



**Supporting the future
of Syria and the region**
Brussels II Conference | 9–10 May 2022

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

Report Fourteen
May 2023



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Supporting Syria and the region: Post-Brussels conference financial tracking May 2023

On 10 May 2022, EU institutions and representatives of 55 states including EU member states, as well as 22 international organisations, including the United Nations – came together to renew political, humanitarian, and financial commitments for supporting the future of Syria and the region at the Brussels VI conference. Hosted by the European Union (EU), the tenth pledging conference announced a total funding pledge of **€4.1 billion (US\$4.3 billion) for 2022** and multi-year pledges of **€2.3 billion (US\$2.4 billion) for 2023 and beyond**, in addition, IFIs and donors also announced **€2.4 billion (US\$2.5 billion) in loans¹ for 2022 and beyond**.

This is the fourteenth 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 (EC) and presents the contributions of donors against their pledges made at the Brussels VI conference, as of 31 December 2022².

This report summarises the progress of contributions to respond in Syria and in the neighbouring refugee-hosting countries – Jordan, Lebanon, Türkiye, 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 of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) Financial Tracking Service (FTS). A glossary of the terms used throughout is given at the end of the report (Annex A: Glossary), as are details of the data sources and methodology employed (Annex B: Methodology).

Throughout this 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 (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 are valid as of 31 December 2022 but is referred to as: the end of 2022 or December 2022.

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1. Key results

At the Brussels VI conference on Supporting the Future of Syria and the Region held on 10 May 2022, 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-eight donor countries and the European Commission pledged €4.1 billion (US\$4.3 billion) in grants to support humanitarian, development and

stabilisation activities in 2022 in Syria and the region. In addition, seven donor countries and the European Commission made forward-looking pledges of €2.3 billion (US\$2.4 billion) for 2023 and beyond. Finally, two IFIs, and one donor country announced €2.4 billion (US\$2.5 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 VI conference.

The report published today notes that, as of December 2022:

- €7.3 billion (US\$7.7 billion) in grants was contributed by donors for 2022 for Syria and countries in the region most affected by the Syrian crisis (Jordan, Lebanon, Türkiye, Iraq, and Egypt), exceeding by 78% the original conference pledge of €4.1 billion (US\$4.3 billion).
- For grants for 2023 and beyond, as of December 2022, donors made available €1.6 billion (US\$1.7 billion), representing 71% the original conference pledge of €2.3 billion (US\$2.4 billion).
- For loans for 2022 and beyond, as of December 2022, donors and multi-lateral development banks made available €2.4 billion (US\$ 2.6 billion), more or less matching (102%) the original conference pledge of €2.4 billion (US\$2.5 billion) in loans to the governments of refugee-hosting countries.

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

The European Commission and its member states and pledged a total €2.6 billion (US\$2.7 billion), representing 63% of the 2022 pledge made at the Brussels VI conference, and as of December 2022 had contributed €4.8 billion (US\$5 billion), exceeding by 86% their original conference pledge.

In terms of grant 2022 contributions, the three largest donors are Germany, the European Commission, and the United States, together accounting for 80% of all 2022 grant contributions.

In terms of recipient countries, Syria received the largest 2022 grant contribution of €2.2 billion (US\$2.3 billion). The three largest donors accounted for 74% of total grant contributions for Syria in 2022, as follows: USA €937 million (US\$985 million), Germany €492 million (US\$517 million), the European Commission €217 million (US\$228 million). For 2023 and beyond, €122 million (US\$129 million) of grant contributions were already made available for Syria.

Türkiye received the second largest amount of 2022 grant contributions, at €1.65 billion (US\$1.73 billion). The three largest donors contributed 97% of the total: the European Commission €1.36 billion (US\$1.43 billion), the USA €151 million (US\$158 million), and Germany €86 million (US\$90 million). For 2023 and beyond, grant contributions of €63 million (US\$66 million) were already made available for Türkiye.

Lebanon is the third largest recipient of 2022 grant contributions, receiving €1.4 billion (US\$1.5 billion) in grant contributions for 2022. The three largest donors contributed 75% of the total: Germany €517 million (US\$543 million), the USA €324 million (US\$341 million), and the European Commission €232 million (US\$243 million).

For 2023 and beyond, grant contributions of €347 million (US\$364 million) were already made available to Lebanon. New loan pledges for Lebanon for 2022 and beyond amounted to €521 million (US\$547 million), of which €167 million (US\$175 million) were already made available for Lebanon.

Jordan received €886 million (US\$931 million) in grant contributions for 2022. For 2023 and beyond, grant contributions of €591 million (US\$621 million) were already made available. Loan contributions for Jordan for 2022 and beyond amounted to €1.17 billion (US\$1.23 billion), more than sixfold the pledged loans of €193 million (US\$203 million).

Iraq and Egypt had received by December 2022 grant contributions of €637 million (US\$669 million) and €92 million (US\$96 million), respectively. For 2023 and beyond, grant contributions for Iraq and Egypt, totalled €371 million (US\$390 million) and €2.4 million (US\$2.5 million), respectively.

As of December 2022, the funding requirements of the Syria Humanitarian Response 2022 Plan and the Syria Regional Refugee and Resilience 2022 Plan were 47% and 35% 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 2023 and beyond, wherever possible on a multi-annual basis.

The region continues to face increased food insecurity following the Russian invasion of Ukraine, and more recent humanitarian challenges following the earthquakes on 6 February 2023 in Southern Türkiye and Northern Syria. Donors have been reorienting programme priorities and pledging new funding to contribute to meeting these needs including €7 billion pledged at an International Donors' Conference 'Together for the people in Türkiye and Syria', co-hosted on 20 March 2023 by the President of the European Commission, Ursula von der Leyen, and by the Prime Minister of Sweden, Ulf Kristersson, for the Swedish Presidency of the Council.

2. Overview

At the Brussels VI conference on 10 May 2022, donors pledged a total of **US\$6.7 billion in grants for 2022 and beyond**: specifically, thirty-nine donors publicly pledged US\$4.3 billion in grants for 2022, plus eight donors pledged a further US\$2.4 billion for 2023 and beyond.³

As of December 2022, donors reported grant contributions for 2022 of US\$7.7 billion, exceeding by 78% the total conference pledge for 2022 (US\$4.3 billion). Of the thirty-nine donors who pledged for 2022, all but one met, nearly met (above 95%) or exceeded their pledges⁴. For 2023 and beyond, donors reported grant contributions totalling US\$1.7 billion, representing 71% of their original conference pledge (US\$2.4 billion).

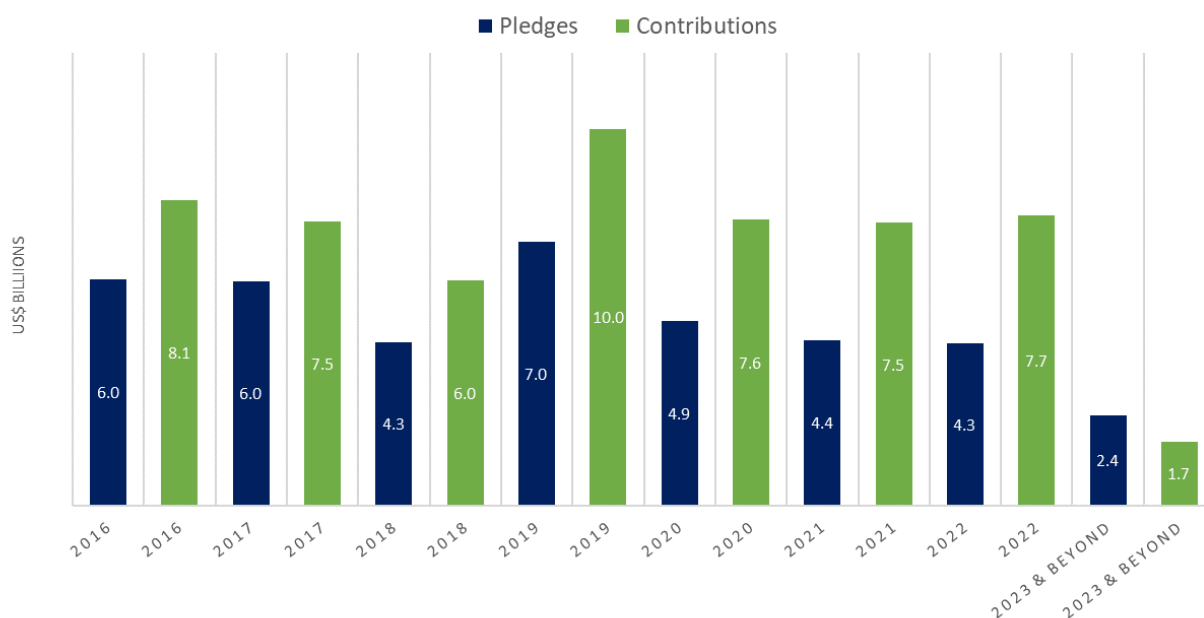
For loans for 2022 and beyond, a total pledge was made of US\$2.5 billion for new loans, with IFIs pledging US\$2.2 billion, and France pledging US\$242 million. As of December 2022, 102% (US\$2.6 billion) of the new loan pledges made at the conference have been realised.

Since the tracking of pledges made at the Brussels conferences started in 2016, there has been a clear trend of contributions (committed, contracted, and

disbursed amounts) exceeding pledges. Consistent with this trend, in December 2022, contributions once more exceeded the pledges made at Brussels VI conference.

The Brussels VI conference expressed⁵ grave concern about the worst humanitarian situation in Syria since the beginning of the conflict, with food insecurity affecting 55% of the population, and more than 14.6 million people in need of humanitarian assistance in Syria, almost half of whom are children. In addition, more than 10 million people are in need of support in Türkiye, Lebanon, Jordan, Iraq and Egypt and conditions inside Syria are not yet in place for voluntary, safe and dignified return in line with international law. Russia's ongoing aggression against Ukraine has further aggravated the faltering economy causing more hardship and food insecurity, compounded by the disruption of global supply chains. Although not covered by this report, the 4.4 million civilians living in the northwest who depend on vital cross border assistance, were severely impacted by the earthquakes in February 2023, exacerbating the humanitarian crisis and the need for continued support.

Figure 1: Grant contributions against pledges, by year



³ A detailed list of all pledges can be found in Tables 1-3 of the Annex to the Chair's statement: https://www.consilium.europa.eu/media/56061/20220511_chair_statement_v5.pdf

⁴ At the time of this report, no contributions data were available from Saudi Arabia

⁵

⁵ An overview of the challenges brought upon by the Syrian crisis can be found in the Chair's Statement: https://www.consilium.europa.eu/media/56061/20220511_chair_statement_v5.pdf

3. Progress by Donor

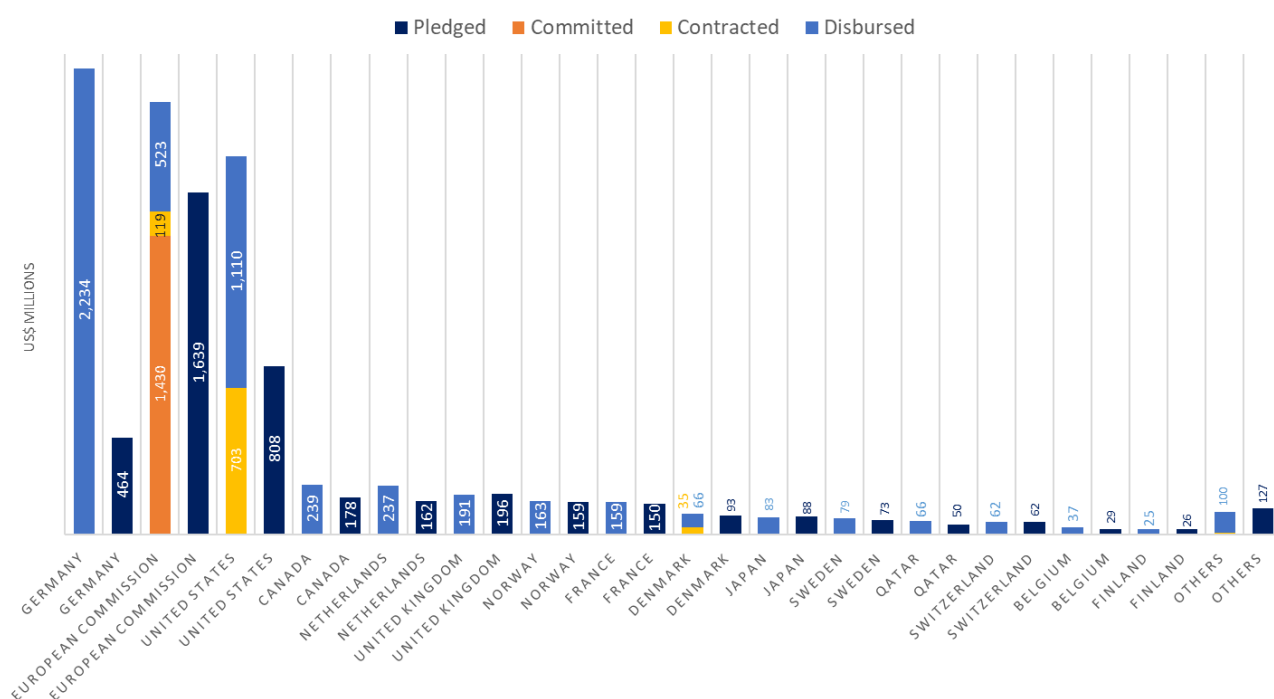
Grant Contributions

As of December 2022, donors contributed a total of US\$7.7 billion in grants to Syria and the region against their grant pledges of US\$4.3 billion for 2022⁶. This amounts to 178% of the total pledge for 2022 grants being firmly contributed to a country, sector, and delivery channel, by the end of 2022.

exceeded their pledges by the end of the year^{7,8}. The top three donors contributed 80% of all contributions for 2022 including Germany who exceeded their conference pledge by 382%⁹, the European Commission who exceeded their conference pledge by 26% and the United States who exceeded their conference pledge by 125%.

This includes funds reported as committed, contracted, and disbursed. Of the thirty-nine donors who pledged for 2022, all but one had made contributions that met, nearly met (above 95%) or

Figure 2: Grant contributions against pledges, by donor 2022



⁶ The 2022 grant contributions for all donors do not include contributions to the EU Facility for Refugees in Türkiye, as all pledges to the Facility were made before the end of 2019. The EU Regional Trust Fund in Response to the Syrian crisis, the Madad Fund is a pooled fund with approximately 90% of contributions coming from the European Commission and the remaining 10% from 21 EU Member States, Türkiye, and the United Kingdom. Contributions made from Madad Fund in 2022 are included in the EC's grant contributions for 2022.

⁷ * At the time of this report, contributions data were not available for Saudi Arabia.

⁸ As set out in a [statement](#) by the British Foreign Secretary in November 2022, the cost of resettling refugees from Ukraine and Afghanistan added further budgetary pressures in 2022. The UK will instead meet the total pledge of £158m over the extended period January 2022 - March 2023. This is in line with the original pledge of "up to £158m" in calendar year 2022.

⁹ The German pledge was announced under preliminary budget restrictions and hence did not fully reflect the programming for Syria and the region on the basis of the final state budget for 2022.

Table 1: Grant contributions and pledges (US\$), 2022

Donor	Pledged B6C	Contributions	Committed	Contracted	Disbursed
Germany	463,760,504	2,234,481,525	-	-	2,234,481,525
European Commission	1,638,655,462	2,072,628,054	1,430,404,642	118,741,147	523,482,264
United States	807,632,111	1,813,478,878	-	703,285,191	1,110,193,686
Canada	178,188,180	238,971,946	-	-	238,971,946
Netherlands	161,764,706	236,544,625	-	-	236,544,625
United Kingdom	196,273,292	191,212,218	-	-	191,212,218
Norway	159,489,633	162,971,292	-	-	162,971,292
France	150,463,996	159,109,099	525,210	-	158,583,889
Denmark	92,998,306	100,248,964	-	34,675,834	65,573,131
Japan	87,592,743	83,038,530	-	-	83,038,530
Sweden	73,061,287	79,062,913	-	-	79,062,913
Qatar	50,000,000	66,344,129	-	-	66,344,129
Switzerland	61,664,954	62,388,365	-	-	62,388,365
Belgium	28,939,076	36,734,993	-	-	36,734,993
Finland	26,260,504	26,803,374	761,555	1,050,420	24,991,399
Ireland	24,401,261	25,451,738	-	-	25,451,738
Austria	15,756,303	18,277,311	6,827,731	1,911,765	9,537,815
Republic of Korea	13,800,000	13,800,000	-	-	13,800,000
Australia	13,446,568	13,446,568	-	-	13,446,568
Spain	7,480,759	13,341,938	-	-	13,341,938
Luxembourg	5,414,758	6,325,336	-	-	6,325,336
Czech Republic	4,931,478	5,725,517	-	565,993	5,159,524
Romania	210,084	2,985,450	-	-	2,985,450
Poland	2,264,507	2,643,486	-	-	2,643,486
Slovak Republic	2,324,125	2,376,525	-	-	2,376,525
Iceland	1,404,915	1,401,099	-	-	1,401,099
Liechtenstein	513,875	1,064,502	-	-	1,064,502
New Zealand	970,246	970,246	-	-	970,246
Portugal	315,126	410,714	-	-	410,714
Estonia	325,630	388,655	-	231,092	157,563
Croatia	200,000	200,000	-	-	200,000
Bulgaria	147,059	147,059	-	-	147,059
Malta	78,782	120,798	-	-	120,798
Cyprus	105,042	105,042	-	-	105,042
Greece	105,042	105,042	-	-	105,042
Brazil	100,000	100,000	-	-	100,000
Slovenia	157,563	52,521	-	-	52,521
Latvia	52,521	52,521	-	-	52,521
Saudi Arabia*	32,698,203	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	4,303,948,601	7,673,510,971	1,438,519,138	860,461,442	5,374,530,390

Eight donors made forward-looking pledges for grants for 2023 and beyond, totalling US\$2.4 billion. As of December 2022, these eight donors had contributed a total of US\$1.7 billion in grants to Syria and the region against their 2023 and beyond pledge. This represents 71% of the total pledge for grants for 2023 and beyond already being firmly contributed to a country, sector, and delivery channel. Moreover, 52% of the total pledge was contracted by the end of the year.

Germany provided 94% (US\$1.6 billion) of all the forward-looking contributions exceeding by 150% their conference pledge of US\$643 million for 2023 and beyond¹⁰. Some donors, such as the European Commission, are not yet able to report contributions for 2023 and beyond, due to internal annual budget approval processes.

¹⁰ The German pledge was announced under preliminary budget restrictions and hence did not reflect the programming

for Syria and the region on the basis of the final state budget for 2022.

Figure 3: Grant contributions against pledges, by donor 2023 and beyond

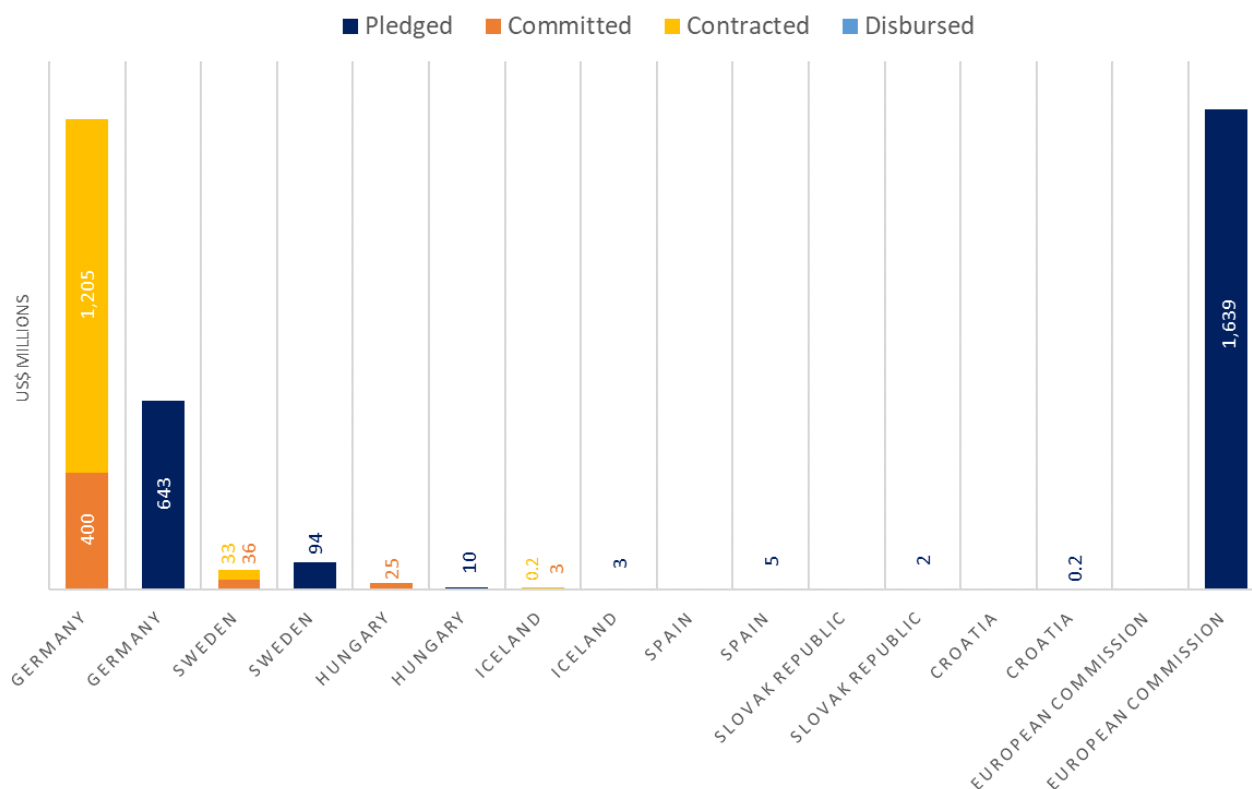


Table 2: Grant contributions and pledges (US\$), 2023 and beyond

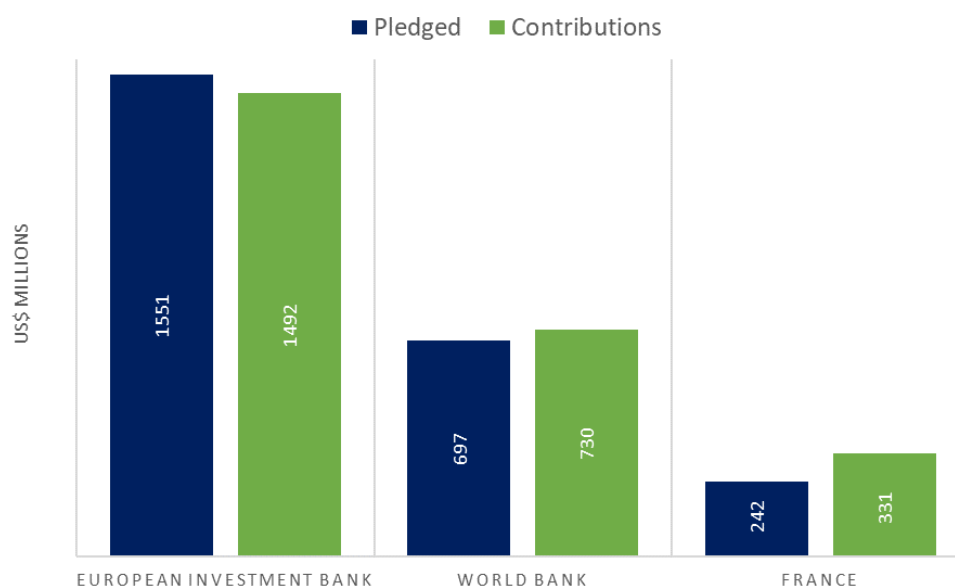
Donor	Pledged B6C	Contributions	Committed	Contracted	Disbursed
Germany	642,804,622	1,604,824,154	400,256,337	1,204,567,817	-
Sweden	94,216,892	68,238,642	35,613,375	32,625,267	-
Hungary	9,522,679	24,566,058	24,566,058	-	-
Iceland	2,823,565	2,823,565	2,594,628	228,938	-
Spain	5,252,101	-	-	-	-
Slovak Republic	2,100,840	-	-	-	-
Croatia	200,000	-	-	-	-
European Commission	1,638,655,462	-	-	-	-
Totals	2,395,576,161	1,700,452,420	463,030,398	1,237,422,022	-

Loan Pledges and Contributions

At the Brussels VI conference, a total of US\$2.5 billion of new loan funding was pledged for 2022 and beyond, which is on top of substantial loan pledges and contributions made in previous years. By December 2022, US\$2.6 billion (102%) of the total loan pledge for 2022 and beyond has already been made available as loan contributions. All three lenders nearly met (above 95%) or exceeded their

conference pledges. The majority of these contributions (85%) were contracted at the end of December 2022, constituting US\$2.1 billion. The largest loan contribution for 2022 and beyond was made by the European Investment Bank (EIB) (US\$1.5 billion), accounting for 58% of all loan contributions made against the loan pledge announced at the Brussels VI conference.

Figure 4: Loan contributions against pledges, by lender 2022 and beyond



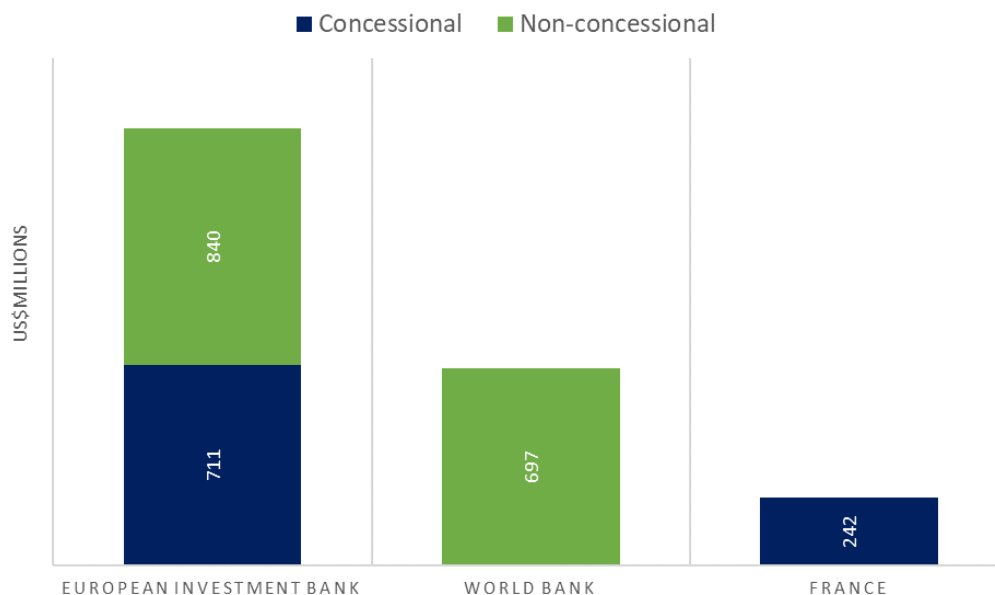
A key component of the tracking of loan funding is to track the concessional status of the loan financing, with concessional loans offering a further means to support the region. Loan financing to the region is ideally made on concessional terms either on International Development Association equivalent terms or consistent with the revised Organisation for Economic Cooperation and

Development (OECD) Development Assistance Committee (DAC) principles agreed on 16 December 2014¹¹.

Of the US\$2.5 billion loan pledge for 2022 and beyond, some 38% has been declared to be concessional based loan financing.

¹¹The 2014 OECD DAC principles are outlined here: <https://www.oecd.org/dac/OECD%20DAC%20HLM%20Commu%20nique.pdf>

Figure 5: Loan pledges for 2022 and beyond, by donor and concessional status



4. Progress by Recipient Country

Grant Contributions

The financial contributions recorded in this report are being provided in Syria and to five neighbouring countries that are hosting Syrian refugees (Lebanon, Türkiye, Jordan, Iraq, and Egypt). This includes support that is being provided through individual, regional, or multiple-country frameworks which cover several of these countries.

Donor pledges announced at the conference depict total amounts in support of humanitarian, resilience, and development activities for the crisis response

for Syria and the neighbouring countries. At the time of the conference many pledges are reported as 'Not geographically defined' as shown in Figures 6 and 7. Some but not all donors were, at the time of this report, able to share additional information about their pledges broken down by recipient country. This helps to explain why at the end of the year, contributions very often exceed pledges at the level of individual recipient countries and why there is little or no delivery under the 'Not defined' pledges.

Figure 6: Grant contributions against pledges by recipient country, 2022

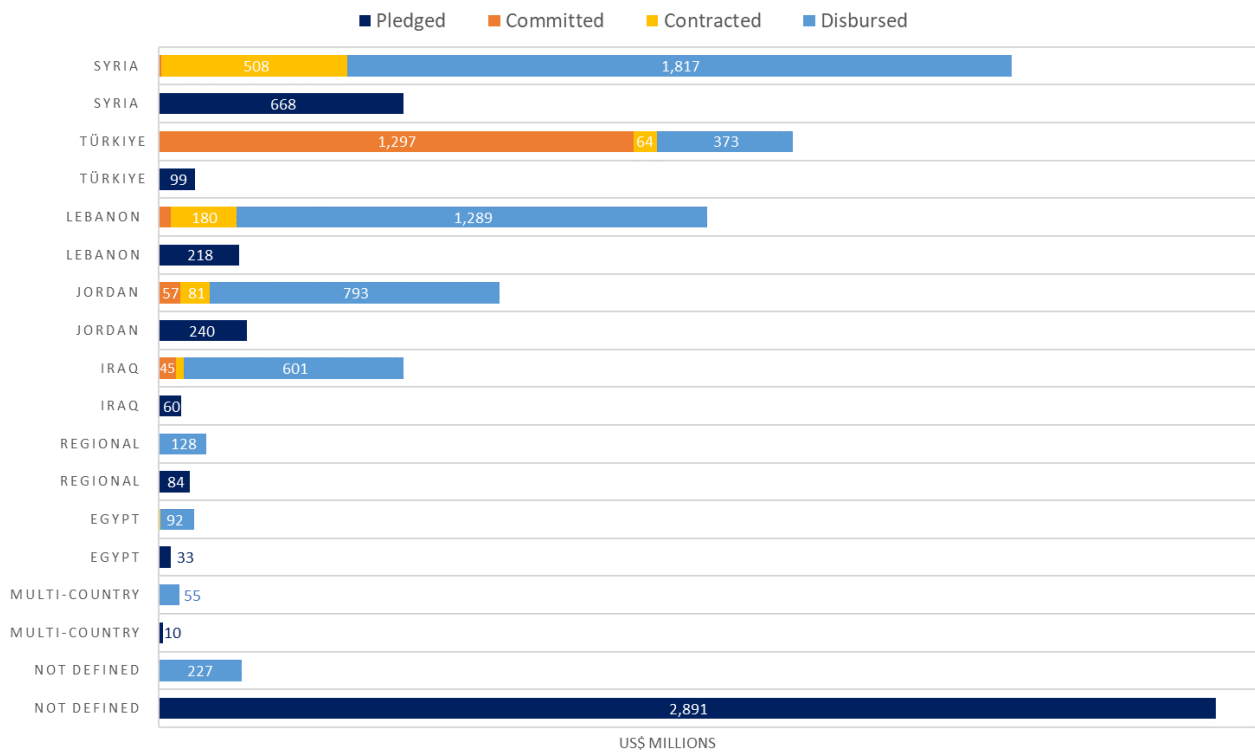
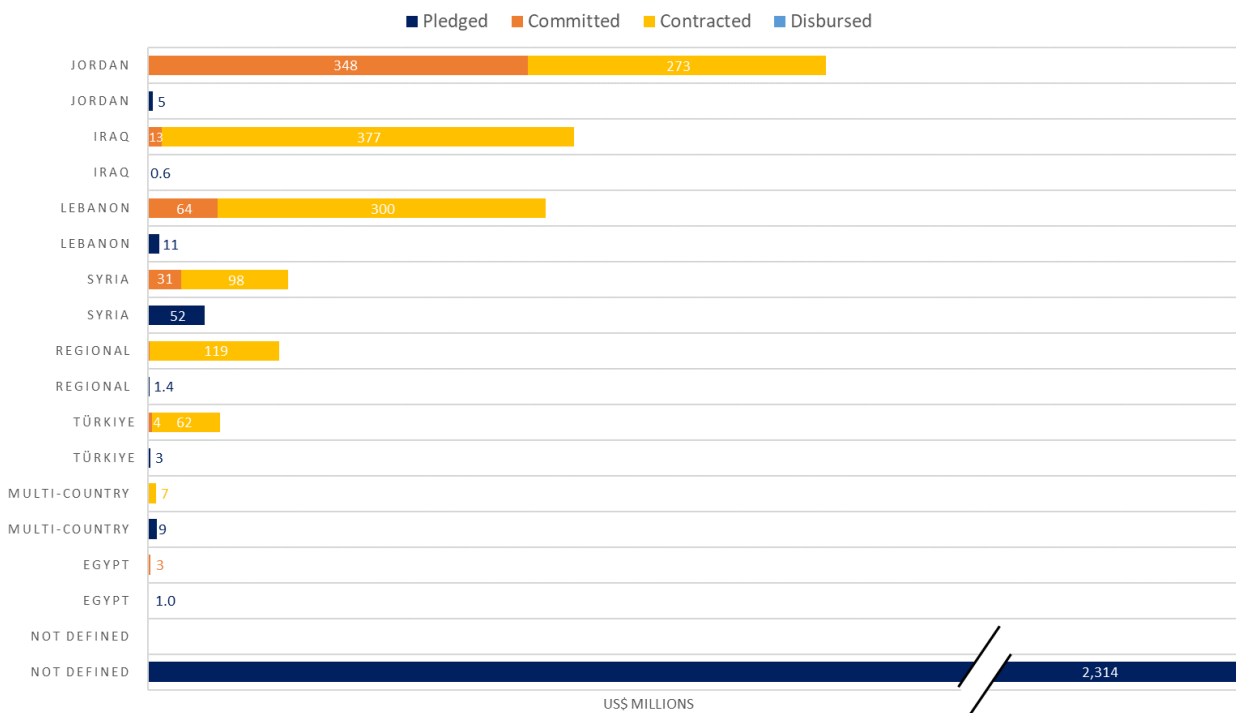


Figure 7: Grant contributions against pledges by recipient country, 2023 and beyond¹²



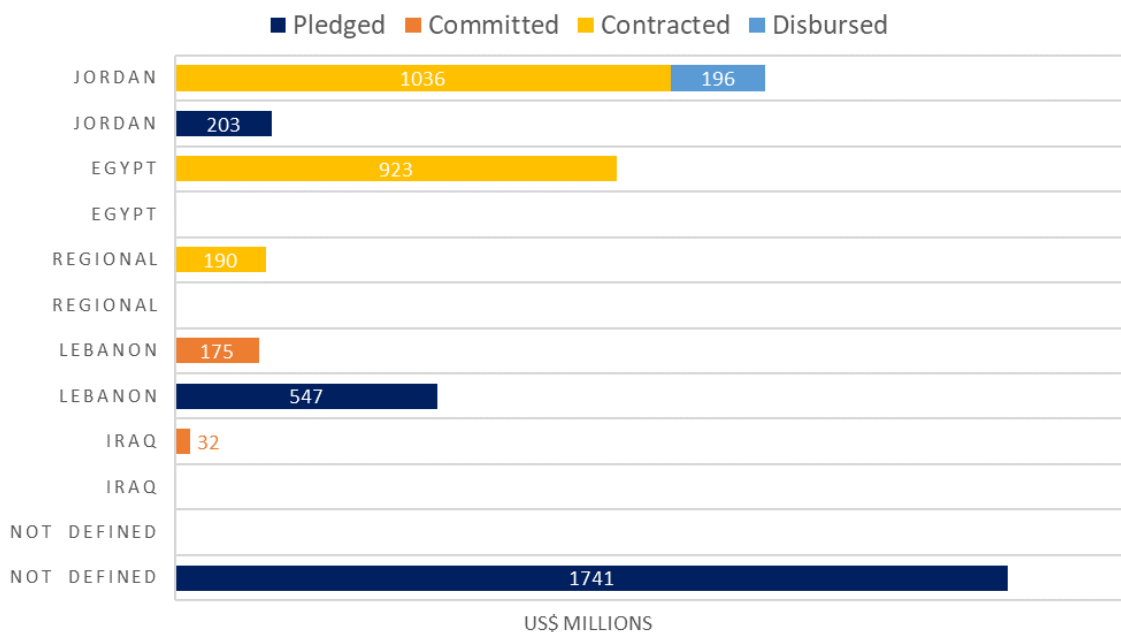
¹² Note that Figure 7 contains a broken y-axis for Pledges reported as Not Geographically Defined, which would otherwise exceed beyond the boundary of the chart [link](#)

Loan Contributions

At the time of the conference some 70% of the US\$2.5 billion loan pledge for 2022 and beyond was not allocated to a specific country. However, by December 2022, some 93% of the 2022 and beyond loan pledge had materialised as contributions for a specific country. Jordan accounted for 8% (US\$203 million) of the total loan pledge for 2022 and beyond, but 48% (US\$1.2 billion) of the total contributions already realised

against the new loan pledge for 2022 and beyond made at the conference. Loan contributions to Egypt account for 36% (US\$923 million) of all loan contributions for 2022 and beyond. Loan contributions to Jordan and Egypt together represented 84% of all contributions against the conference pledge for 2022 and beyond, of which 90% was contracted by the end of December 2022.

Figure 8: Loans against pledges by recipient country, 2022 and beyond



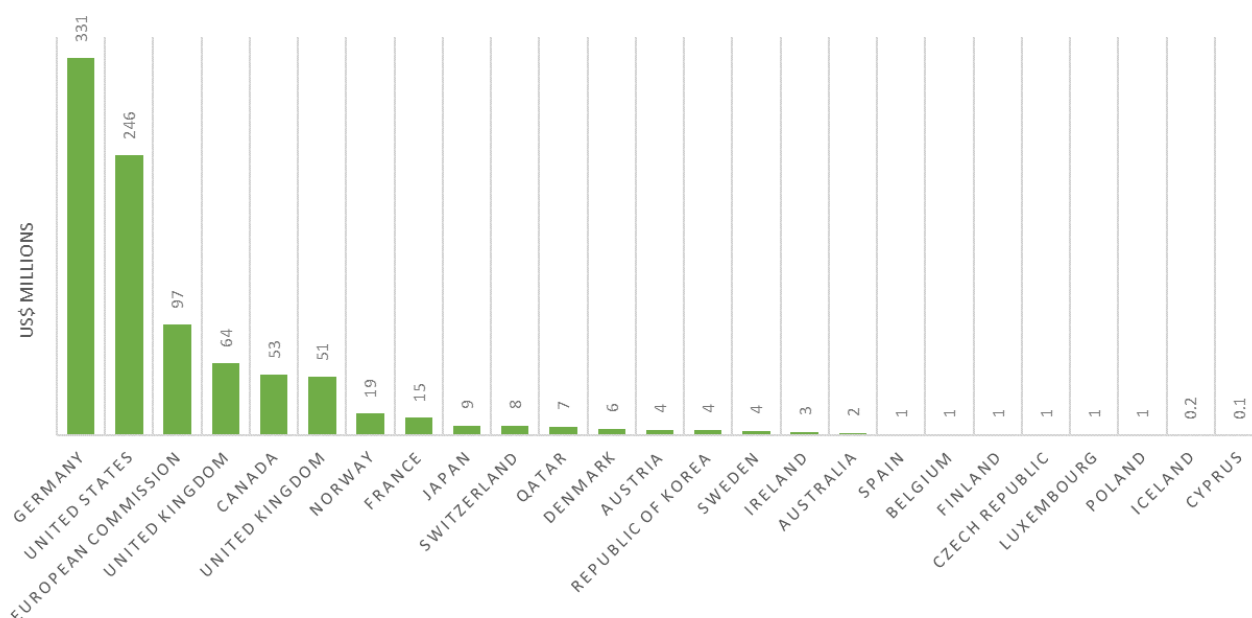
5. In focus: Contributions to Jordan, Lebanon, Türkiye, and Syria

Jordan

As of December 2022, of total grant pledges amounting to US\$245 million for Jordan, US\$1.6 billion had been contributed, made up of US\$931 million of grants for 2022, and US\$621 million of grants for 2023 and beyond. Overall, twenty-five donors contributed 2022 grants to Jordan of which

the three largest grant contributing donors combined provided 72% (US\$675 million) of all 2022 grant contributions for Jordan, namely: Germany 36% (US\$331 million), USA 26% (US\$246 million), and the European Commission 10% (US\$97 million).

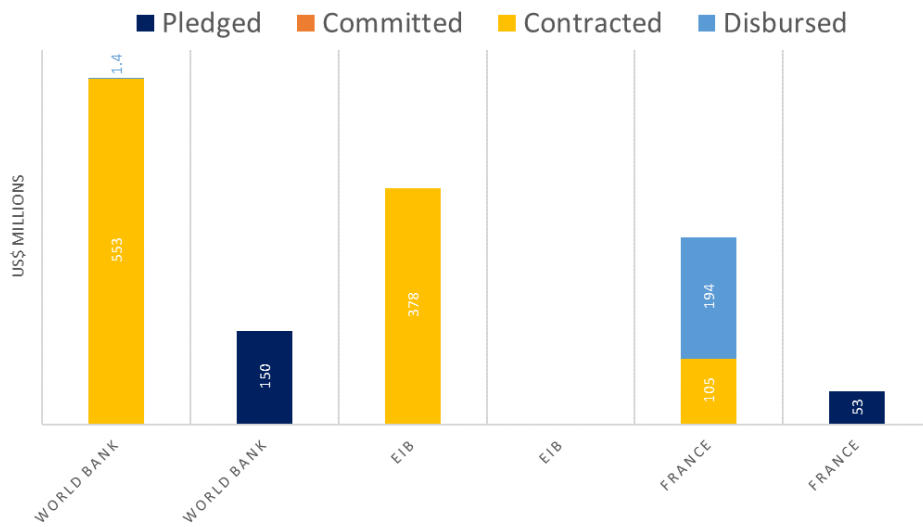
Figure 9: 2022 Grant contributions for Jordan, by donor



Following the Brussels VI conference, Jordan received a total loan pledge of US\$203 million, but by the end of the year loan contributions to Jordan reached US\$1.2 billion exceeding the pledge by 500% and representing nearly half (48%) of all loan contributions to Syria and the region for 2022 and beyond. The World Bank contributed the most loans to Jordan (US\$555 million) accounting for 45% of all

the loan contributions to Jordan, followed by the other two lenders: EIB contributions (US\$378million) accounted for 31% of all loan contributions to Jordan, and contributions from France (US\$300 million) which accounted for 24% of all loan contributions to Jordan, with two thirds (65%) of French contributions to Jordan being disbursed by the end of 2022.

Figure 10: Loan pledges against contributions for Jordan, 2022 and beyond

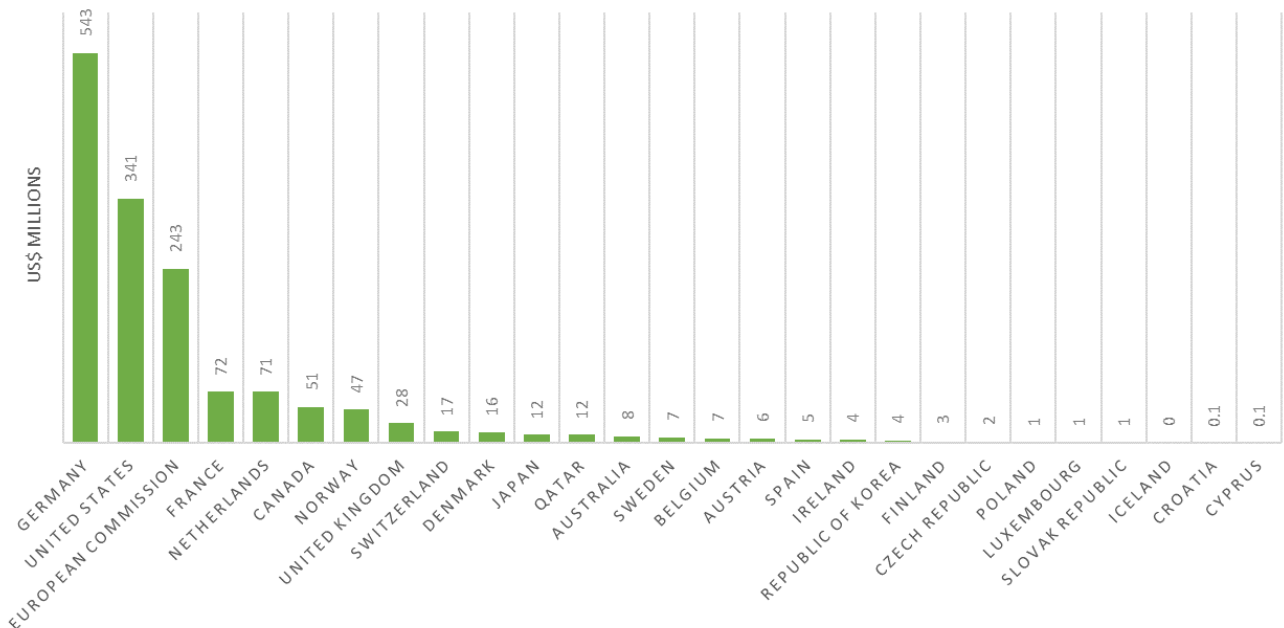


Lebanon

As of December 2022, out of total grant pledges of US\$229 million for Lebanon, US\$1.9 billion had been contributed. This is made up of US\$1.5 billion in grants for 2022, and US\$364 million for grants for 2023 and beyond. For grants 2022, the three largest grant contributing donors combined provided 75% (US\$1.1 billion) of all 2022 grant contributions,

namely: Germany 36% (US\$543 million), USA 23% (US\$341 million), and the European Commission 16% (US\$243 million). All of the US\$547 million loan pledge to Lebanon for 2022 and beyond was provided by the World Bank. Of this pledge 32% has already been committed by the end of 2022.

Figure 11: 2022 Grant contributions for Lebanon, by donor

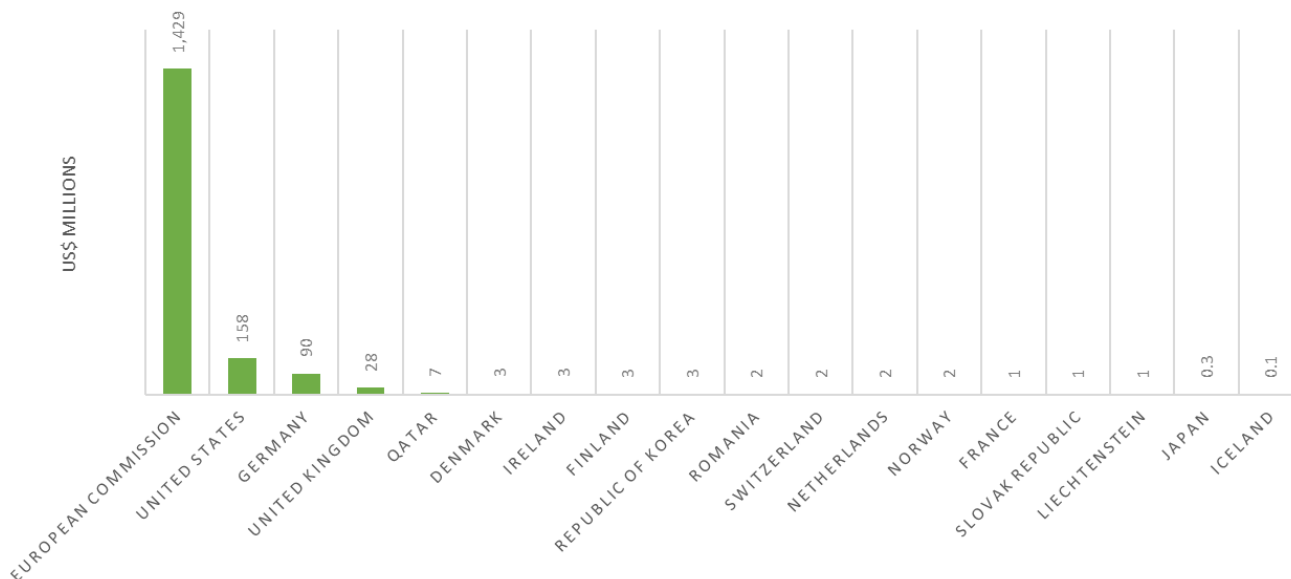


Türkiye

As of December 2022, out of a total grant pledge for Türkiye of US\$102 million, US\$1.8 billion has been contributed¹³. This is made up of US\$1.7 billion in grant contributions for 2022 and US\$66 million in grant contributions for 2023 and beyond. Of all grant contributions for 2022, some 82% was provided by

the European Commission, totalling US\$1.4 billion. Other important donors include USA 9% (US\$158 million), and Germany at 5% (US\$90million). There were no loan pledges or contributions to Türkiye for 2022 and beyond.

Figure 12: 2022 Grant contributions for Türkiye, by donor



¹³ This does not include the ongoing contributions being made to the EU Facility for Refugees in Türkiye (FRIT), as these

contributions are being made against previous pledges made in 2019 or before.

Syria

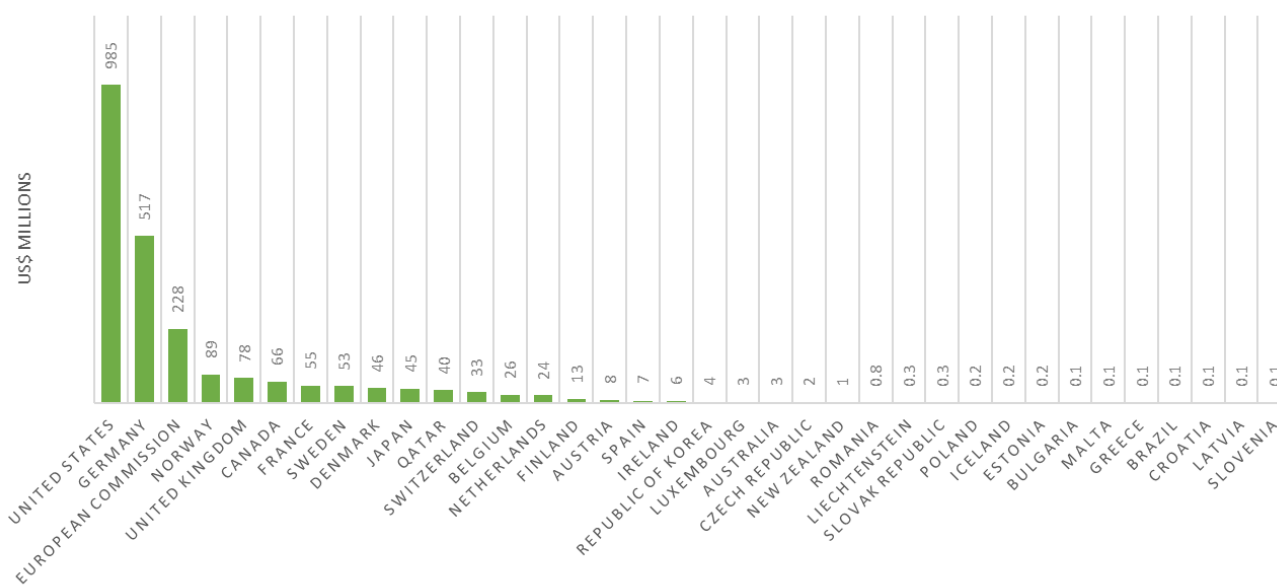
At the Brussels VI Conference donors pledged US\$721 in grants to Syria, of which US\$668 was pledged for grants in 2022, and US\$52 million was pledged for 2023 and beyond. By the end of 2022 contributions exceeded these pledges, such that the total grant contributions for Syria amounted to US\$2.5 billion, made up of US\$2.3 billion of grant contributions in 2022 and US\$129 million in grant contributions for 2023 and beyond.

Thirty-six donors contributed grants to Syria for 2022, which in total represented 250% of the US\$668 pledge. The three largest contributing

donors for 2022 grants account for 74% (US\$1.7 billion) of the total 2022 grant contribution, made up of USA contributing 42% (US\$985 million), Germany providing 22% (US\$517 million), European Commission 10% (US\$228 million).

Four donors contributed grants to Syria for 2023 and beyond, which in total represented 246% of the US\$52million pledge. Germany contributed 64% (US\$79 million) of the total grant contributions for 2023 and beyond, followed by Sweden with 34% (US\$44 million).

Figure 13: 2022 Grant contributions for Syria, by donor



6. Sectors

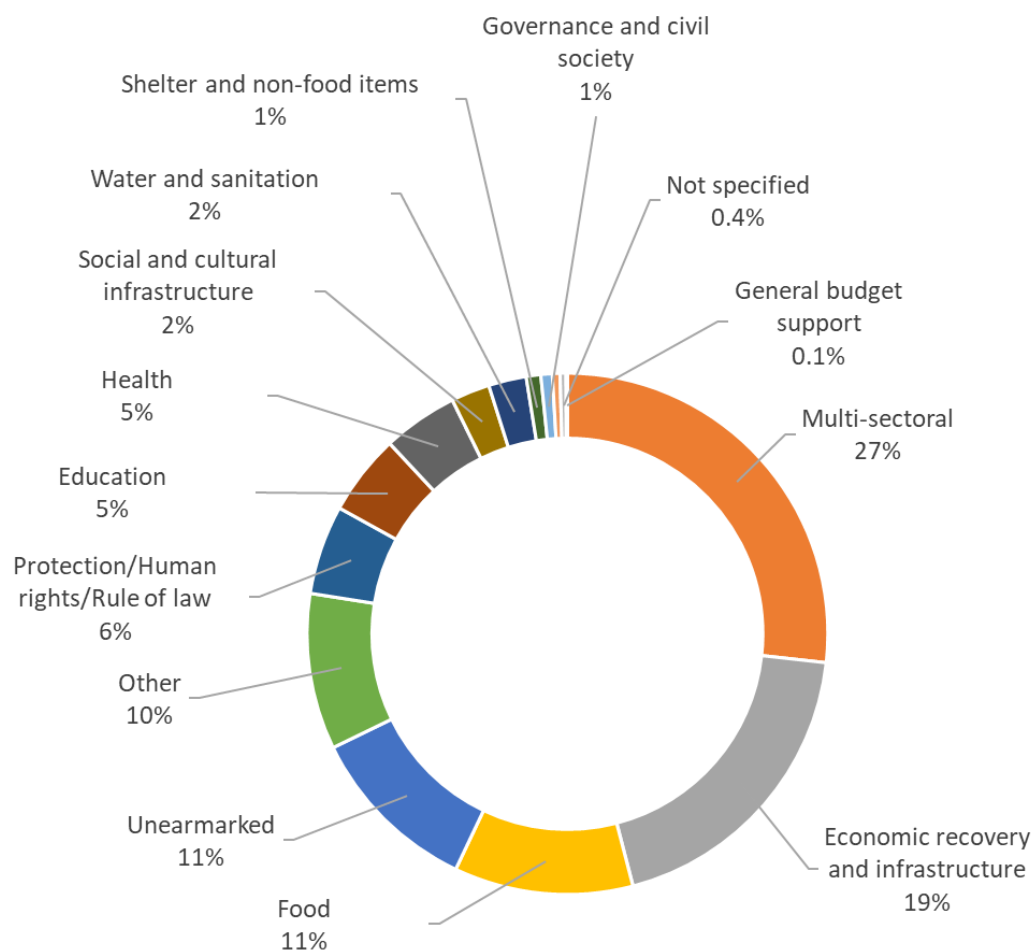
Of the total 2022 grant pledge of US\$4.3 billion for Syria and the region, total contributions amounted to US\$7.7 billion. Since some donors were unable to report on the sectoral breakdown of their contributions, this sectoral analysis is based on the breakdown of \$7.2 billion of the total US\$7.7 billion confirmed contributions, provided by thirty-six grant donors.

Aside from the 27% of reported sectoral contributions that have been allocated to multi-sectoral activities, the largest grant investment in 2022 was in economic recovery and infrastructure which represented 19% of all reported sectoral contributions (US\$1.4 billion), up from 8% of the total (US\$595 million) in 2021. Most of this increase was due to sectorial contributions to Türkiye in

support of economic recovery and infrastructure by the European Commission.

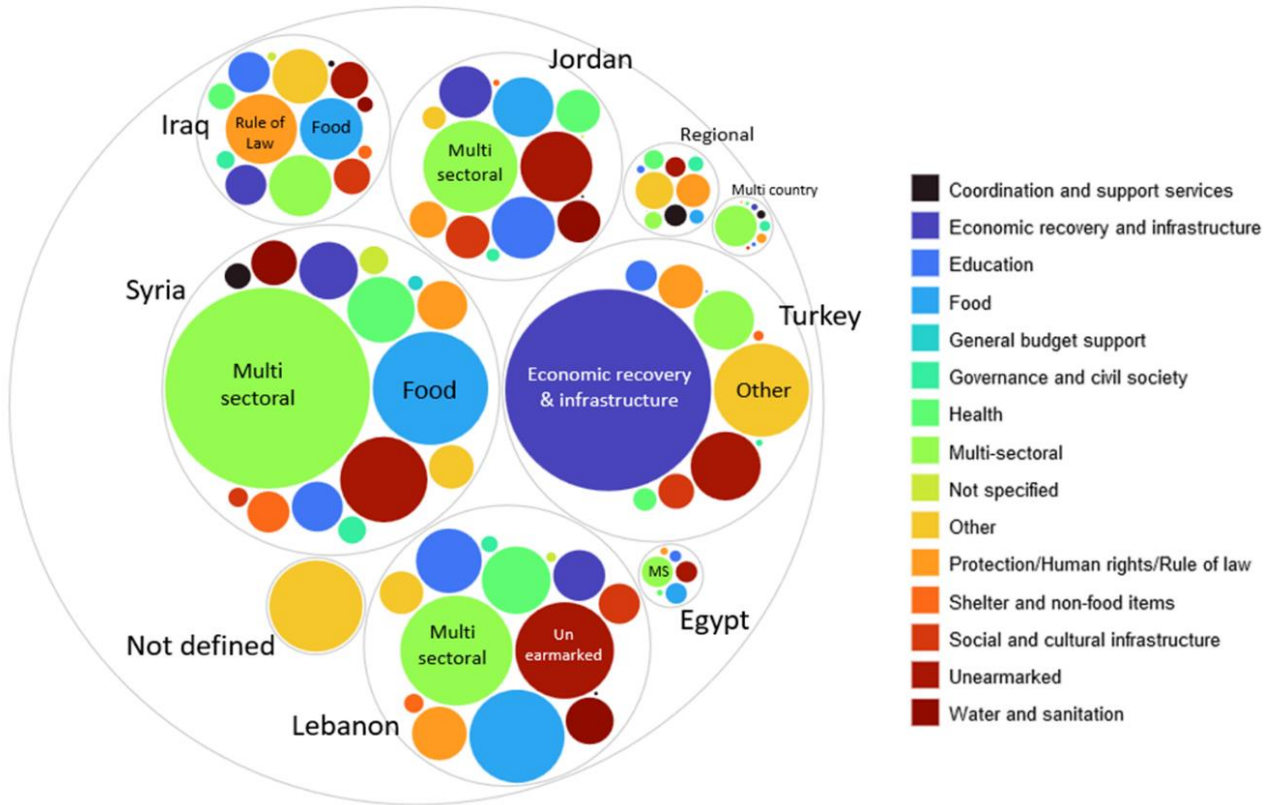
Half of the US\$699 in contributions to ‘Other’ sectors was provided by Germany to several recipient countries but also Not Geographically Defined. This analysis shows that in most countries the sector with the largest contributions are multi-sectoral programmes¹⁴ with the exception of Türkiye for which 65% of grant contributions in 2022 were in support of economic recovery and infrastructure, and Iraq for which 22% of contributions were in support of Protection / Human rights / Rule of law. Grant 2022 contributions were often in support of the food sector in Egypt (22%), Iraq (17%), Lebanon (17%), Syria (15%).

Figure 14: 2022 Grant contributions, by sector¹⁵



¹⁴ The labels in Figure 14 show the two largest sectoral contributions in each country across the region.

Figure 15: 2022 Grant contributions, by sector, and recipient country

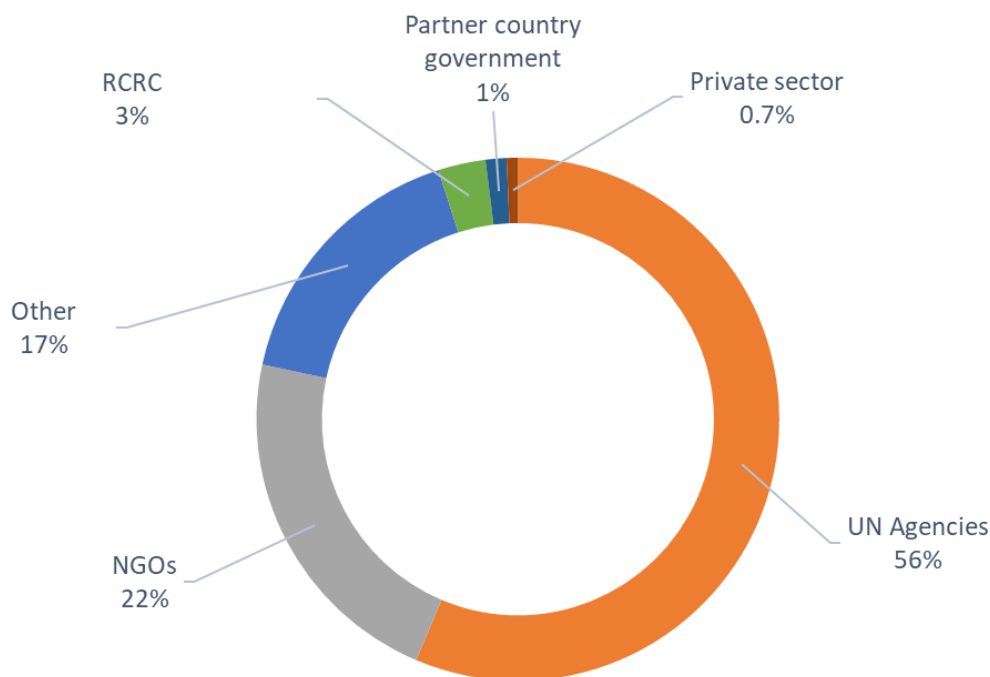


7. Channels of Delivery

Since some donors were unable to report on the channel of delivery of their contributions, this analysis of channels of delivery is based on a breakdown of \$5.9 billion of the total US\$7.7 billion confirmed contributions, provided by thirty-five donors. The most commonly reported channel of delivery for 2022 grant contributions continued to be the UN Agencies, which are responsible for implementing 56% (US\$3.3 billion) of the total grant

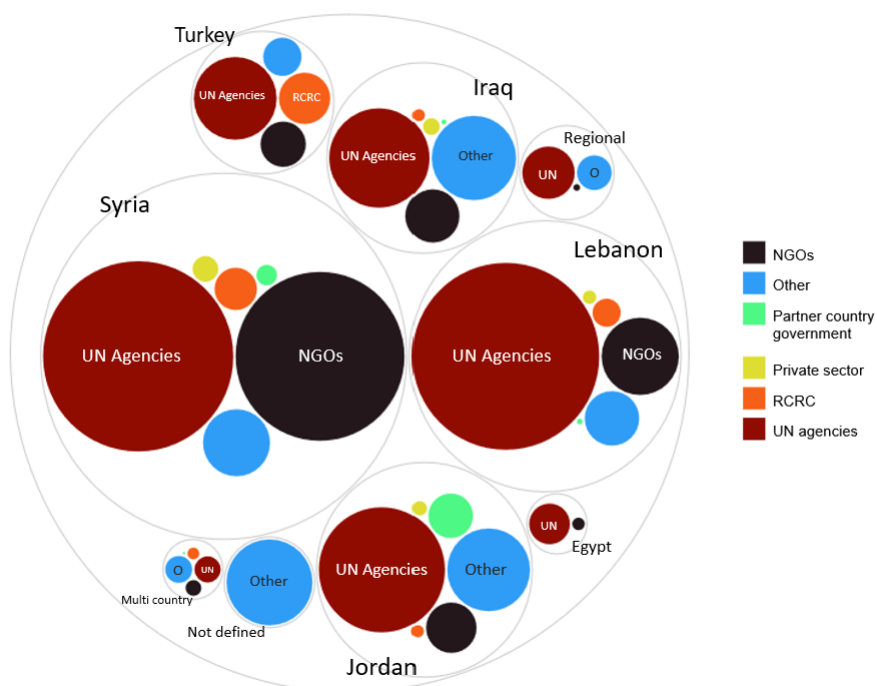
contributions for 2022. The breakdown of this data at the country level reveals that UN Agencies continue to be the primary delivery channel (with a variety of implementing partners) in each country, followed by NGOs in Syria, Lebanon, Türkiye and Egypt and followed by other channels of delivery in Jordan and Iraq. Notably Jordan continues to have the largest (7% of the total) contribution being delivered through government structures.

Figure 16: 2022 Grant contributions by delivery channel¹⁶



¹⁶ Contributions recorded under the delivery channel category 'Other' are mostly (67%) contributions from Germany to undefined recipient countries.

Figure 17: 2022 Grant contributions, by delivery channel, by country



8. UN Coordinated Response Plans

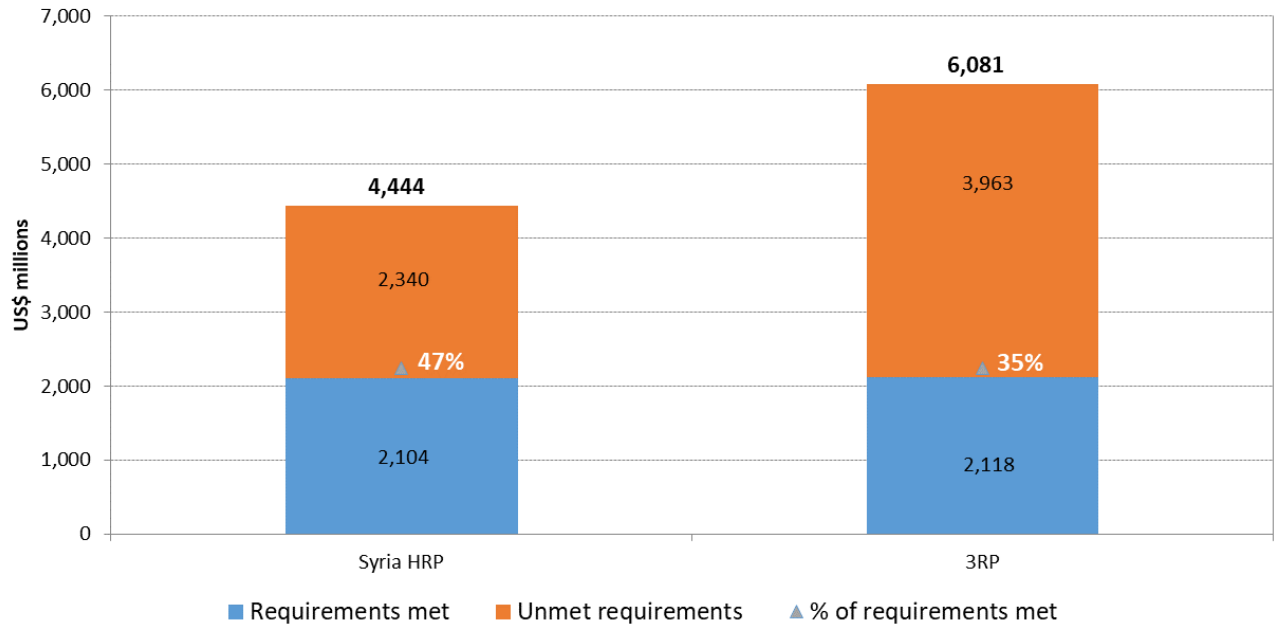
The UN Syria Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) responds to humanitarian needs within Syria, while the UN Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan (3RP) covers protection and humanitarian needs as well as resilience in the countries hosting refugees (Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, and Türkiye). They represent the largest combined and coordinated pillar of the humanitarian aid response architecture. These 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 response plans is US\$10.5 billion for 2022, made up of US\$ US\$6.1 billion for the 3RP¹⁷ and US\$4.4 billion for the Syria HRP¹⁸. These plans have so far only been funded partly with a total confirmed funding of US\$4.2 billion. The total grant contributions reported by donors as being channelled through the UN agencies under this financial tracking exercise was US\$3.3 billion. This discrepancy is due to the fact that the data collected for this report is collected directly from the donors and banks, not of whom were able to report on delivery channel, whereas the UN collects their data separately and with different level of completeness.

¹⁷ Data sourced from UNHCR, UNDP, and the UN Financial Tracking System website: <https://fts.unocha.org/appeals/1072/summary>

¹⁸ Data sourced from UNHCR, UNDP, and the UN Financial Tracking System website: <https://fts.unocha.org/appeals/1088/summary>

Figure 18: Requirements and contributions for Syria-related UN-coordinated response plans, 2022



Annexes

Annex A: Glossary

Term	Definition
Commitment	<p>A firm plan expressed in writing and backed by the necessary funds, carried out by an official donor to provide specified assistance to a recipient country government, organisation or implementing agency. In the context of the tracking reports, commitments refer to those funds which have been committed but not yet contracted or disbursed.</p> <p>In the case of loans, the amount committed by financial institutions should be understood as the amount of loans formally approved by their institutions.</p>
Contract	<p>A binding agreement signed between a donor and a recipient implementing institution, organisation, or agency to implement an action. Funds can then be disbursed on this basis. In the context of these tracking reports, contracted funding refers to those funds which have been contracted but not yet disbursed.</p> <p>In the case of loans, the amount contracted by financial institutions refers to the amount of loans formally signed with the borrower.</p>
Contribution	<p>For the purpose of the tracking reports, 'contributions' is used as a general term to refer to the sum of all funds reported as committed, contracted and disbursed.</p>
Disbursement	<p>Outgoing funds that are transferred to a recipient institution, organisation, or agency, following a commitment and/or a contract. In the context of these tracking reports, disbursements refer to funds disbursed from the donor to the first-level recipient, not to the funds which are ultimately spent at the project level. Disbursements may depend on the progress of the respective projects and that achieved by respective implementing partners.</p> <p>In the case of loans, the disbursed amount by financial institutions refers to the amount transferred to the borrower.</p>
Grant	<p>Funding for which no repayment is required.</p>
Lending institutions	<p>All institutions that pledged and/or contributed loans as part of the Syria response. This includes multilateral development banks and government institutions.</p>
Loan	<p>Funding for which the recipient incurs a legal debt.</p>
Loan – concessional status	<p>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.</p>
Multi-country	<p>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.</p>
Multi-sector	<p>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.</p>
Multilateral development banks	<p>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.</p>
Pledge	<p>In the case of grants, a pledge refers to a non-binding announcement of an intended contribution or allocation by donors.</p>

Term	Definition
	In the case of loans, a pledge 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	These reports include analyses 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 Türkiye.
Unearmarked	In the context of these 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 Brussels VI conference in support of Syria and the region are detailed in the Financial Annex to the Co-Chair's Statement¹⁹.

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 (principles of aid effectiveness, specifically: national ownership; alignment; harmonisation; managing for results and mutual accountability). 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) contributions²⁰ (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 this 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 VI conference, with the submission of Pledge Forms and online submissions.
2. During the Brussels VI conference (10 May 2022) 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 data collection forms were then finalised based on this learning before being distributed to all donors and banks.
4. On 4 January 2023, a detailed financial tracking form was sent for completion by all forty-two donors and two banks that made a pledge at the Brussels VI conference, with clear instructions on how to complete the forms. The 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 20 January 2023, to complete the financial tracking exercise in time to publish the report ahead of the Brussels VII conference in May 2023.
5. As soon as data was received it went through a robust validation process before being entered into 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 (or multi-country or regional), 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 the issues highlighted.

¹⁹ Financial Annex to the Co-Chair's Statement: https://www.consilium.europa.eu/media/56061/20220511_chair_statement_v5.pdf

²⁰ See Annex A – Glossary for detailed definition of all terms used.

6. Once the data was validated, it was entered on to the database²¹, 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.

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 directly from the Financial Annex to the Co-chairs statement from the conference. The UN Operational Exchange Rates²² at the beginning of May 2022 were used in the pledge statement and for all financial data analysed in this report.

For contributions in the years 2016-2021, the average UN Operational Exchange Rate for the respective year is used. For contributions in 2023 and beyond the UN Operational Rate on 1 May 2022 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 might differ from the UNHCR funding snapshots due to time lags in data collection.

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 Committee²³ 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
- 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.

²¹ 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 collection forms regardless of whether they contained reported data.

- 225 cells potentially containing numerical data from each Grant form 2022 (Tables 1, 3 & 4)
- 225 cells potentially containing numerical data from each Grant form 2023 onwards (Tables 1, 3 & 4)
- 423 cells potentially containing numerical data from each Loans form 2022 onwards (Tables 1-4)

Not all donors completed all data sheets and so the Grants Database for 2022 and 2023 and beyond contained 16,875 rows of which 1,207 rows contained reported data. The final Loans Database contained 2,961 rows, of which 33 contained data. Data tables were joined using the vertical concatenation function in JMP v14.2 and were then analysed with the tabulate function and graph builder.

²² <https://treasury.un.org/operationalrates/OperationalRates.php>

²³ The Inter-Agency Standing Committee is the primary mechanism for inter-agency coordination of humanitarian assistance involving key UN and non-UN humanitarian partners.