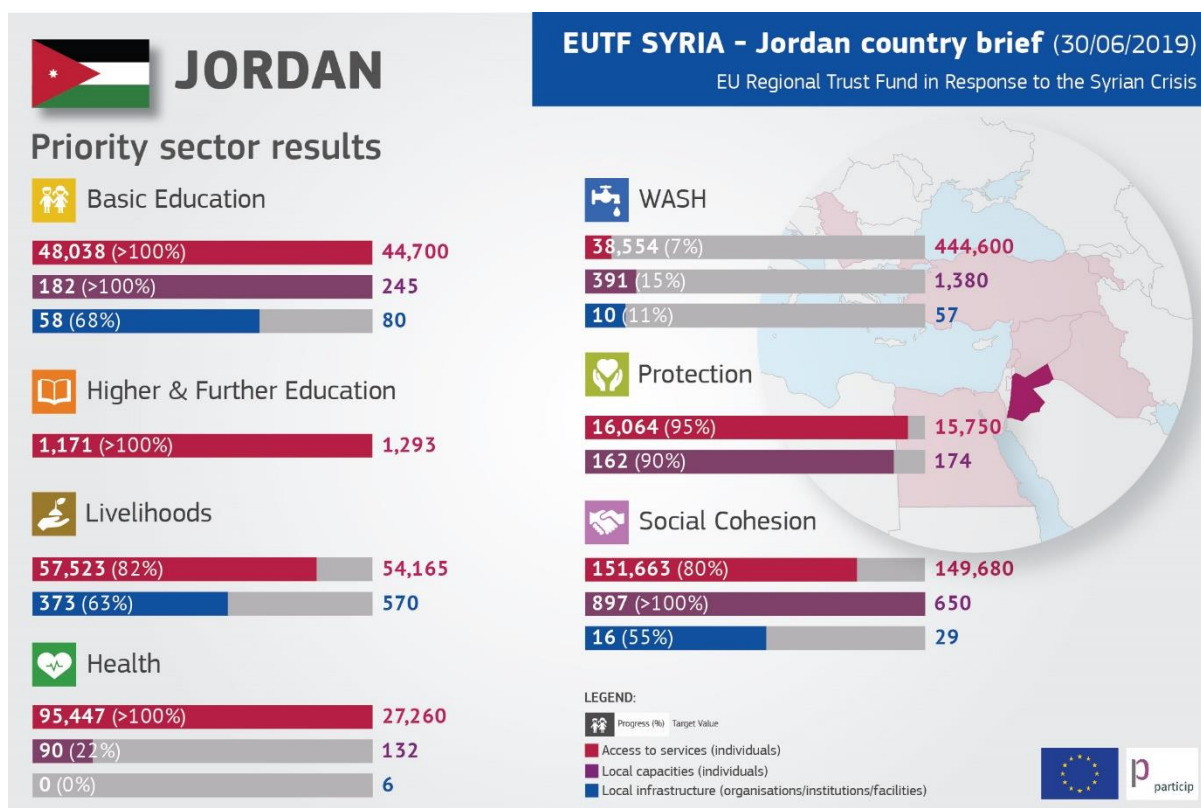


Figure 24: EU Trust Fund progress in Jordan (as of 30/06/2019)

In general, **women and men have accessed services in Jordan in an equal way**, according to disaggregated data (Figure 25). As in Lebanon, **training in all areas has reached more women** than men. **Access to services has been equal for refugees and host communities**, considering that disaggregation still shows margin for improvement. As the strengthening of **local capacities** is mostly targeting public services, **host communities** have benefitted more in this area of intervention.

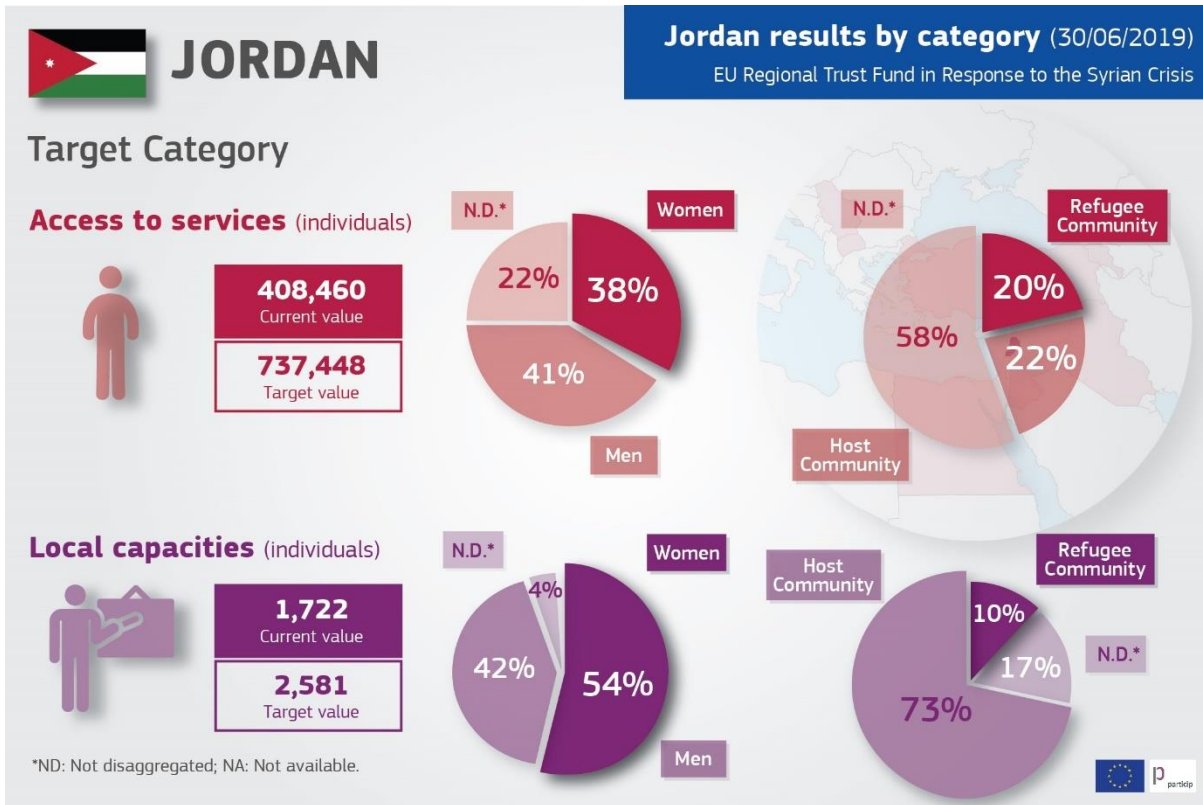


Figure 25: EU Trust Fund results in Jordan disaggregated by category (as of 30/06/2019)

In Jordan, disaggregation by sex and community of origin needs to be strengthened for basic education and protection services. Regarding community of origin, disaggregation needs to be improved for access to social cohesion services, livelihoods and local WASH capacities.

Considering available data, access to **WASH and protection services, both women and men** have been reached in an **equal** way (Table 9). **While women have accessed more scholarships for higher education, health services and livelihoods, men have been better reached in social cohesion.** The **training of local capacities in all areas has been largely accessed by women**, except in the social cohesion area.

The analysis highlights that **scholarship programmes and WASH services have reached more refugees than host communities.** As in the rest of countries, the **strengthening of local capacities is largely being provided to people from local host communities**, with the exception of WASH capacities, where refugees have been also trained.

Priority Sector/Category		Current Value	Women	Men	N.D.*	Refugees	Host Community	N.D.*
Basic Education	Access to Services	48,038	3%	3%	94%	3%	3%	94%
	Local capacities	182	66%	34%	0%	5%	95%	0%
Higher Education	Access to services	1,171	53%	47%	0%	73%	27%	0%
Livelihoods	Access to services	57,523	43%	35%	22%	37%	12%	52%
Health	Access to services	95,447	60%	40%	0%	32%	68%	0%
	Local capacities	90	17%	8%	76%	0%	100%	0%
WASH	Access to services	38,554	37%	32%	31%	41%	12%	48%
	Local capacities	391	72%	28%	0%	19%	6%	75%
Protection	Access to services	16,064	18%	21%	61%	13%	12%	75%
	Local capacities	162	83%	17%	0%	29%	71%	0%
Social Cohesion	Access to services	151,663	36%	61%	3%	6%	7%	87%
	Local capacities	897	42%	58%	0%	5%	95%	0%

Table 9: EU Trust Fund progress in Jordan disaggregated by sex/community of origin (as of 30/06/2019). *Not Disaggregated.



4.3.4. Iraq



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

In Iraq, the Trust Fund is increasingly important, with components in **16 actions** in different areas, such as Higher Education, Livelihoods, Health, WASH, Protection and Social Cohesion. Figure 26 illustrates that targets have already been reached in four areas – higher education, health personnel training, health infrastructure and social cohesion capacities. The WASH areas and the training of education personnel show the slowest progress pace.

Highest targets in this country are related to access to **WASH services**, followed by **health and protection services**, particularly access to safe land. Overall average progress is at 46%, slightly better than the previous 43%. Some of the actions are still in their initial phase.

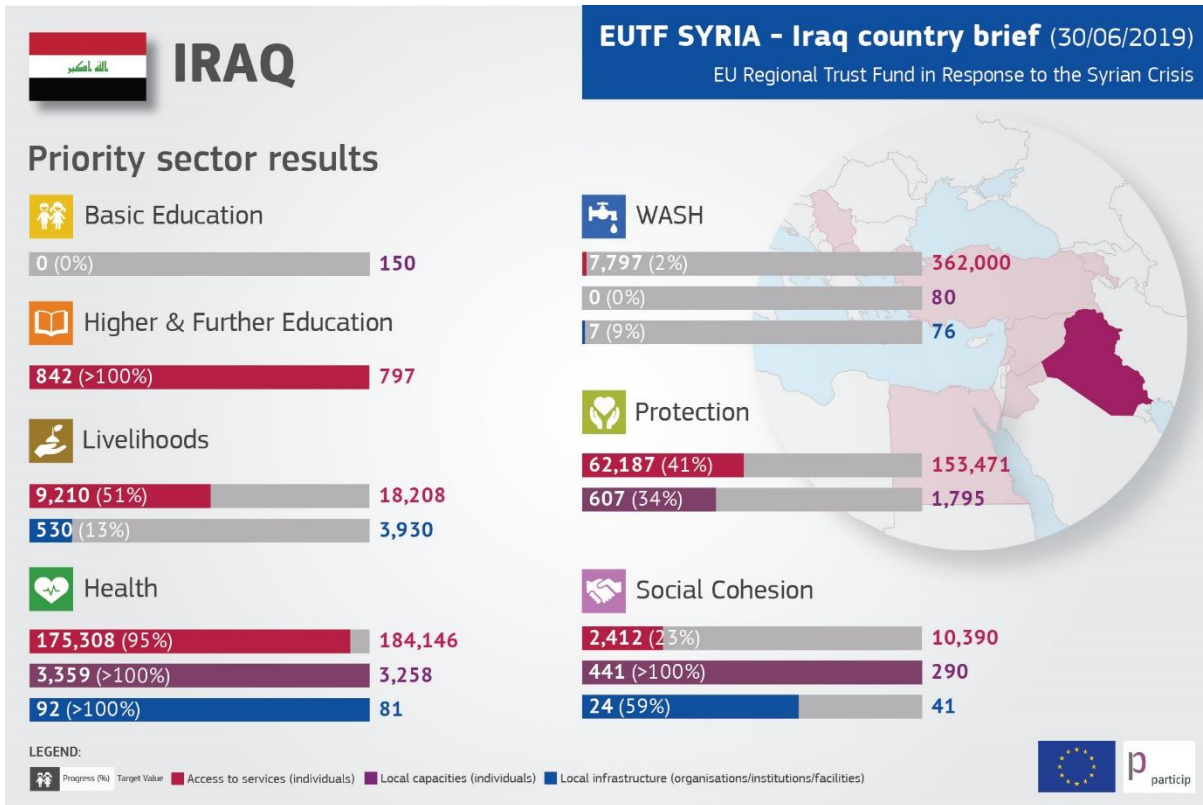


Figure 26: EU Trust Fund progress in Iraq (as of 30/06/2019)

In Iraq, **women have accessed more services** in general (Figure 27), 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 training**.

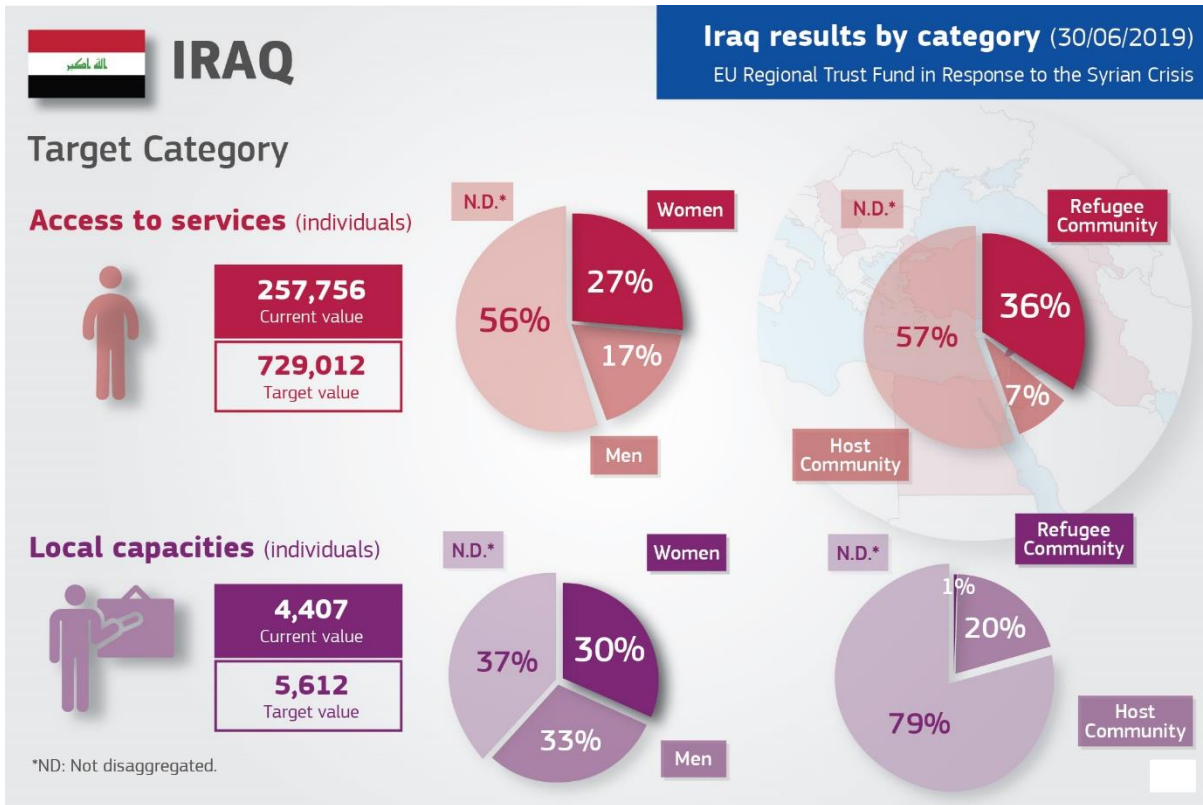


Figure 27: EU Trust Fund results in Iraq disaggregated by category (as of 30/06/2019)

In line with the other countries, more **women have accessed scholarship** programmes than men. In Iraq, based on the available information, women are also having more access to **employability** related training, **WASH, protection and social cohesion** services than men. **Men are only accessing slightly more health and social cohesion related training.**

Disaggregation by community of origin still needs to be improved, from the available data (50%), we can observe that **host communities have accessed more employability, protection and social cohesion related training.** Higher education **scholarships, health, WASH and protection services have reached more refugees** than their host community peers (Table 10).

Priority Sector/Category		Current Value	Women	Men	N.D.*	Refugees	Host Community	N.D.*
Basic education	Access to services	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Higher Education	Access to services	842	52%	48%	0%	11%	1%	88%
Livelihoods	Access to services	9,210	59%	41%	0%	35%	56%	9%
Health	Access to services	175,308	11%	8%	81%	18%	1%	81%
	Local capacities	3,359	24%	28%	49%	0%	0%	100%
WASH	Access to services	7,797	62%	38%	0%	93%	7%	0%
	Local capacities	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Protection	Access to services	62,187	62%	38%	0%	84%	16%	0%
	Local capacities	607	54%	46%	0%	0%	100%	0%
Social Cohesion	Access to services	2,412	47%	40%	12%	0%	0%	100%
	Local capacities	441	44%	56%	0%	12%	67%	21%

Table 10: EU Trust Fund progress in Iraq disaggregated by sex/community of origin (as of 30/06/2019). *Not Disaggregated.



4.3.5. Turkey



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

Asmaa, Syria

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

So far, the Trust Fund has also been funding a substantial number of actions in Turkey. The overall progress of **these 16 actions** is currently at 91%, higher than 81% at the previous period. While the Health and the Social Cohesion related services show the highest targets, goals have been already achieved in seven categories, including training of educational personnel, access to higher and vocational education, access to health, WASH, protection and social cohesion services (Figure 28). Due to longer implementation periods, WASH infrastructure improvements reveal the lowest progress to date.

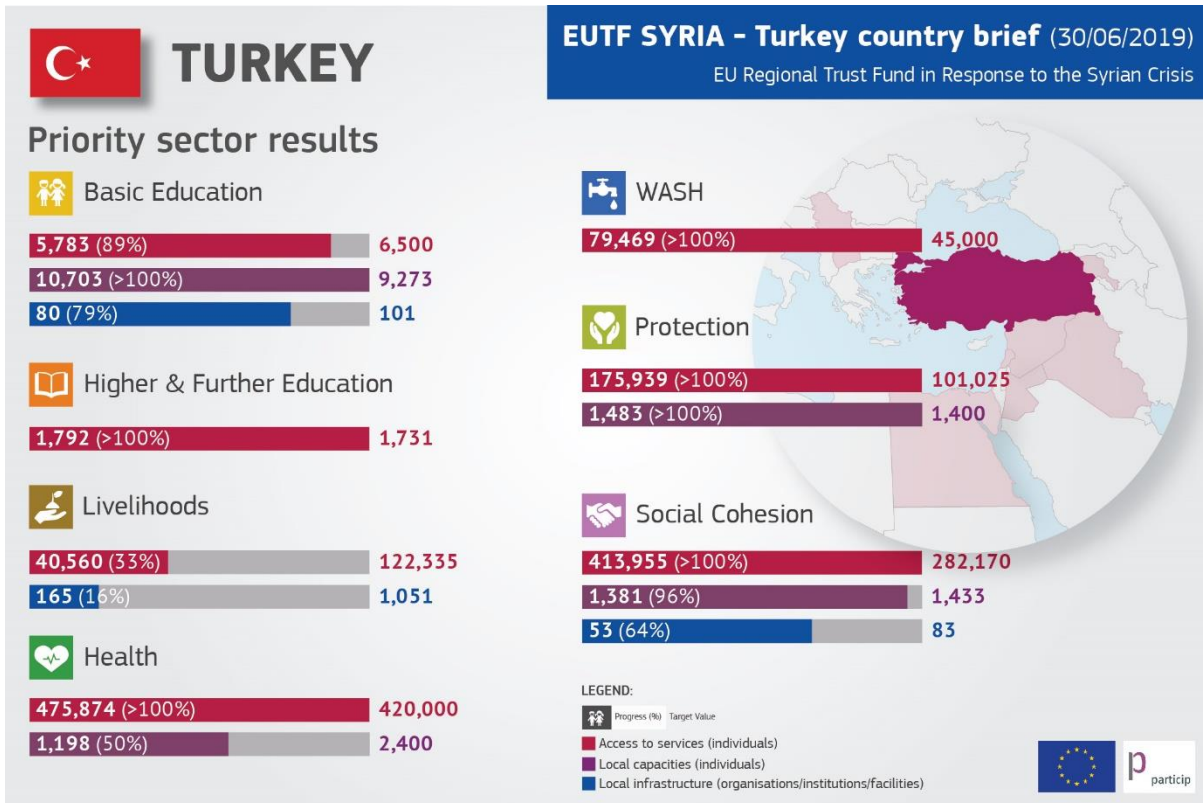


Figure 28: EU Trust Fund progress in Turkey (as of 30/06/2019)

For all areas together, **women have accessed more direct services than men**, in Turkey (Figure 29), while **men have been reached more in terms of training in the different sectors**. Similarly to what happens in other countries, **refugees are the main beneficiaries in terms of access to services**, while **host communities** benefit more from the **local capacities strengthening activities**.

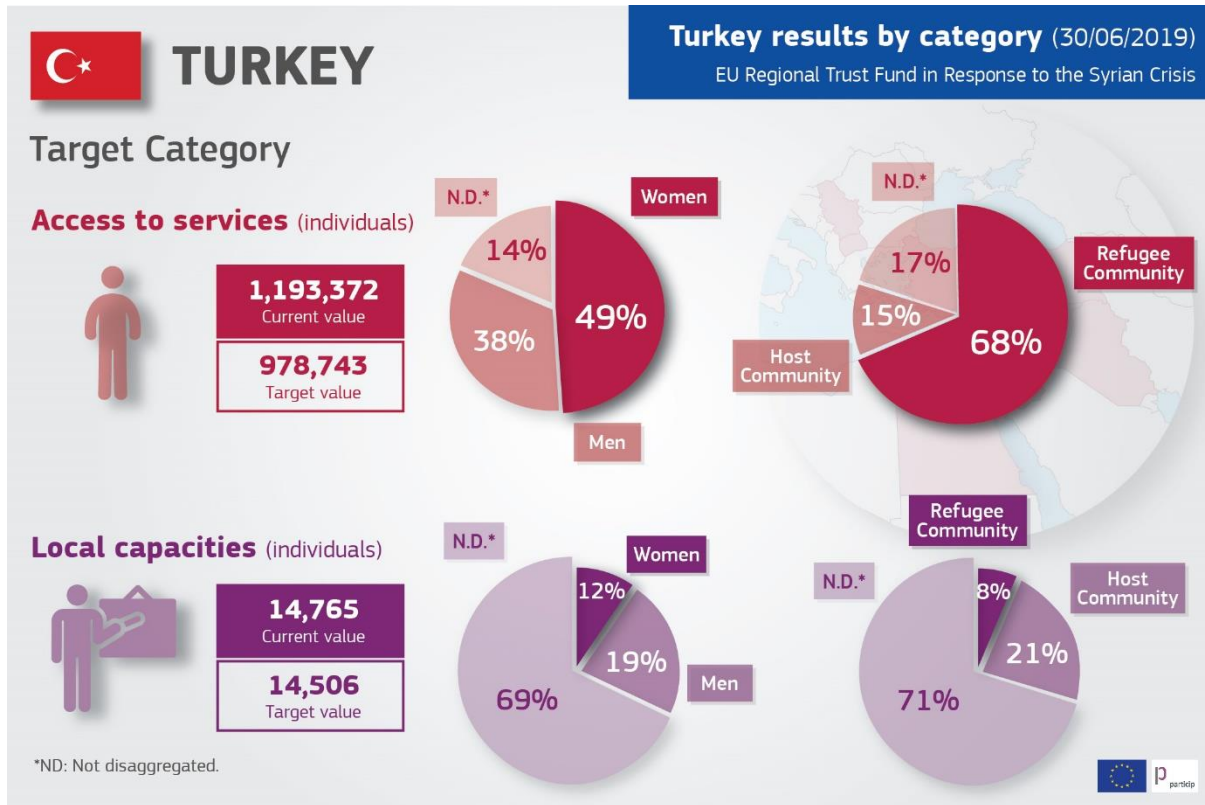


Figure 29: EU Trust Fund results in Turkey disaggregated by category (as of 30/06/2019)

From the disaggregated information available, **women have accessed more employability** related training and **more health, WASH and social cohesion services** in Turkey (Table 11). In terms of local capacities –training of personnel in the different areas– **men have been trained more across the areas and have accessed a greater number of higher education scholarship programmes**. Based on the gender disaggregated data, which reflect around 80% of the overall figure, women and men appear to have similar access to basic education and to activities related to training of education personnel

Refugees have accessed more than host communities to higher education scholarships, health, WASH, protection and social cohesion services. Additionally, medical staff from refugee communities have been trained more than host communities. Host communities show higher access to basic education; as well as to basic education and protection related training. Disaggregated information continues to show margin for improvement.

Priority Sector/Category		Current Value	Women	Men	N.D.*	Refugees	Host Community	N.D.*
Basic Education	Access to Services	5,783	25%	24%	51%	14%	35%	51%
	Local capacities	10,683	7%	6%	87%	3%	10%	87%
Higher Education	Access to services	1,792	47%	53%	0%	37%	2%	61%
Livelihoods	Access to services	40,560	67%	33%	0%	83%	17%	0%
Health	Access to services	475,874	56%	43%	1%	95%	5%	0%
	Local capacities	1,198	24%	72%	4%	71%	0%	29%
WASH	Access to services	79,469	59%	41%	0%	67%	33%	0%
Protection	Access to services	175,939	40%	27%	33%	49%	17%	33%
	Local capacities	1,483	12%	33%	55%	0%	45%	55%
Social Cohesion	Access to services	413,955	41%	36%	23%	45%	22%	33%
	Local capacities	1,381	34%	65%	1%	0%	99%	1%

Table 11: EU Trust Fund progress in Turkey disaggregated by sex/community of origin (as of 30/06/2019).
*Not Disaggregated.



4.3.6. Other countries



6

Joining the cooperative made a big difference to the social status of local women. It's a very nice environment where women can realise their potential.

Sahar, Jordan



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

4.3.6.1. Western Balkans

The Trust Fund has funded four actions in the Western Balkans to date. The average overall performance already achieved more than 100%, having improved from 88% at the last period. The highest targets are those related to access to health services (Figure 30). Targets in four areas have been already achieved: Access to basic education, educational personnel training, employability training and access to protection services. Access to social cohesion activities shows the lowest progress, since this particular action has been recently initiated.

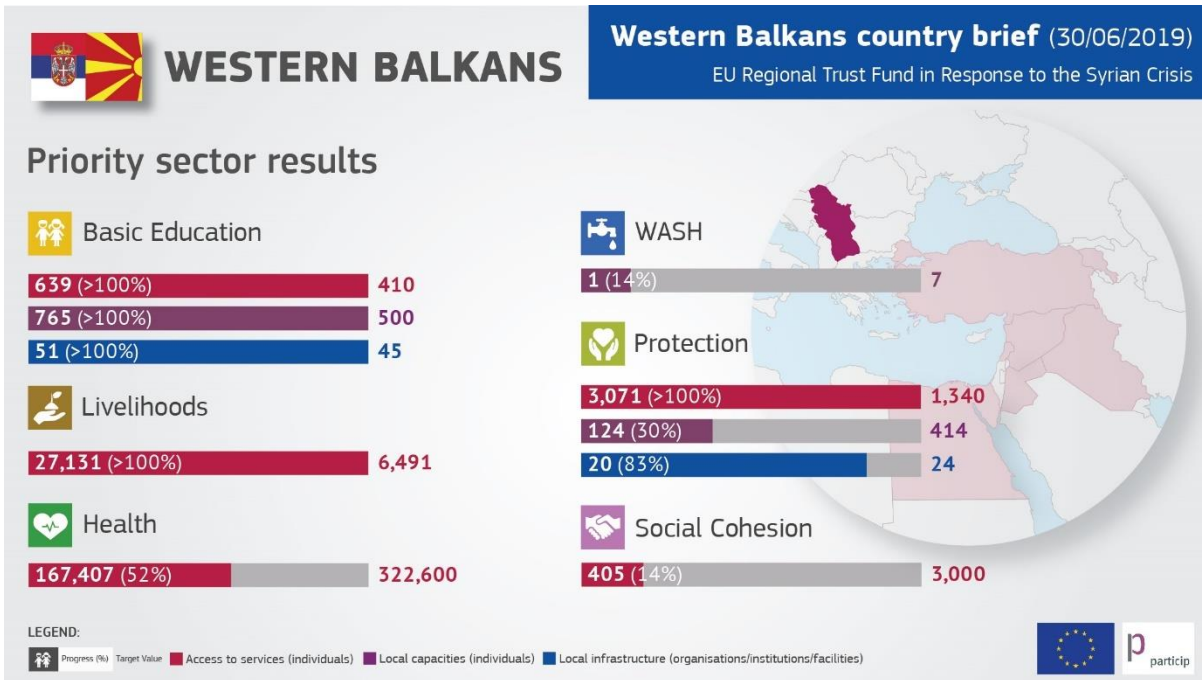


Figure 30: EU Trust Fund progress in Western Balkans (as of 30/06/2019)

In general terms, the Western Balkans differ from the trend in other countries regarding access to services. In this case **men largely access them, and all are refugees** (Figure 31). The **training of personnel in the different service areas have been accessed mostly by women from host communities.**

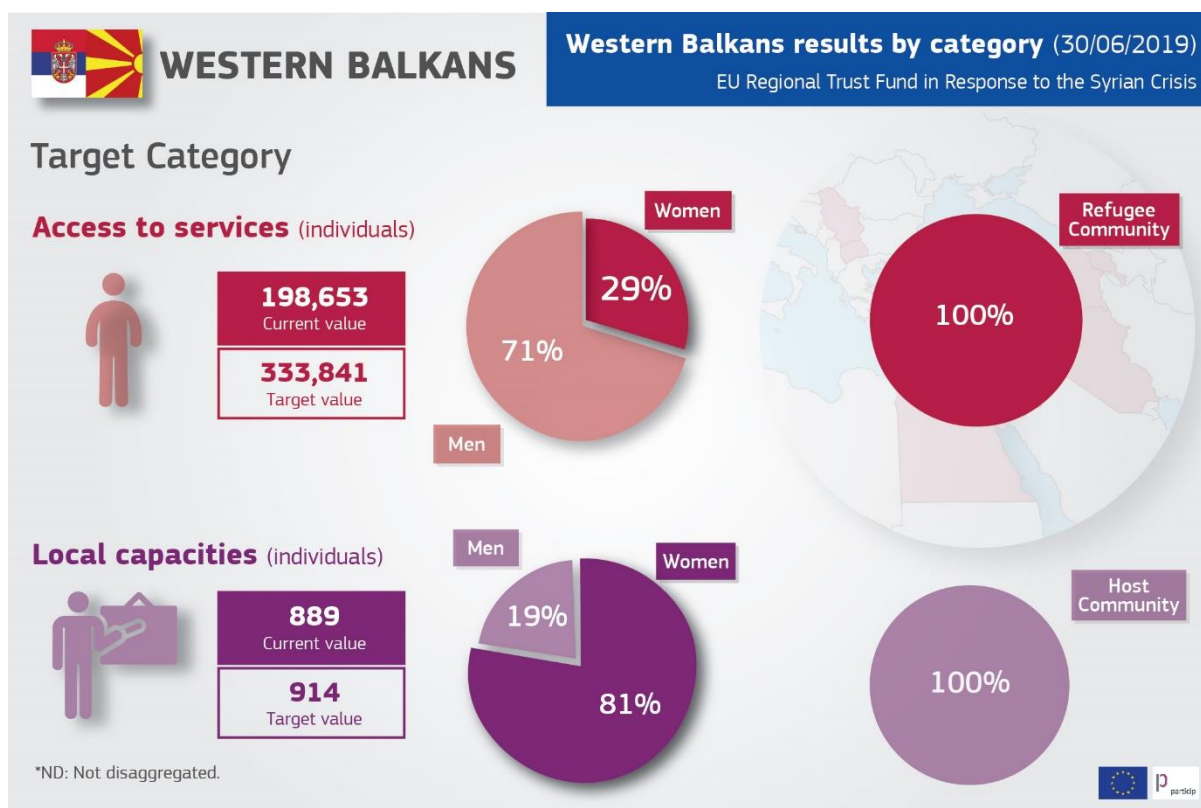


Figure 31: EU Trust Fund results in Western Balkans disaggregated by category (as of 30/06/2019)

As previously suggested, the Western Balkans slightly differs from the general trend in terms of access to services by gender. It might be related to the fact that actions have targeted migrants in asylum centres, where most migrants are men. Therefore, **access to education, livelihoods, health, protection and social cohesion has largely reached men** (Table 12). Those actions have focused on **refugees**. Regarding **local capacities, women** have been mostly trained to provide different services, and all of them were from **host communities**.

Priority Sector/Category	Current Value	Women	Men	N.D.*	Refugees	Host Community	N.D.*
Basic Education	Access to Services	639	28%	72%	0%	100%	0%
	Local capacities	765	81%	19%	0%	0%	100%
Livelihoods	Access to services	27,131	21%	79%	0%	100%	0%

Priority Sector/Category	Current Value	Women	Men	N.D.*	Refugees	Host Community	N.D.*
Health Access to services	167,407	30%	70%	0%	100%	0%	0%
Protection Access to services	3,071	44%	55%	0%	100%	0%	0%
Local capacities	124	78%	22%	0%	0%	100%	0%
Social Cohesion Access to services	405	35%	65%	0%	100%	0%	0%

Table 12: EU Trust Fund progress in Western Balkans disaggregated by sex/community of origin (as of 30/06/2019). *Not Disaggregated.

4.3.6.2. Egypt

In Egypt, the Trust Fund has funded two actions, and the average global progress -having improved compared to the previous semester (69%)- is at 78%. Health services continue to show the highest targets, while the highest progress, in line with the most countries, can be found in Higher Education (Figure 32). The health area shows the slowest progress pace to date.

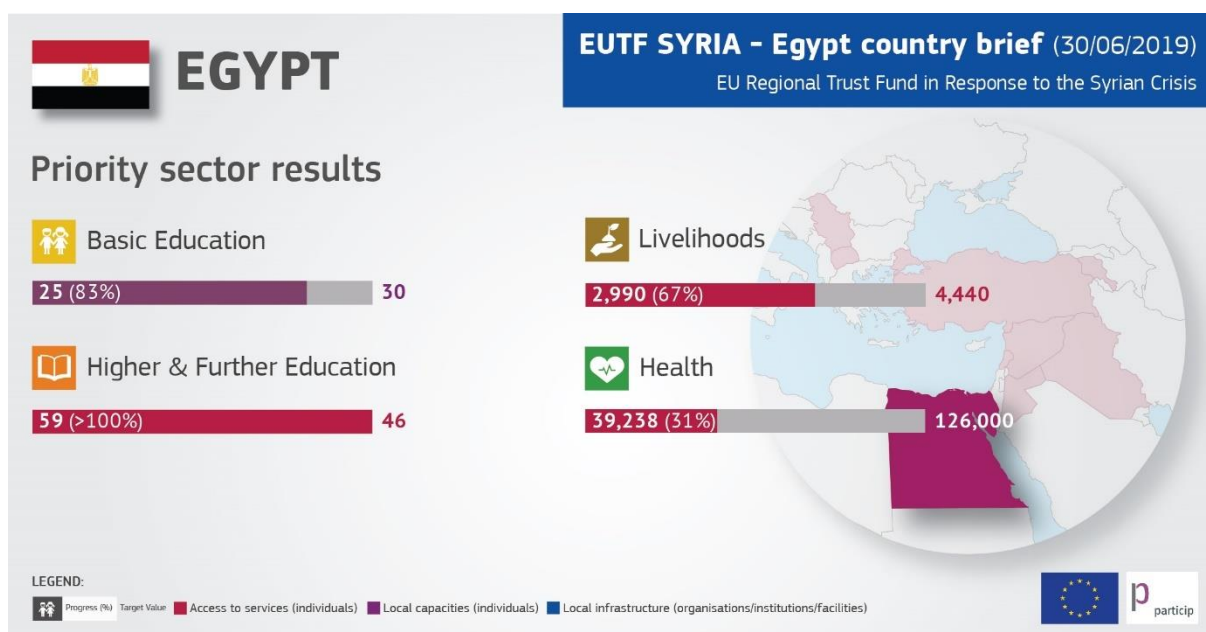


Figure 32: EU Trust Fund progress in Egypt (as of 30/06/2019)

Women have accessed services in Egypt slightly more than men, while **host communities** were mostly reached with services (Figure 33). Regarding **local capacities**, mostly **women** from **host** communities have been trained.

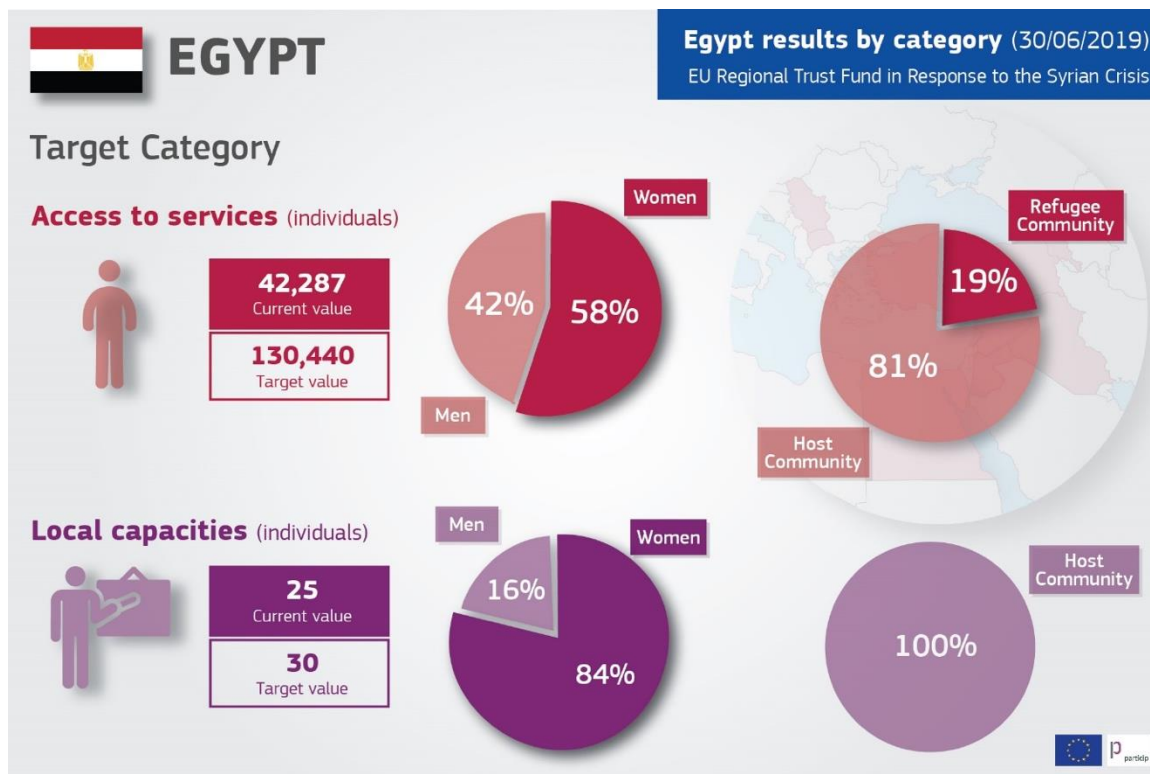


Figure 33: EU Trust Fund results in Egypt disaggregated by category (as of 30/06/2019)

More **women have accessed health services and employability training**, while more **men** have been reached by **scholarships for higher education**. **Educational personnel training** has largely reached **women** in Egypt (Table 13).

Priority Sector/Category		Current Value	Women	Men	N.D.*	Refugees	Host Community	N.D.*
Basic Education	Local capacities	25	84%	16%	0%	0%	100%	0%
Higher Education	Access to services	59	19%	81%	0%	92%	8%	0%
Livelihoods	Access to services	2,990	61%	39%	0%	88%	12%	0%
Health	Access to services	39,238	58%	42%	0%	13%	87%	0%

Table 13: EU Trust Fund progress in Egypt disaggregated by sex/community of origin (as of 30/06/2019). *Not Disaggregated.

4.3.6.3. Armenia

The Trust Fund has only funded one action in Armenia (Figure 34), and progress has increased to an average of 46% compared to the previous period (34%). Access to Social Cohesion activities shows the highest targets and the highest performance to date. The training of local capacities in the protection area continues to show the slowest progress pace.

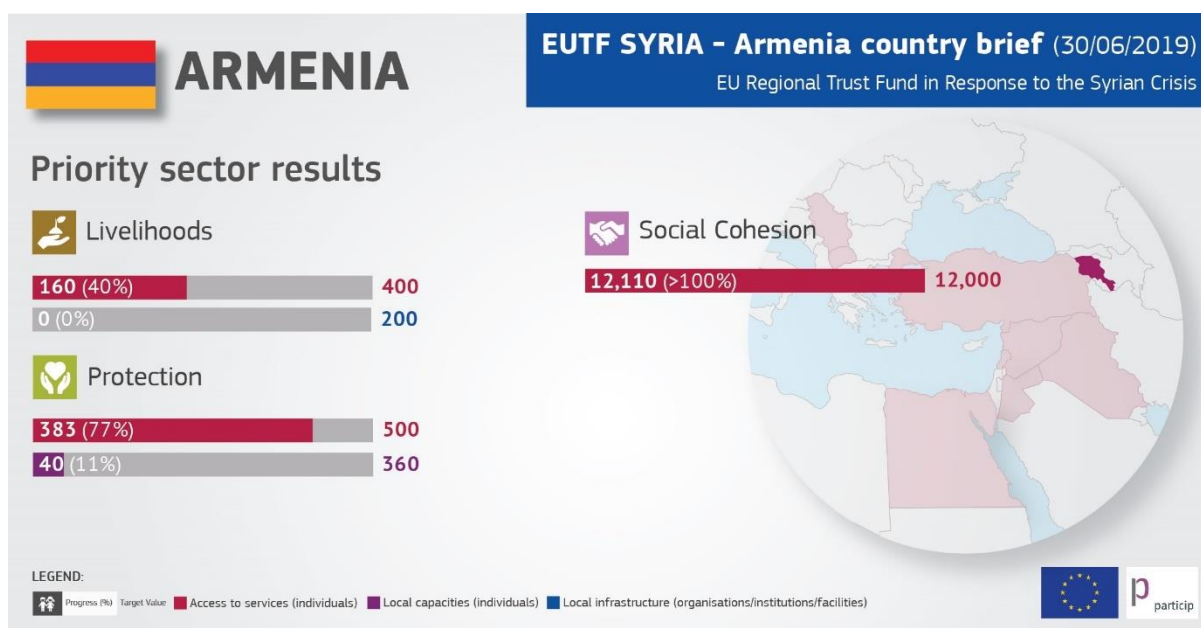


Figure 34: EU Trust Fund progress in Armenia (as of 30/06/2019)

In Armenia, the disaggregation by sex and community of origin regarding access to services shows margin for improvement (Figure 35). With the available information, **women and men have accessed services in an equal way, while only women have accessed training** to strengthen local capacities in the protection area.

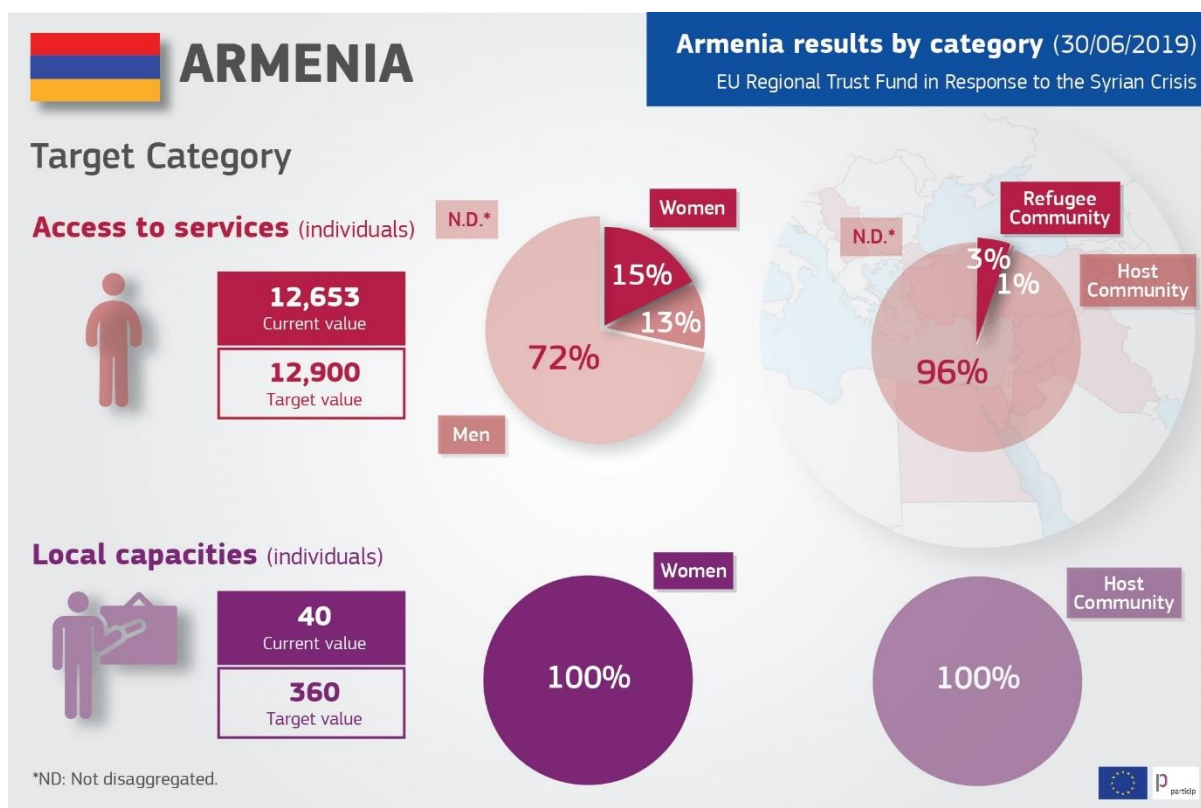


Figure 35: EU Trust Fund results in Egypt disaggregated by category (as of 30/06/2019)

Women have accessed more protection services than men (Table 14). Only women have been trained in social protection. In those two cases, host communities have accessed these services to a larger extent than their refugee peers. More efforts will be made to disaggregate the rest of indicators on livelihoods and social cohesion during the next period.

Priority Sector/Category	Current Value	Women	Men	N.D.*	Refugees	Host Community	N.D.*
Livelihoods Access to Services	160	4%	1%	95%	99%	1%	0%
Protection Access to services	383	77%	23%	0%	0%	100%	0%
Local capacities	40	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%
Social Cohesion Access to services	12,110	13%	13%	74%	0%	0%	100%

Table 14: EU Trust Fund progress in Armenia disaggregated by sex/community of origin (as of 30/06/2019). *Not Disaggregated.

4.3.6.4. Syria

The Trust Fund funded only one component of higher education in Syria. The action, already closed, showed 79% progress according to the planning figures (Figure 36). The access to scholarship programmes for Higher Education showed satisfactory progress.

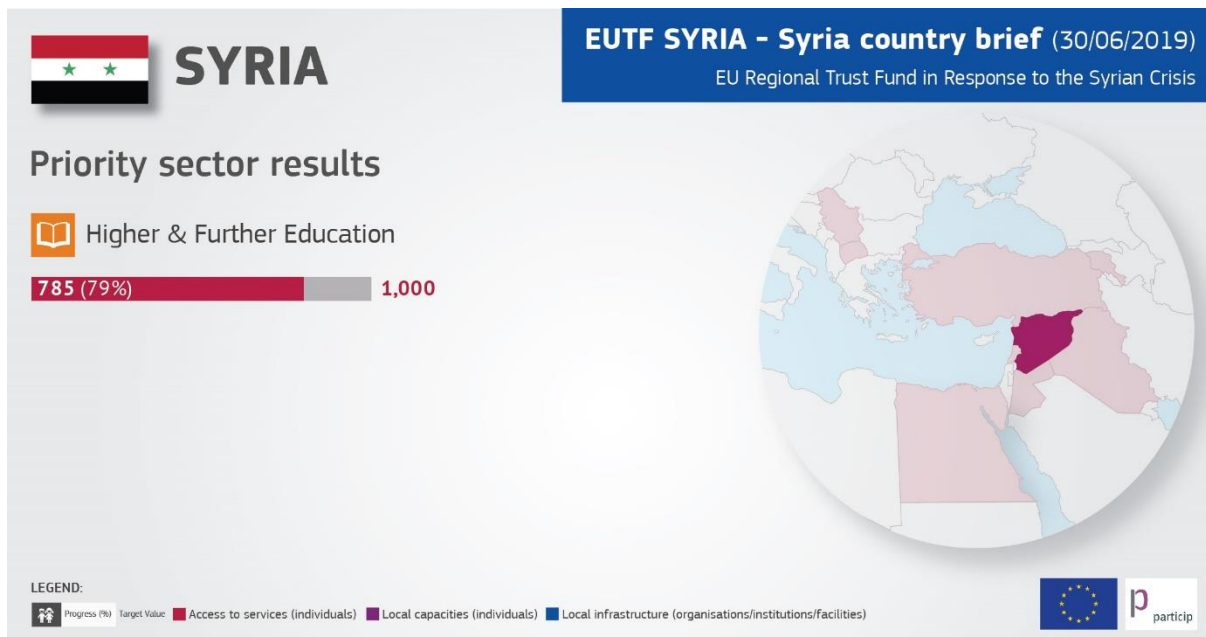


Figure 36: EU Trust Fund progress in Syria (as of 30/06/2019)

Men accessed this particular action more than women. In this case, the disaggregation by community of origin in terms of refugees vs. host communities, is not as relevant, since most of the students would have been IDPs or from host communities (Figure 37).

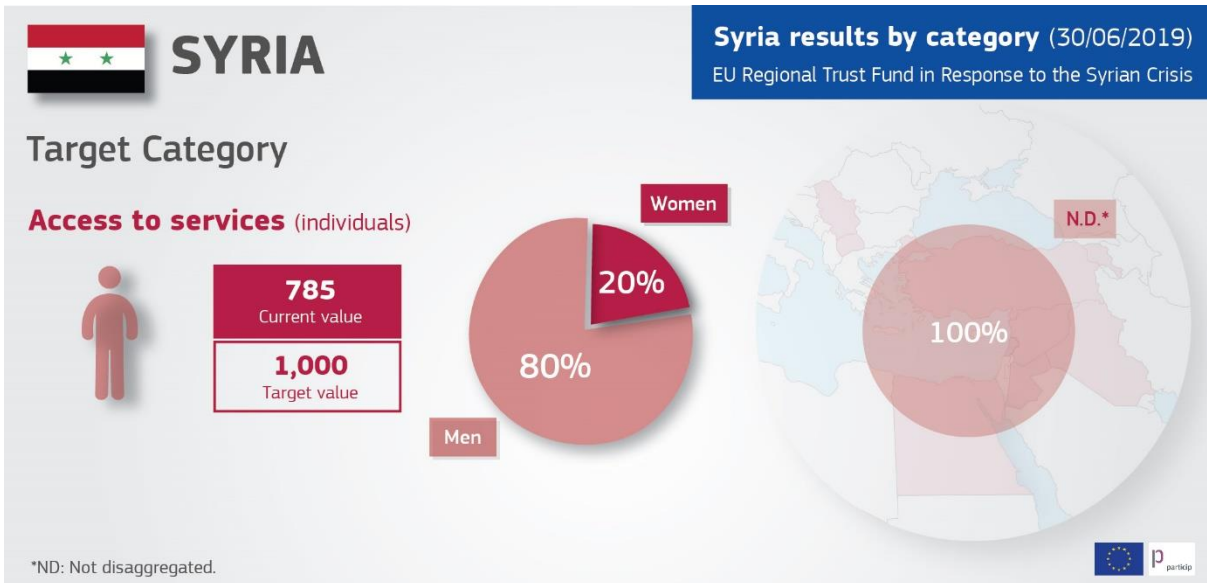


Figure 37: EU Trust Fund results in Syria disaggregated by category (as of 30/06/2019)



5. ANNEXES

**EU REGIONAL TRUST FUND IN RESPONSE
TO THE SYRIAN CRISIS**

5TH RESULTS REPORT

5. ANNEXES

5.1. List of the analysed Trust Fund projects⁸

No.	Project partner	Associated partners	Priority Area	Location	EUTF contribution	Amount disbursed
1	World Food Programme (WFP)	Turkish Red Crescent	Food Security	Turkey	5,000,000 €	5,000,000 €
2	UNICEF	Ministry of Education Turkey	Education and Protection	Turkey	12,500,000 €	11,904,762 €
3	UNICEF	Ministry of Education Turkey and Lebanon	Education – Child Protection – Youth support	Jordan, Lebanon and Turkey	90,000,000 €	88,521,699 €
4	German Academic Exchange Service (DAAD)	British Council, Campus France, Nuffic Netherlands	Higher Education	Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon and Turkey	11,999,879 €	9,602,510 €

⁸ Projects in bold are analysed in this report.

No.	Project partner	Associated partners	Priority Area	Location	EUTF contribution	Amount disbursed
5	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ)	Expertise France, AECID Spain	Resilience, education and socio-economic support	Iraq, Lebanon, Jordan and Turkey	74,600,000 €	74,600,000 €
6	Danish Refugee Council	ACTED, Care France, Save the Children, Oxfam, Makhzoumi Foundation	Livelihoods, socio-economic support	Jordan and Lebanon	7,005,044 €	4,650,179 €
7	Search For Common Ground (SFCG)	COSV, NOVA	Multisector aid for basic social services	Lebanon and Iraq	4,453,447 €	4,008,105 €
8	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)	YTB Turkey	Higher Education	Turkey	12,352,942 €	10,447,058 €
9	UNWRA		Multisector aid for basic social services	Jordan and Lebanon	18,000,000 €	17,425,262 €
10	SPARK	Turkish, Iraqi and Lebanese Universities	Higher Education	Lebanon, Turkey and Iraq	18,496,641 €	11,380,083 €
11	Associazione Italiana per la solidarietà i popoli (AISPO)	Duhok Hospital	Health	Iraq - Duhok Governorate	5,727,304 €	5,300,543 €

No.	Project partner	Associated partners	Priority Area	Location	EUTF contribution	Amount disbursed
12	German Jordanian University	Yarmuk University, Zarqa University, Luminus Al Quds College	Higher Education	Jordan	11,000,000 €	9,900,000 €
13	Gruppo di Volontariato Civile (GVC)	Arab Countries Water Utilities Association, CISP, Concern Worldwide	WASH - water sanitation and hygiene	Lebanon	12,618,649 €	5,106,534 €
14	Danish Red Cross	IFRC, European Red Cross societies, Turkish, Iraqi and Jordanian Red Crescent, Lebanese and Palestinian Red Cross	Livelihoods and Health	Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon and Turkey	49,290,000 €	26,948,221 €
15	International Organization for Migration (IOM)	CRS, DRC	Multisector aid for basic social services	Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Serbia	16,350,211€	14,715,533 €
16	Agence Française de Développement (AFD)	KfW	WASH - water sanitation and hygiene	Jordan	21,420,000 €	7,140,000 €

No.	Project partner	Associated partners	Priority Area	Location	EUTF contribution	Amount disbursed
17	AVSI	Terre des Hommes IT and NL, War Child Holland	Education	Lebanon and Jordan	12,123,811 €	10,289,822 €
18	KfW Development Bank	Ministry of Education Turkey	Education	Turkey	70,172,476 €	27,000,000 €
19	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 €	5,839,999 €
20	World Bank / EBRD	EBRD	EUTF contribution to the Global Concessional Finance Facility (GCFE)"	Jordan and Lebanon	5,000,000 €	5,000,000 €
21	Ecorys		Communication & Visibility	All EUTF Madad countries"	1,194,480 €	956,284 €

No.	Project partner	Associated partners	Priority Area	Location	EUTF contribution	Amount disbursed
22	ACTED	Action contra el hambre, Action Contre la Faim, INTERSOS	WASH - water sanitation and hygiene	Jordan and Lebanon	11,902,039 €	7,083,722 €
23	Agence Française de Développement (AFD)		Multi-sector aid for basic social services and local capacity building	Lebanon, Jordan and Iraq	9,450,000 €	4,725,000 €
24	UNHCR		Healthcare	Lebanon	15,000,000 €	15,000,000 €
25	World Vision	CAFOD, Caritas Lebanon, Generations for Peace, Islamic Relief, Questscope	Multi-sector aid for youth	Lebanon, Jordan and Iraq	12,796,827 €	6,532,546 €
26	Mine Advisory Group (MAG)	Handicap International (HI)	Demining (explosive Hazard management)	Iraq	10,000,000 €	5,453,378 €
27	Particip		Monitoring & Evaluation	All EUTF Madad countries	1,777,000 €	1,069,109 €
28	OXFAM	BEYOND REFORM & DEVELOPMENT,	Local economic development, social	Lebanon	3,224,458 €	1,319,010 €

No.	Project partner	Associated partners	Priority Area	Location	EUTF contribution	Amount disbursed
		UTOPIA and Association Najdeh	entrepreneurship, job creation, social stability cohesion			
29	Association for Solidarity with Asylum Seekers and Migrants (ASAM)	Refugee Support Centre (RSC)	Multi-sector aid to improve reception and protection services	Turkey	10,000,000 €	8,705,298 €
30	Government of Jordan		Budget Support to Education	Jordan	20,000,000 €	10,000,000 €
31	Concern		Resilience and Livelihoods	Turkey	17,280,000 €	11,710,334 €
32	UN WOMEN		Gender, Resilience and Livelihoods	Turkey, Jordan, Iraq	12,500,000 €	5,951,726 €
33	SPARK		Higher Education	Turkey	5,000,000 €	2,255,906 €
34	ILO	IOM	Resilience and Livelihoods	Turkey	11,610,000 €	5,541,380 €
35	The Union of Chambers and Commodity Exchanges of Turkey (TOBB)		Employment policy and Livelihoods	Turkey	15,000,000 €	4,075,391 €

No.	Project partner	Associated partners	Priority Area	Location	EUTF contribution	Amount disbursed
36	KfW		Resilience, multi sector aid	Turkey	40,000,000 €	10,200,000 €
37	UNICEF		Primary Education and Protection	Jordan, Lebanon and Turkey	107,900,000 €	107,900,000 €
38	AICS		Multi-sector aid for basic social services and local capacity building	Lebanon, Jordan and Iraq	12,595,500 €	6,055,827 €
39	Medair	"Tearfund UK , Arab Centre For Consulting and Training Services / Arab Women Today (ACCTS/AWT)	Resilience and Protection	Jordan and Lebanon	3,546,053 €	1,699,363 €
40	Ministry of Labour, Employment, Veteran and Social Affairs		Resilience, education, health and protection	Serbia	16,000,000 €	14,387,187 €
41	UNDP		Resilience and Livelihoods	Turkey	50,000,000 €	40,405,174 €

No.	Project partner	Associated partners	Priority Area	Location	EUTF contribution	Amount disbursed
42	IMC	Première Urgence, Fundación Social de la Cultura	Health	Lebanon	31,852,672 €	13.028.325 €
43	WHO		Health	Turkey	11,500,000 €	5,798,933 €
44	EBRD		WASH - water sanitation and hygiene	Jordan	20,200,000 €	5,200,000 €
45	UNOPS		Health	Jordan	10,000,000 €	3,237,166 €
46	WHO		Health	Lebanon	13,400,000 €	12,730,000 €
47	FAO		Livelihoods	Iraq	6,000,000 €	4,442,707 €
48	UNICEF		Health	Lebanon	5,600,000 €	5,026,008 €
49	CISP	Acted, ACF Spain, Care France	WASH - water sanitation and hygiene	Lebanon	7,200,000 €	3,902,753 €
50	UNICEF		WASH - water sanitation and hygiene	Lebanon	5,000,000 €	3,910,784 €

No.	Project partner	Associated partners	Priority Area	Location	EUTF contribution	Amount disbursed
51	NRC	GVC, Oxfam, Worldvision	WASH - water sanitation and hygiene	Lebanon	7,799,950 €	3,983,249 €
52	Oxfam Italia	Caritas, Care	Food security	Serbia	8,299,994 €	6,176,280 €
53	Acted	People in Need, Welthungerhilfe, PaH	Resilience and Livelihoods	Iraq	7,919,420 €	4,364,617 €
54	OeRK	Red Cross, Caritas, Center CCSAI, SME coop. association	Resilience	Armenia	3,000,000 €	1,019,801 €
55	EFI	RDFL, TAMKEEN, WEO, Care, LAW, BDC, BWA	Women's equality organisation and institutions	Jordan, Lebanon, Iraq	12,500,000 €	6,689,271 €
56	KfW		Education	Jordan	33,000,000 €	1,160,700 €
57	UNHCR		Higher Education	Turkey	9,875,000 €	4,427,407 €
58	UNDP	UN Habitat	Decentralisation Sub national governance	Lebanon, Iraq	24,971,363 €	8,101,713 €
59	VNG	Catalan Agency for Dev. Coop. Danish National assoc. of	Decentralisation Sub national governance	Lebanon, Jordan	15,000,000 €	5,125,727 €

No.	Project partner	Associated partners	Priority Area	Location	EUTF contribution	Amount disbursed
		municipalities (KL), Polish Center for International Aid				
60	FAO	IFAD, WFP	Agricultural development	Lebanon, Jordan	22,178,857 €	
61	IMC	FPSC	Health	Lebanon	3,147,322 €	2,646,334 €
62	DRC	Mercy Corps, NRC, Oxfam	Resilience and Livelihoods	Iraq	24,000,000 €	10,585,291 €
63	EIB		Municipal infrastructure	Turkey	71,806,941 €	
64	UNRWA		Multisector aid for basic social services	Lebanon, Jordan	15,000,000 €	12,000,000 €
65	AECOM		Monitoring & Evaluation	Jordan	199,477 €	79,790 €
66	Ecorys		Communication & Visibility	All EUTF Madad countries	1,825,600 €	
67	World Food Programme (WFP)		Social assistance & Food security	Lebanon	48,000,000 €	24,000,000 €


No.	Project partner	Associated partners	Priority Area	Location	EUTF contribution	Amount disbursed
68	ASAM		Social Cohesion of Refugees in Turkey (SCORE)	Turkey	5,000,000 €	-

Table 15: List of Trust Fund analysed projects (as of 30/06/2019)


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


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



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

TRUST FUND RESULTS FRAMEWORK					EU RESULTS FRAMEWORK		
SECTOR	CATEGORY	INDICATORS	SDG	SDG INDICATORS	Outcome and Output indicators (level 2)	Development progress in EU partner countries (level 1)	Relevant SDG
 BASIC EDUCATION	Access to services	1 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					




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	Local infrastructure	6 Number of schools and other educational facilities upgraded in standards		Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months, by sex (4.3.1.)			
	Access to services	7 Number of higher education certificates awarded (including for BA, MA and Vocational education)		Proportion of schools with access to (a) electricity; (b) the Internet for pedagogical purposes; (c) computers for pedagogical purposes; (d) adapted infrastructure and materials for students with disabilities; (e) basic drinking water; (f) single-sex basic sanitation facilities; and (g) basic handwashing facilities (as per the WASH indicator definitions) (4.a.1.)			
		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
		9 Number of job opportunities promoted by Trust Fund			2.11. Number of jobs supported/sustained by the EU	8.1.1. Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita 1.1.1. Proportion of employed population below the international poverty line	SDG 8 and 1
		10 Number of Syrian refugees and host communities participating in employability, vocational and entrepreneurial skills training programme	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
 LIVELIHOODS	Local infrastructure	11 Number of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises trained					


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

TRUST FUND RESULTS FRAMEWORK					EU RESULTS FRAMEWORK		
SECTOR	CATEGORY	INDICATORS	SDG	SDG INDICATORS	Outcome and Output indicators (level 2)	Development progress in EU partner countries (level 1)	Relevant SDG
		17 Number of pregnant women receiving 4 or more antenatal consultations		Maternal mortality ratio (3.2.1)			
		18 Number of women attending at least one postnatal care visit at the supported health facilities		Neo-natal mortality rate (3.2.2)			
		19 Number of vaccination visits for children under 5 years					
	Local capacities	20 Number of professional staff trained in primary, secondary and tertiary health care services		Universal Health Coverage (UHC) index (3.8.1.)			
	Access to services	21 Number of people reached through health education activities					
	Local infrastructure	22 Number of health infrastructure upgraded/refurbished					
		23 Number of health facilities using the upgraded stock management system					
					Number of 1-year olds fully immunised with EU support	3.8.1. Universal Health Coverage (UHC) index (3.8.1.)	SDG 3




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							



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



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



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

Table 16: Trust Fund Results Framework in relation to DEVCO 's results framework and SDGs.

5.3. Detailed Trust Fund results by all Key Performance Indicators (5th Results Report)

SECTOR	INDICATORS	4TH RESULTS REPORT	5TH RESULTS REPORT		DISAGGREGATED BY SEX		N.D.* BY SEX	COMMUNITY OF ORIGIN		N. D.* BY COMMUNITY OF ORIGIN	LEBANON	JORDAN	TURKEY	IRAQ	WESTERN BALKANS	EGYPT	ARMENIA	SYRIA
		CURRENT VALUE	CURRENT VALUE	TARGET	WOMEN	MEN		REFUGEE	HOST COMMUNITY		CURRENT VALUE	CURRENT VALUE	CURRENT VALUE	CURRENT VALUE	CURRENT VALUE	CURRENT VALUE	CURRENT VALUE	CURRENT VALUE
 BASIC EDUCATION	1 Number of children whose registration fees for public formal education are subsidized ⁹	206,509	206,193	435,459	40,771	42,114	123,308	5,254	0	200,939	174,209	31,984	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2 Number of children receiving school supplies	79,074	80,028	64,500	2,202	1,826	76,000	1,961	2,067	76,000	0	4,028	76,000	0	0	0	0	0
	3 Number of children and adolescents referred to formal education	6,001	6,412	10,000	2,821	3,591	0	6,348	64	0	6,412	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	4 Number of children benefitting from non-formal education and learning support programmes	14,742	14,872	12,861	2,414	1,143	11,315	421	3,112	11,339	3,197	182	10,703	0	765	0	25	0
	5 Number of educational personnel, including teachers, volunteers and administrative staff trained	58,523	71,913	64,616	17,885	17,954	36,074	11,395	9,476	51,042	49,437	16,054	5,783	0	639	0	0	0
	6 Number of schools and other educational facilities upgraded in standards	225	238	280	0	0	0	0	0	0	49	58	80	0	51	0	0	0
 HIGHER EDUCATION	7 Number of higher education certificates awarded (including for BA, MA and Vocational education)	1,070	1,101	4,238	474	627	0	467	115	519	241	400	33	61	0	286	80	0
	8 Number of youths, adolescents and adults accessing higher	6,400	5,982	5,959	2,804	3,178	0	1,783	482	3,717	1,333	1,171	1,792	842	0	785	59	0

⁹ Indicators highlighted in bold are used for the aggregation strategy.

SECTOR	INDICATORS	4TH RESULTS REPORT	5TH RESULTS REPORT		DISAGGREGATED BY SEX		N.D.* BY SEX	COMMUNITY OF ORIGIN		N. D.* BY COMMUNITY OF ORIGIN	LEBANON	JORDAN	TURKEY	IRAQ	WESTERN BALKANS	EGYPT	ARMENIA	SYRIA	
		CURRENT VALUE	CURRENT VALUE	TARGET	WOMEN	MEN		REFUGEE	HOST COMMUNITY		CURRENT VALUE	CURRENT VALUE	CURRENT VALUE	CURRENT VALUE	CURRENT VALUE	CURRENT VALUE	CURRENT VALUE	CURRENT VALUE	CURRENT VALUE
	education with Trust Fund support																		
	9 Number of job opportunities promoted by Trust Fund	1,693	2,617	27,051	1,256	1,361	0	517	2,084	16	703	286	364	1,264	0	0	0	0	
 LIVELIHOODS	10 Number of Syrian refugees and host communities participating in employability, vocational and entrepreneurial skills training programme	50,201	74,895	171,238	46,597	25,033	3,265	46,166	23,390	5,339	13,107	13,727	36,384	8,679	0	0	2,990	8	
	11 Number of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises trained	1,355	1,385	6,051	0	0	0	0	0	0	317	373	165	530	0	0	0	0	
	12 Number of individuals receiving cash assistance from Trust Fund	148,395	134,864	321,850	54,887	62,150	17,827	70,397	549	63,918	66,357	43,796	4,176	531	19,852	0	0	0	152
 FOOD	13 Number of food insecure people receiving Trust Fund assistance	5,594	7,279	3,291	1,820	5,459	0	7,279	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,279	0	0	0	
	14 Number of primary health care consultations conducted with refugees and host communities	1,615,477	2,259,556	2,474,589	1,002,595	701,255	555,706	1,319,244	384,606	555,706	1,526,093	0	418,919	142,089	167,407	0	5,048	0	
	15 Number of beneficiaries provided with medical examinations and essential medicines, including acute and chronic drugs	479,237	370,906	558,646	213,619	139,448	17,839	147,363	205,704	17,839	346,891	0	0	0	24,015	0	0	0	
	16 Number of cases treated in emergency services	35,114	35,114	33,295	0	0	35,114	0	0	35,114	0	0	0	35,114	0	0	0	0	

SECTOR	INDICATORS	4TH RESULTS REPORT	5TH RESULTS REPORT		DISAGGREGATED BY SEX		N.D.* BY SEX	COMMUNITY OF ORIGIN		N. D.* BY COMMUNITY OF ORIGIN	LEBANON	JORDAN	TURKEY	IRAQ	WESTERN BALKANS	EGYPT	ARMENIA	SYRIA		
		CURRENT VALUE	CURRENT VALUE	TARGET	WOMEN	MEN		REFUGEE	HOST COMMUNITY		CURRENT VALUE	CURRENT VALUE	CURRENT VALUE	CURRENT VALUE	CURRENT VALUE	CURRENT VALUE	CURRENT VALUE	CURRENT VALUE	CURRENT VALUE	
 HEALTH	17	Number of pregnant women receiving 4 or more antenatal consultations	0	0	9,697	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	18	Number of women attending at least one postnatal care visit at the supported health facilities	4,578	5,638	6,295	5,638	0	0	5,161	477	0	5,638	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	19	Number of vaccination visits for children under 5 years	359,285	242,274	139,686	119,981	120,925	1,368	211,856	30,418	0	240,906	0	0	0	1,368	0	0	0	0
	20	Number of professional staff trained in primary, secondary and tertiary health care services	5,132	5,530	7,059	1,690	1,920	1,920	1,194	465	3,871	883	90	1,198	3,359	0	0	0	0	0
	21	Number of people reached through health education activities	268,428	320,477	264,738	195,836	117,827	6,814	170,397	128,852	21,228	100,666	95,447	56,955	33,219	0	0	34,190	0	0
	22	Number of health infrastructure upgraded/refurbished	92	92	135	0	0	0	0	0	92	0	0	0	92	0	0	0	0	0
	23	Number of health facilities using the upgraded stock management system	0	0	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	24	Number of individuals with access to improved drinking water source	17,019	28,662	900,315	10,291	9,871	8,500	15,685	4,477	8,500	8,500	20,162	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	25	Number of beneficiaries who have experienced an awareness session related to	119,708	149,635	246,360	67,576	48,235	33,824	64,599	42,449	42,587	43,977	18,392	79,469	7,797	0	0	0	0	0

SECTOR	INDICATORS	4TH RESULTS REPORT	5TH RESULTS REPORT		DISAGGREGATED BY SEX		N.D.* BY SEX	COMMUNITY OF ORIGIN		N. D.* BY COMMUNITY OF ORIGIN	LEBANON	JORDAN	TURKEY	IRAQ	WESTERN BALKANS	EGYPT	ARMENIA	SYRIA	
		CURRENT VALUE	CURRENT VALUE	TARGET	WOMEN	MEN		REFUGEE	HOST COMMUNITY		CURRENT VALUE	CURRENT VALUE	CURRENT VALUE	CURRENT VALUE	CURRENT VALUE	CURRENT VALUE	CURRENT VALUE	CURRENT VALUE	CURRENT VALUE
WASH	water use, sanitation or hygiene																		
	26 Number of municipal and regional water and wastewater facilities constructed/rehabilitated	72	104	224	0	0	0	0	0	0	86	10	0	7	1	0	0	0	
	27 Kilometres of networks for water or wastewater installed or rehabilitated	36,557	58,956	158,800	0	0	0	0	0	0	58,956	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	28 Number of people trained in the WASH sector	303	559	1,575	348	152	59	73	23	463	168	391	0	0	0	0	0	0	
PROTECTION	29 Number of cases referred for specialized services	14,710	16,935	20,167	8,601	6,844	1,490	13,171	230	3,534	2,823	358	12,488	140	1,126	0	0	0	
	30 Number of refugees and host community members receiving psychosocial support	104,904	208,647	124,584	74,233	56,336	78,078	87,587	34,258	86,802	32,561	15,543	158,215	0	1,945	0	0	383	
	31 Number of women benefitting from Gender Based Violence related services	37,080	40,501	55,500	27,530	12,971	0	9,103	10,858	20,541	20,786	163	5,236	14,316	0	0	0	0	
	32 Number of individuals trained on child protection and gender-based violence	2,237	2,913	5,330	1,112	887	914	78	1,688	1,147	497	162	1,483	607	124	0	0	40	
	33 Number of beneficiaries of clearance and survey activities, including risk education	30,040	47,731	132,819	23,986	23,745	0	47,731	0	0	0	0	0	47,731	0	0	0	0	

SECTOR	INDICATORS	4TH RESULTS REPORT	5TH RESULTS REPORT		DISAGGREGATED BY SEX		N.D.* BY SEX	COMMUNITY OF ORIGIN		N. D.* BY COMMUNITY OF ORIGIN	LEBANON	JORDAN	TURKEY	IRAQ	WESTERN BALKANS	EGYPT	ARMENIA	SYRIA	
		CURRENT VALUE	CURRENT VALUE	TARGET	WOMEN	MEN		REFUGEE	HOST COMMUNITY		CURRENT VALUE	CURRENT VALUE	CURRENT VALUE	CURRENT VALUE	CURRENT VALUE	CURRENT VALUE	CURRENT VALUE	CURRENT VALUE	CURRENT VALUE
	34 Number of m ² cleared	1,500,069	2,118,831	4,139,319	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,118,831	0	0	0	0	
	35 (re-) Number of asylum facilities constructed/equipped/upgraded	22	20	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	
	36 Number of asylum spaces functional	13,021	13,664	12,760	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13,664	0	0	0	
SOCIAL COHESION	37 Number of municipalities benefitting from improved infrastructure and services	41	72	194	0	0	0	0	0	0	45	6	7	14	0	0	0	0	
	38 Number of officials from subnational governments and deconcentrated service providers trained on municipal planning and public service delivery	861	1,037	1,138	428	609	0	0	1,037	0	0	720	208	109	0	0	0	0	
	39 Number of staff (from institutions and local organisations) trained in social cohesion related topics	1,346	3,156	2,269	1,308	1,766	82	109	2,871	176	1,474	177	1,173	332	0	0	0	0	
	40 Number of young Syrian refugees and host community benefiting from peer information, outreach activities and extracurricular activities, such as sports and culture	344,715	457,873	173,057	189,332	201,753	66,788	162,631	101,554	193,688	33,893	139,916	280,954	0	0	0	0	0	3,110
	41 Number of community centres and other facilities providing social cohesion activities	76	85	91	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	10	46	10	0	0	0	0	0

SECTOR	INDICATORS	4TH RESULTS REPORT	5TH RESULTS REPORT		DISAGGREGATED BY SEX		N.D.* BY SEX	COMMUNITY OF ORIGIN		N. D.* BY COMMUNITY OF ORIGIN	LEBANON	JORDAN	TURKEY	IRAQ	WESTERN BALKANS	EGYPT	ARMENIA	SYRIA
		CURRENT VALUE	CURRENT VALUE	TARGET	WOMEN	MEN		REFUGEE	HOST COMMUNITY		CURRENT VALUE	CURRENT VALUE	CURRENT VALUE	CURRENT VALUE	CURRENT VALUE	CURRENT VALUE	CURRENT VALUE	CURRENT VALUE
	42 Number of individuals reached with outreach, information campaigns and awareness sessions	355,564	352,793	787,360	67,107	46,504	239,182	84,897	9,393	258,503	196,228	11,747	133,001	2,412	405	0	0	9,000
ADVOCACY	43 Number of advocacy initiatives supported at the national and regional level	34	43	156	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	3	7	18	0	0	3	0
ALLIACES	44 Number of civil society, public and private alliances as part of Trust Fund intervention	55	77	77	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

Table 17: Detailed Trust Fund results by Key Performance Indicators. *Not Disaggregated