

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

Report Two
February 2017

One year ago, on 4 February 2016, 48 donors gathered in London for the Supporting Syria and the Region Conference ('London conference') to mobilise funding for responding to the needs of the people affected by the Syrian crisis. The United Kingdom (UK), Germany, Kuwait, Norway and the United Nations (UN) co-hosted this fourth pledging¹ conference for Syria and the region.² Multi-year pledges were made for the 2016–2020 period and amounted to over US\$12 billion in grants and over US\$41 billion in loans.

This report summarises progress against pledges made by donors at the conference to respond to needs in Syria and the neighbouring refugee-hosting countries – Jordan, Lebanon, Turkey, Egypt and Iraq. It is the second progress update report, as part of an ongoing project³ to track financial resources to the crisis following the London conference. The information presented here will be updated and supplemented in a subsequent report this year.

The report presents an overview of the pledges made at the conference and a breakdown of grant and loan contributions to date.⁴ Information was gathered primarily from donors, and supplemented by London 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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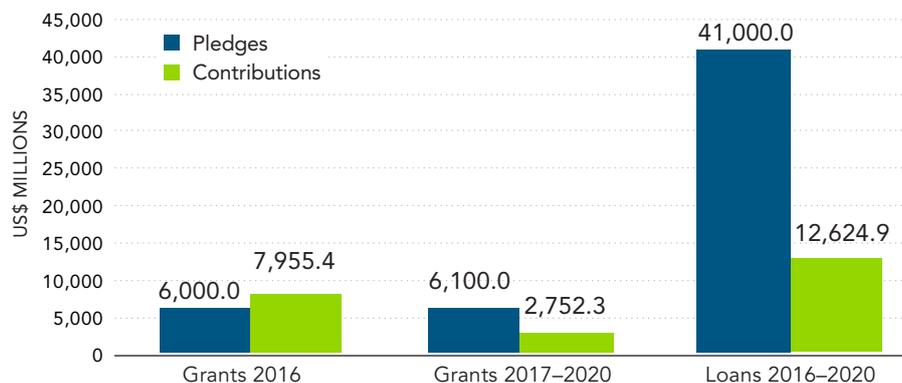
1. Overview

Donors pledged over US\$12 billion in grants at the London conference for the five-year period 2016 to 2020: US\$6 billion for 2016 and US\$6.1 billion for the following four years. Currently, close to US\$8.0 billion in grants has been contributed by conference donors, exceeding the total grants pledged by more than 33% (US\$2.0 billion). So far US\$2.8 billion has been contributed in grants for the upcoming four years, representing just under half of the total pledged for this timeframe. This is because many donors⁵ have delivered beyond their London Conference pledges, and not because all pledges by all London conference donors have been delivered in full.

In terms of loans, more than US\$41 billion was pledged at the London conference, of which US\$1.7 billion was announced to be on highly concessional terms.⁶ So far, donors have contributed 31% of the total loans pledged, amounting to US\$12.6 billion. From available information, at least US\$904 million is concessional in nature. However, full details on the terms of concessional loans are not yet available.

One year on from the London conference, donors have contributed approximately US\$10.7 billion in grants and US\$12.6 billion in loans,

FIGURE 1.1: Funding contributed against funding pledged: a) grants 2016, b) grants 2017–2020, c) loans 2016–2020



Sources: Development Initiatives based on data provided bilaterally by donors in 2016, the 'Co-host's statement annex: fundraising'⁷ and UN OCHA's FTS data downloaded on 13 January 2017.

Notes: Pledges represent those reported at the time of the London conference and do not include subsequent revisions or additions. Total pledges may differ from the sum of pledges when disaggregated by recipient country. Where available, figures provided directly to Development Initiatives by donors were used for calculating contributions; otherwise, FTS data has been used. The pledges reported in original currencies have been converted to US\$ according to the UN's Operational Rates as of 1 February 2016. Contributions reported in original currencies have been converted to US\$ using a 2016 average of the UN's Operational Rates. Contributions here refer to the sum of all funds reported as committed, contracted and disbursed – see glossary. Contributions for 2017–2020 are based on data provided by donors in 2016 on contributions known at that time. Data is in current prices.⁸ Data is partial and preliminary.⁹

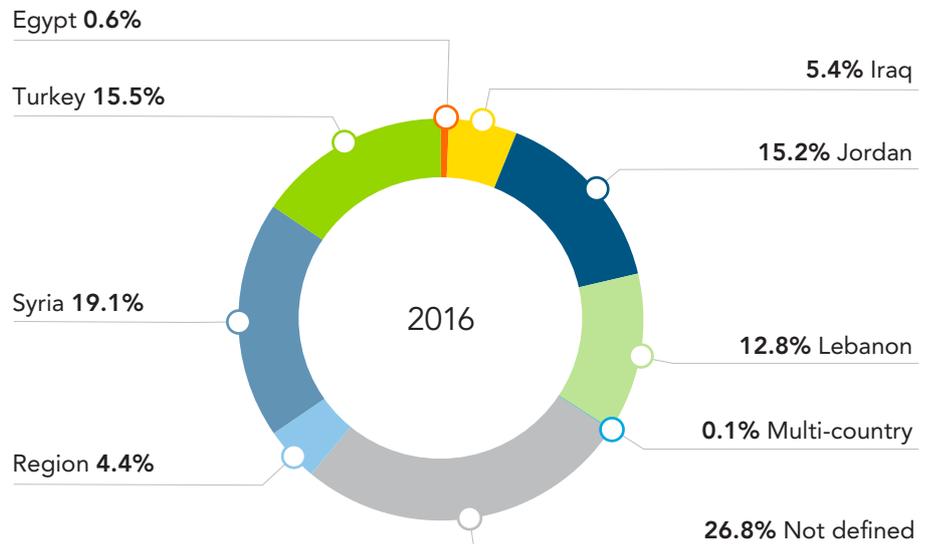
representing 88% of the total grants and 31% of the total loans pledged for the full five year period 2016–2020. As donor budgets are yet to be finalised, further details on planned contributions for 2017 and beyond are still to be made available.

2. Progress by recipient country

According to data gathered from donors, almost a fifth of the 2016 grant pledges were for the response in Syria (approximately US\$1.2 billion). The pledges for Jordan and Lebanon combined made up more than a quarter of the total (US\$1.0 billion and US\$832.6 million respectively). US\$1.0 billion of the total was pledged for Turkey, US\$352.7 million for Iraq and US\$41.9 million for Egypt. Just under a third of the pledge (US\$2.0 billion) was not specified by country (directed to 'Region', 'Multi-country' and 'Not defined').

In comparison, 61% of pledges for the 2017–2020 period do not yet specify the recipient country. Of the pledges that do, the majority (61%) are currently specified as directed to Turkey (US\$1.1 billion – approximately a quarter of the total). The major part of these funds (77%) has been pledged¹⁰ by the EU via the Facility for Refugees in Turkey. Jordan is to receive US\$261.7 million and Lebanon US\$252.0 million, each 6% of the total. Only 2% of the total is currently specified as pledged for the response within Syria itself (US\$69.4 million). This may be due to humanitarian funding to Syria tending to be allocated on an annual basis in response to the changing situation in-country, whereas funding for the needs of refugees in the region is subject to multi-year planning and allocation.

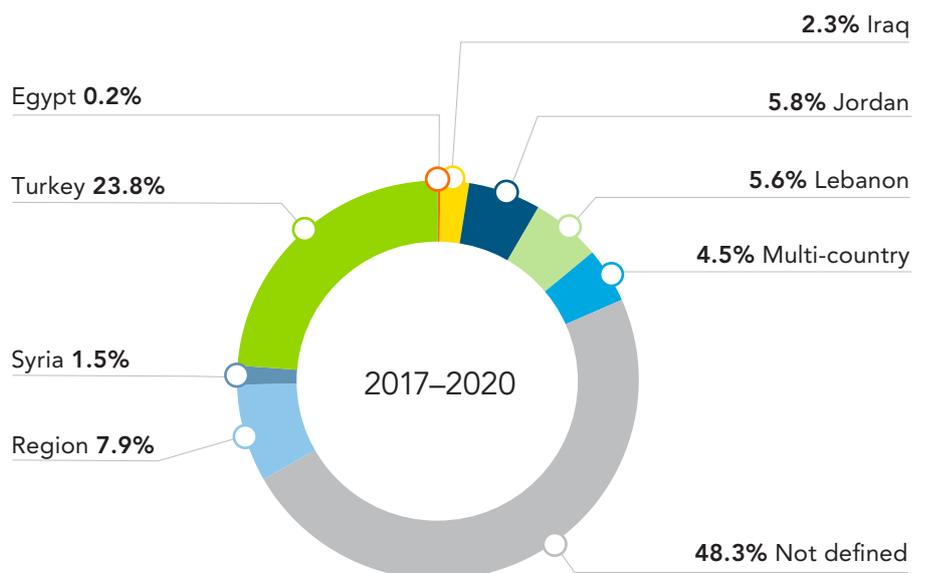
FIGURE 2.1: Grant pledges by recipient country, 2016



Sources: Development Initiatives based on data provided by donors in 2016.

Notes: Pledges aggregated by recipient may differ from total pledges made by donors at the time of the London conference due, in part, to original pledges not fully specifying a destination country.

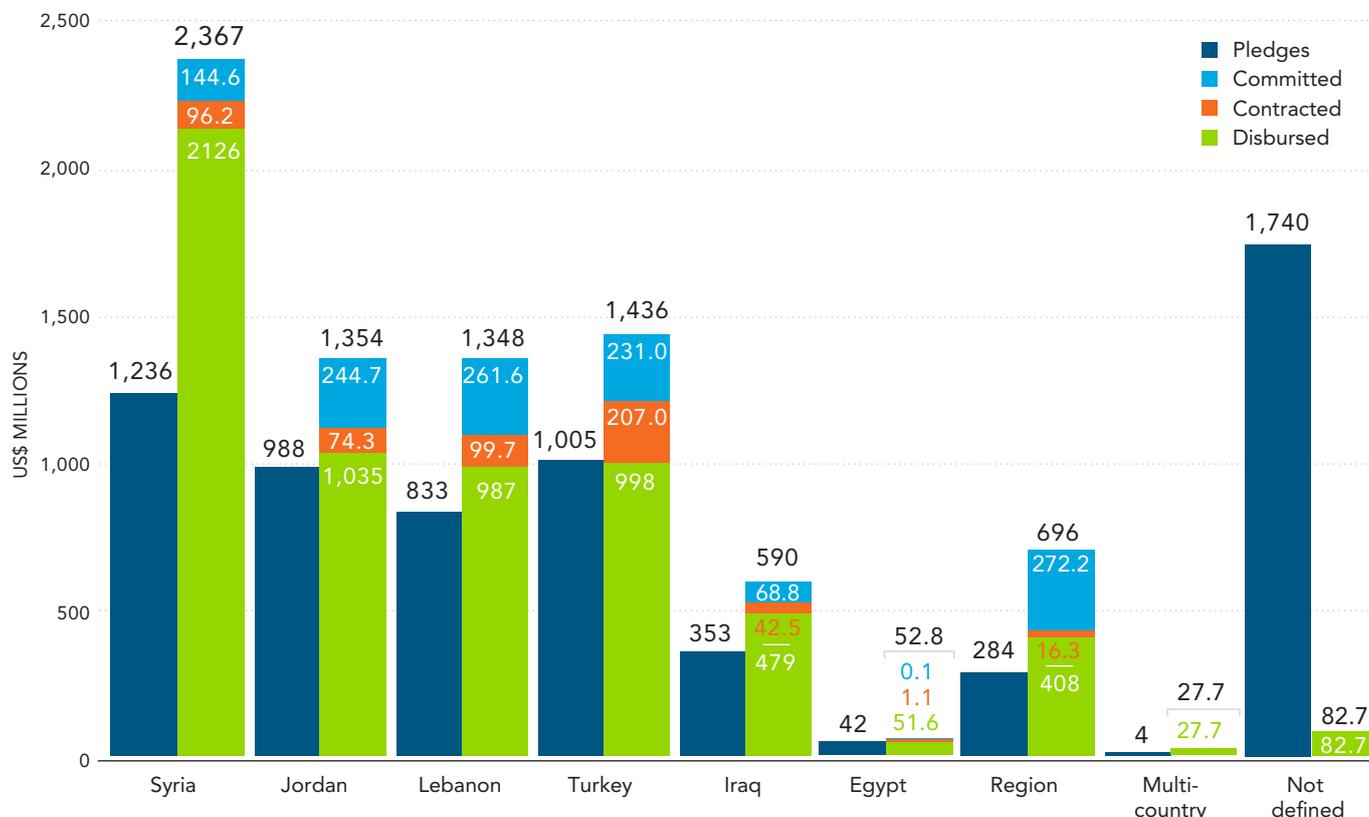
FIGURE 2.2: Grant pledges by recipient country, 2017–2020



Sources: Development Initiatives based on data provided by donors in 2016.

Notes: Pledges aggregated by recipient may exceed total pledges made by donors at the time of the London conference due, in part, to original pledges not fully specifying a destination country. Contributions for 2017–2020 are based on data provided by donors in 2016 on contributions known at that time.

FIGURE 2.3: Grant contributions against pledges by recipient country, 2016



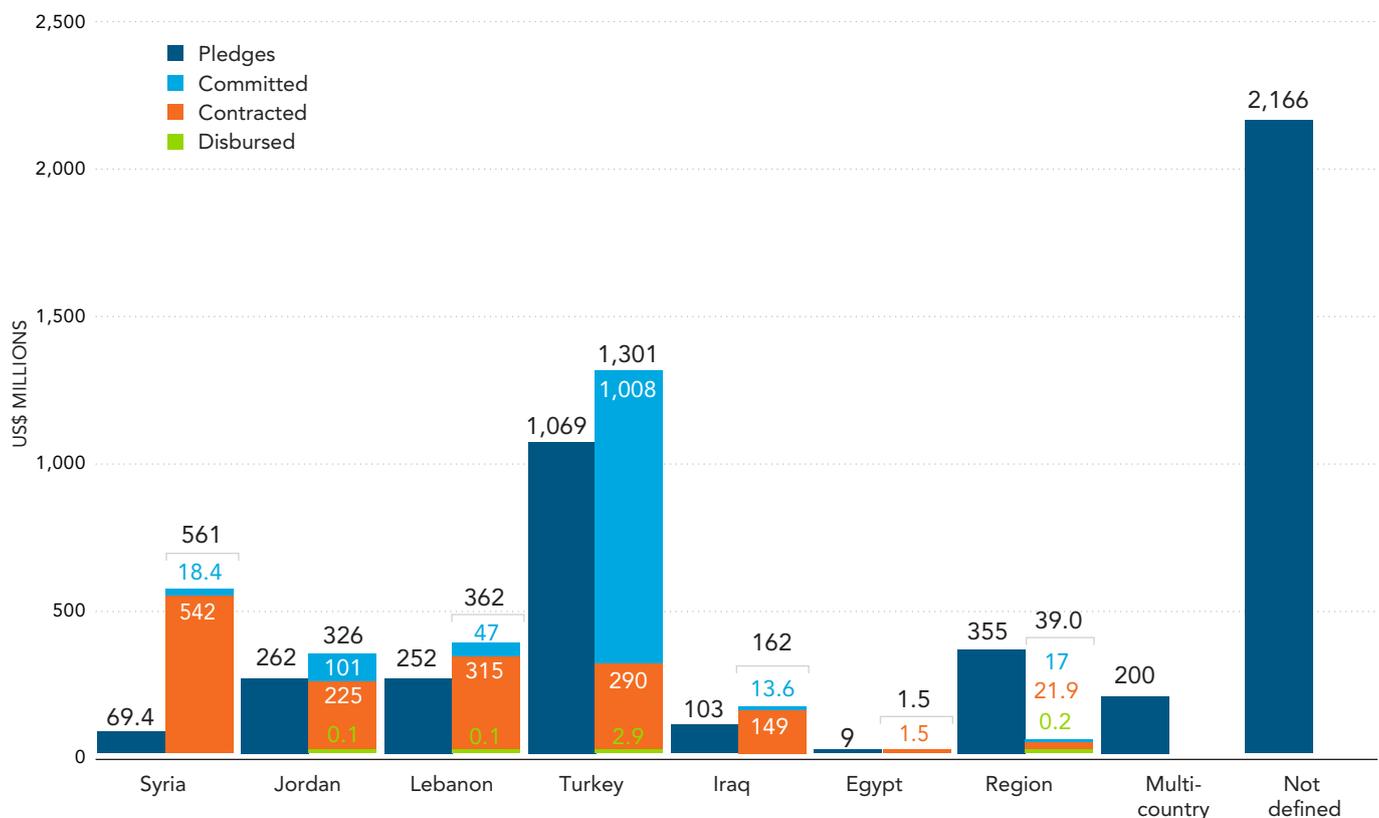
Sources: Development Initiatives based on data provided bilaterally by donors in 2016, the 'Co-host's statement annex: fundraising' and FTS data downloaded on 13 January 2017.

Notes: Where available, figures provided bilaterally by donors were used to calculate contributions. Otherwise, FTS data has been used. The sum of pledges disaggregated by recipient country shared by donors may differ from the total amount pledged in the 'Co-host's statement annex: fundraising'. 'Multi-country' captures funding directed to two or more (but not all) specified countries in the Syria region, but for which donors have not provided a detailed breakdown.

Grant contributions reported by donors for 2016 amount to US\$8.0 billion. Of this, close to a third is directed to the response in Syria (30%, US\$2.4 billion), exceeding the pledge by 91%. Where contributions to a country exceed original pledges, this may be due to a number of factors such as increased need for funding, donors' decision-making processes and funding cycles, and the original pledge not specifying a destination country.

More than half of the contributions are for Jordan, Lebanon and Turkey combined. Jordan received US\$1.4 billion, exceeding the original pledged amount by 37%; Lebanon received US\$1.3 billion, 62% more than the original pledged total; while Turkey received US\$1.4 billion, 43% more than its pledge. Iraq was allocated US\$590.2 million (7%) of donors' contributions and Egypt US\$52.8 million (1%). Approximately 10% of contributions were not allocated by country, and of these US\$696.2 million was directed to the regional response.

FIGURE 2.4: Grant contributions against pledges by recipient country, 2017–2020



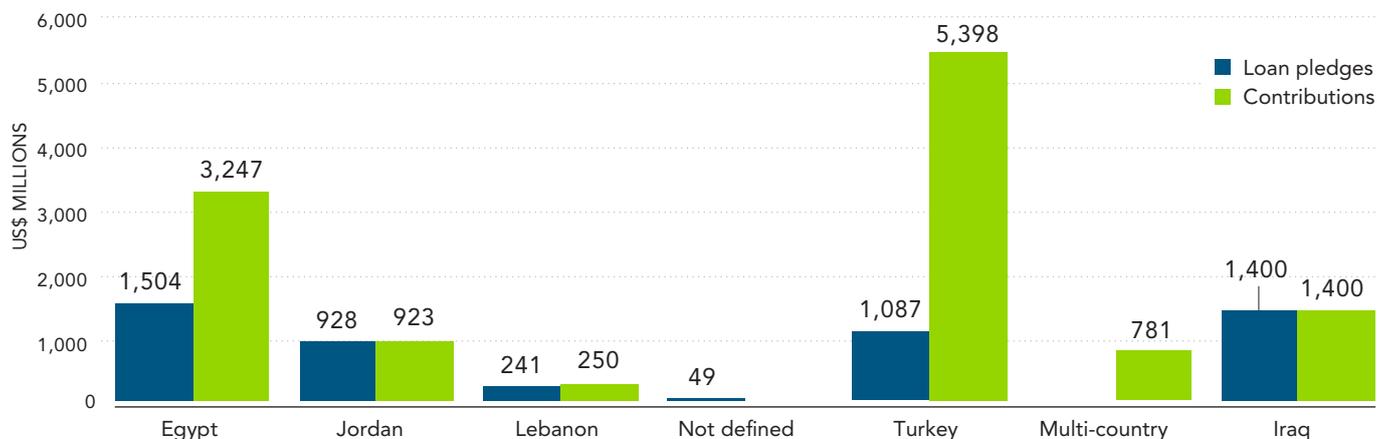
Sources: Development Initiatives based on data provided bilaterally by donors in 2016.

Notes: Where contributions to a country exceed original pledges, this may be due to a number of factors, including increased need for funding, donors’ decision-making processes and funding cycles, or the original pledge not specifying a destination country. The sum of pledges disaggregated by recipient country shared by donors may differ from the total amount pledged in the ‘Co-host’s statement annex: fundraising’. ‘Multi-country’ captures funding directed to two or more (but not all) specified countries in the Syria region, but for which donors have not provided a detailed breakdown.

So far, donors have contributed US\$2.8 billion in grants for the 2017-2020 period. Where contributions to a country exceed original pledges, this again may be due to a number of factors such as increased need for funding, donors’ decision-making processes and funding cycles, and the original pledge not specifying a destination country. While some donors may have made allocations specifically for 2017, the majority of funds are as yet only confirmed for the

2017–2020 window with the year(s) not specified. Almost half of the total has been allocated to the response in Turkey (US\$1.3 billion). A fifth has been contributed to Syria (US\$560.5 million). Jordan and Lebanon have been allocated 12% (US\$326.3 million) and 13% (US\$361.8 million) of the total respectively. A further 6% has been contributed to Iraq (US\$162.4 million).

FIGURE 2.5: Loan contributions against pledges by recipient country, 2016



Sources: Development Initiatives based on data provided bilaterally by donors in 2016 and the 'Co-host's statement annex: fundraising'.

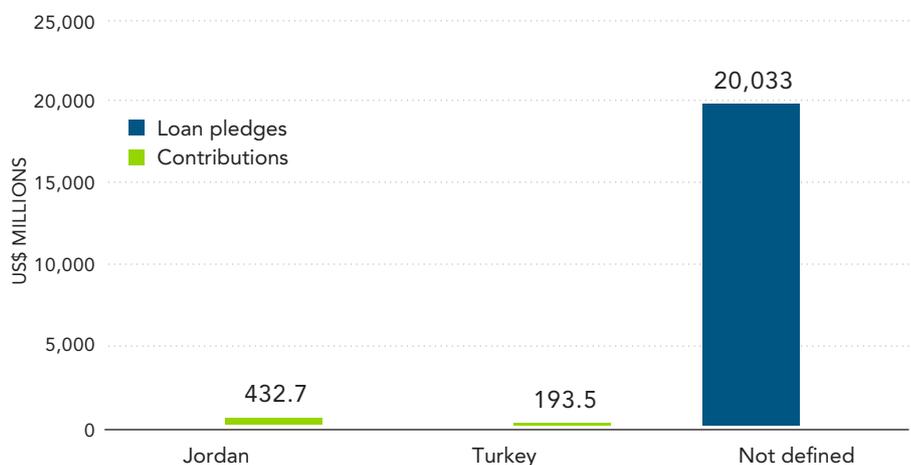
Notes: Data is partial and preliminary. Where contributions exceed pledges, this may be because detail on pledge breakdown by recipient is either not yet available or pledges have not been specified by destination country.

A total of US\$41 billion in loans to refugee-hosting countries in the region was pledged at the London conference for the period 2016–2020. The majority of these pledges (US\$35.8 billion; 87%) do not yet specify the recipient country.¹¹

The loans pledged for 2016 amount to US\$5.2 billion. The major part of these were pledged for Egypt (US\$1.5 billion, 29% of total), Iraq (US\$1.4 billion, 27%) and Turkey (US\$1.1 billion, 21%), while a fifth was for Jordan (US\$928.3 million) and Lebanon (US\$241.0 million) combined.

Donors have contributed¹² US\$12.0 billion in loans in 2016. Close to half of all loan contributions were directed to Turkey, which received close to US\$5.4 billion (45%). Over a fifth of contributions went to Egypt (27%, US\$3.2 billion). Iraq has received US\$1.4 billion (12% of the total), Jordan US\$923.0 million (8%) and Lebanon US\$250.2 million (3%). No loan contributions have been reported for Syria.

FIGURE 2.6: Loan contributions against pledges by recipient country, 2017–2020



Sources: Development Initiatives based on data provided bilaterally by donors in 2016 and the 'Co-host's statement annex: fundraising'.

Notes: Where contributions exceed pledges, the detail on pledge breakdown by recipient is either not yet available or pledges have not been specified by destination country. Figures for 2017–2020 are based on data provided by donors in 2016 on pledges known at that time. The sum of pledges disaggregated by recipient country shared by donors may differ from the total amount pledged in the 'Co-host's statement annex: fundraising'.

For the 2017–2020 period, the recipient countries of US\$20 billion of loans are currently undefined. Contributions have so far been made to Jordan (US\$432.7 million) and Turkey (US\$193.5 million) by the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD).

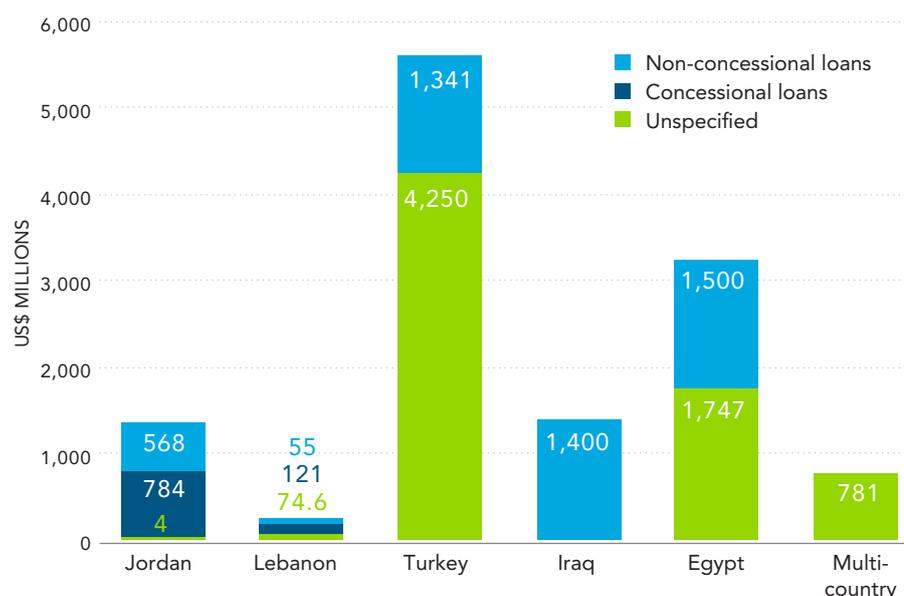
According to current information available, of the loans contributed so far for the entire period, US\$783.5 million was directed to Jordan and US\$120.6 million to Lebanon on concessional terms (see Figure 2.7). Overall, concessional loans represent 7% of loan contributions made so far.

According to information received from the World Bank, which alone pledged nearly half (49%) of all loans pledged at the London conference, part of its 2016 contracted funding

is planned to be made available as follows:¹³ US\$1.5 billion to Egypt, US\$1.4 billion to Iraq, US\$550 million to Turkey, US\$300 million to Jordan, and US\$159 million to Lebanon.

Decisions on the country allocation, terms and time frames of loans from the multilateral development banks (MDBs) are still to be finalised. As indicated by the European Investment Bank, the EBRD¹⁴ and the World Bank, financing is intended to catalyse additional project finance and investments in-country and will be primarily directed towards economic recovery; macroeconomic and fiscal management; energy and extractives; infrastructure projects; and social, urban and rural resilience (See also Figure 5.3).

FIGURE 2.7: Loan contributions by recipient country, by loan concessionality, 2016–2020

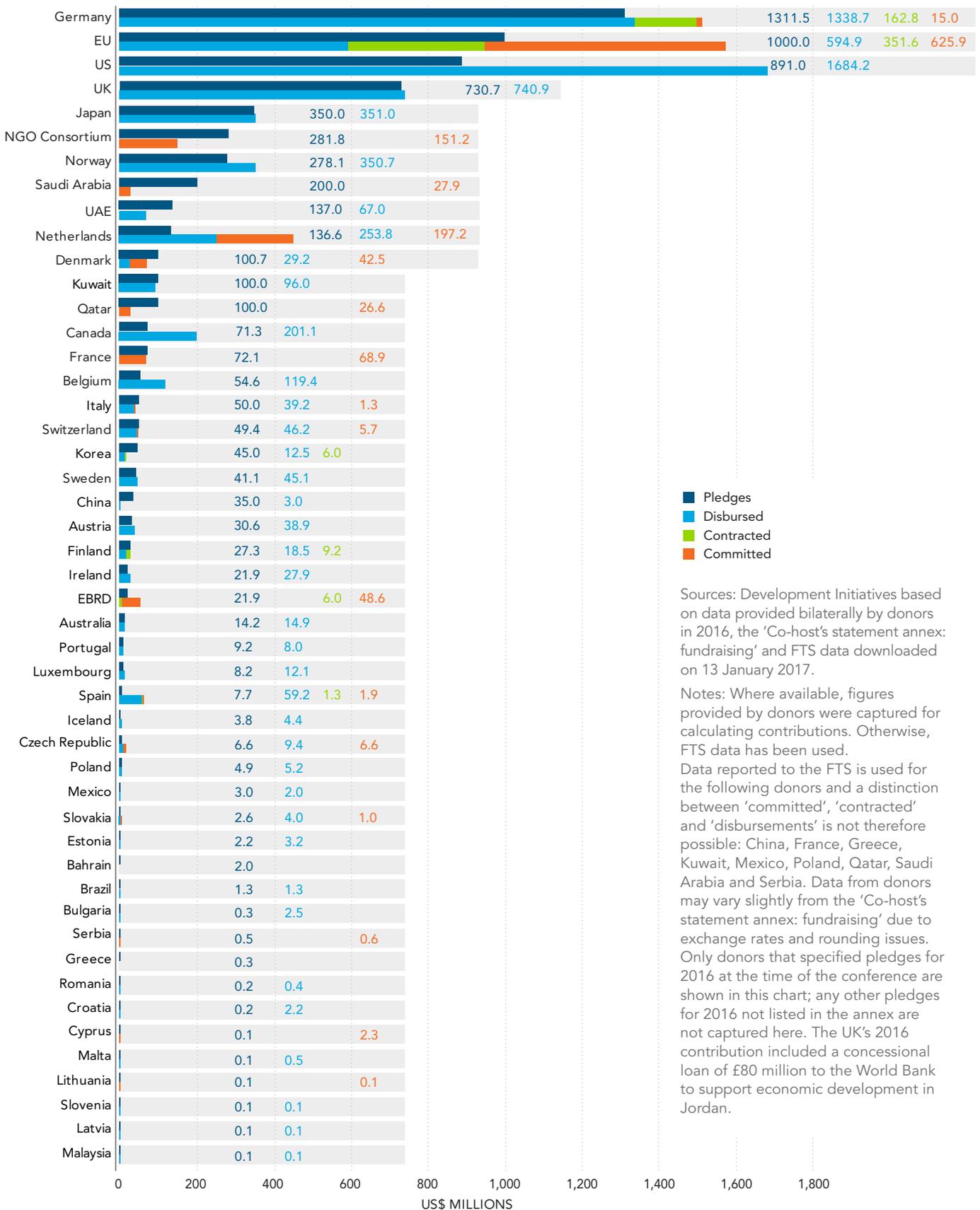


Sources: Development Initiatives based on data provided bilaterally by donors in 2016.

Notes: Contributions for 2017–2020 are based on data provided by donors in 2016 on contributions known at that time. ‘Unspecified’ refers to loans for which details on concessionality terms are not available.

3. Progress by donor

FIGURE 3.1: Grant contributions against pledges by donor, 2016

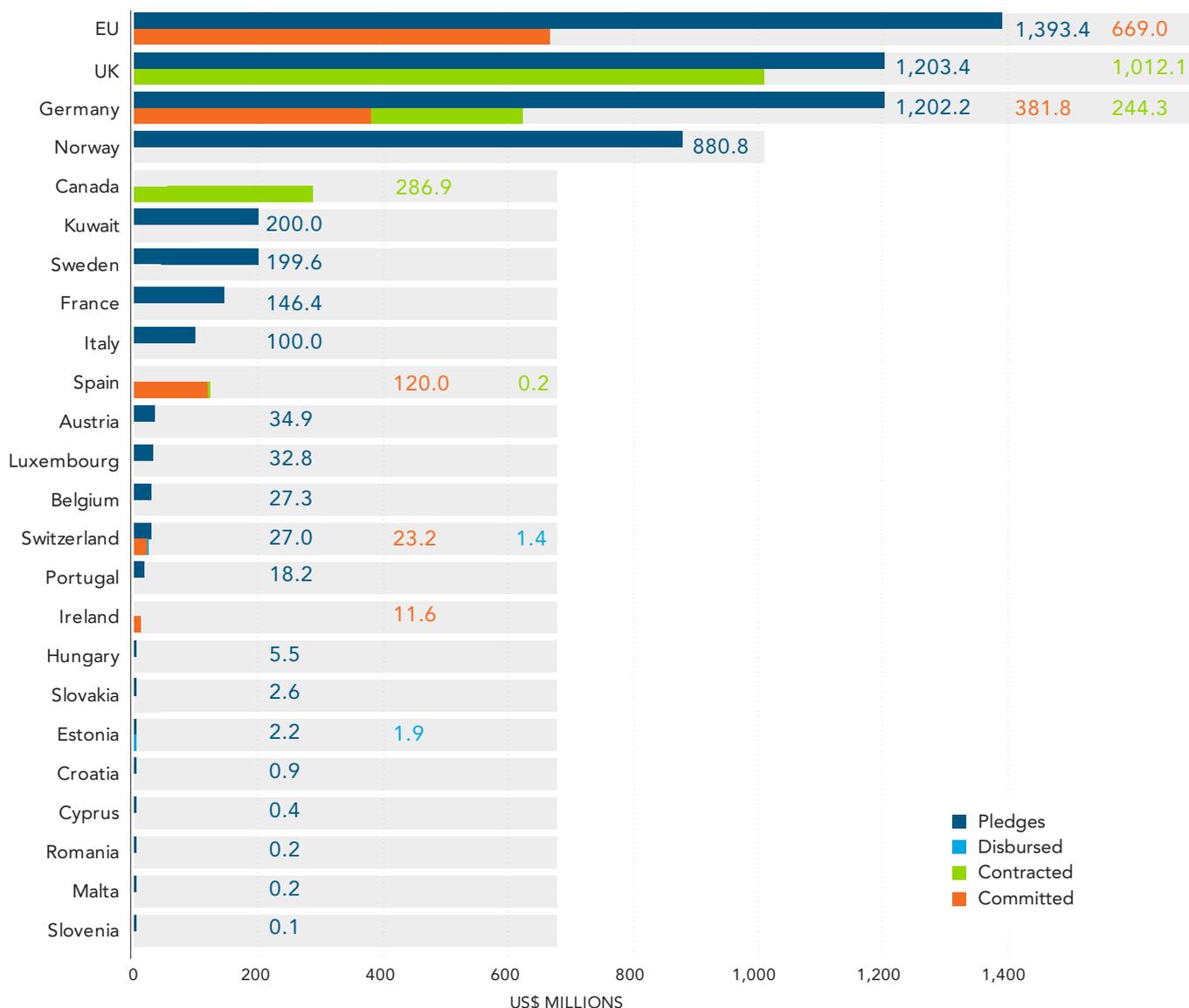


Sources: Development Initiatives based on data provided bilaterally by donors in 2016, the 'Co-host's statement annex: fundraising' and FTS data downloaded on 13 January 2017.

Notes: Where available, figures provided by donors were captured for calculating contributions. Otherwise, FTS data has been used.

Data reported to the FTS is used for the following donors and a distinction between 'committed', 'contracted' and 'disbursements' is not therefore possible: China, France, Greece, Kuwait, Mexico, Poland, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and Serbia. Data from donors may vary slightly from the 'Co-host's statement annex: fundraising' due to exchange rates and rounding issues. Only donors that specified pledges for 2016 at the time of the conference are shown in this chart; any other pledges for 2016 not listed in the annex are not captured here. The UK's 2016 contribution included a concessional loan of £80 million to the World Bank to support economic development in Jordan.

FIGURE 3.2: Grant contributions against pledges by donor, 2017–2020



Sources: Development Initiatives based on the 'Co-host's statement annex: fundraising' and data provided bilaterally by donors in 2016.

Notes: Any pledges beyond 2016 not listed in the Conference Pledges Annex are not captured in this chart. Canada, Ireland, Spain and Switzerland are included as although they did not make 2017–2020 pledges at the time of the conference, they have subsequently made contributions. Data is partial and preliminary.

Based on available data, the London conference donors contributed US\$8.0 billion in 2016 to Syria and the neighbouring countries hosting displaced populations. This includes funds reported as committed, contracted or disbursed by the donors. Of the 48 conference donors, 32 have made contributions for as much as or more than their pledge in February last year.¹⁵ In total, contributions from donors

in 2016 exceeded pledges by US\$2.0 billion.

For the 2017–2020 period, US\$6.1 billion was pledged by donors at the conference. Of the 48 donors, 26 did not make any pledges for beyond 2016. Over 60% of the forward-looking amount was pledged by the EU, the UK and Germany combined.

Four donors that did not make pledges for 2017–2020 grants at the

conference – Canada, Ireland, Spain and Switzerland – have nonetheless subsequently made contributions for the period. So far, according to data provided at the end of 2016, known contributions for this period amount to US\$2.8 billion (48% of the total). These funds come from eight donors: Canada, Estonia, the EU, Germany, Ireland, Spain, Switzerland and the UK.

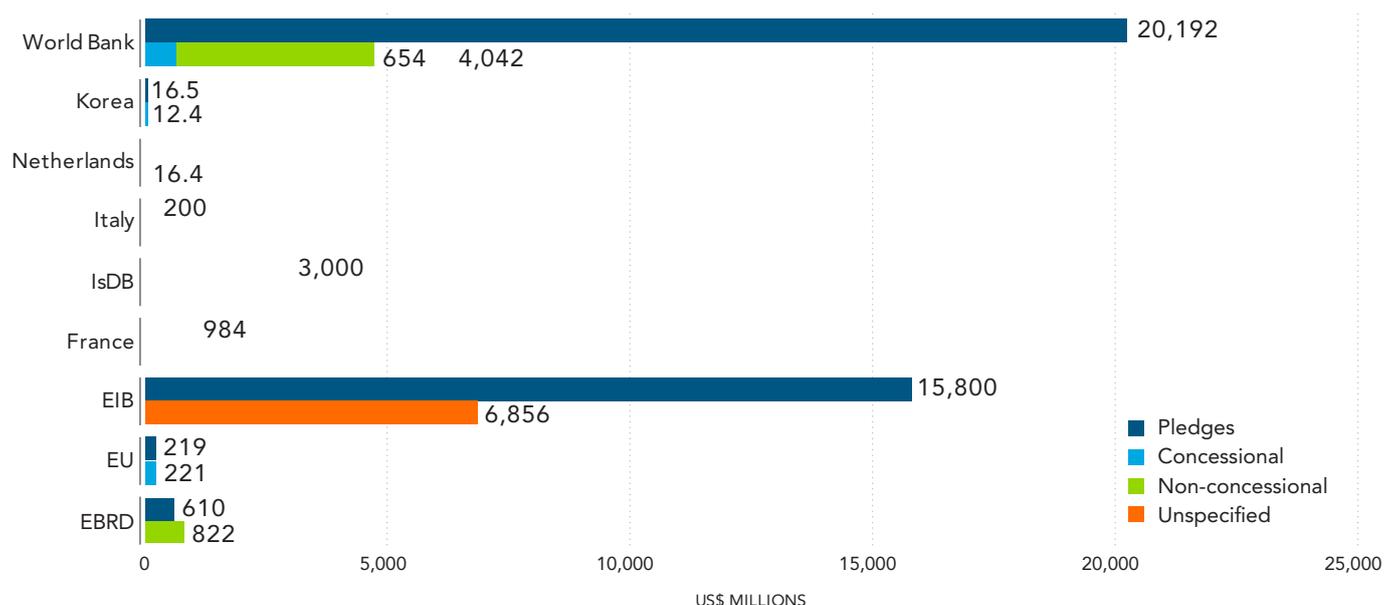
Over US\$41 billion was pledged in loans at the London conference. The vast majority of this (97%) was pledged by MDBs and the remaining 3% by government donors. Pledged loans from the World Bank and the European Investment Bank (EIB) make up 88% of those from the MDBs.

Loans in 2016 amount to US\$12.6 billion from both government donors and MDBs. Most of these, 92% (US\$11.5 billion), come from the World Bank and the EIB. However, it is possible that further loans have been contributed, but not yet reported. Based on information made available so far, the World Bank contributed concessional loans amounting to US\$654 million. As noted in Figure 2.7, full details of pledged and contributed loans from the MDBs, including of their degree of

concessional and time frames, are still to be finalised.

Government donors pledged a total of US\$1.4 billion in loans, all of which was announced as highly concessional:¹⁶ the EU pledged US\$219 million; France US\$984 million; Italy US\$200 million; and Korea US\$17 million. Close to a fifth of this total (18%, US\$250.1 million) was contributed in 2016. Of these donors, the EU has made loans fully equivalent to the total amount pledged, and the Netherlands, who did not make a loan pledge at the time of the conference, contributed US\$16.6 million. Korea has contributed 75% of its pledged loan (US\$12.4 million). Loans from both Korea and the Netherlands were contributed on concessional terms (see Figure 3.3).

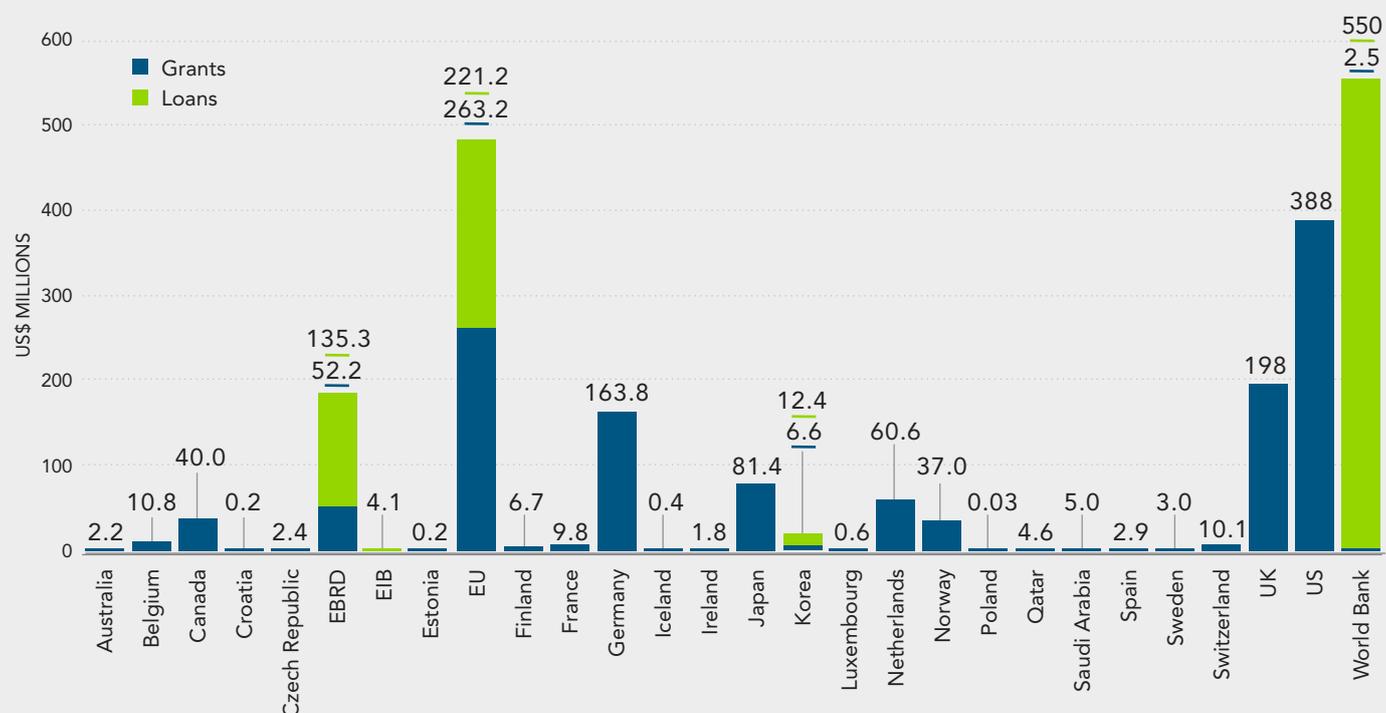
FIGURE 3.3: Loan contributions against pledges by donor, by loan concessionality, 2016–2020



Sources: Development Initiatives based on data provided bilaterally by donors in 2016 and the 'Co-host's statement annex: fundraising'.
Notes: World Bank data refers to commitments only and is preliminary.¹⁷ Data on contributions from the Islamic Development Bank (IsDB) is not yet available. Donors that have not made loan pledges are not shown on the chart. Data does not include an additional debt development swap of €45 million reported by Italy. 'Unspecified' refers to loans for which details on concessional terms are not available. Where donors' contributions marginally exceed the pledge, this may be due to annual average exchange rates used for conversion.

4. In focus: Donors' contributions to Jordan, Lebanon and Turkey

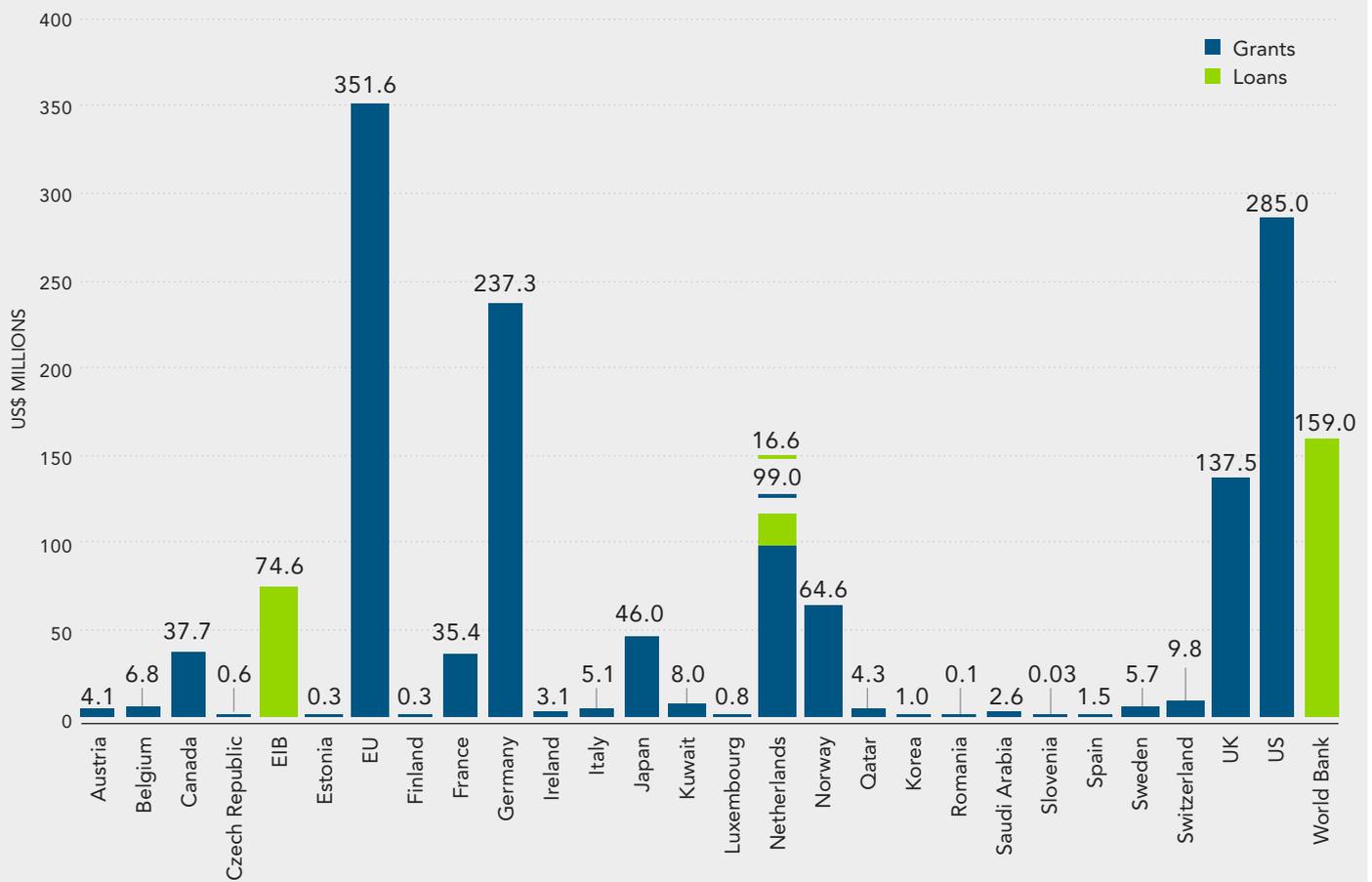
FIGURE 4.1: Grant and loan contributions to Jordan, by donor, 2016



Sources: Development Initiatives based on data provided bilaterally by donors in 2016.

Total contributions to Jordan in 2016 amounted to US\$2.3 billion: US\$1.4 billion in grants (59%) and US\$923.0 million in loans (41%). Loans were contributed by five donors of whom three are MDBs. The EU¹⁸ and Korea have directed both grants and loans to Jordan. Contributions from EBRD, EIB and the World Bank amounted to US\$689.5 million, equivalent to 75% of all loans.

FIGURE 4.2: Grant and loan contributions to Lebanon, by donor, 2016

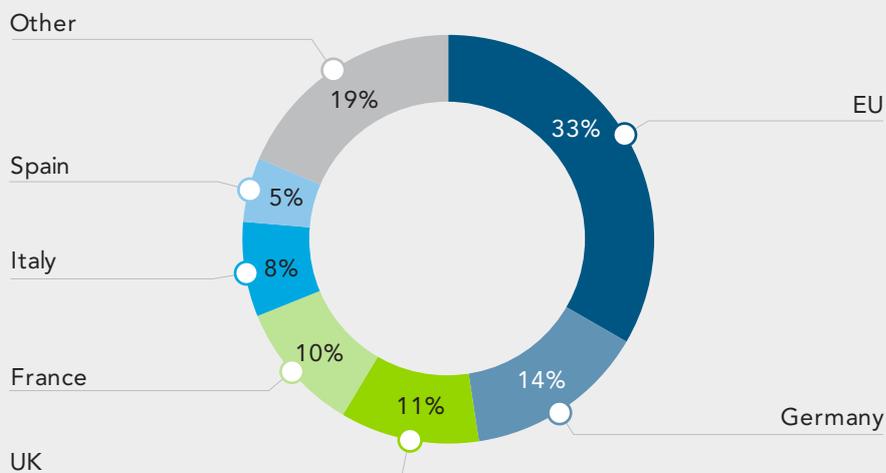


Sources: Development Initiatives based on data provided bilaterally by donors in 2016.

Donors' contributions to Lebanon in 2016 totalled US\$1.6 billion, with most in the form of grants (US\$1.3 billion, 84%). The loans from EIB and the World Bank make up 15% of all contributions.

On 29 November 2015, the EU and Turkey adopted a joint action plan on supporting Syrian refugees and host communities in Turkey. The Facility for Refugees in Turkey was established to increase and complement the financing of activities for refugees and their host communities, prioritising 'humanitarian assistance, education, migration management, health, municipal infrastructure, and socioeconomic support'.¹⁹

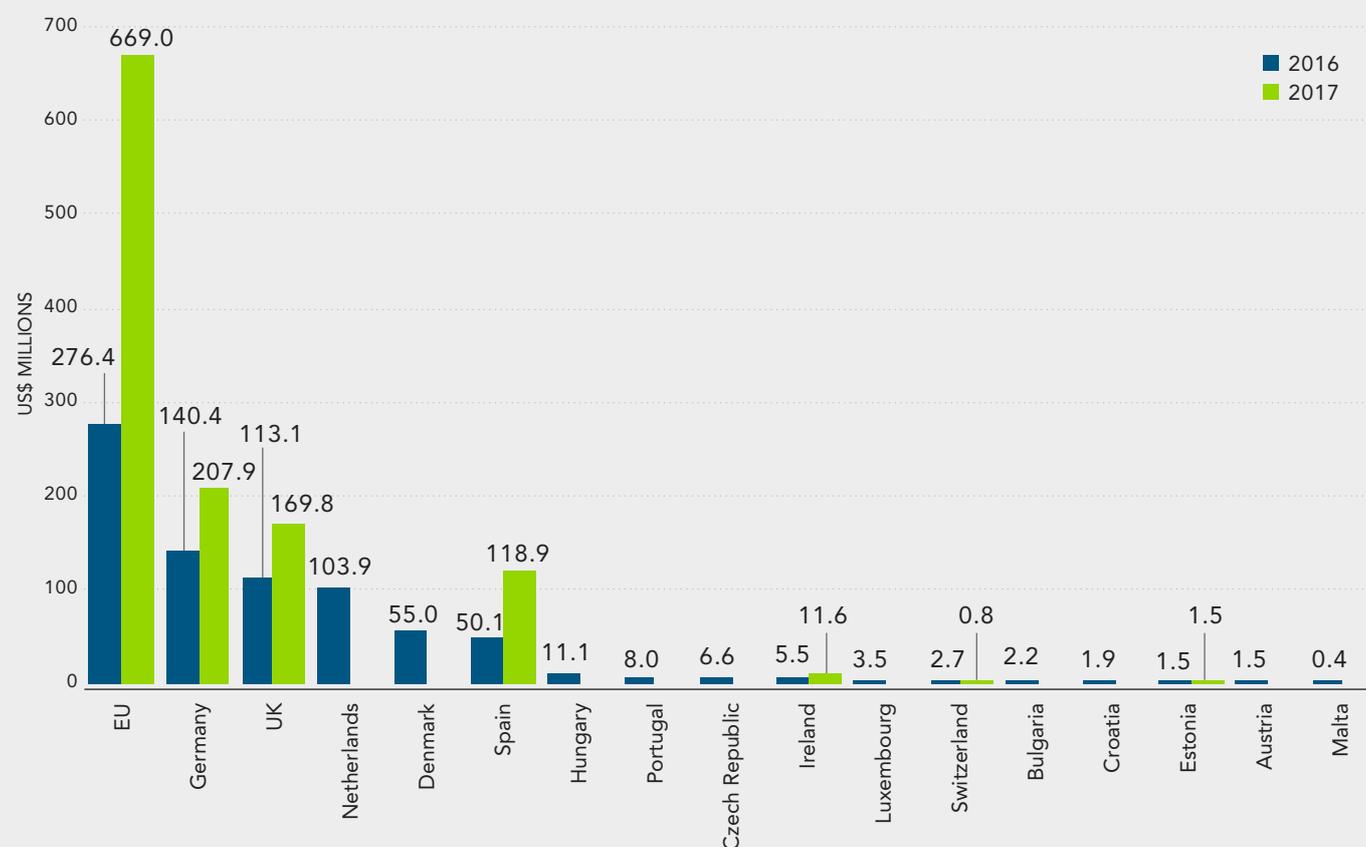
FIGURE 4.3: Committed contributions²⁰ to the Facility for Refugees in Turkey, by donor, 2016–17



Sources: Development Initiatives based on publicly available updates on the Facility for Refugees in Turkey.²¹

Notes: 'Other' includes: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovenia, Slovakia and Sweden.

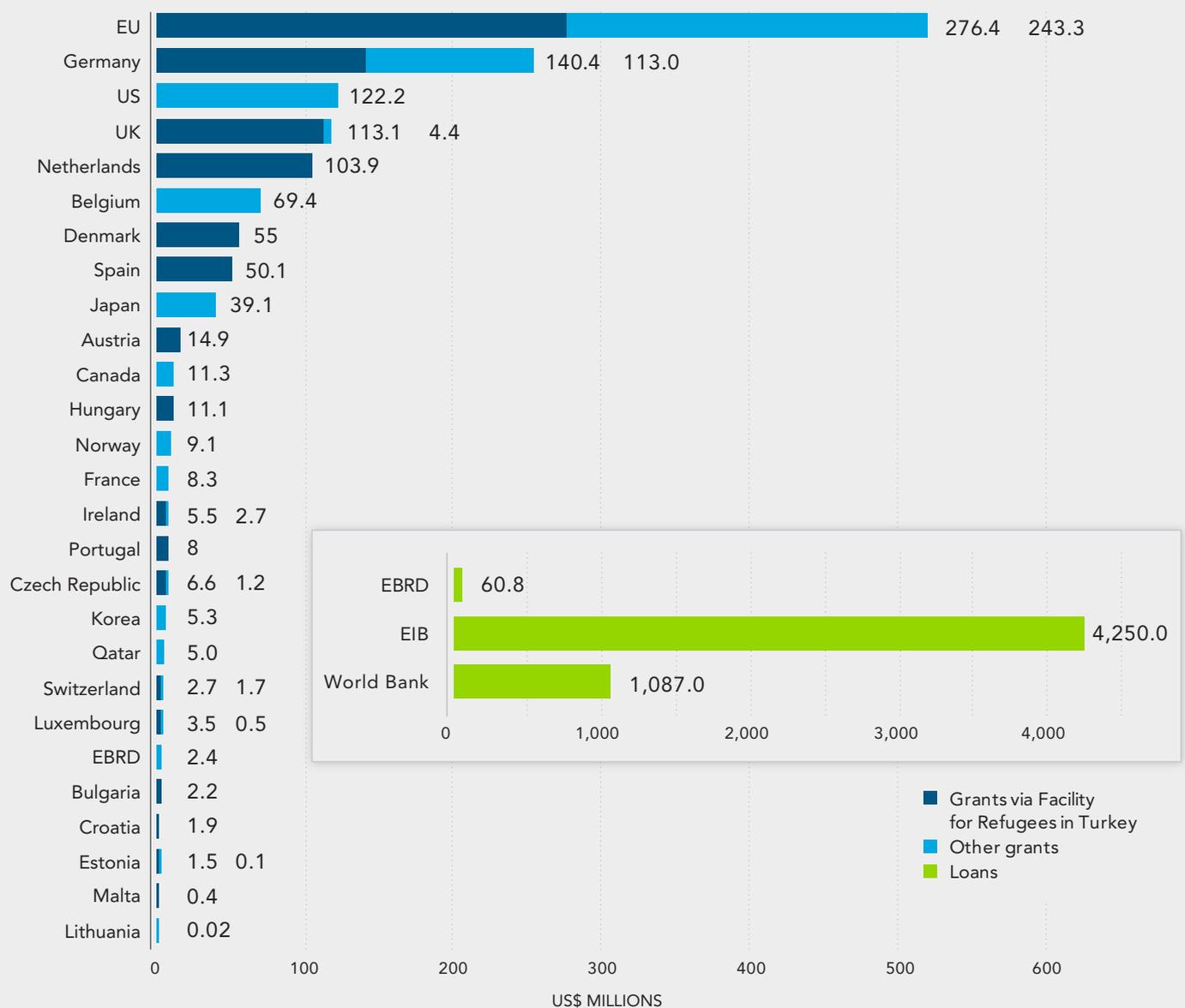
FIGURE 4.4: Direct contributions to the Facility for Refugees in Turkey by donor, by year



Sources: Development Initiatives based on data provided bilaterally by donors in 2016.²²

Notes: Data is partial and therefore does not represent the full €3 billion pledge to the Facility for Refugees in Turkey or the full committed contributions shown in Figure 4.3. Only direct bilateral contributions specifically for the Facility for Refugees in Turkey are shown. Core contributions from member states to EU budgets, which may then be directed to the Facility, are not captured.

FIGURE 4.5: Grant and loan contributions to Turkey, through and outside the Facility for Refugees in Turkey, 2016



Sources: Development Initiatives based on data provided bilaterally by donors in 2016 and UN OCHA FTS data downloaded on 13 January 2017.

Notes: Only direct bilateral contributions specifically for the Facility for Refugees in Turkey are shown. Core contributions from member states to EU budgets, which may then be directed to the Facility, are not captured. Data is partial and preliminary.

The Facility has a budget of €3 billion for 2016–2017. A third (€1 billion, 33%) of this is allocated from the EU budget, and the remaining €2 billion directly from EU member states. According to information from the EU, Germany has pledged 14% of the total budget (€427.4 million), the UK 11% (€327.6 million), France 10% (€309.2 million), Italy 8% (€224.9 million) and Spain 5% (€152.8 million).

Based on data available so far,²³ commitments to the Facility amount to €2.2 billion in 2016,²⁴ of which €1.5 billion has been contracted and €748.6 million disbursed. Just under one-third of this funding was channelled primarily via the Turkish government (31%, €660 million); just over a quarter was directed to MDBs (26%, €565 million); 22% via UN agencies (€472 million); and 3% through non-governmental

organisations (NGOs) (€57 million). The priority implementation areas have so far been: humanitarian assistance and protection, education, health, migration management, municipal infrastructure, and socioeconomic support.

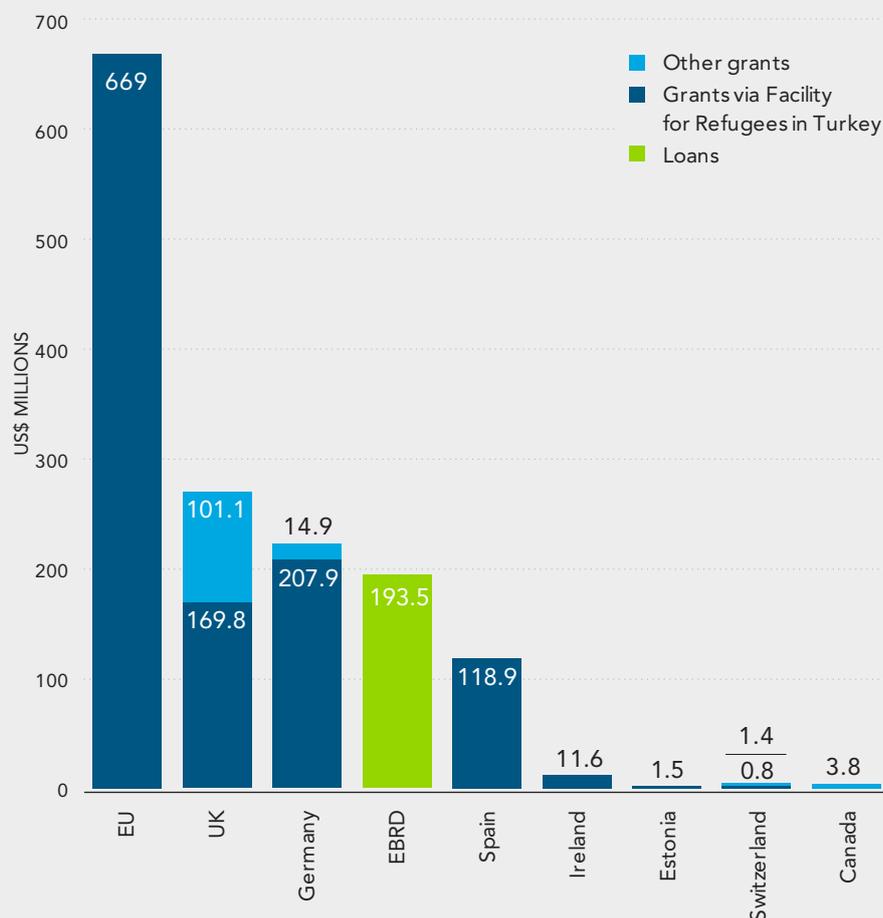
In 2016, donors' contributions to Turkey totalled US\$6.8 billion²⁵ (€6.0 billion), comprising US\$1.4 billion (€1.3 billion) in grants and US\$5.4 billion (€4.9 billion) in loans. The majority of funding (78%) came from two multilateral development banks (EIB and World Bank) in the form of loans.

Of the grants contributed by donors, 55% (US\$784 million/€709 million) were allocated via the Facility for Refugees in Turkey.

Contributions from the EU and member states represented 86% (US\$1.2 billion/€1.1 billion) of the total grants in 2016.

Donors have contributed US\$1.5 billion (€1.4 billion) for Turkey in 2017²⁶ so far, of which 87% in the form of grants. The largest part of this total, 91%, is directed via the Facility for Refugees in Turkey. EBRD has contributed loans of US\$193.5 million (€175 million) to Turkey for 2017.

FIGURE 4.6: Grant and loan contributions to Turkey, through and outside the Facility for Refugees in Turkey, 2017

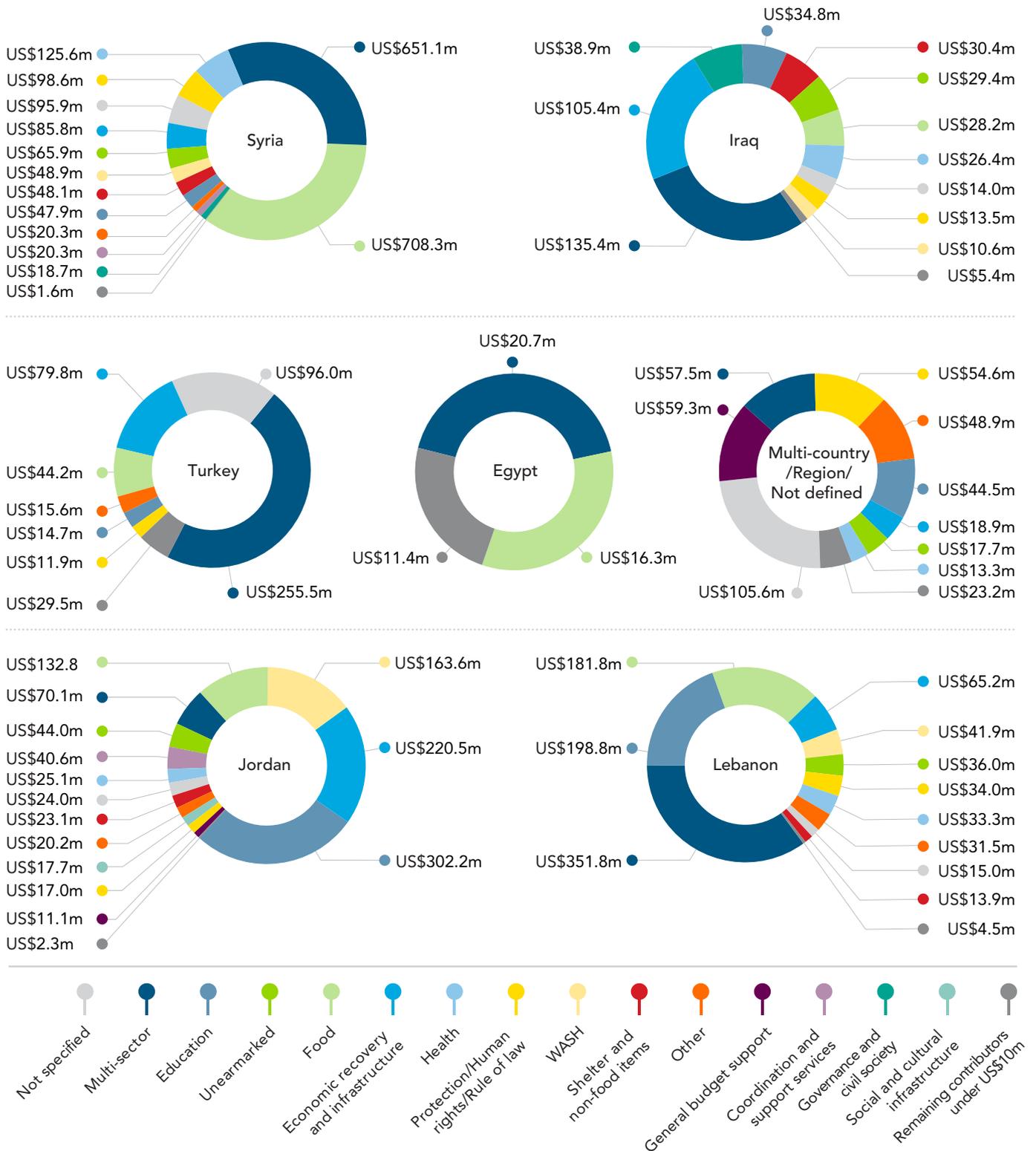


Sources: Development Initiatives based on data provided bilaterally by donors in 2016.

Notes: Only direct bilateral contributions specifically for the Facility for Refugees in Turkey are shown. Core contributions from member states to EU budgets, which may then be directed to the Facility, are not captured. Data is partial and preliminary.

5. Contributions by sector

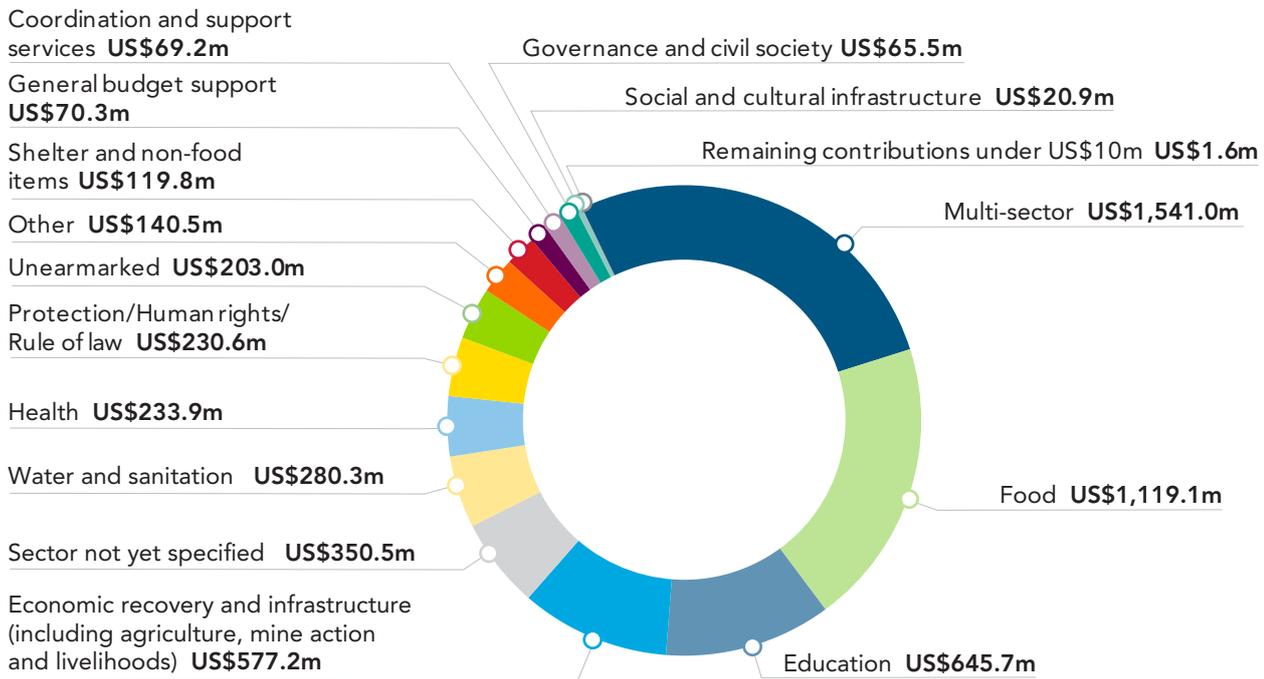
FIGURE 5.1: Grant contributions to Syria, Jordan, Lebanon, Turkey, Iraq and Egypt, by sector, 2016



Sources: Development Initiatives based on data provided bilaterally by donors in 2016 and UN OCHA FTS data. Data downloaded on 13 January 2017.

Notes: Data is partial and preliminary. WASH: Water, hygiene and sanitation.

FIGURE 5.2: Grant contributions by sector, 2016



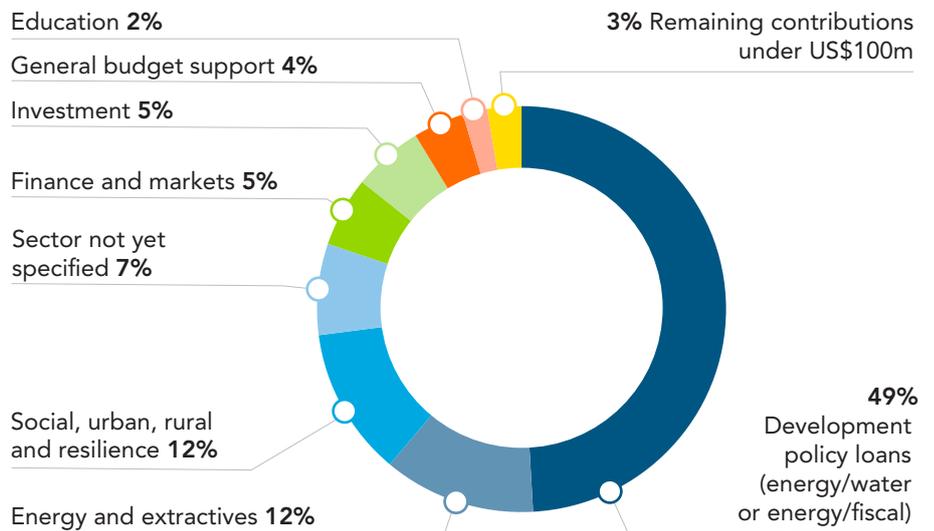
Sources: Development Initiatives based on data provided bilaterally by donors in 2016 and UN OCHA FTS data. Data downloaded on 13 January 2017.

37% of grant contributions from donors do not specify a sector. Of these, contributions directed towards 'multi-sector' activities are equivalent to US\$1.5 billion; contributions reported against 'sector not yet specified' account for US\$350 million; and deliberately 'unearmarked' contributions that provide flexibility for implementing partners total US\$203 million.

Where a greater level of detail is available, funding is primarily directed towards food (US\$1.1 billion), followed by education (US\$646 million) and economic recovery and infrastructure (US\$577 million). These sectors represent 66% of the sector-specified spend.

Loan contributions so far indicate that almost US\$2.7 billion has been directed towards the region in the form of development policy loans to the energy/water or energy/fiscal sector (entirely provided by

FIGURE 5.3: Loan contributions by sector, 2016



Sources: Development Initiatives based on data provided bilaterally in 2016.

Notes: Not all loan data is disaggregated by sector therefore data is partial and preliminary.

the World Bank); US\$650.0 million to energy and extractives; and US\$637.0 million to social, urban and rural resilience.

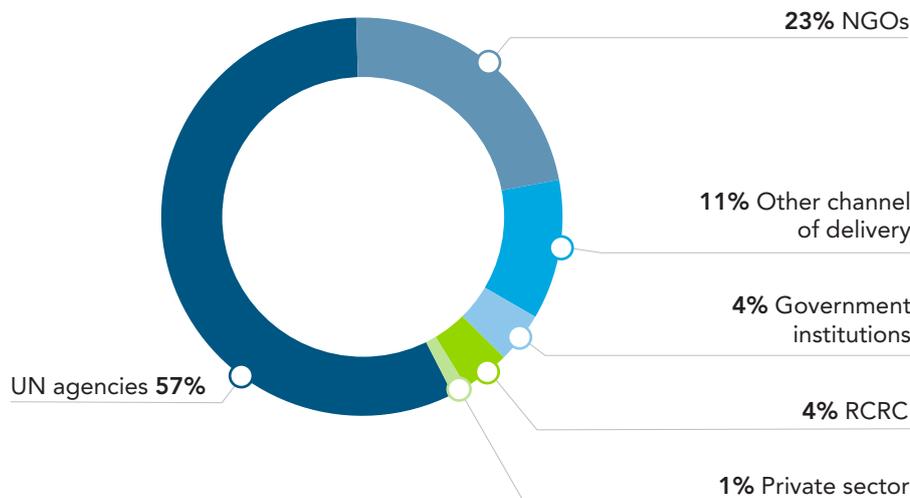
6. Contributions by channel of delivery

Of the data available on funding channels, over half of all grant contributions (US\$3.2 billion) were channelled in the first instance through UN agencies in 2016; more than a fifth (US\$1.3 billion) through NGOs; 4.1% (US\$231 million) through government institutions; 3.8% (US\$214 million) through the Red Cross Red Crescent (RCRC) movement; and 1.2% (US\$69 million) through the private sector. A further US\$639 million was channelled

through other delivery mechanisms, details of which are not yet available.

According to limited information available on how loans are channelled, most were directed via government institutions (73%, US\$116.6 million), and just over a quarter through the private sector (27%, US\$42.7 million).

FIGURE 6.1: Grant contributions by channel of delivery to Syria, Jordan, Lebanon, Turkey, Iraq and Egypt, 2016



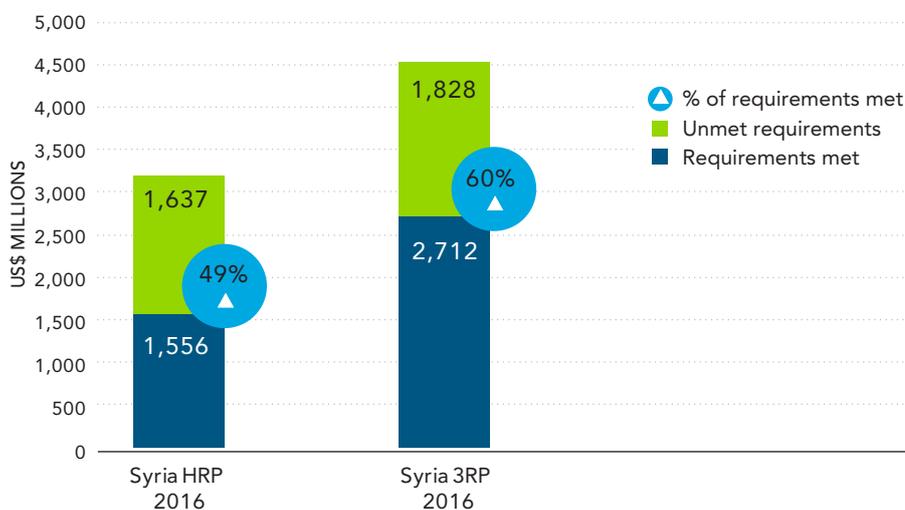
Sources: Development Initiatives based on data provided bilaterally by donors in 2016 and UN OCHA FTS data downloaded on 13 January 2017.

7. UN-coordinated appeals

UN-coordinated appeals are the processes through which international humanitarian assistance is requested by national, regional and international organisations to respond to major or complex emergencies. In 2016, there were two UN-coordinated appeals for the Syria crisis – the Syria Humanitarian Response Plan (Syria HRP), which attempted to respond to the needs of people within Syria, and the Syria Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan (3RP), which aimed to respond to the needs of refugees and hosts communities in the affected neighbouring countries.

In 2016, these two appeals combined set out requirements of over US\$7.7 billion – US\$3.2 billion for the Syria HRP and US\$4.5 billion for the 3RP. At the close of 2016,²⁷ the Syria HRP was 49% funded, with almost US\$1.6 billion committed/contributed by donors, leaving a shortfall of US\$1.6 billion. The 3RP was better funded at 60%, with just over US\$2.7 billion committed by donors, but a further US\$1.8 billion remained in unmet requirements. Together, these shortfalls total almost US\$3.5 billion.

FIGURE 7.1: Requirements and commitments/contributions for Syria-related UN-coordinated appeals, 2016–2017



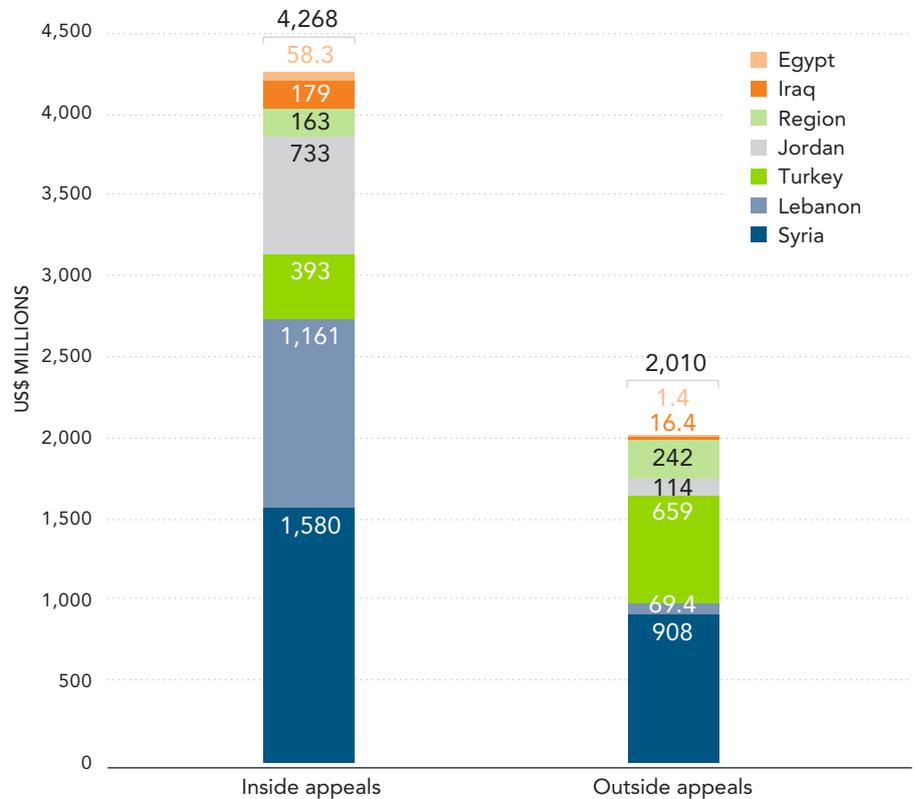
Sources: Development Initiatives based on UN OCHA FTS data.
Data downloaded on 13 January 2017.

The two UN-coordinated appeals do not reflect requirements from all organisations responding to the crisis in the region; funding is also directed outside the appeals (Figure 7.2). Given the long-term nature of the grants pledged at the London conference, most of the commitments/contributions reported following the conference may not be reflected in the total contributions to UN appeals for 2016.

According to UN OCHA's FTS, the response in Syria received almost US\$2.5 billion in 2016 – 64% of which (US\$1.6 billion) was provided directly to organisations and programmes included in the Syria HRP. Lebanon has received US\$1.2 billion under the appeals, Jordan US\$733.4 million, Turkey US\$393.0 million, Iraq US\$178.7 million and Egypt US\$58.3 million.

The requirements for the UN-coordinated inter-agency plans in Syria and the region have continued to rise in 2017, with preliminary figures for requirements in 2017 reaching US\$8.0 billion: US\$3.4 billion for the humanitarian priorities in Syria and a further US\$4.6 billion for the 2017–2018 Regional Refugee Response plan. As of 13 January 2017 US\$228.0 million has been reported for the Syria crisis, with US\$58.7 million responding to humanitarian priorities in Syria. At the time of writing, no contributions had been reported for the 2017–2018 3RP in 2017.

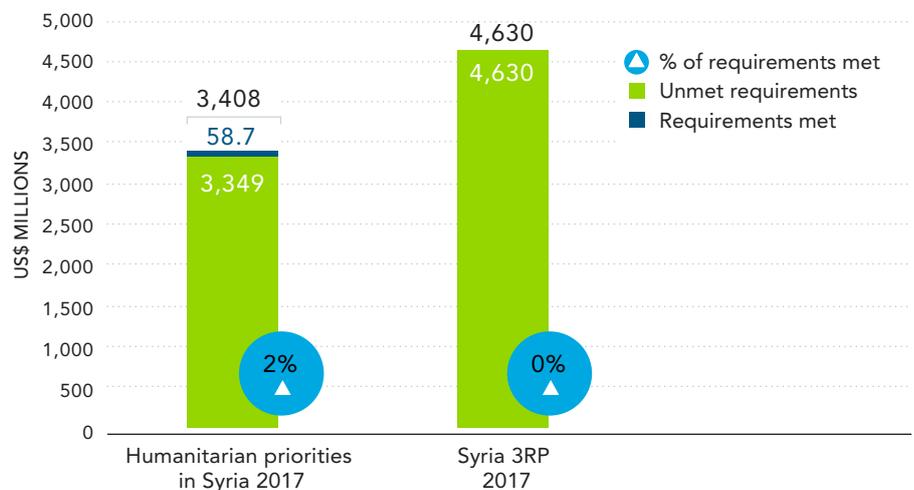
FIGURE 7.2: Funding inside and outside the Syria-related UN-coordinated appeals, by country, 2016



Source: Development Initiatives based on UN OCHA FTS data. Data downloaded on 13 January 2017.

Notes: Contribution figures may not match data provided bilaterally by donors.

FIGURE 7.3: Requirements and commitments/contributions for Syria-related UN-coordinated appeals, 2017



Sources: Development Initiatives based on UN OCHA FTS data. Data downloaded on 13 January 2017.

Notes: The 2017 figures are estimates pending finalisation of the 2017 requirements.

8. Glossary

A number of different terms are used by different donors and financial reporting systems to describe aid flows. This glossary includes the key technical terms and how they are used for the purposes of this London conference tracking exercise. Definitions come from a number of sources including OCHA FTS, OECD, IATI and specific donors, institutions and agencies – where these differ, a common definition fit for the purposes of the tracking exercise is given.

TERM	DEFINITION
Commitment	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 this report, commitments refer to funds that have been committed but not yet contracted or disbursed.
Contract	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 this report, contracted funding refers to those funds which have been contracted but not yet disbursed.
Contributions	For the purpose of this report, contributions is used as a general term to refer to the sum of all funds reported as committed, contracted and disbursed.
Disbursement	Outgoing funds that are transferred to a recipient institution, organisation or agency, following a commitment and/ or a contract. In this 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.
Grant	Funding for which no repayment is required.
Loans	Funding for which the recipient incurs a legal debt.
Loan concessionality level	The concessionality level of a loan reflects the benefit to the borrower compared with a loan at market rate.
Loans – concessional	<p>Concessional loans' benefits can include a lower interest rate, a longer period in which the loan has to be repaid or a delay to when the repayment has to begin.</p> <p>The World Bank's concessional loans typically meet International Development Association equivalent lending terms, which carry no or low interest rates. If a loan is highly concessional, it will typically have a grant element of at least 35% with a discount rate of 5%.</p>
Loans – non-concessional	The World Bank's non-concessional loans will typically be based on the International Bank for Reconstruction And Development (IBRD)'s market-based rates.
Multi-country	Pledges and funding labelled as 'multi-country' in this report 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.

TERM	DEFINITION
Multi-sector	In the context of sectoral disaggregation of grants and for the purposes of this report, 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 (IASC) sectoral definitions.
Multilateral development banks	Multilateral development banks (MDBs) 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	A non-binding announcement of an intended contribution or allocation by donors. Here, pledges refer to those made at the London Conference.
Recipient country	The report includes 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, non-governmental organisations (NGOs), the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement (RCRC) and the private sector.
Region	In the context of the London Conference, this refers to Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon and Turkey.
Unearmarked	In this report, 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, usually coordinated by UNOCHA or UNHCR, 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 Médecins Sans Frontières do not.

9. Data sources and methodology

Information on pledges by donor has been taken from the 'Co-host's statement annex: fundraising. Supporting Syria and the Region (London 2016)²⁸ Subsequent pledges, or significant revisions to the volume or distribution of pledges made after the London conference, have not been included in this analysis. Additional disaggregated data on pledges and contributions by recipient country, by year, by sector or by channel of delivery was gathered directly from donors in 2016 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 was unavailable from donors, data reported to the UNOCHA FTS voluntary reporting mechanism was used. The allocation of contributions by year for the 2017–2020 period is likely to change in forthcoming reports as further data becomes available. Attempts have been made to exclude bilateral development cooperation that does not directly relate to Syrian refugee-hosting in the region.

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 IASC²⁹ standard sectors, and sector classifications used by specific government and multilateral donors.

The sector classification 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)
- General budget support
- Food
- Coordination and support services
- Protection/Human rights/Rule of law
- Shelter and non-food-items
- Multi-sector
- Unearmarked
- Not specified

Volumes of funding to a specific sector that fall below a certain threshold are combined into a category of 'other'.

In addition, sectoral classifications of loans include the World Bank sectors Development Policy Loan, energy and extractives, social, urban, rural resilience, and finance and markets.

10. Form used for data collection

INSTRUCTIONS TO FILL IN THE FORM

Information sought via this form tracks pledges made at the time of the London conference and included on the ['Co-hosts statement annex: fundraising'](#).³⁰

Complete all fields on contributions (comprised of commitments, contracted funding and disbursements). If no commitment/contracted funding/disbursement was made please write '0'. If information is not yet available please leave blank.

Data is organised by calendar year (January to December), not fiscal year.

In the first section under grants to Turkey, please include within your figures any contributions to the Facility for Refugees in Turkey which relate to pledges made at the London conference. In the later section, please input contributions to the Facility which relate to the conference pledge and those outside the pledge in the respective boxes.

Pledges and funding labelled as **'multi-country'** 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.

NB: Any subsequent users or revisions to the data will overwrite previously recorded information.

To select the year and the currency, please choose the relevant option in the drop-down. To fill in information regarding the Facility for Refugees in Turkey for 2017, please select **'2017-2020'**.

Use the comment box to add further information about data you have filled in and processes that need clarifying to ensure an accurate reflection of your contributions.

To save and submit your data, press **'Save'** at the bottom of the page. In order to check your data, press **'Export previously saved data'**.

Transactions for [organisation] in 2016

Instructions to fill in the form (show/hide)

Change year: 2016 ◀ Go

2017-20

Currency: EUR ▼

GRANTS									
	Syria	Jordan	Lebanon	Turkey	Iraq	Egypt	Region	Multi-country	Not defined
Pledged									
Committed									
Contracted									
Disbursed									

LOANS – CONCESSIONAL									
	Syria	Jordan	Lebanon	Turkey	Iraq	Egypt	Region	Multi-country	Not defined
Pledged									
Committed									
Contracted									
Disbursed									

LOANS – NON-CONCESSIONAL									
	Syria	Jordan	Lebanon	Turkey	Iraq	Egypt	Region	Multi-country	Not defined
Pledged									
Committed									
Contracted									
Disbursed									

FACILITY FOR REFUGEES IN TURKEY

	Contributions relating to London conference pledges	Contributions beyond London conference pledge			
Pledged					
Contracted					
Committed					
Disbursed					

SECTOR CONTRIBUTIONS – GRANTS

Sectors	Syria	Jordan	Lebanon	Iraq	Egypt	Turkey	Region	Multi-country	Not defined
Education									
Health									
Water and sanitation									
Governance and civil society									
Social and cultural infrastructure									
Economic recovery and infrastructure (including agriculture, mine action and livelihoods)									
General budget support									
Food									
Shelter and non-food items									
Coordination and support services									
Protection/Human rights/Rule of law									
Multi-sector									
Not specified									
Unearmarked									

SECTOR CONTRIBUTIONS – LOANS

Sectors classification specific to MDB	Syria	Jordan	Lebanon	Iraq	Egypt	Turkey	Region	Multi-country	Not defined

CHANNEL OF DELIVERY CONTRIBUTIONS – GRANTS

	Syria	Jordan	Lebanon	Iraq	Egypt	Turkey	Region	Multi-country	Not defined
UN agencies									
NGOs									
RCRC									
Government institutions									
Private sector									
Other channel of delivery									

Endnotes

- 1 The previous three pledging conferences for Syria were hosted by Kuwait.
- 2 Throughout this report, 'Region' refers to the countries hosting Syrian refugees: Iraq, Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, and Turkey; and pledges and contributions for the 'region' are specified as such by donors.
- 3 This tracking project has been commissioned by the Department for International Development (DFID) on behalf of the London conference co-hosts and is delivered by the independent research organisation Development Initiatives. The first tracking report was published in November 2016 and is available at: <https://www.supportingsyria2016.com/news/post-london-conference-financial-tracking-report-co-hosts-statement/>
- 4 For a full explanation of the terminology used in the report, including 'pledge' and 'contribution', see **Glossary**.
- 5 Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Czech Republic, EBRD, Estonia, EU, Germany, Iceland, Ireland, Japan, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, UK, US.
- 6 See **Glossary**
- 7 <https://2c8kkt1ykog81j8k9p47oglb-wpengine.netdna-ssl.com/wp-content/uploads/2016/03/CO-HOSTS-STATEMENT-ANNEX-FUNDRAISING-3.pdf>
- 8 And for all subsequent analyses data is in current prices.
- 9 Data is partial and preliminary because not all donors are able to report fully disaggregated data as allocations and budgets are yet to be finalised.
- 10 Unlike other pledges, commitments made by donors for the Facility for Refugees in Turkey refer to legally binding agreements between member states and the EU, allowing the EU to contract funding for projects on a rolling basis.
- 11 This may be because projects are yet to be proposed and approved, including those to be allocated via World Bank's Global Concessional Financing Facility: <http://pubdocs.worldbank.org/en/222001475547774765/FlyerGlobalCFF.pdf>
- 12 For the World Bank, commitment figures are shown.
- 13 For the purposes of this report, only commitments that relate to the refugee response are shown. The World Bank's commitments to the countries in the region may be higher but those commitments are related to its wider development portfolio in Turkey and not for projects specifically responding to the refugee response.
- 14 While the outstanding loans pledged are planned to be distributed over the next four years, additional guarantees may be needed to mobilise the full pledges.
- 15 Since the London conference some donors have pledged further funding or reallocated their London conference pledge between years - this includes a new pledge of US\$283 million from the Netherlands made in May 2016, a reallocation of over US\$140 million of Germany's 2017–2020 pledge to 2016, an additional AUD200 pledge by Australia to Syria.
- 16 See **Glossary** entry on 'Loans' concessional level' for an explanation of highly concessional.
- 17 World Bank disbursements for fiscal year 2016 to Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Turkey and Egypt were US\$3.8 billion. The World Bank's 2016 fiscal year runs from July 2015 to June 2016.
- 18 According to the definition by the Directorate-General for Economic and Financial Affairs (DG ECFIN), the macro-financial assistance provided to Jordan is a non-concessional loan as the sum concerned is raised from the market. Nevertheless, as the funds are raised by EIB with a 3A rating and lent on to Jordan at only a small premium, the loan is de facto highly concessional.
- 19 http://ec.europa.eu/dgs/home-affairs/what-we-do/policies/european-agenda-migration/background-information/docs/20160420/factsheet_financing_of_the_facility_for_refugees_in_turkey_en.pdf
- 20 Commitments made by donors for the Facility for Refugees in Turkey refer to legally binding agreements between member states and the EU, allowing the EU to contract funding for projects on a rolling basis.
- 21 <http://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/press/press-releases/2016/02/03-refugee-facility-for-turkey/>
- 22 Switzerland reported contributions via the Facility for Refugees in Turkey, so is reflected in the chart although not an EU member state.
- 23 https://ec.europa.eu/neighbourhood-enlargement/sites/near/files/20170109-facility_table.pdf
- 24 Contributions to Turkey via the Facility for Refugees in Turkey may come from member states' core contributions to the EU budget, and therefore exceed figures presented as direct contributions in Figure 4.4.
- 25 This figure may not capture all grants contributed to Turkey due to unavailable data on donors' core contributions to the EU budget that may be directed to the Facility for Refugees in Turkey.
- 26 See previous note.
- 27 According to OCHA FTS data downloaded on 13 January 2017.
- 28 www.supportingsyria2016.com/news/co-hosts-statement-annex-fundraising/
- 29 The IASC is the primary mechanism for inter-agency coordination of humanitarian assistance, involving key UN and non-UN humanitarian partners.
- 30 <https://www.supportingsyria2016.com/news/co-hosts-statement-annex-fundraising/>