

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

Report Eleven
March 2021



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On 30 June 2020, representatives of 84 delegations - 57 States, 10 regional organisations and International Financial Institutions (IFI) as well as 17 United Nations (UN) agencies – came together to renew political, humanitarian, and financial commitments for supporting the future of Syria and the region at the Brussels IV conference. Hosted by the European Union (EU) and co-chaired by the UN, the eighth pledging conference announced a total funding pledge of **US\$5.5 billion (€4.9 billion) for 2020** and multi-year pledges of close to **US\$2.2 billion (€2 billion) for 2021 and beyond**, in addition, IFIs and donors also announced **US\$6.1 billion (€5.5 billion) in loans¹ for 2020 and beyond**.

This is the eleventh 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 it presents the contributions of donors against their pledges made at the Brussels IV conference, as of 31 January 2021².

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 pledges and contributions and loan pledges to Syria and the region. Information was gathered directly from all participating donors and multi-lateral development banks and supplemented by Brussels conference documentation and triangulated with data from the Office for the Coordination Affairs (OCHA) 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, the term “contribution” refers to the sum of all assistance reported at each mutually exclusive stage of the funding process – committed, contracted, and disbursed (see Annex A: Glossary).

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¹ Loan pledges refer to lending targets, which depend on the recipient's willingness and ability to comply with the terms and guarantee requirements of the lender.

² Throughout the report, the contributions data used is valid as of 31 January 2021 but is referred to as of January 2021.

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1. Key results

At the fourth Brussels conference on Supporting the Future of Syria and the Region held on 30 June 2020, 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.

Thirty-seven donor countries and the EU pledged US\$4.9 billion (€4.4 billion) in grants to support

humanitarian, development, and stabilisation activities in 2020 in Syria and the region³. Of these, sixteen made forward-looking pledges of US\$2 billion (€1.8 billion) for 2021 and beyond. The IFIs, donor countries and the EU also announced US\$6.9 billion (€6.2 billion) in loans. The purpose of this tracking mechanism is to provide an update on the funding delivered in the region and to ensure accountability of donors for the delivery of funding against the pledges made at the Brussels IV conference.

³ For the purposes of the financial tracking, the official pledges made at the Brussels conference are broken down slightly differently in this report between grants and loans provided by IFIs and the EU Macro-Financial Assistance (MFA). See Annex 3

B: Methodology, for more information on the Financial Annex to the Co-chair statement.

The report published today notes that, as of January 2021:

- US\$7.6 billion (€6.8 billion) in grants was contributed by donors for the year 2020 for Syria and countries in the region most affected by the Syrian crisis (Jordan, Lebanon, Turkey, Iraq, and Egypt), exceeding by 54% the original conference pledge of US\$4.9 billion (€4.4 billion).
- For grants for 2021 and beyond, as of January 2021, donors have already made available US\$2.5 billion (€2.3 billion), exceeding by 25% the original conference pledge of US\$2 billion (€1.8 billion).
- For loans for 2020 and beyond, as of January 2021, donors and multi-lateral development banks have already made available US\$6.2 billion (€5.5 billion), equating to 90% of the total original conference pledge of loans to the governments of refugee-hosting countries of US\$6.9 billion (€6.2 billion).

These figures refer to new contributions, and do not take account of ongoing interventions funded with contributions from previous years.

EU member states and EU institutions pledged US\$3 billion (€2.7 billion), 61% of the 2020 pledge made at the Brussels IV conference, and contributed US\$4.4 billion (€3.9 billion) in 2020, exceeding their original conference pledge by 44%.

Overall, the three largest donors were Germany, the USA and the EU, accounting for 70% of the total 2020 grant contributions.

In terms of recipient countries, Syria was the country that received the largest 2020 grant contribution of US\$2.5 billion (€2.2 billion). The five largest donors accounted for 78% of total grant contributions for Syria in 2020, as follows: USA US\$852 million (€761 million), Germany US\$537 million (€480 million), EU US\$270 million (€241 million), UK US\$203 million (€181 million), and Qatar US\$104 million (€93 million). For 2021 and beyond, US\$190 million (€169 million) of grant contributions were already made available for Syria.

Lebanon received the second largest amount of 2020 grant contributions, at US\$1.5 billion (€1.4 billion). The three largest donors contributed 65% of the total: USA US\$357 million (€319 million), Germany US\$333 million (€297 million), and the EU US\$287 million (€256 million). For 2021 and beyond, grant contributions of US\$601 million (€537 million) were already made available for Lebanon.

New loan pledges for Lebanon for 2020 and beyond amounted to US\$500 million (€446 million), of which US\$246 million (€220 million) were already made available for Lebanon. Jordan is the second largest recipient of grant contributions among the neighbouring countries, receiving US\$1.1 billion (€1 billion) in grant contributions for 2020. For 2021 and beyond, grant contributions of US\$845 million (€755 million) were already made available. Loan contributions for Jordan for 2020 and beyond amounted to US\$2.5 billion (€2.3 billion), approximately equalling the pledged new loans of US\$2.5 billion (€2.3 billion).

Turkey received US\$1.1 billion (€940 million) in grant contributions for 2020. For 2021 and beyond, grant contributions of US\$74 million (€66 million) were already made available. Loan contributions for Turkey for 2020 and beyond amounted to US\$45 million (€41 million) of the pledged new loans of US\$56 million (€50 million).

Iraq and Egypt received 2020 grant contributions of US\$595 million (€532 million) and US\$68 million (€61 million), respectively. For 2021 and beyond grant contributions for Iraq and Egypt that are already available as contributions, totalled US\$388 million (€346 million) and US\$25 million (€22 million), respectively.

As of January 2021, the funding requirements of the Syria Humanitarian Response 2020 Plan and the Syria Regional Refugee and Resilience 2020 Plan are 58% and 53% covered, respectively. The co-chairs urged donors to maintain or step up their efforts and renew their financial commitments in support of the continued delivery of lifesaving, protection, and resilience support in the region in 2020 and beyond, wherever possible on a multi-annual basis.

The region is facing new challenges from the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic, while Lebanon faces a compounded crisis (financial, socio-economic, political) to which the blast on 4 August 2020 at the port of Beirut added another layer of complexity. The region is facing new challenges from the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, and Lebanon is facing the challenge of responding to the impact of the absence of a new Government, economic turmoil and the 4 August 2020 Beirut port explosion. This is being felt both by the Syrian people and their host communities. Donors are reorienting existing funding and pledging new funding to contribute to meeting these new needs.

2. Overview

At the Brussels IV conference on 30 June 2020, donors pledged a total of **US\$6.9 billion in grants for 2020 and beyond**: thirty-eight donors publicly pledged US\$4.9 billion in grants for 2020⁴ and sixteen donors pledged a further US\$2 billion for 2021 and beyond⁵.

As of January 2021, donors reported grant contributions for 2020 of US\$7.6 billion, exceeding by 54% their original conference pledge. Of the 38 donors who pledged for 2020, 36 donors have met or exceeded their pledges.

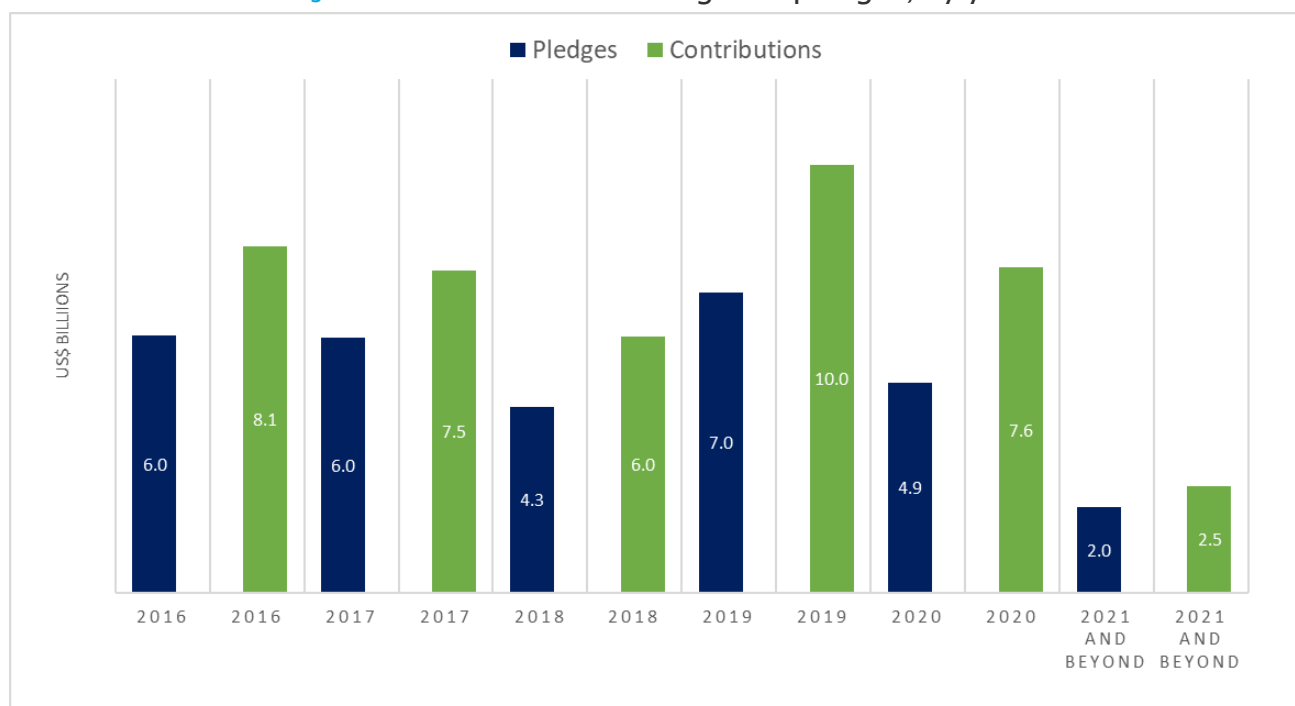
For 2021 and beyond, donors reported grant contributions for 2021 and beyond totalling US\$2.5 billion, already exceeding by 25% their original conference pledge.

For loans for 2020 and beyond, a total pledge was made of US\$6.9 billion for new loans, with IFIs pledging US\$5.2 billion, donor governments pledging US\$0.9 billion and the European Union pledging US\$0.8 billion. As of January 2021, loan

contributions have been realised for 90% (US\$6.2 billion) of the new loan pledges made at the conference.

There is a clear trend of contributions (committed, contracted, and disbursed amounts), exceeding pledges made at conferences. This trend has been consistent each year since the data series was first collected in 2016. Further increases in contributions during 2020 were particularly critical as Syria and the region faced new challenges. Addressing the needs caused by and impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, is estimated to require an additional US\$1.2 billion in new funding⁶. Funding requirement for the response to the Beirut port explosion have been estimated to be US\$584 million for people centred recovery and more than US\$2 billion for reform and reconstruction, as outlined in the “Reform, Recovery and Reconstruction Framework” jointly developed by the EU, World Bank and the United Nations.

Figure 1: Grant contributions against pledges, by year



⁴ Two countries pledged grants for 2020 at the Brussels III Conference in 2019, which were inadvertently excluded from the updated 2020 grant pledge at the Brussels IV Conference: Slovenia (US\$55,991) and Malta (US\$5,599). Pledges for FRIT in 2019 to be disbursed in 2020 were not included in the 2019 Pledge Statement from the Brussels III Conference for two countries: Finland (US\$1,394,177) and Ireland (US\$5,218,420). These were included in the Brussels IV Conference statement as new pledges.

⁵ The detailed list of all pledges can be found in the Financial Annex to the Brussels IV conference co-chairs declaration: https://www.consilium.europa.eu/media/44897/syria-2020-pledging-statement_v03072020.pdf

⁶ According to the Brussels IV conference co-chairs declaration: <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/press/press-releases/2020/06/30/brussels-iv-conference-on-supporting-the-future-of-syria-and-the-region-co-chairs-declaration/>

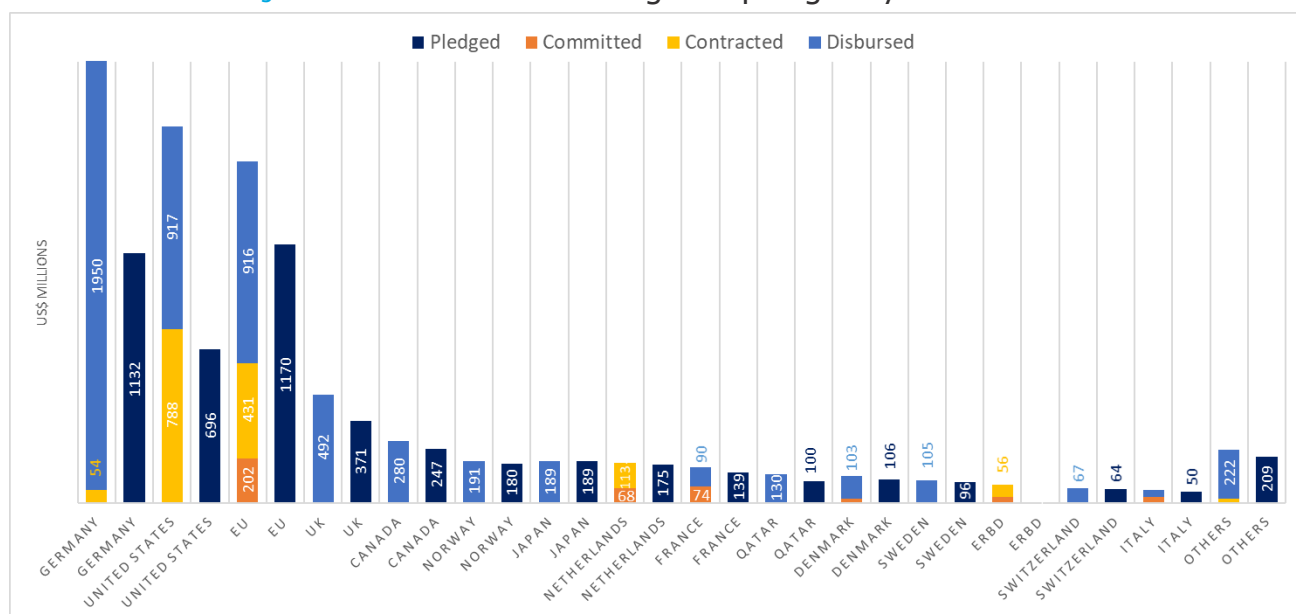
3. Progress by Donor

Grant Contributions

As of January 2021, donors have contributed a total of US\$7.6 billion in grants to Syria and the region against their grant pledges of US\$4.9 billion for 2020⁷. This amounts to 154% of the total pledge for 2020 grants being firmly committed to a country, sector, and delivery channel⁸. This includes funds reported as committed, contracted, and disbursed.

Of the 38 donors who pledged for 2020, 36 donors made contributions that met or exceeded their pledges⁹. Most of the donors initially reporting that COVID-19 was causing some significant delays in pledges transitioning to contributions have now been able to address these delays¹⁰.

Figure 2: Grant contributions against pledges by donor 2020



⁷ The 2020 grant contributions for all donors do not include contributions to FRIT, as all commitments to FRIT were made before the end of 2019. The EU Trust Fund (MADAD) is a pooled fund with approximately 90% of contributions to MADAD coming from the EU and the remaining 10% from other donors. Contributions made from MADAD in 2020 are included in the EU total 2020 grant contributions.

⁸ At the same time in 2019, only 95% of pledges had materialised as contributions (see Financial Tracking Report Number 9, March 2020).

⁹ The EBRD has also made a 2020 grant contribution, although EBRD only made a pledge for loans, and not grants, at the conference.

¹⁰ Most of the donors that previously reported this as an issue, including the Republic of Korea and Italy, have been able to address these challenges with the majority of 2020 grant pledges now transitioned to contributions. Two donors, notably Poland and Hungary, reported that their contributions committed to domestic education grants for refugees have been delayed or cancelled due to the pandemic travel restrictions.

Table 1: Grant contributions and pledges (USD\$), 2020

Donor	Pledged	Contributions	Committed	Contracted	Disbursed
Germany	1,132,138,858	2,007,805,134	3,956,326	54,269,347	1,949,579,462
United States	696,011,752	1,705,268,087	-	788,196,251	917,071,836
European Commis	1,170,212,766	1,549,686,450	202,286,599	431,154,117	916,245,734
UK	370,828,183	492,013,969	-	-	492,013,969
Canada	247,489,429	280,028,665	-	-	280,028,665
Norway	180,022,631	191,060,433	-	-	191,060,433
Japan	189,093,752	189,093,752	-	-	189,093,752
Netherlands	175,027,996	180,937,290	68,365,062	112,572,228	-
France	138,969,765	163,975,657	74,020,157	-	89,955,501
Qatar	100,000,000	130,240,027	-	-	130,240,027
Denmark	105,967,233	122,252,179	18,036,976	1,412,896	102,802,307
Sweden	95,913,642	104,552,516	-	-	104,552,516
ERBD		84,069,787	28,078,745.80	55,991,041.43	
Switzerland	64,278,188	66,651,930	-	-	66,651,930
Italy	50,391,937	57,752,203	26,595,745	559,910	30,596,548
Belgium	27,760,147	44,333,495	-	-	44,333,495
Finland	27,995,521	29,708,847	839,866	-	28,868,981
Ireland	27,995,521	28,967,433	-	-	28,967,433
Australia	23,989,034	27,553,119	-	-	27,553,119
Hungary	36,095,925	24,721,807	224,379	398,604	24,098,825
Austria	18,917,133	24,260,918	-	3,591,265	20,669,653
Spain	6,490,587	19,333,997	16,564	1,130,471	18,186,961
Korea	13,450,000	12,000,000	-	10,000,000	2,000,000
Czech Republic	7,521,939	9,297,952	1,671,542	2,381,947	5,244,463
Luxembourg	8,398,656	8,434,932	-	-	8,434,932
Poland	4,294,529	4,292,223	-	-	4,292,223
Slovakia	750,077	2,691,339	-	-	2,691,339
Iceland	2,031,076	2,069,785	-	-	2,069,785
Estonia	987,682	1,323,628	-	-	1,323,628
Liechtenstein	1,022,129	1,135,085	-	-	1,135,085
Portugal	111,982	638,645	-	97,772	540,873
Slovenia	33,595	425,532	33,595	-	391,937
Croatia	223,964	223,964	223,964	-	-
Greece	111,982	223,964	-	-	223,964
Bulgaria	190,370	190,370	-	-	190,370
Cyprus	55,991	167,973	-	-	167,973
Lithuania	111,982	167,973	-	-	167,973
Malta	83,987	167,973	83,987	-	83,987
Brazil	75,000	75,000	-	-	75,000
Grand Total	4,925,044,941	7,567,794,038	424,433,506	1,461,755,851	5,681,604,680

Of the same thirty-eight grant donors, sixteen donors made forward-looking pledges for grants for 2021 and beyond, totalling US\$2 billion. As of January 2021, these sixteen donors had contributed a total of US\$2.5 billion in grants to Syria and the region against their 2021 and beyond pledge. This amounts to 125% of the total pledge for grants for 2021 and beyond being firmly committed to a country, sector, and delivery channel. Of which, 79% of the total pledge is already contracted or disbursed.

Germany provided 66% (US\$1.7 billion) of the forward-looking contributions. Most of the remaining contributions were provided by the Netherlands (US\$212 million), Sweden (US\$211million), Canada (US\$192 million), France (US\$134 million) and Switzerland (US\$63 million). Some donors, such as the EU and Ireland, are not yet able to report contributions for 2021 and beyond, due to internal annual budget approval processes.

Figure 3: Grant contributions against pledges, by donor 2021 and beyond

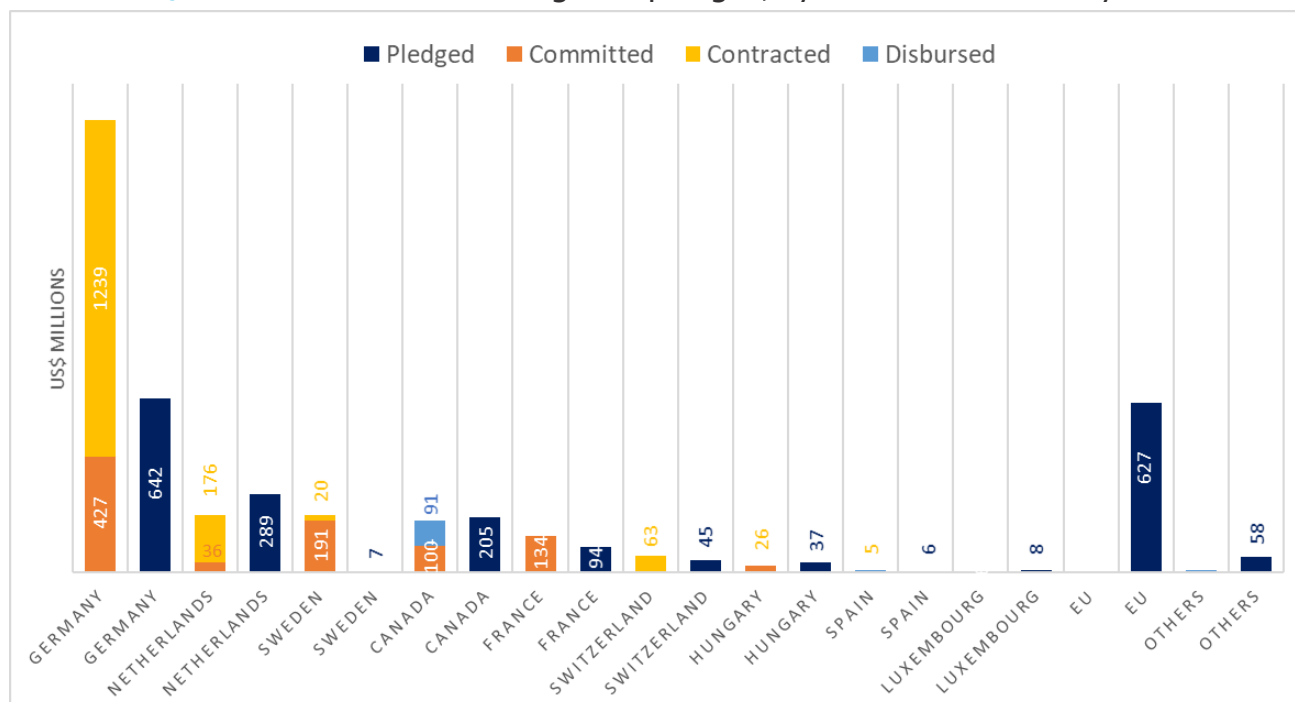


Table 2: Grant contributions and pledges (USD\$), 2021 and beyond

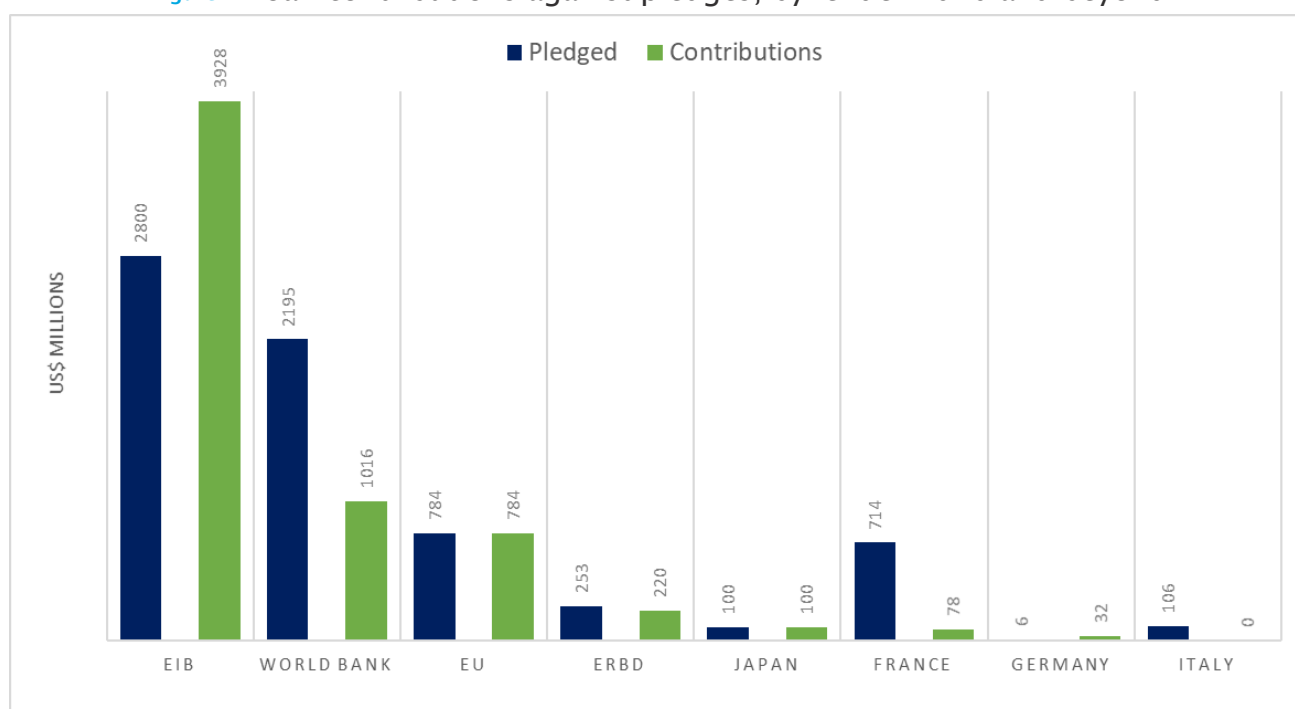
Donor	Pledged	Contributions	Committed	Contracted	Disbursed
Germany	641,657,335	1,666,398,980	426,934,279	1,239,464,701	-
Netherlands	288,689,810	212,419,554	36,058,231	176,361,324	-
Sweden	6,886,419	211,074,901	190,939,203	20,135,698	-
Canada	205,131,015	191,937,773	100,499,422	-	91,438,351
France	94,064,950	134,020,157	134,020,157	-	-
Switzerland	45,310,853	63,407,855	-	63,407,855	-
Hungary	37,428,364	25,778,539	25,778,539	-	-
Spain	5,599,104	7,968,195	4,841,775	1,978,604	1,147,816
Luxembourg	8,398,656	5,599,104	5,599,104	-	-
Czech Republic	4,178,855	3,343,084	3,343,084	-	-
Iceland	2,009,944	2,010,555	2,010,555	-	-
Slovakia	559,910	1,072,654	1,072,654	-	-
Estonia	475,924	811,870	111,982	363,942	335,946
Slovenia	44,793	-	-	-	-
Italy	50,391,937	-	-	-	-
EU	627,099,664	-	-	-	-
Totals	2,017,927,533	2,525,843,220	931,208,984	1,501,712,123	92,922,114

Loan Pledges and Contributions

Unlike grants, loans tend to be multi-year funding arrangements that can take time to contract and then the disbursements are often phased over multiple years. Rapid in-year disbursements of new loan pledges should not be anticipated in the same way as grants. At the Brussels IV Conference, a total of US\$6.9 billion of new loan funding was pledged for 2020 and beyond, which is on top of substantial pre-2020 loan pledges and contributions that have been made¹¹. US\$6.2 billion (89%) of the total loan pledge for 2020 and beyond has already

been made available as loan contributions. This comprises US\$1.1 billion in commitments, US\$3.5 billion in contracted loans and US\$1.6 billion in loan disbursements. The three largest contributions made against the loan pledges for 2020 and beyond have been made by the European Investment Bank/‘the EU Bank’, (US\$ 3.9 billion), the World Bank (US\$ 1 billion) and the EU (US\$0.8 billion), which account for 93% of the total loan contributions made against the loan pledge of the Brussels IV conference.

Figure 4: Loan contributions against pledges, by lender 2020 and beyond



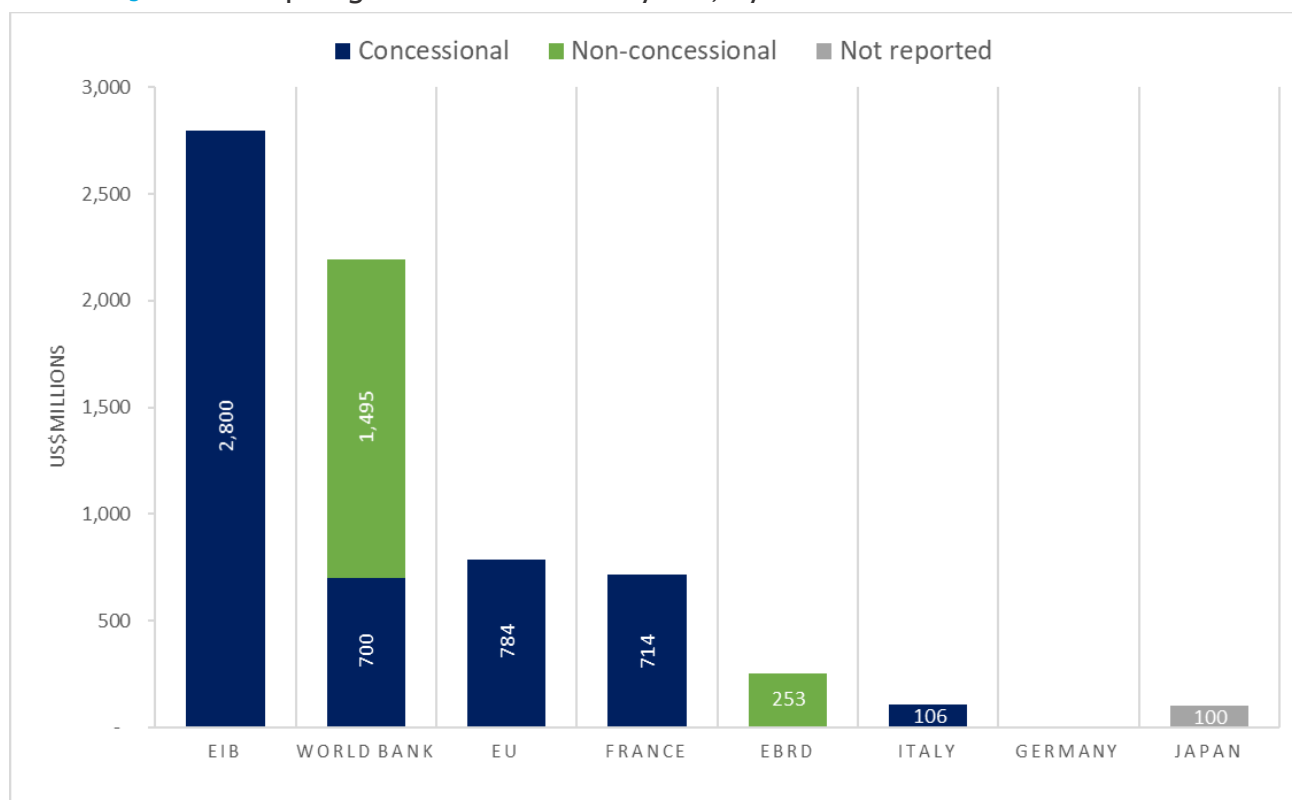
A key component of the tracking of loan funding is to track the concessional status of the loan financing, with concessional loans offering a further means to support the region. Loan financing to the region is ideally made on concessional terms either on IDA-equivalent terms or consistent with the revised OECD DAC principles agreed on

16 December 2014. Of the total loan pledge for 2020 and beyond of US\$6.9 billion. The concessional status of the loan at the point of pledging was declared for US\$6.8 billion of the total US\$6.9 billion, and of this, 75% had already been declared to be concessional based loan financing. materialised.

¹¹ For example, to date EBRD has committed €7.8 billion in loan financing over 3 years (2017, 2018, 2019) covering Turkey, Jordan, Lebanon, and Egypt. To date, EBRD has invested €8.267 billion in Turkey, Egypt, Jordan, and Lebanon by the end of 2019. EBRD had announced its support to Turkey, Jordan and Lebanon and their hosting of Syrian refugees through the €900 million Refugee Response Programme, launched in 2016. EBRD remains committed to this programme and will continue support

to the region by extending the implementation period of the Municipal Resilience Refugee Response Programme until 2025 for Turkey and Jordan and expect to mobilise and implement projects worth €226 million (made up of €137 million from EBRD’s own resources and €97 million from grant funds).

Figure 5: Loan pledges for 2020 and beyond, by donor and concessional status



4. Progress by Recipient Country

Grant Contributions

The support to Syria and the region recorded in this report is being provided in Syria and to five neighbouring countries that are hosting Syrian refugees (Lebanon, Turkey, Jordan, Iraq, and Egypt). This includes support that is being provided through regional or multiple-country frameworks covering all or several of these countries. Of the total 2020 grant contribution of US\$7.6 billion, 33% (US\$ 2.5 billion) was allocated to Syria. In addition to grants for 2020, sixteen of the thirty-eight donors pledged and contributed forward-looking grant

funding for 2021 and beyond. Out of these forward-looking contributions, 34% (US\$845 million) were directed to Jordan.

When making the pledge at the annual conference, many donors do not break down their pledge by country. This accounts for the high proportion of pledges recorded as not geographically defined. These two factors explain why contributions at the country level often exceed the country level pledge made at the conference.

Figure 6: Grant contributions against pledges by country, 2020

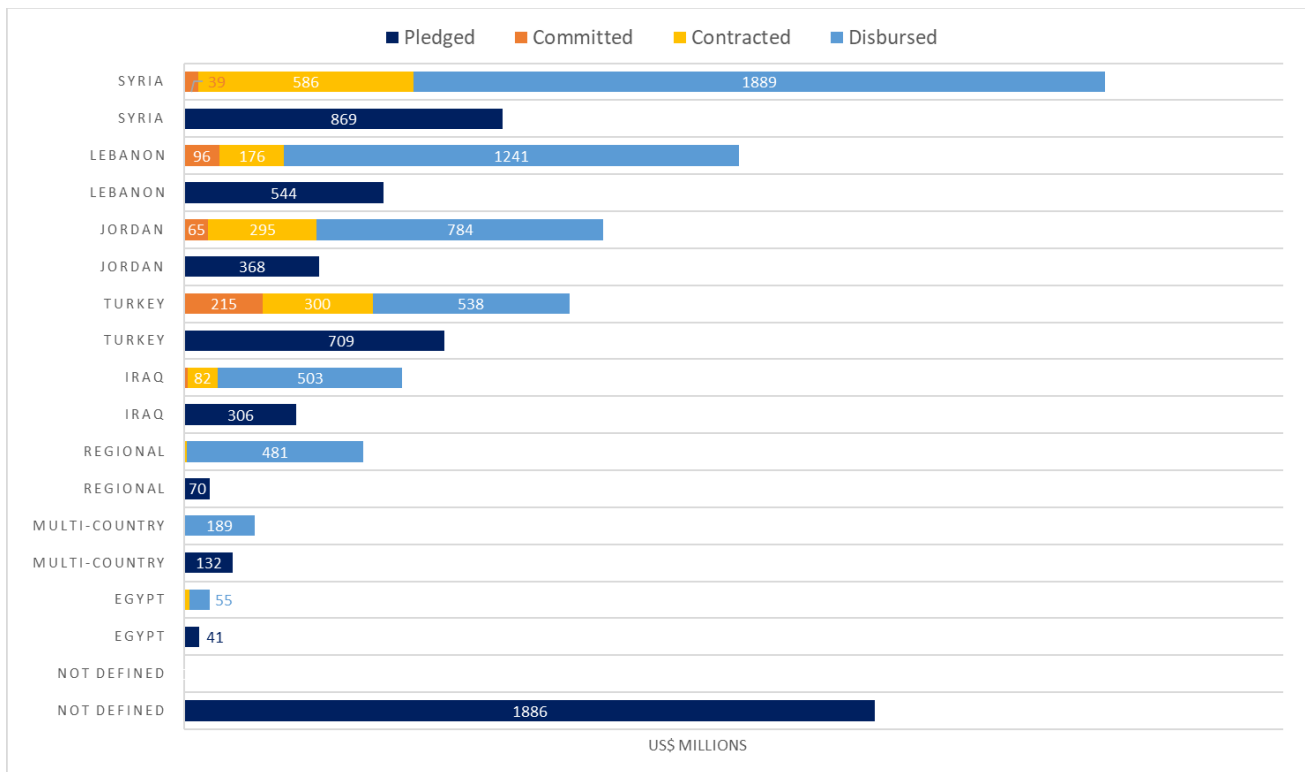
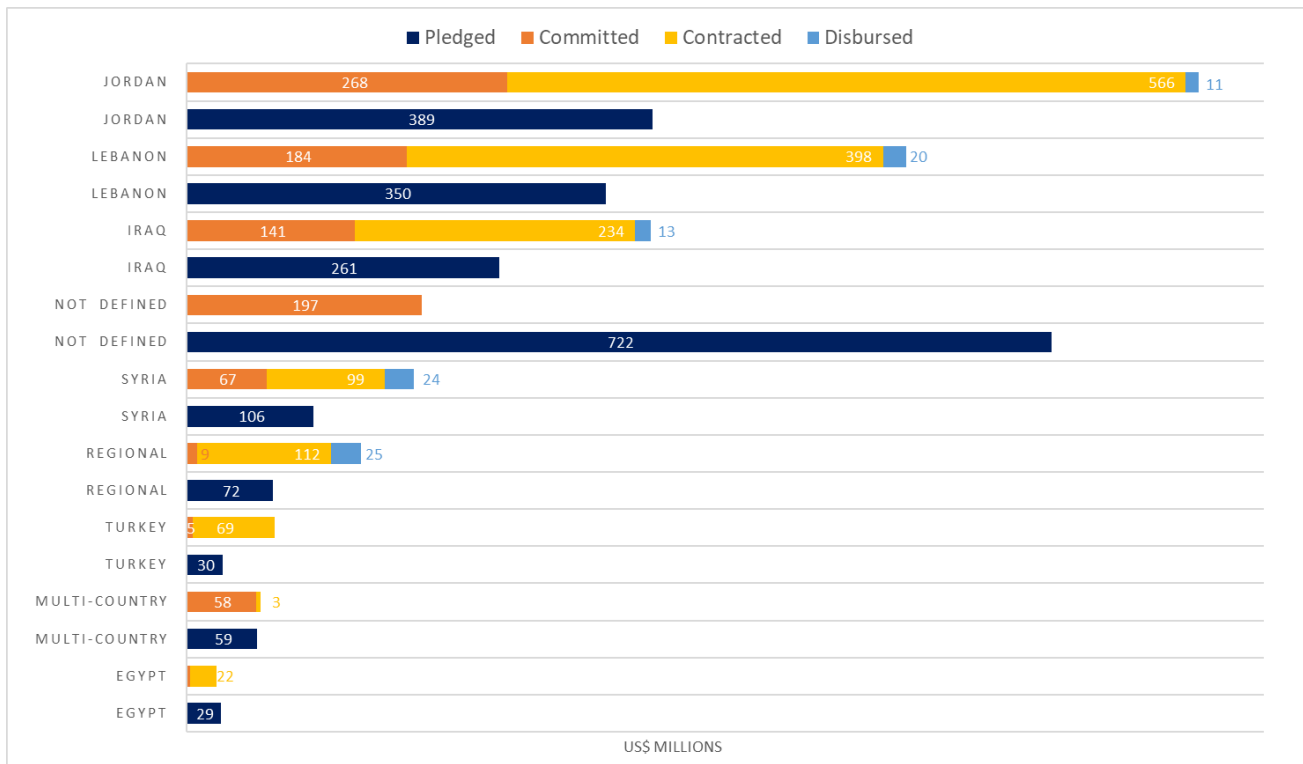


Figure 7: Grant contributions against pledges by country 2021 and beyond

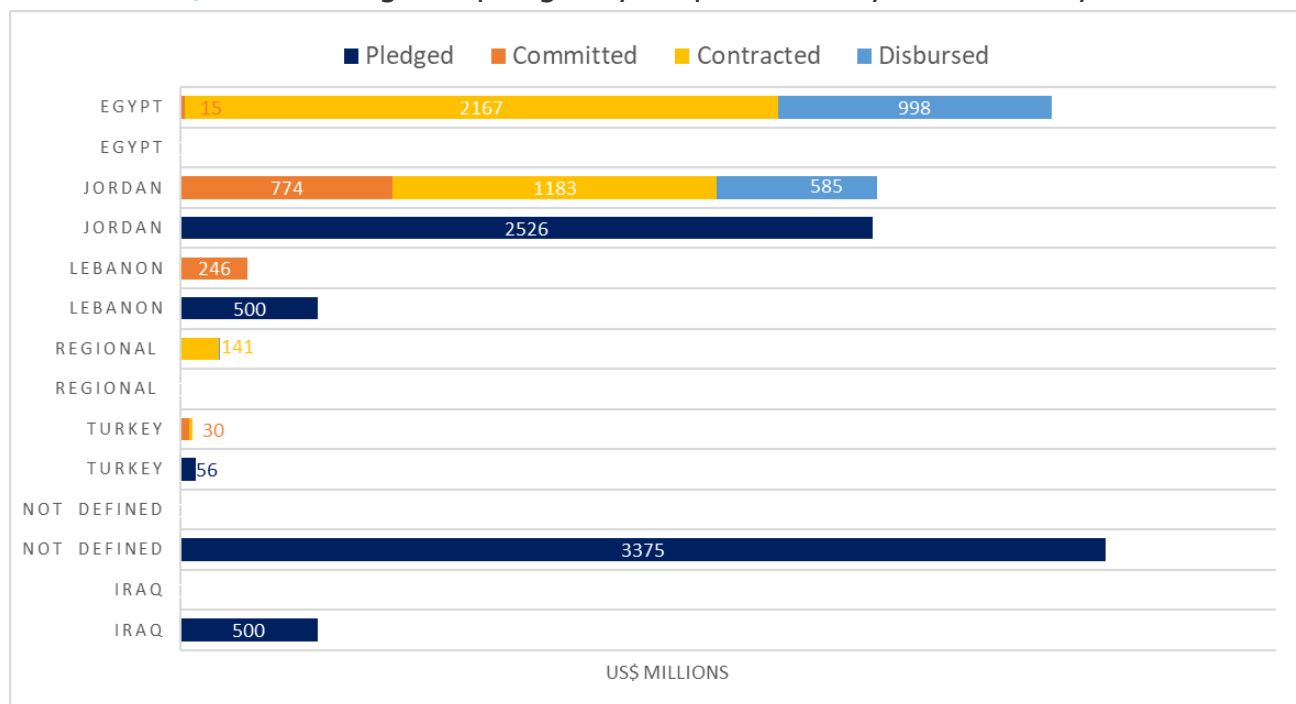


Loan Contributions

As of January 2021, of the total 2020 and beyond loan pledge of US\$6.9 billion, 89% (US\$6.2 billion) has materialised as contributions for a specific country. While no formal pledge for loans was made for Egypt at the conference, loan contributions to Egypt now account for 52% (US\$3.2 billion) of the total loan pledge for 2020 and beyond. This

accounts for most of the loan pledge made at the conference that was not geographically defined at the time. Jordan accounts for 36% (US\$2.5 billion) of the total loan pledge for 2020 and beyond, and 41% (US\$2.5 billion) of the total contributions already realised against the new loan pledge for 2020 and beyond made at the conference.

Figure 8: Loans against pledges by recipient country 2020 and beyond



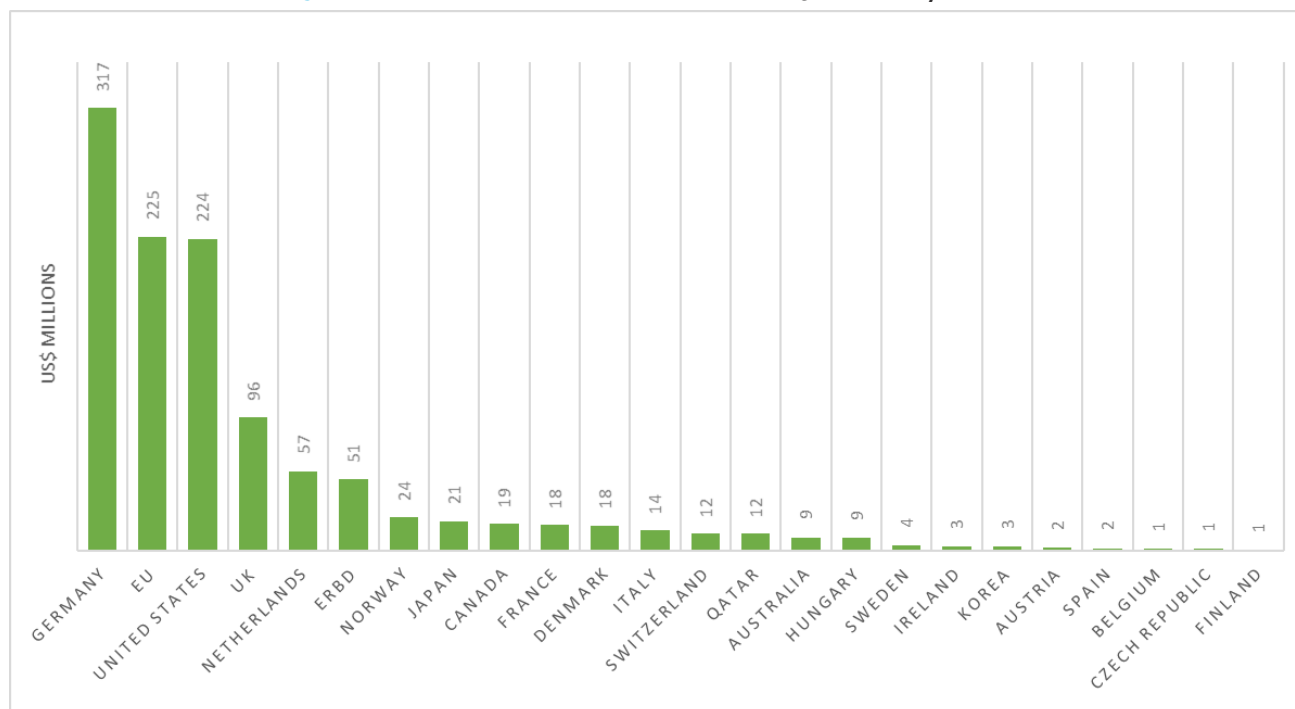
5. In focus: Contributions to Jordan, Lebanon, Turkey, and Syria

Jordan

As of January 2021, out of a total grant pledge of US\$757 million for Jordan, US\$2 billion had been contributed. This is made up of US\$1.1 billion of grants for 2020, and US\$0.9 billion of grants for 2021 and beyond. The five largest grant contributing donors combined provided 80%

(US\$918 million) of all 2020 grant contributions for Jordan, made up of: Germany 28% (US\$317 million), EU 20% (US\$225 million), USA 20% (US\$224 million), UK 8% (US\$96 million), and the Netherlands 5% (US\$57 million).

Figure 9: 2020 Grant contributions for Jordan by donor

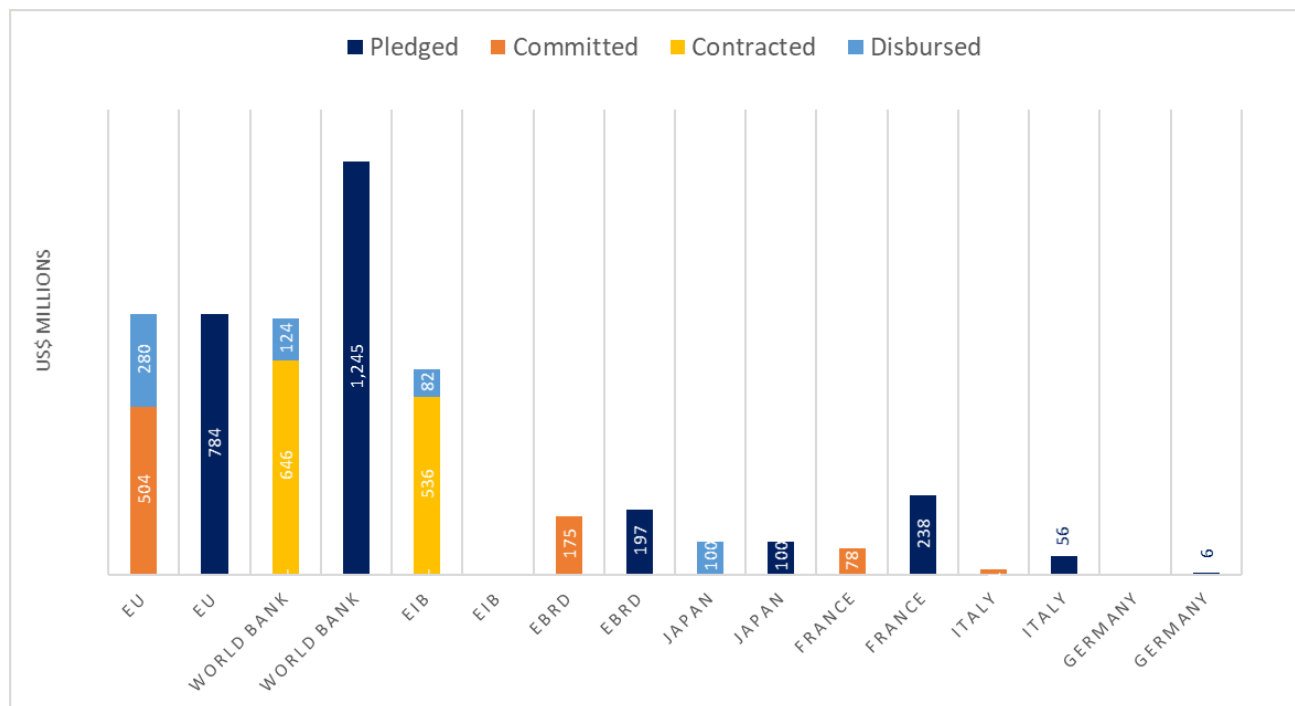


At the Brussels IV conference, Jordan received by far the largest country specific pledge for loan financing, with a total loan pledge of US\$2.5 billion, of the total loan pledge of US\$6.9 billion for 2020 and beyond. The World Bank is by far the largest lender to Jordan, providing 49% (US\$ 1.3 billion) of the pledged loan financing for Jordan. The World Bank has structured most of the loan financing to Jordan on concessional terms. The next three largest loan pledges together with the World Bank

make up the bulk of the loan pledges for Jordan, and these are: the EU (US\$0.8 billion), France (US\$0.2 billion) and the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (US\$0.2 billion). As of January 2021, the loan contributions that have been realised for Jordan against this pledge totalled US\$2.5 billion, with the top three contributors being: the EU 31% (US\$784 million), World Bank 30% (US\$770 million) and the EIB 24% (US\$618 million)¹².

¹² Although the EIB did not make a formal pledge of new loan financing for Jordan at the conference.

Figure 10: Loan pledges against contributions for Jordan, 2020 and beyond



Lebanon

As of January 2021, out of a total grant pledge of US\$894 million for Lebanon, US\$2.1 billion had been contributed. This is made up of US\$1.5 billion in grants for 2020 and US\$0.6 billion for grants for 2021 and beyond. The five largest grant contributing donors combined provided 79% (US\$1.2 billion) of all 2020 grant contributions, at, made up of: USA 24% (US\$357 million), Germany 22% (US\$333 million), EU 19% (US\$287 million), UK 9% (US\$135 million), and France 6% (US\$85

million). The World Bank was the largest pledger of loan financing for Lebanon, with a total new loan pledge of US\$450 million for Lebanon for 2020 and beyond. The only other pledger of loan financing to Lebanon was Italy with a total loan pledge of US\$50 million for 2020 and beyond. Loan contributions have materialised for Lebanon from the World Bank with a total contribution of US\$246 million, as of January 2021.

Figure 11: 2020 Grant contributions for Lebanon by donor

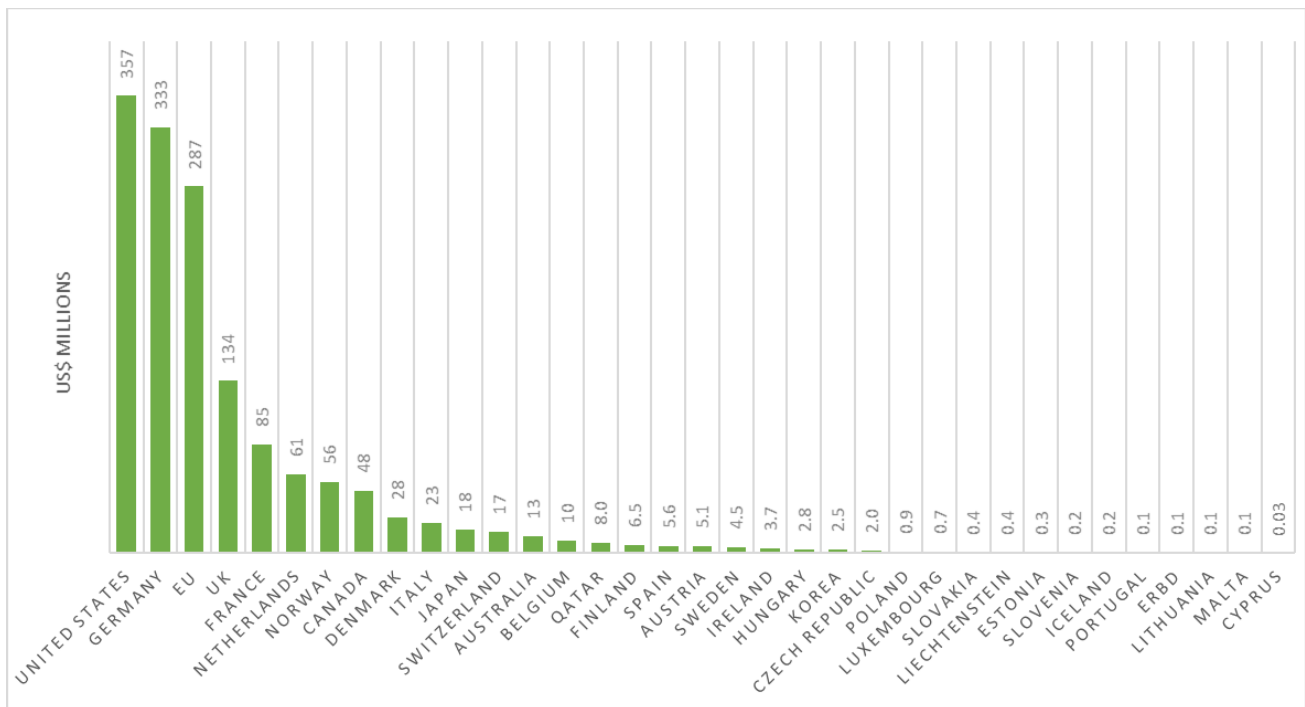
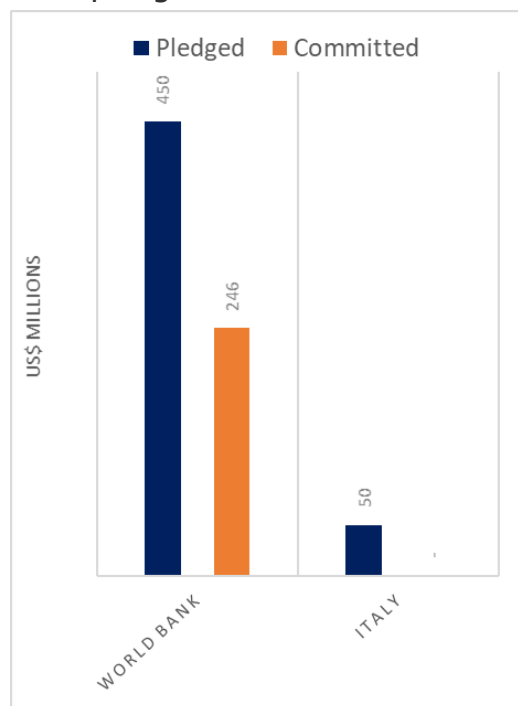


Figure 12: Loan pledges for Lebanon 2020 and beyond

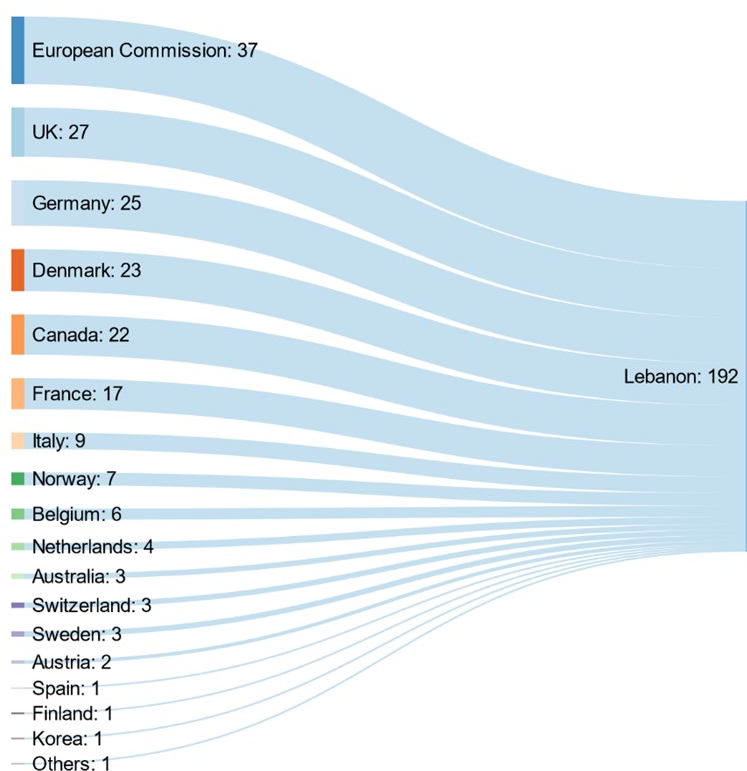


Beirut Explosion

The deadly explosion at the Beirut port on 4 August 2020 had an impact on both the Lebanese and Syrian refugee populations, with approximately one quarter of the casualties being Syrian refugees¹³. The capacity of Lebanon to meet the basic needs of vulnerable groups including refugees from Syria will continue to be affected by the consequences of the explosion for some time to come. All donors reported on how much of the 2020 grant contributions were made towards the response to the Beirut explosion. Many donors also

reported this was an under-estimate of the total contributions made towards this response. As of January 2021, the reported total contributions towards this response were US\$192 million. The five largest grant contributing donors combined provided 69% (US\$132 million) of all 2020 grant contributions for the response to the Beirut explosion, made up of: EU 19% (US\$37 million), UK 14% (US\$27 million), Germany 13% (US\$25 million), Denmark 12% (US\$23 million), and Canada 11% (US\$22 million).

Figure 13: 2020 Grant contributions to the Beirut Explosion



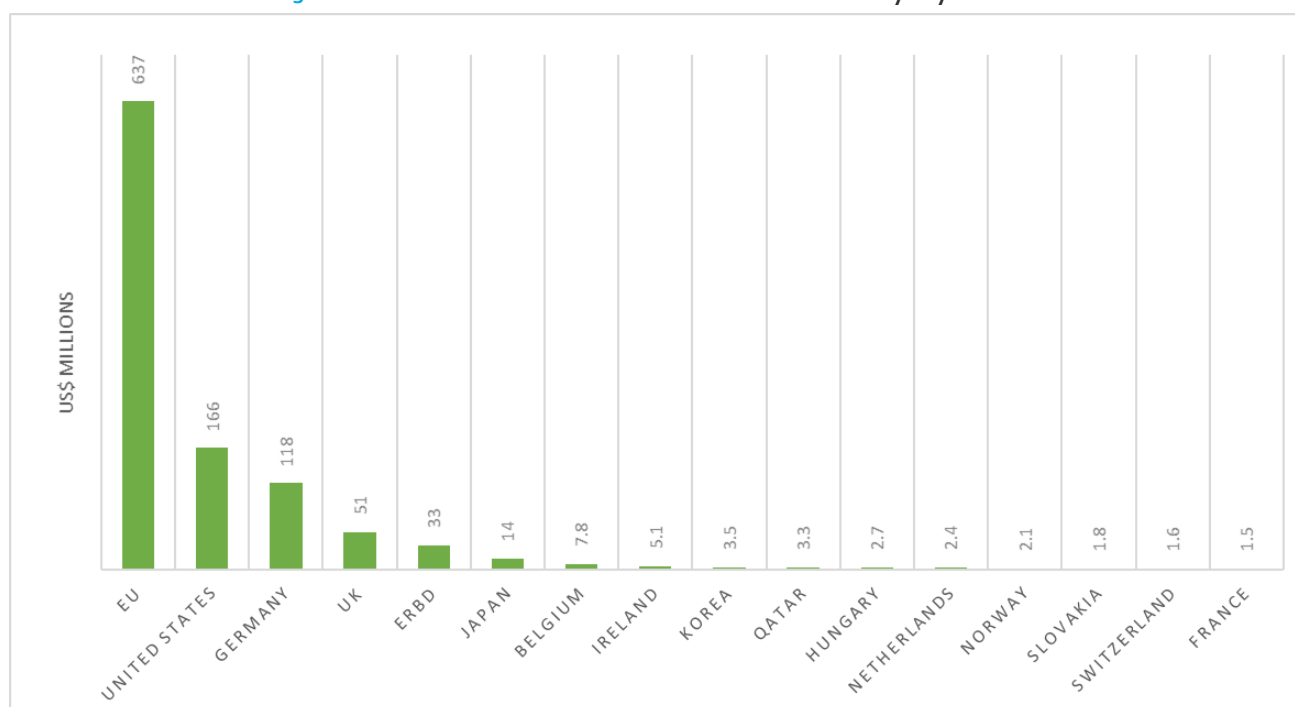
¹³ EU reporting.

Turkey

As of January 2021, out of a total grant pledge for Turkey of US\$739 million US\$1.1 billion has been contributed. This is made up of US\$1 billion in grant contributions for 2020 and US\$74 million in grant contributions for 2021 and beyond. Most of the total grant contributions for 2020 was provided by the EU, totalling US\$637 million (61% of the total grant contribution for 2020). Most of the remaining 2020 grant contributions for Turkey were provided by

USA (US\$166 million) and Germany (US\$118 million). Turkey received a total new loan pledge for 2020 and beyond, of US\$56 million, from the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD)¹⁴. As of January 2021, loan contributions of US\$45.3 million for 2020 and beyond have materialised, made up of contributions from EBRD of US\$30.4 million, and Germany of US\$15 million.

Figure 14: 2020 Grant contributions for Turkey by donor



EU Facility for Refugees in Turkey

The Facility for Refugees in Turkey (FRIT)¹⁵ mobilised €6 billion (US\$6.7 billion) for 2016-2019 from donors. By the end 2019, the entire operational budget had been committed, of which €4.7 billion (US\$5.2 billion) is already contracted and €3.4 billion (US\$3.8 billion) disbursed. This support is project-based, with activities continuing until 2025. The conference welcomed the work already done and the continuation of effective delivery of assistance under the Facility for Refugees in Turkey.

The EU Facility for Refugees in Turkey manages a total of €6 billion (US\$6.7) in two tranches: €3 billion (US\$3.4 billion) for 2016 and 2017 (first tranche)

and €3 billion (US\$3.4 billion) for 2018 and 2019 (second tranche). Of that total, €3 billion comes from EU member states as external assigned revenue, made up of €2 billion (US\$2.2 billion) from the first tranche and €1 billion (US\$1.1 billion) from the second tranche. The additional €3 billion (US\$3.4 billion), comes from the EU budget, made up of €1 billion (US\$1.1 billion) from the first tranche and €2 billion (US\$2.2 billion) from the second tranche. 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

¹⁴ Germany confirmed after the conference an additional loan pledge for Turkey for 2020 and beyond of US\$14.9 million.

¹⁵ For more information on the FRIT please see the EU website: https://ec.europa.eu/neighbourhood-enlargement/news_corner/migration_en

SUPPORTING SYRIA AND THE REGION

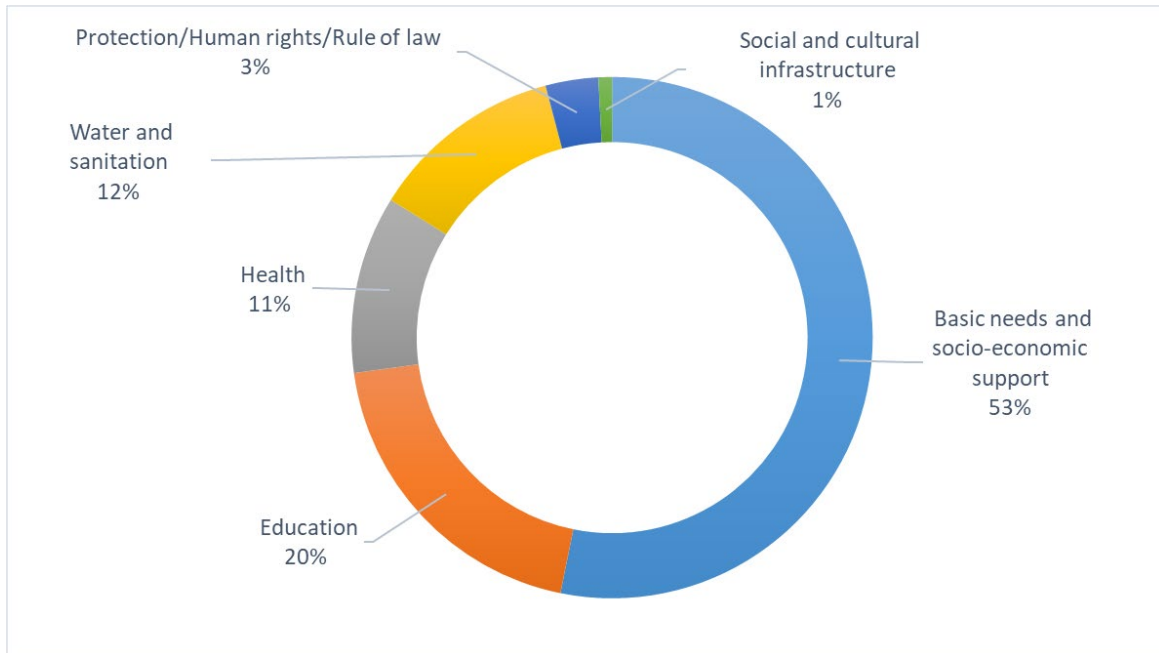
POST-BRUSSELS CONFERENCE FINANCIAL TRACKING: *REPORT ELEVEN*

assistance, education, protection, health, municipal infrastructure, and socio-economic support.

The Facility continues to utilise these funds in 2021 to meet the needs of refugees and host communities in Turkey. Of the total second tranche funds €3 billion (US\$3.4 billion) available to the Facility, the full operational envelope was committed by the end of 2019. Therefore, any contributions to FRIT by donors are not included in

the preceding analysis of 2020 contributions. Nevertheless, to provide an update on the progress of FRIT contributions pre-2020, as of January 2021, out of the total of €3 billion (US\$3.4 billion) of the second tranche, €1.8 billion (US\$2 billion) has been contracted, and an additional €0.9 billion (US\$1 billion) has been contracted and disbursed. The sector and delivery channel breakdown remains the same as what was reported from August 2020.

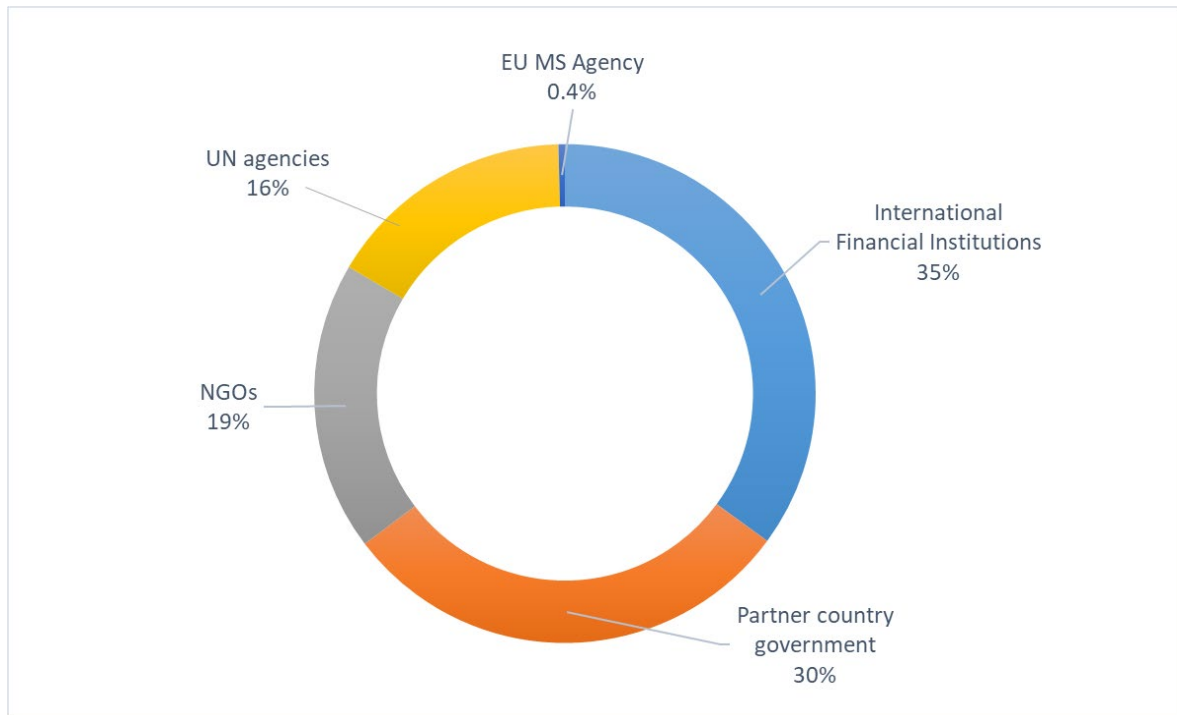
Figure 15: Grant contributions for Turkey from the EU Facility for Refugees in Turkey, by sector



The FRIT contributions are notably investing more than half of the second tranche in basic needs and socio-economic support. The other notable investments being in education, water and

sanitation, and health. The most utilised delivery channels for FRIT contributions from the second tranche are International Financial Institutions and partner country governments.

Figure 16: Grant Contributions from the EU Facility for Refugees in Turkey, by Channel of Delivery

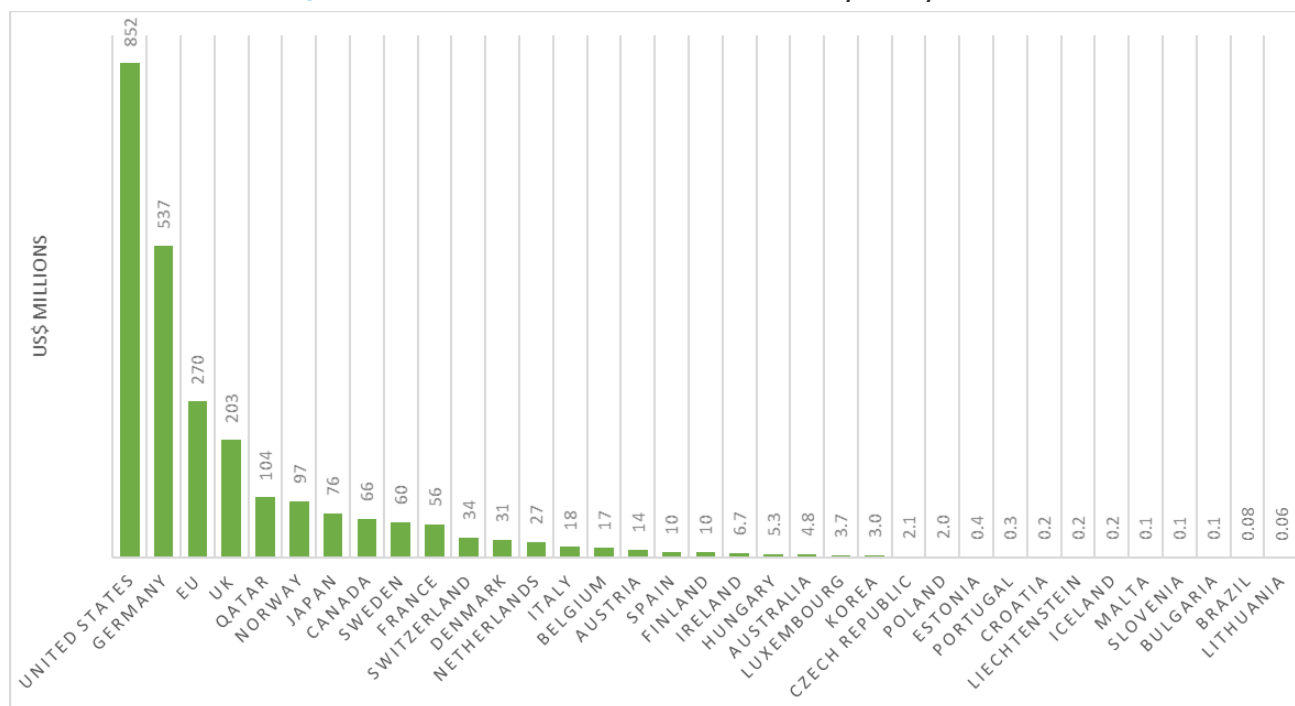


Syria

The total grant contributions for Syria amount to US\$2.7 billion, which is made up of US\$2.5 billion of grant contributions in 2020 and US\$190 million in grant contributions for 2021 and beyond. The five largest contributing donors account for 78% (US\$2

billion) of the total 2020 grant contribution, made up of USA contributing 34% (US\$852 million), Germany providing 21% (US\$537 million), EU 11% (US\$270 million), UK 8% (US\$203 million) and Qatar 4% (US\$104 million).

Figure 17: 2020 Grant contributions for Syria by donor



6. Sectors

Of the total 2020 grant pledge of US\$4.9 billion for Syria and the region, total contributions amounted to US\$7.6 billion. Not all contributions can be broken down by sector, as some donors were unable to report on the sectoral breakdown of their contributions. This sectoral analysis is therefore based on a breakdown of \$7.1 billion of the total US\$7.6 billion confirmed contributions, provided by thirty-five of the thirty-eight donors.

Aside from the 28% of reported sectoral contributions that have been allocated to multi-

sectoral activities, the largest grant investments in 2020, were in food, education, health, and economic recovery and infrastructure. Compared to 2019, the most notable change was the proportion of grants for the food sector, which increased almost four-fold from 6.1% in 2019 to 18% in August 2020 but dropped slightly to 17% in January 2021. The breakdown of this data at the country level reveals that in Syria, Lebanon, and Jordan the sectors with the largest contributions are food and multi-sectoral programmes¹⁶.

¹⁶ The labels in Figure 18 show the largest country contributions in each sector across the region.

Figure 18: 2020 Grant contributions by sector

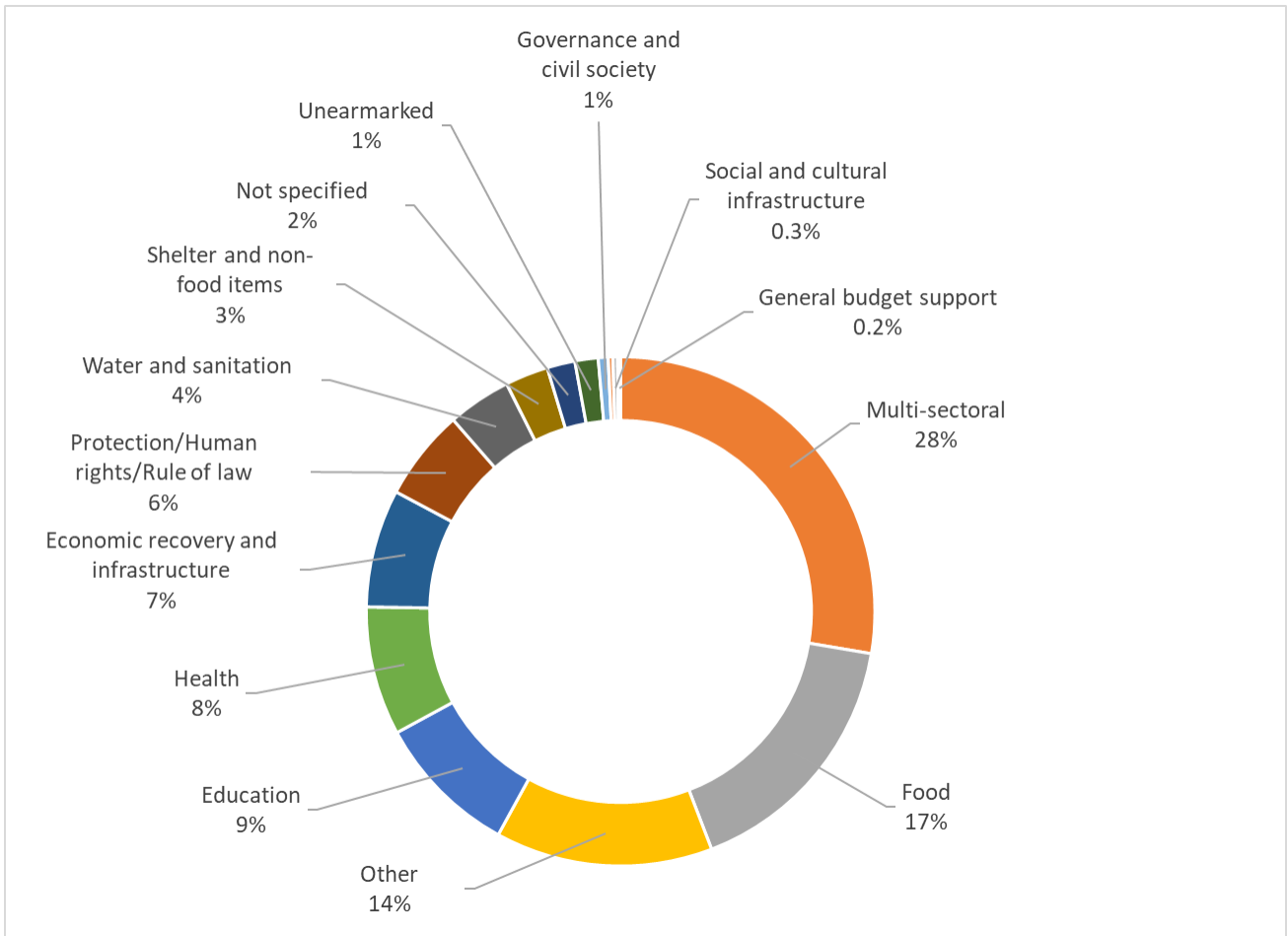
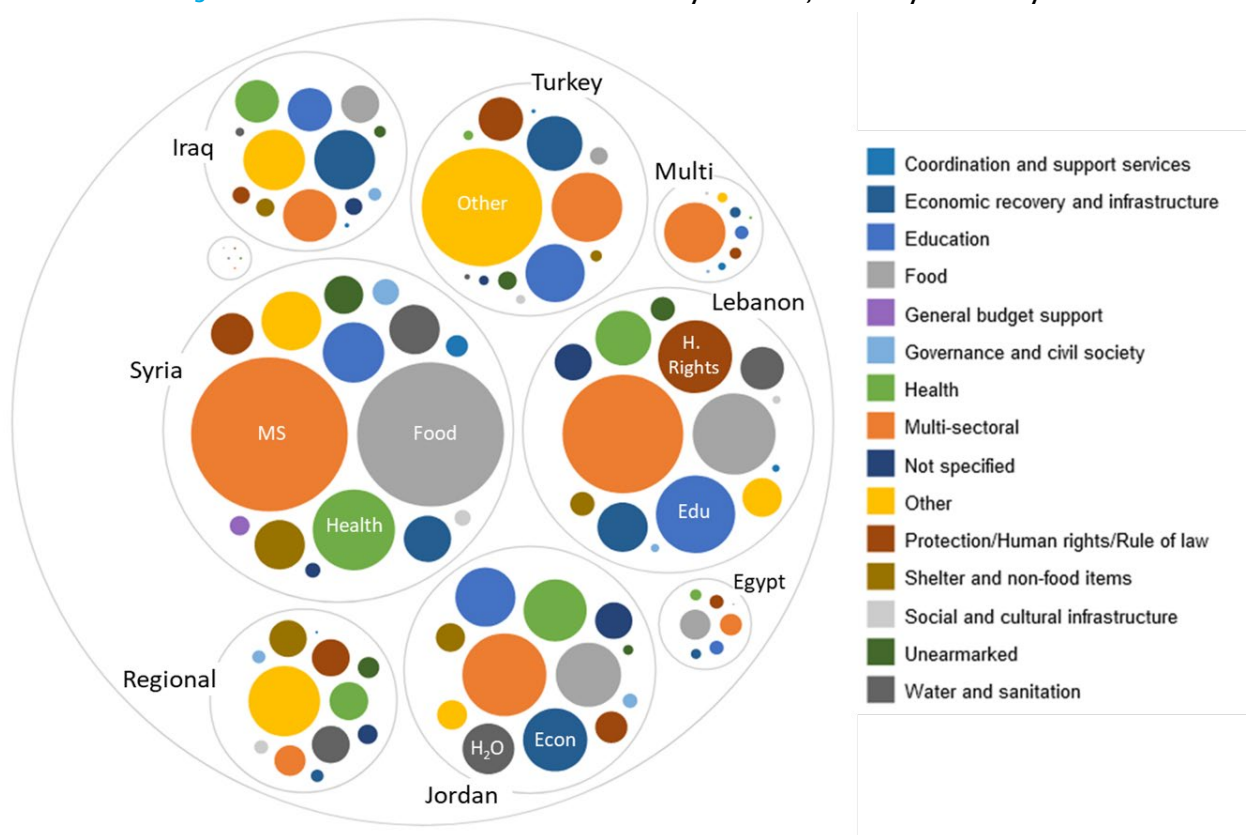


Figure 19: 2020 Grant contributions by sector, and by country



COVID-19 Pandemic

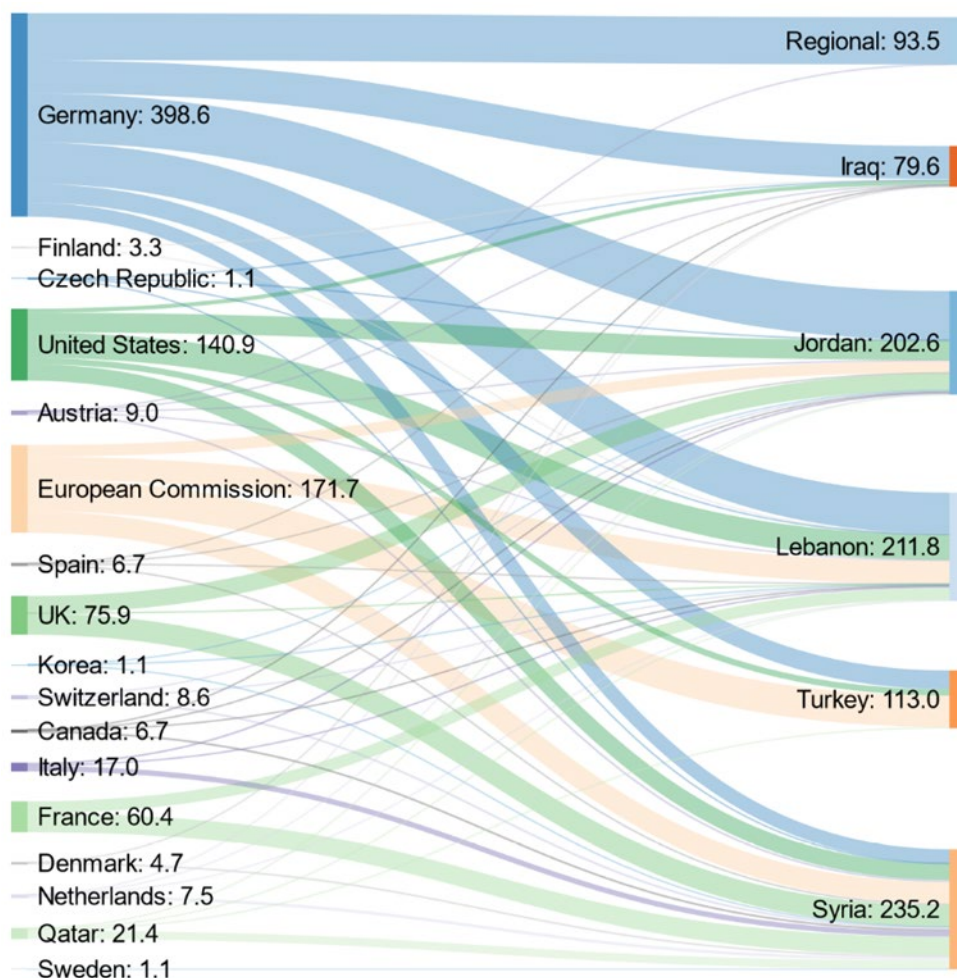
The impact of the COVID-19 pandemic continues to have a dramatic impact on Syria and the region. The declaration of the co-chairs at the Brussels IV conference highlighted the additional challenges that Syria and the region were facing resulting from the public health and economic impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic: “The worsening economic context in Syria and the region and the protracted nature of the crisis warrants further support. US\$384 million are required to address the public health and socio-economic consequences of the COVID-19 crisis in Syria, with an additional US\$806 million needed across the region, to provide immediate assistance as well as to support host countries’ national systems and recovery plans,

vulnerable families and host communities”¹⁷. All donors reported on how much of the 2020 grant contributions were directed towards the response to the COVID-19 pandemic. Many donors also reported this was an under-estimate of the total contributions made towards this response. As of January 2021, the reported total contributions towards this response were US\$937 million. The five largest grant contributing donors combined provided 90% (US\$847 million) of all 2020 grant contributions reported for the response to the COVID-19 pandemic, made up of: Germany 43% (US\$399 million), EU 18% (US\$172 million), USA 15% (US\$141 million), UK 8% (US\$76 million), and France 6% (US\$60 million).

¹⁷ This is a direct quotation from the co-chair’s declaration at the conclusion of the Brussels Four Conference. The full declaration can be found at:

<https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/press/press-releases/2020/06/30/brussels-iv-conference-on-supporting-the-future-of-syria-and-the-region-co-chairs-declaration/>

Figure 20: 2020 Grant Contributions for the Responses to COVID-19 Pandemic



7. Channels of Delivery

Of the total 2020 grant pledge of US\$4.9 billion for Syria and the region, total contributions amounted to US\$7.6 billion. Not all contributions can be broken down by channel of delivery. Some donors were unable to report on the channel of delivery of their contributions. This analysis of channels of delivery is therefore based on a breakdown of \$7 billion of the total US\$7.6 billion confirmed contributions, provided by thirty-five of the thirty-eight donors. The most popular channel of delivery for 2020 grant contributions are the UN agencies, with 55% (US\$3.8 billion) of the total grant

contributions. This is a significant increase since 2019 when the UN delivered 44% of grant contributions. The breakdown of this data at the country level reveals that the primary delivery channels in each country are: the UN agencies and NGOs in Syria, the UN agencies in Lebanon, the UN agencies in Jordan and finally, in Turkey, the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies and the UN agencies. Notably Jordan has the largest contribution being delivered through government structures.

Figure 21: 2020 Grant contributions by delivery channel

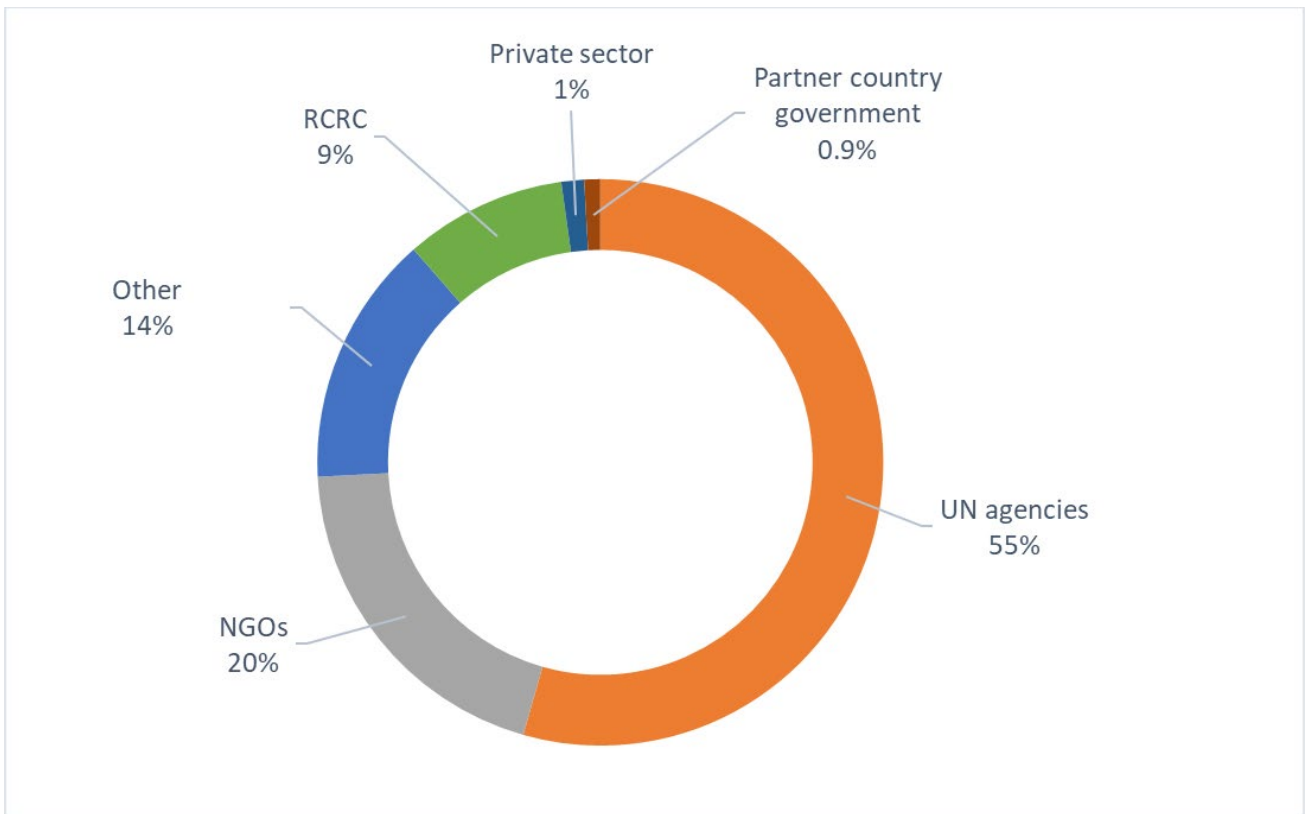
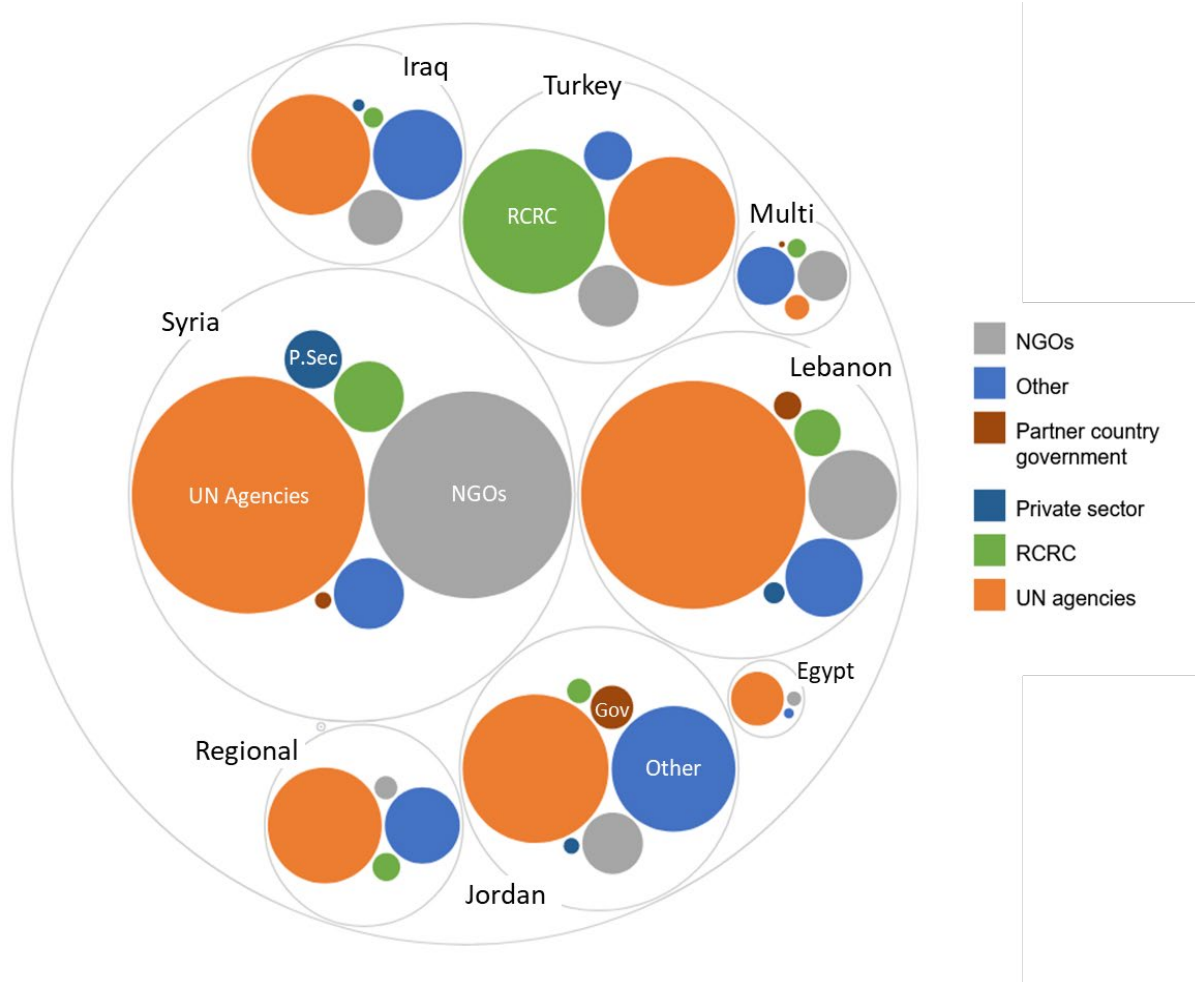


Figure 12: 2020 Grant contributions, by delivery channel, by country



8. Multi-Donor Mechanisms

There are two multi-donor mechanisms being utilised for support at the national level that are included in the scope of this financial tracking report¹⁸: The Global Concessional Financing Facility (utilised only in Jordan), and the EU Facility for Refugees in Turkey (utilised only in Turkey). The Global Concessional Financing Facility (GCFF) helps to bridge the humanitarian-development gap by providing an affordable and sustainable means of coping with the long-term development costs of hosting large numbers of refugees. In this region, Jordan is presently the only country to benefit from this mechanism of concessional loan funding. Moreover, at regional level, the EU Regional Trust Fund in response to the Syria crisis has been crucial

to implementing EU pledges on development cooperation with the region and to providing grant assistance to both refugees and vulnerable host populations in neighbouring countries. Interventions of the Trust Fund cover sectors such as education, livelihoods, health, water, sanitation & hygiene and social protection. To date, the Trust Fund has reached an overall volume of EUR 2.3 billion and has been able to work in a flexible way on the humanitarian-development nexus, contributing to systems strengthening in host countries. The Trust Fund is covered in the preceding sections of this report as an integral component of the EU 2020 grant contributions.

¹⁸ The Global Concessional Financing Facility (GCFF) that supports concessional loan financing for Jordan is reported on under Section 5, in relation to the World Bank loan financing for Jordan. The EU Facility for Refugees in Turkey is reported on in 25

relation to progress with pre-2020 grant pledges and contributions for Turkey under Section 5, in relation to FRIT grants for Turkey.

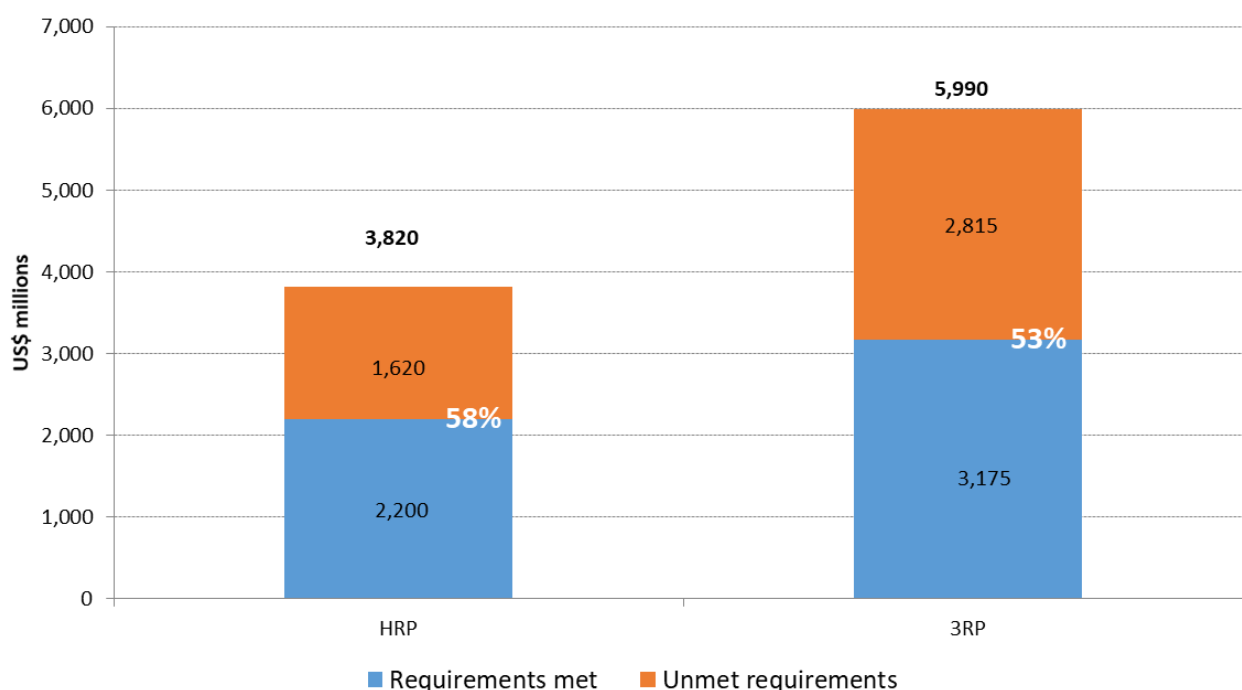
9. UN Coordinated Response Plans

The UN Syria Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) responds to humanitarian needs within Syria, while the UN 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 multi-donor coordinated response plans represent the largest combined and coordinated pillar of the humanitarian aid response architecture. These UN coordinated response plans bring together national governments, UN, and non-governmental agencies to assess needs, develop strategic plans, deliver programmes, and mobilise international donor support for addressing the priority humanitarian and protection needs of

Syrians in Syria and Syrian refugees and host communities in neighbouring countries.

The combined funding requirements to deliver all components of these two UN coordinated plans is US\$9.8 billion for 2020. These plans were only partly funded with a total confirmed funding of US\$5.4 billion¹⁹. Interestingly, the total grant contributions reported by donors as being channelled through the UN agencies under this financial tracking exercise was US\$3.8 billion²⁰. The revised 2021 requirements for the two UN coordinated plans, requires a total funding of US\$10 billion, made up of US\$ US\$5.8 billion for the 3RP and US\$4.2 billion for the Syria HRP.

Figure 23: Requirements and contributions for Syria-related UN-coordinated response plans, 2020



¹⁹ Data sourced from UNHCR, UNDP, and the UN Financial Tracking System website: <https://fts.unocha.org/appeals/943/summary>

²⁰ In August 2020 reports on 2020 grant contributions delivered through UN Agencies was even closer, with the FTS reporting US\$2.8 billion and the Financial Tracking Report No. 10 reporting US\$2.7 billion.

Annexes

Annex A: Glossary

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 the context of the tracking reports, commitments refer to those funds which have been committed but not yet contracted or disbursed. In the case of loans, the amount committed by financial institutions should be understood as the amount of loans formally approved by their institutions.
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 the tracking reports, contracted funding refers to those funds which have been contracted but not yet disbursed. In the case of loans, the amount contracted by financial institutions refers to the amount of loans formally signed with the borrower.
Contribution	For the purpose of the tracking reports, '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 the context of the tracking report, disbursements refer to funds disbursed from the donor to the first-level recipient, not to the funds which are ultimately spent at the project level. Disbursements may depend on the progress of the respective projects and that achieved by respective implementing partners. In the case of loans, the disbursed amount by financial institutions refers to the amount transferred to the borrower.
Grant	Funding for which no repayment is required.
Lending institutions	All institutions that pledged and/or contributed loans as part of the Syria response. This includes multilateral development banks and government institutions.
Loans	Funding for which the recipient incurs a legal debt.
Loans – concessional status	The concessional status of a loan reflects the benefit to the borrower compared with a loan at market rate. Concessional loans' benefits can include a lower interest rate, a longer period in which the loan must be repaid and a delay to when the repayment must begin.
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	In the case of grants, this refers to a non-binding announcement of an intended contribution or allocation by donors.

Term	Definition
	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.
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.

Annex B: Methodology

The pledges made by the international community at the fourth Brussels conference in support of Syria and the region are detailed in the Financial Annex to the Co-Chairs' Statement²¹. The statement confirms that donors made a total funding pledge of USD 5.5 billion (EUR 4.9 billion) for 2020, USD 2.2 billion (EUR 2 billion) for 2021 and beyond, and USD 6.1 billion (EUR 5.5 billion) in loans.

For the purposes of the financial tracking, the official pledges made at the Brussels conference are broken down slightly differently in this report between grants and loans provided by IFIs and the EU Macro-Financial Assistance. The conference pledge was for grant support amounting to US\$4.9 billion (€4.4 billion) in grants for 2020, and multi-year pledges of US\$2 billion (€1.8 billion) for 2021 and beyond. The EU announced Macro Financial Assistance (MFA) loans amounting to €500 million (US\$560 million) for 2020 and €200 million (US\$224 million) for 2021. IFIs and governments also announced US\$6.1 billion (€5.5 billion) in loans for 2020 and beyond. For the purposes of this report this equates to a total loan pledge of US\$6.9 billion (€6.2 billion) for 2020 and beyond.

The overall purpose of the ongoing financial tracking of the support to Syria and the region, is to contribute towards the strengthening of the adherence to the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) principles of aid effectiveness, specifically: national ownership; alignment; harmonisation; managing for results and mutual accountability²². The specific objectives of this financial tracking that contribute to the achievement of the overall purpose, is the transparent monitoring of the following components of financial support to Syria and the region:

1. Realisation of non-binding donor grant and loan pledges into firm funding (grant or loan) contributions²³ (committed, contracted, and disbursed).
2. Realisation of grant and loan contributions by country, sector, and delivery channel.
3. Concessional status of loans at each stage from pledge and each progressive stage in the progress of loan contributions (committed, contracted, and disbursed).
4. Realisation of grant and loan funding contributions (committed, contracted, and disbursed) from regional and country-specific multi-donor mechanisms.

The definitions of contributions have been applied rigorously throughout the data collection process and in the report. A non-binding pledge only becomes a contribution once it is committed, which is defined as: "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". The definition of a contribution also includes committed funds that have subsequently been contracted and then disbursed. This financial tracking report has applied the existing definitions of these terms comprehensively and consistently. The strict application of these definitions is critical to the achievement of all four of the objectives of this financial tracking, and a crystal-clear distinction between non-binding pledges and actual funds being realised is essential to meet the overall purpose of mutual accountability.

The definition of terms (Annex A: Glossary), approach and methodology followed for this round of financial tracking has replicated the stated approach and methodology from the previous rounds of financial tracking, which encompass the following steps in the process:

1. The intended pledges of the donors and multi-lateral development banks were collected prior to the Brussels IV Conference, with the submission of Pledge Forms. Twenty-four donors (of the thirty-eight donors that made a pledge at the conference), and two banks (of the three banks that made a pledge at the conference), submitted a completed Pledge Form prior to the Brussels IV Conference.
2. During the Brussels IV Conference (30 June 2020) donors and banks publicly confirmed their pledges, which were recorded in real time, rapidly verified, and then the total pledge was released at the end of the conference in the Financial Annex to the Co-chairs Declaration.
3. Following the Financial Tracking Report No. 10, lessons learning meetings were held with several donors and banks to improve the data collection process and pilot test the new automated financial tracking forms. The forms were then finalised on the basis of this learning before being distributed to all donors and banks.
4. On 21 December 2020, a detailed financial tracking form was sent for completion by all thirty-eight donors and three banks that made a pledge at the Brussels IV conference, with clear instructions on how to complete the forms. The

²¹ https://www.consilium.europa.eu/media/44897/syria-2020-pledging-statement_v03072020.pdf

²² This financial tracking is being conducted in parallel to monitoring of policy commitments in Jordan and Lebanon.

²³ See Annex A – Glossary for detailed definition of all terms used.

form included locked information and fully automated validation mechanism highlighting inconsistencies in the data for consideration, and confirmation by the relevant donor during completion. Donors were also required to provide detailed comments on any residual inconsistencies in the data. The donors and banks were requested to return completed forms with all the required data by 31 January 2021, to complete the financial tracking exercise in time to publish the report ahead of the Brussels Five Conference on Supporting Syria and the Region to be held in March 2021. All donors and banks submitted the required data on time, with a reduced number of clarifications required due to the improved automated forms and internal validation mechanisms.

5. As soon as data was received it went through a robust validation process before being entered on to the financial tracking database. The contribution data was validated on the basis that firm commitments require written confirmations and requisite resources available, committed to specific countries, sectors, and delivery channels. Any inconsistencies in total contributions between tables was automatically highlighted and when required further clarifications were requested from each donor if the comments did not fully explain any of the issues highlighted.
6. Once the data was validated, it was entered on to the database²⁴, and then analysed and graphed, and finally included in the report.

The robust data collection and validation process has enabled any gaps or deficiencies in data to be identified and assessed in detail to determine how to resolve the deficiency. All remaining gaps or anomalies in data are noted in the respective section of the report, with the full details of the anomaly being noted in footnotes throughout the report. This full disclosure on the strength of the data presented allows any independent reader to interrogate the analysis and draw conclusions with a full knowledge of the strength of the data presented.

²⁴ The information management system designed and used for this financial tracking exercise was as follows: Macros and other extract, transform and load (ELT) functions were used to automatically extract input cells from each of the data reports regardless of whether or not they contained reported data.

- 225 cells potentially containing numerical data from each Grant form 2020 (Tables 1, 3 & 4)
- 225 cells potentially containing numerical data from each Grant form 2021 onwards (Tables 1, 3 & 4)
- 423 cells potentially containing numerical data from each Loans form 2020 onwards (Tables 1-4)

Not all donors completed all data sheets and so the Grants Database for 2020 and 2021 and beyond contained 16,875

The collection of a universal set of data from all donors and banks has enabled the analysis to rely solely on the universal primary data collected, with external secondary data sources from the UN only being used to compare and triangulate the data collected on the UN delivery channel.

The US\$ and Euro amounts for pledges are taken from the Financial Annex to the Co-chairs statement from the conference. The exchange rates used in the statement are the UN Operational Exchange Rates²⁵ for the day of the conference (30 June 2020). For contributions in the years 2016, 2017, 2018 and 2019, the average UN Operational Exchange Rate for the respective year is used. For contributions in 2020 and beyond the UN Operational Rate for the day of the conference (30 June 2020) is also used, to ensure comparability of pledge and contribution data.

The UN appeal information has been sourced from the UN Office Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) Financial Tracking System (FTS). Funding figures for the Syria 3RP in FTS are gross figures and might differ from the net figures provided in UNHCR funding snapshots.

The sectoral analysis of grants in the report uses sector classifications that are specific to this tracking project and are consistent with previous reports to enable longitudinal analysis. The classification of sectors is informed by the OECD DAC sectors and purpose codes, and the Inter-Agency Standing Committee²⁶ standard sectors. The sectors used for this analysis of grants include the following:

- 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

rows of which 1,346 rows contained reported data. The final Loans Database contained 2,961 rows, of which 37 contained data. EDtaa tables were joined using the vertical concatenation function in JMP v14.2 and were then analysed with the tabulate function and graph builder.

²⁵ See UN Operational Rates of Exchange for the rates used in the financial tracking:

<https://treasury.un.org/operationalrates/OperationalRates.php>

²⁶ The Inter-Agency Standing Committee is the primary mechanism for inter-agency coordination of humanitarian assistance involving key UN and non-UN humanitarian partners.

- other

Funding that does not fall under any of these sector categories are combined into 'other', with additional detail provided by each institution in their data submission reports.