

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT OF SOMALIA

MINISTRY OF PLANNING, INVESTMENT  
AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

APRIL 2020



# AID FLOWS IN SOMALIA



# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Somalia received US\$ 1.9 billion in official development assistance (ODA) in 2019, comprised of roughly equal volumes of humanitarian (US\$ 934 million) and development aid (US\$ 924 million). The World Bank, United Kingdom, European Union and Germany were the largest providers of development aid in 2019, together providing more than 50% of total development aid (approximately US\$ 500 million). The United States provided nearly half of all humanitarian aid in 2019 (US\$ 455 million).

Donors increased their contributions to the SDRF Funds in 2019 to US\$ 225 million, compared with US\$ 190 million in 2018. The share of development aid channeled through the SDRF Funds increased from 32% in 2019 compared with 24% in 2018. The European Union has been the largest contributor to the SDRF Funds since they were established, with US\$ 186.2 million in total contributions between 2014 and 2019.

There was an increase in reported project-level disbursements in all Federal Member States in 2019, relative to 2018. A large portion of project-level disbursements in FMS are for health, food security and education

A resource for planning and coordination, this report presents data and analysis drawn from two primary data sources: i) the 2019 government-led aid mapping exercise, and ii) the Financial Tracking Service (FTS) managed by OCHA. The Federal Ministry of Planning, Investment and Economic Development (MoPIED) led the aid mapping exercise and produced this report with the support of the United Nations and World Bank.

# Contents

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY .....	1
CONTENTS.....	2
1 INTRODUCTION .....	3
2 OVERVIEW OF FLOWS .....	5
3 AID BY DONOR.....	7
4 USE OF SDRF FUNDS .....	11
5 AID BY NDP PILLAR .....	14
6 AID BY LOCATION .....	18
8 MARKERS.....	21
ANNEX A. ACRONYMS & ABBREVIATIONS.....	23
ANNEX B. KEY TERMS & CONCEPTS .....	24

# 1 INTRODUCTION

This report presents analysis of aid flows to Somalia based on data drawn from two primary sources. The first is the 2019 aid mapping exercise, which was carried out by the Federal Ministry of Planning, Investment and Economic Development (MoPIED) between September and October 2019 with the support of the United Nations (UN) and World Bank. Through this exercise, 45 international partners submitted data about donor envelopes as well as project-level information focused on a 3-year period covering 2018-2020 (Table 1). All reported projections are indicative and subject to change.<sup>1</sup>

The second source is the Financial Tracking Service (FTS) managed by OCHA, from which information about humanitarian donor envelopes was collected for the past 10 years (2010-2019).<sup>2</sup> Projections for 2020 humanitarian envelopes are based on donor reporting to the aid mapping exercise.

The report focuses on official development assistance (ODA) in Somalia, which are “flows of official financing administered with the promotion of the economic development and welfare of developing countries as the main objective.”<sup>3</sup> Humanitarian support is included in this definition. Neither military aid, nor the enforcement aspects of peacekeeping, qualify as ODA and are therefore not included in the report. According to last available estimates, international partners spend approximately US\$ 1.5 billion a year on peacekeeping, counterinsurgency and support to the Somali security sector.<sup>4</sup>

---

<sup>1</sup> Projections for forward looking envelopes, for some donors, depend on congressional/parliamentary approval. None of the figures in the report represent commitments.

<sup>2</sup> The humanitarian data used for this report was last extracted from the OCHA FTS on 7 November 2019. The latest data on humanitarian support for 2018 and 2019 is available at: <https://fts.unocha.org/countries/206/donors/2018> and <https://fts.unocha.org/countries/206/donors/2019>.

<sup>3</sup> OECD Glossary of Statistical Terms. For more information on what qualifies as ODA, see [www.oecd.org/dac/stats/34086975.pdf](http://www.oecd.org/dac/stats/34086975.pdf).

<sup>4</sup> UNSOM/World Bank (2017), Somalia Security and Justice Sector Public Expenditure Review, available at <https://bit.ly/2DhPrCl>.

The Ministry thanks all participating partners for the high quality of their reporting in 2019 as well as the World Bank and the United Nations for providing analytical support for the development of this report.

Table 1. 2019 Aid Mapping Exercise: Reporting Status of Partners

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

Non-Reporting Partners <sup>8</sup>			
1	Arab league	5	Saudi Arabia
2	China	6	UAE
3	Islamic Development Bank	7	UNODC
4	Qatar		

<sup>5</sup> Integrated Office of the UN Resident Coordinator for Somalia

<sup>6</sup> Included in reporting by UNSOM.

<sup>7</sup> The Global Fund reported its envelope; World Vision and UNICEF reported project data on its behalf.

<sup>8</sup> Some information on aid from these partners was carried over from the 2018 mapping or collected from the OCHA FTS on humanitarian aid. However, they did not report their data as part of the aid mapping exercise; therefore, the full scope of their support to Somalia is not captured.

## 2 OVERVIEW OF FLOWS

### Somalia received US\$ 1.9 billion in official development assistance (ODA) in 2019, comprised of roughly equal volumes of humanitarian and development

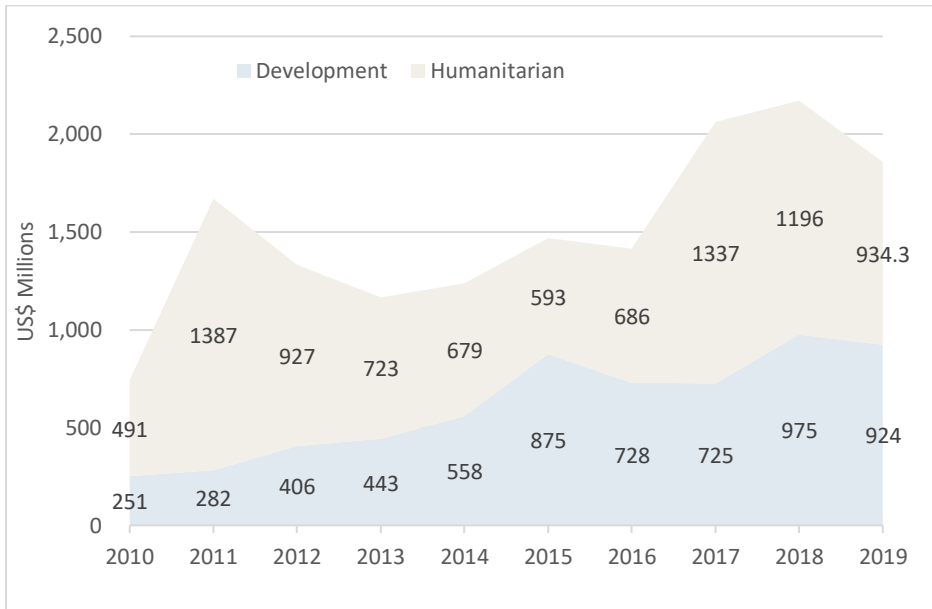
aid. Total aid may increase slightly

once all humanitarian aid is accounted for with end of year reporting. The 2020 figures in Table 2 are projections and do not reflect the full scale of support expected for this year, especially for humanitarian aid, which is more difficult to predict.

Table 2. Reported ODA, 2018-20

US\$ m	2018	2019	2020
<i>Humanitarian</i>	1,196.0	934.3	93.1
<i>Development</i>	975.3	924.1	864.7
<b>Total ODA</b>	2,171.3	1,858.4	957.8

Figure 1. ODA Trends in Somalia, 2010-19<sup>9</sup>



<sup>9</sup> Humanitarian totals for 2010-2019 drawn from OCHA FTS on 7 November 2019. Development totals drawn donor reporting of to the aid mapping exercise (2017-19) and the OECD Dataset Aid (ODA) disbursements to countries and regions [DAC2a] for 2010-2016 available at <https://bit.ly/33m1IAz>.

**Somalia remains highly dependent on aid and remittances.** The ODA to GDP ratio in 2018 was 45.9%. Inflows of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI)<sup>10</sup> are rising as is domestic revenue collected by the Federal Government; however, relative to GDP, their levels remain low at 8.6% and 3.9% respectively in 2018 (Figure 2). Ratios to GDP have been revised compared with previous reports based on a significant downward revision of GDP estimates in 2019.

Figure 2. Financial Flows as % of GDP, 2015-19<sup>11</sup>

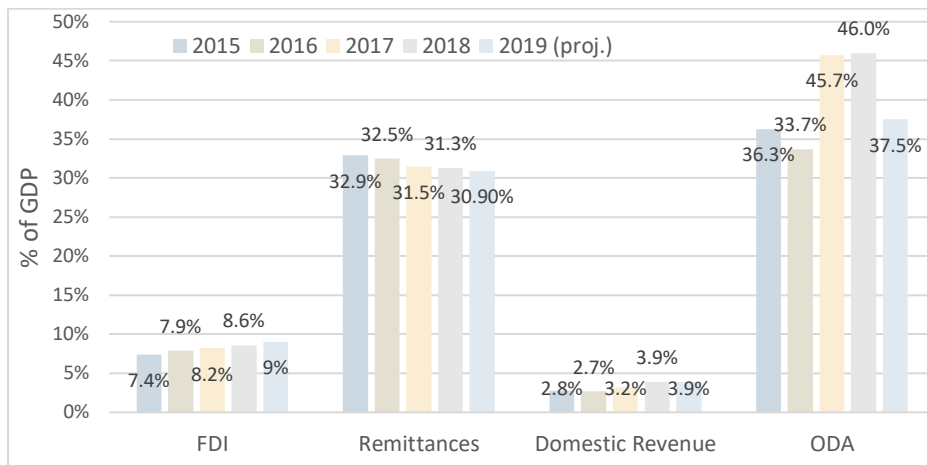


Table 3. Comparison of Financial Flows in Somalia, 2015-2019<sup>12</sup>

US\$ Millions	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
GDP	4,049	4,198	4,509	4,721	4,958
FDI	300	332	370	406	446
Remittances	1,332	1,364	1,420	1,478	1,532
Domestic Revenue	114	113	143	184	193
ODA	1,468	1,414	2,062	2,168	1,862

<sup>10</sup> FDI refers to investments made by an individual or a firm into a business or sector in a different economy.

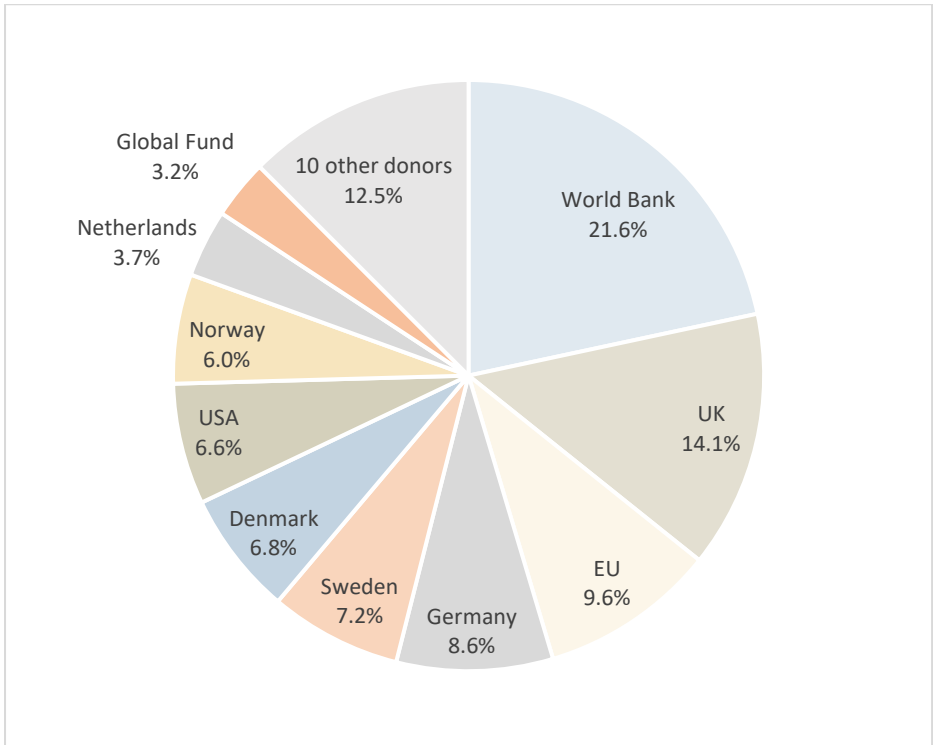
<sup>11</sup> FDI, remittances and domestic revenue figures are estimates and projections from the IMF Country Report no. 19/343 (November 2019), available at <https://bit.ly/37DNqgP>. ODA figures drawn from 2019 Aid Mapping Exercise for 2017-2019 and the OECD Dataset Aid (ODA) disbursements to countries and regions [DAC2a] for 2015-2016 available at <https://bit.ly/2Om141A>.

<sup>12</sup> *Ibid.*

### 3 AID BY DONOR

The World Bank, United Kingdom, European Union and Germany were the largest providers of development aid in 2019, together providing more than 50% of total development aid (approximately US\$ 500 million). The largest 10 donors provided 87% (US\$ 808.5 million) of development aid in 2019 (Figure 3).

Figure 3. Top 10 Providers of Development Aid, 2019<sup>13</sup>



---

<sup>13</sup> Based on donor reporting of development envelopes to 2019 aid mapping exercise. For the full breakdown, see Table 4.



Table 4. Development Aid by Partner, 2018-20<sup>14</sup>

*US\$ Millions, listed in order of magnitude of total aid for 2019*

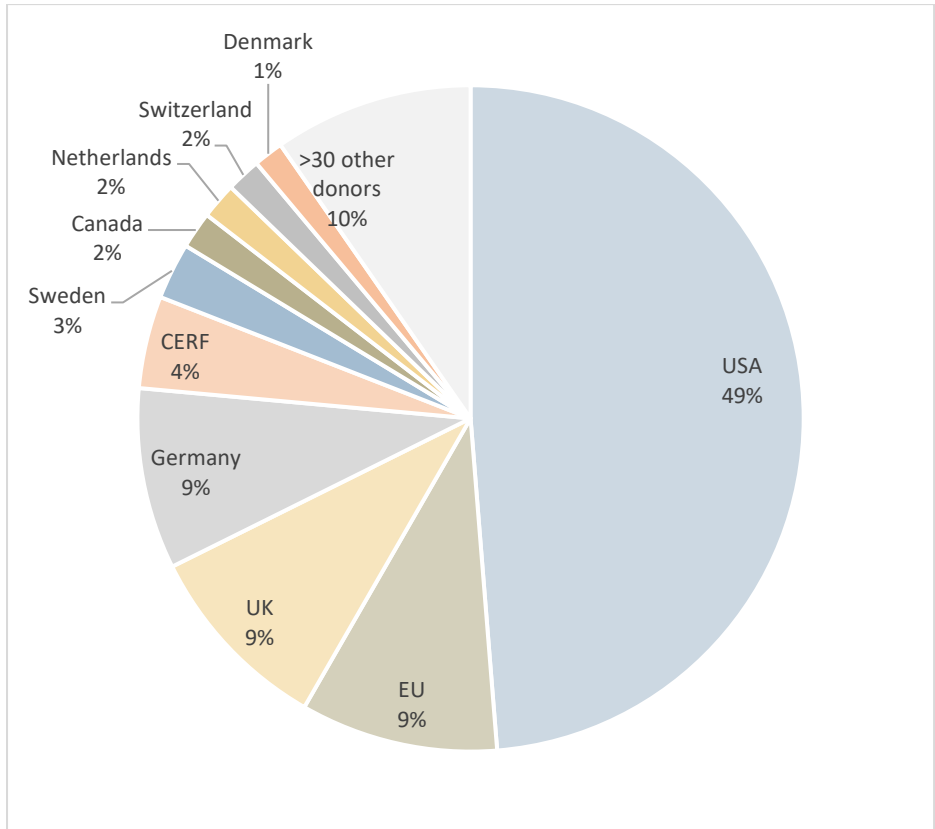
	2018	2019	2020	Total
<sup>1</sup> World Bank	80.0	200.0	350.0	630.0
<sup>2</sup> United Kingdom	125.6	130.3	104.1	359.9
<sup>3</sup> European Union <sup>15</sup>	244.5	89.1	--	333.6
<sup>4</sup> Germany	100.3	79.1	68.5	247.9
<sup>5</sup> Sweden	77.4	66.7	72.5	216.6
<sup>6</sup> Denmark	20.8	62.6	38.2	121.7
<sup>7</sup> United States of America	62.3	61.2	43.2	166.8
<sup>8</sup> Norway	55.8	55.3	67.6	178.8
<sup>9</sup> Netherlands	22.9	34.2	--	57.2
<sup>10</sup> Global Fund	19.5	30.0	23.1	72.5
<sup>11</sup> Italy	33.4	28.4	28.6	90.5
<sup>12</sup> African Development Bank	23.5	26.3	31.5	81.3
<sup>13</sup> Switzerland	9.8	17.9	15.3	43.0
<sup>14</sup> Finland	11.6	16.4	--	28.1
<sup>15</sup> UNDP	12.0	12.0	12.0	36.1
<sup>16</sup> UN Peacebuilding Fund	14.0	9.5	--	23.5
<sup>17</sup> UNFPA	2.2	2.2	--	4.5
<sup>18</sup> Japan	4.2	1.9	6.1	12.3
<sup>19</sup> Canada	--	0.8	3.9	4.6
<sup>20</sup> Turkey	31.8	--	--	31.8
<sup>21</sup> Saudi Arabia	20.0	--	--	20.0
<sup>22</sup> Qatar	3.5	--	--	3.5
<sup>23</sup> UNESCO	0.01			
	975.3	924.1	864.7	2764.1

<sup>14</sup> Based on donor reporting to 2019 mapping exercise and government reporting of 2018 foreign grants.

<sup>15</sup> 2019 marked the end of a three year funding cycle for the EU. Their level of support is expected to rise again once there is visibility on the next funding cycle.

The United States provided nearly half of all humanitarian aid in 2019 (US\$ 455 million). The largest 10 donors provided 90% (US\$ 843.9 million) of humanitarian aid in 2018 (Figure 4).

Figure 4. Share of Humanitarian Aid by Donor, 2018<sup>16</sup>



---

<sup>16</sup> Data extracted from the OCHA FTS on 7 November 2019. The latest data on humanitarian support for 2018 and 2019 is available at: <https://fts.unocha.org/countries/206/donors/2018> and <https://fts.unocha.org/countries/206/donors/2019>.

Table 5. Humanitarian Aid by Partner<sup>17</sup>*US\$ Millions, listed in order of magnitude of total aid for 2018-20*

	2018	2019	2020	Total
1 United States of America	439.9	455.2	--	895.1
2 European Union	173.7	89.6	--	263.3
3 United Kingdom	212.9	87.3	53.4	353.6
4 Germany	113.0	82.1	--	195.1
5 CERF <sup>18</sup>	17.3	41.9	--	59.1
6 Sweden	26.8	25.6	23.0	75.4
7 Canada	18.9	16.7	--	35.6
8 Netherlands	10.4	16.4	10.6	37.4
9 Switzerland	8.7	15.7	--	24.4
10 Denmark	8.6	13.5	--	22.1
11 UNICEF	22.2	13.4	--	35.6
12 Other <sup>19</sup>	20.8	13.2	--	34.0
13 Norway	16.9	11.3	--	28.1
14 Japan	14.0	11.3	--	25.3
15 Qatar	13.3	8.4	--	21.7
16 Saudi Arabia	8.2	7.9	--	16.2
17 Australia	1.1	7.8	--	8.9
18 Ireland	6.6	6.2	--	12.9
19 Italy	10.4	6.1	6.1	22.7
20 Finland	3.8	3.1	--	6.9
21 France	1.5	1.0	--	2.5
22 Kuwait	1.4	0.4	--	1.8
23 World Bank	15.0	0.1	--	15.1
24 China	7.5	--	--	7.5
25 African Development Bank	1.0	--	--	1.0
	1173.9	934.3	93.1	2201.2

<sup>17</sup> US\$54.3 million (2018) and US\$ 46.4 million (2019), respectively, has been channeled through the Somalia Humanitarian Fund (SHF), a country-based pooled fund with donor contributions from 10 governmental donors during this period. More at <https://www.unocha.org/somalia/shf>.

<sup>18</sup> The Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) is supported by UN member states, observers, regional governments, international organizations, the private sector and individuals. The top 5 donors to the CERF at global level are Germany, Sweden, the Netherlands, Norway and Denmark. More information available at: <https://cerf.un.org/>.

<sup>19</sup> Other includes contributions of less than US\$ 1 million, unspecified donors and private contributions.

## 4 USE OF SDRF FUNDS

The Somalia Development and Reconstruction Facility (SDRF) serves as both a coordination framework and a financing architecture for implementing the National Development Plan (NDP). It brings together three multi-partner trust funds under common governance arrangements to promote coordination, alignment with national priorities, and reduced transaction costs for government: the African Development Bank Somali Infrastructure Fund (ADB SIF), the United Nations Multi Partner Trust Fund (UN MPTF), and the World Bank Multi Partner Fund (WB MPF).

Donors increased their contributions to the SDRF Funds in 2019 to US\$ 225 million, compared with US\$ 190 million in 2018. The share of development aid channeled through the SDRF Funds increased from 32% in 2019 compared with 24% in 2018 (Figure 6). The European Union has been the largest contributor to the SDRF Funds since they were established, with US\$ 186.2 million in total contributions between 2014 and 2019 (Figure 5).

Figure 5. Total Contributions to SDRF Funds by Donor, 2014-19

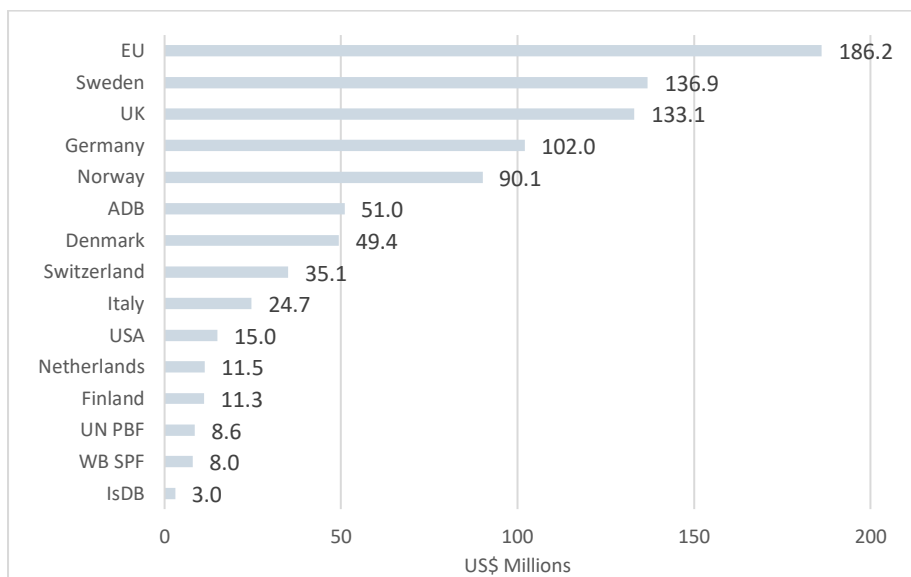


Figure 6. Share of Development Aid Channeled through SDRF Funds, 2014-19

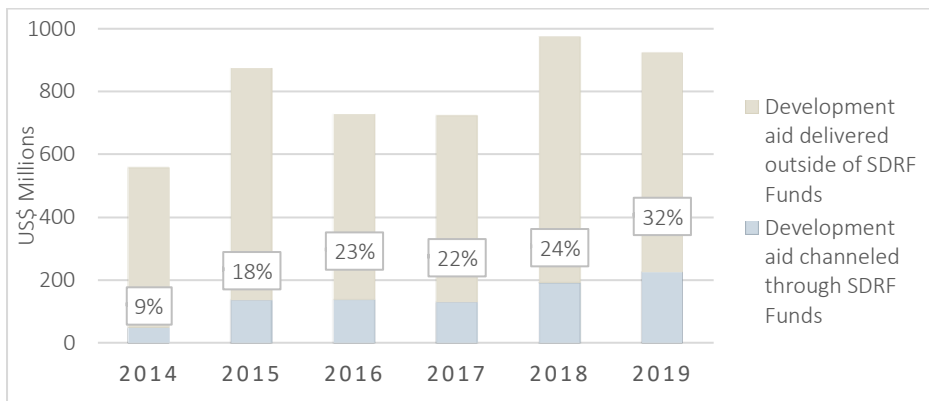
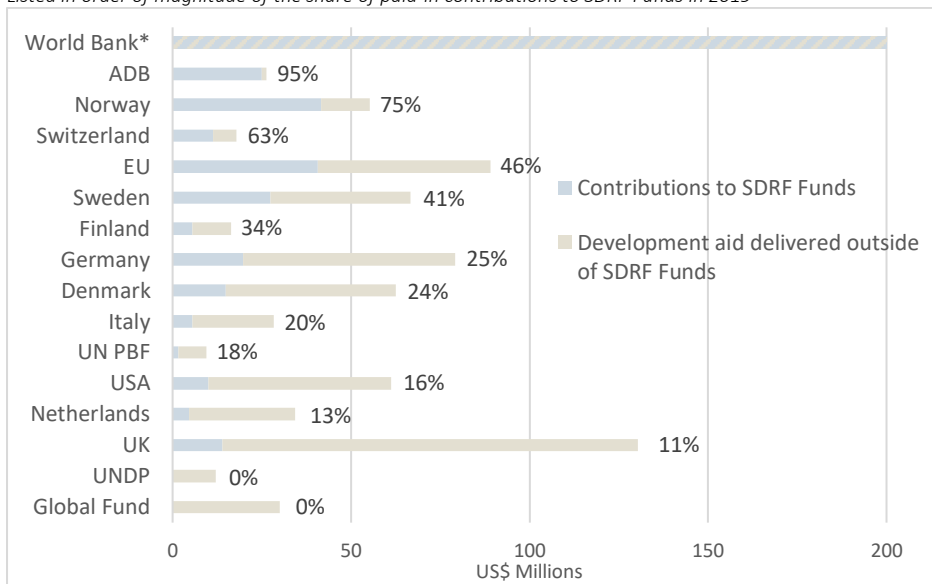


Figure 7. Share of Development Aid Channeled through SDRF Funds, 2019<sup>20</sup>

Listed in order of magnitude of the share of paid-in contributions to SDRF Funds in 2019



\* While this World Bank financing is not channeled through the MPF, it is being used to scale up MPF projects alongside donor funds and has undergone consultation through the SDRF.

<sup>20</sup> Based on donor reporting of development envelopes to the aid mapping exercise and reporting of paid in contributions by the three SDRF fund administrators: ADB, UN and World Bank.

Table 6. Donor Contributions by SDRF Fund, 2014-19<sup>21</sup>

Fund	Donor	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Total
ADB SIF	ADB			18.4		7.6	25.0	51.0
	Italy				1.7	1.2	1.1	4.0
	UK			1.9				1.9
	IsDB						3.0	3.0
	<i>Sub-total</i>			20.3	1.7	8.8	29.1	59.9
UN MPTF	Denmark		2.5	9.7	5.5	2.8	7.4	28.0
	EU		28.0	8.4	9.5	7.5	22.8	76.2
	Finland					2.3	3.4	5.6
	Germany			8.4	3.8	12.5	3.3	28.1
	Italy		0.7	4.2	2.7	6.5	4.5	18.5
	Netherlands				2.4	4.6	4.6	11.5
	Norway		4.7	5.3	3.7	9.2	7.6	30.5
	Sweden		13.1	7.5	14.4	38.3	17.0	90.4
	Switzerland		2.3	4.9	2.3	4.5	7.1	21.2
	UK		10.8	14.1	8.2	0.6	1.6	35.3
	UN PBF		4.1	2.1		0.7	1.7	8.6
	USA			0.5		1.5		2.0
	<i>Sub-total</i>		66.2	65.0	52.5	91.1	80.9	355.8
WB MPF	Denmark		4.1	2.6	3.8	3.4	7.5	21.4
	EU	13.3	21.6	9.7	14.9	32.7	17.8	110.0
	Finland			2.3		1.2	2.2	5.6
	Germany				28.9	28.5	16.5	73.9
	Italy		2.2					2.2
	Norway		4.9	6.0	14.6		34.0	59.6
	Sweden	9.5	8.1	4.3	6.0	8.3	10.4	46.6
	Switzerland	1.0	5.2	1.9		1.5	4.2	13.9
	UK	16.0	23.6	22.8	6.5	14.7	12.4	95.9
	USA			3.0			10.0	13.0
	WB SPF	8.0						8.0
<i>Sub-total</i>	47.8	69.6	52.6	74.8	90.3	115.0	450.2	
Total – all SDRF funds		47.8	135.8	137.9	129.1	190.2	225.0	865.9

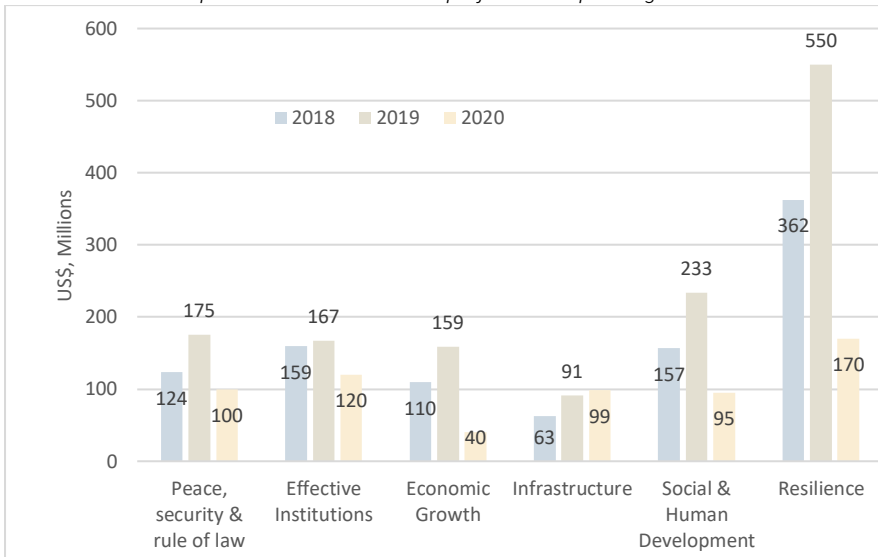
<sup>21</sup> Based on reporting of paid in contributions (2014-2019) as of 27 November 2019 and estimated contributions from 27 November through 31 December 2019, as reported by the three SDRF fund administrators: ADB, UN and World Bank.

## 5 AID BY NDP PILLAR

This section provides a breakdown of aid flows against the pillars of Somalia’s eighth and ninth National Development Plans (NDP), which cover 2016-19 and 2020-2024 respectively. The figures draw on actual and projected project-level disbursement data reported by both development and humanitarian partners. Total project-level disbursements do not match the total donor envelopes reported in the previous sections. Most of the gaps are estimated to be in reporting of short-term humanitarian activities, which are not the focus of the exercise. This is based on a comparison of reported project-level disbursements at the sector level with those reported in previous years.

Figure 8. Breakdown of Reported Aid by NDP8 Pillars, 2018-20<sup>22</sup>

*Includes both development and humanitarian project-level spending*



<sup>22</sup> Based on project-level reporting to 2019 Aid Mapping Exercise. Gender and human rights pillar included with peace, security & rule of law, although most gender related activities are mainstreamed across the various pillars. Does not include military aid, which would greatly increase the reported support for the security sector. Activities not mapped to a specific pillar excluded from this figure.

Table 7. Breakdown of Aid by NDP8 Pillars and Sub-Sectors, 2018-20

*Includes both development and humanitarian project-level spending*

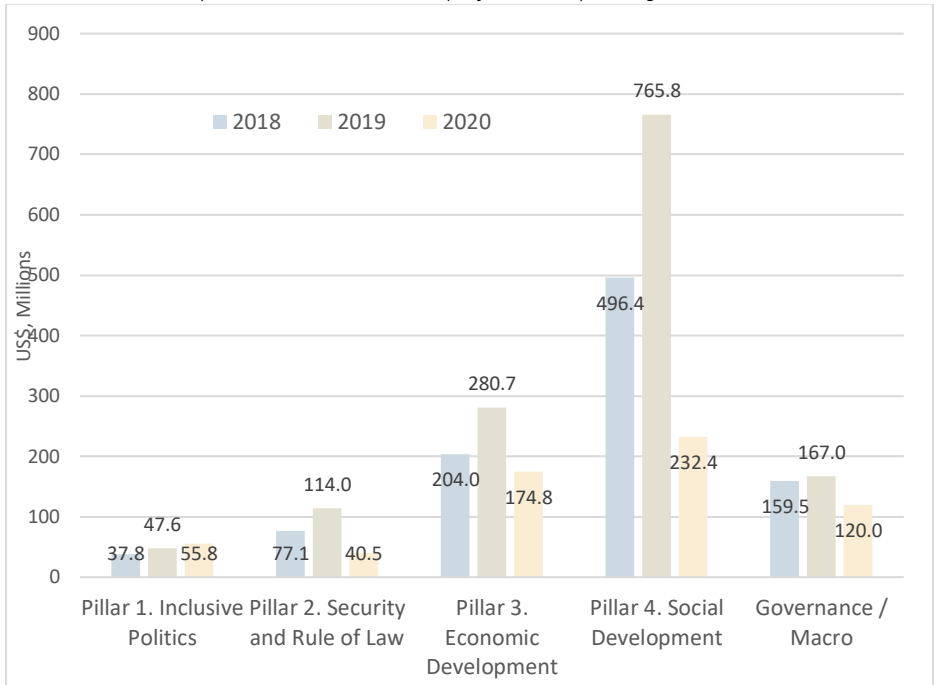
Pillar	Sector	2018	2019	2020
Pillar 1: Inclusive Politics - Inclusive Politics		37.8	47.6	55.8
Pillar 2: Security (ODA only) <sup>23</sup>		29.5	40.8	16
Pillar 3: Rule of Law		47.7	73.2	24.6
Pillar 4: Effective, Efficient Institutions	CSR / Public Administration	34	28.4	12.1
	Planning, M&E and Statistics	15.3	13.4	11.8
	Public Financial Management	95.4	92.7	76.5
	State and Local Governance	14.7	32.5	19.6
Pillar 5: Economic Growth	Employment & Skills	56.8	68	18.7
	Private Sector Development	33.8	24.9	9.2
	Productive Sectors: Agriculture, Fisheries, Livestock	19.2	65.7	12
Pillar 6: Infrastructure	Energy & ICT	5.4	8.5	17.6
	Other Infrastructure	26.9	29.5	23
	Transport	8.8	14.6	43.9
	Water & Sanitation (Urban)	21.8	38.8	14.3
Pillar 7: Social & Human Development	Education	15.6	44.8	15.7
	Health	118.3	141.7	71.4
	Nutrition	23.1	46.7	7.7
Pillar 8: Resilience	Disaster Risk Reduction	16.9	14.4	10.8
	Environment & NRM	14.5	16.3	25.2
	Food Security	254.1	336.1	54.3
	Migration, Displacement, Refugees and Durable Solutions	71.9	88.1	33.4
	Social Protection & Safety Nets	4.8	94.9	46.5
Pillar 9: Gender & Human Rights		8.6	13.5	3.5
Other		57.3	30.6	15.7
		1032.1	1405.6	639.3

<sup>23</sup> Security totals exclude activities financed through military aid or enforcement aspects of peacekeeping. Low levels of security support are to be expected, as they only capture aid that would qualify as ODA.



Figure 9. Breakdown of Reported Aid by NDP9 Pillars, 2018-20<sup>24</sup>

*Includes both development and humanitarian project-level spending.*



<sup>24</sup> Based on project-level reporting to 2019 Aid Mapping Exercise. Does not include military aid, which would greatly increase the reported support for the security sector. Activities not mapped to a specific pillar excluded from this figure.

Table 8. Breakdown of Aid by NDP9 Pillars and Sub-Sectors, 2018-20

*Includes both development and humanitarian project-level spending. Categorization of sectors against the Pillar categories may be revised at a later date.*

Pillar	Sector	2018	2019	2020
Pillar 1. Inclusive Politics	Inclusive Politics	37.8	47.6	55.8
Pillar 2. Security and Rule of Law	Rule of Law	47.7	73.2	24.6
	Security (ODA only) <sup>25</sup>	29.5	40.8	16.0
Pillar 3. Economic Development	Employment & skills	56.8	68.0	18.7
	Energy & ICT	5.4	8.5	17.6
	Environment, NRM & DRR	31.3	30.7	36.0
	Other infrastructure	26.9	29.5	23.0
	Private Sector Development	33.8	24.9	9.2
	Productive sectors: Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries	19.2	65.7	12.0
	Transport Infrastructure	8.8	14.6	43.9
	Water & Sanitation (Urban)	21.8	38.8	14.3
Pillar 4. Social Development	Education	15.6	44.8	15.7
	Food Security	254.1	336.1	54.3
	Gender & Human Development <sup>26</sup>	8.6	13.5	3.5
	Health	118.3	141.7	71.4
	Migration, Displacement, Refugees & Durable Solutions	71.9	88.1	33.4
	Nutrition	23.1	46.7	7.7
	Social Protection & Safety Nets	4.8	94.9	46.5
Governance / Macro	Budget Support	41.2	33.6	35.4
	CSR, Public Administration	34.0	28.4	12.1
	Planning, M&E and Statistics	15.3	13.4	11.8
	PFM	54.2	59.1	41.1
	State & Local Governance	14.7	32.5	19.6
Other	Other	57.3	30.6	15.7
		1032.1	1405.6	639.3

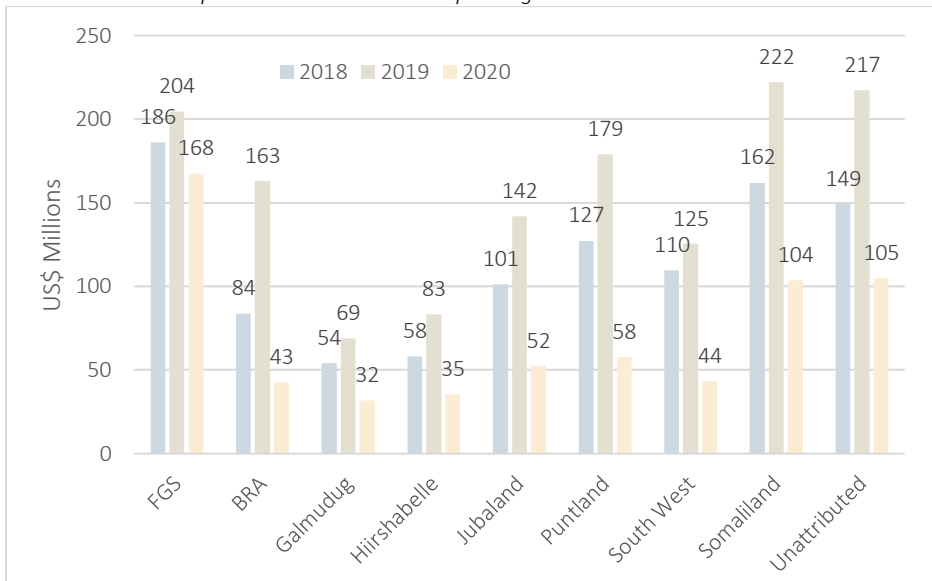
<sup>25</sup> Security totals exclude activities financed through military aid or enforcement aspects of peacekeeping. Low levels of security support are to be expected, as they only capture aid that would qualify as ODA.

<sup>26</sup> Most activities related to gender are mainstreamed across the other sectors. Activities under this heading only include those that could not be classified elsewhere.

## 6 AID BY LOCATION

There was an increase in reported project-level disbursements in all Federal Member States in 2019, relative to 2018 (Figure 10). A large portion of project-level disbursements in FMS are for health, food security and education (Figure 11), which fall under Pillar 4. Social Development of the NDP9. 2020 projections are low, as many the details of many projects (including funding level and geographic scope) were still being determined at the time of reporting.<sup>27</sup>

Figure 10. Location Breakdown of Reported Project-Level Spending by Year<sup>28</sup>  
*Includes both development and humanitarian spending*

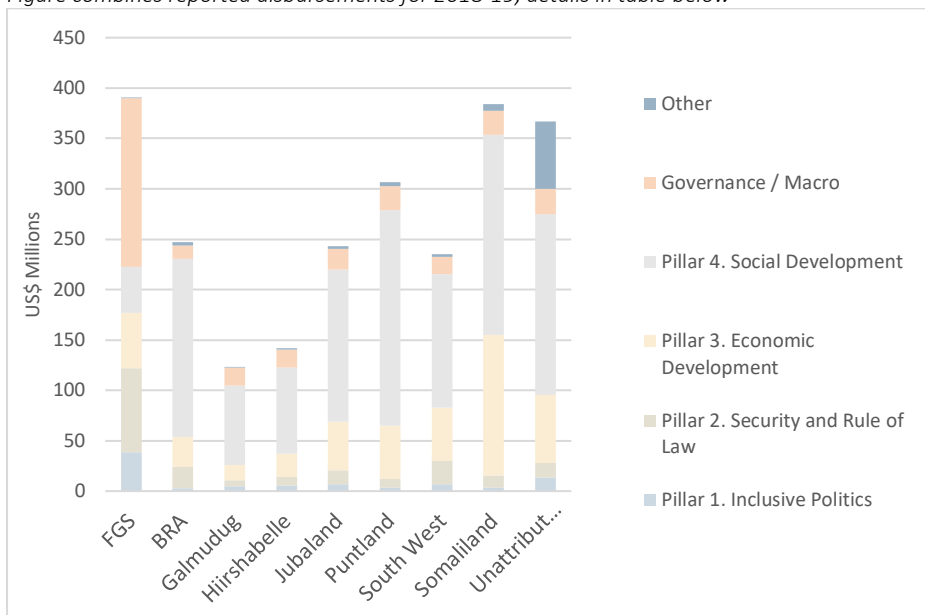


<sup>27</sup> Aid that was not broken down by location is listed as “unattributed”. As explained in the previous section, there are gaps in the project level reporting, as total project-level disbursements do not match the total donor envelopes reported. Most of the gaps are expected to be in reporting of short-term humanitarian activities, which are not the focus of the exercise. This is based on a comparison of reported project-level disbursements at the sector level with those reported in previous years.

<sup>28</sup> Based on project-level reporting to 2019 Aid Mapping Exercise.

Figure 11. Location Breakdown of Project-Level Spending by Sector<sup>29</sup>

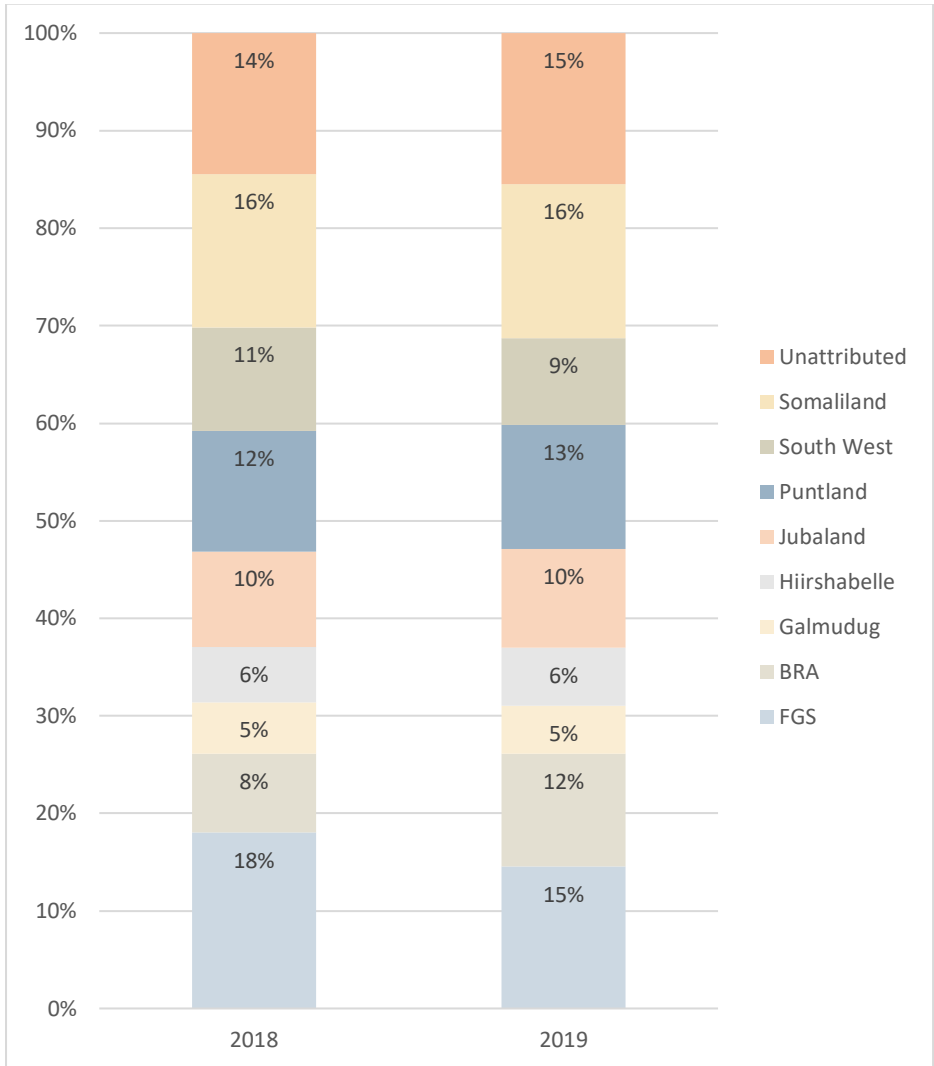
Figure combines reported disbursements for 2018-19, details in table below



US\$, Millions	FGS	BRA	Galmudug	Hiirshabelle	Jubaland	Puntland	South West	Somaliland	Unattributed
Inclusive Politics	38.5	2.7	4.5	5.6	7	3.8	6.5	3.5	13.4
Security and Rule of Law	83.4	21.5	6.2	8.2	13.5	8.2	23.7	11.9	14.6
Economic Development	55.2	29.3	15.4	23.7	48.2	52.9	52.8	139.4	67.6
Social Development	45.4	177.2	78.8	85.4	151.1	213.8	132.3	199	179.3
Governance / Macro	167.6	13.2	17.4	17.8	20.7	23.7	17.5	23.9	24.8
Other	0.4	2.9	0.9	0.8	2.9	4	2.3	6.5	67.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>390.5</b>	<b>246.8</b>	<b>123.2</b>	<b>141.5</b>	<b>243.4</b>	<b>306.3</b>	<b>235</b>	<b>384.1</b>	<b>366.7</b>

<sup>29</sup> Based on project-level reporting to 2019 Aid Mapping Exercise.

Figure 12. Share of Reported Project-Level Spending by Location, 2018-19

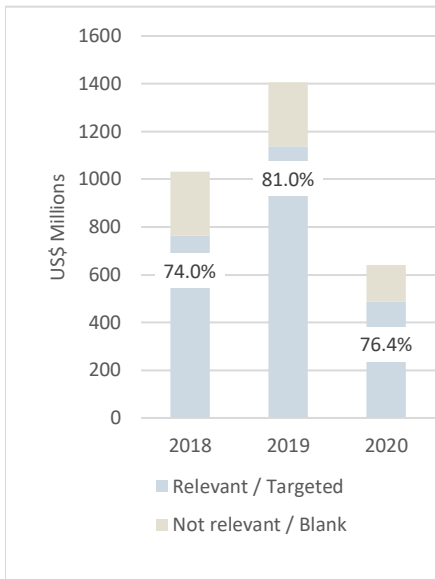


## 8 MARKERS

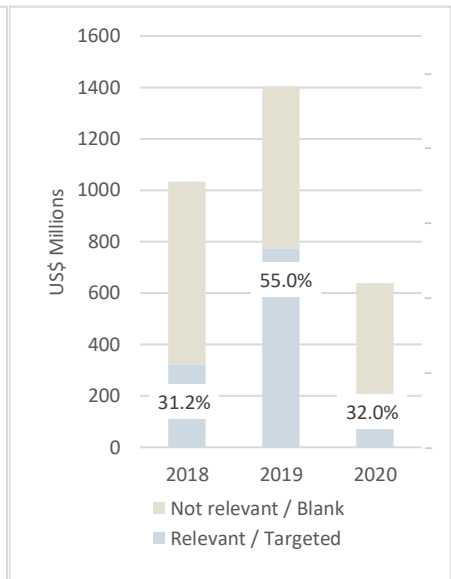
Partners reported on cross-cutting issues using markers designating the extent to which issues are relevant to their reported projects.<sup>30</sup> Partners used the following categories to designate the significance of a marker’s issue.

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

### Capacity Development

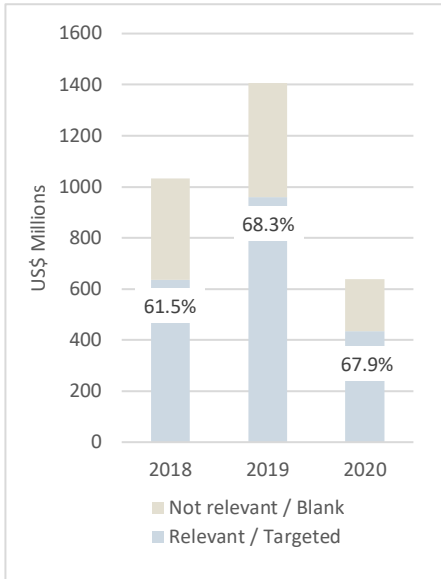


### Durable Solutions

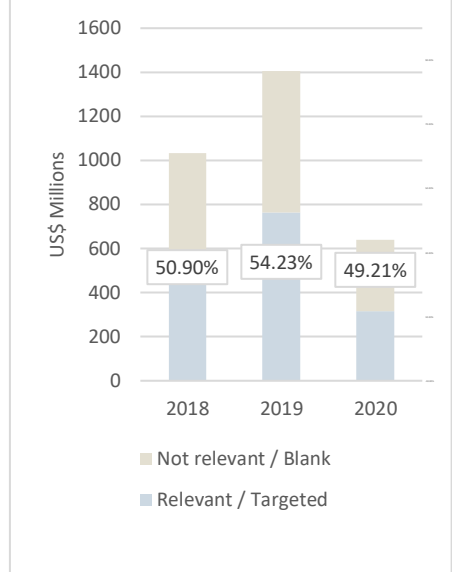


<sup>30</sup> As explained in section 7, total project-level disbursements do not match the total donor envelopes reported. Total disbursements appear to decline each year. This is due to gaps in reporting.

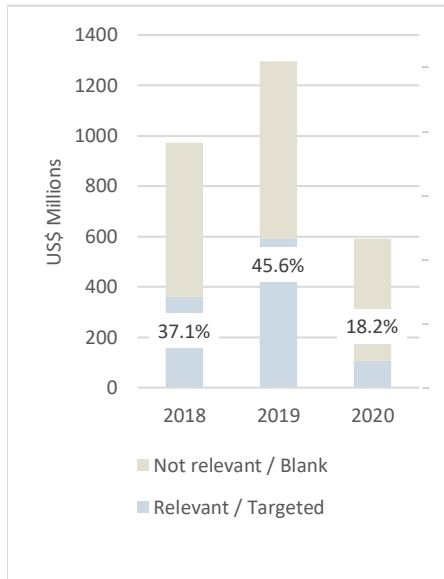
## Gender



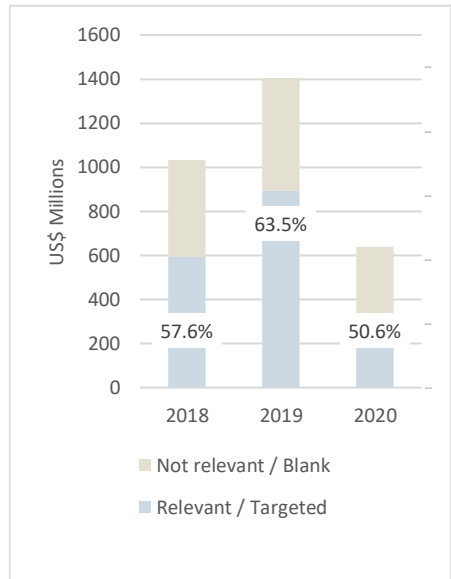
## Recovery & Resilience Framework



## Stabilization



## Youth



## Annex A. Acronyms & Abbreviations

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



## Annex B. Key Terms & Concepts

**CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT:** “The process through which individuals, organizations and societies obtain, strengthen and maintain the capabilities to set and achieve their own development objectives over time.”<sup>31</sup>

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

**HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE:** “Aid and action designed to save lives, alleviate suffering and maintain and protect human dignity during and in the aftermath of emergencies.”<sup>32</sup>

**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.”<sup>33</sup> Humanitarian assistance is considered a sector of ODA.

**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.”<sup>34</sup> Assistance supporting resilience bridges humanitarian and development fields of work.

---

<sup>31</sup> Capacity Development: A UNDP Primer, <https://bit.ly/2FH2Y7s>

<sup>32</sup> Global Humanitarian Assistance Initiative, <http://bit.ly/2C0llng>.

<sup>33</sup> OECD Glossary of Statistical Terms.

<sup>34</sup> ReliefWeb Glossary of Humanitarian Terms, [www.who.int/hac/about/reliefweb-aug2008.pdf](http://www.who.int/hac/about/reliefweb-aug2008.pdf).

<http://www.mop.gov.so>  
<http://www.aims.mop.gov.so>

Developed with the support of the United Nations and World Bank



United Nations



WORLD BANK GROUP