

Aid Flows in Somalia

Analysis of aid flow data

April 2017

Aid Coordination Unit
Office of Prime Minister
Federal Republic of Somalia

Executive Summary

Official development assistance (ODA) for Somalia totaled US\$ 1.3 billion in 2016. With an ODA to GDP ratio of 21%, Somalia is highly aid dependent. Remittances are another key flow, estimated at US\$ 1.4 billion in 2016. Together, remittances and ODA are fueling Somalia's consumption-driven growth. Greater focus on enabling private sector investment and domestic revenue mobilization would lessen Somalia's long term dependence on aid.

Humanitarian aid is expected to experience a spike in 2017 akin to the response to the 2011 famine, during which humanitarian aid surged to nearly US\$ 800 million. Development aid to Somalia continues to be relatively stable. The steadily increasing aid to Somalia seen in recent years has run counter to the trend of stagnating flows to low income fragile states at the aggregate level and high levels of volatility at the country level.

Only 8% of development aid was channeled "on treasury" in 2016, falling short of the target of 15% set in the Use of Country Systems Roadmap. On treasury aid is disbursed into the government's main revenue funds and managed through government systems. Most on treasury grants (92%, US\$ 50.4 million) were delivered through three channels: projects financed 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 pooled funding instruments in Somalia is declining, based on reporting by donors. Whereas 30% of development aid was channeled through pooled funds in 2015, the share for 2017 is estimated at only 21%. The share has also declined for funds established under the Somalia Development Reconstruction Facility (SDRF), from 23% in 2015 to an expected 16% in 2017.

Providing a resource for planning and coordination, this report provides detailed breakdowns of aid against the pillars of the National Development Plan (NDP) and by location.

1 Introduction

For the past three years, aid flows in Somalia have been tracked through an annual mapping exercise. Significant progress has been made in improving aid transparency, which has informed better coordination. Aid data has also proven useful for monitoring aid effectiveness principles.

This report presents the key findings from the aid mapping exercise conducted in 2016. The mapping exercise was led by the Aid Coordination Unit (ACU) in the Office of the Prime Minister. Analytical support was provided by the World Bank and UN. Coordination support was also provided by the Ministry of Planning, Investment, and Economic Development (MoPIED).

Box 1. Somali Aid Information Management System (AIMS)

An innovative AIMS is under development to enable collaborative reporting and transparent dissemination of aid flow data in Somalia. The online system will allow development partners to easily input data and provide a set of automated “one click” reports for regularly recurring data requests (e.g. sector and state-specific reports, reports for the budget annex). It will also provide a single source for accessing both development and humanitarian flows by integrating humanitarian data collected through the OCHA Financial Tracking Service (FTS).

With a launch planned for the end of 2017, the government will conduct its fourth interim aid mapping exercise in mid-2017 to ensure data is: *i)* collected in time to inform the 2018 budget, *ii)* disseminated to inform planning and coordination for NDP implementation, and *iii)* used to populate the online system before it comes online. This area of work has been led by the Aid Coordination Unit (ACU) and the Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation (MOPIC, which in March 2017 became the Ministry of Planning, Investment, and Economic Development - MoPIED) in collaboration with Ministries of Planning in the Federal Member States, with the support of UNDP and the World Bank.

A total of 45 development partners and funds reported their aid flows to the ACU in 2016, approximately 82% of development partners (Table 1). The Federal Government of Somalia thanks all participating agencies for their high level of reporting.

Table 1. Reporting Status of Development Partners

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

¹ This is not a comprehensive list of all Somalia's partners. This mapping exercise focused primarily on aid for development; therefore, a number of humanitarian agencies are not listed. Humanitarian aid data is captured by OCHA's Financial Tracking Service.

² On treasury grants from Saudi Arabia and Turkey disbursed in 2016 were reported by the Ministry of Finance, and are therefore captured in the analysis.

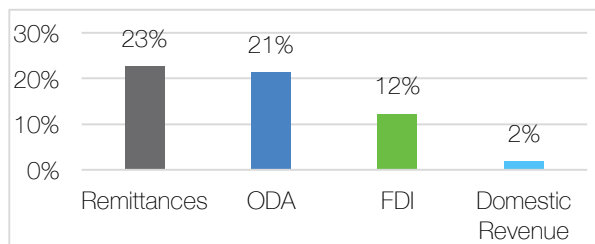
2 Overview of Flows

Heavy dependence on aid and remittances

Reported official development assistance (ODA) for Somalia totaled US\$ 1.3 billion in 2016. With an ODA to GDP ratio of 21%,³ Somalia is a highly aid dependent country (Figure 1). Remittances are another key flow for Somalia, estimated at US\$ 1.4 billion in 2016 (23% of GDP). According to the 2017 Somalia Economic Update (SEU), remittances and aid are fueling Somalia's consumption-driven growth.

Greater focus on enabling private sector investment and domestic revenue mobilization would lessen Somalia's long term dependence on aid. Foreign direct investment (FDI) totaled US\$ 756 million in 2016, according to IMF estimates. At US\$ 113 million, domestic revenue represented just 2% of GDP in the same year.

Figure 1. Financial Flows as % of GDP, 2016



Box 2. 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.”⁴ 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.⁵

³ 2016 GDP is estimated at US\$ 6.2 billion. Source: World Bank (2017), Somalia Economic Update.

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

⁵ For reported contributions for the enforcement aspects of peacekeeping, see Annex A, Table 9.

Humanitarian aid is likely to experience a spike in 2017 akin to the response to the 2011 famine, during which humanitarian aid surged to nearly US\$ 800 million (Figure 2). As of April 2017, reported humanitarian aid had already reached 98% of the previous year's total, indicating an early mobilization of funds to address the ongoing drought. Humanitarian aid is typically reported over the course of a year, which is why these high levels are atypical.

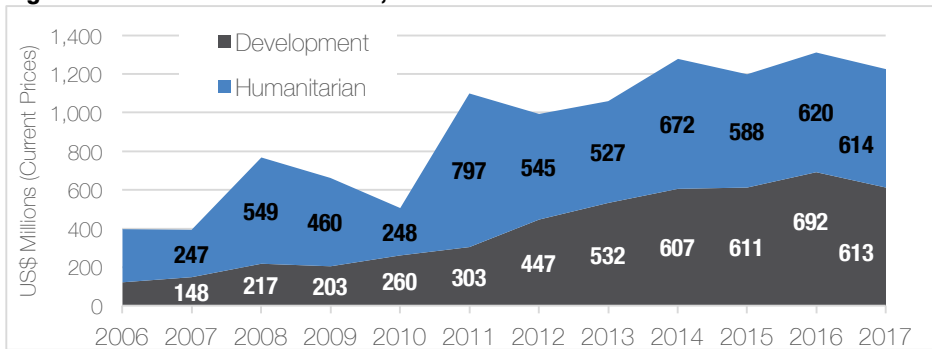
Development aid to Somalia continues to be stable. The slight decline seen in 2017 may be attributed to the falling value of several donor currencies relative to the United States Dollar, the diversion of funds to humanitarian activities in response to the drought, and late reporting of 2017 forward projections. With multi-year funding cycles, development envelopes are more predictable and therefore, less likely to increase significantly from the currently reported levels.

Table 2. Reported Development and Humanitarian Aid, 2014-17, US\$ Millions

	2014	2015	2016	2017 ⁶	Total
Development	607	611	692	613	2523
Humanitarian	672	588	620	614	2494
Total ODA	1279	1199	1312	1227	5017

Sources: Development partner reporting of envelopes to ACU-led Aid Mapping, supplemented by data from the OCHA FTS and reporting of on-treasury grants by the Ministry of Finance.

Figure 2. ODA Trends in Somalia, 2006-17



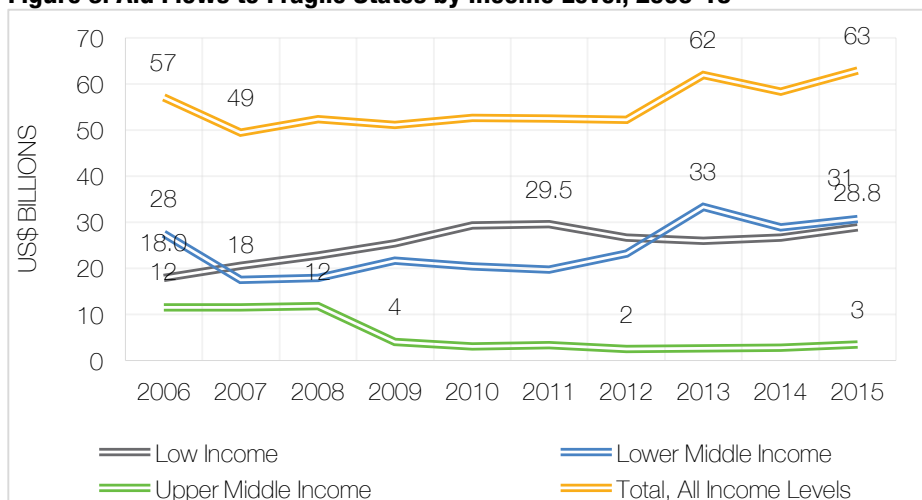
Sources: 2014-17 data drawn from Aid Flow Mapping (envelope reporting) and OCHA FTS. 2006-2013 data extracted from the OECD Dataset.

⁶ Forward spending projections for 2017 are indicative and subject to change.

Stability of Somalia's aid atypical for fragile states⁷

The steadily increasing aid to Somalia seen in recent years runs counter to the global trend of stagnating flows to low income fragile states. Fragile states received US\$63 billion in ODA in 2015.⁸ The slight uptick between 2012-2015 was driven by aid to middle income fragile states (e.g. Syria, Egypt, Myanmar), while total aid to low income fragile states remained stagnant.

Figure 3. Aid Flows to Fragile States by Income Level, 2006-15



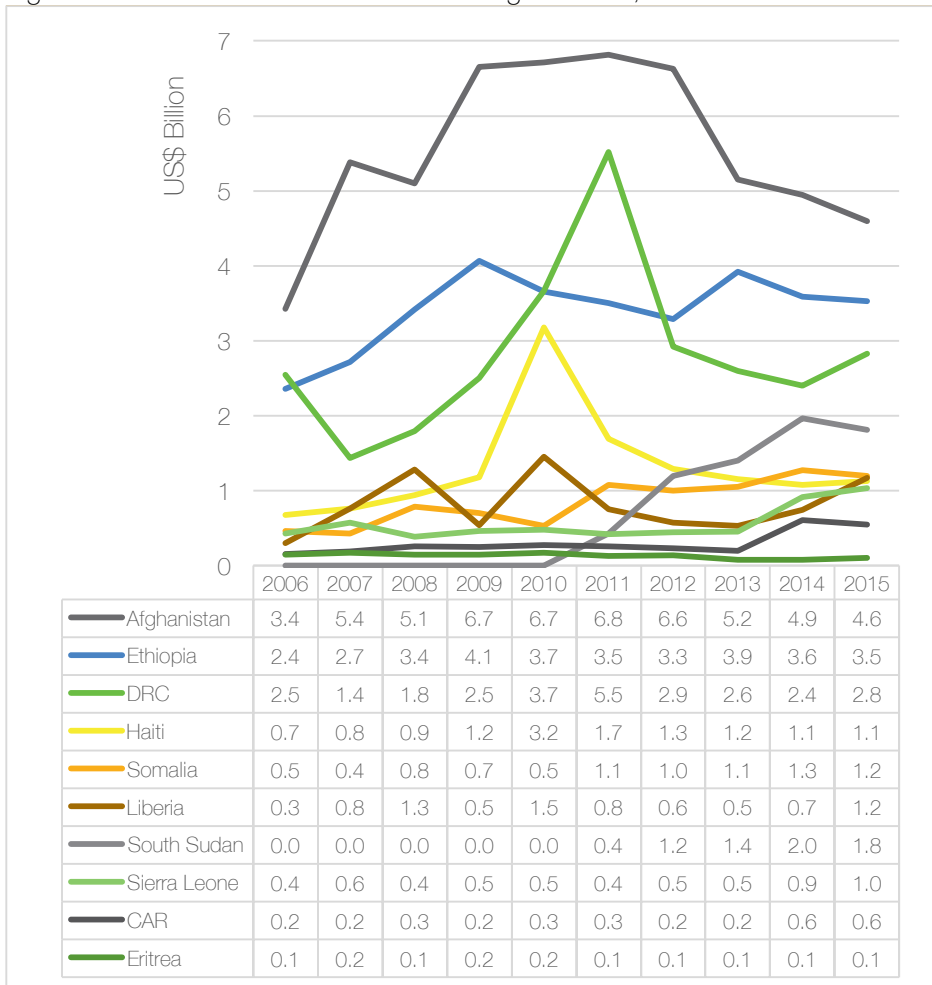
Source: OECD Dataset: Aid (ODA) disbursements to countries and regions [DAC2a] for 2006-2015, available at www.oecd.org/dac/stats/idsonline.

⁷ This report uses a consolidated list of 53 fragile states and economies drawn from the Fund for Peace's Fragile States Index 2016 and the World Bank Harmonized List of Fragile Situations for Fiscal Year 2017. This consolidated list casts a wide net, reflecting the evolving, global understanding of fragility as a multi-dimensional concept with economic, environmental, political, security and societal considerations. For more on the five dimensions of fragility, see: OECD (2016), States of Fragility 2016: Understanding Violence, OECD Publishing, Paris.

⁸ 2015 was the last year for which global statistics on ODA disbursements were available at the time of report writing.

The relative stability of Somalia's aid is surprising when compared to other low income fragile states (Figure 4), which often experience high volatility. Afghanistan, the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Haiti and Liberia have all experienced extreme fluctuations in ODA over the past decade. Low income fragile states with stable ODA have tended to be recipients of consistently low levels of aid, such as Eritrea.

Figure 4. Net ODA to 10 Low Income Fragile States, 2006-15



Source: OECD Dataset: Aid (ODA) disbursements to countries and regions [DAC2a] for 2006-2015, available at www.oecd.org/dac/stats/idsonline. 2014-15 data for Somalia drawn from Aid Flow Mapping (envelope reporting).

Without concessional financing, aid for longer-term investments limited

On a per capita basis, Somalia received similar flows of aid as Afghanistan in 2015, US\$ 130 and US\$ 141 respectively (Figure 5). However, the composition and potential for long-term impact of this aid differs significantly. Whereas 76% of ODA to Afghanistan consisted of Country Programmable Aid (CPA), only 42% of Somalia's aid was categorized as CPA.⁹

Country Programmable Aid (CPA) provides a “closer proxy of aid that goes to partner countries than the concept of official development assistance (ODA).”¹⁰ CPA excludes humanitarian aid and debt relief, which are inherently unpredictable. It also attempts to exclude aid that does not involve flows to the recipient country, such as administrative costs, research and advocacy, and refugee spending in donor countries. In short, CPA is a better measure of aid spent in country for longer-term development goals.¹¹

Total CPA to Somalia is limited by the fact that the country is not eligible for concessional financing, which can dramatically alter the aid profile of a recipient country. The Central African Republic (CAR) is expected to surpass Somalia in CPA per capita after a five-fold increase in the country's International Development Association (IDA) allocation for 2017-19.¹²

Somalia's CPA figures are close to the level of development aid reported by partners in the aid mapping exercise.¹³ However, for the sake of international comparisons, the CPA per capita figures are used in Figure 5 and Table 3 rather than development aid figures used for other parts of this report.

⁹ Per capita calculations based on ODA and CPA data reported by donor headquarters to the OECD. These ODA totals for Somalia differ somewhat from those reported by country offices to the aid mapping exercise. The 2014 total from the 2015 aid mapping exercise was 13% higher than the OECD total for the same year, while 2015 data reported to the aid mapping exercise in 2016 was only 5% less than OECD figures.

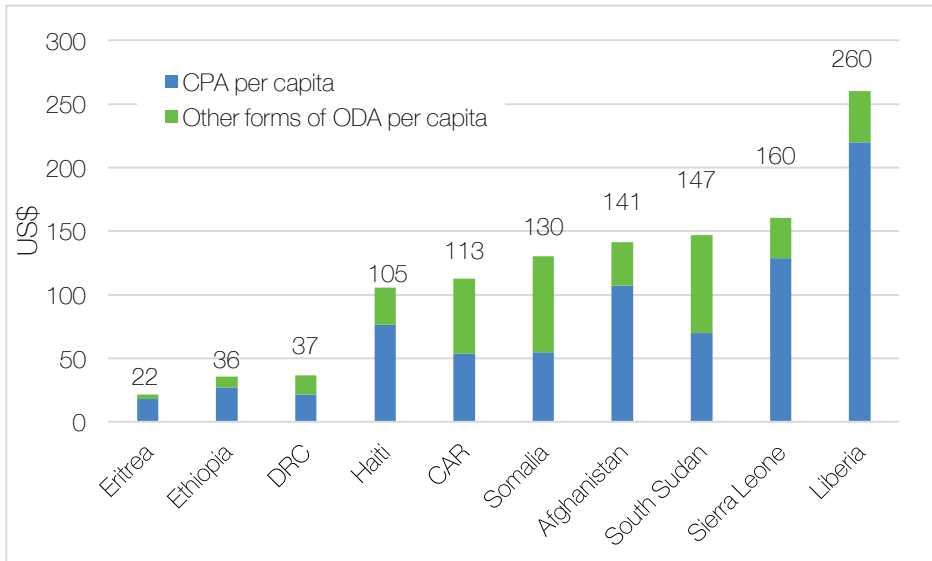
¹⁰ For more information on CPA, see: www.oecd.org/dac/aid-architecture/cpa.htm.

¹¹ CPA still includes the costs associated with doing business, such as security and monitoring, which are elevated in the Somali context.

¹² Donors significantly increased commitments to the CAR at a conference in Brussels in November 2017, including US\$ 250 million in programming through the World Bank's IDA Turnaround Facility. Somalia is currently not eligible for IDA.

¹³ 2015 CPA is US\$ 590 million, compared with US\$ 611 million reported as development aid through the aid mapping exercise.

Figure 5. Country Programmable Aid as a share of ODA per Capita, 2015



Source: Author's calculations using OECD Datasets and WDI population figures.

Table 3. Per Capita Figures for Aid in US\$, 2015

	ODA per capita	CPA per capita	% CPA to ODA
Eritrea	\$21.75	\$17.82	82%
Ethiopia	\$35.50	\$26.89	76%
DRC	\$36.61	\$21.33	58%
Haiti	\$105.40	\$76.20	72%
CAR	\$112.59	\$53.91	48%
Somalia	\$130.47	\$54.77	42%
Afghanistan	\$141.22	\$107.37	76%
South Sudan	\$146.88	\$69.97	48%
Sierra Leone	\$160.39	\$128.77	80%
Liberia	\$259.97	\$219.72	85%

Source: Author's calculations using OECD Datasets and WDI population figures.

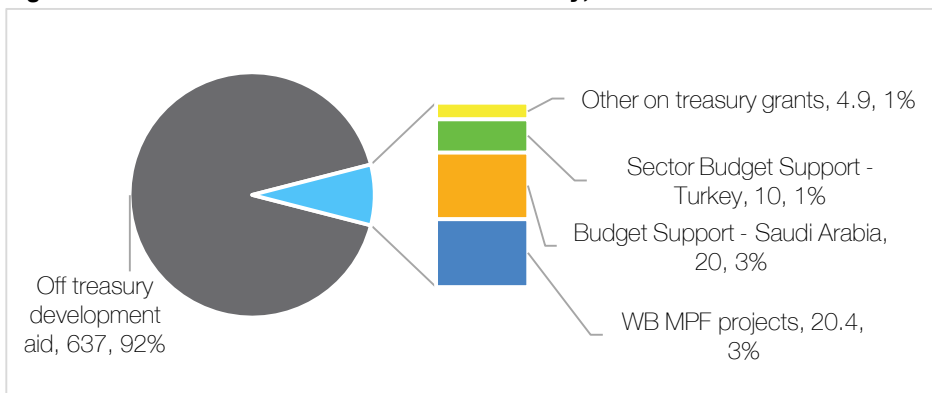
3 On Treasury Aid

Only 8% of development aid was channeled “on treasury” in 2016 (Table 4). Aid delivered on treasury¹⁴ is disbursed into the government’s main revenue funds and managed through government systems. In the Use of Country Systems Roadmap, a target was jointly set by government and development partners for 15% of external development spending be channeled through the treasury. Development partners were on track to achieve this target based on the figures recorded in the 2016 budget of the Federal Government of Somalia (FGS).

A majority of on treasury grants (92%, US\$ 50.4 million) were delivered through three channels: projects financed through the World Bank Multi Partner Fund (MPF), general budget support provided by Saudi Arabia¹⁵ and sector budget support provided by Turkey (Figure 6).

The predictability of general and budget support improved significantly in 2016; 88% of committed funding for budget support was delivered by Saudi Arabia and Turkey. In 2015, only 4% of committed budget support by the United Arab Emirates, Turkey and the Arab League materialized.

Figure 6. Breakdown of Aid Delivered on Treasury, 2016



Source: Development partner reporting to 2016 Aid Mapping Exercise

¹⁴ 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. However, being on budget does not require that funds are disbursed into the government’s main revenue funds.

¹⁵ The general budget support provided by Saudi Arabia was a one-time contribution.

Approximately one third of budgeted financing for on treasury projects was disbursed in 2016. Government and development partners share the responsibility for delays in implementation, as the specific causes varied from project to project. The largest grant in 2016 was for the Recurrent Costs and Reform Financing Project (RCRF), funded through the World Bank Multi Partner Fund (MPF).¹⁶ The project disbursed 42% (US\$ 13 million) of what had been budgeted due to cash management issues within government.

Table 4. Budgeted and Disbursed “On Treasury” Grants, 2016

	2016 FGS Budget Figures	End of Year Actuals
AfDB - Economic and Financial Governance	2,977,067	1,513,811
Budget Support - Saudi Arabia	20,000,000	19,999,985
Police Salaries - European Union	5,850,000	1,377,761
Sector Budget Support - Turkey	14,000,000	10,000,000
SFF - Norway	1,260,113	1,260,113
UN District Rehabilitation Project	1,320,269	-
UN National Window - PBF	3,500,000	760,000
WB MPF - Capacity Injection Project	4,386,430	1,052,927
WB MPF - ICT Sector Support	5,733,333	1,003,978
WB MPF - Public Financial Management	10,030,000	3,808,697
WB MPF - Recurrent Costs and Reform Financing Project	30,716,667	13,023,056
WB MPF - SCORE	3,297,110	857,280
WB MPF - Special Financing Facility	3,705,000	637,291
WB MPF - Urban Investment Planning Project	800,000	-
Total	107,575,989	55,294,899
Share of total development aid	16%	8%

Source: FGS Ministry of Finance records.

¹⁶ The RCRF supports the government to provide credible and sustainable payroll and to establish the foundation for efficient budget execution and payment systems for the non-security sectors in the FGS as well as federal member states.

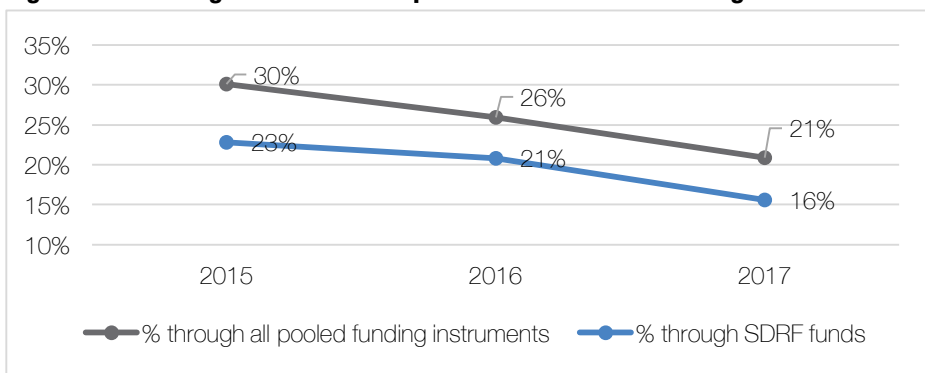
4 Use of Pooled Funds

The use of pooled funding instruments in Somalia is declining, based on reporting by donors.¹⁷ Whereas 30% of development aid was channeled through pooled funds in 2015, the share for 2017 is estimated at only 21%.

The share has also declined for funds established under the Somalia Development Reconstruction Facility (SDRF), from 23% in 2015 to an expected 16% in 2017. 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).

The apparent decline is attributed to several factors: *i*) decreased value of several donors' currencies relative to the US Dollar; *ii*) a lack of forward projections of new commitments still in discussion; and *iii*) shifting preferences away from pooled funding mechanisms.

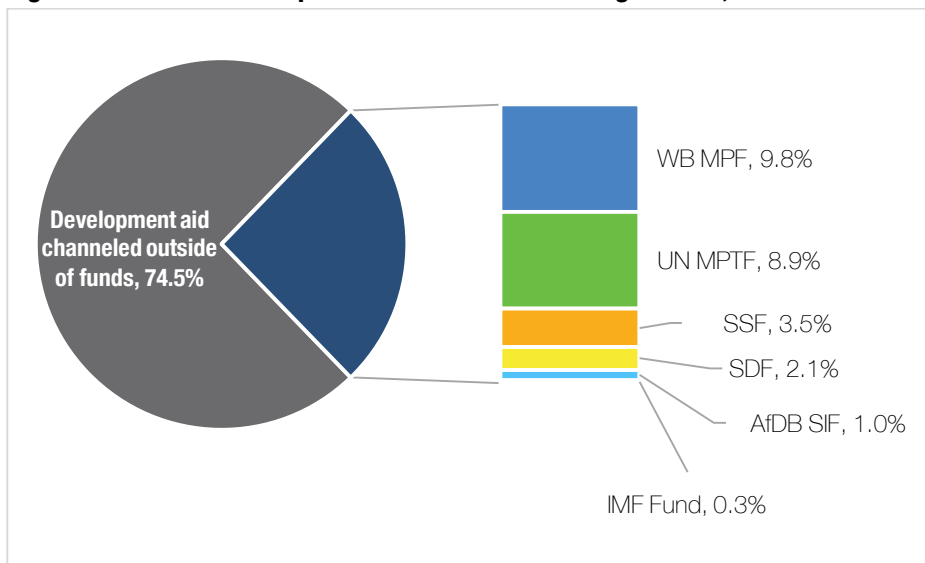
Figure 7. Declining Share of Development Aid Channeled through Funds



Source: Development partner reporting to 2016 Aid Mapping Exercise. May not capture most recent signed commitments.

¹⁷ This metric looks specifically at funds established for development financing in Somalia; global funds and humanitarian-focused funds are not included.

Figure 8. Share of Development Aid Channeled through Funds, 2015-17



Source: Development partner reporting to 2016 Aid Mapping Exercise. May not capture most recent signed commitments.

Table 5. Development Aid Channeled through Pooled Funds

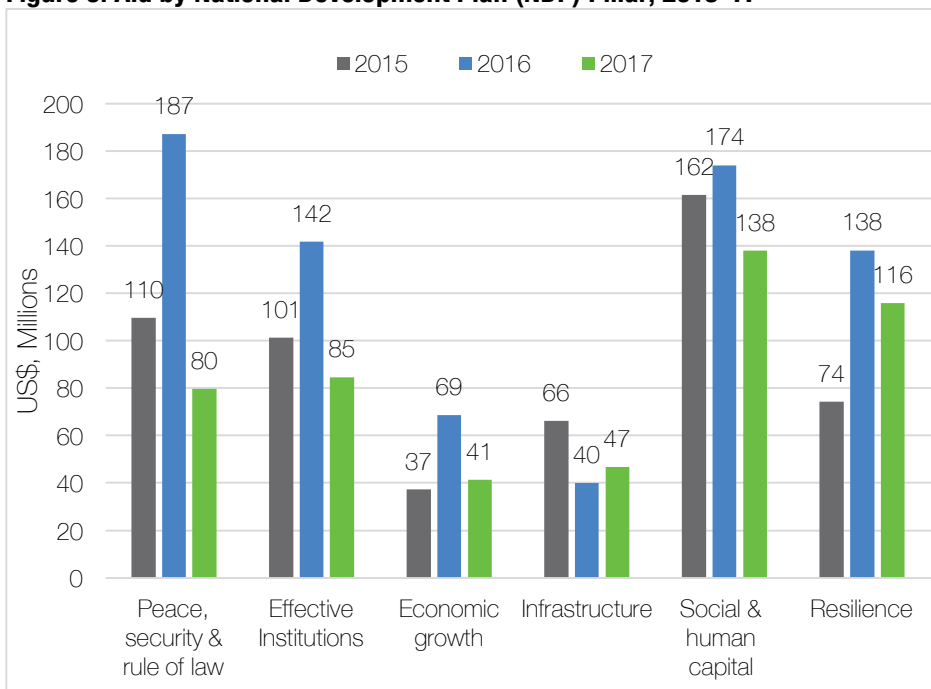
		2015	2016	2017	2015-17
	AfDB SIF		3.3	15.0	18.3
UN MPTF	UN Window	74.5	63.1	31.8	169.4
	National Window		3.6		3.6
	WB MPF	64.8	74.1	48.8	187.8
	Somalia Stability Fund (SSF)	29.0	20.8	17.8	67.5
	Somaliland Development Fund (SDF)	12.2	12.6	14.7	39.6
	IMF Somalia Trust Fund	3.5	2.1		5.6
	Total	184.0	179.5	128.1	491.7
	% through all funds	30%	26%	21%	26%
	% through SDRF funds	23%	21%	16%	20%

Source: Development partner reporting to 2016 Aid Mapping Exercise. May not capture most recent signed commitments.

5 Breakdown by Sector

This section provides a breakdown of aid flows against the pillars of the National Development Plan (NDP). The figures draw on actual and projected, project-level disbursement data. All forward spending projections are indicative and subject to change.

Figure 9. Aid by National Development Plan (NDP) Pillar, 2015-17¹⁸¹⁹



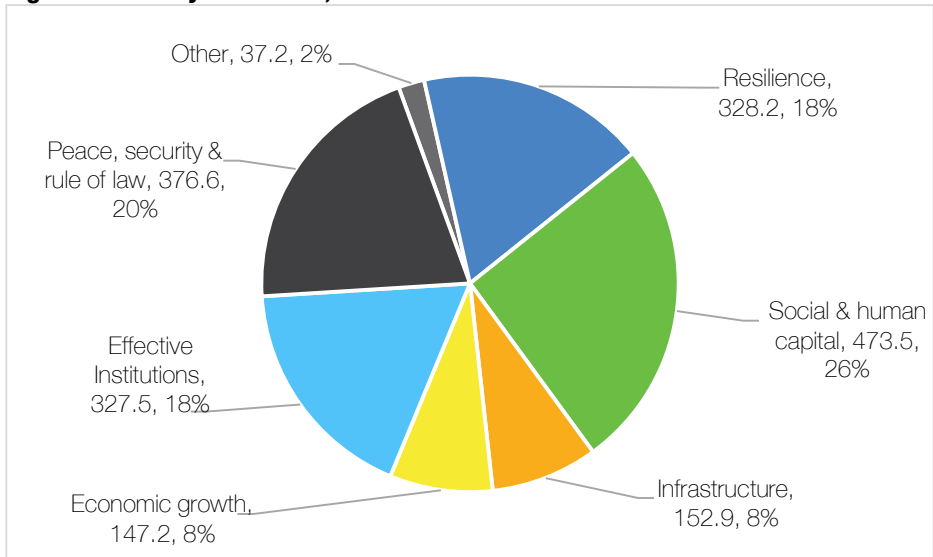
Source: Project-level reporting by development partners, 2016 Aid Mapping Exercise.

¹⁸ The total for project-level data in 2016 is higher than total development aid reported in section 2 due to the new addition of the resilience pillar, against which some humanitarian spending has been mapped. The total for 2017 is lower than the envelope reported in section 2 as several donors updated their envelopes in Q1 2017. These changes have not yet been reflected in the reported project-level disbursements, which will be updated in the 2017 aid mapping exercise.

¹⁹ Aid flows categorized as "Other" not pictured: US\$ 13 m in 2015, US\$ 17 m in 2016 and US\$ 7 in 2017

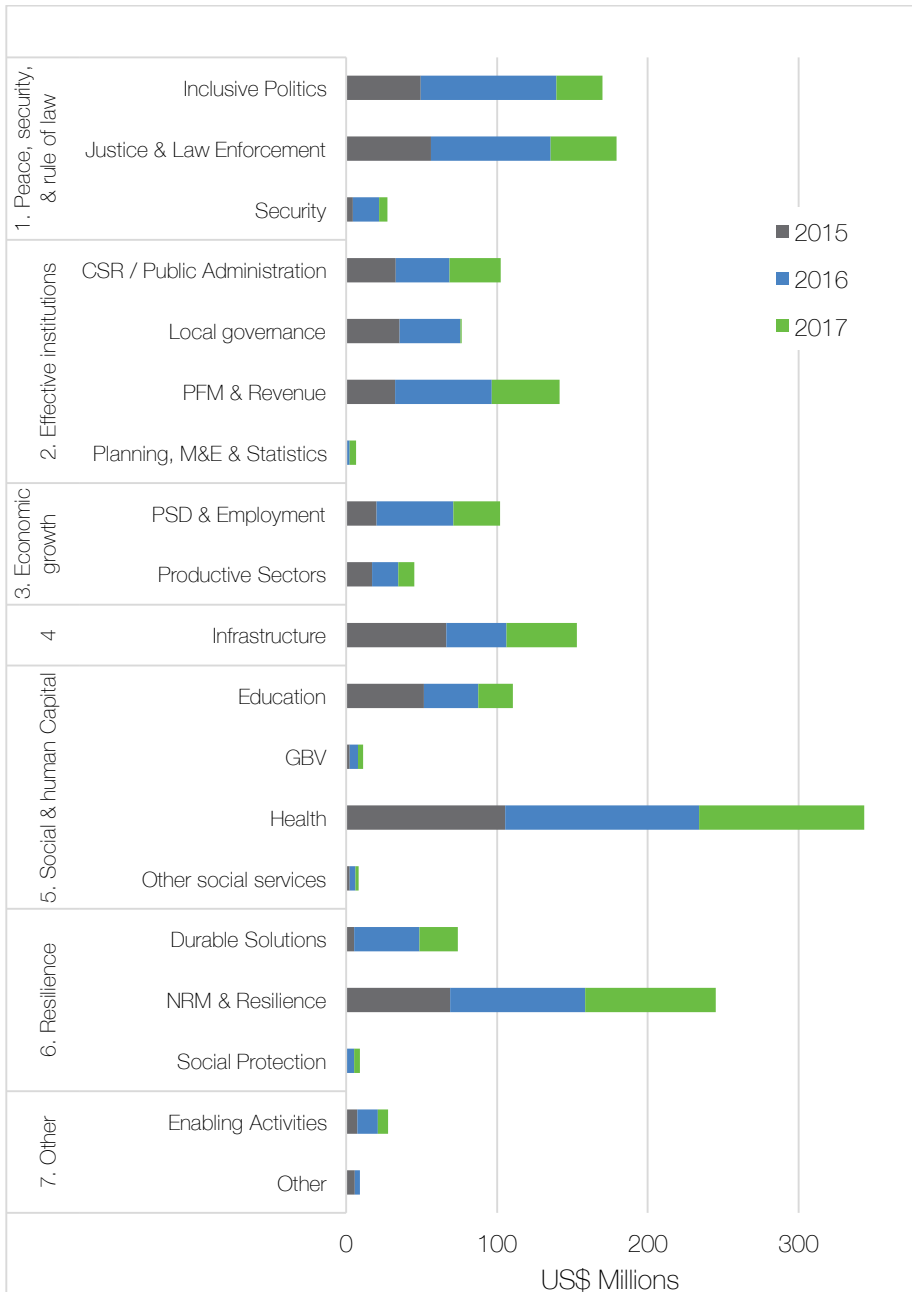
It should not be assumed that activities are aligned to the NDP simply because they are mapped to a specific priority. The extent of programmatic alignment should be discussed within Pillar Working Groups. A costing of priorities and greater clarity on the sequencing / prioritization of priorities within the NDP would facilitate better alignment.

Figure 10. Aid by NDP Pillar, 2015-2017



Source: Project-level reporting by development partners, 2016 Aid Mapping Exercise.

Figure 11. Breakdown of Aid by NDP Pillar and Sub-Sector, 2015-17



Source: Project-level reporting by development partners, 2016 Aid Mapping Exercise.

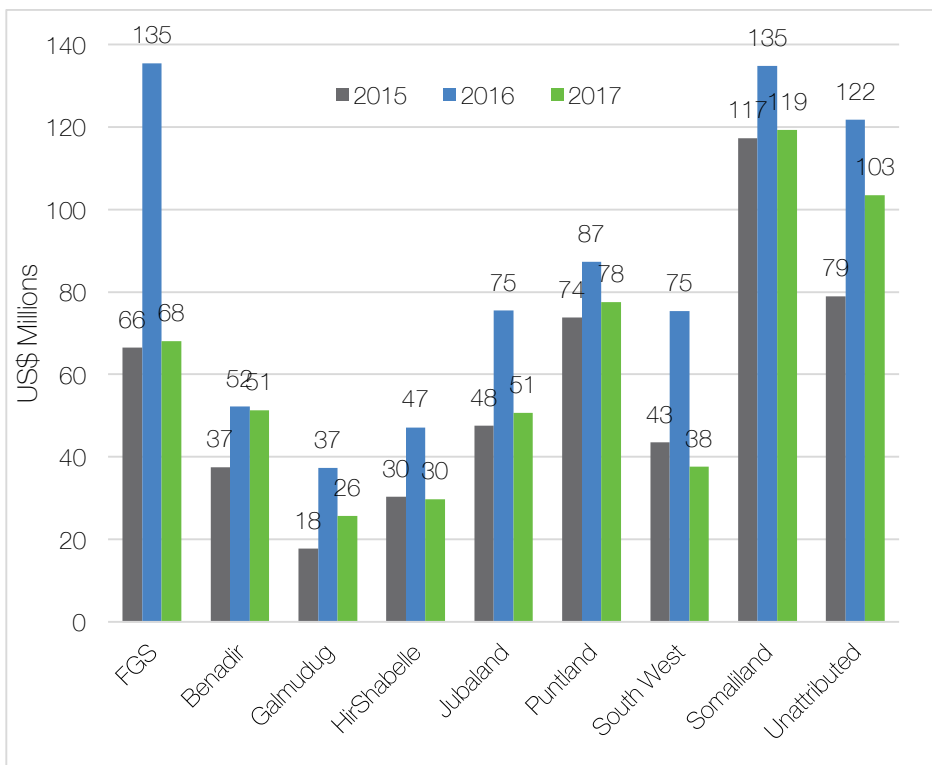
Table 6. Breakdown of Aid by NDP Pillar and Sub-Sectors

NDP Pillars & Sub-Sectors	2015	2016	2017	2015-17
1. Peace, security, and rule of law				
Inclusive Politics	49.3	90.1	30.7	170.1
Justice & Law Enforcement	56.0	79.6	43.5	179.1
Security	4.3	17.5	5.6	27.3
2. Building effective & Efficient Institutions				
Civil Service Reform (CSR) / Public Administration	33.1	35.6	33.9	102.5
Local governance	35.3	40.3	1.1	76.8
PFM & Revenue	32.3	64.1	45.0	141.5
Planning, Monitoring & Evaluation, and Statistics	0.5	1.7	4.5	6.7
3. Inclusive and Sustainable Economic Growth				
Private Sector Development (PSD) & Employment	20.0	51.2	31.1	102.3
Productive Sectors	17.2	17.4	10.4	45.0
4. Infrastructural Restoration and Development				
Infrastructure	66.2	40.0	46.7	152.9
5. Social & Human Capital				
Education	51.5	36.1	23.0	110.5
Gender Based Violence (GBV)	2.4	5.4	3.5	11.3
Health	105.3	128.9	109.3	343.4
Other social services	2.4	3.7	2.2	8.3
6. Building national Resilience Capacity				
Durable Solutions	5.4	43.0	25.6	74.0
Natural Resources Management (NRM) & Resilience	68.9	89.7	86.5	245.1
Social Protection	0.0	5.4	3.6	9.1
7. Other				
Enabling Activities	7.3	13.7	6.9	27.9
Other	5.9	3.3	0.0	9.2
Total	563.4	766.7	513.1	1843.2

6 Breakdown by Location

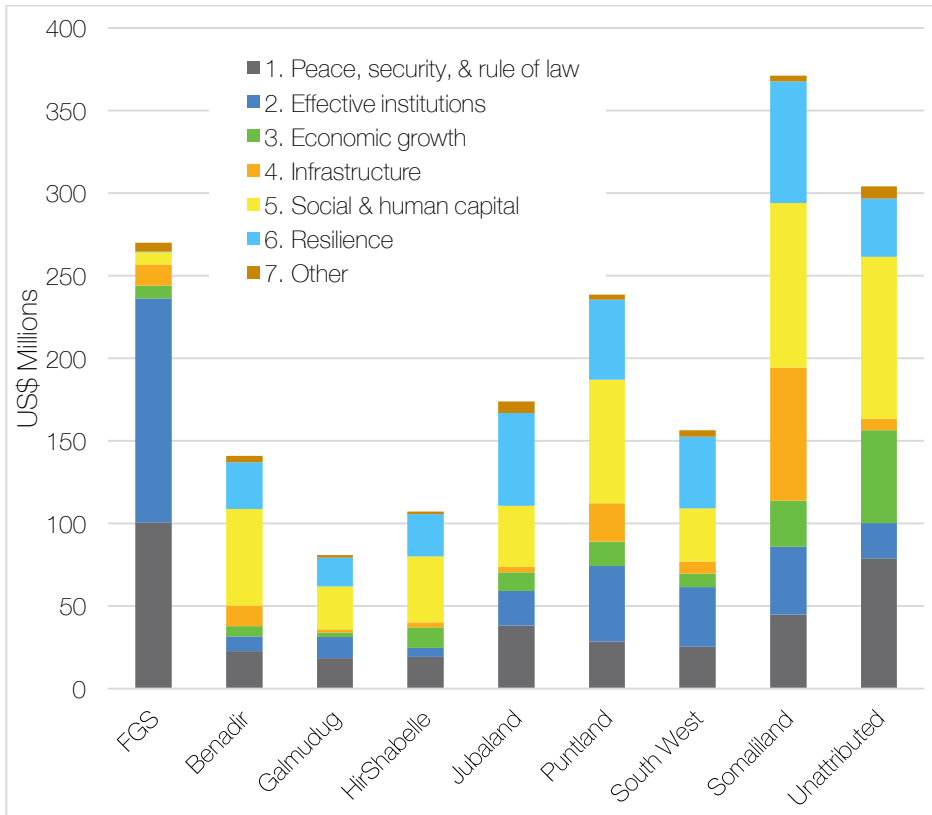
In this section, project-level spending has been disaggregated based on reported locations / scope of focus. The data is presented to show the breakdown by year, NDP Pillar and sub-sector. As with the previous section, these figures include some humanitarian disbursements reported against the resilience pillar. However, it does not include the majority of lifesaving humanitarian aid disbursed in Somalia. The aid mapping exercise was focused primarily on the collection of project-level development aid.

Figure 12. Breakdown of Aid by Location and Year, 2015-17



Source: Project-level reporting by development partners, 2016 Aid Mapping Exercise.

Figure 13. Breakdown of Aid by Location and NDP Pillar, 2015-17



Pillar	FGS	Benadir	Galmudug	Hir-Shabelle	Jubaland	Puntland	South West	Somaliland
1	100.8	22.7	18.4	19.1	38.1	28.5	25.4	44.6
2	135.5	8.7	12.7	5.5	21.0	45.7	35.9	41.1
3	8.0	6.2	2.9	12.3	11.2	14.6	8.2	27.9
4	12.7	12.7	1.7	3.3	3.4	23.6	7.4	80.9
5	7.2	58.5	26.0	40.0	37.0	74.8	32.3	99.7
6	0.7	28.3	17.4	25.3	56.2	48.3	43.3	73.6
7	5.1	3.8	1.6	1.8	6.8	3.2	4.0	3.5

Source: Project-level reporting by development partners, 2016 Aid Mapping Exercise.

Reported project-level disbursements by pillar, location and sub-sector

Source for figures 14-18: Project-level reporting by development partners, 2016 Aid Mapping Exercise.

Figure 14. Pillar 1: Peace, Security and Rule of Law, 2015-17

N.B. This figure does not capture military aid. The security spending pictured here only includes activities that qualify as ODA, e.g. support for civilian oversight of military forces.

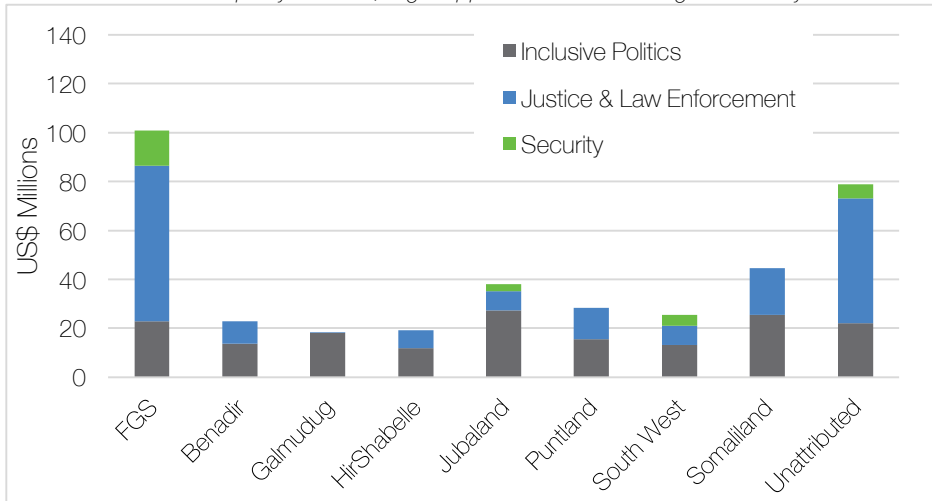


Figure 15. Pillar 2: Building Effective & Efficient Institutions, 2015-17

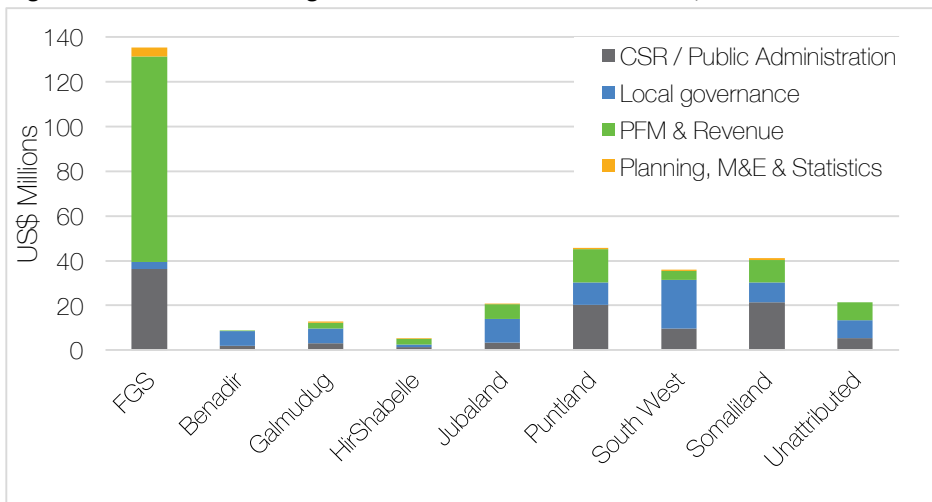


Figure 16. Pillars 3 & 4: Economic Growth and Infrastructure, 2015-17

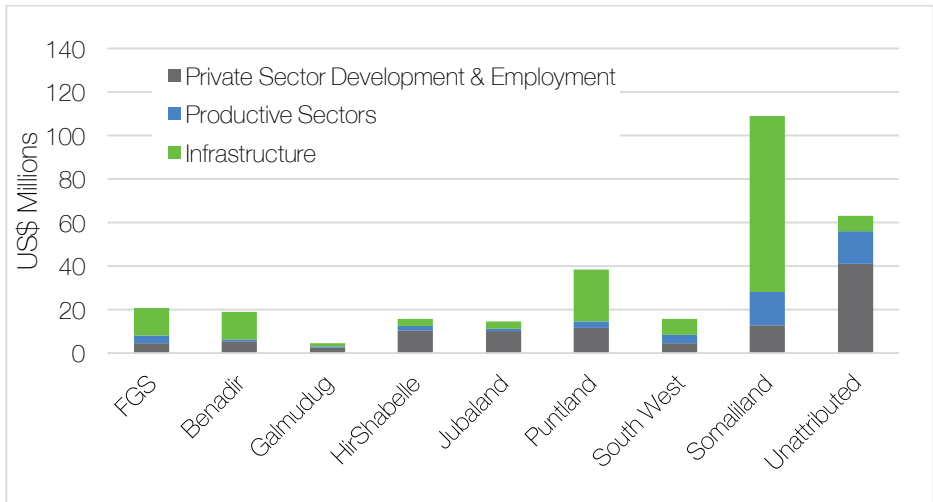


Figure 17. Pillar 5: Social & Human Capital, 2015-17

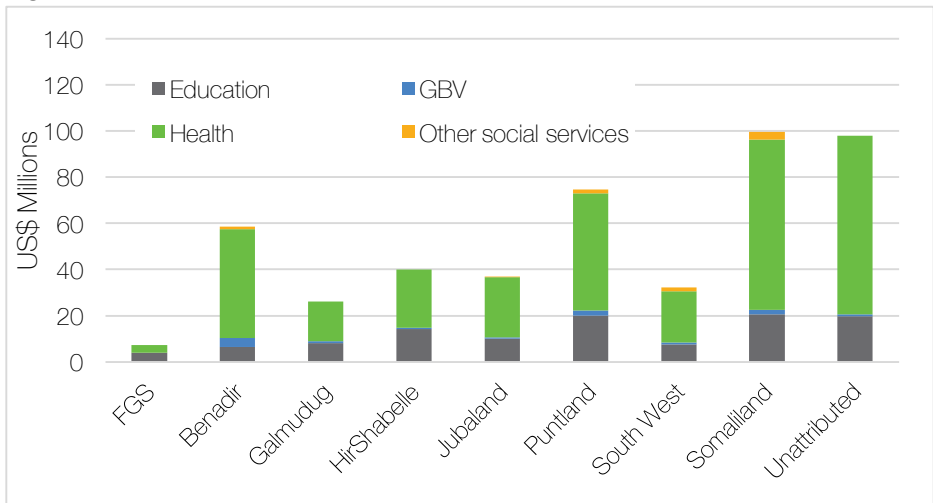
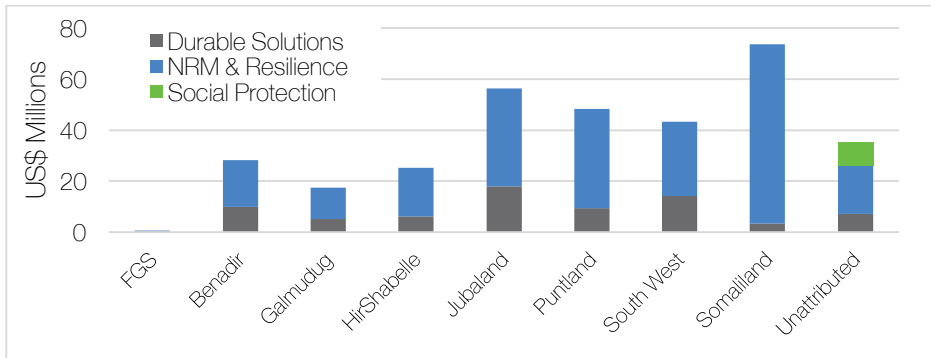


Figure 18. Pillar 6: Building National Resilience Capacity



Box 3. The Distinction between Envelope and Project-Level Reporting

The development aid totals used in section 1 do not match total project-level disbursements reported in sections 5 and 6 because they are based on different types of reporting. The former is based on donor envelope reporting, which is useful for understanding longer-term trends and the overall flow of aid to Somalia. To break down aid by sector or location, project-level disbursements provide a clearer picture of where and how money is being spent.

Levels of disbursement: Envelope reporting captures disbursements by donors to implementing partners; project-level reporting captures disbursements by projects (approaching expenditure-level reporting).

Type of flow: The envelope reporting captures both development and humanitarian aid, while drawing a clear line of distinction between these two categories. The project-level dataset is focused primarily on development aid,²⁰ however, for the 2016 aid mapping exercise some projects financed through humanitarian aid were included, given their relevance to the Resilience Pillar of the NDP.

Visibility for forward projections: While the envelopes may include unallocated funding, project-level disbursements have already been programmed against specific activities. As such, project-level reporting of forward projections is typically lower than forward spending envelopes.

²⁰ Lifesaving humanitarian was not captured in the project-level reporting of the aid mapping exercise, as it is already reported in the OCHA FTS.

Annex A. Aid Flows by Funder

Table 7. Development Aid by Partner, US\$ Millions²¹

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Total
European Commission	227.3	213.9	180.0			621.2
UK	129.5	95.0	92.9	110.7	110.7	538.7
USA	33.3	71.1	79.4			183.8
Sweden	41.5	41.5	41.4	30.0		154.5
Norway	32.6	34.0	31.0	33.0		130.5
Germany	10.4	27.1	31.2	32.3	12.4	113.4
Italy	7.8	23.2	27.8	24.4	24.4	107.5
Global Fund	13.9	34.8	44.1			92.8
AfDB	1.6	5.5	22.1	20.8	20.8	71.0
Denmark	8.1	22.8	26.4	10.0		67.3
Switzerland	11.4	10.8	10.8	10.5	10.5	53.9
Netherlands	13.7	15.9	14.5			44.0
Turkey ²²	22.0	14.0				36.0
Finland	6.2	13.7	3.3	4.4	4.4	32.1
UN PBF	9.8	19.3				29.1
UNICEF	10.8	14.2				25.0
UNDP	8.7	8.4	6.0			23.1
Japan	16.1	5.3				21.4
Saudi Arabia ²³		20.0				20.0
Australia	1.5	1.9	1.9			5.4
Canada	2.5					2.5
World Bank SPF	2.0					2.0
	610.8	692.3	612.8	276.1	183.2	2375.3

Sources: Development partner reporting of envelopes to ACU-led Aid Mapping, supplemented by reporting of on-treasury grants by the Ministry of Finance.

²¹ All forward projections (2017-19) indicative and subject to change.

²² 2016 figure reported by the Ministry of Finance; 2015 figure reported by Turkey as part of the 2015 aid mapping exercise

²³ Reported by the Ministry of Finance.

Table 8. Humanitarian Aid by Partner, US\$ Millions

	2015	2016	2017 ²⁴	Total
USA	221.1	131.0	170.0	522.1
UK	60.8	103.5	154.5	318.8
European Commission	43.5	65.6	87.5	196.6
WFP	44.9	74.9	16.3	136.1
Germany	22.0	84.1	11.1	117.2
Sweden	16.7	22.2	22.4	61.4
Japan	22.5	25.4	12.0	59.9
Canada	19.3	20.8	18.7	58.7
Switzerland	14.4	10.5	11.1	36.0
CERF	25.3	12.9	18.0	56.2
Denmark	21.1	10.2	18.4	49.7
Norway	8.2	4.8	15.0	28.0
Australia	6.6	3.4	12.9	22.9
Saudi Arabia	12.3	7.4	2.4	22.2
Finland	6.3	6.5	5.8	18.7
Italy	5.9	2.6	9.4	17.9
Ireland	6.1	7.3	3.4	16.8
Somalia Humanitarian Fund	16.0			16.0
Netherlands	0.03	3.9	10.2	14.1
Various, details not yet provided	0.2		9.1	9.3
IOM	1.5	7.2		8.7
Kuwait	2.7	1.5	0.9	5.1
King Salman Humanitarian Aid and Relief Center		5.0		5.0
AfDB	1.0		1.0	2.0
Qatar Charity	2.8	0.6		3.4
Korea, Republic of		0.6	2.6	3.2
UNHCR	1.1	2.0		3.2
Partners contributing <3 million ²⁵	5.9	5.7	1.4	13.0
	588.4	619.6	614.0	1822.0

Sources: Development partner reporting of envelopes to ACU-led Aid Mapping, supplemented by data from the OCHA FTS.

²⁴ All forward projections for 2017 indicative and subject to change.

²⁵ For details, refer to the OCHA FTS: <https://fts.unocha.org/countries/206/donors/2017>.

Table 9. Support for Enforcement Aspects of Peacekeeping, US\$ Millions

	2015	2016	2017²⁶	Total
European Commission	285.6	215.6	264.7	765.8
United States of America		127.0	42.9	169.9
Netherlands	24.7	3.7	9.8	38.2
Italy	5.4	4.9	4.4	14.8
Denmark	2.8	4.4	3.3	10.5
Norway	2.2	7.4	0.0	9.6
Finland	3.1	3.9	0.0	7.0
	323.8	366.8	325.1	1015.8

Sources: Development partner reporting of envelopes to ACU-led Aid Mapping, supplemented by data from the OCHA FTS.

²⁶ ²⁶ All forward projections for 2017 indicative and subject to change.

Table 10. Reported Contributions to the SDRF Funds, US\$ Millions

	2015	2016	2017	Total
AfDB SIF		3	15	18
AfDB			15	15
Italy		1		1
UK		2		2
UN MPF (UN Window)	74	63	32	169
Denmark	3	6	5	14
EU	36	9	12	56
Germany		5		5
Italy	1	6		7
Netherlands	3	3		5
Norway	5	6	2	13
Sweden	11	2	5	19
Switzerland	2	5	2	9
UK	5	7	5	16
UN PBF	9	15		24
USA		1		1
UN MPTF (National Window)		4		4
UN PBF		4		4
World Bank MPF	65	74	49	188
Denmark	4	3	4	10
EU	22	31	34	87
Finland		2		2
Italy	2			2
Norway	5	6	9	20
Sweden	8	4		13
Switzerland	2	2	2	6
UK	21	23		44
USA		3		3
Grand Total	184	180	128	492

Table 11. Reported Contributions to Other Development-Focused Funds, US\$ Millions

	2015	2016	2017	Total
IMF Somalia Trust Fund	4	2		6
Canada	3			3
EU		1		1
Italy	1			1
USA		1		1
Somaliland Development Fund	12	13	15	40
Denmark	1	6	7	13
Netherlands	2	2	2	6
Norway	2			2
UK	7	5	6	19
Somalia Stability Fund	29	21	18	68
Denmark	2	2		3
EU	3			3
Netherlands		3	2	5
Norway	1	7		8
Sweden	1	2		3
UK	21	7	16	44

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.”²⁷

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.”²⁸

COUNTRY PROGRAMMABLE AID (CPA): “The portion of aid that providers can program for individual countries or regions, and over which partner countries could have a significant say. Developed in 2007, CPA is a closer proxy of aid that goes to partner countries than the concept of official development assistance (ODA).”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.

²⁷ 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.

²⁸ *Ibid.*

²⁹ www.oecd.org/dac/aid-architecture/cpa.htm

³⁰ *Ibid.*

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.

DURABLE SOLUTIONS: Finding durable solutions for all displaced people and affected communities - including internally displaced persons (IDPs), refugee returnees, and host communities - through long-term, socio-economic integration is an essential dimension of peace-building, socio-economic transformation, poverty reduction and the attainment of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in Somalia. Achieving durable solutions is contingent upon the implementation of multi-sectoral/multi-stakeholders/rights & needs based planning and programming, involving a range of humanitarian and development partners (UN, Clusters, NGOs, IFIs, Regional bodies, Diaspora, Private Sector, etc.) under the leadership of the government.

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.

Annex C. Acronyms & Abbreviations

ACU	Aid Coordination Unit
AfDB	African Development Bank
AIMS	Aid Information Management System
CPA	Country Programmable Aid
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)
GBV	Gender Based Violence
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
IDA	International Development Association
ILO	International Labour Organization
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IOM	International Organization for Migration
MoF	Ministry of Finance
MoPIC	Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation
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)
NRM	Natural Resources Management
ODA	Official Development Assistance
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
PFM	Public Financial Management
PSD	Private Sector Development
SDRF	Somalia Development and Reconstruction Facility
SIF	Somali Infrastructure Fund (AfDB administered)
SFF	Special Financing Facility
SPF	WB State- and Peace-building Fund
SSF	Somalia Stability Fund
UAE	United Arab Emirates
UN 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

Developed with the support of the
World Bank and United Nations



THE WORLD BANK

www.somaliaaidflows.so

