

Supporting Syria and the region: Post-Brussels conference financial tracking

Report Seven
March 2019

Supporting Syria and the region: Post-Brussels conference financial tracking, March 2019

On 25 April 2018, representatives of 57 states, 10 regional organisations and 19 UN agencies came together in Brussels to renew and strengthen political, humanitarian and financial commitments for supporting the future of Syria and the region. This sixth pledging conference was co-chaired by the EU and the UN. The announced grant support amounted to US\$4.3 billion for 2018 and US\$3.5 billion for 2019–2020.¹ International financial institutions (IFIs) and governments also announced US\$21.2 billion in loans² for 2018–2020.

This is the seventh financial tracking report in a series that tracks financial contributions against pledges made in response to the Syrian crisis. This report was commissioned by the European Commission and presents the contributions of donors against their pledges made at the Brussels II conference. It summarises the progress of contributions to respond in Syria and in the neighbouring refugee-hosting countries – Jordan, Lebanon, Turkey, Iraq and Egypt.

It also provides a breakdown of grant and loan contributions to Syria and the region to date. Information was gathered directly from donors, and supplemented by Brussels conference documentation and data from the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)'s Financial Tracking Service (FTS). A glossary of the terms used throughout is given at the end of the report, as are details of the data sources and methodology employed.

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1. Overview

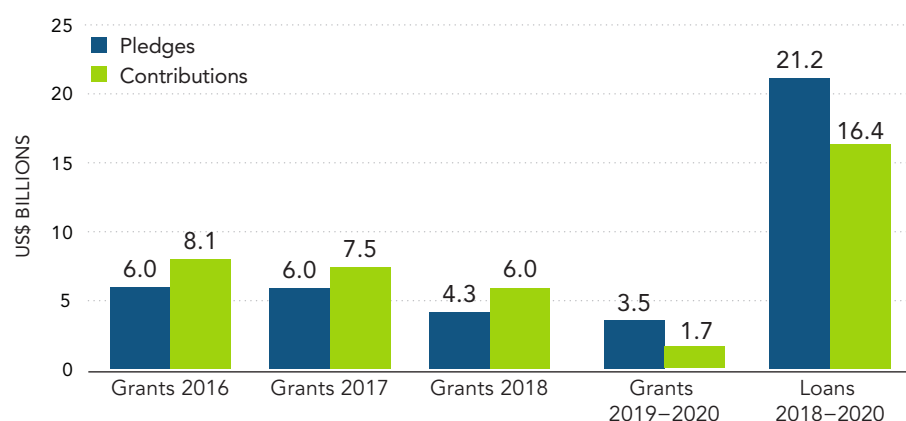
At the Brussels II conference, donors pledged a total of US\$7.9 billion in grants for 2018–2020; US\$4.3 billion was pledged by 36 donors for 2018, out of which 22 pledged a further US\$3.5 billion³ for the following two years. In 2018, the pledging donors contributed US\$6.0 billion in grants for the year, exceeding their total original pledges by US\$1.6 billion. So far, 31 donors have met or exceeded their pledge for 2018. Contributions exceeding pledges are in line with previous years, when US\$7.5 billion in 2017 and US\$8.1 billion in 2016 were contributed against pledges of US\$6.0 billion⁴ for both years. At the time of data collection, a

total of US\$1.7 billion was reported as contributed for 2019–2020, equivalent to 49% of the grants pledged for the period.

Concerning the loans, US\$21.2 billion was pledged by IFIs (US\$20.0 billion) and donor governments (US\$1.3 billion) for the three-year period 2018–2020. Of these pledges, 77% (US\$16.4 billion) have been contributed at the time of data collection.

Throughout the report, ‘contributions’ refer to the sum of all assistance reported at each mutually exclusive stage of the funding process – committed, contracted or disbursed (see Glossary).

FIGURE 1.1: Funding contributed against funding pledged, a) grants 2016, b) grants 2017, c) grants 2018, d) grants 2019–2020 (as of 31 January 2019), e) loans 2018–2020



Source: Development Initiatives based on data provided bilaterally in 2016, 2017⁵ and in 2018, the ‘Co-chair’s declaration annex: fundraising’ and UN OCHA FTS. FTS data downloaded 31 January 2019.

Notes: Pledges represent those reported at the time of the London, Brussels I and II conferences, as recorded in the pledging annex. Where available, figures provided directly to Development Initiatives have been used for calculating contributions; otherwise, FTS data has been used. The pledges reported in original currencies have been converted to US\$ using the UN Operational Rates of Exchange as of 1 April 2016, 1 April 2017 and 1 April 2018 respectively. Contributions reported in original currencies have been converted to US\$ using an average of the 2016 UN Operational Rates of Exchange for 2016, 2017 rates for 2017, and an average of the 2018 rates for 2018, 2019 and 2020 contributions. Figures for 2019 and 2020 are based on data provided by donors in 2017 and 2018 on contributions known at the time. Data is partial and preliminary.

2. Progress by recipient

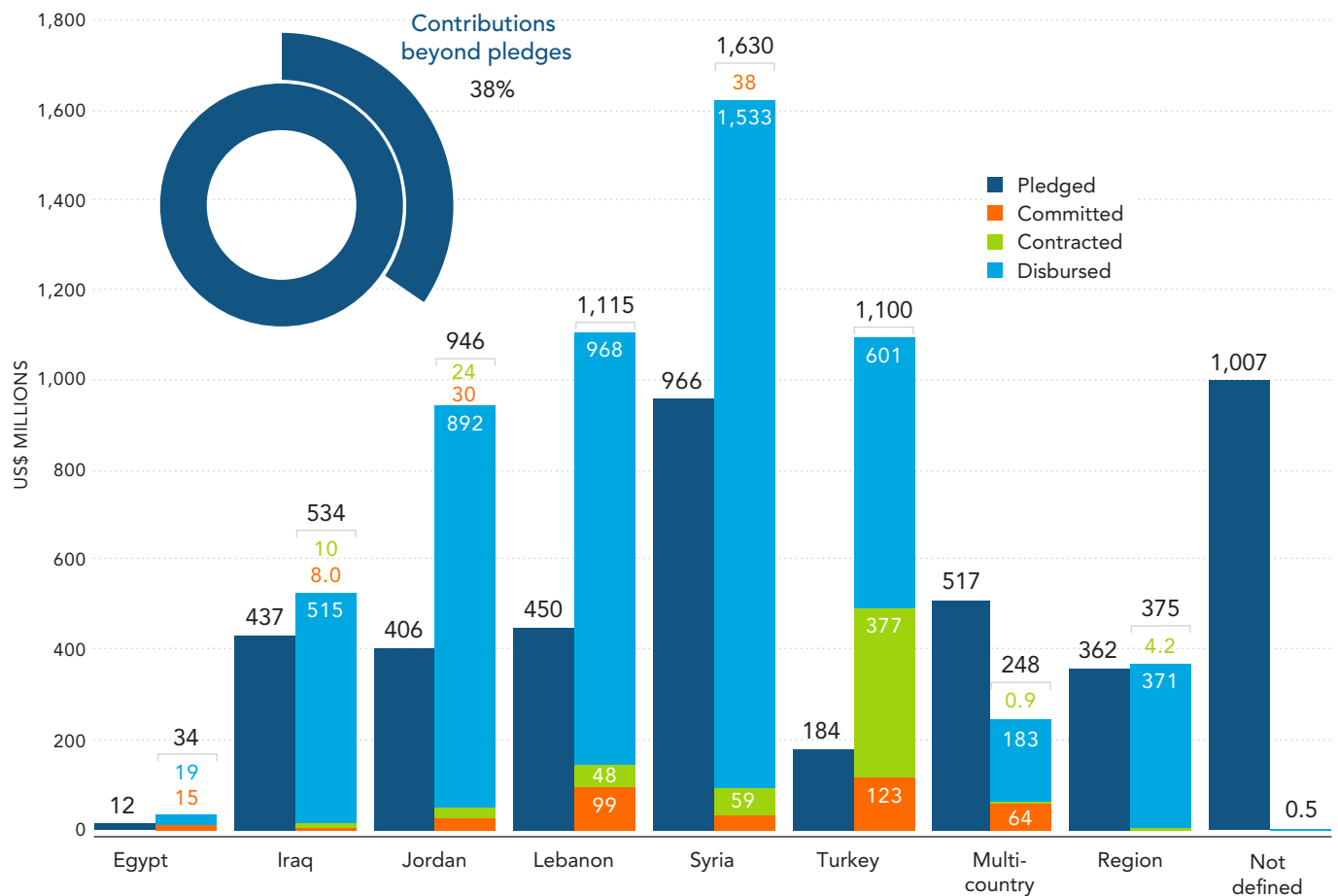
Grant contributions

Almost half of the total US\$6.0 billion in grants report for 2018 went to Syria (27%, US\$1.6 billion) and Lebanon (19%, US\$1.1 billion) combined. Turkey and Jordan received 18% and 16% of total contributions (US\$1.1 billion and US\$946 million) respectively.

Iraq received US\$534 million (9%) and Egypt US\$34 million (1%). Multi-country and regional funding together accounted for 10% of total contributions (US\$623 million). A total of US\$0.5 million reported by donors did not specify a recipient.

Where contributions to a country exceed the country-specific pledges, this is partly because close to a quarter of the conference pledges for 2018 were not disaggregated by destination location ('not defined').

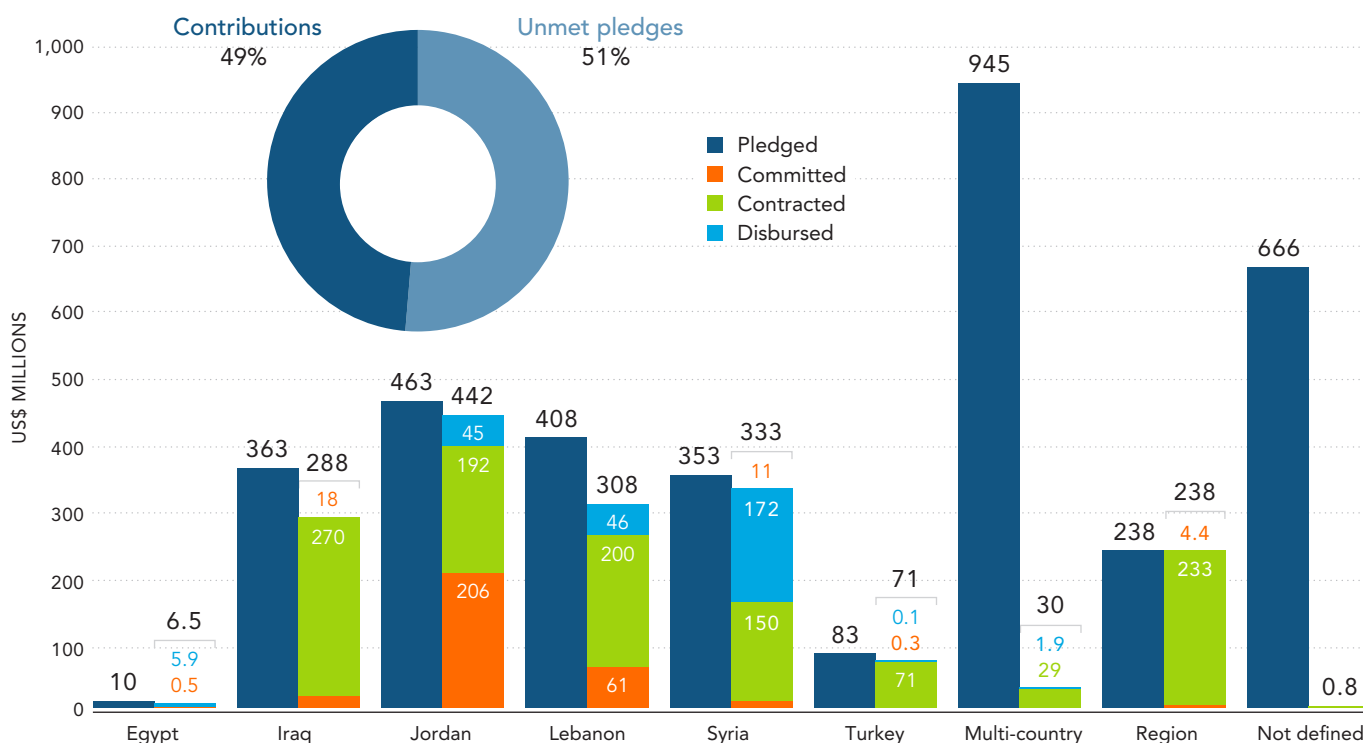
FIGURE 2.1: Grant contributions against pledges by recipient country, 2018



Source: Development Initiatives based on data provided bilaterally by donors in January 2019 and UN OCHA FTS. FTS data downloaded 31 January 2019.

Notes: Data is partial and preliminary. 'Not defined' includes pledges and a portion of funding where a recipient country was not specified by donors.

FIGURE 2.2: Grant contributions against pledges by recipient country, 2019–2020



Source: Development Initiatives based on data provided bilaterally by donors in January 2019 and UN OCHA FTS. FTS data downloaded 31 January 2019.

Notes: Data is partial and preliminary. ‘Not defined’ includes a portion of pledges and funding where data on recipient country was not specified by donors.

A total of US\$1.7 billion was reported in grants by donors for 2019 and 2020. More than a quarter of the contributions were directed to Jordan (26%, US\$442 million) and a further 19% (US\$333 million) to Syria. These were followed closely by Lebanon (18%, US\$308 million) and Iraq (17%, US\$288 million). Just US\$6.5 million were directed

to Egypt. Additional contributions for this period went to regional (14%, US\$238 million) and multi-country (2%, US\$30 million) purposes. Contributions directed to unspecified destination countries corresponded to only 0.04% (US\$0.8 million) of the total grants for 2019–2020.

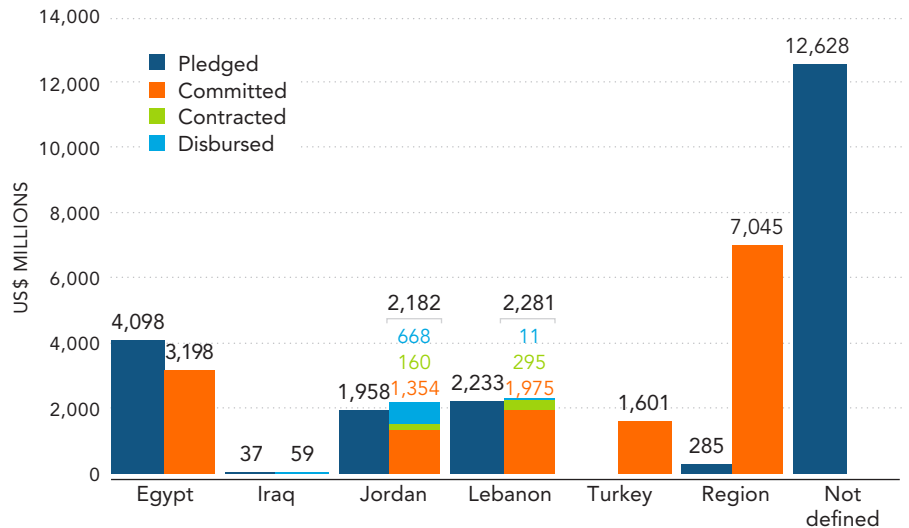
Loans

A large proportion of the loans⁶ for the 2018–2020 period (43%, US\$7.0 billion) were directed to the region, while Egypt received the second-largest amount of US\$3.2 billion (20% of total). Lending institutions directed US\$2.3 billion to Lebanon (14%), US\$2.2 billion to Jordan (13%), US\$1.6 billion (10%) to Turkey and US\$59 million to Iraq (0.4%).

Details on levels of concessionality were not provided for almost 90% (US\$14.4 billion) of the loans (Figure 2.4, 'Unspecified contributions'). Of the loans for which this information is available, 62% of the concessional loans were directed to Jordan (US\$590 million), while the remaining were shared between Lebanon (31%, US\$296 million) and Iraq (6%, US\$59 million). A total of US\$1.0 billion in non-concessional loans went to Lebanon (US\$563 million) and Jordan (US\$447 million).

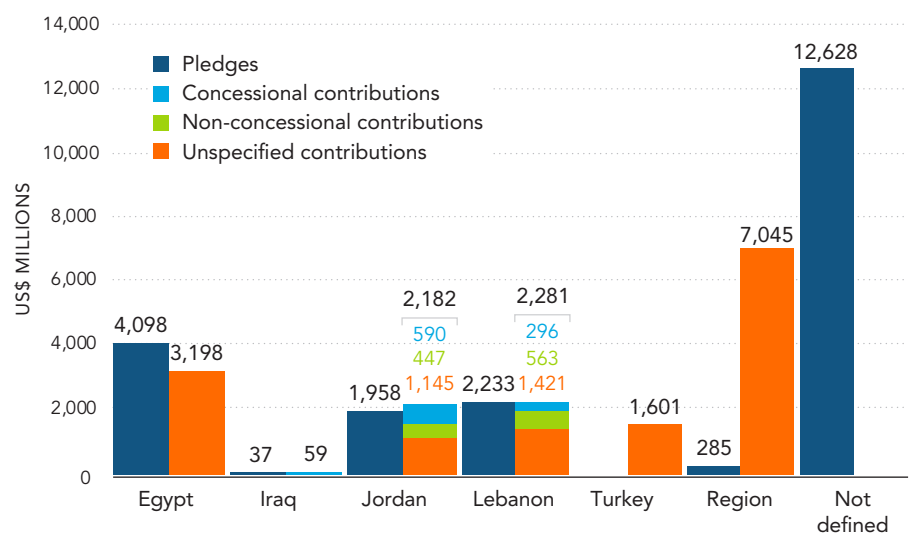
Jordan, Lebanon, Iraq and Turkey all received a combination of grants and loans as financial support (see Section 3). Financial mechanisms, such as the World Bank's Global Concessional Financing Facility and the EU's Neighbourhood Investment Platform, use grant funding from government donors to leverage three to nine times the same amount in loans. The European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) uses grants from donors as co-investments for the loans it provides.⁷

FIGURE 2.3: Loans against pledges by recipient country, 2018–2020⁸



Source: Development Initiatives based on data provided bilaterally by donors in January 2019. Notes: Some of the funds displayed as committed might be contracted or disbursed. Data is partial and preliminary. 'Not defined' includes a portion of pledges where data on recipient country was not specified bilaterally by donors. Where contributions to a country exceed original pledges, this may be because of a lack of country-specific pledges at the time of the conference or a lack of disaggregated pledge data reported as part of this exercise.

FIGURE 2.4: Loans against pledges by recipient country and by loan concessionality, 2018–2020⁹



Source: Development Initiatives based on data provided bilaterally by donors in January 2019. Notes: Data is partial and preliminary. 'Not defined' includes a portion of pledges where data on recipient country was not specified by donors. Where contributions to a country exceed original pledges, this may be because of a lack of country-specific pledges at the time of the conference or a lack of disaggregated pledge data reported as part of this exercise.

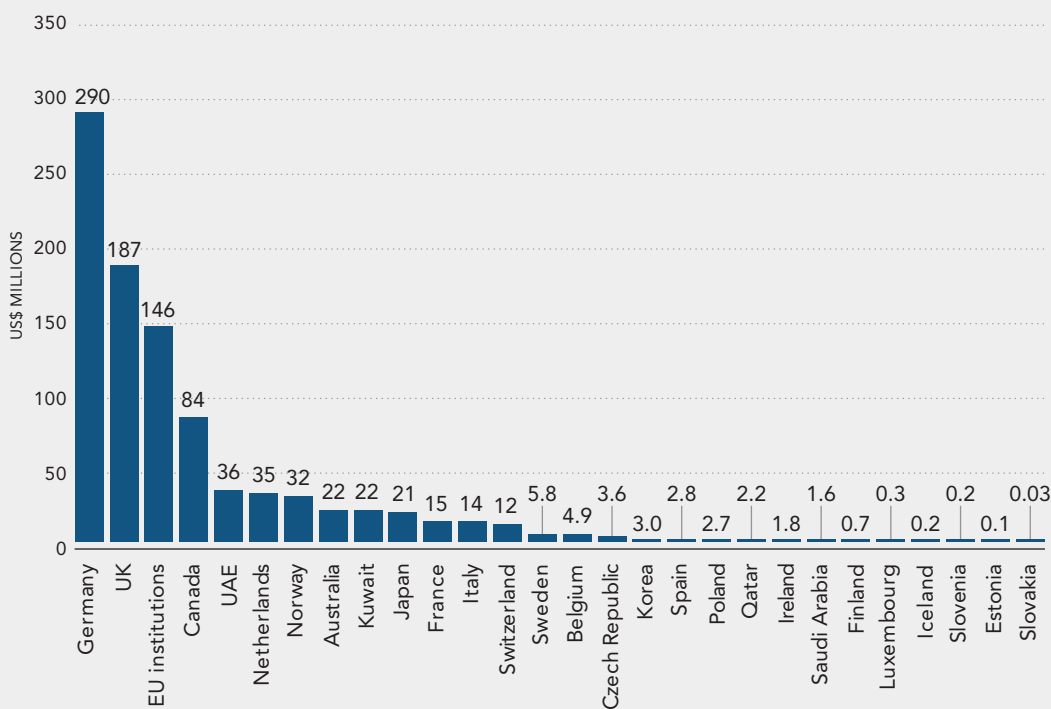
3. In focus: Contributions to Jordan, Lebanon, Turkey and Syria

In 2018, Jordan received US\$3.1 billion in contributions, predominantly made up of loans (70%, US\$2.2 billion), while grants amounted to US\$940 million (30%). Four donors combined – Germany (US\$290 million), the UK (US\$187 million), the EU institutions (US\$146 million) and Canada (US\$84 million) – provided three quarters of all grant contributions.

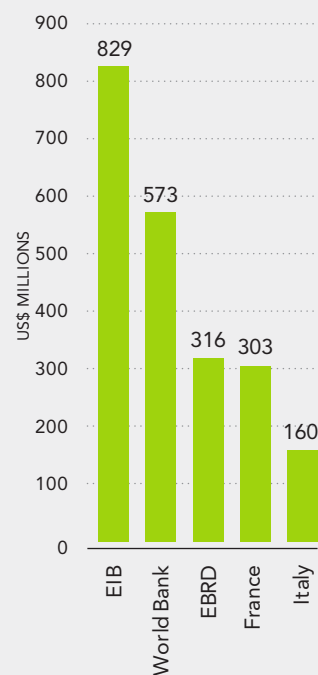
Looking at loans, the EIB provided 38% (US\$829 million) of the total followed by the World Bank with 26% (US\$573 million), jointly amounting to nearly two thirds of total loans to Jordan. The EBRD contributed US\$316 million (14%) as part of its refugee response in non-grant support, France US\$303 million (14%) and Italy US\$160 million (7%).

FIGURE 3.1: Contributions to Jordan by donor, a) grants 2018, b) loans 2018–2020¹⁰

Grants



Loans

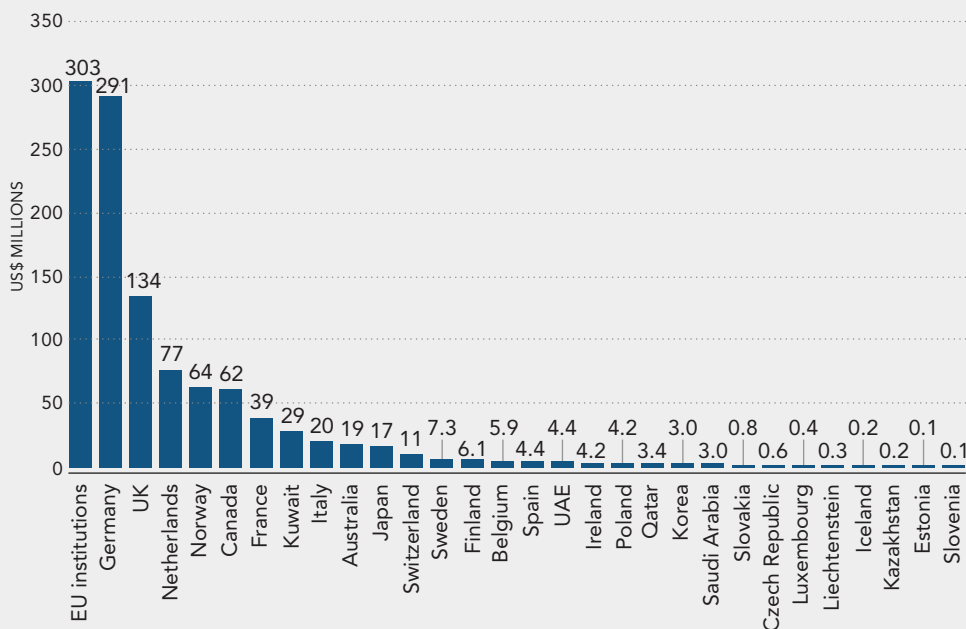


Source: Development Initiatives based on data provided bilaterally by donors in January 2019 and UN OCHA FTS. FTS data downloaded 31 January 2019.

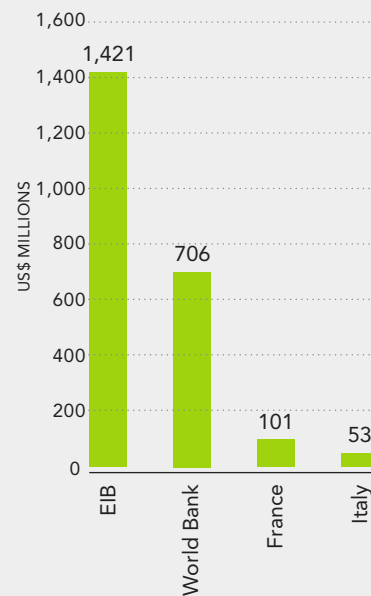
Notes: EBRD: European Bank for Reconstruction and Development; EIB: European Investment Bank; UAE: United Arab Emirates. The EBRD's contributions represent only its refugee response.

FIGURE 3.2: Contributions to Lebanon by donor, a) grants 2018, b) loans 2018–2020¹¹

Grants



Loans



Source: Development Initiatives based on data provided bilaterally by donors in January 2019 and UN OCHA FTS. FTS data downloaded 31 January 2019.

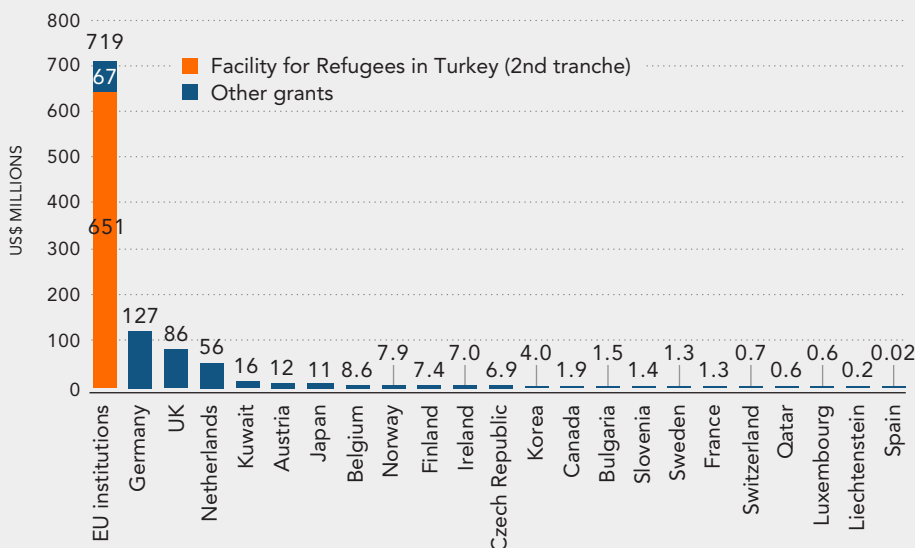
Notes: EIB: European Investment Bank; UAE: United Arab Emirates.

Total support to Lebanon in 2018 amounted to US\$3.4 billion in terms of grants for 2018 and loans for 2018–2020. Similar to Jordan, a large share of this was in the form of loans (US\$2.3 billion, 67%), and about a third in the form of grants (US\$1.1 billion). Close to two thirds of the grants were provided by the three donors –

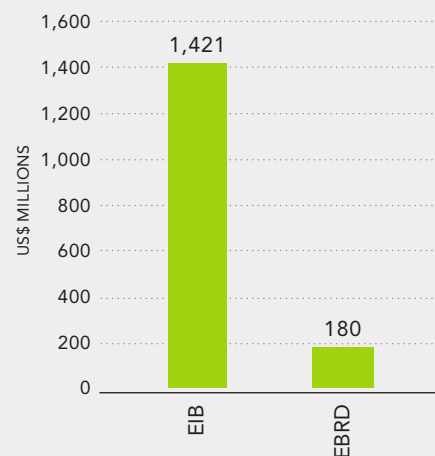
the EU institutions (US\$303 million), Germany (US\$291 million) and the UK (US\$134 million). The EIB in turn provided 62% of all loans to Lebanon (US\$1.4 billion), with the remainder being made available by the World Bank (US\$706 million), France (US\$101 million) and Italy (US\$53 million).

FIGURE 3.3A: Contributions to Turkey by donor, a) grants 2018, b) loans 2018–2020¹²

Grants



Loans



Source: Development Initiatives based on data provided bilaterally by donors in January 2019 and UN OCHA FTS. FTS data downloaded 31 January 2019.

Notes: EBRD: European Bank for Reconstruction and Development; EIB: European Investment Bank. Funding through the second tranche of the EU Facility for Refugees in Turkey excludes US\$23 million of EU member states' contributions as those are advance payments to be committed in 2019. The EBRD's contributions represent only its refugee response.

Donors' contributions to Turkey amounted to US\$2.7 billion in grants for 2018 and loans for 2018–2020 combined. Of this amount, US\$1.1 billion (41%) was provided in the form of grants. The majority of the grant funding to Turkey (67% of total grants, US\$719 million) was provided by the EU institutions. Of the total contributions provided by the EU institutions, 91% (US\$651 million) were through the Facility for Refugees in Turkey. Beyond the EU institutions' contributions, three donors contributed three quarters

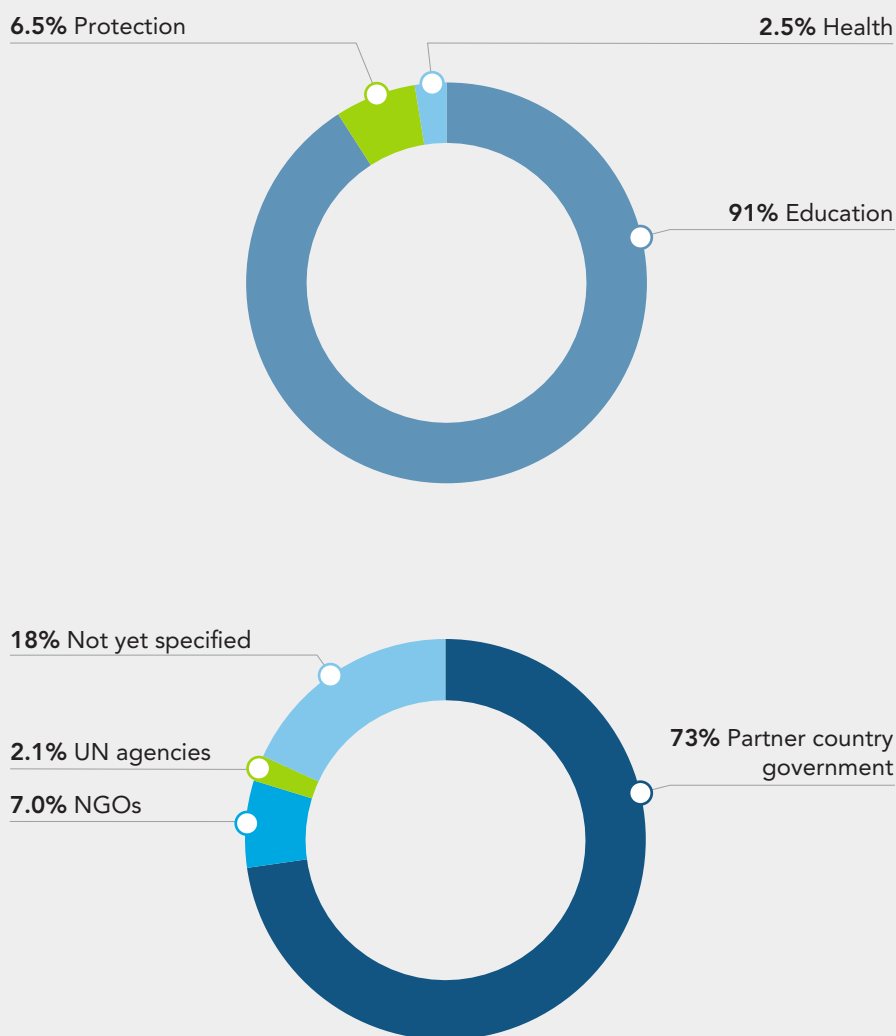
of the remaining grants: Germany (US\$127 million), UK (US\$86 million) and the Netherlands (US\$56 million). In terms of loans, Turkey received US\$1.4 billion from the EIB and US\$180 million from the EBRD in loans for refugee response.

The EU Facility for Refugees in Turkey manages a total of €6 billion in two tranches, €3 billion for 2016 and 2017 and €3 billion for 2018 and 2019 respectively. Of that total, €3 billion (€2 billion and €1 billion per tranche) is coming from EU member states as external assigned revenue and

€3 billion (€1 billion and €2 billion per tranche) from the EU budget. The Facility represents a joint coordination mechanism, designed to ensure that the needs of refugees and host communities in Turkey are addressed in a comprehensive and coordinated manner. The Facility focuses on humanitarian assistance, education, protection, health, municipal infrastructure and socioeconomic support.¹³

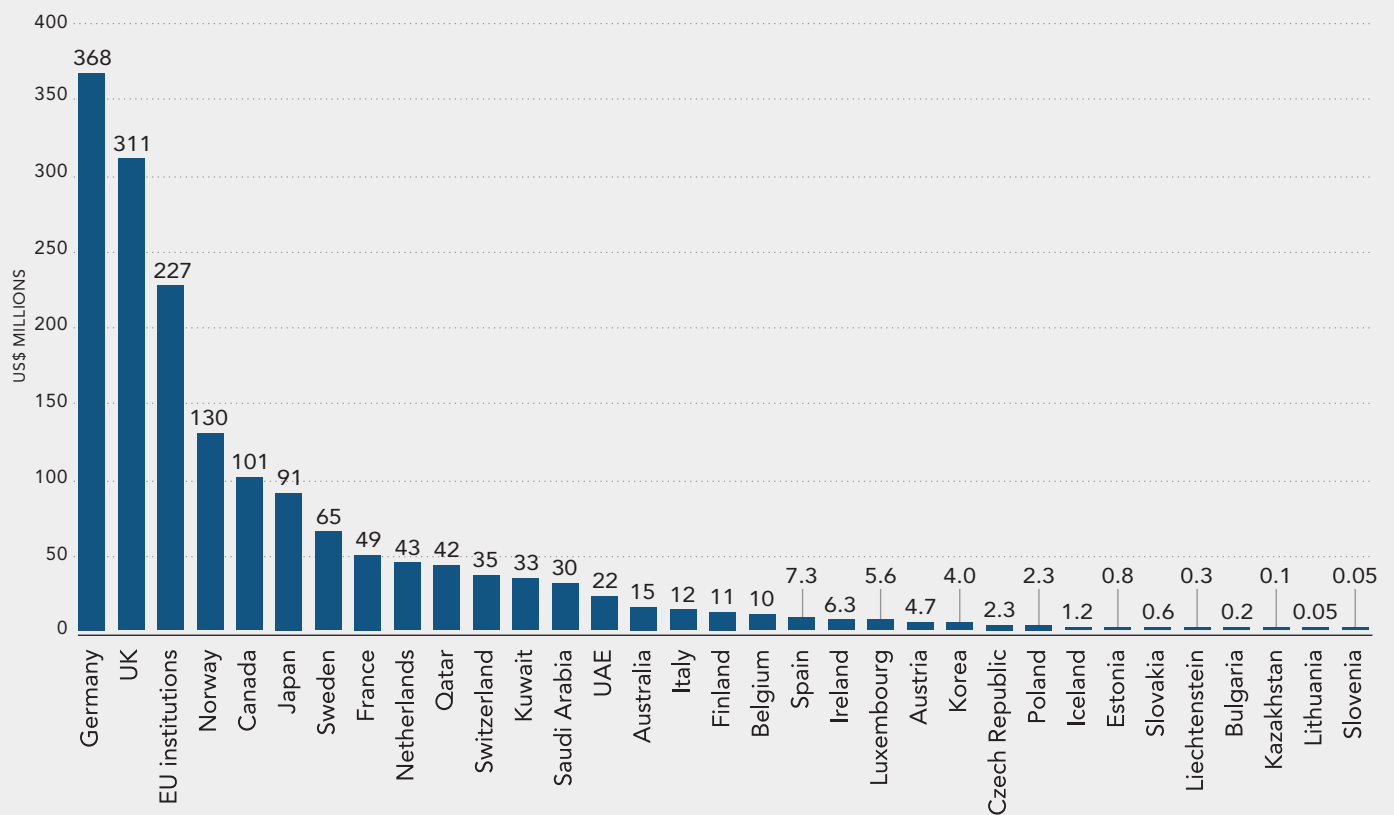
As part of the second tranche of the Facility, US\$651 million had been committed at the time of reporting. In 2018, funding from the Facility was primarily directed to education (US\$595 million, 91% of the total), followed by protection (US\$43 million, 7%) and health (US\$17 million, 2%) programmes. Almost three quarters of these initial contributions went to the Turkish Ministry of National Education, while 7% were directed to NGOs and 2% to UN agencies; the channel of delivery for the remainder is not yet specified.

FIGURE 3.3B: Grant contribution from the Facility for Refugees in Turkey (2nd tranche – 2018 and 2019), by sector and channel of delivery, 2018 (as of 31 December 2018)



Source: Development Initiatives based on available updates on the Facility for Refugees in Turkey.

FIGURE 3.4: Grant contributions to Syria by donor, 2018



Source: Development Initiatives based on data provided bilaterally by donors in January 2019 and UN OCHA FTS. FTS data downloaded 31 January 2019.
 Notes: UAE: United Arab Emirates.

Nearly a quarter of the total grants to Syria, which in 2018 amounted to US\$1.6 billion, were provided by Germany (23%, US\$368 million). The next five largest donors combined provided more than half of all grants: the UK (US\$311 million), the EU institutions (US\$227 million), Norway (US\$130 million), Canada (US\$101 million) and Japan (US\$91 million). There were no loans reported to Syria.

4. Progress by donor

Grant contributions

In 2018, the Brussels II conference donors had contributed a total of US\$6.0 billion in grants against their pledges to Syria and the region. This includes funds reported as committed, contracted and disbursed.

Of the 36 conference grant donors, 30 made contributions for as much or more than they pledged.¹⁴

The US did not pledge in the Brussels II conference, hence US funding is not referred to in this

tracking report. However, the US continues to provide humanitarian assistance for the people affected by the conflict, both inside Syria and throughout the region, with funding totalling around US\$1.5 billion in its fiscal year 2018.

FIGURE 4.1: Grant contributions against pledges by donor, 2018

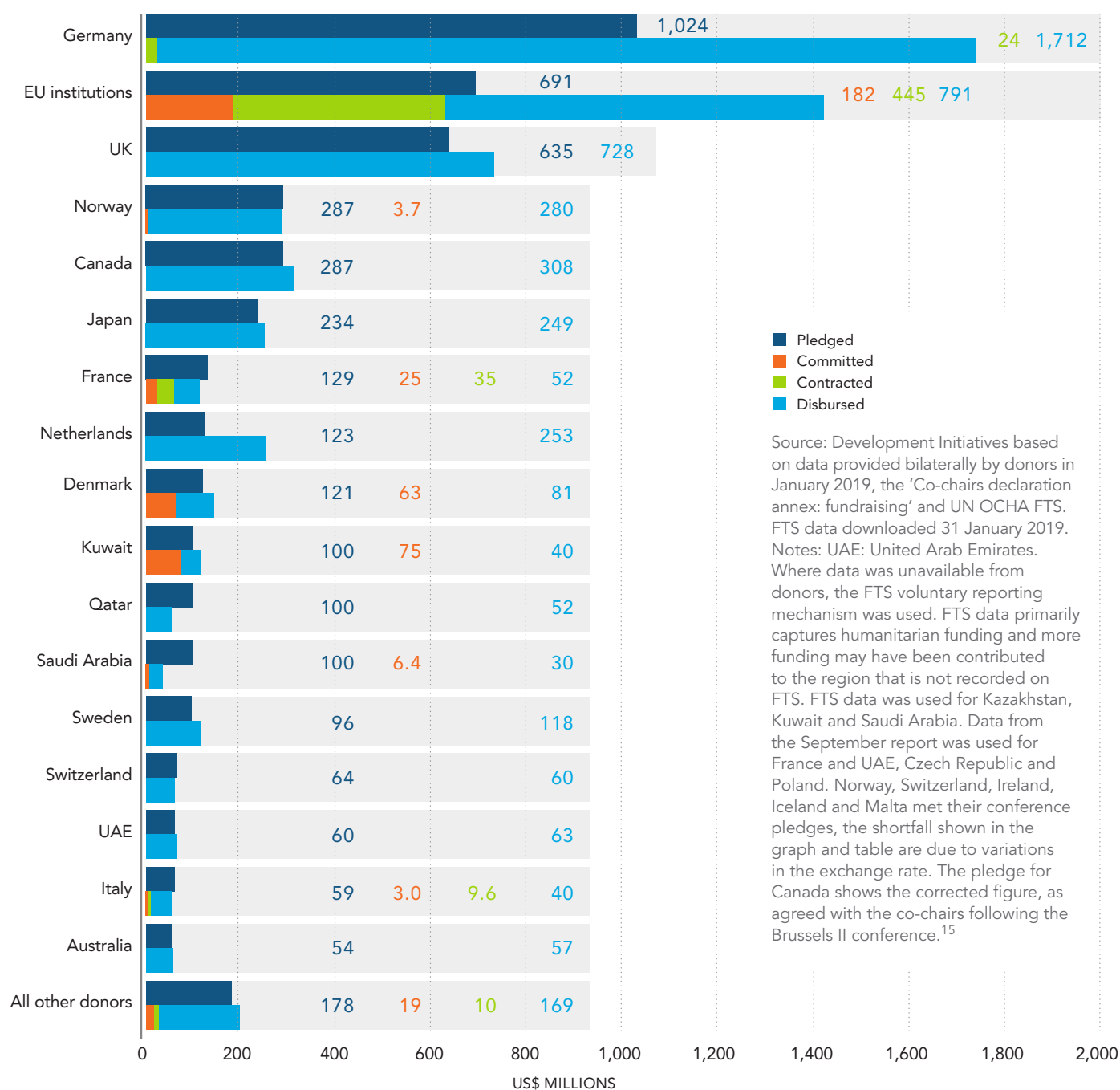
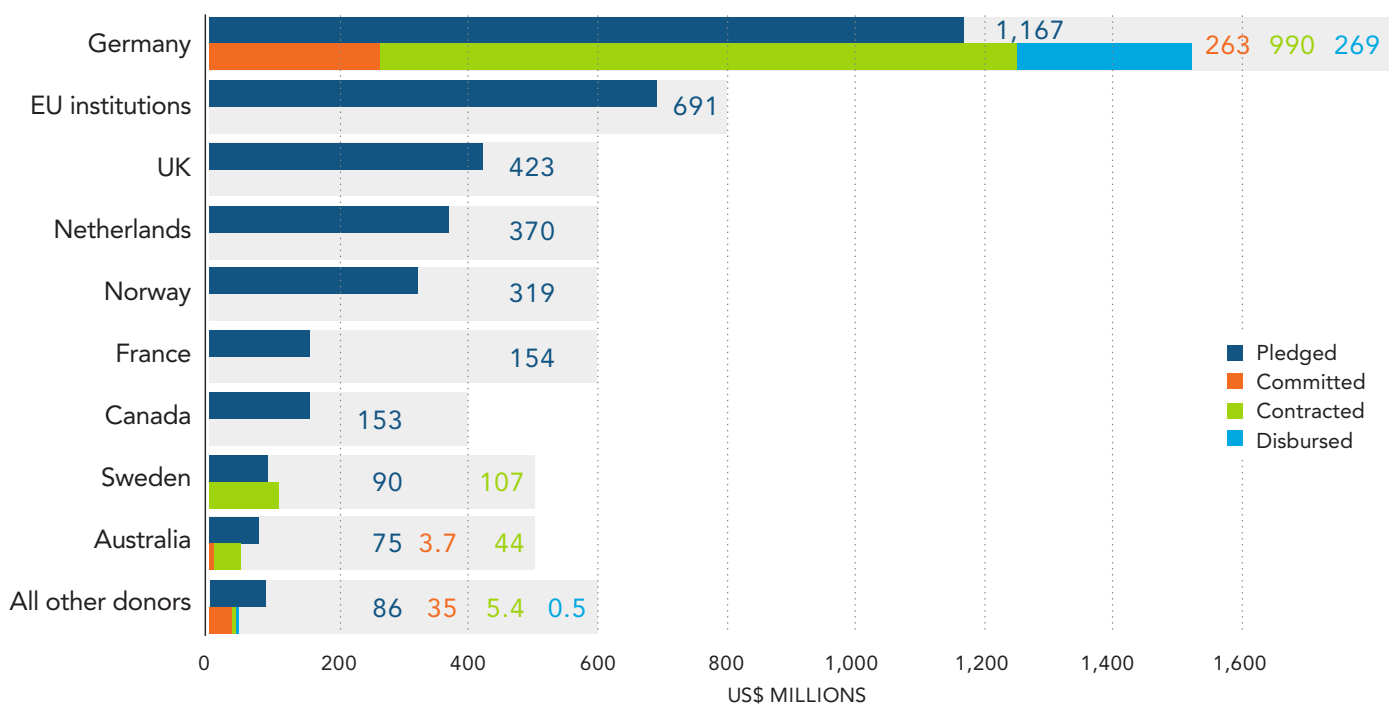


TABLE 4.1: All other donors, US\$ millions

	● Pledged	Contributed	% met	Contributions breakdown		
				● Committed	● Contracted	● Disbursed
Belgium	32	38	119%	-	-	38
Finland	31	32	103%	-	8.1	24
Ireland	31	30	98%	-	-	30
Austria	17	20	116%	-	-	20
Poland	14	10	74%	10	-	-
Korea	14	14	100%	-	-	14
Czech Republic	11	16	148%	8.8	0.8	6.4
Spain	10	16	165%	-	0.7	16
Luxembourg	9.3	9.4	101%	-	-	9.4
Bulgaria	2.2	2.3	107%	-	-	2.3
Iceland	2.0	1.9	94%	-	-	1.9
Slovenia	1.8	1.7	92%	-	-	1.7
Estonia	0.8	1.2	144%	-	-	1.2
Liechtenstein	0.7	0.9	126%	-	-	0.9
Kazakhstan	0.3	0.3	100%	-	-	0.3
Slovakia	0.2	1.9	772%	-	-	1.9
Malta	0.1	0.1	96%	-	-	0.1
Cyprus	0.1	0.6	544%	-	-	0.6
Lithuania	0.03	0.05	154%	0.05	-	-
EU member states and EU institutions	3,040	4,741	156%	292	523	3,926

Source and notes: see Figure 4.1.

FIGURE 4.2: Grant contributions against pledges by donor, 2019–2020



Source: Development Initiatives based on data provided bilaterally by donors in January 2018, the ‘Co-chairs declaration annex: fundraising’.

Notes: Austria and Malta met their conference pledges, the shortfall shown in the table is due to variations in the exchange rate. The pledge for Canada shows the corrected figure, as agreed with the co-chairs following the Brussels II conference.¹⁶

Of the same 36 conference donors, 22 made forward-looking pledges for 2019–2020, totalling US\$3.5 billion. Almost half of this (US\$1.7 billion) had already been made available by donors at the time of reporting.

Nearly 90% of the forward-looking contributions were contributed by Germany (US\$1.5 billion). The second- and third-largest donors were Sweden (US\$107 million) and Australia (US\$47 million). Some donors, such as the EU institutions, are not yet able to report their contributions for 2019–2020 due to budgets that must be approved annually.

TABLE 4.2: All other donors, US\$ millions

	● Pledged	Contributed	% met	Contributions breakdown		
				● Committed	● Contracted	● Disbursed
Switzerland	34	30	90%	30	-	-
Luxembourg	19	-	0%	-	-	-
Spain	14	2.1	15%	2.1	-	-
Finland	6.9	5.2	75%	-	5.2	-
Iceland	4.8	-	0%	-	-	-
Czech Republic	2.9	-	0%	-	-	-
Austria	2.4	2.4	98%	2.4	-	-
Slovenia	0.9	0.3	38%	-	0.3	0.04
Estonia	0.8	0.4	45%	-	-	0.4
Slovakia	0.5	0.2	48%	0.2	-	-
Bulgaria	0.3	-	0%	-	-	-
Malta	0.1	0.1	96%	-	-	0.1
Cyprus	0.1	-	0%	-	-	-
EU member states and EU institutions	2,944	1,639	56%	267	1,102	269

Source and notes: see Figure 4.2.

Loans

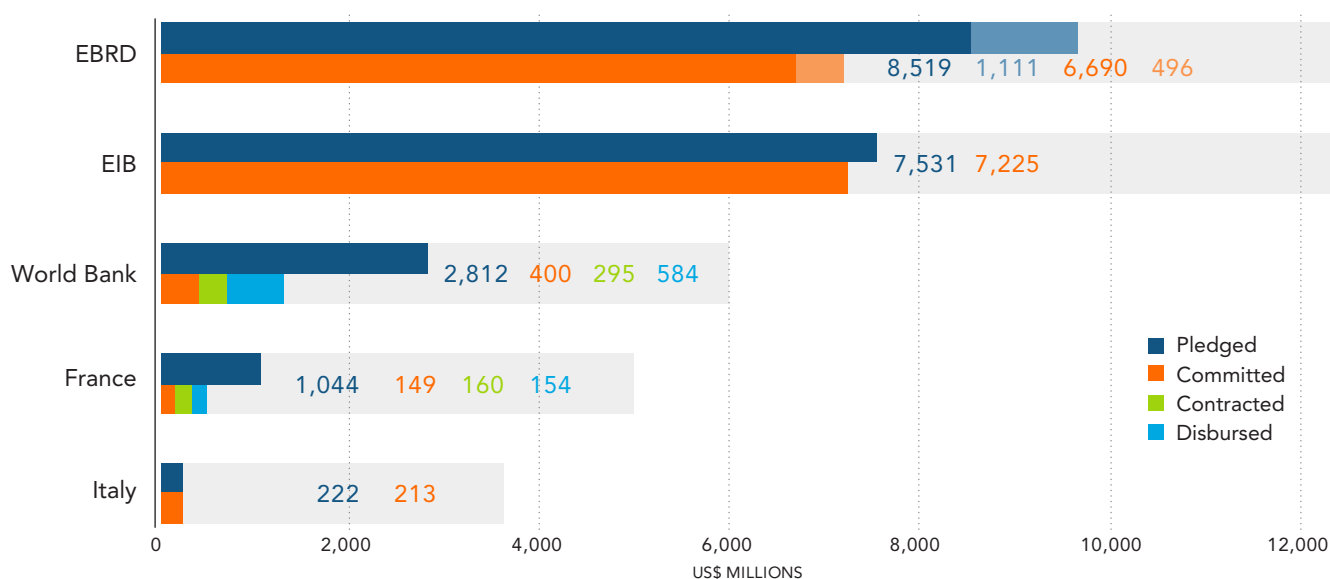
A large proportion of loans was made by multilateral development banks (96%, US\$15.7 billion). The EBRD and EIB jointly provided 88% of all loans so far (US\$14.4 billion). These figures refer to their full investment portfolios in the region. Of the EBRD's contributions, US\$496 million was reported to be directed more specifically towards refugee response. EIB has already disbursed US\$2.3 billion and contracted US\$1.8 billion by the end of 2018, though these amounts

might refer to contracts agreed before the 2018–2020 period. Government donors provided US\$676 million (4%) in the form of non-grant support, divided between France (US\$463 million) and Italy (US\$213 million).

Due to different lending terms and funding procedures, data could not be provided on the degree of concessionality for most of the loans¹⁷ (85% of the total, US\$13.9 billion).

Of the loans for which there is information on their concessionality, US\$945 million (6% of total loans) is concessional and US\$1.0 billion (6%) is non-concessional. France provided most of the concessional lending (US\$463 million), followed by the World Bank (US\$269 million) and Italy (US\$213 million). Of the 15% of loans with information on their concessionality, all the non-concessional loans (US\$1.0 billion) were provided by the World Bank.

FIGURE 4.3: Loans against pledges by donor, 2018–2020¹⁸



Source: Development Initiatives based on data provided bilaterally by donors in January 2019, and the **Co-chairs declaration annex: fundraising**.
Notes: The international financial institutions' loan portfolios are regularly being updated, thus the contributions in the table reflect the current state of portfolios at the time of data collection. These figures will be adjusted over time, as they depend on various external factors. Data is not yet available for 2019 and 2020. A portion of the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development's (EBRD) and the European Investment Bank's (EIB) funds shown as committed may be contracted or disbursed. The EBRD's commitments and pledges that refer to refugee response only are shaded differently in the graph. Since 2016, the EIB has committed a total of US\$16.5 billion in loans to be deployed over time. The EIB met its lending target of US\$7.5 billion for the 2018–2020 period declared at the Brussels II conference; the shortfall in the graph is due to variations in the exchange rate. The loans reflected in the graph include co-investment grants from other donors.

5. Contributions by sector

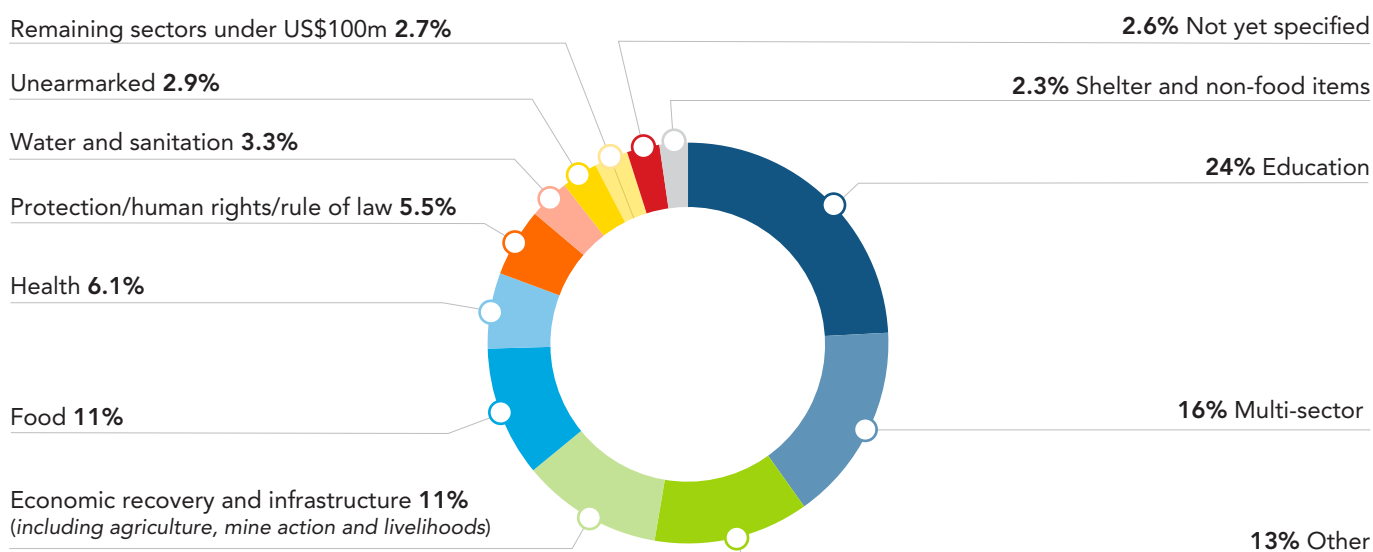
Grant contributions

In 2018, US\$3.5 billion of reported grant contributions targeted a specific sector. Close to a quarter of grants reported with sector information were directed towards the education sector (24%, US\$1.3 billion), US\$604 million (11%) targeted economic recovery and infrastructure, while US\$557 million (10%) went to food assistance.

The remaining US\$1.8 billion of the total grants in 2018 were not reported with sector-specific details.

Of this, almost half were reported as multisectoral (US\$848 million). US\$664 million was reported as 'other' than the listed sectors, supporting for example social protection, technical assistance, monitoring and evaluation and forestry and waste management. US\$155 million was unearmarked, while the target sectors for US\$139 million were yet to be specified. There is no sector information available for US\$647 of reported grant contributions in 2018.

FIGURE 5.1: Grant contributions by sector, 2018



Source: Development Initiatives based on data provided bilaterally in January 2019 and UN OCHA FTS data. FTS data downloaded 31 January 2019

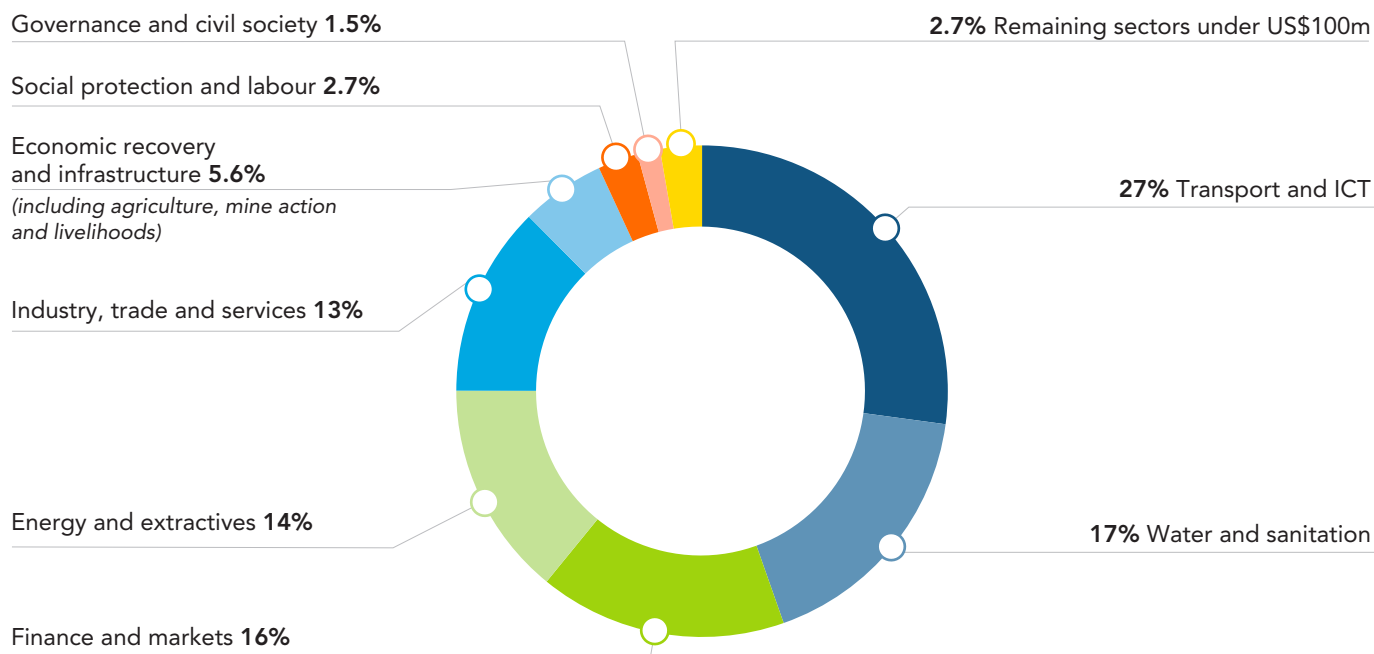
Notes: 'Remaining sectors under US\$100m' comprises: coordination and support services (US\$78 million), governance and civil society (US\$57 million), social and cultural infrastructure (US\$10 million) and general budget support (US\$0.7 million).

Loans

Of the loan contributions with sectoral detail, more than a quarter (27%, US\$2.6 billion) was directed towards transport and ICT. A further US\$1.7 billion (17%) targeted water and sanitation, while US\$1.6 billion (16%) went towards finance and

markets, US\$1.4 billion (14%) to energy and extractives, and US\$1.2 billion (13%) to industry, trade and services. There is no sector information available for US\$6.9 billion of reported loan contributions.

FIGURE 5.2: Loans by sector, 2018–2020¹⁹



Source: Development Initiatives based on data provided bilaterally in January 2018.

Notes: ICT: Information and communications technology. 'Remaining sectors under US\$100m' comprises: health (US\$91 million), education (US\$53 million), general budget support (US\$18 million) and coordination and support services (US\$0.5 million). Data is partial and preliminary.

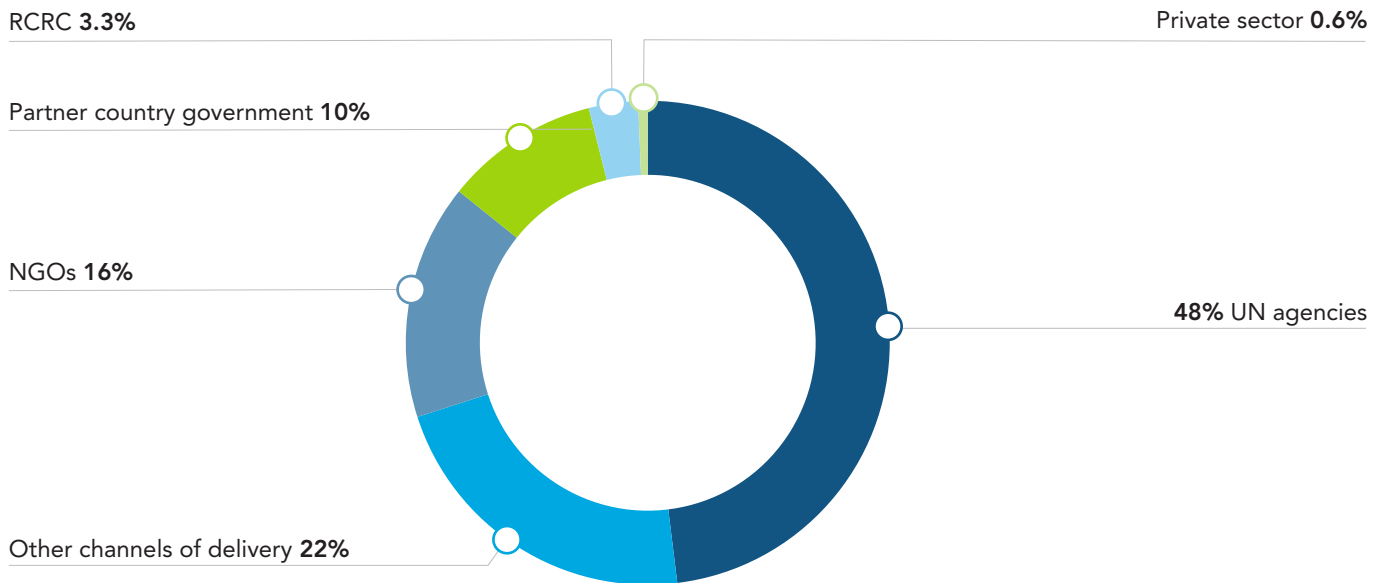
6. Contributions by channel of delivery

Grant contributions

In 2018, 91% (US\$5.4 billion) of total grant contributions were reported with information detailing the channel of delivery. Almost half (48%, US\$2.6 billion) of these grants were channelled through UN agencies in the first instance, 16% (US\$853 million) was channelled through NGOs, while 10% (US\$560 million) went through

partner country governments. Almost US\$1.2 billion (22%) of grant contributions went through other channels of delivery, such as country-based humanitarian pooled funds, IFIs or donor government entities. There is no detail on the channels of delivery available for US\$532 million of grant contributions in 2018.

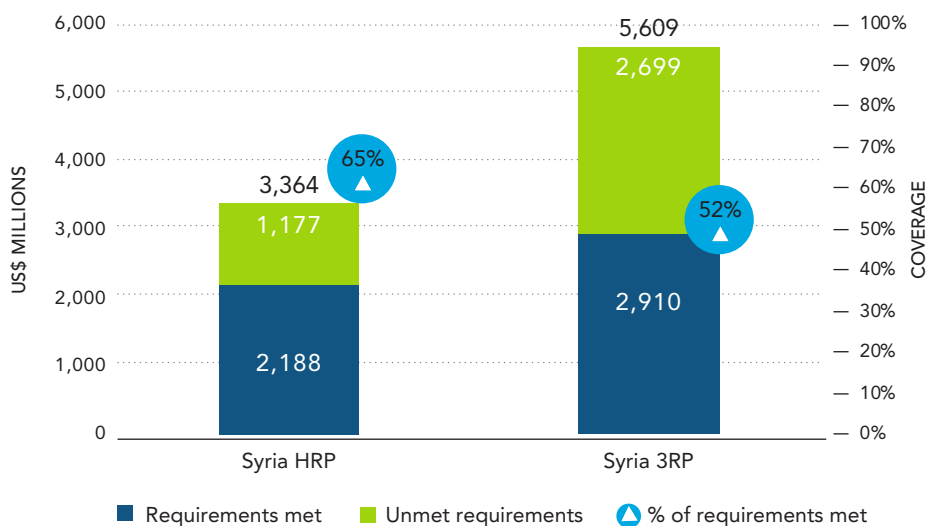
FIGURE 6.1: Grant contributions by channel of delivery, 2018



Source: Development Initiatives based on data provided bilaterally in January 2019 and UN OCHA FTS. FTS data downloaded 31 January 2019. Notes: RCRC: International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement.

7. UN-coordinated appeals

FIGURE 7.1: Requirements and contributions for Syria-related UN-coordinated response plans, 2018



Source: Development Initiatives based on UN OCHA FTS data, downloaded 31 January 2019.²⁰
Notes: 3RP: Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan; HRP: Humanitarian Response Plan.

The Syria Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) responds to the humanitarian needs within Syria, whereas the Syria Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan (3RP) covers protection and humanitarian needs, and strengthens resilience in neighbouring refugee-hosting countries – Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon and Turkey. In 2018, total requirements for both appeals was US\$9.0 billion, with a joint funding of 57%, according to UN OCHA FTS. This figure was similar to the requirements in 2017, when the two appeals had joint requirements of US\$8.9 billion, but a lower funding coverage of 53%.

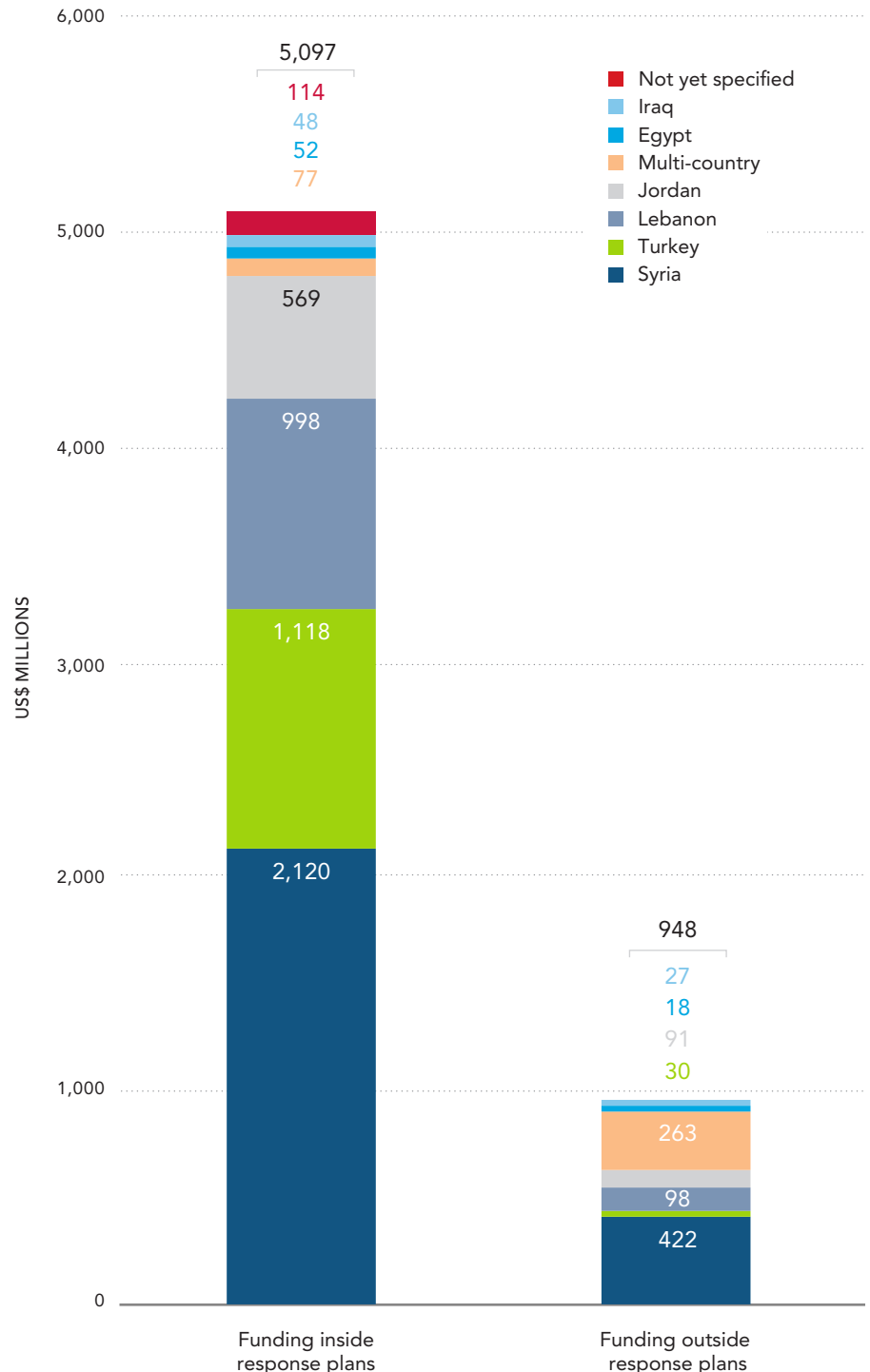
The reported requirements for the Syria HRP and 3RP remained high in 2018, increasing by only 0.4% and 1.0%, respectively. In 2018, the requirements of the Syria HRP were US\$3.4 billion, of which 65% was met by the end of the year. This was a notable increase in coverage compared with 2017, when 52% of the reported requirements were met. The Syria 3RP reported requirements of US\$5.6 billion in 2018, but a shortfall of US\$2.7 billion resulted in only 52% coverage of these requirements, a fall from the 54% coverage of the year before.

Of the total funding to the Syria response in 2018 reported to FTS, 16% (US\$948 million) was outside of the two coordinated response plans. The largest sum of funding outside the appeals went to Syria (44%, US\$422 million), followed by Lebanon (10%, US\$98 million) and Jordan (10%, US\$91 million). In comparison, in 2017, the three largest recipients of funding from outside the appeals were Syria (56%, US\$405 million), Turkey (13%, US\$92 million) and Jordan (12% US\$90 million). Funding to Turkey in 2018 outside the appeals fell to US\$30 million.

The previous two tracking reports²¹ provide greater detail on why grant funding under the conference pledges may be allocated outside the appeal process, or outside the UN OCHA FTS tracking mandate. In summary this is due to:

- most development funding lying outside UN-coordinated appeals, except for programmatic appeal components related to resilience in the Syria 3RP
- not all implementing agencies participating in the UN-coordinated response plan framework
- the time lag in the reporting process between donors allocating funds and recipients providing additional information.

FIGURE 7.2: Funding inside and outside the Syria-related UN-coordinated response plans, by country, 2018



Source: Development Initiatives based on UN OCHA FTS data, downloaded 31 January 2019.

Annex 1: Glossary

TERM	DEFINITION
Commitment	<p>A firm plan expressed in writing and backed by the necessary funds, carried out by an official donor to provide specified assistance to a recipient country government, organisation or implementing agency. In the context of the tracking reports, commitments refer to those funds which have been committed but not yet contracted or disbursed.</p> <p>In the case of loans, the amount committed by financial institutions should be understood as the amount of loans formally approved by their institutions.</p>
Contract	<p>A binding agreement signed between a donor and a recipient implementing institution, organisation or agency to implement an action. Funds can then be disbursed on this basis. In the context of the tracking reports, contracted funding refers to those funds which have been contracted but not yet disbursed.</p> <p>In the case of loans, the amount contracted by financial institutions refers to the amount of loans formally signed with the borrower.</p>
Contribution	<p>For the purpose of tracking reports, 'contributions' is used as a general term to refer to the sum of all funds reported as committed, contracted and disbursed.</p>
Disbursement	<p>Outgoing funds that are transferred to a recipient institution, organisation or agency, following a commitment and/or a contract. In the context of the tracking report, disbursements refer to funds disbursed from the donor to the first-level recipient, not to the funds which are ultimately spent at the project level. Disbursements may depend on the progress of the respective projects and that achieved by respective implementing partners.</p> <p>In the case of loans, the disbursed amount by financial institutions refers to the amount transferred to the borrower.</p>
Grant	<p>Funding for which no repayment is required.</p>
Lending institutions	<p>All institutions that pledged and/or contributed loans as part of the Syria response. This includes multilateral development banks and government institutions.</p>
Loans	<p>Funding for which the recipient incurs a legal debt.</p>
Loans – concessionality level	<p>The concessionality level of a loan reflects the benefit to the borrower compared with a loan at market rate.</p> <p>Concessional loans' benefits can include a lower interest rate, a longer period in which the loan has to be repaid and a delay to when the repayment has to begin.</p>

TERM	DEFINITION
Multi-country	Pledges and funding labelled as 'multi-country' in the reports refer to instances where funding is directed (or will be directed) to two or more (but not all) specified countries in the Syria region. This differs from pledges and funding labelled as going to the 'region', which is specified as funding for the regional response by donors and may go to all countries in the region; as well as 'not defined', which refers to pledges and funding where no country or regional detail has been provided.
Multi-sector	In the context of sectoral disaggregation of grants and for the purposes of the tracking reports, multi-sector refers primarily to projects and activities with no one dominant sector and often applies to assistance for refugees provided and/or coordinated by the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). This definition is in line with the Inter-Agency Standing Committee's sectoral definitions.
Multilateral development banks	Multilateral development banks are supranational institutions established by a group of countries with the common task of fostering economic and social progress in developing countries by financing projects (in the form of loans or grants), supporting investment, generating capital and providing technical expertise.
Pledge	<p>In the case of grants, this refers to a non-binding announcement of an intended contribution or allocation by donors.</p> <p>In the case of loans, this represents a non-binding announcement of a lending target. Achieving set lending targets depends on the ability and willingness of the borrowing party to take out a loan.</p>
Recipient country	The reports include analysis of pledges and funding by recipient country. This includes direct funding to the governments of recipient countries, as well as funding channelled through organisations working in the country, such as the UN, NGOs, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) and the private sector.
Region	In the context of the Brussels Conference, 'region' refers to Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon and Turkey.
Unearmarked	In the context of the tracking reports, unearmarked refers to funding that is deliberately not directed to any particular sector by the donor. This differs from 'sector not specified' where details of sector-specific allocation are not available from the reports provided by the donors.
UN-coordinated appeals	Humanitarian response plans and appeals, coordinated by UN agencies, through which national, regional and international relief systems mobilise to respond to selected major or complex emergencies that require a system-wide response to humanitarian crises. Not all international humanitarian organisations take part in UN-coordinated appeal processes, notably ICRC and IFRC and Médecins Sans Frontières do not.

Annex 2: Data sources and methodology

The conferences' fundraising annexes form the basis for tracking progress against pledges made by participating donors.²² Subsequent pledges or significant revisions to the volume or distribution of pledges made after the Brussels II conference are only included in the analysis if agreed on with the co-chairs and annotated in the fundraising annex. Additional disaggregated data on pledges and contributions by recipient country, by year, by sector and by channel of delivery is gathered directly from donors using an online form.

Breakdowns of current levels of contributed funding are provided using data shared directly by donors via the same form wherever possible. Where data is unavailable from donors, data reported to UN OCHA FTS voluntary reporting mechanism is used. The allocations of contributions for forward-looking timeframes are likely to change as further data becomes available. The data presented in the reports is in current prices. The disaggregation of donors' contributions (by recipient country, sector or channel of delivery) might differ from previous reports, as additional information was made available.

The pledges reported in original currencies are converted to US\$ using UN Operational Rates: the exchange rates as of the month of the conference are used to convert pledge figures. For 2016, 2017, and 2018 the average exchange rate for the respective year is used and for 2019–2020 the average exchange rate for 2018. Where figures in US\$ are available in the conference annex, these are used as they are.

UN appeal information is taken from UN OCHA FTS. Funding figures for the Syria Regional Refugee and Resilience Plans in FTS are gross figures, and might differ from the net figures provided in UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) funding snapshots.

Pledges and contributions to the EU Facility for Refugees in Turkey were reported by donors as part of their grants, provided these funds were part of the pledged amount at the Brussels II conference or under the second tranche of the Facility. Where this was not the case, pledges and contributions to the first tranche of the Facility were excluded, as those were already captured in full in the previous tracking report. Whenever shown separately, these contributions are not additional to, but part of the contributions to Turkey. In this report, the Secretariat of the EU Facility for Refugees in Turkey reported on the sectoral breakdown and the channel of delivery of the 2nd tranche of the Facility (2018 and 2019), as all the €3 billion of the 1st tranche was officially contracted by

the end of 2017 and reported on in the last financial tracking reports.

The same approach was pursued for any other grant contribution provided through multi-donor type mechanisms, such as the World Bank Global Concessional Financing Facility (GCFF). Bilateral contributions to these mechanisms were reported as part of total grants, while the World Bank GCFF reported accordingly on the breakdown by sector and channel of delivery. The grant and loan components of the World Bank GCFF were reported separately by the respective institution to prevent double counting.

Analysis of grant sectors in the report uses sector classifications that are specific to this tracking project. The classification of sectors is informed by the OECD DAC sectors and purpose codes, the Inter-Agency Standing Committee²³ standard sectors, and sector classifications used by specific government and multilateral donors. The sector list seeks to align different sector classifications to the fullest extent possible under the following headings:

- education
- health
- water and sanitation
- governance and civil society
- social and cultural infrastructure
- economic recovery and infrastructure (including agriculture, mine action and livelihoods)
- food
- coordination and support services
- protection/human rights/rule of law
- shelter and non-food items
- multi-sector
- unearmarked
- not yet specified
- other.

Volumes of funding that do not fall under any of these sector categories are combined into 'other', with additional detail provided by each institution in the online survey.

Further, on classifications of loans, the same sectoral breakdown has been used as for grants for the sake of consistency. Additional sectors may complement sectors mentioned under 'loan contributions by sector' in line with reporting from the lending institutions.

Endnotes

- 1 The grants pledging figures used in this tracking report are US\$4.3 billion for 2018 and US\$3.5 billion for 2019–2020, following the correction of the pledge of Canada after the conference. Please refer to the respective footnote in the **fundraising annex**.
- 2 In the case of loans, pledges refer to IFIs' own lending targets. These depend on the recipients' willingness and ability to take out a loan, whether they can meet a number of contractual terms, and guarantee requirements stipulated by donors.
- 3 See note 1.
- 4 In the case of government donors' contributions, these may be allocated along a timeframe that spans beyond the calendar year for which data is presented. For example, commitments or funding contracted in 2017 may only be disbursed in 2018. Efforts are made to prevent double-counting in these instances and to present contribution figures that refer to the corresponding yearly pledges.
- 5 The grant contributions figure for 2016 is based on data collected bilaterally from donors in December 2016, for the **Syria tracking exercise published in February 2017**. The grant contributions figure for 2017 is based on data collected bilaterally from donors in March 2018, for the **Syria tracking exercise published in April 2018**.
- 6 Some of the reported loans are not directly part of the crisis response, however they still refer to the Brussels II pledges. A large portion of these is part of institutions' own country portfolios, providing wider economic support to the affected region.
- 7 Where possible, efforts were made to prevent double-counting loans and grants.
- 8 In the case of IFIs, only historic data is available due to contractual terms in relation to releasing tranches of funding to recipients. These institutions are able to report lending target figures, while contribution figures become available once contractual terms are met. Funds that have been contributed before 2018 might be included if they fall under the Brussels II pledge and/or if the corresponding funding process is still ongoing from previous years.
- 9 See note 8.
- 10 See note 8.
- 11 See note 8.
- 12 See note 8.
- 13 For more information, please refer to the **European Commission Facility website** for documents such as a detailed overview of Facility projects.
- 14 These donors also include Norway, Switzerland, Ireland, Iceland and Malta, whose contributions fall marginally short of the pledge due to exchange rate variations.
- 15 For more details please refer to the respective footnote in the **fundraising annex**.
- 16 See note 15.
- 17 The EBRD provides non-concessional loans, but blends these with co-investment grants from donors.
- 18 See note 8.
- 19 See note 8.
- 20 For updates on the Syria HRP and 3RP see **UN OCHA FTS**.
- 21 See the corresponding paragraphs in section 7 of the the **Syria tracking exercise published in April 2018** and the **Syria tracking exercise published in September 2018**.
- 22 The term 'donors' includes here all the countries and organisations having pledged funding in the Brussels II conference. It notably also includes the IFIs.
- 23 The Inter-Agency Standing Committee is the primary mechanism for inter-agency coordination of humanitarian assistance involving key UN and non-UN humanitarian partners.