

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

Report Nine
June 2020



Supporting Syria and the region: Post-Brussels conference financial tracking May 2020

On 12–14 March 2019, representative of 78 delegations – 56 states, 11 regional organisations and international financial institutions (IFIs) and 11 UN agencies – came together to renew and strengthen political, humanitarian and financial commitments for supporting the future of Syria and the region at the Brussels III conference. Hosted by the European Union and co-chaired by the UN, the seventh pledging conference announced grant support amounting to **US\$7.0 billion for 2019** and multi-year pledges of close to **US\$2.4 billion for 2020 and beyond**. IFIs and governments also announced **US\$21.0 billion in loans¹ for 2019 and beyond**.

This is the ninth 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 III 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.

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).

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1. Key results

At the third Brussels Conference on Supporting the Future of Syria and the Region on 12–14 March 2019, the international community and governments of refugee-hosting countries came together to reaffirm their commitments to helping millions of affected civilians in Syria and Syrian refugees and the communities generously hosting them.

41 country donors and the European Union pledged **US\$7.0 billion** (€6.2 billion) to support humanitarian, development and

stabilisation activities in 2019 in Syria and the region. Of these, 15 made forward-looking pledges of **US\$2.4 billion** (€2.1 billion) for 2020 and beyond. IFIs and country donors also announced **US\$21.0 billion** (€18.5 billion) in loans.

The purpose of this tracking mechanism is to inform on funding spent in the region and ensure donors' accountability in delivering against the pledges made at the Brussels III conference.

The report published today finds that, as of the end of 2019:

- **US\$10 billion** (€8.9 billion) in grants was contributed by donors for the year 2019 for Syria and countries in the region most affected by the Syrian crisis (Jordan, Lebanon, Turkey, Iraq and Egypt), exceeding by 43% the original pledges of **US\$7.0 billion** for 2019 (€6.2 billion).
- For 2020 and beyond, as of March 2020, donors have already made available **US\$1.7 billion** (€1.5 billion), 71% of the conference pledges' **US\$2.4 billion** (€2.1 billion).
- Loans for a value of **US\$18.5 billion** (€16.5 billion) were provided in refugee-hosting countries for 2019 and beyond, representing 88% of the lending target of **US\$21.0 billion** (€18.5 billion).

EU member states² and EU institutions pledged **US\$5.6 billion** (€5.0 billion), 80% of the 2019 pledge in the Brussels III conference. They contributed **US\$7.4 billion** (€6.6 billion) in 2019, exceeding by 33% their original pledges. The three largest donors were Germany, EU institutions and the UK, accounting for 81% of total grants provided by these donors.

In 2019, Turkey received the largest amount of grants contributions, **US\$3.6 billion** (€3.2 billion). More than 90% of this amount was provided through the second tranche of the EU Facility for Refugees in Turkey. For 2020 and beyond, grants of **US\$152 million** (€138 million) were already committed or contracted to Turkey. In terms of loans, **US\$5.9 billion** (€5.2 billion) were provided by IFIs for 2019 and beyond.

Syria was the second-largest recipient of grant contributions in 2019, receiving **US\$2.2 billion** (€2.0 billion). The US (**US\$683 million**, €610 million), Germany (**US\$320 million**, €286 million), the UK (**US\$300 million**, €268 million), EU institutions (**US\$293 million**, €262 million), and Norway (**US\$136 million**, €122 million) were the five largest donors, accounting for 77% of total grant contributions to Syria in 2019. For 2020 and beyond, **US\$286 million** (€258 million) were already allocated to Syria.

As the second largest recipient among the neighbouring countries, Lebanon received **US\$1.6 billion** (€1.4 billion) in grants for 2019, while **US\$308 million** (€279 million) was already allocated for 2020 and beyond. In terms of loans, Lebanon received **US\$2.2 billion** (€1.9 billion) from IFIs and France for 2019 and beyond.

Jordan received US\$1.2 billion (€1.0 billion) in grant contributions for 2019, while the grants allocated to Jordan for 2020 and beyond amount to US\$421 million (€381 million). IFIs and government donors provided US\$3.1 billion (€2.8 billion) in loans as contributions to Jordan for 2019 and beyond.

In 2019, Iraq and Egypt received grant contributions of US\$722 million (€645 million, 7%) and US\$86 million (€77 million, 1%), respectively. For 2020 and beyond, US\$284 million and US\$34 million in grant contributions were allocated to Iraq (€256 million, 17%) and Egypt (€31 million, 2%), respectively.

Additional resources were made available to Syria and its neighbouring countries through regional and multi-country

contributions. Multi-country and regional funding together accounted for 6% of total contributions (US\$552 million, €494 million) in 2019. For 2020 and beyond, US\$204 million (€184 million) of regional funding was already made available, and US\$12 million (€11 million) was reported as multi-country.

In 2019, the Syria Humanitarian Response Plan and the Syria Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan were covered 64% and 58%, respectively. The co-chairs urge donors to step up their efforts and renew their financial commitments in support of the continued delivery of life-saving, protection and resilience support in the region in 2020 and beyond, wherever possible on a multi-annual basis.

2. Overview

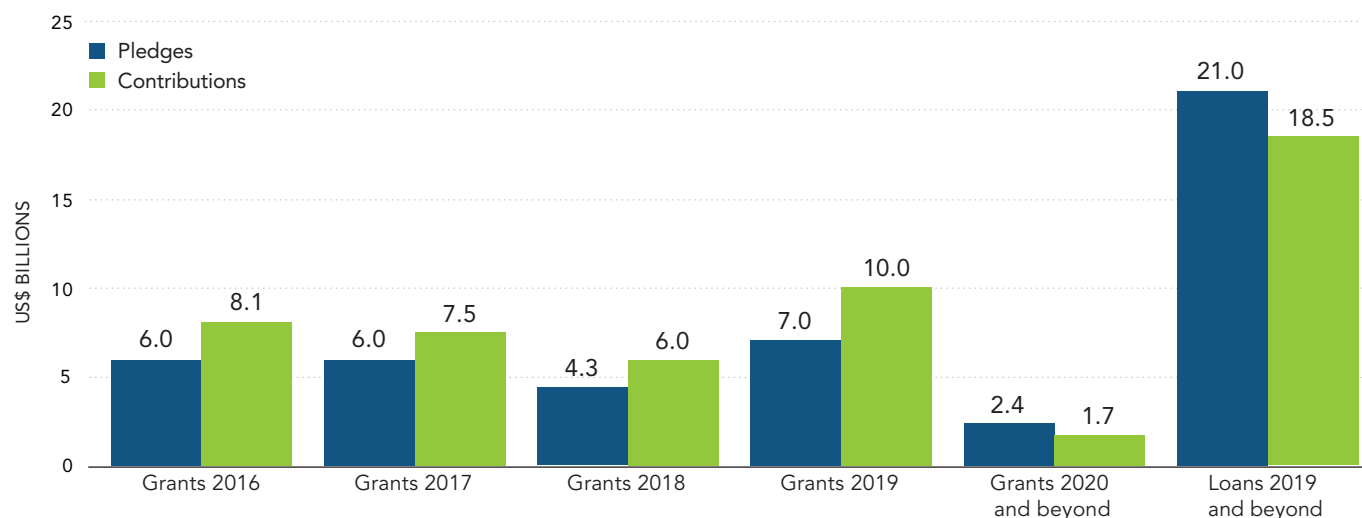
At the Brussels III conference in March 2019, donors pledged a total of **US\$9.4 billion in grants for 2019 and beyond**: 41 donors pledged US\$7.0 billion for 2019 and 15 donors pledged a further US\$2.4 billion for 2020 and beyond.

In 2019, donors contributed US\$10 billion in grants, covering 143% of the original pledge. Of the 41 donors who pledged for 2019, 34 donors have met or exceeded their pledges.

For 2020 and beyond, donors reported contributions at the time of data collection (February 2020) totalling US\$1.7 billion, the equivalent of 71% of the grants pledged for the period.

In terms of loans, IFIs and donor governments pledged³ US\$21.0 billion (US\$19.4 billion and US\$1.6 billion, respectively) for 2019 and beyond. IFIs and donor governments contributed 88% (US\$18.5 billion) of these pledges at the time of data collection.

FIGURE 2.1: Funding contributed against funding pledged, a) grants 2016, b) grants 2017, c) grants 2018, d) grants 2019, e) grants 2020 and beyond (as of 27 February 2020), f) loans 2019 and beyond



Source: Development Initiatives based on data provided bilaterally in 2016, 2017, 2018⁴ and 2019, the 'Co-chair's declaration annex: fundraising' and UN OCHA FTS. FTS data downloaded 27 February 2020.

Notes: Pledges were announced at the time of the London conference and the Brussels I, II and III conferences and 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. Figures for 2020 and beyond are based on data provided by donors in January and February 2020 on contributions known at the time and only contributions from donors with pledges for this time period are included. Data is partial and preliminary.

3. Progress by recipient

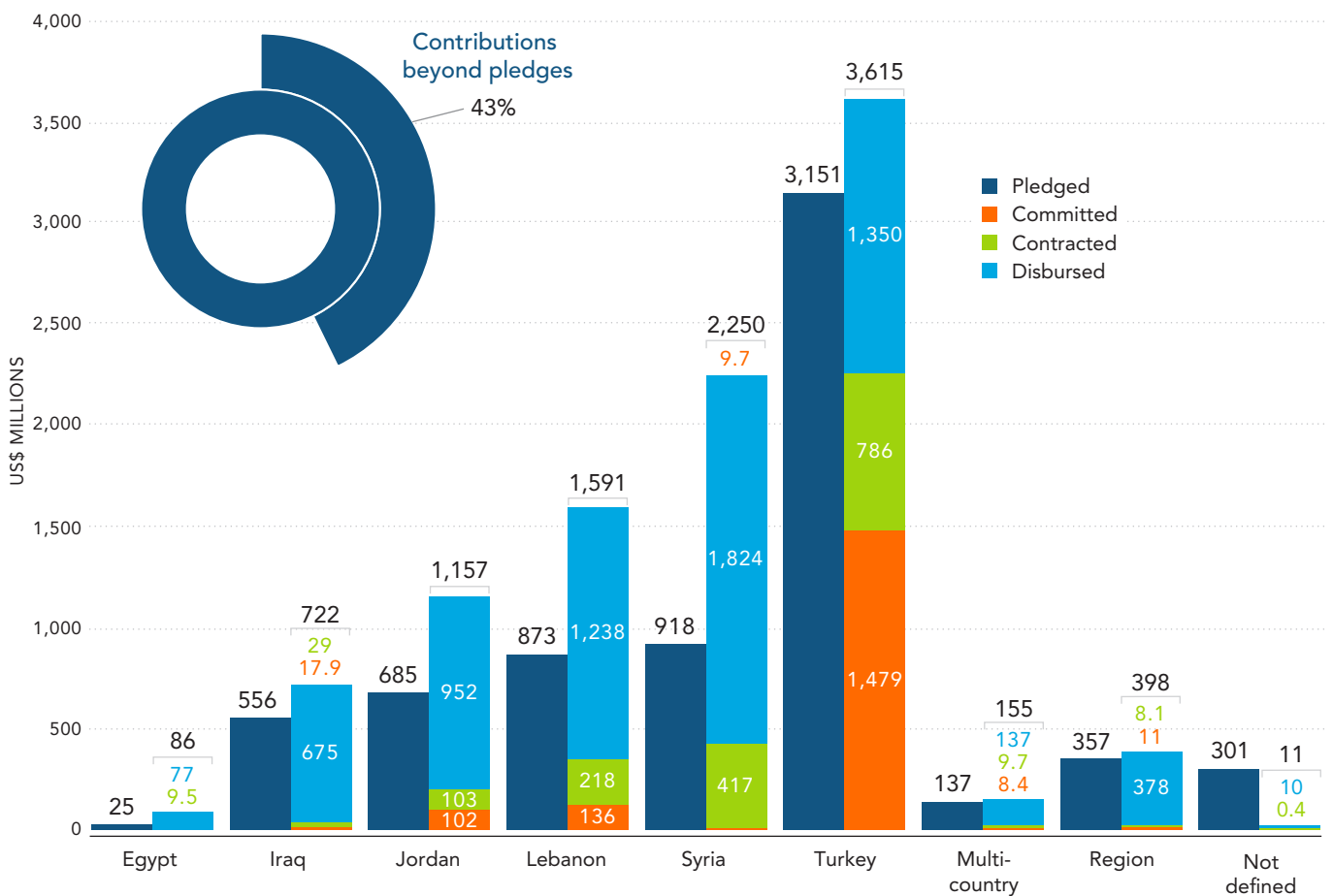
Grant contributions

The largest proportion of the grant contributions reported for 2019 was directed to **Turkey** (36%, US\$3.6 billion). Almost a quarter of the funding was directed to **Syria** (23%, US\$2.2 billion), followed by **Lebanon**, which received 16% of the total (US\$1.6 billion). **Jordan** received US\$1.2 billion (12%), **Iraq** US\$722 million (7%) and **Egypt** US\$86 million (1%).

More funding was allocated to these countries as part of multi-country or regional contributions, which together amounted to US\$552 million (6% of total grant contributions). A residual amount of US\$11 million (0.1%) reported by donors did not specify a recipient location.

Where contributions to a country exceed the country-specific pledges, this is likely due to a lack of country-specific pledges at the time of pledging, reflected in US\$301 million of pledges for 2019 not being disaggregated by destination location ('Not defined').

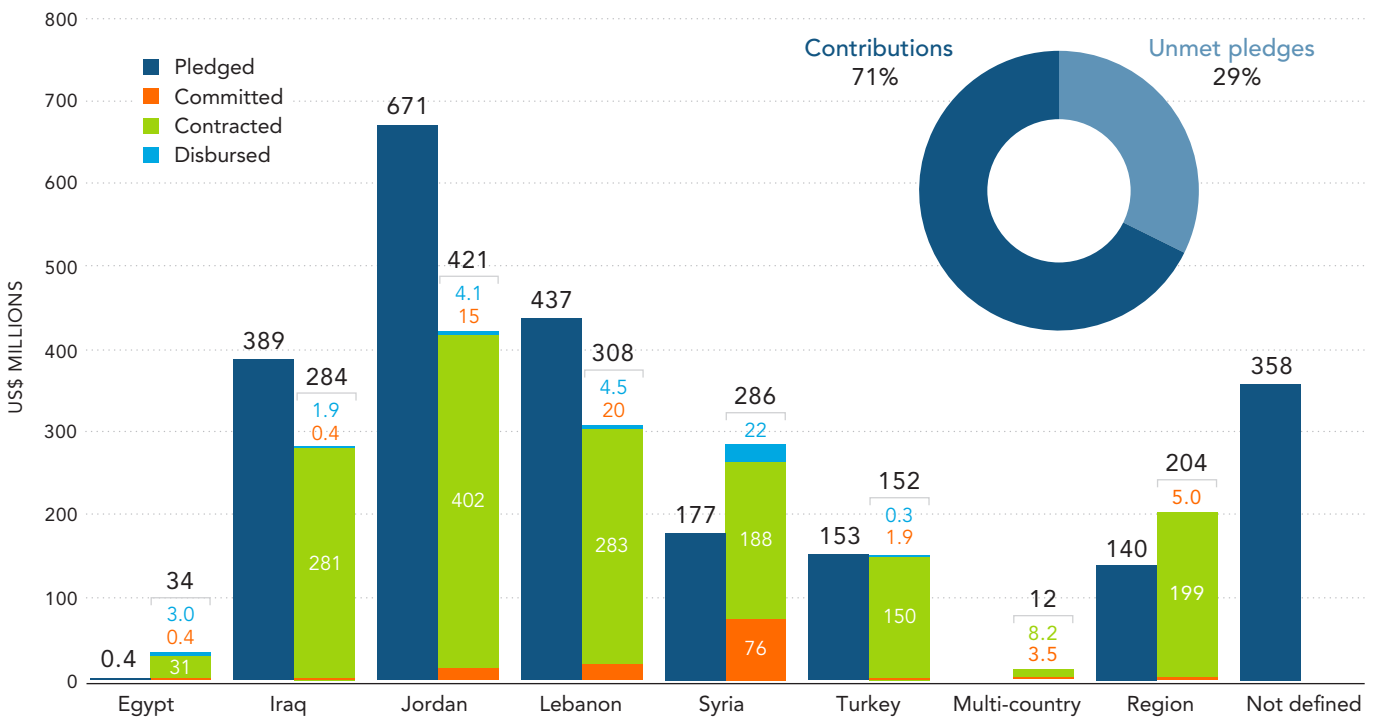
FIGURE 3.1: Grant contributions against pledges by recipient country, 2019



Source: Development Initiatives based on data provided bilaterally by donors in January and February 2020 and UN OCHA FTS. FTS data downloaded 27 February 2020.

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

FIGURE 3.2: Grant contributions against pledges by recipient country, 2020 and beyond



Source: Development Initiatives based on data provided bilaterally by donors in February and March 2020 and UN OCHA FTS. FTS data downloaded 27 February 2020.
Notes: Data is partial and preliminary. 'Not defined' includes pledges and funding where data on recipient country was not specified by donors.

In terms of grants for 2020 and beyond, donors have reported total actual contributions of US\$1.7 billion. A quarter of this (US\$421 million) has been allocated to reach Jordan, while US\$308 million (18%) was allocated to Lebanon. Less than a fifth (17%) of total contributions for 2020 and beyond was allocated to Syria and Iraq amounting to US\$286 million and US\$284 million, respectively. Contributions to Turkey (US\$152 million) and Egypt (US\$34 million) represent 9% and 2%, respectively, of the total contributions for this time period.

Almost all contributions (US\$204 million) not yet allocated to a specific country are directed to the regional response, representing 12% of the total contributions for 2020 and beyond. The forward-looking grant contributions are likely to be a mix of ongoing multi-year grants and single-year grants that are already committed. However, comprehensive information on the timeframe of funding agreements was not collected and is therefore not available.

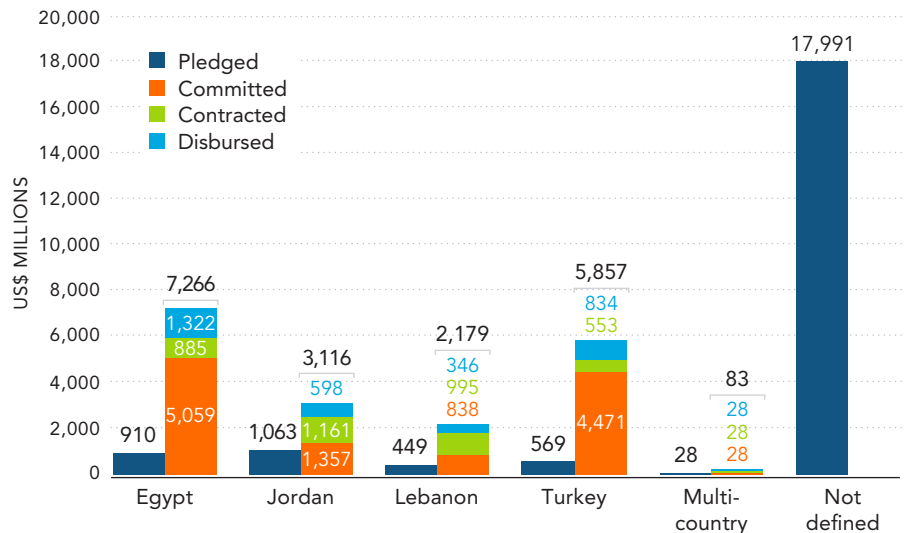
Loans

Close to two fifth of the loans⁵ for 2019 and beyond (39%, US\$7.3 billion) were directed to Egypt. Turkey received the second largest amount, at US\$5.9 billion (32% of total). Lending institutions directed US\$3.1 billion to Jordan (17%) and US\$2.2 billion to Lebanon (12%). Multi-country loans amount to US\$83 million (0.4% of total loans). No loans to Iraq or the regional response were reported.

Almost half of the loans as contributions (49%, US\$9.0 billion) were provided without details on levels of concessionality ('Unspecified contributions'). Of the loans for which this information is available, US\$3.1 billion of loan as contributions were directed to Egypt (32% of loans with information on concessionality), US\$2.7 billion to Jordan (28%), US\$2.0 billion to Turkey (21%) and US\$1.7 billion to Lebanon (18%). Around US\$83 million of non-concessional loans went to multiple countries (0.9%). Concessional loans correspond to 28% (US\$2.7 billion) of total loans with information on concessionality; Jordan (US\$1.6 billion, 17%), Lebanon (US\$1.0 billion, 11%) and Turkey (US\$25 million, 0.3%) received this concessional lending.

Jordan, Lebanon, Iraq and Turkey all received a combination of grants and loans as financial support (see Section 4). 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.⁶

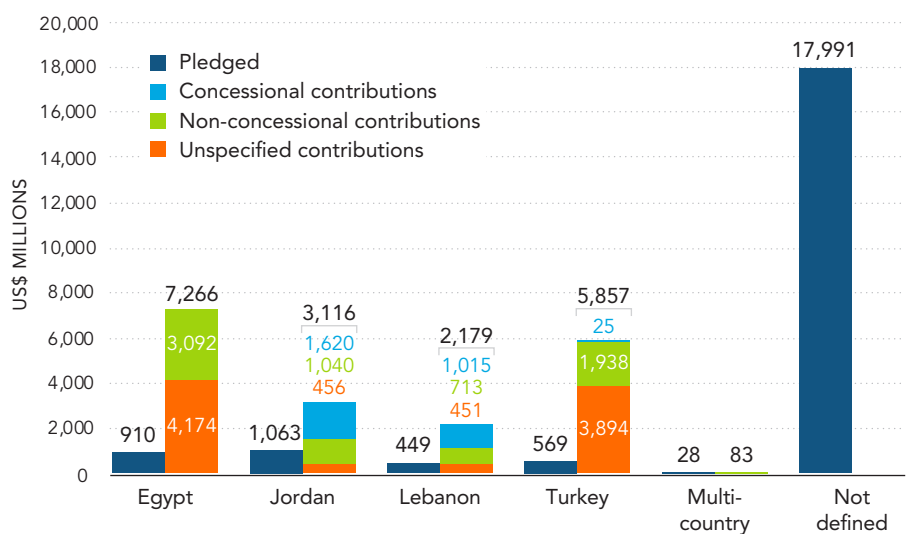
FIGURE 3.3: Loans against pledges by recipient country, 2019 and beyond⁷



Source: Development Initiatives based on data provided bilaterally by donors in February and March 2020.

Notes: Some of the funds displayed as committed might be contracted or disbursed. Data is partial and preliminary. 'Not defined' includes 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 3.4: Loans against pledges by recipient country and by loan concessionality, 2019 and beyond⁸



Source: Development Initiatives based on data provided bilaterally by donors in February and March 2020.

Notes: Data is partial and preliminary. 'Not defined' includes 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.

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

In 2019, Jordan received total contributions of US\$4.3 billion, made up predominately of loans (73%, US\$3.1 billion⁹) and grants (27%, US\$1.2 billion).

The five largest grant donors combined provided more than three quarters (76%, US\$878 million) of all grant contributions: Germany (US\$260 million),

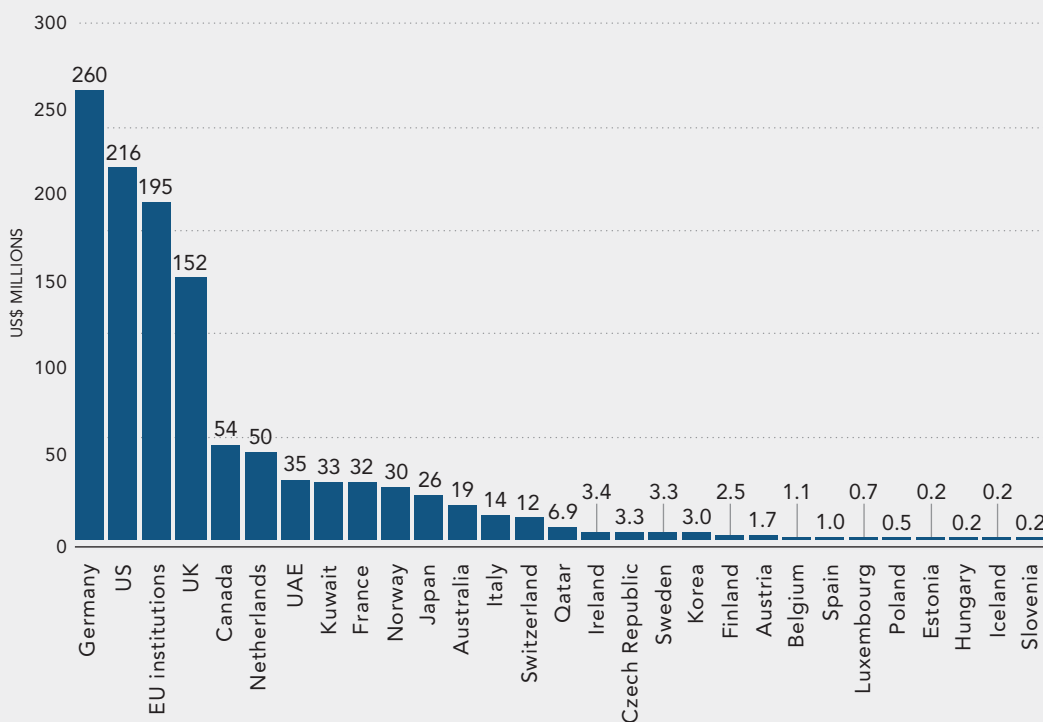
the US (US\$216 million), EU institutions (US\$195 million), the UK (US\$152 million) and Canada (US\$54 million).

The largest loan amount was provided by the European Investment Bank (EIB) at US\$1.2 billion (40% of loans), while the second largest came from France at US\$646 million

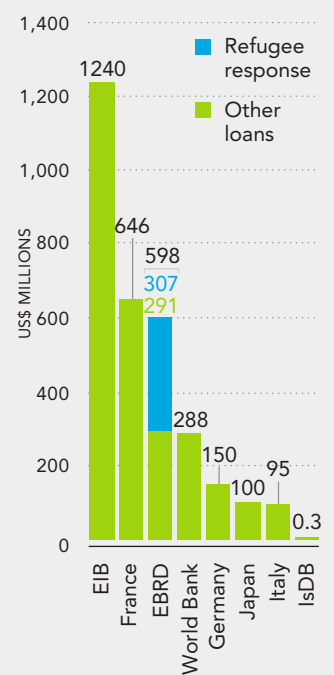
(21%). The European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) provided US\$598 million (19%) in loans, and the World Bank provided US\$288 million (9%). Germany, Japan and Italy together accounted for 11% (US\$345 million) of total loans to Jordan. The Islamic Development Bank provided US\$288,450.

FIGURE 4.1: Contributions to Jordan by donor, a) grants 2019, b) loans 2019 and beyond¹⁰

Grants



Loans

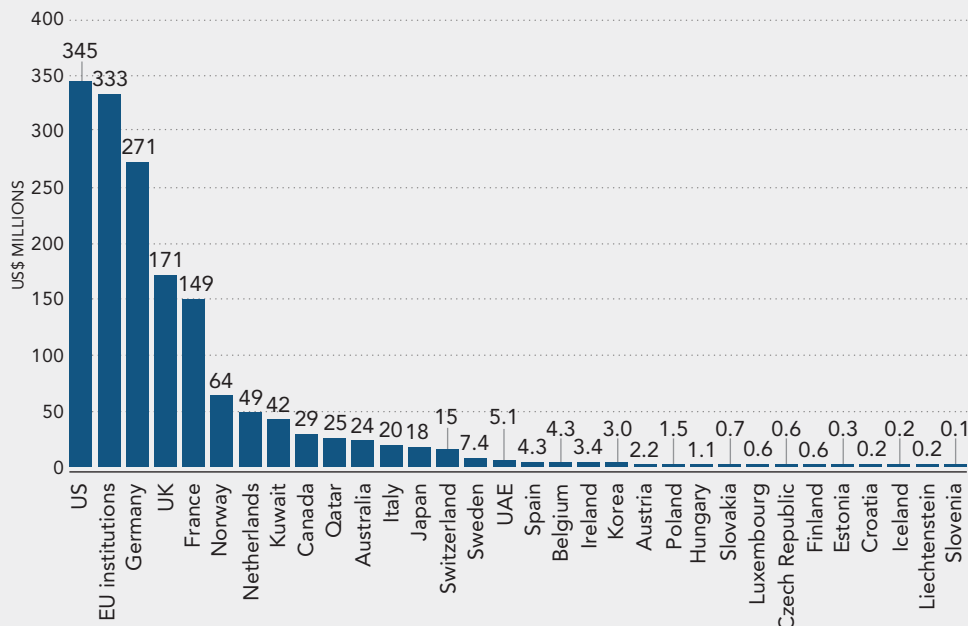


Sources: Development Initiatives based on data provided bilaterally by donors in January and March 2020 and UN OCHA FTS. FTS data downloaded 27 February 2020.

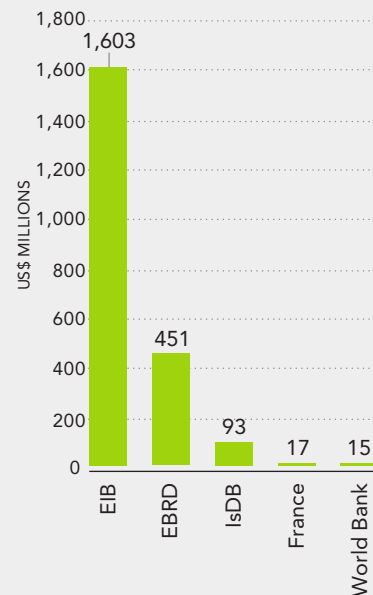
Notes: EBRD: European Bank for Reconstruction and Development; EIB: European Investment Bank; IsDB: Islamic Development Bank; UAE: United Arab Emirates. The EBRD's contributions as part of its refugee response are shaded differently.

FIGURE 4.2: Contributions to Lebanon by donor, a) grants 2019, b) loans 2019 and beyond¹¹

Grants



Loans



Sources: Development Initiatives based on data provided bilaterally by donors in January and February 2020 and UN OCHA FTS. FTS data downloaded 27 February 2020.

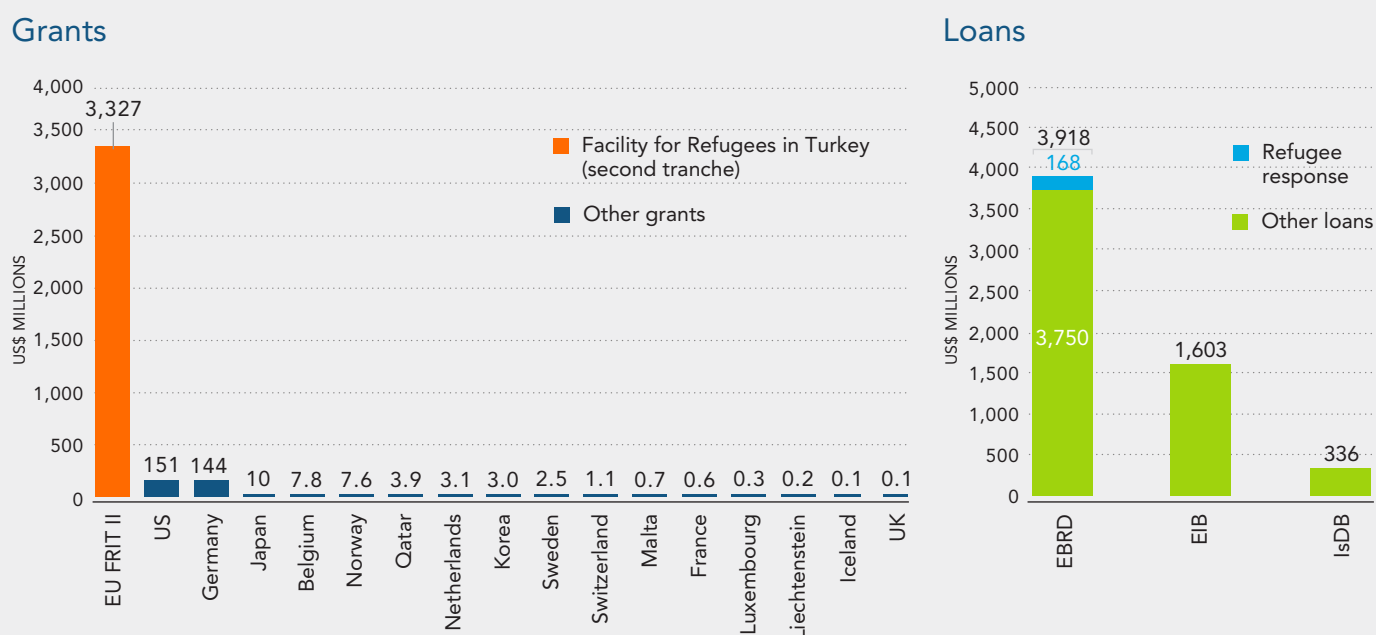
Notes: EBRD: European Bank for Reconstruction and Development; EIB: European Investment Bank; IsDB: Islamic Development Bank; UAE: United Arab Emirates.

Lebanon received a total amount of contributions of US\$3.8 billion: US\$1.6 billion (42% of total) in grants for 2019 and US\$2.2 billion (58%) in loans for 2019 and beyond.

Close to four fifth of the grants were provided by five donors – the US (US\$345 million), EU institutions (US\$333 million), Germany (US\$271 million), the UK (US\$171 million) and France (US\$149 million).

The EIB provided almost three quarters (74%, US\$1.6 billion) of all loans to Lebanon, while more than a fifth (21%, US\$451 million) was provided by EBRD. Lebanon also received loans from the Islamic Development Bank (US\$93 million, 4.3%), France (US\$17 million, 0.8%) and the World Bank (US\$15 million, 0.7%).

FIGURE 4.3A: Contributions to Turkey by donor, a) grants 2019, b) loans 2019 and beyond¹²



Source: Development Initiatives based on data provided bilaterally by donors in January and February 2020 and UN OCHA FTS. FTS data downloaded 27 February 2020.

Notes: EBRD: European Bank for Reconstruction and Development; EIB: European Investment Bank; EU FRIT II: second tranche of the EU Facility for Refugees in Turkey; IsDB: Islamic Development Bank. Funding through the second tranche of the EU Facility for Refugees in Turkey includes EU member states' contributions.

Turkey received US\$9.5 billion in total contributions, US\$3.6 billion (38%) in grants for 2019 and US\$5.9 billion (62%) in loans for 2019 and beyond.

More than 90% of the total grant contributions for 2019 (92%, US\$3.3 billion) was provided through the second tranche of the EU Facility for Refugees in Turkey, which includes funding from the EU and EU member states. Most of the remaining grants to Turkey were provided by the US (US\$151 million, 4.1% of the total grants) and Germany (US\$144 million, 3.9%).

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

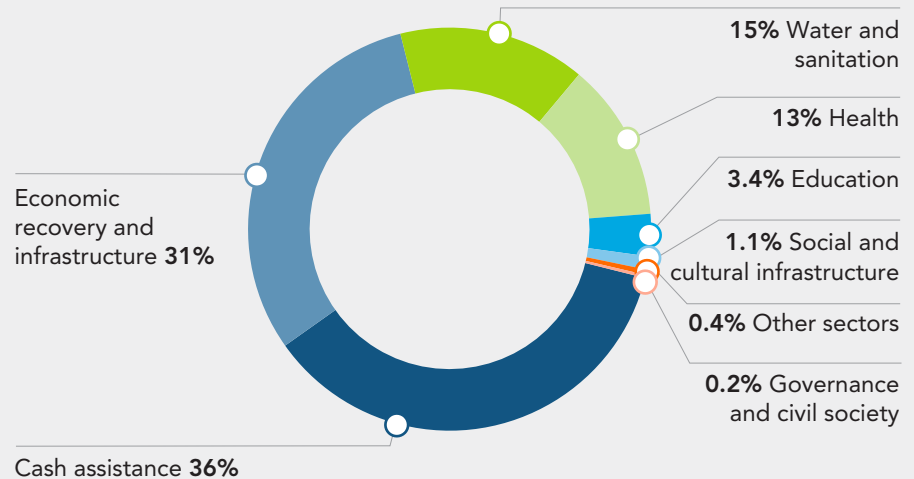
For the second tranche of the Facility (US\$3.3 billion, €3 billion), EU institutions committed US\$651 million (€550 million) in 2018, and the remaining US\$1.6 billion (€1.45 billion of the EU budget, totalling US\$2.2 billion/€2 billion) was committed for 2019. The member states also pledged US\$1.1 billion (€1 billion) for the second tranche to be fully committed in 2019. All of the member states' contributions to the second tranche of the Facility are committed in 2019 and therefore included for this year, even though they might be disbursed in following years.

Of the contributions allocated to specified sectors (US\$2.6 billion), more than two-thirds of the contributions from the EU Facility for Refugees in Turkey went to cash assistance (US\$960 million, 36%) and economic recovery and infrastructure (US\$817 million, 31%). Almost a third of the grant contributions went to water and sanitation (US\$397 million, 15%), health (US\$336 million, 13%), education (US\$89 million, 3.4%), social and cultural infrastructure (US\$28 million, 1.1%), governance and civil society (US\$7 million, 0.2%) and other sectors (US\$11 million, 0.4%).

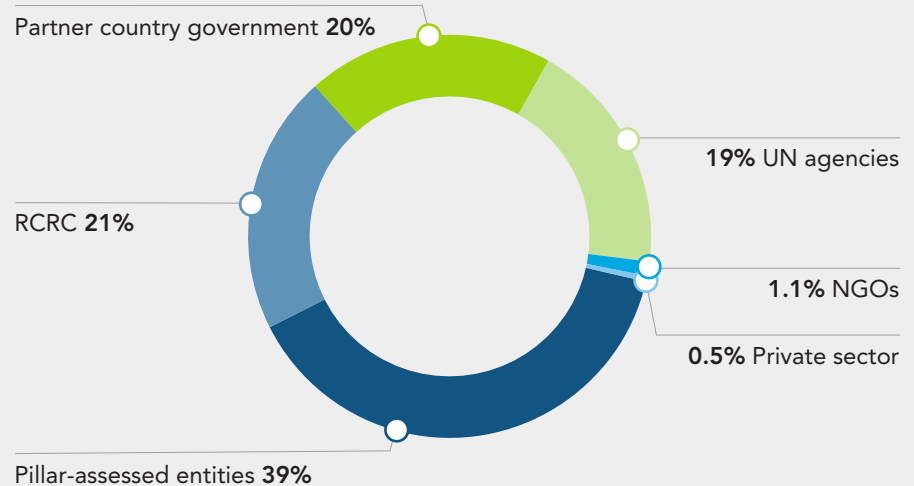
For the second tranche of the EU Facility for Refugees in Turkey, contributions amounting to US\$2.6 billion were allocated to specific channels of delivery. Almost 40% of contributions went to pillar-assessed entities¹⁴ such as IFIs and EU member states' agencies (US\$1.0 billion, 39%). Around a fifth of contributions were allocated to the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement (21%, US\$553 million), the Turkish government (20%, US\$525 million) and UN agencies (19%, US\$500 million), while 1.1% (US\$30 million) of contributions were channelled to NGOs and 0.5% went to the private sector (US\$12 million).

FIGURE 4.3B: Grant contribution from the EU Facility for Refugees in Turkey (second tranche – 2019), by sector, committed in 2019 (as of 19 March 2020)

Sectors



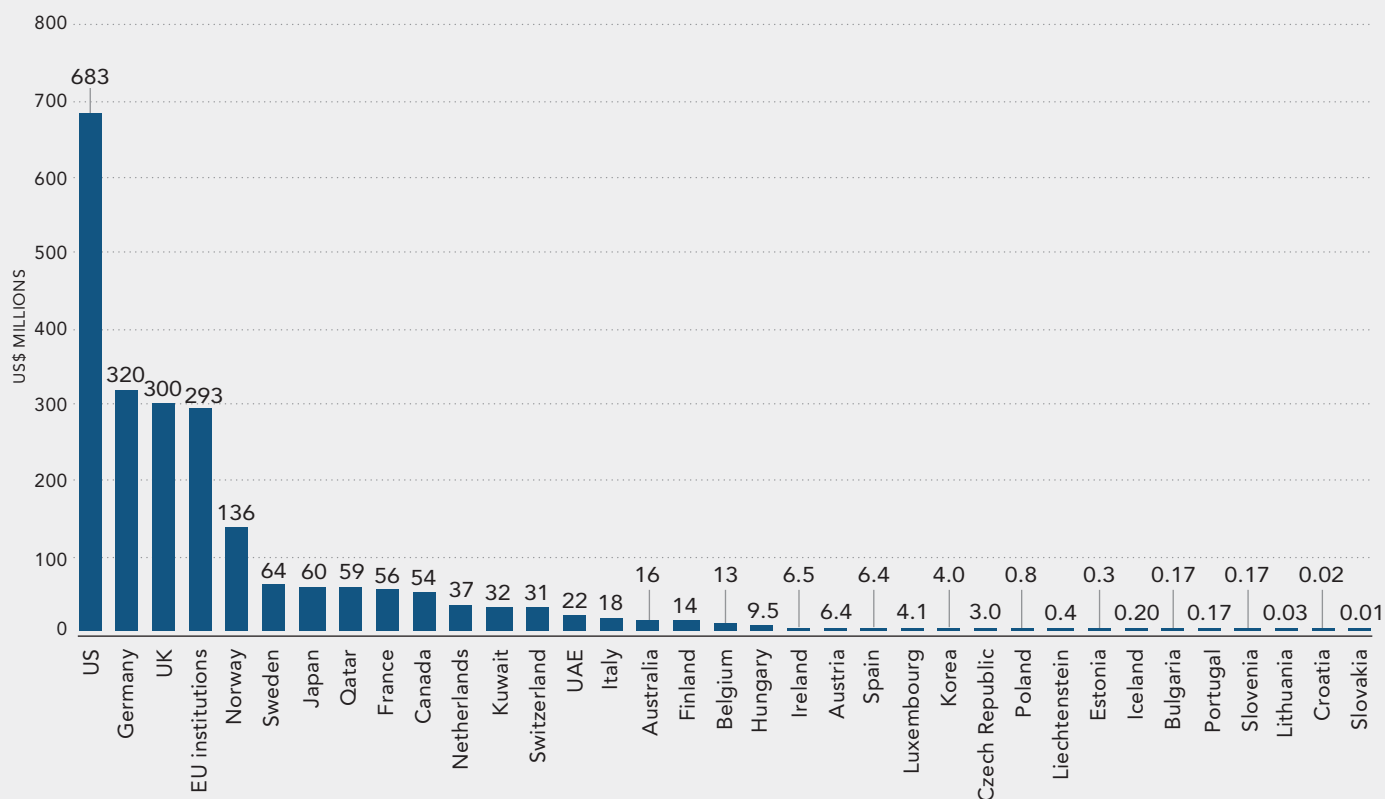
Channels of delivery



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

Notes: RCRC: International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement. Economic recovery and infrastructure includes agriculture, mine action and livelihoods. Pillar-assessed entities include international financial institutions and EU member states' agencies.

FIGURE 4.4: Grant contributions to Syria by donor, 2019



Sources: Development Initiatives based on data provided bilaterally by donors in January and March 2020 and UN OCHA FTS. FTS data downloaded 27 February 2020.

Notes: UAE: United Arab Emirates.

Of the US\$2.2 billion contributions to Syria in 2019, more than three quarters (77%) were provided by five donors: US (US\$683 million), Germany (US\$320 million), the UK (US\$300 million), EU institutions (US\$293 million) and Norway (US\$136 million).

5. Progress by donor

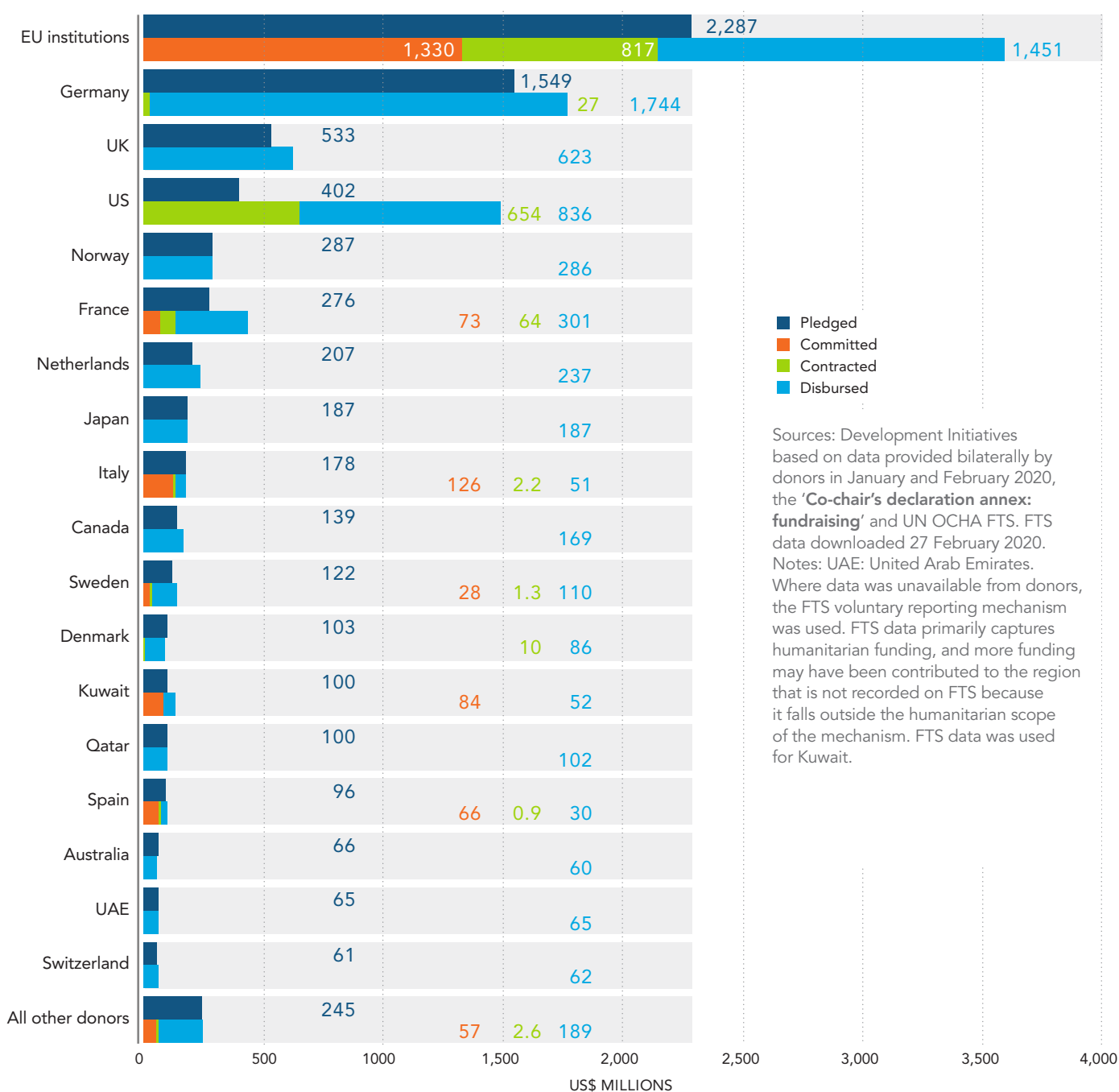
Grant contributions

The Brussels III conference donors have contributed a total of US\$10.0 billion in grants to Syria and the region against their pledges of US\$7.0 billion for 2019. This includes funds reported

as committed, contracted and disbursed. Of the 41 conference grant donors, 34 had made contributions for as much as, or more than, they pledged.

- Pledged
- Committed
- Contracted
- Disbursed

FIGURE 5.1: Grant contributions against pledges by donor, 2019



Sources: Development Initiatives based on data provided bilaterally by donors in January and February 2020, the 'Co-chair's declaration annex: fundraising' and UN OCHA FTS. FTS data downloaded 27 February 2020. Notes: UAE: United Arab Emirates. Where data was unavailable from donors, the FTS voluntary reporting mechanism was used. FTS data primarily captures humanitarian funding, and more funding may have been contributed to the region that is not recorded on FTS because it falls outside the humanitarian scope of the mechanism. FTS data was used for Kuwait.

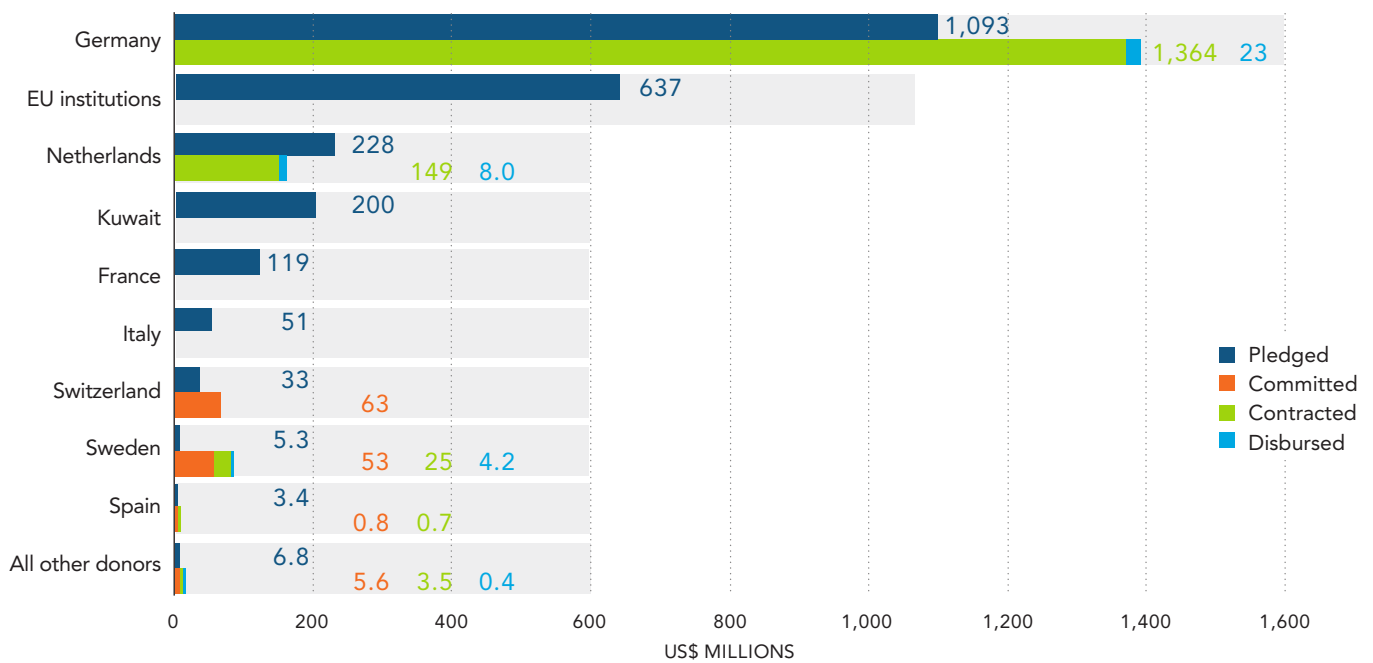
TABLE 5.1: All other donors, US\$ millions

| | ● Pledged | Contributed | % met | Contributions breakdown | | |
|---------------------------------------|-----------|-------------|--------|-------------------------|--------------|-------------|
| | | | | ● Committed | ● Contracted | ● Disbursed |
| Austria | 39 | 41 | 105% | 20 | - | 21 |
| Finland | 28 | 29 | 102% | - | - | 29 |
| Ireland | 28 | 28 | 100%** | - | - | 28 |
| Belgium | 28 | 36 | 130% | - | - | 36 |
| Czech Republic | 24 | 24 | 100% | - | 1.7 | 23 |
| Portugal | 14 | 4.7 | 34% | - | - | 4.7 |
| Romania | 14 | 13 | 100%** | 10 | - | 3.0 |
| Hungary | 14 | 15 | 112% | - | - | 15 |
| Korea | 12 | 14 | 113% | 14 | - | - |
| Luxembourg | 11 | 11 | 100% | - | - | 11 |
| Slovakia | 6.9 | 7.2 | 104% | 1.7 | - | 5.5 |
| Poland | 4.6 | 5.6 | 121% | 0.7 | 0.6 | 4.2 |
| Bulgaria | 3.8 | 3.7 | 100%** | 2.5 | - | 1.3 |
| Slovenia | 3.2 | 3.4 | 109% | 2.4 | - | 1.0 |
| Lithuania | 3.0 | 3.0 | 100%** | 2.9 | - | 0.03 |
| Estonia | 2.4 | 0.8 | 35% | - | - | 0.8 |
| Latvia | 2.0 | 2.0 | 100%** | 1.4 | - | 0.6 |
| Iceland | 1.9 | 1.9 | 103% | - | - | 1.9 |
| Cyprus | 1.4 | 1.4 | 100% | - | - | 1.4 |
| Croatia | 1.0 | 0.2 | 24% | - | 0.2 | - |
| Malta | 0.9 | 1.6 | 184% | 1.3 | - | 0.3 |
| Liechtenstein | 0.6 | 0.9 | 157% | - | - | 0.9 |
| Greece | 0.1 | - | 0% | - | - | - |
| EU member states* and EU institutions | 5,581 | 7,411 | 133% | 1,667 | 925 | 4,819 |

Source: Development Initiatives based on data provided bilaterally by donors in January and February 2020, the 'Co-chair's declaration annex: fundraising' and UN OCHA FTS. FTS data downloaded 27 February 2020.

Note: *EU member states includes UK (see endnote 2). **Percentage values of pledges met are adjusted to reflect that in the respective national currency the contributions met the conference pledges. Both contributions and pledges were converted to US\$ and therefore may differ due to exchange rate variations (see Annex 2 for exchange rates used). Greece had not reported any contributions to Syria or its neighbouring countries as part of this exercise or on the FTS by the date when the FTS data was downloaded. Where data was unavailable from donors, the FTS voluntary reporting mechanism was used. FTS data primarily captures humanitarian funding, and more funding may have been contributed to the region that is not recorded on the FTS because it falls outside the humanitarian scope of the mechanism.

FIGURE 5.2: Grant contributions against pledges by donor, 2020 and beyond



Sources: Development Initiatives based on data provided bilaterally by donors in January and February 2020, the 'Co-chair's declaration annex: fundraising' and UN OCHA FTS. FTS data downloaded 27 February 2020.

Of the same 41 grant donors, 15 made forward-looking pledges for 2020 and beyond, totalling US\$2.4 billion. Almost three quarters of this (US\$1.7 billion) had already been made available by donors at the time of reporting.

Germany provided 82% (US\$1.4 billion) of the forward-looking contributions. Most of the remaining contributions were provided by the Netherlands (US\$157 million), Switzerland (US\$63 million) and Sweden (US\$82 million). Some donors, such as EU institutions, were not yet able to report their contributions for 2020 and beyond due to budgets that must be approved annually.

TABLE 5.2: All other donors, US\$ millions

| | ● Pledged | Contributed | % met | Contributions breakdown | | |
|--------------------------------------|-----------|-------------|-------|-------------------------|--------------|-------------|
| | | | | ● Committed | ● Contracted | ● Disbursed |
| Hungary | 2.6 | 6.9 | 263% | 3.8 | 3.1 | - |
| Iceland | 2.1 | 2.3 | 109% | 1.9 | - | 0.4 |
| Croatia | 1.3 | - | 0% | - | - | - |
| Slovak Republic | 0.7 | - | 0% | - | - | - |
| Malta | 0.1 | - | 0% | - | - | - |
| Slovenia | 0.1 | 0.3 | 544% | - | 0.3 | - |
| EU member states and EU institutions | 2,142 | 1,636 | 76% | 58 | 1,543 | 36 |

Sources: Development Initiatives based on data provided bilaterally by donors in January and February 2020, the 'Co-chair's declaration annex: fundraising' and UN OCHA FTS. FTS data downloaded 27 February 2020.

Notes: Six countries reported their contributions for 2020 and beyond without having announced pledges for 2020 and beyond in the Brussels III conference – Belgium (US\$0.9 million), Luxembourg (US\$3.2 million), Norway (US\$191 million), Portugal (US\$9.5 million), the UK (US\$19.5 million) and the US (US\$108.1 million).

Loans

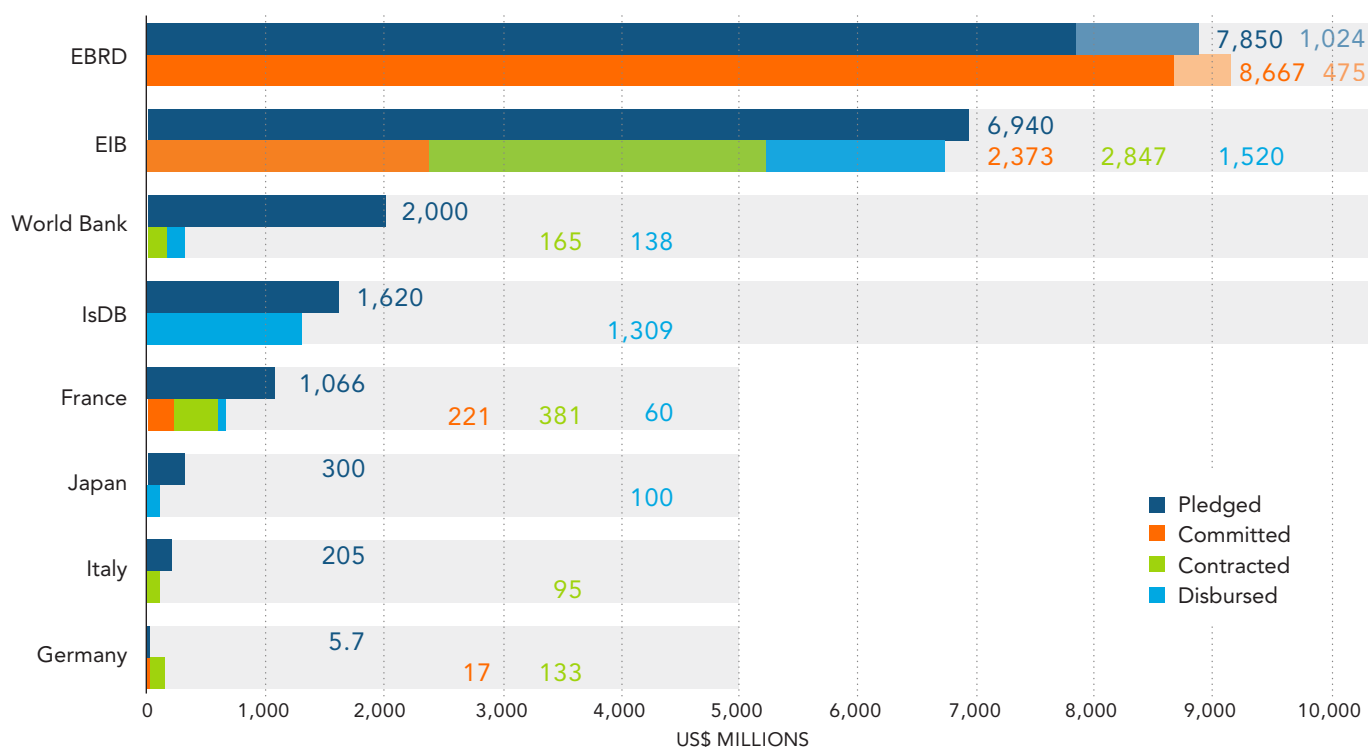
A large proportion of loans for 2019 and beyond were already made available by multilateral development banks (95% of total loan contributions, US\$17.5 billion). The EBRD and EIB have jointly provided 86% of all financing so far (US\$15.9 billion). These figures refer to their full investment portfolios in the region, which includes loans, equity investments and guarantees. Around 5% (US\$475 million) of the EBRD contributions were directed more specifically towards refugee response. Government donors provided US\$1 billion of loans (5%

of total): France (US\$662 million), Japan (US\$100 million), Italy (US\$95 million) and Germany (US\$150 million).

Because of different lending terms and funding procedures, the degree of concessionality was not reported for 49% (US\$9.0 billion) of the loans. Of those loans for which there is such information, US\$2.7 billion (28% of total loans) is concessional and US\$6.9 billion (72%) is non-concessional. More than a half of the concessional lending was provided by EIB (US\$1.4 billion,

53%), followed by France with a quarter of concessional lending (US\$662 million, 25%). Germany, Japan and Italy accounted for 13% (US\$345 million) of the concessional loans, while EBRD, the World Bank and the Islamic Development Bank provided US\$166 million (6%), US\$80 million (3%) and US\$2 million (0.1%) in concessional loans, respectively. EIB contributed the largest amount of non-concessional loans (US\$5.3 billion, 78%), followed by the Islamic Development Bank (US\$1.3 billion, 19%) and the World Bank (US\$223 million, 3%).

FIGURE 5.3: Loans against pledges by donor, 2019 and beyond¹⁵



Sources: Development Initiatives based on data provided bilaterally by donors in January and February 2020, the 'Co-chair's declaration annex: fundraising'.

Notes: IsDB: Islamic Development Bank. The international financial institutions' loan portfolios are regularly updated, thus the contributions in the table reflect the state of portfolios at the time of data collection. These figures will be adjusted over time, as they depend on various external factors. 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 orange and blue on the chart. The loans reflected in the chart include co-investment grants from other donors.

6. Contributions by sector

Grant contributions

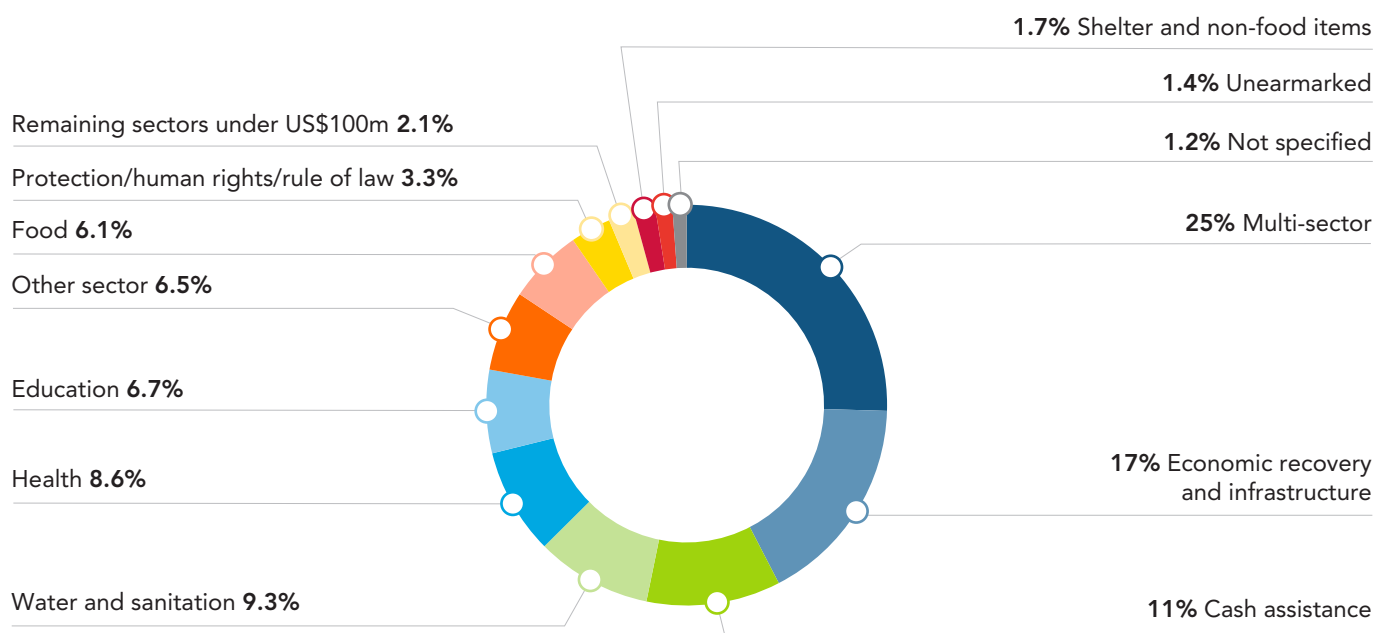
Of the US\$8.9 billion grant contributions reported by sector, 66% (US\$5.8 billion) went to specific sectors. More than a quarter of the sector-specific grants went to economic recovery and infrastructure (US\$1.5 billion, 26%), followed by cash assistance, which received 17% (US\$960 million) of sector-specific grants. The following sectors received contributions above US\$250 million: US\$829 million to water and

sanitation (14%), US\$759 million to health (13%), US\$595 to education (10%), US\$538 to food (9%) and US\$290 million to protection, human rights and rule of law (5%).

34% of total grants in 2019 (US\$3.1 billion) were not reported with sector-specific details. Of this, 74% was reported as multisectoral (US\$2.3 billion). 'Other sectors' accounted for US\$575 million

(19% of the remaining grants) and included: emergency response, economic and psychosocial empowerment of women, technical assistance to the response, and monitoring and evaluation. Unearmarked contributions made up US\$121 million (4%), while the sectors for US\$102 million (3%) were yet to be specified.

FIGURE 6.1: Grant contributions by sector, 2019



Sources: Development Initiatives based on data provided bilaterally in January and February 2020 and UN OCHA FTS data. FTS data downloaded 27 February 2020.

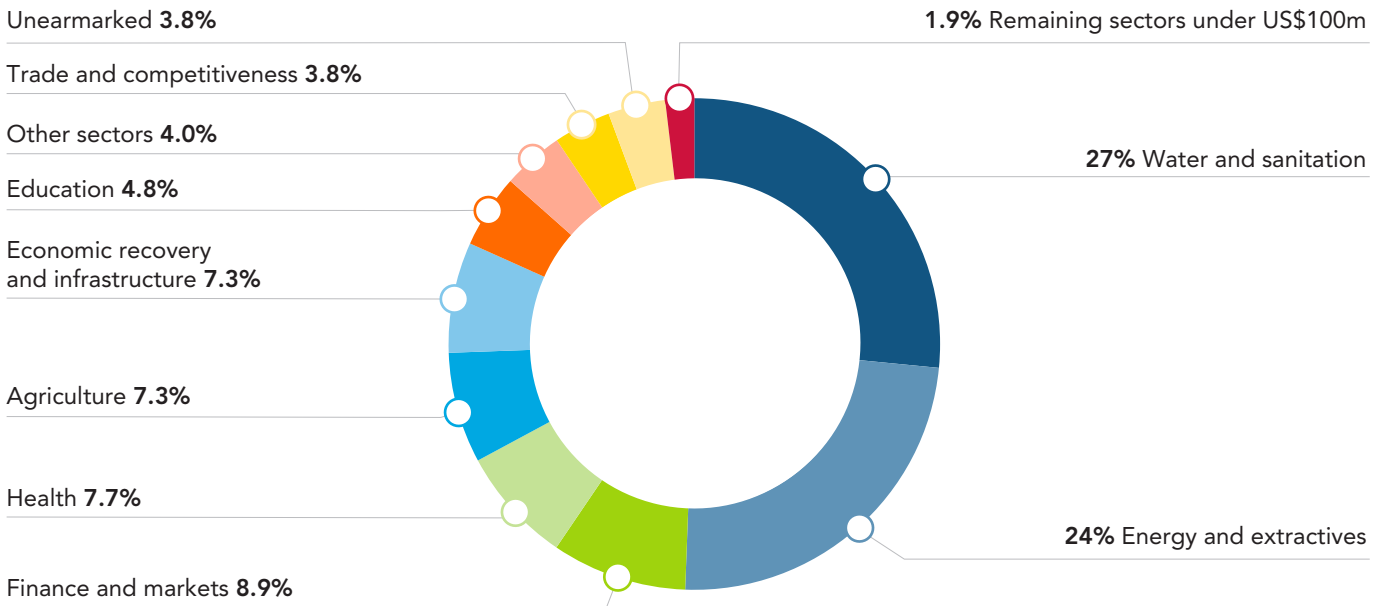
Notes: 'Remaining sectors under US\$100m' comprise: coordination and support services (US\$77.3 million), governance and civil society (US\$61.4 million), social and cultural infrastructure (US\$36.9 million), camp coordination and camp management (US\$7.4 million), and nutrition (US\$0.5 million). 'Economic recovery and infrastructure' includes agriculture, mine action and livelihoods. There is no sector information available for US\$1.1 billion of reported grant contributions in 2019, which is therefore not included in the chart.

Loans

There is no sector information available for US\$15.9 billion of reported loans. Of loan contributions reported with sector information, more than half went to two sectors: water and sanitation (US\$703 million, 27%) and energy and extractives (US\$637 million, 24%). The other

specific sectors receiving loans of more than US\$150 million are: finance and markets (US\$236 million, 8.9%), health (US\$203 million, 7.7%), agriculture (US\$193 million, 7.3%), and economic recovery and infrastructure (US\$193 million, 7.3%).

FIGURE 6.2: Loans by sector, 2019 and beyond¹⁶



Source: Development Initiatives based on data provided bilaterally in January and February 2020.

Notes: 'Remaining sectors under US\$100m' comprises public administration (US\$50.2 million) and transport and information and communication technology (US\$0.1 million). Economic recovery and infrastructure includes agriculture, mine action and livelihoods. There is no sector information available for US\$15.9 billion of reported loan contributions in 2019 and beyond, which is therefore not included in the chart.

7. Contributions by channel of delivery

Grant contributions

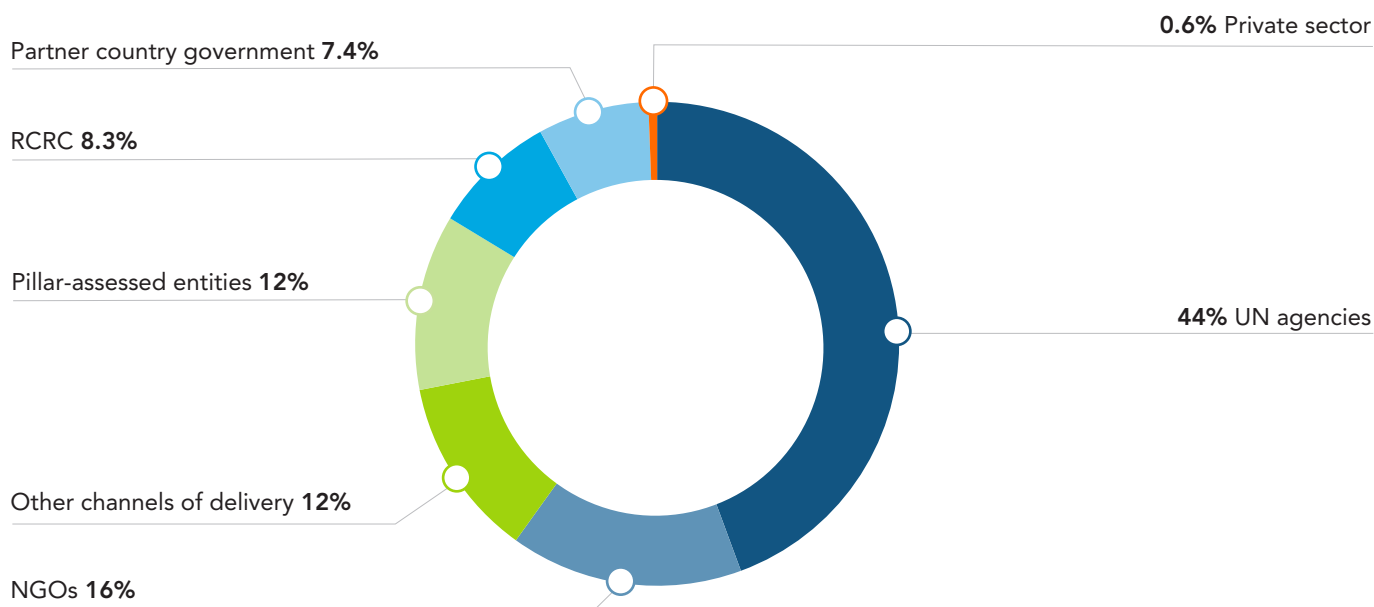
In 2019, 44% of grant contributions were channelled through UN agencies (US\$3.9 billion). The second largest recipient category of grant contributions was NGOs, receiving US\$1.4 billion or 16% of grant contributions. Other channels of delivery, which include humanitarian country-based pooled

funds,¹⁷ accounted for almost a quarter (US\$1.1 billion, 12%) of total grants. The same share of 12% (US\$1.0 billion) went to pillar-assessed entities such as IFIs and donor government entities.

Less than 10% of grant contributions went to the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement

(RCRC) (US\$732 million, 8.3%), partner country governments (US\$655 million, 7.4%) and the private sector (US\$51 million, 0.6%). There is no detail available on the channels of delivery for US\$1.2 billion of grant contributions in 2019.

FIGURE 7.1: Grant contributions by channel of delivery, 2019

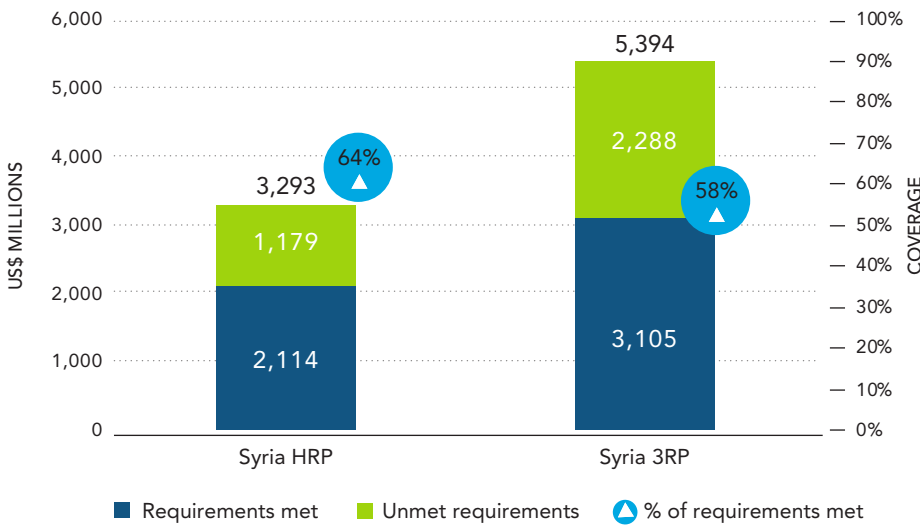


Source: Development Initiatives based on data provided bilaterally in January and February 2020 and UN OCHA FTS. FTS data downloaded 27 February 2020.

Notes: RCRC: International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement. There is no detail available on the channels of delivery for US\$1.2 billion of grant contributions in 2019, which is therefore not included in the chart.

8. UN-coordinated response plans

FIGURE 8.1: Requirements and contributions for Syria-related UN-coordinated response plans, 2019



Source: Development Initiatives based on UN OCHA FTS for funding to the Syria Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP), downloaded 27 February 2020, and UNHCR data for funding to the Syria Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan (3RP).¹⁸

The Syria Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) responds to humanitarian needs within Syria, while the Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan (3RP) covers protection and humanitarian needs as well as resilience in the countries hosting refugees – Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon and Turkey.

The UN-coordinated appeals represent the largest combined request for humanitarian aid and a central pillar of the humanitarian response architecture. They bring together UN and non-governmental agencies to assess needs, develop strategic plans and present financial asks.

In 2019, total requirements for both appeals were **US\$8.7 billion**, with joint funding of 60%, according to UN OCHA FTS at the time of writing and the UN High Commissioner for

Refugees (UNHCR) financial summary for the last quarter of 2019. The Syria HRP and the Syria 3RP coverages were 64% and 58%, respectively.¹⁹

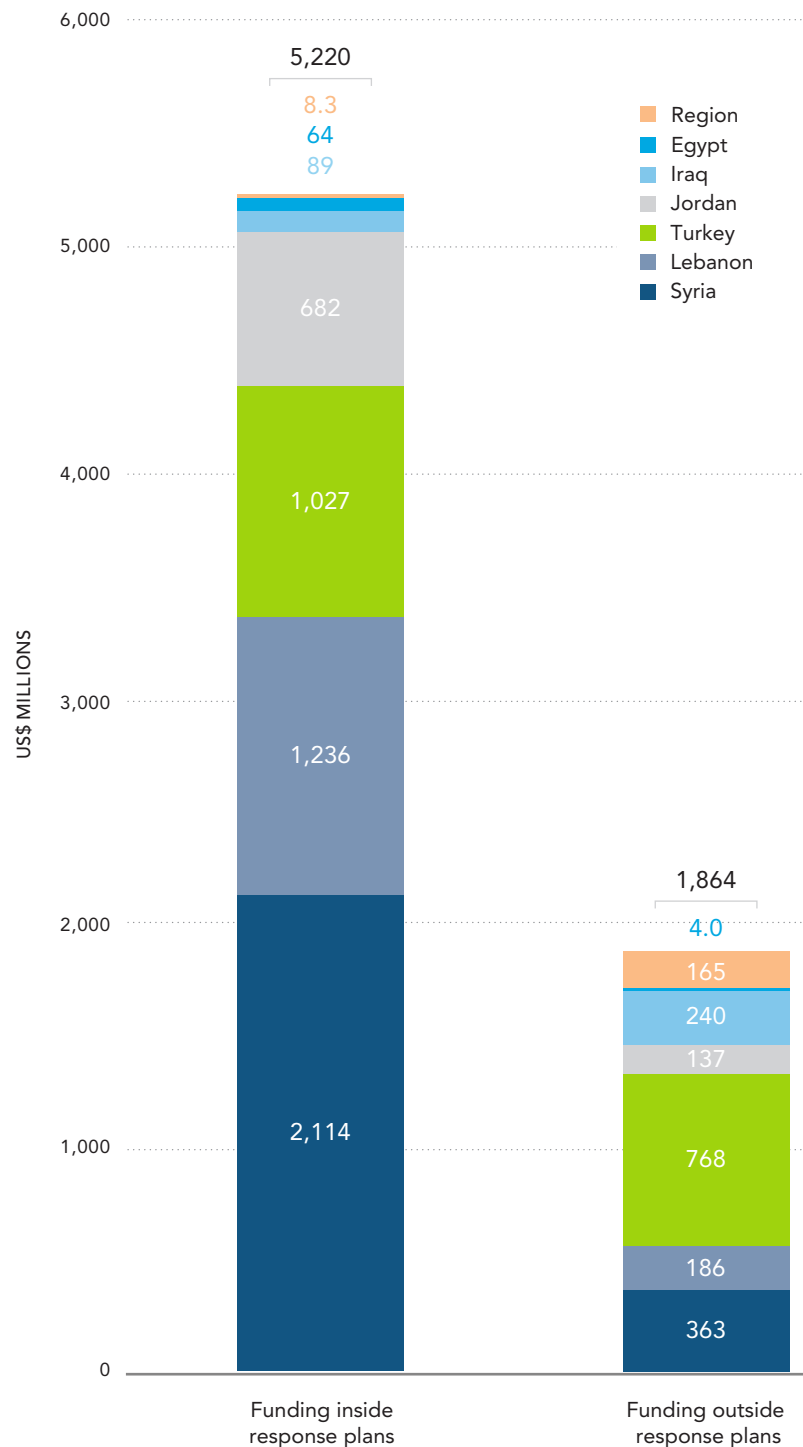
The appeal requirements for both the Syria HRP and 3RP experienced a slight decrease in 2019. The funding request for the HRP decreased to US\$3.2 billion, down by 2% from its 2018 levels. The 3RP requirements were reduced to US\$5.4 billion, 4% lower than in 2018. Overall requirements for these appeals therefore fell by 3% to US\$8.7 billion in 2019. The coverage of 2018 Syria 3RP (52%) was 6% lower than the coverage of 2019 Syria 3RP (58%), while the coverage of 2019 Syria HRP (65%) exceeded by 3% the 2018 Syria HRP coverage (62%).

More than a quarter (26%, US\$1.9 billion) of the total funding to the Syria response in 2019 reported to UN OCHA FTS was outside appeals. Turkey received the largest amount of funding outside of appeals (41%, US\$768 million). Almost a fifth (US\$363 million, 19%) was directed to Syria, followed by Iraq, which received US\$240 million (13%). All the other recipients received 10% or less of the contributions made outside the appeal: Lebanon (US\$186 million, 10%), regional response (US\$165 million, 8.9%), Jordan (US\$137 million, 7.4%) and Egypt (US\$4 million, 0.2%).

The previous two tracking reports²⁰ 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. Reasons are summarised here:

- Except for programmatic appeal components related to resilience in the Syria 3RP, most development funding is considered outside UN-coordinated appeals, and as a result these are not captured in FTS (which primarily captures humanitarian grant contributions).
- The appeals do not include all implementing agencies as some are not part of the UN appeal framework, and the sectoral composition/scope of the appeals does not cover the broad scale of assistance currently provided by donors.
- As this and previous tracking reports note, contributions from donors towards development and stabilisation efforts, or the provision of a mix of both grants and loans for longer term assistance, may not be reflected in the specific set of asks and accompanying reported funding against UN appeals.
- There is a time lag in the reporting process between donors allocating funds and recipients providing additional information.

FIGURE 8.2: Funding inside and outside the Syria-related UN-coordinated response plans, by country, 2019



Source: Development Initiatives based on UN OCHA FTS for funding to the Syria Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) and all funding outside appeals, downloaded 27 February 2020, and UNHCR data for funding to the Syria Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan (3RP). Notes: Given that all funding outside the response plans in the chart is sourced from UN OCHA FTS.

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 that 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 that 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 that 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, 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.²¹ 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, year, sector and 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 the 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 contributions in the years 2016, 2017, 2018 and 2019, the average exchange UN Operational Rate for the respective year is used, and for contributions in 2020 and beyond the average UN Operational Rate for the months January to March 2020 is used. 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 for the Syria HRP and from UNHCR funding updates for the Syria 3RP. Funding figures for the Syria 3RP in FTS are gross figures and might differ from the net figures provided in 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 are 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

second tranche of the Facility (2018 and 2019), as all the €3 billion of the first tranche was officially contracted by the end of 2017 and reported on in the last financial tracking reports.

Similarly, bilateral contributions to mechanisms such as the World Bank Global Concessional Financing Facility (GCFF) 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 Committee²² 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 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 and whether they can meet a number of contractual terms and guarantee requirements stipulated by donors.
- 2 All figures for pledging and assistance referring to the EU member states in any period prior to the exit of the UK from the EU refer to figures pledged, committed, contracted and disbursed by the EU28, therefore including the UK.
- 3 See note 1.
- 4 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**. The grant contributions figure for 2018 is based on data collected bilaterally from donors in February 2019 for the **Syria tracking exercise published in March 2019**.
- 5 In this tracking exercise, loans include concessional loans, non-concessional loans and loans that are not classified by their level of concessionality. Some of the reported loans are not directly part of the crisis response. However, they still fall under to the Brussels III pledges. A large proportion of these loans is part of lending institutions' respective full-country portfolios that provide wider economic support to the affected region.
- 6 Where possible, efforts were made to prevent double counting loans and grants.
- 7 In the case of IFIs, only historic data is available due to contractual terms around 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 III pledge and/or if the corresponding funding process is still ongoing from previous years.
- 8 See note 7.
- 9 In addition to these amounts, and in line with commitments made by the EU on 15 January 2020 following the London Initiative conference of February 2019, a programme of macro-financial assistance (MFA) will provide Jordan with €500 million in loans. This third programme of MFA, which follows the two previous programmes that were successfully completed in July 2019 (for €200 million) and in October 2015 (for €180 million), was proposed in view of Jordan's economic situation and significant external vulnerabilities and financing needs. After the outbreak of COVID-19 and as part of the its omnibus MFA proposal, the European Commission proposed on 22 April 2020 to increase this MFA by €200 million, with the aim of helping Jordan mitigate the impact of the global pandemic.
- 10 See note 7.
- 11 See note 7.
- 12 See note 7.
- 13 For more information, please refer to the **European Commission Facility website** for documents such as a detailed overview of Facility projects.
- 14 The pillar-assessed entities are those that went through a review of their systems and procedures to become implementing partners of EU programmes. The implementing partners must meet the requirements in the areas referred to in Article 154(4) of the Financial Regulation ('FR'), which relate to the internal control system, the accounting system, the independent external audit and the procedures for providing financing to third parties, including the assessment of rules on recovering funds and on exclusion from funds, public adequate information on the recipients and the protection of personal data.
- 15 See note 7.
- 16 See note 7.
- 17 The humanitarian country-based pooled funds (CBPFs) managed by UN OCHA in Syria and the region (i.e. funds in Jordan, Lebanon, Syria and Turkey) received total contributions of US\$225 million in 2019. For up-to-date information on contributions, pledges and allocations related to CBPFs, please refer to: <https://pfbf.unocha.org/>.
- 18 For updates on the Syria HRP see **UN OCHA FTS** and for the Syria 3RP see updates such as the **Syria 3RP Financial summary – Q4 2019**.
- 19 Please note, however, that the 58% funding coverage of the 3RP reported in the 2019 **Syria 3RP Financial summary – Q4 2019** differs from that reported in the UN OCHA FTS (42%) at the time of writing.
- 20 See the corresponding paragraphs in section 7 of the **Syria tracking exercise published in April 2018** and the **Syria tracking exercise published in September 2018**.
- 21 The term 'donors' here includes all countries and organisations that pledged funding at the Brussels III conference. It notably also includes the IFIs.
- 22 The Inter-Agency Standing Committee is the primary mechanism for inter-agency coordination of humanitarian assistance involving key UN and non-UN humanitarian partners.