FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF SOMALIA

Ministry of Planning, Investment
and Economic Development

AID FLOWS IN SOMALIA

ANALYSIS OF AID FLOW DATA

March 2018

Executive Summary

Aid to Somalia reached a record high in 2017. Reported official development assistance (ODA) for Somalia totaled US$ 1.75 billion for 2017. With an ODA to GDP ratio of nearly 26% for 2017, Somalia remains highly dependent on aid.

The increase in ODA was primarily driven by the surge in humanitarian support provided in response to the drought. Humanitarian aid for 2017 exceeded US$ 1 billion, based on donor reporting. This is a 66% increase compared with average humanitarian flows reported over the past three years (US$ 608 million annually). The frontloading of humanitarian support in 2017 likely played a significant role in staving off famine in Somalia.

Development aid continues to rise steadily. Reported development aid to Somalia totaled US$ 742 million, a 9% increase over the 2016 total (US$ 681). Total development aid has not declined since 2009, and the stability seen in recent years (notably since 2014) is unusual for a fragile state.

The share of aid delivered on treasury increased significantly. More than US$ 100 million in external grants (approx. 14% of development aid) was delivered through the treasury of the Federal Government of Somalia in 2017. A majority of on treasury grants (91%, US$ 94 million) were delivered through three channels: projects financed by donors through the World Bank Multi Partner Fund (MPF), general budget support provided by Saudi Arabia and sector budget support provided by Turkey

The use of the funds established under the Somalia Development Reconstruction Facility (SDRF) remains low but steady. A reported 20% of development aid was channeled through the funds in 2017, compared with 22% in 2015.

The report provides figures that break down project disbursements by location and pillar of Somalia's National Development Plan (NDP). The 2017 aid mapping exercise was led by the Ministry of Planning, Investment and Economic Development (MoPIED), with the support of the World Bank and United Nations.

Table of Contents

1 Introduction

For the past four years, aid flows in Somalia have been tracked through an annual mapping exercise. This report presents figures and analysis based on the 2017 exercise, which was led by the Ministry of Planning, Investment and Economic Development (MoPIED) with the support of the World Bank and United Nations.

The Federal Government of Somalia thanks all 45 participating partners for the high quality of their reporting in 2017 (Table 1). The Ministry of Finance provided data on external grants delivered on treasury. Additional data was collected from OCHA's Financial Tracking Service.

Table 1. Reporting Status of Partners

Participating Partners		
Bilaterals	Multilaterals	
1. Australia	13. AfDB	26. UNESCO
2. Canada	14. European Commission	27. UNFPA
3. Denmark	15. FAO	28. UNHCR
4. Finland	16. IFC	29. UNICEF
5. Germany	17. ILO	30. UNIDO
6. Italy	18. IMF	31. UNMAS
7. Netherlands	19. IOM	32. UNODC
8. Norway	20. UN RCO	33. UNOPS
9. Sweden	21. UN WOMEN	34. UNSOM
10. Switzerland	22. UN-Habitat	35. UNSOS
11. UK	23. UNAIDS	36. WFP
12. USA	24. UNCDF	37. WHO
	25. UNDP	38. World Bank
Funds		
39. AfDB Somali Infrastructure Fund	43. UN Peacebuilding Fund	
40. Somalia Stability Fund	44. WB Multi-Partner Fund	
41. The Global Fund	45. WB State- and Peace-building Fund	
42. UN Multi Partner Trust Fund		

Non-Reporting Partners			
1. Arab League 2. China 3. France	4. Islamic Development Bank 5. Japan	6. Qatar 7. Saudi Arabia	8. Turkey 9. United Arab Emirates

2 Overview of Flows

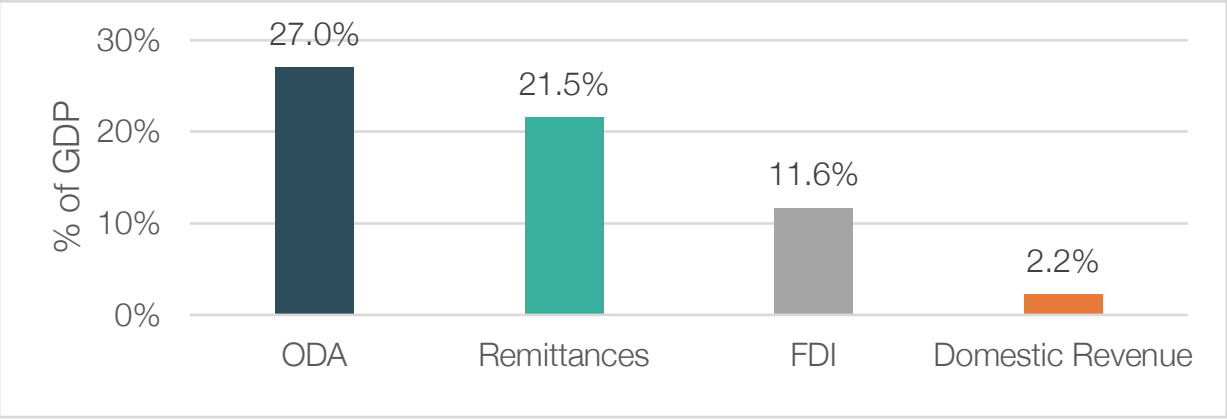
Aid to Somalia reached a record high in 2017. Reported official development assistance (ODA) for Somalia totaled US$ 1.75 billion for 2017 (Table 2). This marks a 41% increase compared with the past three year of aid flows, which averaged US$ 1.24 billion per year. With an ODA to GDP ratio of nearly 26% for 2017, Somalia remains highly dependent on aid as well as remittances relative to other financial flows (Figure 1).

Table 2. Reported ODA, 2016-18, US$ Millions

	2016	2017	2018	Total
Development	681	742	326	1749
Humanitarian	563	1011	93	1667
Total ODA	**1244**	**1753**	**419**	**3416**

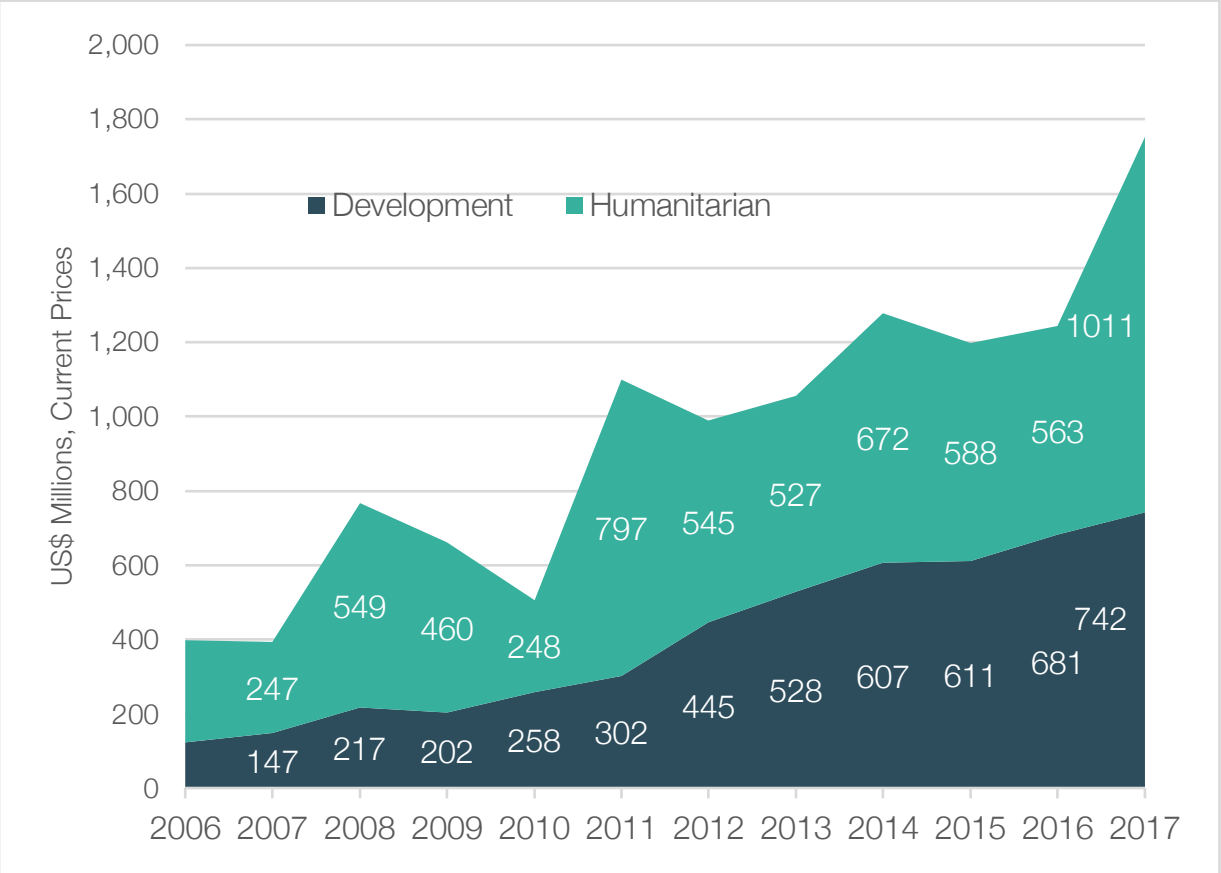
The increase in ODA was primarily driven by the surge in humanitarian support provided in response to the drought. Humanitarian aid for 2017 totaled US$ 1 billion, based on donor reporting. This is a 66% increase compared with average humanitarian flows reported over the past three years (US$ 608 million annually). Together, the United States, United Kingdom and European Commission provided two thirds (US$ 702.2 million, 69%) of all humanitarian aid to Somalia in 2017 (Figure 3).

Figure 1. Financial Flows as % of GDP, 2017[1]



[1] Figure uses latest estimates available for each category. Whereas ODA, domestic revenue and the GDP are based on 2017 estimates and figures, the latest estimates for FDI and remittances at the time of report writing were from 2016 and 2015 respectively.

Figure 2. Aid Trends in Somalia, 2006-17[2]



Box 1. What is Official Development Assistance (ODA)?

ODA refers to "flows of official financing administered with the promotion of the economic development and welfare of developing countries as the main objective."[3] Humanitarian support is included in this definition. For the purposes of this report, a distinction is made between lifesaving humanitarian aid and assistance with a longer-term development focus. However, the distinction is often blurred in practice. Neither military aid, nor the enforcement aspects of peacekeeping, qualify as ODA.

[2] 2014-17 data drawn from annual Aid Flow Mapping exercises (envelope reporting) and OCHA FTS. Data for 2006-2013 extracted on 24 Aug 2017 from the OECD Dataset Aid (ODA) disbursements to countries and regions [DAC2a]: http://bit.ly/2nbi6Sj.

[3] OECD Glossary of Statistical Terms. For information on what qualifies as ODA, see http://bit.ly/1Wk9Qfy

The frontloading of lifesaving humanitarian support in 2017 likely played a significant role in staving off famine in Somalia. Whereas humanitarian aid also surged in response to the 2011 drought, levels of support did not increase until *after* a famine was declared.[4] In comparison, humanitarian flows as of April 2017 (US$ 614 million) had already exceeded the previous year's total (US$ 563), demonstrating a significant frontloading of support that enabled a scale up of famine prevention activities.

Total humanitarian aid captured in the aid mapping is less than the total reported to OCHA's Financial Tracking Service (FTS) due to the different ways in which donors report and categorize their aid flows. Partners reported US$ 1.25 billion in humanitarian aid to the FTS for 2017.[5] However, some of these flows are for activities that could also be classified as having a development focus.[6]

In the period 2016-2017, US$ 83.1 million was channeled the through the United Nations-managed Somalia Humanitarian Fund (SHF) by 13 governmental donors (Australia, Azerbaijan, Canada, Denmark, United Kingdom, Germany, Ireland, Republic of Korea, the Netherlands, Norway, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Switzerland). The SHF is not featured in Figure 3 or Table 3, as these contributions are captured under their respective donors.

---

[4] According to a 2014 Feinstein International Center report, the famine response in 2011 was appropriate in terms of scale; however, the response was too late to actually prevent famine. The slow response was attributed to the fact that "political risk preferences, donor geopolitical concerns, and domestic political concerns appear to have outweighed humanitarian concerns, until the declaration of famine forced a response." Available at: http://bit.ly/2EMl4qp.

[5] Data extracted from OCHA FTS on 4 January 2018.

[6] For example, the World Bank allocation of US$ 54.8 million from the International Development Association (IDA) Crisis Response Window tackles both development and humanitarian objectives. A large portion of this allocation was reported to the OCHA FTS but is considered by the reporting agency to be slightly more geared towards longer-term resilience and development goals. As such, it is counted as development aid for the purposes of this aid mapping exercise to avoid double counting.

Figure 3. Top 10 Providers of Humanitarian Aid, 2016-18

Listed in order of total reported humanitarian aid for 2016-18

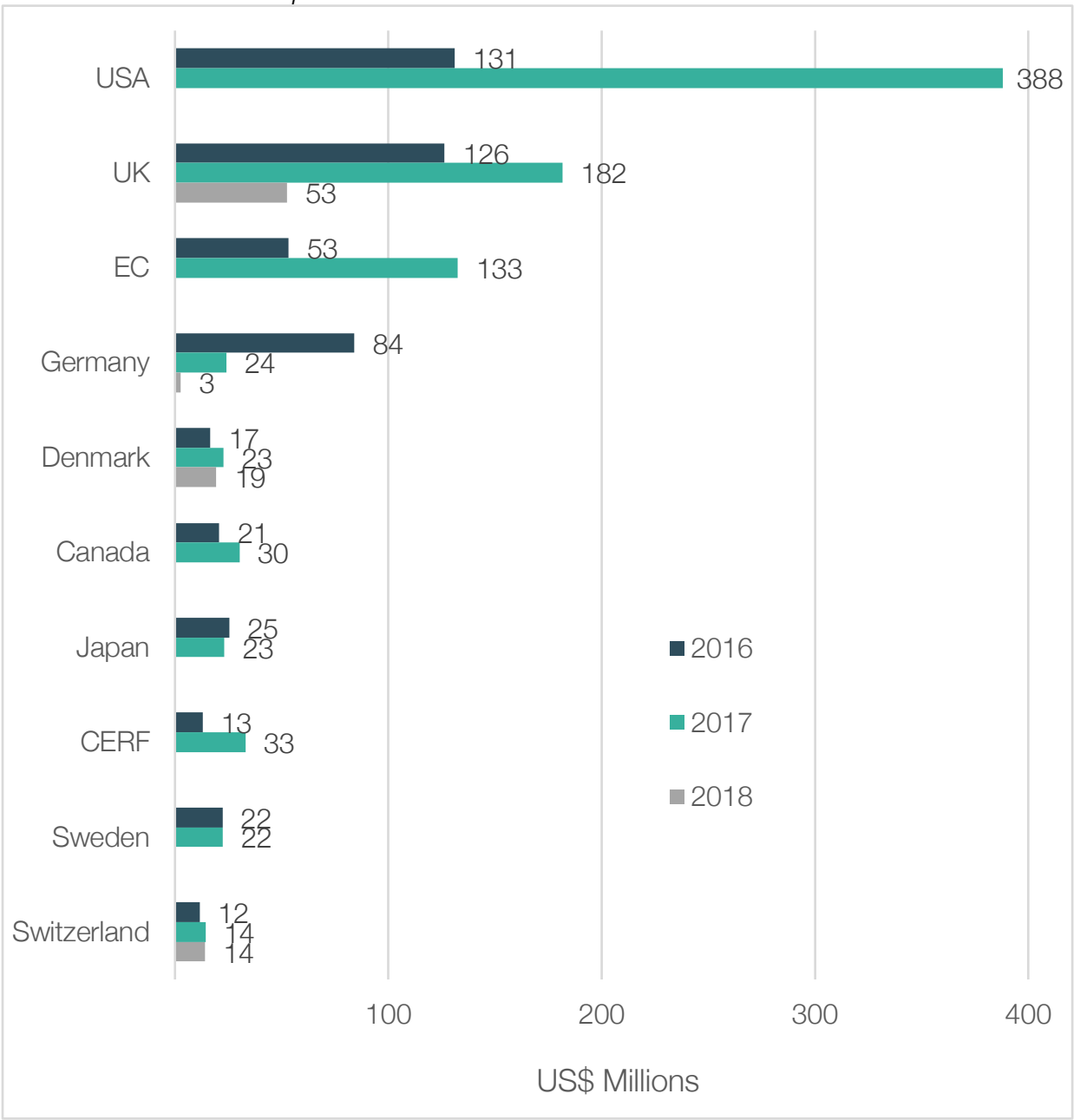


Table 3. Reported Humanitarian Aid by Partner[7]

US$ Millions, listed in order of magnitude of total aid reported for 2016-18

		2016	2017	2018	TOTAL, 2016-18
1	United States of America	131.0	388.0		519.0
2	United Kingdom	126.4	181.6	52.6	360.6
3	European Commission	53.3	132.7		186.0
4	Germany	84.1	24.0	2.8	110.9
5	Denmark	16.6	22.7	19.4	58.6
6	Canada	20.8	30.2		51.0
7	Japan[8]	25.4	23.2		48.6
8	CERF*[9]	12.9	33.0		45.9
9	Sweden	22.2	22.4		44.7
10	Switzerland	11.5	14.3	14.0	39.8
11	Saudi Arabia*	17.4	10.6		28.1
12	Australia	5.4	20.6		26.0
13	Norway	4.8	17.0		21.8
14	Italy	3.9	7.6	4.4	12.2
15	Netherlands	3.9	11.3		15.2
16	Ireland*	7.3	6.2		13.5
17	Finland	6.5	6.6		13.1
18	China*	2.0	11.0		13.0
19	Private, individuals & organizations*	0.7	8.0		8.7
20	Other[10]	7.0	39.7		46.7
	Total	**563.0**	**1010.7**	**93.3**	**1666.9**

*Data collected from OCHA FTS.

[7] Based on donor reporting to the 2017 mapping exercise, supplemented by data from OCHA FTS.
[8] Based on reporting to the 2016 aid mapping exercise. Japan did not report updated data in 2017.
[9] The CERF is a global pooled fund. Its largest donors in 2017 were Germany, Sweden, the United Kingdom, the Netherlands and Norway. As the funds are pooled at the global level, a breakdown of donor contributions for Somalia is not possible. Details on donor contributions to the CERF are found here: www.unocha.org/cerf/donors/donorspage.
[10] Other includes aid provided by 37 other partners providing US$ 6 million or less for 2016-18 combined. A full list of contributions by donor is accessible on the OCHA FTS: https://fts.unocha.org/countries/206/donors/2017

Development aid continues to rise steadily. Reported development aid to Somalia totaled US$ 742 million in 2017, a 9% increase over the 2016 total (US$ 681). Four donors provided 52% of development aid in 2017: the European Commission, Germany, the United Kingdom and the United States (Figure 4). Total development aid has not declined since 2009, and the stability seen in recent years (notably since 2014) is unusual for a fragile state. Projections for development aid in 2018 are lower than in past years due to a lower response rate from donors on their forward-looking envelopes.

Figure 4. Top 10 Providers of Development Aid, 2016-18

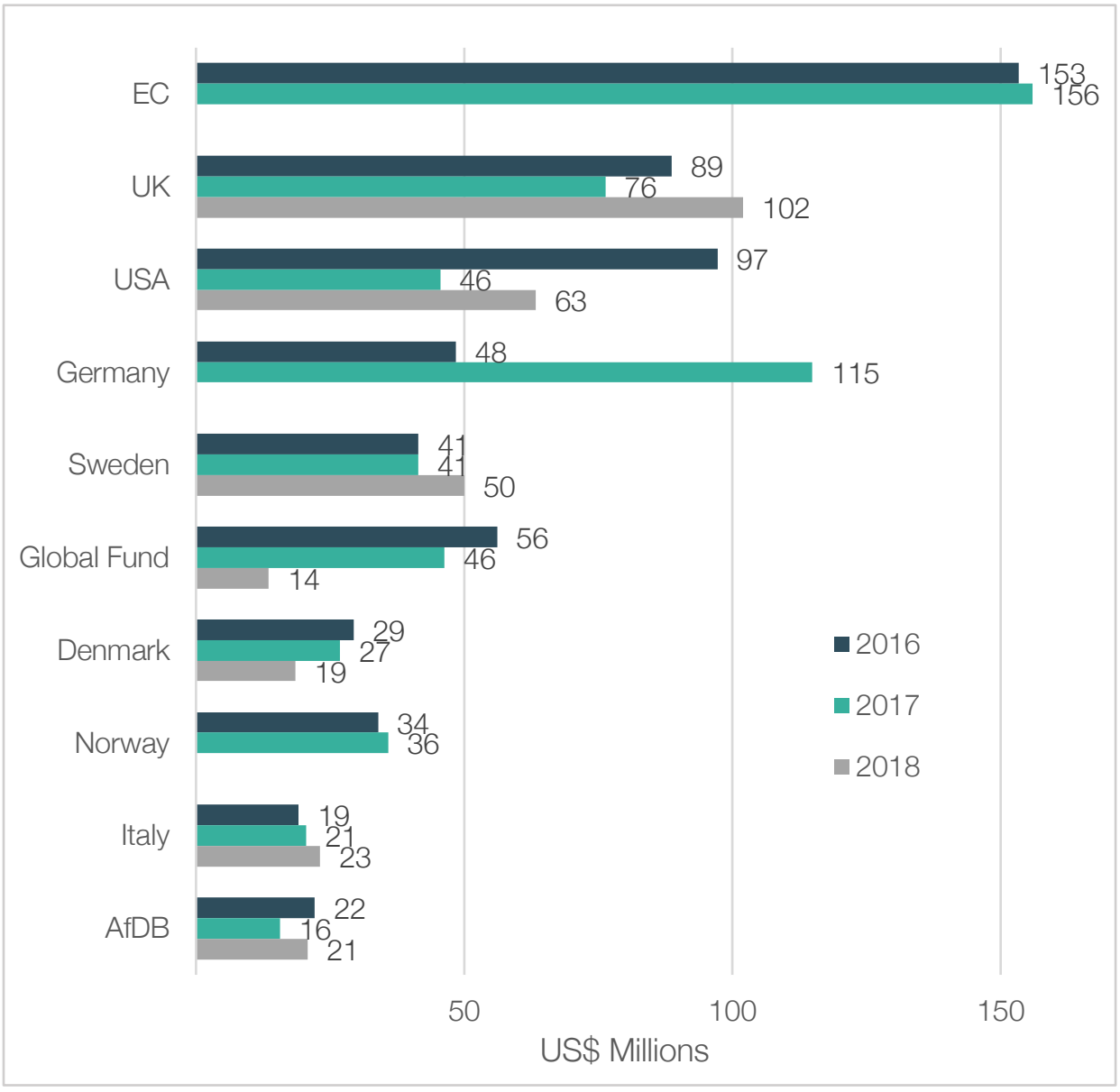


Table 4. Development Aid by Partner[11]

US$ Millions, listed in order of magnitude of total aid reported for 2016-18

		2016	2017	2018	TOTAL, 2016-18
1	European Commission	153.4	155.9		309.3
2	United Kingdom	88.7	76.3	102.0	267.0
3	United States of America	97.2	45.5	63.3	206.1
4	Germany	48.4	114.9		163.4
5	Sweden	41.5	41.4	50.0	132.9
6	Global Fund	56.1	46.3	13.6	116.1
7	Denmark	29.4	26.9	18.5	74.8
8	Norway	34.0	35.8		69.8
9	Italy	19.1	20.6	23.2	62.8
10	African Development Bank	22.1	15.6	20.8	58.6
11	World Bank		54.8		54.8
12	Saudi Arabia*	20.0	30.0		50.0
13	Netherlands	17.4	15.5	10.5	43.4
14	Turkey*	10.0	29.8		39.8
15	Finland	14.2	10.4	9.1	33.8
16	Switzerland	11.2	6.6	14.0	31.8
17	UN PBF	13.4			13.4
18	Japan[12]		5.3		5.3
19	Australia	1.9	2.7		4.6
20	Other[13]	3.1	7.6	1.0	11.7
		681.2	742.1	326.0	1749.4

* On treasury aid reported by the Ministry of Finance. These countries did not report their activities as part of the aid mapping exercise.

[11] Based on donor reporting to the 2017 mapping exercise, supplemented by reporting of on-treasury grants by the Ministry of Finance.

[12] Based on reporting to the 2016 aid mapping exercise. Japan did not report updated data in 2017.

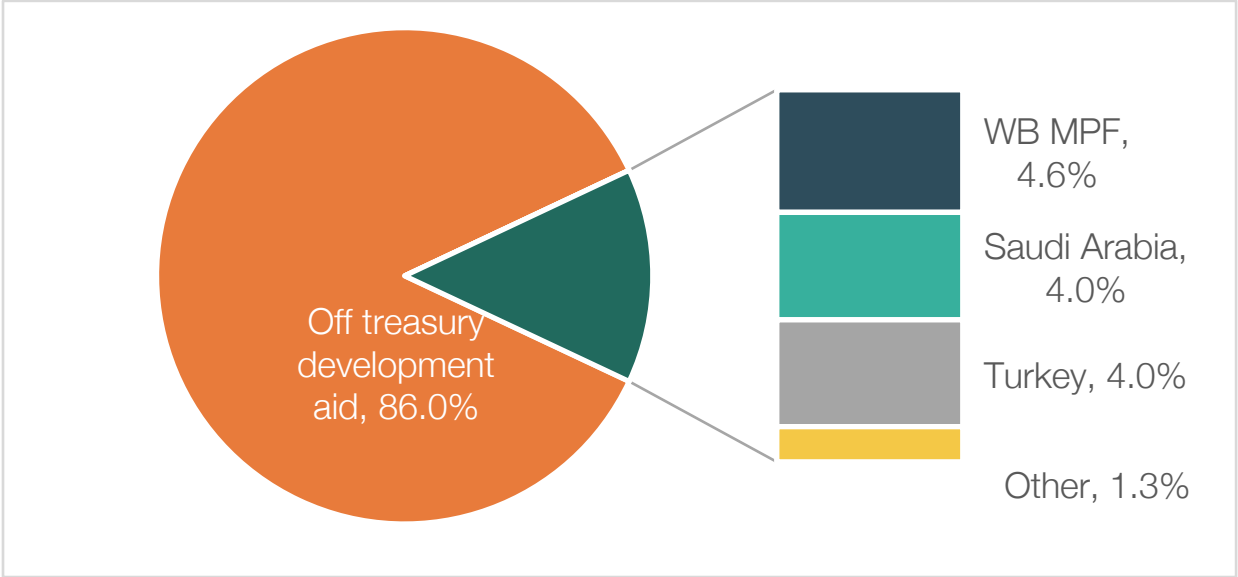
[13] Other includes development aid reported by partners providing US$ 3 million or less for 2016-18 combined. It mainly consists of core funding reported by UNESCO, UNDP, IFC and ILO, as well as contributions from GAVI (as reported by WHO) and the United Arab Emirates (which includes only on treasury aid reported by MoF).

3 On Treasury Aid

The share of aid delivered on treasury has increased significantly. More than US$ 100 million in external grants (approx. 14% of development aid) was delivered through the treasury of the Federal Government of Somalia (FGS) in 2017. While it falls short of the 15% target set in the Use of Country Systems Roadmap,[14] it represents a significant improvement from 2016 when US$ 55.3 million (8% of development aid) was delivered on treasury.

A majority of on treasury grants (91%, US$ 94 million) were delivered through three channels: projects financed by donors through the World Bank Multi Partner Fund (MPF), general budget support provided by Saudi Arabia and sector budget support provided by Turkey (Figure 5).

Figure 5. Largest Channels of On Treasury Aid, 2017



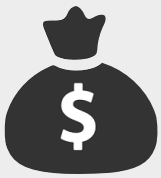
[14] Through the Use of Country Systems Roadmap government and development partners set a collective target for 15% of external development spending be channeled through the treasury. The Roadmap is available for download at: http://bit.ly/2sufvme.

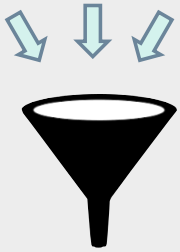
Table 5. Budgeted and Disbursed "On Treasury" Grants, 2016-2017[15]

External Grants (US$ Millions)	2016 BUDGET	2016 ACTUALS	2017 BUDGET	2017 ACTUALS
WB Multi Partner Fund	58.7	20.4	68.4	34.2
Saudi Arabia	20.0	20.0	0.0	30.0
Turkey	14.0	10.0	28.1	29.8
European Commission	5.9	1.4	8.9	4.9
UN Multi Partner Trust Fund	4.8	0.8	3.5	2.0
United Arab Emirates			0.0	2.0
African Development Bank	3.0	1.5	3.7	0.9
Qatar			10.0	0.0
Norway	1.3	1.3		
Total External Grants	**107.6**	**55.3**	**122.6**	**103.9**
Total Development Aid		681.2		742.1
% of Development Aid Channeled on Treasury		**8%**		**14%**

Box 2. What does "On Treasury" mean in Somalia?[16]

Disbursement through TSA: External financing is disbursed into the FGS Treasury Single Account (TSA), recorded on the Somalia Financial Management Information System (SFMIS), and managed through the government's financial systems. In Somalia, a looser definition of "On Treasury" is applied to include funds disbursed into the TSA with additional safeguards.





Use of pooled funds: Pooled funding instruments can promote risk sharing, coordinated support and reduced overhead costs. If delivering at scale, risk can also be distributed across the portfolio through a range of projects with varying levels of risk.

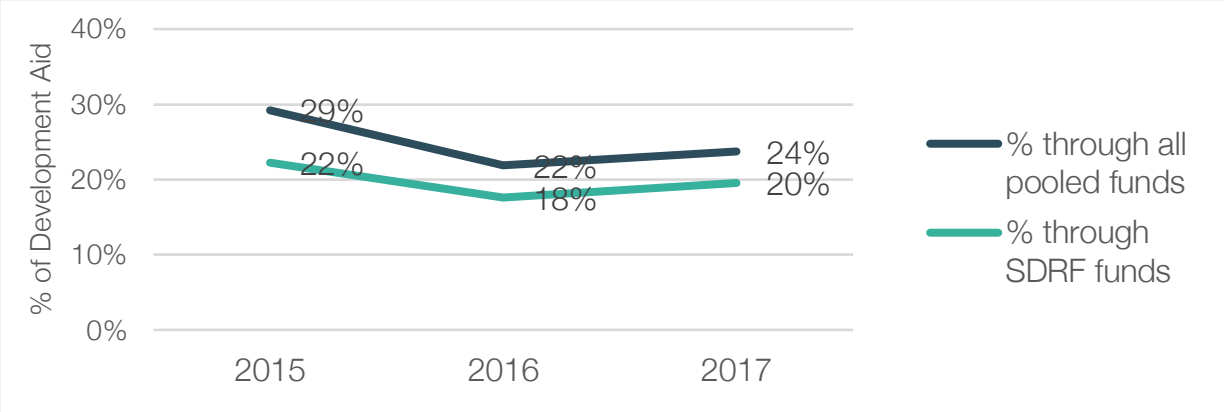
[15] Based on data provided by the Federal Ministry of Finance.

[16] For more information on the diversity of ways in which international partners can use Somalia's systems, please see the Use of Country Systems Roadmap, available at: http://bit.ly/2sufvme.

5 Use of Pooled Funds

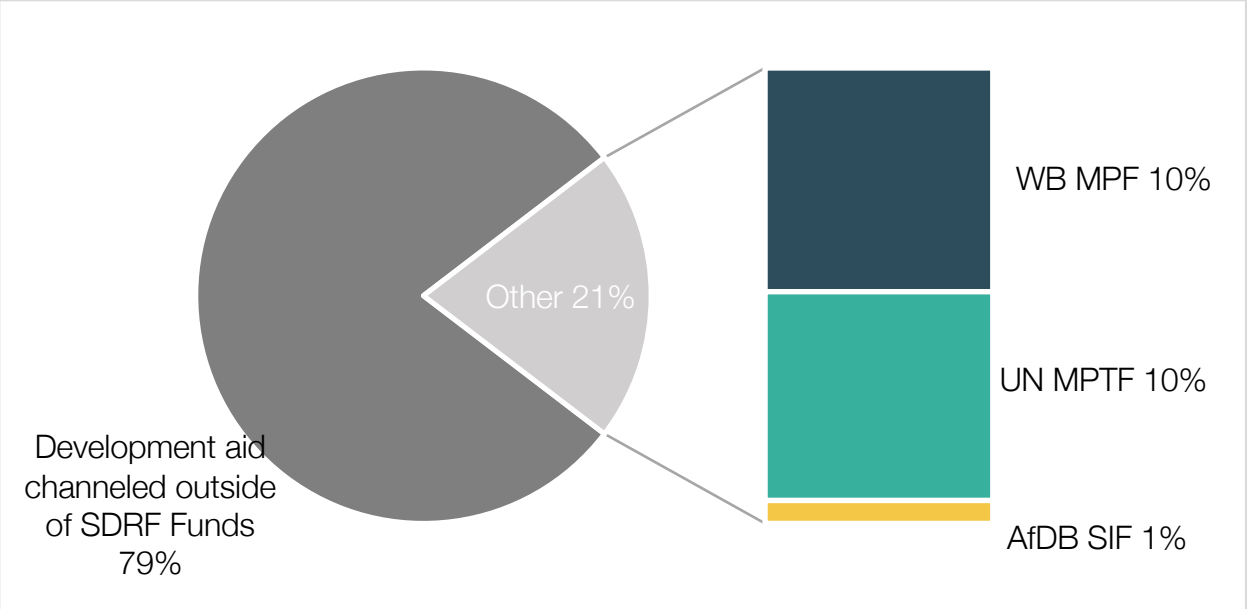
The use of pooled funding instruments in Somalia declined between 2015 and 2017. Whereas 29% of development aid was channeled through pooled funds in 2015, the share was only 24% in 2017 (Figure 6).

Figure 6. Share of Development Aid Channeled through Funds, 2015-17



The use of the funds established under the Somalia Development Reconstruction Facility (SDRF) remains low but steady. A reported 20% of development aid was channeled through the funds in 2017. This figure is higher than earlier estimates, having received a boost from large contributions made in late 2017.

Figure 7. Share of Development Aid Channeled through SDRF Funds, 2015-17



Box 3. What is the Somalia Development Reconstruction Facility (SDRF)?

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

In addition to its broader coordination functions, the SDRF brings together several multi-partner trust funds under common governance arrangements to promote: (a) coordination across activities and instruments, (b) alignment with national priorities, and (c) reduced transaction costs for government. Administered by three technical agencies, the SDRF funds include 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).

Figure 8. Contributors to SDRF Funds

Listed in order of magnitude of total contributions for 2015-17

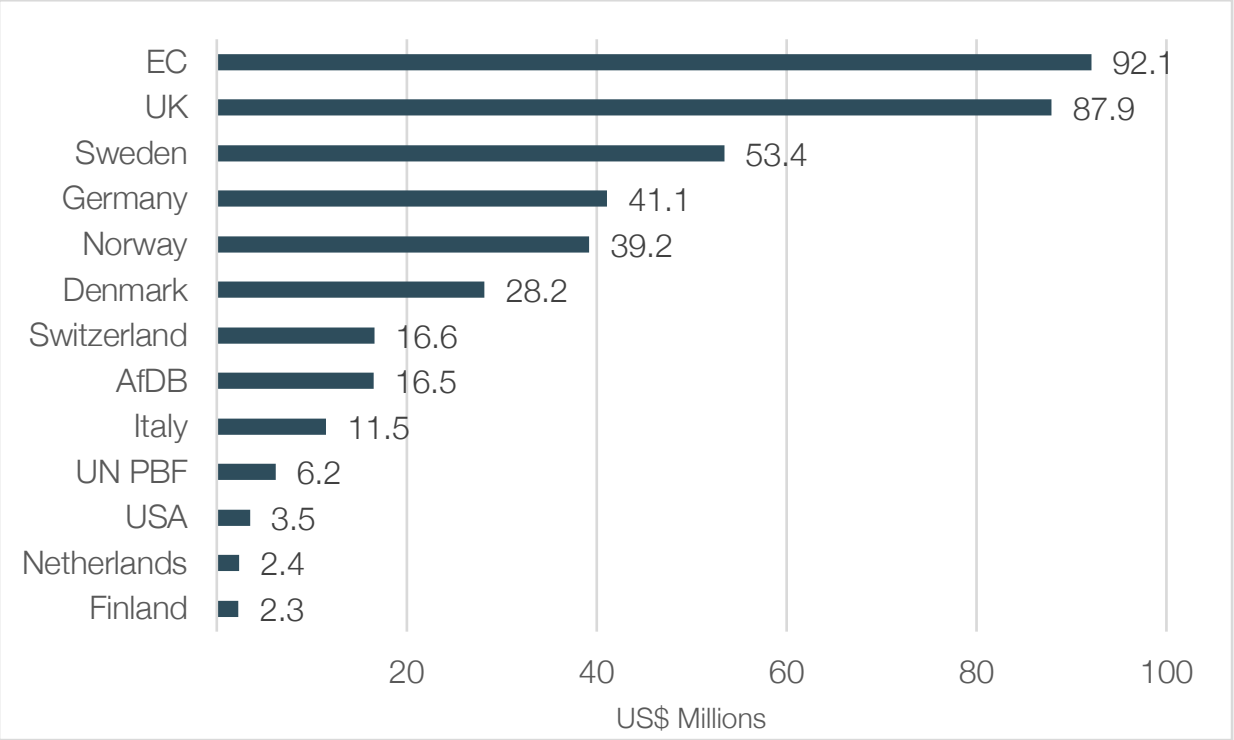


Figure 9. Contributors to SDRF Funds, as % of Development Envelopes, 2016-17

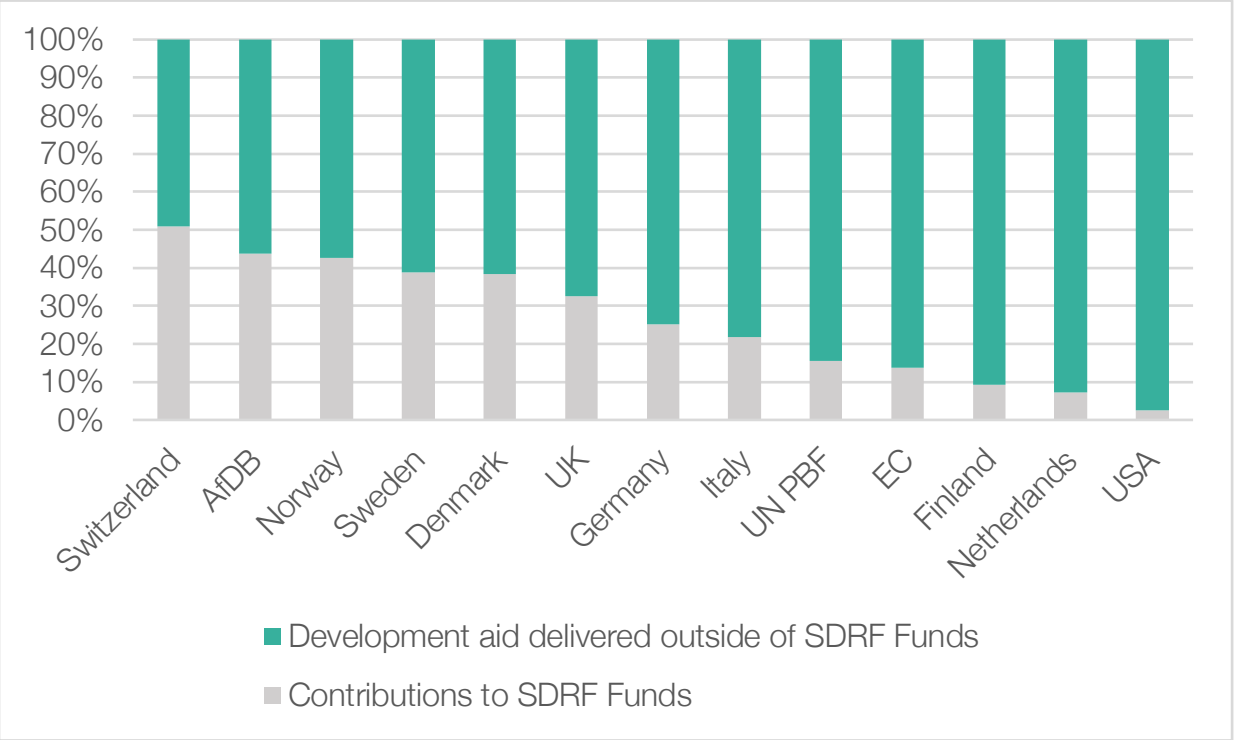


Table 6. Contributors to SDRF Funds, as % of Development Envelopes, 2016-17

	Contributions to SDRF Funds	Total Development Aid	% Channeled via SDRF Funds
SWITZERLAND	9.1	17.8	51%
AFDB	16.5	37.8	44%
NORWAY	29.7	69.8	43%
SWEDEN	32.2	82.9	39%
DENMARK	21.6	56.3	38%
UNITED KINGDOM	53.5	165.0	32%
GERMANY	41.1	163.4	25%
ITALY	8.6	39.7	22%
UN PBF	2.1	13.4	15%
EUROPEAN COMMISSION	42.5	309.3	14%
FINLAND	2.3	24.6	9%
NETHERLANDS	2.4	32.9	7%
USA	3.5	142.7	2%

Table 7. Aid Channeled through SDRF Funds, 2015-18[17]

US$ Millions	2015	2016	2017	2018	TOTAL
AFDB SIF		**2.2**	**18**		**20.2**
African Development Bank			16.5		16.5
Italy		1.6	0.2		1.8
United Kingdom		0.6	1.3		1.9
UN MPTF	**66.2**	**65.0**	**52.5**	**14.2**	**197.9**
Denmark	2.5	9.7	5.5	2.8	20.5
European Commission	28.0	8.4	9.5	5.2	51.1
Germany		8.4	3.8		12.2
Italy	0.7	4.2	2.7		7.5
Netherlands			2.4		2.4
Norway	4.7	5.3	3.7		13.7
Sweden	13.1	7.5	14.4		35.0
Switzerland	2.3	4.9	2.3	2.5	12.0
United Kingdom	10.8	14.1	8.2	3.7	36.8
UN Peacebuilding Fund	4.1	2.1			6.2
United States of America		0.5			0.5
WB MPF	**69.7**	**52.6**	**74.7**	**29.8**	**226.8**
Denmark	4.1	2.6	3.8		10.5
European Commission	21.6	9.7	14.9	26.2	72.4
Finland		2.3		1.1	3.4
Germany			28.9		28.9
Italy	2.2				2.2
Norway	4.9	6.0	14.6		25.5
Sweden	8.1	4.3	6.0		18.4
Switzerland	5.2	1.9		2.5	9.6
United Kingdom	23.6	22.8	6.5		52.9
United States of America		3.0			3.0

[17] Based on Donor reporting to 2017 Aid Mapping Exercise.

Whereas volatility at the programmatic level can be detrimental to aid effectiveness, fluctuations seen in annual donor contributions to pooled funding instruments are not necessarily problematic as long as they are in line with agreed, multi-year disbursement schedules. In fact, administrators would prefer to receive larger, frontloaded contributions rather than smaller, consistent tranches, as it enables them to commit larger sums to multi-year projects. This cuts down on administrative procedures and facilitates longer-term planning at the fund level. Donor-specific conditions for small-scale tranche disbursements, in contrast, can undermine the flexibility a pooled instrument offers and hinder regular disbursements.

Table 8. Aid Channeled through Other Pooled Funds, 2015-18[18]

US$ Millions	2015	2016	2017	2018	TOTAL
IMF SOMALIA TRUST FUND	**3.5**	**1.0**	**0.6**	**0.6**	**5.6**
Canada	2.5				2.5
European Commission			0.6	0.6	1.1
Italy	1.0				1.0
United States of America		1.0			1.0
SOMALIA STABILITY FUND	**27.4**	**16.0**	**18.4**	**24.5**	**86.2**
Denmark	1.7	1.9	0.6	1.1	5.3
European Commission	3.3				3.3
Germany				5.6	5.6
Netherlands		0.3	2.5	2.5	5.3
Norway	1.2	6.8	4.2		12.1
Sweden	1.4	2.2	2.1		5.7
United Kingdom	19.7	4.9	9.0	15.3	49.0
SOMALILAND DEVELOPMENT FUND	**11.7**	**12.2**	**11.5**	**2.7**	**38.1**
Denmark	0.7	6.0	4.0	2.7	13.4
Netherlands	2.2	1.7	1.7		5.6
Norway	1.9				1.9
United Kingdom	6.8	4.6	5.8		17.2

[18] *Ibid.*

6 Breakdown by Sector

This section provides a breakdown of aid flows against the pillars of Somalia's National Development Plan (NDP). The figures draw on actual and projected project-level disbursement data. It should not be assumed that activities are aligned to the NDP priorities simply because they are mapped to a specific priority. The extent of programmatic alignment should be discussed within Pillar Working Groups.

This section draws on reported data on both development and humanitarian projects. This the first year that a significant amount of humanitarian data has been reported and included in the sector analysis. The increase in humanitarian reporting accounts for the substantial increase in reporting against the Resilience Pillar for 2017 and 2018. This data has been collected with the aim of improving coordination between development and humanitarian actors at the pillar level.[19]

The project level data collected in 2017 captures an estimated 77% of financed development and humanitarian activities in Somalia, compared with 68% of total ODA in 2016. It does not include activities financed through military aid or the enforcement aspects of peacekeeping.

[19] For the 2017 aid mapping, partners were encouraged to report any activities deemed of relevance to the NDP, regardless of the funding source. This resulted in increased reporting by humanitarian partners compared with past years.

Figure 10. Share of Aid by NDP Pillar, 2016-2018 Combined[20]

Figure includes reported development and humanitarian aid

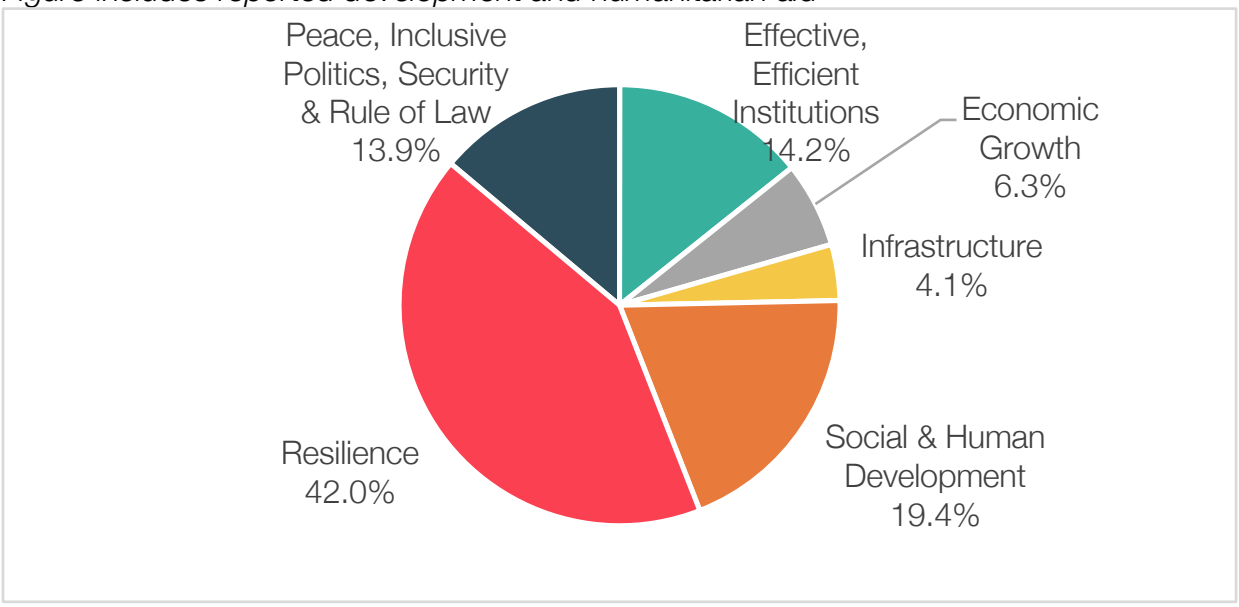
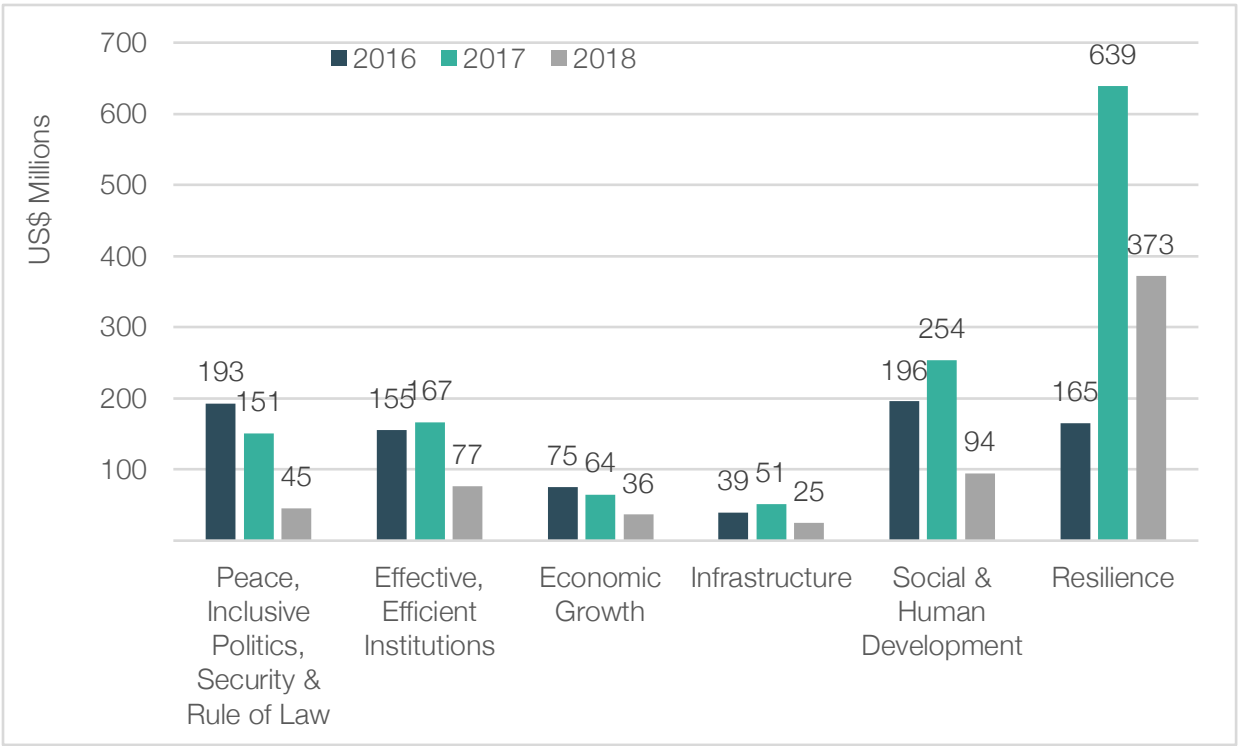


Figure 11. Share of Aid by NDP Pillar and Year, 2016-18



[20] The Gender and Human Rights Pillar is not included in Figures 10 and 11 as many activities related to these themes are mainstreamed across other pillars; therefore, disbursements reported against this pillar underrepresent the true scale of engagement in these areas. For information on cross-cutting markers, see Section 7. Activities reported as "other" are also excluded as they represent less than 1% of disbursements for this period.

Inclusive Politics

Figure 12. Inclusive Politics: Project Disbursements Reported in 2017

2018 projections may not reflect latest planned disbursements.

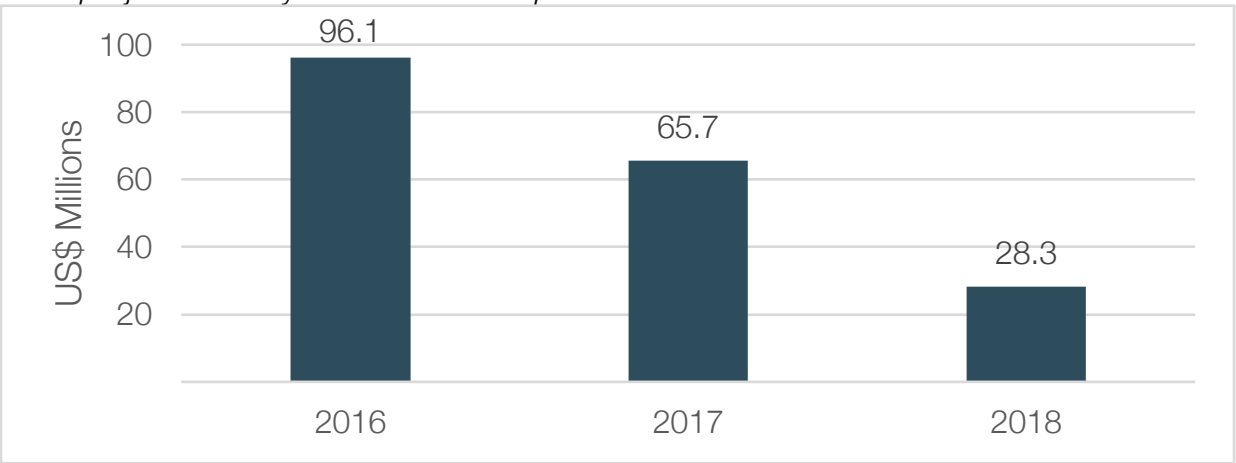
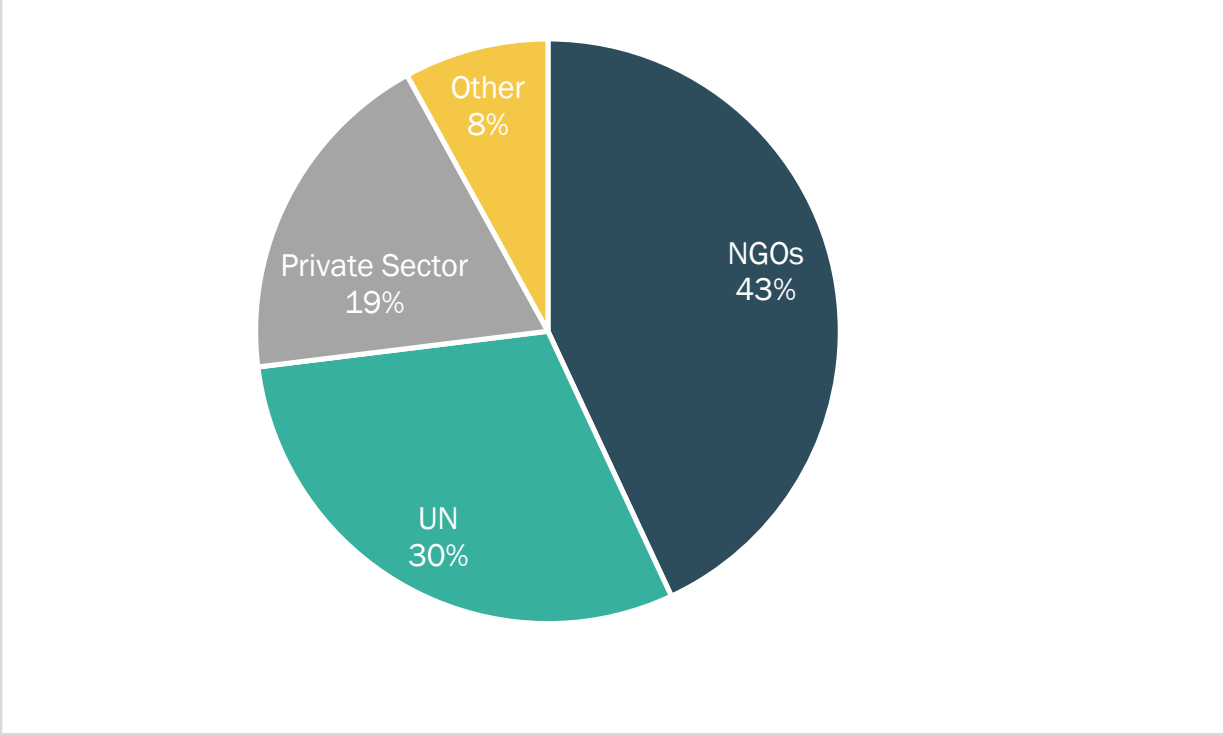


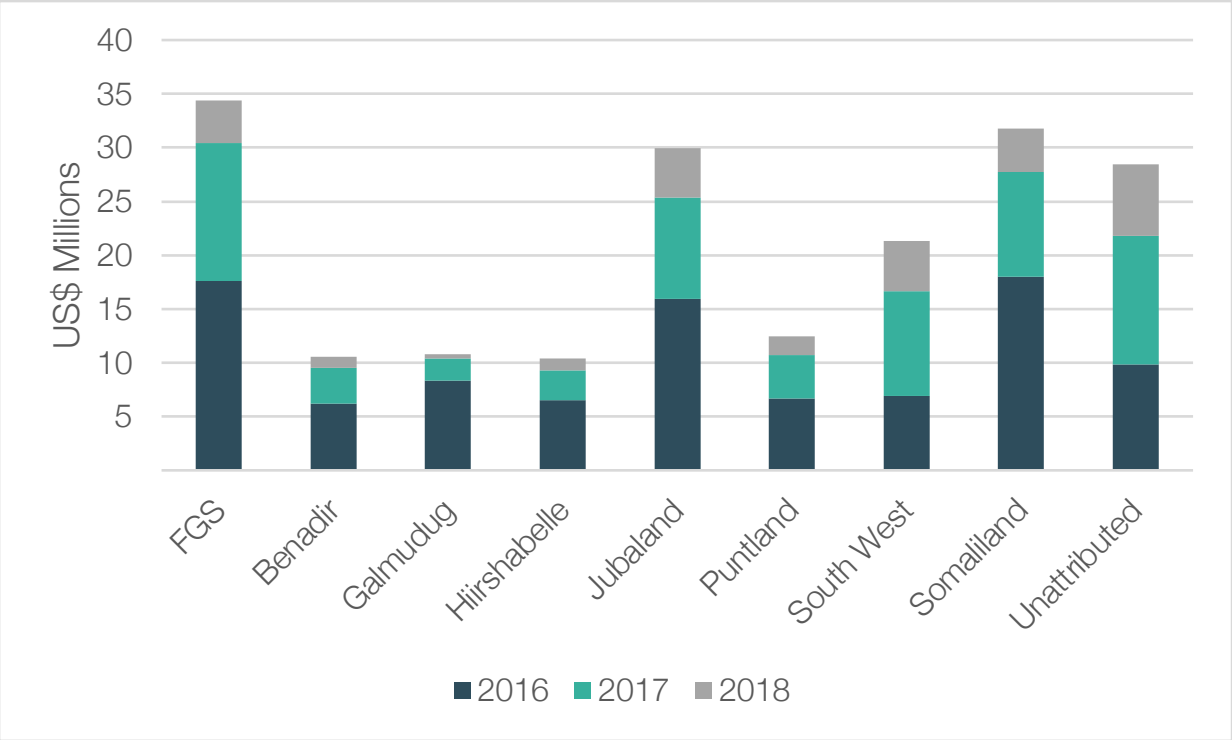
Figure 13. Inclusive Politics: Key Implementers

Breakdown of total project disbursements (2016-18) by reported category of implementer



"Other" includes unclear / TBD (2%), mix of implementers - no government (1.9%), IFIs (1.4%), academic / research organizations (1%), government (1%), regional actors (0.5%), mix of implementers involving government (0.2%).

Figure 14. Inclusive Politics: Project Disbursements by Location



	FGS	Benadir	Galmudug	Hiirshabelle	Jubaland	Puntland	South West	Somaliland	Unattributed	Pillar Total
2016	17.6	6.2	8.3	6.5	15.9	6.7	7.0	18.0	9.9	96.1
2017	12.8	3.3	2.1	2.8	9.4	4.0	9.7	9.7	11.9	65.7
2018	4.0	1.0	0.4	1.1	4.6	1.8	4.7	4.0	6.7	28.3
	34.4	**10.6**	**10.8**	**10.4**	**29.9**	**12.5**	**21.4**	**31.7**	**28.4**	**190.2**

Rule of Law

Figure 15. Rule of Law: Project Disbursements

2018 projections may not reflect latest planned disbursements.

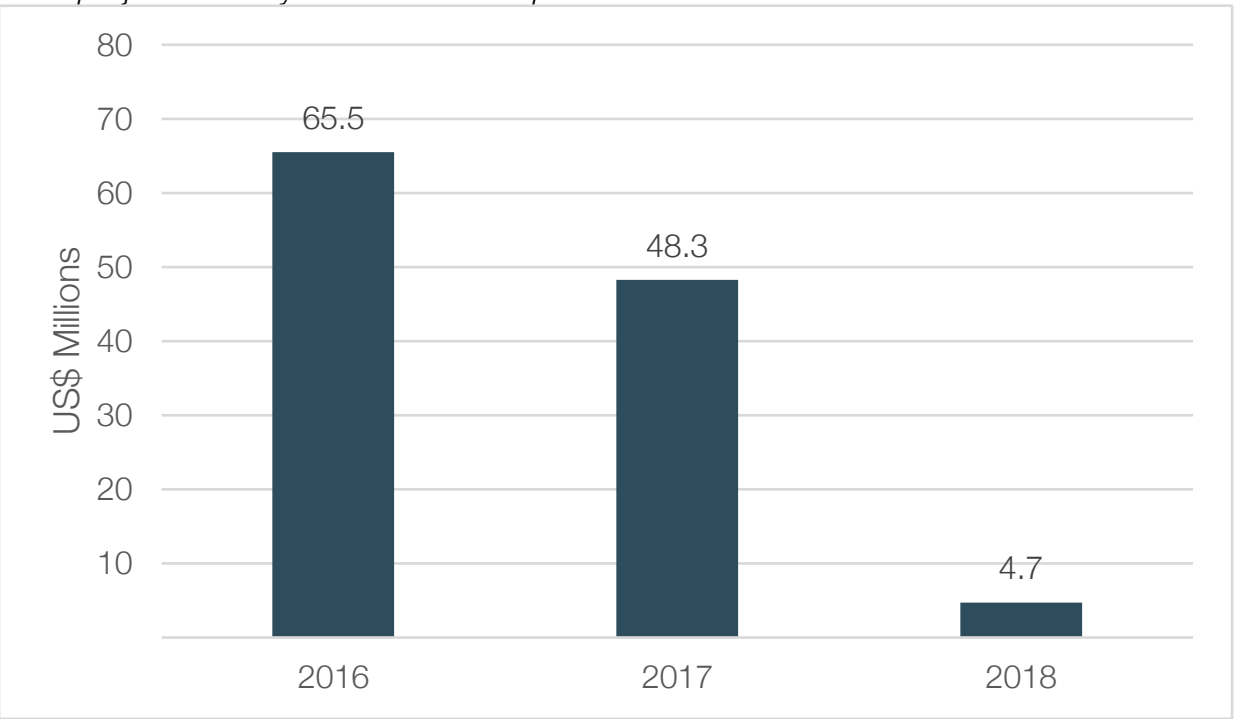


Figure 16. Key Implementers of Rule of Law Projects

Breakdown of total project disbursements (2016-18) by reported category of implementer

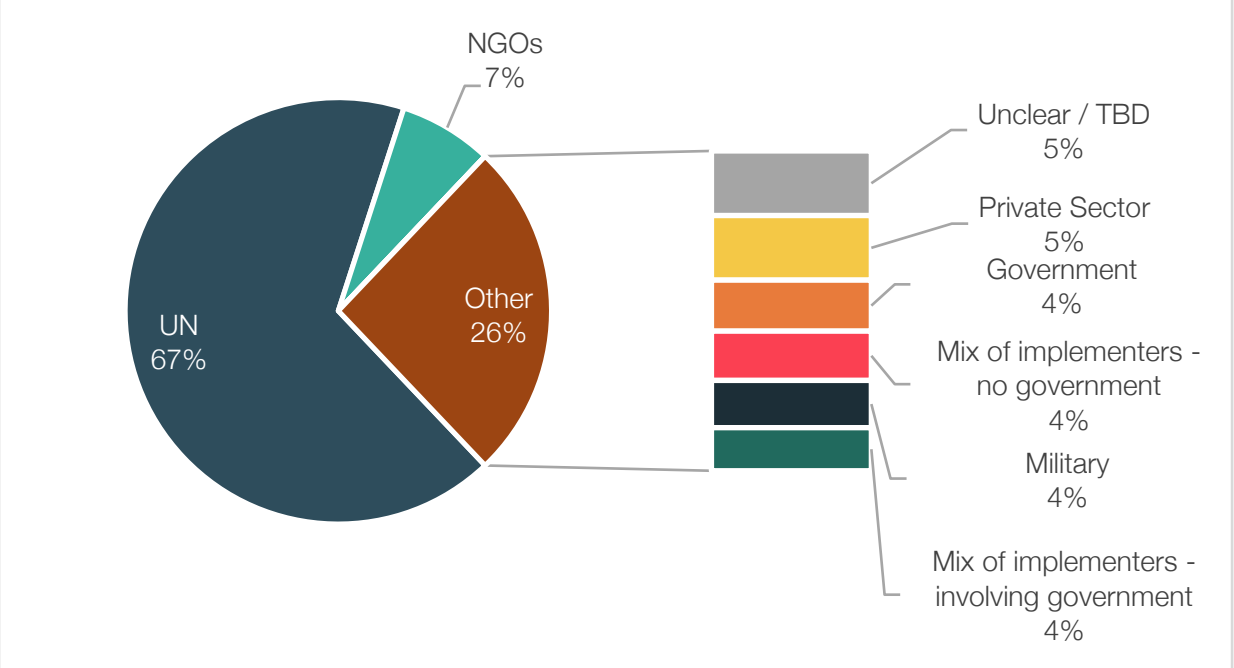
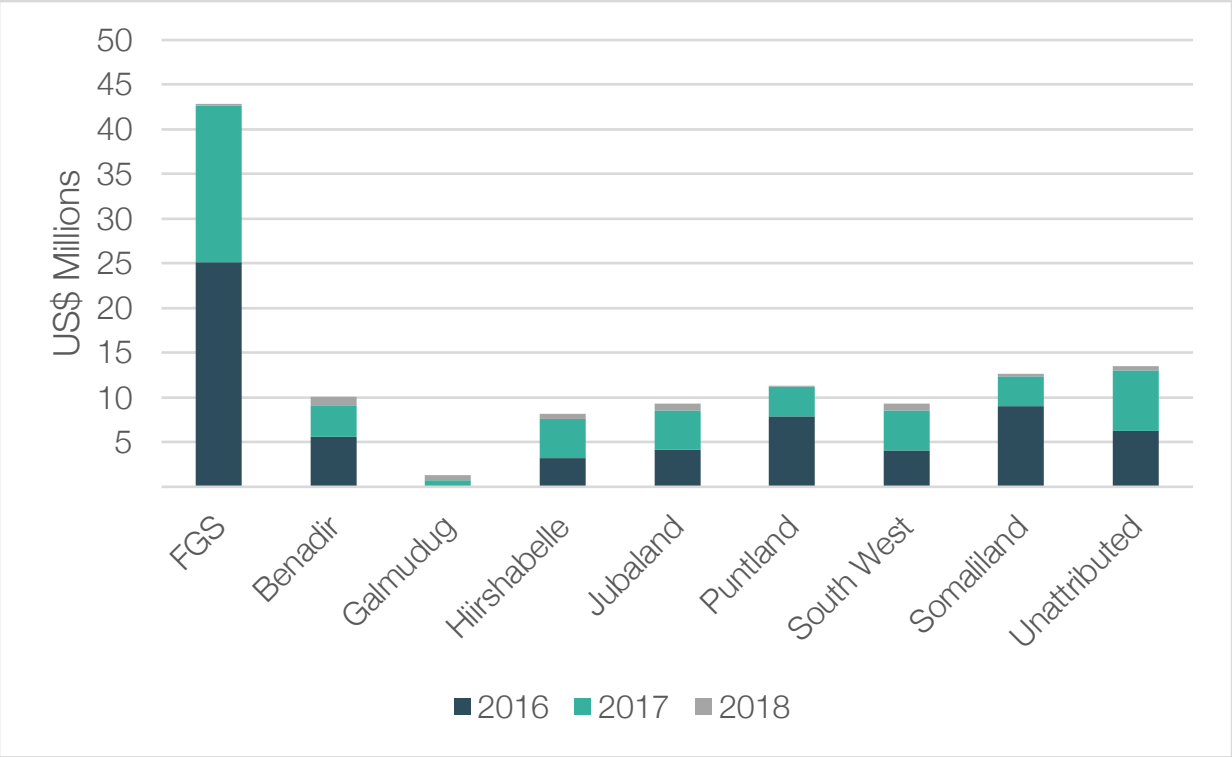


Figure 17. Rule of Law: Project Disbursements by Location



	FGS	Benadir	Galmudug	Hiirshabelle	Jubaland	Puntland	South West	Somaliland	Unattributed	Pillar Total
2016	25.2	5.6	0.1	3.2	4.2	7.9	4.0	9.0	6.3	65.5
2017	17.5	3.5	0.6	4.4	4.4	3.3	4.5	3.3	6.7	48.3
2018	0.2	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.1	0.7	0.4	0.5	4.7
	42.9	**10.1**	**1.3**	**8.2**	**9.3**	**11.3**	**9.3**	**12.7**	**13.5**	**118.5**

Effective, Efficient Institutions

Table 9. Effective, Efficient Institutions: Reported Project-Level Disbursements

2016	2017	2018
155.2	166.7	76.9

Figure 18. Effective, Efficient Institutions: Project Disbursements by Sector

2018 projections may not reflect latest planned disbursements.

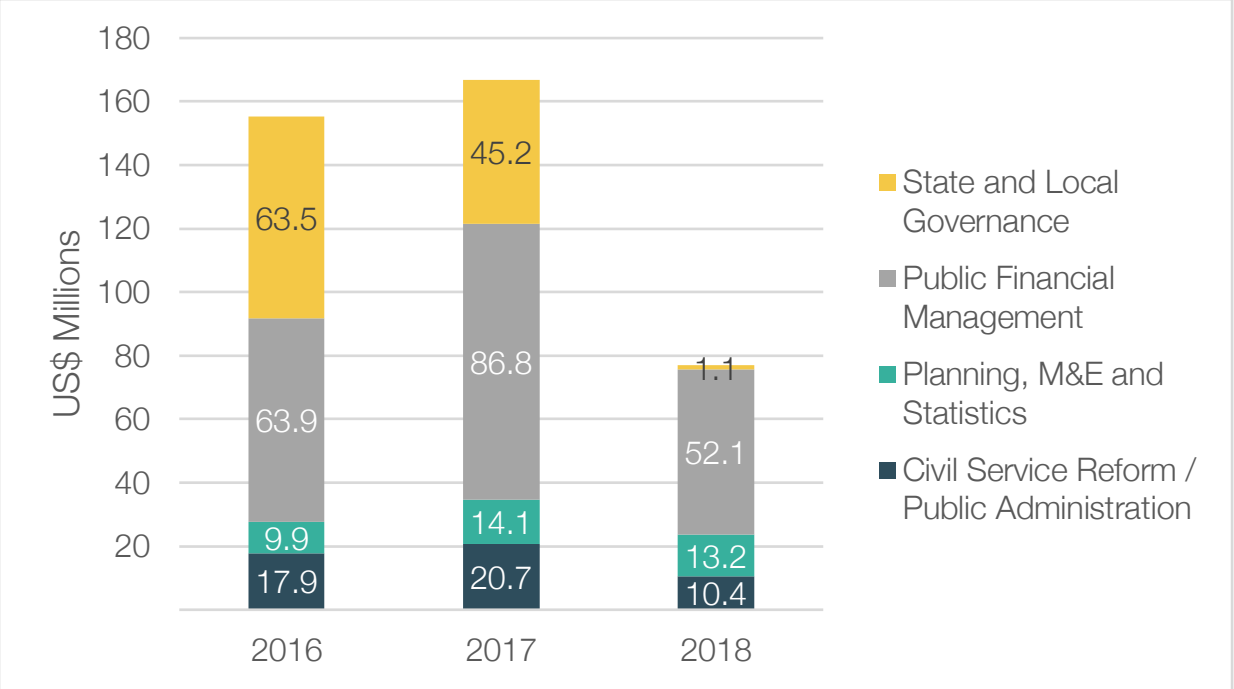
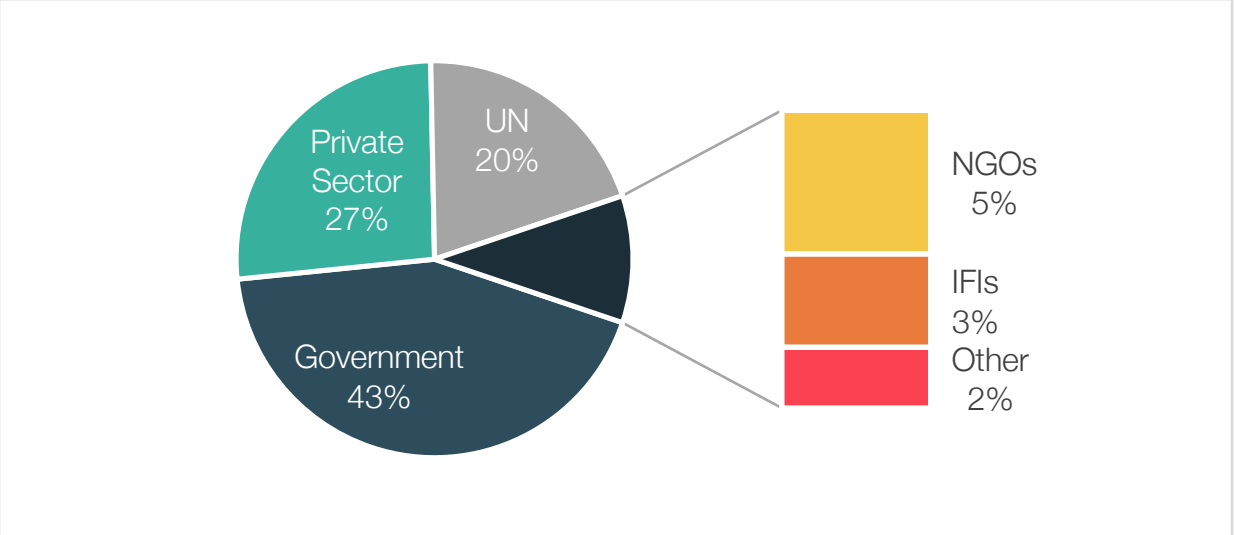


Figure 19. Key Implementers of Effective, Efficient Institutions Projects

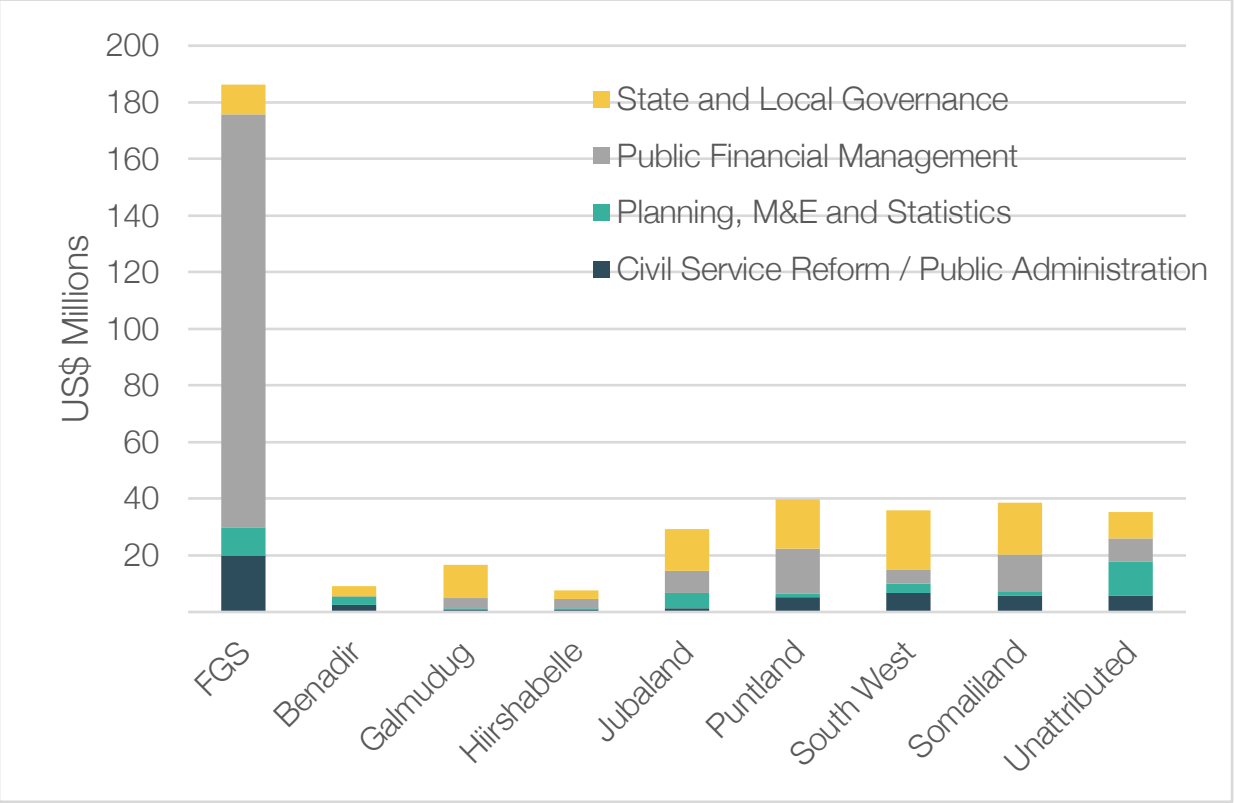
Breakdown of total project disbursements (2016-18) by reported category of implementer



"Other" includes donor agencies (1.2%), mix of implementers involving government (0.8%), unclear / TBD (0.7%), and academic / research organizations (0.1%).

Figure 20. Effective, Efficient Institutions: Project Disbursements by Location

Disbursements for 2016-18 combined



	FGS	Benadir	Galmudug	Hiirshabelle	Jubaland	Puntland	South West	Somaliland	Unattributed	Pillar Total
Civil Service Reform / Public Administration	19.9	2.6	0.8	0.7	1.3	5.2	6.8	5.9	5.7	48.9
Planning, M&E and Statistics	9.8	3.0	0.5	0.5	5.4	1.2	3.1	1.5	12.1	37.2
Public Financial Management	146.1	0.0	3.6	3.5	7.9	15.9	4.9	12.8	8.3	202.8
State and Local Governance	10.5	3.5	11.9	2.9	14.7	17.5	21.1	18.3	9.4	109.8
	186.4	**9.2**	**16.7**	**7.6**	**29.3**	**39.8**	**36.0**	**38.5**	**35.4**	**398.8**

Economic Growth

Table 10. Economic Growth: Reported Project-Level Disbursements

2016	2017	2018
75.0	65.5	36.4

Figure 21. Economic Growth: Project Disbursements by Sector

2018 projections may not reflect latest planned disbursements.

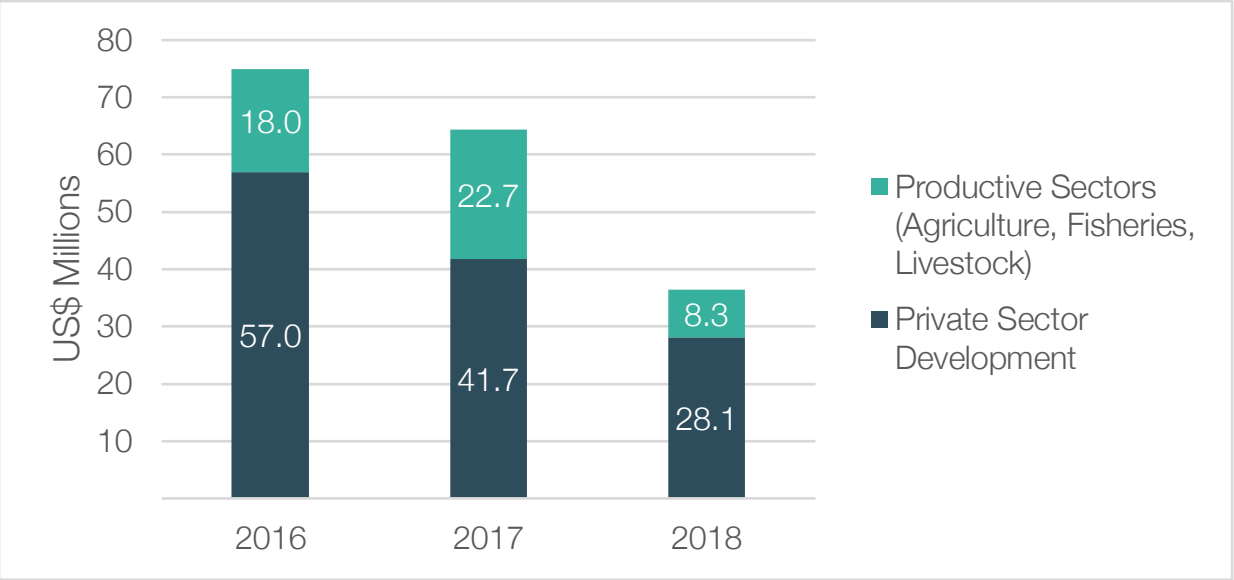
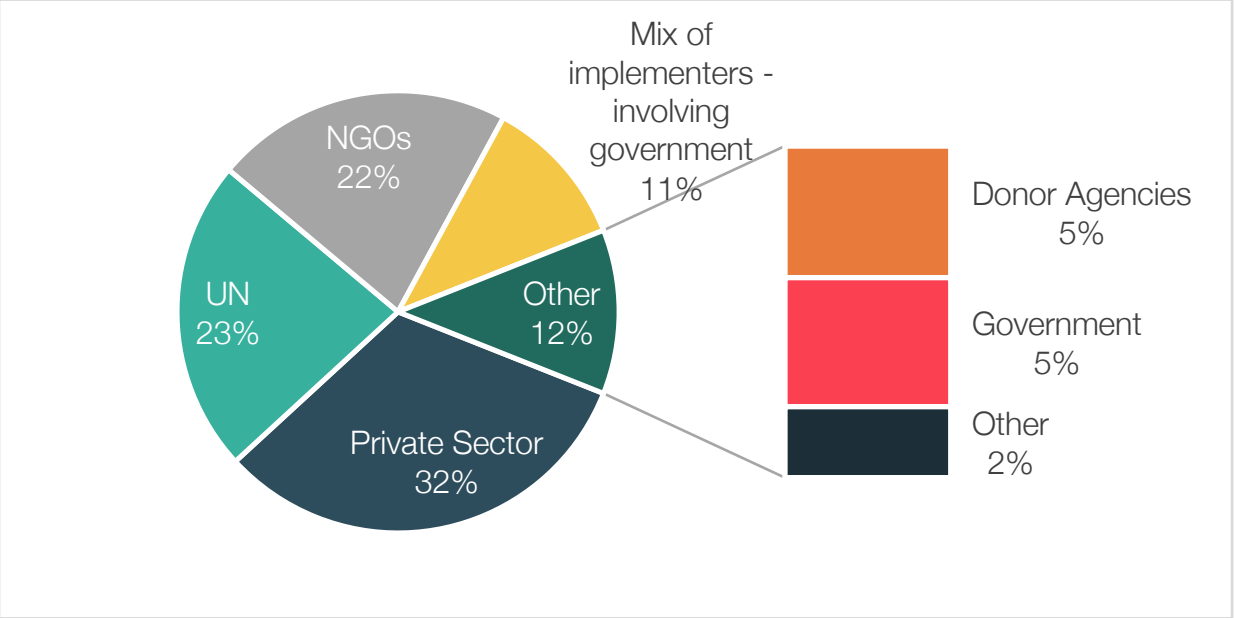


Figure 22. Key Implementers

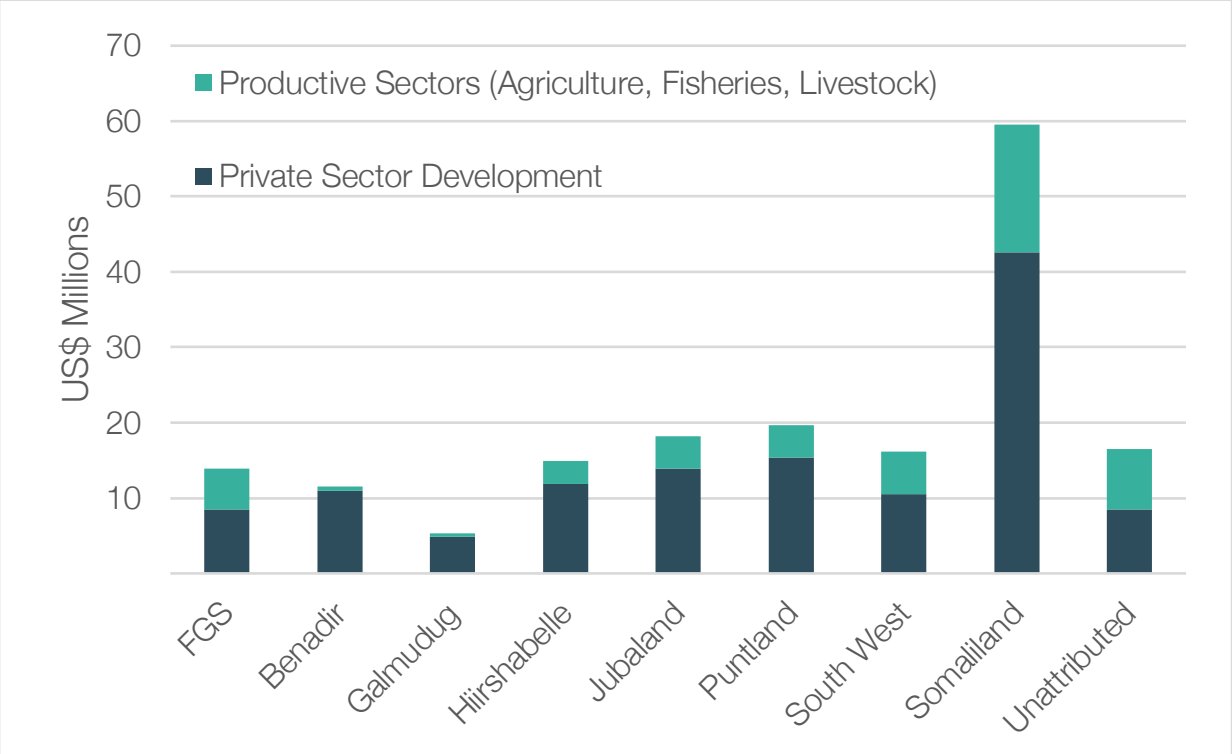
Breakdown of total project disbursements (2016-18) by reported category of implementer



"Other" includes IFIs (1.7%), regional actors (0.6%), and mix of implementers involving government (0.2%).

Figure 23. Economic Growth: Project Disbursements by Location

Disbursements for 2016-18 combined



	FGS	Benadir	Galmudug	Hirshabelle	Jubaland	Puntland	South West	Somaliland	Unattributed	Pillar Total
Private Sector Development	8.5	10.9	4.8	11.8	13.9	15.4	10.5	42.6	8.4	126.8
Productive Sectors	5.4	0.6	0.6	3.1	4.3	4.3	5.6	16.9	8.1	49.0
	13.9	**11.5**	**5.4**	**14.9**	**18.2**	**19.7**	**16.2**	**59.5**	**16.5**	**175.8**

Infrastructure

Table 11. Infrastructure: Reported Project-Level Disbursements

2016	2017	2018
39.1	50.9	25.0

Figure 24. Infrastructure: Project Disbursements by Sector

2018 projections may not reflect latest planned disbursements.

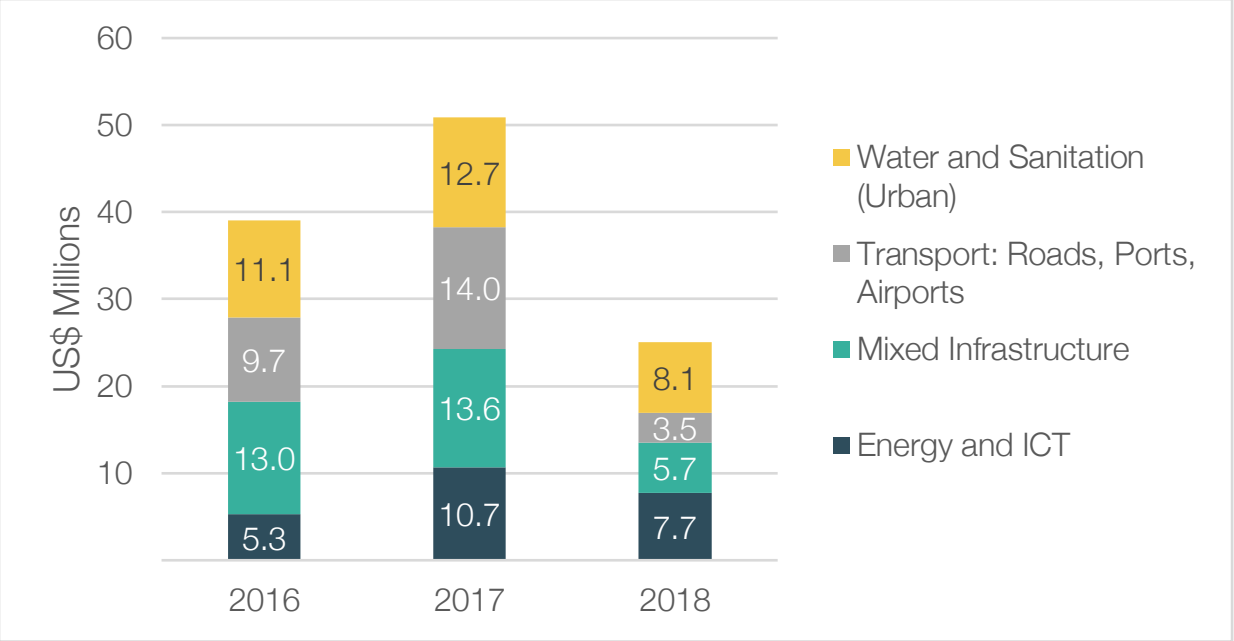
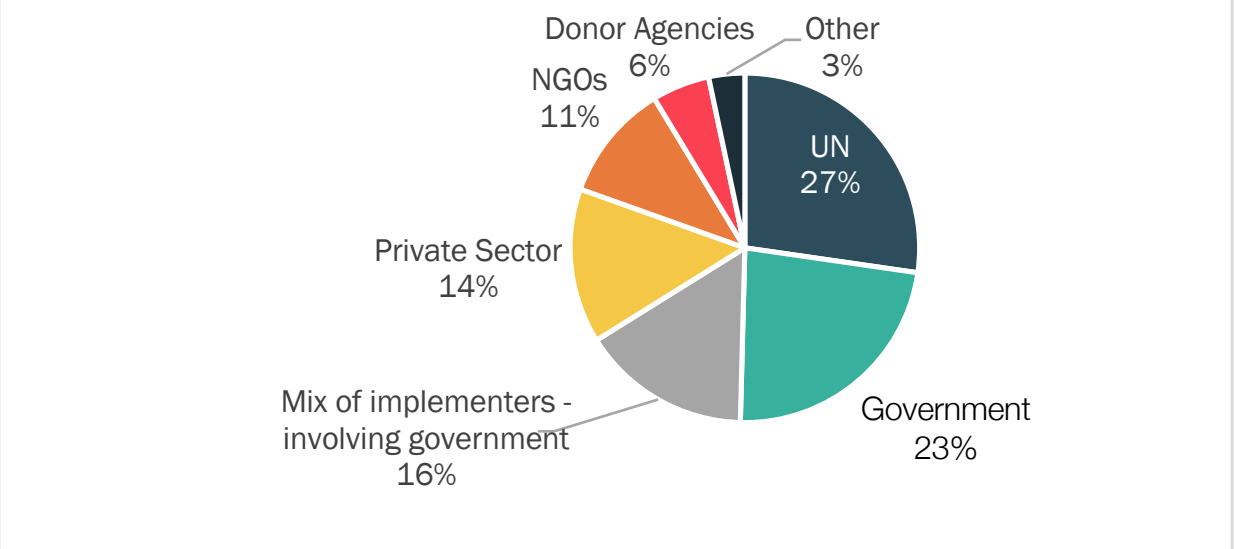


Figure 25. Key Implementers of Infrastructure Projects

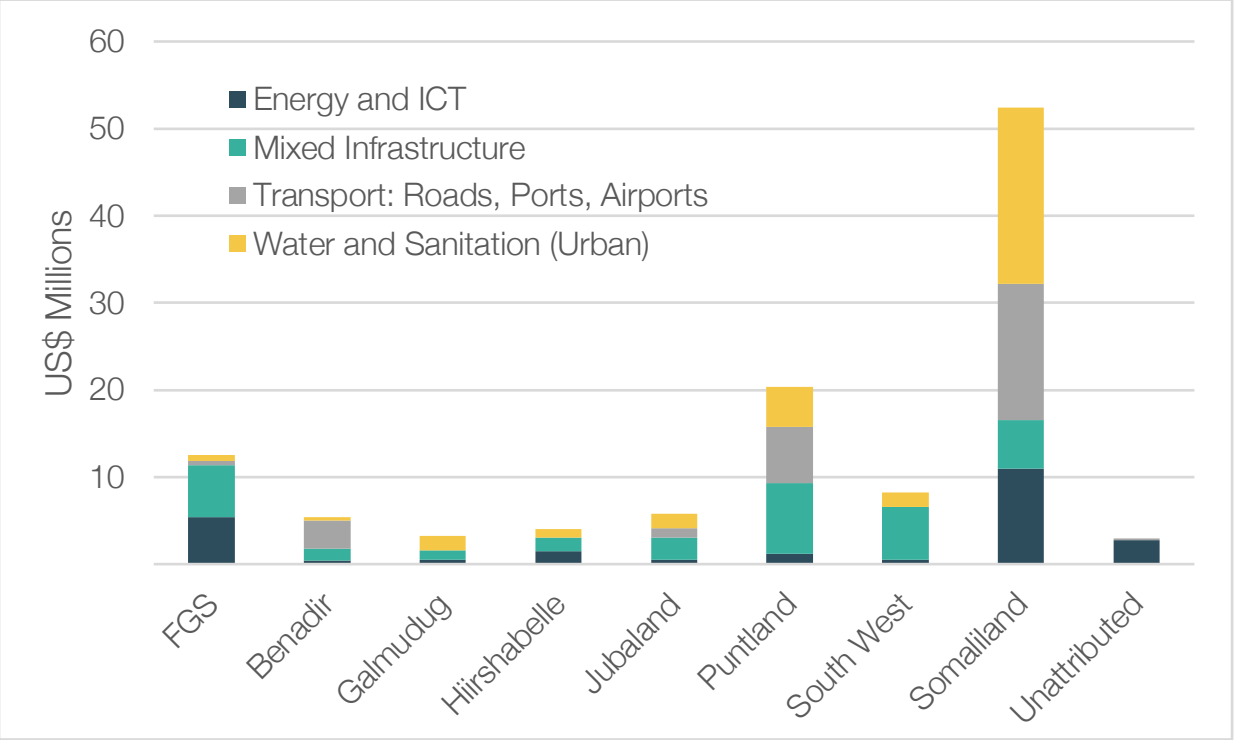
Breakdown of total project disbursements (2016-18) by reported category of implementer



"Other" includes unclear / TBD (3%) and IFIs (1%)

Figure 26. Infrastructure: Project Disbursements by Location

Disbursements for 2016-18 combined



	FGS	Benadir	Galmudug	Hiirshabelle	Jubaland	Puntland	South West	Somaliland	Unattributed	Pillar Total
Energy and ICT	5.4	0.4	0.5	1.4	0.5	1.2	0.5	11.0	2.8	23.7
Mixed Infrastructure	5.9	1.4	1.1	1.6	2.6	8.1	6.1	5.5		32.3
Transport: Roads, Ports, Airports	0.5	3.2			1.1	6.4		15.7	0.2	27.1
Water and Sanitation (Urban)	0.7	0.4	1.7	1.0	1.7	4.6	1.7	20.2		31.9
	12.5	**5.4**	**3.3**	**4.0**	**5.8**	**20.4**	**8.3**	**52.4**	**2.9**	**115.0**

Social & Human Development

Table 12. Social & Human Development: Reported Project-Level Disbursements

2016	2017	2018
195.7	253.5	94.0

Figure 27. Social & Human Development: Project Disbursements by Sector

2018 projections may not reflect latest planned disbursements.

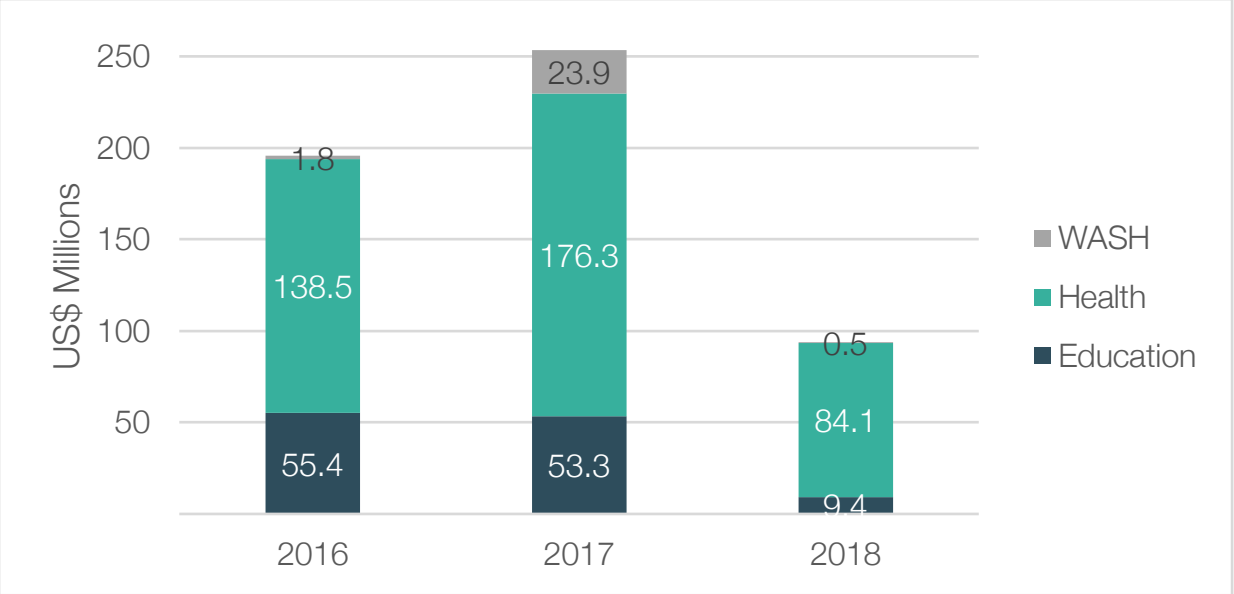
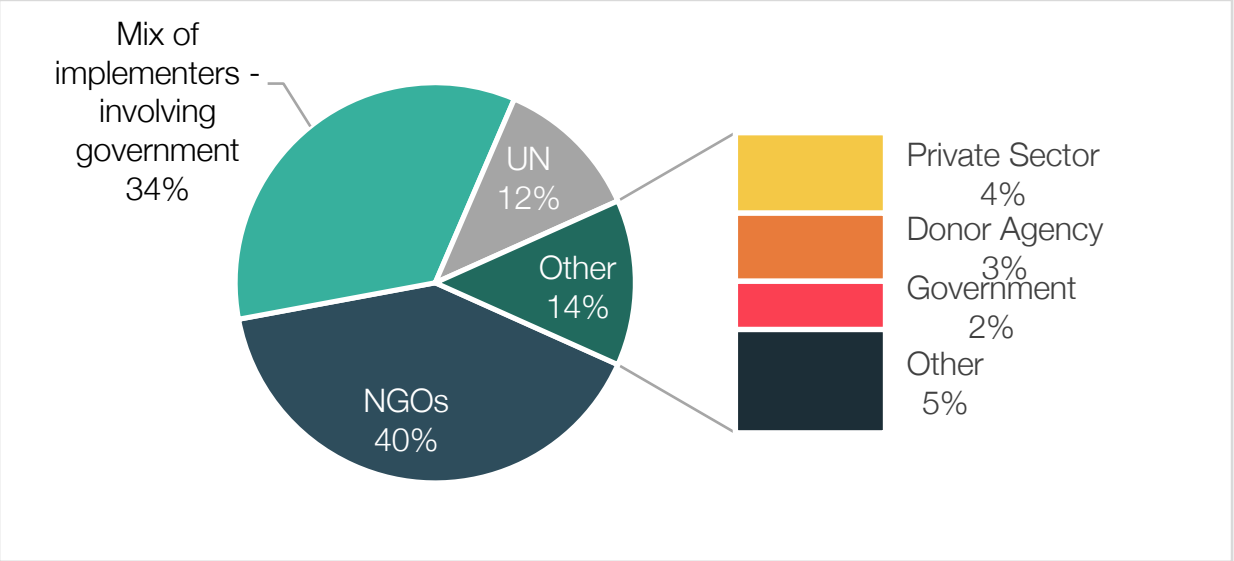


Figure 28. Key Implementers of Social & Human Development Projects

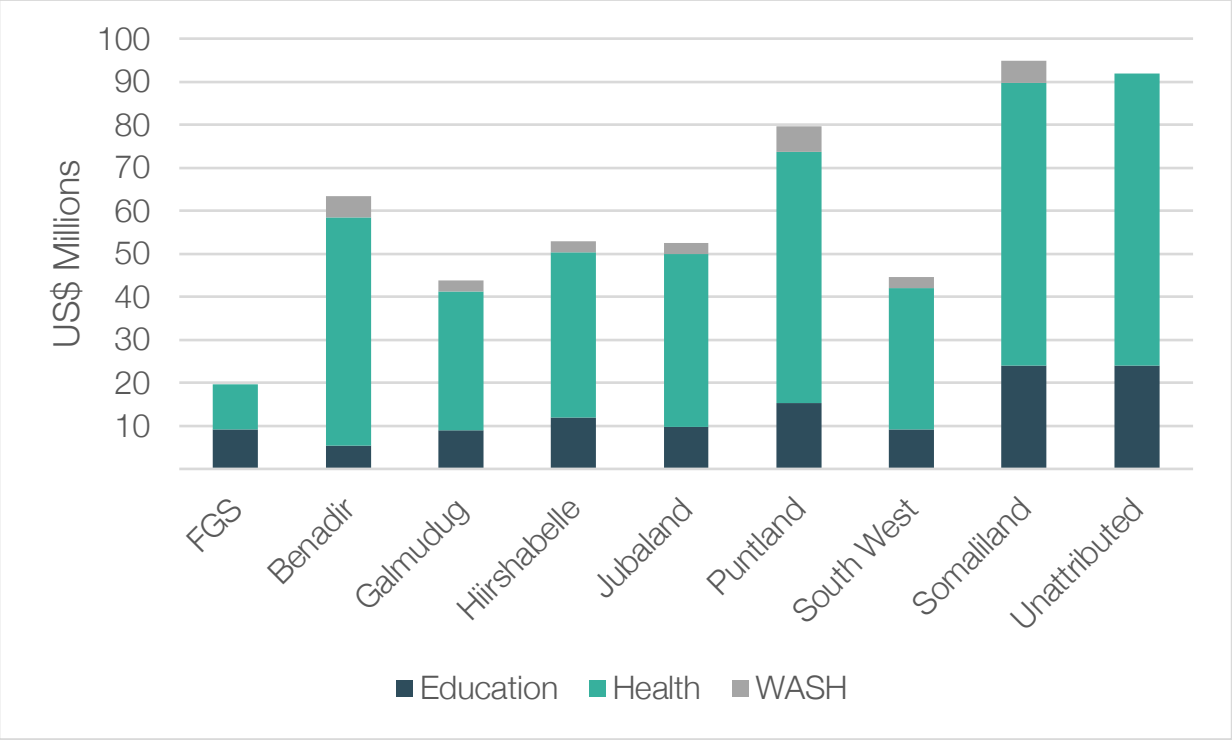
Breakdown of total project disbursements (2016-18) by reported category of implementer



"Other" includes unclear / TBD (2.3%), mix of implementers - no government (1.5%), academic / research organizations (0.7%), IFIs (0.1%) and intergovernmental organizations (0.04%)

Figure 29. Social & Human Development: Project Disbursements by Location

Disbursements for 2016-18 combined



	FGS	Benadir	Galmudug	Hiirshabelle	Jubaland	Puntland	South West	Somaliland	Unattributed	Pillar Total
Education	9.3	5.4	9.0	12.0	9.7	15.3	9.3	24.1	24.0	118.1
Health	10.4	53.0	32.2	38.3	40.1	58.4	32.8	65.6	67.9	398.9
WASH		5.0	2.5	2.5	2.6	5.9	2.5	5.0		26.2
	19.6	**63.5**	**43.7**	**52.8**	**52.5**	**79.6**	**44.6**	**94.8**	**92.0**	**543.2**

Resilience

Table 13. Resilience: Reported Project-Level Disbursements

2016	2017	2018
164.8	639.3	372.6

Figure 30. Resilience: Project Disbursements by Sector

2018 projections may not reflect latest planned disbursements.

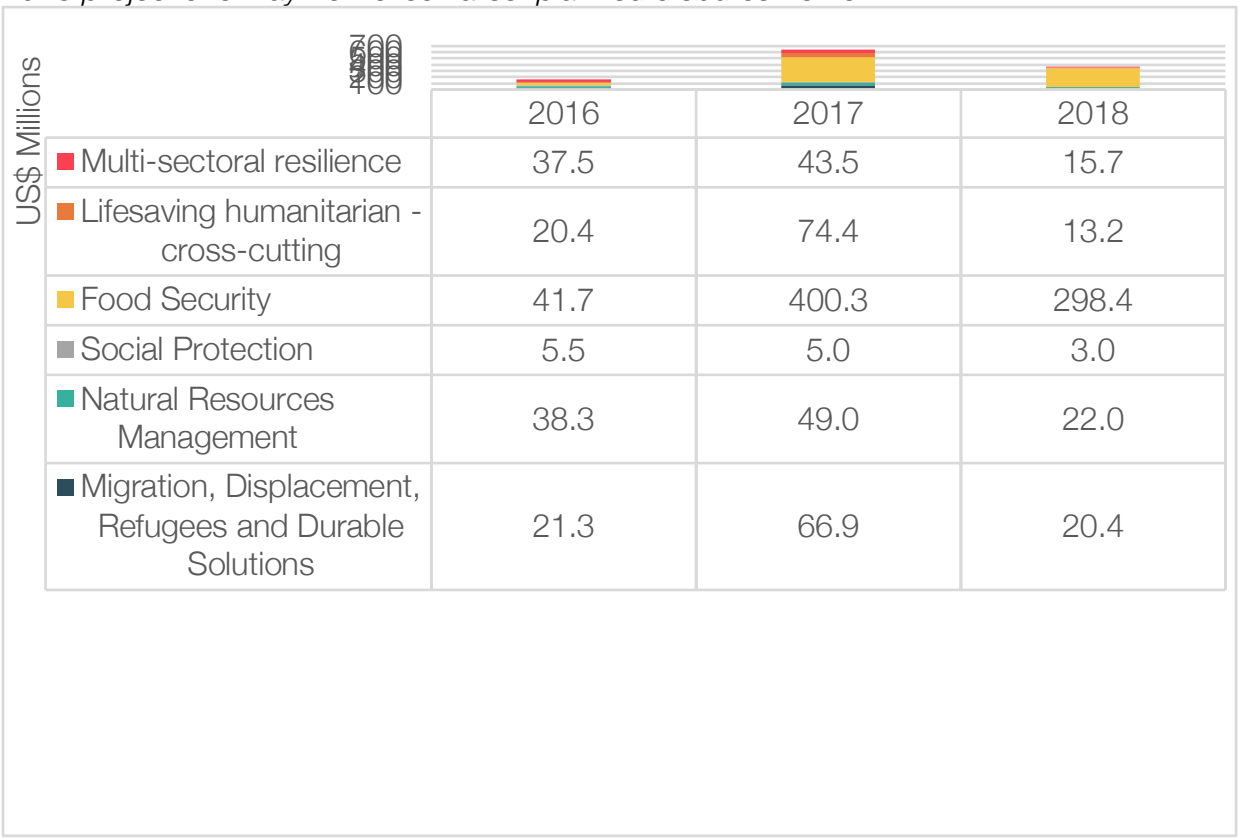
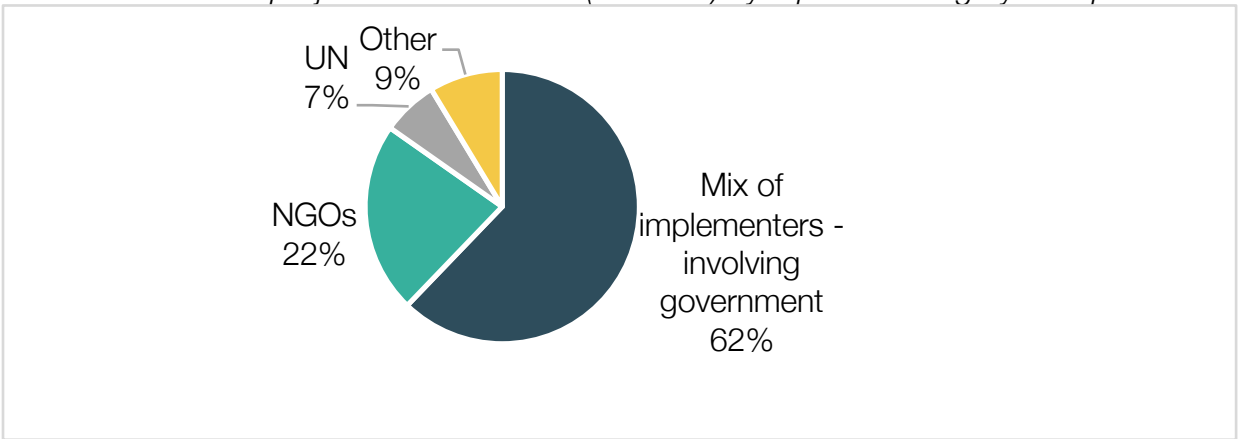


Figure 31. Key Implementers of Resilience Projects

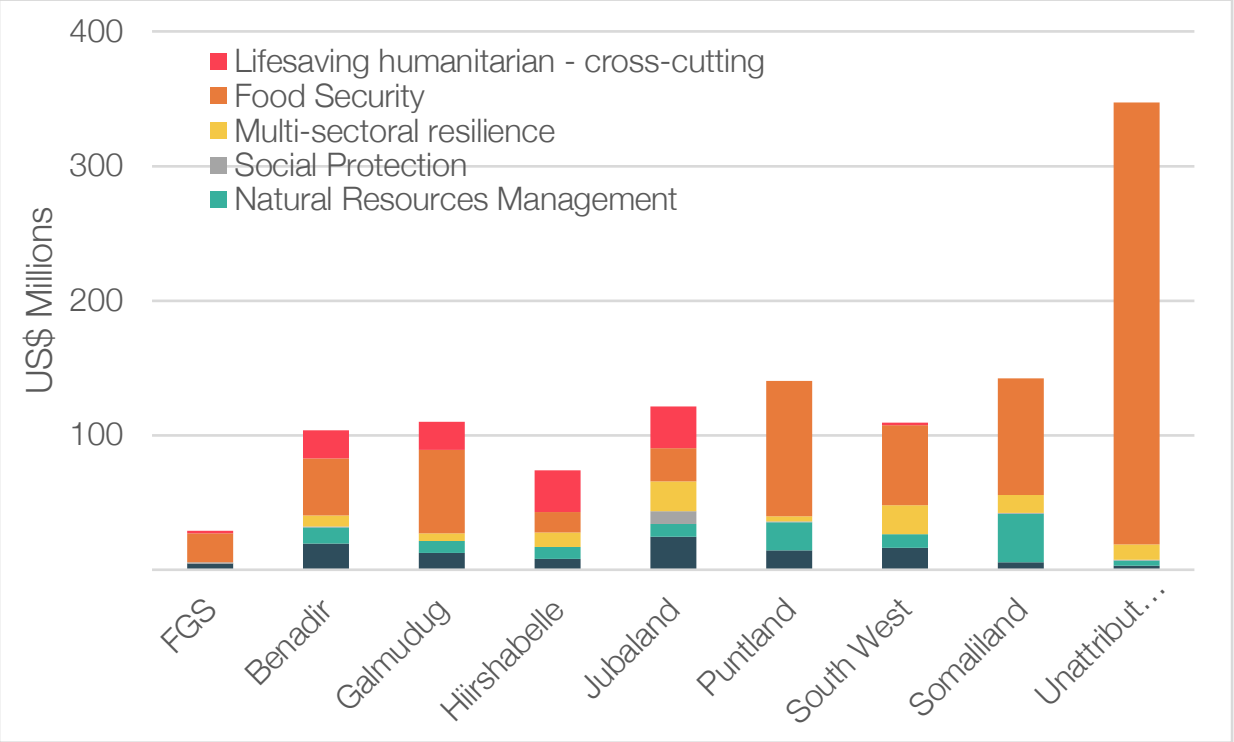
Breakdown of total project disbursements (2016-18) by reported category of implementer



"Other" includes unclear / TBD (2.6%), government (1.7%), donor agencies (1.6%), private sector (1.3%), Intergovernmental agencies (1.1%), and regional actors (0.4%).

Figure 32. Resilience: Project Disbursements by Location

Disbursements for 2016-18 combined



	FGS	Benadir	Galmudug	Hiirshabelle	Jubaland	Puntland	South West	Somaliland	Unattributed	Pillar Total
Migration, Displacement, Refugees and Durable Solutions	4.3	19.7	12.6	8.2	24.3	14.3	16.5	5.5	3.2	108.6
Natural Resources Management	0.1	11.8	9.0	8.6	9.4	21.0	9.9	36.2	3.4	109.4
Social Protection	1.1	0.4			10.0	0.5		0.4	1.1	13.5
Multi-sectoral resilience		8.3	5.3	10.9	22.1	3.7	21.6	13.5	11.1	96.7
Food Security	21.8	42.5	62.1	15.0	24.3	100.5	59.3	86.6	328.5	740.4
Lifesaving humanitarian - cross-cutting	1.7	21.3	21.2	31.1	31.0		1.7			108.0
	28.9	**103.9**	**110.1**	**73.8**	**121.2**	**140.1**	**109.0**	**142.3**	**347.3**	**1176.6**

Gender & Human Rights

The figures in this section underrepresent the scale of project disbursements related to gender and human rights as many of the activities related to these themes are mainstreamed across other pillars. The gender marker in Section 7 provides more detail on activities across pillars with a gender component. There is currently not a marker for human rights.

Figure 33. Gender & Human Rights: Project Disbursements

2018 projections may not reflect latest planned disbursements.

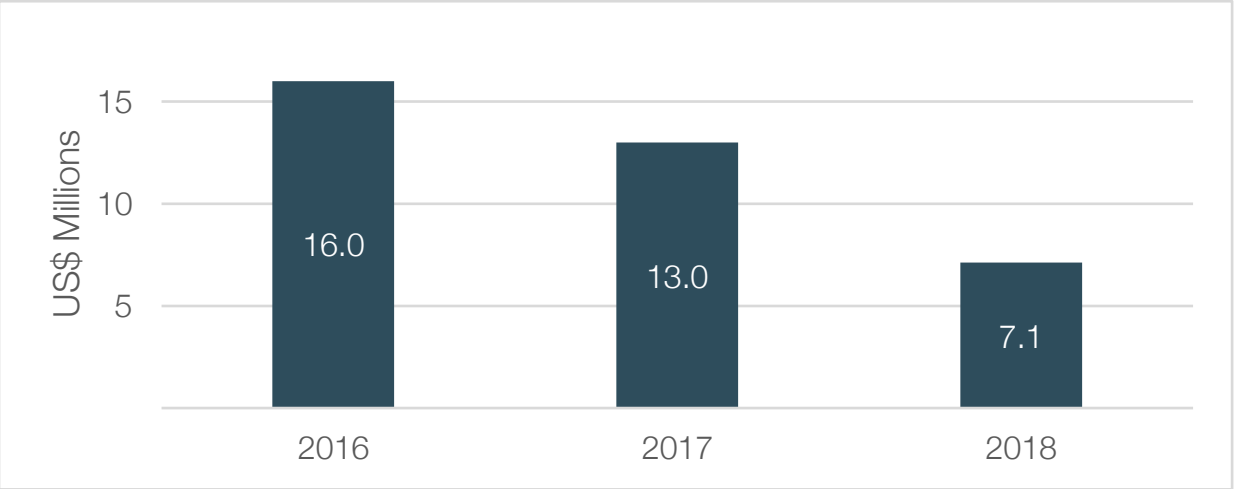
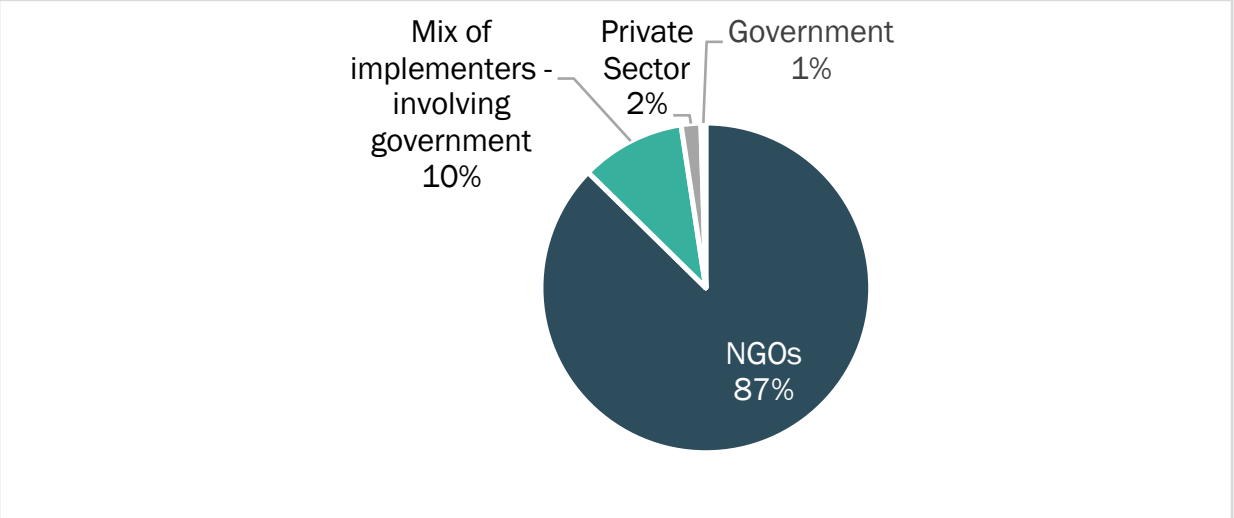


Figure 34. Key Implementers of Gender & Human Rights Projects

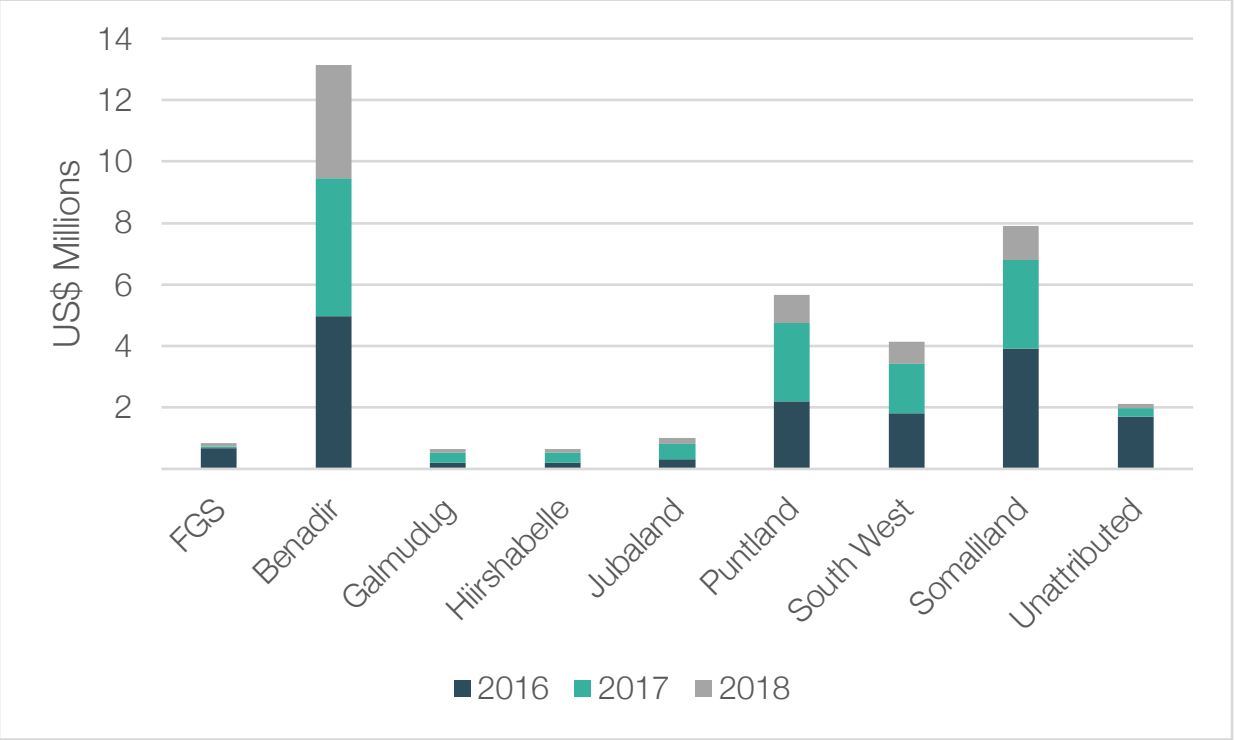
Breakdown of total project disbursements (2016-18) by reported category of implementer



"Other" includes unclear / TBD (2.3%), mix of implementers - no government (1.5%), academic / research organizations (0.7%), IFIs (0.1%) and intergovernmental organizations (0.04%)

Figure 35. Gender & Human Rights: Project Disbursements by Location

Disbursements for 2016-18 combined



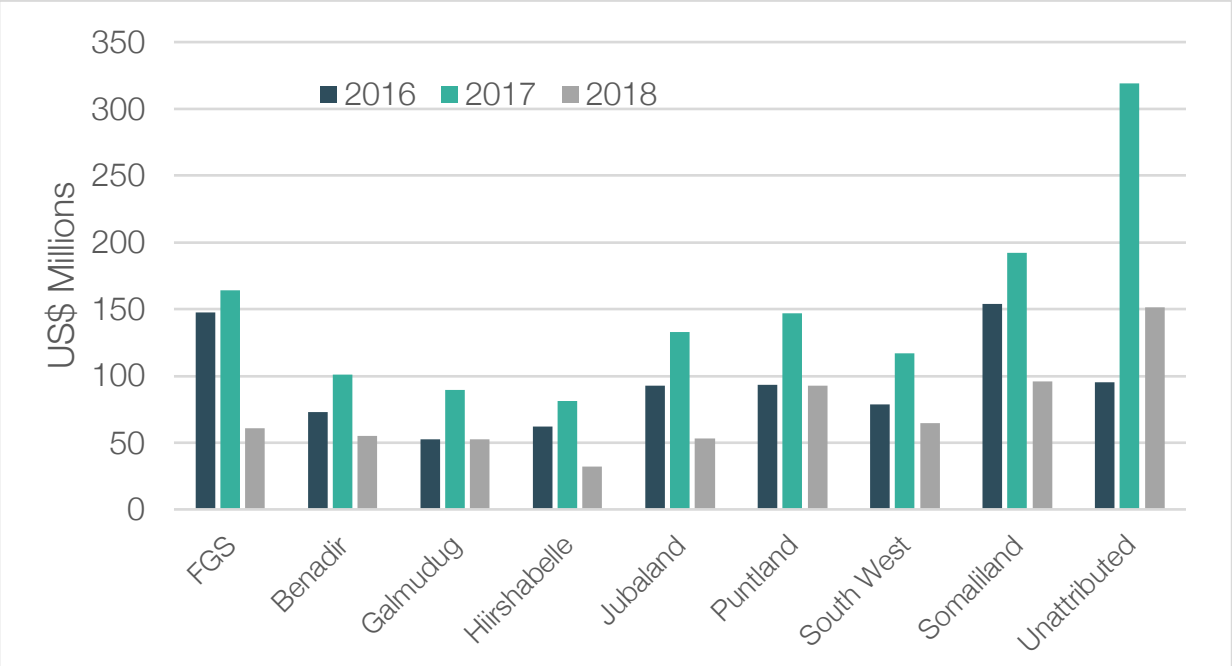
	FGS	Benadir	Galmudug	Hiirshabelle	Jubaland	Puntland	South West	Somaliland	Unattributed	Pillar Total
2016	0.7	5.0	0.2	0.2	0.3	2.2	1.8	3.9	1.7	16.0
2017	0.1	4.5	0.3	0.3	0.5	2.5	1.6	2.9	0.3	13.0
2018	0.1	3.7	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.9	0.7	1.1	0.2	7.1
	0.8	**13.1**	**0.6**	**0.6**	**1.0**	**5.7**	**4.1**	**7.9**	**2.1**	**36.1**

7 Breakdown by Location

In this section, project-level spending has been disaggregated based on reported locations. The location data in this section is presented to show breakdowns by year, pillar and sector. As with the previous section, these figures include some humanitarian disbursements, notably under the Resilience Pillar. However, it does not include the much of the lifesaving humanitarian aid disbursed in Somalia. The aid mapping exercise was focused primarily on the collection of project-level aid related to the National Development Plan (NDP), and therefore, lifesaving humanitarian aid was not the main focus of data collection at the project-level data.

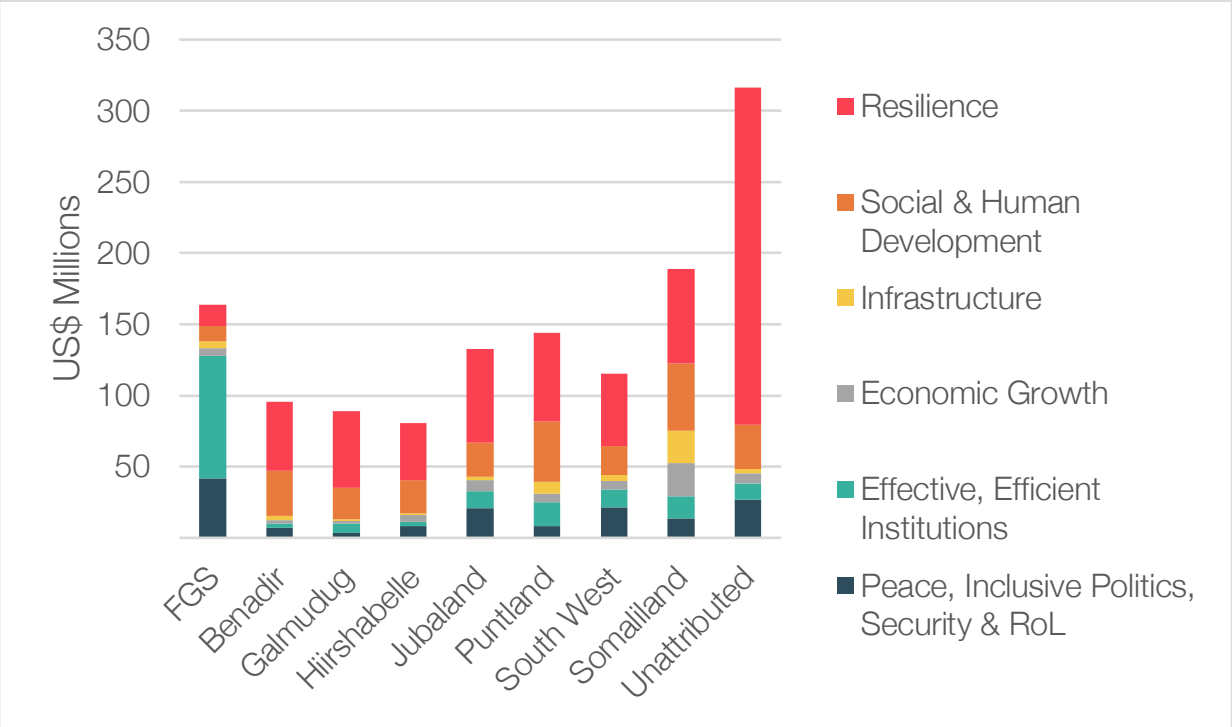
Figure 36. Breakdown of Aid by Location and Year, 2016-18

Based on project-level reporting of development and some humanitarian flows.



	FGS	Benadir	Galmudug	Hiirshabelle	Jubaland	Puntland	South West	Somaliland	Unattributed	All locations
2016	147.5	73.0	52.8	62.1	93.0	93.4	78.4	153.9	95.5	849.5
2017	163.9	100.7	89.4	81.1	133.0	146.8	117.0	192.1	319.3	1343.3
2018	60.8	54.9	52.2	31.9	52.9	92.4	64.9	95.9	151.6	657.5
Total	372.2	228.6	194.4	175.1	278.9	332.6	260.3	441.8	566.4	2850.3

Figure 37. Breakdown of Aid by Location and Pillar, 2017[21]

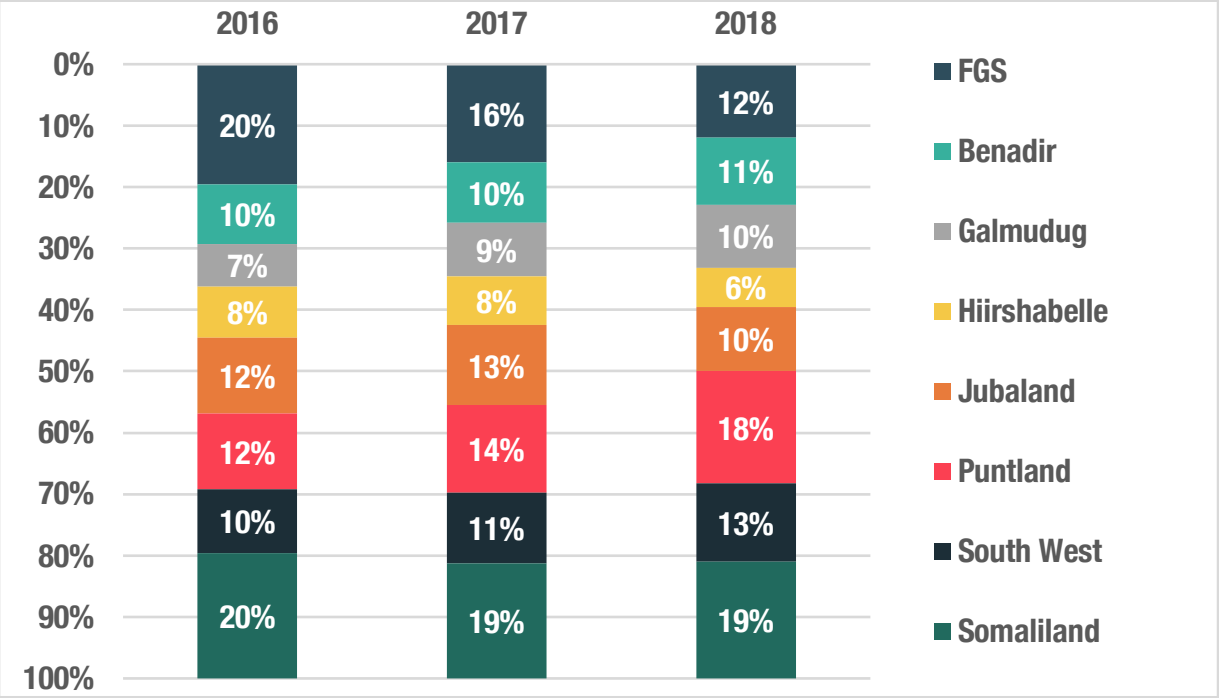


	FGS	Benadir	Galmudug	Hiirshabelle	Jubaland	Puntland	South West	Somaliland	Unattributed
Peace, Inclusive Politics, Security & Rule of Law*	41.5	7.2	3.5	8.1	21.1	8.5	21.2	13.3	26.9
Effective, Efficient Institutions	86.3	2.9	6.5	2.9	11.7	16.6	12.7	16.0	11.3
Economic Growth	5.7	2.3	1.8	5.1	7.7	5.8	5.8	23.4	6.8
Infrastructure	4.8	3.1	1.1	1.0	2.7	8.3	4.6	22.3	2.9
Social & Human Development	10.3	31.5	22.1	23.6	23.9	42.8	20.2	47.5	31.6
Resilience	15.1	48.8	54.1	40.0	65.3	62.2	50.7	66.5	236.5

[21] The Gender and Human Rights Pillar is not included as many activities related to these themes are mainstreamed across other pillars; therefore, disbursements reported against this pillar underrepresent the true scale of engagement in these areas. For information on cross-cutting markers, see Section 7.

Figure 38. Changes in Reported Share of Aid by Location, 2016-18

Excluding project-level disbursements that were not attributed to a specific location



Box 4. About the Location Breakdowns

The following pages break down project disbursements by location and pillar. Aid for the FGS has been disaggregated from aid to Benadir Region to provide a clearer picture of aid that benefits national vs. local institutions and beneficiaries.

In the overview figures for each location, reporting against inclusive politics, security and rule of law has been merged using the original language from the NDP to provide a simple overview comparison across pillars. The sectors are broken down further in the following figures. Security disbursements only include projects that qualify as development assistance. Military aid is not included in the aid mapping.

The Gender and Human Rights Pillar is not included in the breakdowns as many activities related to these themes are mainstreamed across other pillars; therefore, disbursements reported against this pillar underrepresent the true scale of engagement in these areas. For information on cross-cutting markers, see Section 7.

Federal Government of Somalia

Highlights:

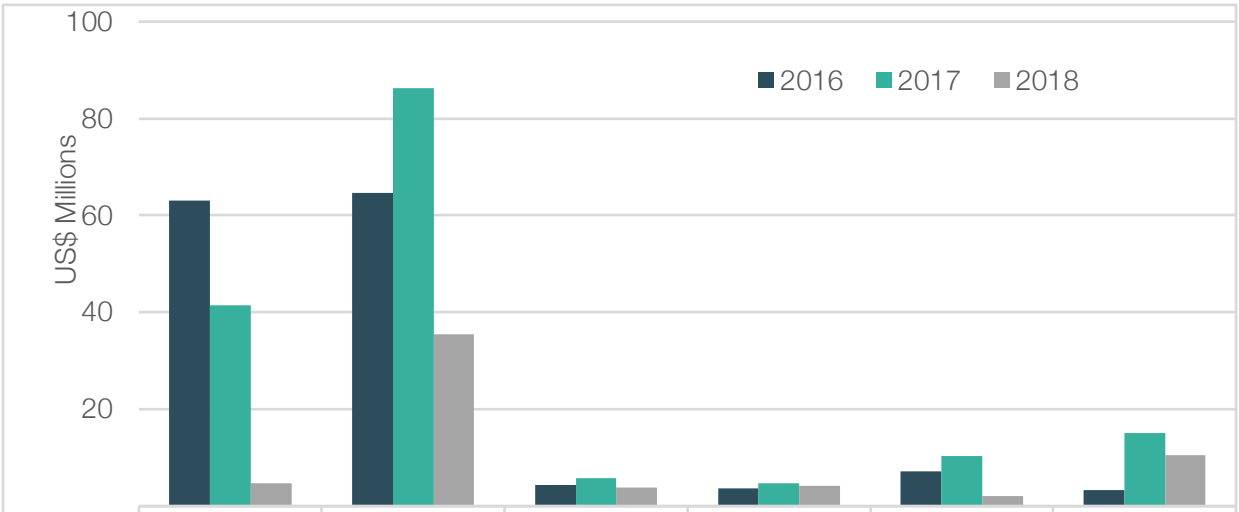
Table 14: Reported Aid for FGS

(actual and planned disbursements)

2016	147.5
2017	163.9
2018	60.8
Total	372.2

- In 2017, the FGS benefitted from 16% of reported aid, excluding aid unattributed to a specific location (Figure 38).
- While the share of aid fell in 2017 (from 20 to 16%), the overall volume of aid rose from US$ 147.5 million in 2016 to US$ 163.9 million in 2017.
- A majority of aid benefitting the FGS is directed towards two pillars: *i)* Peace, Inclusive Politics, Security and Rule of Law and *ii)* Effective, Efficient Institutions
- These figures do not capture all aid flows benefitting the FGS. 2018 disbursements, in particular, are likely underreported, as they were collected in 2017. They are expected to rise in the next round of aid mapping.

Figure 39. FGS: Project Disbursements by Pillar, 2016-18[22]



	Peace, Inclusive Politics, Security & Rule of Law*	Effective, Efficient Instituions	Economic Growth	Infrastructure	Social & Human Development	Resilience
2016	63.0	64.7	4.4	3.6	7.3	3.3
2017	41.5	86.3	5.7	4.8	10.3	15.1
2018	4.7	35.4	3.8	4.2	2.1	10.5

[22] See Box 4 for an explanation on the application of these Pillar categories.

Figure 40. FGS: Peace, Inclusive Politics, Security and Rule of Law

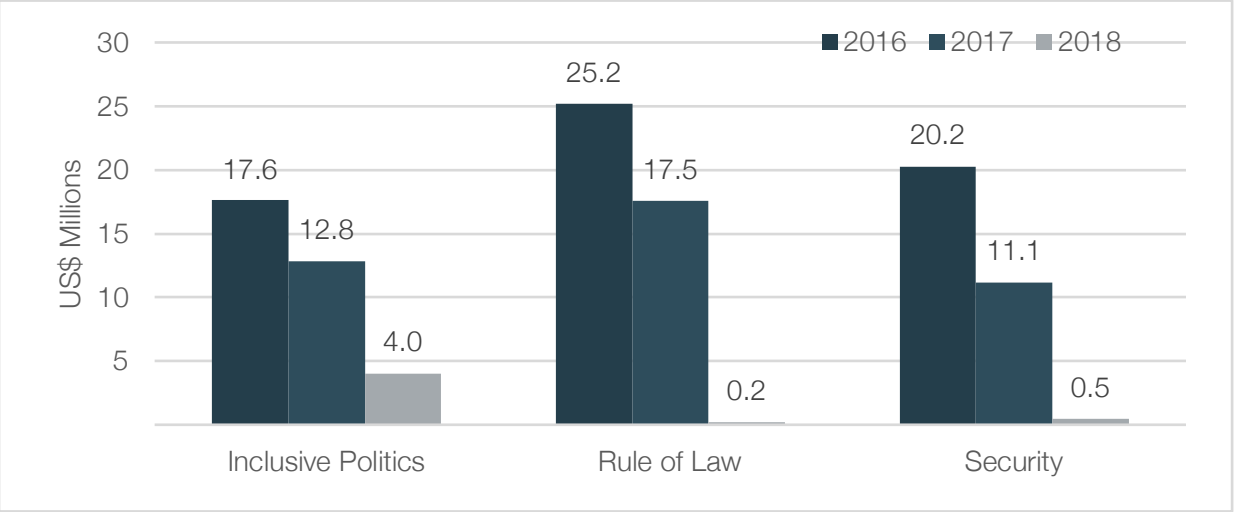


Figure 41. FGS: Effective, Efficient Institutions

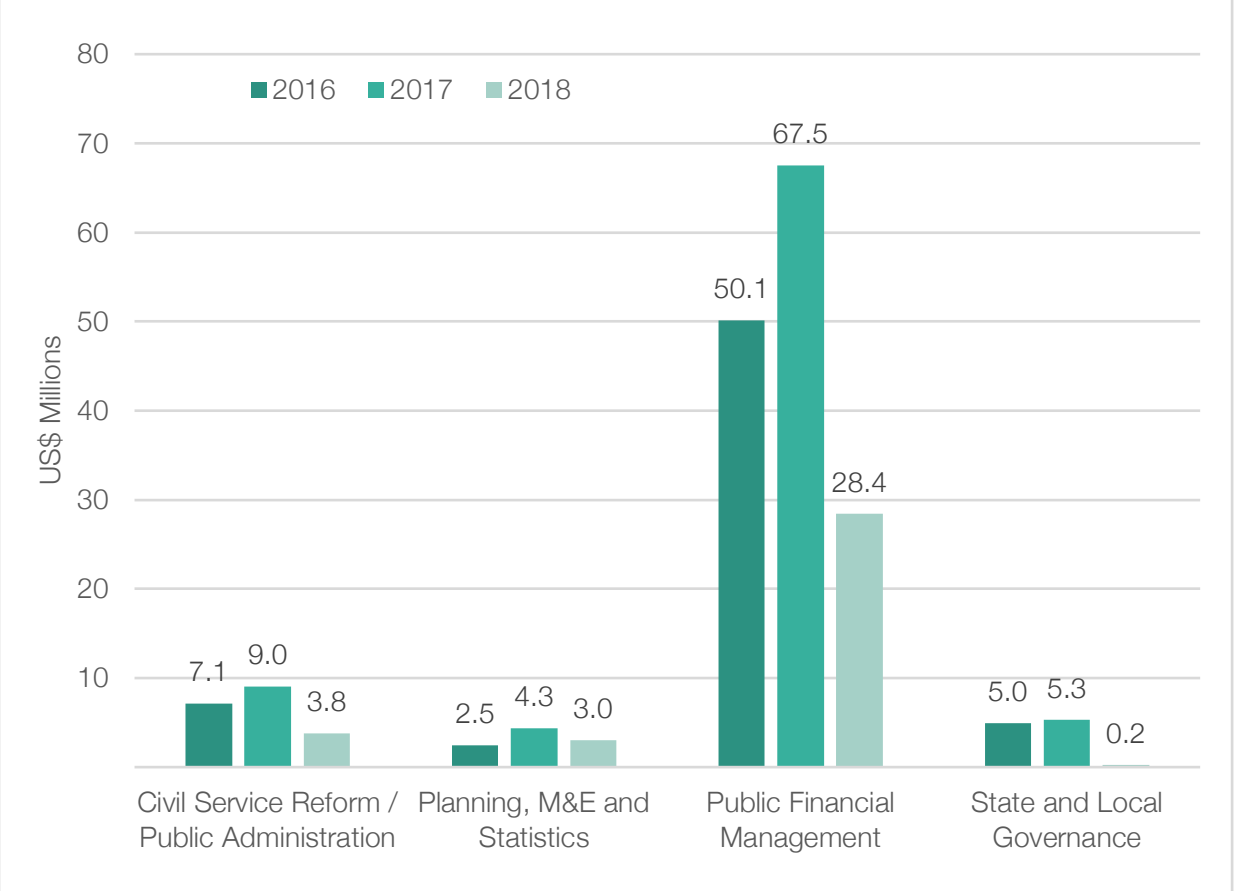


Figure 42. FGS: Economic Growth

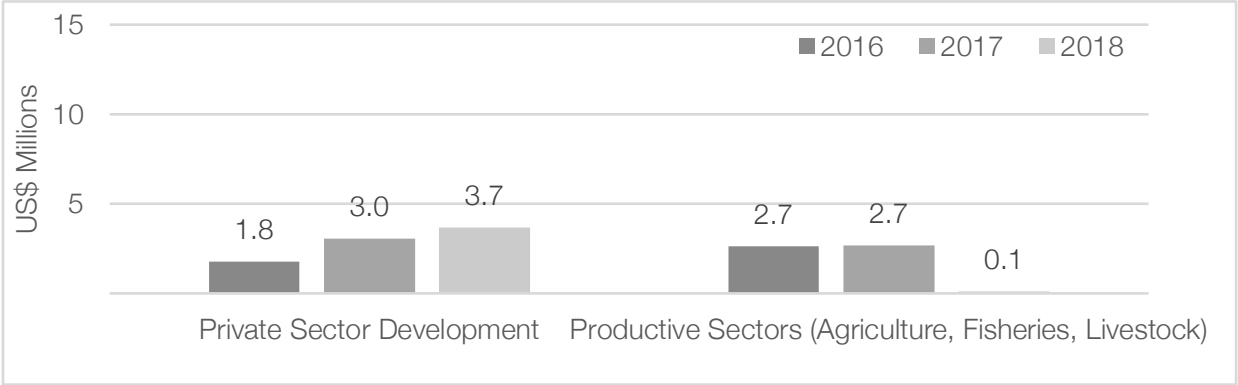


Figure 43. FGS: Infrastructure

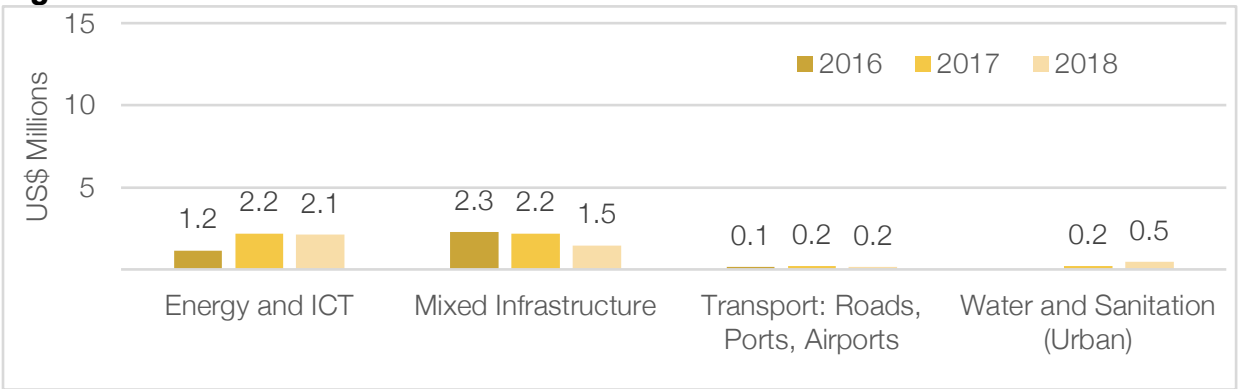


Figure 44. FGS: Social & Human Development

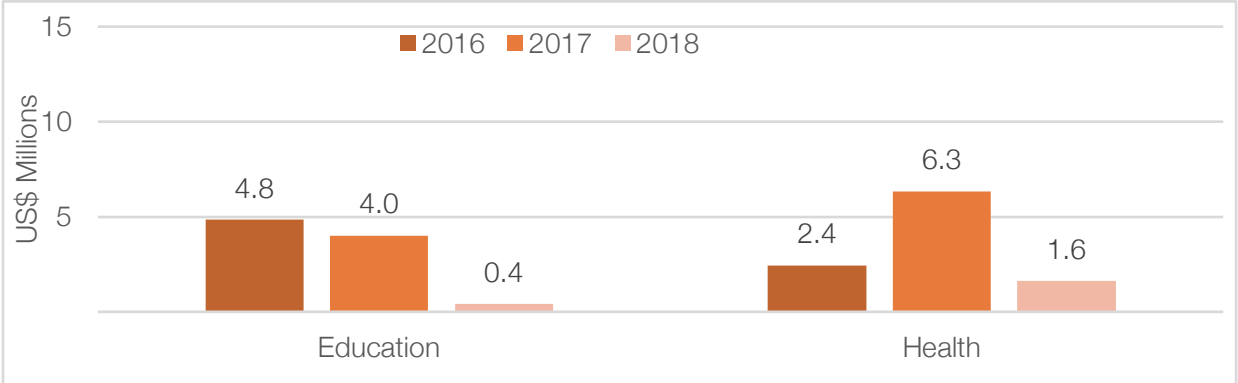
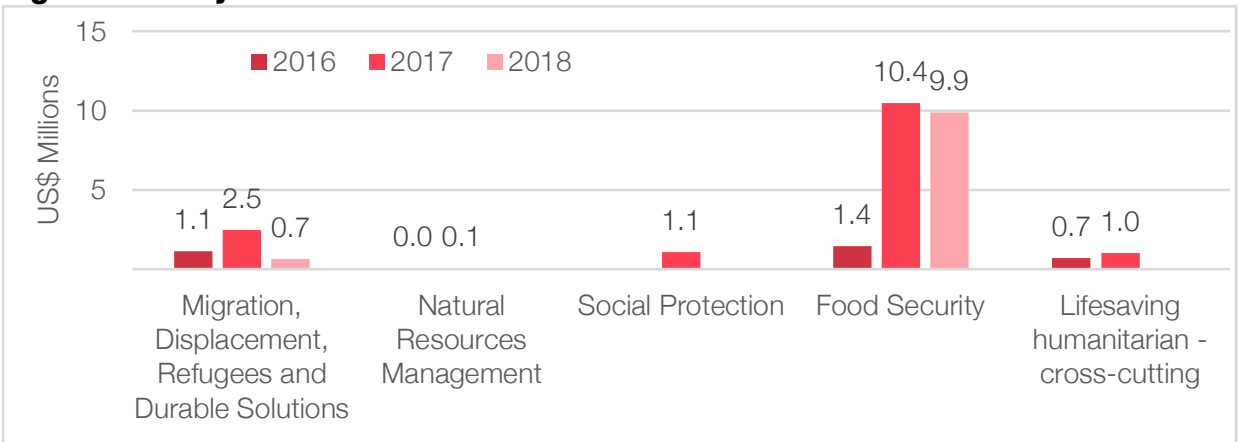


Figure 45. Project Disbursements for FGS: Resilience



Benadir

Highlights:

- In 2017, Benadir benefitted from 10% of reported aid, excluding aid unattributed to a specific location (Figure 38).

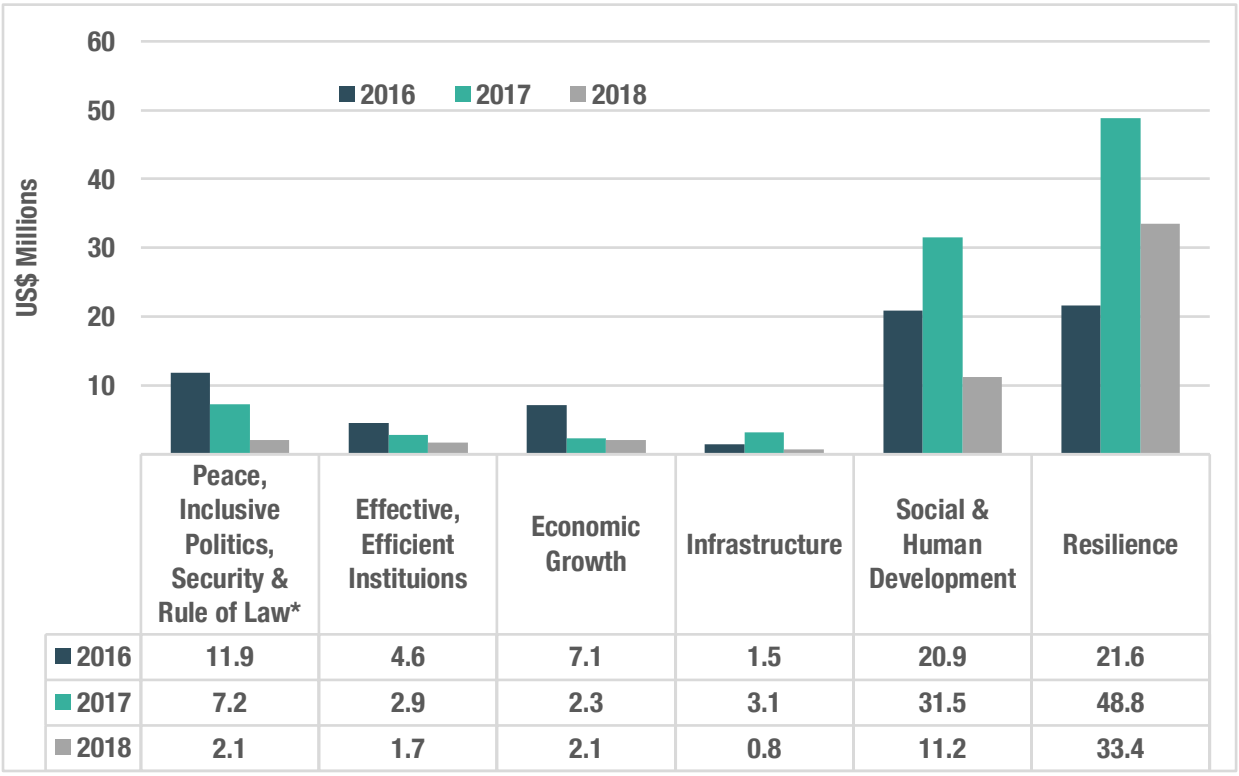
Table 15: Reported Aid for Benadir

(actual and planned disbursements)

2016	73.0
2017	100.7
2018	54.9
Total	228.6

- While the share of aid remained stable in 2017, the overall volume of aid rose from US$ 73 million in 2016 to US$ 100.7 million in 2017 (an increase of 38%).
- A majority of aid benefitting Benadir is directed towards two pillars: *i)* Resilience and *ii)* Social and Human Development.
- These figures do not capture all aid flows benefitting Benadir. 2018 disbursements, in particular, are likely underreported, as they were collected in 2017. They are expected to rise in the next round of aid mapping.

Figure 46. Benadir: Project Disbursements by Pillar, 2016-18[23]



	Peace, Inclusive Politics, Security & Rule of Law*	Effective, Efficient Instituions	Economic Growth	Infrastructure	Social & Human Development	Resilience
2016	11.9	4.6	7.1	1.5	20.9	21.6
2017	7.2	2.9	2.3	3.1	31.5	48.8
2018	2.1	1.7	2.1	0.8	11.2	33.4

[23] See Box 4 for an explanation on the application of these Pillar categories.

Figure 47. Benadir: Peace, Inclusive Politics, Security and Rule of Law

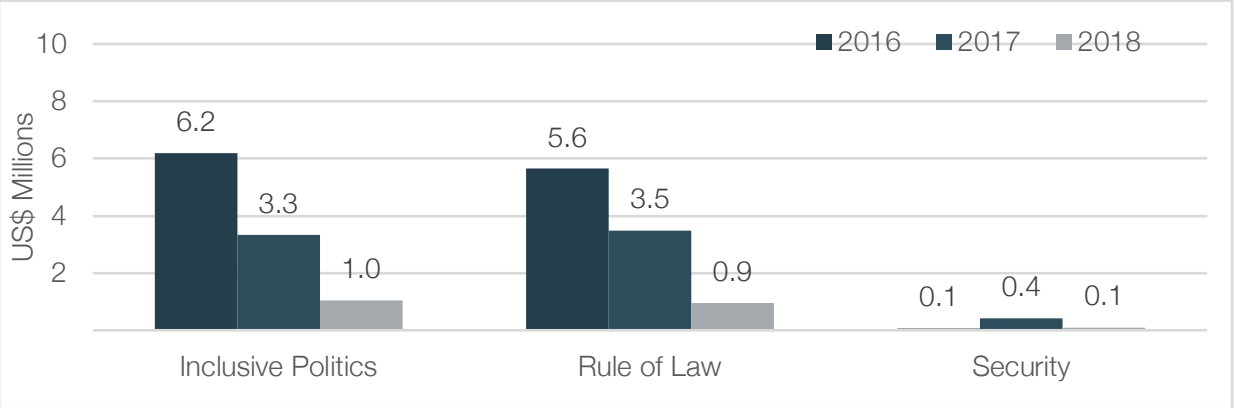


Figure 48. Benadir: Effective, Efficient Institutions

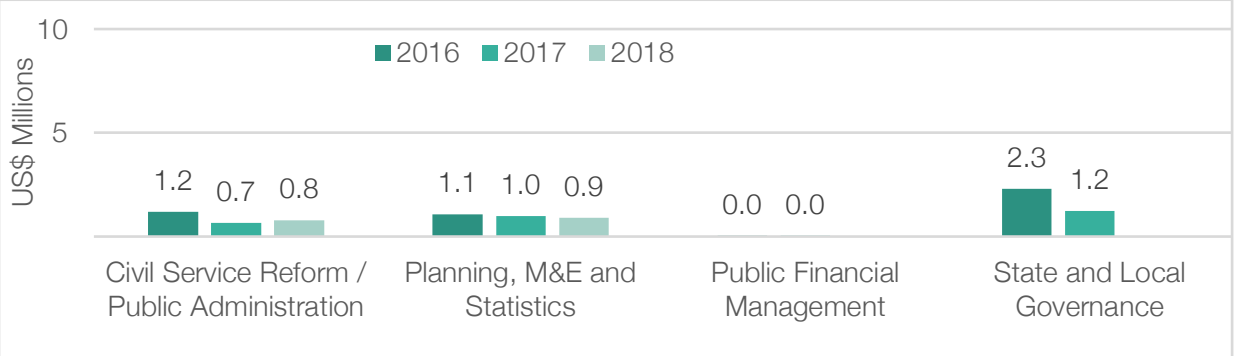


Figure 49. Benadir: Economic Growth

Figure 50. Benadir: Infrastructure

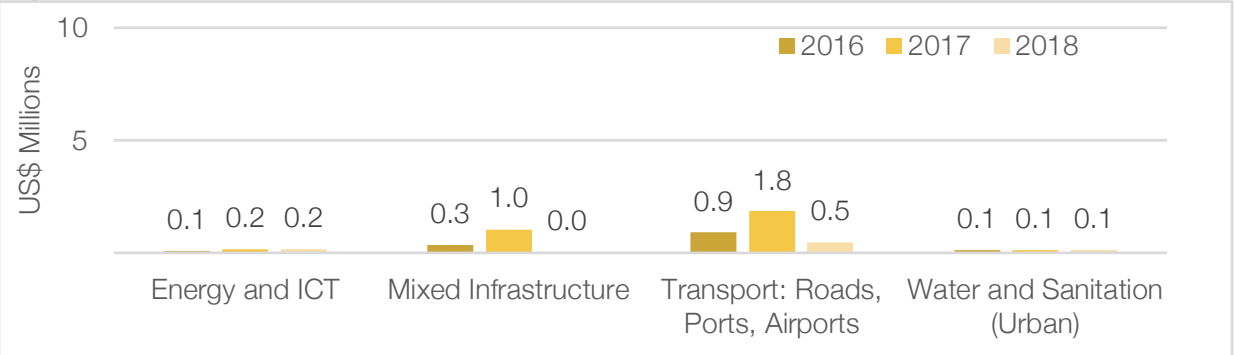


Figure 51. Benadir: Social & Human Development

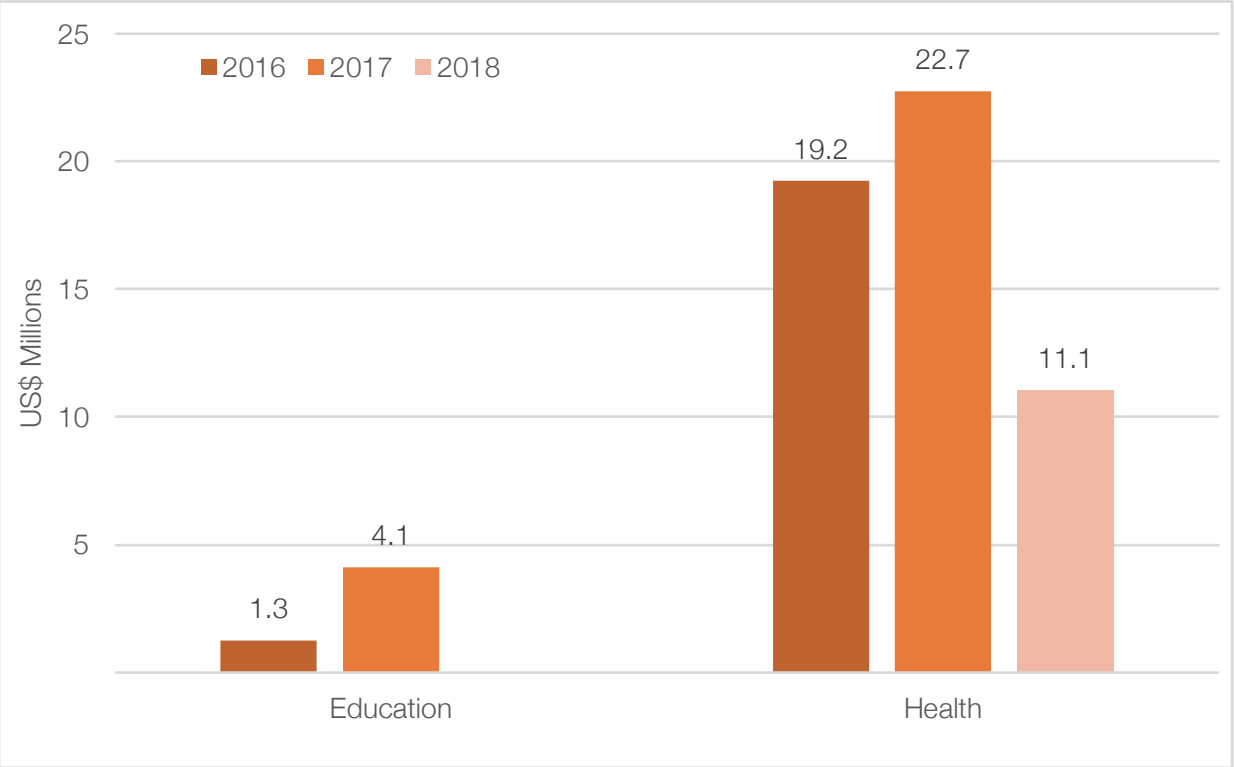
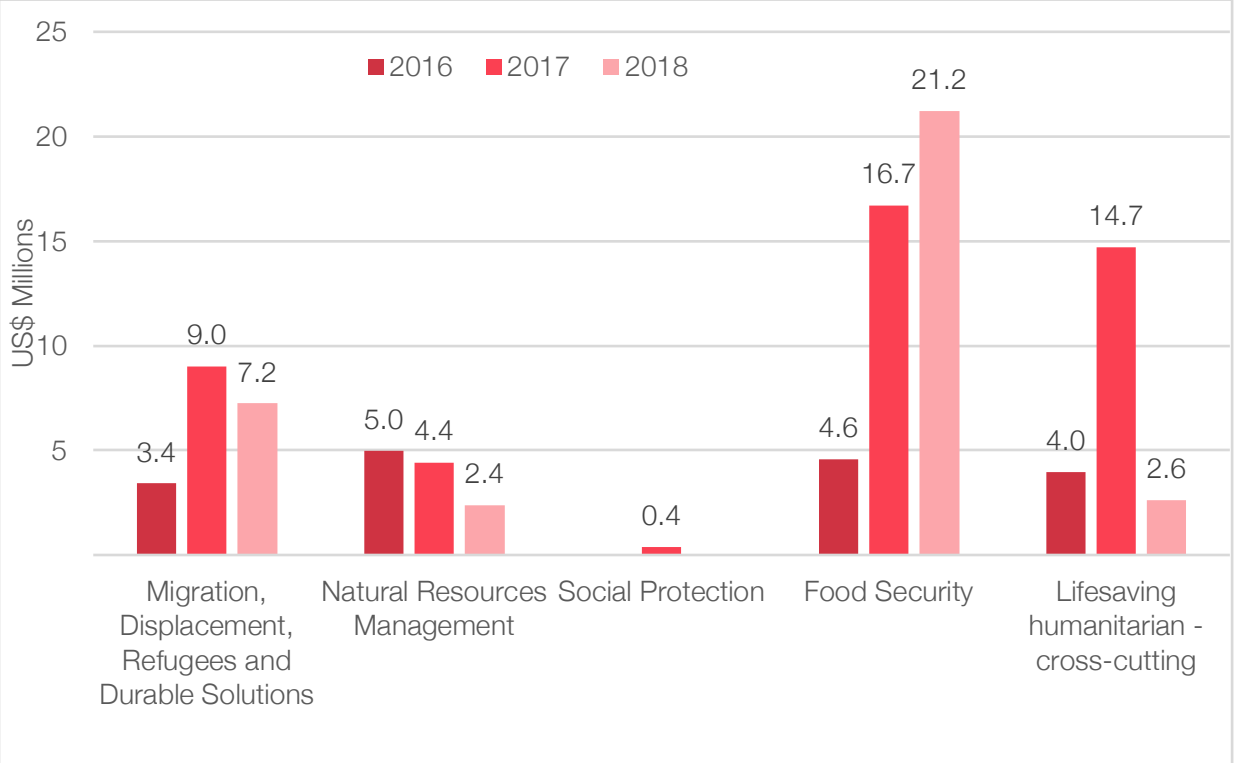


Figure 52. Benadir: Resilience



Galmudug

Highlights:

- In 2017, Galmudug benefitted from 9% of reported aid, excluding aid unattributed to a specific location (Figure 38).
- The overall volume of aid to Galmudug rose significantly between 2016 and 2017, from US$ 52.8 million to US$ 89.4 million respectively (an increase of 69%).

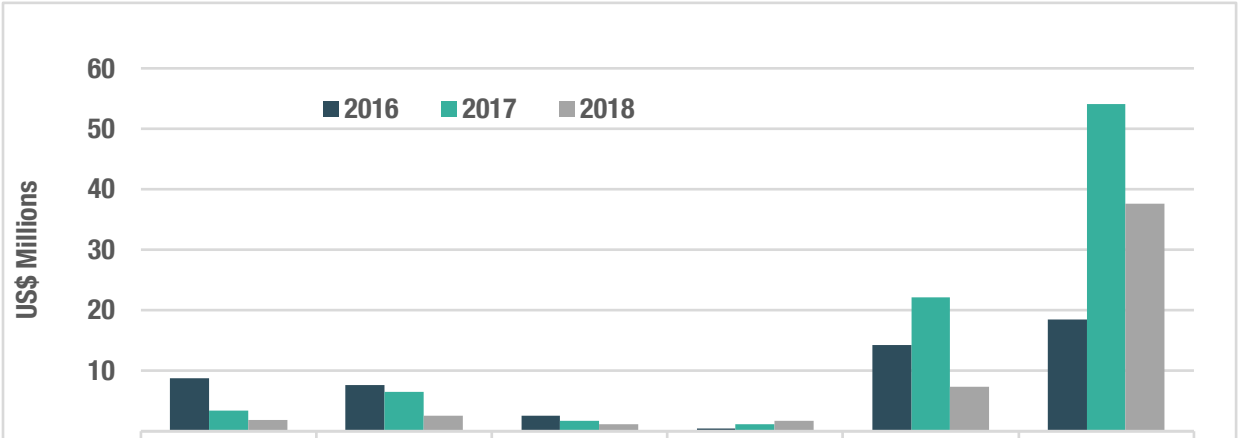
Table 16: Reported Aid for Galmudug

(actual and planned disbursements)

2016	52.8
2017	89.4
2018	52.2
Total	194.4

- A majority of aid benefitting Galmudug is directed towards two pillars: *i)* Resilience and *ii)* Social and Human Development.
- These figures do not capture all aid flows benefitting Galmudug. 2018 disbursements, in particular, are likely underreported, as they were collected in 2017. They are expected to rise in the next round of aid mapping.

Figure 53. Galmudug: Project Disbursements by Pillar, 2016-18[24]



	Peace, Inclusive Politics, Security & Rule of Law*	Effective, Efficient Instituions	Economic Growth	Infrastructure	Social & Human Development	Resilience
2016	8.7	7.7	2.5	0.4	14.3	18.5
2017	3.5	6.5	1.8	1.1	22.1	54.1
2018	1.8	2.6	1.1	1.7	7.3	37.6

[24] See Box 4 for an explanation on the application of these Pillar categories.

Figure 54. Galmudug: Peace, Inclusive Politics, Security and Rule of Law

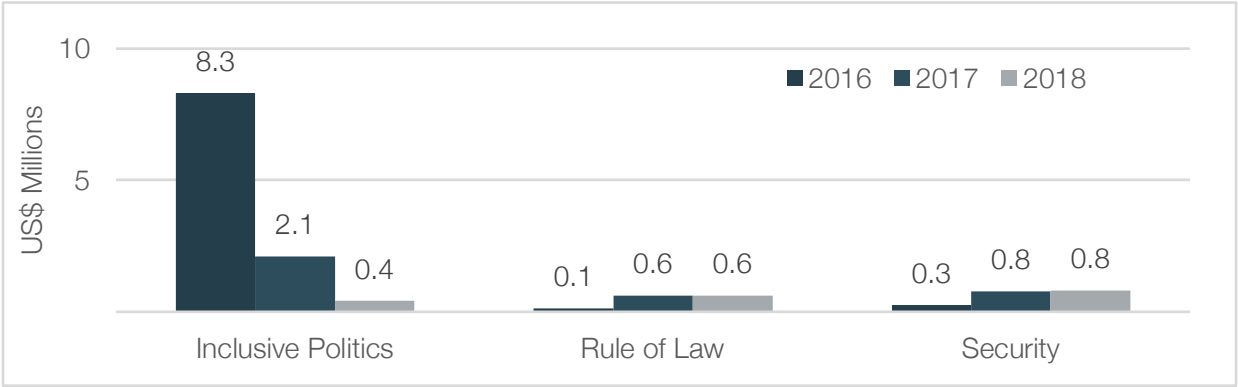


Figure 55. Galmudug: Effective, Efficient Institutions

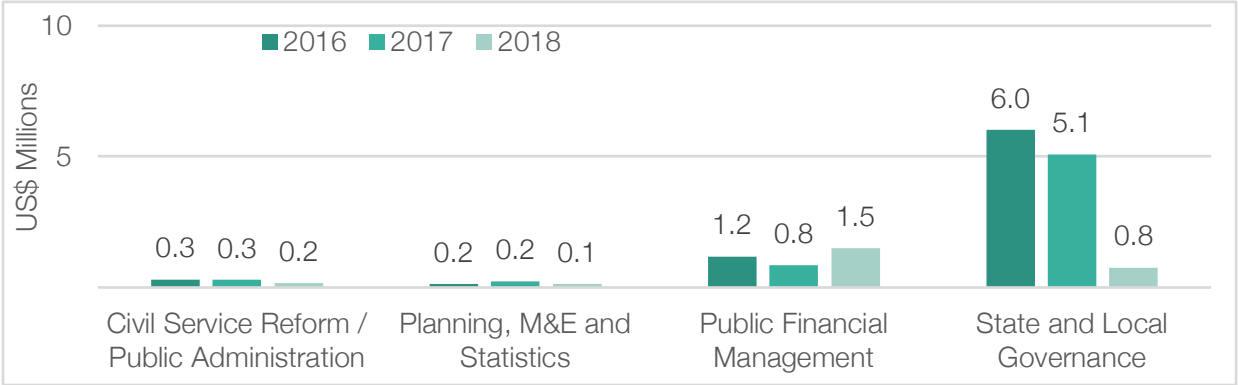


Figure 56. Galmudug: Economic Growth

Figure 57. Galmudug: Infrastructure

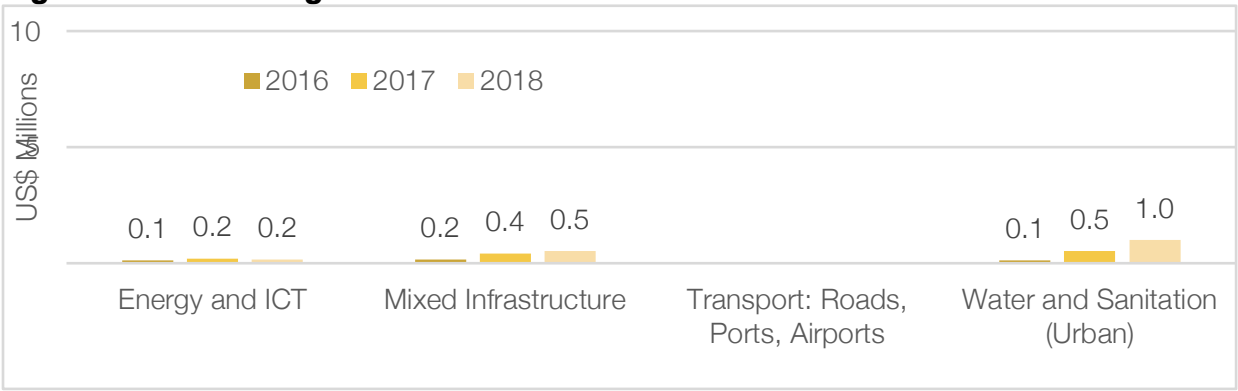


Figure 58. Galmudug: Social & Human Development

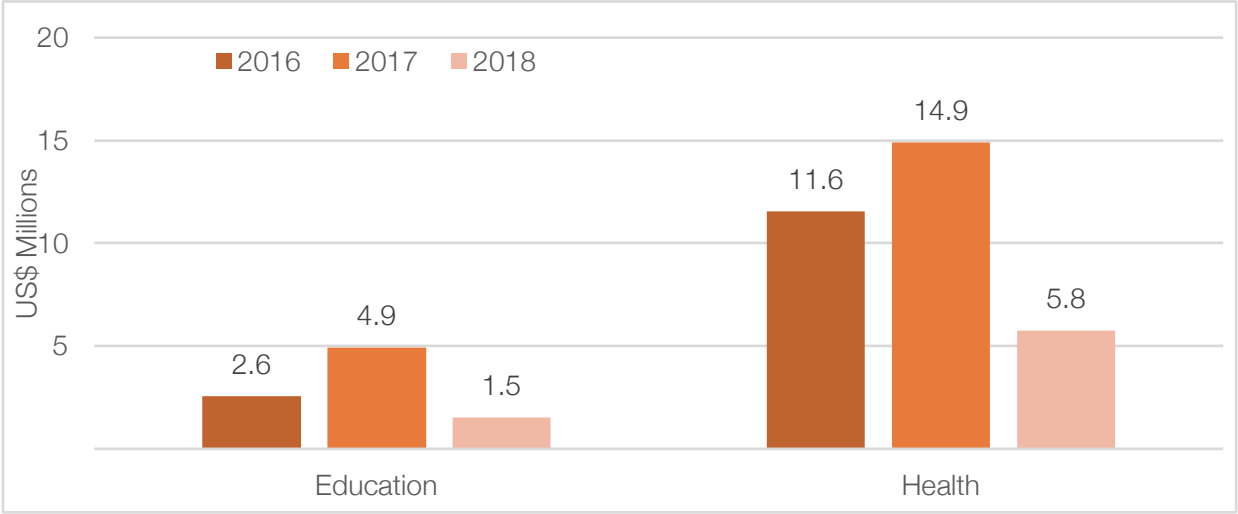
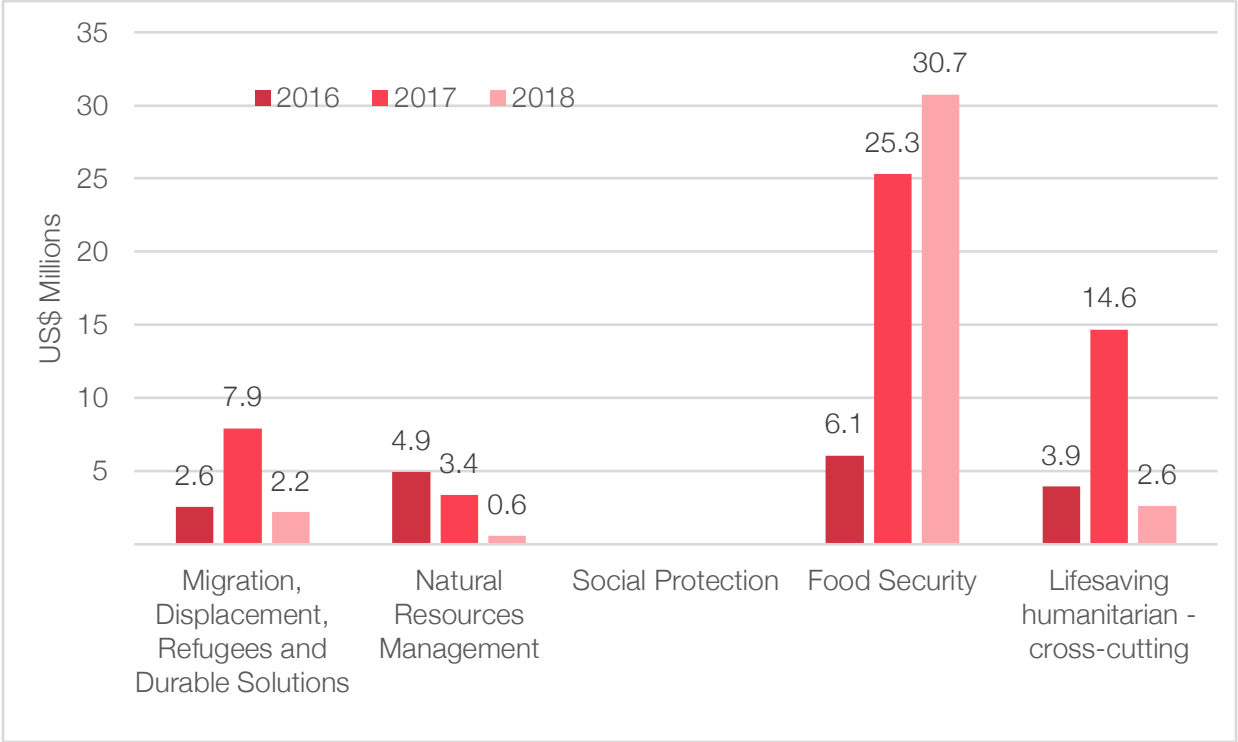


Figure 59. Galmudug: Resilience



Hiirshabelle

Highlights:

- In 2017, Hiirshabelle benefitted from 8% of reported aid, excluding aid unattributed to a specific location (Figure 38).

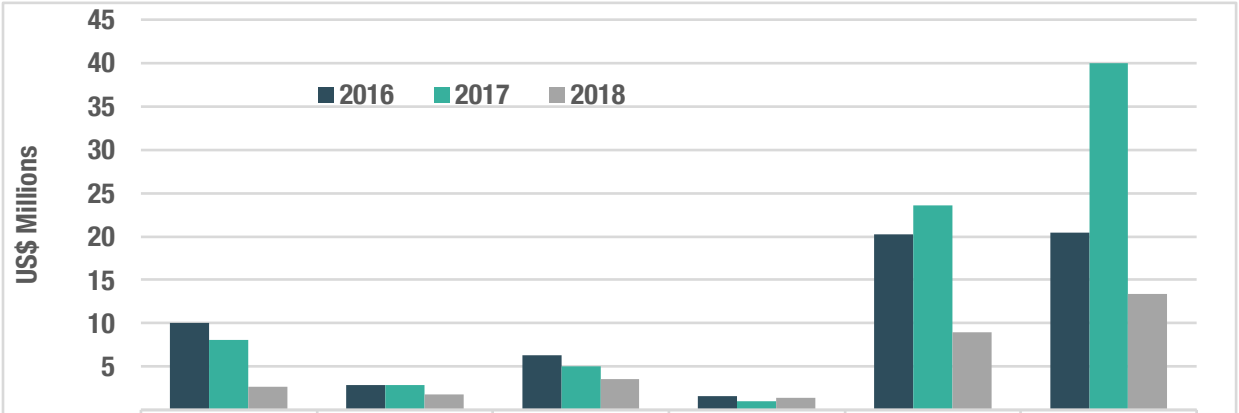
Table 17: Reported Aid for Hiirshabelle

(actual and planned disbursements)

2016	62.1
2017	81.1
2018	31.9
Total	175.1

- While the share of aid remained steady in 2017, the overall volume of aid to Hiirshabelle rose from US$ 62.1 million in 2016 to US$ 81.1 million in 2017 (an increase of 31%)
- A majority of aid benefitting Hiirshabelle is directed towards two pillars: *i)* Resilience and *ii)* Social and Human Development.
- These figures do not capture all aid flows benefitting Hiirshabelle. 2018 disbursements, in particular, are likely underreported, as they were collected in 2017. They are expected to rise in the next round of aid mapping.

Figure 60. Hiirshabelle: Project Disbursements by Pillar, 2016-18[25]



	Peace, Inclusive Politics, Security & Rule of Law*	Effective, Efficient Instituions	Economic Growth	Infrastructure	Social & Human Development	Resilience
2016	10.0	2.9	6.3	1.6	20.2	20.5
2017	8.1	2.9	5.1	1.0	23.6	40.0
2018	2.6	1.8	3.6	1.4	9.0	13.3

[25] See Box 4 for an explanation on the application of these Pillar categories.

Figure 61. Hiirshabelle: Peace, Inclusive Politics, Security and Rule of Law

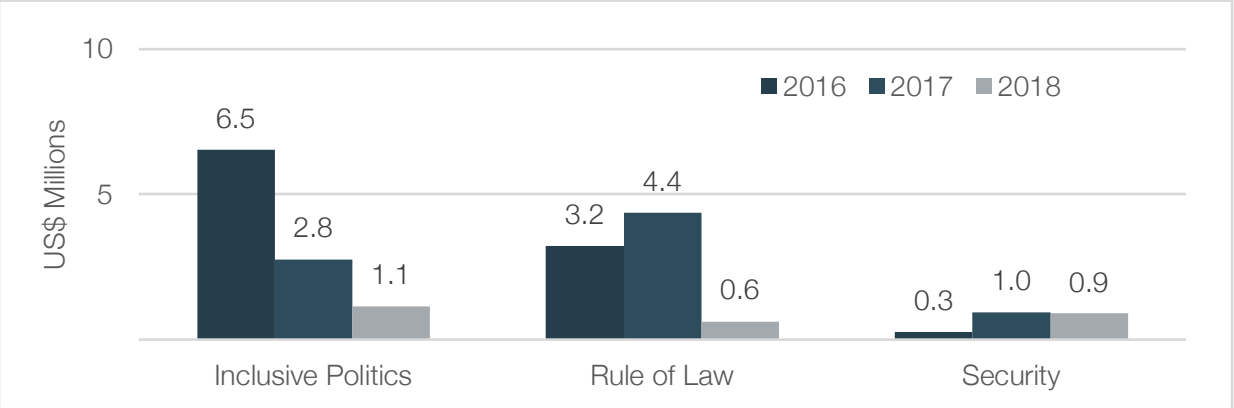


Figure 62. Hiirshabelle: Effective, Efficient Institutions

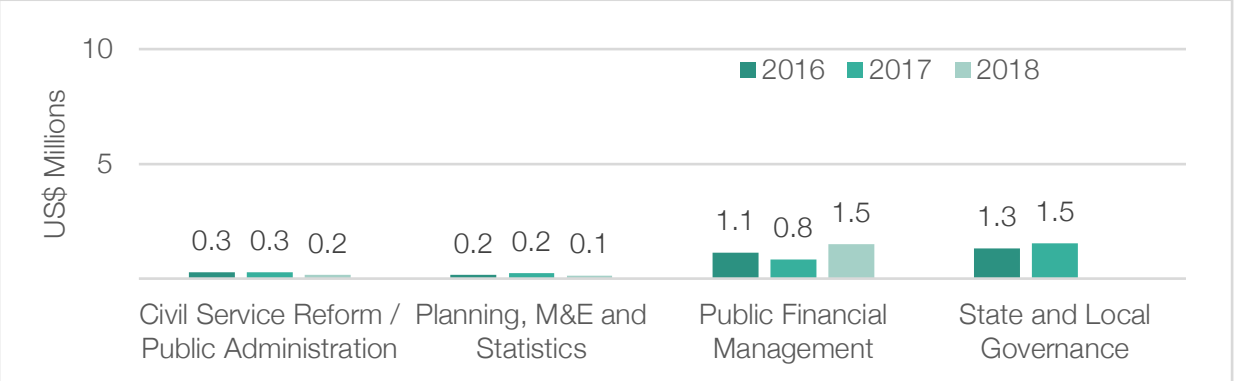


Figure 63. Hiirshabelle: Economic Growth

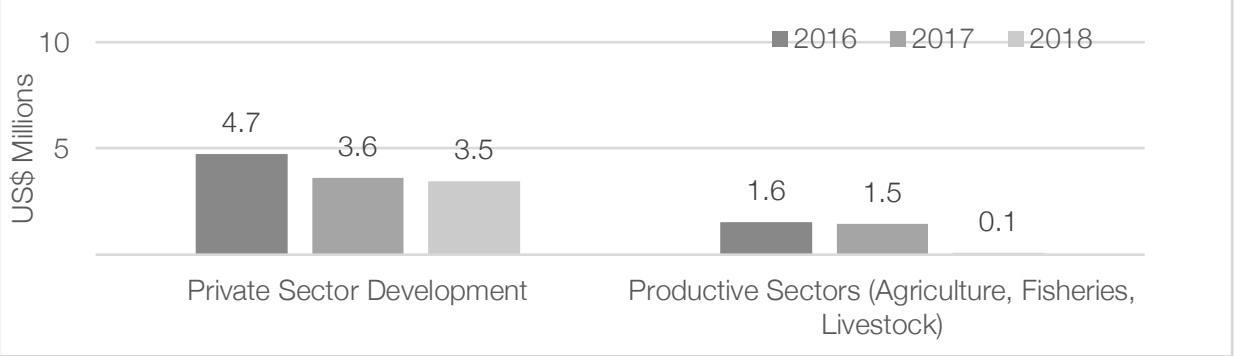


Figure 64. Hiirshabelle: Infrastructure

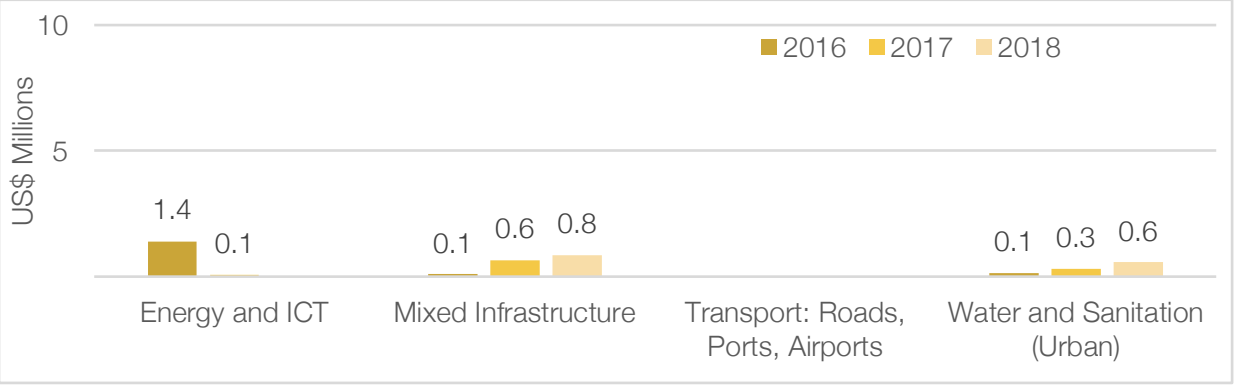


Figure 65. Hiirshabelle: Social & Human Development

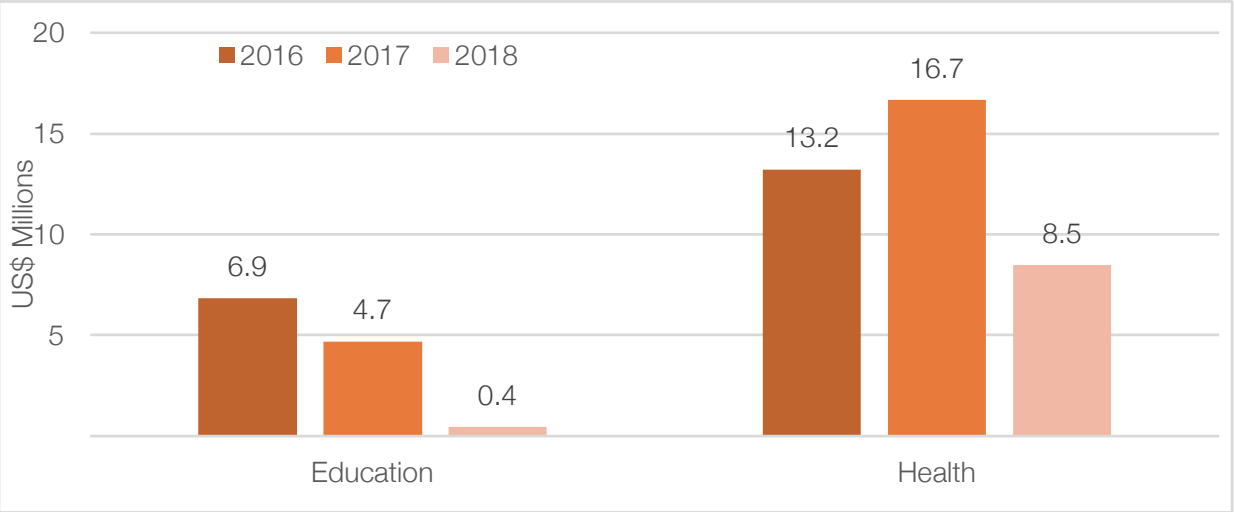
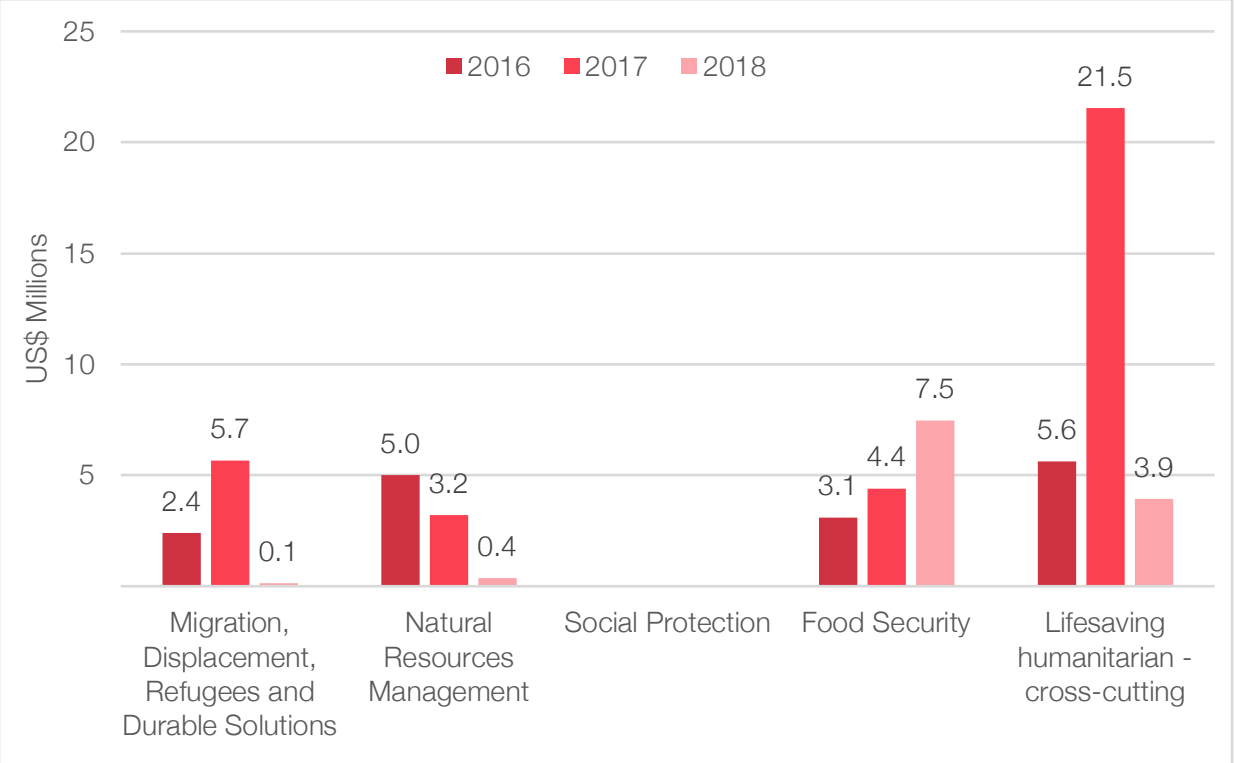


Figure 66. Hiirshabelle: Resilience



Jubaland

Highlights:

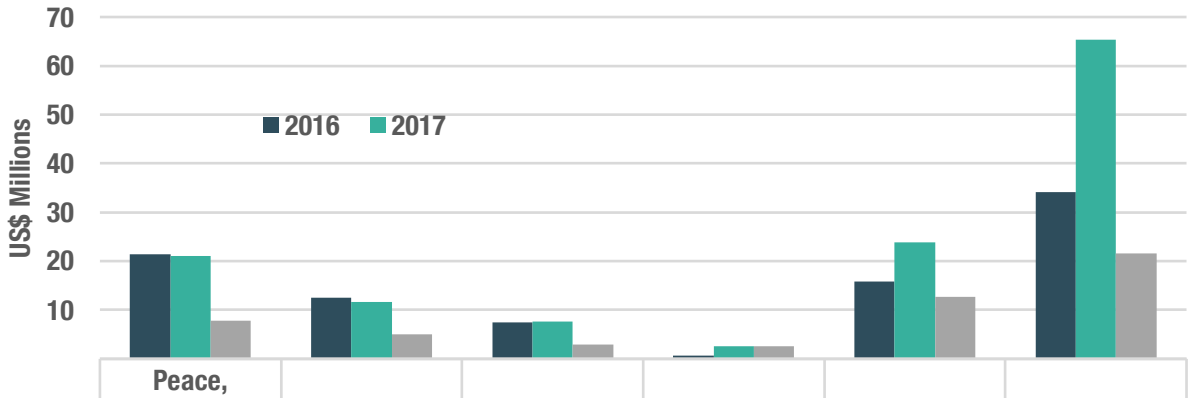
Table 18: Reported Aid for Jubaland

(actual and planned disbursements)

2016	93.0
2017	133.0
2018	52.9
Total	278.9

- In 2017, Jubaland benefitted from 13% of reported aid, excluding aid unattributed to a specific location (Figure 38).
- The overall volume of aid to Jubaland rose from US$ 93 million in 2016 to US$ 133 million in 2017 (an increase of 43%).
- A majority of aid benefitting Jubaland is directed towards three pillars: *i)* Resilience; *ii)* Social and Human Development; and Peace, Inclusive Politics, Security and Rule of Law.
- These figures do not capture all aid flows benefitting Jubaland. 2018 disbursements, in particular, are likely underreported, as they were collected in 2017. They are expected to rise in the next round of aid mapping.

Figure 67. Jubaland: Project Disbursements by Pillar, 2016-18[26]



	Peace, Inclusive Politics, Security & Rule of Law	Effective, Efficient Instituions	Economic Growth	Infrastructure	Social & Human Development	Resilience
2016	21.5	12.6	7.6	0.6	15.8	34.2
2017	21.1	11.7	7.7	2.7	23.9	65.3
2018	7.8	5.0	2.9	2.5	12.7	21.6

[26] See Box 4 for an explanation on the application of these Pillar categories.

Figure 68. Jubaland: Peace, Inclusive Politics, Security and Rule of Law

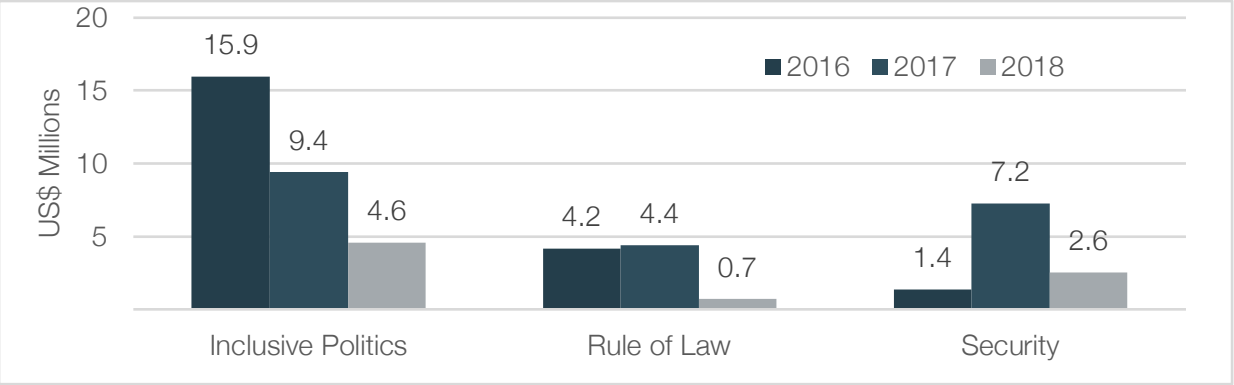


Figure 69. Jubaland: Effective, Efficient Institutions

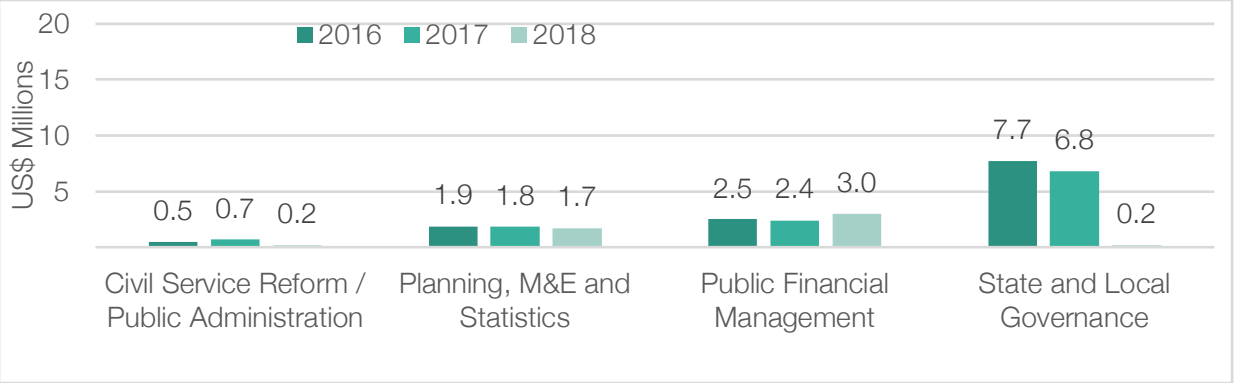


Figure 70. Jubaland: Economic Growth

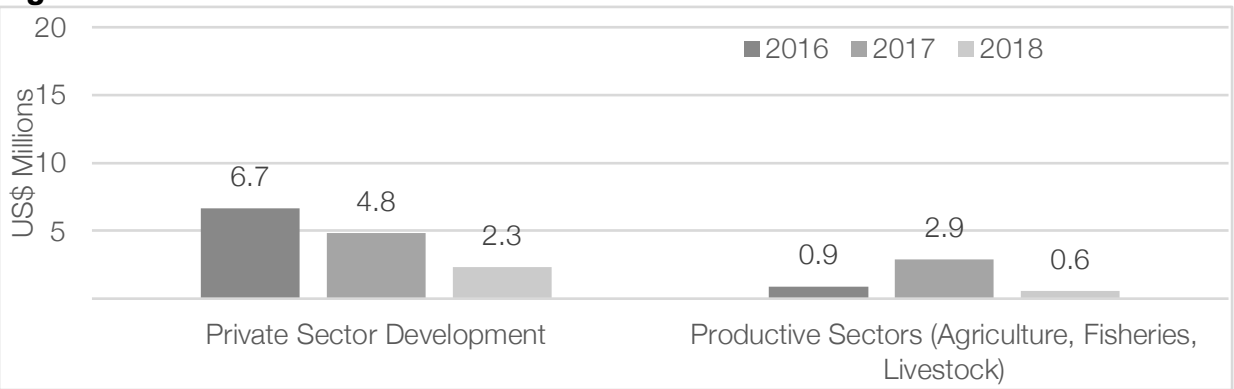


Figure 71. Jubaland: Infrastructure

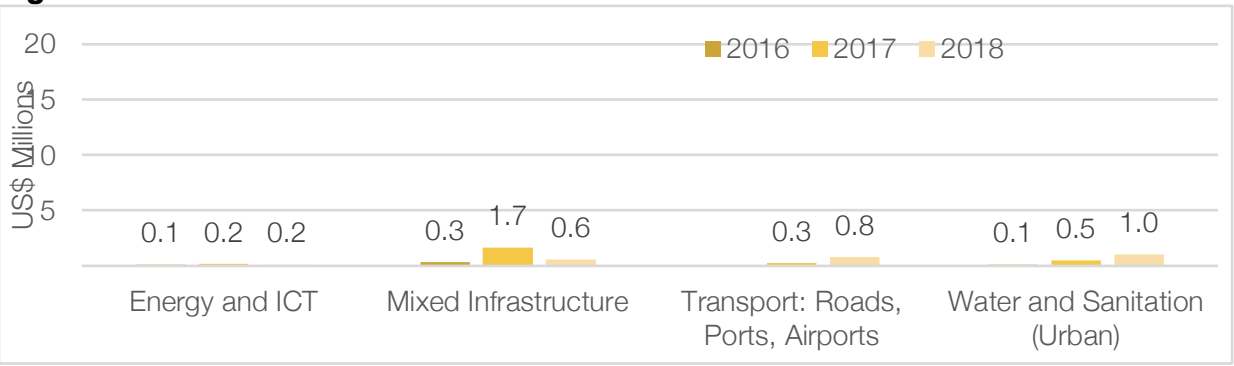


Figure 72. Jubaland: Social & Human Development

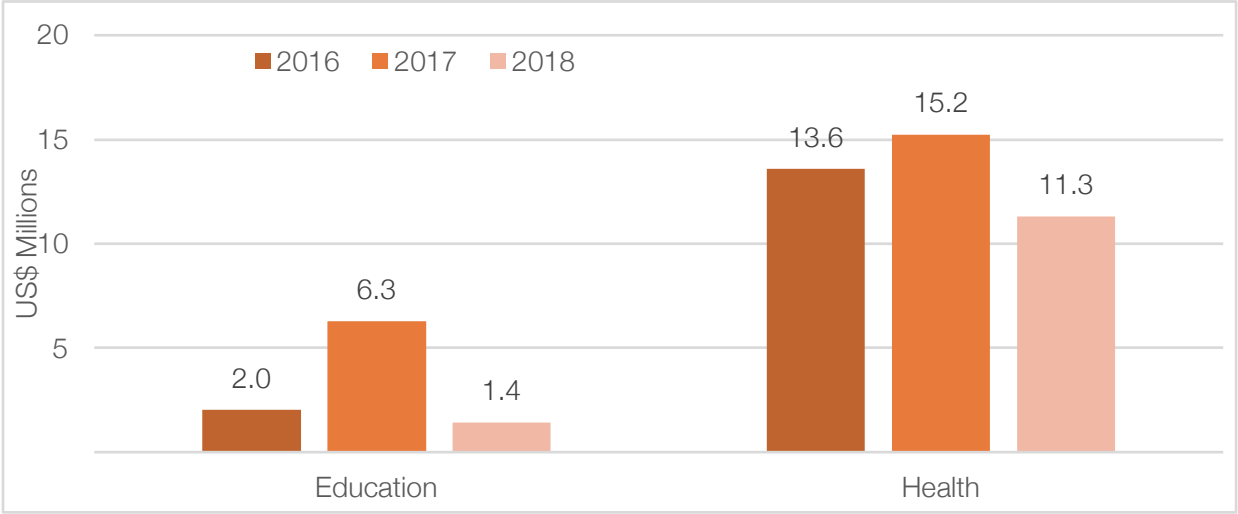
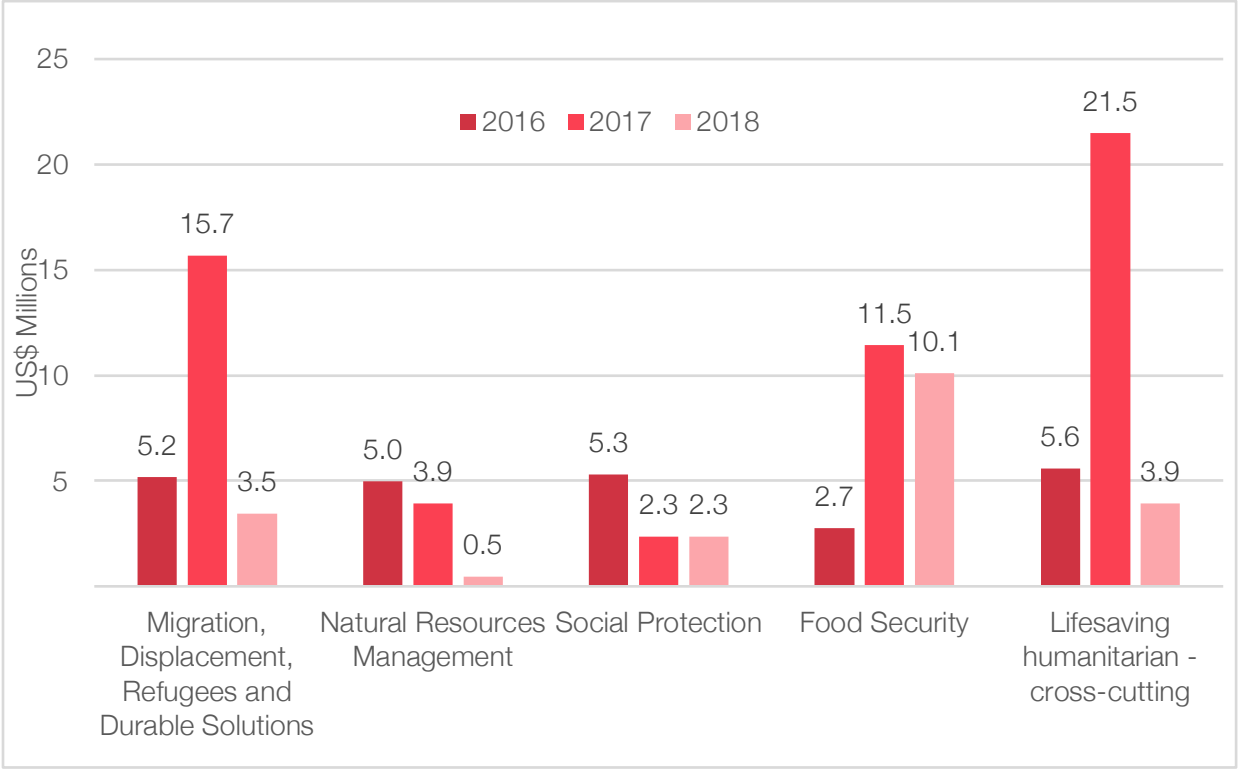


Figure 73. Jubaland: Resilience



Puntland

Highlights:

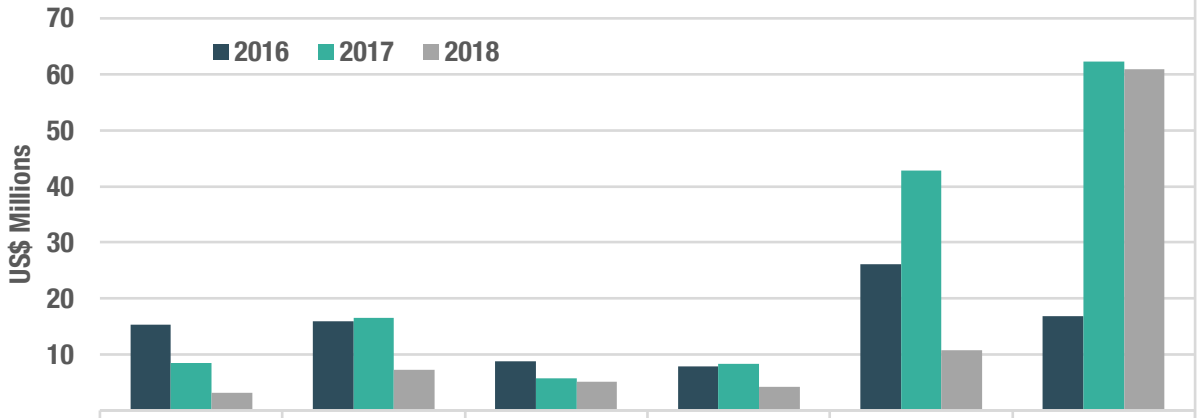
- In 2017, Puntland benefitted from 14% of reported aid, excluding aid unattributed to a specific location (Figure 38).
- The overall volume of aid to Puntland rose from US$ 93.4 million in 2016 to US$ 146.8 million in 2017 (an increase of 57%)
- A majority of aid benefitting Puntland is directed towards two pillars: *i)* Resilience and *ii)* Social and Human Development.
- These figures do not capture all aid flows benefitting Puntland. 2018 disbursements, in particular, are likely underreported, as they were collected in 2017. They are expected to rise in the next round of aid mapping.

Table 19: Reported Aid for Puntland

(actual and planned disbursements)

2016	93.4
2017	146.8
2018	92.4
Total	332.6

Figure 74. Puntland: Project Disbursements by Pillar, 2016-18[27]



	Peace, Inclusive Politics, Security & Rule of Law*	Effective, Efficient Instituions	Economic Growth	Infrastructure	Social & Human Development	Resilience
2016	15.3	15.9	8.7	7.9	26.1	16.9
2017	8.5	16.6	5.8	8.3	42.8	62.2
2018	3.2	7.3	5.2	4.2	10.7	60.9

[27] See Box 4 for an explanation on the application of these Pillar categories.

Figure 75. Puntland: Peace, Inclusive Politics, Security and Rule of Law

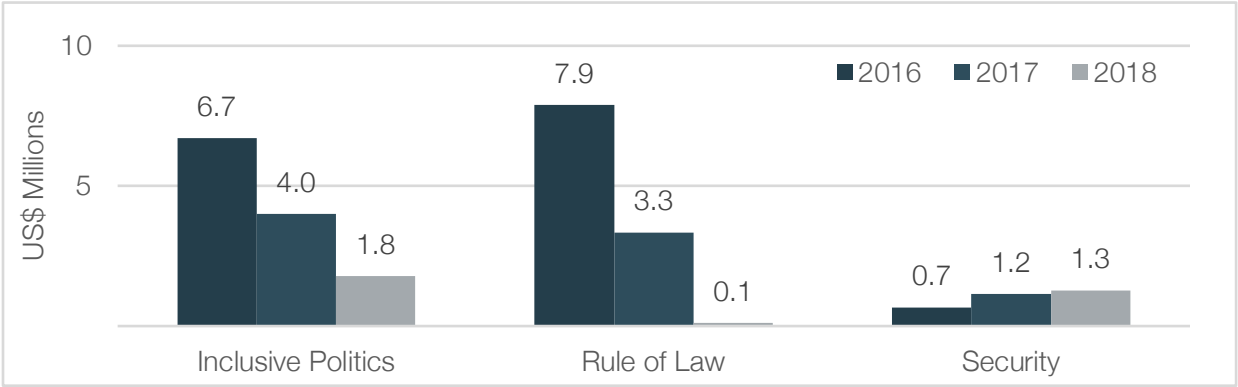


Figure 76. Puntland: Effective, Efficient Institutions

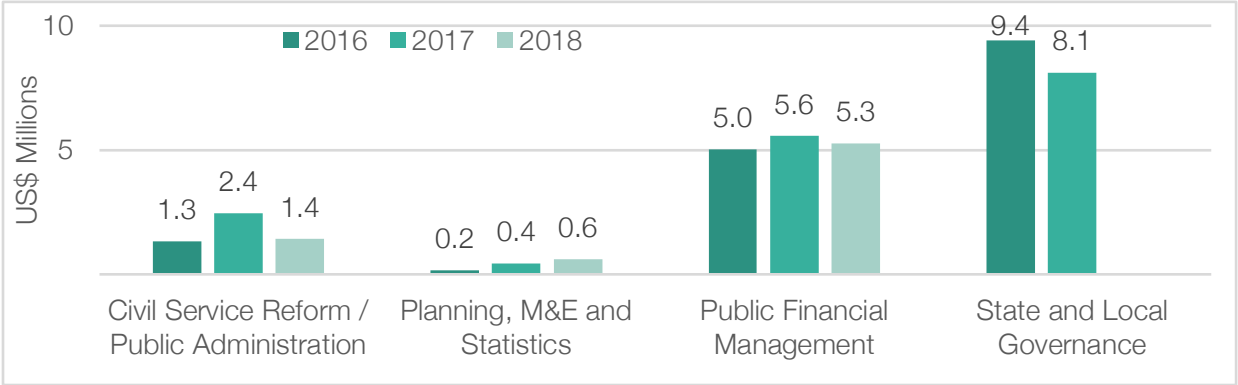


Figure 77. Puntland: Economic Growth

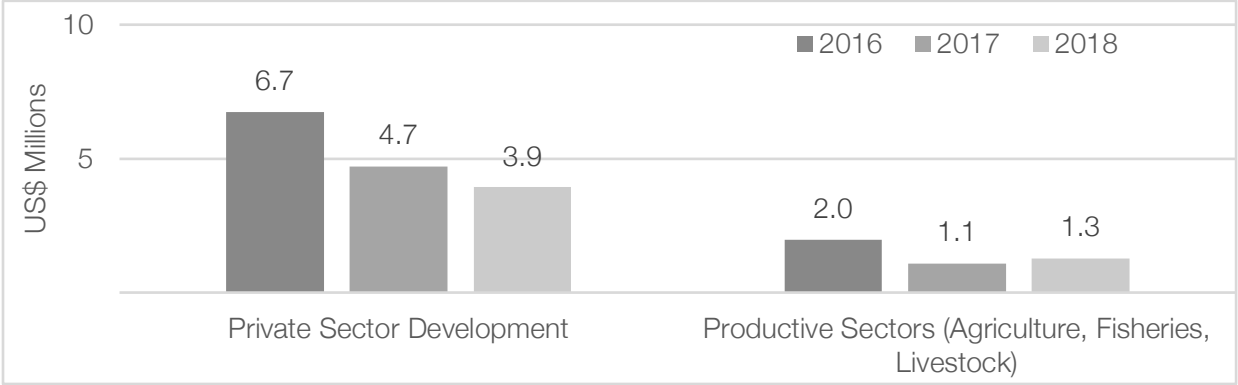


Figure 78. Puntland: Infrastructure

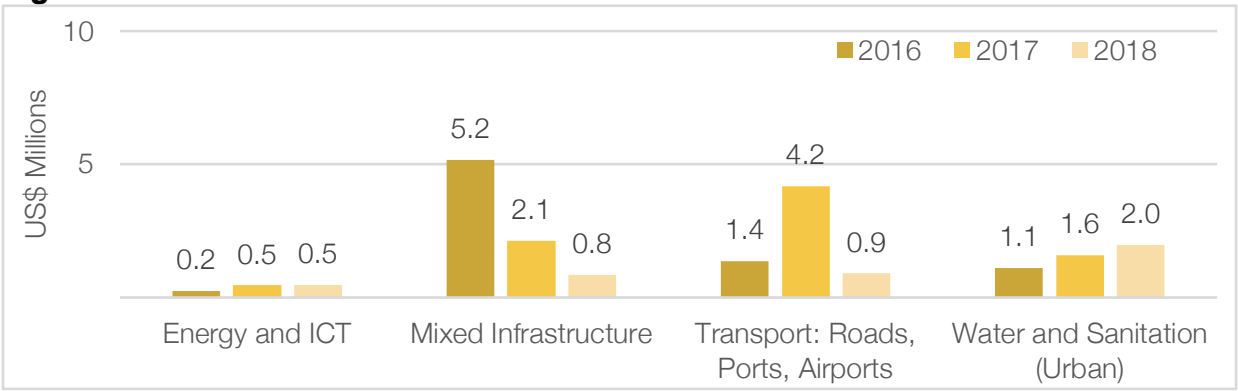


Figure 79. Puntland: Social & Human Development

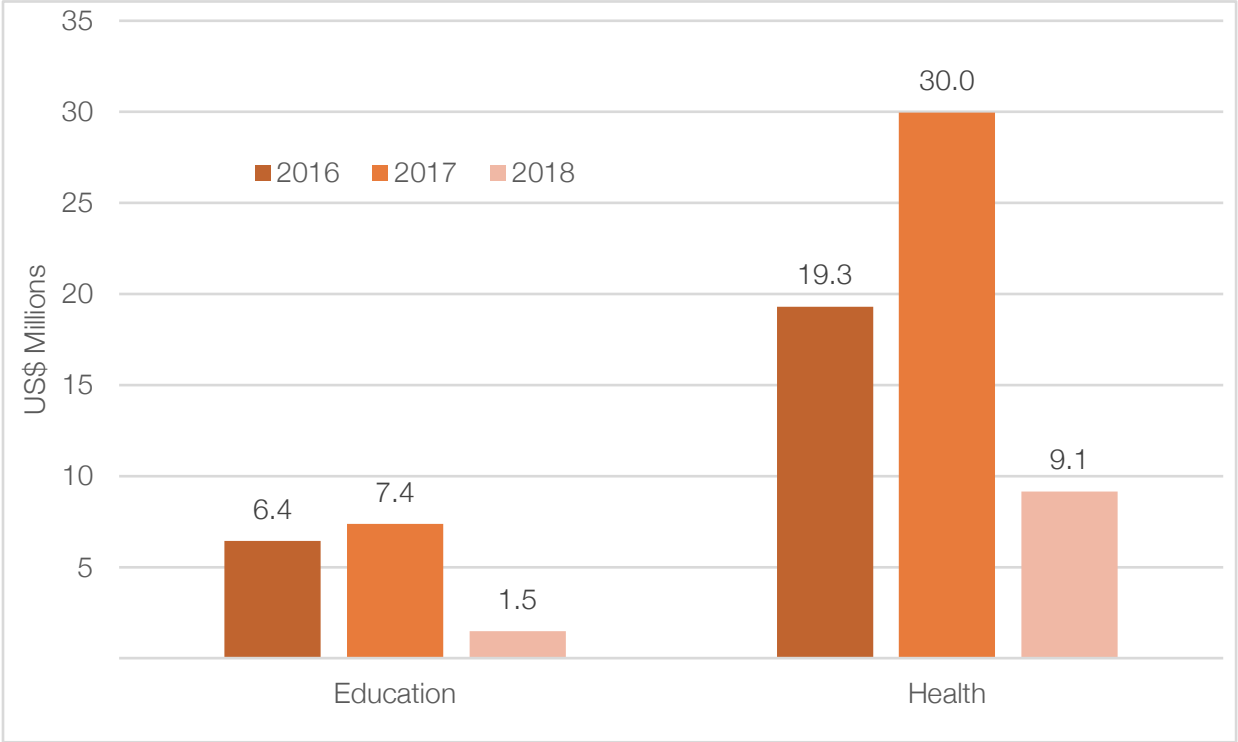
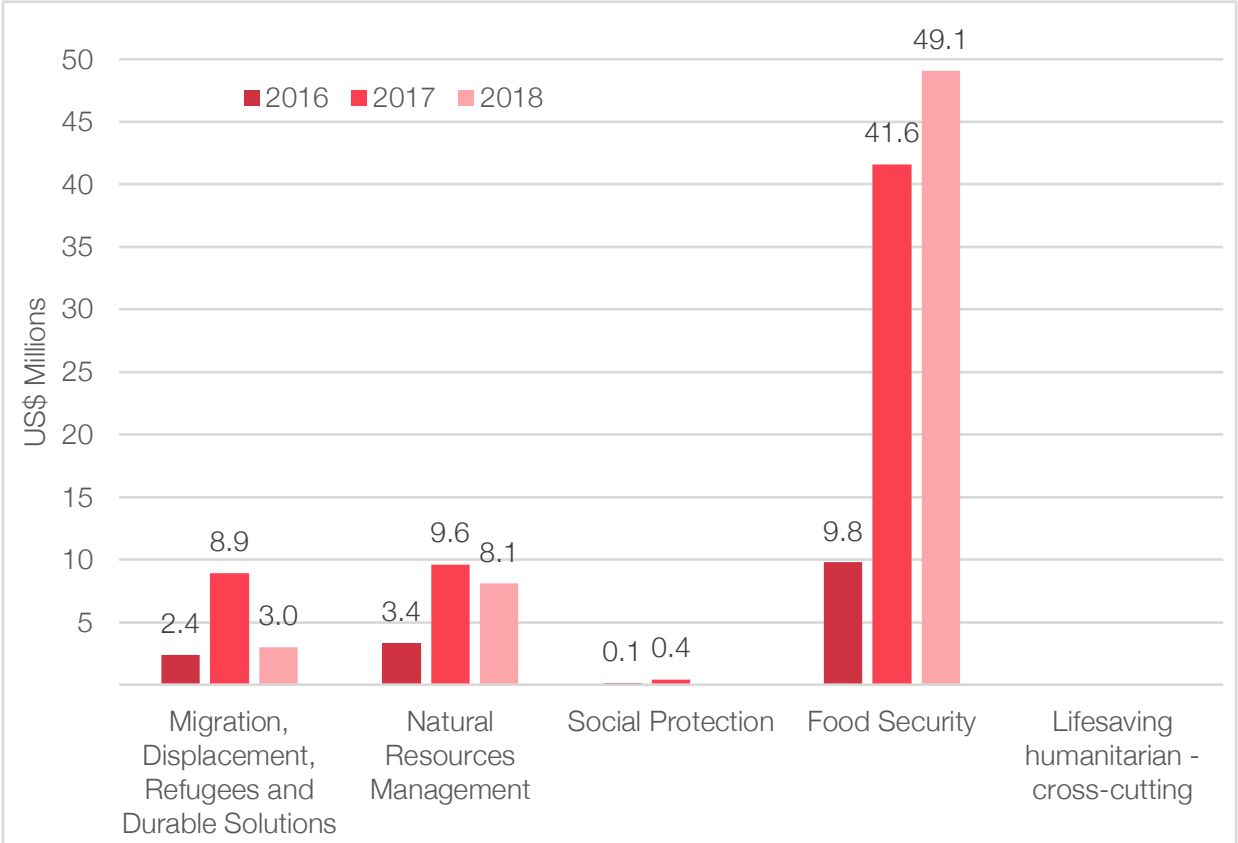


Figure 80. Puntland: Resilience



South West

Highlights:

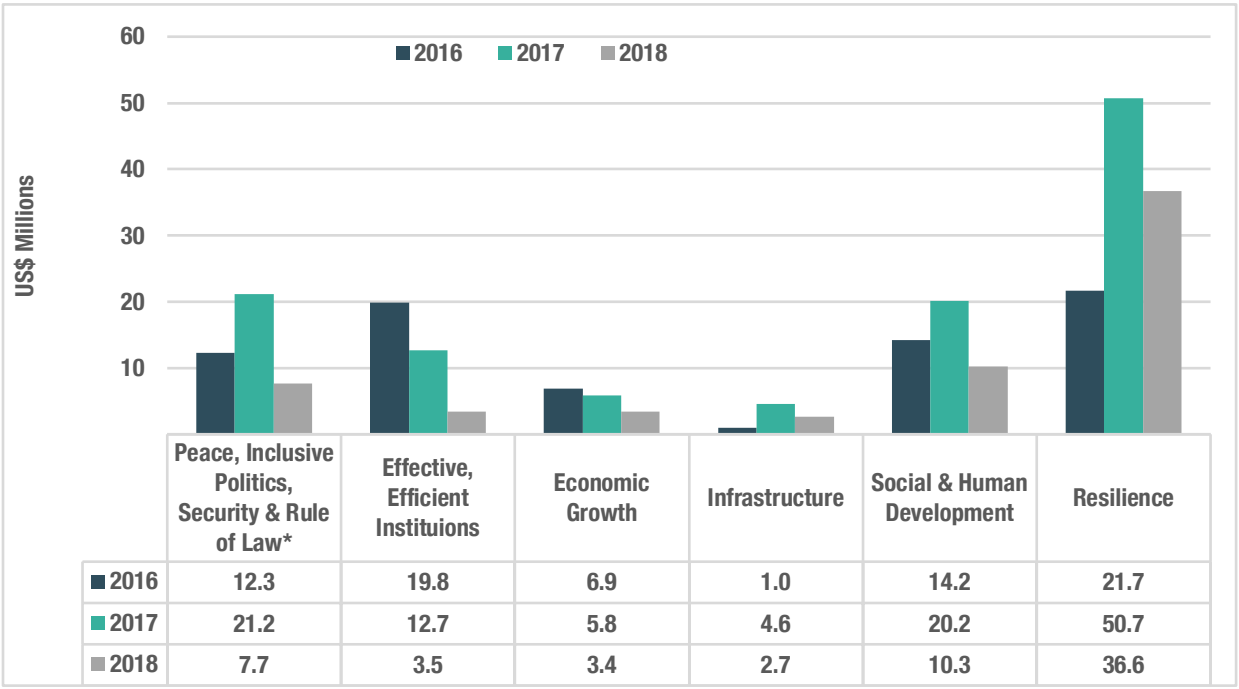
- In 2017, South West benefitted from 11% of reported aid, excluding aid unattributed to a specific location (Figure 38).
- While the share of aid remained relatively stable in 2017, the overall volume of aid for South West rose from US$ 78.4 million in 2016 to US$ 117 million in 2017 (an increase of 49%).
- The Resilience Pillar receives the most funding in South West, followed by Social and Human Development; Peace, inclusive Politics, Security and Rule of Law; and Effective, Efficient Institutions.
- These figures do not capture all aid flows benefitting South West. 2018 disbursements, in particular, are likely underreported, as they were collected in 2017. They are expected to rise in the next round of aid mapping.

Table 20: Reported Aid for South West

(actual and planned project disbursements)

2016	78.4
2017	117.0
2018	64.9
Total	260.3

Figure 81. South West: Project Disbursements by Pillar, 2016-18[28]



	Peace, Inclusive Politics, Security & Rule of Law*	Effective, Efficient Instituions	Economic Growth	Infrastructure	Social & Human Development	Resilience
2016	12.3	19.8	6.9	1.0	14.2	21.7
2017	21.2	12.7	5.8	4.6	20.2	50.7
2018	7.7	3.5	3.4	2.7	10.3	36.6

[28] See Box 4 for an explanation on the application of these Pillar categories.

Figure 82. South West: Peace, Inclusive Politics, Security and Rule of Law

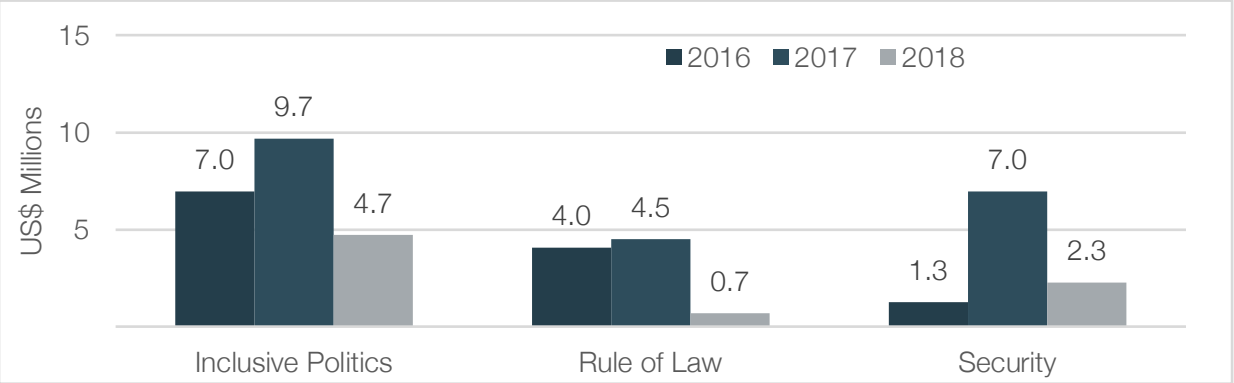


Figure 83. South West: Effective, Efficient Institutions

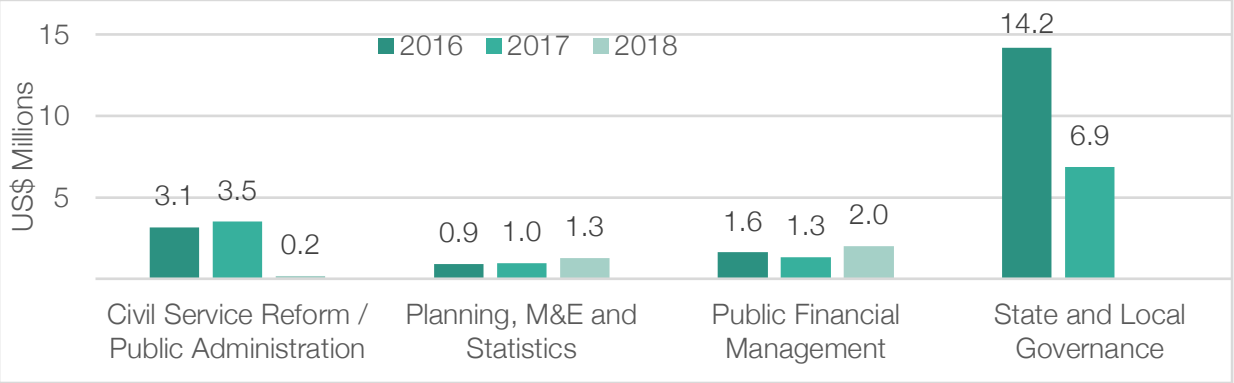


Figure 84. South West: Economic Growth

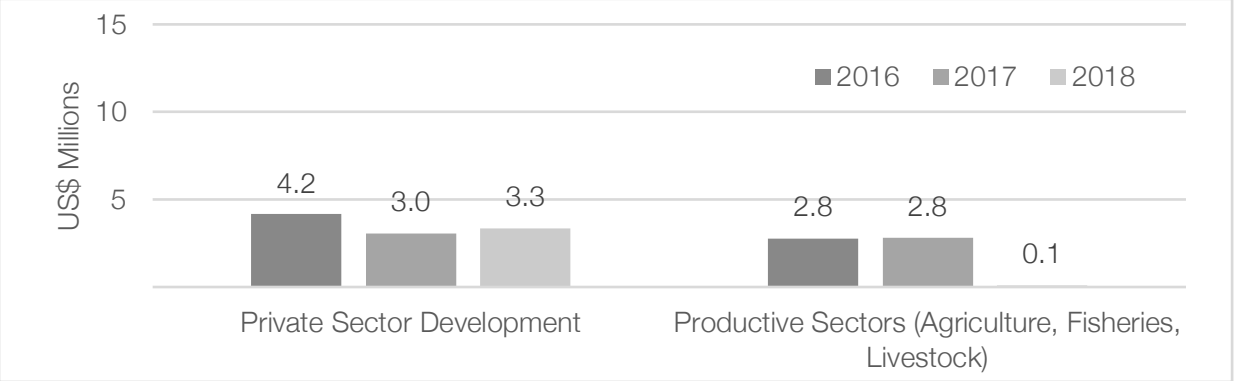


Figure 85. South West: Infrastructure

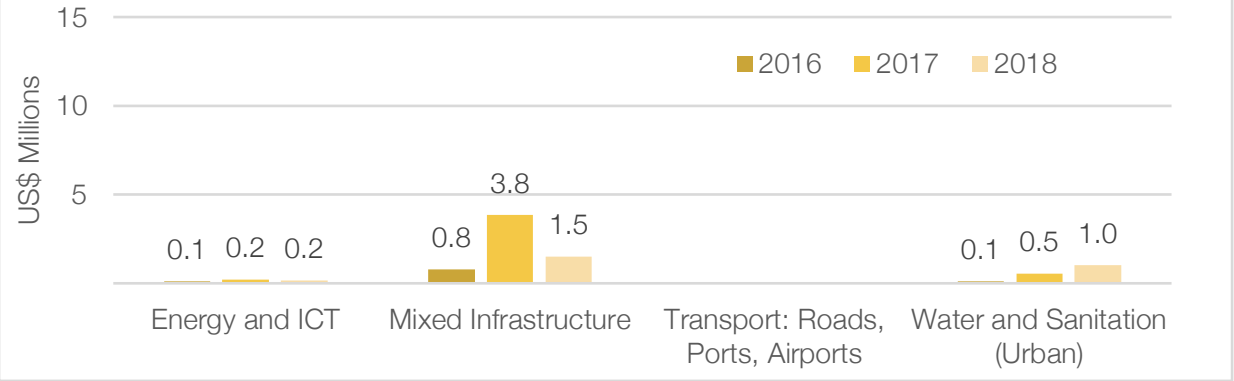


Figure 86. South West: Social & Human Development

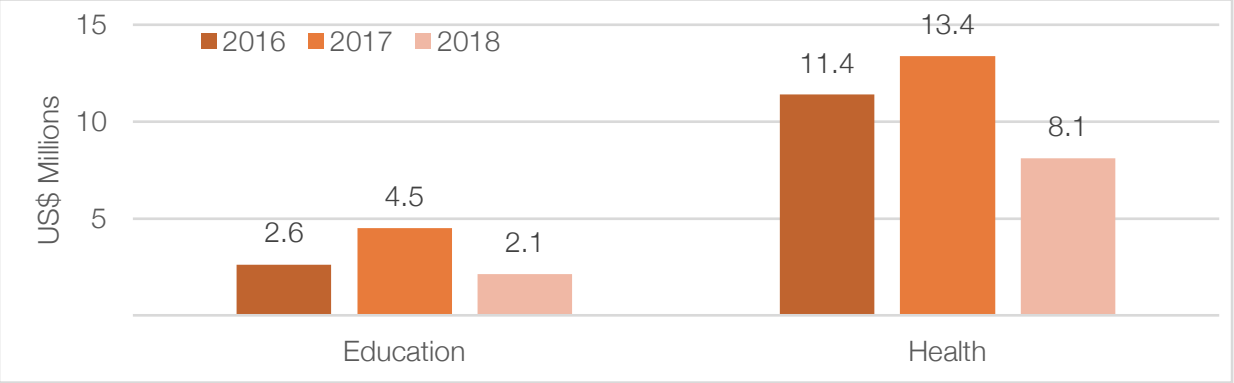
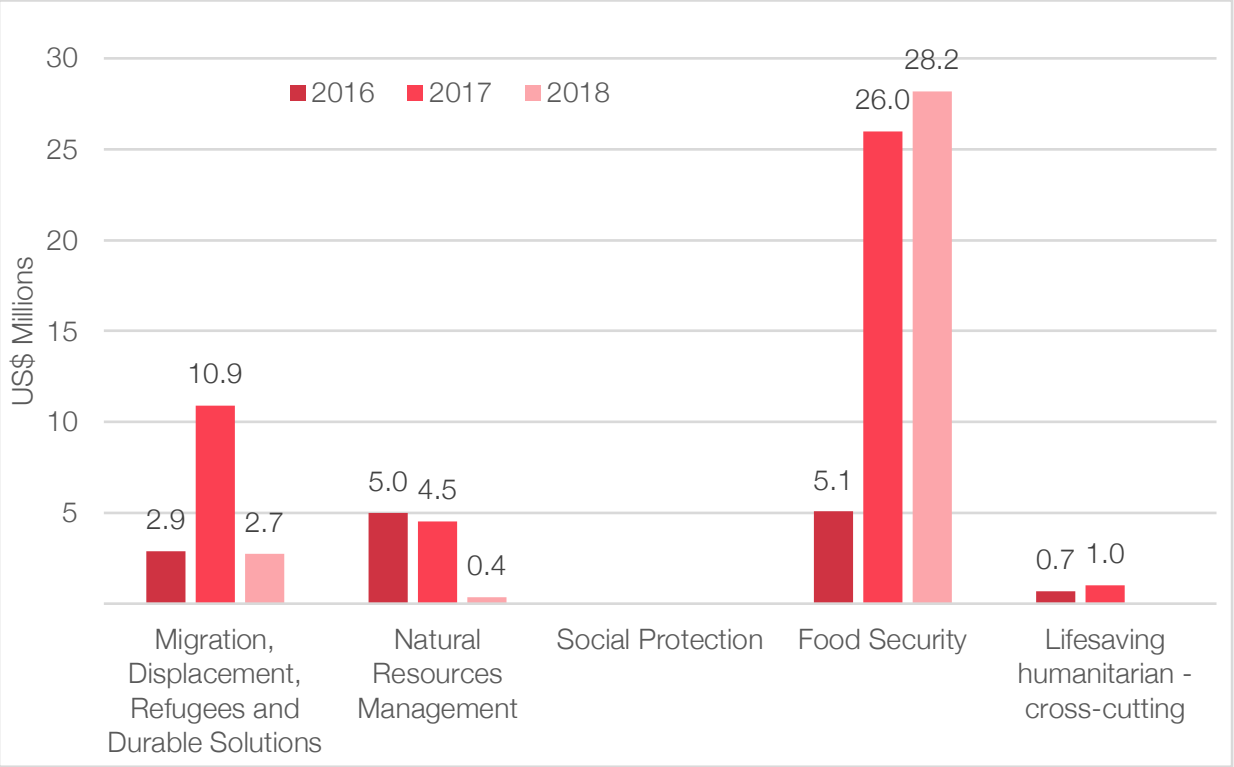


Figure 87. South West: Resilience



Somaliland

Highlights:

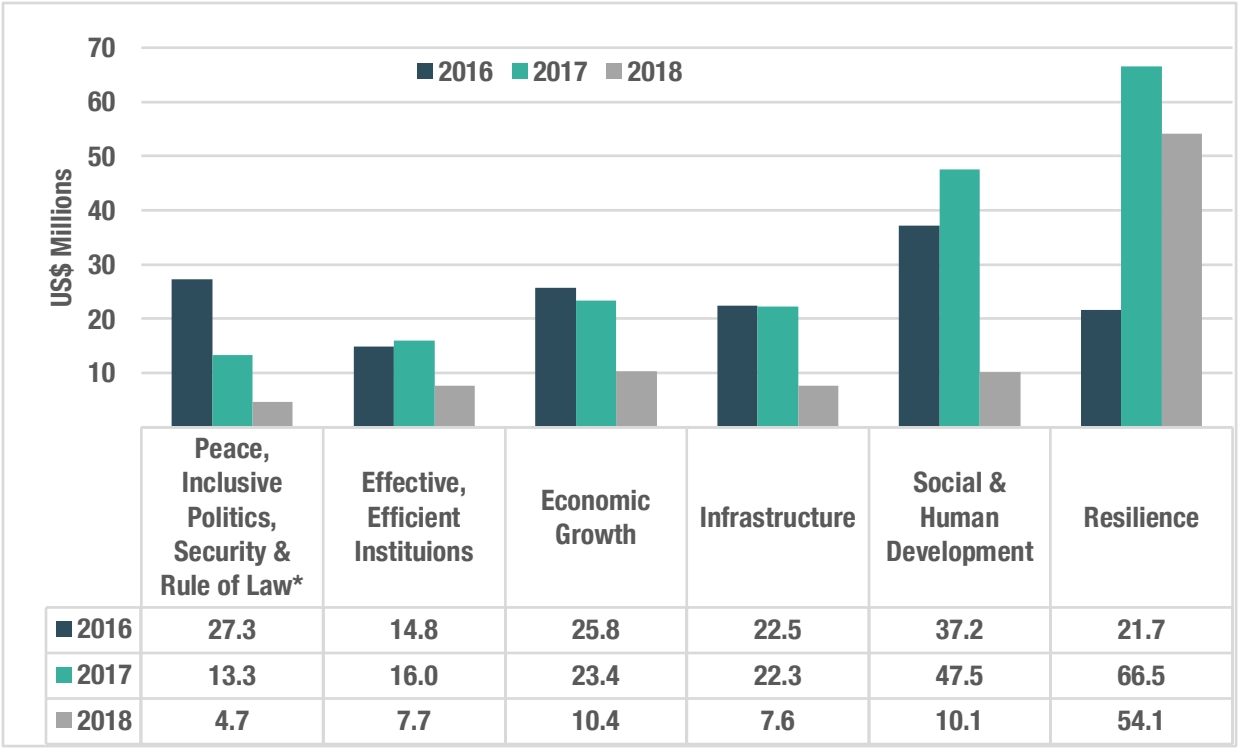
Table 21: Reported Aid for Somaliland

(actual and planned project disbursements)

2016	153.9
2017	192.1
2018	95.9
Total	441.8

- In 2017, Somaliland benefitted from 19% of reported aid, excluding aid unattributed to a specific location (Figure 38).
- While the share of aid to Somaliland fell by 1% point, the overall volume of aid rose from US$ 153.9 million in 2016 to US$ 192.1 million in 2017 (an increase of 25%).
- Half of aid to Somaliland is directed towards resilience (32%) and social and human development (22%). A breakdown of the aid flows for each pillar is provided in the figures on the following pages.
- These figures do not capture all aid flows benefitting Somaliland 2018 disbursements, in particular, are likely underreported, as they were collected in 2017. They are expected to rise in the next round of aid mapping.

Figure 88. Somaliland: Project Disbursements by Pillar, 2016-18[29]



	Peace, Inclusive Politics, Security & Rule of Law*	Effective, Efficient Instituions	Economic Growth	Infrastructure	Social & Human Development	Resilience
2016	27.3	14.8	25.8	22.5	37.2	21.7
2017	13.3	16.0	23.4	22.3	47.5	66.5
2018	4.7	7.7	10.4	7.6	10.1	54.1

[29] See Box 4 for an explanation on the application of these Pillar categories.

Figure 89. Somaliland: Peace, Inclusive Politics, Security and Rule of Law

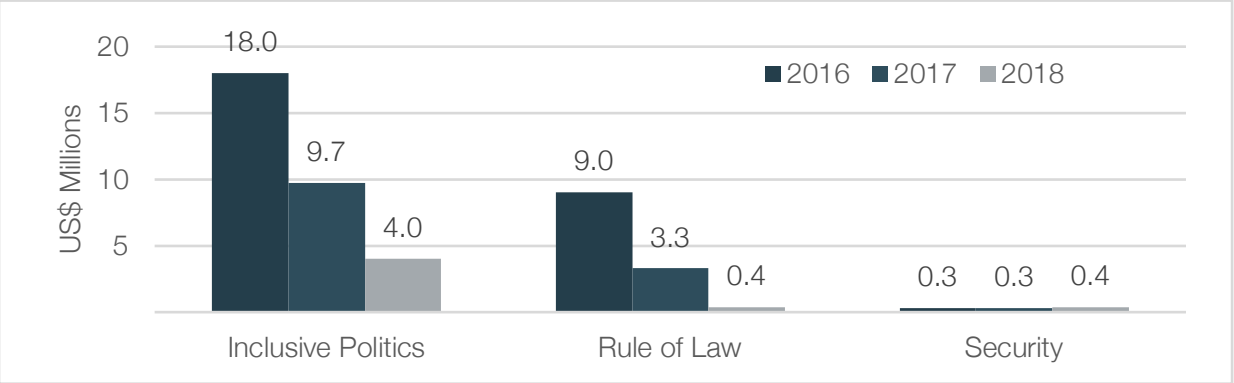


Figure 90. Somaliland: Effective, Efficient Institutions

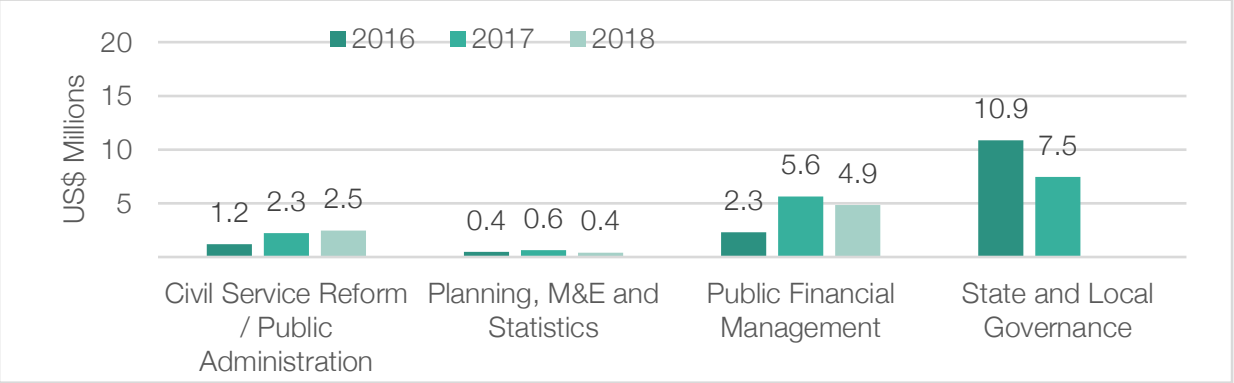


Figure 91. Somaliland: Economic Growth

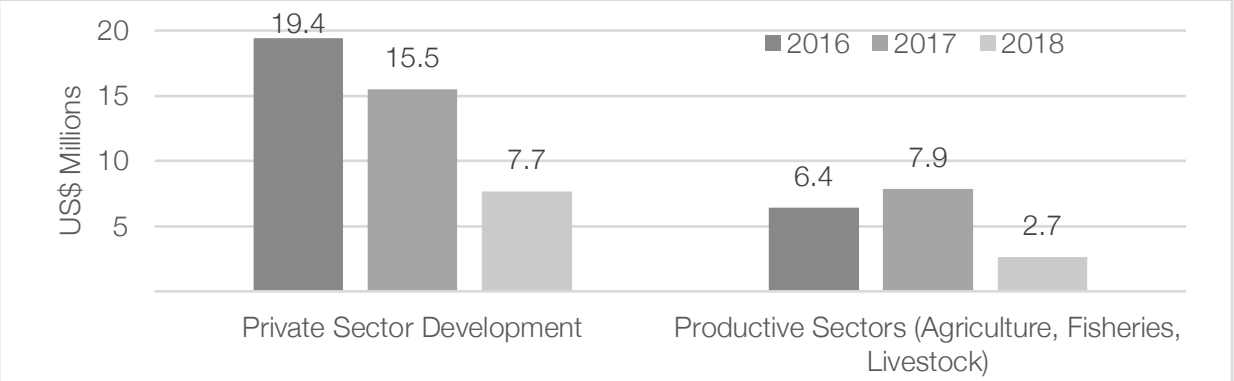


Figure 92. Somaliland: Infrastructure

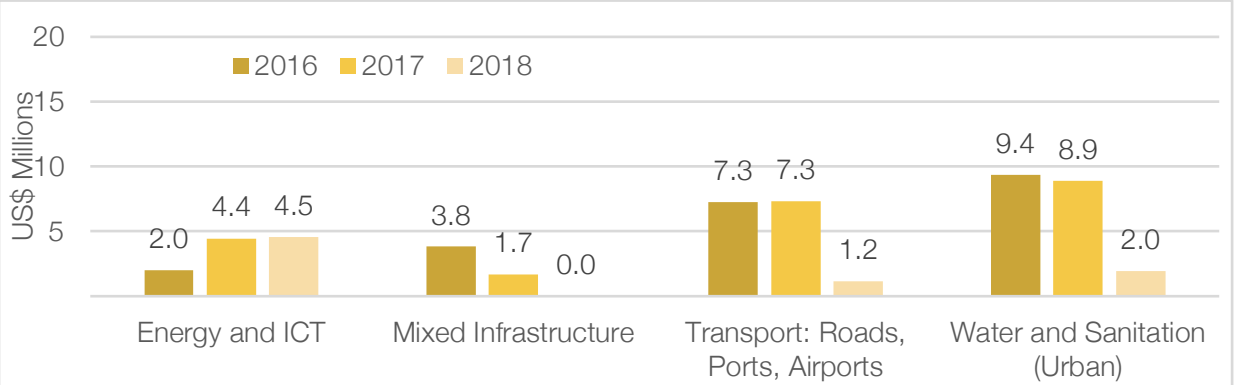


Figure 93. Somaliland: Social & Human Development

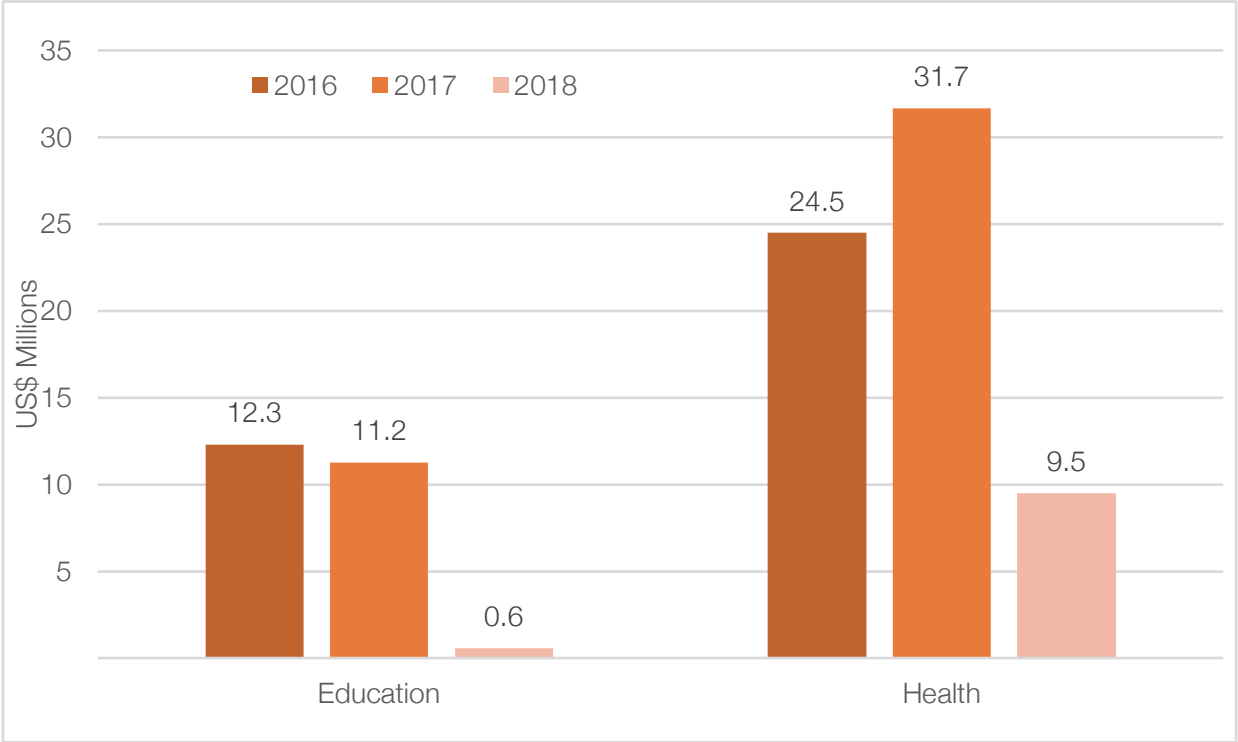
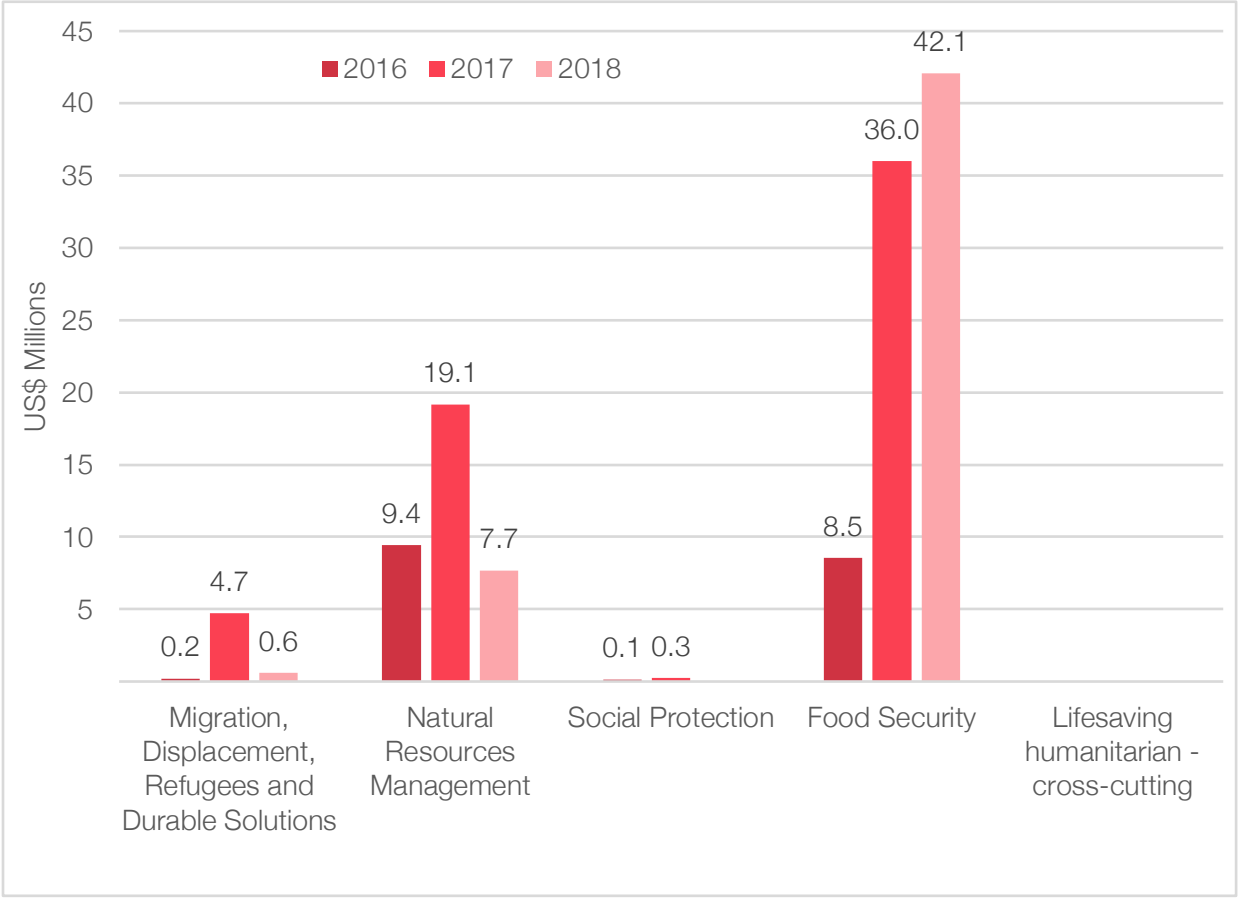


Figure 94. Somaliland: Resilience



8 Cross-cutting Markers

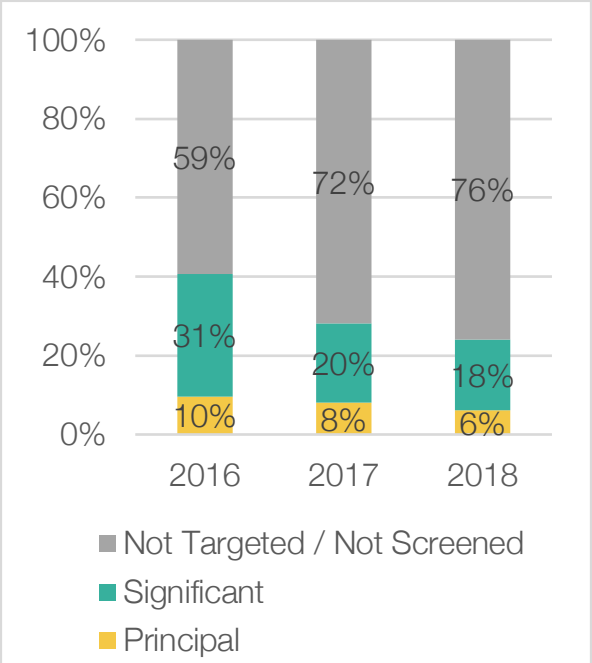
Partners reported on cross-cutting issues using markers designating the extent to which issues are relevant to their reported projects. Partners used the following categories to designate the significance of a marker's issue.

- **Principal:** The marker's issue is the primary purpose of the project.
- **Significant:** The marker's issue is an important aspect of the project but does not represent its primary purpose.
- **Not Targeted / Not Screened:** The marker's theme is not a significant aspect of the project or the field was left blank by the reporting agency.

Stabilization Marker[30]

- Stabilization was reported to be a significant component of 20% of project financing and the principal purpose of 8% of financing in 2017.
- The share of aid with a stabilization component appears to decrease in 2017 and 2018; however, this could be due to increased reporting of humanitarian projects in this period.
- Total financing for projects with a stabilization component increased in 2017 relative to 2016.
- 2018 disbursements are likely underreported, as they were collected in 2017. They are expected to rise in the next round of aid mapping.

Figure 95. Share of Project Disbursements Targeting



[30] The interpretation of stabilization as a concept was left to the discretion of the reporting agencies. Different definitions and criteria were likely applied for this marker's application. For the next round of aid mapping, the Stabilization Working Group will be asked to provide a set of criteria to guide partners when reporting against this marker.

Figure 96. Stabilization Project Disbursements

Based on projects reported to have stabilization as their principal or significant focus

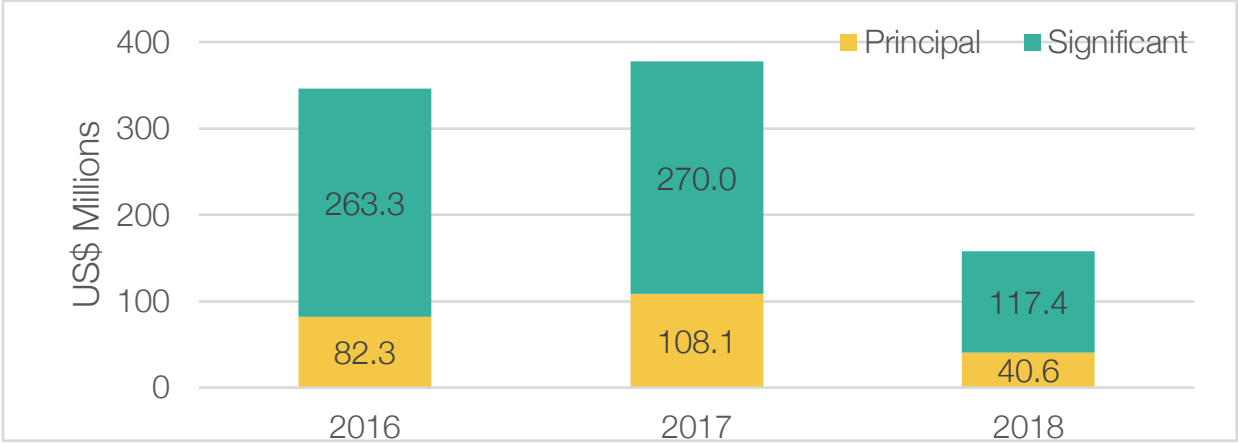
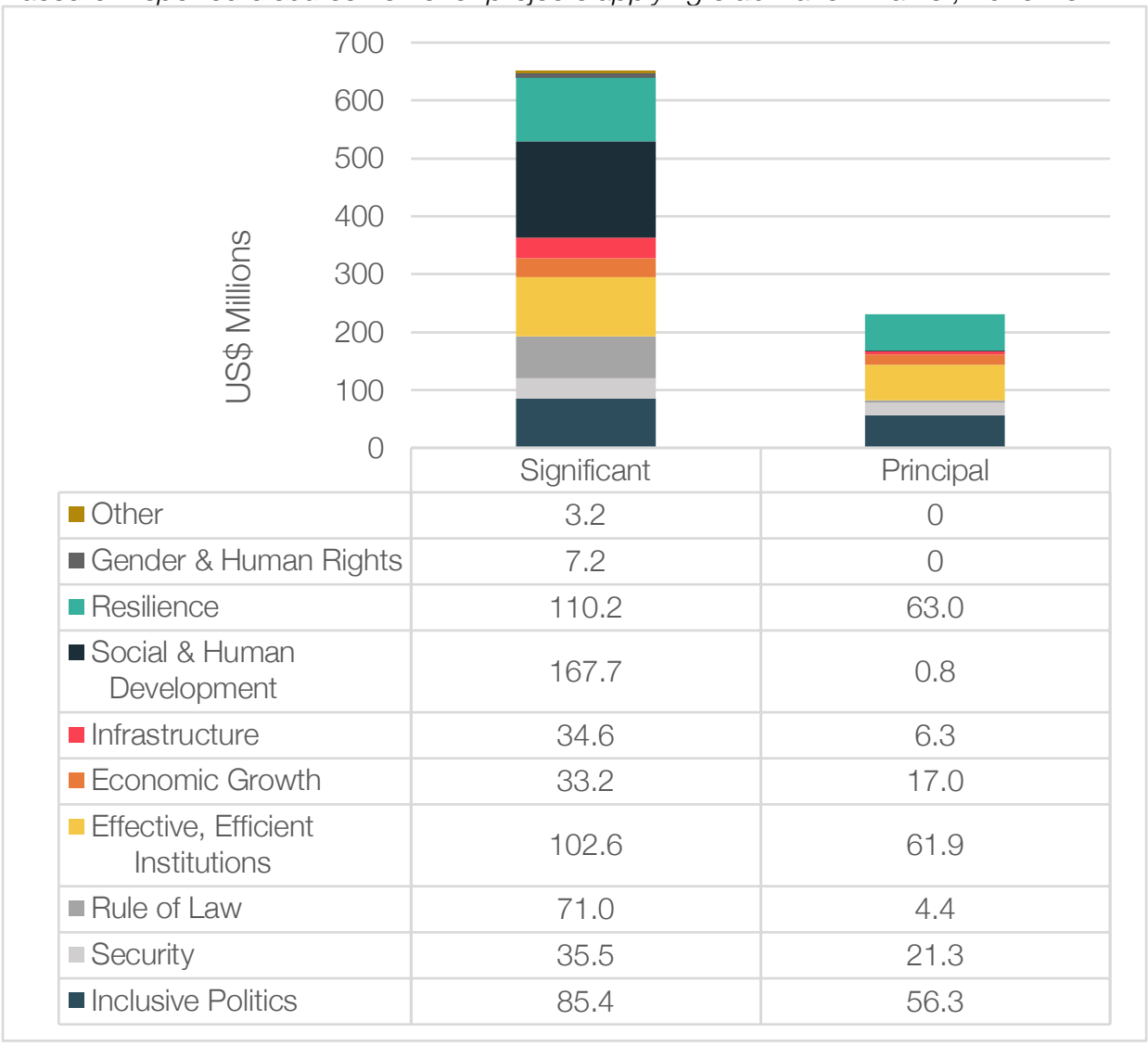


Figure 97. Application of the Stabilization Marker Across Pillars

Based on reported disbursements for projects applying stabilization marker, 2016-18

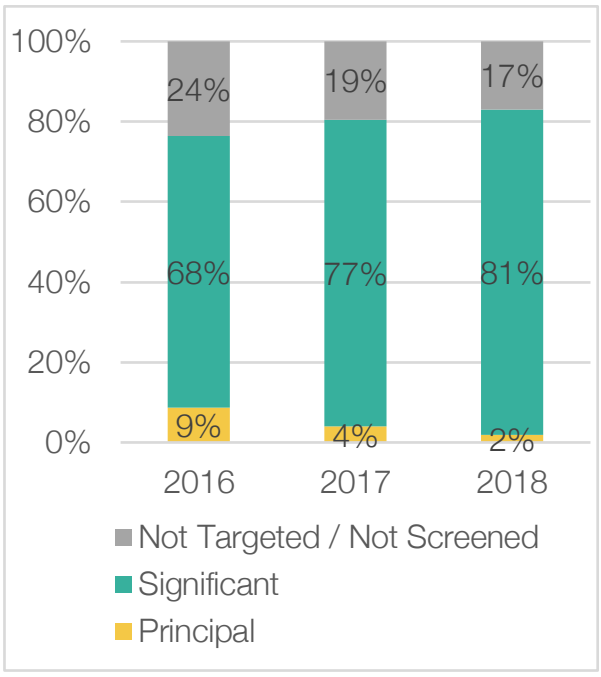


	Significant	Principal
Other	3.2	0
Gender & Human Rights	7.2	0
Resilience	110.2	63.0
Social & Human Development	167.7	0.8
Infrastructure	34.6	6.3
Economic Growth	33.2	17.0
Effective, Efficient Institutions	102.6	61.9
Rule of Law	71.0	4.4
Security	35.5	21.3
Inclusive Politics	85.4	56.3

Gender Marker

- Gender was reported to be a significant component of 77% of project financing in 2017.
- The share of project disbursements with a significant gender component increased between 2016-2018. However, the share of disbursements targeting gender as the principal purpose for programming fell over the same period.
- More than half of financing disbursed for projects with significant gender components was reported under the Resilience Pillar.

Figure 98. Share of Project Disbursements Targeting Gender



- 2018 disbursements are likely underreported, as they were collected in 2017. They are expected to rise in the next round of aid mapping.

Figure 99. Gender: Project Disbursements

Based on projects reported to have gender as their principal or significant focus

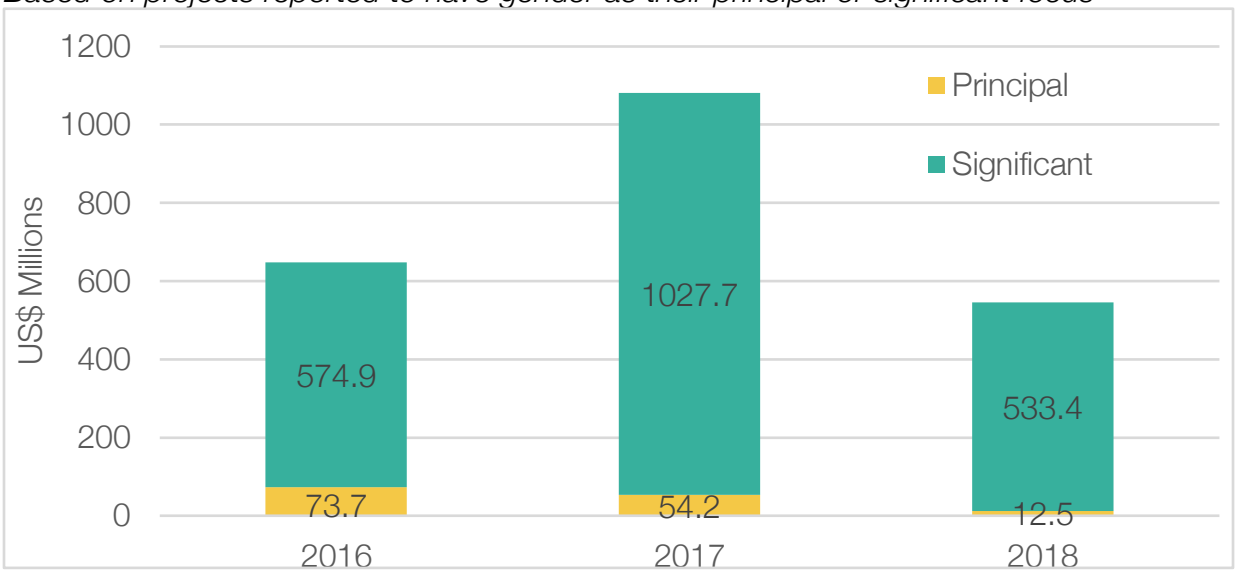
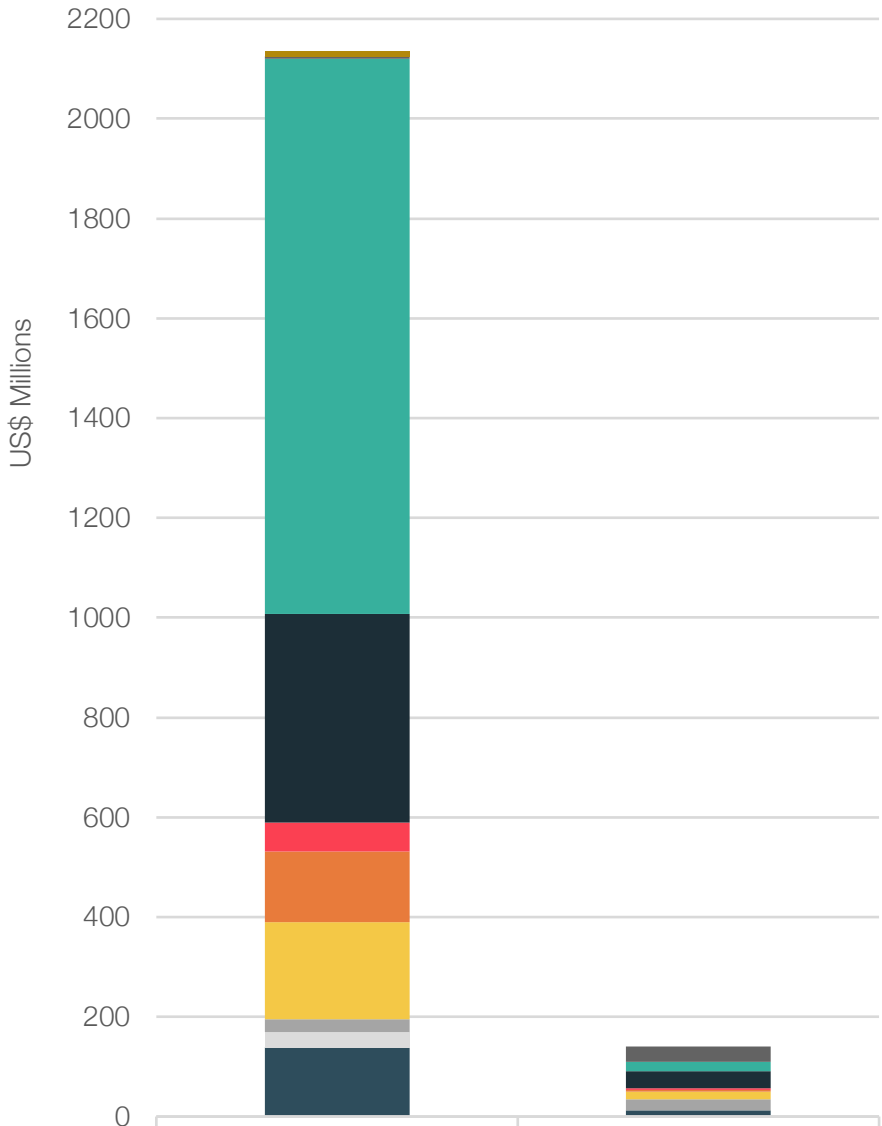


Figure 100. Application of the Gender Marker Across Pillars

Based on reported disbursements for projects applying the gender marker, 2016-18



	Significant	Principal
Other	10.1	
Gender & Human Rights	5.0	31.1
Resilience	1112.6	18.2
Social & Human Development	419.3	34.9
Infrastructure	57.2	2.6
Economic Growth	141.7	4.5
Effective, Efficient Institutions	195.0	15.0
Rule of Law	25.0	21.0
Security	30.5	
Inclusive Politics	139.5	13.3

Capacity Development Marker

- Capacity development was reported to be a significant component of 53% of project financing in 2017.
- 12% of project financing was reported for dedicated capacity development projects in 2017 and 2018.
- Half of financing for dedicated capacity development projects was reported under the Effective, Efficient Institutions Pillar.
- 2018 disbursements are likely underreported, as they were collected in 2017. They are expected to rise in the next round of aid mapping.

Figure 101. Share of Project Disbursements Targeting Capacity

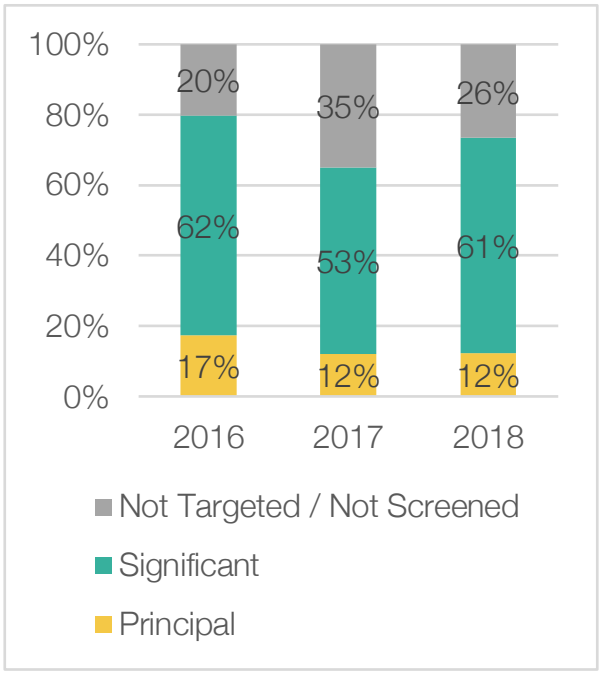


Figure 102. Capacity Development Project Disbursements

Based on projects reported to have capacity development as principal or significant focus

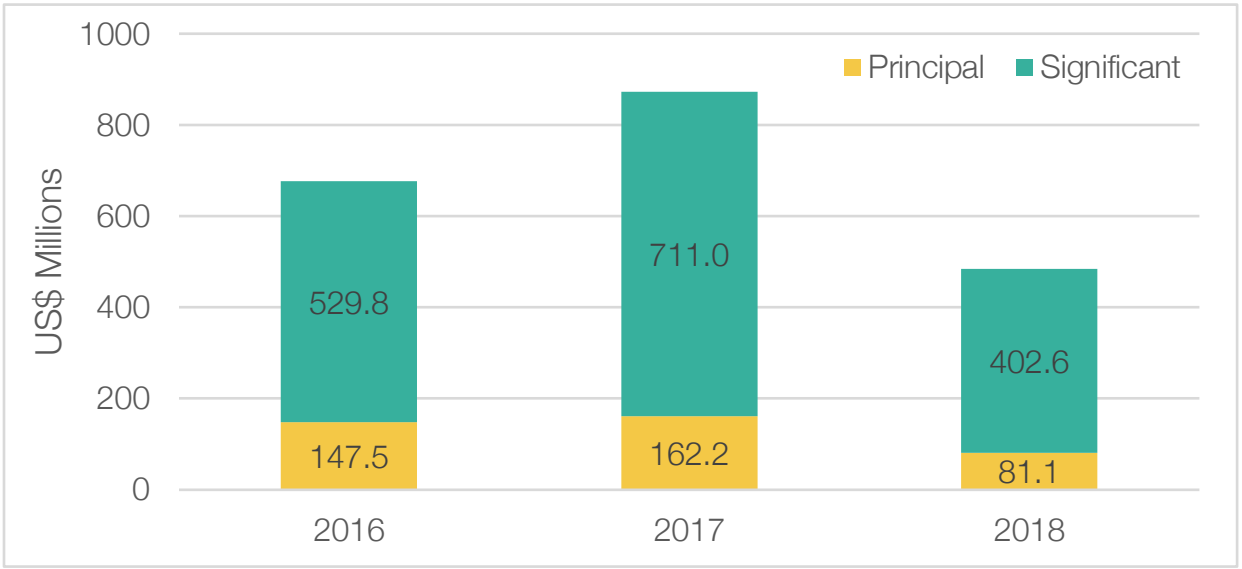
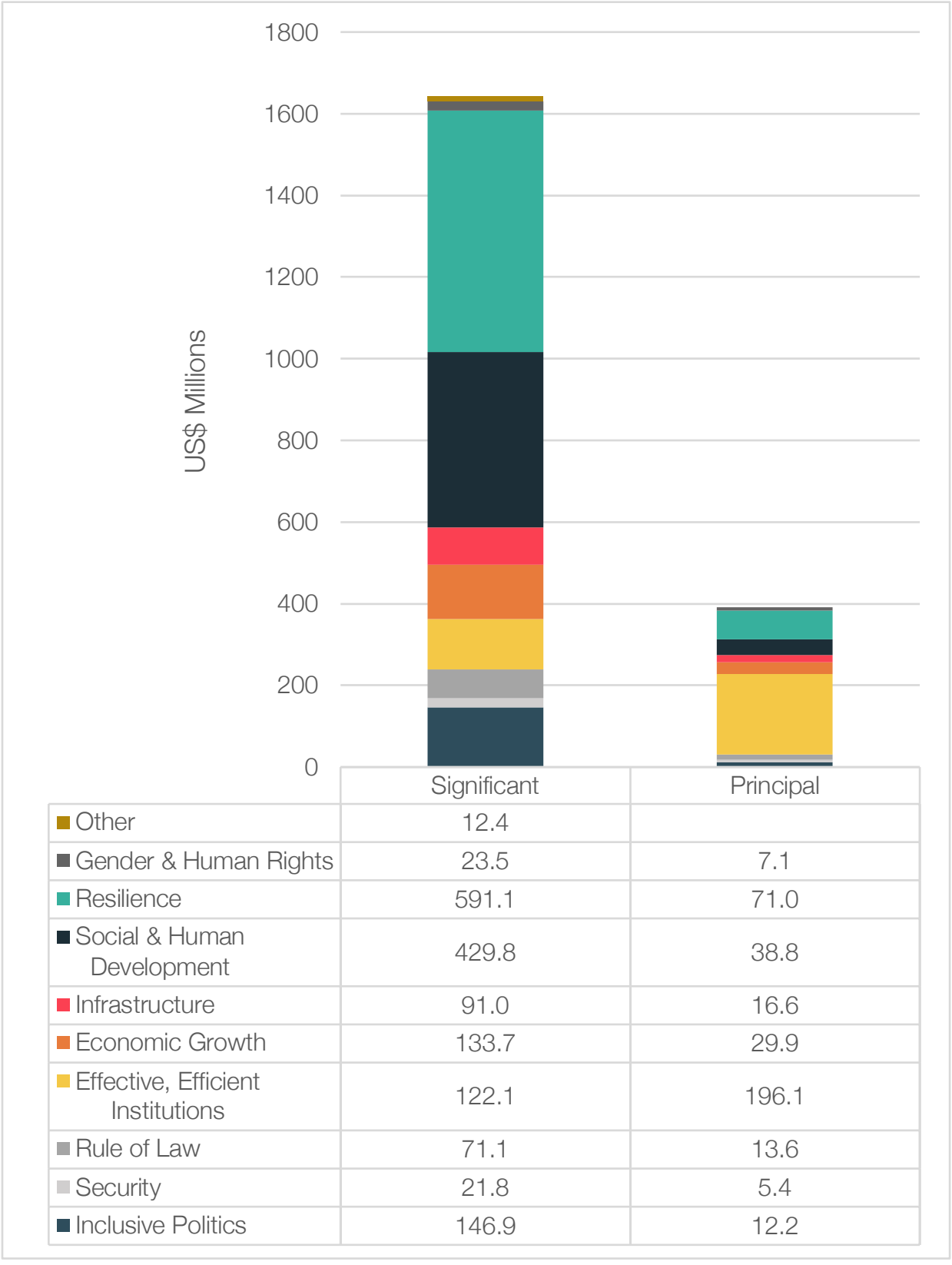


Figure 103. Application of the Capacity Development Marker Across Pillars

Based on reported disbursements for projects applying the capacity development marker, 2016-18



	Significant	Principal
Other	12.4	
Gender & Human Rights	23.5	7.1
Resilience	591.1	71.0
Social & Human Development	429.8	38.8
Infrastructure	91.0	16.6
Economic Growth	133.7	29.9
Effective, Efficient Institutions	122.1	196.1
Rule of Law	71.1	13.6
Security	21.8	5.4
Inclusive Politics	146.9	12.2

Durable Solutions Marker

- Durable solutions were reported to be a significant component of 4% of project financing and the principal purpose of 5% of financing in 2017.
- Although the share of aid remained stable, total financing for projects with a durable solutions component increased in 2017 relative to 2016.
- 2018 disbursements are likely underreported, as they were collected in 2017. They are expected to rise in the next round of aid mapping.

Figure 104. Share of Project Disbursements Targeting Durable

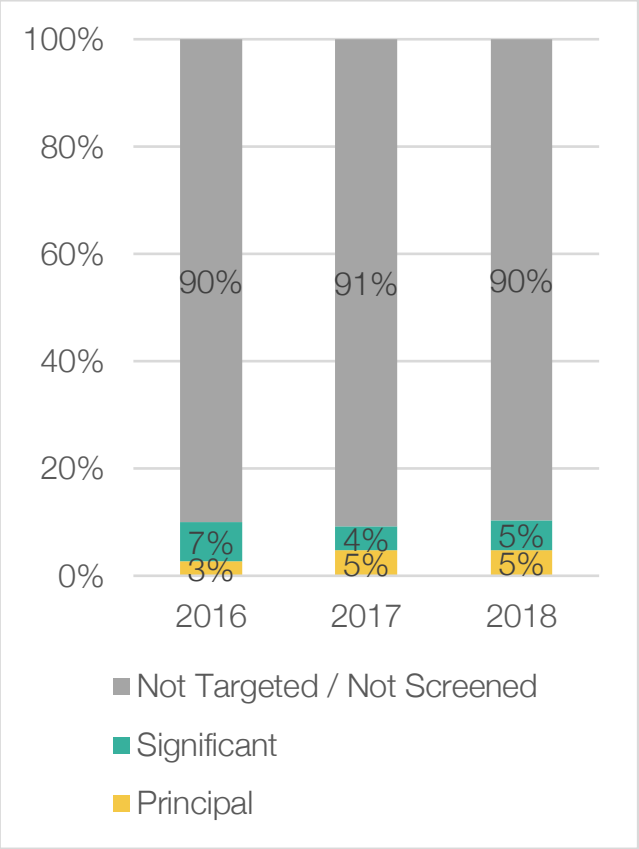


Figure 105. Durable Solutions Project Disbursements

Based on projects reported to have durable solutions as their principal or significant focus

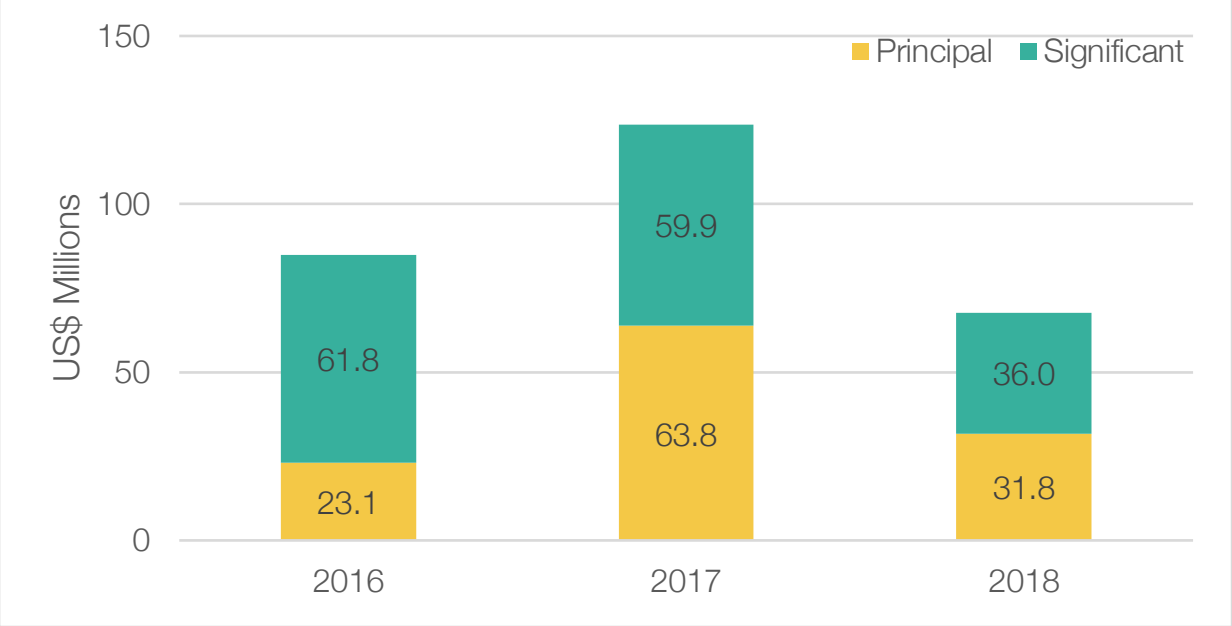


Figure 106. Application of the Durable Solutions Marker Across Pillars

Based on reported disbursements for projects applying durable solutions marker, 2016-18

	Significant	Principal
Other	0	0
Gender & Human Rights	0.8	2.2
Resilience	48.5	106.2
Social & Human Development	25.6	0
Infrastructure	10.0	0
Economic Growth	31.7	6.2
Effective, Efficient Institutions	39.4	0
Rule of Law	0.4	0.2
Security	0	0.4
Inclusive Politics	1.2	3.6

Annex A. Acronyms & Abbreviations

ACU	Aid Coordination Unit
AfDB	African Development Bank
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
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)
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
UN Women	United Nations Organization for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
UN-Habitat	United Nations Human Settlements Programme
UNAIDS	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV and AIDS
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNHCR	United Nations Refugee Agency
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNMAS	United Nations Mine Action Service
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
UNOPS	United Nations Office for Project Services
UNSOM	United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization

Annex B. Key Terms & Concepts

CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT: UNDP defines capacity development as the process through which individuals, organizations and societies obtain, strengthen and maintain the capabilities to set and achieve their own development objectives over time.

DURABLE SOLUTIONS INITIATIVE: Since 2016, the government-led and community focused "Durable Solutions Initiative" (DSI), developed in collaboration with the UN, the World Bank, NGOs and the donor community, 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."[31]

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."[32] 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.

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."[33] Assistance supporting resilience bridges humanitarian and development fields of work.

---

[31] Global Humanitarian Assistance Initiative, http://bit.ly/2C0llng.
[32] OECD Glossary of Statistical Terms.
[33] ReliefWeb Glossary of Humanitarian Terms, www.who.int/hac/about/reliefweb-aug2008.pdf.

Developed with the support of the World Bank and United Nations

www.somaliaaidflows.so