

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

Report One
September 2016

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On 4th February 2016, donors gathered in London for the Supporting Syria and the Region conference ('London conference') to mobilise funding to respond to the needs of people affected by the conflict. The conference was co-hosted by the United Kingdom (UK), Germany, Kuwait, Norway, and the United Nations (UN). Over US\$12 billion in grants and over US\$41 billion in loans were pledged at the conference by a total of 48 donors for the period 2016–2020.

This report summarises progress against the pledges made by donors at this conference to respond to needs in Syria and in the neighbouring refugee-hosting countries – Jordan, Lebanon, Turkey, Iraq and Egypt. It is part of an ongoing project¹ to track humanitarian and development financial resources to the crisis following the London conference, and the data presented here will be updated and supplemented in regular reports over the coming year.

The report presents an overview of the pledges made at the conference and a breakdown of the grants and loans committed to date.² Data has been gathered from a number of sources including the London conference documentation, the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)'s Financial Tracking Service (FTS) and data provided directly by donors. An outline of the methodology used can be found at the end of the report and a glossary of terms is included in the following section.

Glossary

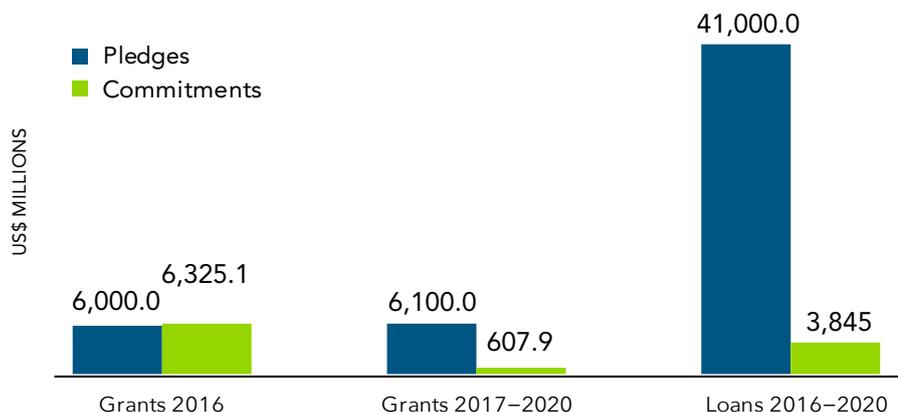
There are a number of different terms used by different donors and financial reporting systems to describe aid flows. This glossary includes the key technical terms and how they are used for the purposes of this London conference tracking exercise. Definitions are derived from a number of sources including OCHA FTS, the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), the International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI) and specific donors, institutions and agencies. Where they differ, a common definition fit for the purposes of this tracking exercise is given.

TERM	DEFINITION
Pledge	A non-binding announcement of an intended contribution by a donor.
Commitment	<p>A firm obligation, expressed in writing and backed by the necessary funds, undertaken by an official donor to provide specified assistance to a recipient country government, organisation or implementing agency.</p> <p>For this report unless otherwise specified in charts or narrative, 'committed' is used as a term to capture all funding (both grants and loans) that is committed, contracted, disbursed or otherwise reported by donors as being in the official pipeline. In future reports, further distinctions will be made between funding that has been committed, contracted and disbursed.</p> <p>In Figures 2.2 and 3.1 the term 'planned/committed' is used to capture funding which is reported by donors to be officially in the pipeline but not yet disbursed.</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.</p> <p>In this report, the category 'contracted' is not shown separately. In future reports, further distinctions may be made between funding that has been committed, contracted and disbursed.</p>
Disbursement	<p>Outgoing funds that are transferred to or placed at the disposal of a recipient implementing institution, organisation or agency, following a commitment and/or a contract.</p> <p>In this report, donor funds categorised as disbursed are those identified as such by individual donors from whom data has been directly gathered. In particular, for the European Commission and the UK, data marked as disbursed refers to funds that have been contracted, while for Germany data marked as disbursed and planned/committed refers to funds that have been contracted.</p>
Grant	Transfers made in cash, goods or services for which no repayment is required.
Loans	Transfers either in cash or in kind for which the recipient incurs a legal debt.
Loans' concessionality level	The concessionality level of a loan reflects the benefit to the borrower compared with a loan at market rate. Benefits can include a lower interest rate, a longer period in which the loan has to be repaid and a delay to when the repayment has to begin. Highly concessional loans will typically have a grant element of at least 35% with a discount rate of 5%. ³

TERM	DEFINITION
Multi-sector	In the context of sectoral disaggregation of grants, multi-sector refers primarily to the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) standard sector. This refers 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). In this report, multi-sector may also include some funds identified as such according to donors' own definitions.
Unearmarked	In the context of this report, unearmarked refers to funding that is deliberately not directed to any particular sector. This differs from 'sector not specified' where details of sector-specific allocation is not available within donor reporting; as well as 'multi-sector' funding (see above).
Region	In the context of the London conference, this refers to Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon and Turkey.
Recipient country	The report includes analysis of pledges and funding by recipient country. This includes direct funding to the governments of recipient countries as well as funding channelled through other institutions working in the country, such as the UN, non-governmental institutions (NGOs), the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement (RCRC) and the private sector.
Multi-country	Pledges and funding labelled as 'multi-country' in the report refer to instances where funding is directed (or will be directed) to two or more (but not all) specified countries in the Syria region. This differs from pledges and funding labelled as going to the 'region', which is specified as funding for the regional response by donors and may go to all countries in the region; as well as 'not defined', which refers to pledges and funding where no country or regional detail has been provided.
Multilateral development banks	Multilateral development banks (MDBs) are supranational institutions established by a group of countries with the common task of fostering economic and social progress in developing countries by financing projects (in the form of loans or grants), supporting investment, generating capital and providing technical expertise. ⁴
UN-coordinated appeals	Humanitarian response plans and appeals that are usually coordinated by UNOCHA or UNHCR to respond to the needs of refugee populations. Not all international humanitarian organisations take part in UN appeal processes. Most notably, the RCRC has its own mechanism for appealing for emergency funding, as does Médecins Sans Frontières.

1. Overview: pledges and commitments

FIGURE 1.1: Funding committed against funding pledged: grants 2016; grants 2017–2020; loans 2016–2020



Sources: Development Initiatives based on data provided bilaterally by donors in August and September 2016, the ‘Co-host’s statement annex: fundraising’⁵ and UNOCHA FTS data downloaded on 7 September 2016.

Notes: Pledges represent those reported at the time of the London conference and do not include subsequent revisions or additions. Total pledges may differ from the sum of pledges when disaggregated by recipient country. Where available, figures provided directly to Development Initiatives by donors were used for calculating commitments; otherwise, FTS data has been used.

Of the more than US\$53 billion pledged at the London conference for the coming four years (2016–2020), a total of over US\$12 billion was for grants and US\$41 billion was for loans. The grants pledged amounted to US\$6 billion to be given in 2016, and an additional US\$6.1 billion between 2017 and 2020. A further US\$41 billion was pledged in loans for 2016–2020, of which US\$1.7 billion was announced to be on highly concessional⁶ terms.

So far in 2016, over US\$10.8 billion in grants and loans has been committed by conference donors. Of this, over US\$6.3 billion is in the

form of grants in 2016, exceeding the total pledges made at the time of the conference for 2016 by 5%. Some donors have also reported forward commitments for grants for the 2017–2020 period,⁷ totalling over US\$0.6 billion.

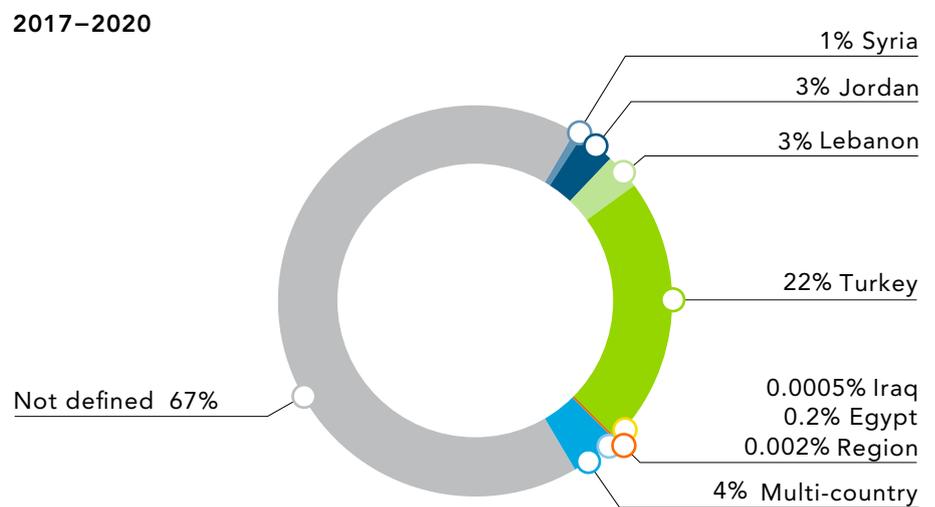
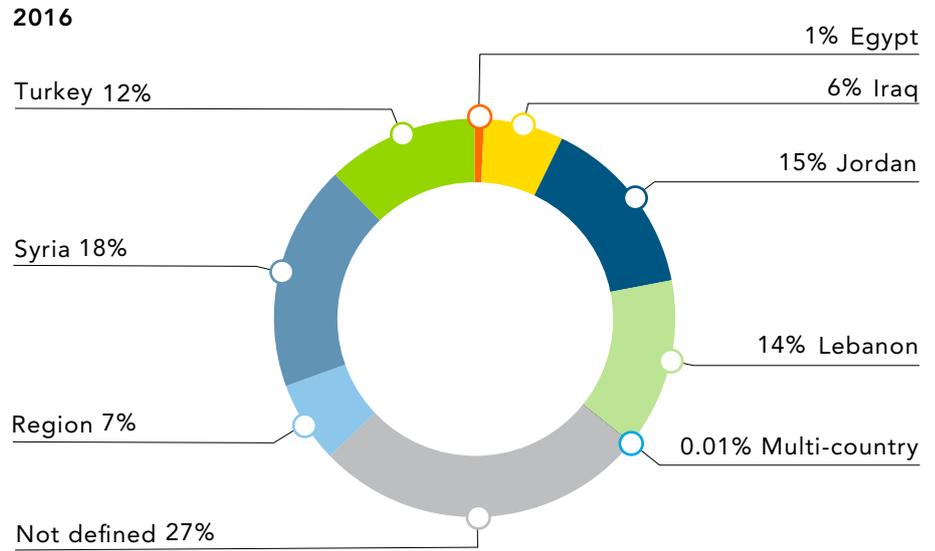
In terms of loans, donors have so far committed US\$3.8 billion for 2016–2020. This is equivalent to 9% of the total amount pledged in loans at the London conference. Full details on the degree of their concessionality are not yet available.

2. Progress by recipient country

According to recent data collected from donors, almost a fifth (18%) of the total pledged in grants for 2016 was for the response within Syria, and 15% and 14% for the responses in Jordan and Lebanon respectively. Over a quarter of the pledged funding (27%) for 2016 does not currently specify a recipient country (US\$1.9 billion).

In comparison, over two-thirds (67%) of the grant pledges for 2017–2020 currently do not specify a recipient country. Of the pledges that do specify a recipient country, the majority are directed to the response in Turkey (US\$1.1 billion – 77% of the country-specified total), followed by Jordan (US\$146.6 million – 10%) and Lebanon (US\$145.7 million – 10%).

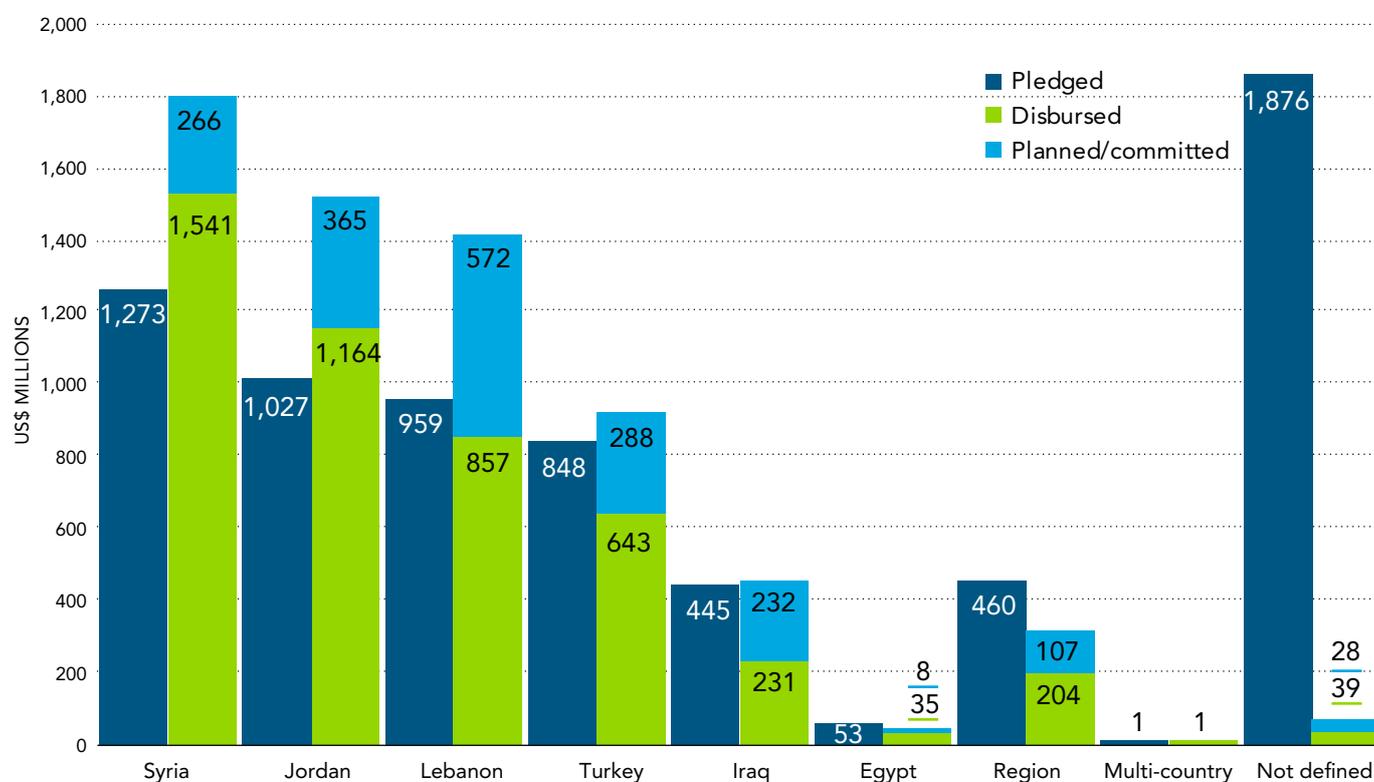
FIGURE 2.1: Grant pledges by recipient country, 2016 and 2017–2020



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

Note: Figures add up to more than 100% due to rounding.

FIGURE 2.2: Grant commitments against pledges by recipient country, 2016



Sources: Development Initiatives based on data provided bilaterally by donors in August 2016 and FTS data downloaded on 7 September 2016.

Notes: Where available, figures provided bilaterally by donors were used to calculate commitments. Otherwise, FTS data has been used. Where commitments exceed pledges, this may be due in part to original pledges not fully specifying a destination country. The sum of pledges disaggregated by recipient country shared by donors may differ from the total amount pledged in the 'Co-host's statement annex: fundraising'. Data for Turkey does not include all pledges and commitments for the 'Facility for Refugees in Turkey' (see Section 4). 'Multi-country' captures funding to two or more (but not all) countries in the region, but for which donors have not provided a detailed breakdown. 'Region' captures funding for the regional response.⁸

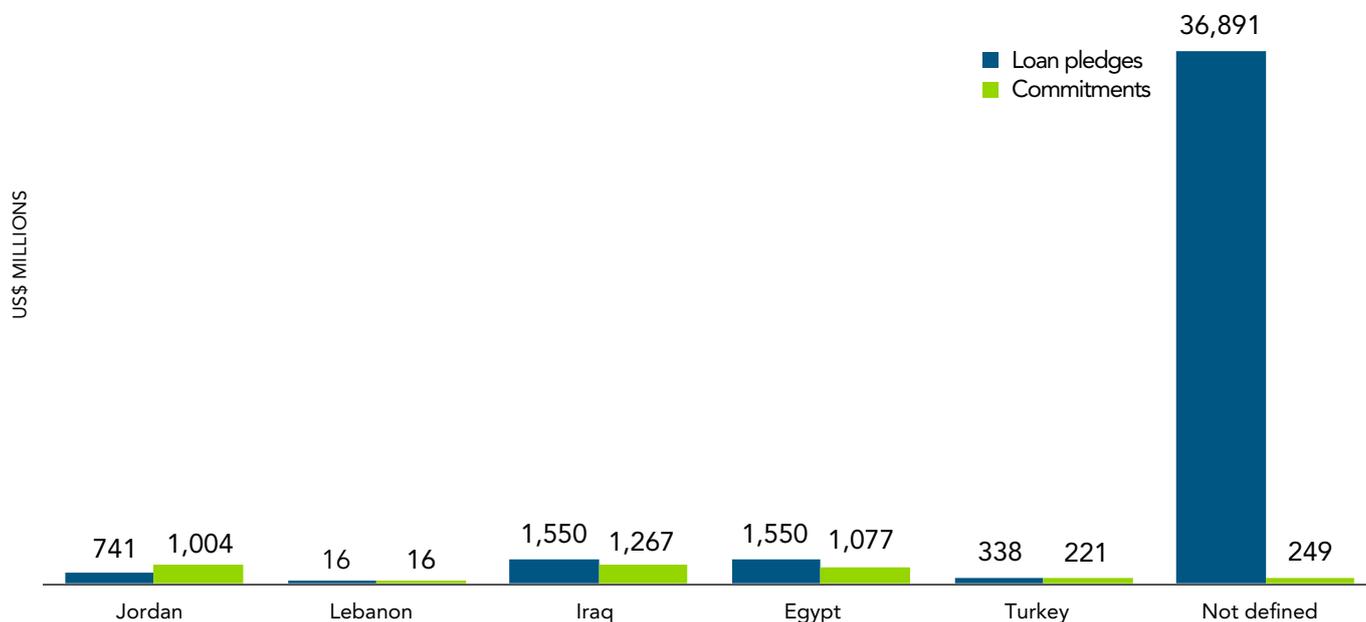
Reported grant disbursements so far in 2016 total US\$4.7 billion. Of this, country-allocated disbursements to the responses in Syria and Jordan are each over US\$1 billion, exceeding the totals that donors reported as pledged for the responses in those two countries. Donors have disbursed US\$857.0 million for the response in Lebanon, US\$642.6 million in Turkey, US\$231.2 million in Iraq, and US\$204.4 million in the region.⁹

A further US\$1.9 billion has been planned or committed for 2016, comprising funds which donors report as being in the official 'pipeline' to recipients but not

yet disbursed. Of this, the largest amount – US\$572.4 million – is directed towards the response in Lebanon, followed by US\$365.3 million to Jordan, US\$287.6 million to Turkey, US\$266.4 million to Syria, and US\$232.3 million to Iraq.¹⁰

So far, US\$607.9 million is reported as committed against grant pledges for 2017–2020 (see Figure 1.1), by a total of eight donors. As information continues to be collected and donor budgets for 2017 are defined, further detail of the country-allocation of both pledges and commitments can be expected.

FIGURE 2.3: Loan commitments against pledges by recipient country, 2016–2020



Sources: Development Initiatives based on data provided bilaterally by donors in August 2016 and the ‘Co-host’s statement annex: fundraising’.
Notes: Where commitments exceed pledges, the detail on pledge breakdown by recipient is either not yet available or pledges have not been specified by destination country.

A total of US\$41 billion in loans to refugee-hosting countries in the region was pledged at the London conference. The majority of pledges (US\$36.9 billion; 90%) do not yet specify the recipient country.

Of the total amount pledged, US\$3.8 billion has been committed so far (US\$3.6 billion of this is committed for 2016): US\$1.3 billion for the response in Iraq, US\$1.1 billion to Egypt, US\$1,004 million to Jordan, US\$220.8 million for Turkey and US\$16.4 million to Lebanon. No loan pledges or commitments have yet been reported for Syria.

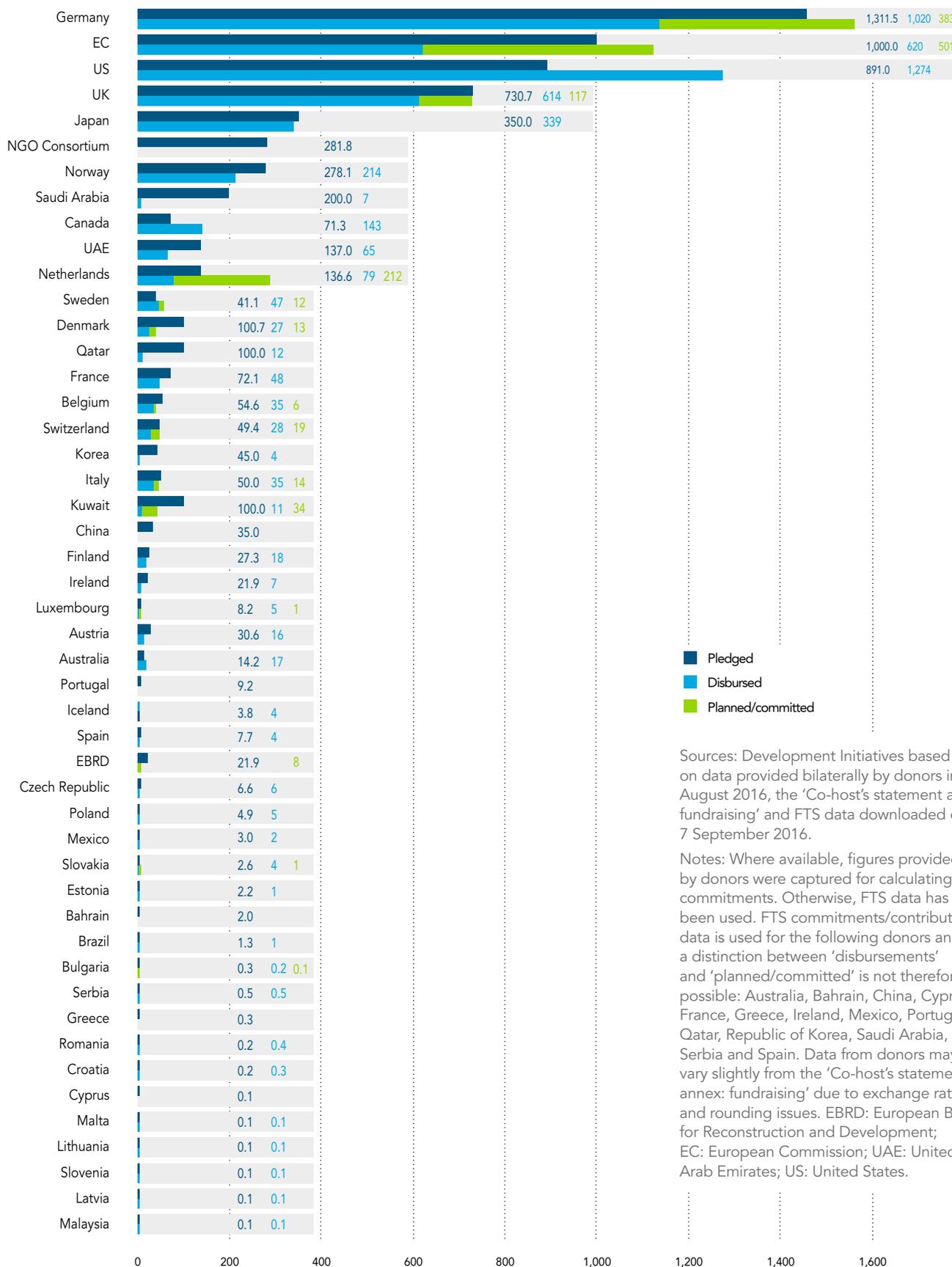
According to information received from the World Bank, which alone pledged nearly half of all loans at the London conference (49% of the total), part of its remaining funding is planned to be made available as follows:¹¹

- US\$8 billion for Egypt for 2016–2020
- US\$1.4 billion for Jordan for 2017–2018
- US\$1.0 billion for Lebanon for 2017–2019 (US\$1.1 billion in total, including US\$135 million in the form of grants)

Decisions on the country allocation, terms and time frames of the loans from the multilateral development banks (MDBs) are still to be finalised. As indicated by the European Investment Bank, the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) and the World Bank, financing is intended to catalyse additional project finance and investments in-country and will be primarily directed towards economic recovery, macroeconomic and fiscal management, energy and extractives, and infrastructure projects (see also Figure 5.2).¹²

3. Progress by donor

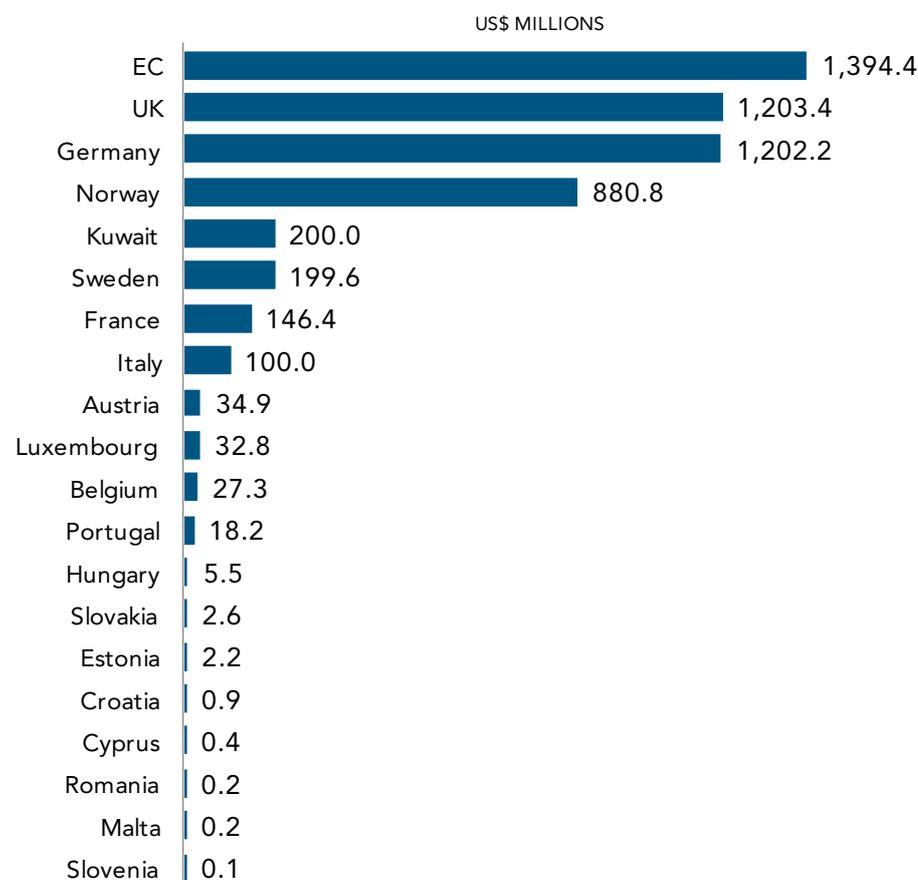
FIGURE 3.1: Grant commitments against pledges by donor, 2016, US\$ millions



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

Notes: Where available, figures provided by donors were captured for calculating commitments. Otherwise, FTS data has been used. FTS commitments/contributions data is used for the following donors and a distinction between 'disbursements' and 'planned/committed' is not therefore possible: Australia, Bahrain, China, Cyprus, France, Greece, Ireland, Mexico, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Saudi Arabia, Serbia and Spain. Data from donors may vary slightly from the 'Co-host's statement annex: fundraising' due to exchange rates and rounding issues. EBRD: European Bank for Reconstruction and Development; EC: European Commission; UAE: United Arab Emirates; US: United States.

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



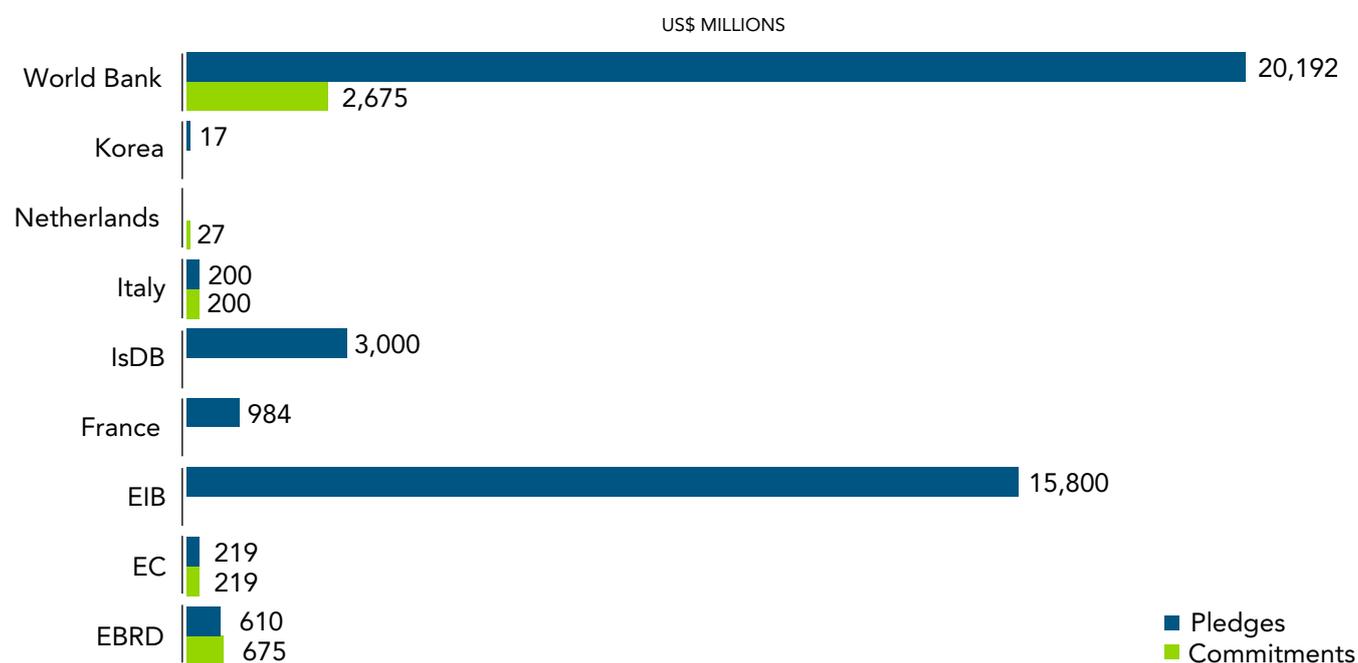
Sources: Development Initiatives based on data provided bilaterally by donors in August 2016 and the 'Co-host's statement annex: fundraising'.

Notes: Only donors that specified pledges beyond 2016 at the time of the conference are shown on this chart; any pledges beyond 2016 not listed in the annex are not captured in this chart.

So far in 2016, according to available data, US\$6.1 billion in grants has been committed by the 48 donors that pledged funding at the London conference. This includes both funds that have been reported as disbursed by donors, and those reported as officially in the pipeline (represented here as planned/committed).¹³ According to available information, 20 donors have already committed as much as or more than the amount they pledged for 2016 at the London conference.¹⁴

Just over US\$6.1 billion was pledged in grants at the conference for the 2017–2020 period by 20 donors. Over 70% of this amount was pledged by the EC, the UK and Germany combined. A total of US\$607.9 million has been committed for 2017–2020 so far by Bulgaria, Denmark, Germany, Slovakia, Slovenia, Switzerland, Slovakia and the UK.

FIGURE 3.3: Loan commitments against pledges by donor, 2016–2020



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

Notes: World Bank data refers to disbursements only and is preliminary.¹⁵ Data on commitments by the Islamic Development Bank is not yet available. Donors that have not made loan pledges are not shown on the chart. Data does not include additional debt development swap of €45 million reported by Italy. IsDB: Islamic Development Bank; EIB: European Investment Bank; EBRD: European Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

Over US\$41 billion was pledged in loans at the London conference. The majority of this (96%) was pledged by MDBs and 3% by other donors. Pledged loans from the World Bank and the European Investment Bank make up 91% of those from the MDBs.

So far, US\$3.4 billion of loans from the MDBs have been reported as committed – equivalent to 8% of the total pledged. However, it is possible that further loans have been, or are in the process of being, committed but not yet reported. This includes financing from the European Investment Bank that seeks to provide €15 billion of investment financing before 2020 for its ‘Resilience Initiative’ by leveraging guarantees and grants provided by the EU and its member states.¹⁶ As

noted in Figure 2.3, full details of pledged and committed loans from the MDBs, including of their degree of concessionality and time frames, are still to be finalised.

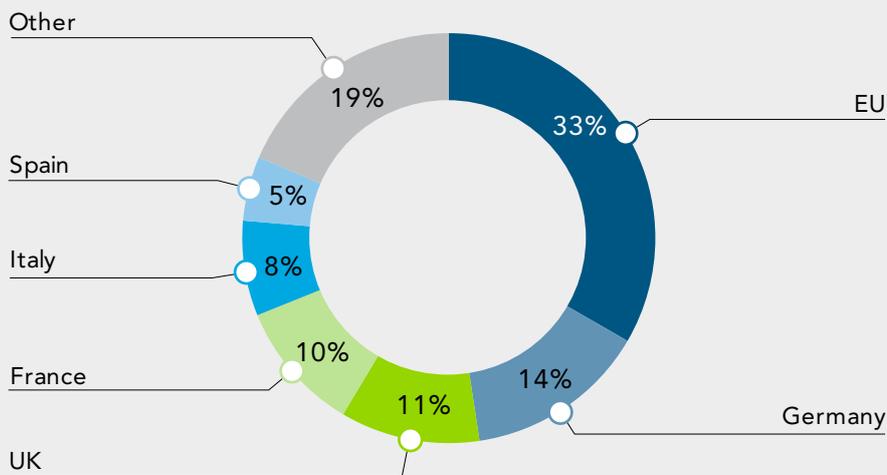
Apart from the MDBs, other donors pledged a total of US\$1.4 billion in loans, all of which was announced as highly concessional:¹⁷ the EC pledged US\$219 million; France US\$984 million; Italy US\$200 million; and Korea US\$17 million. Of this total, 32% (US\$446 million) has been committed so far in 2016 by three donors – the EC, Italy and the Netherlands. Of these, Italy has committed loans fully equivalent to the total amount pledged, and the Netherlands, who did not make a loan pledge at the time of the conference, has committed US\$27 million.

4. In focus: Facility for Refugees in Turkey

On 29 November 2015, the EU and Turkey adopted a joint action plan on supporting Syrian refugees and host communities in Turkey. The Facility for Refugees in Turkey was established to increase and complement the financing of activities for migrants and their host communities, prioritising “humanitarian assistance, education, migration management, health, municipal infrastructure, and socioeconomic support”.¹⁸

The Facility has a budget of €3 billion for 2016–2017. A third (33%/€1 billion) of this will come from the EU budget, and the remaining €2 billion from EU member states – to be integrated into the EU budget as externally assigned revenue. All member states have sent their contribution certificates to the EC. According to information from the EC, Germany has pledged 14% of the total, the UK 11%, France 10%, Italy 8% and Spain 5%.

FIGURE 4.1: Pledges to the Facility for Refugees in Turkey, by donor



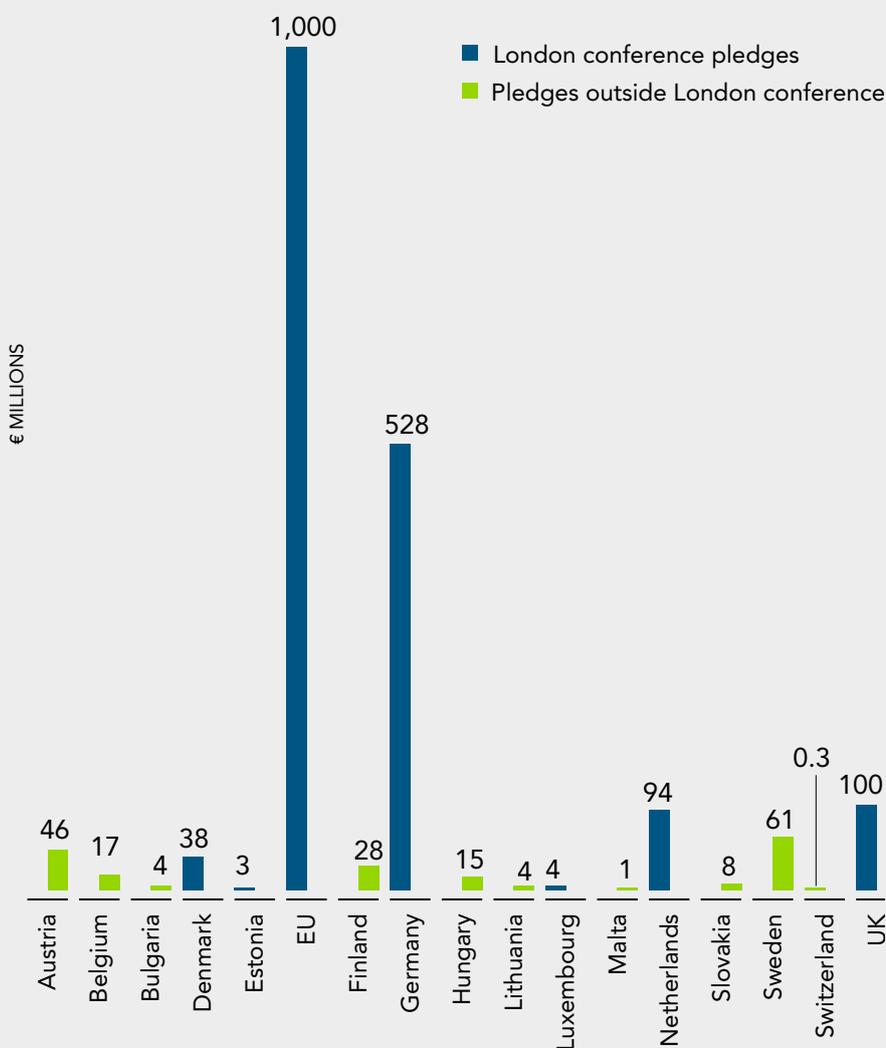
Sources: Development Initiatives based on publicly available updates on the Facility for Refugees in Turkey.¹⁹

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

Of the overall €3 billion budget for the Facility, €2.23 billion has been committed for both humanitarian and non-humanitarian assistance. The largest commitments made so far include the Humanitarian Implementation Plan (HIP) for Turkey, mobilising €505.65 million (adopted in June 2016) and the 'Special Measure' worth nearly

€1.42 billion to support refugees in the areas of education, health, municipal and social infrastructure, and socioeconomic support (adopted in July 2016). As of August 2016, all allocations to the Facility for Refugees in Turkey so far have been made from the EU's budget.²⁰

FIGURE 4.2: Pledges to the Facility for Refugees in Turkey by donor (€ millions)

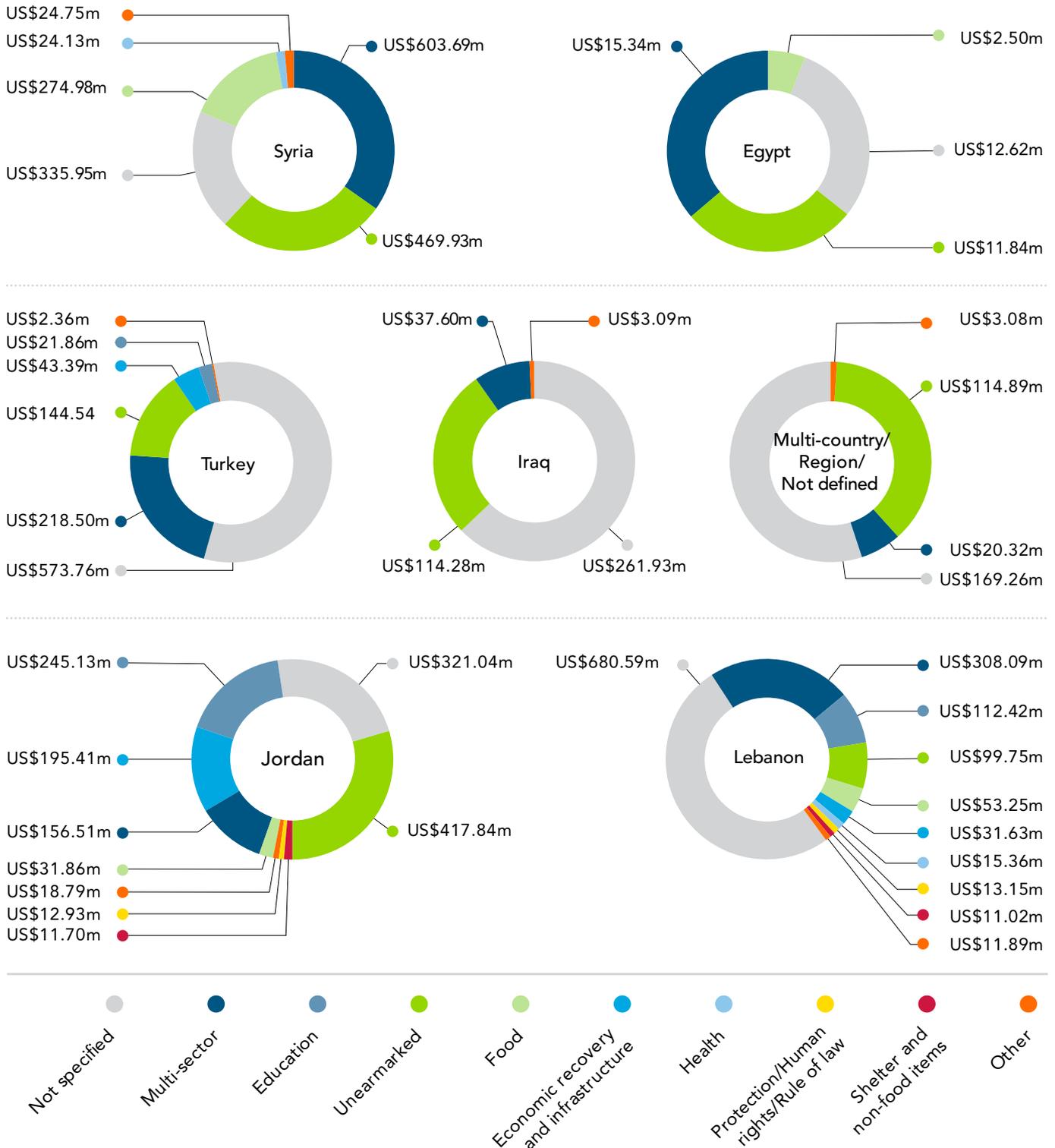


Sources: Development Initiatives based on data provided bilaterally by donors in August and September 2016.

Notes: Data is partial and preliminary and therefore does not represent the full €3 billion pledge to the Facility. Data provided bilaterally and represented in this chart may differ from the figures published by the Commission, as used in figure 4.1 above, both in volume and in number of donors.

5. Commitments by sectors

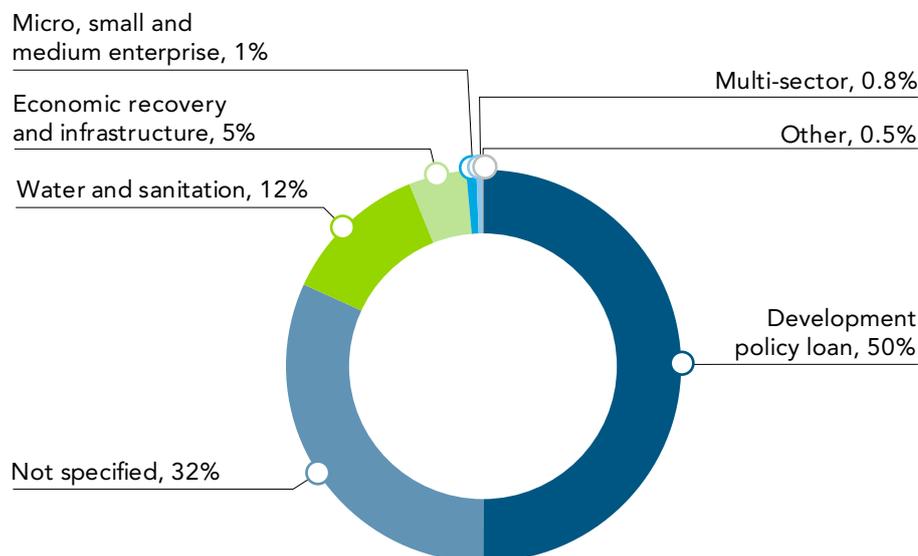
FIGURE 5.1: Grant commitments to Syria, Jordan, Lebanon, Turkey, Egypt and Iraq from the London conference donors by sector, 2016



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

Notes: Data is preliminary. 'Multi-sector' refers primarily to the IASC standard sector classification (see Glossary), but may also capture commitments from donors under their own definitions of the term. Country charts are scaled individually by percentages, but not against each other by volume.

FIGURE 5.2: Loan commitments by sector, 2016



Sources: Data provided bilaterally by the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD), Italy, the EC, Netherlands and the World Bank in August and September 2016.

Notes: Data is partial and preliminary.

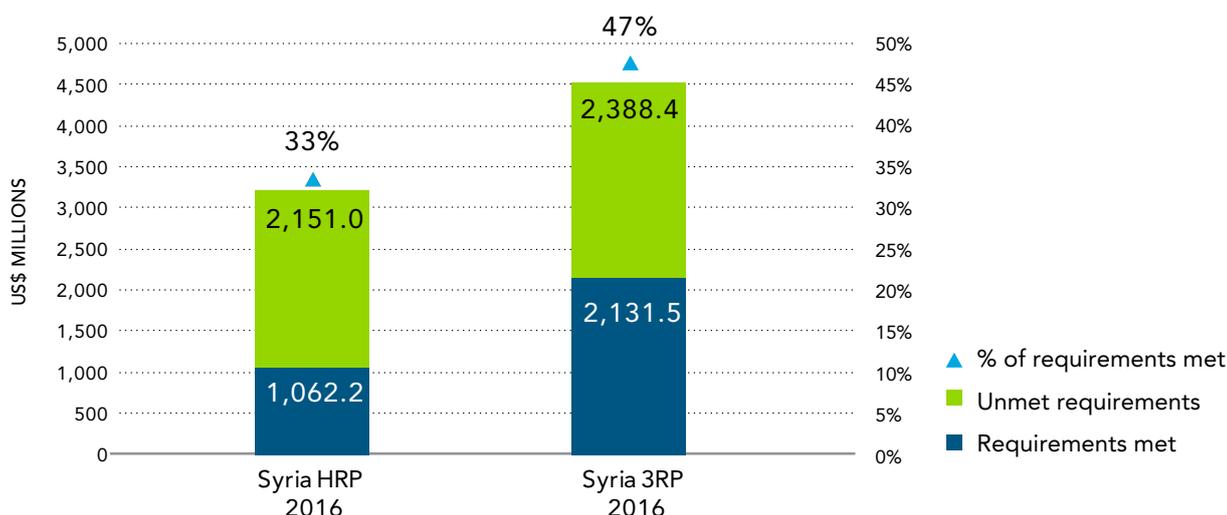
Based on data provided by donors, four fifths of committed grants from donors (80%) do not specify a sector. This may be because this degree of detail is not available ('sector not yet specified' accounted for US\$2.3 billion); or because commitments were reported as deliberately unearmarked (accounting for US\$1.4 billion); or because they were directed to 'multi-sector'²¹ activities (US\$1.4 billion). When making commitments to specific implementing organisations, the majority of donors do not specify sector priorities – this is true of 17 out of the 29 donor responses received. However, as recipient organisations continue to report funding to the FTS, further sector detail may be retrospectively provided.

In cases where donors do indicate commitments by sector,²² funding is primarily directed to education (US\$402.6 million, 31% of the sector-specified total), food (US\$369.1 million, 29%) and economic recovery and infrastructure (US\$271.0 million, 21%).

Loan commitments so far indicate that US\$1.5 billion has been directed as development policy loans to energy/water or energy/fiscal (entirely from the World Bank); US\$591.0 million to water and sanitation; and US\$230.1 million to economic recovery and infrastructure. A significant amount – US\$1.6 billion, 32% of the total committed so far – does not specify a sector.

6. UN-coordinated appeals

FIGURE 6.1: Requirements and commitments for Syria-related UN-coordinated appeals, 2016



Sources: Development Initiatives based on UN OCHA's FTS. Data downloaded on 7 September 2016.

UN-coordinated appeals are the processes through which international humanitarian assistance is requested by national, regional and international organisations to respond to major or complex emergencies. There are currently two UN-coordinated appeals for the Syria crisis – the Syria Humanitarian Response Plan (Syria HRP), which seeks to respond to needs within Syria, and the Syria regional refugee and resilience plan (3RP), which seeks to respond to the needs of refugees and host communities in the neighbouring countries.

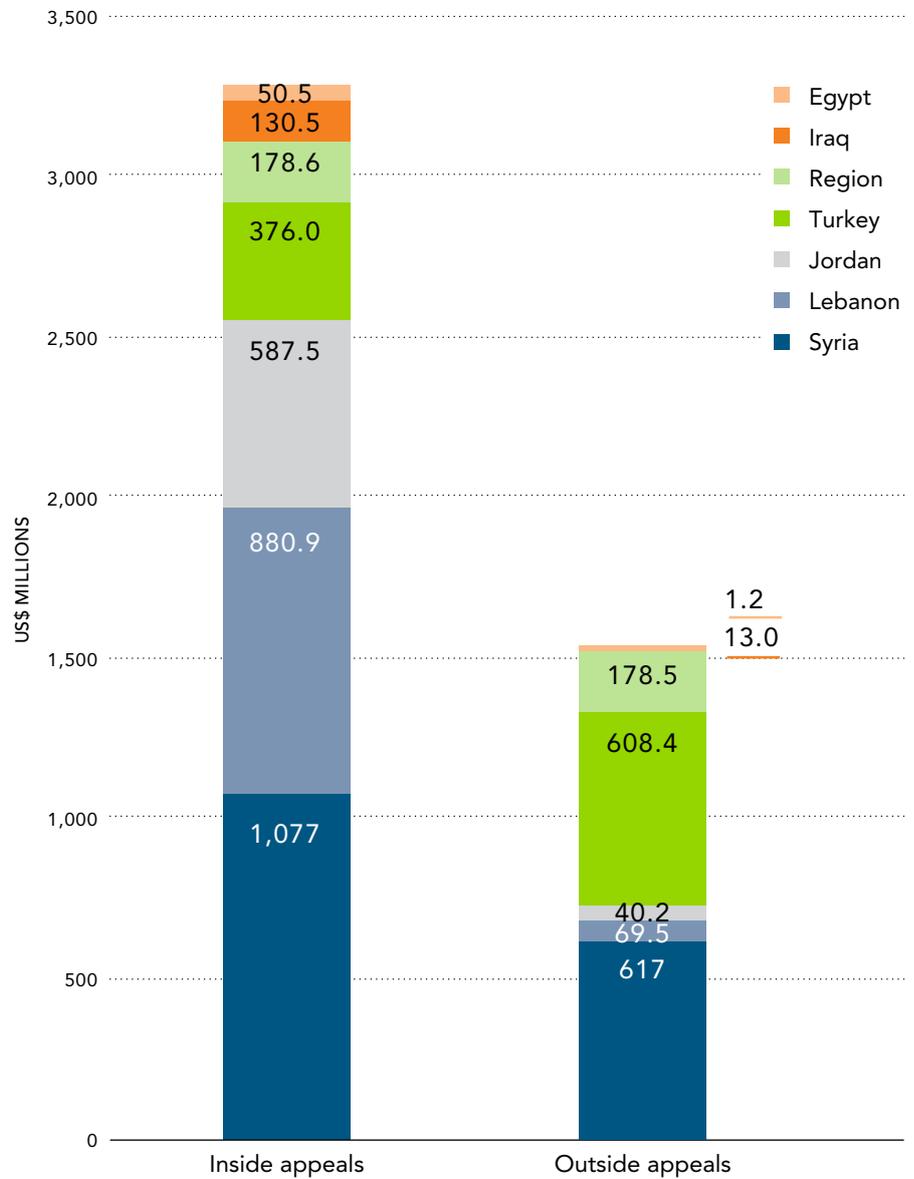
In 2016, these two appeals set out requirements totalling over US\$7.73 billion – US\$ 3.2 billion for the Syria HRP and US\$4.5 billion for the 3RP.

At the time of writing, the Syria HRP is 33% funded with commitments of US\$1.07 billion, leaving a gap of US\$2.2 billion. The 3RP is currently proportionally better funded at 47%, having received commitments of US\$2.1 billion to date (leaving US\$2.4 billion in unmet requirements).²³ Together, these two appeals require an additional US\$4.5 billion of funding in 2016 in order to meet current requirements.

According to data reported to UN OCHA's FTS, Syria has received over US\$1.7 billion so far in 2016 – 63% of which (US\$1.1 billion) is for the organisations and programmes included in the Syria HRP. Lebanon has received US\$880.9 million of funding within the 3RP, Jordan has received US\$587.5 million, Turkey US\$376.0 million, Iraq US\$130.5 million and Egypt US\$50.5 million.

The two UN-coordinated appeals do not reflect all requirements from all organisations responding to the crisis in the region and funding is also directed outside of the appeals. However, even if all London conference grant pledges were to be directed towards the two appeals, their requirements would still not be 100% met.

FIGURE 6.2: Funding inside and outside the Syria-related UN-coordinated appeals, by country, 2016



Sources: Development Initiatives based on UN OCHA's FTS. Data downloaded 7 September 2016.

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

7. Data sources and methodology

Information on pledges by donor has been taken from the 'Co-host's statement annex: fundraising. Supporting Syria and the Region (London 2016)' ²⁴ Subsequent pledges, or significant revisions to the volume or distribution of pledges made after the London conference have not been included in this analysis. Additional disaggregated data on pledges and commitments by recipient country, by year or by sector was gathered directly from donors in August and September 2016 using a survey form.

Breakdowns of current levels of committed funding are provided using data shared directly by donors via the same survey form wherever possible. Where data was unavailable from donors, data reported to the UNOCHA's FTS voluntary reporting mechanism was used. For some donors, the 2017–2020 grants may include some 2016 pledges that are currently not distributable by year. The allocation of funding by year is likely to change in forthcoming reports as further data becomes available.

Attempts have been made to exclude bilateral development cooperation that does not directly relate to Syrian refugee-hosting in the region. Subsequent reports will seek to ensure these funding streams continue to be excluded to the fullest extent possible.

Analysis of sectors in the report uses sector classifications that are specific to this tracking project. The classification of sectors is informed by the OECD DAC sectors and purpose codes, the IASC²⁵ standard sectors, and sector classifications

used by specific government and multilateral donors. The sector classification seeks to align different sector classifications to the fullest extent possible under the following headings:

- Education
- Health
- Water and sanitation
- Governance and civil society
- Social and cultural infrastructure
- Economic recovery and infrastructure (including agriculture and mine action)
- General budget support
- Food
- Coordination and support services
- Protection/Human rights/Rule of law
- Shelter and non-food-items
- Multi-sector
- Not specified

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

In addition, sectoral classifications of loan include the World Bank sectors 'Development policy loan' and 'Micro, small and medium enterprise'.

Endnotes

- 1 This tracking project has been commissioned by the Department for International Development (DFID) on behalf of the London conference co-hosts and is delivered by the independent research organisation Development Initiatives.
- 2 For a full explanation of the terminology used in the report, including 'pledge' and 'commitment', see [Glossary](#).
- 3 <http://www.imf.org/external/np/spr/2015/conc/index.htm>
- 4 Adapted from a definition provided by the European Investment Bank: www.eib.org/about/partners/development_banks/
- 5 <https://www.supportingsyria2016.com/news/co-hosts-statement-annex-fundraising/>
- 6 See [Glossary](#).
- 7 Information has not been made available or no forward commitments have been made for 2017–2020 by the majority of donors due to donor budget cycles.
- 8 For this report, 'planned/committed' is the term used to capture all funding that is committed, contracted, disbursed or otherwise reported by donors as being in the official pipeline. In future reports, further distinctions will be made where possible between funding that has been committed, contracted and disbursed. Figures for disbursed are also based on the glossary definition for this report, which states that funds categorised as disbursed are those identified as such by individual donors from whom data has been directly gathered.
- 9 'Region' throughout the report refers to the countries hosting Syrian refugees: Iraq, Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, and Turkey. Within the report, pledges and commitments for 'region' are specified as such by donors. 'Multi-country' pledges and commitments are those for two or more (but not all) countries in the region hosting Syrian refugees. 'Not defined' includes pledges and commitments where no country or region detail has been provided.
- 10 Data for Turkey does not include all pledges and commitments for the 'Facility for Refugees in Turkey' (See [Section 4](#)).
- 11 For the purposes of this report, only commitments that relate to the refugee response are shown. The World Bank's commitments to the countries in the region may be higher but those commitments are related to its wider development portfolio in Turkey and not for projects specifically responding to the refugee response.
- 12 While the remaining outstanding loans pledged are planned to be distributed over the next four years, additional guarantees may be needed to mobilise the full pledges. Given this and the number of other factors involved in mobilising financing support and agreeing loans, it is likely that more details will be captured in future progress reports as information becomes available.
- 13 For this report, 'committed' is the term used to capture all funding that is committed, contracted, disbursed or otherwise reported by donors as being in the official pipeline. In future reports, further distinctions will be made where possible between funding that has been committed, contracted and disbursed. Figures for disbursed are also based on the glossary definition for this report, which states that funds categorised as disbursed are those identified as such by individual donors from whom data has been directly gathered. In particular, for the European Commission and the UK, data marked as disbursed refers to funds that have been contracted. As such, against its 2016 pledge of US\$1 billion, the European Commission has committed US\$1.1 billion, of which it has contracted US\$620 million to date. Of its 2016 pledge, the UK has planned/committed US\$731 million, of which it has contracted US\$614 million to date. For Germany, data marked as planned/committed, refers to funds that have also been contracted and therefore the combined total of data marked as disbursed and planned/committed refers to funds which have been contracted. As such, against its 2016 pledge of US\$1.3 billion, Germany has contracted \$1.4 billion to date.
- 14 Since the London conference some donors have pledged further funding or reallocated their London conference pledge between years – this includes a new pledge of US\$283 million from the Netherlands made in May 2016, and a reallocation of over US\$140 million of Germany's 2017–2020 pledge to 2016.
- 15 World Bank commitments for fiscal year 2016 to Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon and Egypt were US\$3.6 billion. The World Bank's 2016 fiscal year runs from July 2015 to June 2016.
- 16 Support for the Initiative has been received from both the EC Council and Ministers, and the European Investment Bank envisages securing the grants and guarantees necessary for project development before the end of 2016.
- 17 See [Glossary](#) entry on 'Loans' concessionality level' for an explanation of highly concessional.
- 18 http://ec.europa.eu/dgs/home-affairs/what-we-do/policies/european-agenda-migration/background-information/docs/20160420/factsheet_financing_of_the_facility_for_refugees_in_turkey_en.pdf
- 19 <http://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/press/press-releases/2016/02/03-refugee-facility-for-turkey/>
- 20 It is noted that the EU budget derives from member state contributions. However, for the purposes of this report, these amounts have not been attributed back to member states but are presented here instead as pledges and commitments from the EU institutions.
- 21 See [Glossary](#) for definition of multi-sector.
- 22 See [Data sources and methodology](#) for explanation of sectoral classification used.
- 23 For daily updates on appeals funding levels check: <https://fts.unocha.org/pageloader.aspx?page=special-syrian-crisis>
- 24 www.supportingsyria2016.com/news/co-hosts-statement-annex-fundraising/
- 25 The IASC is the primary mechanism for inter-agency coordination of humanitarian assistance, involving key UN and non-UN humanitarian partners.