

AID FLOWS IN SOMALIA



FEDERAL
GOVERNMENT
OF SOMALIA

MINISTRY OF PLANNING, INVESTMENT
AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Somalia received US\$ 2 billion in official development assistance (ODA) annually in 2017 and 2018. This marks a 57% increase in total ODA compared with levels seen the previous five years (2012-2016), which averaged US\$ 1.3 billion a year. Development aid has been steadily rising over the past decade, from just US\$ 202 million in 2009 to US\$ 874 million in 2018. Together, the European Union, United Kingdom and Germany provided more than half of development aid in 2018 (US\$ 454 million). The United States, the United Kingdom, the European Union and Germany were the largest providers of humanitarian assistance, together providing 78% (US\$ 883 million) of total humanitarian aid in 2018.

Donors increased the value of aid delivered on treasury in 2018 to US\$ 114.2 million, compared with US\$ 105.5 in 2017. However, the share of aid delivered on treasury decreased slightly (from 14.6% in 2017 to 13.1% in 2018) due to the increase in overall development aid provided by donors.

Donors increased their contributions to the funds governed by the Somalia Development and Reconstruction Facility (SDRF) in 2018 to US\$ 183 million, compared with US\$ 161 million in 2017. The overall share of development aid channeled through the SDRF Funds was 21% in 2018.

A resource for planning and coordination, this report presents data and analysis drawn from three primary data sources: *i)* the 2018 government-led aid mapping exercise, *ii)* the Financial Tracking Service (FTS) managed by OCHA, and *iii)* Ministry of Finance public records on foreign grants. The Federal Ministry of Planning, Investment and Economic Development (MoPIED) led the aid mapping exercise and produced this report with the support of the United Nations and World Bank.

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1 INTRODUCTION

This report presents data and analysis of aid flows to Somalia drawn from three primary sources. The first is the 2018 aid mapping exercise, the last manual data collection exercise carried out by the Federal Ministry of Planning, Investment and Economic Development (MoPIED) between September and November 2018. As part of this exercise, 48 international partners submitted data about donor envelopes as well as project-level information focused on a 3-year period covering 2017-2019 (Table 1). All reported projections are indicative and subject to change.¹

The second source is the Financial Tracking Service (FTS) managed by OCHA, from which information about humanitarian donor envelopes was collected for the past 10 years (2009-2018).² Projections for 2019 humanitarian envelopes are based on a combination of OCHA FTS data and donor reporting to the aid mapping exercise.

The third source is the Federal Ministry of Finance website, which features interactive charts updated on a regular basis. The information on domestic revenue and foreign grants channeled through the treasury between 2015 and 2018 was drawn from the Revenue Explorer.³ Additional sources of data, where used, are cited throughout the report.

The report focuses on Official Development Assistance (ODA) in Somalia, which are “flows of official financing administered with the promotion of the

¹ As the majority of data was collected before the end of 2018, data for both 2018 and 2019 were projections at the time of reporting. Projections for 2019, for a number of donors, depend on congressional/parliamentary approval. They do not represent firm commitments.

² The humanitarian data used for this report was last extracted from the OCHA FTS on 27 March 2019, available at: <https://fts.unocha.org/>. Data on the website will have changed, as partners continue to update their data on a regular basis.

³ The information on foreign grants was last extracted on 27 March 2019, available at: <http://mof.gov.so/fiscal/REVexplorer.html>.

economic development and welfare of developing countries as the main objective.”⁴ Humanitarian support is included in this definition.

Neither military aid, nor the enforcement aspects of peacekeeping, qualify as ODA and are therefore not included in the figures presented in this report. According to last available estimates, international partners spend approximately US\$ 1.5 billion a year on peacekeeping, counterinsurgency and support to the Somali security sector.⁵

Box 1. Somali Aid Information Management System

MOPIED is launching an Aid Information Management System (AIMS) in mid-2019. It will serve as a one-stop shop for information related to foreign assistance in Somalia. The online web application will enable international partners to easily input and update data throughout the year. As well as manual entry, it will enable reporting agencies to import project data from the International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI), which partners can complement with additional information, thereby reducing the reporting burden for partners. This function will be especially helpful for entering the many short-term humanitarian activities that many partners report at headquarters level to the OCHA FTS, which is then published through IATI.

For the past five years, aid data has been drawn from existing public sources and collected through a manual, Excel-based exercise. MoPIED will continue to produce annual reports on aid flows in Somalia; however, the introduction of an AIMS will make it possible to report and access real-time data year-round, providing a tool for improved aid effectiveness.

⁴ OECD Glossary of Statistical Terms. For more information on what qualifies as ODA, see www.oecd.org/dac/stats/34086975.pdf.

⁵ UNSOM/World Bank (2017), Somalia Security and Justice Sector Public Expenditure Review, available at <http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/644671486531571103/pdf/Somalia-SJPER-01302017-Final-Version.pdf>.

The Ministry thanks all participating partners for the high quality of their reporting in 2018 as well as the World Bank and the United Nations for providing analytical support for the development of this report.

Table 1. 2018 Aid Mapping Exercise: Reporting Status of Partners

Participating Partners					
1 AfDB	13 IFC	25 Switzerland	37 UNICEF		
2 AfDB SIF	14 ILO	26 UK	38 UNIDO		
3 Australia	15 IMF	27 UN HABITAT	39 UNMAS		
4 Canada	16 IOM	28 UN MPTF	40 UNODC		
5 China	17 Italy	29 UN PBF	41 UNOPS		
6 Denmark	18 Japan	30 UN RCO	42 UNSOM		
7 EU	19 JPLG ⁶	31 UN Women	43 UNSOS		
8 FAO	20 Netherlands	32 UNCDF	44 USA		
9 Finland	21 Norway	33 UNDP	45 WFP		
10 France	22 OCHA	34 UNESCO	46 WHO		
11 Germany	23 SSF	35 UNFPA	47 World Bank		
12 Global Fund ⁷	24 Sweden	36 UNHCR	48 WB MPF		

Non-Reporting Partners ⁸		
1 Arab league	3 Qatar	5 Turkey
2 Islamic Development Bank	4 Saudi Arabia	6 UAE

⁶ The Joint Programme on Local Governance (JPLG) Secretariat reported data on behalf of implementing agencies.

⁷ World Vision and UNICEF reported on behalf of the Global Fund.

⁸ Some information on aid from these partners was collected from the OCHA FTS and from the Ministry of Finance on humanitarian aid and foreign grants provided directly to government. However, they did not report their data as part of the aid mapping exercise; therefore, the full scope of their support to Somalia is not captured.

2 OVERVIEW OF FLOWS

Somalia received more than US\$ 2 billion in official development assistance (ODA) annually in 2017 and 2018 (Table 2).¹⁰ This marks a 57%

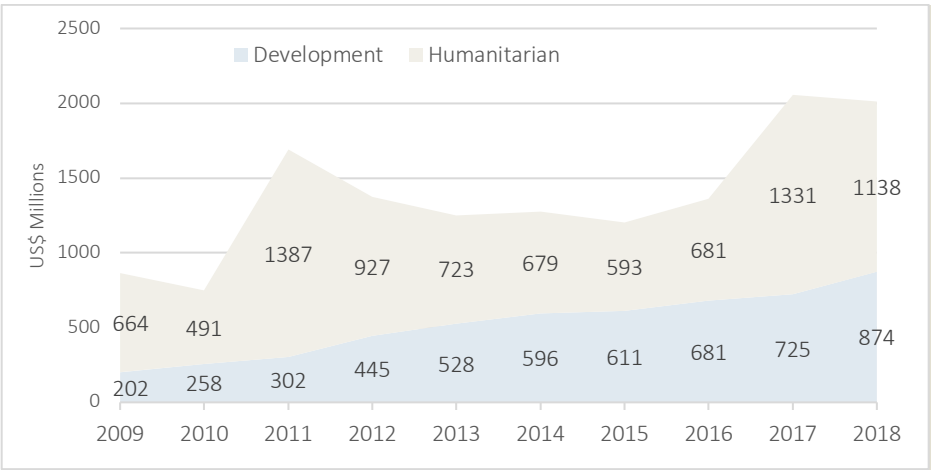
increase in total ODA compared with levels seen the previous five years (2012-2016), which averaged US\$ 1.3

billion a year (Figure 1). The 2019 figures are projections and do not reflect the full scale of support expected for this year.

Table 2. Reported ODA, 2017-19⁹

US\$ m	2017	2018	2019
<i>Humanitarian</i>	1331	1138	263
<i>Development</i>	725	874	678
Total ODA	2056	2012	942

Figure 1. ODA Trends in Somalia, 2009-18¹¹



⁹ Development totals drawn from donor reporting of envelopes to the 2018 aid mapping exercise. Humanitarian totals drawn from the OCHA FTS, including funding both inside and outside of the Humanitarian Response Plan, last extracted on 27 March 2019, available at: <https://fts.unocha.org/countries/206/flows/2018>.

¹⁰ 2017 totals have been revised upwards since the previous aid flow report, released in March 2018, accounting for additional humanitarian aid drawn from the OCHA Financial Tracking Service.

¹¹ Humanitarian totals for 2009-2018 drawn from OCHA FTS on 27 March 2019, available at: <https://fts.unocha.org/appeals/667/summary>. Development totals drawn donor reporting of to the aid mapping exercise (2015-18) and the OECD Dataset Aid (ODA) disbursements to countries and regions [DAC2a] for 2009-2014 available at <https://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?QueryId=42231&lang=en#>.

The 2017 increase in ODA was driven largely by a surge of drought relief. Donors provided US\$ 1.3 billion in humanitarian aid, which made up 65% of total ODA delivered that year. The frontloading of humanitarian support in 2017 likely played a significant role in averting famine in Somalia.¹²

In 2018, the high level of total ODA was maintained by a 20% increase in development aid, from US\$ 725 million to US\$ 874 million (Table 2). Development aid has been steadily rising over the past decade, from just US\$ 202 million in 2009. Humanitarian aid remained high in 2018 compared with levels seen from 2012-2016. Total humanitarian aid in 2018 (US\$ 1.1 million) decreased only 15% from the level seen in 2017 (US\$ 1.3 million).

Somalia remains highly dependent on aid and remittances. The ODA to GDP ratio in 2018 was 27%. Inflows of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI)¹³ are rising as is domestic revenue collected by the Federal Government; however, relative to GDP, their levels remain low at 5.5% and 2.6% respectively in 2018 (Figure 2). Only FGS domestic revenue is included in Figure 2; it does not capture revenue collected by the Federal Member States.

¹² Whereas humanitarian aid also surged in response to the 2011 drought, reaching a record US\$ 1.4 billion, levels of support did not increase until after a famine was declared. In comparison, humanitarian flows as of June 2017 (US\$ 750 million) had already exceeded the previous year's total (US\$ 681 million), demonstrating a significant frontloading of support that enabled a scale up of famine prevention activities.

¹³ FDI refers to investments made by an individual or a firm into a business or sector in a different economy.

Figure 2. Financial Flows as % of GDP, 2015-18¹⁴

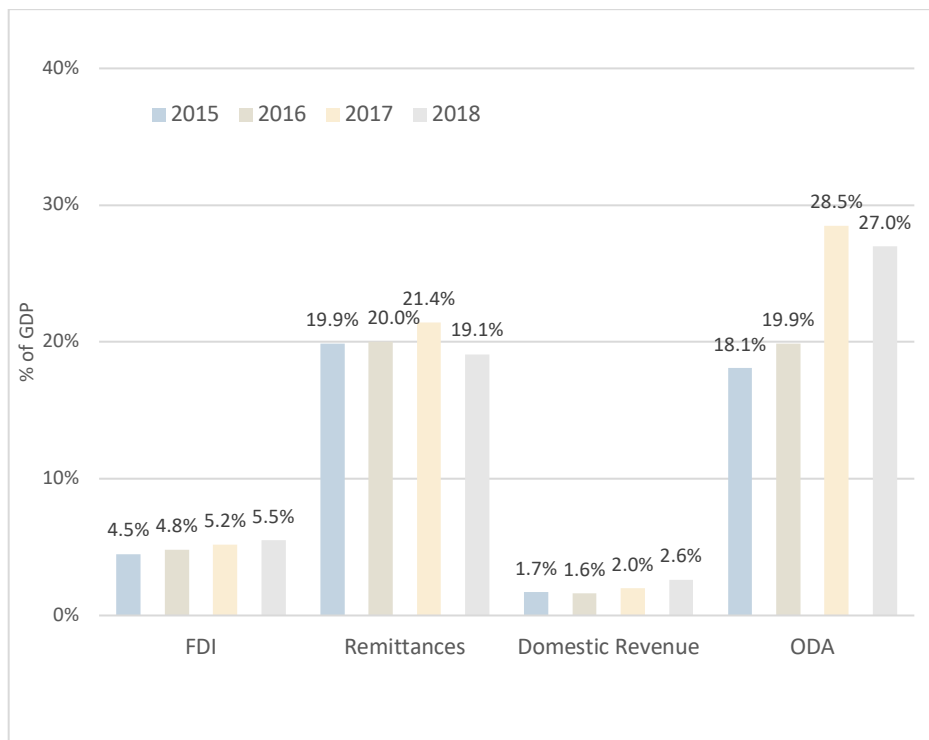


Table 3. Comparison of Financial Flows, 2016-2018¹⁵

	2015	2016	2017	2018
GDP	6669	6840	7128	7484
FDI	300	328	371	412
Remittances	1327	1368	1525	1429
Domestic Revenue	114.3	112.7	142.6	183.4
ODA	1204	1362	2056	2012

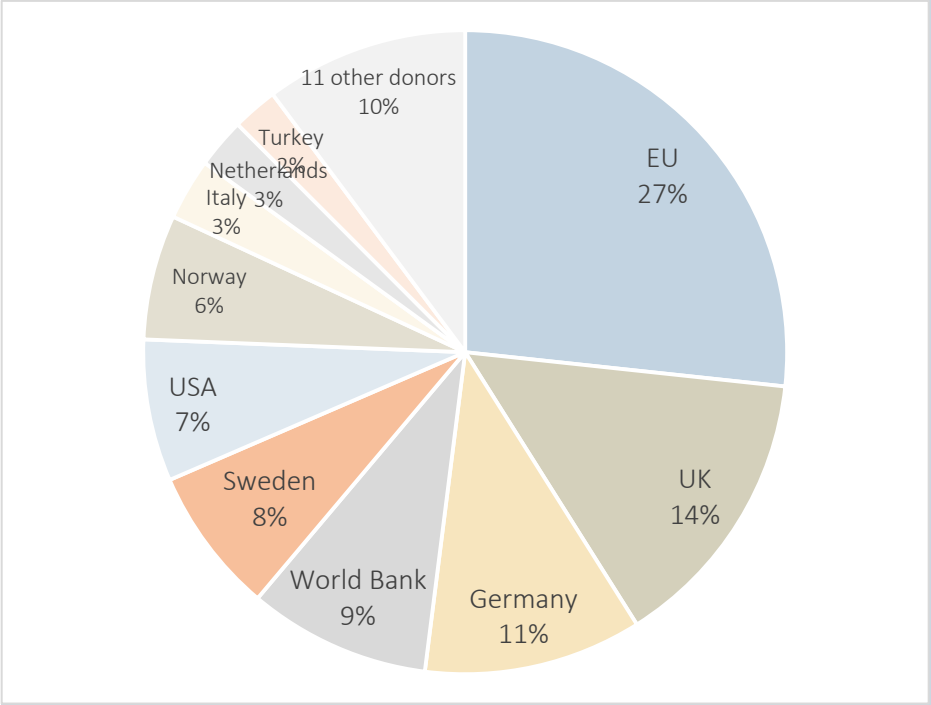
¹⁴ ODA figures based on donor envelope reporting to 2018 Aid Mapping Exercise. FDI and Remittances figures are estimates and projections from the IMF Country Report no. 19/67 (February 2019). Domestic revenue figures available on MoF website, available at: <http://mof.gov.so/fiscal/REVexplorer.html>.

¹⁵ *Ibid.*

3 AID BY DONOR

The European Union, the United Kingdom and Germany were the largest providers of development aid in 2018, together providing more than 50% of total development aid (US\$ 454 million). The largest 10 donors provided 90% (US\$ 785 million) of development aid in 2018 (Figure 3).

Figure 3. Share of Development Aid by Donor, 2018¹⁶



¹⁶ Based on donor reporting of development envelopes to the 2018 aid mapping exercise. For the full breakdown, see Table 4.

Table 4. Development Aid by Partner¹⁷*US\$ Millions, listed in order of magnitude of total aid for 2017-19*

	2017	2018	2019	Total
¹ European Union	174.8	233.4	73.8	482.0
² United Kingdom	102.0	125.4	117.6	345.0
³ Germany	116.6	95.8	64.2	276.6
⁴ Sweden	51.5	64.3	70.2	186.0
⁵ Norway	54.9	54.9	54.4	164.2
⁶ United States of America	39.9	62.3	58.0	160.2
⁷ World Bank	4.8	80.0	60.0	144.8
⁸ Denmark	27.0	19.2	52.8	98.9
⁹ Italy	28.5	27.0	27.9	83.5
¹⁰ Netherlands	18.2	21.9	39.3	79.4
¹¹ Turkey	29.8	20.0		49.8
¹² Switzerland	8.0	9.7	25.0	42.7
¹³ African Development Bank	9.8	16.5	14.0	40.3
¹⁴ Saudi Arabia	30.0	6.1		36.1
¹⁵ UNDP	8.3	12.0	10.0	30.4
¹⁶ Finland	8.8	7.1	7.9	23.8
¹⁷ UN Peacebuilding Fund	5.6	8.0		13.6
¹⁸ Japan	3.3	4.2	1.9	9.3
¹⁹ Qatar		3.5		3.5
²⁰ Australia	0.9	1.1	1.3	3.3
²¹ China	0.2	1.8		2.1
²² United Arab Emirates	2.0			2.0
	724.9	874.2	678.3	2277.5

¹⁷ Based on donor reporting to the 2018 mapping exercise, supplemented by reporting of on-treasury grants by the Ministry of Finance.

The United States, the United Kingdom, the European Union and Germany were the largest providers of humanitarian assistance in 2018, together providing 78% (US\$ 883 million) of total humanitarian aid. The largest 10 donors provided 88% (US\$ 1 billion) of humanitarian aid in 2018 (Figure 4).

Figure 4. Share of Humanitarian Aid by Donor, 2018

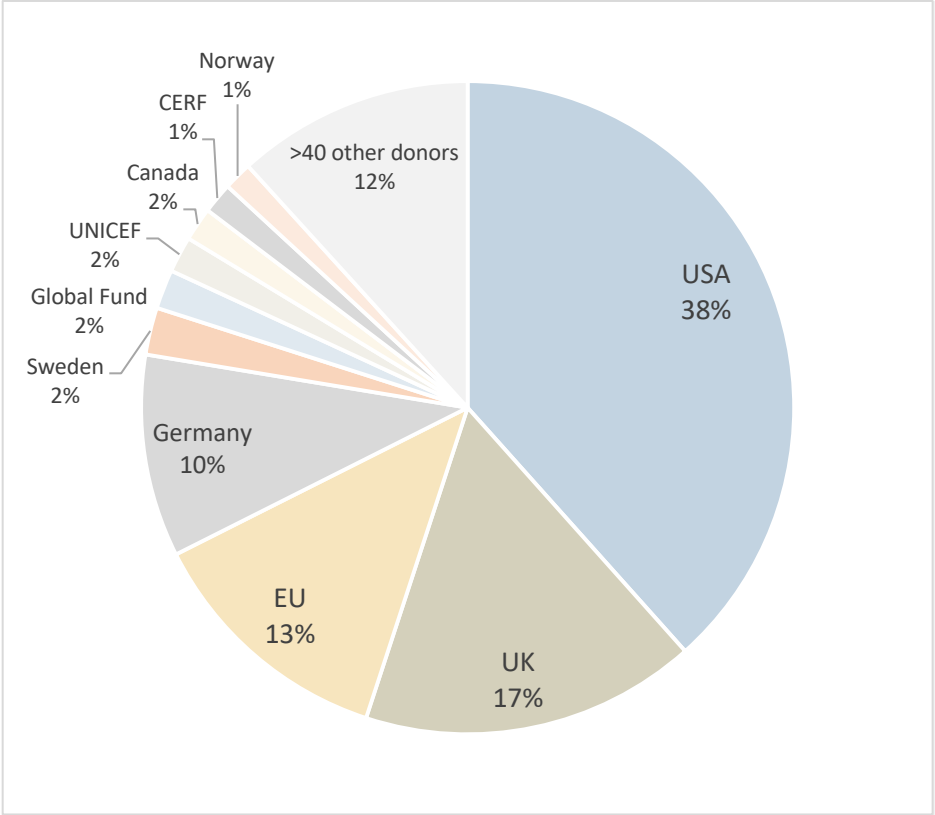


Table 5. Humanitarian Aid by Partner¹⁸*US\$ Millions, listed in order of magnitude of total aid for 2017-19*

	2017	2018	2019	Total
1 United States of America	368	436.9	84	888.8
2 United Kingdom	231.5	189.4	57.9	478.8
3 European Union	185.4	142.8	40.7	369
4 Germany	130.7	114.1	18.7	263.5
5 Sweden	26.4	26.6	26.9	79.9
6 Other	46.5	17.5	1.4	65.4
7 Japan	29.8	14	11.3	55.1
8 CERF	33	17.3		50.3
9 Canada	31.2	18.9		50.1
10 World Bank	35	15		50
11 AfDB	35.8		1	36.8
12 Australia	20.6	9.3	5.7	35.7
13 Denmark	24.1	8.6		32.7
14 Switzerland	12.9	8.4	7	28.3
15 Norway	11.5	16		27.5
16 Netherlands	12.7	11.8		24.6
17 Saudi Arabia	16.2	7.3		23.5
18 Global Fund		22.1		22.1
19 Italy	8.1	8.8	4.5	21.5
20 China	13	7.5		20.5
21 WFP	20.4			20.4
22 UNICEF		20.3		20.3
23 Qatar	4.3	13.3		17.6
24 Ireland	6.2	6.6		12.9
25 Finland	5.8	3.8	3.1	12.7
26 France	7.3	1.5	1.1	9.9
27 INGOs	4.9			4.9
28 United Arab Emirates	4.7			4.7
	1331.1	1138	263.5	2729.7

¹⁸ Humanitarian data from the OCHA FTS last extracted on 27 March 2019, available at: <https://fts.unocha.org/countries/206/flows/2018>. Almost \$57 million (2017) and \$55 million (2018), respectively, has been channeled through the Somalia Humanitarian Fund (SHF), a country-based pooled fund with donor contributions from 14 governmental donors during this period. More at <https://www.unocha.org/somalia/shf>.

4 ON TREASURY AID

Donors increased the value of aid delivered on treasury in 2018 to US\$ 114.2 million, compared with US\$ 105.5 in 2017.¹⁹ The Federal Government also received foreign grants which it managed outside of the treasury and the Financial Management Information System (FMIS), notably from Saudi Arabia. The full scale of this support is unknown. Based on the foreign grants for which data is publicly available, 13.1% of development aid was delivered on treasury in 2018, a slight decrease from the 2017 (14.6%) due to the increase in overall development aid.²⁰ If all foreign grants received were channeled through the treasury, the share of on treasury aid would likely have been maintained if not exceeded in 2018.

The World Bank MPF was the largest channel through which donors provided aid on treasury in 2018. Through government-implemented projects, the fund disbursed US\$ 66.6 million through the treasury in 2018, 60% of total external grants. From 2015-2018, the MPF has disbursed a total of US\$ 146.2 million on treasury.²¹ MPF donors include the European Union, United Kingdom, Norway, Germany, Sweden, Denmark, Switzerland, the World Bank State and Peace-building Fund, Finland, the United States of America and Italy. The details of their contributions are provided in the next section on Use of SDRF Funds.

The EU signed a State Building and Resilience Contract with Somalia in October 2018 to provide EUR 103 million (approx. US\$ 117 million) over a period of 2.5 years. Nearly 90% (EUR 92 million) will consist of budget support, while the remainder will be spent on complementary measures.

¹⁹ The information on foreign grants was last extracted on 27 March 2019, available at: <http://mof.gov.so/fiscal/REVexplorer.html>. Does not include full scale of foreign grants received, as some managed through accounts outside of the Treasury Single Account.

²⁰ Calculation based on foreign grant data published by the MOF and total development envelopes reported by partners in the 2018 aid mapping exercise.

²¹ As of 31 December 2018, the MPF had disbursed US\$ 156.2 million through Recipient Executed Grants (i.e. government implemented), representing 83% of all its project grants. An additional US\$53.1 million had been committed to project grants for multi-year projects but had not yet been disbursed. More information can be found in the MPF Progress Report covering July-December 2018, available at: <https://somaliampf.net/mpf/wp-content/uploads/2019/03/Progress-Report-8.pdf>.

Figure 5. Top Channels for On Treasury Delivery²²

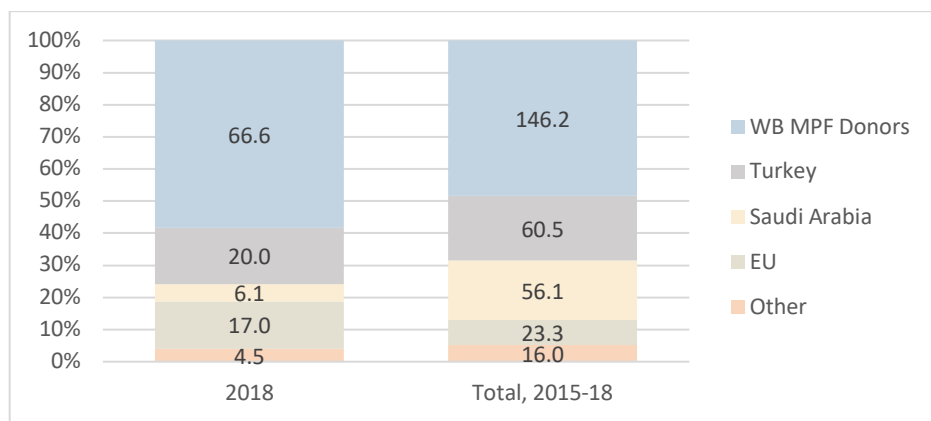


Table 6. On Treasury Aid by Donor and Type, 2015-19

Title	2015	2016	2017	2018	Total
WB MPF Donors ²³	23.3	20.4	35.9	66.6	146.2
Turkey	0.7	10.0	29.8	20.0	60.5
Saudi Arabia		20.0	30.0	6.1	56.1
EU		1.4	4.9	17	19.6
AFDB	0.8	1.5	1.0	0.5	3.8
Qatar				3.5	3.5
Norway	2.1	1.3	0.0		3.4
UAE			2.0		2.0
UN PBF		0.8	1.1		1.9
UN MPTF Donors			0.9	0.5	1.4
Total external grants	26.9	55.4	105.6	114.2	298.4
Domestic revenue	114.3	112.7	142.6	183.4	553.0
Total FGS revenue	141.2	168.1	248.2	297.6	851.4
Total development aid	611	681	725	869	2885.6
% of aid delivered on treasury	4.4%	8.1%	14.6%	13.1%	10.4%

²² Foreign grant data based on MoF Records, available at: <http://mof.gov.so/fiscal/>. Total development aid based on donor envelope reporting to 2018 Aid Mapping Exercise

²³ A breakdown of contributions by donor is provided in the next section on Use of SDRF Funds.

On treasury support is not the only financial support donors provide directly to government. The government, at different levels, also receives support through bilateral arrangements, which are not captured on the FMIS nor channeled through the treasury. Donors also finance many positions embedded within government which are not integrated in the civil service. This support should be factored into any discussion of how to increase and improve the use of country systems in Somalia.

Box 2. Use of Country Systems in Somalia

The Use of Country Systems (UCS) refers to a variety of ways in which international partners can engage with national counterparts to deliver aid ranging from alignment with national priorities to direct implementation by government. The use of the treasury is just one dimension. Here are just a few examples of other ways that partners can use country systems in Somalia, drawn from the 2017 UCS Roadmap for Somalia.

On plan: Consulting with government authorities in the planning process for country strategies and programming and aligning with national priorities.

On report: Reporting on progress through the aid architecture and reporting on finances through the aid mapping exercise, which will be replaced by an online Aid Information Management System (AIMS) in 2019.

On procurement: Complying with Somalia's procurement regulations and procedures to the extent possible and involving the government procurement authorities in procurement processes when government is the implementation partner.

The last UCS Roadmap covered 2017-2019. There is a need for a new roadmap to be developed to identify collective targets for both international partners and the government to increase and improve the use of country systems in Somalia.

5 USE OF SDRF FUNDS

The Somalia Development and Reconstruction Facility (SDRF) serves as the central platform for the partnership between the government and international community. It functions as both a coordination framework and a financing architecture for implementing the Somalia National Development Plan (NDP), in line with the principles of the New Partnership for Somalia (NPS).

The SDRF brings together three multi-partner trust funds under common governance arrangements to promote: *i)* coordination across activities and instruments, *ii)* alignment with national priorities, and *iii)* reduced transaction costs for government. Administered by technical agencies, the three funds are the African Development Bank Somali Infrastructure Fund (AfDB SIF), the United Nations Multi Partner Trust Fund (UN MPTF), and the World Bank Multi Partner Fund (WB MPF).

Donors increased their contributions to the SDRF Funds in 2018 to US\$ 183 million, compared with US\$ 161 million in 2017. However, as the overall volume of development aid also increased by 20%, the share of aid channeled through the SDRF Funds decreased from 22% in 2017 to 21% in 2018.

Figure 6. Share of Development Aid Channeled through SDRF Funds, 2014-18

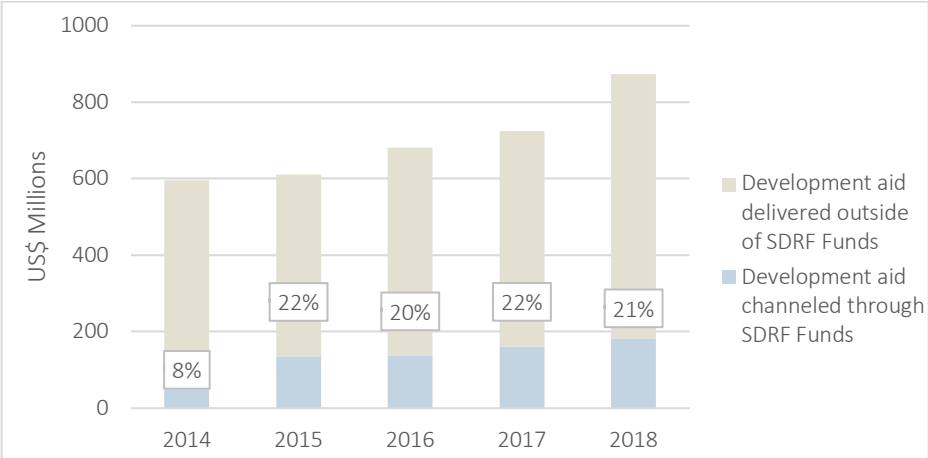
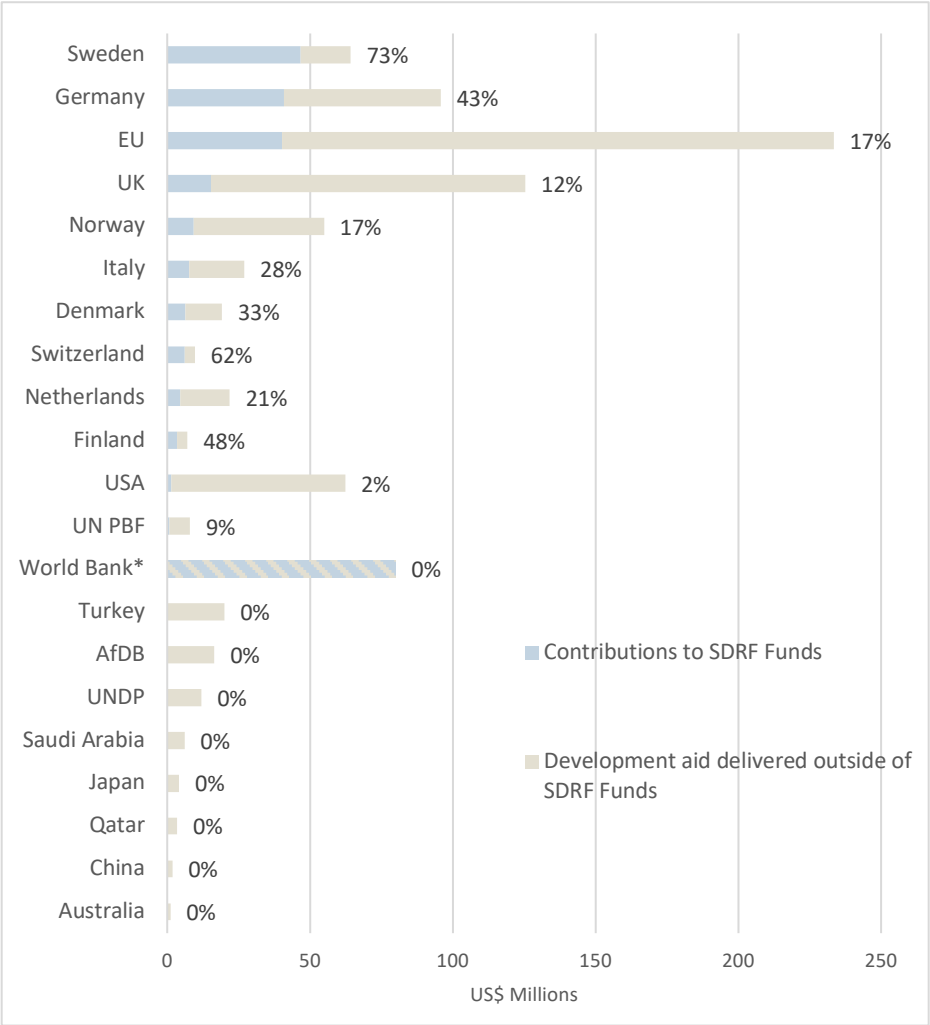


Figure 7. Share of Development Aid Channeled through SDRF Funds, 2018²⁴

Listed in order of magnitude of total paid-in contributions to SDRF Funds in 2018



*While these World Bank funds were not channeled through the MPF, they were used to scale up MPF projects alongside donor funds. The scale up process went through the standard SDRF endorsement process.

²⁴ Based on donor reporting of development envelopes to the aid mapping exercise and reporting of paid in contributions by the three SDRF fund administrators: AfDB, UN and World Bank. For non-reporting partners (Saudi Arabia, Turkey, Qatar), the data is drawn from Ministry of Finance public records on foreign grants.

Table 7. Paid in Donor Contributions by SDRF Fund, 2014-18²⁵

Fund	Donor	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Total
AfDB SIF	ADB			18.4	32.2		50.6
	Italy				1.7	1.2	2.9
	UK			1.9			1.9
	<i>Sub-total</i>			20.3	33.9	1.2	55.4
UN MPTF	Denmark		2.5	9.7	5.5	2.8	20.5
	EU		28.0	8.4	9.5	7.5	53.4
	Finland					2.3	2.3
	Germany			8.4	3.8	12.5	24.7
	Italy		0.7	4.2	2.7	6.5	14.0
	Netherlands				2.4	4.6	6.9
	Norway		4.7	5.3	3.7	9.2	22.9
	Sweden		13.1	7.5	14.4	38.3	73.4
	Switzerland		2.3	4.9	2.3	4.5	14.0
	UK		10.8	14.1	8.2	0.6	33.7
	UN PBF		4.1	2.1		0.7	6.9
	USA			0.5		1.5	2.0
	<i>Sub-total</i>		66.2	65.0	52.5	91.1	274.8
WB MPF	Denmark		4.1	2.6	3.8	3.4	13.9
	EU	13.3	21.6	9.7	14.9	32.7	92.2
	Finland			2.3		1.2	3.4
	Germany				28.9	28.5	57.4
	Italy		2.2				2.2
	Norway		4.9	6.0	14.6		25.6
	Sweden	9.5	8.1	4.3	6.0	8.3	36.2
	Switzerland	1.0	5.2	1.9		1.5	9.7
	UK	16.0	23.6	22.8	6.5	14.7	83.5
	USA			3.0			3.0
	WB SPF	8.0					8.0
	<i>Sub-total</i>	47.8	69.6	52.6	74.8	90.3	335.2
Total – all SDRF funds		47.8	135.8	137.9	161.3	182.6	665.4

²⁵ Based on reporting of paid in contributions by the three SDRF fund administrators: AfDB, UN and World Bank.

6 AID BY NDP PILLAR

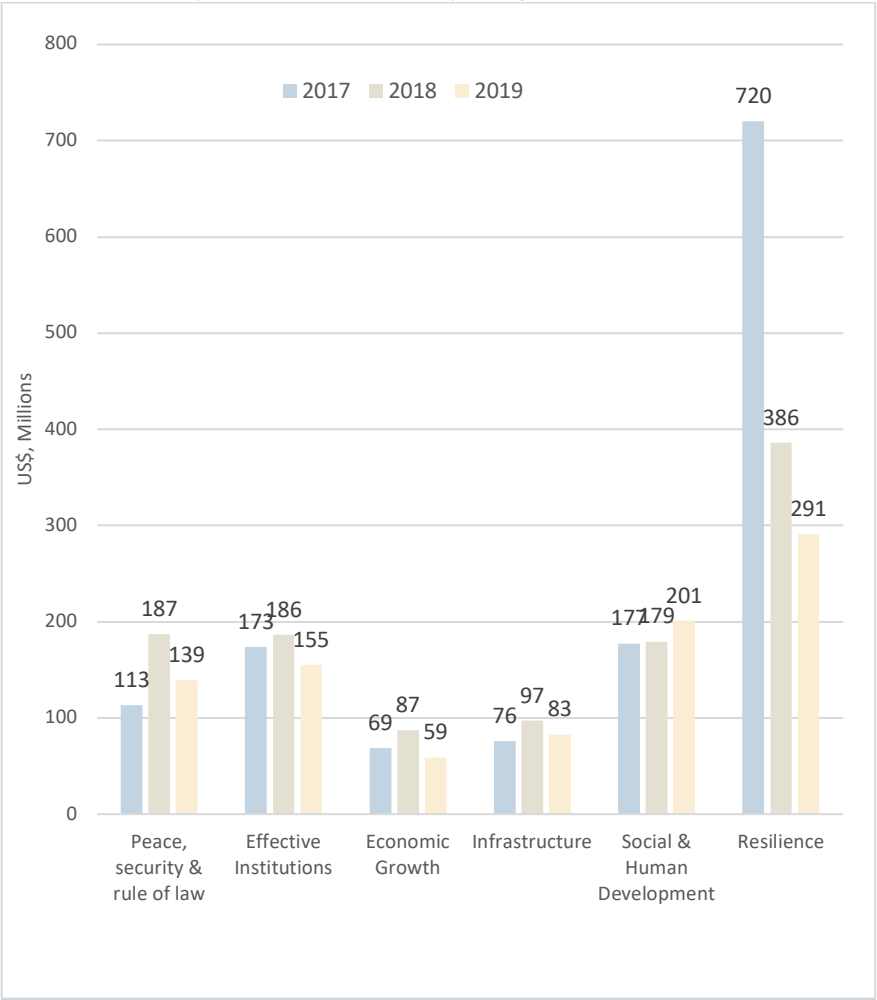
This section provides a breakdown of aid flows against the pillars of Somalia's National Development Plan (NDP) 2016-19. The figures draw on actual and projected project-level disbursement data reported by both development and humanitarian partners. Total project-level disbursements do not match the total donor envelopes reported in the previous sections. Most of the gaps are expected to be in reporting of short-term humanitarian activities, which are not the focus of the exercise. This is based on a comparison of reported project-level disbursements at the sector level with those reported in previous years.

Without a costing of priorities, it is not possible to comment on the extent to which current flows align with needs in Somalia. The country's next National Development Plan is expected to be costed, which will enable a gap analysis of aid flows against needs.

These figures do not include activities financed through military aid or the enforcement aspects of peacekeeping. The low levels of reporting for the security sector are to be expected, as they only capture aid that would qualify as official development assistance (ODA).

Figure 8. Breakdown of Reported Aid by NDP Pillar, 2017-19²⁶

Includes both development and humanitarian spending



²⁶ Based on project-level reporting to 2018 Aid Mapping Exercise. Gender and human rights pillar included with peace, security & rule of law, although most gender related activities are mainstreamed across the various pillars. Does not include military aid, which would greatly increase the reported support for the security sector. Activities not mapped to a specific pillar excluded from this figure. See Table 9 for breakdown.

Table 8. Breakdown of Aid by NDP Pillar and Sub-Sectors

Includes both development and humanitarian spending

	2017	2018	2019
Peace, security & rule of law	113.3	187.0	139.0
Inclusive Politics	57.2	52.4	45.2
Rule of Law	31.0	86.4	58.6
Security	21.4	43.5	27.7
Gender & Human Rights	3.6	4.8	7.6
Effective Institutions	173.5	186.1	155.2
CSR & Public administration	47.6	65.8	46.9
Planning, M&E & Statistics	26.3	20.0	17.1
Public Financial Management	99.7	100.4	91.2
Economic Growth	68.5	87.4	58.8
Agriculture	0.6	1.7	13.2
Fisheries	14.3	6.1	0.3
Livestock	2.1	0.8	0.2
Employment and skills development	37.6	59.2	33.6
Private Sector Development	13.9	19.6	11.6
Infrastructure	75.8	97.0	82.9
Transport	35.0	42.2	42.3
Energy & ICT	9.8	9.3	12.5
Water & Sanitation	12.6	31.1	25.7
Other ²⁷	18.4	14.4	2.5
Social & Human Development	177.3	179.4	200.8
Education	19.6	34.6	32.2
Health	113.9	120.7	133.1

²⁷ Other in the infrastructure category includes spending on different types of infrastructure projects, such as the rehabilitation of government buildings, other than those listed in the sub-sectors. It also includes some projects with multiple types of infrastructure activities that could not be easily broken down into the sub-sectors.

Nutrition	43.7	24.1	35.5
Other ²⁸	0.04	0.01	0.0
Resilience	720.3	386.2	291.0
Disaster Risk Reduction	10.7	16.5	8.9
Environment & Natural Resources Management	7.3	11.8	12.1
Food Security	587.0	262.7	146.9
Migration, Displacement, Refugees & Durable Solutions	25.8	86.3	36.2
Social Protection & Safety Nets	87.5	8.5	83.3
Other ²⁹	1.9	0.4	3.5
Other ³⁰	18.4	12.7	14.0
Support for civil society	2.7	1.7	3.9
Support for media outlets	1.2	1.5	1.6
Unclear / cross-cutting	14.4	9.5	8.5
	1347.1	1135.8	941.6

²⁸ Other in the social & human development category includes support for the development of a national sports policy and for orphanages.

²⁹ Other in the resilience category includes projects clearly linked to resilience that could not be easily grouped under one of the existing sub-sectors based on the information provided.

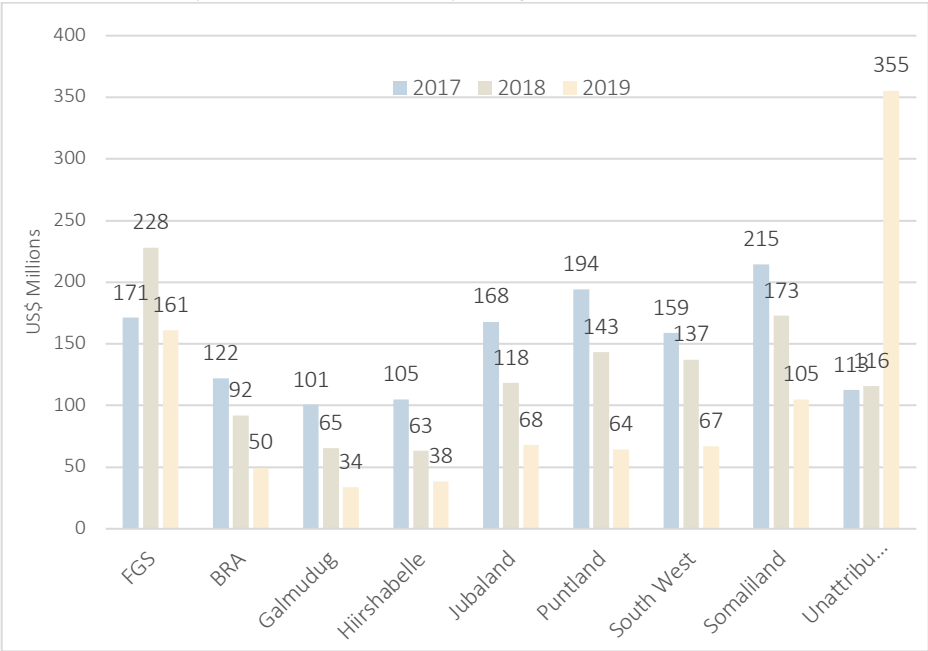
³⁰ This category groups activities that could not be easily assigned to one of the NDP Pillars. It primarily consists of projects for which the scope of intervention was very cross-cutting and projects for which insufficient details were provided to determine against which pillar they might be aligned. However, there was also significant support for media and civil society organizations, without a reported thematic focus.

7 AID BY LOCATION

In this section, project-level spending has been disaggregated by the reported locations / scope of focus. In the figures that follow, aid that was not broken down by location is listed as “unattributed”. The volume of unattributed aid is the largest for 2019, as locations of many 2019 activities were still under discussion at the time of reporting for the 2018 aid mapping exercise. As explained in the previous section, there are gaps in the project level reporting, as total project-level disbursements do not match the total donor envelopes reported.³¹

Figure 9. Location Breakdown of Reported Project-Level Spending by Year³²

Includes both development and humanitarian spending

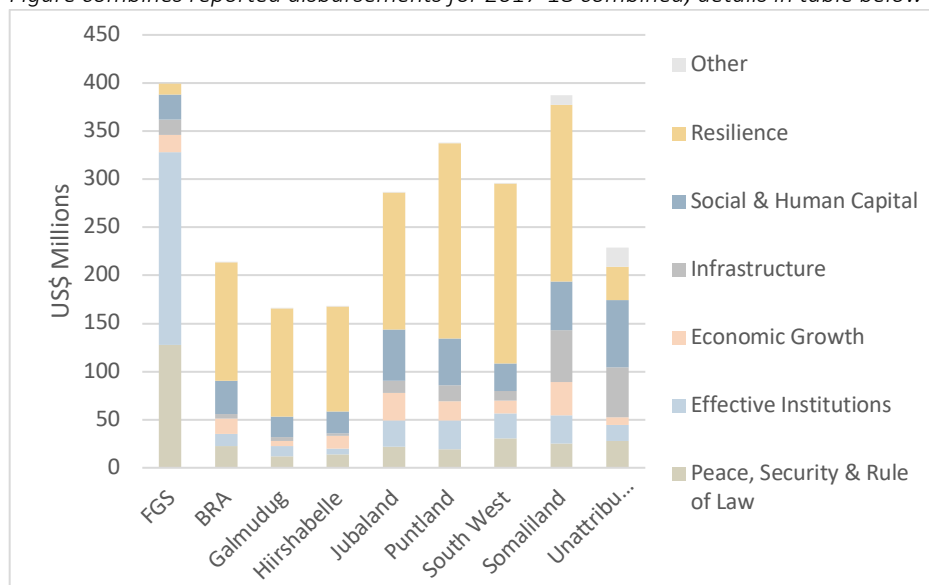


³¹ Most of the gaps are expected to be in reporting of short-term humanitarian activities, which are not the focus of the exercise. This is based on a comparison of reported project-level disbursements at the sector level with those reported in previous years.

³² Based on project-level reporting to 2018 Aid Mapping Exercise.

Figure 10. Location Breakdown of Project-Level Spending by Sector³³

Figure combines reported disbursements for 2017-18 combined, details in table below

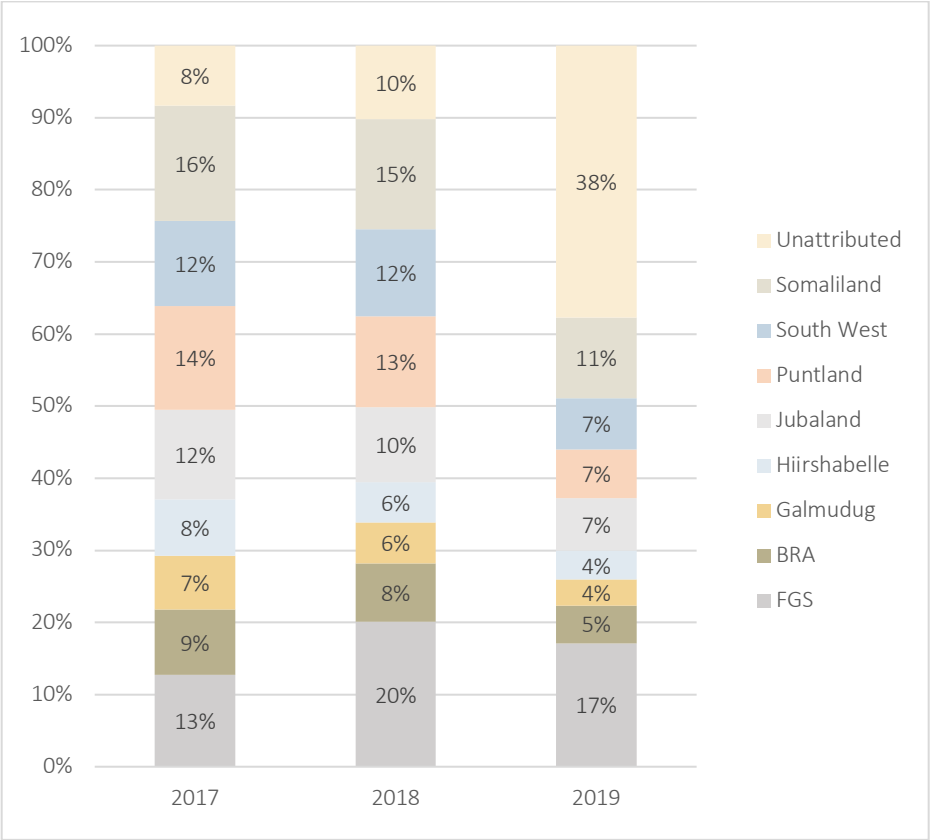


US\$, Millions	FGS	BRA	Galmudug	Hirirshabelle	Jubaland	Puntland	South West	Somaliland	Unattributed
Peace, Security & Rule of Law	127.7	22.3	11.6	13.8	22.0	19.0	30.6	25.2	28.1
Effective Institutions	200.5	12.9	10.9	5.8	27.3	30.1	25.7	29.6	16.7
Economic Growth	18.1	15.8	5.4	13.3	28.2	19.7	13.7	34.4	7.4
Infrastructure	15.9	4.6	3.6	2.7	13.1	17.1	9.6	53.9	52.4
Social & Human Capital	25.7	35.2	21.8	23.3	53.4	48.7	28.6	50.4	69.7
Resilience	11.5	122.9	112.5	108.7	142.1	202.7	187.6	183.9	34.6
Other ³⁴	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	10.1	19.7

³³ Based on project-level reporting to 2018 Aid Mapping Exercise.

³⁴ This category groups activities that could not be easily assigned to one of the NDP Pillars. It primarily consists of projects for which the scope of intervention was very cross-cutting and projects for which

Figure 11. Share of Reported Project-Level Spending by Location and Year



insufficient details were provided to determine against which pillar they might be aligned. However, there was also significant support for media and civil society organizations, without a reported thematic focus.

9 MARKERS

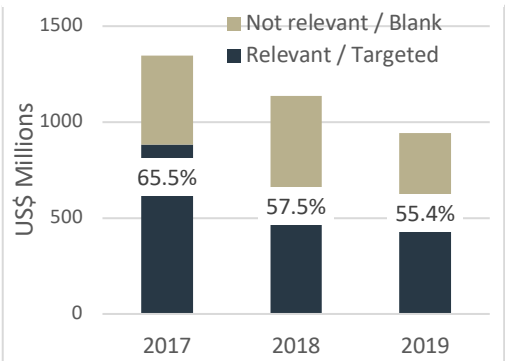
Partners reported on cross-cutting issues using markers designating the extent to which issues are relevant to their reported projects.³⁵ Partners used the following categories to designate the significance of a marker’s issue.

- *Targeted*: Reported project is designed specifically to address the topic of the marker.
- *Relevant*: The marker’s issue is an important aspect of the project but does not represent its primary purpose.
- *Not Targeted / Blank*: The marker’s theme is not a significant aspect of the project or the field was left blank by the reporting agency.

Gender Marker

Gender was reported to be a significant component of 61% of project spending in 2018. More than half of project disbursements with a targeted gender component were reported under the Social & Human Development Pillar. The

Figure 12. Project Disbursements with Gender Marker



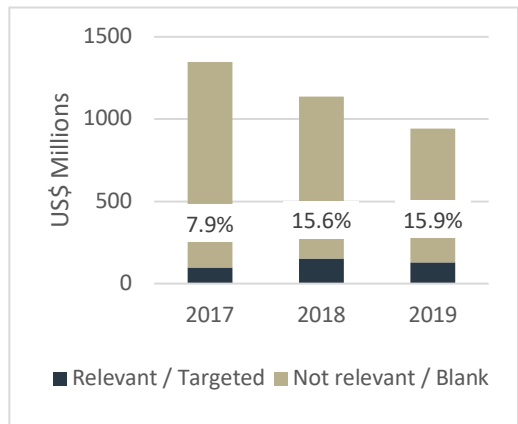
share of disbursements tagged with a gender marker has declined compared with past exercises due to a decreased use of the gender marker. The gender marker field was left blank for approximately 42% of reported projects, representing 20-30% of reported disbursements, depending on the year.

³⁵ As explained in section 7, total project-level disbursements do not match the total donor envelopes reported. Total disbursements appear to decline each year. This is due to gaps in reporting.

Durable Solutions Marker

The durable solutions marker is used to tag activities that contribute to reducing the needs and vulnerabilities of communities affected by displacement (IDPs, returnees and their host communities) and support displaced persons in rebuilding their lives through economic and social (re-)integration.

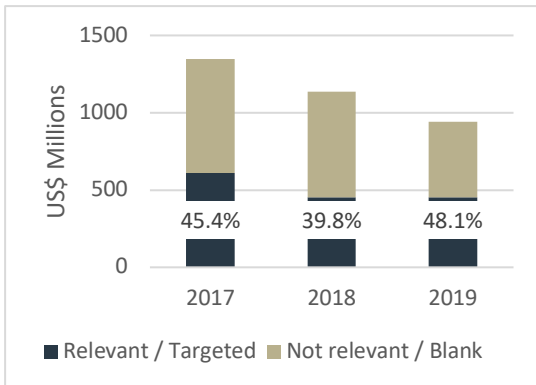
Figure 13. Project Disbursements with Durable Solutions Marker



Durable Solutions were reported to be a significant component of 15.6% of project spending in 2018. The vast majority of project disbursements (82% in 2018) with a targeted Durable Solutions component were reported under the Resilience Pillar, with the remainder reported under the Economic Growth Pillar.

Stabilization Marker

Figure 14. Project Disbursements with Stabilization Marker

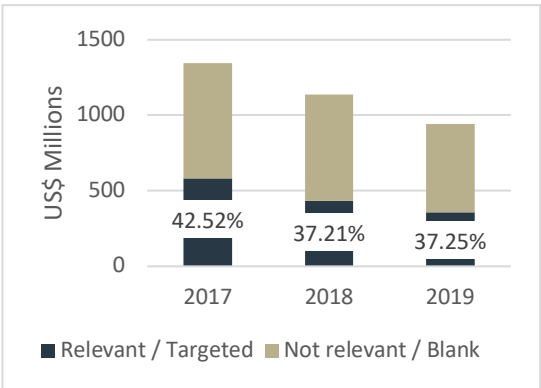


Stabilization was reported to be a relevant component or the targeted objective of nearly 40% of project spending in 2018. The reported activities with stabilization as the targeted objective were reported across multiple pillars, with the largest concentrations in under the Effective Institutions (39.5%),

Rule of Law (22.5%) and Security (17.0%) Pillars in 2018.

PCVE Marker

Figure 15. Project Disbursements with PCVE Marker



The Preventing and Countering Violent Extremism (PCVE) marker is used to tag activities that aim to prevent populations from committing or materially supporting ideologically motivated violence against civilians that is justified using ideology. It also includes efforts to counter the message(s) and disrupt and challenge actions, including

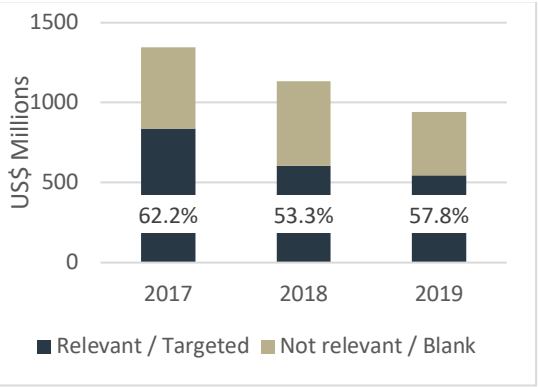
the use of propaganda, undertaken by violent extremists.

PCVE was reported to be a relevant component or targeted objective of 37% of reported project spending in 2018. The reported activities with PCVE as the targeted objective were reported across multiple pillars, without a concentration in any one sector.

Youth Marker

Youth was reported to be a relevant component or the targeted objective of 53% of project spending in 2018. The reported activities with youth as the targeted objective were reported across multiple pillars, with the largest concentrations under the Social & Human Development (35.2%), Economic Growth (21.2%) and Effective Institutions (20.4%) Pillars in 2018.

Figure 16. Project Disbursements with Youth Marker



Annex A. Acronyms & Abbreviations

AfDB	African Development Bank
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the UN
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment
FGS	Federal Government of Somalia
FTS	Financial Tracking Service (Managed by OCHA)
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
ILO	International Labour Organization
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IOM	International Organization for Migration
MoF	Ministry of Finance
MoPIED	Ministry of Planning, Investment, and Economic Development
MPF	Multi Partner Fund for Somalia (World Bank administered)
MPTF	Multi Partner Trust Fund for Somalia (UN Administered)
OCHA	UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
ODA	Official Development Assistance
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
PFM	Public Financial Management
SDRF	Somalia Development and Reconstruction Facility
SIF	Somali Infrastructure Fund (AfDB administered)
SFF	Special Financing Facility
SPF	WB State- and Peace-building Fund
SSF	Somalia Stability Fund
UAE	United Arab Emirates
UN	United Nations
UN Women	UN Organization for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
UN-Habitat	UN Human Settlements Programme
UNDP	UN Development Programme
UNESCO	UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFPA	UN Population Fund
UNHCR	UN Refugee Agency
UNICEF	UN Children's Fund
UNMAS	UN Mine Action Service
UNODC	UN Office on Drugs and Crime
UNOPS	UN Office for Project Services
UNSOM	UN Assistance Mission in Somalia
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization

Annex B. Key Terms & Concepts

CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT: “The process through which individuals, organizations and societies obtain, strengthen and maintain the capabilities to set and achieve their own development objectives over time.”³⁶

DURABLE SOLUTIONS INITIATIVE: The government-led and community focused “Durable Solutions Initiative” (DSI), developed in collaboration with the UN, the World Bank, NGOs and the donor community in 2016, provides a collective framework to address issues around displacement and voluntary returns and for harmonizing durable solutions approaches and programming in Somalia.

HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE: “Aid and action designed to save lives, alleviate suffering and maintain and protect human dignity during and in the aftermath of emergencies.”³⁷

OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE (ODA): “Flows of official financing administered with the promotion of the economic development and welfare of developing countries as the main objective.”³⁸ Humanitarian assistance is considered a sector of ODA.

ON TREASURY: Aid disbursed into the government’s main revenue funds and managed through the government’s systems.

PREVENTING AND COUNTERING VIOLENT EXTREMISM (PCVE): Activities that aim to prevent populations from committing or materially supporting ideologically motivated violence against civilians that is justified using ideology. It also includes efforts to counter the message(s) and disrupt and challenge actions, including the use of propaganda, undertaken by violent extremists.

RESILIENCE: “The capacity of a system, community or society potentially exposed to hazards to resist, adapt, and recover from hazard events, and to restore an acceptable level of functioning and structure.”³⁹ Assistance supporting resilience bridges humanitarian and development fields of work.

³⁶ Capacity Development: A UNDP Primer, <https://bit.ly/2FH2Y7s>

³⁷ Global Humanitarian Assistance Initiative, <http://bit.ly/2C0llng>.

³⁸ OECD Glossary of Statistical Terms.

³⁹ ReliefWeb Glossary of Humanitarian Terms, www.who.int/hac/about/reliefweb-aug2008.pdf.

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