



Aid Flows in Somalia

Analysis of aid flow data | February 2016



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The 2015 ACU Aid Mapping was conducted by the Aid Coordination Unit (ACU) within the Office of the Prime Minister. The analysis has been prepared with the support of the World Bank and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). This version of the report has been updated to reflect revisions submitted by several working groups and development partners; humanitarian figures have also been updated based on data in OCHA’s Financial Tracking System.

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Abbreviations and Acronyms

ACU	Aid Coordination Unit
AfDB	African Development Bank
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FGS	Federal Government of Somalia
GNI	Gross National Income
ICT	Information & Communication Technology
ILO	International Labour Organization
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IOM	International Organization for Migration
MoF	Ministry of Finance
MPF	Multi Partner Fund (WB-administered)
MPTF	Multi Partner Trust Fund (UN-administered)
NRM	Natural Resources Management
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
PFM	Public Financial Management
PSG	Peacebuilding and Statebuilding Goal
SDRF	Somalia Development and Reconstruction Facility
SFF	Special Financing Facility
SPF	WB State- and Peace-building Fund
SSF	Somalia Stability Fund
UAE	United Arab Emirates
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
WB	World Bank
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization

Executive Summary

Monitoring of aid flows facilitates greater transparency and accountability between the government and the international community as well as with the citizens of Somalia. The analysis presented in this note is based on data compiled from 40 development partners by the Aid Coordination Unit (ACU). The analysis was prepared with the support of the World Bank and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). While the report does not capture 100% of aid, it provides an objective representation of the size and breakdown of development assistance in Somalia.

Development partners have reported US\$ 675 and US\$ 666 million in aid for development in Somalia in 2015 and 2016 respectively. Accompanied by nearly US\$ 593 million in humanitarian aid, official development assistance (ODA) for Somalia reached US\$ 1.3 billion in 2015. This total excludes military aid and peacekeeping contributions.

The size and share of ODA for development has grown under the New Deal. Between 2005-12, nearly 65% (US\$ 3.3 billion) of reported ODA went towards humanitarian¹ activities, compared with just under half (49.7%, US\$ 1.79 billion) between 2013-15. More aid for development² was disbursed between 2013-15 (US\$ 1.81 billion) than in 2005-12 combined (US\$ 1.78 billion).

Donors channeled 31% of their development aid (US\$ 209 million) to the funding windows of the Somalia Development and Reconstruction Facility (SDRF) in 2015, a significant increase compared with 13% (US\$ 81 million) in 2014. These contributions will provide much needed funding for multi-year projects already endorsed by the SDRF.

Falling short of the government's request for 15%, approximately 8% (US\$ 57 million) of 2015 development aid was channeled through the federal treasury,³ which is less than 2014 levels (9.7%). The reliability of on-treasury aid, especially for government recurrent costs, is critical for fiscal planning.⁴ A majority of on-treasury aid (78%) is being delivered through SDRF-endorsed projects funded through the WB Multi Partner Fund (MPF). The Arab League, the African Development Bank, and Norway also delivered aid using the treasury. The UN is in the process of operationalizing its national window under the SDRF, which will utilize the treasury.

This report provides breakdowns of aid flows by implementing partner, by Peacebuilding and Statebuilding Goal (PSG), and by location. It also provides data on a number of cross-cutting issues including capacity development, gender, stabilization and conflict sensitivity. These sections are deliberately light on analysis; they are designed to transparently provide data to be used by different stakeholders to conduct their own analysis.

¹ Humanitarian aid is classified as a sector of ODA that aims to “save lives, alleviate suffering and maintain and protect human dignity during and in the aftermath of emergencies (See glossary of key terms and concepts in Annex B). Humanitarian aid is inherently unpredictable as it is provided on the basis of quickly changing needs; hence, it is not unusual that reported humanitarian aid in 2016 appears to drop off as they are more difficult to anticipate. Unless otherwise stated, the analysis in this report focuses on aid for development.

² Excludes ODA classified in the humanitarian sector.

³ Aid delivered “on treasury” is disbursed into the government's main revenue funds and managed through the government's systems.

⁴ Approximately 12% (US\$ 82 million) of development aid flows were initially estimated to be channeled through the federal treasury in 2015 based on figures reported in the 2015 revised federal budget. However, two significant contributions by Turkey and the United Arab Emirates did not materialize this year.

1. About the Aid Flow Mapping

Monitoring of aid flows facilitates greater transparency and accountability between the government and the international community as well as with the citizens of Somalia. Analysis of aid flow data is an integral component of national planning and budgeting, aid management, and monitoring and evaluation. The aid flow analysis presented in this note is based on data compiled from development partners between June-September 2015 by the Aid Coordination Unit (ACU). The analysis has been prepared with the support of the World Bank (WB) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

A total of 40 development partners reported their aid flows to the ACU, representing approximately 71% of development partners (Table 1.1). The government thanks all participating agencies for their high level of reporting and diligence throughout the validation phase.

Reporting Development Partners		Non-Reporting Development Partners	
Bilaterals	Multilaterals	Bilaterals	Multilaterals
1. Denmark*	20. AfDB	1. Australia	13. Arab League
2. Finland	21. EU	2. Belgium	14. IFC
3. Germany*	22. FAO	3. Canada	15. Islamic
4. Italy	23. ILO	4. China	Development Bank
5. Japan	24. IMF	5. Egypt	16. UNCDF
6. Netherlands	25. IOM	6. France	
7. Norway	26. UN Women	7. India	
8. Sweden*	27. UN-Habitat	8. Kuwait	
9. Switzerland*	28. UNAIDS	9. Nigeria	
10. Turkey	29. UNDP*	10. Qatar	
11. United Kingdom*	30. UNESCO	11. Saudi Arabia	
12. United States of America	31. UNFPA	12. UAE	
Funds	32. UNHCR	The Ministry of Finance provided additional data from the revised 2015 budget for on-treasury aid provided by partners who did not participate in the mapping.	
13. The Global Fund*	33. UNICEF		
14. Somalia Stability Fund (SSF)	34. UNMAS		
15. Somaliland Development Fund (SDF)	35. UNODC		
16. UN Multi-Partner Trust Fund (MPTF)	36. UNOPS		
17. UN Peacebuilding Fund (PBF)	37. UNSOM		
18. World Bank Multi-Partner Fund (MPF)	38. WB		
19. World Bank State and Peace-building Fund (SPF)	39. WFP		
	40. WHO		
* Partners who provided 3-4 years of forward projections of the budget envelopes. For UNDP, this refers to their core funds budget allocated from UNDP headquarters.			

⁵ This exercise focused primarily on development assistance; therefore, a number of humanitarian agencies are not listed. Humanitarian aid data is captured by OCHA's Financial Tracking Service. If you know of a development partner that should be added to or removed from this list, please send your suggestions to the Somalia ACU (acu.somalia@gmail.com).

Special recognition goes to the seven development partners who provided 3-4 years of forward spending projections for their budget envelopes: Denmark, Germany, the Global Fund, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, and UNDP. In Partnership Principle 8 of the Somali Compact, development partners committed to providing rolling 3-5 year forward spending projections. Despite this, most donors are still not reporting forward spending beyond one financial year into the future due to the constraints of their own internal planning procedures.

While the report does not capture 100% of aid for development, it provides an objective representation of the overall size and breakdown of aid in Somalia. Aid data, especially forward projections, are never perfect. The 2015 data set still has a number of limitations (as indicated below), which to some extent impact the analysis. These limitations will be addressed in future efforts.

Uncertainty of forward projections: All forward projections are indicative and subject to change. Actual spending may be higher or lower than presently reported for different reasons, such as the tightening of donor fiscal policies, changes in political priorities, currency fluctuations, or delays in program implementation. However, they are sufficiently strong to provide robust analysis for planning and decision-making.

Partner gaps: Roughly 29% of development partners did not provide any data. Reporting by these partners would improve the comprehensiveness of the aid mapping data. The list of non-reporting development partners is included in Table 1.1.

Data gaps: Development partners have improved many aspects of their reporting in 2015, such as the geographic breakdown of projects and the use of markers for capacity development and gender. Persistent gaps remain, as some partners simply do not have all of the requested information. In the review of the Somalia Aid Information Management System (AIMS), one of the key recommendations was to enable collaborative reporting by funders and implementers as a strategy for addressing many of these key gaps while avoiding duplicate reporting.

Underreported project disbursements: The questionnaire used to collect the information was improved based on the experience of the 2014 aid mapping exercise. The new template improved the comprehensiveness and quality of reporting, and reduced the need for validation for most fields. However, further improvements can be made, particularly in the breakdown of annual disbursements and sector classification.

The initial mapping template used confusing terminology for 2014 and 2015 disbursements. As a result, the data for project-level disbursements required extra reporting in the validation phase to ensure the accuracy of the reported figures. For partners who did not participate in the validation, these fields have remained blank, which has resulted in underreporting of aid flows at the project level for these two years. However, the gaps in project-level disbursements does not impact the overall development aid totals, which are based on a different type of reporting (*i.e.* donor envelopes/budgets).

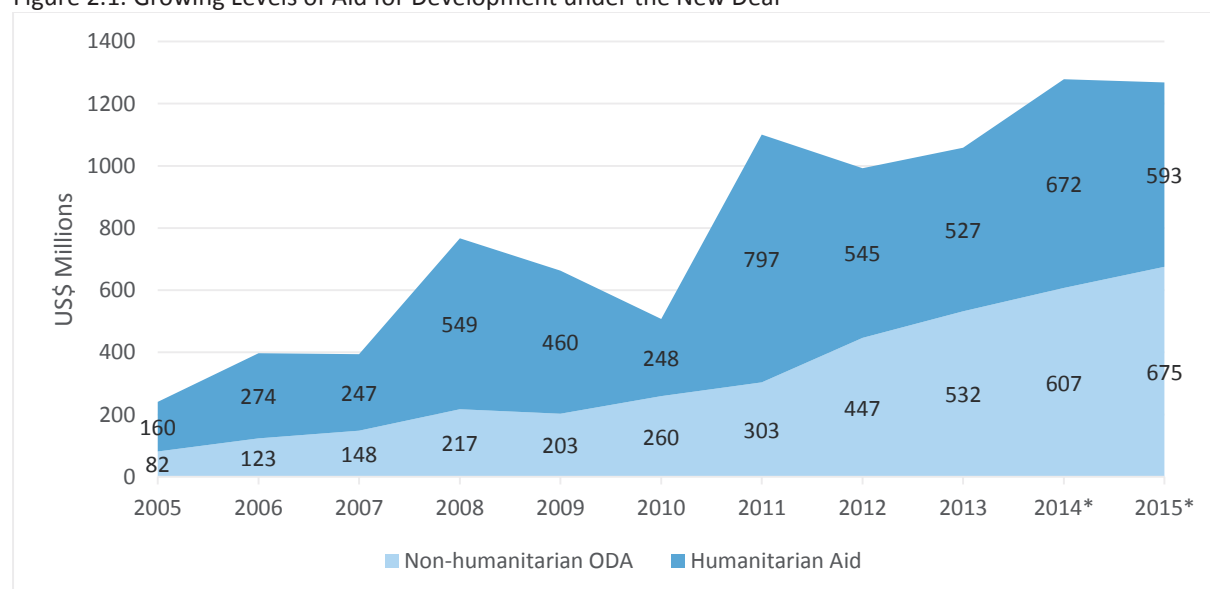
2. Overview of Aid Flows

Development partners have reported US\$ 675 and US\$ 666 million in aid for development in Somalia for 2015 and 2016 respectively.⁷ Accompanied by nearly US\$ 593 million in humanitarian aid in 2015, total aid for Somalia reached US\$ 1.3 billion last year (Table 2.1). Flows of Official Development Assistance (ODA) have consistently hovered around this level since 2012 and are expected to remain constant in 2016.

	2014	2015	2016	Total
Development	607	675	666	1948
Humanitarian	672	593	88	1353
Total ODA	1,279	1,268	754	
Support to Peacekeeping	439	624	141	1,204

The size and share of ODA for development has grown under the New Deal. Between 2005-12, nearly 65% (US\$ 3.3 billion) of reported ODA went towards humanitarian⁸ activities, compared with just under half (49.7%, US\$ 1.79 billion) between 2013-15. More aid for development⁹ was disbursed between 2013-15 (US\$ 1.81 billion) than in 2005-12 combined (US\$ 1.78 billion).

Figure 2.1. Growing Levels of Aid for Development under the New Deal¹⁰



⁶ These totals capture disbursements from development partners to recipients (e.g. government, implementing partners, multilateral agencies, funds) for a specified purpose. They do not represent expenditures, which are financial outlays for goods, services or salaries. For a breakdown of development aid flows by partner, see Annex A.

⁷ A direct comparison cannot be made with projections captured in the 2014 ACU aid mapping exercise as the data collection process has been refined to provide a clearer distinction between development and humanitarian flows in donor envelope reporting. However, the overall flow of aid is fairly consistent with the 2014 analysis.

⁸ Humanitarian aid is classified as a sector of ODA that aims to "save lives, alleviate suffering and maintain and protect human dignity during and in the aftermath of emergencies (See glossary of key terms and concepts in Annex B). Humanitarian aid is inherently unpredictable as it is provided on the basis of quickly changing needs; hence, it is not unusual that reported humanitarian aid in 2016 appears to drop off as they are more difficult to anticipate. Unless otherwise stated, the analysis in this report focuses on aid for development.

⁹ Excludes ODA classified in the humanitarian sector.

¹⁰ 2014-15 data (indicated with asterisk) drawn from ACU Aid Flow Mapping and OCHA FTS. 2005-2013 data extracted from the OECD Dataset: Aid (ODA) disbursements to countries and regions [DAC2a] for 2005-2014, available at www.oecd.org/dac/stats/idsonline.

Funding for the enforcement aspects of peacekeeping is not considered ODA. Donors reported US\$ 624 million for peacekeeping contributions in 2015;¹¹ however, this figure is estimated to be underreported based on the scale of AMISOM operations.¹² Reported contributions for peacekeeping in 2016 are expected to rise once development partners have solidified their commitments.

The vast majority of military aid¹³ is excluded from these totals, as it is not categorized as ODA. Military aid is defined as the “supply of military equipment and services, and the forgiveness of debts incurred for military purposes.”¹⁴ The government may wish to track military aid flows in the future; however, a separate category should be maintained to distinguish military aid from ODA. The PSG 2 (Security) Working Group should be consulted before integrating these aid flows into an Aid Information Management System (AIMS) to ensure they are captured in a way that meets data needs and avoids duplicating any other tracking of aid flows to the sector. The PSG 2 Working Group members have already been discussing plans to prepare a consolidated security budget.

When donors announced pledges of US\$ 2.4 billion for New Deal implementation in 2013, a comprehensive breakdown was not recorded by the government. The composition of aid within the pledges varies across donors. For example, some pledges included humanitarian aid or support for peacekeeping forces, whereas others were exclusively for development. Moreover, a breakdown of new versus existing commitments was not tracked. The lack of recordkeeping for the initial pledges presents a problem for tracking delivery on commitments with precision.

However, the overall picture painted by the 2014 and 2015 aid mapping exercises is a positive one. Donors are consistently delivering over US\$ 1 billion per annum in ODA, accompanied by significant resources for peacekeeping and military aid. Forward projections by donors who reported for 2017-18 indicate continued, consistent aid beyond 2016, which is the last year of the Somali Compact. Moreover, as the next section will demonstrate, donors are increasingly channeling funds through the Somalia Development and Reconstruction Facility (SDRF), the aid coordination and financing architecture established for New Deal implementation. The SDRF 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.

¹¹ The ACU requested donors to report their overall envelopes for peacekeeping in response to expressed interest by donors during the 2014 aid mapping exercise, some of whom had included peacekeeping in their 2013 Brussels pledges.

¹² Peacekeeping in Somalia is conducted by the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM), “an active regional peace support mission set up by the Peace and Security Council of the African Union with the full support of the United Nations.” (Source: <http://amisom-au.org/>)

¹³ A small minority of projects reported under PSG 2 could potentially be classified as military aid. The decision to include these activities was left to the discretion of the reporting agencies.

¹⁴ OECD (2008), “Is it ODA?”, Factsheet, OECD, Paris. www.oecd.org/dac/stats/34086975.pdf.

3. Use of SDRF Windows

Donors have reported US\$ 458 million in contributions to the funding windows under the Somalia Development and Reconstruction Facility (SDRF) (Annex C) over the course of 2014-16. This figure includes commitments that have already been signed with the funds as well reported plans for additional commitments. The European Union (EU) is by far the largest contributor to the SDRF funding windows, with US\$ 214 million in reported contributions reported over the 3-year period.

Donors channeled 31% of their development aid (US\$ 209 million) to the SDRF funds in 2015, a significant increase compared with 13% (US\$ 81 million) in 2014. In 2016, at least 25% (US\$ 168 million) of development aid is expected to be channeled through the SDRF. These contributions will provide much needed funding for multi-year projects already endorsed by the SDRF. The appraised value of endorsed projects remains greater than pledged funding; funding gaps remain for some endorsed projects. Scale-up of planned activities will be commensurate with the level of available funding.

Table 3.1. Reported Donor Contributions to SDRF Funding Windows, 2014-16¹⁵

This table only includes development partners who reported contributions to the SDRF funding windows. The full list of development partners and their reported aid for development and humanitarian purposes in Somalia, see Annex A.

	Reported SDRF Contributions			Total SDRF Contributions, 2014-16	Total Reported Development Aid, 2014-16	% channeled through SDRF
	2014	2015	2016			
EU	41.6	100.4	71.9	213.9	575.18	37%
UK	18.5	51.8	26.3	96.6	334.06	29%
Sweden	8.4	16.5	18.0	42.9	126.92	34%
Switzerland	4.5	6.4	13.0	23.9	32.38	74%
UN PBF	-	11.0	12.0	23.0	23	100%
Norway	-	10.5	11.4	21.9	98.92	22%
Denmark	-	6.3	10.5	16.8	51.36	33%
Italy	-	6.5	2.2	8.8	61.80	14%
WB SPF	8.0	-	-	8.0	14.80	54%
Finland	-	-	2.3	2.3	26.11	9%
Totals	81.0	209.4	167.6	458.0		

Two funds are currently operational under the SDRF: the UN-administered Multi-Partner Trust Fund (UN MPTF) and the World Bank-administered Multi Partner Fund (WB MPF).

- The UN MPTF currently has a total of US\$ 125 million in signed legal agreements, of which US\$ 72.7 million have been paid in by donors. Current UN MPTF donors include Denmark, the European Union, Italy, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, and the UN Peacebuilding Fund (PBF).
- The WB MPF currently has a total US\$ 183.5 million in signed legal agreements, of which US\$ 89.8 million have been paid in by donors. Current MPF donors include Denmark, Finland, the EU, Italy, Sweden, Switzerland, Norway, the UK, and the WB State and Peace-building (SPF).

¹⁵ Development partners who did not report contributions to the SDRF funding windows are not included in the table. For a full list of reported aid by development partner, see Annex A.

4. Delivery of Aid through the Treasury

Aid delivered “on treasury”¹⁶ is disbursed into the government’s main revenue funds and managed through the government’s systems. In the Use of Country Systems Interim Roadmap, the government requested that 15% of external development spending be channeled through the treasury, including SDRF national windows.¹⁷

Falling short of this target, the share of aid flows delivered on treasury was 8% (US\$ 57 million) in 2015, which was less than 2014 levels (9.7%). The reliability of on-treasury aid, especially for government recurrent costs,¹⁹ is critical for fiscal planning. In 2014, the federal government received some form of general or sector budget support from the Arab League, China, Nigeria, Qatar and Turkey. In 2015, only the Arab League fulfilled its commitment to provide budget support, while Turkey and the United Arab Emirates did not deliver on their commitments.

The SDRF is providing a means of delivering a more reliable flow of aid on treasury with trusted safeguards. A majority of on-treasury aid (78%) is being delivered through SDRF-endorsed projects funded through the WB MPF. Currently, the WB-administered Multi Partner Fund (MPF) is the only SDRF instrument using the treasury. The UN is in the process of operationalizing its national window under the SDRF, which will provide another channel for greater use of country systems. The AfDB is also expected to establish a national window under the SDRF. The African Development Bank, World Bank and Norway all have active, non-SDRF projects that utilize the treasury. These activities illustrate that general budget support is not the only aid instrument to make full use of country systems.

	July 2015 estimates, US\$	Sept 2015 estimates, US\$
AfDB - Economic and Financial Governance Institutional Support Project	1,887,500	1,887,500
Arab League - Budget support	999,979	999,979
Norway - Special Financing Facility	9,876,715	9,876,715
Turkey – Sector Budget Support	15,717,200	-
WB - Capacity Injection Project*	3,139,441	3,139,441
WB – ICT Sector Support*	5,900,000	5,900,000
WB – Recurrent Cost & Reform Financing (RCRF) Facility *	27,800,000	27,800,000
WB – PFM Reform*	7,359,000	7,359,000
UAE – Sector Budget Support	9,100,000	-
Total on-treasury aid	81,779,835	56,962,635
% of reported development aid channeled through the treasury	12%	8%
* SDRF-endorsed projects financed through the MPF		

¹⁶ “On treasury” should not be confused with “on budget.” To be considered “on budget,” externally financed projects/programs must be listed in the National Budget in alignment with government budget units and according to government expenditure classification.

¹⁷ “Use of Country Systems: Mid-Year Progress Report,” July 2015

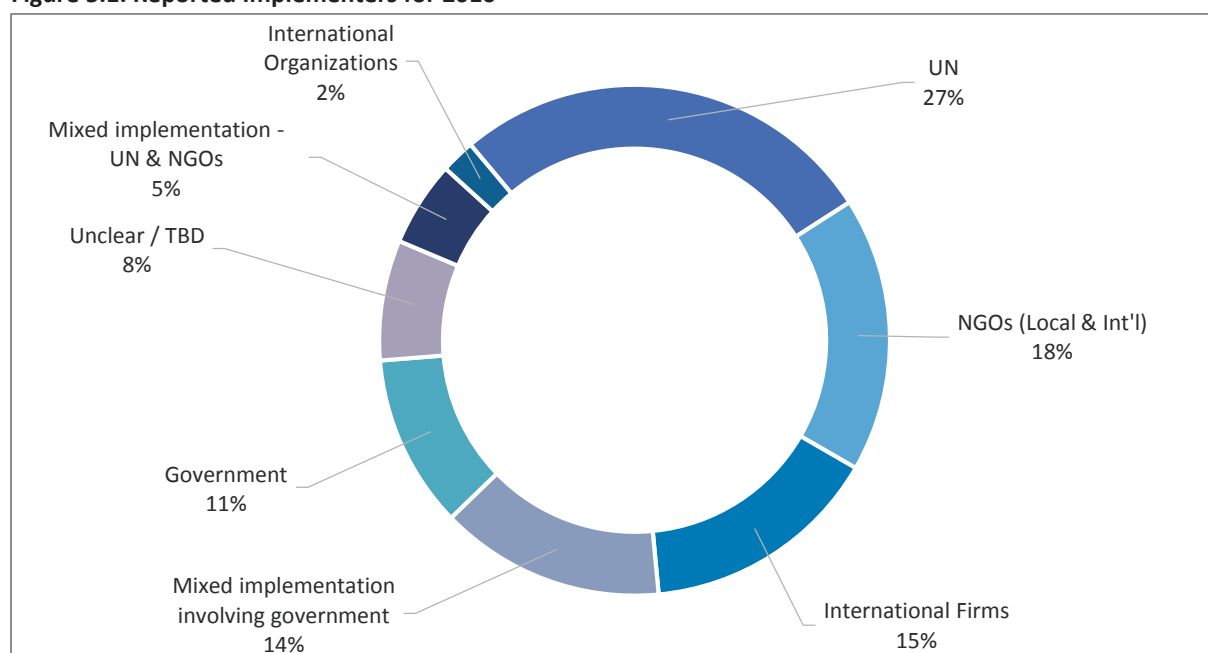
¹⁸ Reported by the Ministry of Finance of the FGS, these figures only capture aid delivered on the federal treasury. They do not include funds that may be delivered through the treasuries of federal states or interim administrations.

¹⁹ Some government recurrent costs are covered by donors through off-treasury aid (e.g. stipends for armed forces and polices). Better monitoring of these flows in the future would improve accountability, coordination, and fiscal stability.

5. Implementing Partners

There are a wide variety of actors involved in implementing development projects in Somalia. The chart below provides an approximate share of funding implemented by different categories of stakeholders for 2016. It does not capture the share of funding *managed* by different stakeholders; rather, it is a reflection of the categories of partners identified as the implementers and their relative share of projected 2016 project-level disbursements.

Figure 5.1. Reported Implementers for 2016



Clarification on Terms and Categories Used in the Chart

UN: This category all United Nations agencies as well as IOM, which is technically an inter-governmental organization

Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs): A distinction could not be made between local and international NGOs based on the available data; therefore, both are captured in the NGO category. The breakdown also does not capture whether activities are subcontracted to different partners that may fit under a different category.

Mixed implementation: For projects implemented by multiple categories of partners, it was not possible to calculate a precise breakdown.

Involving government: This category includes activities implemented by a combination of government and UN, NGOs or International Organizations.

UN & NGOs: This category includes activities implemented by a combination of UN and NGOs only.

International Firms: This category primarily consists of activities implemented by development consulting firms. GIZ-implemented activities are also captured within this category as it is technically a company specializing in international development.

Government: In addition to government-implemented activities, this category also captures material donations (e.g. vehicles and equipment) given directly to government counterparts.

Unclear / TBD: In this category, some contracts had not yet been awarded and are therefore labeled “to be determined” (TBD). Others did not report an implementer or provided information that was unclear.

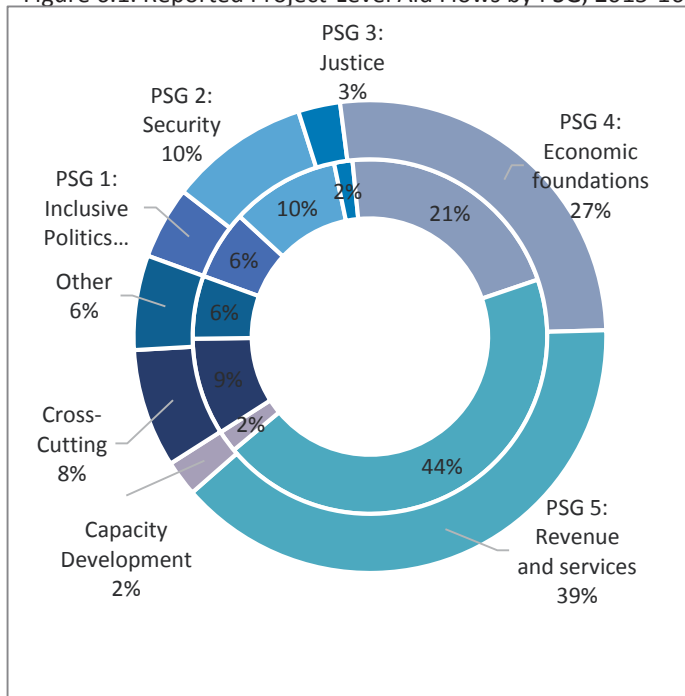
International Organizations: This category includes such organizations as AfDB, IMF, and WB, amongst others. It does not capture the full size of their portfolios, as many of their activities are implemented through government partners.

6. Project-Level Aid Flows by PSG

Programmatic alignment cannot be measured through aid flow analysis alone. The PSG Working Groups, SDRF Steering Committee, High Level Partner Forum (HLPF) and fund administrators all have a role to play in determining whether funding is appropriate, based on the availability of funding and the prioritization of needs. The aid flow data in this note provides the data to inform these discussions.

Table 6.1 provides a basic breakdown of project-level spending reported against each PSG from 2014-16. Development partners were asked to report the value of project funds actually spent in 2014, the value planned to be spent in 2015 including funds already spent to date, and the value of project funds planned to be spent in 2016. The totals differ from the overall aid flow totals due to the lag between the disbursement of funds made available for specified activity and the actual spending for a project or program, which happens over the course of the project cycle. However, the reported volume clearly indicates that the figures are a fair representation.

Figure 6.1. Reported Project-Level Aid Flows by PSG, 2015-16



	Total Spent 2014	2014 %	Total Spent 2015	2015 %	Expected Spending 2016	2016 %	Total, 2014-16	Total %
PSG 1	25.6	4%	40.3	6%	32.2	5%	98.2	5%
PSG 2	43.2	7%	63.3	10%	62.4	10%	169.0	9%
PSG 3	9.7	1%	10.7	2%	18.7	3%	39.1	2%
PSG 4	130.9	20%	136.8	21%	173.1	27%	440.7	23%
PSG 5	339.5	52%	282.5	44%	253.5	39%	875.6	45%
Capacity Development	6.5	1%	12.8	2%	15.9	2%	35.2	2%
Cross-cutting	52.1	8%	56.7	9%	52.8	8%	161.7	8%
Other ²⁰	43.2	7%	36.8	6%	42.1	6%	122.0	6%
Total	650.8		639.9		650.7		1,941.5	

²⁰ Activities categorized as "other" could not be assigned to one of the PSGs.

While PSG 5 (Revenues and services) appears to have the most funded area (39% of development spending in 2016), it should be noted that this working group brings together a wide number of sectors with high levels of need. PSG 3 (Justice) remains the least funded PSG with only 3% of reported project-level disbursements in 2016. PSG 2 (Security) data has the most significant gaps for analyzing financial flows to the sector, as military aid is not categorized as ODA.

A breakdown of aid flows by sub-sector for each of the PSGs is provided below.

Figure 6.2. Reported Aid Flows Against PSG 1: Inclusive Politics

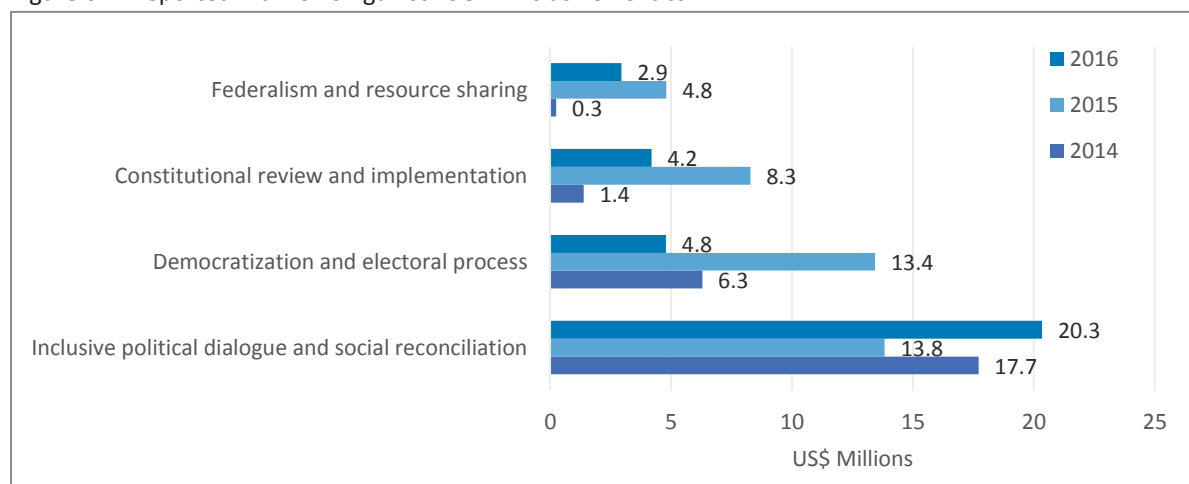


Figure 6.3. Reported Aid Flows Against PSG 2: Security

Excludes military aid; Only captures aid that could qualify as Official Development Assistance (ODA)

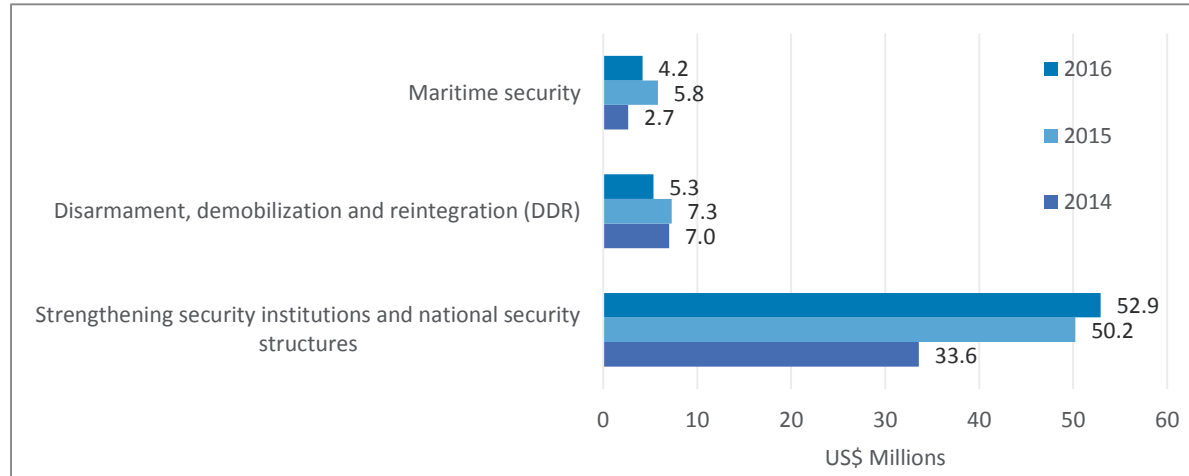


Figure 6.4. Reported Aid Flows Against PSG 3: Justice

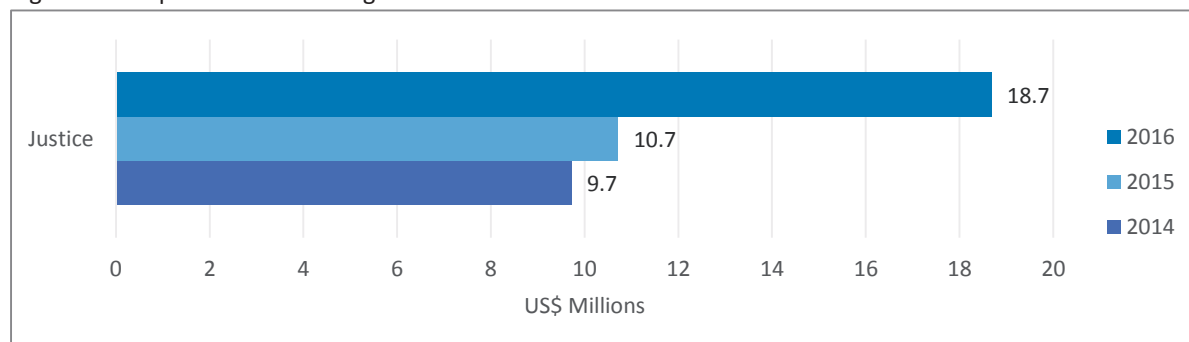
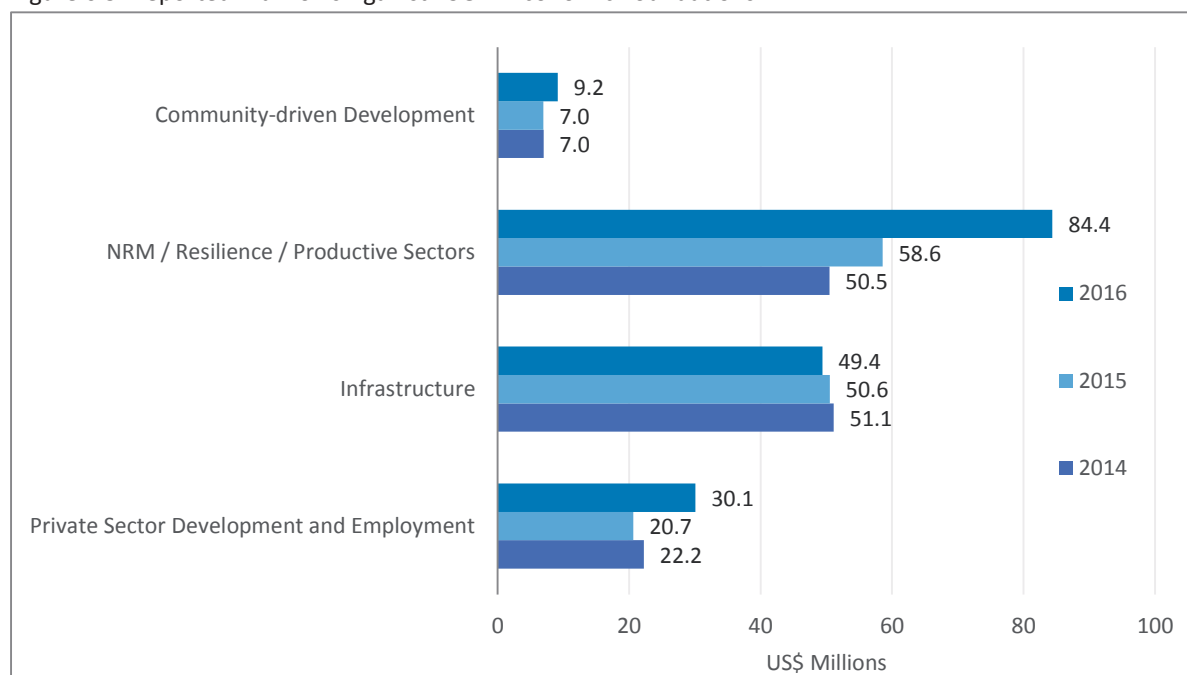
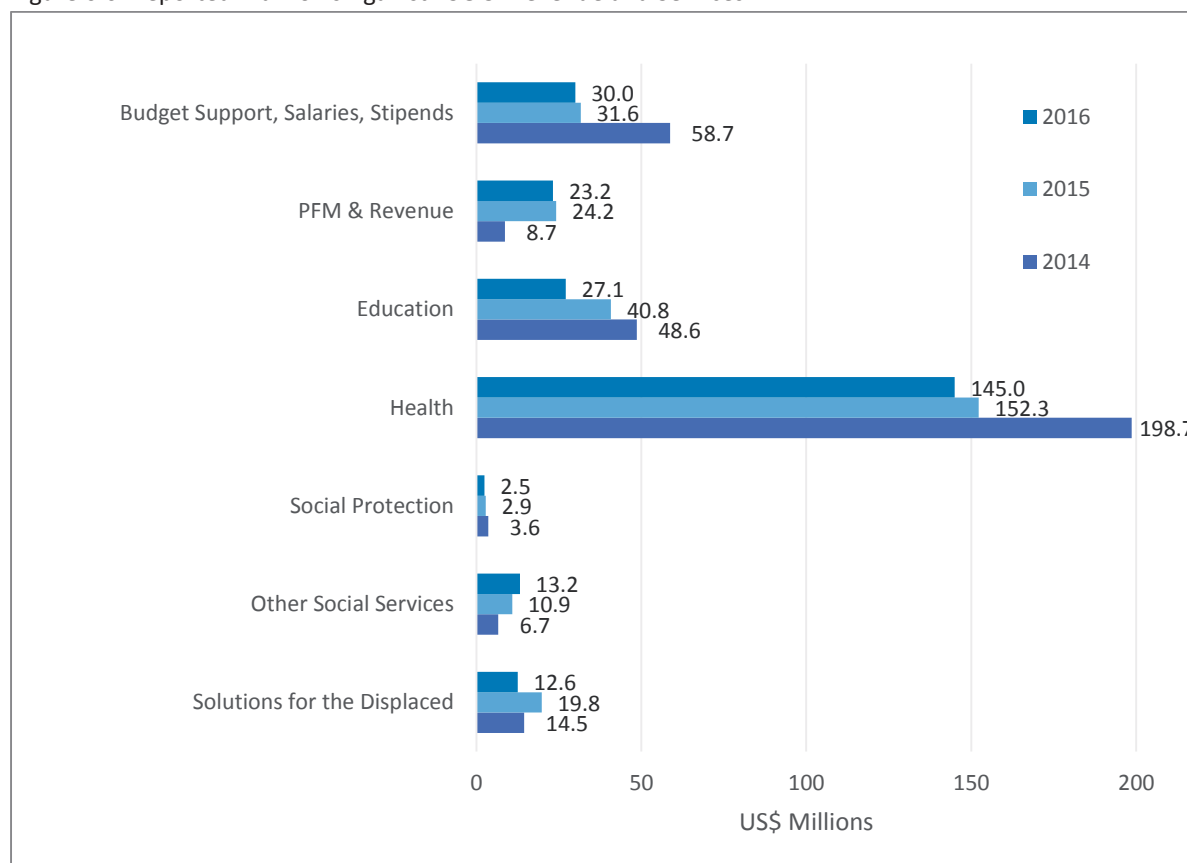


Figure 6.5. Reported Aid Flows Against PSG 4: Economic Foundations

Figure 6.6. Reported Aid Flows Against PSG 5: Revenue and Services²¹²²

²¹ "Solutions for the displaced" does not correspond to any specific sub-working group. It is a cross-cutting issue with relevance beyond PSG 5. (See glossary of key terms and concepts in Annex B).

²² The PFM & Revenue Sub-working Group covers a broad reach of Economic and Financial Governance issues including Public Financial Management (including Audit, Procurement, Payroll); Revenue, Macro-Fiscal and Monetary policies and statistics, Fiscal Federalism issues; Debt; Currency and Financial Sector Regulation.

Figure 6.7. Reported Aid Flows for Capacity Development

While many of the reported activities have capacity development components, the projects in this category are designed with the primary goal of developing public sector institutional capacity.

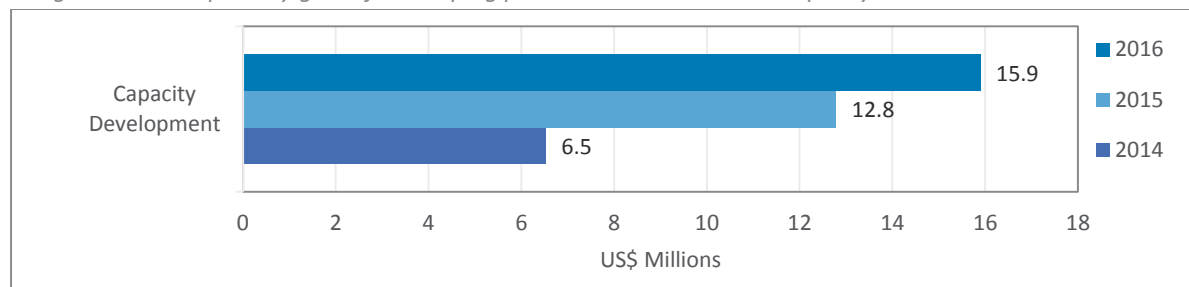


Figure 6.8. Reported Aid Flows with Cross-Cutting Relevance to More than 2 PSGs²³

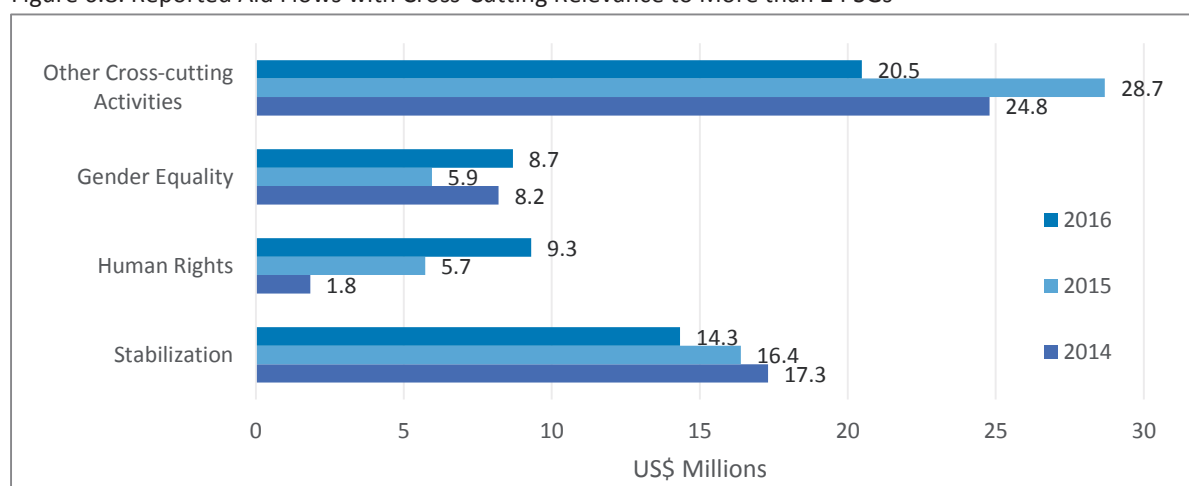
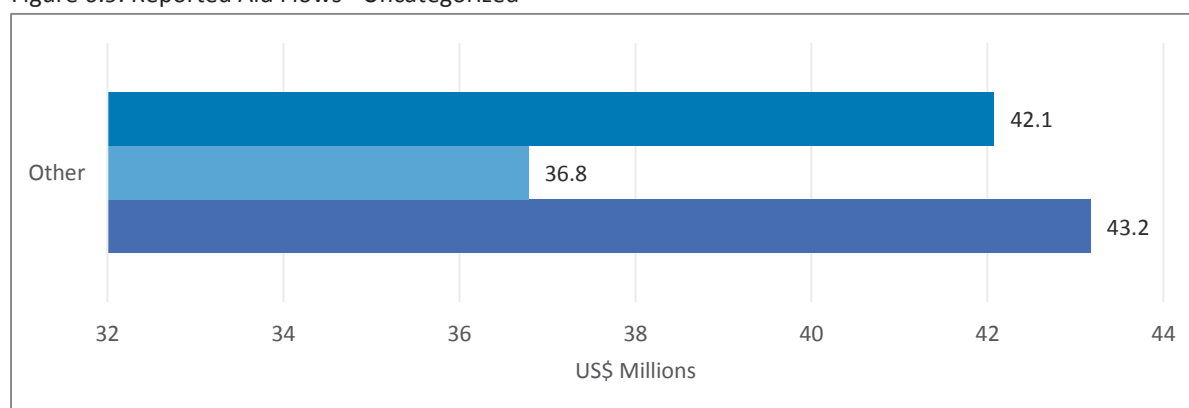


Figure 6.9. Reported Aid Flows - Uncategorized²⁴



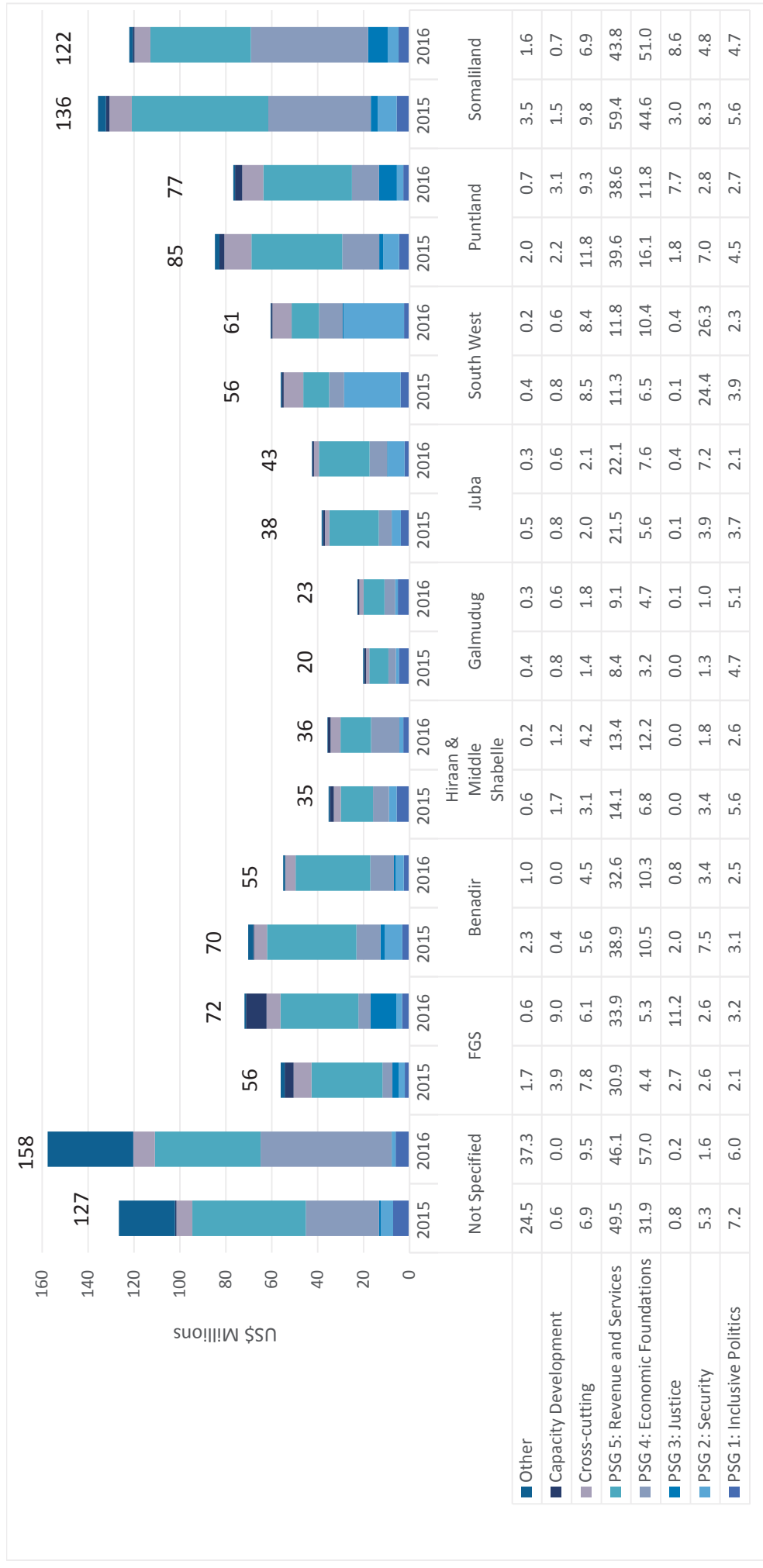
²³ The “other cross-cutting activities” category contains four reported activities that have relevance for more than two PSGs. These include the Accountability Programme and the Somalia Aid Enablers Programme, both reported by Dfid. The other two are the UN Joint Programme on Local Governance and Decentralization and a UNOPS project for enhancing peace, security, development and governance.

²⁴ The activities classified as “other” could not be classified against the PSGs, such as the financing for the UNHAS and EU flights, staff secondments and general support to Somali CSOs without a reported thematic focus.

7. Project-Level Aid Flows by Location

Following the 2014 aid mapping exercise, there was a strong demand expressed for a more transparent breakdown of aid flows by location. In this section, project-level spending has been disaggregated based on their reported locations and sector. Further work is required to refine the methodology for collecting and analyzing this type of data. The breakdown of aid flows by location will also need to evolve with the political landscape, as interim administrations form and graduate to full federal states.

Figure 7.1. Reported Project-Level Aid by Location and PSG

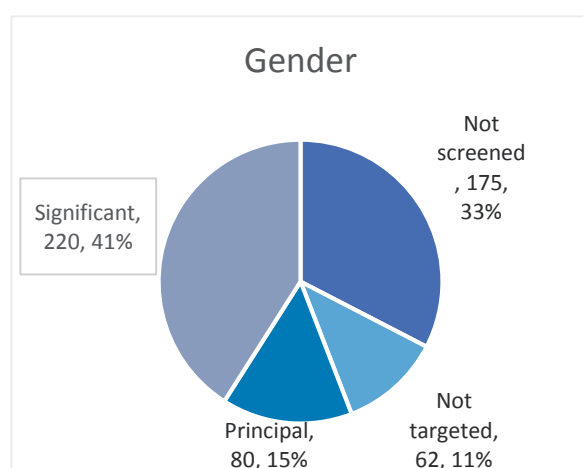


“Not specified” refers to project funding that does not have a specific location reported.

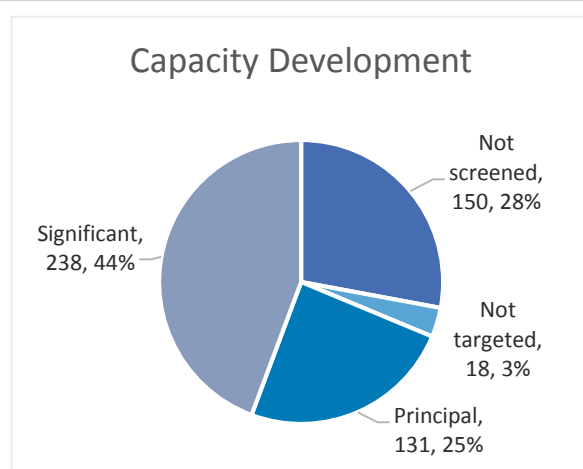
8. Cross-cutting Markers

Development partners reported on a number of cross-cutting issues using markers designating the extent to which cross-cutting issues are relevant for their reported activities. Development partners used the following categories to report the extent to which cross-cutting issues played a role in their projects and programs. A total of 532 distinct activities were reported in the aid mapping exercise. Marker percentages are based on the number of projects, not their funding levels.

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.



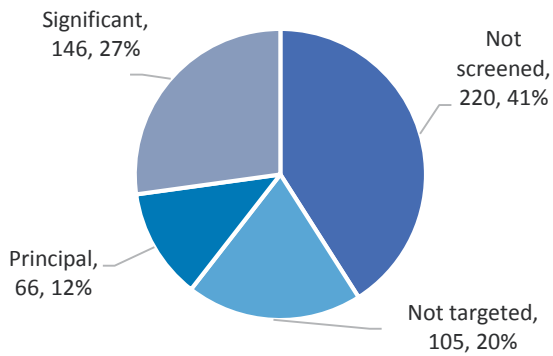
Gender is a significant component of 41% (220 activities) of mapped activities’ project objectives. This marker refers to a goal, objective or approach aimed at closing gaps between men and women in the social, political and economic spheres. Gender equality activities may target: *i)* the distinct needs 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.²⁵



The majority (69%, 369 activities) of mapped activities have capacity development reported as either a significant or principal purpose of their project objectives. 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.

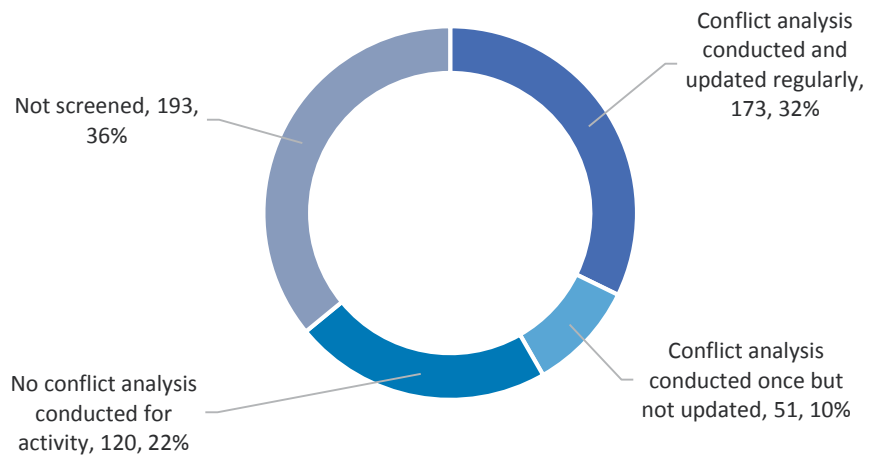
²⁵ For more information on the gender marker, see www.oecd.org/social/gender-development/39903666.pdf.

Stabilization

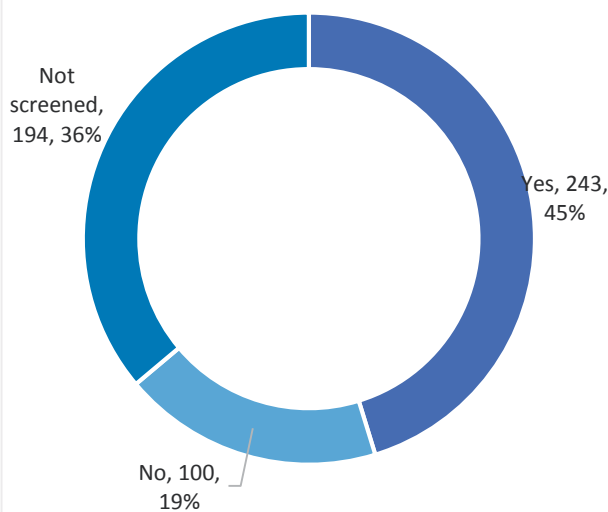


A reported 27% of activities (146 activities) have a significant stabilization component, while 12% (66 activities) have stabilization reported as their primary objective. Stabilization has been identified as one of the key cross-cutting issues in the Somali Compact to facilitate the delivery of tangible and visible peace dividends for priority geographic areas, which have been recovered from insurgent groups over the past years.

Conflict Analysis



Conflict Monitoring



Conflict Analysis: Development partners were asked to indicate whether or not a conflict analysis was conducted to inform each reported activity. Conflict analysis was reported to be conducted and updated regularly for 32% of the reported activities.

Conflict Monitoring: Development partners were asked to indicate whether the impact of the reported activity on conflict dynamics is monitored to reduce the risk that aid unintentionally does harm (e.g. contributes to the escalation or sustainability of violence; exacerbates economic and political inequalities). Nearly half (45%) of the reported activities involve some form of conflict monitoring.

Annex A. Reported Development and Humanitarian Aid by Partner, 2014-18

Reported Development Aid by Partner						
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Total Reported
Bilaterals	449,585,109	405,395,711	342,578,000	185,533,135	123,901,480	1,506,993,435
Denmark	14,830,000	11,780,000	24,750,000	22,300,000	11,300,000	84,960,000
Finland	18,312,966	5,537,000	2,260,000			26,109,966
Germany	6,105,452	2,293,950	11,301,900	25,960,800	16,785,000	62,447,102
Italy	16,972,250	19,955,153	24,872,713			61,800,116
Japan	17,127,864	21,577,662				38,705,526
Netherlands	9,602,000	17,874,795	6,311,123			33,787,918
Norway	32,530,120	33,253,012	33,132,530			98,915,663
Sweden	46,493,394	41,500,000	38,931,269	36,600,000	30,000,000	193,524,663
Switzerland	10,590,049	8,838,050	12,950,000	15,000,000		47,378,099
Turkey	108,718,500	22,008,592	5,059,000			135,786,092
UK	97,186,527	141,560,497	95,308,466	85,672,335	65,816,480	485,544,305
USA	71,115,985	79,217,000	87,701,000			238,033,985
Multilaterals	104,405,345	222,578,404	291,700,824	-	-	618,684,572
AfDB	1,500,000	18,000,000	24,000,000			43,500,000
EU	102,905,345	204,578,404	267,700,824	-	-	575,184,572
Funds²⁶	12,800,000	23,409,399	23,523,776	10,881,510		70,614,685
Global Fund		10,409,399	11,523,776	10,881,510		32,814,685
UN PBF		11,000,000	12,000,000			23,000,000
WB SPF	12,800,000	2,000,000				14,800,000
UN Agency Core Funds²⁷	11,870,390	22,378,600	8,457,000	6,022,363		48,728,353
UNAIDS	45,410	75,000	77,000			197,410
UNDP		8,700,000	8,380,000	6,022,363		23,102,363
UNICEF	11,824,980	13,603,600				25,428,580
Data provided by MoF	28,505,281	999,979				29,505,260
Arab League	8,635,260	999,979				9,635,239
China	2,000,000					2,000,000
Nigeria	897,735					897,735
Qatar	16,972,286					16,972,286
Totals	607,166,125	674,762,092	666,259,600	202,437,008	123,901,480	2,274,526,305

²⁶ The envelopes of the SDRF funding windows (UN MPTF and WB MPF), the Somalia Stability Fund (SSF) and the Somaliland Development Fund (SDF) are captured in the reporting by their donors.

²⁷ UN agency core funds refers only to funding provided by agency headquarters. It does not capture the full scale of UN operations in Somalia, which are funded largely through donor contributions. Moreover, it should be noted that there may be additional core funds from UN agencies that were not reported.

Reported Humanitarian Aid by Partner						
2014-15 data drawn directly from OCHA FTS; 2016-18 projections reported directly by partners						
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Total Reported
Bilaterals	520,695,431	437,345,690	87,730,185	95,535,500	15,500,000	1,156,806,806
Australia	11,640,438	3,025,046				14,665,484
Belgium		204,918				204,918
Bulgaria		31,813				31,813
Canada	23,770,946	19,158,200				42,929,146
Denmark	22,322,697	21,083,583	14,800,000	14,800,000	5,900,000	78,906,280
Finland	11,406,347	8,979,737				20,386,084
France	848,576	340,136				1,188,712
Germany	49,225,325	22,021,542	4,476,000	-	-	75,722,867
Ireland	6,302,239	5,876,272				12,178,511
Italy	1,969,007	6,478,969	5,579,200			14,027,176
Japan	22,562,136	27,142,338				49,704,474
Korea, Republic of	500,000					500,000
Kuwait	575,000	2,694,023				3,269,023
Luxembourg	304,956	228,758				533,714
Netherlands	1,268,400					1,268,400
Norway	20,460,444	7,156,780	10,843,373			38,460,597
Russian Federation	1,000,000	26,750				1,026,750
Saudi Arabia	160,302	5,474,067				5,634,369
South Africa		473,530				473,530
Sweden	28,980,604	16,663,361	12,000,000	12,000,000	9,600,000	79,243,965
Switzerland	9,731,310	13,609,567	3,955,500	3,955,500		31,251,877
UK	58,915,770	54,138,981	36,076,112	64,780,000	-	213,910,863
USA	248,750,934	222,048,618				470,799,552
UAE		488,701				488,701
Funds	21,443,999	25,289,318				46,733,317
Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF)	21,443,999	25,289,318				46,733,317
Multilaterals	86,295,374	60,909,455		-	-	147,204,829
AfDB		1,000,000				1,000,000
EU	86,295,374	59,909,455		-	-	146,204,829
Other	43,206,901	69,908,951				113,115,852
Allocation of unearmarked funds by IGOs	192,236					192,236
Allocation of unearmarked funds by NGOs	749,507					749,507
Allocation of unearmarked funds by UN agencies	8,494,849	16,088,006				24,582,855
Allocation of unearmarked funds from Red Cross / Red Crescent	2,987,459					2,987,459
Carry-over from 2014	14,774,570	39,749,096				54,523,666
Private (individuals & Organizations)	4,958,965	3,323,528				8,282,493
Various Donors	11,049,315	10,748,321				21,797,636
Grand Total	671,641,705	593,453,414	87,730,185	95,535,500	15,500,000	1,463,860,804

Annex B. Key Terms & Concepts

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.”²⁸

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.

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.”²⁹

DISBURSEMENT: The international transfer of financial resources for a specified purpose from a development partner to a recipient (government, implementing partner, multilateral agency).³⁰

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.”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.³³

PLEDGE: A political announcement of intent to contribute an 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.”³⁴ Assistance supporting resilience bridges humanitarian and development fields of work.

SOLUTIONS FOR THE DISPLACED: A policy shift is underway in Somalia from care and maintenance towards durable solutions. This represents a more comprehensive approach encompassing policy and legal instruments; protection of extremely vulnerable IDPs; and mainstreaming of sustainable solutions for in shelter, health, education, legal, and civil rights.

²⁸ 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.

²⁹ *Ibid.*

³⁰ *Ibid.*

³¹ Global Humanitarian Assistance Initiative, www.globalhumanitarianassistance.org.

³² OECD Glossary of Statistical Terms.

³³ IDB / OECD / World Bank (2011), “Using Country Public Financial Management Systems: A Practitioner’s Guide,” www.oecd.org/dac/effectiveness/49066168.pdf.

³⁴ ReliefWeb Glossary of Humanitarian Terms, www.who.int/hac/about/reliefweb-aug2008.pdf.

