

REPUBLIC OF SOMALILAND



SOMALILAND AID FLOW REPORT

**MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
(MOPND)**

DEPARTMENT OF COORDINATION



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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

Doc	Department of Coordination
INGOs	International Non-Governmental Organizations
MoPND	Ministry of Planning and National Development
HLACF	High-level Aid Coordination Forum
MoFD	Ministry of Finance Development
PFM	Public Financial Management
NACF	National Aid Coordination Forum
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
NDP	National Development Plan
ODA	Official Development Assistance
AAA	Accra Agenda for Action
UN	United Nations
DFID	Department for International Development
LNGO	Local Non-Governmental Organization
DAD	Development Assistance Database
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
MoF	Ministry of Finance (former name)
DANIDA	Danish International Development Agency
SDF	Somaliland Development Fund
SSA	Somaliland Special Arrangement
PSG	Peacebuilding and State building Goals
IGAD	Inter-governmental Authority and Development
SCFs	Sector Coordination Forums
DG	Director General
ISCM	Inter-Sector Coordination Meeting
NPC	National Planning Commission
OECD	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
DAC	Development Assistance Committee
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
HN	Health and Nutrition
EDUC	Education
GOV	Governance
ECON	Economy
INFR	Infrastructure
ENV	Environment
WSH	WASH
PROD	Production
ENER	Energy
TVET	Technical and Vocational Education Training
SHF	Somalia Humanitarian Fund
OCHA	United Nations Office for the Coordination and Humanitarian Affairs

Preface



The Government of Somaliland places great importance on the enhancement of aid transparency and the efficient utilization of resources, with the aim of improving planning and decision-making processes within the country. The purpose of this report is to provide comprehensive and insightful data regarding the disbursement of aid by development partners across various sectors and regions.

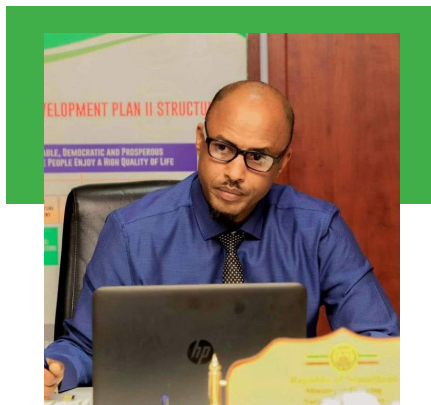
It offers a concise overview of the flow of aid into the country, encompassing contributions from a diverse range of actors including International Non-Governmental Organizations (INGOs), United Nations Agencies, the World Bank, and other donors. The absence of a comprehensive Aid Management Platform has presented challenges for the Ministry of Planning and National Development in monitoring and reporting aid flows. However, our dedicated technical team led by the Director of Coordination has invested significant effort in collecting data for the year 2022, enabling the Ministry to present a comprehensive overview of the country's aid flow based on reported disbursements from various development partners. Moving forward, we are committed to establishing an aid management database that will facilitate the Ministry in efficiently managing aid flow data. This database will also provide the public with access to aid flow information, thereby promoting accountability and transparency among all stakeholders within the aid industry. In light of the aforementioned goals, the Ministry of Planning and National Development remains dedicated to further improving the aid transparency and resource utilization in Somaliland. The government recognizes the importance of effective planning and decision-making processes, and this report serves as a valuable tool in achieving these objectives.

Hon. Dr. Ahmed Adan Ahmed Buhane

Minister,

Ministry of Planning and National Development

Acknowledgements



Producing an aid flow report is of utmost importance in the realm of development assistance. This comprehensive document serves as a vital tool for tracking and analyzing the flow of aid funds, resources, and support to countries in need. By meticulously documenting the allocation and utilization of aid, it enables stakeholders to assess the effectiveness and impact of development programs and projects. This document is instrumental in facilitating coordination and collaboration among various actors involved in development efforts. By providing a comprehensive overview of aid inflows and outflows, it helps identify gaps, duplication, and potential synergies in assistance delivery.

Furthermore, producing an aid flow report supports evidence-based decision-making. The data and analysis presented in the report can inform policymakers and development practitioners in making informed choices about resource allocation, program implementation, and policy development. It provides a clear picture of the aid landscape, highlighting areas of success and areas that require attention or improvement. This information can guide the prioritization of resources and the development of strategies that address the specific needs of recipient countries. In addition, an aid flow report contributes to the overall knowledge base on development assistance.

By documenting the trends and patterns in aid flows, it helps identify best practices and lessons learned. This knowledge can be shared among stakeholders, enabling them to learn from each other's experiences and improve the effectiveness of their interventions.

Furthermore, I would like to express my sincere gratitude to the coordination department at the Ministry of Planning and National Development (MoPND) for their unwavering commitment, tireless efforts, and unwavering dedication to ensuring the utmost accuracy and exceptional quality of this comprehensive report. Their invaluable contributions have played a pivotal role in making this Aid Flow Report a resounding success.

In conclusion, I would like to extend my heartfelt thanks to all the esteemed organizations and agencies whose unwavering support and collaborative efforts have made this report possible. It is through their collective contributions that we have been able to provide a thorough and insightful analysis of aid flow trends. Their unwavering commitment to this endeavor is truly commendable and greatly appreciated.

Ahmedyasin Muhumed Hassan

Director General,

Ministry of Planning and National Development

Department Director's Message



The preparation of the Somaliland Aid Flow Report has been an incredibly challenging but ultimately rewarding experience. I am immensely grateful for the guidance and leadership of Hon. Ahmed Adam Ahmed Buhane, the Minister of Planning and National Development. His unwavering support has been instrumental in the successful completion of this report.

I would also like to express my unreserved gratitude to the Director General, Mr. Ahmedyasin Muhumed Hassan, for his exceptional daily support and unwavering competence in producing this valuable document. His dedication and expertise have truly made a difference. Furthermore, I would like to extend my heartfelt thanks to the entire coordination team for their tireless efforts in collecting the necessary data. Their commitment and hard work have been crucial in ensuring the accuracy and reliability of this report.

In addition, I would like to express my gratitude to all those who have supported the preparation of this report in any way. Your assistance and contributions have been greatly appreciated. Lastly, I would like to extend my thanks to all our partners who have provided valuable insights and feedback during the development of this report. Your input has greatly enriched the content and strengthened its overall impact.

Abdinour Jama Abdille (Gass)

*Director of Coordination and Registrar General of NGOs,
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Ministry of Planning and National Development re-activated publication of the Aid Flow Report in 2022. This report plays a crucial role in the strategic activities of the government of Somaliland, as it helps map out the aid budget. The Ministry of Planning and National Development is responsible for this important task. By mapping the flow of aid, the government can determine the volume and reach of foreign aid money. It also allows for a detailed breakdown of investments by pillars, sectors, and regions.

In the year 2022, significant amounts of aid money were received from key sources. United Nations organizations operating in Somaliland alone spent over 180 million US dollars across various sectors and regions. International Non-Governmental Organizations (INGOs), funded by bilateral and multilateral donors as well as private funds, disbursed over 145 million US dollars. Additionally, key donors, multilateral organizations, and funding baskets, including the Somaliland Development Fund (SDF), the World Bank, and GIZ, contributed over 20 million US dollars.

Analyzing the aid flow according to the Somaliland National Development Plan II, there are noticeable variations between the pillars and sectors. The Social Development Pillar, which encompasses areas such as Education, Health, and Wash, received the largest share of aid funding, amounting to over 100 million US dollars. This highlights the government's commitment to improving the well-being of its citizens and addressing key social challenges. The Ministry's improved aid mapping capacity provides more accurate data on aid spending compared to last year. The number of reporting organizations has significantly increased, submitting more interventions in various regions and sectors. The Somaliland government aims to create more organized mechanisms that allow for greater ownership in delivering aid. The Somaliland Development Fund, established in 2012, is an effective mechanism for the international community to support Somaliland based on the country's priorities.

This report is specifically for the year 2022 and is based on NDP II, which consisted of five pillars and nine sectors. It is important to note that NDP III was launched on 14th March 2023. Hence, the data presented in this report is relevant to the year 2022.

INTRODUCTION

Since gaining independence in 1991, development cooperation has played a significant role in supporting Somaliland's peace consolidation, reconciliation, and overall development. Despite not being officially recognized as a recipient country, Somaliland has established a robust mechanism and governance structure to effectively absorb assistance from the international community. From 1997 to 2010, Somaliland transitioned from a state of conflict to one focused on humanitarian aid and recovery. During this time, international aid organizations directly implemented programs and projects to address the broad humanitarian and recovery needs of the country.

Over the past eighteen years, Somaliland has entered a new era of development, with the government showing a strong commitment to complement the ongoing recovery and humanitarian efforts with a comprehensive development agenda. In a global context, aid management and coordination refer to the government's role in coordinating aid flows from various external sources and effectively planning, monitoring, and managing the delivery of national development outcomes through the implementation of projects and programs.

The global community has made significant strides in improving aid delivery, largely based on commitments made by donors and aid recipient countries in high-level forums such as Monterrey, Rome, Paris, Accra, and Busan. These forums have culminated in the adoption of the Busan Declaration in 2011, which reaffirmed the principles of aid effectiveness and the importance of country ownership and leadership in development cooperation.

During the last two decades, the government of Somaliland has made significant strides in emphasizing the importance of aid effectiveness. The initial step was taken in 2007 when the Ministry of Planning and National Development (MoPND) produced a Concept Paper on Aid Management and Coordination. This marked the beginning of a series of initiatives aimed at streamlining aid coordination in the country.

One of the key milestones in this journey was the establishment of the National Aid Coordination Forum (NACF) through a Presidential Decree. Over time, the NACF evolved into the Somaliland Inter-Ministerial Aid Coordination Committee (IMACC). The IMACC played a crucial role in addressing policy and strategic issues pertaining to aid delivery in Somaliland.



Recognizing the need for a dedicated department to oversee coordination efforts, the government established the Department of Coordination (DoC) within the Ministry of Planning and National Development in 2011. The DoC played a pivotal role in laying the groundwork for a comprehensive coordination architecture in Somaliland. As part of this effort, sector coordination forums were formed, initially focusing on six key sectors: education, health, water, economy, ICT, and production. The sector coordination forums serve as the cornerstone of Somaliland's coordination framework. They have actively contributed to the development of Somaliland's Vision 2030 and National Development Plan I and II.

The government of Somaliland is currently taking steps to enhance and fortify its coordination mechanism in order to establish a more nationally owned and government-led approach towards Official Development Assistances (ODA). The objective is to ensure a more effective alignment with the NDP II, while also promoting accountability, transparency, and reducing transaction costs. In today's modern era, Somaliland has established partnerships with various organizations and entities that offer diverse forms of financial and technical support across multiple sectors.

1.1 Aid Coordination Forums

International High-Level Coordination Forums

Globally, international development co-operation has been considered as one of the key factors in advancing global development. The continued efforts towards maximizing the impact of aid has been marked by four events: The High-Level Forum on Aid effectiveness in Rome (2003), Paris (2005), Accra (2008) and Busan (2011). These four high level events founded the formulation of aid effectiveness principles that led to the Busan Partnership Agreement in 2011 endorsed by over hundred countries as the blueprint for effective aid delivery.

The First High-Level Forum (Rome)



The Rome Declaration listed the following priority actions:

- that development assistance be delivered based on the priorities and timing of the countries receiving it
- that donor efforts concentrate on delegating co-operation and increasing the flexibility of staff on country programmes and projects
- and that good practice be encouraged and monitored, backed by analytic work to help strengthen the leadership that recipient countries can take in determining their development path

The Second High-Level Forum (Paris)

The Paris Declaration outlines the following five fundamental principles for making aid more effective:

- ◆ Ownership: Developing countries set their own strategies for poverty reduction, improve their institutions and tackle corruption.
- ◆ Alignment: Donor countries align behind these objectives and use local systems.



- ◆ Harmonization: Donor countries coordinate, simplify procedures and share information to avoid duplication.
- ◆ Results: Developing countries and donors shift focus to development results and results get measured.
- ◆ Mutual accountability: Donors and partners are accountable for development results.

The Third High-Level Forum (Accra)

The Accra Agenda for Action (AAA) centered on capacity development and proposed improvement in ownership, partnerships, and the delivery of results. Points agreed as part of the AAA are:

- ◆ Predictability – donors to provide 3–5 year forward information on their planned aid to partner countries.
- ◆ Country systems – partner country systems will be used to deliver aid as the first option, rather than donor systems.
- ◆ Conditionality – donors to end the reliance on prescriptive conditions about how and when aid money is spent and change this to conditions based on the developing country's own development objectives.
- ◆ Untying – donors relax restrictions that prevent developing countries from buying the goods and services they need from whomever and wherever they can to get the best value for money.

The Fourth High-Level Forum (Busan)

The Fourth High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness took place in Busan in 2011. The forum aimed to improve the effectiveness of aid in achieving development goals. Discussions centered on key issues such as ownership, accountability, and transparency. The Busan Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation was established to guide future efforts.

At the HLF4, traditional and new development stakeholders agreed to restructure development cooperation around four basic principles:

- Ownership of development priorities – recognizing that developing countries must design and drive their own development;
- Focus on results – aiming at concrete outcomes that eradicate poverty, reduce inequality and ensure that the necessary resources and capacity are available to take these steps forward;
- Inclusive partnerships – promoting mutual learning and trust among different development actors;
- Transparency and accountability to each other – building on transparent ways of working to improve service delivery and clarify mutual responsibilities.



Somaliland's High-Level Coordination Forums

The High-Level Aid Coordination Forum (HLACF) plays a pivotal role in facilitating collaboration between the Somaliland Government and its international partners. This platform, chaired by the Minister of Planning and National Development, serves as a catalyst for constructive discussions on various aspects such as planning, government reforms, and sector progress. By promoting open dialogue, the HLACF creates an environment where stakeholders can exchange ideas, share best practices, and collectively work towards the advancement of development initiatives. Through its commitment to effective coordination and reporting, the HLACF strives to optimize the impact of these initiatives, ensuring that resources are utilized efficiently and that progress is monitored and evaluated effectively. This forum serves as a testament to the dedication and commitment of both the Somaliland Government and its international partners in fostering sustainable development and achieving shared goals.

1st HLACF , 6TH June 2011

The MoPND prepared the first meeting on, the 6th of June 2011 – a platform named High Level Aid Coordination Forum that brings together the Government institutions and the International Development Partners. During that first meeting participants from different organizations, including UN Agencies, EU, Norway, Sweden and INGOs attended the meeting. The key agenda items discussed included:

- ❖ HLACF structure : Participants from the Donors, UN Agencies, INGOs, LNGOs and other Government institutions discussed and agreed on the coordination structure of the HLACF
- ❖ Development Assistance Database (DAD): At that time, there was a greater advocacy from the government institutions and their partners, led by UNDP to have DAD system that captures the aid information. It was agreed that, the Ministry in collaboration with UNDP would review the progress and discuss the problems facing the government by using the DAD. It was also discussed how the DAD should be aligned better with the UN-Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).
- ❖ National Development Plan: The then Minister of Planning, Dr. Sa'ad Ali Shire informed the participants that the National Development Plan would be available soon to the public. Participants raised questions regarding the level of regional and community participation during the preparation of the plan. It was agreed to have a validation workshops before the draft NDP circulation.
- ❖ NGO Law: INGOs and NGOs requested to complete the translation of the NGO Act which written at that time in Somali.

Considering the above mentioned agenda items and discussions covered during the first HLACF it was a good start. And it resulted the other HLACFs to happen successfully.

2nd HLACF, 22nd November 2011

The MoPND successfully organized the second HLACF meeting on the 22nd of November 2011 in collaboration with the donors. The main agenda of this meeting was to review how far the government and partners had gone according to the agreed points during the first HLACF. The two major items this meeting was focusing on were:

- ❖ **National Aid Coordination Structure:** The government and donors have emphasized the importance of having harmonized coordination structure to enable smooth aid delivery. The MoPND presented the aid coordination structure. Participants raised comments and questions during the discussion of this topic.
- ❖ **NGO Law:** The other key discussion was the implementation of the NGO Law. As well as aid modalities, level and effectiveness.

Participants from different organizations/countries including UN Agencies, EU, Norway and INGOs attended the meeting.

3rd HLACF, May 2012

The third HLACF was supposed to take place mid May 2012, but due to several reasons it did not happen. A high-level meeting was held in Nairobi and, the primary issues discussed were the action points of the previous year and the preparation of the fourth HLACF. It was the only HLACF that did not happen in a similar way as other HLACFs and was held in a different location.

4th HLACF, 12th September 2012

The fourth HLACF was interesting and topics discussed were different from the topics covered during the first three HLACFs. The key agenda issues discussed during the fourth HLACFs included:

- ❖ **Public Financial Management (PFM):** The Ministry of Finance presented the progress and commitments made to ensure proper implementation of public financial management processes. Government and Donors discussed the way forward. It was agreed to establish a Hargeisa based steering committee for PFM. The State Minister of Finance issued a letter after the meeting informing partners that until the establishment of a country-led PFM system, all other interventions regarding PFM were to be put on hold.

- ❖ **Alignment of NDP and NDP Prioritization:** The Government prioritized and discussed with the donors to give more attention to the sectors that did not get much financing. It was agreed that donors should ensure that the agencies or future proposals they fund are in line with the priorities with National Development Plan. On top of that, it was agreed that there is a need to have a dialogue between donors and the Government of Somaliland about monitoring aid effectiveness particularly in the light of the discussions held in the context of Busan and the New Deal.
- ❖ **Somaliland Development Fund:** A presentation was made by DFID and DANIDA about the SDF with its focus on government ownership and accountability.

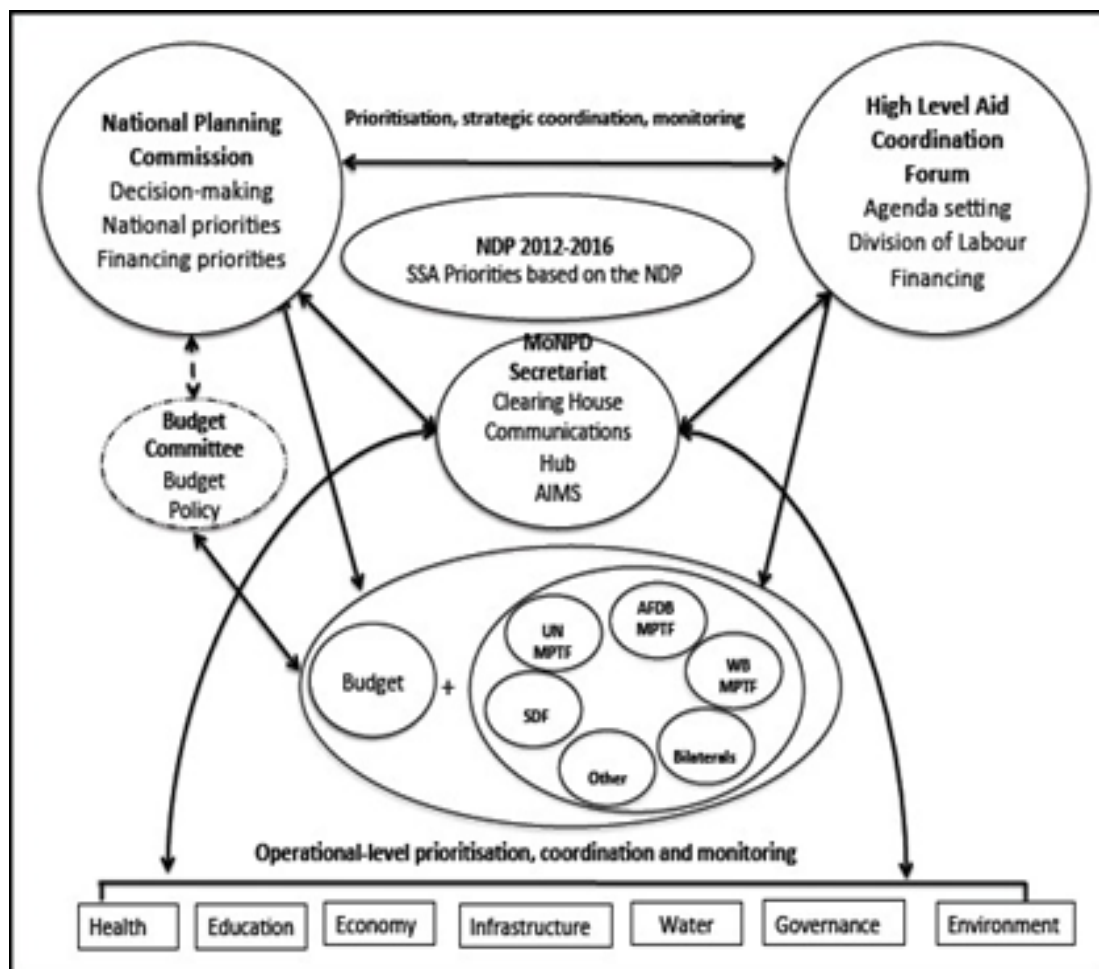
5th HLACF, 29th Oct 2013

The fifth HLACF happened in the last quarter of 2013 and focused on three main agenda points after reviewing the previous action points:

- ❖ **Government Budget Allocation:** The Ministry of Finance presented the government's budget allocations for 2014 and progress on the implementation of NDP. The budget for 2014 had increased 23.6% as compared to the 2013 budget. They outlined that the majority of the budget still goes to security. The MoF stated that 80% of its revenue comes from customs and emphasized that they have a plan to increase inland revenue. Progress in the establishment of a PFM unit was also presented during the meeting.
- ❖ **Somaliland Special Arrangement:** The best way of creating an implementation mechanism for the SSA was discussed. It was agreed to establish a body for the implementation of SSA, and options for an appropriate forum, mechanism and terms of reference were explored, whether it will be a separate committee or a sub-committee under the HLACF.
- ❖ **Somaliland Development Fund:** As highlighted in the SSA, the SDF is the government's preferred funding mechanism. It was agreed to sustain the momentum of the SDF and encourage other funds to align with the SDF as much as possible. In addition to that, to encourage wider usage of SDF among donors.

The sixth HLACF was a two-day meeting. The participation of the government and international development partners was very high. The issues and the discussions covered during these two days were interesting and there was a great understanding between the government institutions and international development partners. The key agenda issues included, but were not limited to:

- ❖ **Government focus on strategic issues:** The strategic issues covered by the government relevant Ministers include, Progress in Peace Building and Sustainable Goals (PSG) Civil Service Reform, PFM, Justice Sector Reform, Security Reform and Budget Gaps. The donors given their statement on these strategic issues. And it was agreed to support all the ongoing reforms.
- ❖ **Delivery Mechanism- Options for moving forward:** During the meeting it was discussed the trust principles on the ground. The World Bank and UN Multi Partners Fund were presented. Dr. Saad A shire presented a model of coordination and harmonization for SDF and possibly other funding mechanisms



This meeting was participated by several Ambassadors, Senior officials from the World Bank, UN Agencies and other Heads of Donors, INGOs and Civil society organizations. From the government side, apart from the President's official opening a number of key Ministers and other higher government officials were present the two day meetings. Bilateral side meetings happened during dinner between specific government institutions and donors to discuss sector priorities.

7th HLACF, 3-4th November 2014

The seventh HLACF was a two-day meeting. As usual the President (President Silanyo) officially opened the meeting and highlighted key issues. The other key International Partner's Representatives including Ambassadors, Head of IGAD, UN representatives and other Civil Society leaders also gave their statements. The key agenda issues covered were:

- ❖ Creating a conducive environment for economic growth: The key issues discussed were to speed up the government reforms and efforts that can trigger the economy. It was also agreed to increase the efforts regarding investment and development.
- ❖ SSA Implementation: The participants agreed to develop a clear roadmap for SSA implementation. It was agreed by the international development partners to nominate a focal point for the SSA. In addition, it was agreed to develop a monitoring framework for the SSA.

8th HLACF, 15th September 2015

During the 8th HLACF participants discussed different issues including the government's progress made regarding the public-sector reforms. The Key Agenda items discussed during the meeting include but not limited to:

- ❖ Coordination harmonization: the participants emphasized the need to harmonize the coordination among the development actors and partners. It has been taken as an action the MoPND to harmonize the coordination structure.
- ❖ Government Monitoring and Evaluation Capacity: The participants leading by the international development partners have agreed to strength government's capacity on Monitoring and Evaluation. It was agreed the the MoPND to submit a proposal to the international development partners. The international development partners have shown a commitment to strength and support the government to have the capacity needed to monitor and evaluate the development programs.

- ❖ Aid envelope to inform the budgeting process: The HLACF participants highlighted the importance of the aid envelope. It was agreed that the implementing partners would report their financial commitments to use for budgeting purposes and that the HLACF co-chairs to discuss the way forward on aid envelope reporting and how the aid envelope can inform the budgeting processes.

As in previous meetings, the 8th HLACF forum had participants from the government headed by the President and the key ministers participated the meeting as well as from the international partners, represented by ambassadors, heads of development organizations, country representatives and other key members. Civil society leaders were also present and showed commitment during the meeting.

9th HLACF, 6-7th June 2016

The ninth HLACF was the last HLACF up to now. The main talking points included, but were not limited to:

- ❖ Somaliland Aid Architecture and the 2017-2021 NDP II: It was discussed how best to include donors within the coordination structure for a better harmonization of efforts. Moreover, since the NDP I period is finished and the government is ready to kick off a new planning cycle, the way forward of preparing the 2017-2021 NDP II was discussed. Government argued to the international development partners to support the realization of the National Development Plan.
- ❖ Elections and Democratization: Government, Donors and Civil Society Organizations discussed progress made on the elections, in terms of election timelines, future election resources and parliamentary laws.
- ❖ Drought Emergency and Prevention: This agenda item aimed to discuss the effects of climate change. Participants discussed the causes of recurrent droughts. The Ministry of Environment and Rural Development, the National Disaster Preparedness and Food Reserve Authority and OCHA presented the drought impact. Possible ways to mitigate and reduce the effect of recurrent droughts and emergencies were discussed during the meeting.

The level of participation from the government, international development partners and the civil society was good. The meeting took two days. Day two of the meeting covered the sector coordination groups – all sectors presented their ongoing activities and it went well.

1.2 Somaliland's coordination and aid management structure

The Somaliland's Coordination Architecture supporting the NDPII will be a platform for the Government of Somaliland, international partners, national organizations, civil society and private sector to align and harmonize development and humanitarian activity across Somaliland at various institutional levels. The Somaliland NDPII architecture will utilize and build upon the different bodies and their functions within the existing Somaliland coordination architecture. The architecture presented will aim to be a transparent institutional mechanism that will enable programs to be prioritized and aligned directly to NDPII outcomes and targets; ensure that aid is being delivered effectively and efficiently and provide for strong opportunities in cross-institutional and sectoral cooperation.

The Somaliland Aid Architecture and Coordination Model will directly support the implementation of the NDPII through the application of four distinct coordination layers (Figure 36). Each layer provides an opportunity for all development and humanitarian stakeholders in Somaliland to engage directly with the NDPII in the alignment and harmonization of development and humanitarian programming. It will provide an opportunity for government, civil society, private sector, diaspora and international partners to coordinate, prioritize programming, critically assess progress, address challenges and share information.



Figure 1: Somaliland's coordination and aid management structure

Layer 1: Sector Coordination Forums

The first layer consists of nine Sector Coordination Forums that include an amalgamation of both development and humanitarian thematic areas:

- o Economic
- o Education
- o Energy
- o Environment
- o Governance
- o Health
- o Infrastructure
- o Production
- o WASH

Each Sector engages with implementation level stakeholders responsible for the delivery of the NDPII. Stakeholders include representatives from government institutions, UN agencies, International and local nongovernmental organizations and private sector institutions who all work within the same sector. The SCFs are chaired by Government Ministries that are directly associated with the Sector and co-chaired by selected representatives from development partner organizations.

Each Sector is responsible for the development, management, monitoring and reporting of their sector component within the NDPII. To achieve these tasks each Sector will require its stakeholders to align and coordinate their programming towards the achievement of sector specific goals, objectives and targets as set by the Sector itself within the NDPII. SCFs will aim for an improved level of harmonization of Sector programming through the sharing of activity and program information; avoiding duplication and ensuring a balance regarding the geographical distribution of projects, making sure that no social group is neglected or denied access to the social and economic development envisioned through the NDPII.

Layer 2: Inter-Sectoral Coordination Forum

The second layer is the Inter-Sectoral Coordination Meeting which is a representation of the nine Sector chairs (Ministerial, DGs) and Sector co-chairs (UN, INGOs, Development Partners). The meeting itself is chaired by the Minister of Planning and National Development. The ISCM's function within Somaliland's coordination architecture is to promote inter-sector exchange of aid development information, priorities and cross-sectorial coordination.

The ISCM will provide an opportunity for sector chairs and co-chairs to gain a direct understanding of how each sector is progressing towards NDP II achievement. As a cross-sectoral forum, the ISCM provides an opportunity for sector leads to identify and address any challenges that are common across sectors; to share best practices and identify potential areas for further cross-sector collaboration. This can include fostering and identifying areas for multi-ministry project collaboration on key issues such as drought, youth and gender.

The ISCM is also an important conduit for information sharing, prioritization of issues and decision making between the Sectors and key national decision makers at the National Planning Commission and High-Level Aid Coordination levels.

Layer 3: National Aid Coordination Committee/National Planning Commission

The third layer of coordination is the NPC, made up of 13 key development orientated Ministers, whose Ministries are central to delivering the strategic direction of the NDP II. The Committee meetings also include representation from other key government agencies such the Governor of the Central Bank and Member of University of Hargeisa. Civil Society is present as an observer.

The NPC is the peak government institution for ensuring that aid and humanitarian projects are aligned to the NDP II and immediate national development priorities. It aims to provide an oversight function to aid delivery in Somaliland, where its members can collectively review and evaluate whether aid is being delivered effectively, while ensuring that aid delivered in Somaliland complies with international principles such as transparency, harmonization, alignment and accountability. It is the responsibility of the NPC to monitor the overall flow and effectiveness of aid coming into Somaliland.

In a continuation of its role within the program prioritization process of multi- partner trust funds such as the Somaliland Development Fund, the NPC will continue to be the main government body in Somaliland to assess, prioritize and approve key national development flagship programs. The NPC will engage closely with fund managers and bi-lateral donors to ensure that available aid envelopes are not only aligned to the NDP II but generate a sense of government ownership through an inclusive decision-making process. National development funding priorities identified through the NPC will be signposted for discussion at the High- Level Aid Coordination Forum.

Layer 4: High Level Aid Coordination Forum

The fourth and final layer is the High-Level Aid Coordination Forum. The HLACF is a bi-annual, multi-lateral event that enables senior government representatives, international partners and civil society to discuss and act on key development and humanitarian priorities for Somaliland.

Historically, the HLACF has primarily been a platform for dialogue, providing an opportunity for the Government of Somaliland to brief the international community on national reforms and the development progress being made across Ministries and Sectors. The Forum has provided a direct communication line for government representatives to publicly inform the international community about pressing development priorities and humanitarian emergencies. It has also allowed for an open environment for dialogue that allows the international community to also present its concerns, inquire about certain areas of progress and ask questions in more detail regarding particular development and humanitarian issues.

The HLACF will take a stronger role regarding joint and transparent oversight in delivery of the new NDPII. As the NDPII will be more outcome and target oriented than previous plans, the HLACF will provide opportunities for all senior stakeholders in Somaliland's development to review progress against benchmarks and appraise whether aid is being delivered effectively and efficiently. It will also be an opportunity to address concerns and strategize on new joint solutions whenever progress is not being achieved in certain areas of the NDPII.

1.3 Objectives of the Report The aim of this report is

This report aims to achieve several key objectives. Firstly, it strives to present the aid flow of reported partners in a manner that is easily accessible to all, thereby promoting transparency and accountability. Additionally, it seeks to foster transparency between government institutions and international development partners. Furthermore, the report endeavors to provide a comprehensive overview of the volume of aid received by Somaliland from various organizations, as well as how this aid is disbursed across pillars, sectors, and regions within Somaliland. Through a professional and objective tone, this report offers a detailed analysis of the substantial aid funds received in the year 2022 from various prominent sources. Its primary goal is to provide a meticulous and comprehensive understanding of the extent and impact of the aid received during the specified period, delving into the intricacies and nuances of these financial contributions.

1.4 Methodology Applied and Limitations


Collecting the aid flow data without a proper system was challenging but using the next-best methods available enabled MoPND to produce this report. Data collection was mainly done from disbursement reports submitted by partners that cover the amount of money partners disbursed during the year of 2022.

A disbursement report form was used for each organization to fill out and report their disbursements. The form captures the amounts disbursed in terms of operating costs (the money used to run the project/program) and investment costs (money that goes to projects/program interventions). In addition, the form captures the disbursements across sectors and geographical regions. For those partners that cannot fully classify the disbursed amounts and cannot allocate between sectors and regions, a lump sum option of "Other" was available within the form. The ministry used a programmed excel master sheet to capture all the submitted data and analyze them accordingly. Using the excel reports submitted by the partners, the ministry's coordination team cleaned the data by getting confirmation from the reported partners and then compiled the data into the master sheet. For further analysis.

Despite the efforts made by the MoPND to produce this report, there were several limitations and challenges encountered by the ministry's team during its preparation. The main limitations include the delay in receiving reports from organizations, the difficulty in obtaining information from previous years (with only the data from the 2022 report being fully available), and some organizations, including UN agencies, reporting data without disclosing the amount disbursed.

The objective of this report is to achieve several key goals. Firstly, it aims to present the aid flow of reported partners in a manner that is easily accessible to everyone, promoting transparency and accountability. Additionally, it seeks to enhance transparency between government institutions and international development partners. Furthermore, the report strives to provide a comprehensive overview of the amount of aid received by Somaliland from various organizations, as well as how this aid is distributed across pillars, sectors, and regions within Somaliland.

Through a professional and objective tone, this report offers a detailed analysis of the significant aid funds received in 2022 from various notable sources. Its primary purpose is to provide a meticulous and comprehensive understanding of the extent and impact of the aid received during the specified period, delving into the intricacies and nuances of these financial contributions.



The Ministry of Planning and National Development (MoPND) regards this report as a crucial stepping stone towards improving the aid management system. It strongly emphasizes the need to accelerate the creation of a dedicated platform for timely reporting. Despite the inherent challenges in compiling data, the ministry perceives it as a valuable chance for growth and improvement. Lessons learned from the previous year have proven to be instrumental in this regard, providing valuable insights and guidance for future endeavors. As we continue to strive for excellence, the MoPND remains committed to leveraging this report to drive positive change and foster a more efficient aid management system.

2. AID FLOW ANALYSIS

2.1 Somaliland's Other Sources of Financing

While foreign aid remains the topmost financing source of Somaliland's National Development Plan, Somaliland does not entirely depend on foreign aid for finance. The local capacity of Somaliland's government and its people, both in-country and abroad, to partake in the development of the country is equally as important. Remittances, private sector investment and taxation by government are three major sources of financing for Somaliland's aspired development goals, in addition to external aid which is the lead source of finance.

Foreign aid is undoubtedly an integral part of financing Somaliland's National Development Plan. However, it is important to note that it is not the sole source of finance for the country's development endeavors. In fact, the local capacity of the government and its people, along with other key factors such as remittances, private sector investment, and taxation, play equally significant roles in driving Somaliland's progress.

The government of Somaliland has been actively working towards building its capacity to effectively manage and allocate resources for development projects. Through strategic planning and implementation, they have been able to harness the potential of their own human capital and expertise. This local capacity not only ensures the sustainable utilization of resources but also fosters a sense of ownership and empowerment among the citizens. Remittances, another significant contributor to Somaliland's development, are the financial lifeline for many families. Somalilanders living abroad send money back home to support their loved ones and invest in various sectors of the economy. These funds, often used for education, healthcare, and entrepreneurial ventures, have a direct impact on improving the quality of life and stimulating economic growth within the country.

Furthermore, the private sector in Somaliland is an active participant in driving economic growth and development. Local businesses and entrepreneurs are creating employment opportunities, fostering innovation, and contributing to the overall economic prosperity of the nation.

Government Financing

Despite facing financial constraints, the Government of Somaliland has shown remarkable dedication in driving forward the implementation of the National Development Plan across all sectors. Despite the limited budget, the government's commitment to the country's economic growth has been unwavering, leading to a consistent increase in the allocated funds. With a strong emphasis on ensuring security, law, and order, the government has also made significant efforts to promote development in various other sectors. As each year passes, Somaliland continues to witness tangible progress and remarkable advancements in its pursuit of comprehensive development.

Remittances and Diaspora Contribution

Remittances play a vital and indispensable role in the socio-economic landscape of Somaliland. They serve as a lifeline for numerous households, significantly contributing to their overall well-being and livelihoods. As per the esteemed World Bank, an impressive 31% of urban households and 16% of rural households in Somaliland receive regular monthly cash remittances from their relatives residing abroad.

These invaluable inflows of financial support have proven to be instrumental in uplifting families from the clutches of poverty, enabling them to break free from the vicious cycle of destitution. By providing a steady stream of income, remittances have the power to transform the economic and living conditions of recipient families, catalyzing positive change and progress in their lives. The impact of remittances on poverty reduction in Somaliland is nothing short of remarkable. According to the World Bank's estimations, these crucial financial transfers have successfully reduced poverty rates by an impressive 11.2 percentage points in urban areas alone. Moreover, when considering the overall impact, remittances have managed to alleviate poverty by 7.8 percentage points across the entire region.

It is evident that the inflow of remittances from abroad has become an essential pillar of support for the people of Somaliland. These financial transfers have become a lifeline for numerous households, providing them with the means to improve their overall well-being and livelihoods. According to the esteemed World Bank, a significant portion of urban and rural households in Somaliland receive regular monthly cash remittances from their relatives residing abroad. This demonstrates the critical role that remittances play in uplifting families from poverty and breaking the cycle of destitution.

The impact of remittances on poverty reduction in Somaliland is truly remarkable. The World Bank's estimations reveal that these crucial financial transfers have successfully reduced poverty rates by an impressive 11.2 percentage points in urban areas alone. When considering the overall impact, remittances have managed to alleviate poverty by 7.8 percentage points across the entire region. This highlights the transformative power of remittances in catalyzing positive change and progress in the lives of recipient families.

Private Sector

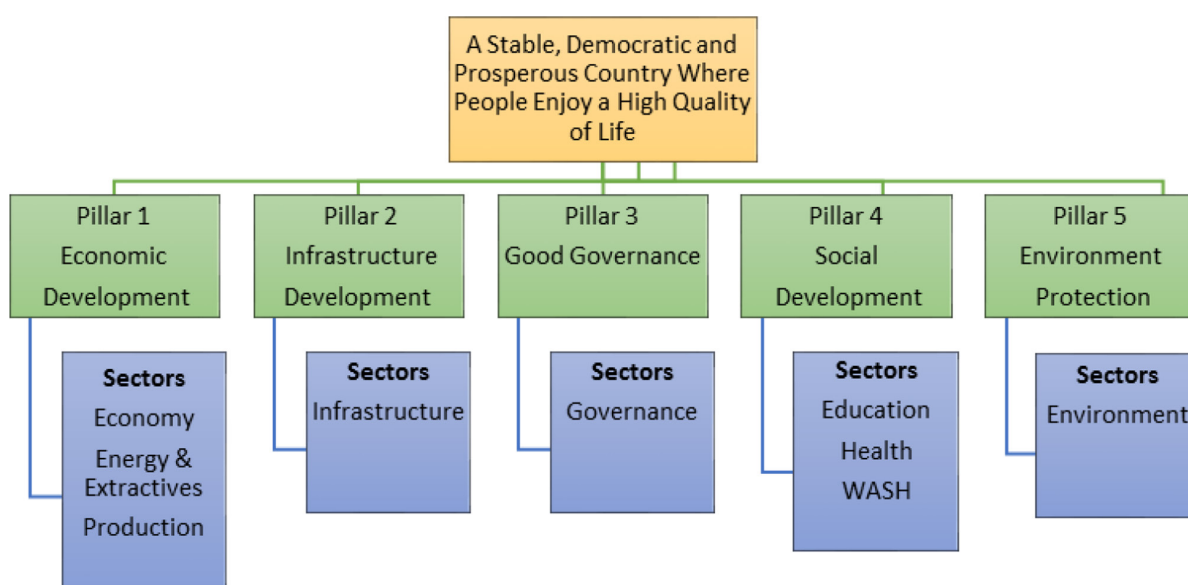
Somaliland's private sector has displayed an extraordinary level of resilience over the course of the past 32 years. Following its independence, it swiftly stepped up to the plate and efficiently delivered crucial services to the population. As the years have gone by, the private sector has continued to expand and exert a positive influence on the socio-economic development of the country. Encouragingly, the current trajectory is one of growth, characterized by a heightened sense of professionalism and a surge in investment. This steadfast progress exemplifies the unwavering determination and dedication of Somaliland's private sector in contributing to the overall advancement of the nation.

2.2 INGOs Disbursement Per Pillar

• The National Development Plan (NDP) of Somaliland is designed to align with the existing coordination architecture as approved and endorsed by the Somaliland National Planning Commission. Building upon the foundation of the 5 Pillars of the National Vision 2030, the NDP places emphasis on 9 key development sectors. These sectors include Economy, Energy and Extractives, Production, Infrastructure, Governance, Health, Education, WASH, and Environment. Within each sector, specific goals and interventions have been identified to contribute towards the overall development of Somaliland. By strategically focusing on these sectors, the NDP aims to drive sustainable growth and progress in the nation, ensuring a prosperous future for its citizens. Each sector in Somaliland has its own unique vision, objectives, outcomes, and interventions tailored to meet the specific needs and challenges of the region. These sector-specific goals and strategies work in harmony to contribute to the overall achievement of the Somaliland National Vision 2030 and the National Development Plan (NDP) Goals.

The Somaliland National Vision 2030 serves as a roadmap for the future development and progress of the country, outlining the key areas of focus and the desired outcomes.

Figure 2: NDPII Pillars



Based on the pillars of the NDP, the 2022 INGOs disbursement per pillar is presented in the table below. This allocation reflects the strategic focus and priorities of the NDP.

		PILLARS						
		GOOD GOVERNANCE	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT	ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION	OTHER	TOTAL
R E G I O N S	MARODIJEH	USD 5,752,664.96	USD 15,914,934.94	USD 27,478,877.94	USD 11,493,693.51	USD 5,717,482.25	USD 8,921,089.88	USD 75,278,743.48
	TOGDHER	USD 2,739,940.37	USD 7,736,451.25	USD 6,735,550.72	USD 336,079.70	USD 853,684.00	USD 1,666,761.00	USD 20,068,467.04
	SAHIL	USD 170,000.00	USD 2,194,848.45	USD 5,072,262.87	USD 492,556.00	USD 36,867.00	USD 436,851.48	USD 8,403,385.79
	AWDAL	USD 85,873.00	USD 4,065,350.74	USD 8,409,788.82	USD 318,778.00	USD 601,876.50	USD 671,570.00	USD 14,153,237.06
	SANAG	USD 826,145.48	USD 3,498,558.15	USD 6,089,427.32	USD 917,058.41	USD 42,457.50	USD 1,001,283.74	USD 12,374,930.59
	SOOL	USD 393,644.54	USD 2,862,910.90	USD 9,096,220.14	USD 473,456.00	USD 367,818.00	USD 1,263,668.86	USD 14,457,718.43
	OTHER	USD 0.00	USD 423,240.00	USD 307,599.00	USD 0.00	USD 0.00	USD 102,000.00	USD 832,839.00
	TOTAL	USD 9,968,268.35	USD 36,696,294.43	USD 63,189,726.80	USD 14,031,621.62	USD 7,620,185.25	USD 14,063,224.95	USD 145,569,321.39

Table 1: INGOs Disbursement per Pillar

PILLARS	TOTAL
GOOD GOVERNANCE	USD 9,968,268.25
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	USD 36,696,294.43
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	USD 63,189,726.80
INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT	USD 14,031,621.62
ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION	USD 7,620,185.25
OTHER	USD 14,063,224.95
TOTAL	USD 145,569,321.39

As observed in the table provided, it is evident that the social pillar holds the utmost prominence among the various pillars. This observation highlights the substantial significance attributed to the social pillar, more than 63 Million dollar.

Figure 3: INGOs Disbursement Proportion per Pillar

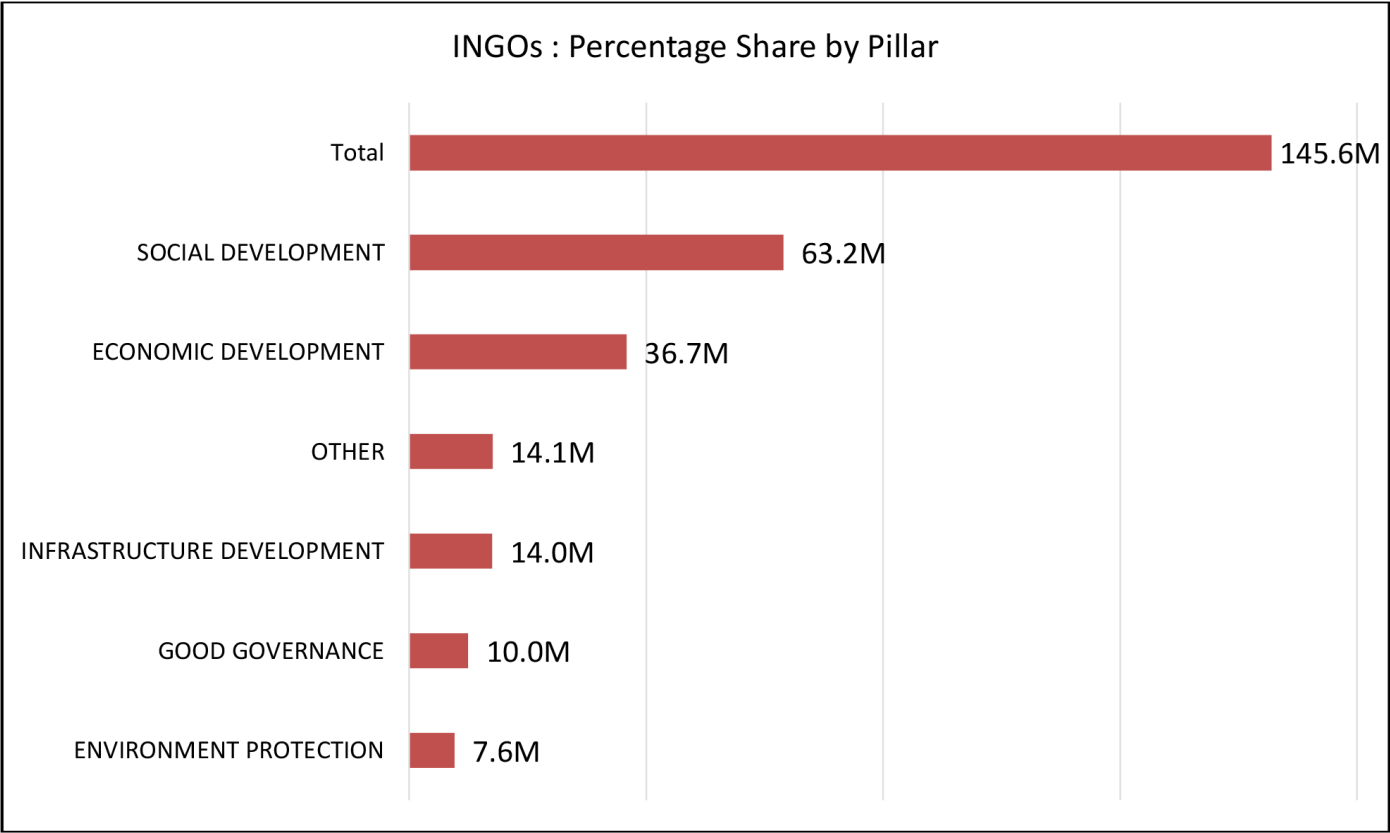
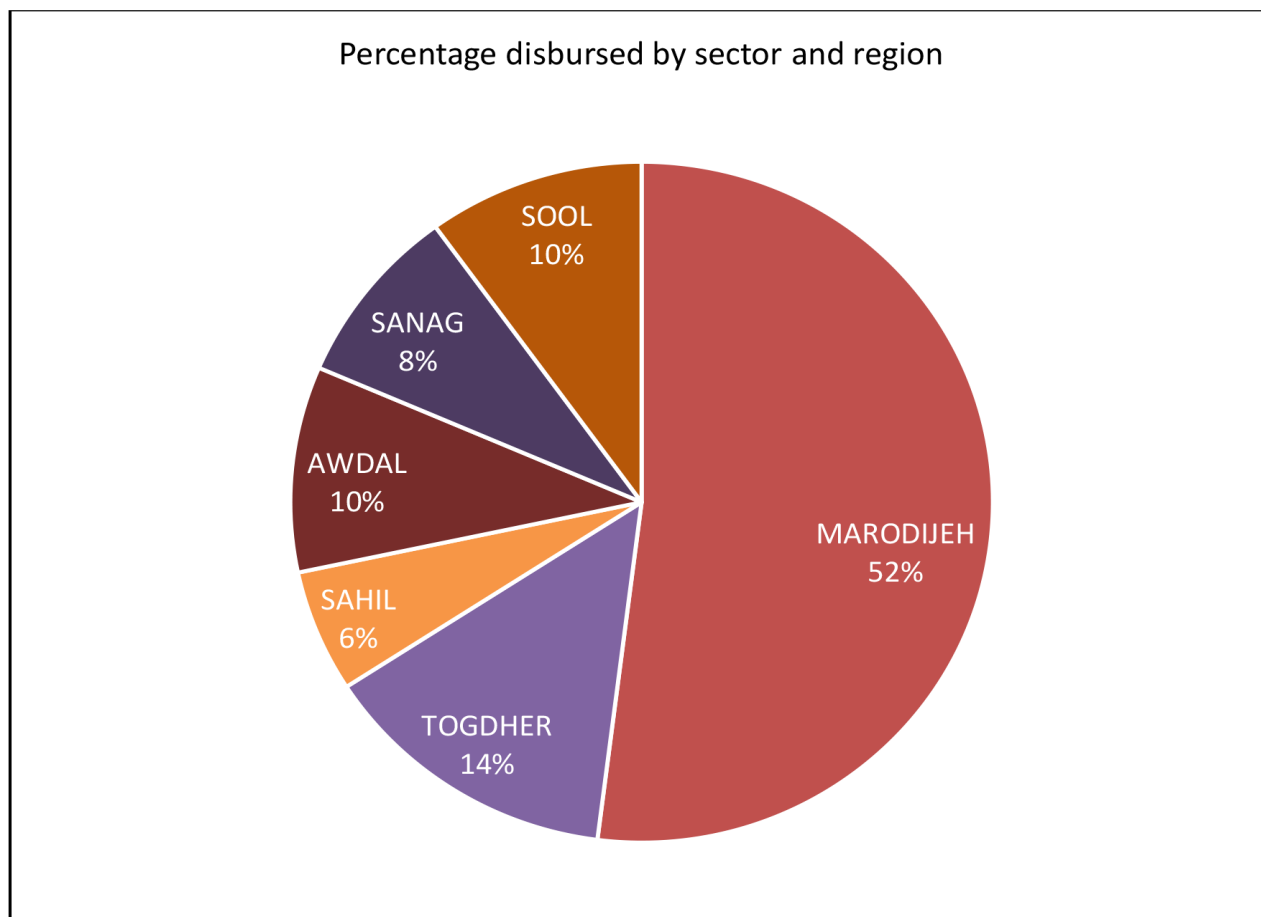


Table 2: INGOs Disbursement per Region

Region	TOTAL Amount Disbursed
MARODIJEH	USD 75,278,743.48
TOGDHER	USD 20,068,467.04
SAHIL	USD 8,403,385.79
AWDAL	USD 14,153,237.06
SANAG	USD 12,374,930.59
SOOL	USD 14,457,718.43
TOTAL	USD 145,569,321.39

As can be seen from the table above and the chart below, the Marodijeh region emerged as the highest recipient with a staggering amount of over \$75 million. This signifies that the Marodijeh region accounted for more than half (52%) of the total funds disbursed by INGOs last year.

Figure 4: INGOs Pillar Disbursement per Region



2.3 INGOs Disbursement Per Sector

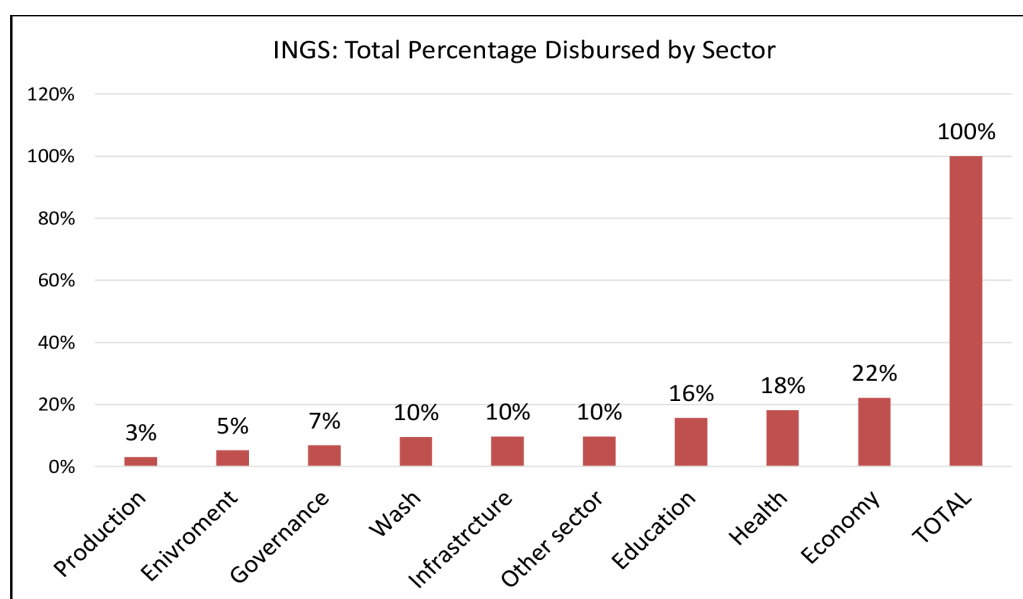
As can be shown from the below table, the total amount spent in Economic Sector constitutes the largest portion of the total amount disbursed by the INGOs. The result shows different figures from that of the previous year. In 2022 Aid flow report – Health sector was the sector in which INGOs disbursed most of their amounts. In this year, the result reveals that the economy sector is the highest, health sector being the second, and the education sector being the third.

Table 3: INGOs Disbursement per Sector

Sector	Total Amount disbursed
GOVERNANCE	USD 9,968,268.35
ECONOMY	USD 32,302,040.13
EDUCATION	USD 22,896,239.12
HEALTH	USD 26,429,974.18
INFRASTRUCTURE	USD 14,031,621.62
ENVIRONMENT	USD 7,620,185.25
WASH	USD 13,863,513.49
PRODUCTION	USD 4,394,254.29
ENERGY and EXTRACTIVES	USD 0
OTHER	USD 14,063,224.95
TOTAL	USD 145,569,321.39

This chart provides a comprehensive overview of the current level of involvement of (INGOs) in the energy and extractives sector. The data presented in the table clearly indicates that INGOs have a negligible presence, accounting for a mere 0% in this particular sector. Furthermore, the statistics reveal that INGOs also have a minimal footprint in the production sector, with a modest representation of only 3%. Similarly, in the environment sector, INGOs have a relatively low participation rate of 5%. These figures highlight the limited engagement of INGOs in these crucial areas.

Figure 5: INGOs Disbursement Proportion per Sector



Governance Sector

The governance sector (GOV) is a broad category that includes various components such as security, justice, media, elections, and more. It plays a crucial role in ensuring the smooth functioning of societies and promoting democratic values. In the context of international non-governmental organizations (INGOs), a significant amount of funding is allocated to this sector. Specifically, INGOs disbursed a substantial sum of \$9,968,268.35.

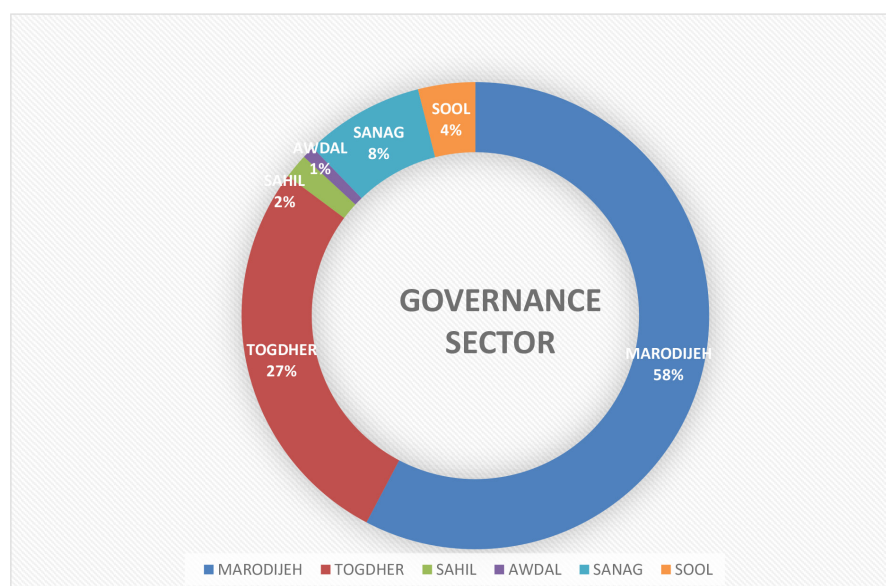
Table 4: INGOs Governance Sector Disbursement per Region

REGIONS	TOTAL AMOUNT DISBURSED
MARODIJEH	USD 5,752,664.96
TOGDHER	USD 2,739,940.37
SAHIL	USD 170,000.00
AWDAL	USD 85,873.00
SANAG	USD 826,145.48
SOOL	USD 393,644.54
OTHER	USD 0.00
TOTAL	USD 9,968,268.35

To gain a better understanding of the regional allocation of these funds, let's take a closer look at the chart provided. The chart highlights the distribution of resources across different regions. Notably, Marodijeh consistently receives the highest allocation in this sector (58%). This can be attributed to the fact that Hargeisa, the capital city of Marodijeh, serves as the main headquarters (HQs) for many INGOs operating in the area. Consequently, it also serves as a central hub for their operations and activities.

The concentration of INGOs in Hargeisa has contributed to the prominence of Marodijeh in terms of funding allocation. This is a testament to the significant role played by the city and its surrounding region.

Figure 6: INGOs Governor Sector Disbursement Regional Proportion



Economic Sector

The economic sector receives the largest amount of funding from INGOs, totaling \$32,302,040.13 across regions. While it may not have the highest number of organizations dedicated to its cause, the substantial investment in this sector surpasses that of other sectors. These funds have been effectively utilized to implement key programs aimed at enhancing economic livelihoods and fostering sustainable development. By focusing on strengthening economic activities and empowering communities, INGOs have made a considerable impact on promoting economic growth and improving the well-being of individuals and societies.

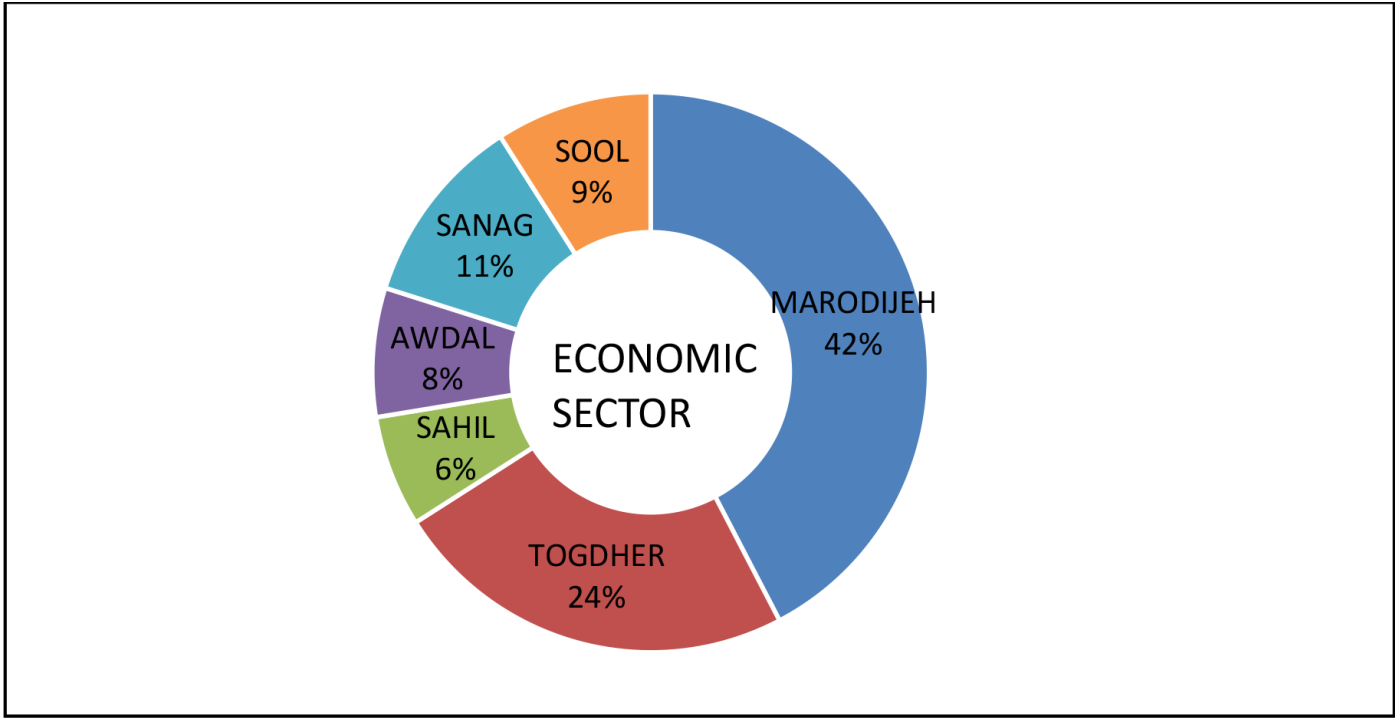
Table 5: INGOs Economic Sector Disbursement per Region

REGION	TOTAL AMOUNT DISBURSED
MARODIJEH	USD 13,675,490.64
TOGDHER	USD 7,641,688.75
SAHIL	USD 2,078,388.45
AWDAL	USD 2,403,923.25
SANAG	USD 3,569,098.15
SOOL	USD 2,933,450.90
TOTAL	USD 32,302,040.13

The chart illustrates the percentage distribution of disbursed amounts in the economy sector, as reported by INGOs, across different regions. It provides insights into the regional allocation of funds.

As depicted in the chart, the Marodijeh region receives the largest share of the disbursed amount in the economy sector, followed by Togdheer as the second region.

Figure 7: INGOs Economic Sector Disbursement Regional Proportion



Education Sector

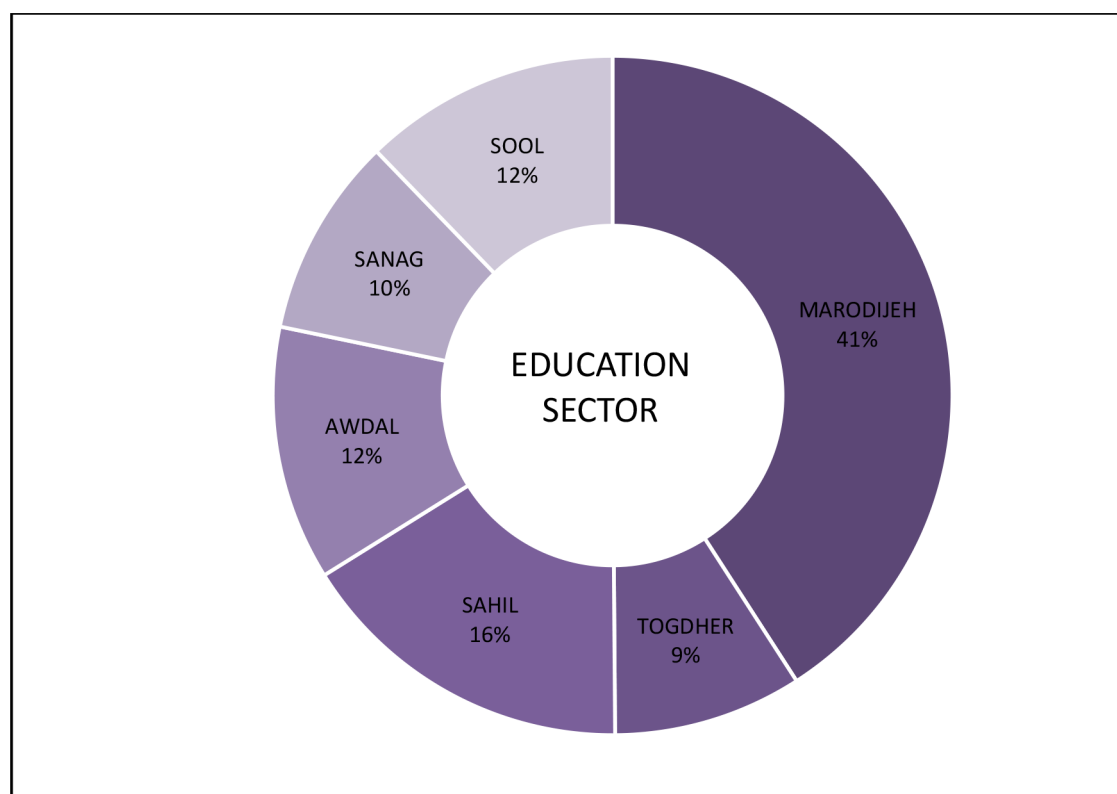
The education sector is one of a primary focus for (INGOs). The organizations in this sector are actively involved in various projects aimed at expanding access to quality education and increasing educational opportunities for disadvantaged children. The projects are carried out in a professional manner, with a strong emphasis on delivering high-quality services.

Table 6: INGOs Education Sector Disbursement per Region

REGION	TOTAL AMOUNT DISBURSED
MARODIJEH	USD 9,362,271.69
TOGDHER	USD 2,058,763.22
SAHIL	USD 3,718,880.31
AWDAL	USD 2,777,550.18
SANAG	USD 2,179,636.87
SOOL	USD 2,799,136.87
TOTAL	USD 22,896,239.12

The chart below illustrates the distribution of disbursed amounts across different regions.

Figure 8: INGOs Education Sector Disbursement Regional Proportion



Health

According to the 2022 report, the Health sector has emerged as one of the leading recipients of disbursed amounts reported by organizations. In fact, it has secured the second position in terms of funding allocation. The largest disbursement, however, can be attributed to the social development pillar, indicating its significant impact and priority. Despite this, the health sector still holds a substantial share of the disbursed amounts, solidifying its importance and influence in the overall funding landscape.

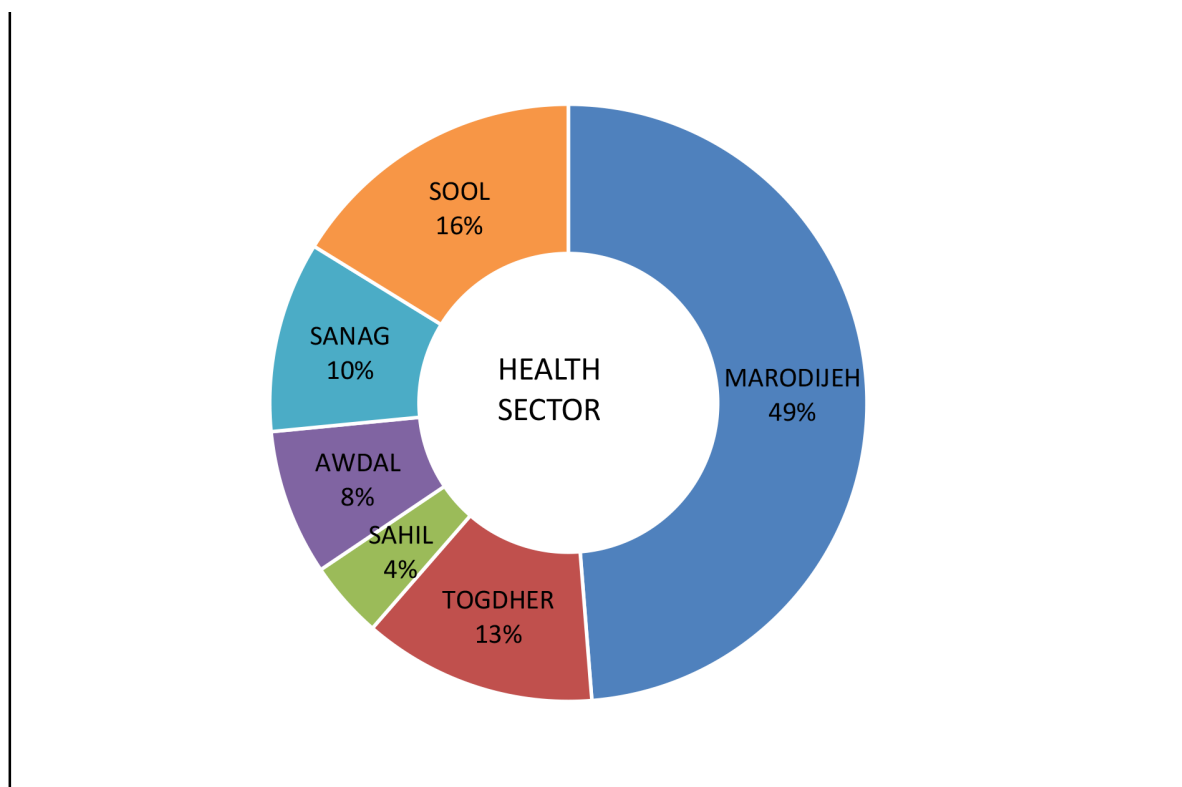
Organizations in this sector implement key programs like emergency programs focusing on nutrition, mother-and-child programs, community health programs, and higher education programs on health issues. These initiatives aim to address immediate needs, promote maternal and child well-being, improve community health, and enhance knowledge on health matters.

Table 7: INGOs Health Sector Disbursement per Region

REGION	TOTAL AMOUNT DISBURSED
MARODIJEH	USD 12,882,970.12
TOGDHER	USD 3,342,361.24
SAHIL	USD 1,102,807.06
AWDAL	USD 2,087,650.37
SANAG	USD 2,728,054.95
SOOL	USD 4,286,130.44
TOTAL	USD 26,429,974.18

According to the chart, organizations allocated the highest percentage (49%) of health-related funds to the Marodijeh region. Sool and Togdher regions received 16% and 13%, respectively. Sanaag region ranked fourth with a 10% disbursement. The table clearly displays sector disbursement per region.

Figure 9: INGOs Health Sector Disbursement per Regional Proportion



Infrastructure

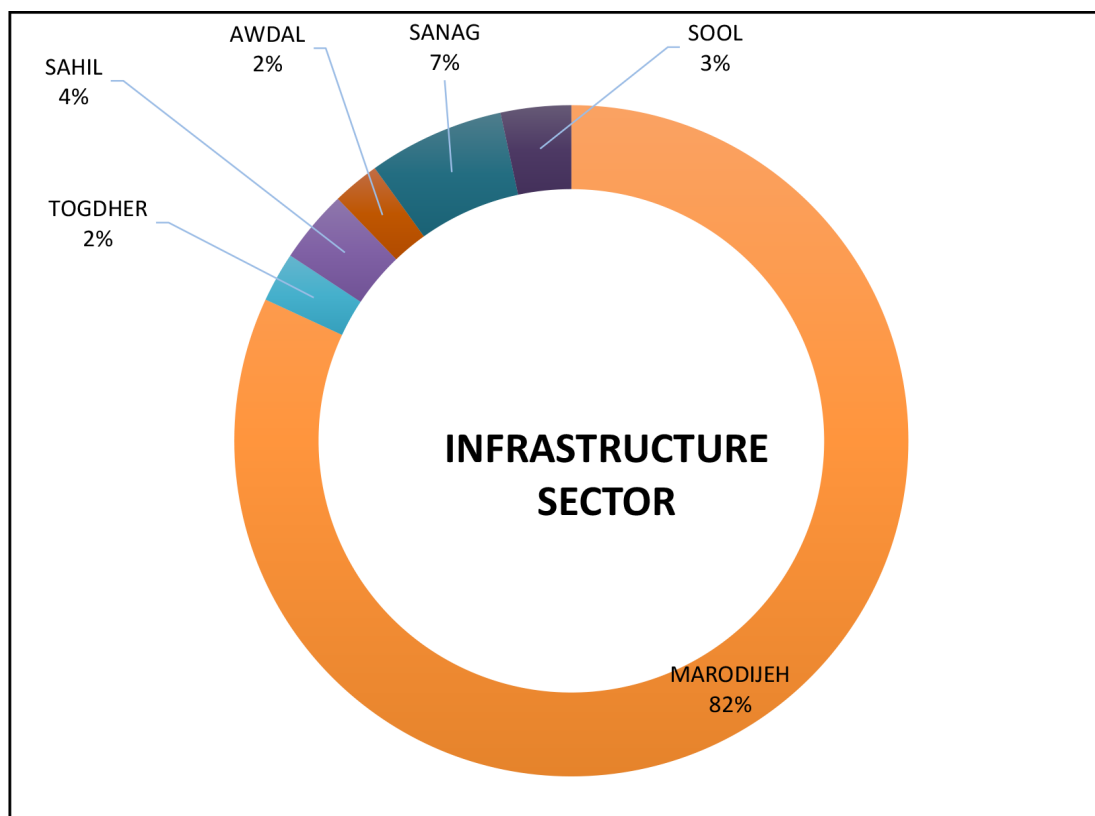
The infrastructure sector is a significant contributor to INGOs, encompassing areas such as ICT, aviation, ports, and roads. This sector's disbursed amount by reported INGOs is summarized in the table, showcasing the regional distribution.

Table 8: INGOs Infrastructure Sector Disbursement per Region

REGION	TOTAL AMOUNT DISBURSED
MARODIJEH	USD 11,493,693.51
TOGDHER	USD 336,079.70
SAHIL	USD 492,556.00
AWDAL	USD 318,778.00
SANAG	USD 917,058.41
SOOL	USD 473,456.00
TOTAL	USD 14,031,621.62

The chart below shows the proportional distribution by region

Figure 10: INGOs Infrastructure Sector Disbursement per Regional Proportion



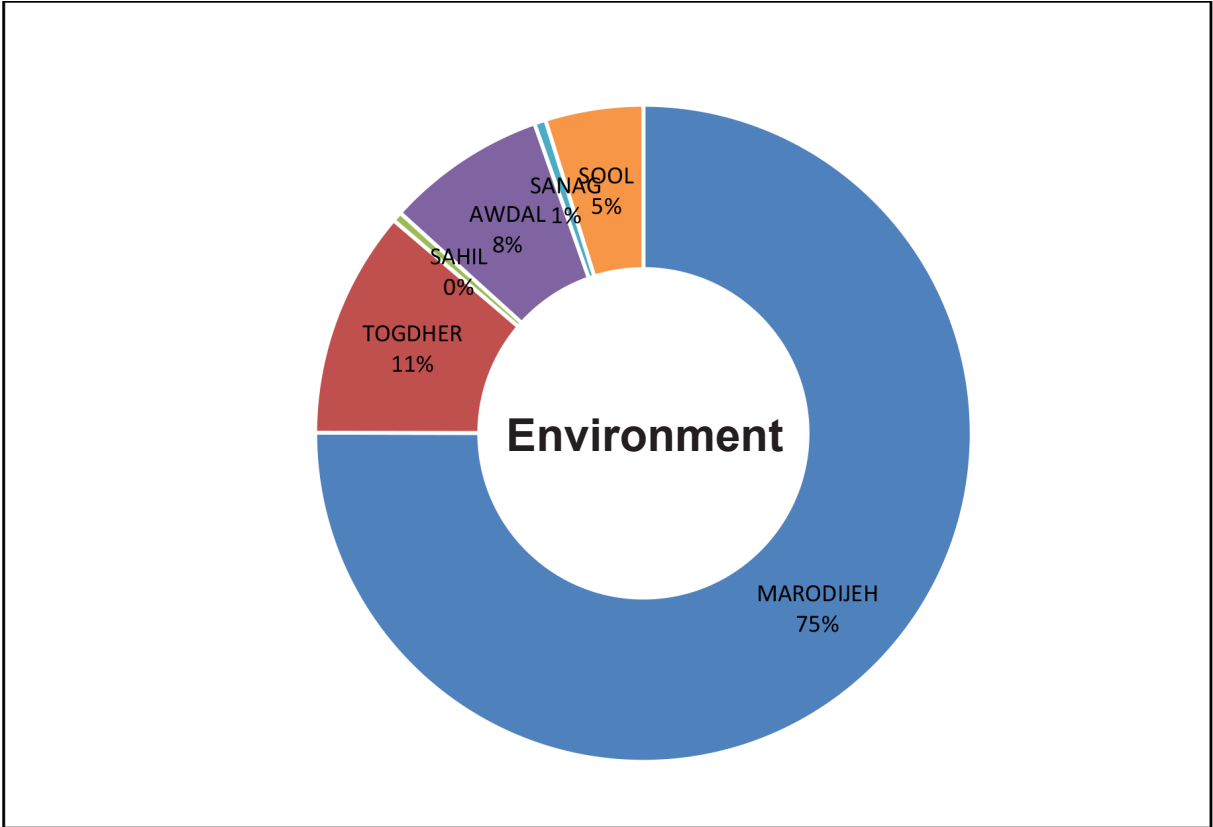
Environment Sector

The environment sector ranks second lowest in terms of disbursement by reported INGOs, totaling \$7,620,185.25. Ongoing projects on this sector aim to enhance rural community resilience, preserve biodiversity, and projects that focus on the environment protection.

Table 9: INGOs Environment Sector Disbursement per Region

REGION	TOTAL AMOUNT DISBURESED
MARODIJEH	USD 5,717,482.25
TOGDHER	USD 853,684.00
SAHIL	USD 36,867.00
AWDAL	USD 601,876.50
SANAG	USD 42,457.50
SOOL	USD 367,818.00
TOTAL	USD 7,620,185.25

Figure 11: INGOs Environment Sector Disbursement per Regional Proportion



The chart above displays the proportional distribution by region, providing a thorough and comprehensive overview of the data.

WASH Sector

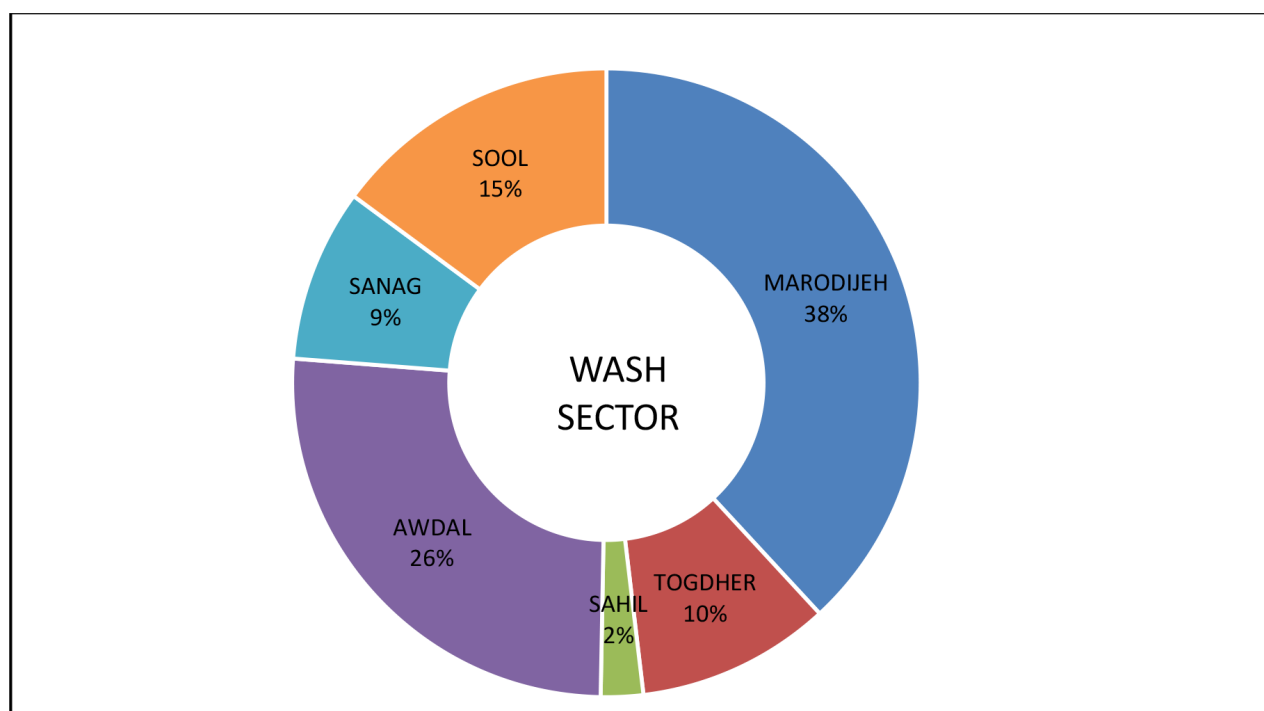
In 2022, over \$13 million was invested in the WASH sector, making it the sixth largest sector in terms of spending. The investment focused on expanding water supply systems, developing infrastructure, promoting behavioral change, and enhancing community resilience to water-related disasters. Additionally, interventions included instilling best practices in hygiene, sanitation, and emergency water and sanitation programming.

Table 10: INGOs WASH Sector Disbursement per Region

REGION	TOTAL AMOUNT DISBURSED
MARODIJEH	USD 5,284,902.63
TOGDHER	USD 1,385,692.76
SAHIL	USD 301,842.00
AWDAL	USD 3,595,854.77
SANAG	USD 1,233,002.00
SOOL	USD 2,062,219.33
TOTAL	USD 13,863,513.49

The chart displays the regional distribution of the wash sector. It highlights the percentage proportion of each region.

Figure 12: INGOs WASH Sector Disbursement per Regional Proportion



Production Sector

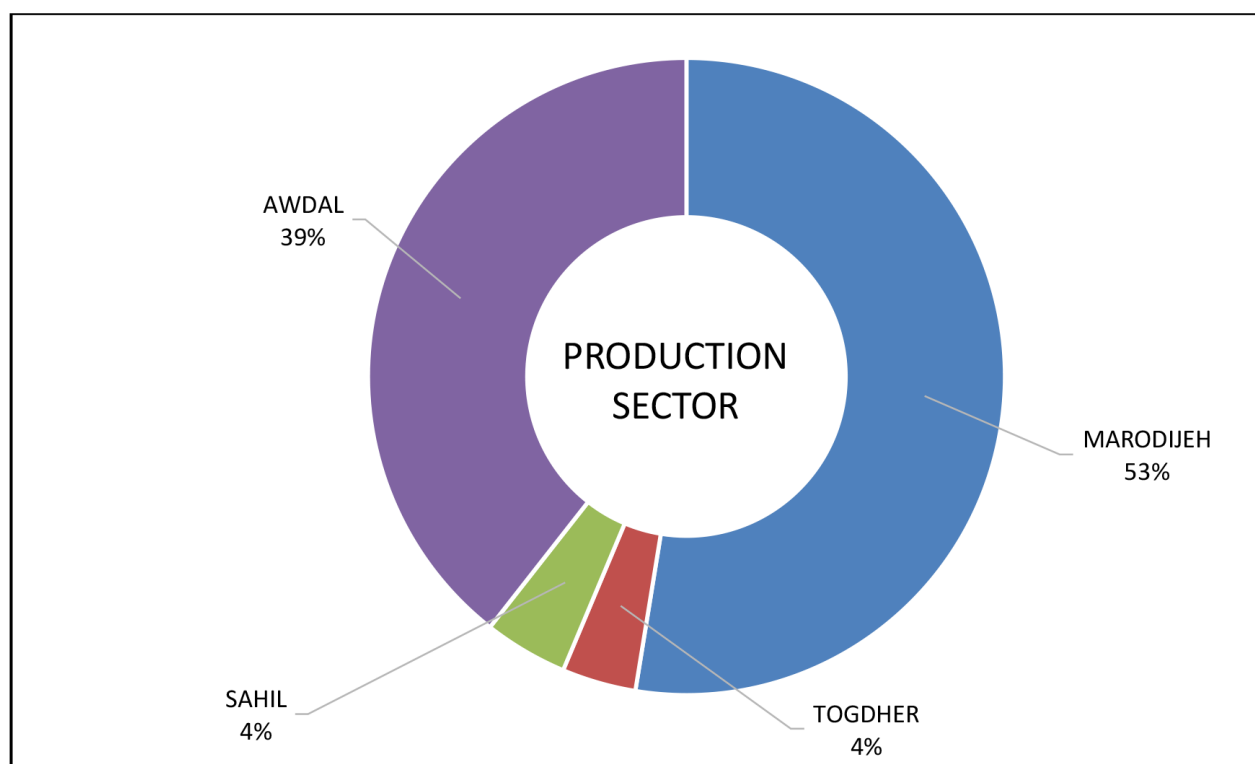
In 2022, the production sector, which includes agriculture, livestock, fisheries, and other key sectors, experienced notably low spending.

The table and chart below shows the amount disbursed by INGOs per region.

Table 11: INGOs Production Sector Disbursement per Region

REGION	PROD
MARODIJEH	USD 2,309,984.30
TOGDHER	USD 165,302.50
SAHIL	USD 187,000.00
AWDAL	USD 1,731,967.49
SANAG	USD 0.00
SOOL	USD 0.00
TOTAL	USD 4,394,254.29

Figure 13: INGOs Production Sector Disbursement per Regional Proportion



Energy and Extractives Sector

In 2022, the Energy and Extractives sector lacks any significant projects or activities, according to International Non-Government Organizations. This scarcity raises concerns about the lack of advancement and potential hurdles in meeting the growing global energy demands and resource extraction requirements.

Other

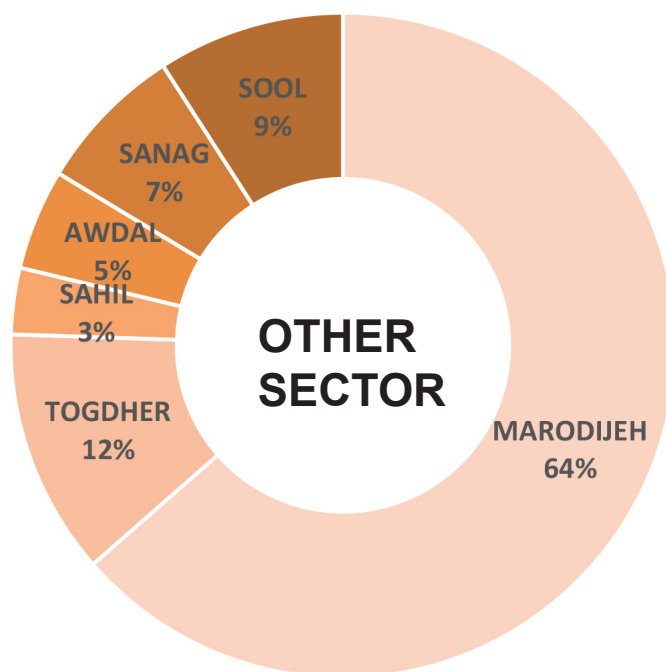
Other refers to expenditures that cannot be definitively classified under the nine specified sectors, such as protection, youth, HIV/AIDS, gender, people with disabilities, children on the streets, and displaced affected communities. These expenditures play a crucial role in addressing various social issues and providing support to vulnerable populations. For instance, funding for protection initiatives ensures the safety and well-being of individuals facing threats or harm. Similarly, investments in youth programs contribute to their personal development and empowerment. The allocation of funds towards HIV/AIDS initiatives helps combat the spread of the disease and provides care and support for affected individuals. Additionally, resources dedicated to gender-related projects promote equality and address discrimination. Similarly, financial assistance for people with disabilities aims to enhance their inclusion and access to essential services. Funding for children on the streets focuses on providing them with shelter, education, and rehabilitation opportunities. Lastly, support for displaced affected communities aims to alleviate their hardships and facilitate their integration into new environments. It is important to note that certain organizations may allocate funds across regions rather than specific sectors, reflecting the diverse needs and priorities of different geographical areas. On the other hand, some organizations face challenges in allocating funds to both sectors and regions, as they strive to balance limited resources and address multiple dimensions of development.

Table 12: INGOs Disbursement of Non-sector Related per Region

REGION	TOTAL AMOUNT DISBURSED
MARODIJEH	USD 8,938,089.88
TOGDHER	USD 1,683,761.00
SAHIL	USD 453,851.48
AWDAL	USD 688,570.00
SANAG	USD 1,018,283.74
SOOL	USD 1,280,668.86
TOTAL	USD 14,063,224.95

The percentage distribution per region of disbursed amounts in the Non-sector related, as reported by INGOs, reflects the allocation of funds across different regions.

Figure 14: INGOs Disbursement of Non-sector related per Region



2.4 UN, Bi-literal and Other Organization's Disbursement Per Sector

In this section, we are pleased to present the comprehensive disbursement report of various UN agencies and esteemed development partners, including the renowned World Bank, SDF, and GIZ - a prominent German Development Agency operating in the region of Somaliland. This report serves as a valuable resource, shedding light on the significant financial contributions and commendable projects undertaken by these esteemed partners. By providing a detailed breakdown of the financial allocations and outlining the various initiatives implemented, this report aims to foster transparency and facilitate a deeper understanding of the impactful work carried out by these organizations. With its meticulous attention to detail and professional tone, this report ensures that readers can easily comprehend and appreciate the magnitude of the contributions made by these key stakeholders in the development of Somaliland.

UNITED NATION AGENCIES

UN agencies have disbursed more than \$180 million, with a significant portion allocated to the Health Sector. The tables below provide a clear breakdown of these reported amounts. This substantial investment demonstrates the commitment of UN agencies to prioritize and support the improvement of global health.

Table 13: UN Agencies Disbursement across Pillars and Regions

		PILLARS						
		GOOD GOVERNANCE	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT	ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION	OTHER	TOTAL
R E G I O N S	MARODIJEH	USD 1,438,034.26	USD 5,304,397.00	USD 17,178,413.63	USD 4,462,694.79	USD 192,483.74	USD 30,074,781.03	USD 58,650,804.45
	TOGDHER	USD 565,980.58	USD 842,963.00	USD 7,622,988.14	USD 1,552,506.00	USD 0.00	USD 22,030,493.00	USD 32,614,930.71
	SAHIL	USD 274,000.00	USD 871,297.00	USD 2,759,528.83	USD 248,331.00	USD 2,825,776.97	USD 3,830,658.00	USD 10,809,591.80
	AWDAL	USD 566,150.42	USD 5,343,411.00	USD 6,455,924.47	USD 906,683.00	USD 218,654.29	USD 12,709,857.00	USD 26,200,680.18
	SANAG	USD 11,250.00	USD 301,776.00	USD 4,025,513.56	USD 580,625.00	USD 0.00	USD 20,673,679.00	USD 25,592,843.56
	SOOL	USD 11,250.00	USD 2,420,555.00	USD 5,581,815.46	USD 0.00	USD 0.00	USD 14,245,110.00	USD 22,258,730.46
	OTHER	USD 2,616,437.99	USD 0.00	USD 791,373.70	USD 191,163.00	USD 122,102.10	USD 380,491.00	USD 4,101,567.79
	TOTAL	USD 5,483,103.24	USD 15,084,399.00	USD 44,415,557.79	USD 7,942,002.79	USD 3,359,017.10	USD 103,945,069.03	USD 180,229,148.95

UN Disbursement: Percentage disbursement by region and pillar

Table 14: UN Agencies Disbursement across Sectors and Regions

	MARODIJEH	TOGDHER	SAHIL	AWDAL	SANAG	SOOL	OTHER	TOTAL
GOV	\$ 1,438,034.26	USD 565,980.58	\$ 274,000.00	566,150.42	\$ 11,250.00	\$ 11,250.00	2,616,437.99	5,483,103.24
ECON	4,881,246.00	107,000.00	117,700.00	4,986,179.00	\$ 0.00	1,737,251.00	\$ 0.00	11,829,376.00
EDUC	1,049,264.56	727,650.61	630,991.22	899,903.20	530,780.68	322,564.68	691,600.00	4,852,754.95
HEALTH	13,007,368.42	6,697,788.00	2,128,537.61	5,556,021.27	3,494,732.88	4,792,644.00	\$ 0.00	35,677,092.18
INFR	4,462,694.79	1,552,506.00	248,331.00	906,683.00	580,625.00	\$ 0.00	191,163.00	7,942,002.79
ENV	192,483.74	\$ 0.00	2,825,776.97	218,654.29	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	122,102.10	3,359,017.10
WASH	3,121,780.65	197,549.53	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	466,606.78	99,773.70	3,885,710.66
PROD	423,151.00	735,963.00	753,597.00	357,232.00	301,776.00	683,304.00	\$ 0.00	3,255,023.00
ENER	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00
OTHER	30,074,781.03	22,030,493.00	3,830,658.00	12,709,857.00	20,673,679.00	14,245,110.00	380,491.00	103,945,069.03
TOTAL	58,650,804.45	32,614,930.71	10,809,591.80	26,200,680.18	25,592,843.56	22,258,730.46	4,101,567.79	180,229,148.95

According to the provided chart, it can be observed that the Marodijeh region receives the highest allocation of funds from UN Agencies, accounting for 33% of the total disbursement. This makes it the primary recipient of financial support. Following closely behind is the Togdher region, which receives 18% of the funds. Additionally, both the Awdal and Sanag regions each receive 15% of the total UN disbursement in the country. These allocations highlight the importance placed on supporting various regions within the country to ensure equitable development and progress.

Figure 15: UN Agencies Disbursement per Regional Proportion

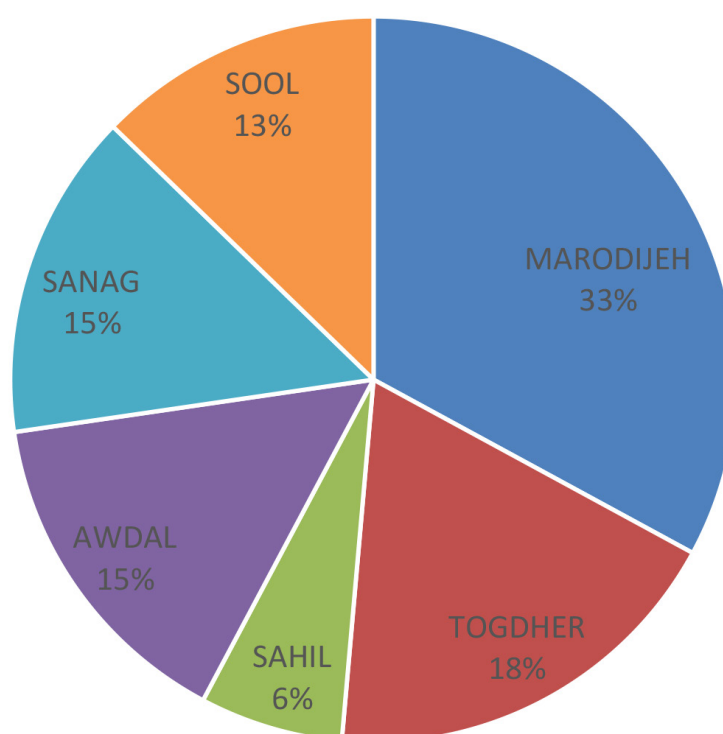
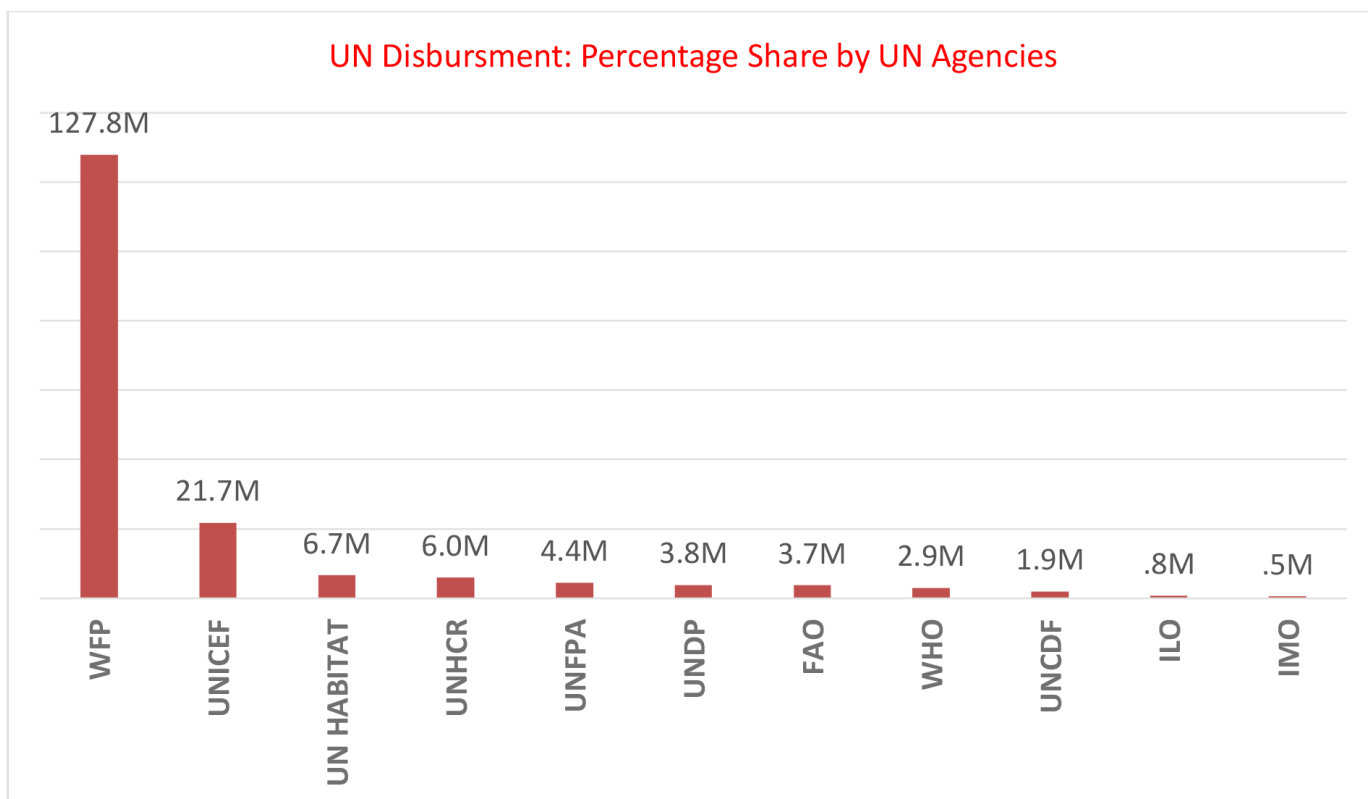


Figure 16: UN Agencies Disbursement per Agency



According to the chart provided, it is evident that the World Food Programme (WFP) disbursed a significant proportion of the total funds disbursed by UN Agencies, accounting for 71% of the overall amount. This highlights the crucial role played by WFP in addressing global hunger and food security issues. Following closely behind, UNICEF and UNHABITAT secured the second and third positions respectively in terms of disbursed funds. Their contributions further exemplify the collective efforts made by various UN Agencies to tackle pressing global challenges and promote sustainable development.

GIZ – GERMAN DEVELOPMENT AGENCY

GIZ, a German Development Agency, provides support to Somaliland across various sectors including production, education, health, environment, infrastructure, and WASH. GIZ projects are active in Marodijeh, Togdher, Sahil, Awdal, and Sanag regions. The disbursement report for 2022 is summarized in the table below.

Table 15: GIZ Disbursement across Pillars and Regions

		PILLARS						
		GOOD GOVERNANCE	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT	ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION	OTHER	TOTAL
REGIONS	MARODIJEH	USD 68,488.00	USD 305,000.00	USD 2,297,850.00	USD 140,000.00	USD 0.00	USD 206,134.00	USD 3,017,472.00
	TOGDHER	USD 45,659.00	USD 300,000.00	USD 500,000.00	USD 130,000.00	USD 0.00	USD 140,000.00	USD 1,115,659.00
	SAHIL	USD 45,659.00	USD 350,000.00	USD 665,000.00	USD 130,000.00	USD 0.00	USD 140,000.00	USD 1,330,659.00
	AWDAL	USD 45,659.00	USD 0.00	USD 0.00	USD 0.00	USD 0.00	USD 0.00	USD 45,659.00
	SANAG	USD 22,829.00	USD 0.00	USD 0.00	USD 0.00	USD 0.00	USD 0.00	USD 22,829.00
	SOOL	USD 0.00	USD 0.00	USD 0.00	USD 0.00	USD 0.00	USD 0.00	USD 0.00
	OTHER	USD 0.00	USD 0.00	USD 0.00	USD 0.00	USD 0.00	USD 0.00	USD 0.00
	TOTAL	USD 228,294.00	USD 955,000.00	USD 3,462,850.00	USD 400,000.00	USD 0.00	USD 486,134.00	USD 5,532,278.00

Table 16: GIZ Disbursement across Sectors and Regions

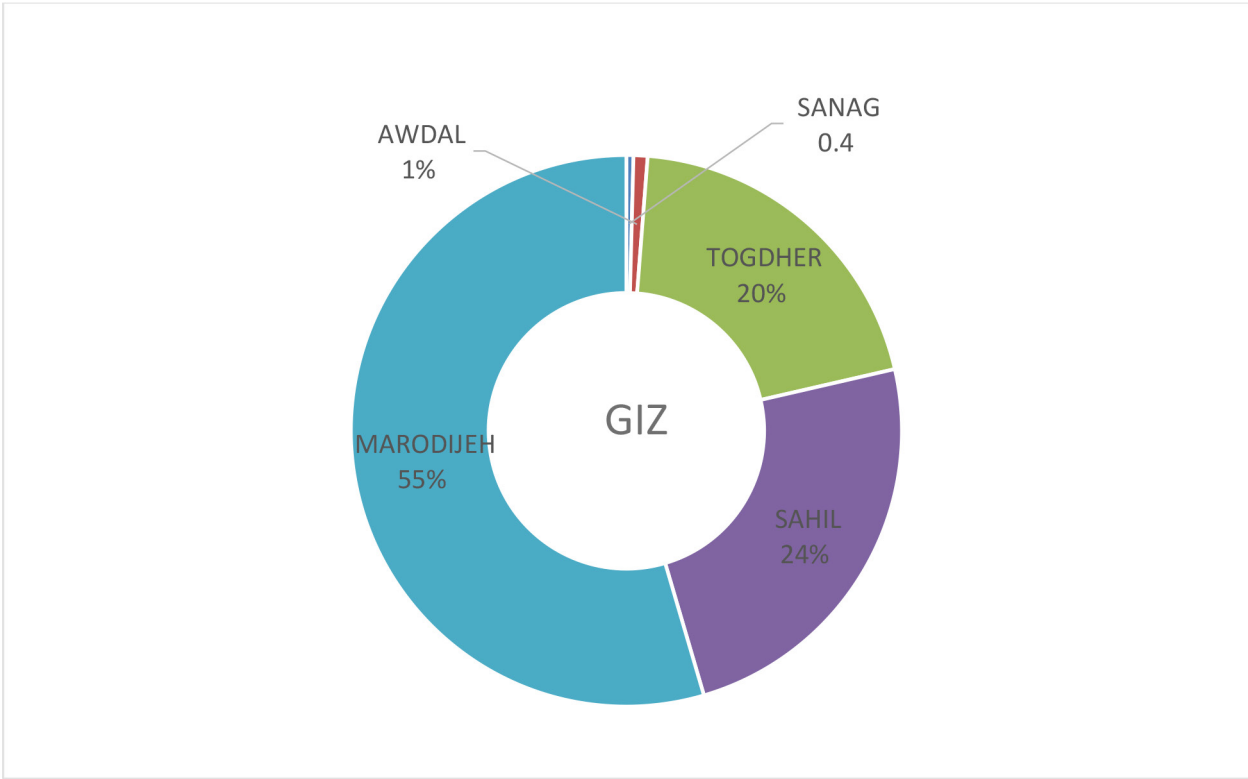
	GOV	EDUC	HEALTH	INFR	WSH	PROD	OTHER	TOTAL
MARODIJEH	\$ 68,488	\$ 1,947,850	\$ 270,000	\$ 140,000	\$ 80,000	\$ 305,000	\$ 206,134	\$ 3,017,472
TOGDHER	\$ 45,659	\$ 110,000	\$ 270,000	\$ 130,000	\$ 120,000	\$ 300,000	\$ 140,000	\$ 1,115,659
SAHIL	\$ 45,659	\$ 115,000	\$ 270,000	\$ 130,000	\$ 280,000	\$ 350,000	\$ 140,000	\$ 1,330,659
AWDAL	\$ 45,659	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 45,659
SANAG	\$ 22,829	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 22,829
SOOL	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ -
OTHER	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ -
TOTAL	\$ 228,294	\$ 2,172,850	\$ 810,000	\$ 400,000	\$ 480,000	\$ 955,000	\$ 486,134	\$ 5,532,278

Table 17: GIZ Disbursement per Regions

REGION	TOTAL AMOUNT
MARODIJEH	\$ 3,017,472
TOGDHER	\$ 1,115,659
SAHIL	\$ 1,330,659
AWDAL	\$ 45,659
SANAG	\$ 22,829
Total	\$ 5,532,278

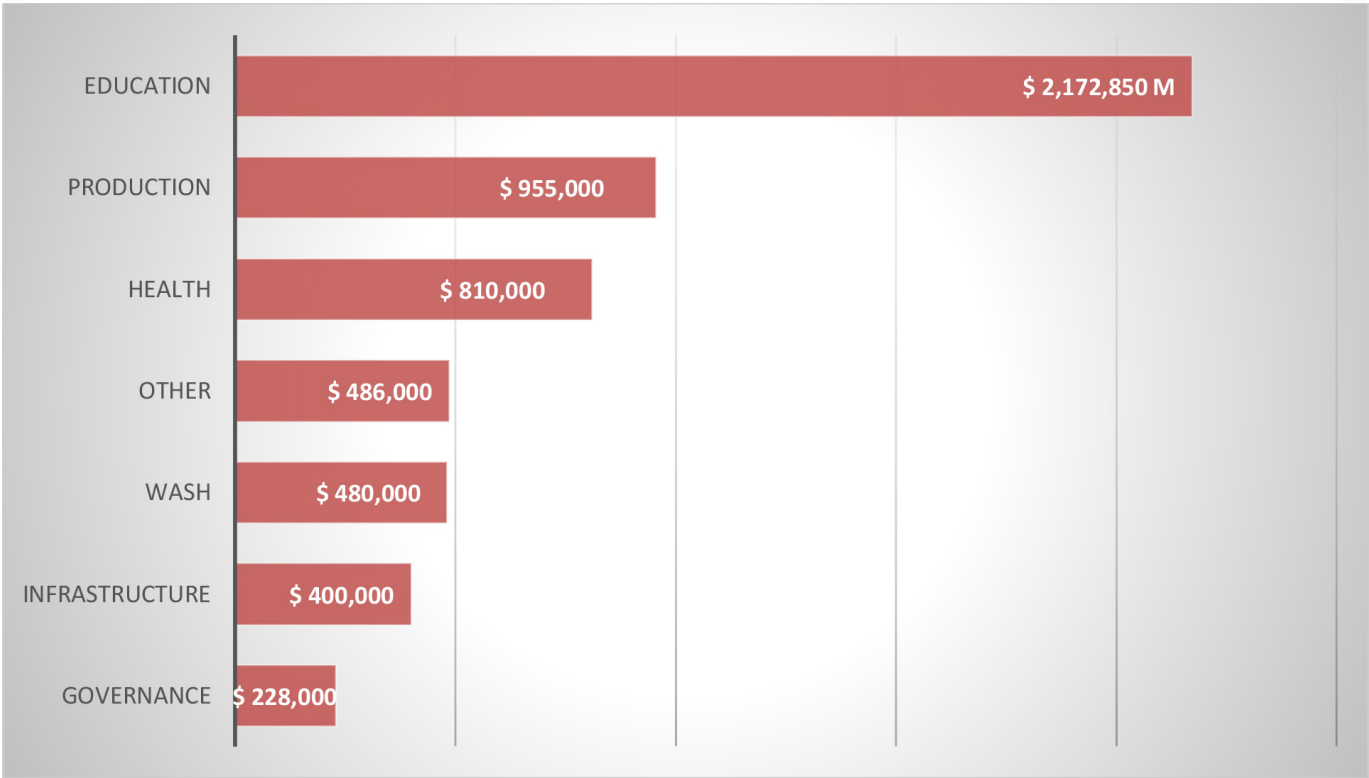
The chart below showcases the distribution of regions in relation to GIZ projects. It provides valuable insights into the proportion of projects across different areas. This data is crucial for understanding the geographic focus of GIZ initiatives and their impact on various regions.

Figure 17: GIZ Disbursement per Region Proportion



Based on the chart, GIZ disbursed the highest amount in the Education sector, followed by Production in 2022. The Health sector ranked third in terms of total disbursement.

Figure 18: GIZ Disbursement per Sector Proportion



The key programs that this disbursement is made on are listed below:

- Support of Agricultural Production and Quality Assurance (SPQA)
- Support of Technical Vocational Education and Training Phase II ((TVET)
- Improvement of disaster risk management and food security to strengthen resilience (RDRM)
- Improvement of the Prevention of Female Genital Mutilation in Eastren Africa (FGM-Prev)

2.5 Pooled funds and Funds Channeled through the Country System

In Somaliland, the only pooled funds available are the SDF. However, in addition to the SDF, there are several other funds that have played a significant role in benefiting Somaliland. These funds include the World Bank Multi Partner Fund, UN Multi Partner Trust Fund, and SHF. Despite their potential, there is a pressing issue of inadequate reporting and coordination between the Government of Somaliland and these funds. Recognizing the importance of effective utilization of these funds, the GoSL has formulated plans to review their utilization and establish a constructive dialogue with donors. This proactive approach aims to enhance coordination and harmonization, ensuring that

WORLD BANK

The World Bank projects plays a crucial role in driving economic growth and development in various sectors. One of the approaches adopted by the World Bank is implementing programs through the country system, ensuring that the projects are aligned with the priorities and needs of the local communities. Additionally, the World Bank has also collaborated with the government of Somaliland to successfully implement several projects, further enhancing the impact and reach of these initiatives. The Bank-executed projects have been strategically designed to address the specific challenges and opportunities in different sectors, including but not limited to infrastructure development, education, healthcare, agriculture, and poverty reduction. By focusing on these key areas, the World Bank aims to create sustainable and inclusive growth, improving the overall well-being of the people in Somaliland.

World Bank projects were mainly focusing the following sectors as shown from the below table.








Table 18: World Bank Disbursement per Sector

Sector	Amount Disbursed
GOV	USD 2,204,442.56
ECON	USD 1,873,827.31
WASH	USD 14,320.43
ENER	USD 969,784.71
TOTAL	USD 5,062,375.01

Table 19: WB Key Programs

Disbursement By Sector			
S/N	PROJECT NAME	SECTOR	AMOUNT DISBURSED
1	Biyoole project	Economic	\$ 346,068.54
2	CSSP II	Governance	\$ 813,870.14
3	Ground water	Water	\$ 14,320.43
4	CSSP I	Governance	\$ 1,390,572.42
5	PFM PROJECT	Economic	\$ 1,527,758.77
6	SEAP Project	Energy	\$ 947,527.54
7	SESRP PROJECT	Energy	\$ 22,257.17
	TOTAL		\$ 5,062,375.01

The major programs that was implemented using the country system are:

-  Biyoole Project
-  SCCP II
-  Ground Water
-  SCCP I
-  PFM Project
-  SEAP Project
-  SESRP Project

Somaliland Development Fund (SDF)

The Somaliland Development Fund (SDF) serves as a crucial and comprehensive platform for various donors to actively contribute towards the achievement of Somaliland's development objectives. Through its collaborative efforts with the Government of Somaliland (GoSL), SDF plays a pivotal role in providing financial support for a wide range of projects that are in line with the National Development Plan (NDP). It is essential to recognize and appreciate the GoSL's significant responsibility in ensuring the provision of essential services to the people of Somaliland. As a testament to its commitment, SDF1 and 2 initiated a significant phase of implementation, paving the way for progress and sustainable development in the region. Their impact has been extensive, setting the stage for further advancements. SDF is a reliable mechanism which donors can support Somaliland to fill critical gaps and finance projects that are aligned with the National Development Plan. The total amount disbursed in 2022 is USD 10,811,800.84 as shown from the below table.

Table 20: SDF Disbursement across Pillars and Regions

		PILLARS						TOTAL
		GOOD GOVERNANCE	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT	ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION	OTHER	
REGIONS	MARODIJEH	USD 0.00	USD 411,034.93	USD 1,941,881.54	USD 332,929.77	USD 0.00	USD 0.00	USD 2,685,846.24
	TOGDHER	USD 0.00	USD 973,807.95	USD 0.00	USD 3,210,003.01	USD 0.00	USD 0.00	USD 4,183,810.96
	SAHIL	USD 0.00	USD 0.00	USD 0.00	USD 639,047.72	USD 0.00	USD 0.00	USD 639,047.72
	AWDAL	USD 0.00	USD 1,244,288.61	USD 766,618.35	USD 0.00	USD 0.00	USD 0.00	USD 2,010,906.96
	SANAG	USD 0.00	USD 271,149.59	USD 73,854.00	USD 947,185.37	USD 0.00	USD 0.00	USD 1,292,188.96
	SOOL	USD 0.00	USD 0.00	USD 0.00	USD 0.00	USD 0.00	USD 0.00	USD 0.00
	OTHER	USD 0.00	USD 0.00	USD 0.00	USD 0.00	USD 0.00	USD 0.00	USD 0.00
	TOTAL	USD 0.00	USD 2,900,281.08	USD 2,782,353.89	USD 5,129,165.87	USD 0.00	USD 0.00	USD 10,811,800.84

The Somaliland Development Fund allocated over \$10 million across four sectors: Infrastructure, Wash, Production, and Health. This table illustrates the disbursement amounts for each sector. The fund's commitment to these areas demonstrates its dedication to promoting sustainable development in Somaliland.

Table 21: SDF Disbursement per Sector

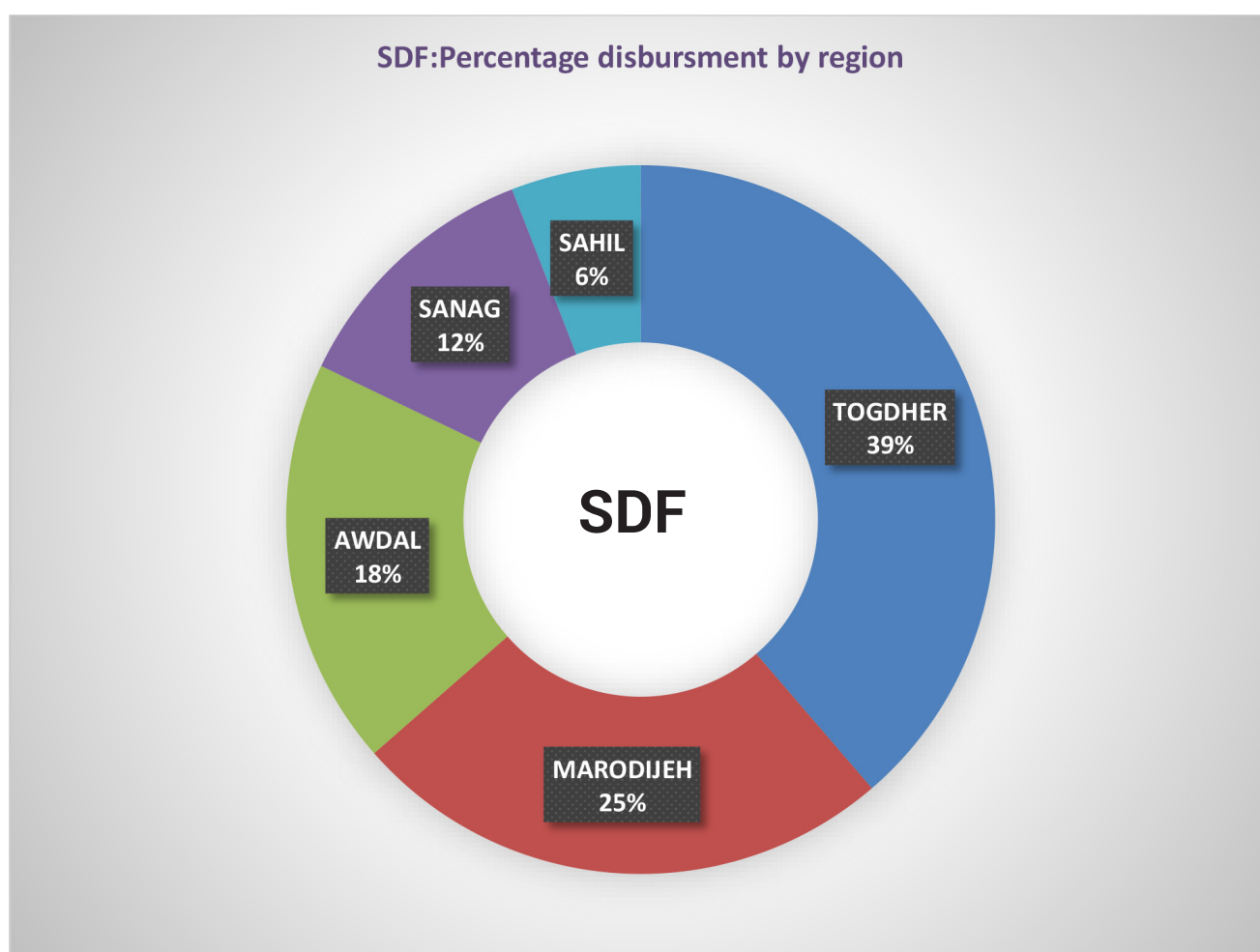
Sectors	Total Amount
Infrastructure	\$ 5,129,165.87
Wash	\$ 2,708,499.89
Production	\$ 2,900,281.08
Health	\$ 73,854.00
Total	\$ 10,811,800.84

Table 22: SDF Disbursement per Regions

TOTAL DISBURSEMENT BY REGION

Regions	Total Amount Disbursed
MARODIJEH	2,685,846
TOGDHER	4,183,810.96
SAHIL	639,047.72
AWDAL	2,010,906.96
SANAG	1,292,188.96
TOTAL	10,811,800.84

Figure 19: SDF Disbursement per Region Proportion



ANNEX 1: REPORTED ORGANIZATIONS (INGOs)

NO	ORGANIZATION NAME	TOTAL AMOUNT DISBURSED
1	Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development	\$ 2,157,469.95
2	Action Aid	\$ 1,007,733.00
3	Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA)	\$ 103,304.00
4	Africa Aid Initiative	\$ 252,300.00
5	Africa Education Trust	\$ 32,163.00
6	African Relief Committee	\$ 10,958,016.00
7	Alight	\$ 2,890,046.02
8	Al-khair Foundation	\$ 327,433.00
9	Al-maktoum Foundation	\$ 1,505,618.00
10	Amoud Foundation	\$ 2,154,745.00
11	ARAHA	\$ 99,817.00
12	BBC Media Action	\$ 461,889.00
13	CARE	\$ 5,688,041.38
14	Cheetah Conservation Fund	\$ 1,750,000.00
15	Concern Worldwide	\$ 4,552,556.00
16	The Development Fund Norway	\$ 796,378.00
17	Direct Aid Society	\$ 552,629.00
18	DRC	\$ 1,186,886.62
19	Finn Church Aid	\$ 796,107.39
20	Hadia Medial Swiss	\$ 182,000.00
21	Halo Trust	\$ 3,789,458.63
22	Health Poverty Action	\$ 2,465,841.95
23	Humanity & Inclusion	\$ 483,240.11

NO	ORGANIZATION NAME	TOTAL AMOUNT DISBURSED
24.	Innovative Humanitarian	\$ 255,000.00
25.	International NGO Safety Organization	\$ 815,154.31
26.	Interpeace	\$ 116,201.20
27.	International Solidarity Foundation	\$ 1,266,386.00
28.	Islamic Relief World Wide	\$ 2,013,196.00
29.	Life for Relief and Development	\$ 134,814.00
30.	Life International	\$ 200,000.00
31.	LINKING IN AID TRUST INTERNATIONAL	\$ 252,200.00
32.	Mines Advisory Group (MAG)	\$ 450,000.00
33.	MedaCross	\$ 49,361.53
34.	Mercy USA for Aid & Development	\$ 304,049.00
35.	Mercy Corps	\$ 167,758.69
36.	Medecins Sans Frontieres	\$ 5,282,834.27
37.	Munazzamat Aldawa Alislamiyya	\$ 160,000.00
38.	Muslim World League	\$ 2,246,365.00
39.	Nordic International Support Foundation	\$ 1,271,518.19
40.	Norwegian Refugee Council	\$ 2,708,125.39
41.	One Earth Future Foundation	\$ 6,057,923.13
42.	Organization for Welfare & Development in Action	\$ 483,904.00
43.	Oxfam Novib	\$ 5,360,865.00
44.	Pastoral And Environment Network in The Horn Of Africa	\$ 412,000.00
45.	Plan International	\$ 388,706.26
46.	Population Service International (PSI)	\$ 277,599.00
47.	PSR- Finland	\$ 311,904.85

NO	ORGANIZATION NAME	TOTAL AMOUNT DISBURSED
48.	PYM Aid	\$ 241,824.00
49.	Safer world	\$ 539,804.40
50.	Sanaag Health Care Foundation	\$ 2,164,519.00
51.	Save the Children	\$ 29,577,024.82
52.	Somaliland International Patriotic Action	\$ 20,000.00
53.	Somaliland Biodiversity Foundation	\$ 25,370.00
54.	SOS Children's Villages Somaliland	\$ 4,054,606.31
55.	SPARK	\$ 369,753.96
56.	Somaliland Red Crescent Society (SRCS)	\$ 3,648,008.98
57.	Tearfund Deutschland e.V	\$ 341,950.86
58.	Terre Solidali	\$ 800,816.97
59.	The Pharo foundation	\$ 5,082,213.23
60.	TROPICAL HEALTH AND EDUCATION TRUST	\$ 146,808.00
61.	Trade Mark	\$ 8,515,346.00
62.	VNG International	\$ 2,108,012.00
63.	VSF - Suisse	\$ 70,000.00
64.	VSF - Germany	\$ 796,153.00
65.	Welthungerhilfe (WHH)	\$ 1,783,618.00
66.	Windle International	\$ 342,525.00
67.	World Concern Development Organization	\$ 553,568.00
68.	World Vision International	\$ 9,207,860.00
TOTAL		\$ 145,569,321.39

ANNEX 2: REPORTED UN AGENCIES

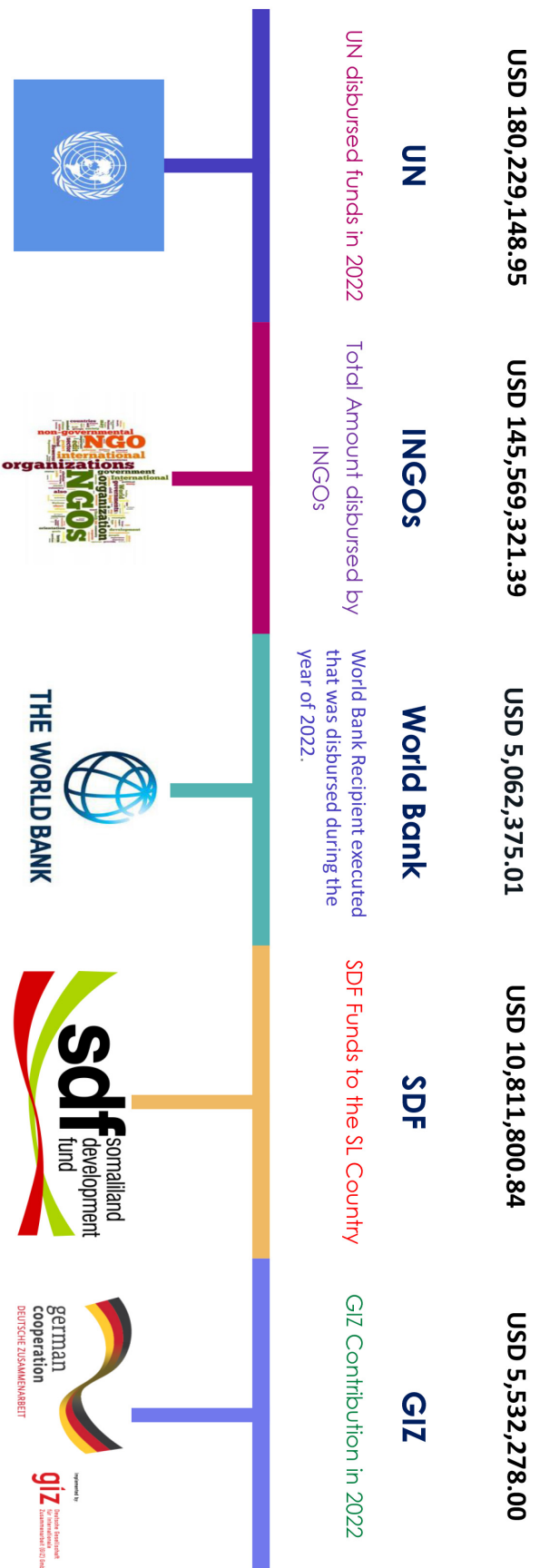
NO	AGENCY NAME	DISBURSED AMOUNT
1	FAO	\$ 3,733,630.00
2	ILO	\$ 756,963.00
3	IOM	\$ 514,417.56
4	UNCDF	\$ 1,892,421.74
5	UNDP	\$ 3,834,052.11
6	UNFPA	\$ 4,405,773.03
7	UN HABITAT	\$ 6,660,229.89
8	UNHCR	\$ 5,954,200.00
9	UNICEF	\$ 21,728,742.68
10	WHO	\$ 2,924,941.94
11	WFP	\$ 127,823,777.00
TOTAL		\$ 180,229,148.95

ANNEX 3: REPORTED OTHER AGENCIES

NO	AGENCY NAME	DISBURSED AMOUNT
1	WORLD BANK	\$ 5,062,375.01
2	SDF	\$ 10,811,800.84
3	GIZ	\$ 5,532,278.00
TOTAL		\$ 21,406,453.8

Aid Flow Summary

This data provides figures of aid funding received in 2022 from major sources. It aims to give a general overview of the total amount of aid money received.





Jamhuuriyadda Somaliland The Republic of Somaliland





**MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND NATIONAL
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