



EU REGIONAL TRUST FUND IN RESPONSE TO THE SYRIAN CRISIS

6th RESULTS REPORT

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List of Acronyms

ACF	Action Against Hunger
ACTED	Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development
AECID	Agencia Española de Cooperación Internacional para el Desarrollo
AFD	Agence Française de Développement
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
BTF	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
UN Women	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
VNG International	International Agency of the Association of Netherlands Municipalities
WAI	WASH Alliance International
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organisation
Wvi	World Vision
YMCA	Young Men's Christian Association
ZU	Zarqa University



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

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

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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 the number of Syrian refugees registered in neighbouring countries has stabilised since 2018, according to the United Nations Refugee Agency (UNHCR) in 2020, there are still 5.57 million Syrians, in addition to the 6.2 million internally displaced persons (IDPs).

After all these years, the situation for refugees has not substantially improved, and according to the EU, conditions for return are still not safe. Although the number of self-organised voluntary refugee returns to Syria has increased in 2019 more than in previous years, reaching now 230,418 people since 2016, this is still a low number compared to the total figures on refugees and IDPs. According to a regular UNHCR survey, the large majority of Syrian refugees - 75% - hope to return home one day; however, the lack of safety and security, as well as limited livelihoods opportunities still prevents them from doing so.

According to the UNHCR, between November 2019 and February 2020, the overall number of refugees seeking for safety abroad has slightly decreased. The main countries hosting the Syrian refugees continue to be Turkey, with 3.59 million refugees (64%), Lebanon, with 914,648 (16%), and Jordan, with 655,435 (12%). Iraq and Egypt also host 4% and 2% of



the Syrian refugees, respectively, along with refugees from other countries.¹ Refugees and IDPs are facing extreme challenges: 70% of them live in poverty, are affected by high unemployment and have uneven access to education and other key basic services. The host countries and the local communities are also facing major economic, social and political challenges, such as youth unemployment, low economic growth and political instability.

Since December 2014, the EU has joined efforts, through the creation of a Regional Trust Fund in Response to the Syrian Crisis - hereinafter the Trust Fund – in order to cope with the request for aid from the recipient countries in support to the most vulnerable populations. Through this ad-hoc instrument, the EU aims at providing a coherent and strengthened European response to address the needs of refugees from Syria and IDPs in neighbour countries as well as those of the host communities and their administrations, in particular as regards resilience and recovery. With primarily a multi-country approach, the Trust Fund currently has the focus on Lebanon, Jordan, and Iraq, having supported a large range of actions in Turkey, and to a lesser extent, Egypt, the western Balkans and Armenia. The Trust Fund also underpins the special EU Compacts agreed with Jordan and Lebanon outlining joint efforts to improve the living conditions of Syrian refugees, IDPs and host communities.

The Syrian crisis remains a priority for the EU. 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 held in 2017 and 2019, and the Global Compact on Refugees, the main objective of the Trust Fund is to foster resilience among its beneficiary populations. In this sense, the lifetime of the Trust Funds is linked to improving Syrian refugees' living conditions by bridging the funding needs and the humanitarian-development nexus approach, until the conditions for a voluntary, safe and dignified return are met. At the same time, in coordination with the traditional EC channels for bilateral cooperation, the Trust Fund continues to complement other programmes, in support to the hosting countries and their local communities to cope with the economic and social challenges of this 10-year crisis.

¹ Data updated at: <https://data2.unhcr.org/en/situations/syria>, <https://www.unhcr.org/syria-emergency.html>, <https://www.unhcr.org/sy/internally-displaced-people> and https://data2.unhcr.org/en/situations/syria_durable_solutions.

Until March 2020, of the EUR 1,9 billion that the Trust Fund has mobilized so far, including voluntary contributions from 22 Member States and Turkey², EUR 1.7 billion has been adopted as Action Documents and **a total of EUR 1.6 billion has been contracted**. In its attempt to mitigate the impact of the Syrian crisis, the Trust Fund has reached **more than 6 million people** from refugee, IDP and host communities.

As part of a wider analysis, fed by Results-Oriented Monitoring, sector evaluations, quarterly reporting exercises and online projects platform's updates,³ this 6th Results Report provides a detailed analysis of the progress **achieved** until December 2019, disaggregated by sector and country.

1.2. The Regional Trust Fund to date

The Trust Fund has signed 90 contracts with more than 150 implementing partners to date (for the detailed list of projects, see Annex 5.1). The Fund's budget is channelled through different partners, such as international organisations (41.5%), European agencies and development banks (20.8%); Non-Governmental Organisations - NGOs - (26.9%), partner governments of Jordan and Serbia (4%) and international finance institutions (5%). While 1.3% goes to service contracts with private service providers, a limited 0.4% is allocated to the Fund's administration showing a high efficiency in terms of management.

Interventions are conceived within six priority sectors, each with a different budget allocation, namely: Education (34%) that includes 5.7% of financial inputs for higher and vocational Education, Training and Higher Education scholarships, Livelihoods (30%), Health (13%), WASH (11%), as well as Protection and Social Cohesion (11%) (Figure1). In terms of administrative resources, 0.4% of the budget goes to staff members and an additional 0.5%

² For the updated pledges and commitments, please see: https://ec.europa.eu/trustfund-syria-region/sites/tfsr/files/20191203-180315_eutf_syria_financial_report_30_nov_2019.pdf.

³ <https://eutf-syria.akvoapp.org/project-directory>.

to service contracts, such as the Communication and Visibility, as well as the Monitoring & Evaluation ones.

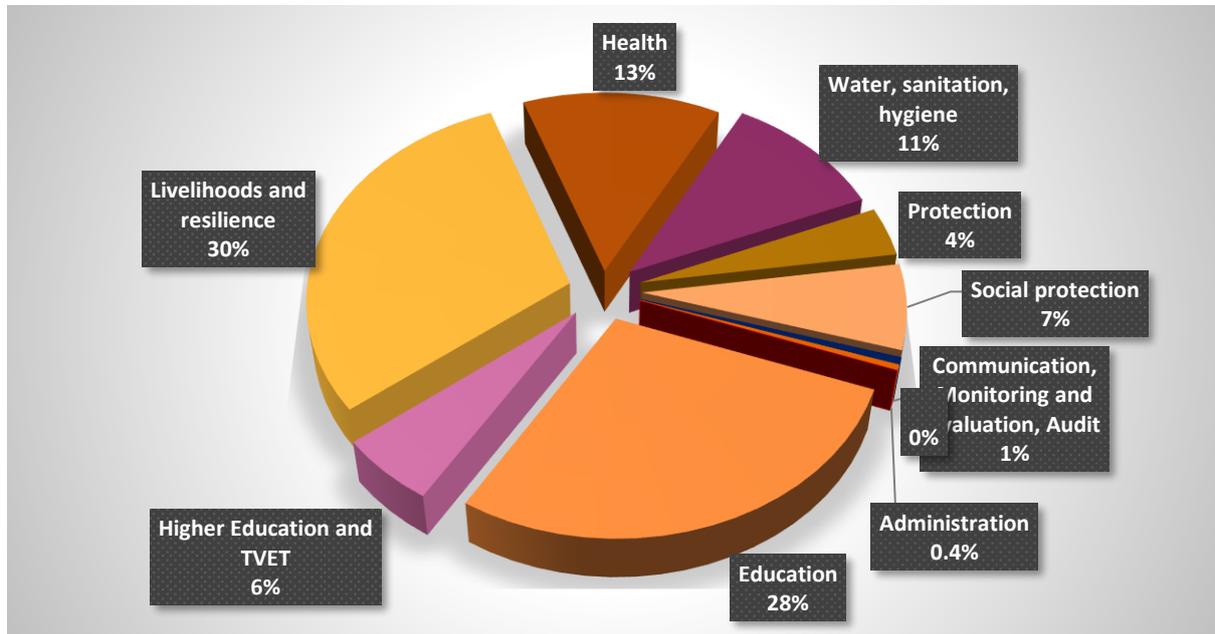


Figure 1: EU Trust Fund budget per sector (as of 01/02/2020)

In geographical terms, the large majority of the funding has been allocated to multi-country actions targeting those countries that host the highest number of Syrian refugees: Lebanon, Turkey and Jordan. The budget is allocated as follows: 39% to Lebanon, 26% to Turkey and 23% to Jordan. Iraq-based actions receive 8% of the total Trust Fund's budget, while 2.5 % has been allocated to the Western Balkans. Additional funds (1.5%) are being directed to projects in other countries, such as Armenia, Egypt and, to a limited extent, Syria (see Figure 2).

In the context of 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.

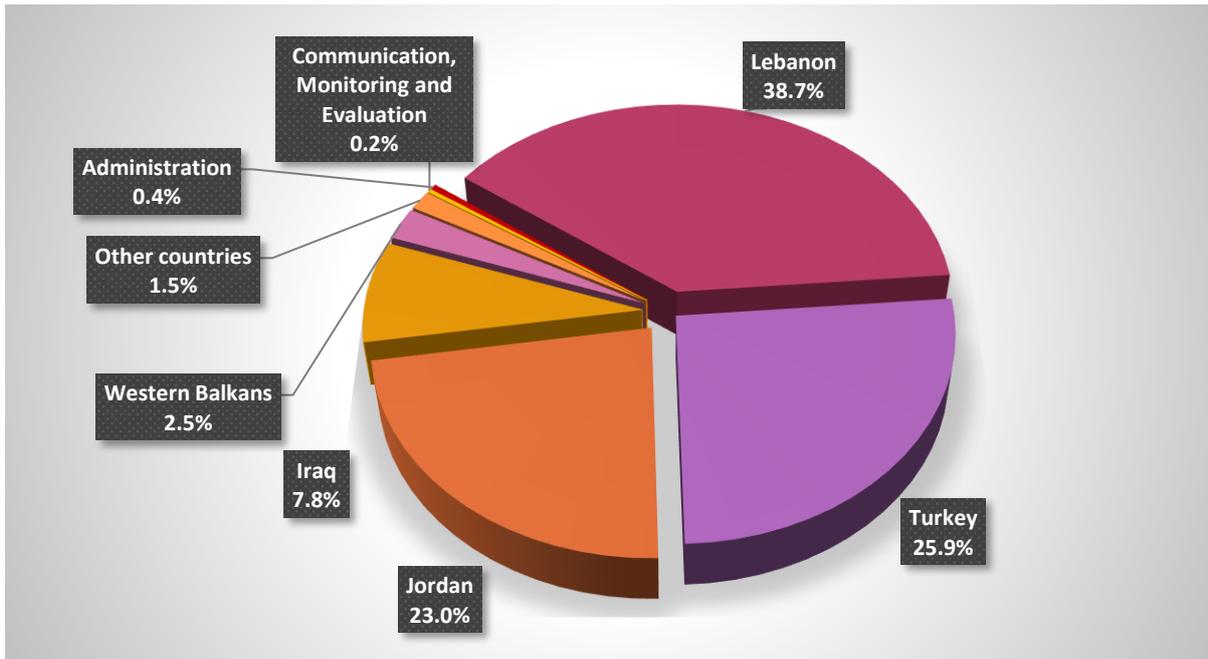


Figure 2: EU Trust Fund budget per country (as of 01/02/2020) in EUR



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

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

2.1. Overall Intervention Logic

From an operational perspective, the intervention logic of the Trust Fund has been translated into an Overarching Results Framework, which is presented below (Figure 4).⁴

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

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

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



How to understand the intervention logic of a project/programme

The logic model for programme or project planning has been used in international development for many years now. 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 from this, namely short-term outputs, and short to medium-term outcomes.

This systems model, based on various assumptions, follows a sequence of *cause and effect relationships*. Such assumptions are external influences that will condition the extent to which the programme/project objectives are achieved and eventually contribute to the so-called impact or impact prospects of it. Assumptions can be contextual, referring to factors in the wider context, or specific, concerning concrete aspects related to target or stakeholder groups. Assumptions are placed at the level of activities, outputs or outcomes and can change over time.

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

Inputs comprise resources committed to the programme/project, i.e. of material and human resources allocated to activities during implementation. Activities can contribute to one or several outputs at the same time. The use of outputs by target groups will lead to shorter term changes or benefits (outcomes) or longer-term ones (impact) - if enabling assumptions are given.

In this context, it is important to differentiate between the different types of results: outputs, outcomes and impact. 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 and changes in the context.

In the case of the Trust Fund, it is important to acknowledge the value of having an online platform that allows Operational Managers, EU Headquarters and implementing partners to share information and knowledge about the projects, their implementation pace, and their results.

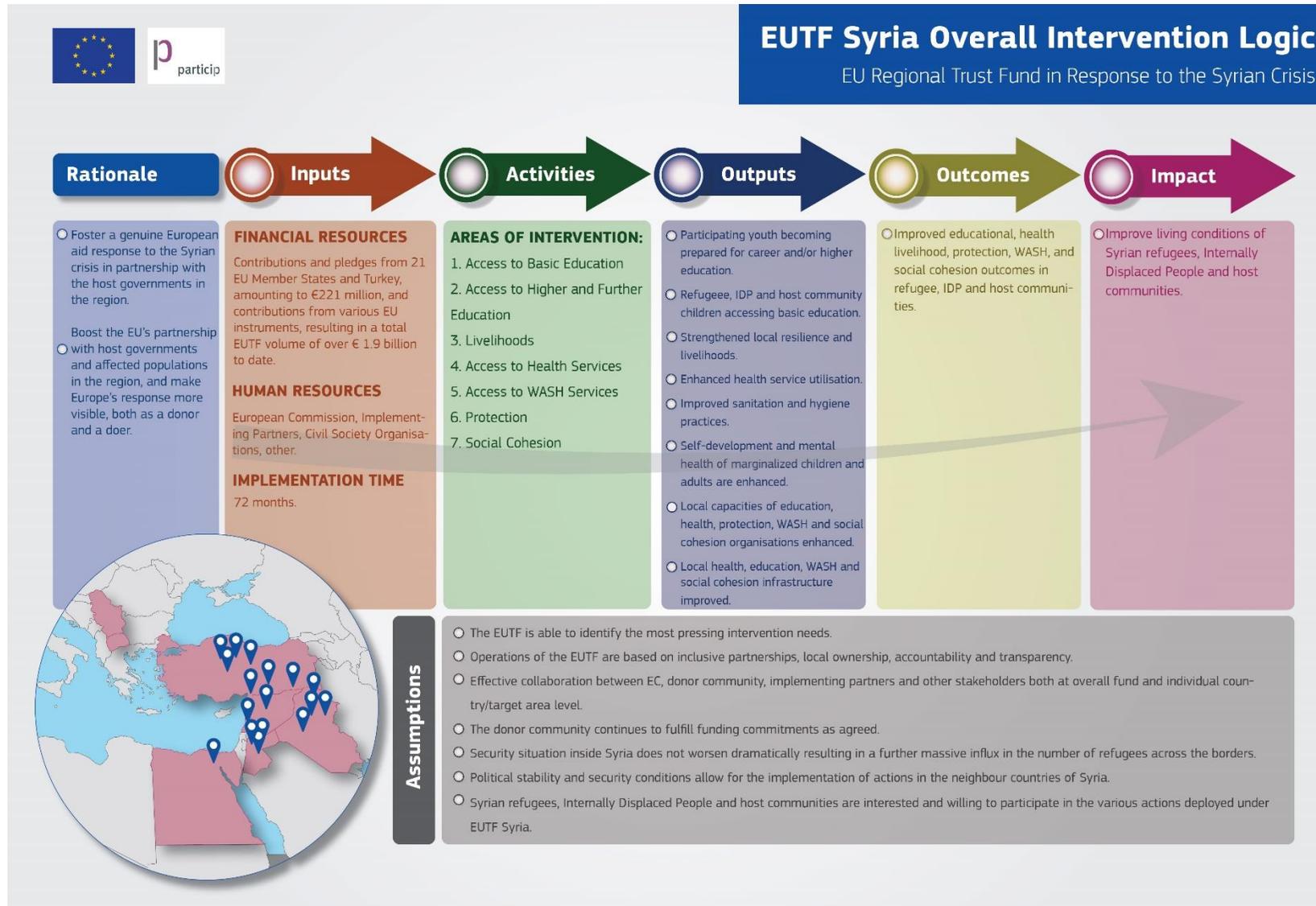


Figure 3: EU Trust Fund Overall Intervention



EUTF Overarching Results Framework

EU Regional Trust Fund in Response to the Syrian Crisis

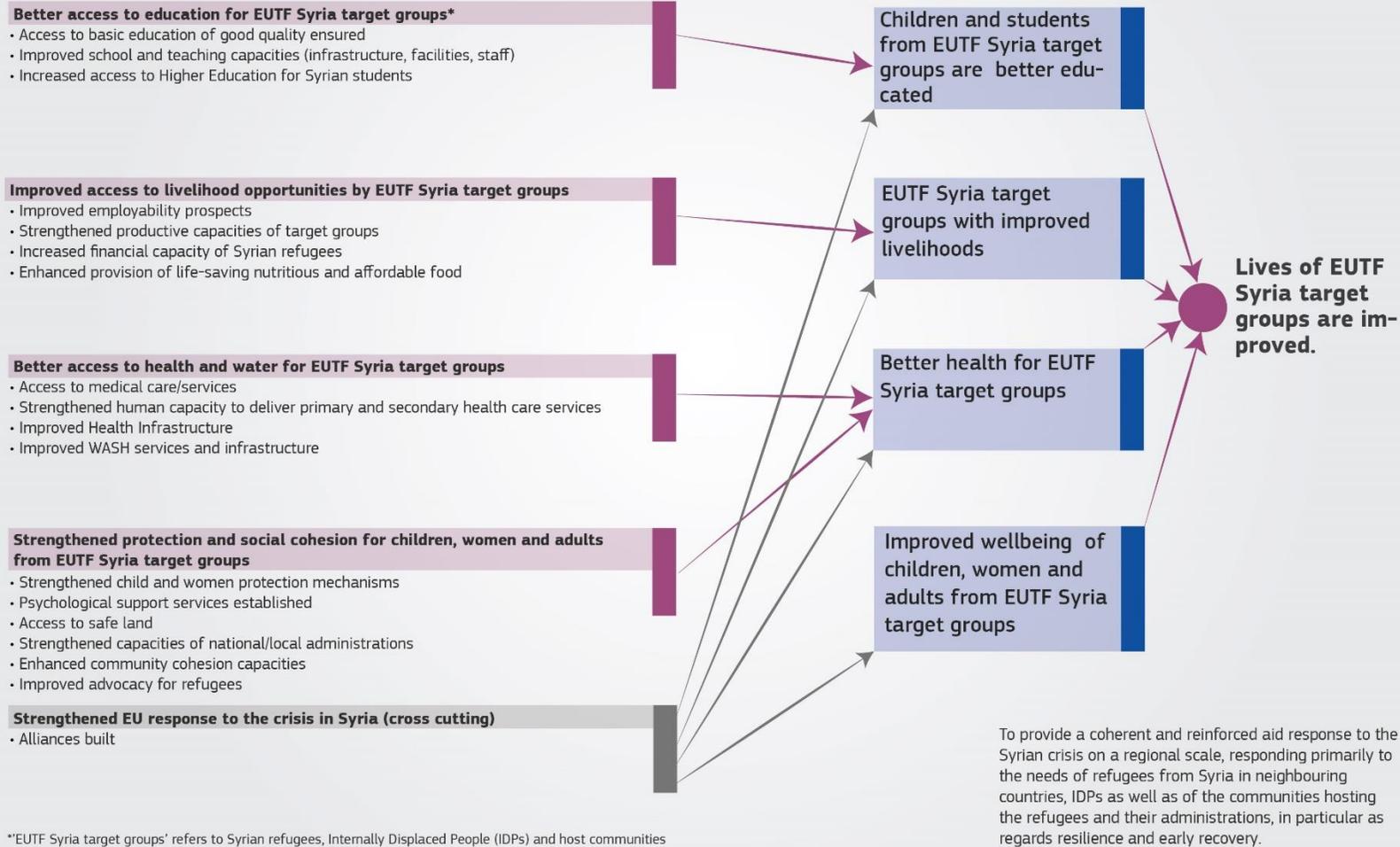


Figure 4: Overarching Results Framework

2.2. Results Framework

In order to operationalise the Strategic Overarching Results Framework (Figure 4) of the Trust Fund, an Operational Results Framework (RF) was elaborated and 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, Advocacy and Development Alliances*, which shall contribute to visualise the strengthening of the European response to the Syrian crisis in form of alliances, both in the Region and inside the EU. In order to offer a more precise view on the progresses made, including in relation to the different target groups, this report presents a disaggregated analysis on basic education and higher education findings.

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

These indicators, primarily output level ones, reflect the work that the Trust Fund has been doing in the region since its creation up until December 2019.

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

In the spirit of the Agenda for Change [EU Communication (2011) 637 final], the M&E framework ensures upward and downward **accountability and transparency** of the Trust

Fund support towards the European Parliament, the Trust Fund Board, host countries and supported communities. On the one hand, it informs the external stakeholders and the public on how the EU is responding to the Syrian crisis, and on the other, it provides relevant information to take effective internal management decisions.

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 ongoing 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;⁵
- A **results database** that is used to collect and analyse quantitative results information; and
- **Impact-focused evaluations** on a number of sector/thematic priorities part of the Trust Fund portfolio.

This report is based on the analysis of the information collected from the database. Since the **Trust Fund Results Framework reports on aggregated projects**, it only captures quantitative results. This aggregated report does not replace, but complements the results reporting at the level of individual projects and programmes, such as the Quarterly Information Notes (QIN), ROM reports, the portfolio sector evaluations conducted⁶, and the online monitoring and reporting system presented via the EUTF online projects' platform.

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

⁶ *Ibid.*



EUTF Syria - Operational Results Framework

EU Regional Trust Fund in Response to the Syrian Crisis

SECTOR	RESULTS STATEMENTS	CATEGORY	INDICATORS	SDG	SDG INDICATORS	
EUTF Syria target groups* are better educated , through better access to quality basic education, improved school and teaching capacities and increased access to higher education.						
	Access to quality basic education facilitated.	ACCESS TO SERVICES	1. Number of children whose registration fees for public formal education are subsidized 2. Number of children receiving school supplies 3. Number of children and adolescents referred to formal education 4. Number of children benefiting from non-formal education and learning support programmes	4	QUALITY EDUCATION 	
	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			
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 	
	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		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		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 	
	Strengthened human capacity to deliver primary and secondary health care services	ACCESS TO SERVICES	17. Number of pregnant women receiving 4 or more antenatal consultations 18. Number of women attending at least one postnatal care visit at the supported health facilities 19. Number of vaccination visits for children under 5 years 21. Number of people reached through health education activities			
		LOCAL CAPACITIES	20. Number of professional staff trained in primary, secondary and tertiary health care services			
		LOCAL INFRASTRUCTURE	22. Number of health infrastructure upgraded/refurbished			
Improved health infrastructure	LOCAL INFRASTRUCTURE	23. Number of health facilities using the upgraded stock management system			Universal Health Coverage (UHC) index (3.8.1.) Maternal mortality ratio (3.2.1) Neo-natal mortality rate (3.2.2)	
	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 	
		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			

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	4 QUALITY EDUCATION 10 INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE GROWTH 10 GENDER EQUALITY	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) Proportion of young women and men aged 18–29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18 (16.2.3) Number of countries that have implemented well-managed migration policies (10.7.2) Proportion of population satisfied with their last experience of public services (16.6.2)	
			30. Number of refugees and host community members receiving psychosocial support			
	○ Psycho-social support services established	ACCESS TO SERVICES	31. Number of women benefitting from Gender Based Violence related services			32. Number of individuals trained on child protection and gender-based
			○ Access to safe land			ACCESS TO SERVICES
	○ Local and national systems and service delivery capacities in target areas strengthened	LOCAL INFRASTRUCTURE				
			○ Local and national systems and service delivery capacities in target areas strengthened			LOCAL CAPACITIES
○ Enhanced community cohesion capacities among Syrian refugees and host communities	ACCESS TO SERVICES	39. Number of staff (from institutions and local organisations) trained in social cohesion related topics		40. Number of young Syrian refugees and host community 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	42. No. of individuals reached with outreach, info. campaigns and awareness sessions	
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	10 INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE GROWTH 10 GENDER EQUALITY	Number of countries that have implemented well-managed migration policies (10.7.2) Proportion of population satisfied with their last experience of public services	
			44. Number of civil society, public and private alliances supported by EUTF Syria and region			
	○ Alliances built	LOCAL CAPACITIES		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
- 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
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3. METHODOLOGY

The analysis presented in this report is based on the Quarterly Information Notes (QIN) of 62 projects funded by the Trust Fund since its establishment – including 12 interventions which have been concluded (See Annex 1, for full list) at the cut-off date of December 2019. Since its fifth edition, the Results Report has incorporated data from seven new projects in health (3), livelihoods (1), education (3), so that some sector and country targets were changed accordingly. Additionally, some project indicators

Quarterly Information Note (QIN)

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

have been reviewed. Implementation progress is calculated based on the baselines, targets and current values, informed by the QINs. **Zero baselines have been used for most Key Performance Indicators (KPIs).**

The current analysis presented in the 6th Results Report builds on a cumulative approach that consolidates the 44 KPIs fed on a quarterly basis.⁷ It is important to note that the **large majority of KPIs are output indicators**, although the results framework also includes **three outcome indicators**. Therefore, the performance is assessing the target achievement mainly in terms of output delivery. In the three mentioned cases, the performance is

⁷ Additionally, there are some indicators that cannot be aggregated because they have another unit (m², asylum places, kilometres, among others).

assessed in terms of outcome delivery -job opportunities, improved access to WASH services and municipalities accessing new services and infrastructure.

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

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

EUTF Syria Trust Fund KPIs cover the following categories (see also Figure 6):

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

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

The selected KPIs are also presented as **disaggregated by sex and community of origin** (refugee, IDPs and host community) wherever data allows this. Finally, key findings from



ROM and **Evaluation reports** inform this results report with some **qualitative conclusions**, complementing the quantitative analysis of output achievement.



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

Figure 6: KPIs used to consolidate aggregated results



4. FINDINGS

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4. FINDINGS

4.1. The Trust Fund: General results

Since its establishment, the Trust Fund has facilitated access to various services for 6,734,991 people, while 35,108 have been trained as part of the local capacities strengthening and 3,103 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 the Trust Fund to date. The addition of new projects in the reporting period has resulted in changes in the matching with KPIs and the revision of some target values. Compared to the previous reporting period, **progresses in terms of targets already achieved has increased in all categories i.e. access to services, local capacities and local infrastructure strengthening.**

In terms of estimated targets, the planned values for access to services have increased substantially, while the ones for local capacities and local infrastructure have largely stabilised. While still under implementation, targets for local capacities strengthening have been already achieved and relevant projects will be performing beyond the planned values.

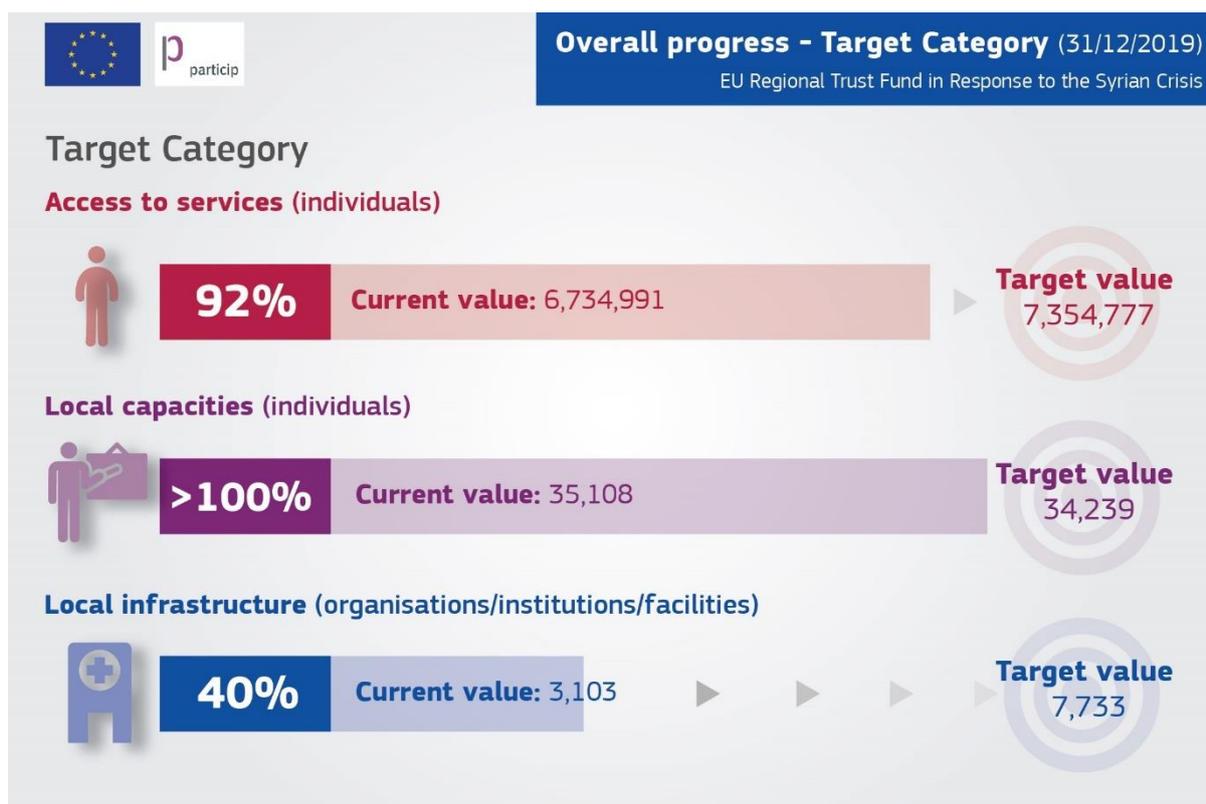


Figure 7: Overall progress of the EU Trust Fund (as of 31/12/2019)

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 than men are accessing EUTF Syria-funded services**. Also, the **refugee community** is accessing services to a **larger extent than host communities**.

In terms of strengthening local capacities, **women and men are being trained** to the same extent. **Host community members are having substantially more access to training** in all areas. This is due to the fact that, in line with the respective legal frameworks, the large majority of people working in public services are from the host partner countries. It is evident that there is still scope for improvement in the disaggregation by sex and community of origin in this category.

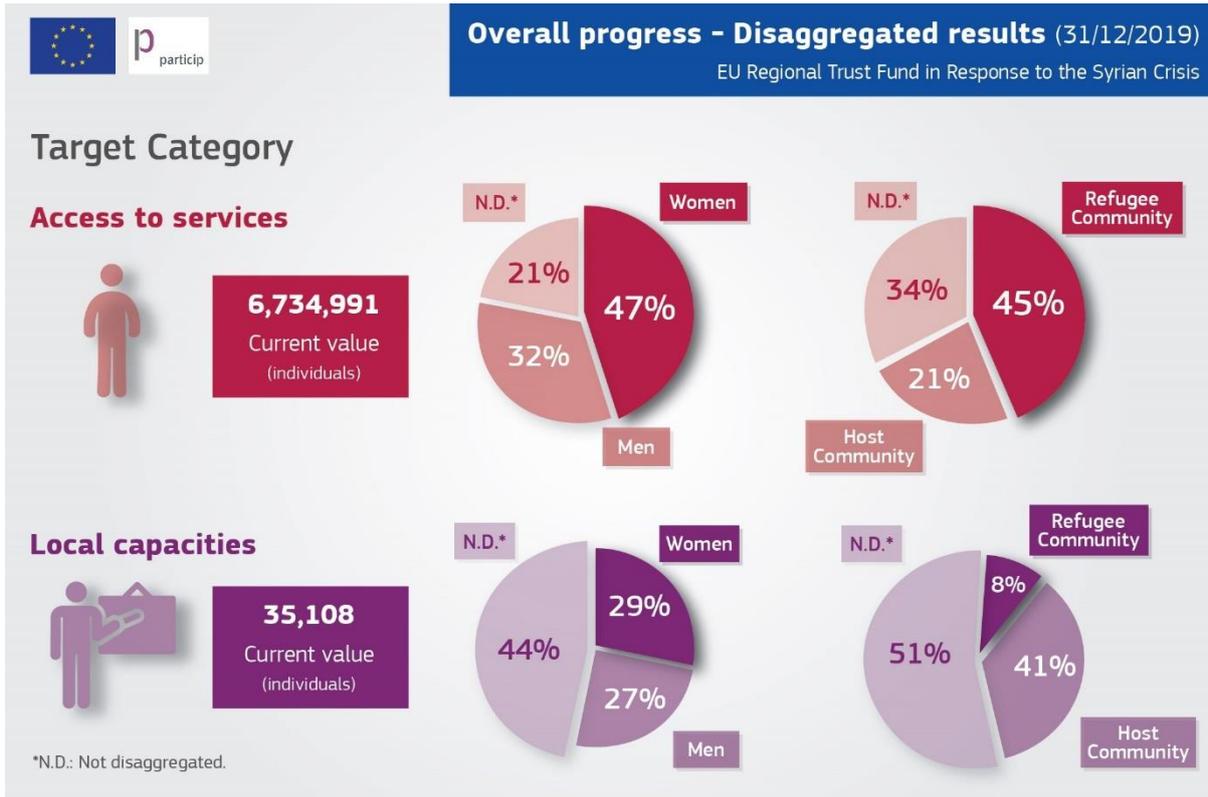


Figure 8: Overall progress of the EU Trust Fund (disaggregated). *ND: Not disaggregated.

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

In terms of sectors social cohesion and basic education show the highest performance in terms of output achievements, particularly in local capacity strengthening; while, due to the nature of the interventions and to the infrastructure-related longer-term activities, WASH, continues to be the slowest sector in terms of output delivery regarding access to services.

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 for local infrastructure have also been substantially increased,



performance is the lowest compared to the other two categories, although it has improved compared with the previous period.

Geographically, and in terms of access to services, Turkey shows the highest performance, while Jordan shows the highest performance in local capacity strengthening.

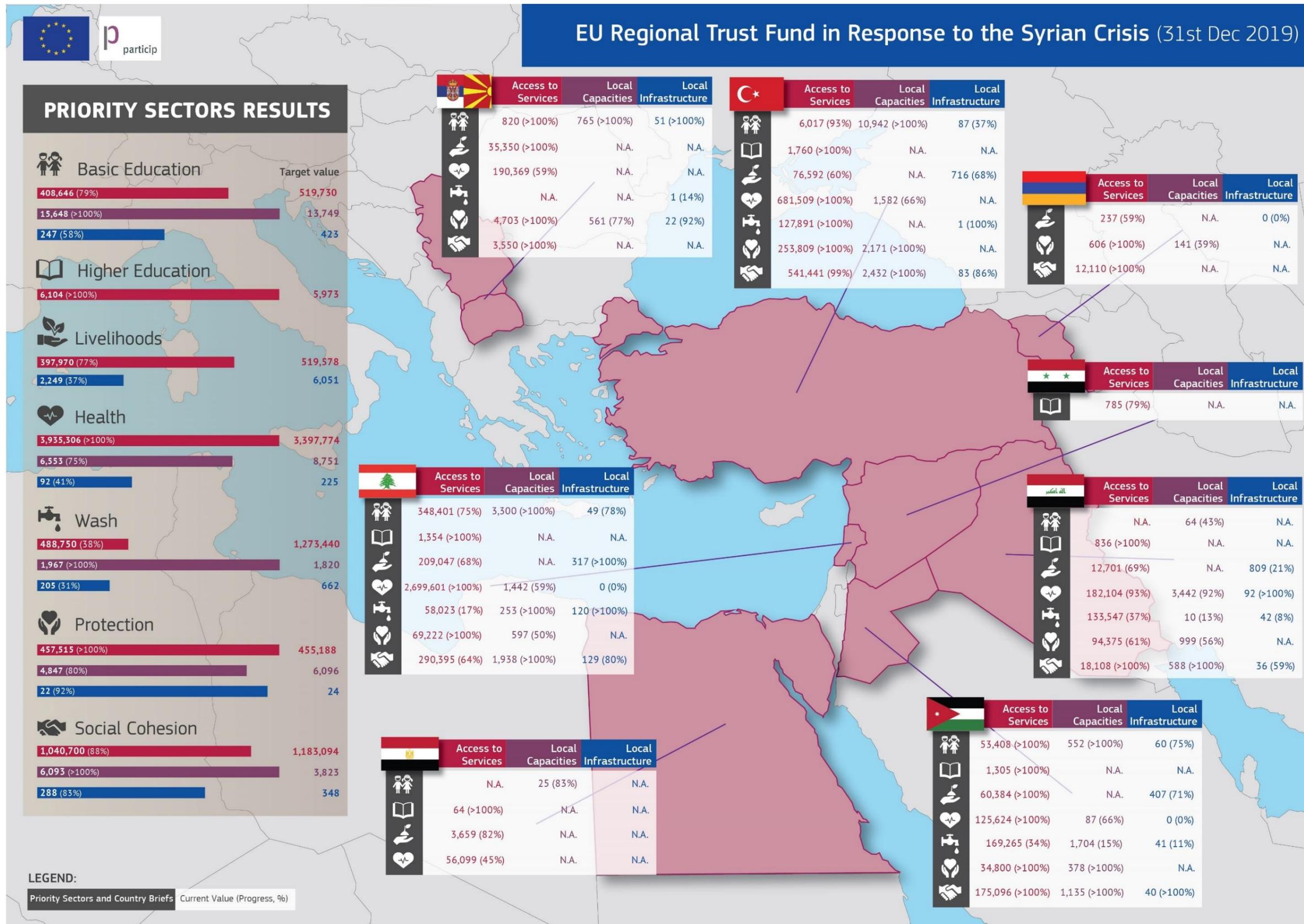


Figure 9: EU Trust Fund in Response to the Syrian Crisis (as of 31/12/2019)

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

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

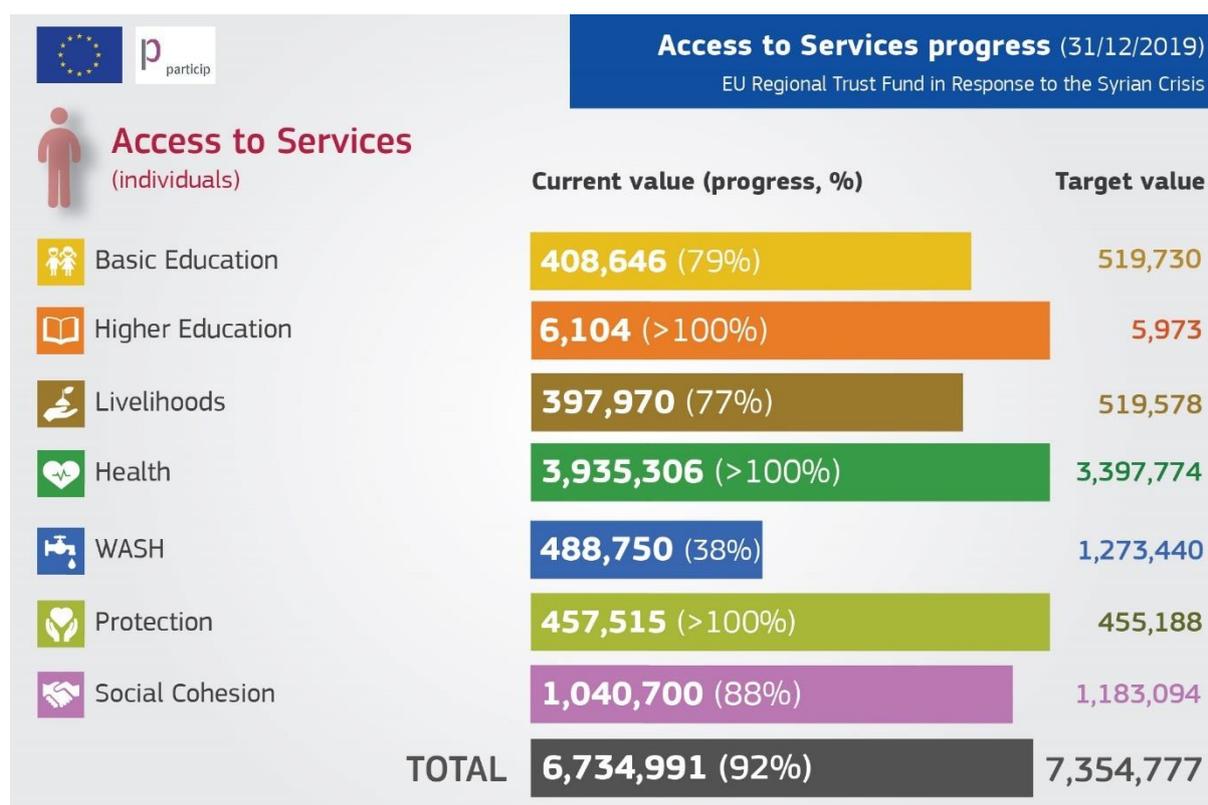


Figure 10: EU Trust Fund progress regarding access to services (by sector, as of 31/12/2019)

The present analysis shows that from the total number of people targeted by the Trust Fund (a total of 7,354,777) access to health services, followed by access to WASH services, have the highest target values (see Figure 10). All other sectors' targets have increased, largely due to new projects. Most increases are modest (higher education, basic education, livelihoods, WASH). The new targets for protection, social cohesion and health are showing the largest increases.

Overall progress can be noted in the access to services across all areas compared to the previous reporting period (April -June 2019) i.e. 92%.

In terms of strengthening capacities, the Trust Fund -with a clear emphasis on supporting educational personnel (Basic Education), followed by health and social cohesion personnel (see Figure 11) – **has already achieved the global targets**, even though they slightly increased compared to the previous period; in terms of areas, the health targets show the highest increase (24%). Progress is satisfactory for all categories compared to the previous reporting period. By sector, **health related progress is slightly slower because of higher targets**, while the improvement in the WASH sector performance should be highlighted.

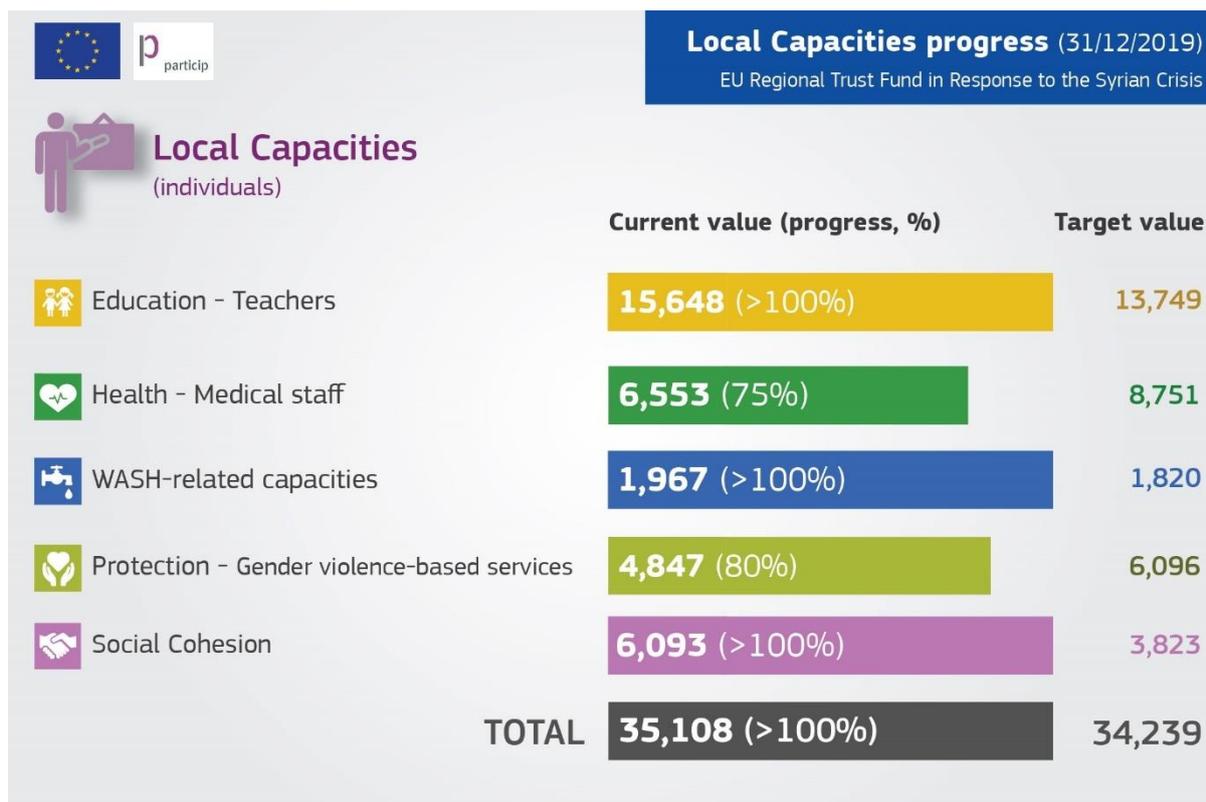


Figure 11: EU Trust Fund progress regarding local capacities (by sector, as of 31/12/2019)

The **local infrastructure supported by the Trust Fund encompasses a wide range of actions. These include community centres and municipalities, schools, WASH facilities, health infrastructure and asylum centres.** Local infrastructure in relation to livelihoods refers to micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs). These have the highest target value among the supported areas (see Figure 12).

Global progress has increased in the areas of livelihoods, protection and social cohesion related infrastructure. In the cases of schools, health and WASH facilities, achievement of targets is lower than in the previous period. This could be explained by the substantial target increases in these sectors in the reporting period, especially regarding WASH related facilities and schools targeted (196% and 51% increases, respectively).

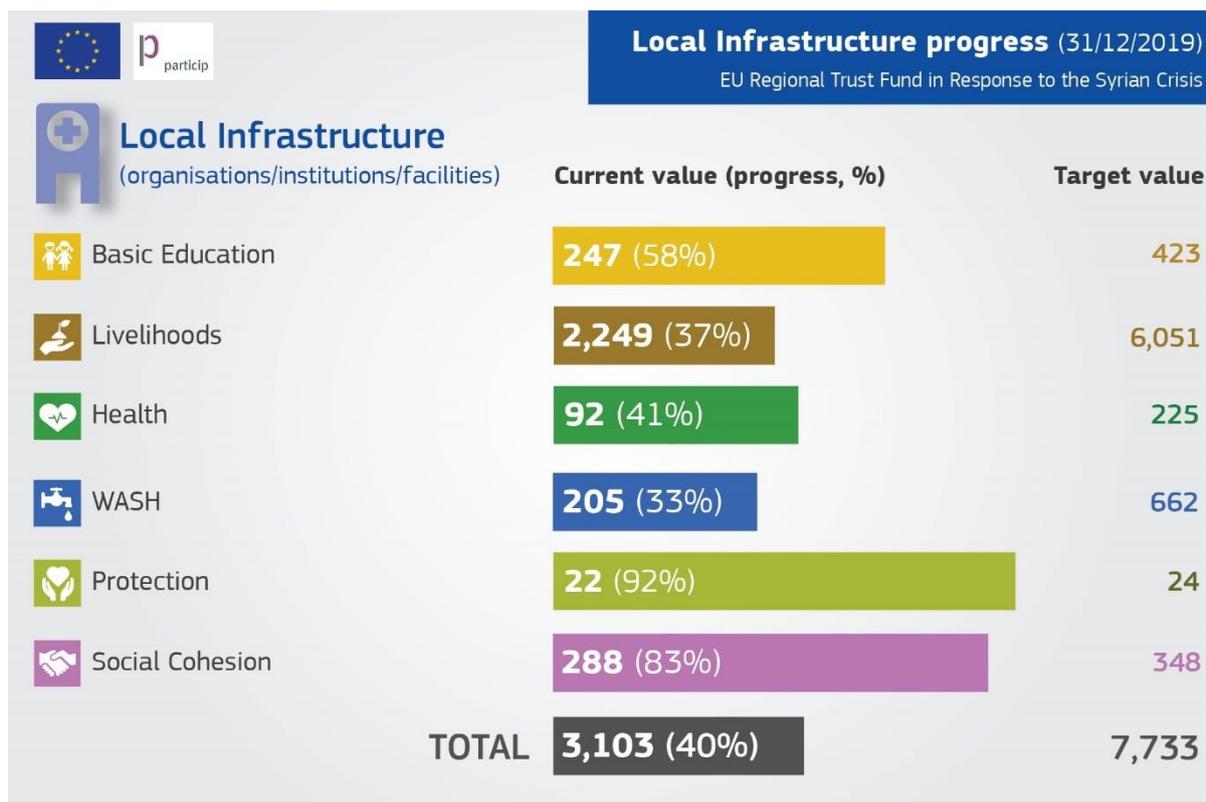


Figure 12: EU Trust Fund progress regarding local infrastructure (by sector, as of 30/06/2019)

4.2.2. Progress by Key Performance Indicators

The majority of KPIs shows increased output delivery in absolute terms during this period. Most of the targets (64%) are now also higher than in the previous period largely because of new projects, although a certain stabilisation can be observed. More than one third of the targets have remained unchanged as compared to the previous period. **Average progress has improved of 62% for all KPIs during this period compared to 36% in the previous one (April-June 2019).**

If progress is compared by Key Performance Indicators (KPIs), globally, almost 70% show satisfactory progress. 18 KPIs show targets are achieved to date (100% or more), while an additional group of 11 KPIs show output achievement higher than 70%. Most of the social cohesion targets are met, the ones on school supplies, non-formal education and educational personnel training, access to vaccinations, post-natal consultations, emergency and psychosocial support, as well as those related to access to asylum spaces and facilities,

among others. Indicators related to (direct) delivery of services and capacity building in health, education, social cohesion, protection, and WASH are linked to faster progress.

Output achievement of 40% and 70% of targets is evidenced by 8 additional indicators in different sectors, such as education (education facilities, referrals to formal education and higher education certificates), health (health infrastructure), livelihoods (employability training), protection (clearance activities, meters of transmission and distribution lines), education (educational facilities), and social cohesion (outreach campaigns). Reasons for a slower progress might be a longer timescale needed for infrastructure actions, challenges identifying target groups (e.g. with clearance activities) or retaining beneficiaries who face difficult life situations (higher education, referrals), or very high targets (employability training and outreach campaigns), among others.

Five indicators show less than 40% of progress. The KPIs measuring advocacy initiatives, access to improved drinking water, job opportunities, MSMEs trained, and WASH infrastructure are at the lower rank of the progress table. These variables include two outcome indicators, which need more time to generate results. Only one KPI -the one on health facilities using stock management system- is not showing any progress yet- and needs to be closely monitored because of the limited remaining implementation time.

Although 70% of the actions are already closed or expected to be closing before summer 2020, 20 actions will be implementing their activities beyond this summer, so that some additional progress in the outputs and outcome delivery can be expected. This assessment throws light on the type of actions that need more time than others: While actions with infrastructure components and WASH comprehensive interventions, in general, and outcomes in terms of jobs, improved access to water or to services/infrastructure for municipalities are showing slower progress, other actions that include capacity building and direct service delivery through existent institutions (health, basic and higher education, protection, social cohesion), make faster progress evident. **Actions involving delivery of employability training and cash support also show faster output delivery. Ensuring the continuity of some of the analysed actions, will help mapping how partners are using these outputs, and will contribute to the consolidation of some outcomes.**

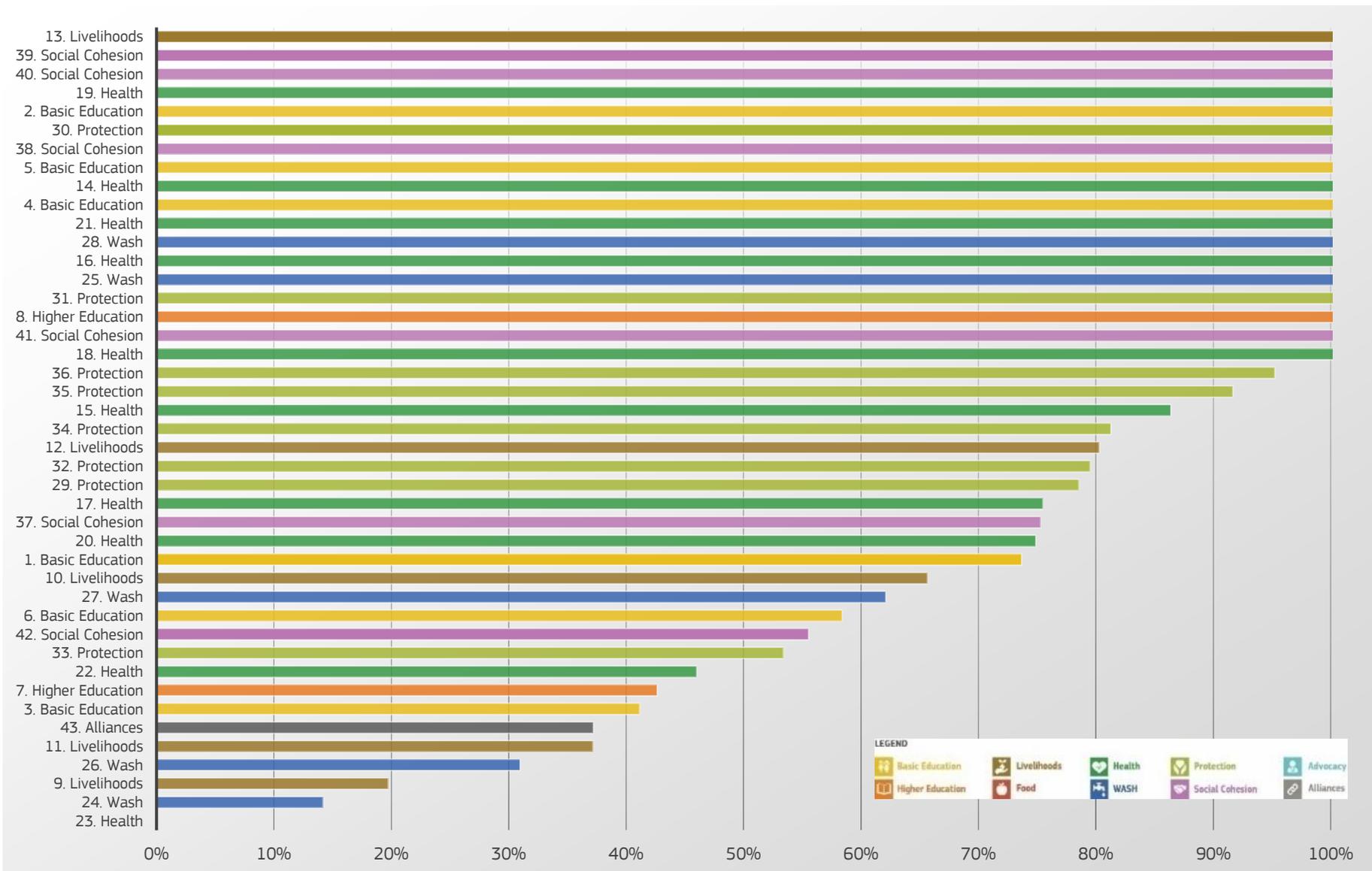


Figure 13: Trust Fund progress by KPI (as of 31/12/2019)



4.2.3. Access to Basic Education



‘

I have been coming to this Centre for some three to four months. I improved at school and my grades got better [...]. Back to the future means that I can go back to school and finish my education.

Ahmed, Aleppo district (Syria)



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

Ahmed, 11 years old, is from Aleppo district in Syria and now lives in al Ghouwariyya, Jordan. Getting an education is a priority for this young boy who dreams of becoming a doctor. Ahmed and his family had to leave Syria when the war started. *“Because of the war, we were moving places constantly. And I couldn’t go to school,”* he explains.

Despite missing 2 years of school, Ahmed, now a 3rd grader, was able to catch up to his classmates and is now on his way to making his dreams a reality. *“I like studying, I like Maths and English,”* he says enthusiastically.

Thanks to the “Back to the Future” Programme, Ahmed enrolled in a centre where he has been studying for 4 months. Despite the difficulties experienced, Ahmed’s determination to accomplish his dreams never faltered and he is set on finishing his education and making his father proud. *“It was my father’s dream for me to become a doctor.”*

With the support of the EU Trust Fund, “Back to the Future” gives access to informal education and protection to almost 100,000 Syrian refugee and local children in Jordan and Lebanon, who have a better chance to go back to the official education system.

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, **20 projects have informed** the selected education indicators – with **key partners**, such as AVSI, the Ministry of Education in Jordan, UNICEF, promoting access to Basic Education, and with KFW and UNDP improving educational infrastructure. Six actions have been concluded. Actions with DAAD, AFD/AICS, GIZ, the Ministry of Labour, Employment, Veteran and Social Affairs of Serbia (MOLEVSA), SPARK, UNDP, UNRWA, and World Vision have included components of strengthening local teaching capacities, access to non-formal education and school infrastructure improvements. Three recently approved actions aim at improving access to school opportunities, retention and inclusion (AVSI), and teaching capacities (UNHCR Turkey), as well as upgrading school facilities with renewable energy installations (KFW).

The following table shows the general progress on **Basic Education** by indicator in each of the three categories – access to quality education, local teaching capacities and local educational infrastructure. This is considered to be **satisfactory** compared to the previous reporting period. All targets have increased due to new actions. **The KPI on children supported with subsidised fees continues to be the highest (see also EU Trust Fund 5th results Report⁸)**. Progress has improved across all KPIs, except for the KPI on educational infrastructure; however, infrastructure-related targets have doubled since last reporting period. It is important to highlight that the targets on educational personal training and access to non-formal education are already met.

⁸ https://ec.europa.eu/trustfund-syria-region/sites/tfsr/files/5th_results_reporting_eutf_syria_2711_print_version.pdf.

Category	Indicators	Current Value	Target Value	Progress (%)
Access to services	Number children whose registration fees for public formal education are subsidized	320,833	435,459	74%
	Number of children and adolescents referred to formal education	6,461	15,705	41%
	Number of children benefitting from non-formal education and learning support programmes	81,352	68,566	119%
	Subtotal	408,646	519,730	79%
Local capacities	Number of educational personnel, including teachers, volunteers and administrative staff trained	15,648	13,749	114%
Local infrastructure	Number of schools and other educational facilities constructed, refurbished or equipped	247	423	58%

Table 1: EU Trust Fund: Basic education results by category in all countries (as of 31/12/2019)

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 (IP) in the disaggregation, there is still room for improvement in the availability of data, especially in terms of community of origin. Considering the available disaggregated data, it can be noted that **girls/young women and boys/young men are having almost equal access to basic and non-formal education** with support of the Trust Fund, while more refugee children are having increased access to both. Improved sex disaggregation is needed to have a more accurate picture.

More boys/male adolescents are being referred to formal education than girls/young women, and, according to the available disaggregation, practically all referrals are from refugee children.

Regarding the strengthening of capacities, women from host communities are being mostly trained since they are actively involved in the education sector from the host countries. Further disaggregation is also needed.

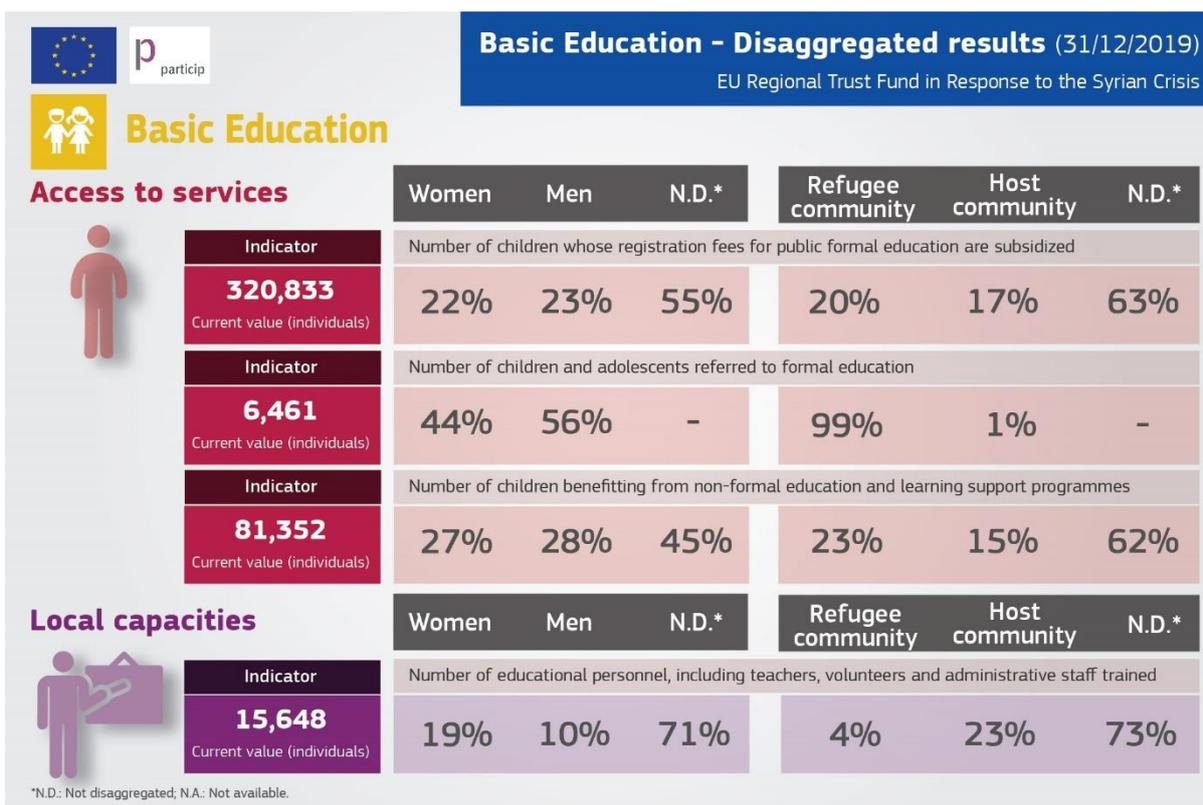


Figure 14: EU Trust Fund: Basic education results disaggregated by sex and community of origin (as of 31/12/2019)

Key elements from the new education interventions supported by the Trust Fund aligned with the sector evaluation conclusions

As previously mentioned, three interventions informing basic education indicators have recently begun their implementation. Although the action 'Back to the Future II' (AVSI in Lebanon) is the only one focusing on basic education, the action led by UNHCR in Turkey on higher education includes teacher training and educational facilities improvements, while the one implemented by KFW will upgrade schools with clean energy.

'Back to the Future II', building on its previous phase, is putting an emphasis on access to education, retention and inclusion. With a view to Child Protection related activities, this sector evaluation commissioned by the Trust Fund included children out of school as one of the main concerns to focus on within its response to Basic education. In line with this, the project will focus efforts on out-of-school children to refer them to formal education, as well as promoting retention through access to non-formal education. The project will also articulate protection services to ensure children are supported in a comprehensive way.



Although this new intervention is still in its early stages of implementation, the cumulative KPIs in the education area show good progress towards planned targets.

In quantitative terms, the six KPIs referring to basic education show satisfactory progress during this semester. While access to school supplies, strengthening of local educational capacities, and access to non-formal education have achieved targets, as well as access to education shows more than 70% of planned outputs, referrals to formal education and infrastructure improvements lag behind, partially due to new targets. As the aforementioned evaluation highlighted, barriers preventing or limiting access to education are often outside scope of basic education interventions. These include poverty, unemployment, violence on the way to school and in schools, and overcrowding. Disability and out-of-school children continue to be a concern throughout the whole region.

During the next period, it will be interesting to assess the extent to which this second generation of education projects will contribute to the strengthening of the formal public education systems and the improving of retention and inclusion - all challenges highlighted by the basic education evaluation (October 2019).



4.2.4. Access to Higher and Further Education



6

I have always dreamt of becoming a doctor, not for money and to become rich, but I feel that the world needs people who help humanity.

Lea, Lebanon



Photo. © European Union, 2017 / Johanna de Tessières

"I'm Lea Abu Naoum. I'm from Lebanon and I live in Zahle. My village is called Raet, which is located in Bekaa.

I'm 18 years old. When I was a child, I was going to a boarding school called Hadanet Al-Tifl in Zahle. When I was in second grade, my father passed away. It was on a Friday, when I was supposed to go back home. I came back home and I didn't find him.

I have always dreamt of becoming a doctor, not for money and to become rich, but I feel that the world needs people who help humanity. I started my first year at the science college, which is important for me to go through the medicine competition. I knew that my financial situation might not help me because the journey of medicine is long, but I was always relying on God and telling myself that I can do it if I want to. I benefited from the HOPES project because it will help me go on, not only this study year and the next year, but I will also benefit from it for the fourth and fifth years."

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

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

It is also worth mentioning progress in relation to KPI 7 on certificates awarded. Although this indicator is not included in the aggregation to prevent double counting, progress can be highlighted. 1,487 higher and vocational certificates have been awarded until December 2019 (43% of the planned target), an increase of 386 from 1,101 reported in the previous period (26%).

Category	Indicators	Current Value	Target Value	Progress (%)
Access to services	Number of youths, adolescents and adults accessing higher education with Trust Fund support	6,104	5,973	102%

Table 2: EU Trust Fund: Higher education results by category in all countries (as of 31/12/2019)

In terms of sex and community disaggregation on access to higher education, according to available disaggregated data, **men represent 54%** (women 46%) of the overall beneficiaries and **refugees were much better reached** (89%) than host communities (see Figure 15).

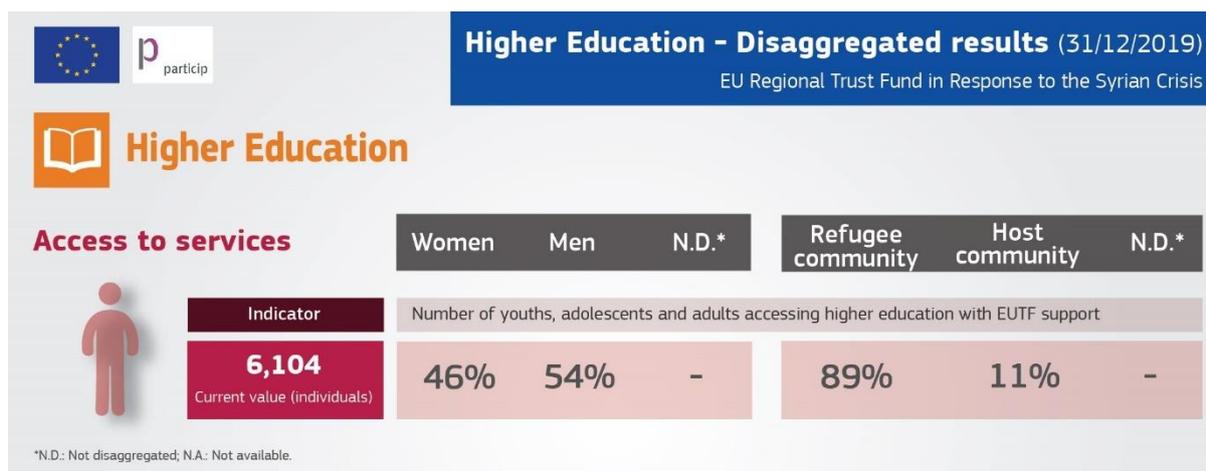


Figure 15: EU Trust Fund: Higher education results disaggregated by sex and community of origin (as of 31/12/2019)

Conclusions of recent Results Oriented Monitoring missions of HOPES in Lebanon and EDU-SYRIA II in Jordan

The recent Results Oriented Monitoring (ROM) flash report (January 2020) analysing the project ‘Vocational Education and Training & Higher Education Programme for Vulnerable Syrian Youth, EDU-SYRIA II’ has overwhelmingly confirmed the high demand for such programmes in the region. Implemented by the German Jordanian University (GJU), the project-in its second phase- collaborates with Zarqa University (ZU), Jordan University of Science and Technology (JUST) and Luminus Technical University College (LTUC) to provide master ‘s and bachelor ‘s programmes for Syrian refugees and vulnerable Jordanian students.

The report highlights project achievements in providing education opportunities for 1,000 students. It also underlines the importance of a more comprehensive approach supporting the students, not only focused on academic learning but also accompanied by life skills training, coaching and counselling. This has been highly valued by project beneficiaries. In addition, the second phase will also promote actions on employability, e.g. job fairs. Both elements are in line with recommendations from the Trust Fund sector evaluation on higher education conducted in 2018. The report inter alia recommended to put emphasis on coaching and counselling, as well as, on including employability related activities.

The recent ROM mission for the project HOPES (February 2020), on access to higher education, led by DAAD, differentiated positive effects of the action at different levels: 1) Larger participation of the Syrian youth in higher education programmes contributing to promote national and



international networks, 2) higher acceptance of Syrian refugees in host communities; and 3) Increased visibility of the EU as a major donor in the region. This ROM mission, in line with the Trust Fund sector evaluation, recommends putting more effort on the selection process to ensure that academic excellence and vulnerability are both assessed.

The selection process should include vulnerability related criteria -e.g. gender, child protection, and give them additional weight, to target vulnerable youth from refugees and host communities. Furthermore, a special focus on women is required in future phases, since they show additional needs. It is interesting to note some examples of good practice, such as a Call for Proposal to promote ideas on training for employment and entrepreneurship, and the National Stakeholder Dialogue as an innovative space for participation and engagement of higher education beneficiaries and stakeholders.

The report coincides with the assessment of the GJU led project on the need for higher education projects to have a holistic approach in the provision of education. This should take into consideration the student 's pathway, providing counselling and guidance, as well as employability and employment-related support.

These project insights complement the more quantitative assessments of the KPIs, in this case, measuring access to higher and vocational training and the completion of the education through the award of certificates. While the Trust Fund targets on access have been achieved (>100%) and dropouts have been limited, students still need to complete their studies (43%).

As recommended by the sector evaluation, a comprehensive support strategy of students is now needed that includes counselling and promotes linkages to the labour market. Additionally, the exchange and collaboration among all higher education projects funded by the Trust Fund might contribute to the more effective use of strategies in a homogenous way, increase their overall impact on higher education visibility and reinforce its importance as an integration vehicle for Syrian students.



4.2.5. Livelihoods



‘

Before the project started, I wasn't even earning 3 euros a day. I was struggling. Now, I have a stable source of daily income. I've gone from making 2,50€ daily to making 35-50€ daily.

Khaldoun, Russayfah (Jordan)

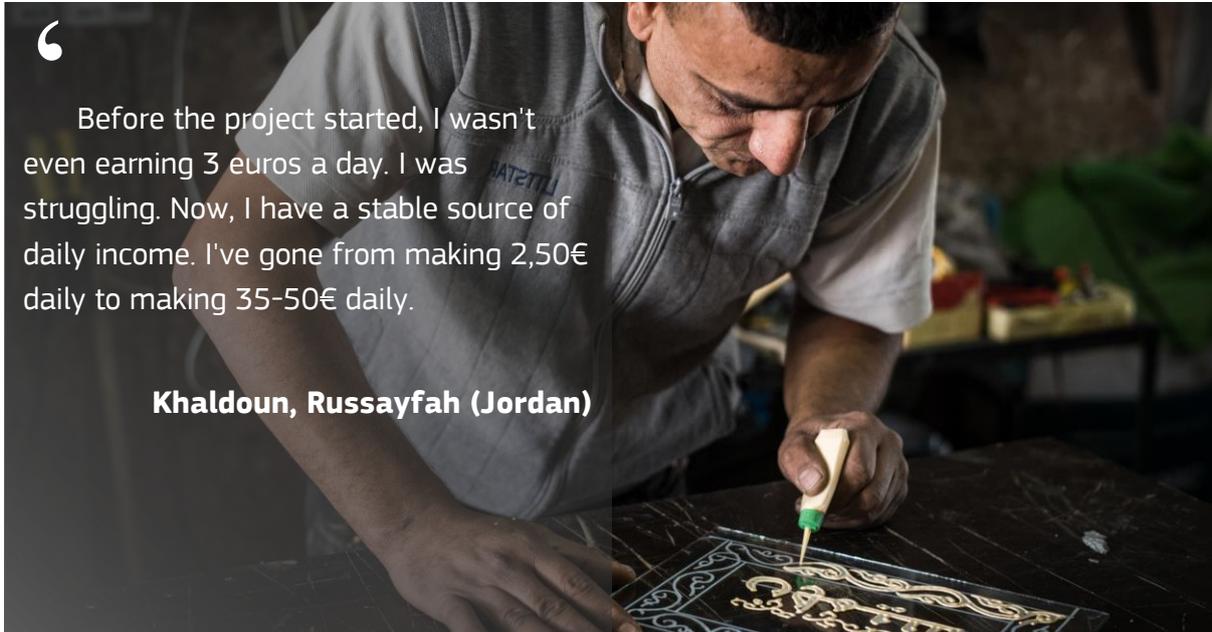


Photo. © European Union, 2017-2018 / Johanna de Tessières

42 year-old and father-of-four, Khaldoun comes from Russayfah in Jordan. Passionate about handicrafts, he is a dedicated volunteer acting for the well-being of orphans and special need youth in his area. Khaldoun struggled for many years to make ends meet.

Things changed when he got a grant from the Trust Fund supported LEADERS project to kick start his business ideas. *“In a meeting in Russayfah, I met someone from LEADERS. I was told that they were selecting organisations that stood out in the area for grants. I applied. My project was approved and I got a grant”*, he explains.

Khaldoun received 3,000 €. With this grant, he rented a work space for his artwork and bought the raw material he needed to get started. But Khaldoun's successful business venture was not supported only through this grant. Training and sustained guidance also helped him manage his shop optimally.

“This is my greatest ambition: that I can expand my business and that more orphans and youth with special needs are amongst the beneficiaries of this project,” concludes Khaldoun whilst proudly exhibiting his artwork.

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

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

The Trust Fund has supported **32 actions** (of which 7 have now concluded) with Livelihoods components that have informed livelihoods related indicators. During this period -between June and December 2019- new actions that include livelihoods components have been approved, two on higher education with UNHCR and SPARK in Turkey, and one on food security, with FAO in Iraq.

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

Progress has improved overall for livelihoods in the reporting period, as reflected in each of the KPIs (Table 3). **Targets for all analysed Livelihoods' indicators have stabilised**, having slightly increased only in the KPIs on access to training and cash assistance. The overachievement of targets related to food insecure people receiving assistance might be due to a very conservative planning approach on the part of the relevant IPs. The slow pace of progress regarding the KPI on MSME training might be related to recent actions that still need to deliver on its planned targets.

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

‘people participating in employability, vocational and entrepreneurial skills training’. It can be mentioned that for this indicator, although output achievement in relation to the planned target is at 20% (which is an increase since the last reporting period), **the current value has rapidly increased from 2,617 to 6,420 job opportunities promoted** (See Annex 5.3 for detailed results).

Category	Indicators	Current Value	Target Value	Progress (%)
Access to services	Number of Syrian refugees and host communities participating in employability, vocational and entrepreneurial skills training programme	116,663	177,676	66%
	Number of individuals receiving cash assistance from Trust Fund	271,854	338,611	80%
	Number of food insecure people receiving Trust Fund assistance	9,453	3,291	287%
	Subtotal	397,970	519,578	77%
Local infrastructure	Number of MSMEs trained	2,249	6,051	37%

Table 3: EU Trust Fund: Livelihoods results by category in all countries (as of 31/12/2019)

Women have accessed more employability training programmes – 59% compared to 38% men – while men have accessed marginally more to cash assistance than women (49% and 46%, respectively). Food insecurity-related assistance has reached more men (76%) than women (24%). According to the available disaggregated data, refugees have received employability training, cash assistance and food insecurity-related assistance to a larger extent than host communities.

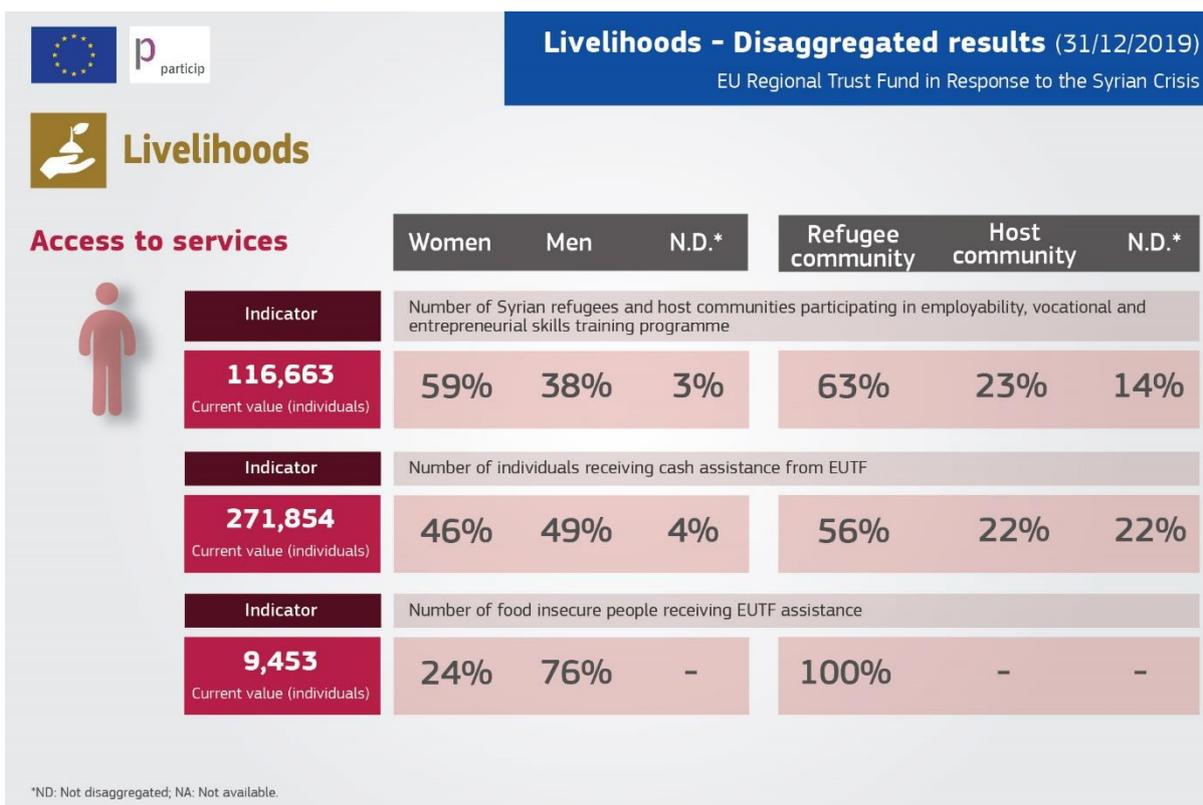


Figure 16: EU Trust Fund: Livelihoods results disaggregated by sex and community of origin (as of 30/06/2019)

Conclusions of the results-oriented monitoring (ROM) mission assessing the project ‘*Strengthening safety nets in Lebanon to support the most vulnerable Lebanese and Syrian refugees*’.

The sector evaluation on Livelihoods (2018/2019) highlighted some of the challenges faced by ongoing projects, especially structural factors that affect sustainability of livelihoods interventions, such as restrictive labour market regulations in the host countries for refugees and IDPs, or a lack of programmes to ensure continuity of short-term job opportunities. In general, the evaluation praised **cash for work approaches** and initiatives **linking financial and employability training** as options to increase sustainability.

In line with this, a previous ROM, assessing the UN-Women led project on cash for work (October 2019), positively highlighted the combination of protection activities with those targeting livelihoods, the role of the women shelters and the high value of the holistic approach to improve effectiveness. Building on this, a new Action is now under formulation.



In the context of the quantitative KPIs, progress in this area still indicates slower progress than other areas. Although targets in terms of access to employability training and cash-based support are showing satisfactory performance, the number of job opportunities created and the strengthening of MSMEs still shows room for improvement.

The recent ROM report of the World Food Programme (WFP) cash support intervention in Lebanon (February 2020) highlights sustainability as a major challenge. This intervention aims at ensuring social assistance to the most socio-economically vulnerable Syrian refugees and Lebanese host population, and at further developing a national assistance system that includes lessons from this cash programme. The ROM underlines that even though the programme has had a ‘positive impact on access to food and services for their beneficiaries, the benefits of cash assistance fade away after its discontinuation and beneficiaries return to their pre-assistance situation’.

According to the flash ROM report (February 2020), two key elements that are closely related to effectiveness and sustainability need to be addressed: the lack of a referral system linked to the cash support programme, and the missing mechanism to combine cash support with complementary programmes (e.g. financial or employability training, work related support, counselling, protection measures, among others). It will be relevant to assess the flash ROM report recommendations in the context of the livelihoods’ evaluation, so that **cash support can be more effectively combined with other protection and employment related measures to improve the wellbeing of the most vulnerable refugees and host communities in Lebanon.**



4.2.6. Access to Health Services



‘

I wouldn't have been able to get medical treatment for my kids as my husband seldom has work and we can barely afford bread.

Sahar, Halab (Syria)

Photo. © European Union, 2019 / Johanna de Tessières

28-year-old Sahar, mother of 3, is from Halab, Syria, and lives with her family in Saida, Lebanon. *“The situation is very hard here,”* she explains. *“Sometimes my husband doesn't work, we have 3 children and do not receive any aid, so we can barely provide for the kids. Living conditions here are very hard.”*

Their home has no door or windows. Her children are sometimes forced to walk to school because Sahar doesn't always have the money to pay for their transportation. *“I have to send my children walking to school, even in the rain,”* she explains.

Sahar's family, however, can at least rely on the health services provided by the International Medical Corps, with the support of the EU Trust Fund, through a project called REBAHS, which stands for 'Reduced Economic Barriers to Accessing Healthcare Services'. *“It's a project that focuses on primary healthcare, community healthcare, and also mental healthcare,”* explains Adam, the project coordinator. Patients pay a moderate all-inclusive fee (about €1.8 euros) for a medical consultation with a doctor, lab diagnostics, test results and medications from the Lebanese Ministry of Public Health's essential medical list.

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

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

The Trust Fund has supported **19 actions that inform health related indicators**. Some of them have their entire focus on health, while others include health components as part of livelihoods, education or protection related interventions. Three new health actions have initiated implementation during this new reporting time, one with a focus on maternal health in Duhok, Iraq, implemented by AISPO, another aiming at improving mental health and psychosocial services, led by ACF also in Iraq and one led by IMC UK in Lebanon to improve care of people with disabilities in Lebanon.

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

Category	Indicators	Current Value	Target Value	Progress (%)
Access to services	Number of primary health care consultations conducted with refugees and host communities	3,496,529	3,000,353	117%
	Number of people reached through health education activities	438,777	397,421	110%
	Subtotal	3,935,306	3,397,774	116%
Local capacities	Number of professional staff trained in primary, secondary and tertiary health care services	6,553	8,751	75%
Local infrastructure	Number of health infrastructure upgraded/refurbished/constructed	92	200	46%

Number of health facilities using the upgraded stock management system	0	25	0%
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Table 4: EU Trust Fund: Access to health services results by category in all countries (as of 30/12/2019)

Compared to the previous period, targets have been achieved for both KPIs in terms of access to health services, and progress in the KPI linked to strengthening medical personnel has also improved (Table 4). Concerning individual indicators, access to health consultations shows the highest targets of all results framework indicators (as in the previous period) and has increased in the last reporting period. The infrastructure related KPIs are still showing slow pace of progress. **The KPI on health facilities has seen its targets substantially increased.**

Women are benefitting more from primary health consultations and are being reached by health education activities in proportionately greater numbers than men (Figure 17). In terms of training of health staff, there is not much difference now between women (36%) and men (37%). Refugee communities are accessing more health care consultations (51%) and health education (57%), compared to host communities (17% and 43%, respectively). To date, refugees are also being trained more as health personnel compared to their peer among the host communities. However, there is still room for improving data disaggregation by community of origin.

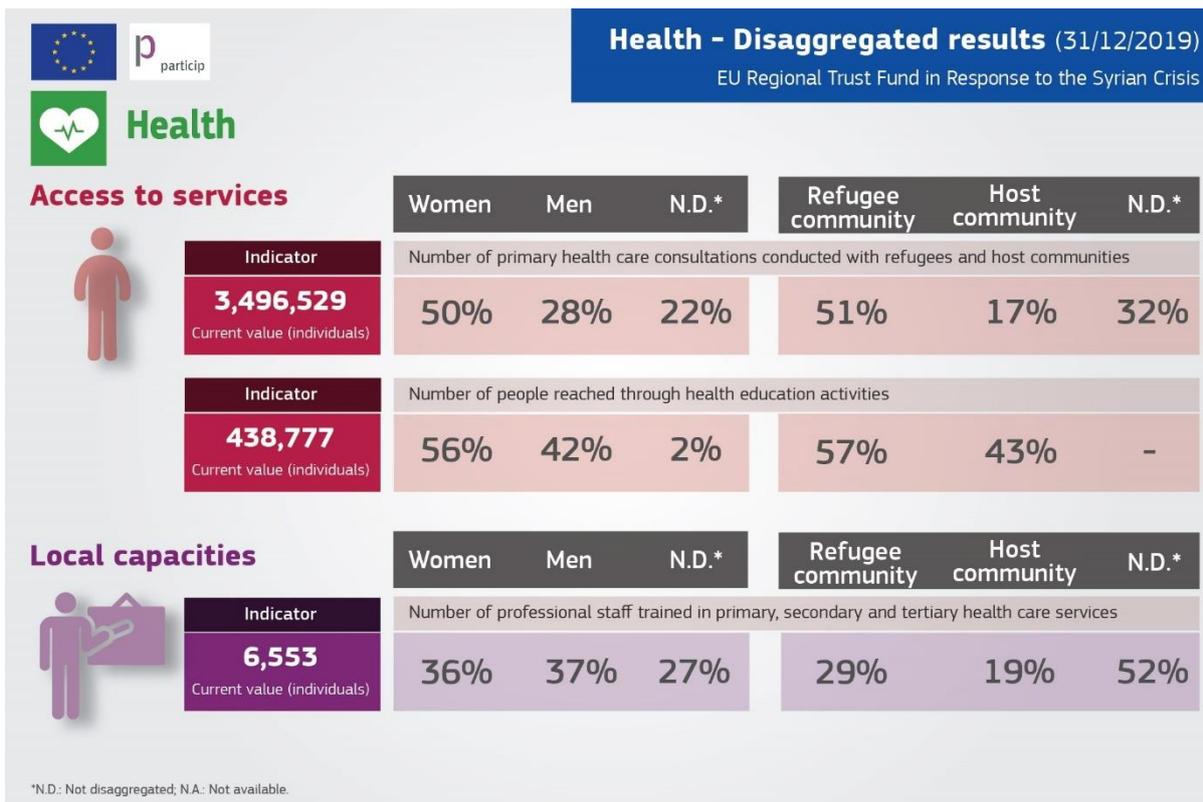


Figure 17: EU Trust Fund: Access to health services results disaggregated by sex and community of origin (as of 31/12/2019)

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

The **Portfolio Evaluation of Trust Fund Health Interventions** (currently under approval) has analysed 14 interventions with different strategies and approaches, implemented mainly in Lebanon, Iraq, Jordan and Turkey, including national and three regional actions. **The evaluation confirms all actions are aligned with the Trust Fund health priorities: access to health services, strengthening of local capacities to deliver those services at primary, secondary and tertiary level, and local health facilities' improvements.** The majority of the interventions link access to services and health personnel training, and in few cases, they link all three components. The evaluation corroborates the assessment of the health related KPIs derived from the QINs i.e. that the Trust Fund shows good progress in delivering planned health results.

KPI targets related to direct service provision, such as consultations, emergency services, postnatal and vaccination visits have already been achieved, while others related to antenatal visits,

provision of medication and training of health personal, show good performance of almost 80%. Only the infrastructure related KPIs are more incipient, showing still slower improvements of the local health infrastructure, now at 46%. The specific improvements on the use of stock management system have not shown any sign of progress to date. Although this refers to only one intervention on chronic medications' provisions at primary Health Care Centres in Lebanon, this might be related to the ambition of the targets.

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

There are however negative factors limiting effectiveness, such as unstable programme environments or some design shortcomings. Structural conditions, that are beyond the projects' control are also limiting impact, such as a lack of political consensus on improving funding of health provision and weak governmental institutions. Therefore, the main challenge for the next phase of these health-related interventions is sustainability. The support to (national) institutions delivering health services and the commitment of national governments will be one of the key factors in ensuring the continuity of emerging benefits.

The evaluation gives some examples of good practice and lessons learned from Trust Fund support to the sector e.g. Support to emergency care services and maternal and Child Health in Duhok, Iraq; Expanding and equipping hospital emergency facilities in Jordan. **These throw light on issues linked to design, responsiveness to changed context, effectiveness and unexpected positive outcomes. For the current phase, it will be relevant to map these outcomes and assess options to deepen effects and further consolidate them.**



4.2.7. Access to Water and Sanitation Services



We do not let the water go to waste, we try our best to save it and use it responsibly.

Em Najib, Lebanon

Photo. © European Union, 2019 / Johanna de Tessières

Abdallah and Em Najib both live in Tahouitet el Ghadir. Em Najib explains that when rains are heavy, sewers get clogged and start to overflow. Besides creating huge problems for cars and pedestrians, the smell coming from the sewers attracts bugs and insects, while trash accumulates on the streets, posing a health hazard for all.

“They are trying to improve roads, build infrastructure to facilitate the circulation of cars and the school bus. This wasn’t possible before because there was just one road that we could use so there was a lot of traffic. Now they are working on infrastructure and they are installing pipes, drains and sewers,” explains Abdallah.

People are also very aware of water waste. *“We do not let the water go to waste,”* says Em Najib. *“We try our best to save it and use it responsibly.”*

With support from the EU through the Trust Fund, ACTED, an implementing partner, is improving the living conditions of Syrian and local communities in Lebanon, through greater access to clean 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 WASH services**;
2. **Strengthening local WASH capacities**; and
3. Improving **WASH infrastructure**.

The Trust Fund has been supporting **15 interventions** that are informing WASH related indicators. Only one action with a WASH related component has closed to date. During this period no new WASH related actions have been approved.

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

Progress in this area needs to be highlighted as having improved for all KPIs in this reporting period, while targets have been already achieved for access to hygiene promotion campaigns, and for strengthening local WASH capacities (Table 5). **Access to improved drinking water reveals a substantial progress improvement - from 3% to 14%**, while the WASH related infrastructure -although showing progress in absolute terms continues to show the slowest relative progress (31%) after a substantial increase in targets. Access to drinking water continues to show the highest targets in the WASH sector, where all targets have slightly increased.

Category	Indicators	Current Value	Target Value	Progress (%)
Access to services	Number of individuals with access to improved drinking water source	131,847	929,730	14%
	Number of beneficiaries who have experienced a hygiene promotion session	356,903	343,710	104%
	Subtotal	488,750	1,273,440	38%
Local capacities	Number of people trained in the WASH sector	1,967	1,820	108%
Local infrastructure	Number of municipal/regional water and wastewater facilities constructed/rehabilitated	205	662	31%

Table 5: EU Trust Fund: Access to WASH services results by category in all countries (as of 31/12/2019)

According to the available disaggregated data, access to improved drinking water has been equal in terms of sex, while more women than men have been reached with hygiene promotion sessions and training initiatives. Refugee communities and host communities are reached to a similar extent with improved drinking water sources, whilst refugees get better access to hygiene promotion sessions. For training in WASH areas, disaggregation by community is not available.

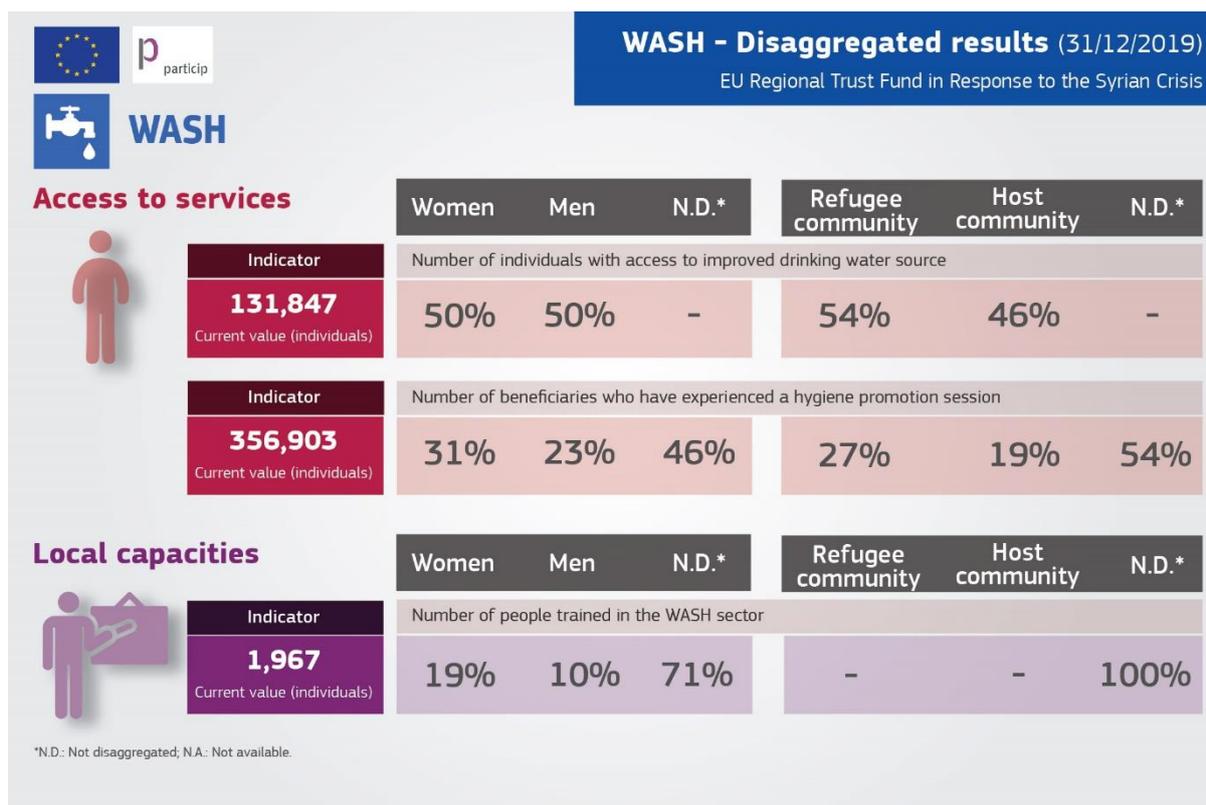


Figure 18: EU Trust Fund: Access to WASH services results disaggregated by sex and community of origin (as of 31/12/2019)

What some WASH results oriented monitoring missions suggest on WASH interventions

In the WASH sector during this reporting period, one results-oriented monitoring (ROM) mission was recently launched (March 2020) to assess the project 'Mitigating social tensions among vulnerable populations through improved water services', implemented by UNICEF in Lebanon (T04.90). The mission aims at providing evidence on the results achieved by the Implementing Partner and formulating recommendations for the Trust Fund.

The overall objective of this project is to contribute to the provision of safe water to all girls, boys and families in the most vulnerable localities and mitigate social tensions among the marginalised populations through equitable and improved access to more efficient and sustainable safe water supplies. According to the QIN, although outputs are not reported yet, progress has been focused on preparations of the works that will begin its delivery during this period.

In general, the WASH projects supported by the Trust Fund had been reflecting a slower progress in terms of output and outcome achievements. It might be related to the additional complexity of



infrastructure works, the need to work with different levels of government and the involvement of a wide number of stakeholders.

During the current reporting period performance has improved for the KPI on WASH infrastructure, although targets have been substantially increased, and targets have been already achieved in relation to local capacities strengthening and on hygiene campaigns. There is still room for improvement regarding the metres of transmission and distribution lines installed, and on the final outcome KPI referring to improved access to water whose target remains ambitious. It will be key to assess in the upcoming ROM mission (March 2020) how the UNICEF-led project is contributing to those indicators and what are the key factors influencing its effects.

Previous ROM missions on the interventions led by the WAAD (May 2019) and MiyahCon Consortia (September 2018), respectively, show some of the challenges that WASH projects are facing in the region. On the one hand, as in other sectors, these projects work in a context of unstable political environments, weak sectoral institutions and a high number of stakeholders at different levels (households, Water sector entities both public and private). On the other hand, these projects, since they often combine infrastructure improvements with local capacity building and access to services, require more time than other actions to be completed and for their effects to emerge. **To date, the assessed actions have delivered high quality training. Additionally, some valuable lessons learned regarding different intervention models are now available to build on. Sustainability and the need for larger-scale projects have been mentioned as key factors for impact in future collaborations in the area.**



4.2.8. Protection



‘

Our situation was very bad and we could barely make ends meet. My sisters used to work in the field but ever since my sister got sick, they had to stay at home to take care of her. We borrowed money from a lot of people.

Mohammad, Lebanon



Photo. © European Union, 2019 / Johanna de Tessières

Mohammad, father of a one-and-a-half-year-old boy and a seven-year-old girl, lives in Khyara where he works and tries to provide sustenance to his family and three sisters.

“I have a car and I work but I don’t get far; I just stay in my region here. I have some vegetables and I sell them from my car. I drive around to sell some products and make some money, but it is not close enough to support my family needs”, he explains.

Treatment for his sick sister is very expensive and the other sisters have to constantly take care of her. Mohammad’s daughter used to attend school but he is now unable to cover her tuition. *“We don’t have anything [...] I am on my own running around to provide for the kids and to try and get by,”* he says.

With the support of the EU Trust Fund, however, the World Food Programme (WFP) is supporting families like Mohammad’s through the Lebanese Government’s National Poverty Targeting Programme. For the past five months, with the rechargeable e-card he received, Mohammad has been able to buy essential products for the household like rice, tea, lentils, oil and burghul.

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

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

The Trust Fund has funded a high number of actions that include protection-related components. Currently, **20 actions** in Education, Livelihoods, Health, Social Cohesion, or multi-sector actions, have informed the selected protection-related indicators, from which seven are now closed. One of them (an action on education implemented by AVSI that includes protection services linked to education access) recently entered implementation in Lebanon.

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

Improved progress can be verified for all KPIs, except the ones on referrals, and this is due to much higher revised targets (Table 6). The new action has led to increased targets for all KPIs in the area of access to protection services, with the exception of that related to clearance activities. The beneficiaries of clearance and survey activities, particularly in Iraq, have the highest targets. The targets on psychosocial support and on access to Gender Based Violence (GBV) services have been already overachieved. Regarding strengthening local capacities, targets have also increased, while those for infrastructure improvements have been maintained.

Category	Indicators	Current Value	Target Value	Progress (%)
Access to services	Number of cases referred for specialized services	29,749	37,872	79%
	Number of refugees and host community members receiving psychosocial support	288,407	218,497	132%
	Number of women accessing Gender Based Violence related services	68,450	66,000	104%
	Number of beneficiaries of clearance and survey activities, including risk education	70,909	132,819	53%
	Subtotal	457,515	455,188	101%
Local capacities	Number of individuals trained on child protection and gender-based violence	4,847	6,096	80%
Local infrastructure	Number of asylum facilities (re-) constructed/equipped/upgraded	22	24	92%

Table 6: EU Trust Fund: Protection services results by category in all countries (as of 31/12/2019)

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

Clearance activities are reaching women and men to roughly the same extent. Since they mostly are returnees and IDPs, disaggregation between refugee and host community is not available yet. The fluidity of population movements through the ongoing returns' process is one of the challenges in this respect.

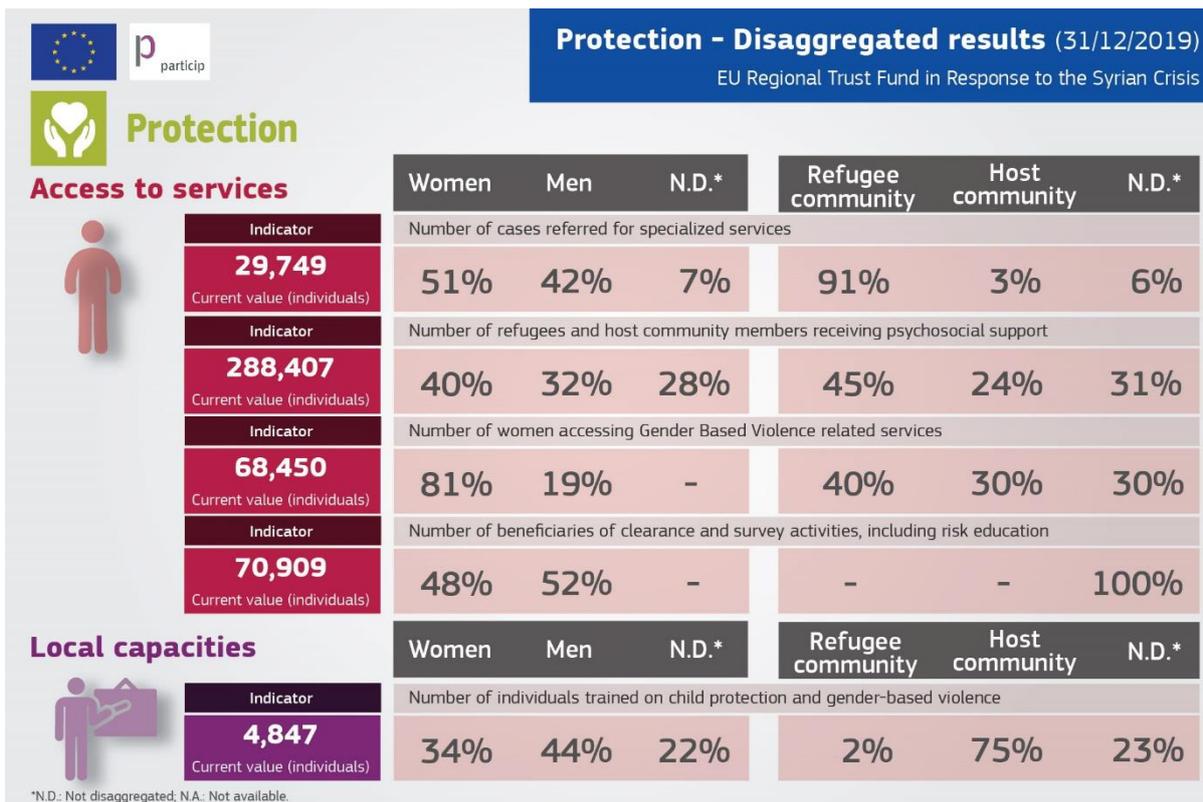


Figure 19: EU Trust Fund: Access to Protection services results disaggregated by sex and community of origin (as of 31/12/2019)

What the Results Oriented Monitoring mission of ‘Strengthening access to protection, participation and services for women refugees, IDPs and host communities’ in Lebanon and Iraq has found

In the context of protection, one of the most recent ROM missions had assessed the action led by UN Women in Kurdistan (Iraq), which linked livelihoods promotion with protection (October 2019). The mission highlighted the work of the women centres and shelters as ‘remarkable’ in terms of ‘psychological and social wellbeing’, reinforcing the message of the same mission in Turkey conducted in the previous semester. The project’s social assistance component provided beneficiaries with strengthened self- confidence to cope with challenging individual situations, as well as having 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 -highly relevant- will need some more time to strengthen the existing legal framework.

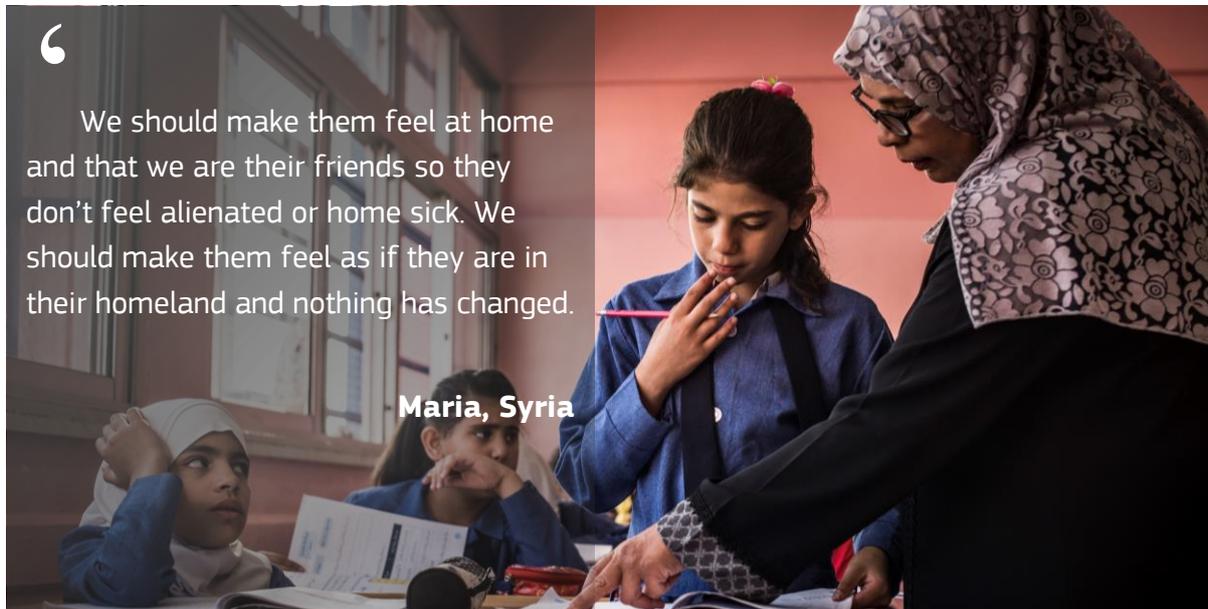
In line with this, the KPIs at the level of the Trust Fund suggest satisfactory progress for the protection area: While some of the targets have already been achieved (access to GBV services and psychosocial support), others show high performance (such as capacity strengthening in GBV, referrals, m² cleared from mines and asylum improvements). Only in the case of risk education, whose target achievement is at 53%, is there potentially further room for improvement.

The recent ROM (February 2020) to assess the intervention ‘Strengthening access to protection, participation and services for women refugees, IDPs and host communities’ (implemented by EFI) confirms the high relevance of the action in the visited countries, Lebanon and Iraq. In Lebanon, while protection services are being delivered with high quality, as well as GBV-related training and awareness campaigns are positively assessed by users, institutional barriers linked to their integration to the work of Social Development Centres have thus far hindered their transformation into deeper effects. Local NGOs have played a key role in reaching the appropriate target groups, in part thanks to their relationships with municipalities. Cultural barriers condition results, especially male attitudes among refugees and host communities, as well as the specific barriers that Palestinian and DOM face in some of the camps. Further key factors to promote effectiveness have been identified, such as supporting work to obtain documentation to allow return to Syria, livelihoods’ barriers affecting women and the inclusion of men in some of the informative sessions. Sustainability remains challenging, since the government has recently abolished the Women’s Affairs Ministry and the political situation in the countries has worsened.

In Iraq, high quality services are also being provided, and this applies to psychosocial support, legal advice, training and awareness-raising, while capacity building among local community organisations and professionals has been positively highlighted by stakeholders. Limitations regarding service provision relate to its coverage, rehabilitation services, and specific referrals, especially in high needs cases. Although the institutional and political actors show ownership of the project, high turnover of professionals and slow progress in the design of the second national action plan to implement the UN Security Council Resolution 1325, are limiting further effects of the capacity-building among national and federal institutions. One of the key challenges in Iraq remains the coordination with the UN Women-led initiative, also supported by the Trust Fund. Improving this would not only increase potential synergies promoting project effects but would also contribute positively to the institutional framework being developed to protect women who are especially affected by the Syrian crisis.



4.2.9. Social Cohesion



‘
We should make them feel at home and that we are their friends so they don’t feel alienated or home sick. We should make them feel as if they are in their homeland and nothing has changed.

Maria, Syria

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

Speaking of Maria, a Palestinian refugee from Syria now in Jordan, one of her teachers explained that with other educators they “tried to mitigate the impact of the difficult situation she was facing in order to help her.” When Maria first came to the school, she felt that “the other pupils weren’t expecting her and would not treat her normally”. But we did counselling and informed them that Syrian pupils are not different from us and we should treat them exactly as we treat each other,” she explains.

Addressing perception issues is a tough job but children are open to understanding. The use, for example, of student parliaments has greatly helped in creating an environment of acceptance and integration. These represent moments during which children come together and discuss different topics amongst each other.

With the support of UNRWA’s project funded by the EU Trust Fund, children like Maria have access to services that allow them to lead a normal life while they are away from home. In addition, teachers play a fundamental role in helping these children integrate in Jordanian society and support them in filling the gap the war left in their education path.

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

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

The Trust Fund supports a wide range of projects and programmes (**now 38**, from which 6 are now closed) that inform social cohesion indicators in the areas of Protection, Livelihoods, Education, Health, WASH and other multi-sector actions. 3 new actions have been recently begun their implementation and include social cohesion activities mostly in the form of awareness campaigns (KFW in Turkey on renewable energy in schools; and AVSI on education in Lebanon) and advocacy activities (AISPO on health in Iraq).

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

Progress is confirmed for all KPIs that measure access to outreach activities, peer to peer activities, training of local authorities and organisations, as well as improved municipal infrastructure and community centres.

The **individuals accessed by outreach, information campaigns and awareness sessions in different areas continue to show the highest targets**, and these have increased since the last reporting period. Targets have been overachieved in all cases except on accessing outreach activities, whose target is the highest. This overachievement might be related to a conservative planning approach and the general definition of some of the indicators.

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	587,042	366,057	160%
	Number of individuals reached with outreach, information campaigns and awareness sessions	453,658	817,037	56%
	Subtotal	1,040,700	1,183,094	88%
Local capacities	Number of officials from sub national governments and de-concentrated service providers trained on municipal planning and public service delivery	1,606	1,319	122%
	Number of staff (institutions and local organisations) trained in social cohesion related topics	4,487	2,504	179%
	Subtotal	6,093	3,823	159%
Local infrastructure	Number of community centres and other facilities providing social cohesion activities	99	97	102%
	Number of municipalities benefitting from improved infrastructure and services	189	251	75%

Table 7: EU Trust Fund: Social Cohesion services results by category in all countries (as of 31/12/2019)

While women have been accessing more general outreach activities, men are slightly above in terms of peer-to-peer information and other extracurricular activities. Regarding local capacities, while men have been trained in higher numbers as officials from municipal and other sub-national governments, women and men have been accessing in equal terms training on social cohesion related topics. **Refugees show higher exposure to general outreach campaigns as compared to host communities, while both have similar access to peer to peer activities. Host communities** are mostly trained since they are providing services at municipal level and in local organisations working on social cohesion. Disaggregation by community of origin still faces some limitations, especially on general

outreach campaigns, where a gender-based assessment continues to be challenging due to the use of social media that do not always allow its measurement.

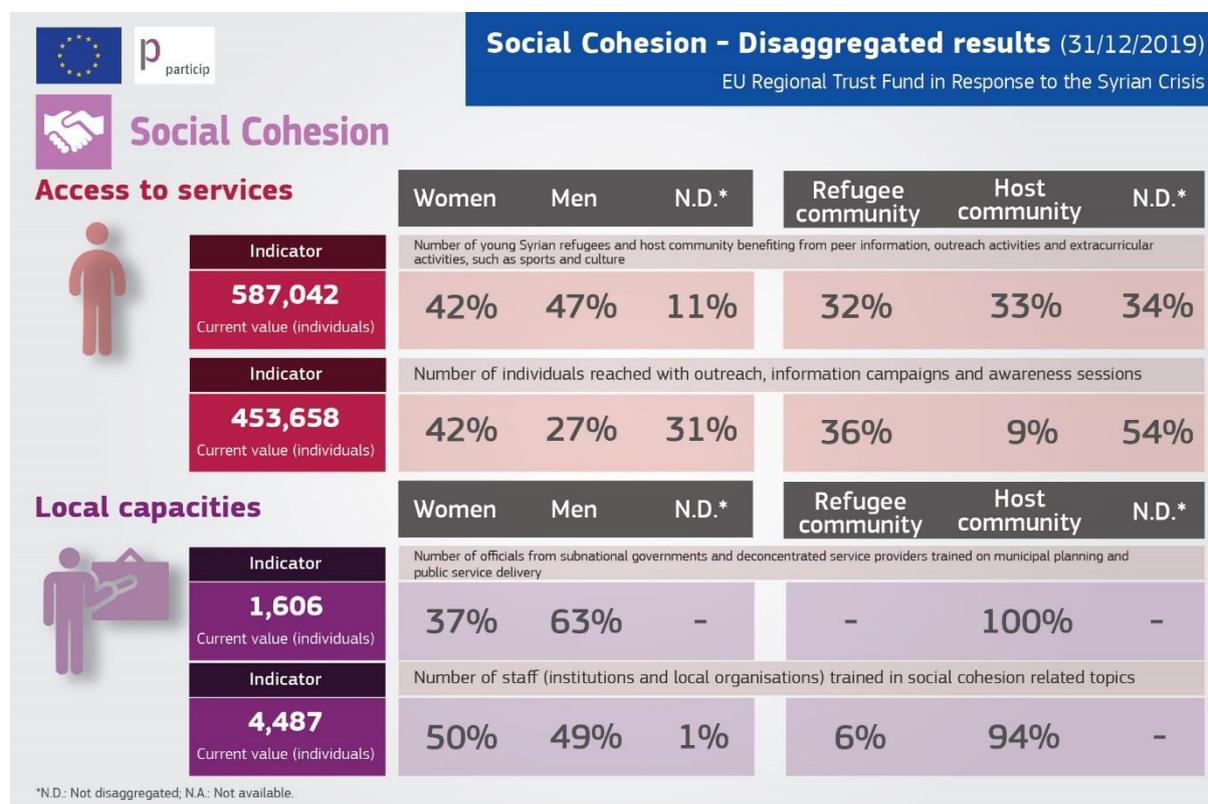


Figure 20: EU Trust Fund: Social Cohesion services results disaggregated by sex and community of origin (as of 31/12/2019)



What the results-oriented monitoring mission of ‘Strengthening the Resilience of host communities and Syrian refugees in Lebanon, Jordan and Iraq (RSCP)’ suggests about social cohesion interventions

Implemented by AFD and AICS, this project has a focus on social cohesion and protection, but articulates activities in other areas, such as education and health. It aims at improving the living conditions and the resilience of the most vulnerable populations within the host communities and the Syrian refugees in Lebanon, Jordan and Iraq (Kurdistan), providing solutions in the short-term with lasting effects, whilst focusing, at the same time, on national capacities rather than building new systems. Social cohesion is part of a wide range of the programmes supported by the Trust Fund.

KPIs for this area reflect satisfactory progress during this period: All targets have been already achieved or show high performance. There is only one exception related to outreach activities, showing 56% of achievement (this is possibly due to its very high targets). The KPIs measuring strengthening capacities of public servants in municipalities and representatives of local organisations also show full achievement. The KPI linked to municipalities’ strengthening is at 75%, while planned community centres have been all refurbished.

This particular action contributes towards the education, protection and social cohesion KPIs. In line with the QINs, the ROM in Lebanon (February 2020) confirmed it has delivered psychosocial support, referrals to specialised services and non-formal education to Syrian refugees, IDPs and host communities, as well as capacity building to public servants and local/community organisations, as well as the Social Development Centres, to raise awareness on GBV and children safeguarding.

The project has worked with the relevant institutions to provide relevant services although the ROM found that there was a need to follow up on the mental health service provision and to reinforce local capacities in this area. The quality of the training and psychosocial services was highlighted as being good, while participants from local organisations have also expressed interest in more specialised training. In this context, sustainability appears to be challenging since there is no additional funding to continue with the training, psychosocial support services or referrals once project implementation is over. Nevertheless, the increased capacities of the Social Development Centres will remain as part of strengthened skills.

4.2.10. On advocacy and development alliances

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

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

In total, 12 actions are informing this indicator covering Lebanon, Jordan, Turkey, Iraq, Serbia and Egypt, and covering all thematic areas. Projects such as HOPES, Back to the Future, II the EFI-led women initiative or the Oxfam-supported food assistance action, are some examples of these cross-cutting interventions. While some focus on explicit advocacy actions mostly to promote regulatory changes (such as the EFI initiative on women protection, or Oxfam on migrants' assistance, as well as Back to the Future II on education) others use political workshops with national authorities (WHO in Turkey, DAAD) or regional ones (GVC on WASH) to discuss national policy (e.g. the higher education in the Syrian crisis, health-related research in Turkey) or share project results that might be useful for local decision makers. A different example is from WHO in Lebanon, where programmes for TV and radio shows on specific health issues have been produced.

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

people in Iraq, contributing as such to the Trust Fund transparency. Trust Fund end beneficiaries and partners involved in the delivery of Trust Fund projects on the ground are at the centre of all EUTF communication. Their stories of determination, resilience and hope (footnote to https://ec.europa.eu/trustfund-syria-region/content/voices-ground_en), as well as up to date information on the Trust Fund, are available on the website <https://ec.europa.eu/trustfund-syria-region/>, and distributed regularly on the EU's social media channels in the region and in Europe. Furthermore, individual projects, in coordination with the communications team, are also generating communication products. A recent example is the story book 'Book of Dreams' developed jointly by the Trust Fund and UNICEF as part of a Trust Fund supported project.⁹ Further examples are included in the Trust Fund project's online platform where other audio-visual material about the interventions is accessible.¹⁰

Targets had been increased in the last period, and output achievement is currently at 37% - an improvement compared to 28% in the previous period. As mentioned, all countries except Armenia have reported on this particular KPI. Iraq has the highest targets (66% of the total), while Turkey and Jordan have reached almost all their targets. Serbia, with very low targets, has shown the slowest progress.

During the next phase, a follow-up on how stakeholders use these advocacy events in different ways will be considered, while looking into the definition of this variable to allow further projects to report against this indicator.

On the development alliances, the Trust Fund decided to assess the number of contracts promoted with this funding to implement development actions. Although the Trust Fund has now contracted 90 projects, 11 relate to communication and visibility, audit and M&E. It is important to note that the Trust Fund, through 79 development actions, has worked with more than 150 partners from international organisations, international and national NGOs, European institutions and national governments in the region to date.

⁹ <https://www.unicef.org/mena/media/6316/file/BookOfDreams-FINAL.pdf.pdf>.

¹⁰ <https://eutf-syria.akvoapp.org/project-directory/>

Development alliances are very relevant in the context of the partnerships for the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDG 17). The Trust Fund is strongly contributing to this SDG 17, encouraging a more effective and coordinated response from EU Member States and Turkey to the Syrian crisis. **In the general context of the SDG 17, the Trust Fund directly contributes to the indicator measuring the amount of funds committed to public-private and civil society partnerships (17.1.1).** As mentioned before, 1.9 billion euro has been pledged, while 1.6 have been already contracted.

These alliances, apart from being crucial for the functioning of the Trust Fund-supported projects, they also **contribute to ‘social and institutional fabric’ around the Syrian crisis.** The Trust Fund encourages various implementation arrangements. While the large majority of UN organisations work with national and regional/local authorities and some local organisations (on average three or four partners) NGOs who are being supported by the Trust Fund are working in larger partnerships. The action with the highest number of partners is the Danish Red Cross regional livelihood project in five countries that has mobilised 14 partners of the global Red Cross alliance. It is also interesting to note that although the Trust Fund has formalised 79 partnerships, there are additional local organisations working as partners within the projects. Since they are not yet being counted as part of this indicator, it might be advisable for partners to include them in the next reporting period. Furthermore, some of these initiatives are implementing new phases -such as UNICEF, AVSI, GJU, SPARK, UNRWA, UNHRC, WHO, and IMC among others - and this can be interpreted as a positive effect of this partnership approach.

4.3. Country brief

4.3.1. Overall results

The geographical focus of the Trust Fund is primarily on Lebanon, Jordan and Turkey, countries that have received and continue to host the largest numbers of Syrian refugees and IDPs.

Therefore, these three countries account for 83% of the total targets in terms of access to services. Iraq (10%) now shows similar targets as Jordan. The Trust Fund targets in these three countries cover 74% of the overall people accessing services. The other target countries and regions such as the Western Balkans, Egypt and Armenia account for 7% of the targeted refugee and host communities. Syria has the lowest numbers of people targeted; the Trust Fund having supported only one **Higher Education component** in the country.

Figure 21 below shows the distribution of people benefiting from **access to services** and training (**local capacities**), as well as from organisations benefiting from **infrastructure improvements** in all sectors by country.

Regarding average performance in all sectors in the three categories (access to services, local capacities and local infrastructure), Turkey leads with (>100%) in the category of access to services, while Jordan (>100%) shows the highest output achievement regarding strengthening local capacities. The Western Balkans shows the highest performance in local infrastructure improvements. While Egypt (46%) is at the lowest position regarding output achievement in access to services, Armenia occupies this position for the areas of local capacities strengthening (39%) and local infrastructure improvements (no progress yet). Nevertheless, targets are low for both countries.

Lebanon shows the highest targets in terms of **access to services** (52%). While **Turkey** has already over-performed in this area, **Lebanon** has almost reached its planned targets.



Egypt, as mentioned above, is at the bottom of the country table with an output achievement of 46%. The area of **local capacity strengthening** is championed by **Turkey** in terms of target numbers accounting for almost half of them. **Jordan and Turkey** show overachievement of their respective targets regarding training of their public services personnel in health, education, protection and social cohesion, while **Armenia's** progress is the slowest. **Iraq** reflects the largest targets (57%) on **local infrastructure improvements**, but it is the **Western Balkans** and **Lebanon** that demonstrate the highest output achievement, with **Armenia** the lowest.

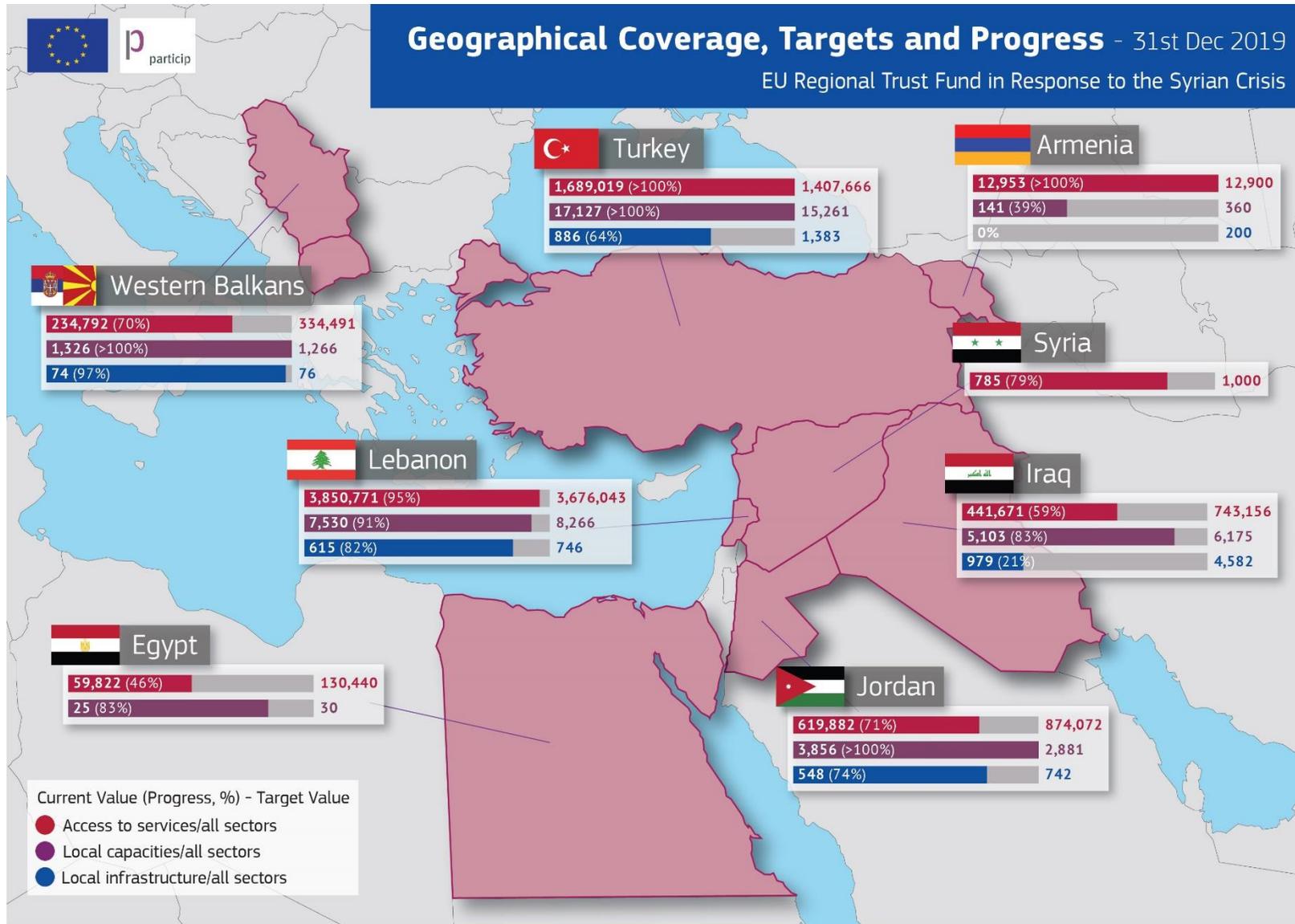


Figure 21: EU Trust Fund: Geographical Coverage, Targets and Progress (as of 31/12/2019)

4.3.2. Lebanon



Photo. © European Union, 2017 / 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 a total of **32 actions** -including 9 completed and 3 new ones. Some of these actions focus only on Lebanon, such as the recently approved ones on health (IMC UK) and on education (AVSI), while others are the national component of a regional intervention, e.g. the FAO implemented one on food security.

It shows an improved average progress of 85% for all sectors and areas, when compared to the previous semester (78%). **Progress has consistently increased for the areas of access to services and local infrastructure.** In the case of local capacity strengthening, progress is slightly lower due to the increase in targets (Compare Figure 22).

While the highest targets are found in **access to health services** (as measured by access to primary health consultations and access to health education), there are now eight areas in Education (**local capacities**), Higher education (**access**), Livelihoods (**local infrastructure**), Health (**access**), WASH (**local capacities and infrastructure**), Protection (**access**) and Social Cohesion (**local capacities**) that have reached their targets (Figure 23).

On the other hand, as in the previous period, **local infrastructure** improvements in the Health sector continue to show the slowest progress.

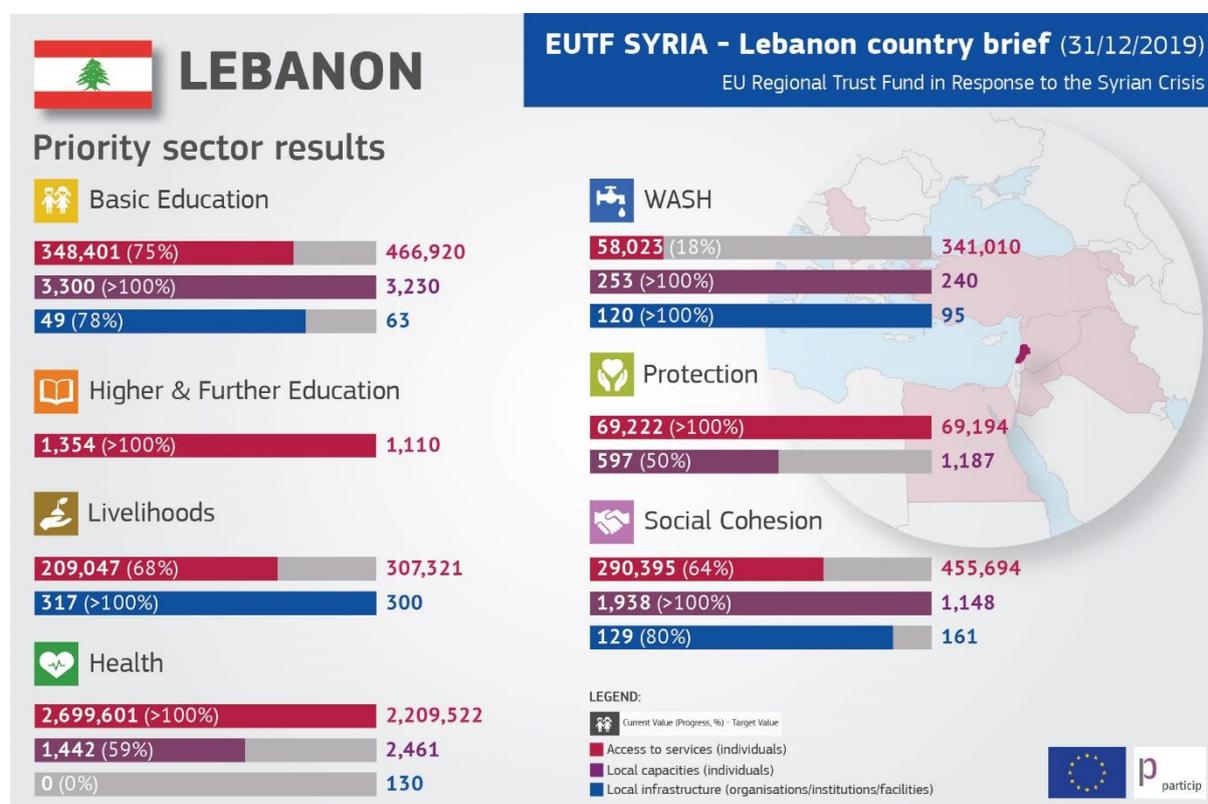


Figure 22: EU Trust Fund progress in Lebanon (as of 31/12/2019)

The disaggregation of information has improved compared to the previous period. Nevertheless, there are still some areas that show room for improvement in relation to 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 – see Table 8). In **Lebanon, more women have accessed to direct services and are being trained in different areas** (Figure 23).

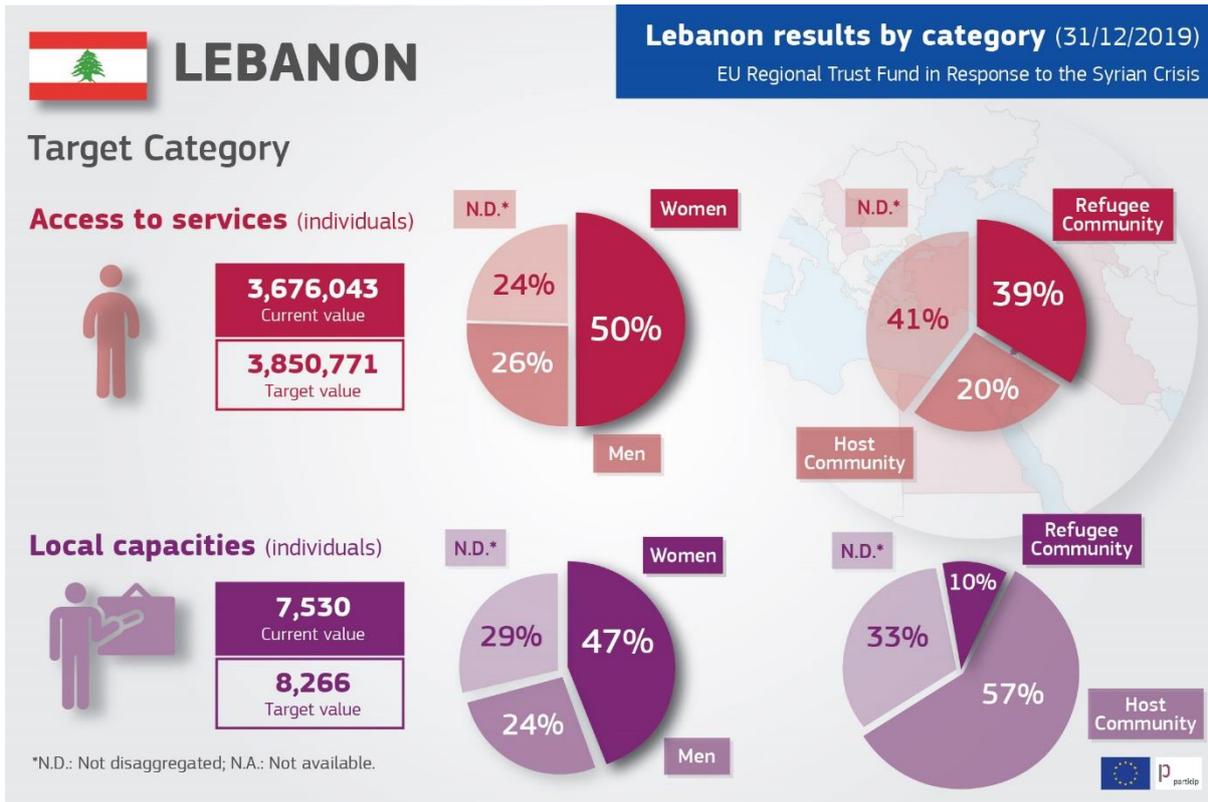


Figure 23: EU Trust Fund results in Lebanon disaggregated by category (as of 31/12/2019)

Considering that there is still one third of the data that needs to be fully disaggregated by sex, more women than men are access to services in general, and more refugees than host communities. **A higher percentage of women have been trained as part of the local strengthening component in all areas, mostly from host communities.**

Substantial differences are to be noted in the training of key professionals in education, health and protection, and in the access to social cohesion related activities, where women are notably more present as participants. **Men are more trained in WASH**, while differences are not substantial among men and women in the rest of areas.

Refugees are having more access to services related to basic and higher education, health and protection in a much larger proportion than host communities, while host communities are more prominent regarding local capacity-strengthening in education, protection and social cohesion. In WASH there is no disaggregation available yet, while in health the difference is not as high. One third of the data also needs to improve its disaggregation by community of origin.

Priority Sector/Category		Current Value	Women	Men	N.D.*	Refugees	Host Comm.	N.D.*
Basic Education	Access to Services	348,401	26%	27%	48%	24%	2%	74%
	Local capacities	3,300	29%	11%	61%	2%	36%	61%
Higher Education	Access to services	1,354	53%	47%	0%	81%	19%	0%
Livelihoods	Access to services	209,047	51%	48%	1%	54%	31%	15%
Health	Access to services	2,699,601	54%	24%	22%	41%	23%	36%
	Local capacities	1,442	81%	15%	4%	41%	55%	4%
WASH	Access to services	58,023	27%	21%	52%	8%	29%	63%
	Local capacities	253	27%	36%	38%	0%	0%	100%
Protection	Access to services	69,222	41%	41%	18%	34%	9%	57%
	Local capacities	597	54%	29%	17%	8%	64%	27%
Social Cohesion	Access to services	290,395	47%	25%	28%	42%	14%	44%
	Local capacities	1,938	51%	49%	0%	3%	97%	0%

Table 8: EU Trust Fund progress in Lebanon disaggregated by sex/community of origin (as of 31/12/2019).
*Not Disaggregated.

4.3.3. Jordan



Photo. © European Union, 2019 / Johanna de Tessières

The Trust Fund is also very active in Jordan –with **22 different actions**, including six completed ones and one recently approved. In Jordan the Trust Fund supports projects both in Jordan only (e.g. with the Ministry of Education), and as part of regional projects, such as the recently approved action to be implemented by FAO on food security working in Lebanon and Jordan.

Jordan’s progress for all sectors and areas continues to be entirely positive with an average of 100% (79% in the previous period). **Compared to the previous period, progress has been improved 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 six 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 and improvements in local capacities and infrastructure in relation to social cohesion. **The slowest progress continues to be found in local**

health infrastructure improvements (as in Lebanon) and in access to WASH services, the latter being also due to its higher targets.

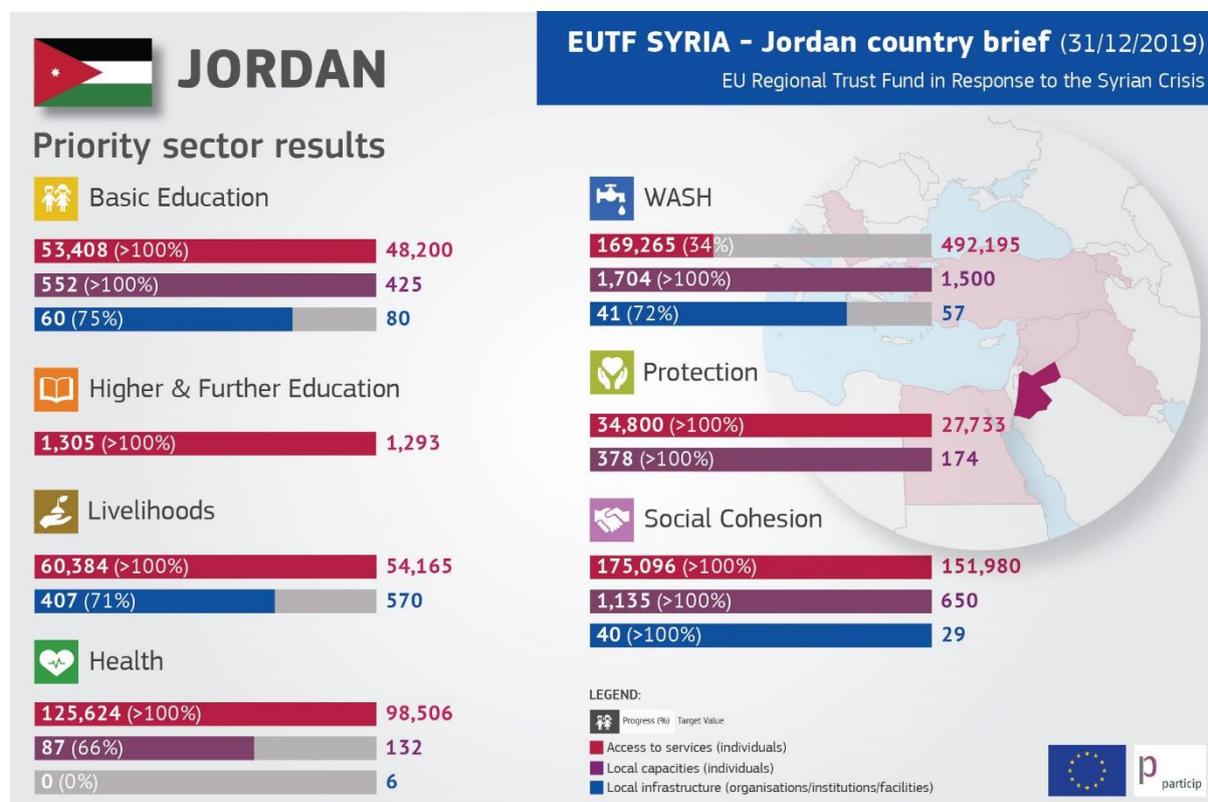


Figure 24: EU Trust Fund progress in Jordan (as of 31/12/2019)

Based on available disaggregated data, **men have accessed services in Jordan to a slightly larger extent than women** (Figure 25). **As in Lebanon, training, in general, has been accessed equally by women and men.**

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

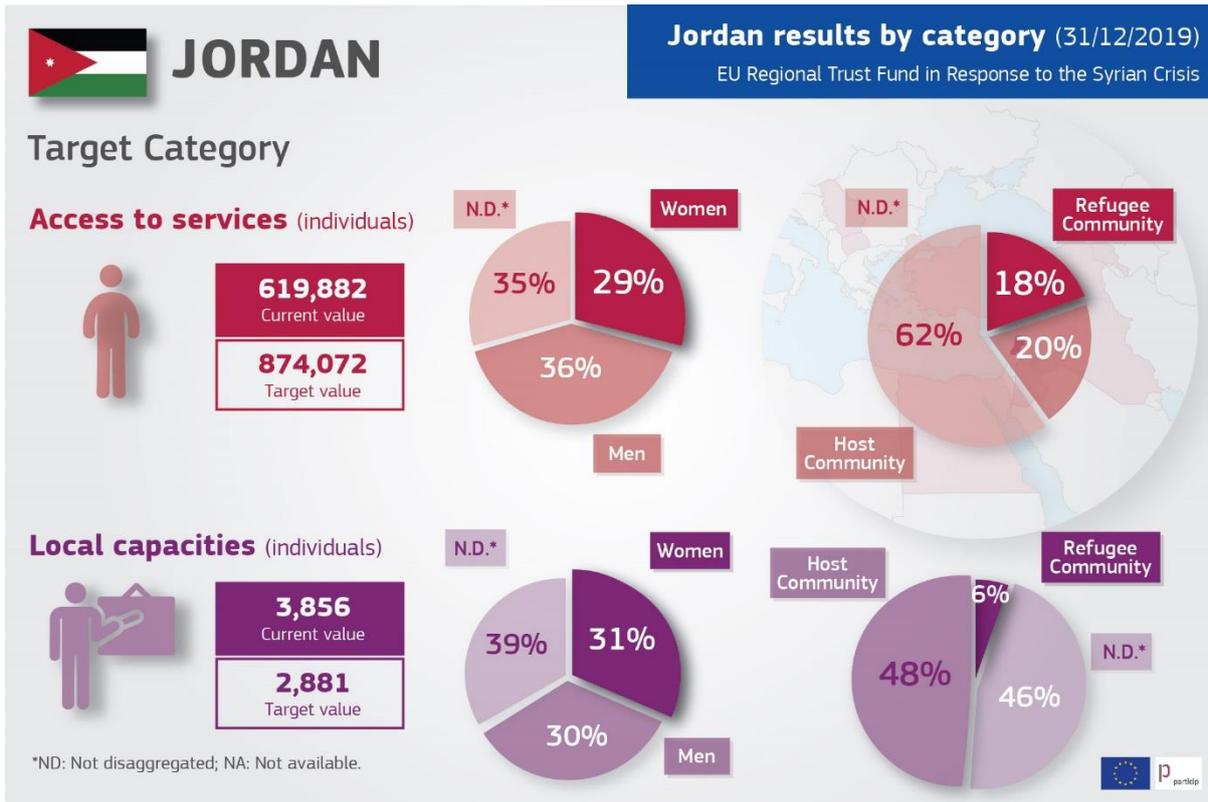


Figure 25: EU Trust Fund results in Jordan disaggregated by category (as of 31/12/2019)

In Jordan, disaggregation by sex and community of origin needs to be strengthened for basic education (access), health (local capacities) WASH (access and local capacities), since only a small percentage is available. Regarding community of origin, disaggregation needs to be improved for access to health services, WASH services and local capacities, as well as social cohesion services.

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

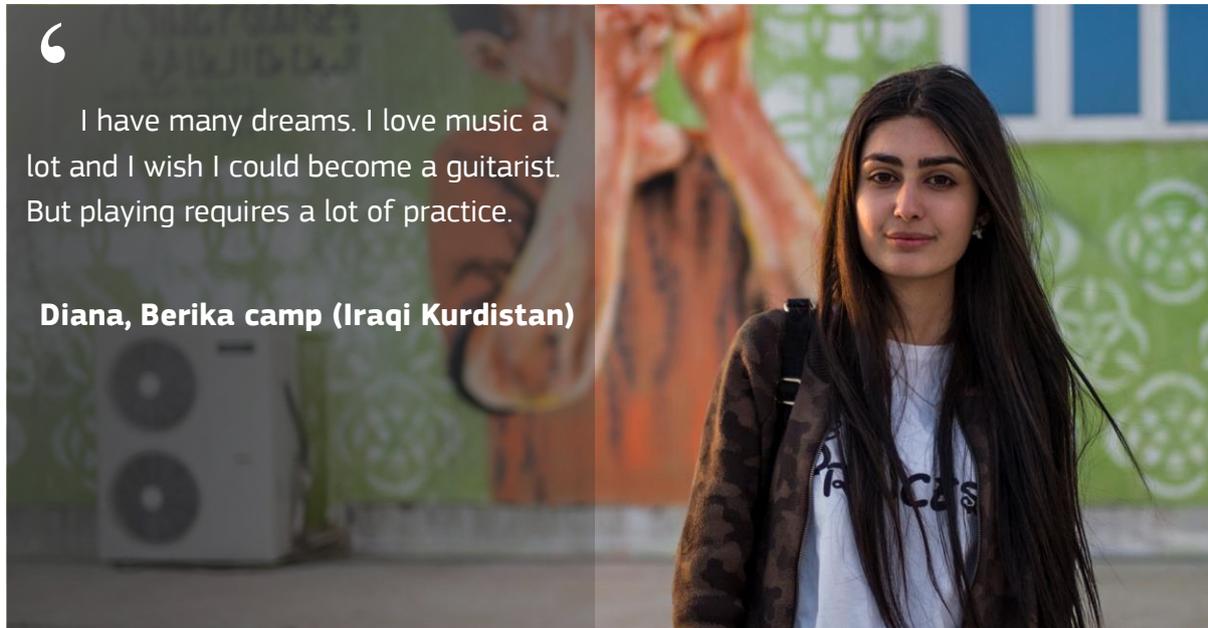
The analysis highlights that **scholarship programmes, livelihoods support, WASH and protection related services have reached more refugees than host communities**, while it is noted that host communities have been accessing far more health services than refugees and slightly more social cohesion related services. As in the rest of countries, the

strengthening of local capacities is largely being provided to people from local host communities, with the exception of WASH capacities, where no disaggregation was available for this period.

Priority Sector/Category		Current Value	Women	Men	N.D.*	Refugees	Host Comm.	N.D.*
Basic Education	Access to Services	53,408	7%	9%	85%	9%	7%	85%
	Local capacities	552	44%	56%	0%	21%	79%	0%
Higher Education	Access to services	1,305	53%	47%	0%	69%	31%	0%
Livelihoods	Access to services	60,384	45%	34%	21%	37%	14%	49%
Health	Access to services	125,624	39%	61%	0%	35%	65%	0%
	Local capacities	87	20%	2%	78%	0%	100%	0%
WASH	Access to services	169,265	11%	10%	79%	12%	5%	83%
	Local capacities	1,704	18%	6%	76%	0%	0%	100%
Protection	Access to services	34,800	55%	9%	36%	38%	21%	41%
	Local capacities	378	54%	6%	40%	14%	46%	40%
Social Cohesion	Access to services	175,096	34%	59%	6%	5%	8%	86%
	Local capacities	1,135	38%	62%	0%	4%	96%	0%

Table 9: EU Trust Fund progress in Jordan disaggregated by sex/community of origin (as of 31/12/2019). *Not Disaggregated.

4.3.4. Iraq



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I have many dreams. I love music a lot and I wish I could become a guitarist. But playing requires a lot of practice.

Diana, Berika camp (Iraqi Kurdistan)

Photo. © European Union, 2019 / Johanna de Tessières

In Iraq, the Trust Fund is increasingly important, with components in **18 actions** in different areas, such as Higher Education, Livelihoods, Health, WASH, Protection and Social Cohesion. It includes four completed projects and two recently approved actions on health (AISPO, giving continuity to a previous project in Duhok; and ACF on mental health). Figure 26 illustrates that targets have already been reached in four areas – higher education, health infrastructure and social cohesion related services and capacities. The WASH related training and the training of MSMEs show the slowest pace of progress.

The highest targets in this country are related to access to **WASH services**, followed by **health and protection services**, referring here to access to safe land. Overall average progress is at 63%, having improved since last reporting period (46%).

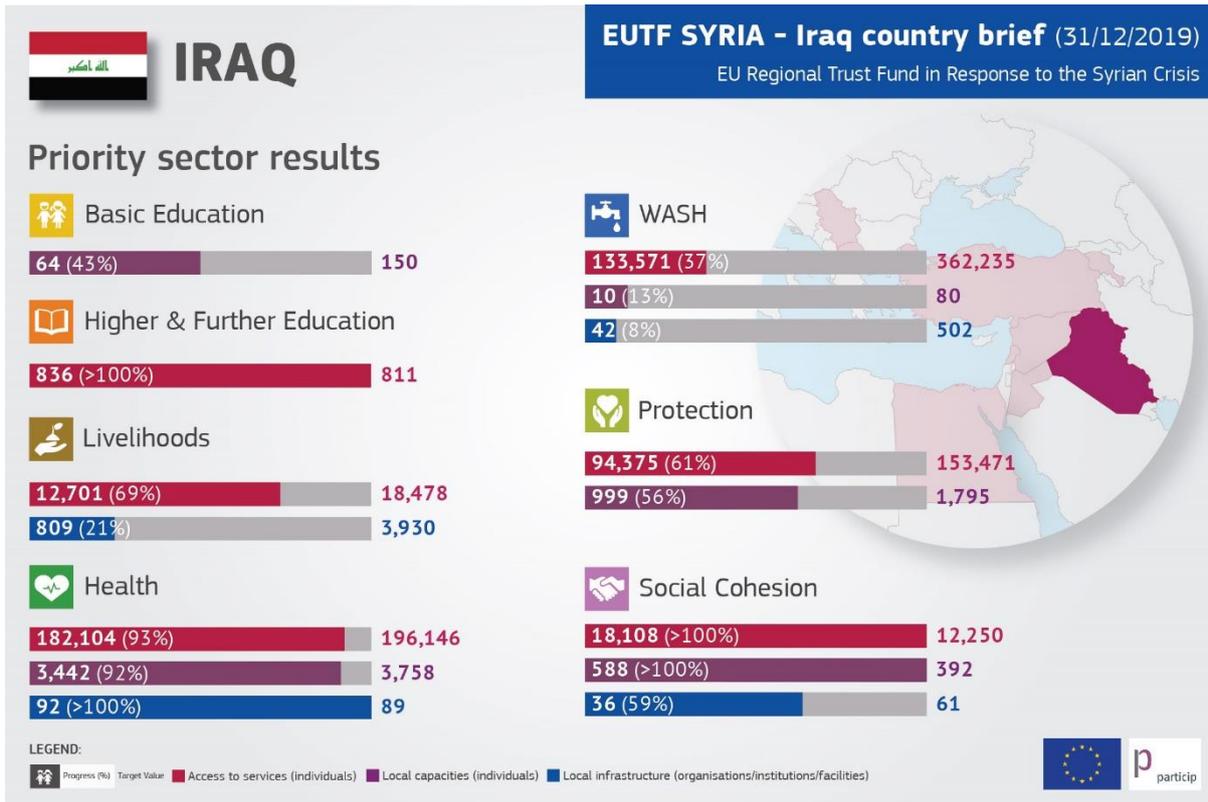


Figure 26: EU Trust Fund progress in Iraq (as of 31/12/2019)

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**.

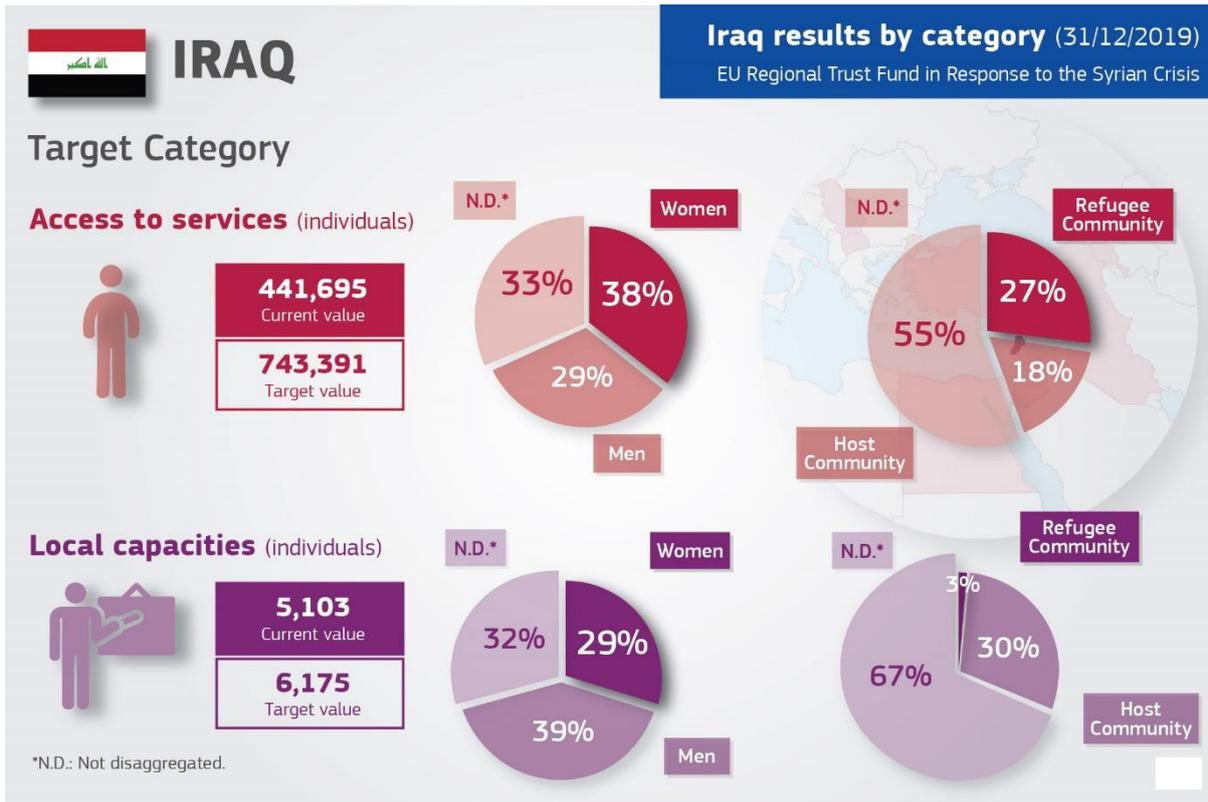


Figure 27: EU Trust Fund results in Iraq disaggregated by category (as of 31/12/2019)

In general, women have accessed more services than men in Iraq, while men have been better reached by training of personnel providing public services.

More specifically, women and men have accessed higher education scholarships and WASH services to a similar extent. Based on available information, women are benefitting from greater access to employability-related training, protection and social cohesion services than are men. On the other hand, men are accessing more health, protection, and social cohesion-related training, while women have enjoyed better access to training in the education sector.

Disaggregation by sex and community of origin still needs to be improved for the case of Iraq. One third of the data still needs to be disaggregated by sex, and more than half for the disaggregation by community of origin, almost 70% if it refers to local capacities' strengthening. From the available disaggregated data by community of origin, we can observe that **host communities have accessed more employability, protection and social cohesion related training. Higher education scholarships, health, WASH and**

social cohesion-related services have reached more refugees than their host community peers (Table 10).

Priority Sector/Category		Current Value	Women	Men	N.D.*	Refugees	Host Community	N.D.*
Basic education	Local capacities	64	55%	45%	0%	0%	0%	100%
	Access to services	836	50%	50%	0%	99%	1%	0%
Livelihoods	Access to services	12,701	53%	47%	0%	41%	44%	15%
Health	Access to services	182,104	13%	8%	78%	20%	2%	78%
	Local capacities	3,442	23%	29%	47%	0%	2%	98%
WASH	Access to services	133,571	50%	50%	0%	48%	39%	13%
	Local capacities	10	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	100%
Protection	Access to services	94,375	61%	39%	0%	10%	15%	75%
	Local capacities	999	40%	60%	0%	0%	100%	0%
Social Cohesion	Access to services	18,108	59%	12%	29%	27%	18%	54%
	Local capacities	588	40%	60%	0%	25%	75%	0%

Table 10: EU Trust Fund progress in Iraq disaggregated by sex/community of origin (as of 31/12/2019). *Not Disaggregated.



4.3.5. Turkey

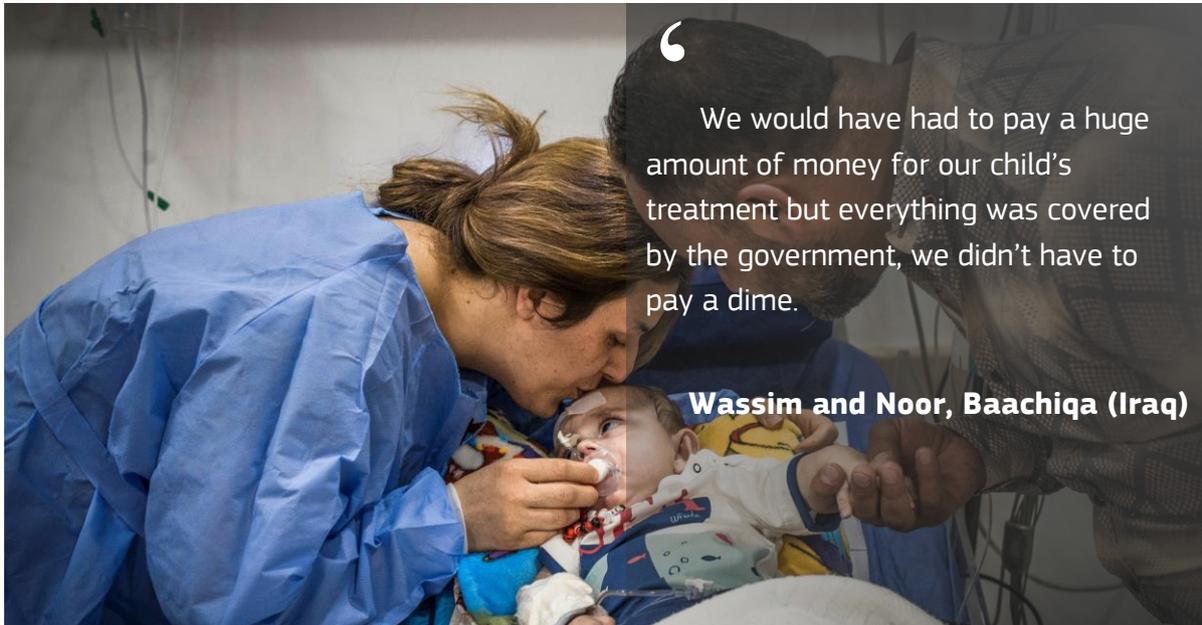


Photo. © European Union, 2019 / Johanna de Tessières

The Trust Fund has also been funding a substantial number of actions in Turkey. The overall progress of **these 18 actions, including five completed and two new actions** in higher education (UNHRC) and renewable energy in schools (KfW and Ministry of National Education) is currently at 96%, higher than 91% at the previous period.

While the Health and the Social Cohesion-related services show the highest targets, goals have been already achieved in eight categories, including training of educational personnel, access to higher and vocational education, access to health, WASH services, as well as protection and social cohesion-related training and services (Figure 28). The local infrastructure improvements in schools are currently showing the slowest progress because of the recently approved interventions with additional, increased targets.

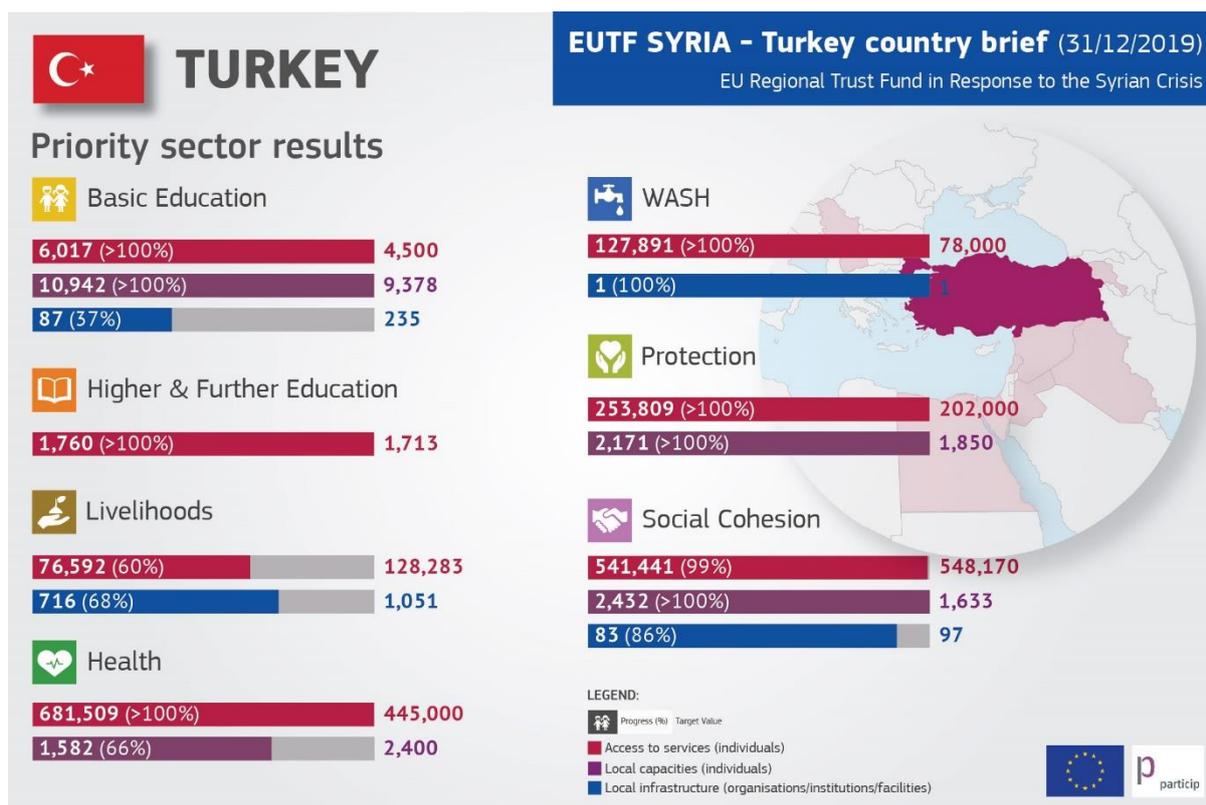


Figure 28: EU Trust Fund progress in Turkey (as of 31/12/2019)

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

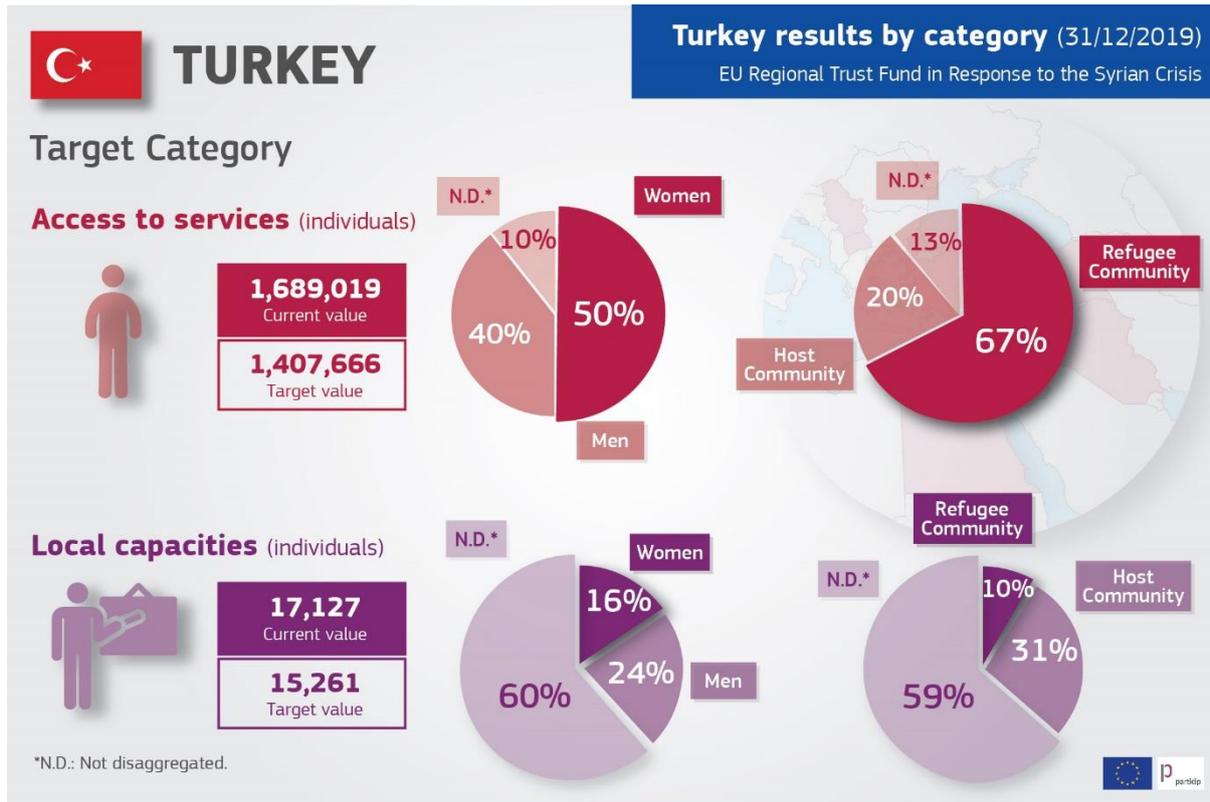


Figure 29: EU Trust Fund results in Turkey disaggregated by category (as of 31/12/2019)

Women have accessed more employability related training and more health, WASH and protection related services in Turkey, while men have been reached to a better extent with higher education scholarships (Table 11). In terms of local capacities (training of personnel in the different areas) **men have been trained more across the areas of health, protection and social cohesion**. Women and men appear to have similar access to basic education, social cohesion-related services and to training of education personnel. 90% of the data on access to services is disaggregated, while 60% of the information on local capacities needs to improve it, especially on training of educational personnel.

Refugees have benefitted from higher education scholarships, employability related training, health, WASH, protection and social cohesion to a greater extent than host communities. Additionally, medical staff from refugee communities have been trained more their host country counterparts. Host communities show higher access to basic education; as well as to basic education and protection-related training. Disaggregated



information of the local capacity strengthening component continues to show room for improvement, while, by contrast, 87% of services-related information is disaggregated.

Priority Sector/Category		Current Value	Women	Men	N.D.*	Refugees	Host Comm.	N.D.*
Basic Education	Access to Services	6,017	26%	25%	49%	15%	37%	49%
	Local capacities	10,942	8%	7%	85%	3%	12%	85%
Higher Education	Access to services	1,760	46%	54%	0%	99%	1%	0%
Livelihoods	Access to services	76,592	61%	39%	0%	75%	11%	14%
Health	Access to services	681,509	56%	43%	1%	95%	5%	0%
	Local capacities	1,582	25%	75%	0%	82%	18%	0%
WASH	Access to services	127,891	60%	40%	0%	61%	39%	0%
Protection	Access to services	253,809	45%	32%	23%	52%	25%	23%
	Local capacities	2,171	15%	47%	37%	0%	63%	37%
Social Cohesion	Access to services	541,441	42%	40%	18%	39%	33%	28%
	Local capacities	2,432	49%	50%	1%	0%	99%	1%

Table 11: EU Trust Fund progress in Turkey disaggregated by sex/community of origin (as of 31/12/2019).
*Not Disaggregated.



4.3.6. Other countries



Photo. © European Union, 2019 / Johanna de Tessières

4.3.6.1. Western Balkans

The Trust Fund has funded four actions in the Western Balkans to date, including 3 completed ones. The average overall performance already achieved more than 100%, as noted in the previous reporting period.

The highest targets are those related to access to health services (Figure 30). Targets in five areas have been already achieved: Access to basic education, educational personnel training, improvements in educational infrastructure, employability training, access to protection and social cohesion-related services. Improvements in WASH infrastructure show the slowest progress (since the action is still in implementation). Targets in access to health services (specifically on consultations) have not been fully reached to date (60%). The projects informing these health indicators are now completed, so it has to be assumed that this target will not be met.

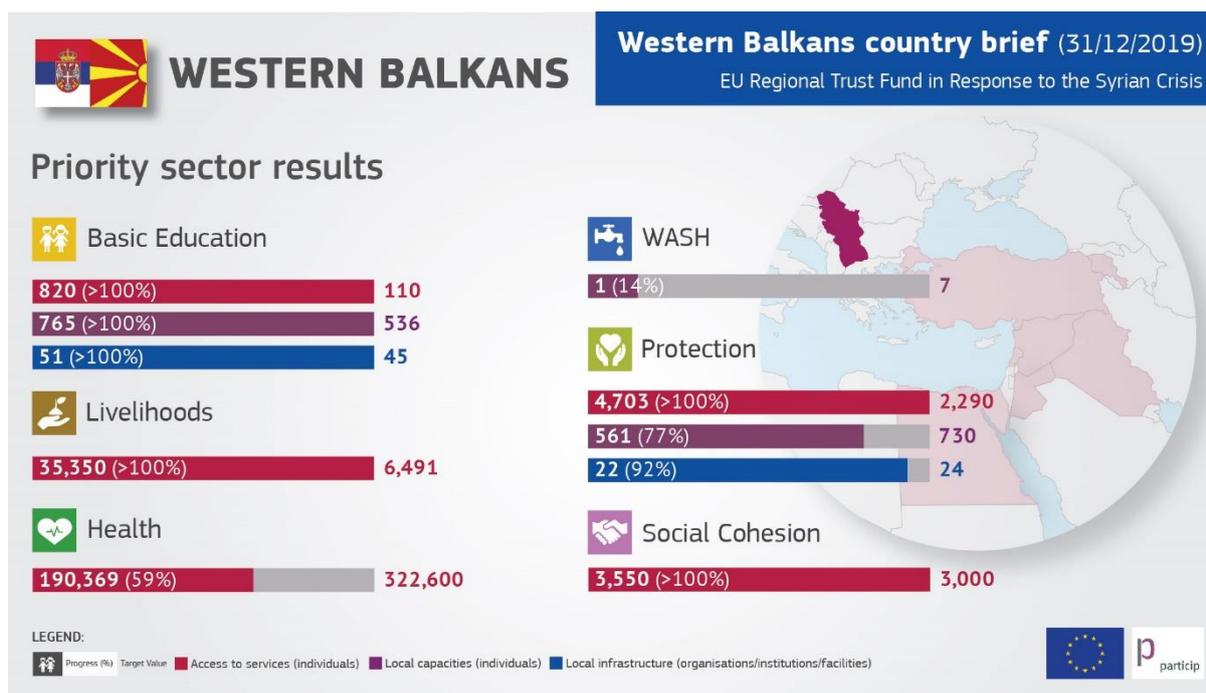


Figure 30: EU Trust Fund progress in Western Balkans (as of 31/12/2019)

In general terms, the Western Balkans region differs 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**. It is worth noting that the disaggregation of information by sex and community of origin is complete, which can be considered positive.

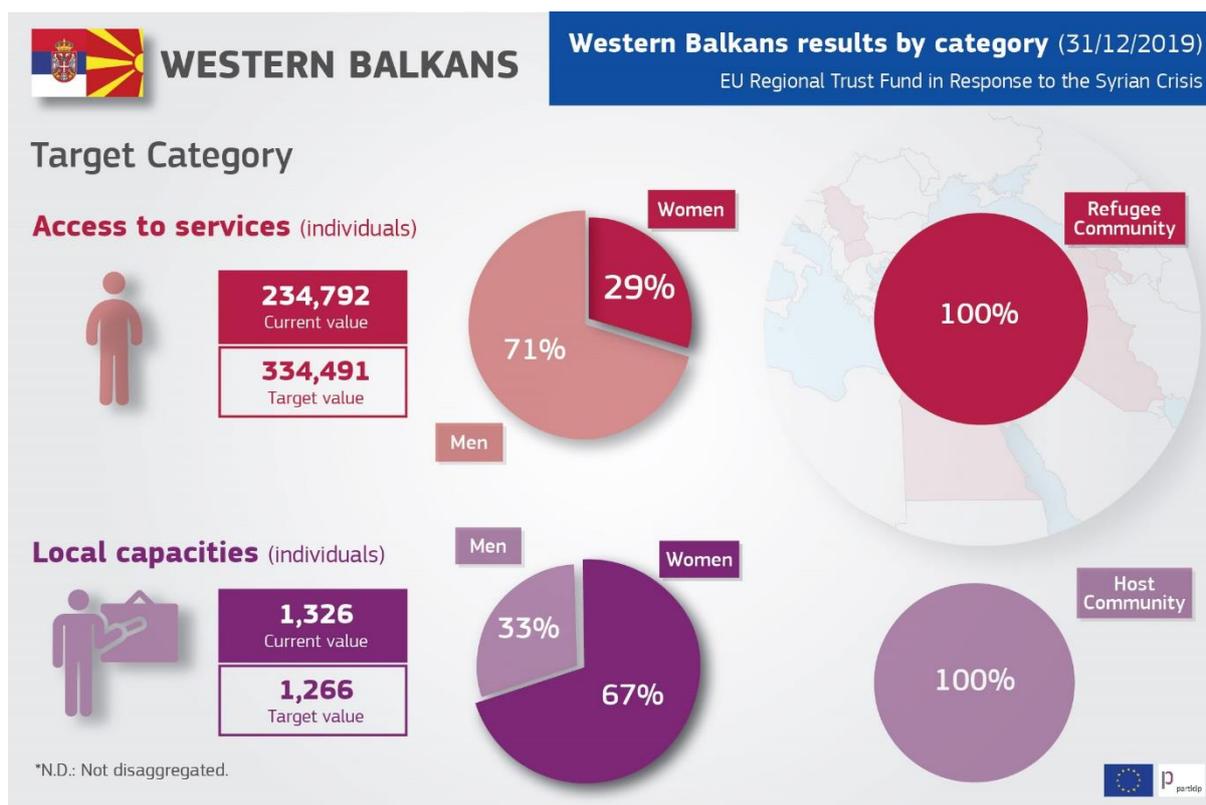


Figure 31: EU Trust Fund results in Western Balkans disaggregated by category (as of 31/12/2019)

As previously suggested, the Western Balkans slightly differs from the general trend in terms of access to services disaggregated by sex. This may be related to the type of interventions targeting migrants in asylum centres, where most migrants are men. Therefore, **access to education, livelihoods, health, and protection has largely reached men** (Table 12); only in the area of social cohesion is the difference in the engagement of men and women small. Those actions have focused on **refugees**. Regarding **local capacities, women** have been mostly trained to provide education and protection services, and all of them were from **host communities**.

Priority Sector/Category	Current Value	Women	Men	N.D.*	Refugees	Host Comm.	N.D.*
Basic Education	Access to Services	820	28%	72%	0%	100%	0%
	Local capacities	765	81%	19%	0%	0%	100%
Livelihoods	Access to services	35,350	20%	80%	0%	100%	0%

Priority Sector/Category	Current Value	Women	Men	N.D.*	Refugees	Host Comm.	N.D.*
Health Access to services	190,369	30%	70%	0%	100%	0%	0%
Protection Access to services	4,703	32%	68%	0%	100%	0%	0%
Local capacities	561	49%	51%	0%	0%	100%	0%
Social Cohesion Access to services	3,550	49%	51%	0%	100%	0%	0%

Table 12: EU Trust Fund progress in Western Balkans disaggregated by sex/community of origin (as of 31/12/2019). *Not Disaggregated.

4.3.6.2. Egypt

In Egypt, the Trust Fund has funded two actions, and the average global progress is 87% (and improvement of 9% since the previous period (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), whose targets have been already achieved. Access to health services continues to show the slowest progress pace to date.

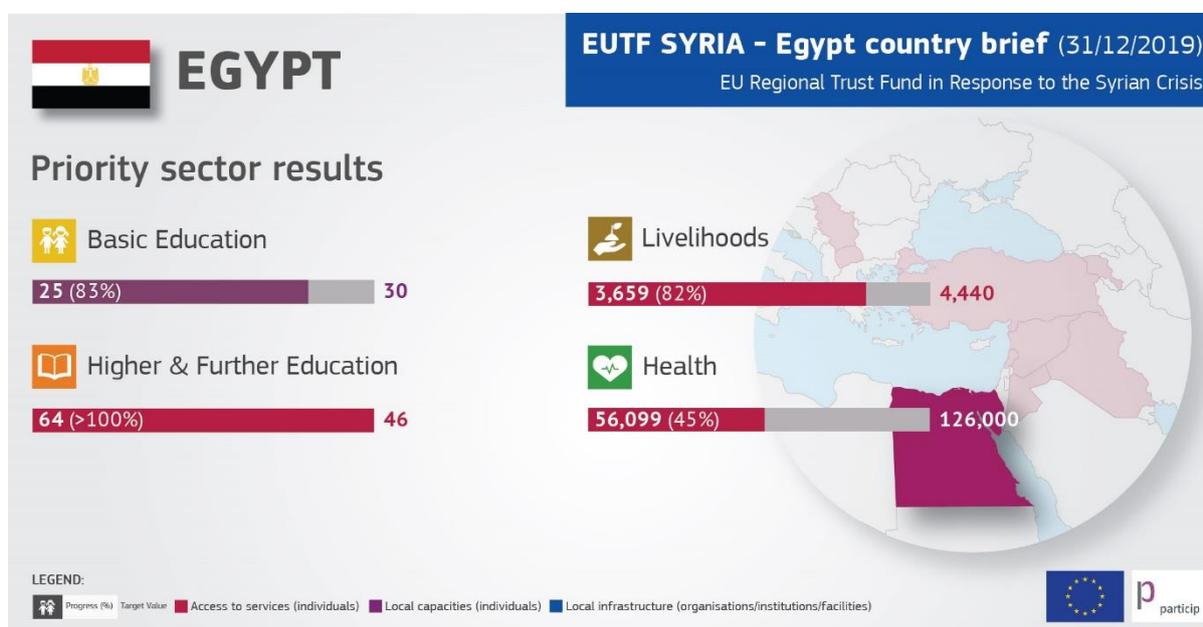


Figure 32: EU Trust Fund progress in Egypt (as of 31/12/2019)

Women have accessed services in Egypt more than men, while **host communities** were mostly reached with services (Figure 33). Regarding **local capacities**, mostly **women** from **host** communities have been trained. Disaggregation by sex and community of origin is complete.

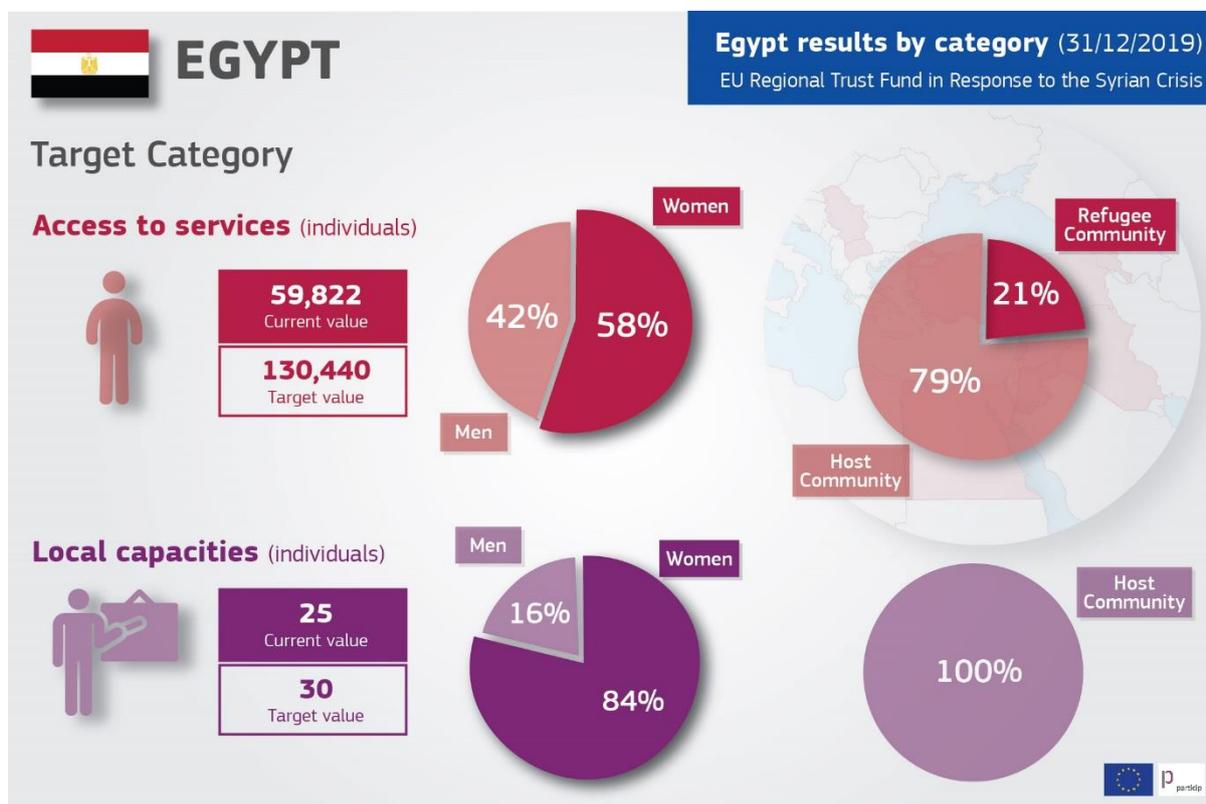


Figure 33: EU Trust Fund results in Egypt disaggregated by category (as of 31/12/2019)

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 Comm.	N.D.*
Basic Education	Local capacities	25	84%	16%	0%	0%	100%	0%
Higher Education	Access to services	64	19%	81%	0%	94%	6%	0%
Livelihoods	Access to services	3,659	60%	40%	0%	86%	14%	0%

Health	Access to services	56,099	58%	42%	0%	16%	84%	0%
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Table 13: EU Trust Fund progress in Egypt disaggregated by sex/community of origin (as of 31/12/2019). *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 64% compared to the previous period (46%). Access to Social Cohesion activities shows the highest targets, while targets are already achieved in the case of access to protection and social cohesion services. The training of local MSMEs shows the slowest progress to date.

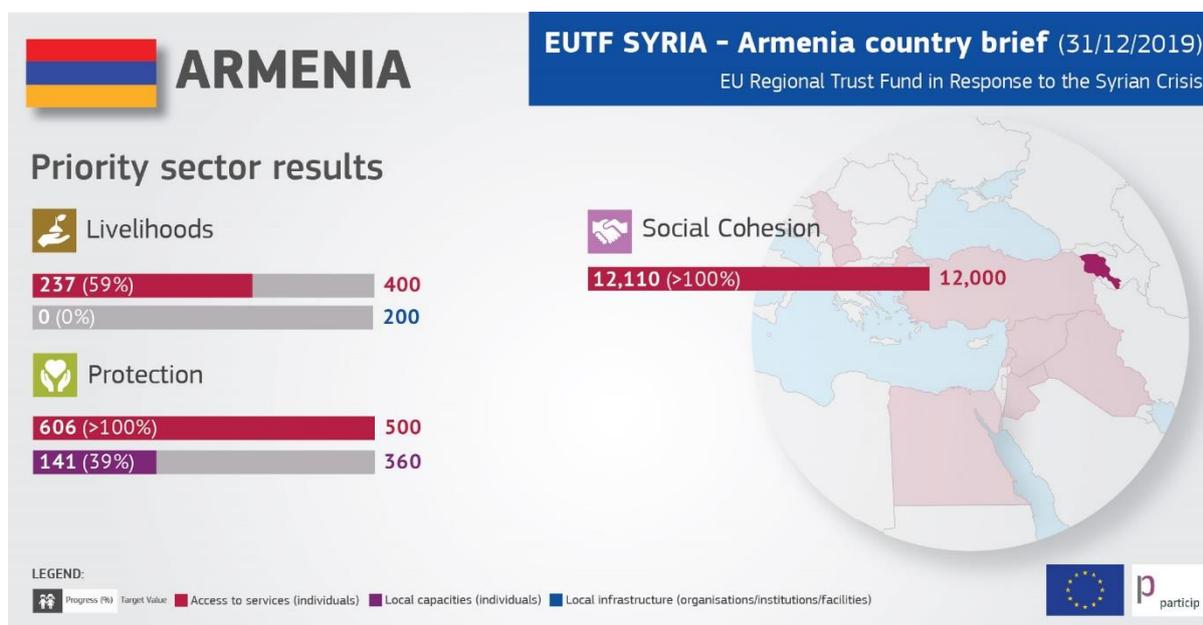


Figure 34: EU Trust Fund progress in Armenia (as of 31/12/2019)

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

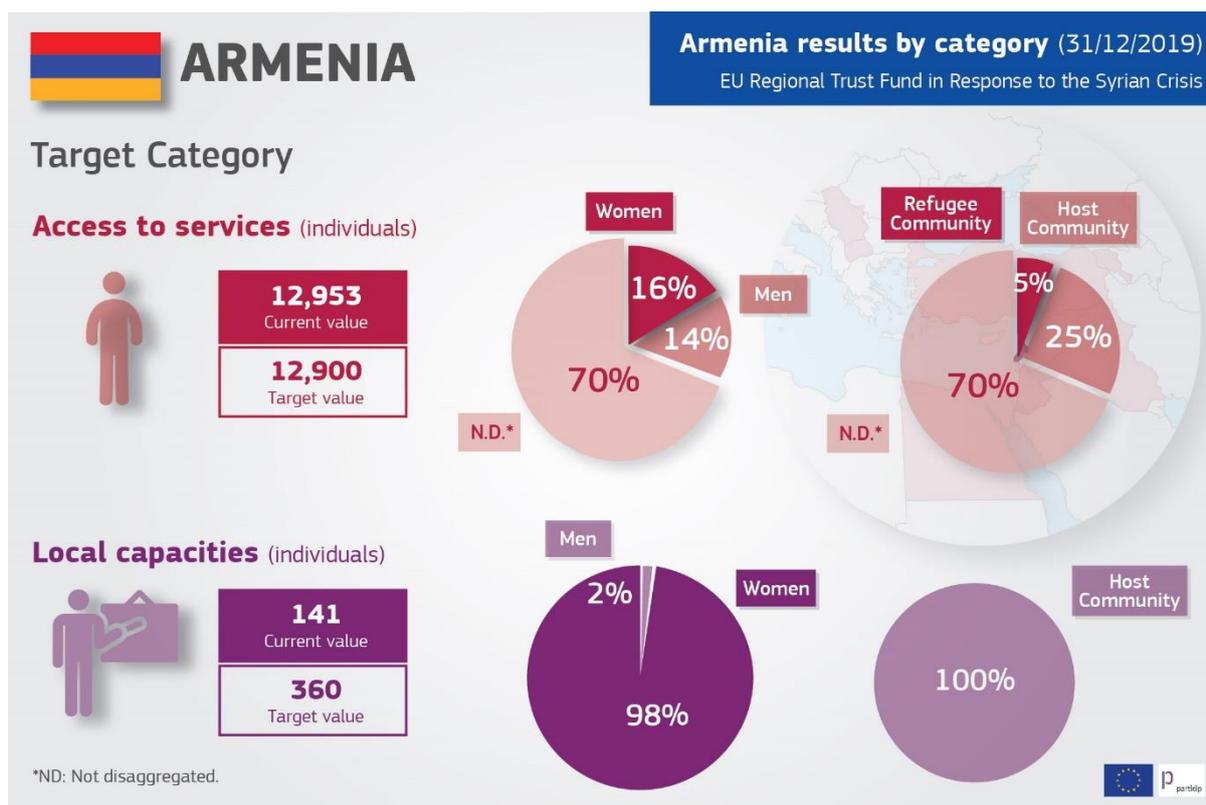


Figure 35: EU Trust Fund results in Egypt disaggregated by category (as of 31/12/2019)

Women have accessed more protection services and employability-related training than men (Table 14). Only **women have been trained in protection-related services**. Social cohesion services have been accessed by women and men equally. Employability-related training have been accessed mainly by refugees, while **host communities have accessed** protection and social cohesion-related services to a much larger extent than their refugee peers. Only host community members have accessed training on protection services. More efforts are needed to disaggregate the KPIs on access to services (employability and social cohesion).

Priority Sector/Category	Current Value	Women	Men	N.D.*	Refugees	Host Comm.	N.D.*
Livelihoods Access to Services	237	17%	8%	75%	97%	3%	0%
Protection Access to services	606	73%	27%	0%	26%	74%	0%
Local capacities	141	98%	2%	0%	0%	100%	0%

Social Cohesion	Access to services	12,110	13%	13%	74%	3%	23%	74%
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Table 14: EU Trust Fund progress in Armenia disaggregated by sex/community of origin (as of 31/12/2019). *Not Disaggregated.

4.3.6.4. Syria

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

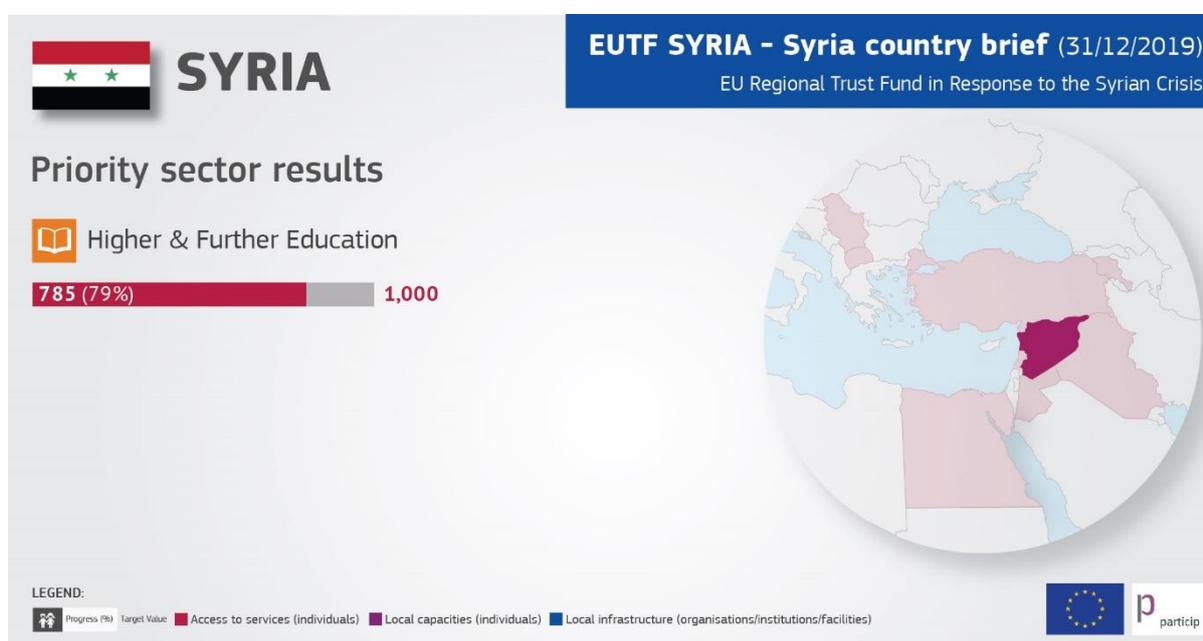


Figure 36: EU Trust Fund progress in Syria (as of 31/12/2019)

Men have had more access to higher education scholarships than women. All students were Syrian students, although most of them were in fact IDPs. Therefore, the following figures count them as refugees (Figure 37).

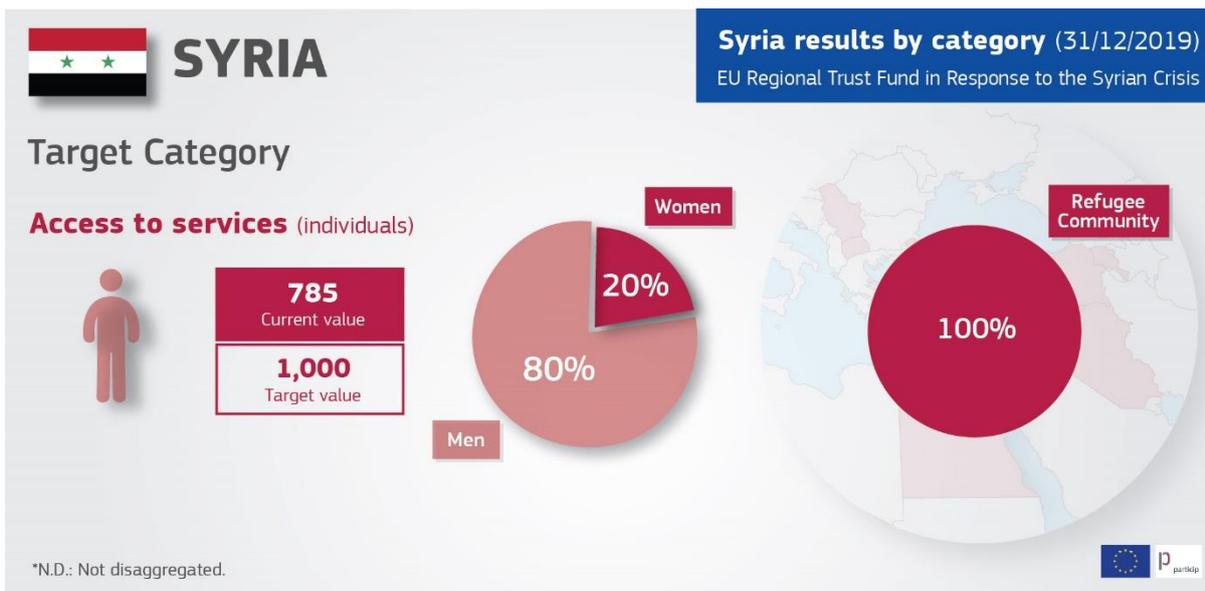


Figure 37: EU Trust Fund results in Syria disaggregated by category (as of 31/12/2019)

Priority Sector/Category	Current Value	Women	Men	N.D.*	Refugees	Host Community	N.D.*
Higher Education Access to Services	785	20%	80%	0%	100%	0%	1%

Table 15: EU Trust Fund progress in Syria disaggregated by sex/community of origin (as of 31/12/2019). *Not Disaggregated.



5. ANNEXES

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

6TH RESULTS REPORT

5. ANNEXES

5.1. List of the analysed Trust Fund projects¹¹

No.	Project partner	Associated partners	Priority Area	Location	EUTF contribution	Amount disbursed
1.	World Food Programme (WFP)	Turkish Red Crescent	Food Security	Turkey	5,000,000 €	5,000,000 €
2.	UNICEF	Ministry of Education Turkey	Education and Protection	Turkey	12,500,000 €	11,904,762 €
3.	Danish Refugee Council	ACTED, Care France, Save the Children, Oxfam, Makhzoumi Foundation	Livelihoods, socio- economic support	Jordan and Lebanon	7,005,044 €	6,936,323 €
4.	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ)	Expertise France, AECID Spain	Resilience, education and socio-economic support	Iraq, Lebanon, Jordan and Turkey	74,600,000 €	74,600,000 €
5.	Search For Common Ground (SFCG)	COSV, NOVA	Multisector aid for basic social services	Lebanon and Iraq	4,453,447 €	4,008,105 €

¹¹ Projects in bold are analysed in this report.

6.	UNRWA		Multisector aid for basic social services	Jordan and Lebanon	18,000,000 €	17,985,862 €
7.	Associazione Italiana per la solidarietà tra i popoli (AISPO)	Duhok Hospital	Health	Iraq	5,727,304 €	5,300,543 €
8.	AVSI	Terre des Hommes IT and NL, War Child Holland	Education	Lebanon and Jordan	12,123,811 €	10,289,822 €
9.	Ministry of Labour, Employment, Veteran & Social Affairs	Ministry of Education, Science and Technological development, Ministry of Interior and Ministry of Health, Commissariat for refugees and Migration	Multisector aid for basic social services	Republic of Serbia	7.299.999 €	6.730.755 €
10.	UNHCR		Healthcare	Lebanon	15.000.000 €	15.000.000 €
11.	UNICEF	Ministry of Education Turkey and Lebanon	Education – Child Protection – Youth support	Jordan, Lebanon and Turkey	90.000.000 €	88.521.699 €
12.	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)	YTB Turkey	Higher Education	Turkey	12.352.942 €	10.447.058 €



13.	UNICEF		Primary Education and Protection	Jordan, Lebanon and Turkey	107.900.000 €	107.900.000 €
14.	Government of Jordan		Budget Support to Education	Jordan	23.700.000 €	14.320.000 €
15.	World Bank / EBRD	EBRD	EUTF contribution to the Global Concessional Finance Facility (GCFF)	Jordan and Lebanon	5.000.000 €	5.000.000 €
16.	SPARK	Turkish, Iraqi and Lebanese Universities	Higher Education	Lebanon, Turkey and Iraq	18.496.641 €	16.286.977 €
17.	UNRWA		Multisector aid for basic social services	Lebanon, Jordan	15.000.000 €	12.000.000 €
18.	World Vision	CAFOD, Caritas Lebanon, Generations for Peace, Islamic Relief, Questscope	Multi-sector aid for youth	Lebanon, Jordan and Iraq	12.796.827 €	9.347.227 €
19.	ACTED	Acción contra el hambre, Action Contre la Faim, INTERSOS	WASH – water sanitation and hygiene	Jordan and Lebanon	11.902.039 €	7.083.722 €
20.	Ministry of Labour, Employment, Veteran and Social Affairs		Resilience, education, health and protection	Republic of Serbia	16.000.000 €	14.387.187 €



21.	IMC	Première Urgence, Fundación Promoción Social de la Cultura	Health	Lebanon	31.852.672 €	28.667.405 €
22.	German Academic Exchange Service (DAAD)	British Council, Campus France, Nuffic Netherlands	Higher Education	Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon and Turkey	11.999.879 €	9.602.510 €
23.	SPARK		Higher Education	Turkey	5.000.000 €	4.128.304 €
24.	German Jordanian University	Yarmuk University, Zarqa University, Luminus Al Quds College	Higher Education	Jordan	11.000.000 €	9.900.000 €
25.	Gruppo di Volontariato Civile (GVC)	Arab Countries Water Utilities Association, CISP, Concern Worldwide	WASH – water sanitation and hygiene	Lebanon	12.618.649 €	11.039.860 €
26.	Danish Red Cross	IFRC, European Red Cross societies, Turkish, Iraqi and Jordanian Red Crescent, Lebanese and Palestinian Red Cross	Livelihoods and Health	Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon and Turkey	49.290.000 €	40.089.820 €



27.	International Organization for Migration (IOM)	CRS, DRC	Multisector aid for basic social services	Republic of North Macedonia and Republic of Serbia	16.350.211€	14.715.533 €
28.	Agence Française de Développement (AFD)	KfW	WASH – water sanitation and hygiene	Jordan	21.420.000 €	16.320.000 €
29.	KfW Development Bank	Ministry of Education Turkey	Education	Turkey	70.172.476 €	55.000.000 €
30.	Agence Française de Développement (AFD)		Multi-sector aid for basic social services and local capacity building	Lebanon, Jordan and Iraq	9.450.000 €	9.450.000 €
31.	Mine Advisory Group (MAG)	Handicap International (HI)	Demining (explosive Hazard management)	Iraq	10.000.000 €	5.453.378 €
32.	OXFAM	BEYOND REFORM & DEVELOPMENT, UTOPIA and Association Najdeh	Local economic development, social entrepreneurship, job creation, social stability cohesion	Lebanon	3.224.458 €	2.717.774 €
33.	Association for Solidarity with Asylum Seekers and Migrants (ASAM)	Refugee Support Centre (RSC)	Multi-sector aid to improve reception and protection services	Turkey	10.000.000 €	8.705.298 €



34.	Concern		Resilience and Livelihoods	Turkey	17.280.000 €	11.710.334 €
35.	UN WOMEN		Gender, Resilience and Livelihoods	Turkey, Jordan, Iraq	12.500.000 €	11.179.776 €
36.	ILO	IOM	Resilience and Livelihoods	Turkey	11.610.000 €	11.255.018 €
37.	The Union of Chambers and Commodity Exchanges of Turkey (TOBB)		Employment policy and Livelihoods	Turkey	15.000.000 €	4.075.391 €
38.	KfW		Resilience, multi sector aid	Turkey	40.000.000 €	10.200.000 €
39.	AICS		Multi-sector aid for basic social services and local capacity building	Lebanon, Jordan and Iraq	12.595.500 €	6.055.827 €
40.	Medair	Tearfund UK , Arab Centre For Consulting and Training Services / Arab Women Today (ACCTS/AWT)	Resilience and Protection	Jordan and Lebanon	3.546.053 €	1.699.363 €
41.	UNDP		Resilience and Livelihoods	Turkey	50.000.000 €	40.405.174 €



42.	WHO		Health	Turkey	11.500.000 €	10.350.000 €
43.	EBRD		WASH – water sanitation and hygiene	Jordan	20.200.000 €	5.200.000 €
44.	UNOPS		Health	Jordan	10.000.000 €	9.000.000 €
45.	WHO		Health	Lebanon	13.400.000 €	12.730.000 €
46.	FAO		Livelihoods	Iraq	6.000.000 €	4.442.708 €
47.	UNICEF		Health	Lebanon	5.600.000 €	5.600.000 €
48.	CISP	Acted, ACF Spain, Care France	WASH – water sanitation and hygiene	Lebanon	7.200.000 €	3.902.753 €
49.	UNICEF		WASH – water sanitation and hygiene	Lebanon	5.000.000 €	3.910.784 €
50.	NRC	GVC, Oxfam, World Vision	WASH – water sanitation and hygiene	Lebanon	7.799.950 €	3.983.249 €
51.	Oxfam Italia	Caritas, Care	Food security	Republic of Serbia	8.299.994 €	7.469.995 €
52.	Acted	People in Need, Welthungerhilfe, PaH	Resilience and Livelihoods	Iraq	7.919.420 €	4.364.617 €



53.	OeRK	Red Cross, Caritas, Centre CCSAI, SME coop. association	Resilience	Armenia	3.000.000 €	1.019.801 €
54.	EFI	RDFL, TAMKEEN, WEO, Care, LAW, BDC, BWA	Women's equality organisation and institutions	Jordan, Lebanon, Iraq	12.500.000 €	6.689.271 €
55.	KfW		Education	Jordan	33.000.000 €	1.160.700 €
56.	UNHCR		Higher Education	Turkey	9.875.000 €	4.427.407 €
57.	UNDP	UN Habitat	Decentralisation Sub national governance	Lebanon, Iraq	24.971.363 €	8.101.713 €
58.	VNG	Catalan Agency for Dev.Coop. Danish National assoc. of municipalities (KL), Polish Centre for International Aid	Decentralisation Sub national governance	Lebanon, Iraq	15.000.000 €	5.125.727 €
59.	IMC	FPSC	Health	Lebanon	3.147.322 €	2.646.334 €
60.	DRC	Mercy Corps, NRC, Oxfam	Resilience and Livelihoods	Iraq	24.000.000 €	10.585.291 €
61.	EIB		Municipal infrastructure	Turkey	71.806.941 €	

62.	World Food Programme (WFP)		Social assistance & Food security	Lebanon	48.000.000 €	24.000.000 €
63.	UNICEF		Primary Education	Lebanon	86.500.000 €	42.051.474 €
64.	German Jordanian University	Jordan University of Science Technology Luminus university, Zarqa University	Higher Education	Jordan	2.600.000 €	931.099 €
65.	FAO	IFAD, WFP	Agricultural development	Lebanon, Jordan	22.212.194 €	12.973.953 €
66.	Associazione Italiana per la solidarietà tra i popoli (AISPO)	Duhok Hospital	Health	Iraq	5.000.000 €	2.667.443 €
67.	UNICEF		Education	Jordan	10.600.000 €	5.300.000 €
68.	ASAM		Livelihoods	Turkey	5.000.000 €	3.175.397 €
69.	ACF France	Handicap International, Premiere Urgence, IMC Croatia,	Health	Iraq	6.975.012 €	3.813.774 €
70.	UNESCO		Livelihoods	Jordan	11.000.000 €	4.555.275 €
71.	FAO		Agriculture	Turkey	10.000.000 €	
72.	Royal Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs		Multi-sectors	Lebanon, Jordan, Iraq	20.000.000 €	



73.	Government of Jordan	Budget support to Education	Jordan	31.200.000 €	
74.	AVSI	Education	Lebanon	10.000.000 €	4.415.178 €
75.	UNICEF	Protection	Lebanon	12.000.000 €	
76.	SPARK	Higher education	Turkey	10.000.000 €	3.118.964 €
77.	GIZ	Resilience and livelihoods	Lebanon, Iraq, Jordan	55.500.000 €	
78.	GIZ	WASH	Jordan	39.000.000 €	11.000.000 €
79.	WHO	Health	Jordan	32.000.000€	
80.	Ernst and Young	Audit contract	Brussels	31.538 €	31.538 €
81.	Ernst and Young	Audit contract	Brussels	28.550 €	28.550 €
82.	Ernst and Young	Audit contract	Brussels	28.375 €	28.375 €
83.	Ernst and Young	Audit contract	Brussels	22.482 €	22.482 €
84.	Ernst and Young	Audit contract	Brussels	126.200€	
85.	Ecorys	Communication and visibility	All EUTF countries	1.194.480	1.130.214 €
86.	Ecorys	Communication and visibility	All EUTF countries	1.825.600	801.689 €



87.	Particip	M&E	Brussels	2.217.000	1.895.594 €
88.	Landell Mills Ltd.	M&E	Brussels	169.890	169.890 €
89.	AECOM	M&E	Jordan	199.477	79.791 €
90.	PROMAN SA	M&E	Lebanon	789.400	157.880 €

Table 15: List of Trust Fund analysed projects (as of 15/11/2019)

*This is the assigned number of the published list by Trust Fund, please see: https://ec.europa.eu/trustfund-syria-region/sites/tfsr/files/03.03.2020_madad_signed_contracts.pdf

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

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



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			
		7		Number of higher education certificates awarded (including for BA, MA and Vocational education)			
	Access to services						
		8		Number of youths, adolescents and adults accessing higher education with Trust Fund support			



TRUST FUND RESULTS FRAMEWORK					EU RESULTS FRAMEWORK		
SECTOR	CATEGORY	INDICATORS	SDG	SDG INDICATORS	Outcome and Output indicators (level 2)	Development progress in EU partner countries (level 1)	Relevant SDG
 LIVELIHOODS		9 Number of job opportunities promoted by Trust Fund			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
	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.)			
		13 Number of food insecure people receiving Trust Fund assistance		SDG 2 Zero hunger			
HEALTH	Access to services	14 Number of primary health care consultations conducted with refugees and host communities	SDG 3 Good health and wellbeing	Universal Health Coverage (UHC) index (3.8.1.)			
		15 Number of beneficiaries provided with medical examinations and essential medicines, including acute and chronic drugs					
		16 Number of cases treated in emergency services					



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	3	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.)	Number of 1-year olds fully immunised with EU support	3.8.1. Universal Health Coverage (UHC) index (3.8.1.)	SDG 3
	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						



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					
	Local capacities	32 Number of individuals trained on child protection and gender-based violence	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)			
	Access to services	33 Number of beneficiaries of clearance and survey activities, including risk education		Number of countries that have implemented well-managed migration policies (10.7.2.)			
	Local infrastructure	34 Number of m ² cleared					
	Local infrastructure	35 Number of asylum facilities (re-) constructed/equipped/upgraded		Proportion of population satisfied with their last			



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
		36 Number of asylum spaces functional		experience of public services (16.6.2)			
		37 Number of municipalities benefitting from improved infrastructure and services					
 SOCIAL COHESION	Local capacities	38 Number of officials from sub national governments and de-concentrated service providers trained on municipal planning and public service delivery					
	Local capacities	39 Number of staff (from institutions and local organisations) trained in social cohesion related topics					
	Access to services	40 Number of young Syrian refugees and host community benefitting from peer information, outreach activities and extracurricular activities, such as sports and culture					
	Local infrastructure	41 Number of community centres and other facilities providing social cohesion activities					
	Access to services	42 Number of individuals reached with outreach, information campaigns and awareness sessions					

TRUST FUND RESULTS FRAMEWORK					EU RESULTS FRAMEWORK		
SECTOR	CATEGORY	INDICATORS	SDG	SDG INDICATORS	Outcome and Output indicators (level 2)	Development progress in EU partner countries (level 1)	Relevant SDG
 ADVOCACY AND ALLIANCES	Local capacities	43 Number of advocacy initiatives supported at the national and regional level	SDG 17 Partnerships for the goals	Amount of United States dollars committed to (a) public-private partnerships and (b) civil society partnerships. (17.17.1.)			
	Local capacities	44 Number of civil society, public and private alliances supported by Trust Fund					

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 (6TH RESULTS REPORT)

SECTOR	INDICATORS	5TH RESULTS REPORT	6TH RESULTS REPORT		DISAGGREGATED BY SEX		DISAGGREGATED BY COMMUNITY OF ORIGIN		N.D.* BY SEX	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				
 BASIC EDUCATION	1 Number of children whose registration fees for public formal education are subsidized ¹²	206,193	320,833	435,459	70,061	72,709	65,139	54,755	178,063	200,939	288,849	31,984	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	2 Number of children receiving school supplies	80,028	85,383	64,650	5,097	4,286	4,692	4,691	76,000	76,000	0	9,383	76,000	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	3 Number of children and adolescents referred to formal education	6,412	6,461	15,705	2,849	3,612	6,397	64	0	0	6,461	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	4 Number of educational personnel, including teachers, volunteers and administrative staff trained	14,872	15,648	13,749	3,023	1,490	575	3,670	11,135	11,403	3,300	552	10,942	64	765	25	N.A.	N.A.
	5 Number of children benefitting from non-formal education and learning support programmes	81,913	81,352	68,566	21,183	23,095	18,384	11,926	36,074	51,042	53,091	21,424	6,017	N.A.	820	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	6 Number of schools and other educational facilities upgraded in standards	238	247	423	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	49	60	87	N.A.	51	N.A.	N.A.
 HIGHER EDUCATION	7 Number of higher education certificates awarded (including for BA, MA and Vocational education)	1,101	1,807	4,238	904	903	1574	233	0	0	482	614	144	201	N.A.	80	N.A.	286
	8 Number of youths, adolescents and adults accessing higher education with Trust Fund support	5,982	6,104	5,973	2,795	3,309	5,409	695	0	0	1,354	1,305	1,760	836	N.A.	64	N.A.	785
 LIVELIHOODS	9 Number of job opportunities promoted by Trust Fund	2,617	6,420	32,528	2,896	3,252	3,074	3,155	182	191	922	980	1,661	2,809	N.A.	N.A.	48	N.A.
	10 Number of Syrian refugees and host communities participating in employability, vocational and entrepreneurial skills training programme	74,895	116,663	177,676	68,789	44,644	73,463	26,526	3,230	16,674	14,060	16,112	70,820	11,953	N.A.	3,659	59	N.A.

¹² Indicators highlighted in bold are used for the aggregation strategy.

SECTOR	INDICATORS	5TH RESULTS REPORT	6TH RESULTS REPORT		DISAGGREGATED BY SEX		DISAGGREGATED BY COMMUNITY OF ORIGIN		N.D.* BY SEX	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				
	11 Number of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises trained	1,385	2,249	6,051	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	317	407	716	809	N.A.	N.A.	0	N.A.
	12 Number of individuals receiving cash assistance from Trust Fund	134,864	271,854	338,611	125,937	133,847	153,179	61,102	12,070	57,573	194,987	44,272	5,772	748	25,897	N.A.	178	N.A.
	13 Number of food insecure people receiving Trust Fund assistance	7279	9453	3291	2269	7184	9453	0	0	0	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	9,453	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
HEALTH	14 Number of primary health care consultations conducted with refugees and host communities	2,259,556	3,496,529	3,000,353	1,757,781	991,540	1,779,506	593,072	747,208	1,123,951	2,542,183	N.A.	609,389	142,089	190,369	12,499	N.A.	N.A.
	15 Number of beneficiaries provided with medical examinations and essential medicines, including acute and chronic drugs	370,906	380,896	440,903	220,820	142,237	146,970	216,087	17,839	17,839	360,282	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	20,614	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	16 Number of cases treated in emergency services	35,114	35,114	33,295	0	0	0	0	35,114	35,114	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	35,114	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	17 Number of pregnant women receiving 4 or more antenatal consultations	0	7320	9697	3,981	0	0	0	3,339	7,320	3,981	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	18 Number of women attending at least one postnatal care visit at the supported health facilities	5638	8128	8098	6,835	1,293	5,972	2,156	0	0	8,128	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	19 Number of vaccination visits for children under 5 years	242274	366396	242101	181,409	183,620	133,250	47,483	1,368	185,663	365,028	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	1,368	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	20 Number of professional staff trained in primary, secondary and tertiary health care services	5,530	6553	8751	2386	2409	1884	1234	1758	3435	1,442	87	1,582	3,442	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	21 Number of people reached through health education activities	320,477	438,777	397,421	246,436	185,527	249,411	187,551	6,814	1,815	157,418	125,624	72,120	40,015	N.A.	43,600	N.A.	N.A.
	22 Number of health infrastructure upgraded/refurbished	92	92	200	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	0	0	N.A.	92	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	23 Number of health facilities using the upgraded stock management system	0	0	25	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	0	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

SECTOR	INDICATORS	5TH RESULTS REPORT	6TH RESULTS REPORT		DISAGGREGATED BY SEX		DISAGGREGATED BY COMMUNITY OF ORIGIN		N.D.* BY SEX	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				
 WASH	24 Number of individuals with access to improved drinking water source	28,662	131,847	929,730	66,070	65,436	71,435	60,071	342	342	0	28,378	N.A.	103,469	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	25 Number of beneficiaries who have experienced an awareness session related to water use, sanitation or hygiene	149,635	356,903	343,710	112,054	81,438	94,360	67,597	163,411	194,360	58,023	140,887	127,891	30,102	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	26 Number of municipal and regional water and wastewater facilities constructed/rehabilitated	104	205	662	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	120	41	1	42	1	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	27 Kilometres of networks for water or wastewater installed or rehabilitated	58956	148300	238800	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	63,700	0	N.A.	84600	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	28 Number of people trained in the WASH sector	559	1967	1820	373	192	0	0	1402	1967	253	1704	N.A.	10	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
 PROTECTION	29 Number of cases referred for specialized services	16,935	29,749	37,872	15,203	12,633	26,964	873	1,913	1,912	6,618	600	20,126	206	2,199	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	30 Number of refugees and host community members receiving psychosocial support	208,647	288,407	218,497	116,250	91,447	129,130	70,441	80,710	88,836	40,981	18,400	225,916	N.A.	2,504	N.A.	606	N.A.
	31 Number of women benefitting from Gender Based Violence related services	40,501	68,450	66,000	55,479	12,971	27,424	20,485	0	20,541	21,623	15,800	7,767	23,260	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	32 Number of individuals trained on child protection and gender-based violence	2,913	4,842	6,096	1,667	2,116	104	3,612	1,059	1,126	597	378	2,171	999	561	N.A.	141	N.A.
	33 Number of beneficiaries of clearance and survey activities, including risk education	47,731	70,909	132,819	33,753	37,156	0	0	0	70,909	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	70,909	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	34 Number of m ² cleared	2,118,831	3,364,727	4,139,319	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	2,880,922	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	35 Number of asylum facilities (re-) constructed/equipped/upgraded	20	22	24	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	22	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	36 Number of asylum spaces functional	13664	12000	12600	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	12,000	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

SECTOR	INDICATORS	5TH RESULTS REPORT	6TH RESULTS REPORT		DISAGGREGATED BY SEX		DISAGGREGATED BY COMMUNITY OF ORIGIN		N.D.* BY SEX	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				
 SOCIAL COHESION	37 Number of municipalities benefitting from improved infrastructure and services	72	189	251	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	103	30	30	26	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	38 Number of officials from sub national governments and de-concentrated service providers trained on municipal planning and public service delivery	1037	1606	1319	591	1015	0	1606	0	0	0	958	396	252	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	39 Number of staff (from institutions and local organisations) trained in social cohesion related topics	3156	4487	2504	2258	2203	247	4214	26	26	1,938	177	2,036	336	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	40 Number of young Syrian refugees and host community benefiting from peer information, outreach activities and extracurricular activities, such as sports and culture	457,873	587,042	366,057	245,153	275,101	188,478	196,136	66,788	202,428	39,369	155,280	389,283	0	N.A.	N.A.	3110	N.A.
	41 Number of community centres and other facilities providing social cohesion activities	85	99	97	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	26	10	53	10	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	42 Number of individuals reached with outreach, information campaigns and awareness sessions	352,793	453,658	817,037	190,928	124,329	164,912	42,189	138,401	246,557	251,026	19,816	152,158	18,108	3550	N.A.	9000	N.A.
 ADVOCACY AND ALLIANCES	43 Number of advocacy initiatives supported at the national and regional level	43	61	164	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	15	5	14	23	0	4	N.A.	N.A.
	44 Number of civil society, public and private alliances as part of Trust Fund intervention	77	79	79	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