International aid to Lebanon

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Question

Map international donor aid to Lebanon since the 2006 crisis (development and humanitarian aid). Where possible, identify funding committed in response to the Syrian crisis.

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1. Overview

Solid data from the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) makes mapping the official part of international donor aid to Lebanon possible. At the same time, as emphasised by one expert, official data is only part of the story: before and since 2006, a major part of aid flows to Lebanese actors (governmental and other) has been unrecorded, for example from Saudi Arabia and from Iran. Another difficulty is that official aid data from the past two years is not yet consolidated, though preliminary indications are available from both OECD and OCHA. With regard to aid committed in response to the Syrian crisis since 2011, data is available from OCHA. This data is easy to disaggregate by donor, but not by sector. Lastly, based on a rapid review, both the data and literature that address aid to Lebanon at macro levels seem largely gender-blind.
Lebanon has received large volumes of international aid since the 1970s, in both the development and humanitarian fields. Due to alternating phases of large-scale violence and lesser confrontations, the emphasis in aid has regularly gone back and forth between, or at times combined, types of aid: humanitarian assistance (emergency and recovery), reconstruction, or more traditional development.

Since the civil war (1975-1990), core players in international aid have mostly remained the same. Major bilateral donors have been Western states (especially the USA and some European countries), Western-allied Gulf countries such as Saudi Arabia or Kuwait, and Iran. International organisations from the UN system, from the humanitarian, refugee and development fields, have been consistently strong aid contributors. Likewise, non-governmental organisations (NGOs) from all three fields, along with actors from the Red Cross Red Crescent system, have long been active in Lebanon, as contributors or channels for aid. Mac Ginty and Hamieh (2010, p. 39) also emphasise that Lebanese actors themselves have generally played a major role in humanitarian, reconstruction and development aid, as implementers and donors. An appendix to this report provides a selection of key organisations active in official aid to Lebanon (multilateral and bilateral donors, as well as NGOs and similar organisations).

On recent aid to Lebanon, the OECD (2013) offers an overview with the following visual:

Figure 1. Recipient aid at a glance (2013) – Aid to Lebanon, 2009-2011

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Levinon</th>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Receipts</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net ODA (USD million)</td>
<td>580</td>
<td>448</td>
<td>432</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bilateral share (gross ODA)</td>
<td>73%</td>
<td>67%</td>
<td>65%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net ODA / GNI</td>
<td>1.7%</td>
<td>1.2%</td>
<td>1.1%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net Private flows (USD million)</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>449</td>
<td>-171</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For reference: 2009 | 2010 | 2011 |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Population (million)</td>
<td>4.2</td>
<td>4.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GNI per capita (Atlas USD)</td>
<td>7,870</td>
<td>8,750</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Top Ten Donors of gross ODA (2010-11 average) (USD m)

1. United States 85
2. UNRWA 74
3. France 69
4. EU Institutions 54
5. Kuwait (KFAED) 37
6. Arab Fund (AFESD) 37
7. Germany 29
8. Spain 24
9. Italy 23
10. Turkey 17

Bilateral ODA by Sector (2010-11)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>0%</th>
<th>10%</th>
<th>20%</th>
<th>30%</th>
<th>40%</th>
<th>50%</th>
<th>60%</th>
<th>70%</th>
<th>80%</th>
<th>90%</th>
<th>100%</th>
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<tr>
<td>Education</td>
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<td>Health and population</td>
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<tr>
<td>Economic Infrastructure &amp; Services</td>
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<td>Production</td>
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<td>Programme Assistance</td>
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<tr>
<td>Action relating to Debt</td>
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<tr>
<td>Other social sectors</td>
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<tr>
<td>Multisector</td>
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<tr>
<td>Humanitarian Aid</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Sources: OECD - DAC, World Bank; www.oecd.org/dac/stats

Source: OECD (2013)

Several acronyms are used in this report. CPA stands for Country Programmable Aid; GNI for Gross National Income; ODA for Official Development Assistance; OOF for Other Official Flow.
The rest of this report presents a summary of analyses and data on international aid to Lebanon. Section 2 lays out the implication of partial data availability. Section 3 presents the evolution of aid since the civil war, through a brief narrative analysis and data on the post-2006 period. Section 4 identifies the main donors and sectors since 2006, with a special note on humanitarian aid. Section 5 presents aid committed to Lebanon in relation to the Syrian crisis since 2011.

2. Implications of partial data availability

Data and analysis on aid to Lebanon are separate. A few descriptive sources map international aid to Lebanon since 2006, based on data provided by donors. These sources are separate from analytical references.

The main sources of official data on international aid to Lebanon since 2006, compiled based on donor information, are:

- **OECD DAC Statistics.** Coverage on development and humanitarian aid from international organisations and bilateral donors is available from 2006 to 2011. Data is available on total amounts as well as by donor and sector. Data for 2012 and 2013 is not available yet, as shown by an online search and confirmed by an expert comment.

- **World Bank Data.** General coverage on aid (total amounts and by donor) is available from 2006 to 2011. Data on aid is very general and similar to OECD data, with the added possibility of relating aid flows to other indicators such as gross national income.

- **UN OCHA.** OCHA provides data humanitarian aid from 2006 to the present, including the most recent and current information about aid from international organisations, bilateral donors, and others such as NGOs.

Complementary sources, such as AidData 2.0\(^2\) or the Registry of the International Aid Transparency Initiative\(^3\), are still works in progress and are less comprehensive – though they provide detailed data as self-reported by individual donors.

One expert pointed to a fundamental problem with the data about aid to Lebanon: while assistance from DAC countries is documented, donations from key countries such as Saudi Arabia, Iran and Qatar is not. Yet, according to the expert, Gulf and Arab states have been the largest donors. Such contributions are not recorded. According to the expert, this does not in itself suggest corruption, but illustrates ‘the accounting challenge’. The expert provided two examples. On the one hand, Saudi Arabia lodged reconstruction aid in the personal bank account of the Lebanese Prime Minister. On the other hand, Iran avoided the government altogether and gave its funding to Hezbollah (expert comment). Barakat and Zyck (2011, pp. 138-139) confirm the lack of proper financial tracking in the case of the housing sector.

As a result, the expert argued that it is unlikely anyone can map international donor aid to Lebanon with accuracy (expert comment). Most information in this helpdesk report is based on data about ‘official aid’ and does not cover unrecorded aid; this significant limitation should be kept in mind.

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\(^2\) AidData 2.0 – Lebanon: [www.aiddata.org/content/index/data-search#8b5b2fcfb13df26e6230dba7ad987ce3](http://www.aiddata.org/content/index/data-search#8b5b2fcfb13df26e6230dba7ad987ce3)

3. Evolution of donor aid since the civil war

Analysis of aid to Lebanon since the civil war

Cross-cutting issues

Many authors emphasise that any discussion of international aid to Lebanon must consider the strength of local aid as well, from the civil war to the current Syria-related crisis (Mac Ginty and Hamieh 2010, p. 39; Mac Ginty 2007, pp. 465-466; Naufal 2012, p. 7). Indeed, Mac Ginty and Hamieh (2010, p. 39) note that Lebanese communities have been accustomed to being ‘reconstructers of first resort’ in the face of the state’s limited capacities due to sectarian divisions, clientelism and chronic economic problems. Citizens have routinely turned to better organised and funded NGOs and donors, both national and international.

Another cross-cutting point is that, based on a rapid review, the macro-level discussions of international aid to Lebanon since the civil war appear to be largely gender-blind (whereas gender is discussed in analyses of aid implementation in Lebanon, especially at meso and micro levels). This also applies to sectoral aid. Abdo and Kerbage (2012), studying women’s entrepreneurship development initiatives since the end of the civil war, point to ‘micro-achievements and macro-gaps’. They conclude that targeting by donors has been poor and ineffective; most interventions are supply-led, with a lack of co-operation between organisations that leads to duplication and over-supply in some areas (pp. 78-79).

From the civil war until 2006

With a history of war and military occupation, Lebanese institutions and society had ‘substantial experience of post-war reconstruction and official development’ (Mac Ginty and Hamieh 2010, p. 39). From the 1970s to the early 2000s, much of this assistance came from Arab states and Iran (p. 39).

Emergency relief in the 2006 war

Mac Ginty and Hamieh (2010, pp. 39-40) note that during and right after the 2006 war, ‘local communities were most instrumental in the provision of emergency relief’. In particular, the Lebanese Red Cross, Jihad al-Bina (the reconstruction wing of Hizbollah), as well as the ICRC and Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, made significant contributions. Financial data on aid during this period remains patchy. The two main international donors were the USA and Saudi Arabia. Non-DAC countries contributed to about a quarter of the response. However, over 95% of their allocations went to activities that the UN had not put forward as a priority, whereas DAC donors contributed 83.5% of the UN appeal.

After the 2006 war: reconstruction and development

Mac Ginty and Hamieh (2010, p. 39) explain that external actors became more prominent during reconstruction. Main actors included UN agencies, international NGOs, local NGOs and Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, as well as major Western donors including the US, the UK and ECHO, and non-DAC donors (p. 39). Non-Western actors dominated aid, with states such as Iran, Kuwait, Qatar and Saudi Arabia playing the key part (Hamieh & Mac Ginty 2010, S107). At the same time, leading states (mostly Western), along with international organisations and financial institutions, provided major financial and

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4 For consideration of humanitarian aid in response to the Syrian crisis from 2011 onwards, see section 5.
political backing to government-sponsored reconstruction, and multilateral organisations provided military and political security to allow this reconstruction to proceed (Mac Ginty 2007, p. 466).

Mac Ginty and Hamieh (2010, pp. 39-40, 45) note that aid reflected the national and regional politics involved in humanitarianism and development. Ideological, religious, political and economic interests has influenced all actors’ motivations and actions. This applies to DAC and non-DAC donors alike, and to all Lebanese political and militant actors. Among the latter, some are championed by leading Western states, the EU and Saudi Arabia, others backed by Syria and Iran (pp. 39-40, 45).

Lebanon is thus the site of a development and reconstruction proxy war, where ‘regional interests largely explain the timing, publicity, sectoral prioritisation and methods of aid disbursement’ donors choose (Mac Ginty and Hamieh 2010, p. 40). The USA and Saudi Arabia in particular have used reconstruction to support their Lebanese allies. Iran used its resources to support non-governmental actors, at times ‘anti- or alternative-governmental’ (p. 40). Mac Ginty (2007, pp. 471-477) concludes that diverging aid practices reflected different positioning vis-à-vis a ‘liberal peace’ approach – defined as western, pro-market, centred on conservative stability and security. He notes donors’ differing approaches with regard to peacebuilding and reconstruction, a liberal economy, and local participation.

Interestingly, politics was also a factor in internal and external stakeholders’ perceptions of aid flows and effectiveness (Mac Ginty and Hamieh 2010, p. 39). For example, non-DAC interventions were often perceived as more significant and useful due to donors’ strategies, even while some non-DAC donors did not uphold generally recognised ‘best practice’ in humanitarianism and development (p. 39). Overall, monitoring and evaluation ‘was less important among non-DAC donors than among their DAC counterparts’ (p. 46). Nonetheless, all donors had different levels of professionalism (p. 47).

Mac Ginty and Hamieh (2010, pp. 42-46) argue that two key factors shaped donor behaviour. First, the governmental strategy to address housing through compensation rather than public building allowed non-state actors to play significant roles. Second, reconstruction assistance mainly took the form of compensation (for housing) or projects (mainly the reconstruction of infrastructure and public facilities). Each attracted different donors and demanded different partners, processes and coordination.

Mac Ginty and Hamieh (2010, pp. 42-46) indicate that the various donors provided different responses, in terms of: types of assistance (e.g. conditional or unconditional grants); timeframes (e.g. early recovery, long-term development); channels of disbursement; geographical and sectoral distribution. Many Western states and Western-backed institutions, especially the European Union, favoured governance programming, whereas many Arab and Gulf State donors, notably Iran, Kuwait and Saudi Arabia, preferred physical reconstruction projects (Hamieh & Mac Ginty 2010, S103-S104). The latter often emphasised large-scale, high-visibility infrastructure projects, e.g. bridges, housing and roads (Hamieh & Mac Ginty 2010, S104; for details on the housing sector, see Barakat & Zyck 2011).

General coordination was attempted but with limited success, due to the multiplicity of humanitarian and reconstruction actors and to political factors (Mac Ginty & Hamieh 2010, p. 45). While the UN cluster system managed to coordinate many UN agencies and international NGOs, it was ineffective in coordinating with non-DAC donors and with Lebanese and non-DAC NGOs (p. 45).
Data on official aid to Lebanon since 2006

Official aid from 2006 till 2011

The following charts represent aid between 2006 and 2011. Overall, total ODA over the period generally amounted to around US$ 500-700 million per year, with a peak in 2008 at nearly US$ 1 billion.

Each year between 2006 and 2011, DAC countries contributed over half of the aid – and often well more than half of it. Multilateral donors seem to have contributed fairly consistent amounts over the period, representing roughly a quarter of the total (with variations in absolute amounts and relative weight compared to other donor types). Non-DAC countries made notable contributions from 2009 on, but these remained very small compared to both other donor categories.

The final chart shows that Lebanon received two types of flows from donors: ODA and OOF (official transactions with countries on the OECD list of aid recipients which do not meet the conditions of Official Development Assistance, because they are not primarily aimed at development or because their grant element is under 25%). While ODA makes up the vast majority of aid throughout the period, OOF flows were significant in 2006 and 2007 (the rest of this report focuses on ODA).

Figure 2. Aid to Lebanon, 2006-2011, in USD million (current USD 2011)
International aid to Lebanon

Official aid since 2011

No verified systematic data is available on development aid since 2011. Instead, projected estimates can be found. For instance, OECD surveyed what country programmable aid donors planned to give Lebanon for 2012-2015 (OECD 2012), as shown in the table and figure below.

Such figures indicate relative continuity in total amounts. However, humanitarian aid that donors have committed in response to the Syrian crisis for the past two years is likely to represent a major change, since it has reached amounts similar to or higher than total aid prior in 2011 (see section 5).

### Table 1. Country programmable aid to Lebanon, planned 2012-2015

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CPA actual</th>
<th>CPA planned</th>
<th>CPA / GNI</th>
<th>CPA per capita</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2011 USD million</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>2011 USD</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>335</td>
<td>379</td>
<td>379</td>
<td>382</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: author’s own, based on OECD 2012, p. 27.

![Figure 3. Country programmable aid, 2011 actual & 2012-2015 planned (in 2011 USD million)](image)

**4. Official aid since 2006: main donors and sectors**

**Main donors**

In 2011, the top donor was EU institutions (US$ 118 million), followed by the USA (US$ 87 million), UNRWA (US$ 77 million) and France (US$ 71 million). Others in the top 10 were the Arab Fund and several bilateral donors – Kuwait, Germany, Spain, Italy and Japan (all around US$ 15-40 million).

An examination of who the top donors were each year between 2006 and 2011 reveals a striking continuity: EU institutions, the USA, UNRWA and France are consistently among the top 5. Minor changes include variations in relative amounts contributed by each donor, and a few changes in who the top 5 are (e.g. Italy disappears from the list after 2009, when the Arab Fund enters it).

Among the four main donors identified, trends between 2006 and 2011 are very different. UNRWA slowly and steadily increases its contributions. All other donors make very variable contributions over time; the general trend is a spike around 2008 followed by a decrease.
Sectors

Major sectors

By far the main sector funded in 2011 was ‘social infrastructure and services’ (US$ 316 million). Other sectors that received significant funding were ‘economic infrastructure and services’ (US$ 95 million), humanitarian aid (US$ 63 million), production sectors (US$ 57 million) and multisector or cross-cutting interventions (US$ 30 million).

Between 2006 and 2011, ‘social infrastructure and services’ tended to receive constant high funding, with a spike in 2008. On the other hand, humanitarian aid, at a very high level in 2006, dropped continuous over the period. Funding more typical of development aid (‘economic infrastructure and services’ and ‘production sectors’) tended to slowly, sometimes irregularly, pick up.
Main sub-sectors

A finer disaggregation of data shows the most funded sub-sectors in 2011 to be **education** (US$ 121 million) and **‘government and civil society’** (US$ 95 million). A second group of well-funded sectors, which received around US$ 60-70 million each, are **transport and storage, water supply and sanitation, and humanitarian aid** (counted as a sub-sector as well as a sector). Remaining well-funded sub-sectors, which received US$ 15-40 million each, were: industry, mining and construction; health; ‘other multisector’; banking and financial services’; and agriculture, forestry and fishing.
Between 2006 and 2011, notable trends included the stark decline in humanitarian funding, the continuous high level of funding for education and the high but very irregular funding for ‘government and civil society’. There is a trend towards rising funding for water supply and sanitation and for transport and storage. Lastly, health seems to receive constant, though lower, funding.

**Figure 7. Top 10 sub-sectors in 2011, totals (ODA disbursements, USD million)**

**Figure 8. Funding for top 10 sub-sectors, totals, 2006-2011 (ODA disbursements, constant 2011 USD, million)**

Source for the two figures above: author’s own, based on data from OECD DAC Statistics
International aid to Lebanon

**Humanitarian aid**

Figure 9. Humanitarian aid by sub-sector, totals, 2006-2011 (ODA disbursements, constant 2011 USD, million)

Source: author’s own, based on data from OECD DAC Statistics

For the period since 2011, OCHA has recorded the following funding (commitments and contributions):

Figure 10. Humanitarian aid, all donor types, totals, 2011-2013 (USD million)

Top 5 donors of humanitarian aid, 2011-2013 (by decreasing order of funding amounts each year)

- 2011: Saudi Arabia, Norway, European Commission, Switzerland, Italy
- 2012: USA, European Commission, various (details not yet provided), Norway, Germany
- 2013: USA, Kuwait, various (details not yet provided), European Commission, Germany

Source for two figures above: author’s own, based on OCHA FTS, Lebanon emergencies for 2013, table R24c
5. Official humanitarian aid in relation to the Syrian crisis

Existing data makes it difficult to identify which part of the humanitarian aid given to Lebanon is related to the Syrian crisis. In particular, OECD and OCHA data sets show that, over the past two years, humanitarian aid has been committed in response to crises affecting Palestinian and Iraqi refugees already established in Lebanon, and in response to the crisis in Syria that has affected Lebanese, Syrians and Palestinians (some of whom lived in Lebanon before, others recently moved there from Syria). Data is rarely disaggregated in a way that allows for a rapid overview of the respective aid flows.

The lack of very recent consolidated data compounds the problem. For example, a search through detailed OECD statistics on humanitarian ODA committed to Lebanon in 2011 (the most recent available data) does not find any aid flow related to the Syrian crisis.

OCHA reports that, as of 1 August 2013, donors have contributed over US$ 427 million in humanitarian pledges, commitments and contributions for the year 2013 in relation to the impact of the Syrian crisis in Lebanon – out of a total of over US$ 437 million in humanitarian funding to Lebanon. This means that, since the beginning of 2013, close to 98% of humanitarian aid recorded by OCHA to Lebanon has been related to the Syrian crisis.

Figures for 2012 were over US$ 122 million for the Syrian crisis out of a total of US$ 153 million in humanitarian aid to Lebanon (nearly 80%). However, International Crisis Group notes that donors have yet to provide Lebanon, UN agencies and their partners the $1 billion necessary to address the refugee crisis until December 2013.

Figure 12. Top 10 funding contributions to Lebanon for the Syrian crisis in 2013, as of 01/08/13

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Donor</th>
<th>Channel</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Funding (USD)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>USA</td>
<td>UNHCR</td>
<td>Protection, Camp Management, Shelter and Settlements, WASH, Education, Relief</td>
<td>70 000 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Commodities</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kuwait</td>
<td>UNHCR</td>
<td>Humanitarian assistance for the Syria crisis</td>
<td>47 526 882</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Various donors</td>
<td>Danish Refugee Council</td>
<td>Revised Syria Regional Response Plan</td>
<td>37 612 890</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USA</td>
<td>UNHCR</td>
<td>Protection, Camp Management, Shelter and Settlements, WASH, Education, Relief</td>
<td>15 600 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Commodities</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ECHO (EU)</td>
<td>UNHCR</td>
<td>Humanitarian assistance to Syrian refugees</td>
<td>14 205 181</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kuwait</td>
<td>UNICEF</td>
<td>Humanitarian assistance for the Syria crisis</td>
<td>11 105 100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kuwait</td>
<td>World Food Programme</td>
<td>Humanitarian assistance for the Syria crisis</td>
<td>10 769 320</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Various Donors</td>
<td>Première Urgence - Aide</td>
<td>Revised Syria Regional Response Plan</td>
<td>9 175 000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7 The search was conducted in the following data set: http://stats.oecd.org/qwids/microdata.html?q=1:1+2:95+3:286+4:1+5:3+6:2011+7:2+8:85+9:85&ds=CRS1&f=json
8 Source: see note 6.
### International aid to Lebanon

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th><strong>Médicale Internationale</strong></th>
<th>ECHO (EU)</th>
<th>Danish Refugee Council</th>
<th>Emergency assistance to conflict and displacement affected population in Syria and neighbouring countries – Shelter</th>
<th>9 080 893</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ECHO (EU)</td>
<td>UNHCR</td>
<td></td>
<td>Support to displaced Syrians in neighbouring countries</td>
<td>7 381 229</td>
</tr>
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</table>

Source: author’s own, based on OCHA FTS, Lebanon emergencies for 2013, table R10c

A rapid survey of major contributions (US$ 1 million and more) in humanitarian aid made to Lebanon in 2013 in relation to the Syrian crisis reveals the following:\(^{10}\):

- **Major identified donors** are:
  - Bilateral donors: Australia, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Kuwait, the Netherlands, Norway, the Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Arab Emirates, the United Kingdom and the USA.
  - Multilateral donors: the Central Emergency Response Fund, the European Commission and ECHO, the World Food Programme.
  - Others: the Consortium of Relief Organizations.

- **The major identified channels are UNHCR, UNICEF, UNRWA and WFP, as well as organisations from the Red Cross Red Crescent system.** Overall, identified channels include:
  - Bilateral venues (direct aid to the Lebanese government).
  - Red Cross Red Crescent: ICRC, Netherlands Red Cross, UAE Red Crescent.
  - Multilateral organisations: UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNRWA, WFP, WHO.

### 6. References


\(^{10}\) Source: see note 6. This is in line with what Naufal (2012, pp. 7-11) documents.


Key websites


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Suggested citation


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7. Appendix: Key international organisations in Lebanon

Based on the findings mentioned in the body of the report, the following organisations were identified as key international donor organisations in Lebanon. Nearly all have offices in Lebanon.

**Multilateral organisations**

**Arab Fund (AFESD)**
Activities in Lebanon:
Contact (in Kuwait):

**European Commission & ECHO**
Activities in Lebanon:
Contact:

**UN System in Lebanon**
Activities in Lebanon (with links to all UN organisations present in Lebanon):
Contact:

**UNHCR**
Activities in Lebanon:
http://www.unhcr.org/cgi-bin/texis/vtx?page=49e486676
Contact:
http://www.unhcr.org/cgi-bin/texis/vtx?page=49e486676#LEBBE

**UNICEF**
Activities in Lebanon:
http://www.unicef.org/infobycountry/lebanon.html
Contact:
www.unicef.org/infobycountry/lebanon_contact.html

**UNRWA**
Activities in Lebanon:
http://www.unrwa.org/etemplate.php?id=65
Contact (headquarters in Amman):
http://www.unrwa.org/etemplate.php?id=43

**WFP**
Activities in Lebanon:
Contact (office in Syria): https://www.wfp.org/countries/syria/contacts
Bilateral donors

France - AFD
Activities in Lebanon:
Contact:
http://www.afd.fr/home/pays/mediterranee-et-moyen-orient/geo/liban/contact-liban

Kuwait (KFAED)
Activities in Lebanon:
http://www.kuwait-fund.org/index.php?option=com_kfaedprojects&radioSearchBy=Country&listRegions=4&listCountries=100&radioSectors=All&listSectors=2&radioStatus=All&radioType=All&submit=Search
Contact (office in Kuwait):
http://www.kuwait-fund.org/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=19&Itemid=72

USAID:
Activities in Lebanon:
http://www.usaid.gov/where-we-work/middle-east/lebanon
Contact:
http://www.usaid.gov/where-we-work/middle-east/lebanon

NGOs and similar organisations

Danish Refugee Council
Activities in Lebanon:
http://drc.dk/relief-work/where-we-work/middle-east/lebanon/
Contact:
http://drc.dk/relief-work/where-we-work/middle-east/lebanon/

ICRC
Activities in Lebanon:
http://www.icrc.org/eng/where-we-work/middle-east/lebanon/index.jsp
Contact:

Lebanese Red Cross
Activities in Lebanon:
Contact:

Norwegian Refugee Council
Activities in Lebanon:
http://www.nrc.no/?aid=9167173
Contact:
http://www.nrc.no/?aid=9167173