
Aid Flows in Somalia

Analysis of aid flow data

Aid flow mapping and analysis conducted by the Ministry of Finance Aid Coordination Unit (ACU) with the support of the World Bank

November 2014

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About the aid flow mapping

Aid flow analysis is an integral component of monitoring the implementation of the Somali Compact. In 2014, the Ministry of Finance Aid Coordination Unit (ACU) administered a development partner-survey with the support of the World Bank. Thirty-four bilateral and multilateral agencies and funds reported planned aid (Table 1). In acknowledgement of the unprecedented level of reporting, the Federal Government of Somalia (FGS) extends its appreciation to all agencies that provided data to the ACU.

The ACU aid mapping exercise is an interim measure for capturing and analyzing aid flows. However, there is clear need for a user-friendly Aid Information Management System (AIMS) tailored to the needs of the Somali context. As follow-up to this aid mapping exercise, the FGS will conduct a review of its AIMS, with the support of the UN and the World Bank. The technical platform and institutional arrangements for collecting and sharing data will be examined and compared with global best practices in this rapidly evolving field.

Based on this review, a pragmatic strategy for aid flow monitoring will be developed. The improved AIMS will be implemented in time to monitor aid flows for the 2015 annual progress report. Given the global movement towards publishing aid data in an open, standardized format, the improved AIMS will be designed to be compatible with both the national budget processes and international data standards and guidelines.

Table 1. ACU Aid Mapping: Reporting Agencies¹

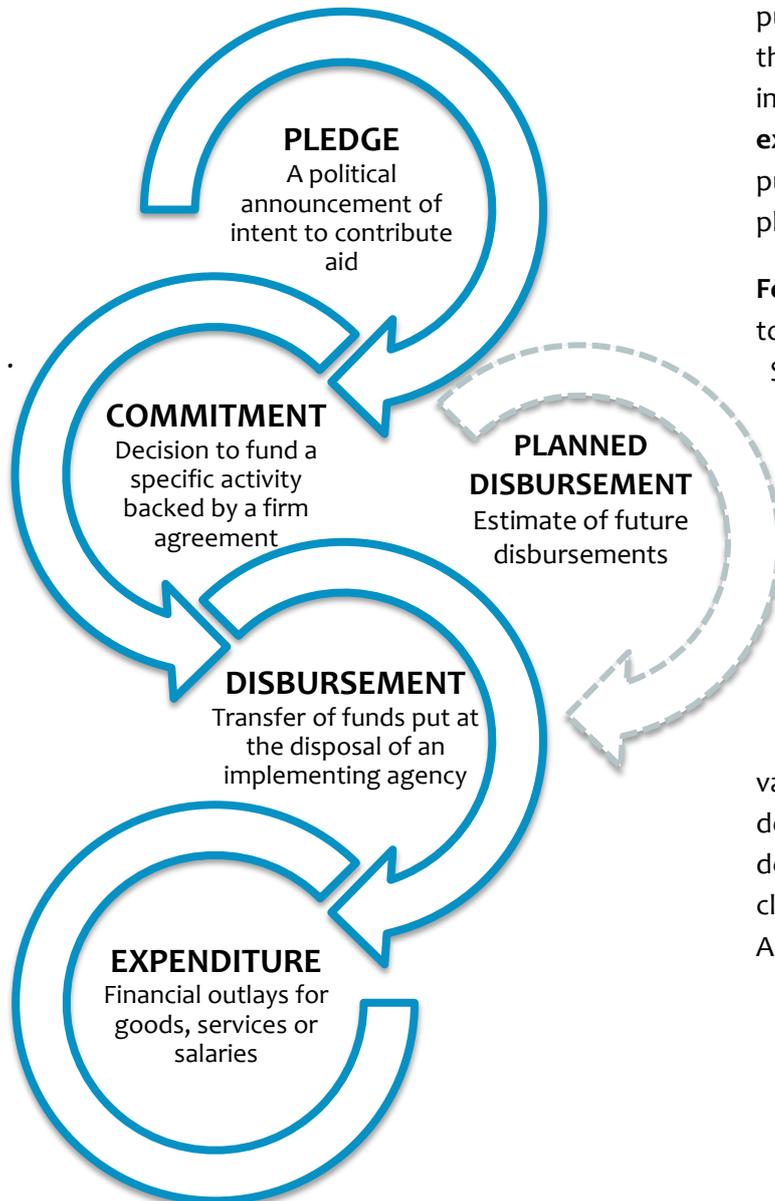
Bilateral Agencies	
1. Australia	8. Norway
2. Denmark	9. Sweden
3. Finland	10. Switzerland
4. Germany	11. Turkey
5. Italy	12. UK
6. Japan	13. USA
7. Netherlands	
Multilateral Agencies	
14. AfDB	24. UN-Habitat
15. EU	25. UNHCR
16. FAO	26. UNICEF
17. ILO	27. UNMAS
18. IOM	28. UNODC
19. UN WOMEN	29. UNOPS
20. UNAIDS	30. UNSOM
21. UNDP	31. WB
22. UNESCO	32. WFP
23. UNFPA	33. WHO
Funds	
34. Somalia Stability Fund (SSF)	

¹ Information for operational SDRF funding windows was provided by their respective administrators. Additional data on budget support from non-traditional donors was provided by the Ministry of Finance. As these figures were not reported by the agencies themselves, the exact figures of their contributions are only included in aggregate analysis.

Understanding aid flows

International aid flows are described using four key terms — pledge, commitment, disbursement, and expenditure — which describe the stages between an announcement and expenditures (Figure 1).

Figure 1. Aid Flow Terminology: From Pledge to Expenditure



As a forward-looking exercise, the ACU aid mapping collected information on two types of aid flow estimates: planned disbursements and forward spending projections.

Planned disbursements are estimates of the value of disbursements from a development partner expected to take place in a given period. Disbursements are transfers of funds for a specific purpose sent from the reporting agency directly to the recipient. Where the recipient is an implementing agency or Trust Fund, the final **expenditures** based on these transfers, i.e. the purchase of goods, services, or salaries may take place over several years.

Forward spending projections are estimates of the total value of a development partners' spending on Somalia for a specified calendar year based on the best information available at the time of the survey. A forward spending projection captures all planned and expected financing, regardless of whether or not it has been allocated to a specific project, program or activity. It includes planned disbursements, expected disbursements based on commitments already made, and the expected value of currently unallocated funding. Actual disbursements may vary for different reasons, such as the tightening of donor fiscal policies, changes in political priorities, or delays in program implementation. For additional clarifications on terminology used in the report, see Annex A.

How much aid is going to Somalia?

Development partners expect to provide more than USD 900 million in aid for Somalia in both 2014 and 2015 (Figure 2). USD 921 million is expected to be disbursed by the end of 2014. In some cases, these disbursements may finance project expenditures for multiple years thereafter.

Out of USD 959 million of forward spending projections for 2015, half (52%) have already been allocated for a specific purpose. The remainder (USD 457 million) has been captured in forward spending projections reported by donors; how these projections will be allocated has not yet been decided and/or reported by donors.

The value of forward spending projections decreases for 2016 and 2017. This is due to the corresponding decline in the number of donors providing data. Whereas the 2014 aid total includes data for 21 donors, the 2017 total includes

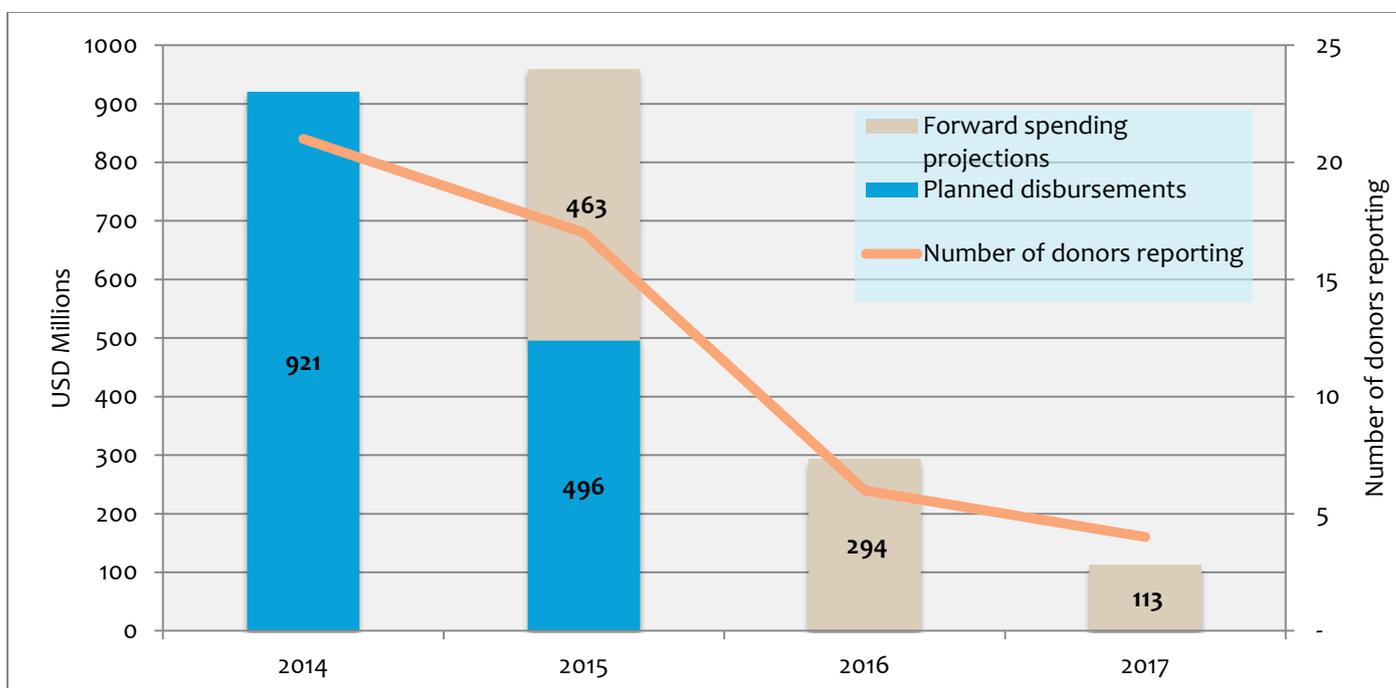
projections for only 4 donors (Table 2). The decrease in forward spending after 2015 appears to be due to a lack of visibility for forward spending, rather than a change in overall aid flows.

Six donors have provided 3 or more years of forward spending projections: Denmark, Finland, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden and the UK. In Partnership Principle 8 of the Somali Compact, development partners committed to providing rolling 3-5 year forward spending projections, in line with the Accra, Busan and New Deal commitments. Nevertheless, most donors are still constrained from reporting forward spending beyond one financial year into the future.

Table 2. Donors Reporting 3-4 Year Projections

3-Year Projections: 2014-16		4-Year Projections: 2014-17	
Netherlands	Norway	Denmark	Sweden
		Finland	UK

Figure 2. Planned Aid Flows in Somalia and Level of Donor Reporting, 2014-17²

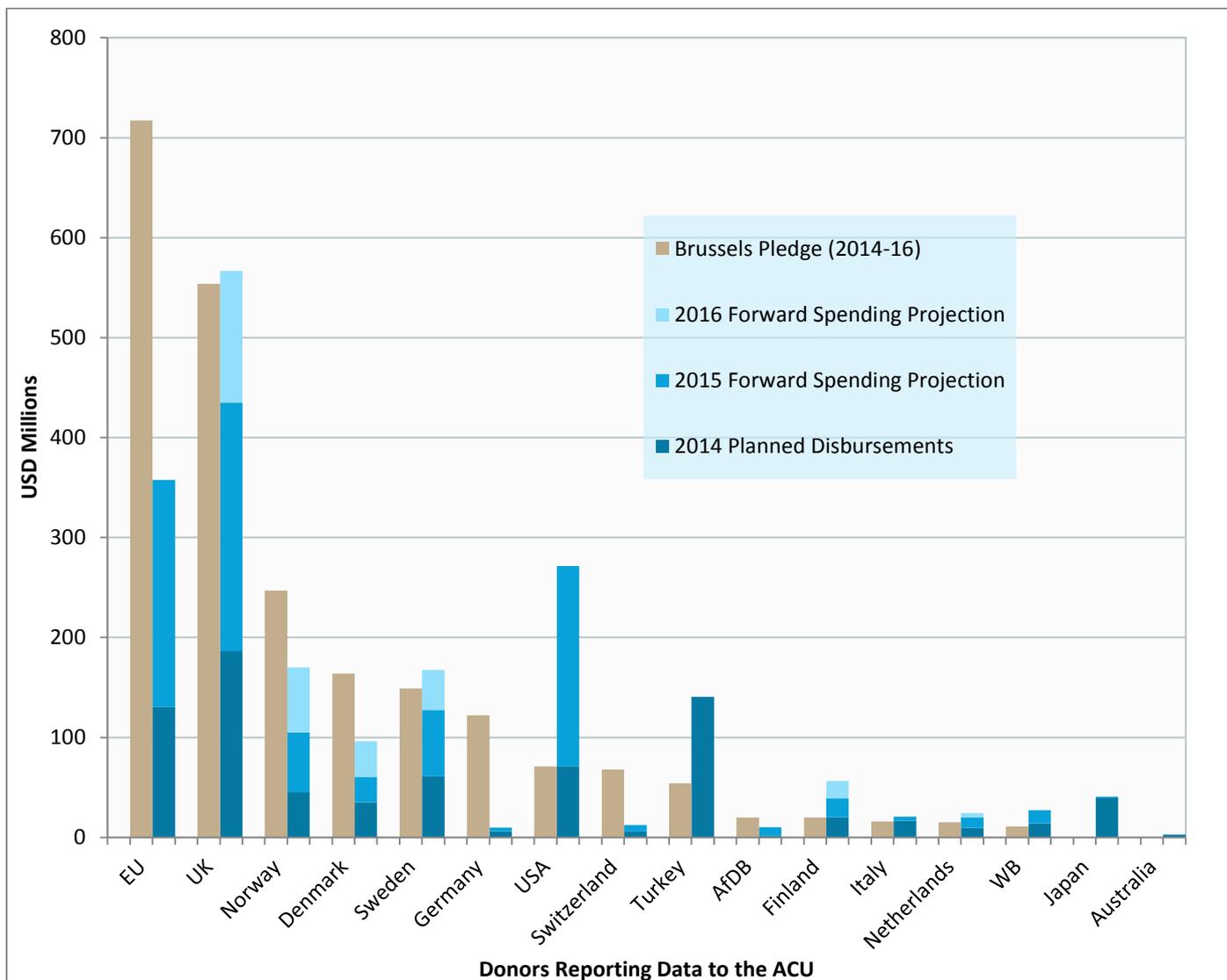


Source: ACU Aid Flow mapping, Oct 2014

² At the time of report writing (Nov 2014), a majority of planned disbursements for 2014 have likely been disbursed to recipient institutions and agencies (although not necessarily spent). However, they are still referred to as planned disbursements to indicate that they are estimates, rather than reporting of actual disbursements.

The total pledges made in Brussels were recorded in 2013; however, a breakdown of the pledges was not tracked. The composition of aid within pledges varies across donors. For example, some pledges included humanitarian aid, whereas others were exclusively for development. Pledges also did not distinguish “new” from previously planned funding. As a result, it is not possible to track reported forward spending projections against the Brussels pledges. However, the aid flows reported by individual donors still provide a useful basis of comparison for the level of engagement of individual donors as providers of development aid (Figure 3).

Figure 3. Donor Pledges, Planned Disbursements and Forward Spending Projections³



Source: ACU Aid Flow Mapping, Oct 2014

³All reported figures are indicative; actual disbursements may be higher or lower than reported. The EU pledge made in Brussels included EUR 125 million (USD 166 million) in support for AMISOM. As the ACU aid mapping captures ODA and not security spending, the total pledge has been reduced by this sum to focus exclusively on development aid. EU contributions to AMISOM have exceeded the pledged amount. Projections for the UK and Japan include humanitarian assistance. The UK pledge in Brussels included humanitarian assistance. WB figures are for its own contributions through the State and Peace-building Fund. The United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and the State Department have requested \$200,417,000 in foreign assistance funding for Somalia for Fiscal Year 2015 (October 1, 2014 - September 30, 2015), not including humanitarian assistance. This figure represents a budgetary request to Congress only, and should not be considered a funding commitment. The actual amount provided will be subject to Congressional appropriation and U.S. Government internal review and approval processes.

How does aid compare with other resource flows?

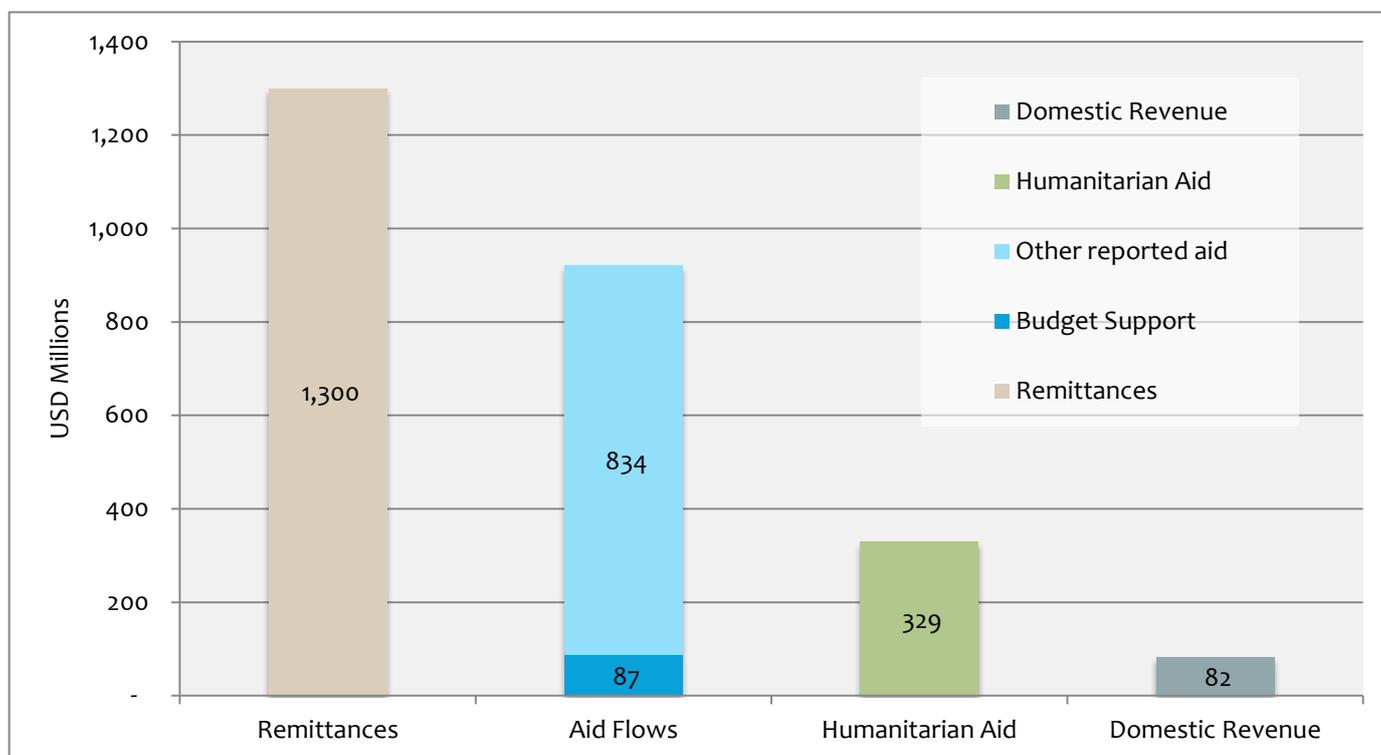
Aid flows represent a significant flow of resources compared to other resource flows in Somalia for which data is available (Figure 4).

More than half of the government budget is financed by development partners. In October 2014, budget support for 2014 totaled USD 87 million (51%), compared with USD 82 million in domestic revenue. Like many fragile states, Somalia is highly reliant on external sources to finance its development.

Diversity of revenue sources is just as important for building Somalia's resilience as improving the overall quantity of domestic revenue. A majority of the FGS' domestic revenue (76%) is derived from taxes on international trade. Heavy reliance on aid and a single source of tax revenue leaves the government highly vulnerable to shocks.

Remittances exceed aid as the largest inflow of resources to Somalia. Like aid, remittances have a significant impact on both the economy and the welfare of the Somali people. Remittances total an estimated USD 1.3 billion annually.⁵ Remittances are often the largest inflow to fragile states.⁶

Figure 4. Aid and Other Flows in Somalia, 2014⁴



Sources: **Remittances** — Orozco, Manuel and Julia Yansura (2013), "Keeping the Lifeline Open: Remittances and Markets in Somalia," Oxfam. **Domestic Revenue** — Ministry of Finance. **Humanitarian Aid** — Total funding provided for the Strategic Response Plan as of 31 October 2014. UNOCHA Financial Tracking Service (FTS). **Aid Flows** — ACU Aid Flow Mapping, Oct 2014.

⁴ There is potential overlap between the ACU mapped aid flows and UN OCHA's Financial Tracking System. Therefore, total aid flows to Somalia are estimated to be less than the sum of these two figures.

⁵ Orozco and Yansura, 2013.

⁶ OECD (2014), "Fragile States 2014: Domestic Revenue Mobilization in Fragile States," OECD-DAC, Paris. In non-fragile developing countries, foreign direct investment (FDI) generally accounts for a majority of in-flows. FDI statistics are not currently available for Somalia.

How much aid is delivered on treasury?

A majority of aid flows are currently delivered outside of country systems. Payment through the treasury is one of the components of using country systems. Aid delivered “on treasury” is disbursed into the government’s main revenue funds and managed through government systems. This provides an important channel for strengthening country systems through their use.

Development partners have made commitments to increase the delivery of aid through country systems.⁷ In 2014, 10% of reported aid is expected to be channeled through the treasury (Figure 5). The figure increases to 12% in 2015 based on aid projections.

The majority of on treasury financing is budget support, which can be either general funding for the government’s budget or earmarked for specific sectors. Budget support accounts for 9% of aid projections for both 2014 and 2015, and thus makes up the majority of aid delivered on treasury.

More than two-thirds of 2014 budget support (69%) comes from “non-traditional” donors. According to Ministry of Finance figures, Turkey, the Arab League, Qatar, China and Nigeria all provided budget support to the FGS in 2014; Turkey, the Arab League and the United Arab Emirates are planning to provide budget support in 2015.

The other major sources of on-treasury aid are channeled through the Somalia Development and Reconstruction Facility (SDRF): the Norwegian-administered Special Financing Facility (SFF) and the Recurrent Cost and Reform Financing Facility (RCRF) financed through the World Bank administered Multi Partner Fund. The latter is expected to provide USD 25 million in recurrent costs financing in 2015, which will primarily be used to finance civil servants’ salaries.

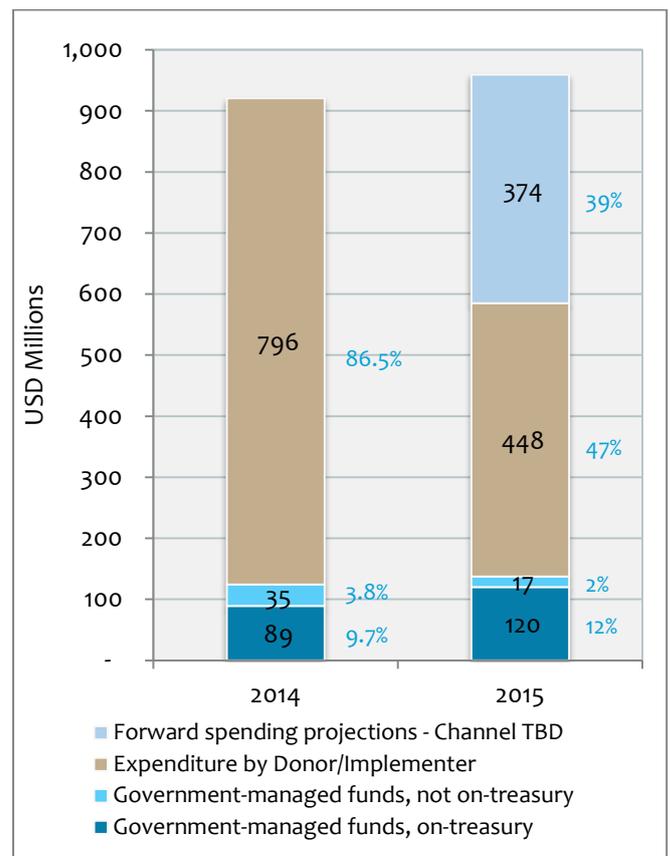
⁷ In the Somali Compact, development partners made a commitment to increase use of country systems: “On the basis of agreed benchmarks, development partners will seek to increase the overall share of aid funding that is channeled through the national budget and uses country systems.”

Projects can also be delivered on treasury. The Economic and Financial Governance Institutional Support Project of the African Development Bank (AfDB) is a good example of project with funds disbursed on treasury.

A minority of reported aid — 4% in 2014 and 2% in 2015 — is managed by government but does not go through the treasury. Often financing is channeled through a ministerial account off-treasury. This practice makes it more difficult for the government to have oversight of aid flows going through country systems.

One of the benchmarks government has identified to strengthen its own PFM systems is to deposit 100% of collected revenue into the Treasury Single Account, phasing out all individual or ministerial accounts off treasury. The FGS has also called on development partners to phase out the use of project accounts and move funds on treasury.

Figure 5. Channels of Aid Financing

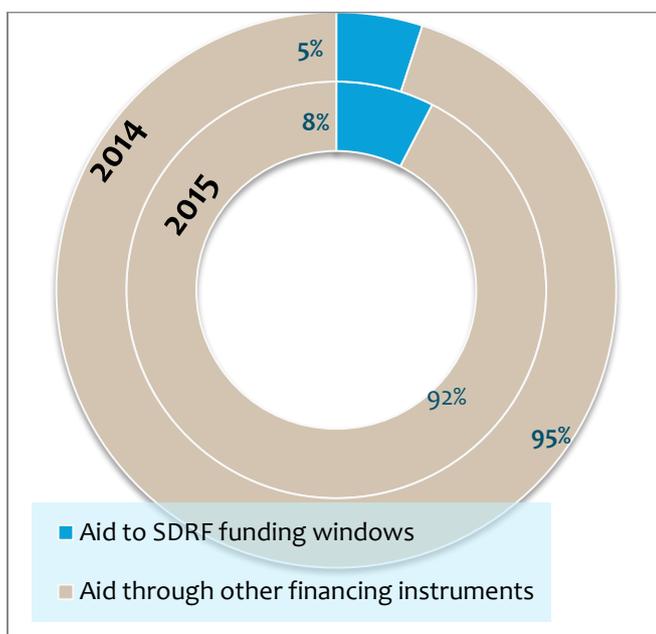


Source: ACU Aid Flow Mapping, Oct 2014.

How much aid is channeled through SDRF funding windows?

Only a limited amount of aid is channeled through the SDRF funding windows. Planned disbursements to funding windows account for just 5% of planned disbursements reported by development partners in 2014, and 8% of aid projections in 2015 (Figure 6). Only five development partners reported planned disbursements to SDRF funding windows for 2014-15: the EU, Finland, Italy, Sweden and the UK (Figure 6). The UN Peacebuilding Fund and the WB State- and Peace-building Fund are also contributors to the SDRF funding windows.

Figure 6. Proportion of Aid Channeled through SDRF Funding Windows⁸



Source: ACU Aid Flow Mapping, Oct 2014.

⁸ Based on planned disbursements to SDRF funding windows reported by development partners to the ACU.

Table 3. Contributions to SDRF Funding Windows

Development partner	Window	2014	2015
EU	WB MPF	-	15.2
Finland	WB MPF	5.5	6.1
Italy	WB MPF	2.8	1.4
Sweden	UN MPTF	6.0	8.0
	WB MPF	10.0	10.0
UK	WB MPF	10.2	25.4
WB – State- and Peacebuilding Fund	WB MPF	8	
UN - Peacebuilding Fund	UN MPTF	3.5	6.5
Totals (USD Millions)		46	73

Source: ACU Aid Flow Mapping, Oct 2014.

Box 1. What is the SDRF?

The Somalia Development and Reconstruction Facility (SDRF) responds to the Federal Government’s call for a “paradigm shift” in the way international assistance is channeled to Somalia. The SDRF is both a coordination framework and a financing architecture for implementing the Somali Compact. It serves as a platform for government and development partners to provide strategic guidance and oversight for development activities in Somalia over the next ten years.

The SDRF serves as the governance structure for three funds (“windows”) administered by the United Nations, the World Bank (WB) and the African Development Bank (AfDB) respectively. Contributions are sourced from bilateral and multilateral development partners. Private sector partners, foundations, and non-governmental organizations may also contribute resources to the SDRF Windows.

The key objectives of the SDRF are to:

- Align resources behind the critical priorities set out and agreed in the Somali Compact;
- Develop sustainable institutional capacity by placing Somali institutions in the lead;
- Facilitate a transition towards increased use of country PFM systems;
- Increase the transparency and accountability of the delivery and management of international assistance in Somalia; and
- Reduce transaction costs and risks by pooling funds and harmonizing results reporting.

How have aid flows changed?

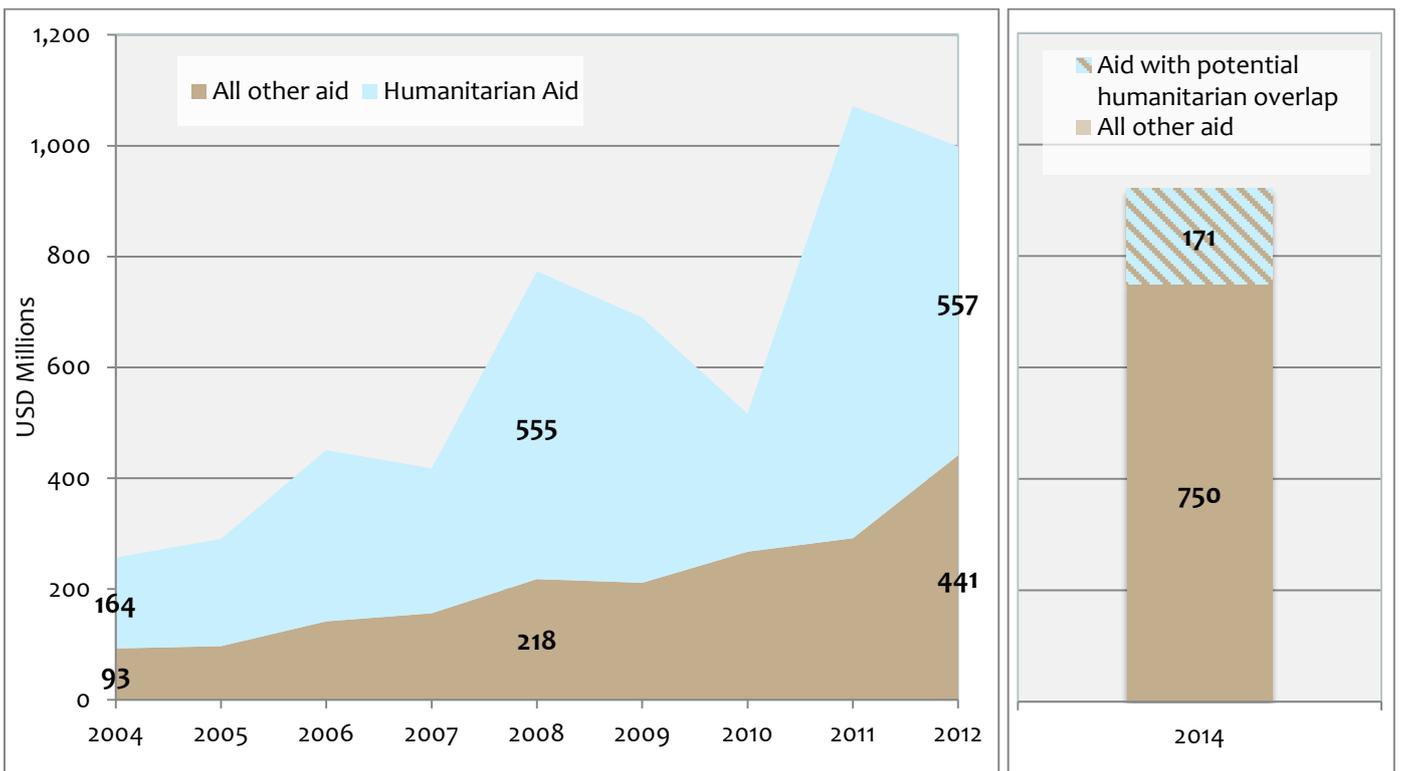
Reported aid to Somalia has quadrupled over the past decade, reflecting increased assistance as well as increased reporting (Figure 7). In 2004, Somalia received USD 256 million in aid, compared with USD 1 billion in 2012. Planned disbursements reported to the ACU for 2014 total USD 921 million. As this figure does not capture most humanitarian aid, total aid to Somalia is expected to be higher once all aid has been accounted for.

While humanitarian aid has fluctuated in response to crises, other forms of aid steadily rose from 2004-2012, showing little volatility. This is an unusual trend, given that fragile states typically experience higher volatility and lower predictability than other developing countries.

An increasing amount of aid is being directed toward longer-term development in Somalia under the New Deal. From 2004 to 2012, more than half of all aid in Somalia was directed toward humanitarian activities every year except one (2010). The USD 921 million in aid captured by the ACU aid mapping is for activities with a longer-term development objective. Of this total, approximately USD 171 million (19%) supports activities that could potentially bridge humanitarian and development spheres. Aid with a purely humanitarian objective – lifesaving humanitarian aid – was not captured in the exercise.

The recent surge in development aid (2012-14) is defined as an aid shock, which is a change of more than 15% of aid per capita from one year to the next. Local systems for delivering development assistance may struggle to absorb this increased influx of aid.

Figure 7. Humanitarian aid as a share of total aid to Somalia, 2004-2012 and 2014⁹



Source: ACU Aid Flow Mapping, Oct 2014 and OECD Dataset: Aid (ODA) disbursements to countries and regions [DAC2a], extracted on 1 Nov 2014, available at www.oecd.org/dac/stats/idsonline.

⁹ Humanitarian aid, as defined in OECD DAC reporting, comprises the following categories of ODA: disaster prevention and preparedness, reconstruction relief, relief coordination, protection and support services, emergency food aid and other emergency/distress relief.

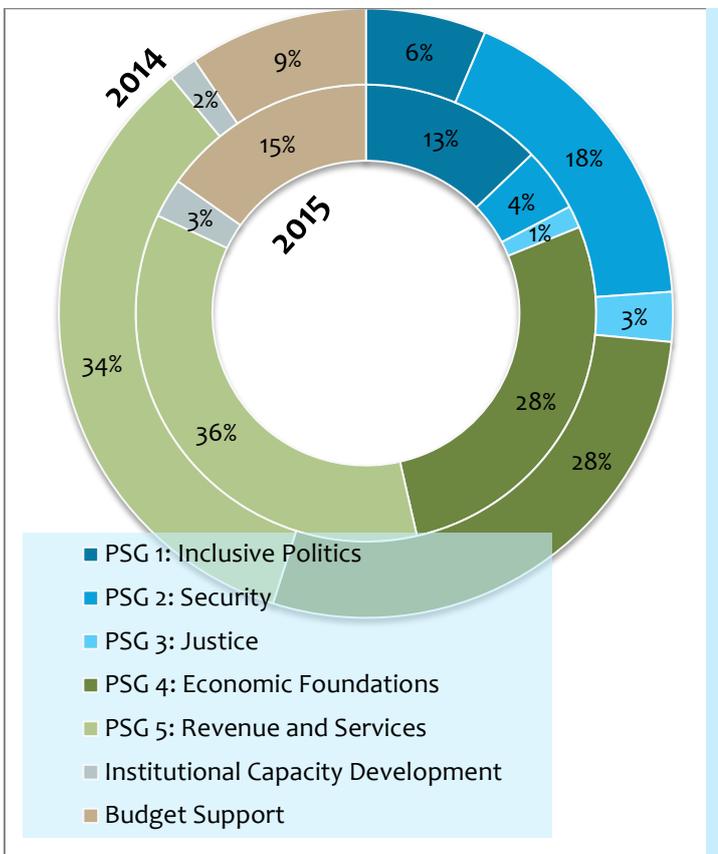
How is aid allocated across the PSGs?

The ACU aid mapping provides a snapshot of aid allocations across PSGs, both in terms of the proportion of aid (Figure 8) and total aid (Figure 9) per sector.

With 34% of planned disbursements in 2014, PSG 5 (Revenue and Services) is the most financed PSG. PSG 4 (Economic foundations) is expected to receive 28% of the planned disbursements. The distribution of allocated funds across PSGs is expected to not change significantly between 2014 and 2015.

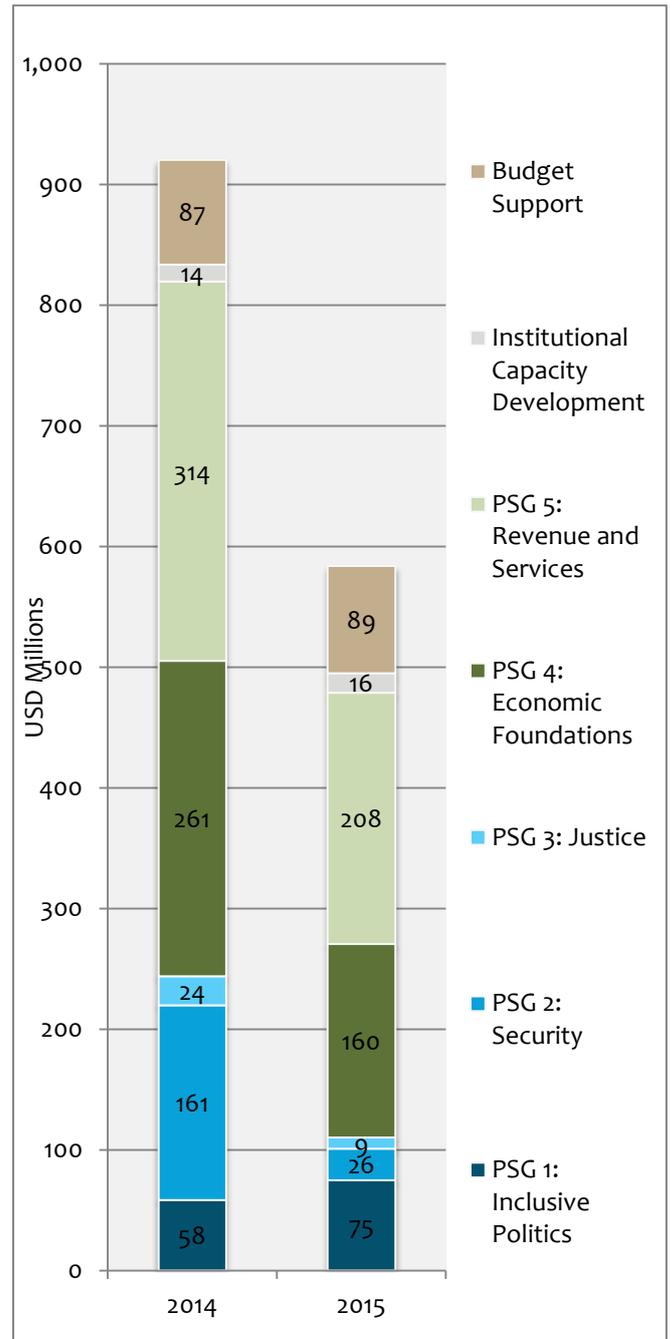
Funding should be allocated across PSGs based on prioritization, financial needs and the number of subsectors, which vary significantly across the different PSGs. This is reflected in the different number of project activities per PSG. For example, PSGs 4 and 5 each have more than 100 activities reported for their sectors, compared to 15 for PSG 3 (Table 4). An even distribution of funding across PSGs is neither feasible nor desirable.

Figure 8. Proportion of Aid per PSG, 2014-15



Source: ACU Aid Flow Mapping, Oct 2014.

Figure 9. Total Aid Flow Allocations per PSG, 2014-15

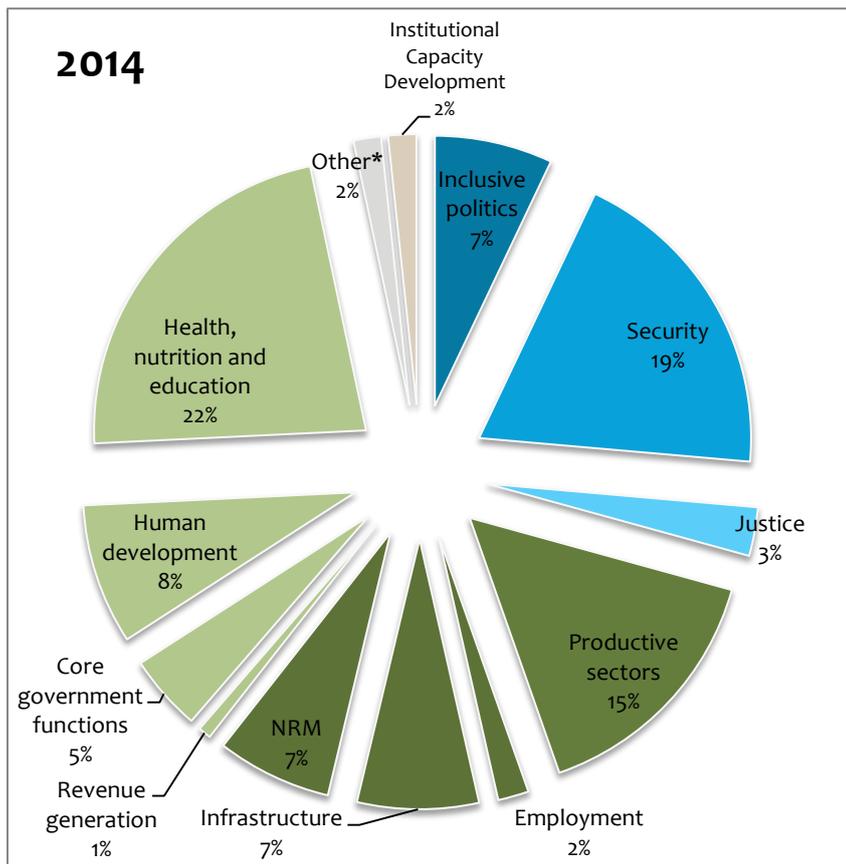


Source: ACU Aid Flow Mapping, Oct 2014.

Table 4. Number of Activities Reported per PSG

PSG	Activities (#)
PSG 1: Inclusive Politics	34
PSG 2: Security	51
PSG 3: Justice	15
PSG 4: Economic Foundations	101
PSG 5: Revenue and Services	119
Institutional Capacity Development	23

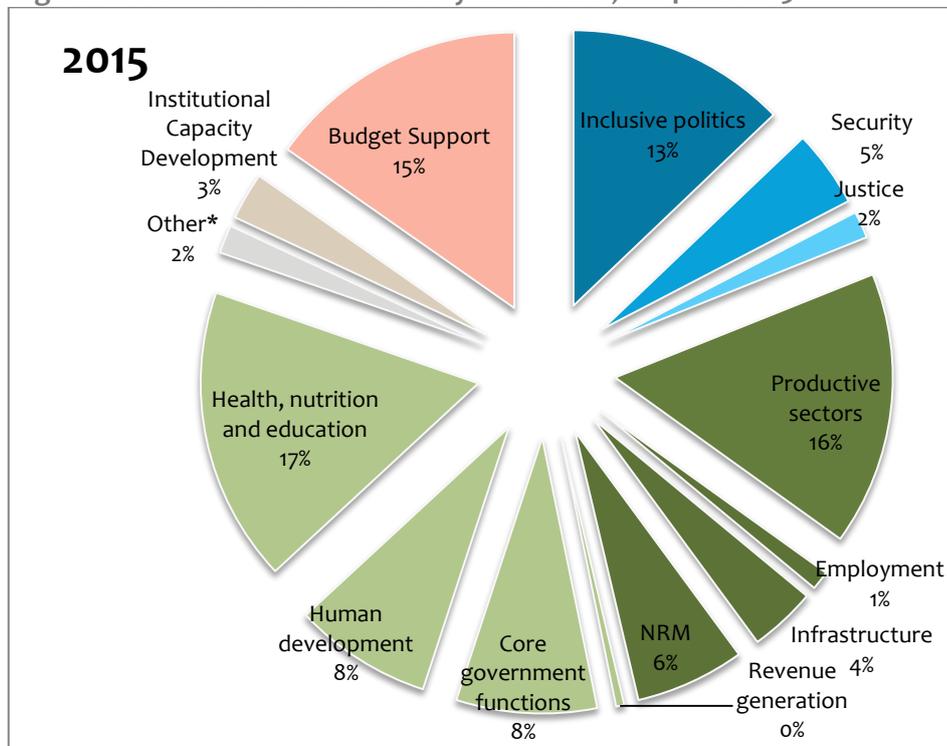
Figure 10. Planned Disbursements by Sub-Sector, 2014¹⁰



Source: ACU Aid Flow Mapping, Oct 2014.

Figures 10 and 11 show this distribution of planned disbursements across PSG sub-sectors. Figures 16-21 at the end of the report provide a more granular level of detail for each of the PSGs.

Figure 11. Planned Disbursements by Sub-Sector, 2014 and 2015



Source: ACU Aid Flow Mapping, Oct 2014.

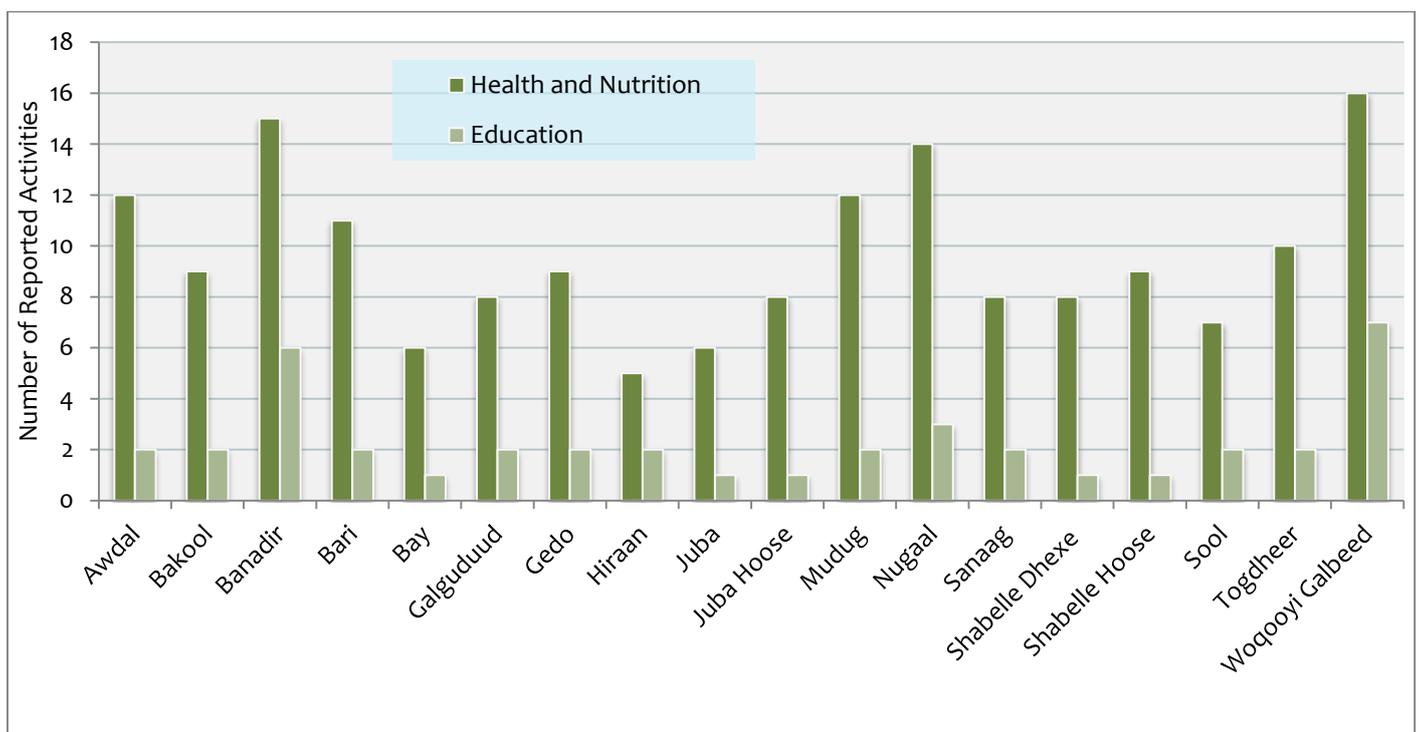
¹⁰ NRM: Natural Resources Management. "Other" includes programmatic components in PSG 5 with links to PSG 4 (employment creation and productive sectors), as well as media and operational support (air transport) services.

What do we know about regional distribution of aid?

Improved regional tracking of aid flows will be a key priority for 2015. The ACU aid mapping exercise captured the regions covered by reported projects and programs; however, the quality of reporting varied significantly across sectors. Moreover, many reporting agencies did not report the financial breakdown across regions, which is a key element for analyzing allocation of aid across regions.

Health and education were two sectors with relatively comprehensive reporting of the regional coverage of their activities. Figure 12 demonstrates the number of activities reported for each of these sectors across regions. It shows that health and education activities are currently active in all regions of Somalia. However, the current data does not indicate the value of activities within the regions, nor does it reveal the distribution of activities within regions.

Figure 12. Regional Coverage of Health and Education Activities



Source: ACU Aid Flow Mapping, Oct 2014.

How do programs target cross-cutting issues?

Agencies participating in the ACU aid mapping reported the extent that a number of cross-cutting issues, including gender, capacity building and stabilization played a principal or significant role in each reported activity.

Figure 13. Gender Marker

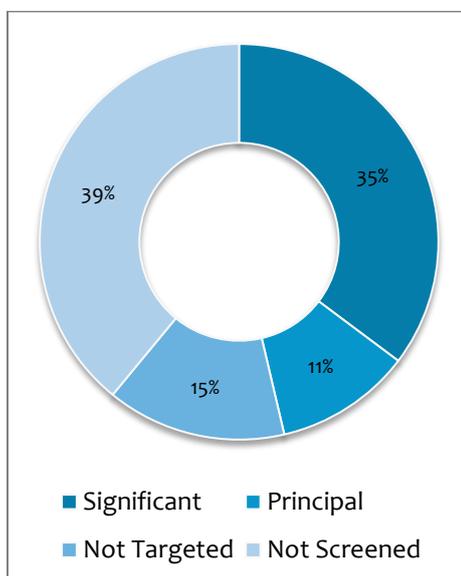


Figure 14. Capacity Building Marker

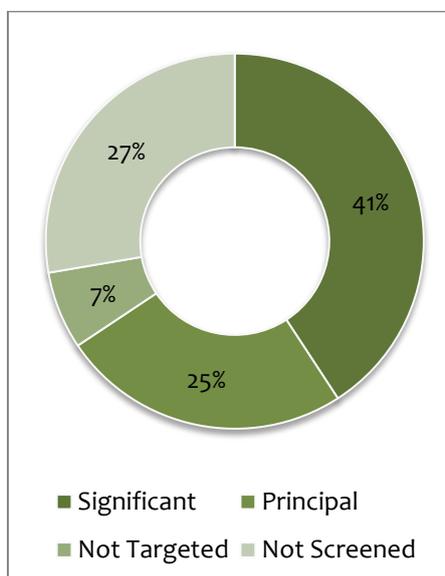
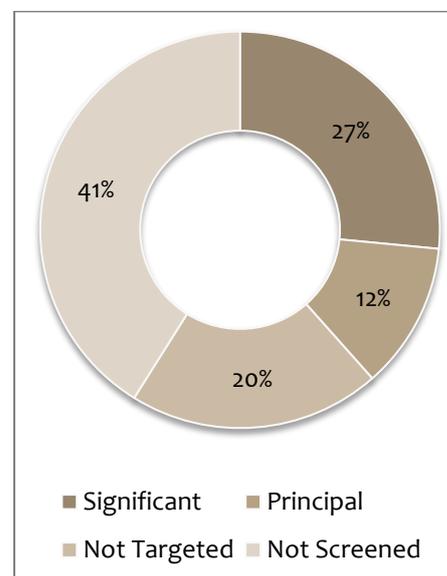


Figure 15. Stabilization Marker



Source: ACU Aid Flow Mapping, Oct 2014.

Gender: Gender is a significant component of more than a third (35%) of mapped activities' project objectives and refers to a goal, objective or approach aimed at closing gaps between men and women in the social, political and economic spheres. Gender equality activities may target: i) the distinct needs of women and girls, ii) the distinct needs of men and boys; or iii) gender gaps. Activities with a "principal" gender equality focus are not necessarily better than those with a "significant" focus.¹¹

Capacity development: More than half (66%) of reported activities include capacity development as either a significant or principal purpose of their project objectives. Capacity development is a locally driven process of transformational learning by leaders, coalitions and other agents that leads to actions that support changes in institutional capacity.

Stabilization: 27% of activities have a significant stabilization component, while 12% have stabilization reported as their primary objective. Stabilization has been identified as one of the key cross-cutting issues in the Somali Compact to facilitate the delivery of tangible and visible peace dividends for priority geographic areas, which have been recovered from insurgent groups over the past years.

Significance of the Marker Categories

Principal	The theme of the marker is the primary purpose of the activity. The activity would not have been undertaken without this theme as the primary objective.
Significant	The theme of the marker is an important project objective, but does not represent the primary reason for undertaking the activity.
Not targeted	The activity has been screened, but does not target the theme of the marker as a policy objective.
NA – Not screened	The significance of the marker's theme as a policy objective of the reported activity is unclear or has not been screened.

¹¹ For more information on the gender marker, see www.oecd.org/social/gender-development/39903666.pdf.

Annex A. Key terms and concepts

AID: “The words ‘aid’ and ‘assistance’ refer to flows which qualify as Official Development Assistance (ODA).”¹² The aid captured in the ACU aid mapping exercise is assumed to be ODA.

Budget Support: “Aid funds that are managed by the partner government using its own financial system and procedures, either for general funding of the budget or for specific sectors.” According to OECD DAC guidelines aid delivered on treasury that are earmarked for specific uses or managed according to different budgetary procedures from those of the partner country do not qualify as budget support.¹³

COMMITMENT: “A firm obligation, expressed in writing and backed by the necessary funds, undertaken by an official donor to provide specified assistance to a recipient country or a multilateral organization.”¹⁴

DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS: Providers of aid, including bilateral and multilateral agencies.

DISBURSEMENT: The international transfer of financial resources for a specified purpose from a development partner to a recipient (government, implementing partner, multilateral agency). They may be recorded gross (the total amount disbursed over a given accounting period) or net (the gross amount less any repayments of loan principal or recoveries on grants received during the same period).¹⁵

EXPENDITURE: Financial outlays for goods, services or salaries.

FORWARD SPENDING PROJECTION: An estimation of future spending by a donor based on the best information available at the time of the survey. It includes planned disbursements, expected disbursements based on commitments already made, and the expected value of currently unallocated funding.

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

emergencies.”¹⁶ The ACU aid mapping does not capture lifesaving humanitarian activities; however, activities that bridge development and humanitarian sectors, such as resilience programming, are included.

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.”¹⁷ Humanitarian assistance is included in ODA.

The OECD uses strict criteria to distinguish ODA from other official flows. For the ACU aid mapping exercise, the reported assistance was not scrutinized from the perspective of a strict definition. Rather, it was cleaned based on its relevance to the Somali Compact and more specifically, the Peacebuilding and Statebuilding Goals (PSGs). The vast majority, if not all, of the reported data is expected to fall within the OECD definition of ODA.

ON TREASURY: Aid disbursed into the government’s main revenue funds and managed through the government’s systems.¹⁸

PEACEKEEPING (non-lethal support): The enforcement aspects of peacekeeping are not reportable as ODA. However, the non-lethal aspects of peacekeeping (e.g. elections monitoring, rehabilitation of demobilized soldiers, and weapons disposal) are captured in the ACU mapping exercise, as they are considered ODA-eligible.

PLANNED DISBURSEMENT: Estimated value of a disbursement from a development partner expected to take place in a given period.

PLEDGE: A political announcement of intent to contribute a certain amount of ODA for a specified purpose.

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.”¹⁹ Assistance supporting resilience bridges the spheres of humanitarian and development work.

¹² OECD Glossary of Statistical Terms, <http://stats.oecd.org/glossary/detail.asp?ID=6043>.

¹³ Norad (2006), “Donor definitions and practices in providing budget support with particular reference to sector budget support,” Discussion Report 1/2006, www.norad.no/en/tools-and-publications/publications/norad-reports/publication?key=109566.

¹⁴ *Ibid.*

¹⁵ *Ibid.*

¹⁶ Global Humanitarian Assistance initiative, www.globalhumanitarianassistance.org/data-guides/defining-humanitarian-aid.

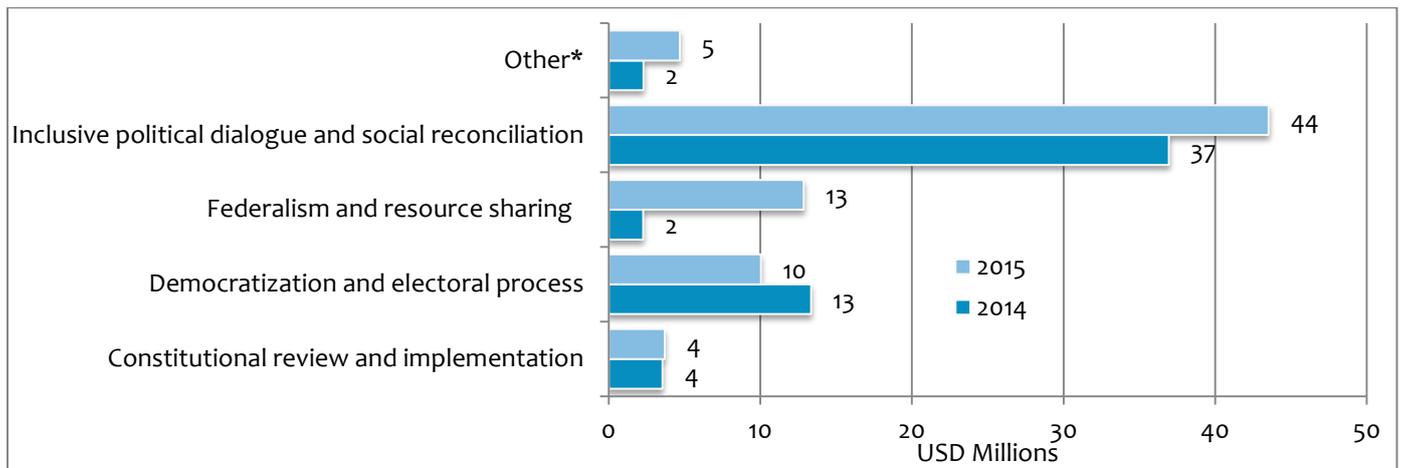
¹⁷ OECD Glossary of Statistical Terms.

¹⁸ IDB / OECD / World Bank (2011), “Using Country Public Financial Management Systems: A Practitioner’s Guide,” www.oecd.org/dac/effectiveness/49066168.pdf.

¹⁹ ReliefWeb Glossary of Humanitarian Terms, www.who.int/hac/about/reliefweb-aug2008.pdf.

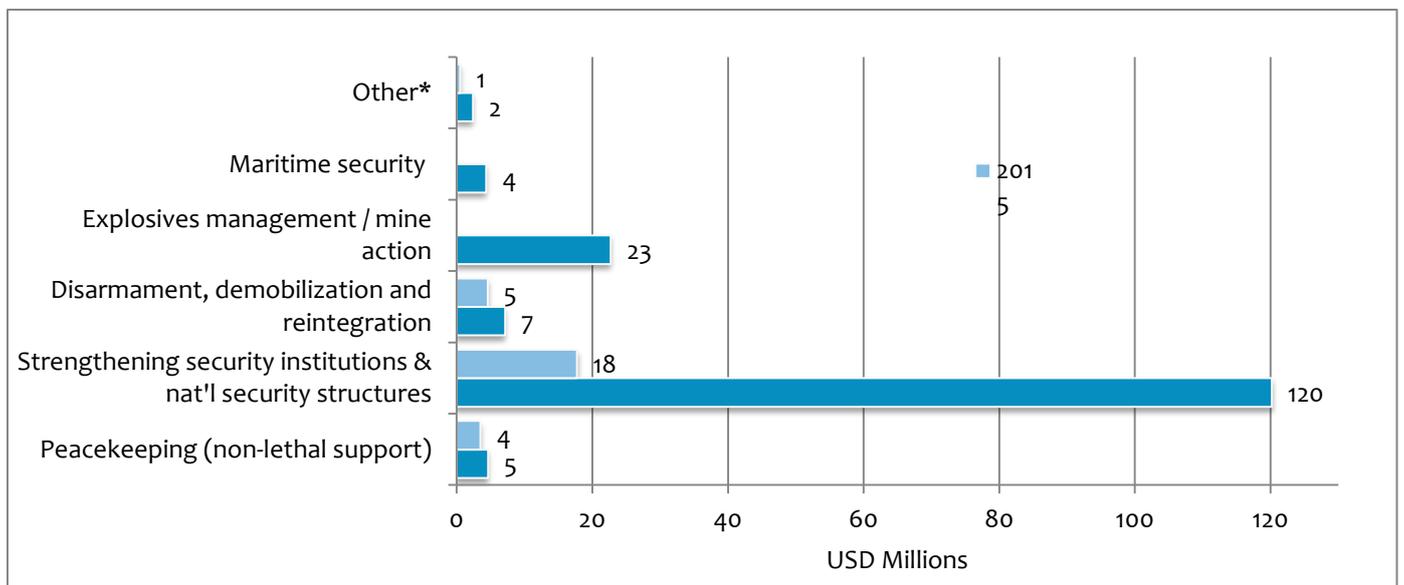
Annex B. Additional figures

Figure 16. Planned Allocations to PSG 1 by Sub-Sector, 2014-15²⁰



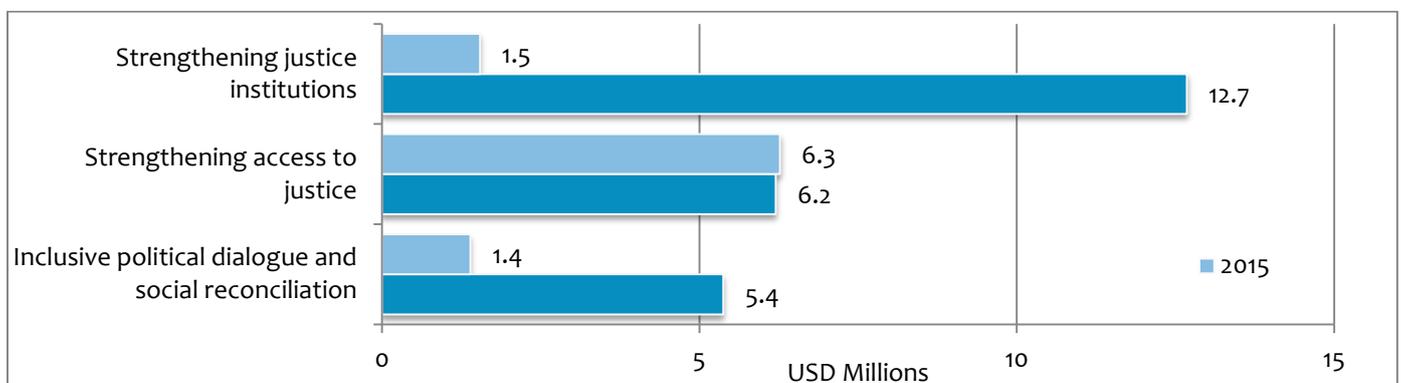
Source: ACU Aid Flow Mapping, Oct 2014.

Figure 17. Planned Allocations to PSG 2 by Sub-Sector, 2014-15²¹



Source: ACU Aid Flow Mapping, Oct 2014.

Figure 18. Planned Allocations to PSG 3 by Sub-Sector, 2014-15

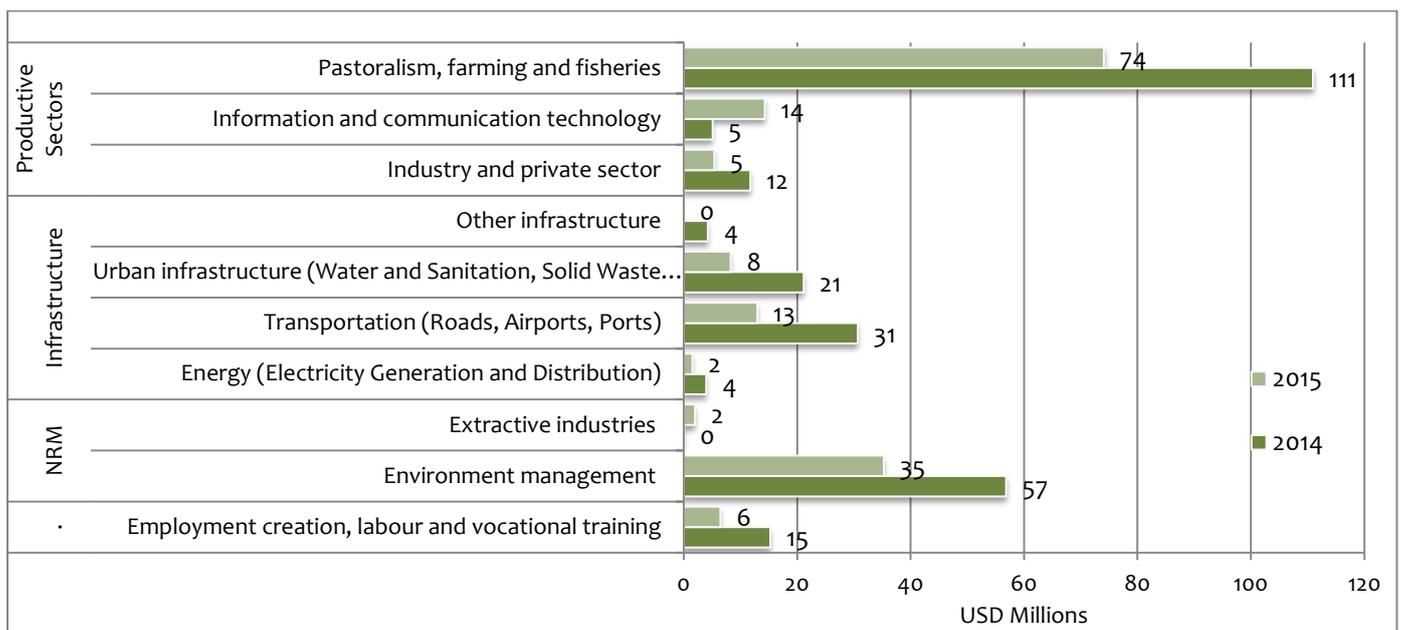


²⁰ "Other" under PSG 1 includes activities with crossover to PSG 5 (core government functions: local authorities) and activities labeled as peacebuilding.

²¹ "Other" in PSG 2 includes activities labelled as peacebuilding, stabilization, conflict resolution and community safety.

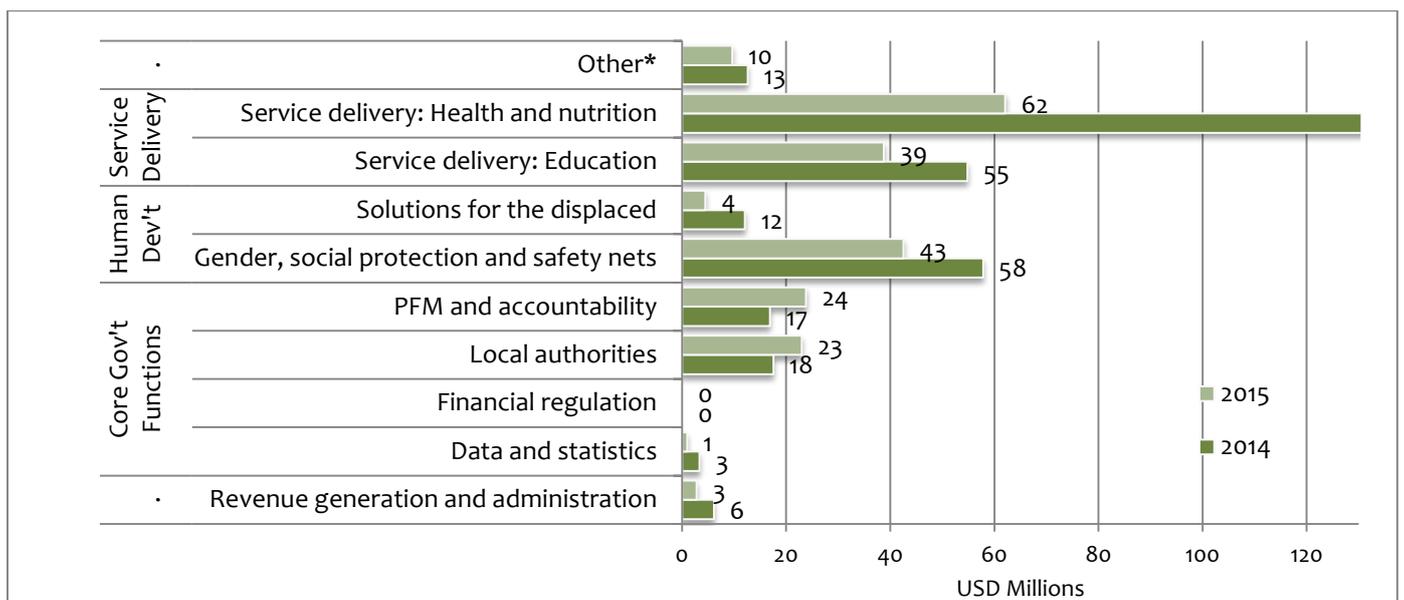
Source: ACU Aid Flow Mapping, Oct 2014.

Figure 19. Planned Allocations to PSG 4 by Sub-Sector, 2014-15²²



Source: ACU Aid Flow Mapping, Oct 2014.

Figure 20. Planned Allocations to PSG 5 by Sub-Sector, 2014-15²³

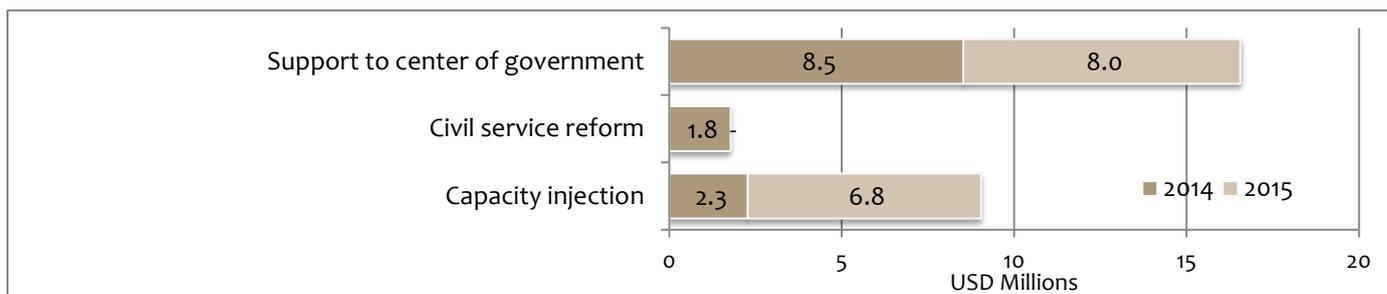


Source: ACU Aid Flow Mapping, Oct 2014.

²² SWM is the acronym for Solid Waste Management.

²³ "Other" includes programmatic components with links to PSG 4 (employment creation and productive sectors), as well as media and operational support (air transport) services.

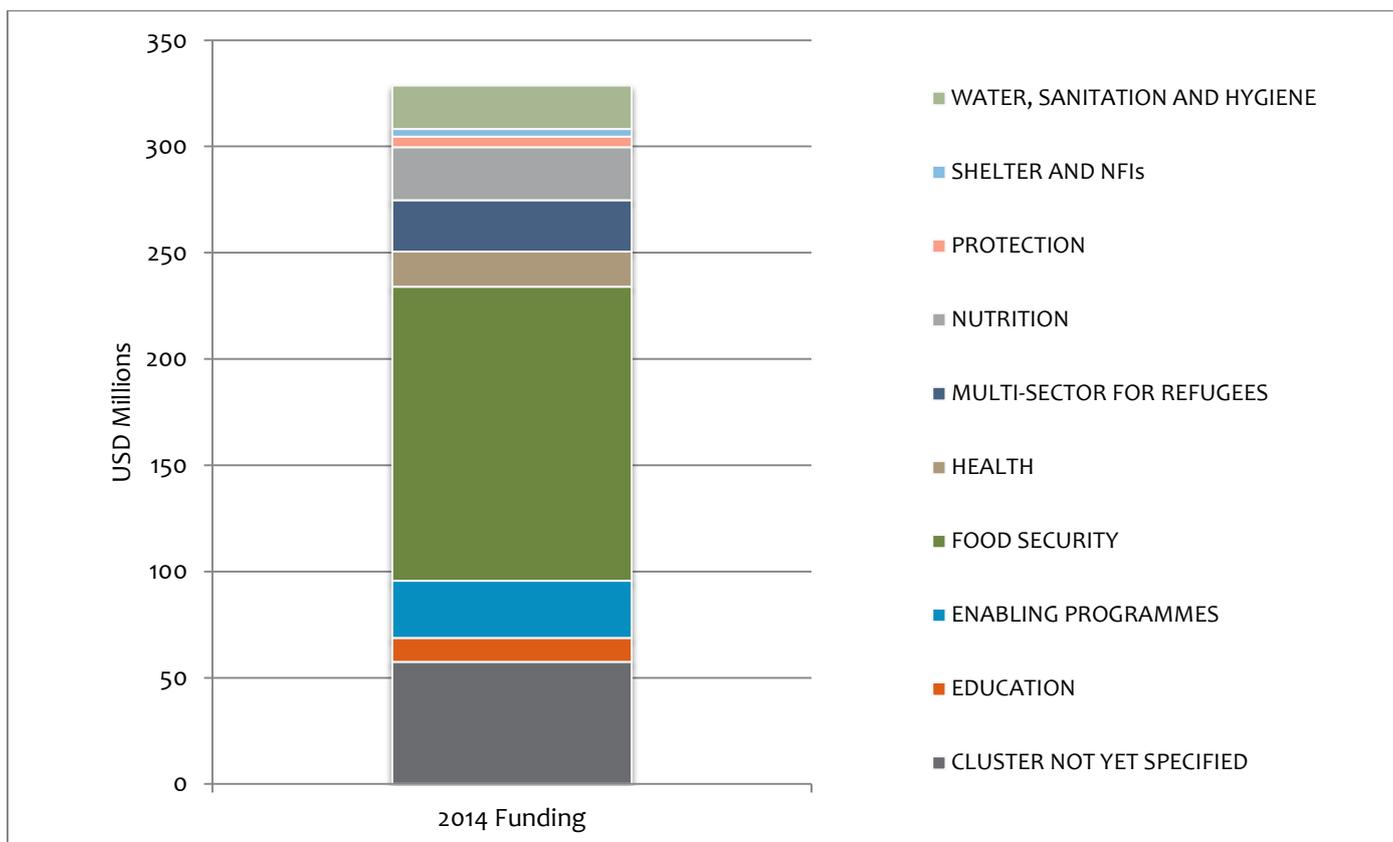
Figure 21. Planned Allocations to Institutional Capacity Development by Sub-Sector, 2014-15



Source: ACU Aid Flow Mapping, Oct 2014.

Figure 22. Humanitarian assistance across sectors

Total funding provided for the Strategic Response Plan as of 31 October 2014



Source: UNOCHA Financial Tracking Service (FTS), extracted 31 October 2014, <http://fts.unocha.org/pageloader.aspx?page=emergencyCountryDetails&cc=som>.