



# Together for the people in Türkiye and Syria:

## Post-Conference Financial Tracking

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*May 2024*



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## Together for the people in Türkiye and Syria: Post-conference financial tracking: May 2024

On 20 March 2023, Brussels hosted over 60 delegations from the European Union (EU), its Member States (MS), and partners such as the European Investment Bank (EIB) and the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD). The meeting was aimed at mobilising support for the victims of the February 2023 earthquakes in Türkiye and Syria, and coordinating efforts in the affected regions.

Hosted by the President of the European Commission, Ursula von der Leyen, and the Prime Minister of Sweden, Ulf Kristersson, holding the Swedish Presidency of the Council, a total pledge of €7 billion was announced at the Conference for the people in Türkiye and Syria.

The European Commission (EC) and the EU MS, as well as the EIB and the EBRD, as Team Europe, represent more than 50% of this total pledge, with €3.6 billion, whilst the Council of Europe Development Bank made also an important contribution of €500 million in loans and an additional €3 million in grants.

Of the €7 billion total pledge, more than €6 billion took the form of grants (€1.7 billion) and loans (€4.3 billion) for Türkiye, and €901<sup>1</sup> were in grants for the people of Syria.

This report tracks financial contributions against pledges made in post-earthquake support for the people of Türkiye and Syria. This report was commissioned by the EC and presents the contributions of donors against their pledges made at the International Donors Conference as of 31 December 2023<sup>2</sup>.

It provides a breakdown of grant and loan pledges and contributions to Türkiye and grant pledges and contributions to Syria. Information was gathered directly from all participating donors and multilateral development banks and supplemented by conference documentation. 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).

This report does not track pledges announced at the seventh Brussels Conference on 14-15 June 2023 in support of Syria and the Region. Funds contributed as a result of this conference are tracked in a separate report.

*This publication was produced with the financial support of the European Union. Its contents are the sole responsibility of Altair Asesores and do not necessarily reflect the views of the European Union.*

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<sup>1</sup> Some figures differ slightly from the [Pledging Statement](#) due to more precise reporting from donors after the conference.

<sup>2</sup> Throughout this report as of ‘December 2023’ and ‘end of 2023’ are used as shorthand for 31 December 2023.

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## Key results

On 20 March 2023, the international community gathered in Brussels to announce funds in post-earthquakes support for the people in Türkiye and Syria. At the time of the conference, funds for Türkiye were allocated to cover humanitarian needs but also help in the reconstruction of the regions that were most affected by the earthquakes. In Syria, the funds were allocated to cover humanitarian needs and support early recovery and resilience, helping Syrians to rebuild their lives.

The EC, plus 26 EU MS, 18 donor countries, three International Financial Institutions (IFIs) and one International Organisation pledged €2.6 billion in grants to support humanitarian, reconstruction and early recovery activities in 2023.

In addition, one European Union MS and five IFIs announced €4.3 billion in loans to Türkiye. More

details, as of the date of the conference, can be found in the Pledging Statement<sup>3</sup>.

The purpose of this tracking exercise is to provide an update on the funding delivered in the region as of 31 December 2023 and to ensure accountability of donors for the delivery of funding against the pledges made at the conference. This report considers contributions up to the end of December 2023, just eight months after the conference, which explains why some of the longer-term funding commitments were not fully implemented yet.

This report does not track pledges made at the seventh Brussels Conference on 14-15 June 2023 in support of Syria and the region. Funds contributed as a result of this conference are tracked in a separate report.

<p>This financial tracking report notes that, as of 31 December 2023:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Donors contributed €2.3 billion in grants for 2023 for Türkiye and Syria, fulfilling 87% the original conference pledge of €2.6 billion.</li><li>• Donors and IFIs made available €3.4 billion in Loans to Türkiye, thereby satisfying 79% of the original conference pledge of €4.3 billion.</li></ul> <p>These figures refer to new contributions and should not take account of ongoing interventions funded with contributions from previous years.</p> <p>Together, the EC and 26 of its MS<sup>4</sup> pledged €1.6 billion, representing 60% of the total grant pledge announced at the International Donors Conference. As of December 2023, the EC and the MS had contributed €1.5 billion, representing 64% of all contributions, thereby fulfilling 93% their conference grant pledge for 2023.</p> <p>For grant contributions, the three largest donors are the EC, the United Arab Emirates, and Germany, who together accounted for 69% of all 2023 grant contributions as of December 2023.</p>	<p>Türkiye and Syria both benefited from grant contributions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Türkiye was pledged the most grants, totalling €1.7 billion and benefitted from the most contributions which reached €1.4 billion by the end of 2023.</li><li>• Syria was pledged €901 million<sup>5</sup> and was allocated €845 million in contributions by the end of 2023.</li></ul> <p>As of the end of December 2023, Syria had benefitted from €805 million in grant disbursements compared with Türkiye who received €651 million in disbursements.</p> <p>Türkiye also benefitted from loan contributions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The World Bank pledged €1.7 billion at the conference, and by the end of December 2023 had contributed 97% of the pledge.</li><li>• The EBRD pledged €1.5 billion and by the end of December 2023 had contributed 73% of the pledge.</li></ul> <p>Some 31% of grants were allocated to Multi-Sectorial projects followed by Shelter (16%), and Food items (12%). In Syria, half of all funds were distributed by UN agencies and the Red Cross Red Crescent (RCRC), whereas in Türkiye a two-thirds of all funds were channelled either by the Turkish government (34%) or UN agencies (31%).</p>
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<sup>3</sup> Pledging statement <https://tinyurl.com/bd3z4u67>

<sup>4</sup> EU27 <https://tinyurl.com/58pv464v>

<sup>5</sup> Differs slightly from the [Pledging Statement](#) due to more precise reporting from donors after the conference.

# Progress by Donor

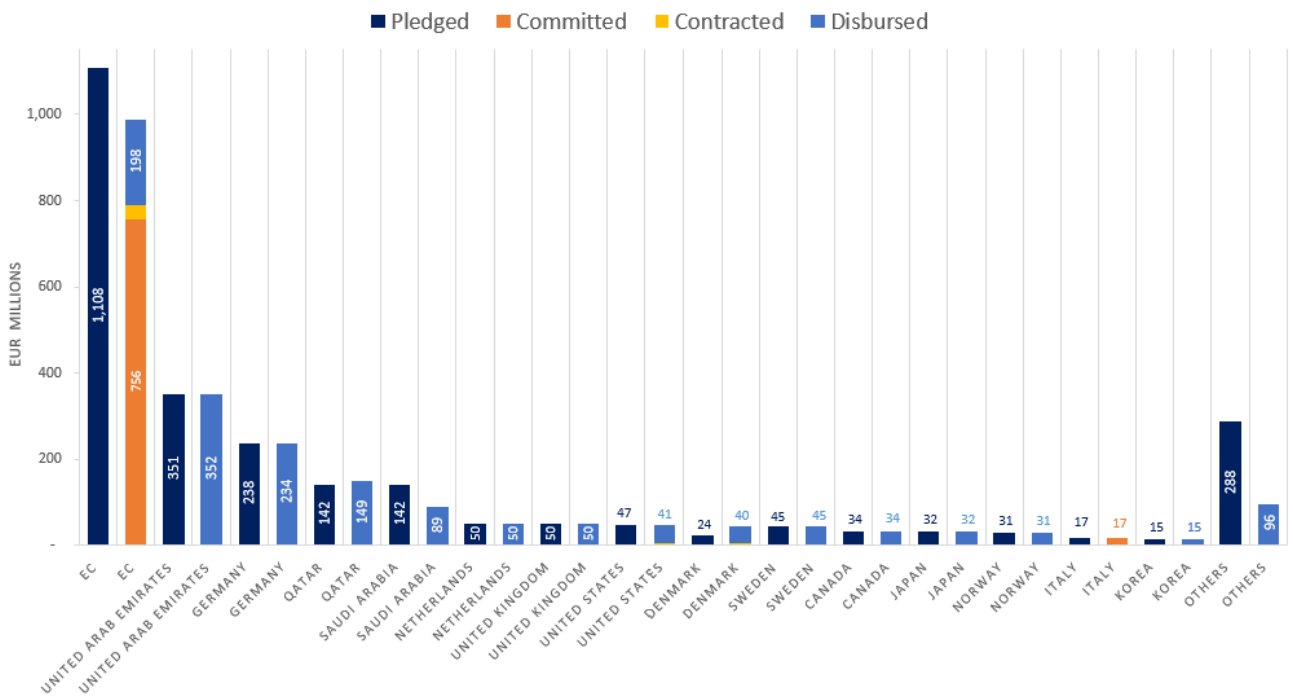
## Grant Pledges and Contributions

As of December 2023, donors contributed a total of €2.3 billion in grants to Türkiye and Syria against their grant pledges of €2.6 billion for 2023<sup>6</sup>. This amounts to 87% of the total pledge for 2023 grants being firmly contributed to a country, sector, and delivery channel, by the end of 2023.

This includes funds reported as committed, contracted, and disbursed. Of the forty-nine donors

who pledged for 2023, forty had made contributions that met, nearly met (95% or above) or exceeded their pledges by the end of 2023. The top three donors contributed 69% of all contributions for 2023, including the EC who fulfilled 89% of their Grant pledge by the end of December 2023, plus the United Arab Emirates and Germany who almost fulfilled their conference pledges by the end of the year.

Figure 1: Total grant contributions against pledges (EUR), 2023



<sup>6</sup> The 2023 grant contributions for 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.

**Table 1: Total grant contributions and pledges (EUR), 2023**

Donor	Pledged	Contributions	Committed	Contracted	Disbursed
European Commission †	1,108,000,000	986,131,787	755,600,000	32,481,909	198,049,878
United Arab Emirates	350,744,147	352,212,927			352,212,927
Germany	238,000,000	237,979,376		4,000,000	233,979,376
Qatar	142,193,573	148,681,953			148,681,953
Saudi Arabia	142,193,573	89,248,257			89,248,257
Netherlands	49,700,000	49,700,000			49,700,000
United Kingdom	49,631,489	49,521,016			49,521,016
United States	47,397,857	47,397,858		6,011,440	41,386,418
Denmark ‡	24,059,898	46,490,398		6,381,950	40,108,448
Sweden	44,634,887	44,634,887			44,634,887
Canada	33,973,249	34,473,249			34,473,249
Japan	32,353,778	32,353,778			32,353,778
Norway	30,864,198	30,860,000			30,860,000
Italy	17,000,000	17,000,000	17,000,000		
Korea	15,167,314	15,275,841			15,275,841
Poland	12,872,341	12,916,218			12,916,218
Finland	12,000,000	12,000,000			12,000,000
France	12,000,000	12,000,000			12,000,000
Ireland	10,000,000	10,000,000			10,000,000
Switzerland	8,738,562	8,742,825			8,742,825
Austria	4,000,000	5,000,000			5,000,000
New Zealand	2,352,111	4,998,234		29,401	4,968,833
Spain	4,406,000	4,923,795			4,923,795
Croatia	3,700,000	3,700,000			3,700,000
ILO	2,938,668	2,938,667		110,911	2,827,756
IDB	2,843,872	2,843,871			2,843,871
Hungary	2,821,457	2,830,188			2,830,188
Luxembourg	2,651,500	2,651,500			2,651,500
Belgium	2,000,000	2,000,000			2,000,000
Czech Republic	1,461,866	1,461,866			1,461,866
Romania	1,300,000	1,300,000			1,300,000
Albania	1,000,000	1,000,000			1,000,000
Latvia	834,669	904,669			904,669
Serbia	1,500,000	750,000			750,000
Cyprus	500,000	542,500			542,500
Slovenia	500,000	500,000			500,000
Portugal	200,000	500,000			500,000
Liechtenstein	411,226	412,370			412,370
Moldova	415,252	411,193			411,193
Slovakia	286,000	292,000			292,000
Malta	80,000	180,000			180,000
Bulgaria	102,259	102,259			102,259
Estonia	50,000	50,000			50,000
Greece	5,000,000	0			0
CoE Bank	3,000,000	0			0
EIB	500,000	0			0
Azerbaijan*	94,795,715				
Kuwait*	92,615,413				
Kosovo*	600,000				
<b>Totals EUR</b>	<b>2,614,390,874</b>	<b>2,277,913,483</b>	<b>772,600,000</b>	<b>49,015,611</b>	<b>1,456,297,872</b>

† Includes Union Civil Protection Mechanism Funds.

‡ Contributions data estimated.

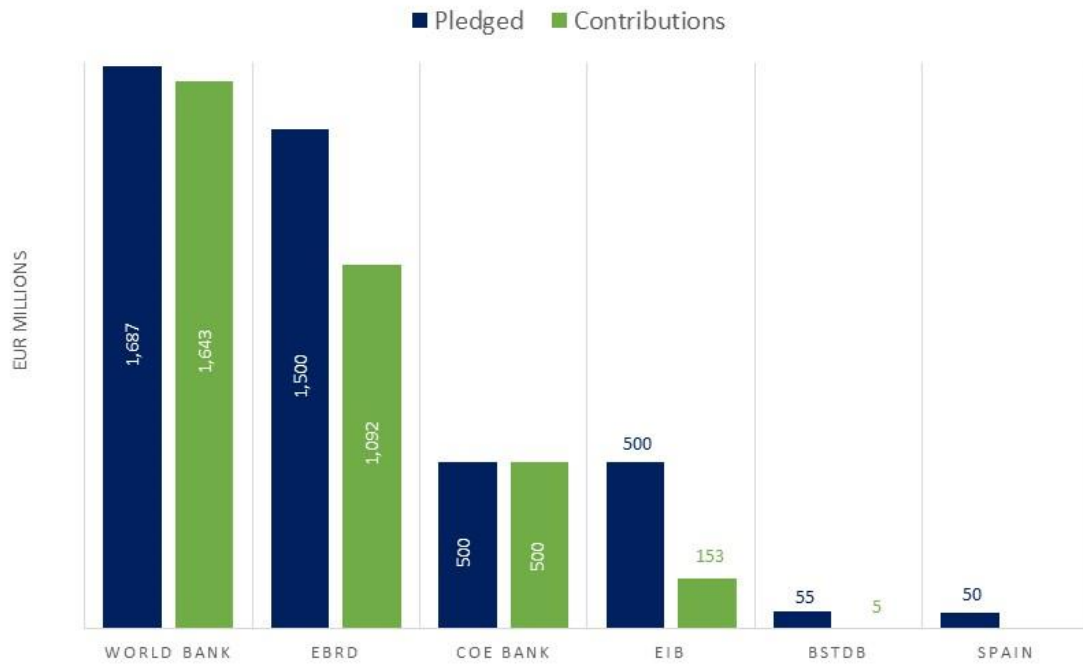
\* Contributions data unavailable.

## Loan Pledges and Contributions

At the International Donors Conference, a total of €4.3 billion of new loan funding was pledged for Türkiye. By December 2023, €3.4 billion (79%) of the total loan pledge and beyond has already been made available as loan contributions. The largest loan contribution was made by the World Bank (€1.6 billion), accounting for half of all loan contributions to Türkiye and almost fulfilling the

World Bank conference pledge of €1.7 billion. Nearly all these contributions were at the Committed stage at the end of December 2023. The EBRD contributed €1.1 billion in loans, three-quarters of which were already disbursed (€799 million) at the end of 2023. In fact, EBRD accounted for nearly two-thirds (64%) of all loan disbursements by the end of the year.

Figure 2: Loan contributions against pledges, by lender 2023 and beyond



# Progress by Recipient Country

## Grant Contributions

The grant contributions recorded in this report are being provided to Türkiye and Syria. Donor pledges announced at the conference depict total amounts in support of humanitarian, reconstruction, and early recover activities for the response to the earthquakes.

Grant pledges allocated to Türkiye totalled €1.7 billion and constituted 66% of all grant pledges announced at the conference. Grant pledges for Syria totalled €901 million and constituted the remaining 34% of all grant pledges.

By December 2023, contributions to Türkiye had reached €1.4 billion, thereby fulfilling 84% of the €1.7 billion conference pledge. Contributions to Syria reached €845 million by the end of 2023, thereby fulfilling 94% of the €901 million conference pledge.

Just under half (45%) of all contributions to Türkiye were disbursed amounting to €651 million, whereas 95% of contributions to Syria were disbursed amounting to €805 million. More rapid disbursements to Syria may result from a focus on humanitarian needs.

**Figure 3:** Grant contributions against pledges by recipient country (EUR), 2023



**Table 2:** Grant contributions and pledges (EUR), 2023

Country	Pledged	Contributions	Committed	Contracted	Disbursed
Türkiye	1,713,818,950	1,432,565,178	759,600,000	21,764,484	651,200,694
Syria	900,571,924	845,348,304	13,000,000	27,251,127	805,097,177
<b>Totals</b>	<b>2,614,390,874</b>	<b>2,277,913,483</b>	<b>772,600,000</b>	<b>49,015,611</b>	<b>1,456,297,872</b>



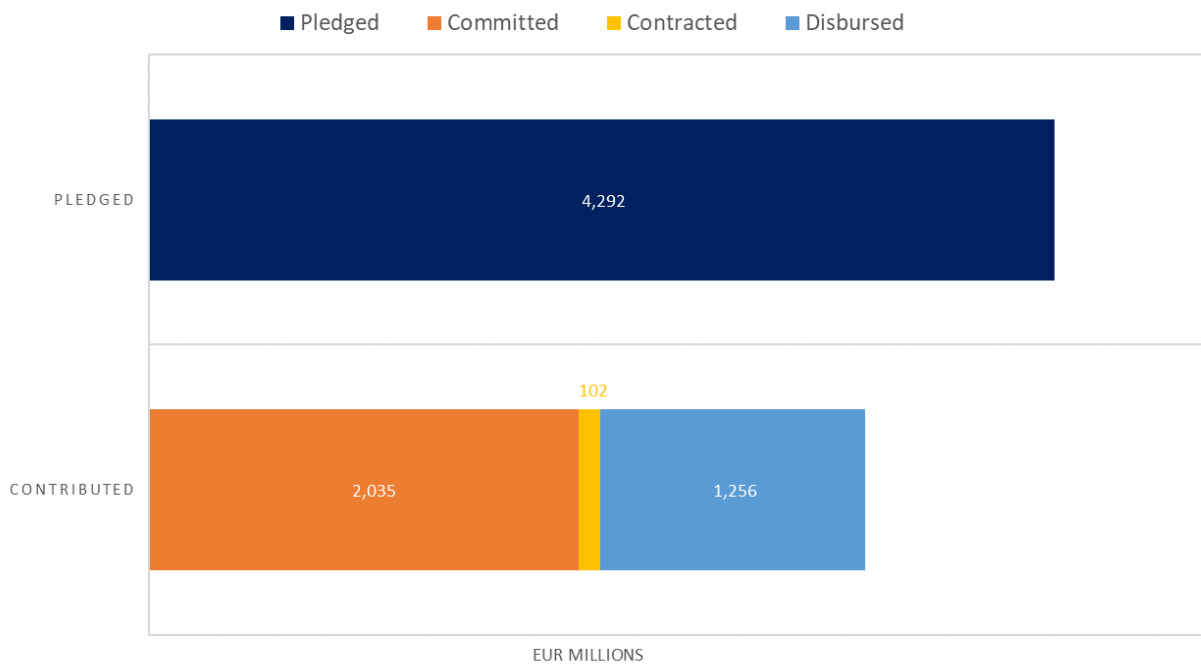
## Loan Contributions

At the International Donors Conference, Türkiye was the only intended recipient of the €4.3 billion in announced loan pledges. By the end of December 2023, loan contributions had reached €3.4 billion thereby fulfilling 79% of the conference loan pledge.

Of the €3.4 billion in contributions, 37% (€1.3 billion) had been disbursed, whereas 60% (€2 billion) were committed to specific projects.

Of the €3.4 billion total contributions to Türkiye, the World Bank contributed half (48%) of all loan contributions amounting to €1.6 billion. Most of the World Bank contributions (97%) were committed at the end of 2023. The EBRD contributed €1.1 billion of which nearly three-quarters were disbursed (€798 million).

Figure 4: Loan contributions against pledges to Türkiye (EUR), 2023



# In focus: Grant Contributions to Türkiye and Syria

## Türkiye

At the International Donors Conference, donors pledged a total of €1.7 billion in grants to Türkiye. As of December 2023, €1.4 billion had been contributed, thereby fulfilling 84% of the grant pledge.<sup>8</sup>

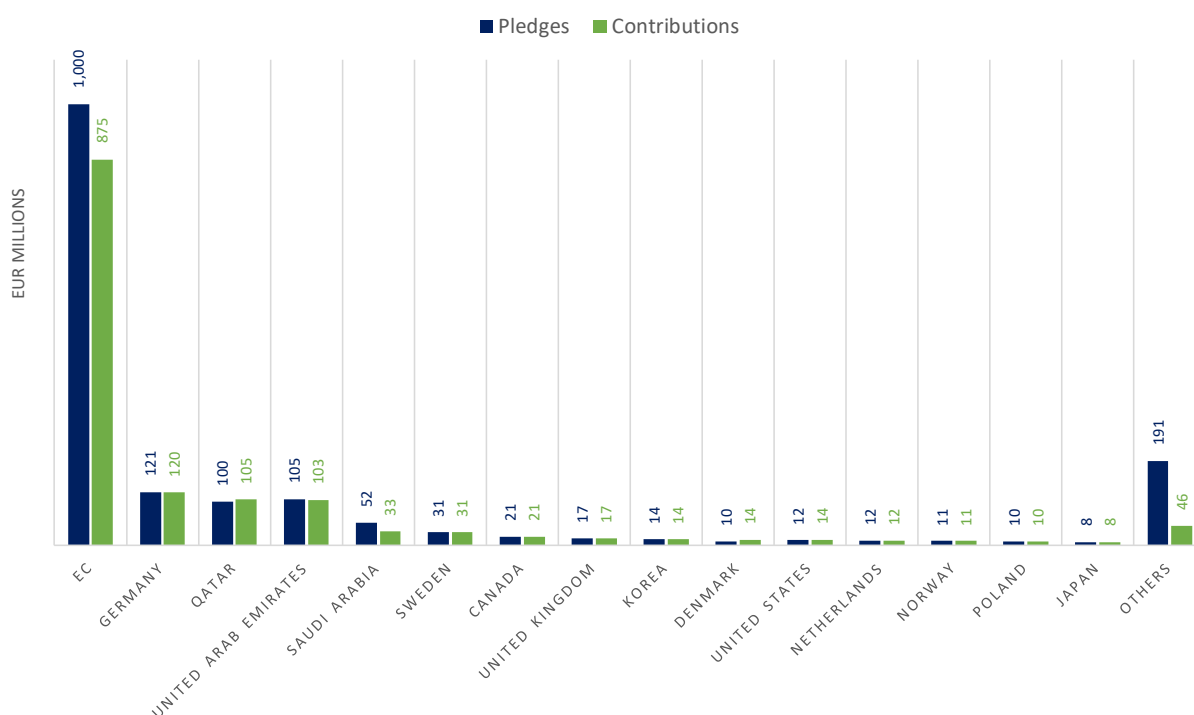
Of all grant contributions to Türkiye, 61% was provided by the EC, totalling €875 million. These EC grant contributions stemmed from a €1 billion pledge which was thereby 87% fulfilled by the end of 2023. Germany contributed €120 million almost fulfilling its grant pledge of €121 million. Qatar contributed €105 million in grants exceeding their conference pledge of €100 million. The United Arab

Emirates contributed €103 million in grants fulfilling by 98% their conference pledge of €105 million. Overall, these four donors contributed 84% of all grant contributions to the country.

Of the forty-six donors who pledged grants to Türkiye, thirty-seven had met or partially met (95% or above) their pledge by the end of 2023.

Three donors were unable to provide information on associated spending in the context of this financial tracking exercise. This included Azerbaijan who pledged €95 million in grants and Kuwait who pledged €46 million.

Figure 5: 2023 Grant contributions for Türkiye, by donor



<sup>8</sup> 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 International Donors Conference, donors pledged €901 million in grants to Syria. As of December 2023, contributions to Syria amounted to €845 million, which fulfilled 94% of the total grant pledge for Syria.

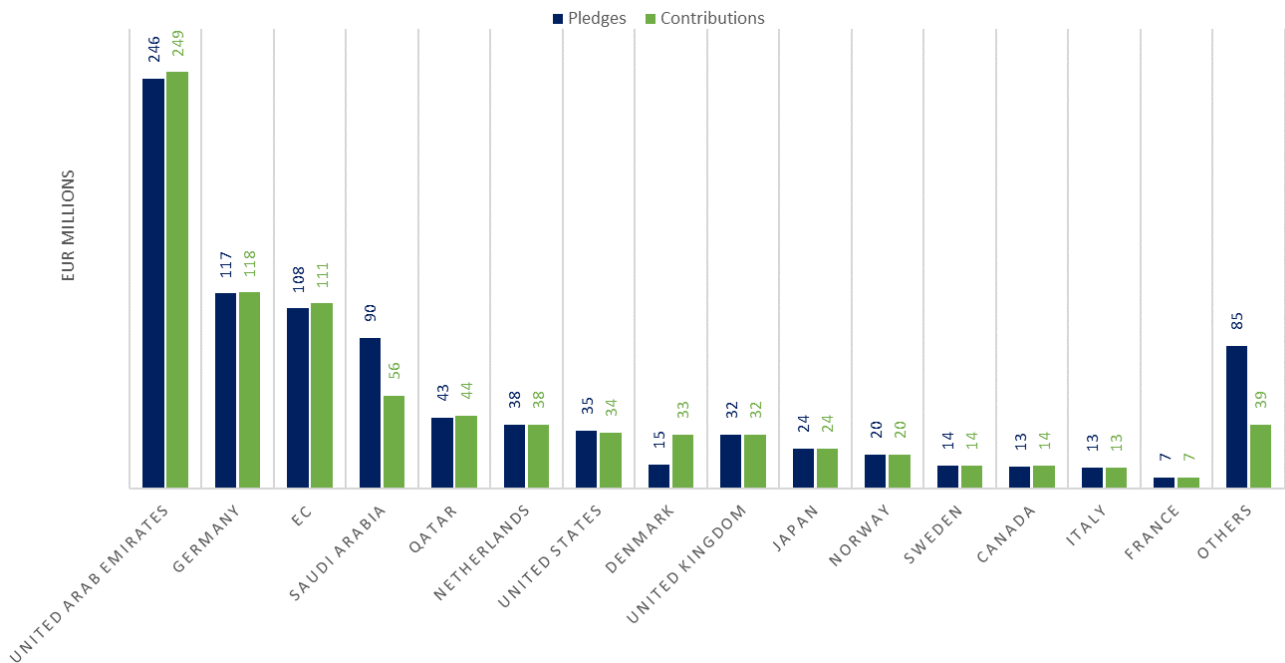
Of all grant contributions to Syria, 29% were provided by the United Arab Emirates, totalling €249 million. These United Arab Emirates grant contributions stemmed from a €246 million conference pledge which was fully met by the end of 2023. Germany contributed €118 million just exceeding its pledge of €117 million. By the end of 2023, the EC contributed €111 million in grants

thereby exceeding their conference pledge of €108 million. Saudi Arabia contributed €56 million in grants fulfilling 62% of their conference pledge of €90 million. Overall, these four donors contributed 63% of all grant contributions to Syria.

Of the forty-five donors who pledged grants to Syria, thirty-eight had met or partially met (95% or above) their pledge by the end of 2023.

At the conference Kuwait pledged €46 million but was not able to provide information on associated spending in the context of this financial tracking exercise.

Figure 6: 2023 Grant contributions for Syria, by donor



## Sectors

Of the total 2023 grant pledge of €2.6 billion for Syria and Türkiye, total contributions at the end of December 2023 amounted to €2.3 billion. Some donors were unable to report on the sectoral breakdown of their contributions, so this sectoral analysis is based on the breakdown of €1.2 billion of the total €1.8 billion confirmed contributions.

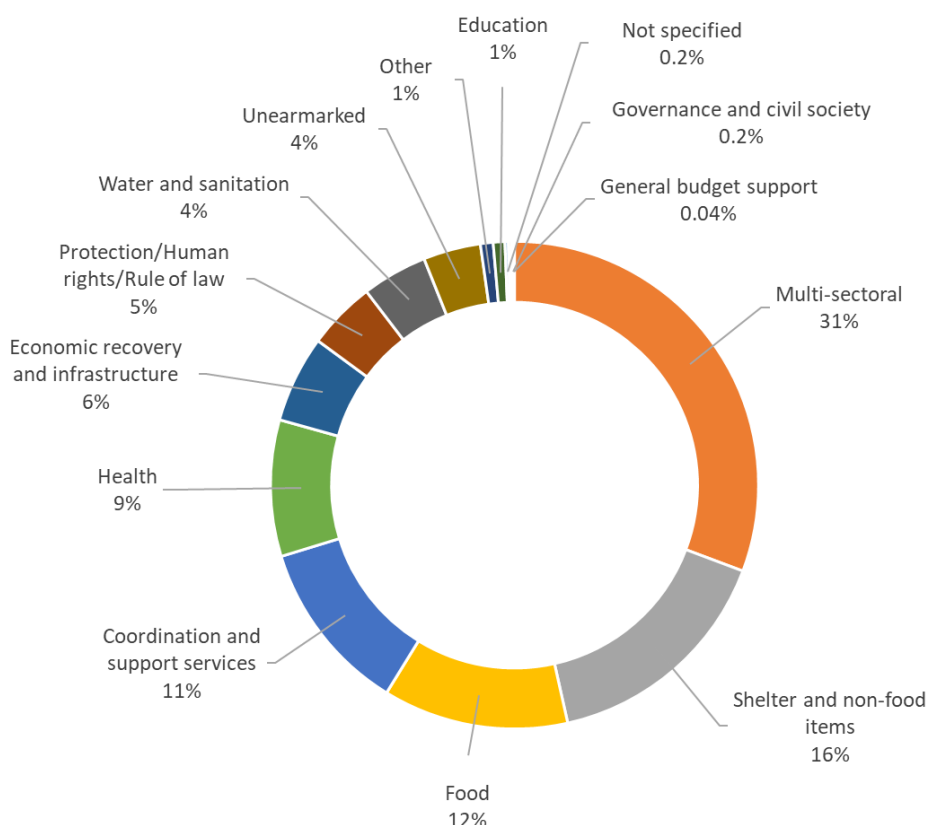
Just under a third of all reported contributions were allocated to multi-sectoral activities (€363 million) of which 57% were contributed to Syria (€209 million). The United Arab Emirates contributed by far the most to multi-sector activities, €159 million or 44% of all contributions to this sector.

The largest single-sector grant investment stemming from the International Donors Conference was Shelter and Non-Food Items, which represented 16% of all reported sectoral contributions (€186 million). More than three-quarters of all contributions to Shelter and Non-Food Items were contributed to Türkiye (€144 million), of which a significant contribution was made by Qatar (€98 million).

Also important were contributions to the Food sector (€145 million), of which two-thirds (€97 million) were contributed to Syria by the end of 2023. Similarly, contributions to Coordination and Support Services (€136 million in total) were also mostly contributed to Syria (€94 million).

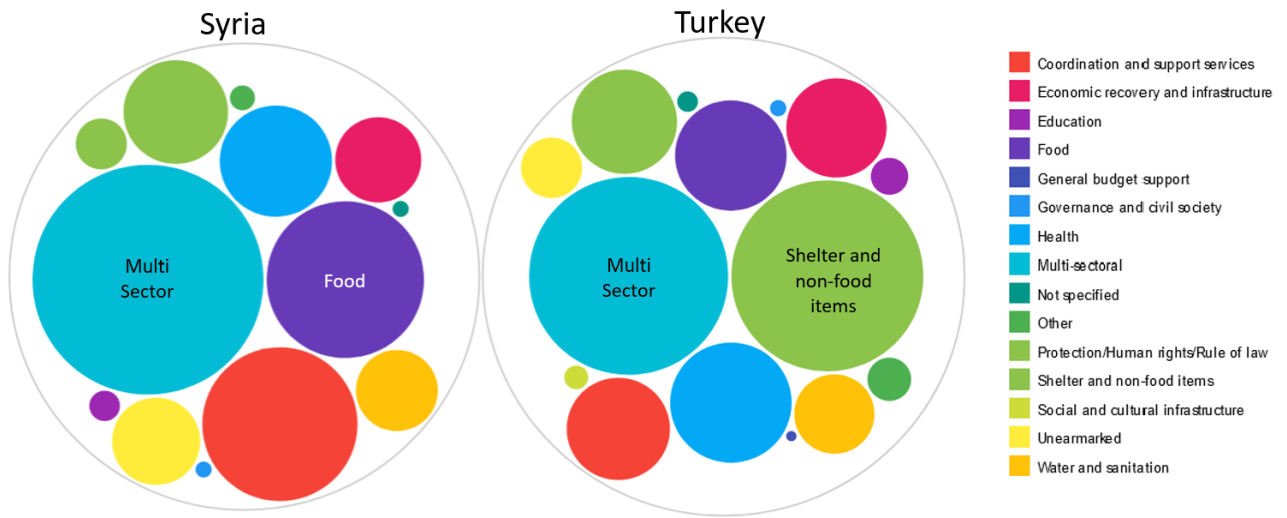
This analysis shows that in both Türkiye and Syria the sector with the largest contributions are Multi-Sectoral programmes<sup>9</sup> followed by Shelter and Non-Food Items Türkiye, and by Food in Syria.

Figure 7: Overall grant contributions, by sector



<sup>9</sup> The labels in Figure 8 show the two largest sectoral contributions in each country.

Figure 8: 2023 Grant contributions, by sector, and recipient country



## 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 €1.2 billion of the total €1.8 billion confirmed contributions.

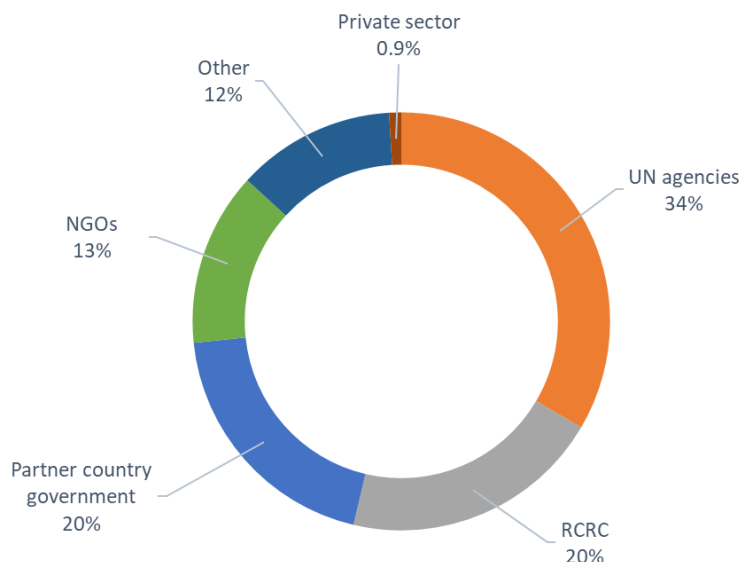
The most commonly reported channel of delivery for 2023 grant contributions was UN agencies, which are responsible for implementing 33% (€407 million) of the total grant contributions for 2023.

The breakdown of this data between each recipient country<sup>10</sup> reveals that UN agencies are the primary delivery channel in Syria where they are collectively

responsible for 35% of all contributions, but in Türkiye the national government was the main delivery channel overseeing 34% of all incoming contributions. Also important in both countries were the RCRC who were the delivery channel for 28% of contributions to Syria, and 12% of all contributions to Türkiye.

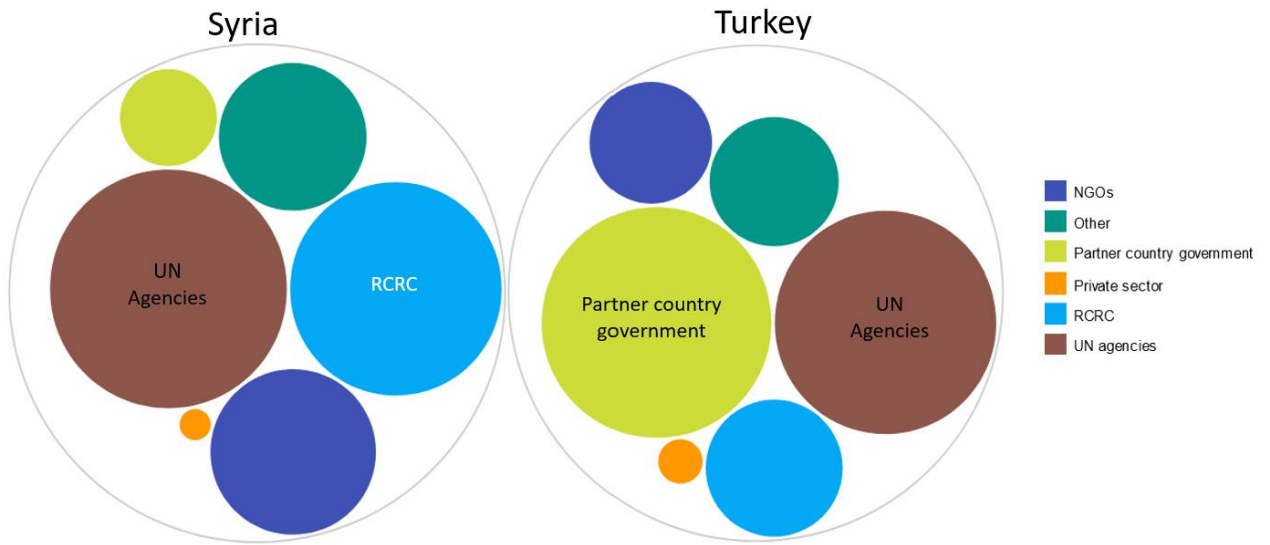
NGOs are also responsible for implementing a large proportion (13%) of all the grant contributions for 2023, mostly in Syria (17% of all contributions to the country), but also in Türkiye (10% of all contributions to the country).

Figure 9: 2023 Grant contributions by delivery channel<sup>11</sup>



<sup>10</sup> The labels in Figure 10 show the two largest sectoral contributions in each country across the region, except Jordan that has three near-equal channels all labelled.

Figure 10: 2023 Grant contributions, by delivery channel and country



# 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>
Made / make available	<p>Synonym for contributed / contribute</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> <p>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.</p>



Term	Definition
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.
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 International Donors Conference in support of the people in Türkiye and Syria are detailed in the Pledging Statement<sup>12</sup>.

The purpose of this financial tracking 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) contributions<sup>13</sup> (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 for the Brussels Conferences, 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 International Donors Conference, with the submission of Pledge Forms and online submissions.
2. During the International Donors Conference (20 March 2023) 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 Pledging Statement.
3. On 26 January 2024, a detailed financial tracking form was sent for completion by all forty-two donors and two banks that made a pledge at the International Donors 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 16 February 2024, to complete the financial tracking exercise in time to publish this report in May 2024.
4. 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.
5. Once the data was validated, it was entered on to the database<sup>14</sup>, and then analysed and graphed, and finally included in the report.

<sup>12</sup> Pledging Statement: <https://tinyurl.com/bd3z4u67>

<sup>13</sup> See Annex A – Glossary for detailed definition of all terms used.

<sup>14</sup> 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

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 Euro amounts for pledges were taken directly from the Financial Annex to the Co-chairs statement from the conference. The ECB Exchange Rates<sup>15</sup> on 15 March 2023 were used in the pledge statement and for all financial data analysed in this report.

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 Committee<sup>16</sup> 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.

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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 2023 (Tables 1, 3 & 4)
- 225 cells potentially containing numerical data from each Grant form 2024 and beyond (Tables 1, 3 & 4)
- 423 cells potentially containing numerical data from each Loans form 2023 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 1,135 rows contained reported data. The final Loans

Database contained 2,961 rows, of which 26 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.

<sup>15</sup>

[https://www.ecb.europa.eu/stats/policy\\_and\\_exchange\\_rates/euro\\_reference\\_exchange\\_rates/html/index.en.html](https://www.ecb.europa.eu/stats/policy_and_exchange_rates/euro_reference_exchange_rates/html/index.en.html)

<sup>16</sup> The Inter-Agency Standing Committee is the primary mechanism for inter-agency coordination of humanitarian assistance involving key UN and non-UN humanitarian partners.