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EU REGIONAL TRUST FUND IN RESPONSE TO THE SYRIAN CRISIS

11th Results Report Progress update





Table of content

List of Acronyms	
The Trust Fund to date	01.
Methodological approach to assess results	04.
Findings: Global results	06.
SECTOR BRIEFS	14.
Basic Education	16.
Higher Education	26.
Livelihoods	36.
Health	50.
WASH	62.
Protection and Social Cohesion	72.
COUNTRY BRIEFS	86.
Lebanon	90.
Jordan	92.
Iraq	94.
Turkey	96.
Other countries: Western Balkans, Egypt, Armenia and Syria	98.
ANEXES	102.
Annex 1. Trust Fund - Operational Results Framework	104.
Annex 2. EUTF Strategic Outcome Framework	108.
Annex 3. List of the Trust Fund projects	110.

Cover photo: Mohammad Aweys, Jordan Pioneers, 2022
Organizers: Qudra 2 and Artolution
Place: Rehana Bint Zaid Secondary School in Dhlail area/ Zarqa governorate



List of Acronyms

ACF	Action Against Hunger
ACTED	Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development
AECID	Agencia Española de Cooperación Internacional para el
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
AutRC	Austrian Red Cross
AVSI	Association of Volunteers in International Service
BDC	Business Development Centre
BWA	Baghdad Women Association
CBO	Community Based Organisation
CISP	Comitato Internazionale per lo Sviluppo dei Popoli
CLMS	Child Labour Monitoring Systems
CRM	Cultural Resources Market
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
C&V	Communication and Visibility

CfW	Cash For Work
CwD	Children with Disabilities
DAAD	German Academic Exchange Service
DoA	Jordan Department of Antiquities
DoE	Directorate of Education
DoW	Directorate of Water of KRG
DRC	Danish Red Cross
EBRD	European Bank for Reconstruction and Development
EC	European Commission
EDPU	Economic Development Policy Unit
EFI	Euromed Feminist Initiative
EIB	European Investment Bank
ESSN	Emergency Social Safety Nets
EU	European Union
EUD	European Union Delegation
EUTF	EU Regional Trust Fund in Response to the Syrian crisis
EUR	Euro
FAO	Food Agricultural Organisation
GBV	Gender Based Violence

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	Information technology
KFW	Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau
KPI	Key Performance Indicator
KRG	Kurdistan Regional Government
KRI	Kurdistan Region of Iraq
LEWAP	Lebanese Water Actors Platform
LRC	Lebanese Red Cross
LTUC	Luminus Technical University College
MAG	Mines Advisory Group
M&E	Monitoring & Evaluation



Medair	International Humanitarian Aid Organisation	NCD	Non-Communicable Diseases	RDPP II	Regional Development and Protection programme II	UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization
MEHE	Lebanese Ministry of Education and Higher Education	NCLW	National Commission for Lebanese Women	REBAHS	Reducing Economic Barriers to Accessing Health Services	UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
MoA	Lebanese Ministry of Agriculture	NDICI	Neighbourhood, Development and International Cooperation Instrument	RF	Results Framework	UNOPS	United Nations Office for Project Services
MoEW	Lebanese Ministry of Energy and Water	NFE	Non-Formal Education	RIMS	Referral Information Management System	UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
MoHE	Jordan Ministry of Higher Education	NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation	ROM	Results Oriented Monitoring	UNRWA	United Nations Relief and Works Agency
MoLEVSA	Ministry of Labor, Employment, Veteran and Social Affairs	NRC	Norwegian Refugee Council	SC	Steering Committee	UNSCR	Search engine for the United Nations Security Council Resolutions
MoFA	Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs	NSPS	National Social Protection Strategy	SDC	Social Development Centres	VNG	International International Agency of the Association of Netherlands Municipalities
MoLA	Jordan Ministry of Local Administration	NPTP	National Poverty Targeting Programme	SDG	Sustainable Development Goals	WAI	WASH Alliance International
MoNE	Turkish Ministry of National Education	NUFFIC	Dutch organisation for internationalisation in education.	SGBV	Sexual and Gender-Based Violence	WAJ	Water Authority of Jordan
MoPH	Lebanese Ministry of Public Health	OMSWA	Lebanese Minister of State for Women's Affairs	SMEB	Survival Minimum Expenditure Basket	WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
MoSD	Jordan Ministry of Social Development	PEC	Public Education Centre (in Türkiye)	SMTDP	Site Management and Tourism Development Plan	WEO	Women Empowerment Organisation
MoSA	Lebanese Ministry of Social Assistance	PPE	Personal Protective Equipment	SSC	Social Security Corporation	WFP	World Food Programme
MoTA	Jordan Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities	PHC	Primary Health Care	SuTP	Syrian Under Temporary Protection	WHO	World Health Organisation
MSME	Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises	PHCCs	Primary Health Care Centres	TOBB	Union of Chambers and Commodity Exchanges of Turkey	WBL	Work Based Learning
NAP	National Action Plan	QIN	Quarterly Information Note	TEPD	Teacher Education Professional Diploma	Wvi	World Vision
NAF	Jordan National Aid Fund	QRTA	Queen Rania Teacher Academy	TVET	Technical and Vocational Education and Training	YMCA	Young Men's Christian Association
NMSWS	National Municipality Solid Waste Strategy	RACE	Reaching All Children with Education programme	UHC	Universal Health Care		
				UNDP	United Nations Development Programme		

The Trust Fund to date

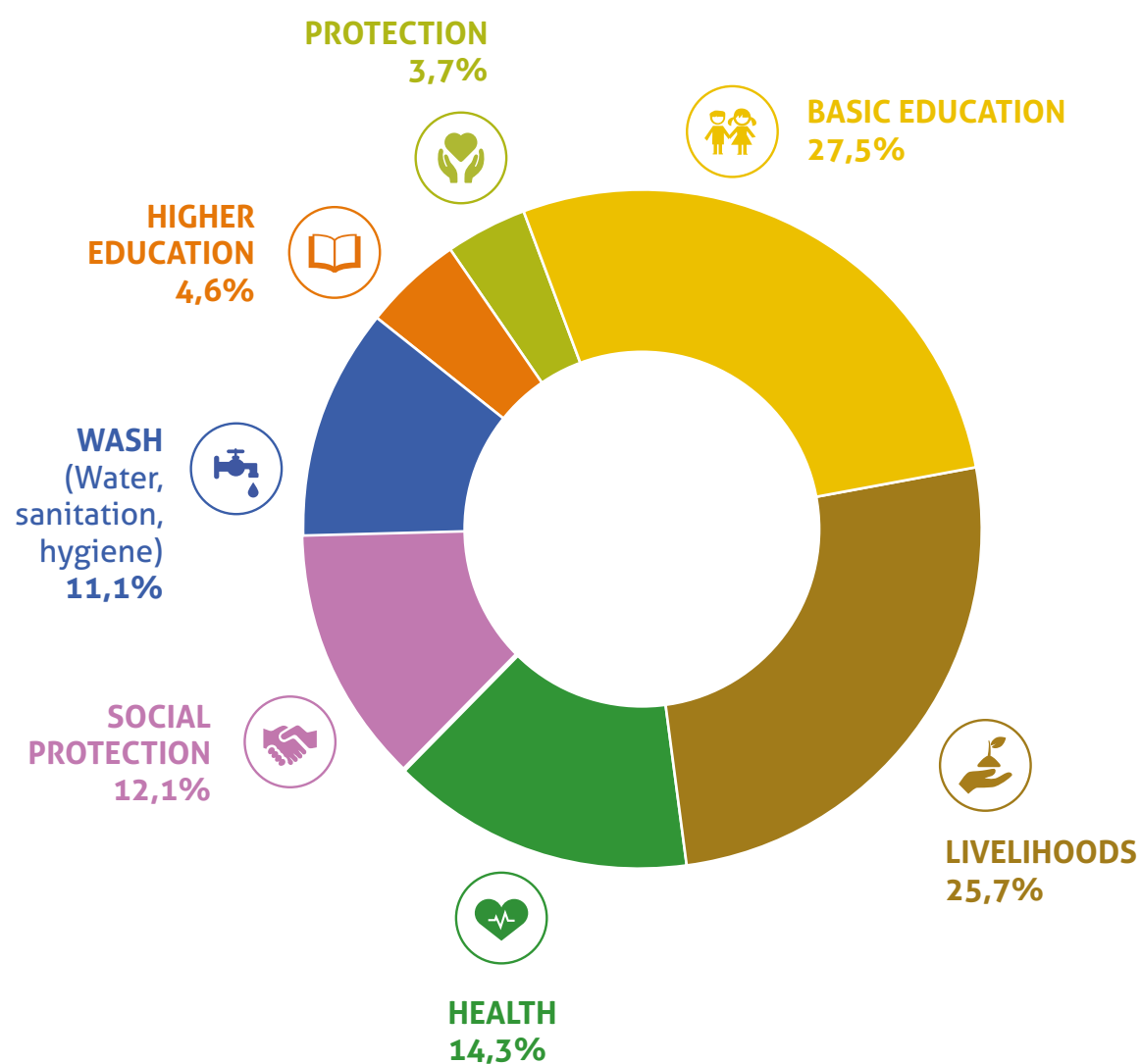


Figure 1: EUTF budget by sector (EUTF June 2023)

As of September 2023 and 12 years since the Syrian war began, there are still 5.28 million registered Syrian refugees and 6.7 million internally displaced persons (IDPs).¹ In addition to the ongoing humanitarian emergencies linked to the Syrian war, Syria and its neighbouring countries are now facing a multi-layered crisis linked to the war in Ukraine, the climate crisis, and the consequences of the pandemic. The pandemic has exposed and amplified underlying inequalities within and between countries in the region. The most vulnerable – Syrian refugees, Palestinian refugees, IDPs, vulnerable host communities, women, and girls - have been disproportionately affected by the crisis. The highest increase in poverty has been seen among Syrian refugees in Jordan, Lebanon, and Iraq and from this group, women, and youth

are those most affected. In the region, Lebanon is particularly vulnerable, now experiencing a profound economic crisis and pressures on continuously rising food prices, as it imports a high percentage of wheat and grains from Ukraine and Russia, while basic commodities, such as fuel and medicines, are increasingly scarce and employment opportunities and salaries are declining.

As the EU's response to the Syrian crisis, the EU Regional Trust Fund - hereinafter the Trust Fund or EUTF- has mobilised EUR 2.38 billion from 21 Member States, Türkiye, and the United Kingdom since 2014. The same amount has been already adopted as Action Documents and 129 projects have been contracted -114 being non-humanitarian actions in the field.

→ 1. <https://data.unhcr.org/en/situations/syria>.

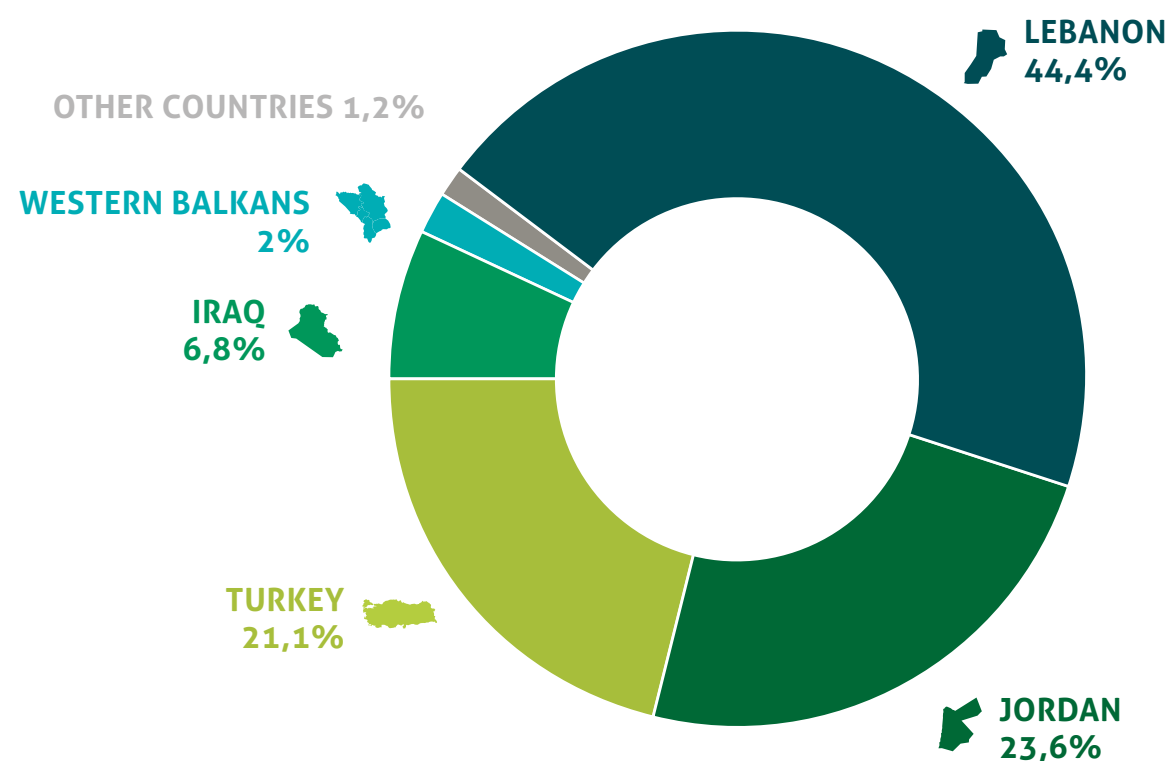


Figure 2: EUTF budget by country (EUTF June 2023)

The Trust Fund has been implemented in collaboration with international organisations (48%), EU Member States Agencies and development banks (20%), Non- Governmental Organisations -NGOs- (23%), Partner Governments of Jordan and Serbia (4%) and International Financial Institutions (4%). The Trust Fund has structured interventions in seven priority sectors i.e., basic and higher education, livelihoods, health, Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH), protection and social cohesion.² These actions continue to be delivered in three focus countries: Lebanon, Jordan, and Iraq. Türkiye has also been the recipient of substantial

funding from the Trust Fund, while other countries have been supported with a lower number of projects, such as the Western Balkans, Armenia, Egypt, and Syria.


This progress report presents an overview of results by sectors and countries. Although the results presented have a focus on outputs -aligned with the Trust Fund Results Framework (Annex 1), it also incorporates an overview of emerging outcomes based on the Trust Fund Strategic Outcome Framework (Annex 2).


→ 2. Additionally, the rapid EU response to the COVID-19 pandemic in the region has reached EUR 165.7 million, including the Corona Package with EUR 54.7 million for Lebanon and Jordan. Apart from the Corona Package, the Trust Fund has actively supported the realignment of additional health, protection, education, and livelihoods projects to better respond to the emerging challenges amid the pandemic. Currently, 11 actions inform COVID-19 related indicators. From this group, one UNICEF project specifically addresses the pandemic response, while the others include various related activities.




Methodological approach to assess results

The Trust Fund Results Framework contains 37 Key Performance Indicators (KPIs)³ broken down into three categories:

 **Access to services** in the different sectors (Health, Education, Livelihoods, WASH, Protection and Social Cohesion);

 **Local capacity** strengthening, which means training of educational, health, protection, social cohesion personnel in local, regional or national public entities and organisations and;

 **Local infrastructure** improvements, such as schools, micro and small and medium enterprises (MSME), health facilities, WASH infrastructure, asylum centres or community centres that are improved or newly built.

The indicators, primarily output ones, are quantitative variables.

The fact base for this report are the Quarterly Information Notes (QINs) generated by the Trust Fund implementing partners whereby results are aggregated cumulatively from the Trust Fund inception to March 2023. This Results Report assesses results from 107 projects funded by the Trust Fund – including 52 active interventions, and 55 completed ones (*Annex 3*). Since June 2022, this report has incorporated the results of three projects on education (1), protection (1) and WASH (1) in Jordan.

The aggregation strategy (*Annex 1*) to calculate coverage of Trust Fund interventions does not add together all 37 KPIs to minimise the risk of double counting. However, it continues to remain challenging in some sectors, especially in

education, health, livelihoods, and social cohesion (where awareness and group sessions are involved, for example). Results are also presented in three abovementioned KPI categories by sector and by country. In this edition, health education activities are counted as part of outreach activities and not as direct services to further prevent double counting in the health sector.

This progress update comes with a complementary outcome analysis based on the most recent outcome evaluation with a focus on Lebanon and Jordan across sectors from March 2023, and available Results Oriented Monitoring (ROM) assessments of seven projects: on basic education in Lebanon (Save the Children: T04.302), on livelihoods in Lebanon, Jordan and Iraq (UNRWA: T04.212, UNESCO: T04.185, ILO: T04.235), on livelihoods and training

in Türkiye (UNHCR: T04.116) and on WASH in Lebanon (ACTED: T04.272 and UNICEF: T04.294). An overview on outcomes is presented by sector and, in line with the EUTF Strategic Outcomes Framework (*Annex 2*).

It differentiates between:

1. Behavioural changes of refugees or host community members towards specific services that are provided to them;
2. Changes in intervention strategies of local organisations, providing services related to specific sectors; and
3. Changes in national strategy, policy or regulation, promoted by national institutions.

→ 3. The EU Regional Trust Fund Results Framework 2021 can be also found at: https://ec.europa.eu/trustfund-syria-region/monitoring-evaluation_en

Findings: Global results

Overall progress - Target Category

EU Regional Trust Fund in Response to the Syrian Crisis

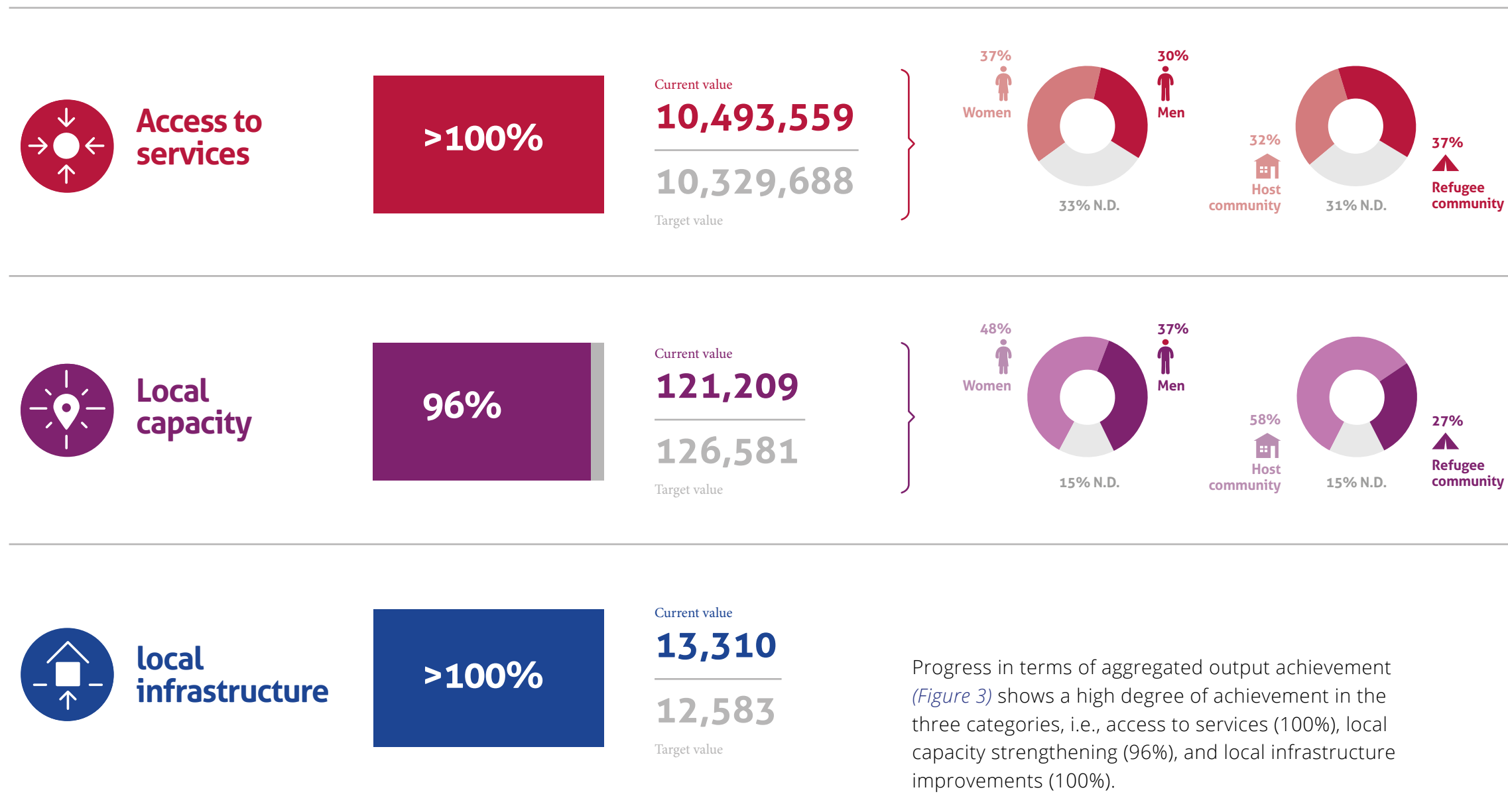
Since its establishment, the Trust Fund has achieved the following results for refugees, host community members and IDPs:

It has facilitated **access to various services for 10,493,559 individuals**.

Awareness-raising campaigns have reached **2,264,968 beneficiaries**.

It has **trained 121,209 people** from these groups as part of the **local capacities strengthening** in various sector.

It has **upgraded, reconstructed and/or newly built 13,310 local facilities** across all targeted countries.



Progress in terms of aggregated output achievement (Figure 3) shows a high degree of achievement in the three categories, i.e., access to services (100%), local capacity strengthening (96%), and local infrastructure improvements (100%).

Figure 3: Overall progress of the Trust Fund (as of 31/03/2023)

Access to Services progress

EU Regional Trust Fund in Response to the Syrian Crisis



Access to services (individuals)

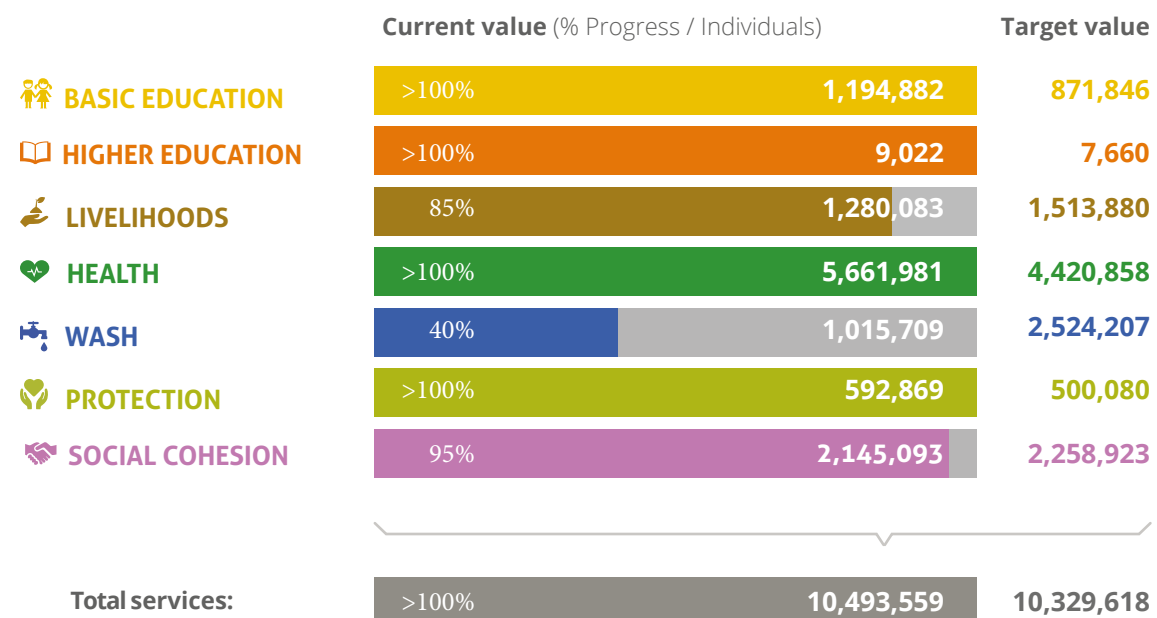


Figure 4: Trust Fund progress regarding access to services (by sector, as of 31/03/2023)

According to the **disaggregation criteria based on sex and community of origin** (refugees, host communities and IDPs), data show that, on average, more women continue to have greater access to Trust Fund supported services than men, and that the refugee community is accessing services to a larger extent than their host community peers. However, this

needs to be considered in the context that one third of the data is still not disaggregated by sex or community of origin due to technical challenges in the education, health, and social cohesion sector. In terms of strengthening local capacities, women are having more access to training than men. Host community members have more access to capacity building, since the great

Local capacities progress

EU Regional Trust Fund in Response to the Syrian Crisis



Local Capacities (individuals)

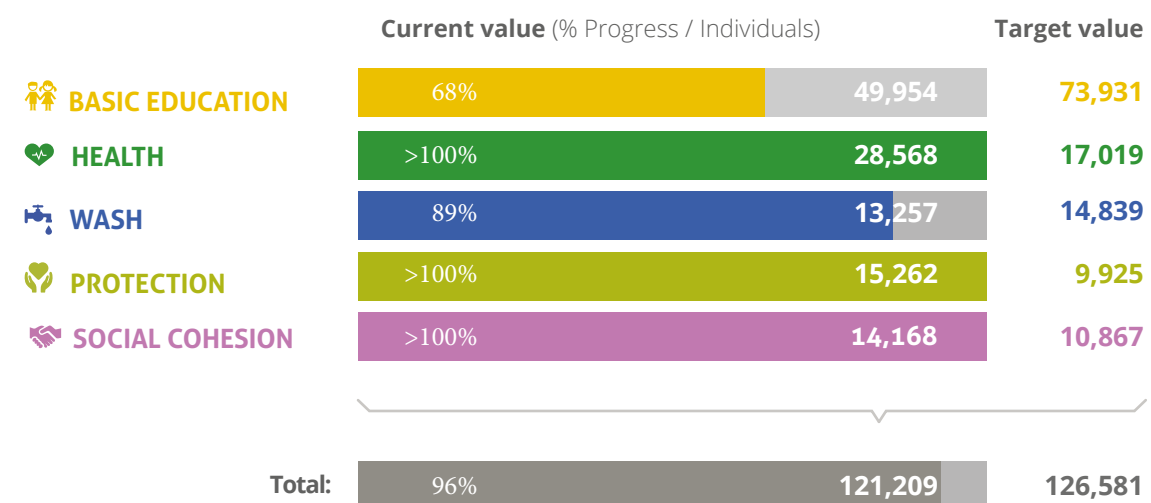


Figure 5: Trust Fund progress regarding local capacities (by sector, as of as of 31/03/2023)

majority of people working in public services are from the host partner countries.

In terms of **access to services**, all sectors except WASH, continue to show full (basic and higher education, health, and protection) or almost full achievement (livelihoods, social cohesion) of planned outputs (Figure 4).

In terms of **strengthening local capacities**, the health and protection and social cohesion sectors already outperform their targets, while WASH, having improved, displays high level of achievement. Capacity building in schools shows a slightly lower percentage of output achievement due to higher targets in Lebanon (Figure 5).

Local Infrastructure progress

EU Regional Trust Fund in Response to the Syrian Crisis



Local Infrastructure

(organisations/institutions/facilities)

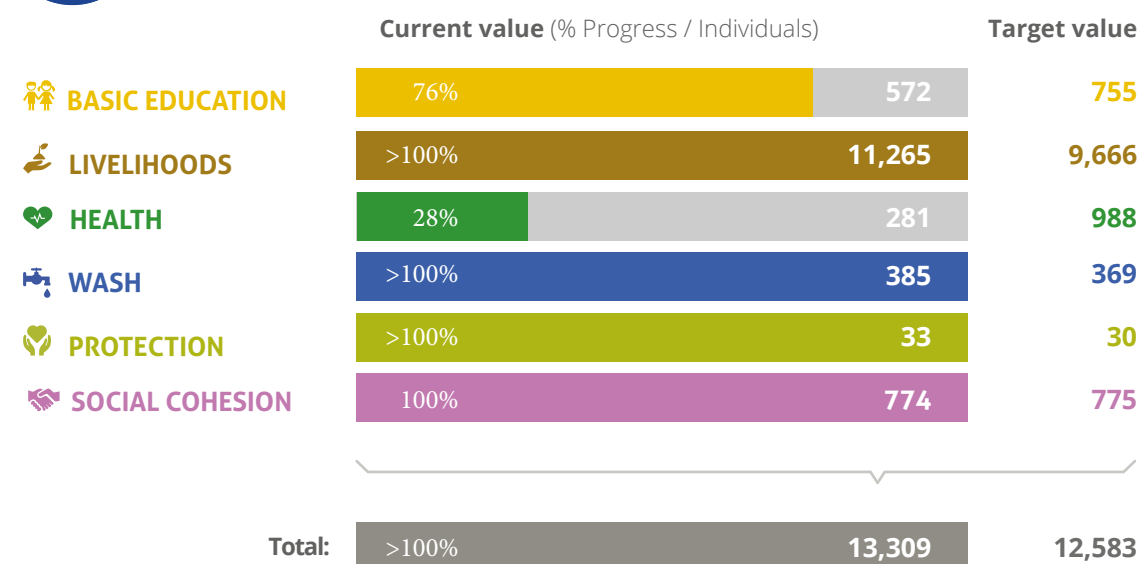


Figure 6: Trust Fund progress regarding local infrastructure (by sector, as of 31/03/2023)

Support to improving **local infrastructure** through the Trust Fund encompasses a wide range of actions. Good progress is evident during this period, due to the livelihoods, protection and social cohesion, as well as WASH sectors. Planned upgrades of MSME, community centres, municipal infrastructure and improvements of WASH facilities, have been fully achieved. Infrastructure

improvements in educational facilities have improved, now showing 76% of output (compared to a 63% achievement last year). In terms of medical facilities, new targets on upgrading immunisation points in Lebanon have led to lower percentage output performance during this reporting period, moving from 61% last year to 28% this year (Figure 6).

Geographically, from the focus countries, Lebanon continues to show higher output delivery in terms of access to services and has outperformed its planned targets. Iraq shows higher relative target achievements in local capacities' strengthening, and Jordan has exceeded its local infrastructure-related targets. Jordan has improved its performance in terms of outputs across all three categories compared to the previous reporting period, while Lebanon, with new targets in local capacity strengthening in basic education, shows here a slight slower percentage. Iraq maintains or increases its output performance in local capacity building compared to the previous period.

Among the other countries covered by the Trust Fund, Türkiye continues to perform well, having already achieved planned local capacity and infrastructure targets, and still displaying high target achievements in access to services. In terms of access to services, Armenia and Egypt have already achieved planned targets and Syria has almost achieved its quantitative goals. The Western Balkans have by contrast delivered one third of its health

service targets. In local capacity and infrastructure strengthening, all these countries have almost achieved (Egypt) or overachieved their planned outputs (Western Balkans and Armenia). Figure 7 displays an overview of these results.

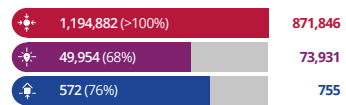
Regarding individual indicators, the large majority -86%- of the Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) show high performance delivering outputs displaying 75% achievement or higher. While two variables show an output delivery of 74% (higher education certificates awarded) and 68% of the targets (educational personnel trained), three are below the 50% threshold: Local WASH infrastructure improvements (46%), access to safely managed water (40%) and local health infrastructure improvements (28%).

EU Regional Trust Fund in Response to the Syrian Crisis

PRIORITY SECTOR RESULTS

Current Value (Progress, %) Target value

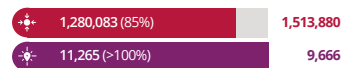
BASIC EDUCATION



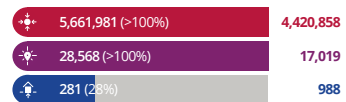
Higher Education



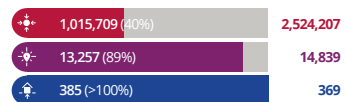
Livelihoods



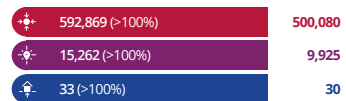
Health



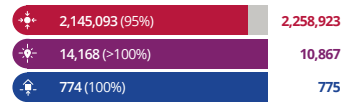
WASH



Protection



Social Cohesion



Western Balkans

	Access to services	Local capacities	Local infrastructure
👤	2,926 (>100%)	765 (>100%)	51 (>100%)
📖	N.D.*	N.D.*	
🏠	3,522 (>100%)	N.D.*	N.D.*
🏥	69,122 (25%)	N.D.*	N.D.*
🚰	N.D.*	N.D.*	1 (14%)
🌱	7,239 (>100%)	324 (78%)	33 (>100%)
🤝	3,550 (>100%)	N.D.*	N.D.*

Lebanon

	Access to services	Local capacities	Local infrastructure
👤	935,791 (>100%)	30,646 (53%)	87 (49%)
📖	2,164 (>100%)	N.D.*	N.D.*
🏠	854,813 (77%)	N.D.*	1,098 (86%)
🏥	5,421,300 (>100%)	5,993 (>100%)	151 (20%)
🚰	602,504 (66%)	1,550 (54%)	191 (>100%)
🌱	167,582 (>100%)	4,213 (>100%)	N.D.*
🤝	797,336 (>100%)	4,205 (>100%)	339 (94%)

Jordan

	Access to services	Local capacities	Local infrastructure
👤	230,479 (>100%)	4,230 (>100%)	228 (92%)
📖	2,348 (>100%)	N.D.*	N.D.*
🏠	222,307 (97%)	N.D.*	1,588 (>100%)
🏥	N.D.*	2,157 (42%)	31 (21%)
🚰	244,781 (32%)	11,358 (97%)	71 (96%)
🌱	40,887 (>100%)	3,391 (>100%)	N.D.*
🤝	293,190 (47%)	4,093 (>100%)	97 (95%)

Turkey

	Access to services	Local capacities	Local infrastructure
👤	25,686 (>100%)	14,092 (>100%)	206 (72%)
📖	3,072 (>100%)	N.D.*	N.D.*
🏠	156,938 (>100%)	N.D.*	3,502 (>100%)
🏥	N.D.*	15,556 (>100%)	N.D.*
🚰	0 (0%)	N.D.*	1 (4%)
🌱	331,701 (>100%)	2,193 (>100%)	N.D.*
🤝	892,508 (>100%)	3,830 (>100%)	214 (>100%)

Armenia

	Access to services	Local capacities	Local infrastructure
👤	N.D.*	N.D.*	N.D.*
📖	N.D.*	N.D.*	N.D.*
🏠	368 (92%)	N.D.*	187 (94%)
🏥	N.D.*	N.D.*	N.D.*
🚰	N.D.*	N.D.*	N.D.*
🌱	353 (>100%)	630 (>100%)	N.D.*
🤝	17,574 (>100%)	N.D.*	N.D.*

Syria

	Access to services	Local capacities	Local infrastructure
👤	N.D.*	N.D.*	N.D.*
📖	785 (79%)	N.D.*	N.D.*
🏠	N.D.*	N.D.*	N.D.*
🏥	N.D.*	N.D.*	N.D.*
🚰	N.D.*	N.D.*	N.D.*
🌱	N.D.*	N.D.*	N.D.*
🤝	N.D.*	N.D.*	N.D.*

Egypt

	Access to services	Local capacities	Local infrastructure
👤	N.D.*	25 (83%)	N.D.*
📖	70 (>100%)	N.D.*	N.D.*
🏠	4,101 (>100%)	N.D.*	N.D.*
🏥	29,470 (92%)	N.D.*	N.D.*
🚰	N.D.*	N.D.*	N.D.*
🌱	N.D.*	N.D.*	N.D.*
🤝	N.D.*	N.D.*	N.D.*

Iraq

	Access to services	Local capacities	Local infrastructure
👤	N.D.*	196 (>100%)	N.D.*
📖	583 (>100%)	N.D.*	N.D.*
🏠	38,084 (>100%)	N.D.*	4,890 (>100%)
🏥	142,089 (83%)	4,862 (>100%)	99 (>100%)
🚰	168,424 (67%)	349 (>100%)	121 (>100%)
🌱	45,107 (>100%)	4,511 (>100%)	N.D.*
🤝	140,935 (>100%)	2,040 (>100%)	124 (97%)

Figure 7: Trust Fund in Response to the Syrian Crisis (as of 31/03/2023)

Current Value (Progress %) N.D.* - No data Access to services Local capacity Local infrastructure



SECTOR BRIEFS



BASIC EDUCATION



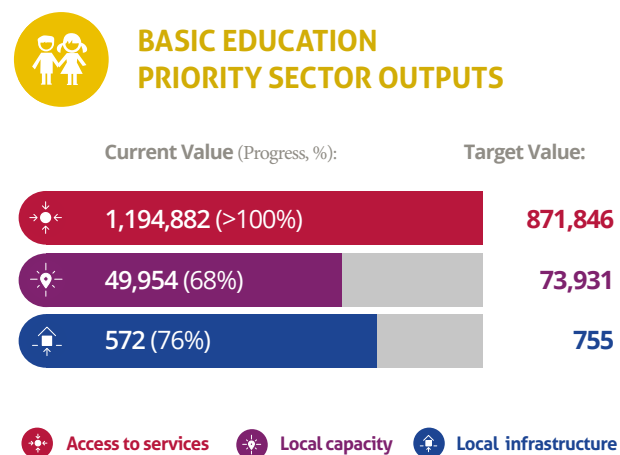
The Trust Fund provides access for refugee, IDPs and host community children to formal education, non-formal education (NFE) schemes, accelerated learning and catch-up classes, as well as remedial and homework support activities. Under this thematic priority, there are three areas of intervention, namely:

1. Access to quality basic education facilitated;
2. Improved teaching capacities and
3. Improved schools' infrastructure.

To date, the Trust Fund has supported **17 lead implementing partners and 30 projects and components** contributing to improve access to education, strengthen teaching and school capacities in partner countries, mainly in Lebanon and Jordan, but also in Iraq and Türkiye, and to a lesser extent, in the Western Balkans and Egypt. The main implementing partners to basic education indicators are UNICEF, UNRWA and AVSI, but others such as KFW, GIZ, AICS, AFD, EFI, IOM, the Ministry of Education in Jordan, the Ministry of Labour, Employment, Veterans and Social Affairs from Serbia, CONCERN, World Vision, and UNDP also include specific education components in their actions. 11 projects and components

are currently being implemented in Lebanon, Jordan, and Türkiye.⁴

Progress towards **delivery of outputs** in the basic education sector has continued



to improve during this reporting period. **The targets on access to formal and non-formal education programmes are already met. On referrals to formal education, targets show a high level of achievement (78%).** Compared to the previous reporting period the pace of progress in delivering local school facilities has increased, from 63% to 76%. Whereas, due to new, higher targets to train educational personnel in Lebanon, relative output delivery at EUTF level shows a lower percentage - 68% compared to 99% in the previous period.

→ 4. The following actions are ongoing in Lebanon (GIZ: T04.231, Save the Children: T04.302, UNICEF: T04.143 and T04.257), Jordan (GIZ: T04.200, KFW: T04.112, Jordanian Ministry of Education: T04.261, UNICEF: T04.245) and Türkiye (KFW: T04.25 and UNDP: T04.76).

Basic Education - Disaggregated results

EU Regional Trust Fund in Response to the Syrian Crisis

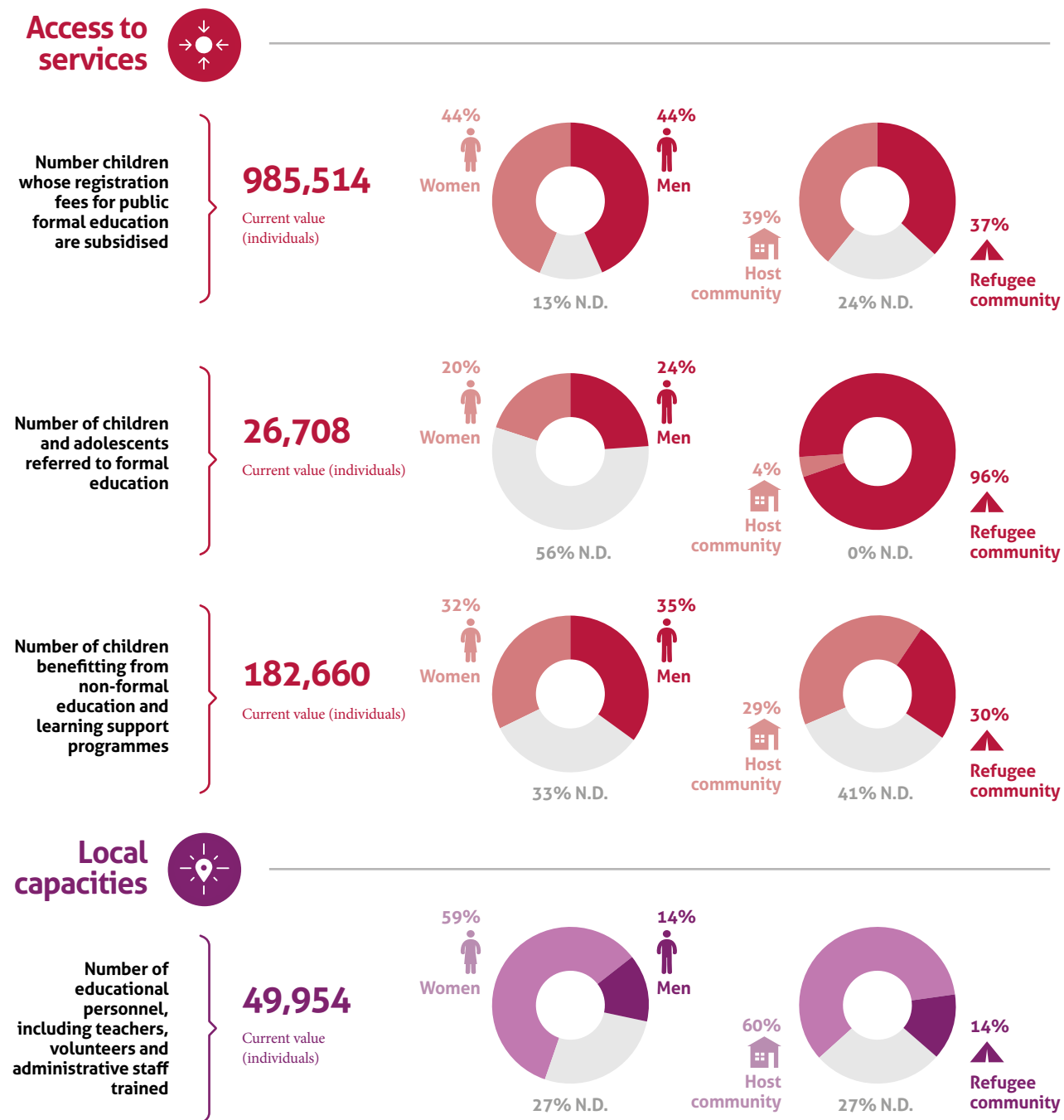


Figure 8: Trust Fund: Basic education results disaggregated by sex and community of origin (as of 31/03/2023)
*N.D.: Not disaggregated.

Based on the information available, girls, boys, and young women and men show similar levels of access to formal and non-formal education. Slightly more boys and young men are being referred than girls and young women. Although refugees are being referred to a substantially higher degree than host communities, the latter has been reached more with access to formal education. In terms of access to non-formal education, there is practically no difference, although it should be noted that one third of the available information is not disaggregated.⁵

Mostly women are being trained as teaching personnel, since they are more actively involved in the education sector. Women from host communities are being reached more than refugee communities. However, further disaggregation by sex and community of origin is needed to improve the understanding of the Trust Fund effectiveness in this sector (except in non-formal education).

BASIC EDUCATION OUTCOMES IN LEBANON

Lebanon's education sector faces similar challenges as Jordan however also suffers from additional issues: decrease of the

quality of education since the pandemic, in turn worsened by the devaluation of the Lebanese Pound affecting teachers' salaries and working conditions, leading to teachers' strikes and recurrent public-school closures; accumulated learning losses, absenteeism and high numbers of school dropouts; and limited national financial resources allocated to the sector.

Changes of individual behaviour and attitudes towards schooling is reflected in the increased numbers of enrolment over time, primarily attributed to the positive outcome of efforts in formal and NFE – parents are now more likely to send their children to formal education after they finished their cycle in NFE centres than it was at the beginning of the EUTF. The outcome evaluation highlights that retention in public schools of children from refugee families and host communities has improved, although it cannot be accurately measured, especially when it comes to attendance during the pandemic. Regarding referrals, despite limited capacities of the Ministry for Education and Higher Education (MEHE), AVSI's led action was able to refer pupils to formal education after they completed their NFE cycles. Lessons learned from AVSI include: the importance of articulating a protection component with education, providing additional teachers for homework and retention support, and articulating

→ 5. As mentioned, in some cases, KPI are not fully disaggregated by sex and/or community of origin. The percentage of non-disaggregated KPI is displayed in the respective graphics.



formal and informal support networks in the communities to facilitate retention after the transfer from NFE to formal education. Obstacles remain, such as economic cost of schooling (transportation or school materials) or other social and cultural aspects, especially when it comes to schooling of girls or child labour for boys. The recent ROM report of the project led by Save the Children (05/23) confirms the achievement of targets in enrolment in different educational pathways, improved wellbeing of children with disabilities, sense of safety of pupils, in general, and access to various types of NFE (early childhood education and basic numeracy and literacy education). Outcomes are also evidenced in teachers showing improved teaching abilities in inclusive education and pupils transitioning to the next grade in formal education after receiving retention support classes. The transition from NFE to formal education shows 85% of the target to date. The ROM report also notes the challenges the country continues to face, such as, obstacles in the transfer from NFE to formal education, in the enrolment of children in first grade of primary education, and with school dropouts and absenteeism in NFE and formal education. Another recent flash ROM assessment of UNRWA's education component in Lebanon puts attention on how an additional 35,000 school-aged pupils, part of the Palestinian Refugees from Syria (PRS), were able to enrol in basic education.

According to the outcome evaluation, **local organisations and institutions** have **changed their practices** providing refugee

and host communities with greater access to education through the: (a) construction of new schools and/ or enhancement of school infrastructure; (b) recruitment of additional educational staff; and (c) enhancement of teachers' training. School rehabilitation is *"having a rapid impact on local communities"* and *"host communities appear to be prouder of their local public schools subsequent to rehabilitation in both countries"*. In Lebanon, teachers' professional development in formal and NFE, in terms of training, coaching, and mentoring has been developed in close coordination with MEHE. The outcome evaluation highlights that teachers *"were able to better meet the education needs of students thanks to the training"*. Most of them also *"acknowledge the importance of the psychosocial support services (PSS) sessions and their positive impact on their mental health"*. NFE interventions implemented by local NGOs, *"are closer to the refugee and vulnerable host communities, which can better voice their concerns, needs, and raise recommendations that might affect the functioning of the learning centres."* The outcome evaluation also highlights the role of community-based organisations (CBO) in the provision of NFE. This provision has been found to be *"more efficient and effective"*, and *"their CBO committee having played a key role to ensure project adaptability and responsiveness"*. The recent ROM report of the Save the Children led project underlines some work on strengthening MEHE's capacities that is donor funded to *"further develop NFE curricula and Standard Operating*

Procedures, as well as NFE-FE transfer pathways".

At **national policy and regulatory level**, Lebanon has, at the end of 2021, officialised its 5-year general Education Plan (2021-2025). The EU and UNICEF contributed to the plan with comments and recommendations based on previous actions. UNICEF with MEHE also promoted inclusive education pilots in selected schools as part of the National Inclusive Education policy. In terms of further organisational changes at national level, the national Programme Management Unit (PMU), created for the management of the education for refugees under the national strategy Reaching All Children with Education (RACE I and II 2024-2021), has been fully integrated in MEHE. The evaluation also notes that, UNICEF, together with MEHE, *"(have) created a number of data-sharing tools in the education sector that are deemed useful for enhancing coordination and avoiding duplications in the efforts undertaken by the multiple national and international stakeholders engaged in similar interventions"*. This is aimed at addressing structural shortcomings in information exchange on attendance and performance in public schools. The outcome evaluation reports a *"growing interest"* from MEHE in *"better addressing NFE and the transfer to formal education from basic literacy and numeracy programme (BLN)"*. MEHE *"recently launched a new School-Based Bridging Programme (SBBP) that foresees to facilitate flexible pathways to formal education and*



facilitate re-entry for out-of-school children and adolescents, including children with disabilities. The new Transition Resilience Education Fund (TREF) scheme will be implemented in the context of the 5-year Education Plan by MEHE with UNICEF's support and it incorporates key lessons, such as a focus on quality and flexible learning opportunities for all and preventing or limiting dropouts for all Lebanese and non-Lebanese children. Furthermore, the previously mentioned ROM assessment of the Save the Children education led project highlights that the retention support inside the public schools and the coordination with MEHE on NFE will contribute to its sustainability. The report also confirms that the national context of economic crisis and devaluation of the Lebanese pound, is deteriorating the quality of public education.

BASIC EDUCATION OUTCOMES IN JORDAN

The main challenges in Jordan refer to retention of pupils, quality education and learning performance.⁶ Key partners highlight there is an *"increase on early marriage of girls and school dropouts of boys that have to leave school, formal and non-formal, to support family economy"*. The recent trend of children transferring from the private to public education has put new pressures on the public education system. In response, the Ministry of Education (MoE) also aims to build around 100 schools⁷ annually for the next ten years with the support of international donors, including the EU. Despite the challenges, the outcome evaluation corroborates the overall good performance in achieving access to education in Jordan. **Changes of individual**

behaviour and attitudes towards schooling are reflected in the increased numbers of enrolment and retention of Syrian refugees and Jordanian host communities over the years. According to the previously mentioned evaluation, the increase in numbers is mainly attributed to additional shifts or schools for refugees, community support activities, information campaigns for refugees, the settlement of families over time in the host countries, cash transfer programs and the infrastructure works providing more and better school premises. Specific efforts on formal and NFE and information and outreach campaigns have also fostered this positive change of behaviour. In terms of inclusive education, 1,000 students with disabilities in camps are now enrolled in the public system with UNICEF and EUTF support.⁸ Regarding non-certified NFE, the *"overall perception is that interventions have managed to better tailor their programmes to refugee children in their communities, ensuring enrolment and retention, also during COVID times"*. The quality of non-certified NFE has also been reported as highly satisfactory. UNICEF, specifically with EUTF support, implements remedial and non-certified NFE through the 136

Makani centres to refugee and vulnerable host communities in camps and outside. According to the outcome evaluation, this more personalised educational offer has positive effects such as increased self-confidence, improved academic performance and development of the children and better socialisation in the neighbourhoods. It is valued as a trusted space by parents and children, allowing an individualised attention by education facilitators. However, interviewed partners highlight that government capacity can be improved, since *"bridges between NFE and formal education are insufficient and data not available"*. In turn this means it is not possible to measure outcomes related to the re-integration of students into the formal education system. The outcome evaluation identified a gap between the non-certified NFE services these centres provide (with UNICEF and EUTF support), and the certified NFE offered in the public schools. This might *"potentially constitute a pull factor away from the formal education systems"*, since they include transportation, catering, psychosocial support, and arts activities. It is important to note that NFE in Makani centres provide complementary services to NFE offered by the public

- **6.** EUTF has supported the Accelerating Access Initiative 2.0. This has been fundamental to ensure Syrian refugees have access to quality education.
- **7.** Recently, the Jordan Ministry of Education has stated that at least 30 new schools would need to be established to accommodate the 25,000 new students who join public education each year. - <https://jordantimes.com/news/local/30-new-schools-needed-annually-keep-growing-student-population-%E2%80%94-education-ministry>
- **8.** Additionally, the Accelerating Access Initiative (AAI) that counts with EUTF support has also contributed to the enrolment of 4,029 pupils with disabilities in the public education system (compared to 1,300 in 2020).



system, also supported with EUTF through the Accelerated Access Initiative (AAI).⁹

According to the outcome evaluation, **local organisations and institutions in this sector** report **changes** in their **practices** providing refugee and host communities with greater access to education through (a) construction of new schools and/ or enhancement of school infrastructure; (b) recruitment of additional educational staff; and (c) enhancement of teachers' training. The evaluation highlights that school rehabilitation is *"having a rapid impact on local communities"*. Host communities *"appear to be prouder of their local public schools"* after these

rehabilitation interventions. With regards to teachers' capacities, the evaluation praises the support provided to teachers (and the quality of training), so that they can *"develop educational plans, organize lessons, manage the class, psychosocial aspects, and other relevant topics"*. Parents from host communities are also more interested in enrolling their children in rehabilitated public schools.

At **national policy and regulatory level**, Jordan has adopted relevant policies and plans to address the education needs of Syrian refugees with EUTF support. The current National Education Strategy (2018-2022) continues to be the guiding document and has been extended until 2025. The evaluation highlights that as part of *"the second phase of the AAI, the framework initiative to support education of refugee children is only foreseen to be funded by donors."* It is important to add that this initiative is a collective framework of burden sharing in line with Jordan compact. With inclusive education as a goal, the MoE is preparing a national NFE framework with the *"specific proposals to increase enrolment and meet the learning needs of at least some of the 100,000 out-of-school children and youth"*. Specifically on education of children with disabilities, although the country has 10-Year Strategy for Inclusive Education (2020–30) that explicitly intends to implement inclusive education for all in mainstream schools, the evaluation highlights that institutional capacities to implement an inclusive education system in Jordan need to be

improved. In the context of the EUTF and UNICEF supported action, pilot projects on inclusive education targeting children with disabilities (CwD), are currently being implemented. In this regard, the evaluation specifies that *"EUTF has been noted to contribute to policy development"*.

BASIC EDUCATION OUTCOMES IN TÜRKIYE

The recent ROM assessment of the UNHCR led action on basic education, livelihoods and social cohesion has improved access to Turkish language teaching and vocational skills training for Syrian refugees. At **individual level**, the ROM report highlights *"the linguistic skills acquired by the beneficiaries measured by the number of certificates awarded, the low level of dropouts, and beneficiary feedback are also satisfactory and encouraging"*. Targets have been exceeded and the quality of learning of the vocational training has been also assessed as positive. The same report informs about positive changes in the daily life of the final beneficiaries after having learned the Turkish language and participated in social cohesion activities at local level. Although follow-up with the employment situation was not included in the project, individual students have shared with their

teachers and trainers their access to jobs and/or start of their own business on anecdotal basis. The ROM assessment underlines that increased impact could have happened with additional counselling for vocational training graduates.

In terms of **changes of local organisations and institutions**, selected Public Education Centres (PEC), dependant of the Ministry of National Education (MoNE), have improved their capacities to provide language training for youth and adult Syrian Refugees under Temporary Protection (SUTPs) as well as from other nationalities. *"The capacity (of PECs) to provide market-responsive vocational skills training to SUTPs, refugees from other nationalities and host community members was also improved"*, through high-quality investment in equipment, supplies and training. According to the same report, MoNE's capacities have also been strengthened with training on how to provide Turkish language and vocational training for SUTPs, refugees and host communities. Premises and classrooms have been upgraded, and child-friendly spaces for trainees have been created, increasing service capacity. The project did not include specific **actions at policy or regulatory level**. Nevertheless, the framework of Lifelong Learning services of MoNE ensures the continuity of outcomes.

→ 9. It is important to highlight the EUTF support to the Accelerating Access Initiative 2.0 in Jordan, since the AAI is fundamental to ensure Syrian refugees have access to quality education.

HIGHER EDUCATION



The Trust Fund promotes access to Higher and Further Education for refugee, IDPs and host communities through scholarship programmes.

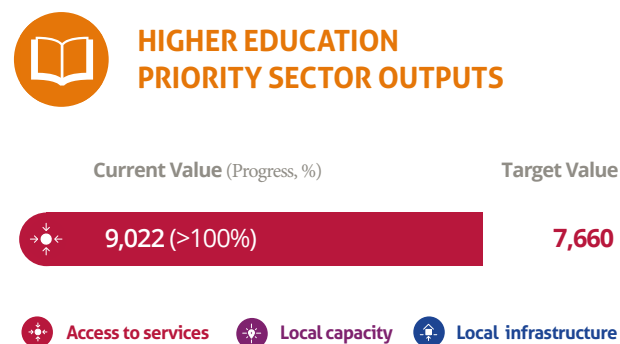
While the Trust Fund's initial actions were focused on access to those programmes, recent projects pursue a more holistic approach that includes not only scholarships, but also career guidance, psychosocial support, and labour market-oriented activities.

To date, the Trust Fund has supported **11 actions and six lead implementing partners to improve access to higher and technical and vocational training education (TVET)**. The German Academic Exchange Service (DAAD), the German Jordanian University (GJU), SPARK, UNHCR Türkiye and, more recently, GIZ- are contributing to provide access to scholarships for bachelors', masters' and vocational programmes in Türkiye, Jordan, Lebanon, Iraq, Syria and, to a lesser extent, Egypt. DAAD in partnership with the Luminus Technical University College (LTUC), the Dutch Organisation for Internationalisation in Education (NUFFIC), and Campus France, GJU

and SPARK, embarked on the second phase of their programmes in Lebanon, Jordan, and Iraq, respectively. The most recent actions, apart from scholarships, include psychosocial support (SPARK), labour market actions, e.g., training or access to jobs and internships (GJU,

SPARK), entrepreneurship support (SPARK, GJU), promotion of networks among and within universities (DAAD, GJU, SPARK), national advocacy (DAAD), social cohesion activities (GJU), capacity building and infrastructure improvements at vocational training schools (GIZ). Six actions are still being implemented.¹⁰

Globally, for all higher education actions, the indicator on access indicates an increase during this period compared to the previous results report (March 2023), reaching 9,022 students, and the associated planned targets. In terms of



→ 10. The following actions are still ongoing in Lebanon (GIZ: T04.231, DAAD: T04.220), Jordan (GJU: T04.166 and T04.215), Iraq (SPARK: T04.218) and Türkiye (SPARK: T04.168).

Higher Education - Disaggregated results

EU Regional Trust Fund in Response to the Syrian Crisis

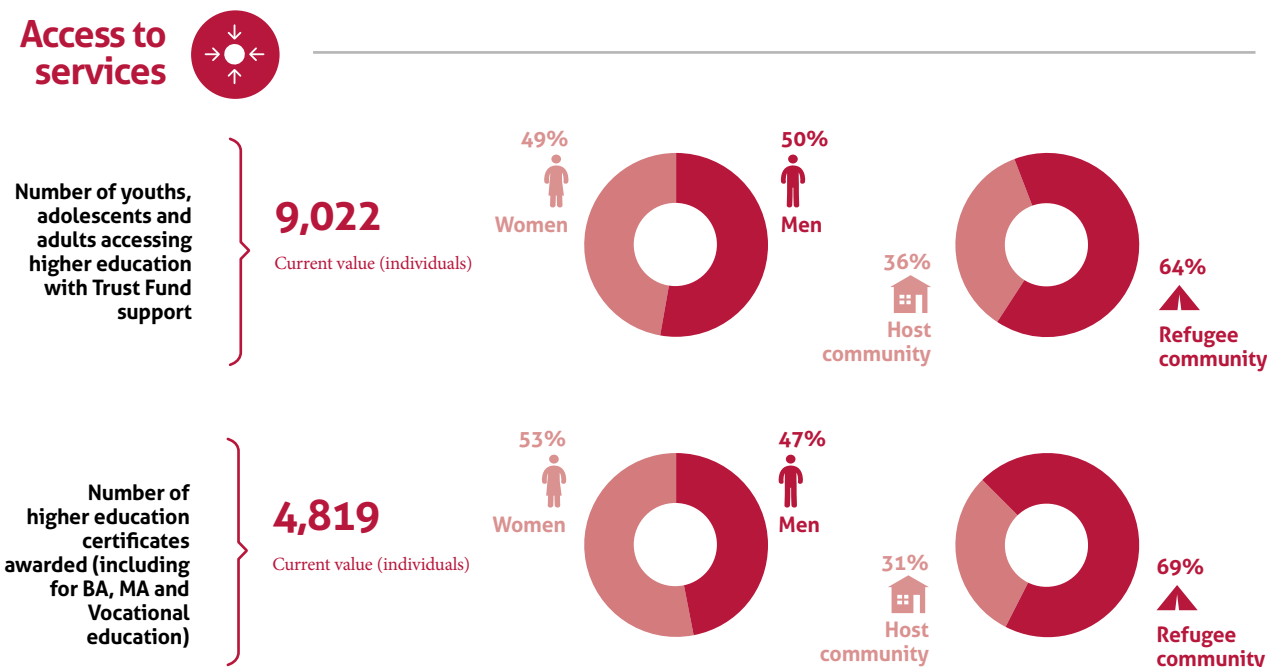


Figure 9: Trust Fund: Higher education results disaggregated by sex and community of origin (as of 31/03/2023)
*N.D.: Not disaggregated.

students accessing scholarships, women represent 48% and Syrian refugees account for 63% of the total.

To date, 4,819 higher and vocational certificates have been awarded (74% of the planned target). Women have graduated to a higher extent (53%) than men (47%), and refugees more than host community members (69% vs. 31%, respectively).

HIGHER EDUCATION OUTCOMES IN LEBANON

The EUTF's main partners to support higher education and TVET in Lebanon have been DAAD, SPARK and GIZ. Regarding **changes at individual level**, the outcome evaluation highlights that enrolment and retention in higher education has improved, and that attitudes, perceptions and behaviours of Syrian refugees and

host communities have positively changed since the beginning of the EUTF implementation. Implementing partners have overcome initial obstacles regarding lack of trust, especially by the Syrian community who was reluctant to share personal information. For this purpose, implementing partners used effective outreach strategies, including social media, actions by the EU Regional Network for Alumni and Young Professionals, specific advice on registration procedures and counselling. The EU Regional Network for Alumni promoted the scholarship opportunities -through the 'Network Talks' and the series of stakeholder dialogues "*Higher education in times of collapse*"- jointly with the National Erasmus+ Office in Lebanon. A survey (in January 2022) conducted with the HOPES-LEB scholarship holders¹¹ evidenced that respondents were highly satisfied with their overall scholarship experience. However, "*they expressed the need for an increase of living allowances, English language courses and additional scholarship opportunities especially for PhD level*". Recently, implementing partners have noted a growing interest of Syrian refugees and host communities on vocational training vis-à-vis higher education. The evaluation underlines that this might be "*due to the rampant economic crisis and the low prospects of employment*

opportunities, many potential applicants to BA/MA degrees prefer to enrol in shorter training courses to obtain a faster return and employability in either the host countries or abroad". Additionally, Syrians can only work legally in agriculture, construction, cleaning, environment or become self-employed. There is limited data available on employability of former higher and technical education graduates. For TVET, to date, seven former students have accessed jobs. The outcome evaluation highlights that although some graduates might find employment opportunities in NGOs (paid in dollars) or in self-employment, and some IT graduates might find remote jobs, there is a need to enhance job counselling and job placement components in upcoming programmes.

On **changes** at the level of **local organisations and institutions**, the outcome evaluation confirms that partnerships with universities have been strengthened in the country. This has contributed to the establishment of better networks and to connect alumni in the region. It is worth mentioning that HOPES-LEB was behind the creation of a common space for all donors to put their higher education, TVET and youth calls for proposals. Implementing partners also used partnerships with community-

→ 11. Hopes Leb: Higher and Further Education Opportunities and Perspectives for Syrians and vulnerable youth in Lebanon.



based organisations to widely disseminate the programmes, having contributed to develop capacities of local organisations. The partnership and cooperation between HOPES and the Lebanese University, the only public university in the country, resulted in a considerable saving on tuition fees, allowing to almost double the planned number of the scholarships provided. The EU Regional Network of Alumni and Young Professionals *“has been noted to be a convergence point from the most relevant higher interventions, not only in Lebanon, but in the region”*. Regarding further organisational changes, a ‘school advisory board’ - on a voluntary basis - has been established (GIZ) for TVET, *“bringing together teachers, principals, parents and private sector representatives on board in their geographical areas, and also building networking opportunities for graduates”*. The intervention (GIZ) is also supporting the development of photovoltaic installation capacities as part of the TVET curriculum, given solar energy is increasing in the country and as it falls under the construction sector, Syrian refugees can also access those jobs.

In terms of **changes at national policy or regulatory level**, the outcome evaluation notes that limited policy dialogue has been promoted on higher and technical education across the wider EUTF target countries. In Lebanon, the HOPES-LEB led

“Higher education in times of collapse” initiative has been observed as the *“most comprehensive and structured approach to policy dialogue on higher education”*, which aims at establishing a set of recommendations for helping the Lebanese Higher Education system to survive the next challenging years. According to the evaluation, this initiative was *“welcomed and actively supported by the line ministries.”* DAAD was asked to comment on the five-year Higher Education Plan (2022-2026) adopted at the end of 2022. Nevertheless, it is not clear to what extent any of its recommendations have been followed. In terms of TVET, at the time of the evaluation, there was a new TVET five-year plan 2022-2026 and the draft version of the National Strategic Framework for TVET 2023-2027. TVET General Director, implementing partners and donors are providing contributions, an approach garnered as a lesson learned from the National Strategic Framework 2018-2022. Line ministries strongly support TVET and have expressed the willingness to address dropouts from young people. At this level, accumulated experience from previous similar programmes and the sector expertise of the implementing partners (DAAD and GIZ) have been positive factors to higher education interventions. The unique position of providing higher and TVET education for Syrian refugees and host communities in a context of unaffordability and lack of

scholarships also counts as added value. Challenges continue to be the collapsing of the economy and the structural policy constraints for Syrian refugees to access the formal labour market. At institutional level, devaluation of teaching salaries and strikes are also affecting the learning environment.

HIGHER EDUCATION OUTCOMES IN JORDAN

The EUTF's main partner to support higher education in Jordan has been the German Jordanian University (GJU). DAAD had implemented a previous project already closed. The focus of higher education projects is now on a more comprehensive approach of supporting higher and technical education to providing a pathway to the labour market. The outcome evaluation underlines that most outcomes *“have been achieved on the levels of community perception, behaviours and service delivery, while the outcomes at the national policy remain somehow vague”*, due mainly *“to the little interest, especially in Jordan (...) on the development of the sector in connection with the response to the needs of the Syrian refugee communities”*. It is worth noting that the higher education actions have only included some specific advocacy activities up to date but have not defined any policy objectives yet. Regarding **changes at individual level**, the evaluation highlights positive

changes in behaviours and perceptions towards higher education. It attributes this to the more effective and efficient outreach conducted by implementing partners. The EDU Syria programme has been fundamental in the country to provide higher education scholarships to Syrians and vulnerable Jordanians. A good practice has been identified in the country, *“where a well-known celebrity of Syrian origin, Yahya Hawwa, supported the higher education programme, EDU Syria, through social media at an early stage in 2016. This had a clear impact on the number of applicants.”* Partnerships with other institutions, such as UNHCR and the National Aid Fund (NAF) has also fostered outreach of services. The evaluation also underlines increased interest by Syrian and Jordanian students on specific short vocational training (e.g., coding), due to high demand in the labour market. Regarding access to jobs, a tracer study has been commissioned to assess results from EDU-Syria III. According to the evaluation, Jordanian graduates of the Teacher Education Professional Diploma (TEPD) offered by the QRTA (Queen Rania Teacher Academy) *“emphasised the added value of the scholarship programme to get qualified jobs based on their own experience”*. In a previous tracer study as reported by the outcome evaluation, it was shown that 25% of Syrians who received a scholarship with EUTF support have benefited from a job. However, analysts

affirm this might be higher due to the caution Syrians have when talking about their employment situation. The challenge of finding a job continues to be high due to lack of employment opportunities and the legal ban of Syrian refugees to work in several professions.¹²

On **changes at the level of local organisations and institutions**, the outcome evaluation confirms that partnership with universities has been strengthened and talks about *“profound cooperation mechanisms”*. In Jordan, EDU Syria has encompassed a network of universities under GJU coordination: Queen Rania Teacher Academy, Jordan University of Science and Technology, Yarmouk University, Mutah University, Zarqa University and Luminus Technical University College. The consortium is now, according to the evaluation, *“a trustful partner of the EU, capable of implementing large-scale projects in the refugee context and closely cooperates with the Ministry of Higher Education (MoHE), UNHCR, NAF and representatives of the business sector”*. Some contacts among EUTF higher education partners resulted in events, such as the one on ‘Creating opportunities through learning - Higher Education in emergencies’, organised by GJU and SPARK. According to the outcome evaluation, this has contributed to establish better networks in the region, and to connect alumni in different countries. The EU

Regional Network of Alumni and Young Professionals has been mentioned as *“a convergence point from the most relevant higher education interventions in the region”* by the outcome evaluation. The Alumni network is now facing the challenge of alumni’s interest and ownership beyond project implementation. It is also worth underlining that the business-acceleration measures planned to promote entrepreneurship among graduates is facing some challenges. The outcome evaluation mentions that it will eventually need to be redesigned towards lighter formats, such as home-based businesses and micro and Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME), which is not currently offered by the project.

Changes at national policy or regulatory level, are minimal as, according to the outcome evaluation, there is limited interest from the Government of Jordan in adopting any new higher education policy. Nevertheless, paraphrasing the same source, MoHE shows a high commitment and ownership of the project results. While Jordan subsidises bachelor’s degree studies in public universities to Jordanian citizens, the EUTF has supported master’s degree to vulnerable Jordanians; bachelor’s degree studies to Syrian refugees, and vocational training for both Syrian and vulnerable



→ 12. A new tracer study to assess the results of EDU-Syria III commissioned.



Jordanians. In this context, the outcome evaluation reports, the NAF, *“the main government partner in Jordan dealing with vulnerable host communities, stated that its current operations are being influenced by the learning process of engaging with EDU Syria (GJU led project), and in particular, in implementing the graduation approach with vulnerable Jordanian students, to transition out of poverty and achieve long-term financial stability, supporting their families.”* NAF highlights how, in the case of Jordanians who benefit from a scholarship, 80% get access to jobs and can improve livelihoods.¹³

HIGHER EDUCATION OUTCOMES IN IRAQ

EUTF has primarily supported the higher education sector in Iraq through SPARK. Information about **outcomes** resulting from higher education interventions at the **individual level** in Iraq, such as improved self-esteem, access to further education opportunities or job placements, among others, is still very limited. In the second phase of the same action, SPARK has included career orientation, psychosocial support, counselling, and entrepreneurship training to assist students facing wider barriers when enrolling into a higher education journey. A good example is the collaboration with a Syrian student union to undertake outreach activities and support prospective students with the application process. SPARK has also introduced labour market measures, cooperating with NGOs and local

chambers of commerce in Duhok and Erbil to promote job placements. These strategies are leading to positive changes in behaviours towards higher education. However, it is still early to assess the extent of potential outcomes.

At the level of **local institutions and organisations**, such as universities and technical institutes, changes in their collaboration are reported by the implementing partner. Not only are they widening support activities, such as employability training or psychosocial support, but SPARK has also signed Memoranda of Understanding (MoU) to collaborate with five partners: three universities (Salahaddin University, Mosul University and Northern Technical University) and two institutes (Ararat Institute, Duhok, and Noble Institute, Erbil). The aim is to provide capacity building, execute infrastructure improvements and provide technical assistance on how to build career development centres. Recently, SPARK has signed two further MoUs with the chambers of commerce in Erbil and Duhok to work on the internships, job placements, and job fair activities, as well as starting talks with both chambers of commerce and industry in Mosul. A collaboration with the university of Baghdad will be also part of the strategic milestones and provide

technical assistance, equipment and capacity strengthening. According to the outcome evaluation, the EU Regional Network of Alumni and Young Professionals is *“a potential point of convergence from the most relevant higher education interventions in the region, which includes the DAAD and SPARK programmes in Iraq”*. The mentioned Network, with EUTF support, recently organised a career opportunities virtual job fair with participation of students and graduates from all countries in the region, Türkiye, Iraq, Lebanon, Jordan, and Egypt. Some stakeholders interviewed as part of the recent evaluation stated that *“national alumni networks might be more effective and relevant in the future”*.

Very limited **policy work at national or regulatory level** has been incorporated in higher education interventions in Iraq. However, the recent outcome evaluation did highlight a positive approach towards the integration of Syrian students into universities in Iraq. Furthermore, some stakeholders reported that the network of educational partner institutions *“has the potential to become a sustainable association of institutions that work with Syrian refugees, and can contribute, in the future, to policy debates on the education and integration of vulnerable groups”*.

→ **13.** In this context, 5 million euros have been secured under Neighbourhood, Development and International Cooperation Instrument (NDICI) to ensure funding of additional scholarships and the continuation of EDU-Syria.



LIVELIHOODS



The Trust Fund strategically finances a wide range of actions that fall under the broad definition of livelihoods, and which encompass support measures for employability, vocational and entrepreneurial skills training programmes, cash assistance for refugees, IDPs and vulnerable host community members, as well as MSMEs.

To date, the Trust Fund has promoted numerous different livelihoods strategies, including training, job creation, cash for work (CfW), cash transfers and MSME support, through **20 and 15 lead implementing partners**. More than **60 Trust Fund projects include a**

livelihoods component linked to basic and higher education, WASH, protection or social cohesion in Lebanon, Jordan, Türkiye, Iraq and, to a lesser extent, Egypt, Western Balkans, or Armenia. Partners, such as the French Agency for Development (AFD), the Austrian Red Cross (AutRC), Danish Refugee Council (DRC), Euromed Feminist Initiative (EFI), FAO, GIZ, UN Women, ILO, the ministry of Foreign Affairs (MoFA) of Denmark, Oxfam, Save the Children, TOBB, UNHCR, UNDP, UNESCO, UNRWA, VNG International and the World Food Programme (WFP) have been implementing actions that promote access to more livelihoods opportunities. While most projects

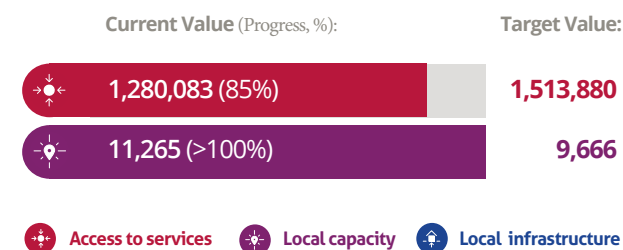
include employability-oriented training in various sectors, others emphasise cash for work components (e.g., AFD, DRC, GIZ, UN WOMEN), cash transfers (ILO-UNICEF, UNHCR, WFP), direct access to job opportunities (EFI, FAO, ILO, UNESCO, UN WOMEN, etc.) or MSME training and funding (AutRC, EFI, ILO, Oxfam, UNDP, MoFA).

At an individual level, **all projects aim at improving the economic situation of refugees, IDPs, and vulnerable host communities. Some also include institutional strengthening goals** (FAO, Oxfam, UNDP, etc.), **while fewer actions aim at legislative and policy changes** (Oxfam, UNICEF/ILO, UN WOMEN) to facilitate access to labour markets and related social security benefits. 32 actions and/or components are still being implemented in the period.¹⁴

During this reporting period, overall progress has continued to improve. **Planned output delivery is fully**



LIVELIHOODS PRIORITY SECTOR OUTPUTS



achieved for employability training and MSME support. The number of jobs created and of cash assistance beneficiaries show a high degree of accomplishment, at 84% and 81%,

respectively. Women and refugees have accessed employability training programmes to a larger extent than men and host communities, respectively. Cash assistance has been distributed

evenly between women and men, while refugees have been reached slightly more than host communities.

The performance of the KPI 'Number of work opportunities promoted' has improved in this reporting period, with the Trust Fund having supported **60,442 job opportunities** (35% of women, 64% men, 50% from refugee communities and 47% host communities), equal to 84% of the planned targets, compared with 61% in the previous reporting period. This indicator includes people accessing cash for work programmes, rapid employment schemes, self-employment support, temporary and seasonal employment, jobs created through new business start-ups and access to other income generating activities. It also encompasses students employed after having received higher and vocational education with EUTF support.

host communities, stabilising the situation of those families for the duration of the job placements and/or CfW schemes, longer-term jobs face a wide range of structural challenges. Apart from the political situation and the economic crisis, Syrian refugees also face legal restrictions to access the formal labour market. Regarding **individual behavioural changes**, the outcome evaluation highlights that more access to skills improvement and CfW schemes have become *"crucial in the Syrian response and continue to be important, especially in Lebanon"*. The report states that improvement in technical skills is confirmed, underlining the importance of improved soft skills (Regional Development and Protection Programme -RDPP II). Despite Lebanon having relaxed some constraints limiting access to the labour market for refugees, refugees continue to face multiple financial and bureaucratic hurdles to obtain a work permit. Sectors, where they can work formally, remain limited. That is why CfW schemes are more popular, since refugees do not need any permit. The main CfW limitation is, however, that most CfW schemes are linked to sectors, such as construction that have predominantly a male work

Livelihoods - Disaggregated results

EU Regional Trust Fund in Response to the Syrian Crisis

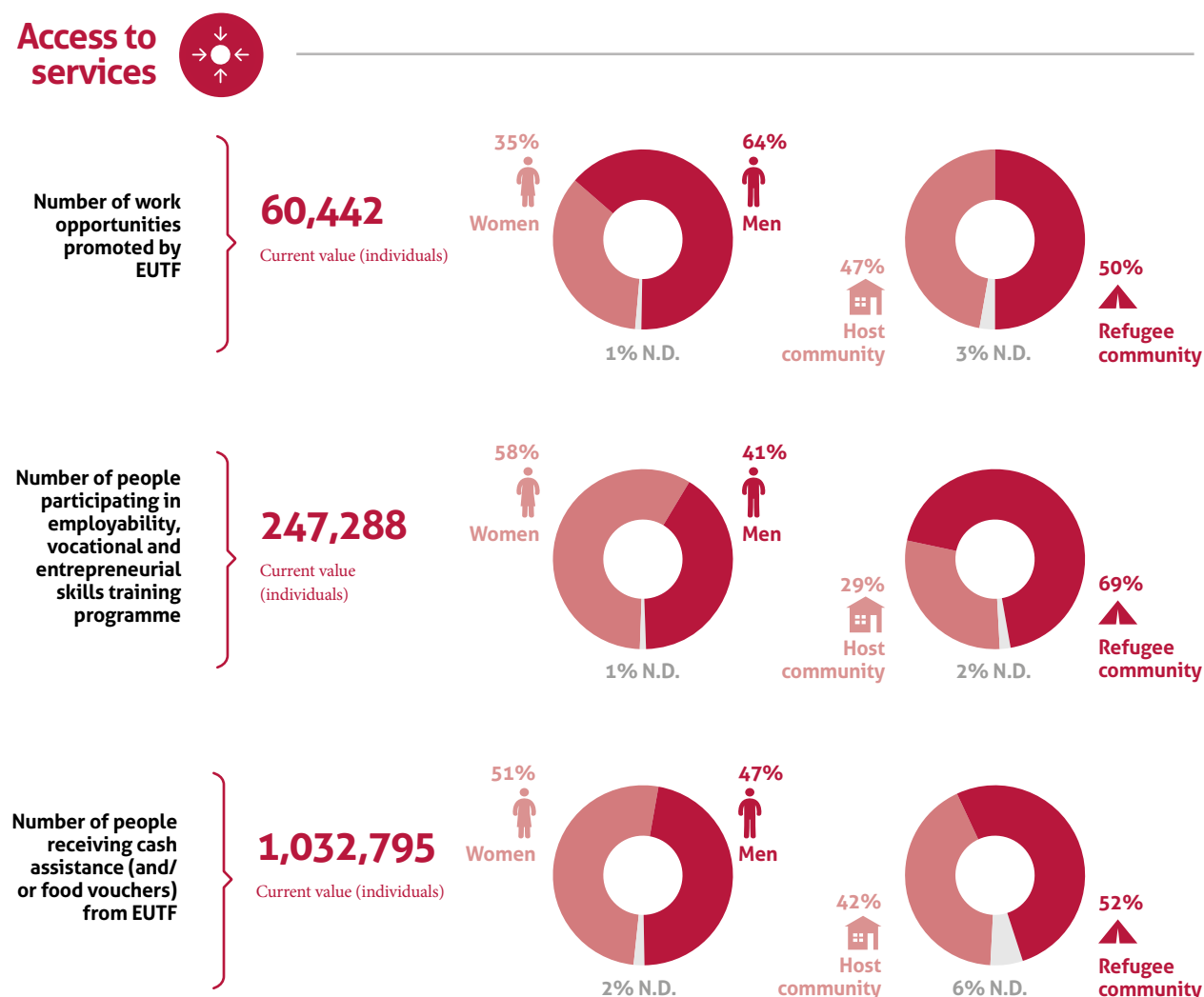


Figure 10: Trust Fund: Livelihoods results disaggregated by sex and community of origin (as of 31/03/2023)
*N.D.: Not disaggregated.

LIVELIHOODS OUTCOMES IN LEBANON

The outcome evaluation differentiates that, while livelihood interventions have helped to increase short-term income and skills of refugees and

→ 14. The following actions are still ongoing: Lebanon: UNICEF: T04.143, T04.257; World Vision, T04.205, Oxfam: T04.229, GIZ: T04.231, DRC: T04.241, T04.286, Save the Children: T04.243 and T04.302, ILO/UNICEF: T04.292. Jordan: EBRD: T04.92, KfW: T04.112, GIZ: T04.208, UNHCR: T04.233, ILO: T04.235, GJU: T04.215, UNICEF: T04.245, UN Women: T04.249, EFI: T04.290; Iraq: SPARK: T04.208, UN Habitat: T02.247 and Türkiye: TOBB: T04.68, ILO: T04.70, UNDP: T04.76, EIB: T04.155, SPARK: T04.168, FAO: T04.187, SPARK: T04.270. Lebanon and Iraq: UNDP/UN Habitat: T04.132. Lebanon and Jordan: FAO: T04.149; Jordan and Iraq: T04.185; Lebanon, Jordan, and Iraq: GIZ: T04.200.



force. The selection of local grassroots organisations trusted by refugee and host communities has also been a contributing factor. An unexpected outcome of livelihood interventions is that self-employment is *“the preferred strategy of women”* who find a more flexible and safer working approach therein. The evaluation also underlines that more successful projects on employment creation were those where a strategic partnership with private sector companies was developed (RDPP II). A perception of aid bias has been reported by a qualitative study, 2022 Compass Study commissioned by GIZ. In a context of deep economic crisis, this aid bias might have contributed to increased social tensions in the country.¹⁵

The outcome evaluation also highlights **changes in local institutions**

capacity to promote livelihoods-related services, especially in technical and vocational education and training (TVET) institutions and some efforts to promote new structures around social enterprises, farmers, and dialogue with local organisations. The TVET system has improved (GIZ), and according to the evaluation, TVET public schools *“have radically improved training by offering competency-based curricula, involvement of third-party assessment, the establishment of advisory boards, and the development of four new curricula (carpentry, photovoltaic installation, construction and dairy products)”*. The Oxfam project has prepared an online Social Enterprise (SE) platform to support the establishment and growth of social enterprises by providing them with tailored access to a digital support ecosystem. This is also a strategy (a) conceived for women, since they prefer

flexible working hours and struggle to find decent work job opportunities, and (b) to promote businesses with social impact. At institutional level, an Economic Development Policy Unit (EDPU) was established to provide support to the European Commission (EC) on understanding the living conditions and resilience of Syrians and hosting communities, which led to the Decision of 15.12.2021 on the financing of the special measure in favour of Lebanon for 2021. Legal regulations for social enterprises were discussed at high policy level. The Social Entrepreneurship National dialogue to produce a Social Entrepreneurship Legal Framework had been promoted. A graduation model, established by the DRC project, applying a new organisational approach to promote livelihood strategies has not been able to provide linkages of the cash assistance beneficiaries with other livelihood components, such as vocational training, employment, CfW or small grants to set up small businesses to sustain cash assistance effects. Another new formal institutional structure is the farmers' registry, promoted by the FAO project. The *“MoA has drafted a law on farming that specifically includes the farmers' registry”*, according to the outcome evaluation. Although with some delays, the registration process has begun. Due to the instable political and

economic situation, it is not certain yet, if the Ministry will be able to assume maintenance costs. In the context of RDPP II, owing to the partnership between LebRelief and RDPP, Syrian and Palestinian refugees were able to earn income, as well as secure longer-term employment upcycling and sorting of second-hand clothing facilitated by LebRelief's sub-partner, FabricAid. LebRelief is also engaging in the dialogue with the Lebanese Ministry of Environment (MoE) for the formulation of a National Recycling strategy where second-hand clothes are considered part of waste management and therefore environment, which is one of the sectors where refugees are allowed to work. The outcome evaluation highlights that RDPP II had supported a greater demand for self-employment, especially for women, as a creative way to overcome restrictions in the formal labour market.

Regarding **national policy and regulatory changes** related to livelihoods in Lebanon, the outcome evaluation underlines difficulties in policy dialogue, limited government capacity and low responsiveness from ministries. Some positive outcomes are also mentioned, such as GBV legislative reforms in the workplace and beyond (RDPP II), potential effects that might

→ 15. According to the outcome evaluation and the quoted report, some host communities are perceiving of “aid bias whereby Syrians receive undue aid at the expenses of hosting communities”. They also perceive refugees “as an economic and resource burden” and “a threat to security”. In response to this, refugees are feeling unsafe and insecure.

result from the agricultural registry (FAO) and/or from the the social entrepreneurship legislation. To date, no changes in regulations of the labour market have taken place. Apart from restrictions in the labour market for Syrian refugees, legal restrictions also apply for them regarding access to services *“hindering potential outcomes of livelihoods enhancement activities and of the graduation models”*. In the context of RDPP II, the outcome evaluation highlights the landmark law on sexual harassment that was passed, because of an advocacy campaign organised by ABAAD, a local RDPP partner. *“The Anti-Sexual Harassment Law No. 205 does not limit the protections against sexual harassment to just the workplace, but also covers harassment in any place.”* In the agricultural sector, there is high buy in from the Ministry of Agriculture for the farmers’ registry. Nevertheless, changes in the legal framework have not yet been implemented. The Oxfam-led action supported the development of a draft law document as part of the advocacy efforts to adopt a Legal Framework for Social Entrepreneurship. Nevertheless, this is not expected to be approved due to the current political situation. The EDPU *“has developed a research paper on blended TVET and distance learning that fed into the 2023-2027 national strategic framework for technical and vocational education and training in Lebanon”*. Other projects, such as those led by DRC and Save

the Children, encountered some challenges to work at national level with the Ministry of Social Assistance (MoSA) to facilitate changes in livelihood pathways. Alternatives are being sought with municipalities, Social Development Centres (SDCs) and local NGOs to promote a referral system for the livelihood programmes. From the World Vision-led project, the outcome evaluation highlights challenges youth is facing at different levels around employment opportunities. Refugee populations are excluded from participating in youth committees promoted at municipal level.

LIVELIHOODS OUTCOMES IN JORDAN

The **outcome** evaluation positively assessed livelihood results in Jordan. As in Lebanon, the report highlights that while those interventions helped to increase income and stabilise the situation of those families for the duration of the job placements or CfW schemes, longer-term jobs confront a wide range of structural challenges linked to the political situation, the wider economic context, and the limitations for Syrian refugees to access the formal labour market. Regarding **individual behavioural changes**, the outcome evaluation reports improved short-term access to livelihood opportunities through



cash transfers, and therefore, increased income during the CfW engagement. It also underlines increased set of skills and qualifications of target groups. An unexpected outcome is that self-employment is *“the preferred strategy of women”* who find it to be a more flexible and safer working approach. Based on the findings from the final evaluation of the UN Women led action, it is important to note that Jordanians had a significantly higher weekly income than Syrians, because Jordanian women were more likely to have a permanent employment compared to Syrian women. This is also related to labour market regulations that continue to be restrictive for Syrian refugees, consequently, the informal sector is often the only option for refugees. In general, according to the outcome evaluation, the perception about employment opportunities has improved, as well as the awareness

about those opportunities and women’s rights (EFI). The pilot projects experimenting with a graduation approach (UNHCR and ILO/UNICEF) that links cash transfer and job creation have not yet delivered tangibles results, due to some weak design elements. The last ROM assessment of ILO/UNICEF’s action (10/22) reports the design of the graduation model is being reviewed. There is still scope for cooperation between both projects to expedite the process. No specific outcomes have been reported yet. The effect on Syrian refugees still needs to materialise, since work permits have not yet been issued and profiling has prioritised vulnerable Jordanians. The National Social Policy Strategy (NSPS) does not explicitly focus on refugees, although they are not excluded either. The ROM report of the UNESCO-led (11/22) cultural heritage project has promoted 466



jobs in the sector (31% of the target), 24% accessed by women and 27% by refugees. It is uncertain if the unskilled jobs will be sustained once the project ends. Regarding the certified skilled ones, they might be able to access the cultural resources market (CRM), job placements in other networks or local NGOs at a later stage.

The outcome evaluation also highlights **changes in local institutions capacity** to promote livelihoods-related services, especially in technical and vocational education and training (TVET) institutions and among RDPP II implementing partners. TVET public schools *“have radically improved trainings by offering new competency-based curricula”* and, *“the support provided in Jordan included the adoption of new criteria for the accreditation and selection of workplaces for Work Based Learning (WBL) by relevant authorities”*, in this case, the Technical and Vocational Skills Development Commission and the TVET Council. Two new curricula have been also developed, one in aluminium/blacksmith and the other in carpentry/furniture. The TVET sector is undergoing a high-intensity reform process and policy dialogue with the donor community is ongoing to ensure access for refugee communities. Challenges remain in terms of access to vocational work for refugees outside the open sectors, where quotas for Syrians and/or expensive

working permits are required. In the case of RDPP II, local organisations with EUTF support have developed various strategies on gender, anti-harassment strategy, security, whistle-blower, standard operating procedures, and/or a digitalisation of payment management system. More partnerships with the private sector were actively sought by RDPP and UN Women, leading to self-employment promotion. This has been successful since the legal framework in Jordan changed to allow refugees to work in more sectors when running home businesses. According to the evaluation, the continued commitment of the Ministry of Social Development (MoSD) to sustain the services of the women-only centres -highlighted as a good practice- was due to targeted advocacy, technical assistance and capacity development provided by UN Women on policy issues on equality, prevention of GBV and discrimination. A circular economy model with focus on solid waste management has been fostered as part as one environmental project in Za’atari and Azraq camps (GIZ). Not only access to jobs has been achieved, but increased recycling rates and a renewed waste management model established by local farmers groups, other non-governmental organisations, and municipalities. Regarding the social protection system, linked to the labour market, the ROM of the ILO/ UNICEF project (10/22) had underlined the issuance and implementation of

new regulations for the inclusion of the agricultural workers in the Social Security Corporation (SSC) as a positive outcome for the agricultural sector. Health insurance to agricultural workers has been extended. The National Aid Fund (NAF), also involved in the NSPS is benefitting from a Graduation Tracking System strengthening the capacities of its teams, not only nationally, but also locally. UNESCO’s ROM mission reports how all the selected cultural sites have now a Site Management and Tourism Development Plan (SMTDP) to organise cleaning and conservation works. It is still too early to assess any potential effects of the modernised cultural monuments on the municipalities or governorates’ revenues. It is also uncertain how governorates, jointly with the Department of Antiquities (DoA) will provide maintenance. The work is also too incipient to see any effects on the cultural resources market or community impact once the sites have been all upgraded.

Although it cannot be directly attributed to specific EUTF actions, regarding the **national policy and regulatory** context, the Jordan government has recently **changed** its approach and relaxed restrictions for Syrians to establish a home business in more sectors than previously. According to the outcome evaluation, national authorities are not interfering in EUTF projects that are using CfW schemes. The evaluation also notes further national



policies facilitating employment for Syrian refugees, such as *“issuing flexible (independent) work permits in certain sectors (e.g., agriculture and construction), the introduction of grace periods for refugees working without a work permit, waiver of fees to obtain a work permit in selected sectors, and simplification of document requirements for employment”*. There are still challenges since the lack of clear information about procedures and the complexity of getting a license for a home business or a work permit deter refugees and employers from choosing this option. The Jordan Ministry of Labour had issued 215,668 work permits for Syrian refugees since 2016. On the one hand, the

EFI led action achieved only a limited number of permits for women, due to lower achievements in terms of jobs than expected and concerns about possible loss of their humanitarian cash aid. On the other, the target of UNHCR project with 35,000 work permits is, according to the recent ROM, unlikely to be achieved due to the remaining implementation time. Outcomes at national level were also found with the establishment of a national farmers’ registry in Jordan. Although the data collection for the registration is still ongoing, the farmers registry, when completed, is expected to allow targeted interventions for the agricultural sector. The NAF in Jordan, engaged with the graduation approach for cash transfer beneficiaries, will now provide a gradual exit from cash assistance for Jordanians who found employment. According to the outcome evaluation *“this result is important in order to promote graduation models and formalisation of jobs and it was achieved through the advocacy provided by an RDPP partner”*. The ROM of ILO/UNICEF’s project (10/22) underlines the strong ownership of MoSD. This is made evident by its progress in adopting an integrated planning and coordination of the NSPS. A Higher Coordination Committee and technical committees for each pillar of the strategy are now established and operating. The Implementation Support Unit, which

is also institutionalised within MoSD and funded by the Ministry, has been endorsed by the Council of Ministers. In addition to the MoSD, the NAF and SSC, are also improving capacities to implement, plan, coordinate, communicate and monitor the NSPS, so that institutional systems are being strengthened. The ROM assessment also highlights a statistical working group and a statistical bulletin. The supporting coordination mechanisms within MoSD and strengthening capacities for the expansion and enhancement of the social protection systems strengthens governance of the social protection sector in Jordan. However, the dismantling of the Ministry of Labour is now one of the biggest institutional challenges that may jeopardise further positive effects. In relation to the UN Women led project in Jordan, a protection platform for private sector employees to report violations against their labour rights has been created and is now regularly used by the Ministry of Labour to address violations against employees. In the context of labour rights, the Jordanian government adopted two policy documents on Gender Based Violence (GBV), one on GBV within MoSD and, another on gender mainstreaming within the MoSD social protection services. At the time of the evaluation, a consultation process was ongoing between the Ministry of Labour, the Parliamentarian Committee for Labour, Social Development, and

Housing, and different community representatives from civil society organisations (CSOs) to discuss the revised Labour Law amendments. The focus was to ensure that workplaces become free of all forms of violence and harassment, aiming at enhancing women’s access to all occupations. Regarding UNESCO’s cultural project, although the Ministry of Tourism (MoTA) and the DoA are involved in the project coordination and administration - no specific additional activities have been conceived, and therefore, institutional changes at this level are not expected (ROM report 11/22). Potential effects on the touristic sector are not materialised at this stage.

LIVELIHOODS OUTCOMES IN IRAQ

According to the outcome evaluation, the livelihood sector interventions in Iraq have been *“less successful, especially compared to other sectors’ relative performance”*. The country is facing a very high inflation rate due to a devaluation of its currency in 2021 and high unemployment rates, which poses serious challenges for projects trying to improve livelihood strategies. At **individual level**, outcomes are related to additional access to short term jobs and income, self-employment opportunities, rather than more sustainable, formal jobs. GIZ, with cash



for work schemes, has delivered 1,780 jobs to date jointly with employment centres; RDPP II promoted 233 jobs with focus on young people through other partners, and VNG International supported 162 jobs in waste collection, recycling, agriculture- and some related to local markets' improvements. Currently, UNESCO has reported the creation of 288 jobs (14% women, 26% refugees) to do improvement works in the cultural heritage site in the Citadel (ROM report 10/22 and EUTF database). Access to short-term decent employment opportunities is welcomed by the beneficiaries, but it is not evident yet to what extent self-reliance will be

improved. Furthermore, an additional five cultural sites have been identified to provide further employment opportunities. SPARK has facilitated 80 internships and job placements (e.g., in media and NGOs, among others) for students. While the UN Habitat led action on Urban Recovery and Peacebuilding in Western Ninewa expects job creation as a direct effect from infrastructure improvements in municipal services, it is still early since people are now enrolled in vocational training as trainees. With the delivery of 1,300 housing units, an effect on livelihoods can be expected in terms of better perception about their family economic situation. No information on the perception of the own economic situation is specifically reported yet. It is relevant to highlight the legacy of the project *"Integrated mine action to enhance resilience of conflict-affected communities in Northern Iraq"* implemented by MAG. Although it was an integrated mine action, contributing to the protection sector, it has led to improved livelihoods. Apart from allowing return to some areas in Sinjar, shepherds and farmers have begun to use again land for agricultural purposes.

In terms of **local institutions and organisations**, the recent outcome evaluation highlights the work of women centres in Iraq, supported by the UN women and EUTF. These centres combined improved access

to livelihoods opportunities with comprehensive protection services, supporting national justice structures to address violence against women. The intervention led by MAG had attracted some local investment to implement additional agriculture and electricity projects. Across actions, the effects of the MSME support are still uncertain as it is too soon to see evidence of outcome or impact. For example, GIZ has provided MSMEs with training and grants in collaboration with local organisations; and SPARK is now supporting student-led start-ups. UNESCO's project aims at creating a framework for a cultural resources market in the cultural heritage sector. Effects are expected from a pool of trained and certified workers and from a pilot public-private initiative supporting the High Commission for the Erbil Citadel Revitalisation, but actions are still incipient (ROM 10/22). Changes in the Erbil Citadel and the interpretation centre might occur in terms of increased tourists and, therefore revenues, but government decisions to ensure funding are uncertain at this stage. Regarding effects on municipalities, UN Habitat continues to deliver training to local authorities on housing, land, and property, but it is also early to assess impact. Another example is VNG International that had provided institutional support to the Directorate of Investment and the Shingal Organisation for Social Development, generating a sustainable waste recycling model. Whilst this is expected to promote local economic development in the area,

actual outcome evidence is pending.

Regarding **national policy or regulatory effects** most of the EUTF actions did not include specific activities at this level. The exception was the UN Women project which focused more on violence against women. Although the government has allowed Syrians to establish and regularise their businesses, integration in the formal labour market remains a sensitive issue. Syrians are now eligible to apply for citizenship (law No.46, 1963) after being in the country for ten years. The evaluation states that the country has changed national employment and social protection policy to facilitate refugee's access to jobs and social protection services *"to some extent"*. However, both Syrian refugees and Iraqis are struggling to find decent jobs in Kurdistan Region of Iraq (KRI) due to the continued conflict within the country, disagreements over budgetary arrangements with the federal government and the previously mentioned inflation since 2021. UNESCO's project also aims at producing some positive effects in the touristic sector. Although the General Directorate for Antiquities and Tourism of the Kurdistan Regional Government (KRG) in Erbil and the Duhok Directorate of Antiquates and Heritage are engaging to some extent with the project, there is no public funding available to ensure sustainable effects.



HEALTH

The Trust Fund supports access to primary health care, which includes consultations, vaccinations, emergency services and health education for refugees, IDPs and host communities. Interventions are tailored around three areas:

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.

To date, **the Trust Fund has supported 29 actions and 18 implementing partners, mainly in Lebanon, Jordan, Iraq and, to a lesser extent, Türkiye, the Western Balkans, and Egypt.**

IMC, WHO, AISPO, YMCA, UNICEF, ACF, Lebanese Red Cross, UNOPS, and MEDAIR have been the main implementing partners of the EUTF health portfolio. Others, such as UNRWA or IOM, have also implemented specific components as part of wider actions. AECID and la Chaîne de l'Espoir are implementing the latest health actions approved by the Trust Fund in Jordan. It is also important to highlight that **many of these actions have been crucial in delivering the Trust Fund's**



COVID-19 response. Eight actions are still being implemented during this period.¹⁶

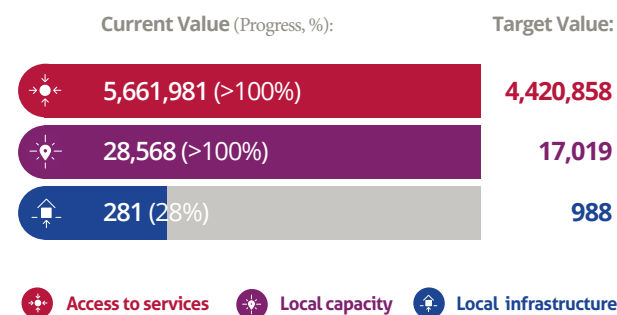
Progress continues to be satisfactory for health services regarding output delivery and has increased as compared to the previous reporting period. Targets have

been increased for health consultations -specifically in Lebanon since the project is now able to reach more beneficiaries (T04.74). The rest of the targets, on health education and training of health personnel, have stabilised. In all these KPIs, planned output achievement has been reached. Targets of health infrastructure improvements have considerably increased in Lebanon due to their revision in one project (UNICEF: T04.296). Relative output performance is, therefore, still at 28%.

In terms of individual beneficiaries, **women are benefitting more from primary health consultations (35%**



HEALTH PRIORITY SECTOR OUTPUTS



→ 16. Ongoing actions are being implemented in: Lebanon (UNICEF: T04.96, T04.296; WHO: T04.74, T04.300), Jordan (AECID: T04.255), WHO: T04.202), and Iraq (Chaîne de l'Espoir: T04.237, UN Habitat: T04.247).



vs. 25% in the case of men) and are being reached by health education activities in proportionately greater numbers than men (60% vs. 34%). Refugee communities are accessing more health care consultations (34%) and health education sessions (56%), compared to host communities (25% and 38%, respectively). There is still scope for improving health consultation data disaggregation by sex and community of origin. In terms of **health staff training**, men and women are accessing training to a similar extent (48% vs. 46%). **Health personnel in refugee communities are being trained to a larger extent compared to their peers among the host communities (50% vs. 38%).**¹⁷

→ **17.** As previously stated, in some KPI, such the one on health consultations, disaggregation by sex and/or community of origin is not fully available.

COVID-19 SPECIFIC RESPONSE OF THE TRUST FUND

The number of cases of COVID-19 and related deaths reported in most countries of the region is declining, while vaccination continues.¹⁸ Nevertheless, EUTF continues to deliver its support for the pandemic response in the partner countries. **As part of the COVID-19 response, to date, the Trust Fund has supported 29 actions** of which almost half are health and WASH interventions. Currently, 10 projects are still ongoing, but seven are specifically related to health and WASH. The comprehensive response of the Trust Fund encompasses access to services, such as consultations, psychosocial support, and medical supplies (e.g., COVID-19 vaccines, tests, and Personal Protective Equipment -PPE); *capacity building*, i.e., of training of health personnel, technical support to improve epidemiological surveillance, and *infrastructure refurbishment* -to help with isolation spaces, hospitalisations, and WASH services. In addition, the COVID-19 response included awareness campaigns, actions to support local schools, municipalities and/or MSME . A few actions included emergency

cash assistance whilst others focused on protection measures. The WHO is one of the main implementing partners leading the COVID-19 response of the Trust Fund in Jordan. Other organisations such as UNICEF, IMC, YMCA, Lebanese Red Cross and UNRWA in Lebanon; ACF, AISPO, UNDP and UN-Habitat in Iraq; UNDP and WHO in Türkiye or EFI, UNICEF and AFD, in Jordan, are contributing to key functions.

During this reporting period, **COVID-19 specific results are stabilising across all sectors. Targets have been exceeded or almost achieved in access to services (100%), local capacity strengthening (95%) and local infrastructure improvements (100%). The areas where progress has increased during this period refer to emergency cash transfers and people treated in emergency services.** Targets for cash transfers have also increased to a similar extent. As in the previous reporting period, most services have been accessed as primary health care-consultations in Lebanon, which predominantly refer to people screened for COVID-19. Awareness campaigns on COVID-19 prevention,

→ **18.** For detailed information, see: <https://www.emro.who.int/pandemic-epidemic-diseases/covid-19/covid-19-situation-updates-for-week-18-30-april6-may-2023.html> and <https://covid19.who.int/region/euro/country/tr>

vaccination, hygiene, protection, and education have reached a substantial number of people in Lebanon, Jordan and Iraq. While PPE has been provided largely in Lebanon, Jordan and Türkiye, access to COVID-19 vaccines, support to the public health system and WASH-related interventions (mainly in schools) have benefitted Jordan mostly. Psychosocial support services have only been provided in Lebanon. **In terms of local capacities' strengthening, the emphasis has been on training health personnel on COVID-19 guidance**, mainly in Lebanon and Türkiye. **Local infrastructure improvements have been mainly delivered in Lebanon as part of isolation and quarantine spaces** for hospitals and in the community. From the disaggregated information available, **women have accessed COVID-19 related services more than men, while many more refugees have benefitted from them. Women have been also trained to a larger extent in COVID-19** related topics, while host community members have participated in training to a larger extent than refugee members of the community.



HEALTH OUTCOMES IN LEBANON

The recent EUTF outcome evaluation highlights that improved access to quality primary health care services for Syrian refugees and vulnerable host communities is *“the most significant change obtained by the project “Reducing Economic Barriers to Accessing Health Services in Lebanon- REBAHS”*. Since fees have also been subsidised, affordability has also improved. While the three IMC-led actions had been testing models of subsidisation of primary health care centres (PHCCs) removing economic barriers to improve access to primary health care (PHC), other actions have improved access to acute and chronic medicines (YMCA/WHO), vaccine stocks (UNICEF), pre-hospital emergency care and blood transfusion services (LRC) or reproductive health and psychosocial services at community level (Medair). According to the same evaluation, there is moderate evidence that EUTF interventions have affected **changes in individual behaviour and perceptions** among the target groups. Syrian refugees’ attitudes, perceptions, and behaviours *“have positively changed when it comes to seeking treatments in public primary health care”*. Syrian refugees and Lebanese host communities are increasingly using PHC services; they are more aware that services in PHCC are affordable, and that medication is free of charge; people

are perceiving PHCCs as trustworthy, with qualified medical staff, and people are reporting improvements in their day-to-day lives, as well as improved knowledge of (mental) health topics.

Regarding **changes in local organisations and institutions**, there have been positive effects in the institutional framework of the sector and practices and capacities of local PHCCs. Overall, it is recognised that in addition to the improvement in quality of PHC services, PHCCs improved capacities and together this strengthened the PHC system. REBAHS I and II are considered *“the most important, learning-by-doing approach in Lebanese primary health care”* and therefore, the evaluation categorised it as a case study. The projects strengthened PHCCs’ capacity to match well the identified health needs, ensuring at the same time access to subsidised primary health care services. An immediate response model, following the 2020 Beirut blast, had been developed. A long-term primary healthcare subsidisation protocol (LPSP), i.e., a comprehensive fee-based health services protocols package, is now applied in many PHCCs. It is noted that *“a strong link and trust with the Ministry of Public Health (MoPH) were established”* through the subsidisation model, *“being coherent and suitable for Lebanon in its current situation”*. Discussions are being held

with MoPH about the model of funding primary care. The evaluation also highlights improved knowledge of health staff on how to manage mental health cases. Capacities of PHCC have been *“substantially increased to attend increased number of patients”*. UNICEF is strengthening 800 vaccination points, all with cold chain able to store and administer vaccines, across the entire Lebanese territory, while YMCA and WHO are supporting the MoPH in their ability to procure and store medications. Challenges with the supply chain and shortages of chronic diseases medications were being addressed at the time of the evaluation with transportation of blood units still being an issue. Currently LRC has become a proxy blood bank in the country– since there is no national institution assuming this task. Referral paths, which need to be strengthened in the country to lower pressures on the hospital system, are not yet fully effective however, according to the evaluation this aspect of the fragmented health system is being dealt with by the projects. There is also evidence that most projects are contributing to strengthened coordination among health institutions and organisations.

Regarding changes at **regulatory or national policy level**, REBAHS II has supported the subsidisation model, the LPSP, that was tested with and

Health - Disaggregated result

EU Regional Trust Fund in Response to the Syrian Crisis

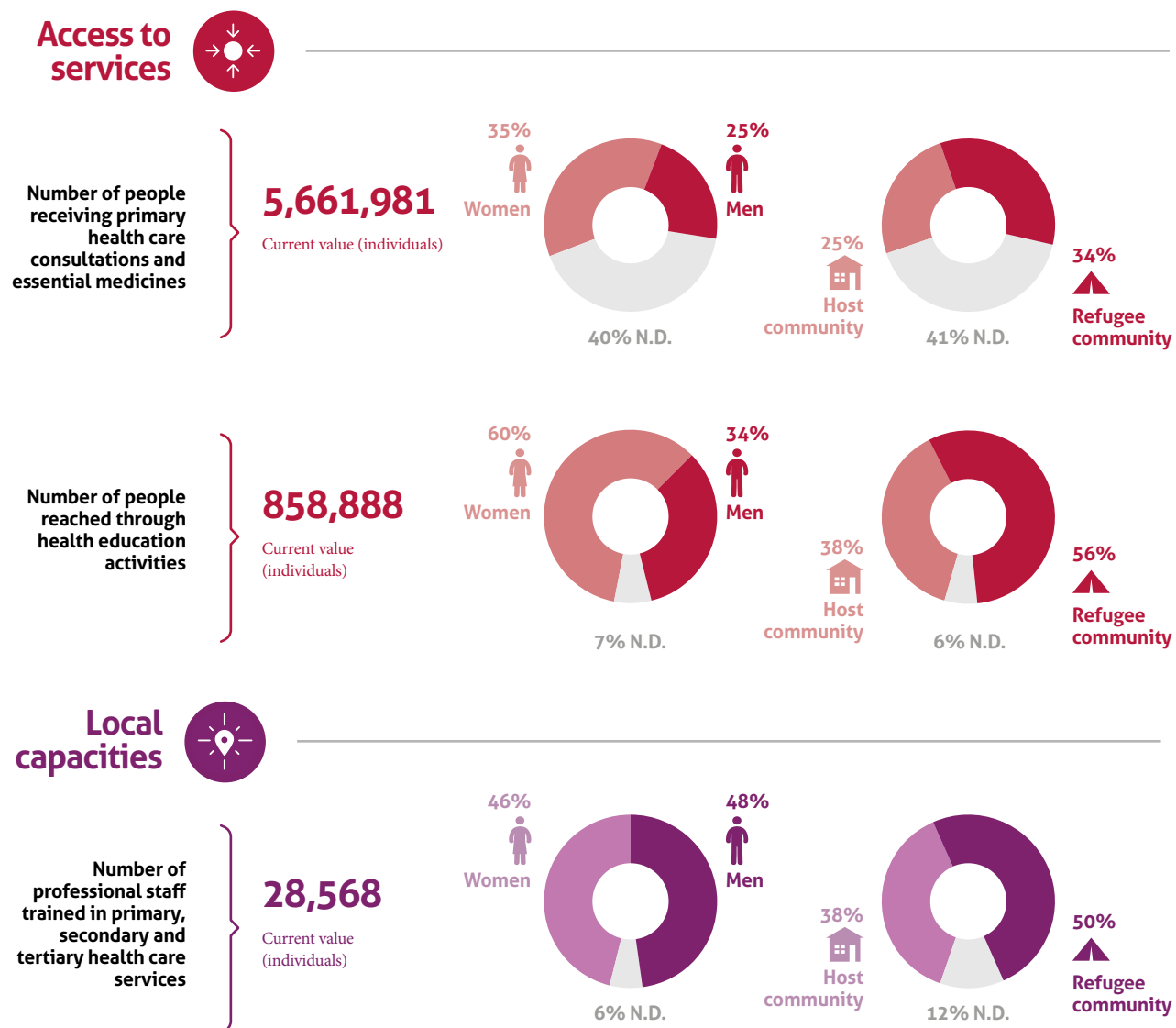


Figure 11: Trust Fund: Health results disaggregated by sex and community of origin (as of 31/03/2023).
*N.D.: Not disaggregated.

approved by MoPH and has expanded as a viable model of primary health care. Although ownership is high, due to the crisis in the country, the model is still dependent on donor funding and the sector is still dominated by large private health providers. The Minister has also realised an imbalance highlighted by the evaluation, between funding and actual service delivery: while 80% of the people use PHCCs, less than 3% of the health care budget is for primary health care. In a context with a renewed focus on primary health care, some of the projects assessed had a clear policy component to work on a health model towards universal health care, i.e., widening access to more beneficiaries and doing it more affordably. Other outcomes highlighted by the evaluation are the introduction of the indicator for disability to health sector policy, along with a switch from a medical model to a rights-based one, including the mental health integration in PHC. This model is now a reference for the future mental health integration in PHCCs. Community health is also introduced as a concept and a guidebook for PHCCs, approved by MoPH. WHO also contributed to the first draft of the Health Sector Strategy, which has been available since July 2022.

HEALTH OUTCOMES IN JORDAN

The **outcome** evaluation underlines that there was an improvement in access to primary healthcare of refugee families and vulnerable families in host communities. Additional capacity has been created in three hospitals and in primary health care centres with focus on the Vaccine Preventable Diseases and Immunisation (VPI) activities. National level outcomes can be identified in tertiary service delivery improvements. In terms of **changes of individual behaviours**, the recent evaluation highlights *“a slight increase in usage of primary health care services by the refugees”* (...), although *“the refugees are less aware of being entitled to access health services under the same conditions as uninsured Jordanians”*. As the report points out improved access and quality of secondary and tertiary healthcare services (UNOPS) were achieved *“by expanding and equipping emergency departments of three public hospitals, Jamil Tutunji, Ramtha and Ruwashed, and by procuring and delivering three ambulances to the Ministry of Health (MoH)”*. The WHO led action focused on vaccination availability to Syrian refugees and host communities, both in terms of COVID-19 protection and routine immunisation. The project has contributed significantly to strengthen Vaccine Preventable Diseases and Immunisation activities and disease



surveillance at the primary health care. The project promoted by AECID also included the aim of access to public PHC services in relation to non-communicable diseases (NCD), notably in the three target governorates of Mafraq, Tafilah and Ajlun. However, it is still in early stages to assess if access has increased.

Regarding changes in **local organisations and institutions**, these are visible for the completed infrastructure project (UNOPS) *“whose technical and medical design reflected well the given needs and priorities”*. The evaluation continues underlining that *“the hospitals, including refurbished and new emergency wards, are in full use and well maintained and their capacity is improved”*, not only in terms of new beds but also in terms of service types. The evaluators also report new higher standard protocols, e.g., for sterilisation, enabled by the EUTF funded project. The hospitals now provide new larger working areas, more beds and new equipment as well as better working conditions for medical staff. Although the vertical coordination in Jordanian health sector is weak, in general, the outcome evaluation sees *“signs of change in this area”* and an increase in the MoH’s coordination capacity. The procurement of COVID-19 vaccines with WHO support has positively influenced the procurement of routine vaccines. The

AECID led action aims at addressing NCD and mental health needs to strengthen MoH Management and PHC service provision capacities.¹⁹ The improvement of protocols for NCDs (e.g., early detection of cancer), the training of health personnel and front-line medical workers (e.g. in HEARTS protocol, Mental health GAP protocol, Jordan Integrated Electronic Reporting System (JIERS) reporting and monitoring and/or trauma, stress-related disorders and Mental Health and Psychosocial Support -MHPSS- in emergency settings) and the procurement to strengthen capacities in the three target governorates is still incipient. The technical unit within the MoH has already started to work at different levels, e.g., a roadmap for designing a colon and cervical cancer screening protocol has been prepared and a National Committee for Birth-Defects Registry and other Hereditary Diseases Registry has been formed.

It is important to underline that PHC is now a new focus of the health strategy in Jordan. In this context, policy work towards universal health care is ongoing although a model of health finance with close collaboration with MoH is still in development. Changes

at **the regulatory or national policy level** are emerging. For example, work on health governance is more recent and includes a health roadmap and health finance strategy (WHO). The outcome evaluation highlights that Jordan is committed to the achievement of the goal of Universal Health Coverage (UHC), and the EU supports the UHC Partnership. However, the country still faces the challenge of a fragmented health system with multiple providers and parallel governance mechanisms, except for PHC where MoH is the main provider. The recent inclusion of the PHC focus with referrals between primary and secondary health care in the Plan for Reform of the Health Sector is partly based on a WHO study. The project has also contributed to policy dialogue with high-level stakeholders. The review regarding immunisation and the comprehensive assessment of primary health care has been used by the MoH, so that now both topics are prioritised in the sector agenda. The AECID-led project states that the absence of a National Strategy on NCDs affects the capacity of MoH, however no work at this level is currently planned.

→ 19. Under this project, work to strengthen prevention and early detection capacities with decentralised organisations, such as the Jordan Breast Cancer Programme, the Institute for Family Health, Our Step Association and the Royal Health Awareness Society is planned.



HEALTH OUTCOMES IN IRAQ

In terms of **outcomes**, at **individual level**, according to various assessments (*ROM T04.18; EUTF portfolio health evaluation; final report T04.181*), health interventions have improved access to quality secondary and tertiary healthcare services for refugee, IDP and host communities. This is particularly relevant for mother and child critical care in Duhok, Kurdistan Region of Iraq (KRI) and primary mental health services in selected governorates. More patients have accessed improved services – as measured in births, surgeries, and

referrals - at the Duhok Maternity and Paediatric Teaching Hospital, the Duhok Emergency and Trauma Hospital and Akre Emergency Hospital of Duhok. Maternal and child health and mental health services improved after the intervention in the network of PHCCs. Health authorities had highlighted a reduction of morbidity after surgeries and reduction of neonatal mortality. Recent evidence highlights reduced new-born suffocation and improved detection, referrals, and treatment of disability in children. Regarding mental health, beneficiaries reported a change of attitude towards mental health and psychosocial services, feeling more

comfortable accessing them, suggesting increased service quality, and improved mental health-related quality of life.

Regarding **changes in local institutions and organisations**, the Duhok Maternity Hospital; Duhok Hevi Pediatric Hospital; Akre Emergency and Maternity Hospital, the Emergency and Trauma Hospital of Duhok and the General Hospital of Amedy had shown improved quality of service provision to mothers and children. Skills of their staff had been strengthened in terms of management, collecting, and using data, treating infection, and detecting disability, teamwork, using new medical equipment, and communication with the patients. Nurses are now widely respected, according to reports, and awareness on prevention had been integrated. In relation to the pandemic, the capacities of Duhok governorate had been strengthened with trained staff, a PCR laboratory and reinforced tracing of cases. Regarding mental health (ACF), it has been reported that personnel of Ministry of Health and Directorate of health, as well as PHCCs improved their overall knowledge and skills (*QIN 03/22*) on mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS). Community-based organisations were also trained to improve collaboration and integration of mental health services in PHCCs.

No **changes at the level of national policy**, strategy or regulation have been reported. The integration of mental health services in the primary health care system of the country requires sustained government support, additional resources, and comprehensive local adherence to policy, which were not given at the time of the finalisation of the mentioned project (ACF). An action plan resulting from it had been shared with the Ministry of Health and other key actors to inform the design and strengthening of existing policies and strategies across Iraq.



WASH

The Trust Fund supports access to safely managed water through improved infrastructure, training, and hygiene promotion sessions.

In 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.

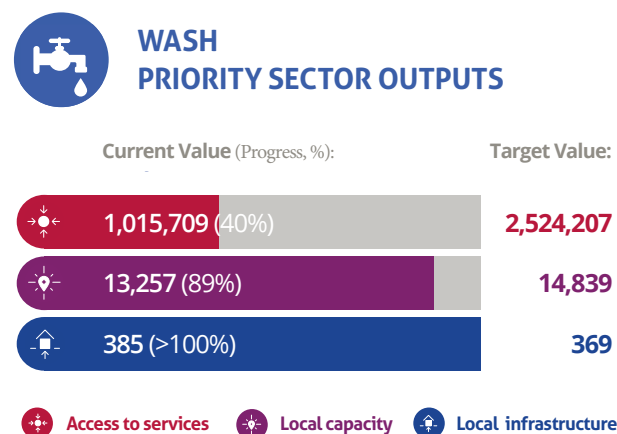
The Trust Fund has supported **22 interventions and 16 lead implementing partners, who are contributing to improve access and capacities to deliver safely managed water and WASH infrastructure in Lebanon, Jordan, Iraq, Türkiye and, to a lesser extent, the Western Balkans.** The main implementing partners of the EUTF WASH portfolio encompass: ACTED, AFD, CISP, EIB, FAO, GIZ, GVC, Intersos, the Ministry of Labour, Employment, Veteran and Social Affairs from Serbia (MoLEVSA), NRC, UNDP, UN-Habitat, UNICEF, WAI, and World Vision. 11 actions are still being implemented during this period.²⁰

Progress in this sector globally has increased for the reporting period



in all areas, especially regarding access to water and installation of transmission and distribution lines. WASH KPIs, although still lower than the average of KPI's progress, have advanced

during this reporting period in terms of access to safely managed water (40% vs. 17% in previous period) and metres of water and wastewater transmission and distribution lines constructed (46% vs. 26%) due to the finalisation of various projects in Lebanon having reported final achievements. Capacity building in this sector displays a high level of output delivery (89% vs. 73%). In terms of number of municipal and regional WASH infrastructure, relative progress remains at a similar level compared to previous period since they have been already achieved.



→ **20.** These actions are being implemented in Lebanon (ACTED: T04.272, UNICEF: T04.294, AFD: T04.206), Jordan (EBRD: T04.92, GIZ: T04.208, UNICEF: T04.245, WAI: T04.27), Iraq (UNDP and UN Habitat: T04.132, UN Habitat: T04.247) and Türkiye (EIB: T04.155, a component of UNDP: T04.76).

WASH - Disaggregated results

EU Regional Trust Fund in Response to the Syrian Crisis

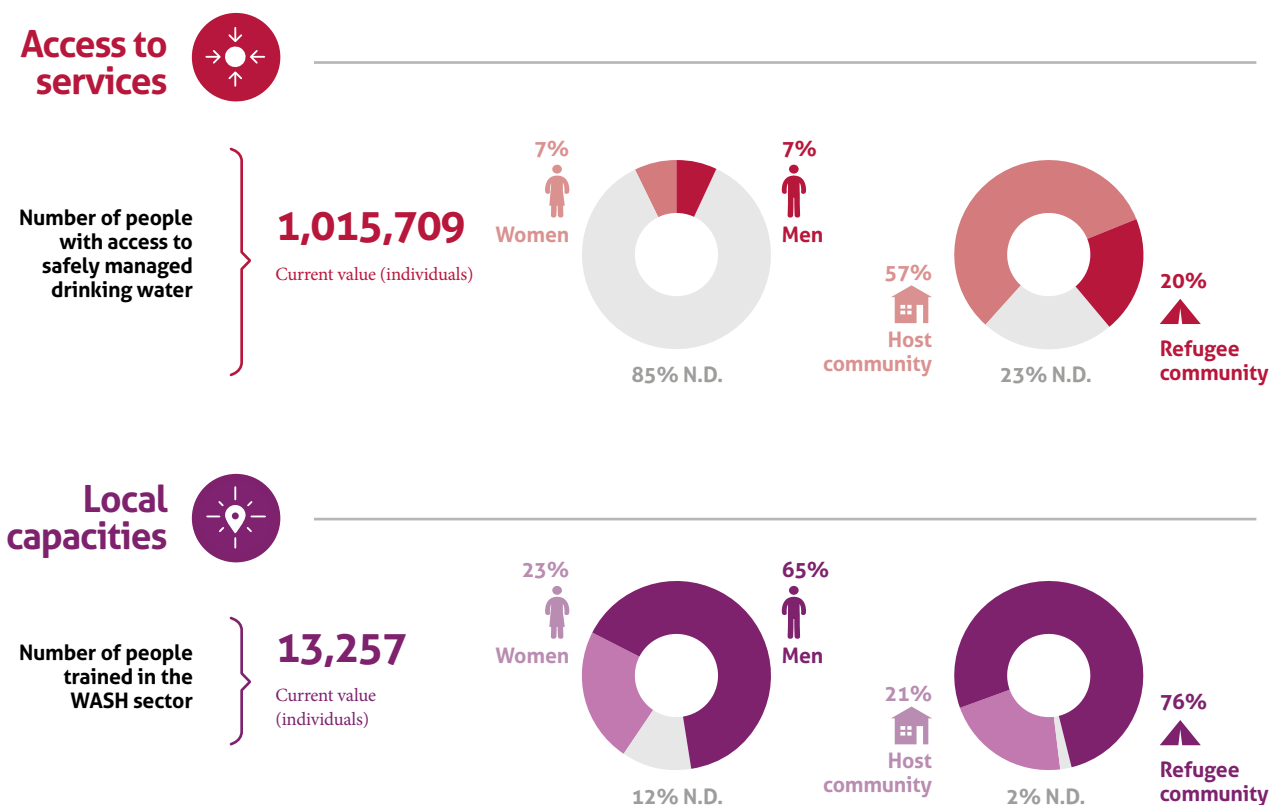


Figure 12: Trust Fund: WASH results disaggregated by sex and community of origin (as of 31/03/2023)
*N.D.: Not disaggregated.

Looking at direct services, **access to safely managed water and to WASH training has been equal in terms of sex disaggregation, while substantially more men have been trained on WASH-related topics.**

According to available data - which could be improved in its quality - **host communities are getting more access to safely managed water**, while refugees are being reached with WASH-related training to a larger extent.

WASH OUTCOMES IN LEBANON

The outcome evaluation highlights that *“in Lebanon, where WASH projects mainly focus on access to water, it is very difficult to capture tangible outcomes”*. The EUTF portfolio evaluation underlines that in targeted municipalities subscriptions have increased by 26%, and service hours have also increased from 2 hours per day to 9 hours per day on average. According to the WASH evaluation, a relationship between EUTF contributions and increased water availability is clearer than with increased subscriptions, because many of EUTF WASH projects did not include it as a specific objective. The outcome evaluation came to the following conclusion: Although throughout 2018 and 2019 the perception was positive with the number of subscribers increasing and positive results in some localities, this has negatively changed in 2020, when the crisis deepened, purchasing power dropped and the water supply capacity, due to electricity crisis, decreased (GVC, CISP and NRC).

In the context of **individual behavioural changes**, the outcome evaluation highlights that *“Syrian refugees’ attitudes, perceptions, and behaviours have positively changed in the period from 2014 to 2021 when it comes to engaging with WASH service operators”*. This was perceived by respondents, because of the wide range of outreach activities and community-

based mechanisms strengthening the relationship between operators and users. Although a majority of responding implementing partners considers that the access to WASH service had increased during the EUTF period, they state that *“this increase is deemed as weak and moderate”*. Despite specific improvements in some localities, the *“level of trust towards water establishments and municipalities remains low, as the population must still (recur to) trucking and private wells to (complement the water received from public services and be able to satisfy their needs)”*. Nevertheless, the last ROM of the ACTED project (12/22) makes evident improved access to water and wastewater in Quzaii, a densely populated neighbourhood of Southern Beirut, for 50,000 people (37,500 Lebanese and 12,500 Syrians). This contributed to reduce the payments to private water lorries. 852 Syrian refugees are accessing nine decentralised wastewater treatment systems installed in collective shelters. Main effects, apart from increased affordability, include the prevention of eviction, income savings and health, although the two latter still need to be analysed in detail. The most recent ROM of the UNICEF action (12/22) underlines the reinforcement of access to water due to the maintenance works undertaken with project support benefitting more than 700,000 Lebanese and Syrian people.



In the context of **local organisations and institutions**, the outcome evaluation underlines that WASH operators have improved their technical capacities because of EUTF Syria-supported interventions. Most of the surveyed implementing partners stated that *“local WASH actors, service providers and other stakeholders, including NGOs, have changed their practices and developed their capacities to provide refugee and host communities with greater access to WASH services as a result of the EUTF projects”*. The increased number of staff in the water establishment from 2014 to 2019 has been a key element, and to a lesser extent, *“the inclusive approach to WASH management and the reduction of discriminatory practices between refugees and host communities”*. The EUTF portfolio evaluation highlights positive institutional and organisational effects at the local scale across the water establishments through geo-referenced customer database, call centres with web portals and trained teams for customer service, communication departments, etc. The portfolio evaluation also concludes that *“the water establishments have (enough) technical know-how to manage the water supply systems with all their components”*, however, the effects of these results are limited due to a current situation of bankruptcy and professional staff leaving the institution due to low salaries. The lack of comprehensive reforms in the sector also have resulted in some capacity building effects

being lost, since they did not occur *“in synergy”*. The ROM of the UNICEF project highlights that water establishments are reinforced through a procurement system to ensure repairs. Some strategies have helped to improve the communication between the water establishments and the communities, such as community focal points and municipalities’ (Oxfam), community consultations (ACTED, NRC), a hotline for reporting network issues or a community perception tool (GVC). According to the mentioned ROM, water establishments *“have improved communication policies towards the population, bringing more transparency on the issues at stake, especially energy issues and budget shortage, as well as on the efforts deployed on the maintenance of the water network”*. Some projects though faced challenges in the communication between water establishments, local authorities, and communities, due to institutional weaknesses of water establishments, lack of resources to operate specific tools, the pandemic, or delays in infrastructure activities. The ROM assessment of ACTED’s project mentions training on Establishment-Led Service Improvement and Cost Recovery (EL-SICR) that represents an organisational innovation, however, effects are not evident yet. The river catchment level water model approach to organise multistakeholder WASH planning would mean an institutional improvement, nevertheless, legal provisions in the Water Law are not set yet. The work of

the Lebanese Water Actors Platform (LEWAP), promoted by ACTED and the EUTF, is already working and producing a HawkaMaa bulletin to inform about research grants. It is still early to evidence any potential institutional effects.

The majority of EUTF WASH projects have not included advocacy to influence **changes at the regulatory or national policy level**. The only exception is the Water Forum in Lebanon, established with the EUTF support to Oxfam. It is a policy dialogue mechanism that contributed to the revision of the National Strategy in 2020, which emphasises water and energy nexus and the solarisation, and the community/municipality engagement. Interviewed implementing partners agree on the fact that national institutions have changed their WASH national strategy to face the refugee situation. The outcome evaluation highlights the support of the Delegation of the European Union in the country, *“which contributed to revising the water sector national strategy”*. The report also highlights the importance of a WASH sector recovery plan approved by the government with short-term objectives related to the current crisis mitigation, since there is no approved strategy for the sector yet. The recent ROM report of the UNICEF action that supports the roadmap makes evident there is some scope to generate synergies between the UNICEF project and the AFD one working on the water sector reform process. The ROM of ACTED’s project underlines the

importance of the project support to improve water governance with bottom-up participation and public dialogue. However, reforms included in the roadmap have not been implemented yet. The EU Delegation (EUD), through bilateral support, continues to support this process through AFD to capitalise some lessons learned from past support. It is evidenced by the portfolio evaluation that *“achieving an improved and effective water establishment that are financially viable and autonomous from Ministry of Energy and Water (MoEW) is an objective that cannot be achieved by EUTF interventions alone”*. Despite slow progress, implementing partners show satisfaction about the revision of the National Water Strategy and the Water code, stating that *“it goes to the right direction, especially as regards the water and energy nexus and the solarisation, and the community/municipality engagement”*.

WASH OUTCOMES IN JORDAN

The outcome evaluation, after analysing two actions led by GIZ²¹ and AICS, highlights that *“Syrian refugees’ attitudes, perceptions, and behaviours have positively changed in the period from 2014 to 2021 when it comes to engaging with WASH service operators”*. In the context of **individual behavioural changes**, the outcome evaluation report underlines increased recycling in the communities,

mainly in Azraq and Za’atari camps after the intervention (GIZ). The CfW scheme is also increasing access to income of Syrian refugees and host communities. In turn, this is contributing to improved community services and conflict reduction between both communities. According to the report, *“from previous unwillingness to work in the waste sector -due to cultural misunderstanding or shame”, (currently) thousands of people (are) on the waiting list to work in solid waste management.”* And *“from initial 5% of women among the beneficiaries there are now over 35%”*. In the context of the AICS project, household water connections were achieved, and two school WASH facilities were rehabilitated and handed over to the Directorate of Education (DoE) in Bani Kinanah District. However, the outcome evaluation states that *“the extent to which the local population has a better access to water is not evidenced”*.

In the context of **local organisations and institutions, changes** of solid waste management of service providers are highlighted by the outcome evaluation (GIZ led environmental project). The services have been *“improved rather than deteriorating, following the Syrian influx”*. Livelihood opportunities for both Syrian refugees and host communities have helped the municipalities to provide higher quality services. The institutional set-up is seen as a good practice and this involves

collaboration with the municipalities, also to build capacities, engaging with communities in the camps and outside them, and the articulation of CfW with other developmental aspects. Solid waste management skills and technical understanding of municipalities have reportedly improved. A new evident partnership is where CBOs are collaborating with municipalities on capacity building. The evaluation notes, however, there is still room to improve the relationship with the municipalities. The challenge now is how municipalities can continue the service provision in a context of political blockades by relevant authorities, financial crisis of municipalities and a risk of CfW schemes replacing municipal waste disposal. The conceived sustainability requires municipalities to take over, apart from political dialogue and high-level support. Although optimistic, the evaluation expresses that this *“is linked to the decentralisation process in Jordan, by which the local administration and municipalities would get more competencies”*. Regarding the AICS led project, the outcome evaluation underlines increased capacities in the beneficiary municipalities that are now delivering improved services and relations with host and refugee communities. With upgraded municipal infrastructure in WASH, roads, and public



utilities, and having used CfW schemes to promote local economic development, municipalities *“stress the quality of the results and their matching with the urban development plans”*. The evaluation also highlights the combination of soft and hard assistance to deliver results as a good institutional practice.

Changes at regulatory, national policy level are not evident yet. Despite the GIZ project that works with the

→ 21. The GIZ led action in Jordan focuses on waste management and is included under this WASH related section.



municipalities of Mafraq and Azraq supporting the implementation of the National Municipality Solid Waste Strategy with relevant ministries, such as the Ministry of Local Administration (MoLA), infrastructure in refugee camps “*does not seem considered by authorities*”, and policy dialogue has not yet materialised.

MoLA “*considers the project contribution in the development of local Solid Waste Management (SWM) plans important and in line with the wider policy*”. Aligned with this, MoLA is considering including other municipalities. GIZ is also supporting other municipalities with other projects to develop SWM plans. Although the evaluation states that the project is strengthening MoLA in enhancing its solid waste management operations, the Government does not include refugee camps in its National Municipality Solid Waste Strategy (NMSWS). It is worth noting that “*future sludge management in the camp(s) institutional set-up, operation and maintenance, and the sharing of benefits of the technology are being discussed with Water Authority of Jordan (WAJ), UNHCR, and UNICEF.*” Regarding the AICS led action, no changes at national level have been reported.

WASH OUTCOMES IN IRAQ

The main WASH **outcome** in Iraq and KRI at **individual level** is improved access to water and sanitation services, which has been delivered by various actions with focus on refugees, IDPs and vulnerable host communities (ACTED, UNDP/UN Habitat UN Habitat). In the neighbourhoods of Mosul, Sinjar, Tel Afar and other villages (Ninewa) there is now access to safely managed water. These neighbourhoods, and others,

such as Erbil, Duhok and Sumel, have a high influx of Syrian refugees and are benefitting from the extension of water networks. Access to water in schools is also mentioned in the EUTF WASH evaluation and two schools have recently benefitting from WASH installations (UN Habitat) in Tel Afar. The rehabilitation and extension of storm water network in Mosul (UNDP/UN Habitat) is expected to have positive effects in terms of flood prevention, and the replacement of currently cracked potable water networks will lead to waste reduction. Apart from direct access to water and other WASH-related services, the construction of these infrastructures in wider rehabilitation-oriented actions (UNDP/UN Habitat) is leading to accommodating returnees. Another effect in this context has been the explicit improvement in the community's perception of the responsiveness of WASH institutions to the community (ACTED). Project reports suggest that improvements in irrigation have led women to engage in gardening (FAO) in their backyards, and how agricultural skills were improved to get access to additional livelihood opportunities (ACTED).

The EUTF evaluation underlines that the **capacity of local institutions and organisations**, such as the Directorates of Water (DoW), in charge of operations and maintenance of WASH infrastructure was sufficient in terms of skills and organisation. Some actions enhanced the

operations and maintenance capacities, not only from the DoW (UNDP/UN Habitat), but from the Directorate of Sewage (UN Habitat). The DoWs, at governorate level, had improved some decision-making instruments, such as community engagement tools or Geographical Information Systems centres (VNG International). However, the main limitation for municipalities and directorates is the lack of financial resources to cover the immediate needs, and a plan for operations, maintenance, and asset management for the longer term. A WASH committee in East Mosul was also able to get its network repair after receiving training and advice in the context of one EUTF project (ACTED). There is some evidence that due to EUTF actions, WASH committees at schools have been strengthened to take care of WASH infrastructure maintenance. The evaluation also highlights that mukhtars and other esteemed members of the communities were linked with the WASH authorities (ACTED). Results at **national policy level** in the WASH sector continues to be limited in Iraq. Water governance reforms still face structural challenges, such as a lack of funding, recruitment of personnel and other wider socio-economic factors, i.e., currency devaluation and inflation. There is no evidence suggesting that the EUTF WASH portfolio has contributed to the EU policy dialogue for reforms in the country.



PROTECTION AND SOCIAL COHESION



In the protection sector, the Trust Fund promotes social services for children, women, and adults, such as mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS), gender-based violence-related (GBV) services, as well as child protection services to asylum seekers. Moreover, the Trust Fund had funded a mine clearance action, implemented by MAG in Iraq. As part of the social cohesion activities, the EUTF has supported horizontal activities across sectors, such as peacebuilding activities, peer-to-peer information, outreach, information campaigns, and awareness sessions on various topics, including hygiene, environment, and protection.

Both thematic sectors aim at:

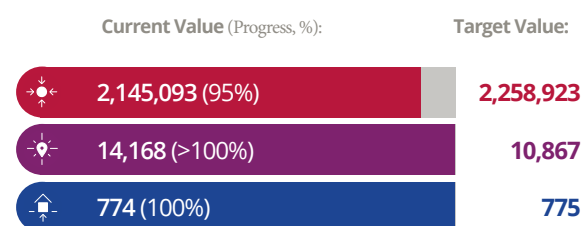
1. Improving access to **psycho-social support services** (and safe land);
2. Strengthening capacities to provide **children, women, and adult protection services**;
3. **Improving infrastructure** for refugees, migrants and IDPs, such as asylum centres;
4. Access to **social cohesion activities**;
5. **Strengthened local capacities** to provide those activities and services, and
6. **Improved, refurbished or upgraded infrastructure** to deliver those activities.

The Trust Fund has supported 32 actions in various sectors that have informed the selected protection-related indicators, through the work of 23 lead implementing partners, such as ACF, AFD, ASAM, AVSI, Austrian Red Cross (AURC), Danish Red Cross

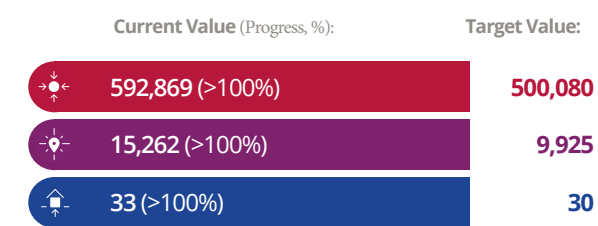
(DRC), EFI, GJU, GIZ, the Italian Agency for International Cooperation (AICS), IOM, MAG, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Denmark, MoLEVSA, Medair, SPARK, UNICEF, UNRWA, UN Women, WHO and World Vision. Eight projects are still being implemented.²² The focus in this sector



SOCIAL COHESION PRIORITY SECTOR OUTPUTS



PROTECTION PRIORITY SECTOR OUTPUTS



Access to services
 Local capacity
 Local infrastructure

→ 22. Ongoing actions include the following: Lebanon (WHO: T04.74, GIZ: T04.200, AICS: T04.253), Jordan (GJU: T04.215, UN Women: T04.249, AECID: T04.306), and some activities in Iraq (GIZ: T04.200, SPARK: T04.218) and in Türkiye (SPARK: T04.168).

Protection - Disaggregated results

EU Regional Trust Fund in Response to the Syrian Crisis

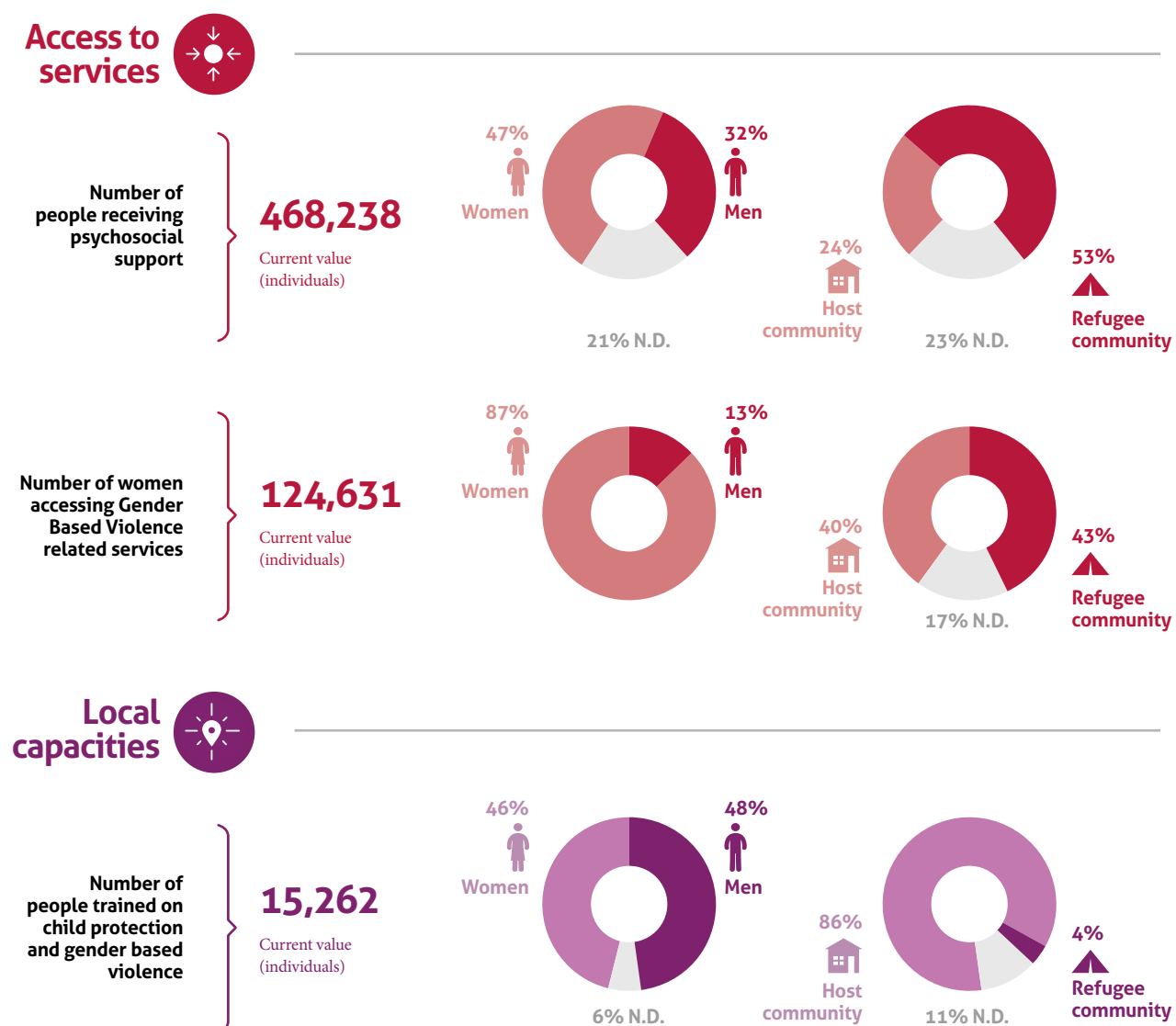


Figure 13: Trust Fund: Protection related results disaggregated by sex and community of origin (as of 31/03/2023)
*N.D.: Not disaggregated.

remains improved access, capacities, and governance of social services in Lebanon, Jordan and, to a lesser extent, Iraq. Progress in terms of **output delivery for protection** shows that planned targets have been exceeded for all outputs, including **access to psychosocial support and GVB services, local capacities' strengthening and improvements in asylum facilities** had been accomplished in previous reporting periods; all related projects had been closed. **Overall, women continue to access psychosocial support and GBV-related services to a larger extent. Refugee communities are largely accessing more psychosocial support**, while there is not a significant difference regarding GBV services access by community of origin. Capacity building on child protection and GBV has similarly reached women and men, largely from host communities.

Regarding social cohesion activities, they are included in more than **seventy actions** across all **sectors through a wide number of lead implementing partners**, such as: ASAM, AFD, AISPO, ASAM, ARC, AVSI, DAAD, DRC, EFI, GIZ, GJU, GVC, ILO, Medair, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Denmark (MoFA), AICS, Oxfam, UNDP, UNICEF, UNRWA, UN Women, VNG International, WHO, WFP and World Vision. More than 20 actions are still implementing social cohesion-related activities. Progress in terms of **output delivery for social cohesion**

indicators continues to be satisfactory. For peer- to-peer activities, the delivery of capacity building activities, and strengthened municipalities with new services and infrastructure, targets have been exceeded. For the KPI on awareness campaigns and on refurbished community centres, output delivery continues to be high (80% and 77%, respectively). **While women continue to have more access to general outreach activities, men are slightly above in terms of peer-to-peer information and other extracurricular activities.** Regarding capacity building of public servants, men have accessed training to a larger extent, in both indicators: as public sector officers and being trained on social cohesion topics. **Refugees show higher exposure to general awareness campaigns and peer-to-peer activities as compared to host communities.** Host communities are the ones largely accessing capacity building for public servants and officers in local organisations.

PROTECTION AND SOCIAL COHESION OUTCOMES IN LEBANON

At an **individual level**, the evaluation acknowledged that Syrian refugees' attitudes, perceptions, and behaviours have positively changed toward the social protection services. It has been identified that awareness about social protection programmes has increased more for

Social Cohesion - Disaggregated results

EU Regional Trust Fund in Response to the Syrian Crisis

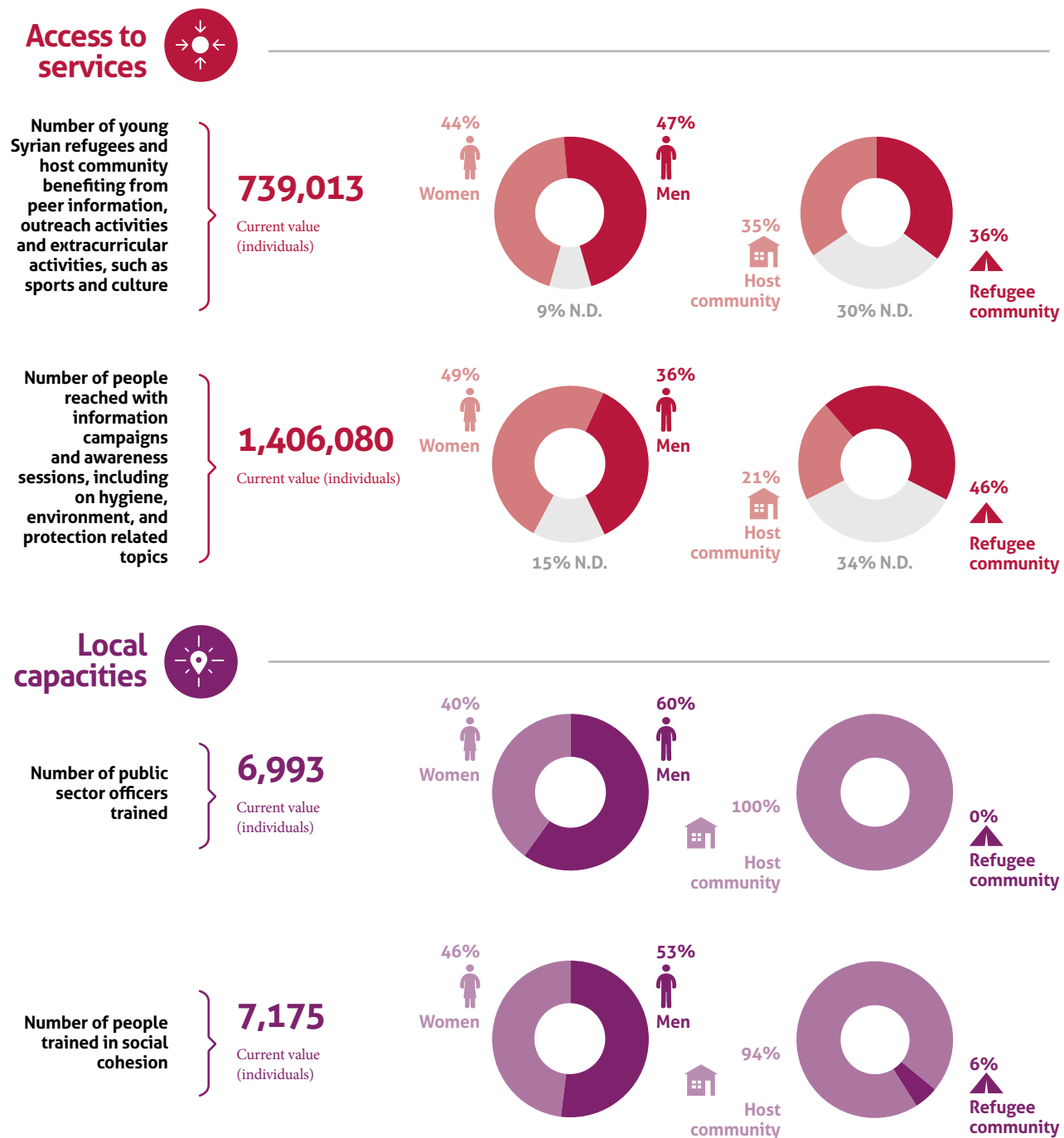


Figure 14: Trust Fund: Social Cohesion results disaggregated by sex and community of origin (as of 31/03/2023)
*N.D.: Not disaggregated.

Syrian refugees than for Lebanese host communities. The outcome evaluation highlights the improvement of most wellbeing indicators for 12 months, in households receiving cash assistance. Although there have been periods where food consumption score has been improved, currently there is a gap between the value of cash transfers and the food basket price. The value of cash transfers had been updated several times to provide better coverage, however, currently, it is still not sufficient to meet basic needs. The outcome evaluation underlined the importance of complementing cash assistance with social assistance services. The Referral Information Management System (RIMS) in Lebanon, more advanced than in Jordan, particularly worked for the management of child protection cases. Improved self-confidence and improved sense of safety have been reported as positive outcomes of the EFI-led action on livelihoods and protection. In terms of social cohesion actions (RDPP II and World Vision), the outcomes reported include *“the reduction of prejudices and the creation of a sense of belonging among youth participants to a common community”*. GIZ undertook a survey, where both Syrian and Lebanese female adults, *“expressed gaining and applying new behavioural skills to improve communication with their children, reflecting upon and better managing their emotions – particularly anger and frustrations”*. It is also reported that *“Syrian and Lebanese children were also empowered with similar*

skills to better manage the negative emotional effects of bullying” and that trust increased *“among and within communities by deconstructing taboos and by adopting inclusive approach in service provision at the local level”*. Paraphrasing the evaluation, *“these results are fragile and subject to the political context in Lebanon”*.

On changes at the level of **local organisations and institutions**, the outcome evaluation highlights that largely *“social protection actors have changed their practices and developed their capacities to provide refugees and host communities with greater and better access to social protection services as a result of the EUTF”*. The SDCs have strengthened their capacities to provide child protection and GBV services. The self-implementation modality -with focus on prevention that some projects have supported, has not been effectively implemented due to administrative limitations and lack of MoSA's support. Instead, EUTF projects have supported an improvement in the relationship between the SDCs and specialised NGOs to ensure service provision. WFP also promotes improved capacity of relevant government bodies to manage resource transfer under the National Poverty Targeting Programme (NPTP), which includes MoSA and SDCs. The outcome evaluation highlights improvements of the monitoring through the SDCs in the field thanks to new equipment facilitated by the project. Although a new registry for case management and the support to MoSA



“frontline and specialised workers, now feel more confident working on child protection and GBV-related issues. Work on social behavioural change has become more targeted and more refined and is being implemented with larger reach.”

Not only training, but also new Standard Operating Procedures, developed with the assistance of ABAAD, a local RDPP II partner, has facilitated this strengthening process. The new law on anti-sexual harassment developed with ABAAD's support is related to the newly introduced regular training with police officers. Internal security forces endorsed two curricula developed with EUTF support. Another new organisational outcome refers to the creation of youth councils in certain municipalities, which contributed to increased civic participation of youth and reduced tensions with the local authorities (World Vision). However, the current political context and, more acutely since 2019, has led to a disaffection for youth councils.

and SDCs to improve the NPTP had improved the vulnerability assessments, according to the evaluation, MoSA's data management system is not functional yet and the system developed by UNICEF cannot be handed over to MoSA. Additionally, training of social workers (e.g., EFI) and frontline workers, such as police, health workers, midwives, legal personnel, has been one of the key strategies to reinforce social service provision. According to the evaluation,

In terms of **changes in national institutions** at policy and regulatory level, the outcome evaluation highlights that, in Lebanon national strategy and/or policy changes in the social protection sector have occurred to *“some extent”*. A new strategy on social protection - NSPS- was developed with wide consultation (ILO/UNICEF), and a first version was approved in May 2022. The NSPS, although an important step, will

be limited by the adjustments required by the Council of Ministers who had recommended to exclude non-Lebanese from the protection system and apply a gradual approach considering the financial situation of the country. The NPTP still needs to be *“significantly scaled up to reach all households in extreme poverty”*. UNICEF (with EUTF support) provided technical assistance and advocated for social grants for people with disabilities. The national disability allowance has been approved and does not exclude non-Lebanese people. The outcome evaluation highlights WFP's support to the creation of new NPTP governance structures including a Steering Committee (SC), co-chaired by the Minister of Social Affairs and by the EUD Head of Cooperation. The new SC introduced *“readjustment of transfer values to match Emergency Social Safety Nets (ESSN) ones, dollarisation of cash assistance for Lebanese, and scale-up figures”*. The governance structures *“proved successful in strengthening national stewardship of the NPTP and facilitating decision-making and information sharing between NPTP stakeholders”*. WFP transfer modality and the value of the cash assistance have frequently been modified according to beneficiary needs and the Survival Minimum Expenditure Basket (SMEB) value. A law on the criminalisation of sexual harassment and rehabilitation of victims was approved in 2020, to which ABAAD (RDPP II) has contributed with advocacy and specific inputs. It is the first law in Lebanon penalising perpetrators

of sexual harassment and abuse. It also protects victims and witnesses and creates a specialised fund at MoSA to offer support and rehabilitation. On child protection, the MoPH formally adopted new guidelines, developed with UNICEF support. These guidelines set a national framework to support healthcare providers dealing with children, victims of violence in contact with the healthcare sector. It is expected they contribute to reduce the risks of child abuse and neglect and improve prevention. In addition, the National Gender Observatory was formally established under the Office of Minister of State for Women's Affairs (OMSWA) with EFI's support. After surviving several structural changes in the government, it is now integrated in the National Commission for Lebanese Women (NCLW). The outcome evaluation highlights that the observatory contributed to the approval of the law to criminalise sexual harassment and for rehabilitation of its victims, and to the amendments on the domestic violence law.

PROTECTION AND SOCIAL COHESION OUTCOMES IN JORDAN

The outcome evaluation highly praises the EUTF contribution to the protection sector in Jordan. At **individual level**, the outcome evaluation notes that *“Syrian refugees' attitudes, perceptions, and behaviours have positively changed toward*

the social protection services in the 2014-2021 period, as compared to the beginning of the programme". Protection measures were provided by the Makani centres (and the support of UNICEF) and by the UN Women-led projects with focus on women protection (Oasis centres). The evaluation states that beneficiaries know how to report cases of GBV after having improved their knowledge through awareness sessions and the establishment of women centres. The action was able to establish a clear referral system. Referrals of children to additional services, such as health and psychological support and of adults to medical, food, legal or shelter assistance, were facilitated by GIZ. The GIZ-led action shows a marked improvement in the wellbeing of child beneficiaries. In terms of cash assistance, UNHCR has supported more than 130,000 people. Although the cash assistance now covers 18% of the minimum expenditure basket and 30% of the survival expenditure basket, the outcome evaluation highlights that it is still important for refugees' capacities to meet daily needs. In the case of UNRWA's cash assistance, this was used for rents, and was not enough to meet other basic needs. The support was reinforced when a referral to complementary services was achieved, e.g., this was the case in UNRWA's project facilitating access to legal counselling. Regarding social cohesion, participatory processes between communities and municipalities to discuss and decide

about the development of public parks, football courts and garbage collection services were highlighted (GIZ). The action on youth led by World Vision that promoted dialogue, advocacy and awareness on health, employment and culture has contributed to reduce prejudices and create a sense of belonging among youth participants to a common community. This dialogue approach continues to be used by youth centres' staff from the Ministry of Youth to facilitate activities with Syrian and Jordanian young people. The evaluation also highlights that 2,077 children have been removed from labour in Jordan, Lebanon, and Iraq (RDPP II).

On **changes at the level of local organisations and institutions**, the Oasis women-only centres promoted by UN Women are quoted as an example. They were established in and out of camps and provided one-stop shop services, ranging from psychological support, mental health and GBV protection services to employability and livelihoods support. The out-of-camp centres were run in partnership with the Ministry of Social Development (MoSD). Internal procedures for referrals and counselling have been developed. These centres also delivered training in sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) to staff from ministries, justice professionals and family protection units in Jordan. Pre-and post-training tests showed an increase in knowledge. The

Amman Oasis centre has been mentioned in the outcome evaluation as one example of high-level government engagement that was not found in other projects. Capacities were also strengthened in Makani centres (UNICEF), especially in GBV, women's rights and digital safety. Additionally, internal Standard Operating Procedures were established for child protection cases, increasing capacities at the directorate level. The EFI initiative established a partnership with Business Development Centre (BDC) and Tamkeen, both respected organisations in the country, to increase institutional advocacy capacities on employment-related issues, human rights, human trafficking and protecting the rights of Migrant Workers and Refugees. RDPP II also followed a capacity strengthening strategy with local partners in the country, which included Tamkeen. Furthermore, Tamkeen has provided institutional support to the relevant departments under the Ministry of Labour and MoSD (e.g., child begging, child labour department and child beggar shelters) so that they can improve services when working with children and their caretakers.

In terms of **changes in national institutions at policy and regulatory level**, the outcome evaluation highlights *"significant changes"* were facilitated by EUTF projects in the social protection and social services area. In the country, social services for Jordanian and refugees are provided by parallel systems. The UNICEF



and ILO-led project assisted the MoSD to roll out the National Social Protection Strategy (NSPS 2019-2025). Apart from establishing the Implementation Support Unit (ISU), the action supported the implementation of the NSPS, which was *"acknowledged to be very innovative"*, and includes a graduation plan. Nevertheless, NSPS excludes non-Jordanians from the list of potential beneficiaries. Institutional arrangements are prepared to plan and coordinate the strategy, apart from setting a Coordination Committee and technical committees for each pillar.



The Annual social protection review has been launched, and a statistical working group has been established, too. A new strategy and action plan on child labour had been developed and approved in June 2022 with RDPP's support. A national child labour coalition had been formed to work systematically towards the elimination of the worst forms of child labour. The work on child marriage is, however, not progressing at the same pace and is

facing difficulties in the dialogue with Sharia judges. The implementation of the law on domestic violence was also supported by the development of a training program for magistrates. UN Women supported implementation of the Family Violence Law *“by developing a bench-book for dealing with GBV-cases, (...) developed jointly with the Judicial Council and relevant government officials. The bench book was approved by the Judicial Council in 2019 and was later adopted internally as part of the official training curriculum for domestic violence trials for the judiciary.”* In the cases of UN Women and RDPP II partners, targeted advocacy, and technical assistance strategies to influence policy changes have been highlighted as good practices by the outcome evaluation. Not only the alliances with relevant partners from civil society and public sector, but also the articulation of service provision and advocacy, have been underlined as key success strategies.

PROTECTION AND SOCIAL COHESION OUTCOMES IN IRAQ

In terms of **outcomes at individual level**, the most evident one in this sector, is increased access to protection-related services, such as counselling, legal advice, psychosocial support and GBV services and, to a lesser extent, to cash assistance, for refugees, IDPs and host communities. *“Remarkable”*

work from women centres and shelters supported by UN Women has led to increased women's self-esteem and improved psychological and social wellbeing, according to the outcome evaluation. It also highlights that *“71% of women reported an increase in their protection from violence, of these 86% reported that protection increased to a large extent”*. 377 referral cases of women survivors for IDP women and women from host and refugee communities have been delivered with EFI's support. Numerous outreach activities, including specific work with men to promote gender equality and prevent GBV, has been positively underlined by the evaluation leading to increased awareness about the existence of referral systems that deal with GBV cases. The work with local networks and mobile teams helped to create referrals to the centres of partner organisations. A survey and focal groups organised by Qudra II (GIZ) revealed that Syrian and Lebanese female participants are applying new behavioural skills to improve communication with their children, reflecting upon and better managing their emotions – particularly anger and frustrations, and experiencing positive psychological outcomes.

Regarding **changes in local institutions and organisations**, the outcome evaluation, the women centres, contributed to establish seven women's committees, providing *“a space for women to share their thoughts on women's needs*

and experiences and a strong network to enhance women's rights advocacy efforts”. Strengthened social fabric from community work, mobilisation of local organisations and a peer-to-peer approach promoted by the action has helped to identify women at risk. Women centres in Iraq have provided a network of *“one-stop shop”* services ranging from psychological support, mental health and GBV protection services and employability and livelihoods support. The recent outcome evaluation has positively underlined the capacity building on GBV for line ministries and national NGOs, as well as the advocacy work on GBV and child protection. The capacities to deal with GBV and child protection cases, have been strengthened in the case of (a) service providers and staff; (b) line Ministries and justice professionals, female police officers, and (c) university students and pupils, leading to increased knowledge (UN Women, EFI, RDPP II, GIZ). Organisational links between experienced national implementing partners, e.g., Baghdad Women Association (BWA), Women Empowerment Organisation (WEO) and other government stakeholders in KRI and the federal government have been promoted (EFI). The two mentioned NGOs have been pivotal in-service provision and increased capacities in gender awareness, GBV and management skills.

At **national policy and regulatory level**, the outcome evaluation highlights some



challenging factors to achieve policy reform outcomes: The legal framework is *“more focused on protecting the family than in prosecuting the abusers”* and, *“combatting gender-based violence is not endorsed with a strong political will”*. Although more work needs to be done to enable longer term changes, the ROM mission of EFI’s led action (03/2020) noted a contribution to the Iraq’s second National Action Plan (NAP) for UNSCR 1325 on women, peace, and security as well as advocating for the endorsement of the antidomestic violence. The project also enhanced the role of the civil society in monitoring the work on the second NAP for UNSCR 1325. The project, however, *“had limited influence on legislation and on speeding up the procedures to adopt the 2nd NAP, due to disorganised and dysfunctional federal authorities in Baghdad, especially since the 2021 parliamentary elections”*. Although local organisations and the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs in Iraqi Kurdistan showed clear engagement to continue protection services in community centres, there was limited ownership from relevant ministries at federal level. No financial resources had been allocated for implementing the 2nd NAP. The Anti-Domestic Violence Law has not yet been ratified. Under RDPP II in Iraq, ILO partnered with two local NGOs to establish very first Child Labour Monitoring Systems (CLMS) that engage local government

and relevant institutional actors, feed into referral systems for children at risk of and/or engaged in child labour and their caretakers. ILO supported the development of the NAP against Child Labour in KRI engaging with local partners, ministries and civil society actors that has also contributed to improve referrals of children in child labour. The NAP against Child Labour needs still to be approved.



COUNTRY BRIEFS

COUNTRY BRIEFS

The geographical focus of the Trust Fund is primarily on Lebanon, Jordan and Iraq, accounting for 89% of the total targets in terms of access to services. By including Türkiye, targets achieve 99% of the total. The other target countries and regions, such as the Western Balkans, Egypt, Armenia, and Syria account for 1% of the targeted refugee and host communities, as well as IDPs. Figure 15 shows the distribution of people benefitting from access to services²³ and training (local capacities), as well as from organisations benefiting from infrastructure improvements in all sectors, by country.

Regarding average performance in all sectors by category – access to services, local capacities, and local infrastructure – among the focus countries, **Lebanon continues to lead in the category of access to services (>100%), while Iraq shows the highest output achievement in local capacities' strengthening (>100%), and Jordan does the same in**

→ 23. Access to services does not include here awareness activities.

local infrastructure improvements (>100%). Jordan has increased its average performance in all three categories compared to the previous period.

Türkiye continues to perform well in access to services (73%), local capacities' strengthening (>100%), and local infrastructure improvements (76%).

In terms of the other countries, no changes can be reported during this reporting period since all related actions had previously ended. Full achievement of planned outputs can be observed in Armenia (access to services, local capacities) and the Western Balkans (local capacities and local infrastructure improvements). Health services have not been provided in the Western Balkans to the planned extent (30%); this might be related to the degree of ambition applied to targets.

Geographical Coverage, Targets and Progress

EU Regional Trust Fund in Response to the Syrian Crisis

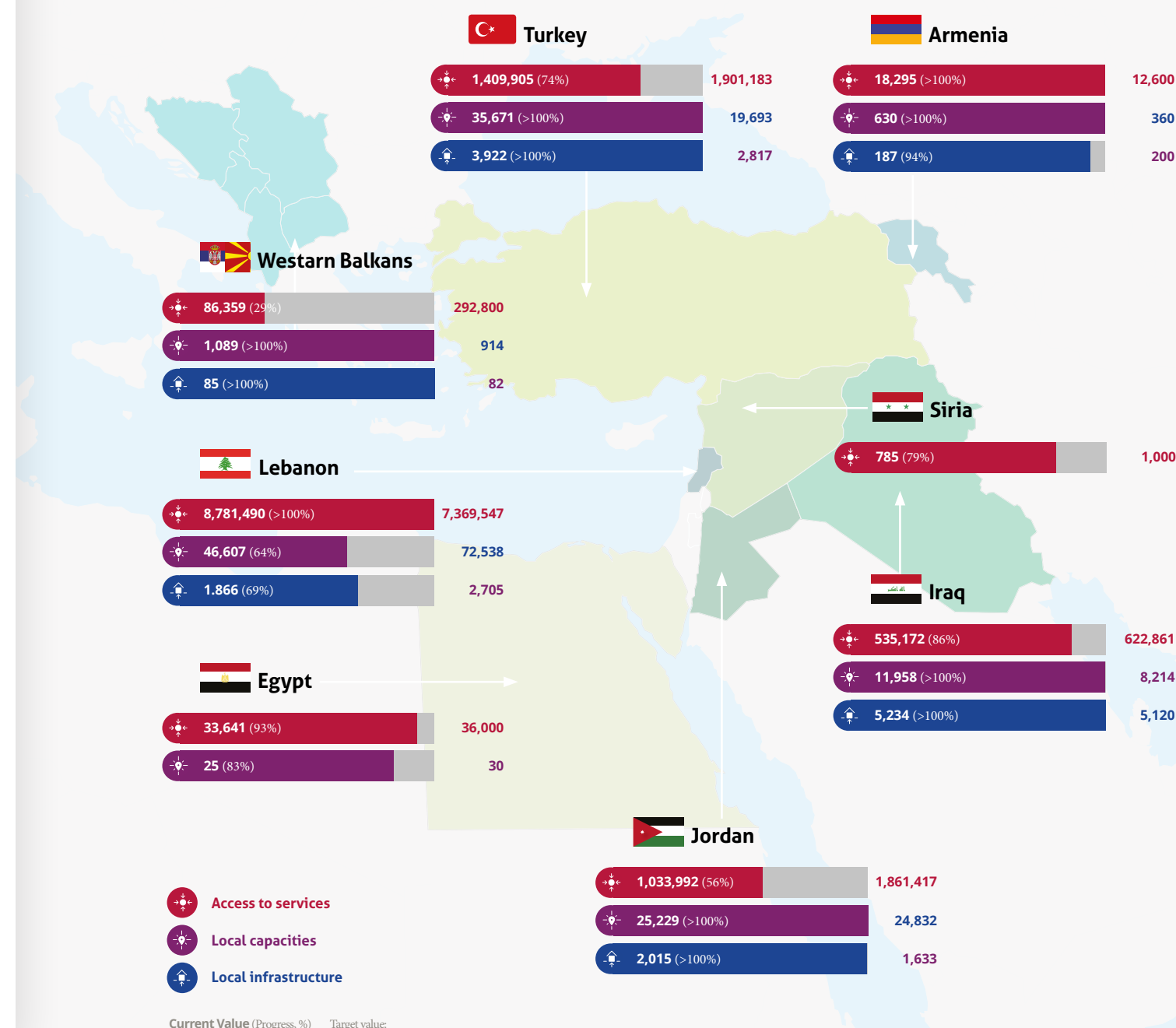


Figure 15: Trust Fund: Geographical Coverage, Targets and Progress (as of 31/03/2023)



LEBANON

Lebanon is a country where the Trust Fund is highly active in all areas with a total of 55 interventions. One action (UNICEF WASH) has commenced reporting results within the last year. Currently, 25 actions are still in implementation on all sectors.

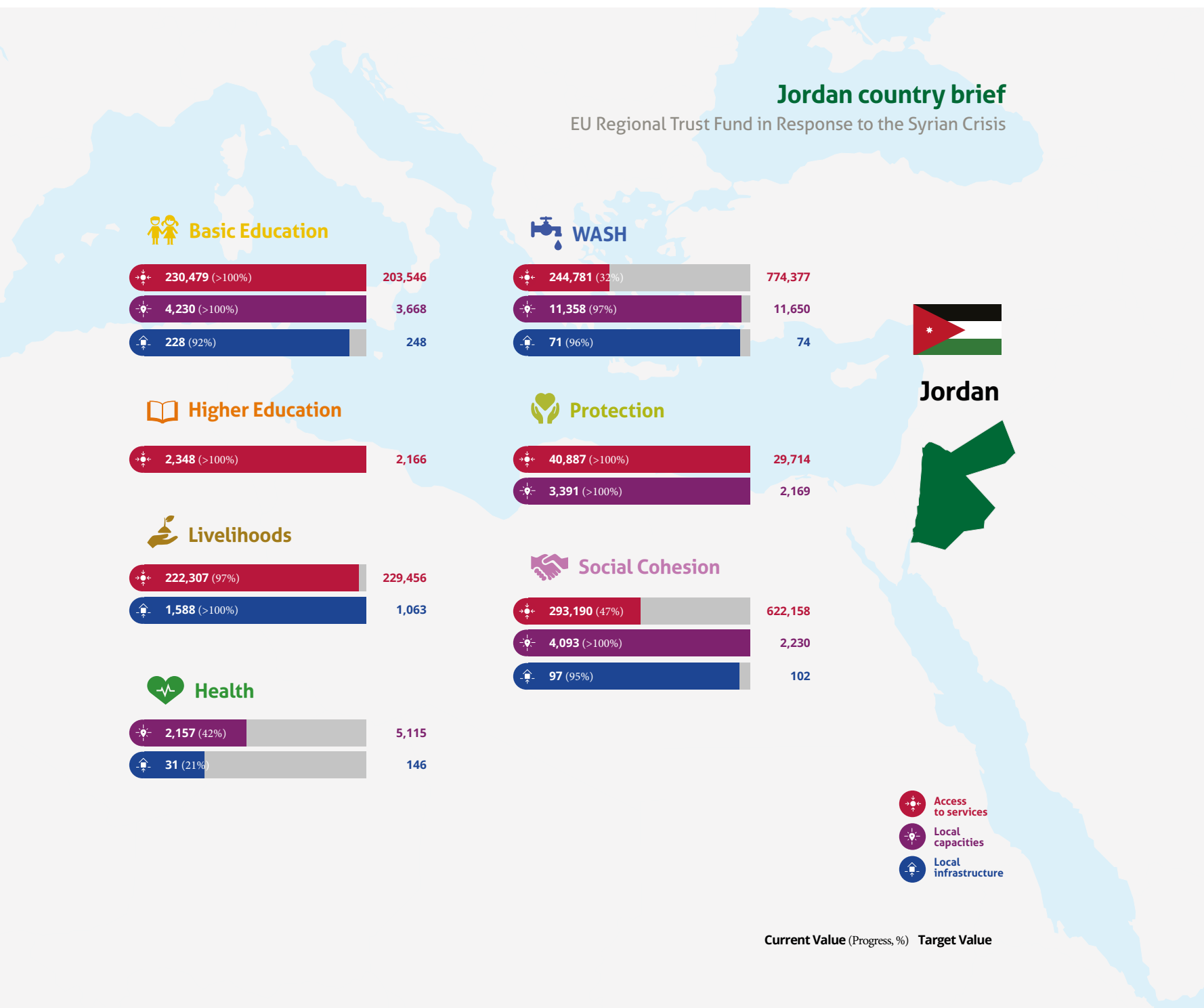
Globally, Lebanon continues to maintain a high delivery of outputs (80%) - like previous period - despite higher targets during this period. This is especially evident in capacity building in schools (basic education), cash assistance (livelihoods), health (local infrastructure) and WASH (due to emerged new targets in finished actions).

While the highest targets continue to be found in access to health services, there are now nine areas (out of 17) in basic and higher education (access to services, health (access to services, local capacities), WASH (local infrastructure), protection (access to services and training of personnel on GBV) and social cohesion (access to services and training of officers in local organisations) that have reached their targets (Figure 16). The targets in livelihoods (local infrastructure) and social cohesion

(local infrastructure) are almost attained, too. The WASH sector has improved during this reporting period after various actions had ended implementation and reported final achievements. **Currently, due to new targets of ongoing projects, local infrastructure in health (20%) and in basic education (49%), present the lowest relative output achievement.** Training of local organisations in WASH is also progressing more slowly (54%) as compared to other categories.

In Lebanon, women have access to direct services (protection and social cohesion) and are being trained to a larger extent than men in most areas, particularly in basic education and health. Men are being trained in WASH to a larger extent than women. Globally, refugees enjoy greater access to services across sectors, especially in higher education, health, protection, and social cohesion -although the difference has substantially decreased. Host communities outnumber their peers in WASH. The disaggregation of information by community of origin shows scope for improvement during this period, especially on awareness activities.

Figure 16: Trust Fund progress in Lebanon (31/03/2023)



JORDAN

The Trust Fund is very active in Jordan, having supported 40 different interventions. During this reporting period, one project with a focus on protection (AECID) has begun to report achievements. Currently, 16 actions are still in implementation on all sectors.

In general, Jordan's progress for all sectors and areas continues to display a satisfactory pace during this period (Figure 17), maintaining 75% of overall achievement of planned targets.

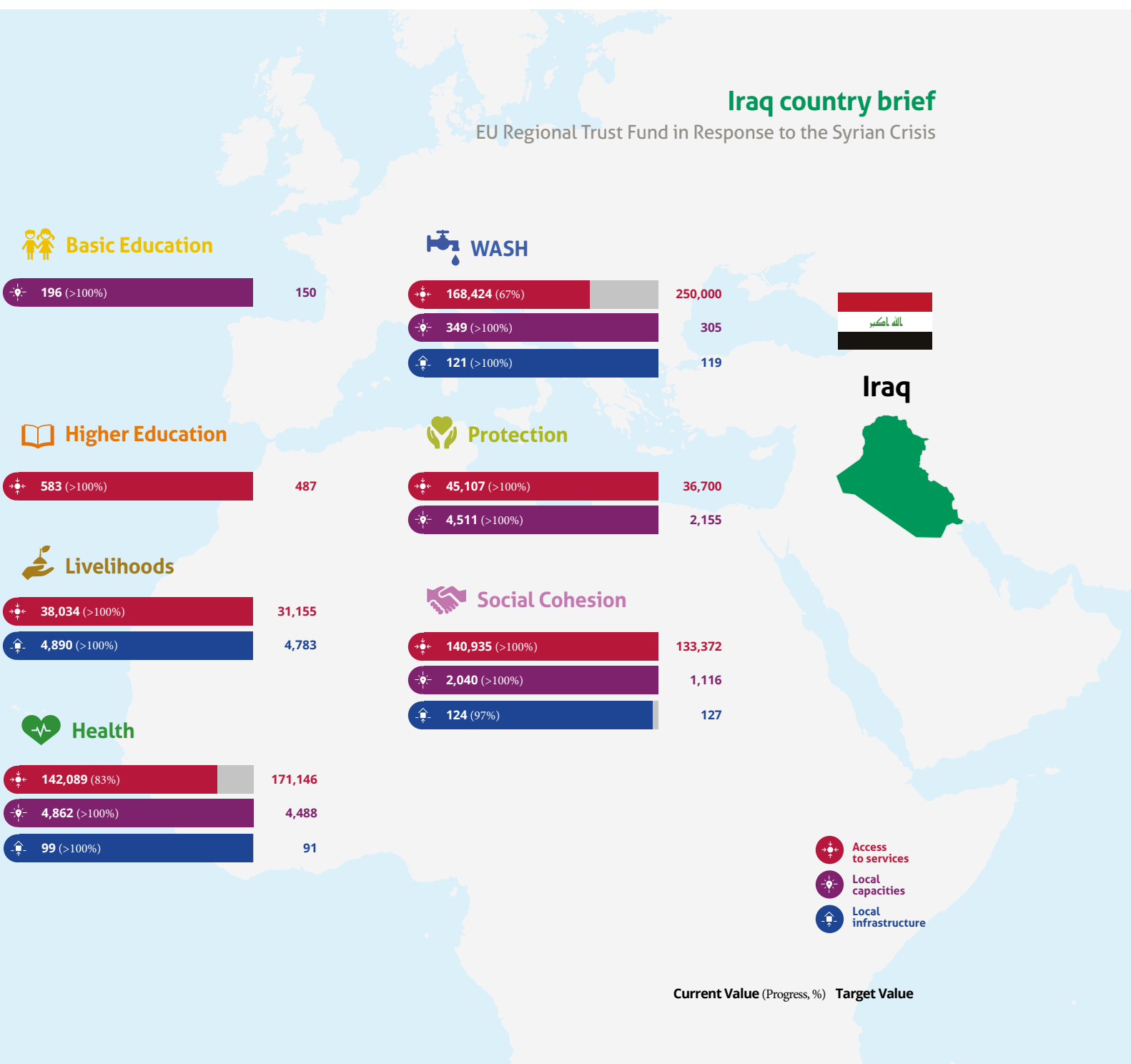
The highest targets in Jordan continue to be the ones related to access to safely managed water (WASH) and to social cohesion (awareness). There are now eight categories (out of 16) where targets have been achieved, namely, access to basic education (access to services and local capacities) and higher education (access), livelihoods (access to services and local infrastructure), protection (access to services and capacity building) and social cohesion (infrastructure improvements). Achievement of targets in infrastructure improvements in basic education, WASH, social cohesion, and capacity building in WASH are also almost accomplished. **The lowest relative output performance is found in**

local infrastructure improvements in health (21%) due to one project still ongoing with recent higher targets and in access to safely managed water (32%).

Based on available disaggregated data, women have accessed services in Jordan to a slightly greater extent than men. More specifically, women have accessed more higher education, livelihoods, and protection-related services. Training across areas, has been accessed more by men than women, particularly in WASH, protection, and social cohesion. Only in basic education, more women have been reached.

During this period, refugees have accessed more services and are benefitting more from training overall than their peers in host communities. This is particularly evident in access to higher education and livelihoods-related services and in capacity building in the sectors of basic education and WASH. Disaggregation by community of origin needs to be improved, especially in terms of access to services. Host communities have been reached more by access to protection services and capacity building in the areas of health, protection, and social cohesion.

Figure 17: Trust Fund progress in Jordan (31/03/2023)



IRAQ

In Iraq, the Trust Fund has become increasingly prominent, with 24 actions covering areas, such as basic and higher education, livelihoods, health, WASH, protection, and social cohesion. No additional actions have begun their reporting during the reporting period. Currently, six actions are still in implementation in higher education, health and livelihoods.

Overall average progress is at 98% towards planned targets, having improved since the last reporting period (91%).

Figure 18 illustrates that targets have already been reached in 13 areas (out of 15)– Basic education (local capacities), higher education, livelihoods (access to services and local infrastructure), health (local capacities and infrastructure), WASH (local capacities and infrastructure), protection (access and local capacities) and social cohesion (access to services, local capacities, local infrastructure). Highest targets had been defined in access to safely managed water and Health. Targets in access to health services have reached 83% of output delivery. There is scope for progress in access to safely managed water (67%).

In Iraq, women have accessed more services, in general, while host communities, including IDPs, have been reached to a larger extent by those services. According to available information, women have accessed protection services to the largest extent however the data disaggregation for Protection and social cohesion remains limited and therefore is an area requiring improvement.

Regarding local capacity strengthening, men from host communities have been achieved to a larger extent, particularly in WASH, protection, and social cohesion.

Figure 18: Trust Fund progress in Iraq (as of 31/03/2023)

TURKEY

The Trust Fund has been funding a substantial number of interventions in Türkiye. **The overall progress of these 25 actions currently shows 90% of output achievement in line with previous period.** Currently, 10 actions are still in implementation in basic and higher education, livelihoods and WASH.

Goals (Figure 19) have already been achieved in capacity-building areas, and more specifically in 11 categories (out of 14), basic Education (access to services and local capacities), higher education (access to services), livelihoods (access to services and local infrastructure improvements), health (local capacities), protection (access to services and local capacities) and social cohesion services (all three categories).

Access to improved water services have the highest targets, mainly due to a previously approved intervention led by the EIB. These higher targets, in addition to the complexity of WASH-related projects, might explain why progress in access to safely managed water and WASH infrastructure improvements is still yet to emerge. School infrastructure also has room for improvement but compared to the

previous period, some progress has been made. The earthquake in Türkiye and delays in tender processes is likely affecting progress.

Across sectors, more women have accessed direct services than men in Türkiye, while men have been reached more in terms of training in the different areas. More specifically, women have accessed livelihoods support and protection services more than men in Türkiye, while men have been reached to a better extent with higher education scholarships during this period. Girls, young women, boys and young men appear to have similar access to basic education. Regarding local capacities men have been trained more across the areas of health, protection, and social cohesion.

Refugees are the main beneficiaries in terms of access to services. Refugees have benefitted more from all services in basic, higher education scholarships, livelihoods support, protection, and social cohesion than host communities. Data show that refugees have also benefitted more from the local capacities strengthening activities, particularly in the health sector. Host communities have largely been trained in protection and social cohesion.

Turkey country brief

EU Regional Trust Fund in Response to the Syrian Crisis

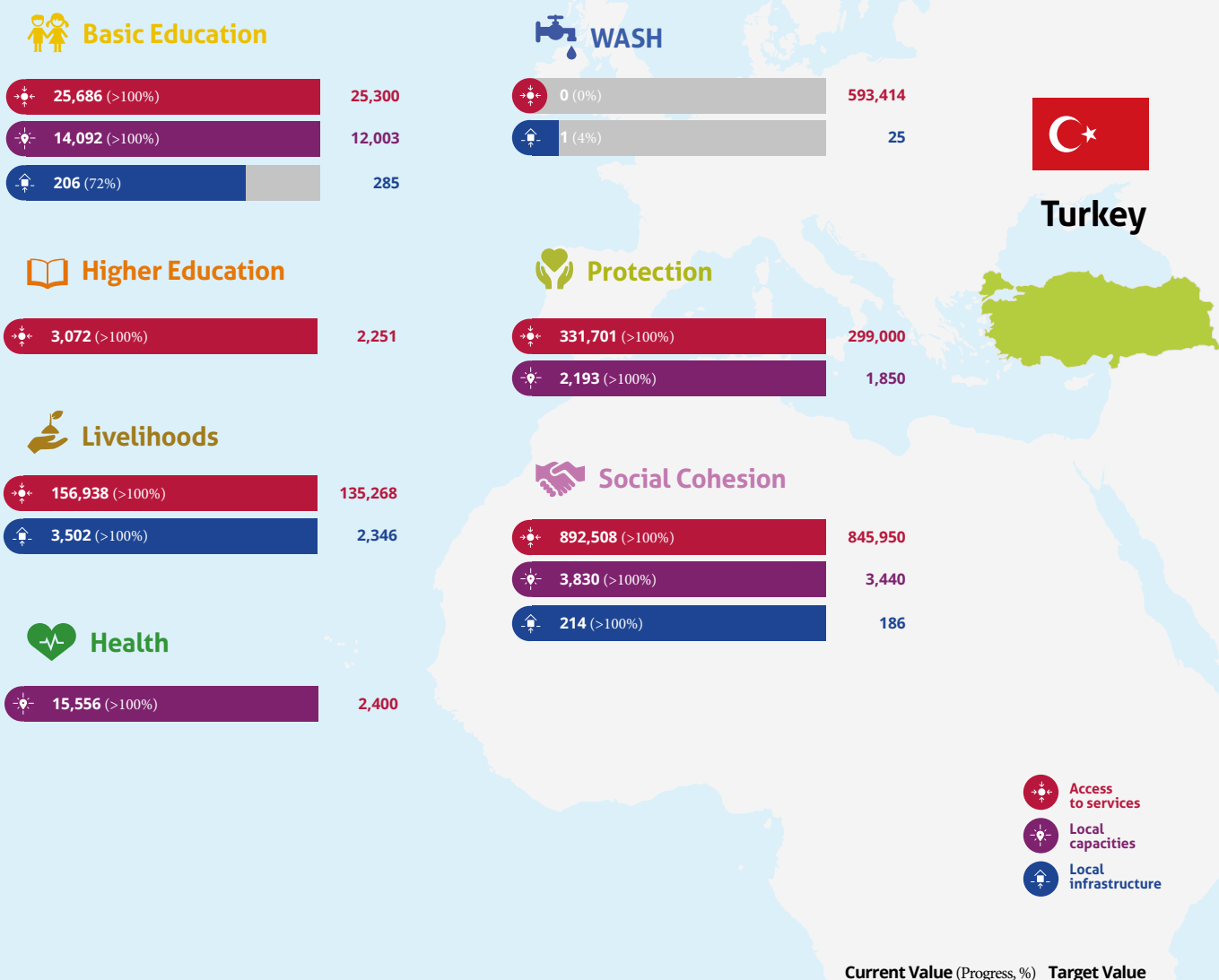


Figure 19: Trust Fund progress in Turkey (as of 31/03/2023)



Other countries: WESTERN BALKANS, EGYPT, ARMENIA AND SYRIA

The Trust Fund has funded four actions in the Western Balkans (three in Serbia and one in North Macedonia), all of them now closed. The overall level of output achievement (Figure 20) in the Western Balkans has been relatively high against planned targets (82%) with most categories already met, as noted in the previous reporting period. The only area with a lower level of performance is in access to health services – this explains the lower progress in access to services in general, compared to the full achievement of capacity-building outputs. The highest targets were defined in access to health services. Local improvements in WASH infrastructure also displayed a low achievement of outputs: this could be explained by the ambitious, unadjusted targets set for these interventions during implementation.

Targets in seven areas (out of ten) had been met: Access to basic education, educational personnel training, improvements in educational infrastructure, livelihoods support, access to

protection services, improvements in the protection infrastructure and protection training, as well as social cohesion-related services. Improvements in WASH infrastructure and access to health consultations show the slowest progress. In general terms, the Western Balkans region varies from the trend in other countries regarding access to services. Mostly refugee men accessed services here. This may be related to the type of interventions targeting migrants and refugees in asylum centres, where most beneficiaries are men. Women from host countries were accessing training substantially more than men.

In Egypt, the Trust Fund had funded two actions, which are now closed, and the planned goals have already been achieved (96%). Access to services has already delivered all planned outputs in higher education scholarships, health services, and livelihoods' support (three out of four categories), while training of educational personnel achieved 83% of their targets. The highest targets were defined in the health sector.

Figure 20: Trust Fund progress in Turkey (as of 31/03/2023)



The Trust Fund has only funded one action in Armenia. To date, the overall targets have been practically achieved (97%). More specifically, outputs in access to protection services and capacity building in the sector, as well as social cohesion services, have been already delivered (three of five categories). The project displays high level of achievement also in the delivery of livelihoods' support -cash transfers, work opportunities, and MSME training- (92%) and the upgrade of local MSME infrastructure (94%).

In Syria, the Trust Fund had funded only one component in the higher education sector. As a completed action, it had achieved 79% of the planned figures. Although not fully met, this result at the level of outputs displays a relatively high degree of achievement. Regarding the award of certificates, the project had reached 30% of the planned outcomes (Figure 21).

Figure 21: Trust Fund progress in Turkey (as of 31/03/2023)



ANEXES

ANNEX 1. EU Trust Fund - Operational Results Framework

SECTOR	CATEGORY	INDICATORS	SDG	SDG INDICATORS	Outcome and Output indicators (level 2)	Development progress in EU partner countries (level 1)
 BASIC EDUCATION	ACCESS TO SERVICES	1	 SDG 4 QUALITY EDUCATION	Proportion of children and young people (a) in grades 2/3; (b) at the end of primary; and (c) at the end of lower secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics, by sex (4.1.1.)	2.7. Number of students enrolled in education with EU support: a) primary education, b) secondary education	Literacy rate of 15-24 (EU Results framework level 1)
		2				
		3				
	LOCAL CAPACITIES	4		4.1.1. See above		
	LOCAL INFRASTRUCTURE	5		Proportion of schools with access to (a) electricity; (b) the Internet for pedagogical purposes; (c) computers for pedagogical purposes; (d) adapted infrastructure and materials for students with disabilities; (e) basic drinking water; (f) single-sex basic sanitation facilities; and (g) basic handwashing facilities (as per the WASH indicator definitions) (4.a.1.)		

SECTOR	CATEGORY	INDICATORS	SDG	SDG INDICATORS	Outcome and Output indicators (level 2)	Development progress in EU partner countries (level 1)
 HIGHER EDUCATION	ACCESS TO SERVICES	6	 SDG 4 QUALITY EDUCATION	Volume of official development assistance flows for scholarships by sector and type of study. (4.b.1.)		
		7				

SECTOR	CATEGORY	INDICATORS	SDG	SDG INDICATORS	Outcome and Output indicators (level 2)	Development progress in EU partner countries (level 1)
 LIVELIHOODS	ACCESS TO SERVICES	8	 SDG 4 QUALITY EDUCATION	Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities (8.5.1.)	2.11. Number of jobs supported/sustained by the EU	8.1.1. Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita
		9				
	LOCAL INFRASTRUCTURE	10	 SDG 8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH			8.6.1. proportion of youth not in education, employment or training
	ACCESS TO SERVICES	11				

SECTOR	CATEGORY	INDICATORS	SDG	SDG INDICATORS	Outcome and Output indicators (level 2)	Development progress in EU partner countries (level 1)
 HEALTH	ACCESS TO SERVICES	12	 SDG 3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELLBEING	Universal Health Coverage (UHC) index (3.8.1.)		
		13				
		14				
		15				
	16	Number of 1-year olds fully immunised with EU support		3.8.1. Universal Health Coverage (UHC) index (3.8.1.)		
	LOCAL CAPACITIES	17		Universal Health Coverage (UHC) index (3.8.1.)		
	ACCESS TO SERVICES "AWARENESS"	18				
LOCAL INFRASTRUCTURE	19					

Table 1/2: Trust Fund - Operational Results Framework

→ * The indicators marked with * are not included in the aggregation strategy to minimise double counting. Some are just measured in other units (e.g. metres or square metres) so that they can't be aggregated.

SECTOR	CATEGORY	INDICATORS	SDG	SDG INDICATORS	Outcome and Output indicators (level 2)	Development progress in EU partner countries (level 1)	
WASH	ACCESS TO SERVICES	20	SDG 6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION	Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services (6.1.1) Proportion of population using (a) safely managed sanitation services and (b) a hand-washing facility with soap and water (6.2.1)	2.8. Number of individuals with access to improved drinking water source and/or sanitation facility with EU support	.1.1. Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services 6.2.1. Proportion of population using (a) safely managed sanitation services and (b) a hand-washing facility with soap and water	
		Number of people with access to safely managed water					
	LOCAL INFRASTRUCTURE	21					Number of people trained in the WASH sector
		22					Number of municipal and regional water and wastewater facilities constructed/rehabilitated and/or equipped
	23	Metres of transmission and distribution lines rehabilitated and/or installed*					

SECTOR	CATEGORY	INDICATORS	SDG	SDG INDICATORS	Outcome and Output indicators (level 2)	Development progress in EU partner countries (level 1)	
SOCIAL COHESION	LOCAL INFRASTRUCTURE	30	SDG 16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS	Proportion of population satisfied with their last experience of public services (16.6.2) Proportion of young women and men aged 18–29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18 (16.2.3)			
	LOCAL CAPACITIES	31					Number of municipalities benefitting from improved infrastructure improvements
		32					Number of public sector officers trained
	LOCAL INFRASTRUCTURE	33					Number of people trained in social cohesion related topics
	ACCESS TO SERVICES	34					Number of community centres and other facilities refurbished, upgraded in standards or equipped
35		Number of young people benefiting from peer information, outreach activities and extracurricular activities, such as sports and culture					
				Number of people reached with information campaigns and awareness sessions, on hygiene, environment, and protection related topics			

SECTOR	CATEGORY	INDICATORS	SDG	SDG INDICATORS	Outcome and Output indicators (level 2)	Development progress in EU partner countries (level 1)	
PROTECTION	ACCESS TO SERVICES	24	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) Proportion of young women and men aged 18–29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18 (16.2.3)	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	
		25					Number of people receiving psychosocial support
	LOCAL CAPACITIES	26					Number of women benefiting from Gender Based Violence related services
	LOCAL INFRASTRUCTURE	27					Number of people trained on child protection and gender-based violence
		28					Number of m² cleared*
	29	Number of asylum facilities (re-) constructed/equipped/upgraded					
		29	Number of asylum spaces functional*				

SECTOR	CATEGORY	INDICATORS	SDG	SDG INDICATORS	Outcome and Output indicators (level 2)	Development progress in EU partner countries (level 1)
ADVOCACY AND ALLIANCES	LOCAL CAPACITIES	36	SDG 10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES	Number of countries that have implemented well-managed migration policies (10.7.2) and Proportion of population satisfied with their last experience of public services (16.6.2)		
		37				
					Number of countries that have implemented well-managed migration policies (10.7.2) and Proportion of population satisfied with their last experience of public services (16.6.2)	
					Amount of United States dollars committed to (a) public-private partnerships and (b) civil society partnerships. (17.17.1.)	*This indicator can be linked to the one on Amount of EU funded international cooperation and development qualifying as ODA (EU RF level 3, Number 3.10.)

→ * The indicators marked with * are not included in the aggregation strategy to minimise double counting. Some are just measured in other units (e.g. metres or square metres) so that they can't be aggregated.

Table 2/2: Trust Fund - Operational Results Framework

ANNEX 2. EUTF Strategic Outcome Framework

Outcome statement → (ad/programme level):	INDIVIDUALS: Refugees, IDPs, host communities			NATIONAL INSTITUTIONS: Sector ministries			LOCAL INSTITUTIONS: Schools, universities, CSOs or private organisations, MSMEs, agricultural training providers, Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET), PHCCs, Water establishments/ providers		
	Self-report of behavioural changes	Change their behaviour seeking services	Make institutions accountable	Promote new regulatory frameworks towards sector reform	Establish/Apply new policy instruments		Report improved performance	Change/Improve their intervention strategies	
More Syrian, IDP and host communities access Basic Education of good quality		Status of attendance among school aged children	Status of parent's engagement in the pupils education		Status of the inclusive education policy (Lebanon)	Status of alternative learning framework(s)		Status of school offer on inclusive education of public schools proposing inclusive education (in Lebanon)	Status of school offer of non-formal education for children with disability
More Syrian, IDP and host communities access Higher Education of good quality	Perception of youth/students towards their career perspectives				Status of policy recommendations to the sector			Status of partnerships with private sector organisations and civil society organisations offering work placement / internship opportunities	
More Syrian, IDPs and host communities get access to Livelihoods	Perception of people about their family economic situation			Status of new legislation improving access of refugees to the labour market	Status of Economic Dev Policy unit advocacy influencing Social entrepreneurship	Status new labour and social security policies improving the access of refugees to the labour market	Status of performance among targeted MSMEs and cooperatives	Status of new services provided to businesses (social businesses or agricultural businesses)	
More Syrian refugees, IDPs and host communities have access to medical care and Health services	Perception of people receiving mental health support about their daily functioning	Perception of people about affordability of health services			Status of policy reforms towards more affordable health care (e.g. status of the health sector governance assessment in Lebanon, status of GOJ vaccine procurement, status of roadmap to achieve universal health care Jordan)	Status of intergovernmental referral paths		Status of institutional changes towards universal health care	Status of new coordination strategies between Community Based Organisation, Primary Health Care Centres and Health Directorates
More Syrian refugees, IDPs and host communities have access to safely managed water and WASH services	Perception of people about affordability of WASH services		Status of community engagement with the WASH providers/ institutions				Perception of the community on the responsiveness of WASH providers/ institutions to the community	Status of Water Establishments applying good water management practice.	Status of the use of water quality monitoring plans. Status of local WASH platform.
More children, women and adults from Syrian refugee IDPs and host communities are protected				Status of the legislative review on child protection and of gender related laws	Status of MOSA strategic plan	Status of gender and other social policy mechanisms to improve social protection		Status of social information system at decentralised level (Lebanon)	Status of new services provided by SDCs (applicable to education, protection and health)
More children, women and adults from Syrian refugee IDPs and host communities access Social Cohesion programmes	Perception of beneficiaries about community cohesion					Status of civic education programme and eventually other measures aiming at improving social cohesion		Status of service provision (in terms of inclusive access) at municipal level for refugees	

Table 2: EUTF Strategic Outcome Framework



ANNEX 3. List of the EU Trust Fund projects

EU Regional Trust Fund in Response to the Syrian Crisis

NO.	PROJECT PARTNER	ASSOCIATED PARTNERS	PRIORITY AREA	LOCATION	AMOUNT DISBURSED
1.	World Food Programme (WFP)*	Turkish Red Crescent T04.5	Food Security	Turkey	€ 5,000,000
2.	UNICEF*	Ministry of Education Turkey T04.1	Education and Protection	Turkey	€ 11,904,762
3.	Danish Refugee Council	ACTED. Care France. Save the Children. Oxfam. Makhzoumi Foundation T04.10	Livelihoods. socio-economic support	Jordan and Lebanon	€ 6,936,323
4.	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ)	Expertise France. AECID Spain T04.15	Resilience. education and socio-economic support	Iraq, Lebanon, Jordan and Turkey	€ 74,600,000
5.	Search For Common Ground (SFCG)	COSV. NOVA T04.12	Multisector aid for basic social services	Lebanon and Iraq	€ 4,399,743
6.	UNRWA	T04.21	Multisector aid for basic social services	Jordan and Lebanon	€ 17,985,862
7.	Associazione Italiana per la solidarietà tra i popoli (AISPO)	Duhok Hospital T04.18	Health	Iraq	€ 5,300,543
8.	AVSI	Terre des Hommes IT and NL. War Child Holland T04.22	Education	Lebanon and Jordan	€ 11,982,132
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 T04.28	Multisector aid for basic social services	Republic of Serbia	€ 6,730,755
10.	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)	T04.47	Healthcare	Lebanon	€ 15,000,000
11.	UNICEF	Ministry of Education Turkey and Lebanon T04.13	Education – Child Protection – Youth support	Jordan, Lebanon and Turkey	€ 88,521,699
12.	UNHCR	YTB Turkey T04.43	Higher Education	Turkey	€ 11,984,916

NO.	PROJECT PARTNER	ASSOCIATED PARTNERS	PRIORITY AREA	LOCATION	AMOUNT DISBURSED
13.	UNICEF	T04.78	Primary Education and Protection	Jordan, Lebanon and Turkey	€ 107,900,000
14.	Government of Jordan	T04.66	Budget Support to Education	Jordan	€ 22,330,000
15.	World Bank / IBRD*	IBRD T04.46	EUTF contribution to the Global Concessional Finance Facility (GCFF)	Jordan and Lebanon	€ 5,000,000
16.	SPARK	T04.80	Higher Education	Turkey	€ 4,860,615
17.	UNRWA	T04.160	Multisector aid for basic social services	Lebanon, Jordan	€ 17,059,184
18.	ACTED	Action contra el hambre. Action Contre la Faim. INTERSOS T04.34	WASH - water sanitation and hygiene	Jordan and Lebanon	€ 11,877,985
19.	Ministry of Labour. Employment. Veteran and Social Affairs	T04.86	Resilience. education. health and protection	Republic of Serbia	€ 15,701,591
20.	IMC	"Première Urgence. Fondation Promotion Social de la Cultura T04.54	Multi-sector aid to improve reception and protection services	Turkey	€ 31,800,975
21.	Association for Solidarity with Asylum Seekers and Migrants (ASAM)	Refugee Support Centre (RSC) T04.56	Multi-sector aid to improve reception and protection services	Turkey	€ 9,937,867
22.	Oxfam Italia	Caritas. Care T04.128	Food security	Republic of Serbia	€ 8,299,256
23.	IMC	FPSC T04.147	Health	Lebanon	€ 3,095,268
24.	Oxfam	BEYOND REFORM & DEVELOPMENT. T04.23	Local economic development, social entrepreneurship, job creation, social stability cohesion	Lebanon	€ 3,224,458

Table 3 (1/4): List of EU Trust Fund projects (as of 23/07/2023)



NO.	PROJECT PARTNER	ASSOCIATED PARTNERS	PRIORITY AREA	LOCATION	AMOUNT DISBURSED
25.	World Vision	CAFOD. Caritas Lebanon. Generations for Peace. Islamic Relief. Questscope T04.17	Multi-sector aid for youth	Lebanon, Jordan and Iraq	€ 12,015,010
26.	Acted	People in Need. Welthungerhilfe. PaH T04.121	Resilience and Livelihoods	Iraq	€ 7,917,846
27.	German Academic Exchange Service (DAAD)	British Council. Campus France. Nuffic Netherlands T04.11	Higher Education	Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon and Turkey	€ 11,703,838
28.	ILO	IOM T04.70	Resilience and Livelihoods	Turkey	€ 11,591,158
29.	Association for Solidarity with Asylum Seekers and Migrants (ASAM)	T04.170	Livelihoods	Turkey	€ 4,995,102
30.	AFD	AFD T04.50	Multi-sector aid for basic social services and local capacity building	Lebanon, Jordan and Iraq	€ 9,450,000
31.	UN WOMEN	T04.72	Gender, Resilience and Livelihoods	Turkey, Jordan, Iraq	€ 13,006,034
32.	EuroMed Feminist Initiative (EFI)	RDFL, TAMKEEN, WEO, CARE, LAW, BDC, BWA T04.130	Women's equality organisation and institutions	Jordan, Lebanon, Iraq	€ 12,476,977
33.	Danish Refugee Council	Mercy Corps, NRC, Oxfam T04.134	Resilience and Livelihoods	Iraq	€ 23,827,191
34.	SPARK	Turkish, Iraqi and Lebanese Universities T04.26	Higher Education	Lebanon, Turkey and Iraq	€ 18,181,847
35.	Danish Red Cross	IFRC, European Red Cross societies, Turkish, Iraqi and Jordanian Red Crescent, Lebanese and Palestinian Red Cross T04.30	Livelihoods and Health	Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon and Turkey	€ 48,775,377
36.	Mine Advisory Group (MAG)	Handicap International (HI) T04.52	Demining (explosive Hazard management)	Iraq	€ 9,999,959
37.	AISPO	Duhok Hospital T04.181	Health	Iraq	€ 4,906,578
38.	German Jordanian University (GJU)	Yarmuk University, Zarqa University, Luminus Al Quds College T04.29	Higher Education	Jordan	€ 10,999,996

Table 3 (2/4): List of EU Trust Fund projects (as of 23/07/2023)

NO.	PROJECT PARTNER	ASSOCIATED PARTNERS	PRIORITY AREA	LOCATION	AMOUNT DISBURSED
39.	Gruppo di Volontariato Civile (GVC)	Arab Countries Water Utilities Association, CISP, Concern Worldwide T04.20	WASH - water sanitation and hygiene	Lebanon	€ 12,618,649
40.	IOM	CRS, Danish Refugee Council T04.24	Multisector aid for basic social services	Republic of North Macedonia and Republic of Serbia	€ 16,239,481
41.	AFD	KfW T04.27	WASH - water sanitation and hygiene	Jordan	€ 16,954,000
42.	KfW	Turkish Ministry of Education T04.25	Education	Turkey	€ 69,697,476
43.	Concern	T04.32	Resilience and Livelihoods	Turkey	€ 16,910,166
44.	The Union of Chambers and Commodity Exchanges of Turkey (TOBB)	T04.68	Employment policy and Livelihoods	Turkey	€ 13,352,965
45.	KfW	T04.82	Resilience, multi sector aid	Turkey	€ 39,800,000
46.	AICS	T04.40	Multi-sector aid for basic social services and local capacity building	Lebanon, Jordan and Iraq	€ 12,595,500
47.	Medair	T04.31	Resilience and Protection	Jordan and Lebanon	€ 3,546,053
48.	UNDP	T04.76	Resilience and Livelihoods	Turkey	€ 50,000,000
49.	WHO	T04.58	Health	Turkey	€ 11,204,202
50.	EBRD	T04.92	WASH - water sanitation and hygiene	Jordan	€ 20,200,000
51.	UNOPS	T04.105	Health	Jordan	€ 11,432,158
52.	WHO	T04.74	Health	Lebanon	€ 36,980,000
53.	FAO	T04.53	Livelihoods	Iraq	€ 5,408,198
54.	UNICEF	T04.96	Health	Lebanon	€ 21,599,934
55.	CISP	ACTED, ACF Spain, CARE France T04.100	WASH - water sanitation and hygiene	Lebanon	€ 6,480,000
56.	UNICEF	T04.90	WASH - water sanitation and hygiene	Lebanon	€ 15,000,000



NO.	PROJECT PARTNER	ASSOCIATED PARTNERS	PRIORITY AREA	LOCATION	AMOUNT DISBURSED
57.	Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC)	Fondazione We World – GVC, Oxfam, World Vision T04.98	WASH - water sanitation and hygiene	Lebanon	€ 7,019,955
58.	Austrian Red Cross (OeRK)	Armenian Red Cross, Armenian Caritas, CCSAI, SME Cooperation Association T04.119	Resilience	Armenia	€ 2,923,644
59.	KfW	T04.112	Education	Jordan	€ 23,942,942
60.	UNHCR	T04.116	Higher Education	Turkey	€ 9,875,000
61.	UNDP	UN Habitat T04.132	Decentralisation Sub national governance	Lebanon, Iraq	€ 24,971,363
62.	VNG	Catalan Agency for Dev. Coop. Danish National Assoc. of Municipalities (KL), Polish Center for International Aid T04.136	Decentralisation Sub national governance	Lebanon, Iraq	€ 12,460,375
63.	EIB	T04.155	Municipal infrastructure	Turkey	€ 67,756,399
64.	WFP	T04.153	Social assistance & Food security	Lebanon	€ 174,063,005
65.	UNICEF	T04.143	Primary Education	Lebanon	€ 86,500,000
66.	German Jordanian University (GJU)	T04.166	Higher education	Jordan	€ 2,240,000
67.	FAO	IFAD. WFP T04.149	Agricultural development	Lebanon, Jordan	€ 12,973,953
68.	UNICEF	T04.172	Education	Jordan	€ 21,600,000
69.	ACF France	Handicap International. Premiere Urgence. IMC Croatia T04.183	Health	Iraq	€ 6,277,511
70.	UNESCO	T04.185	Livelihoods	Jordan, Iraq	€ 10,720,481
71.	FAO	T04.187	Agriculture	Türkiye	€ 10,000,000
72.	Royal Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs	T04.164	Multi-sector aid	Lebanon, Jordan, Iraq	€ 18,429,634

NO.	PROJECT PARTNER	ASSOCIATED PARTNERS	PRIORITY AREA	LOCATION	AMOUNT DISBURSED
73.	Jordanian Ministry of Education	T04.196	Budget support to Education	Jordan	€ 30,200,000
74.	AVSI	Terre des Hommes IT. War Child Holland T04.198	Higher education	Iraq	€ 10,000,000
75.	UNICEF	T04.189	Protection	Lebanon	€ 17,559,249
76.	SPARK	T04.168	Higher Education	Türkiye	€ 9,000,000
77.	GIZ	AECID. Expertise France T04.200	Resilience and Livelihoods	Lebanon, Jordan, Iraq	58,400,000
78.	GIZ	T04.208	WASH - water sanitation and hygiene	Jordan	€ 36,362,866
79.	WHO	T04.202	Health	Jordan	€ 37,250,550
80.	IMC	Première Urgence T04.210	Health	Lebanon	€ 41,644,804
81.	SPARK	Salahaddin University, University of Mosul T04.218	Higher Education	Iraq	€ 3,996,454
82.	German Jordanian University (GJU)	8 EU and Jordanian Higher Education institutions. T04.215	Higher Education	Jordan	€ 7,161,139
83.	DAAD	Campus France. Nuffic Netherlands T04.220	Higher Education	Lebanon	€ 6,779,799
84.	UNRWA	T04.212	Livelihoods and Social Protection	Lebanon, Jordan	€ 43,200,000
85.	UN Habitat	T04.247	Resilience and Livelihoods	Iraq	€ 10,000,000
86.	La Chaîne de l'Espoir	T04.237	Resilience and Livelihoods	Lebanon	€ 899,707
87.	World Vision	GAME. Development for People and Nature Association. UTOPIA Lebanon T04.205	Resilience and Livelihoods	Lebanon	€ 6,028,394
88.	UNHCR	T04.233	Social Protection	Jordan	€ 45,000,000
89.	Lebanese Red Cross (LRC)	T04.227	Health	Lebanon	€ 7,200,000
90.	ILO	UNICEF T04.235	Social Protection	Jordan	€ 7,322,169

Table 3 (3/4): List of EU Trust Fund projects (as of 23/07/2023)



NO.	PROJECT PARTNER	ASSOCIATED PARTNERS	PRIORITY AREA	LOCATION	AMOUNT DISBURSED
91.	Save the Children	Plan International. Lebanese Organisation of Studies and Training. Akkarouna T04.243	Resilience and Livelihoods	Lebanon	€ 10,000,000
92.	Oxfam	Beyond Reform and Development/ Irada Group SAL. Coordinamento delle Organizzazioni per il Servizio Volontario T04.229	Resilience and Livelihoods	Lebanon	€ 6,176,816
93.	Danish Refugee Council	Mercy Corps. Oxfam. Al Majmoua T04.241	Resilience and Livelihoods	Lebanon	€ 13,050,000
94.	UNICEF	T04.245	Education	Jordan	€ 8,264,913
95.	GIZ International Services	T04.231	Resilience and Livelihoods	Lebanon	€ 2,288,730
96.	AECID	T04.255	Health	Jordan	€ 20,604,253
97.	AICS	T04.253	Social Services	Lebanon	€ 2,169,110
98.	ACTED	T04.272	WASH	Lebanon	€ 8,932,962
99.	AFD	T04.206	WASH	Lebanon	€ 1,070,000
100.	SPARK	T04.270	Employment policy	Türkiye	€ 1,600,000
101.	UN WOMEN	T04.249	Livelihoods	Jordan	€ 4,616,574
102.	NRC*	T04.277	Social protection	Jordan	€ 791,609
103.	EFI	T04.290	Livelihoods	Jordan	€ 2,676,966
104.	IMC	T04.281	Health	Lebanon	€ 9,930,347
105.	DRC	T04.286	Livelihoods	Lebanon	€ 4,050,000
106.	WHO	T04.300	Health	Lebanon	€ 11,000,000

Table 3 (4/4): List of EU Trust Fund projects (as of 23/07/2023)

NO.	PROJECT PARTNER	ASSOCIATED PARTNERS	PRIORITY AREA	LOCATION	AMOUNT DISBURSED
107.	UNICEF/ILO	T04.292	Social Protection	Lebanon	€ 6,292,939
108.	UNICEF	T04.296	Health	Lebanon	€ 8,000,000
109.	UNICEF	T04.257	Education	Lebanon	€ 36,516,953
110.	UNICEF	T04.294	WASH	Lebanon	€ 22,000,000
111.	AECID	T04.306	Education	Jordan	€ 1,309,000
112.	GIZ*	T04.284	Education	Jordan	€ 1,135,558
113.	Jordanian Ministry of Education**	T04.261	Education	Jordan	€ 7,290,000
114.	Save the Children	T04.302	Education	Lebanon	€ 4,130,733

Total amount projects: (EUTF contribution): € 2,349,871,485

(Disbursed): € 2,144,958,449

→ * Projects marked with * have not been included in this assessment, since they have not provided a Quarterly Information Note (QIN).
** For the results of T04.261, an Accelerating Access Initiative (AAI) 2.0 progress report has been used.

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