



Somaliland Aid Flow Report

December 2019

Ministry of Planning and National Development (MoPND)

Department of Coordination (DoC)

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TABLE OF CONTENT

CONTENT	PAGE NUMBER
LIST OF TABLES AND FIGURES	IV
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS	V
PREFACE	VI
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	VII
<u>EXECUTIVE SUMMARY</u>	1
<u>INTRODUCTION</u>	2
1 1 Background	2
1 2 Aid Coordination Forums	3
1 3 Somaliland's coordination and aid management structure	11
1 4 Objectives of the Report	15
1 5 Methodology Applied and Limitations	15
<u>AID FLOW ANALYSIS</u>	17
2 1 Overview of ODA	17
2 2 Somaliland's Other Sources of Financing	19
2 3 INGOs Disbursement Per Pillar	22
2 4 INGOs Disbursement Per Sector	24
2 5 UN, Bi-literal and Other Organization's Disbursement Per Sector	37
2 6 Pooled funds and Funds Channelled through the Country System	42
<u>ANNEX 1: REPORTED ORGANIZATIONS (INGOs)</u>	44
<u>ANNEX 2: REPORTED ORGANIZATIONS (INGOs)</u>	46
<u>ANNEX 3: NON REPORTED ORGANIZATIONS (INGOs)</u>	47
<u>ANNEX 4: REPORTED UN AGENCIES</u>	48

LIST OF TABLES AND FIGURES

Table 1: ODA to Africa trends: 2011-2017	17
Table 2: Top 10 ODA donors to Africa, 2016; (\$ million, net disbursements in 2017).....	18
Table 3: INGOs Disbursement Per Pillar.....	22
Table 4: INGOs Disbursement Per Sector	24
Table 5: INGOs Governance Sector Disbursement Per Region	26
Table 6: INGOs Economic Sector Disbursement Per Region	27
Table 7: INGOs Education Sector Disbursement per Region	29
Table 8: INGOs Health Sector Disbursement per Region	30
Table 9: INGOs Infrastructure Sector Disbursement per Region.....	31
Table 10: INGOs Environment Sector Disbursement per Region.....	32
Table 11: INGOs WASH Sector Disbursement per Region.....	34
Table 12: INGOs Production Sector Disbursement per Region	35
Table 13: INGOs Energy and Extractives Sector Disbursement Per Region	36
Table 14: INGOs Disbursement of Non-sector Related per Region.....	36
Table 15: UN Agencies Disbursement Across Sectors and Regions.....	37
Table 16: GIZ Disbursement Across Sectors and Regions.....	40
Table 17: World Bank Executed: Disbursement per Sector	41
Table 18: WB Recipient Executed: Disbursement per Pillar.....	41
Table 19: SDF Disbursement per Project	43
Figure 1: ODI to Africa by Sector since 1996	19
Figure 2: NDPII Pillars	22
Figure 3: INGOs Disbursement Proportion per Pillar	23
Figure 4: INGOs Pillar Disbursement Per Region.....	23
Figure 5: INGOs Disbursement Proportion per Sector.....	25
Figure 6: INGOs Sector Disbursement Per Region	26
Figure 7: INGOs Governor Sector Disbursement Regional Proportion	27
Figure 8: INGOs Economic Sector Disbursement Regional Proportion	28
Figure 9: INGOs Education Sector Disbursement Regional Proportion	29
Figure 10: INGOs Health Sector Disbursement per Regional Proportion.....	31
Figure 11: INGOs Infrastructure Sector Disbursement per Regional Proportion.....	32
Figure 12: INGOs Environment Sector Disbursement per Regional Proportion	33
Figure 13: INGOs WASH Sector Disbursement per Regional Proportion.....	34
Figure 14: INGOs Disbursement of Non-sector related per Region.....	37
Figure 15: UN Agencies Disbursement Per Sector Proportion	39
Figure 16: UN Agencies Disbursement per Agency.....	39
Figure 17: GIZ Disbursement per Sector Proportion.....	40
Figure 18: GIZ Key Programs	40
Figure 19: World Bank Executed Programs	41

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 gives high priority to enhancing aid transparency and the efficient and effective use of resources in order to improve planning and decision-making processes in the country.

The purpose of this report is to provide an insightful data about the amount development partners disbursed on sectors and regions. This report gives a brief about the aid flows into the country channeled through the different actors including but not limited to, the International Non-Governmental Organizations (INGOs), United Nation Agencies, World Bank and other Donors. In addition, the report highlights some key global issues regarding the Official Development Assistance (ODA) and the global efforts to strengthen aid transparency and effectiveness.

The absence of a comprehensive Aid Management Platform has put the Ministry of Planning and National Development into a difficult position to monitor and report the aid flows. However, our technical team has put a lot of effort in the collection of 2018 data, thus allowing the ministry to present the country's aid flow based on reported disbursements from a range of development partners. In this year, we have put all our efforts to employ aid management database that can give the ministry an avenue to manage aid flow data easily. This will also enable the public to access aid flow data which can enhance the accountability and transparency among the all stakeholders of the aid industry. We are glad that 90% of that system is now completed, and we commit ourselves partners to have an access of it in 2020.

In the light of the above, MoPND is committed to further improve the aid flow data management and we are highly welcoming any support from all our development partners in this regard. My ministry wishes to thank the development partners that provided their aid flow data to us and we urge partners that have not been able to do so to make sure we can include them in the coming years.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Hassan' followed by a stylized flourish.

Hon. Hassan Mohamed Ali (Gafadhi)
Minister of Planning and National Development



ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The preparation of the Somaliland Aid Flow Report has been a challenging but rewarding experience. I would like to give special thanks to Hon. Hassan Mohamed Ali (Gafadhi), the Minister of Planning and National Development for his leadership during his short stay at the Ministry.

I would like to express unreserved gratitude to the Director of Coordination, Mr. Abdifatah Sultan Adem for his technical leadership and competency in producing this report. Let me also thank to the coordination team for their efforts to collect the required data. I have to mention in particular Mr. Mubarik Abdirahman Yusuf, Ahmednour Muhumed Khalif, Abdillahi Khalif Omer and Najah Ahmed Muse for their extra efforts. I would also like to thank all those who by any means supported the preparation of this report.

Finally, I thank all our partners who have collaborated with us and provided the data that made this report possible. Also, thanks to all government institutions which provided the relevant data to this report.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Mubarik Abdullahi Ibrahim'.

Mubarik Abdullahi Ibrahim (Daljir)
Director General, MoPND

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Ministry of Planning and National Development re-activated publication of the Aid Flow Report in 2018, and the current publication marks the second report in a row. Mapping aid money is a key strategic activity for the government of Somaliland, and the Ministry of Planning and National Development is mandated to do this. Mapping aid flow helps in determining the volume and reach of foreign aid money, disaggregating investment by sectors and by regions.

This report presents rough estimates of total aid money received in 2018 from key sources. During the reporting period, United Nations organizations in Somaliland spent around 140 million US dollars in various sectors and in all regions of Somaliland. INGOs, receiving funding mainly from bilateral and multilateral donors and from private funds, disbursed over 122 million US dollars in 2018. Over 16 million US dollars was also disbursed by key donors, multilateral organizations and funding baskets, including the Somaliland Development Fund (SDF), the World Bank and GIZ. The report shows that the amount of aid channelled through the country system remains very small. The Ministry of Finance Development (MoFD) is currently working hard to ensure that the Public Financial Management (PFM) reform is completed. This should enable the government to channel an increased amount of aid through country systems.

Disaggregating aid flow by Pillars and Sectors according to the Somaliland National Development Plan II, there are observable variations between the Pillars and Sectors. Of the five Pillars of the NDP II, the Social Development Pillar - which encompasses education, health, WASH, etc - received the greatest spending in 2018. Sector wise, the highest amount of aid money went into the Economy Sector.

Given Ministry's enhanced capacity to seriously map aid, this report presents a more accurate data of aid spending compared to last year. The number of reporting organizations significantly increased this year, submitting more interventions in the various regions and sectors.

Somaliland government strives to create mechanisms that are more organized and that can give Somaliland to claim greater ownership in delivering aid. The Somaliland Development Fund, set up in 2012, is emerging an effective mechanism that the international community can channel their support to Somaliland based on the country's priorities.

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Since independence in 1991, development cooperation played a significant role in supporting country's peace consolidation, reconciliation and development. Despite operating as an unrecognized country that cannot act as an official recipient country, Somaliland established a growing mechanism and governance to absorb the international community's assistance to fragile states. Through the period of 1997-2010 Somaliland moved from conflict to humanitarian and recovery status, where international aid organizations directly implemented programs and projects based upon primarily broad humanitarian and recovery needs. For the last eighteen years, the country moved into a new era of development. The government of Somaliland has shown commitment to complement the existing recovery and humanitarian situation – a development agenda.

In a global perspective, aid management and coordination refer to the (aid recipient) government's function to coordinate aid flows originated from various external sources and to plan, define, monitor, and manage the delivery of national development outcomes through the implementation of respective projects and programs. Global practices and developments in improving aid delivery are largely based on the commitments made by donors and aid recipient countries in a series of high-level forums (Monterrey, Rome, Paris, Accra and Busan), culminating in the adoption of the Busan Declaration on Effective Development Cooperation.

During the last two decades, the government of Somaliland has taken different efforts to emphasize the importance of aid effectiveness. The first step was taken in 2007 when the MoPND produced a Concept Paper on Aid Management and Coordination. Since then a number of initiatives were adopted, among them the Presidential Decree on the Establishment of a National Aid Coordination Forum (NACF) which evolved into the Somaliland Inter-Ministerial Aid Coordination Committee. The IMACC's sole responsibility was to address policy and strategic issues related to aid delivery in Somaliland. In 2011, a specific Department of Coordination (DoC) was established within the MoPND. The DoC established the

first initial frameworks of a coordination architecture in Somaliland with different sector coordination forums formed, initially focused on six sectors; education, health, water, economic, ICT and production. These sector coordination forums are the foundation of Somaliland’s coordination structure and they have been involved in the preparation of Somaliland’s Vision 2030 and Somaliland’ National Development Plan I and II.

The government of Somaliland is seeking to strengthen its coordination mechanism to make Official Development Assistances (ODA) more nationally owned and government led, with a more effective alignment with the NDP II, accountable, transparent and with lower transaction costs. In this day and age, Somaliland has different partners who provide different financial and technical support across the different sectors.

1.2 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) centred 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 High-Level Aid Coordination Forum (HLACF) is the peak development coordination setting between the Somaliland Government and its international partners, and chaired and co-chaired by the Minister of Planning and National Development and one key development partner (i.e. UN, DFID, or Denmark). It provides a platform for open discussion and reporting on planning, government reforms and individual sector progress.

Somaliland’s High-Level Coordination Forums

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 meetings 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 it is 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.

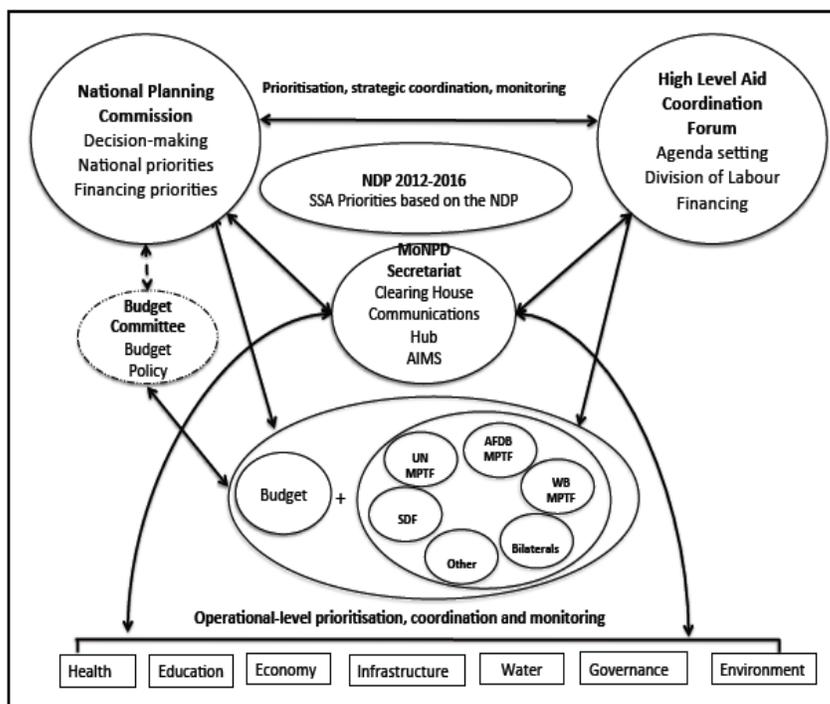
✚ Somaliland Development Fund: As highlighted in the SSA, the SDF is the government's preferred funding mechanism. It was agreed to sustain the momentum of the SDF and encourage other funds to align with the SDF as much as possible. In addition to that, to encourage wider usage of SDF among donors.

6th HLACF, 9-10th June 2014

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 was interesting and there were 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 was 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.

1.3 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.



Chart 1: Coordination Architecture

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:

- Economic
- Education
- Energy
- Environment
- Governance
- Health
- Infrastructure
- Production
- 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 NDPII 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 NDPII. The Committee meetings also include representation from other key government agencies such the Governor of the Central Bank and Dean of

Economics at the 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 NDPII 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 NDPII 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.

1.4 Objectives of the Report

The aim of this report is:

- To present the aid flow of reported partners in a way that is accessible to all, to promote the transparency and accountability.
- To provide transparency between government institutions and international development partners.
- To present the volume of aid coming to Somaliland from the reported organization and how aid is disbursed in Somaliland across pillars, sectors and regions.

1.5 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 2018.

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 fact that the MoPND has put much effort into producing this report, there were a number of limitations and challenges that the ministry's team faced during its preparation. The major limitations are:

- A delay from the organizations to submit the reports on time
- Getting information from previous years was very difficult, the only fully available data is that of the 2018 report.
- Some organizations, including UN agencies, reported data without showing the amount disbursed through their implementing partners, and for that reason, the ministry was not able to sum up the amount disbursed by UN agencies and other INGOs.

The MoPND sees this report as a baseline that will contribute to improving the aid management system, and it gives us the courage to speed up the completion of the aid management platform that facilitates timely reporting. Data compilation for this report has been challenging, but the ministry uses it as an opportunity to learn what is hard and what is not, experience gained from the previous year was also helping and useful.

AID FLOW ANALYSIS

2.1 Overview of ODA

ODA to Africa

Africa continues to receive the biggest share of global ODA flows. As per OECD International Development Statistics, Africa received over 28 billion US dollars in aid in 2017. While preceding years saw gradual reductions in net disbursements of foreign aid to Africa (and globally for that matter), 2017 recorded one of the highest net inflows in years.

Table 1: ODA to Africa trends: 2011-2017

Year	ODA, in billion dollars	Global share
2011	32.81	35.19%
2012	29.62	34.35%
2013	29.93	32.3%
2014	27.59	30.51%
2015	25.52	28.42%
2016	25.54	26.04%
2017	28.43	28.55%

(OECD Library, 2019: OECD International Development Statistics)

WHAT IS ODA?

Official development assistance (ODA) is a term adopted in the development literature to encompass all sorts of development aid provided to finance global aid needs. ODA is defined by the OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC) as government aid that promotes and specifically targets the economic development and welfare of developing countries. The DAC adopted ODA as the “gold standard” of foreign aid in 1969 and it remains the main source of financing for development aid.

ODA is the resource flows to countries and territories on the DAC List of ODA Recipients and to multilateral development institutions that are:

- i. *Provided by official agencies, including state and local governments, or by their executive agencies; and*
- ii. *Concessional (i.e. grants and soft loans) and administered with the promotion of the economic development and welfare of developing countries as the main objective.*

(OECD, 2018)

Table 2: Top 10 ODA donors to Africa, 2016; (\$ million, net disbursements in 2017)

No	Donor	Net ODA	%
1	United States	11 190	21%
2	EU Institutions	6 851	13%
3	International Development Association (World Bank)	6 326	12%
4	United Kingdom	3 858	7%
5	Germany	3 691	7%
6	Global Fund	3 059	6%
7	African Development Bank	2 547	5%
8	France	2 362	4%
9	Japan	1 674	3%
10	Canada	1 140	2%
	Other donors	10 103	19%

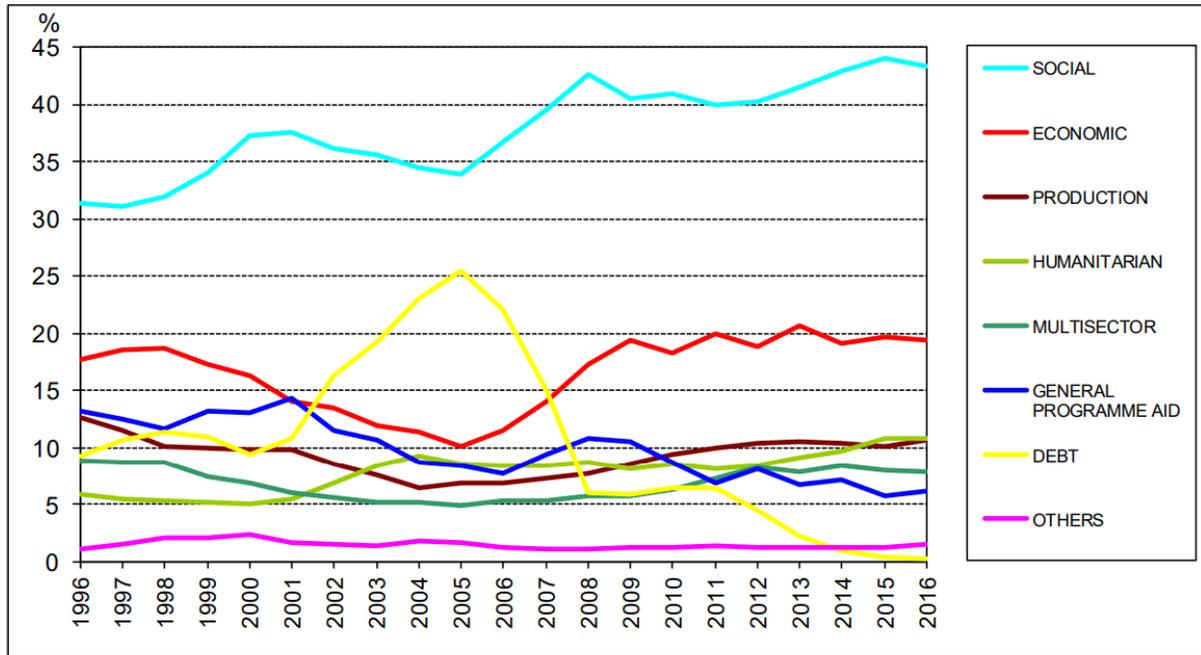
Source: OECD, 2019

ODA by Sectors, Africa

Analysis of the segregated ODA spending on the different development sectors reflects significant variations in the allocated budget for the different sectors. Spending on the Social sector remained the primary focus of ODA throughout the last two decades. The Social sector encompasses things like: education, health, population and reproductive health, water supply and sanitation, government and civil society, and other social infrastructure and services. The Economic sector is also emerging as the second biggest theme of development assistance to Africa for the past one decade. This observation is quite consistent with the prioritization of Development Plans of most African countries, focusing on delivering basic social services to their citizenry.

Figure 1: ODI to Africa by Sector since 1996

2.3.1. ODA to Africa by sector since 1996
 As a percentage of total ODA to Africa, 3-year average commitments



(Source: OECD, 2019)

2.2 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.

Government Financing

Despite running on a limited budget, the Government of Somaliland hugely contributes to the achievement of nearly all sectors and pillars of the National Development Plan. In line with the overall economy of the country, government budget has been on the rise year after year. While ensuring security, law and order account for the bulk of the government budget, significant strides have also been made to contribute to the much needed developments in other sectors. With each

passing year, generation of domestic financing is ever increasing and so are investments in crucial sectors.

Budget for 2020 serves as a good evidence regarding government's commitment to operationalize the National Development Plan. Following security, recognition-seeking and democratization, provision of health, education and water services are significantly prioritized in 2020. For health, an increment of 17.65% from last year will ensure setting up of new health facilities, expansion and maintenance of existing health clinics and MCHs and deployment of more health workers. Key interventions will also be made in education, which received an increment of 34%, including: increasing teacher salaries by 25%, recruitment of 300 more salaried teachers, construction and rehabilitation of new and existing schools and establishment of new TVET schools. Budget for water is also increased by 65%, and with that increased allocation, the government will invest in buying drilling machines, drill boreholes, construct sand and earth dams as well as shallow wells. Justice, decentralization, youth development, production and industrialization are also budgeted for in 2020.

Remittances and Diaspora Contribution

Remittances provide a lifeline to many households in Somaliland, helping secure livelihoods for receiving families. The World Bank estimates that 31% of urban households and 16% of rural households receive monthly cash remittances from relatives abroad.¹ Remittances effectively lift households out of poverty toward better economic and living standards. Again, the World Bank estimated that the remittances to Somaliland reduce poverty by 11.2 percentage points in urban areas and 7.8 percentage points in rural areas (World Bank, 2015). Apart from remittances, diaspora communities play pivotal roles in the overall development of the country. Ranging from investing in the business sector, establishing basic services (education, health, water, etc) to partnering with government and the private sector to develop the infrastructure of the country, diaspora communities'

¹ The World Bank Group (2015). Somaliland Poverty Assessment.

contribution to the achievement of development objectives across different sectors is notable. Of recent, Somaliland has seen increased coordinated efforts of diaspora communities as opposed to the widely known individualist, family support remittances. There are many good examples of schools, hospitals, roads and other major infrastructure facilities funded through contributions from groups of Somalilanders living abroad.

Remittances and diaspora contributions cannot be ignored in discussing financing of development when, in fact, the combined contribution of the Somaliland diaspora accounts for a staggering contribution of the development financing. While official statistics of yearly remittance money entering Somaliland is not known, estimates put it between \$ 500-900 million. This is an equivalent of over 50% of Somaliland's 2012 GDP. Going forward, remittances are most likely to fall short when compared to a few years ago. Changing banking regulations in Western countries, with major banks closing bank accounts of Somali remittance companies, is one reason why the volume of remittances may decrease. Similarly, familial relationships between young Somali generations and relatives in Somaliland tend to lose strength in each new generation, which may lead to a fall in remittances in the future.

Private Sector

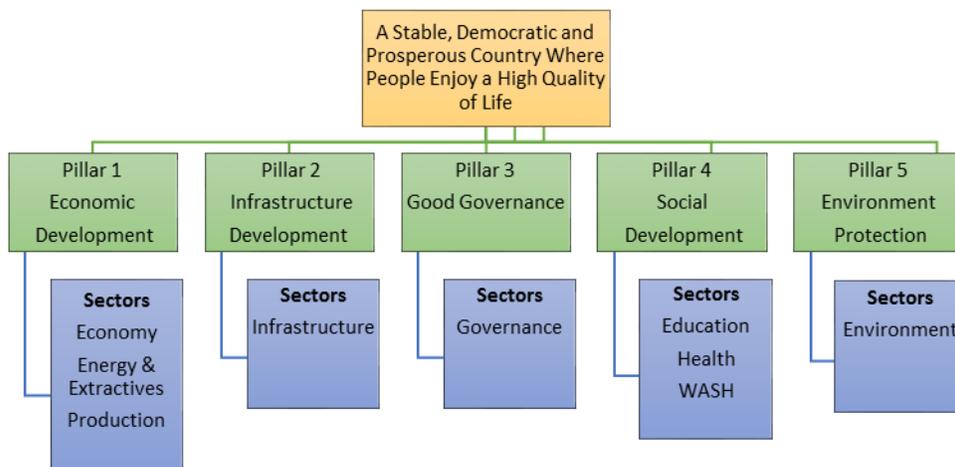
Somaliland's private sector has endured and shown unmatched resilience over the past 27 years. Immediately after Somaliland reclaimed its independence, the private sector picked up and started providing vital services to the needy population. Over the years, the private sector maintained a steady growth both in its size and reach as well as its impact on the socio-economic development of the country. The current private sector and investment trend is generally positive and will likely see increased activities of the private sector. Among the most noted recent developments is the \$442 million deal with DP World to expand and renovate Berbera Port. Coupled with the Berbera Corridor project, the two major investments will improve the business environment and, most certainly, will result in higher levels of investment in the private sector. Practical constraints facing the

private sector still persist, including lack of access to finance, poor infrastructure, poor regulatory framework, limited in-house human resource capital and non-existent or unenforced property rights among others.

2.2 INGOs Disbursement Per Pillar

The NDPII is aligned directly to Somaliland’s existing Coordination Architecture as approved and endorsed through the Somaliland National Planning Commission. Expanding upon the 5 Pillars of the National Vision 2030, the NDPII is strategically centred on the nine development Sectors of Economy, Energy and Extractives, Production, Infrastructure, Governance, Health, Education, WASH and Environment. Each Sector has its own vision, objectives, outcomes and interventions which collectively contribute towards the achievement of the Somaliland National Vision 2030 and NDPII Goals.² Furthermore, all NDP II Outcome are aligned with the UN Sustainable Development Goals and have indicators and targets.

Figure 2: NDPII Pillars



Based on the Pillars of the NDP II the 2018 INGOs Disbursement Per Pillar was as shown in the below table:

Table 3: INGOs Disbursement Per Pillar

PILLARS	TOTAL
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² NDP II

GOOD GOVERNANCE	USD 9,742,579.60
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	USD 27,419,563.38
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	USD 56,091,158.79
INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT	USD 2,921,416.33
ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION	USD 8,868,133.07
OTHER	USD 17,770,892.49
TOTAL	USD 122,813,743.65

Figure 3: INGOs Disbursement Proportion per Pillar

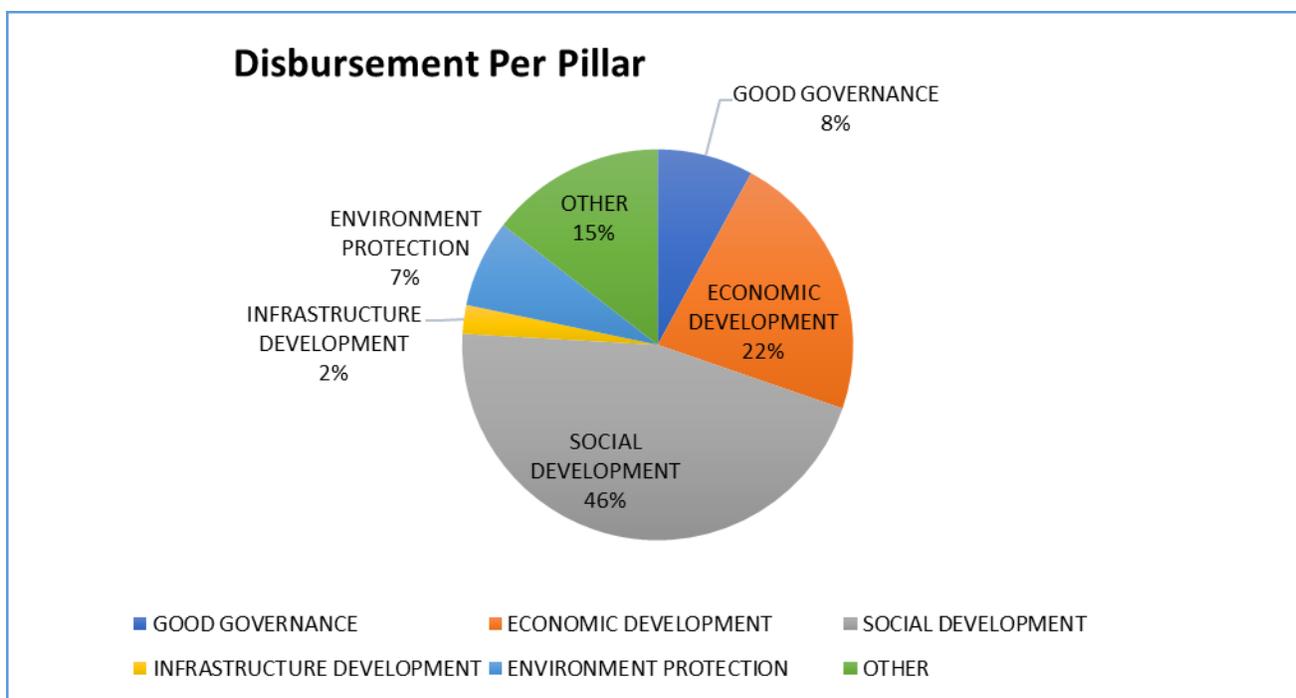
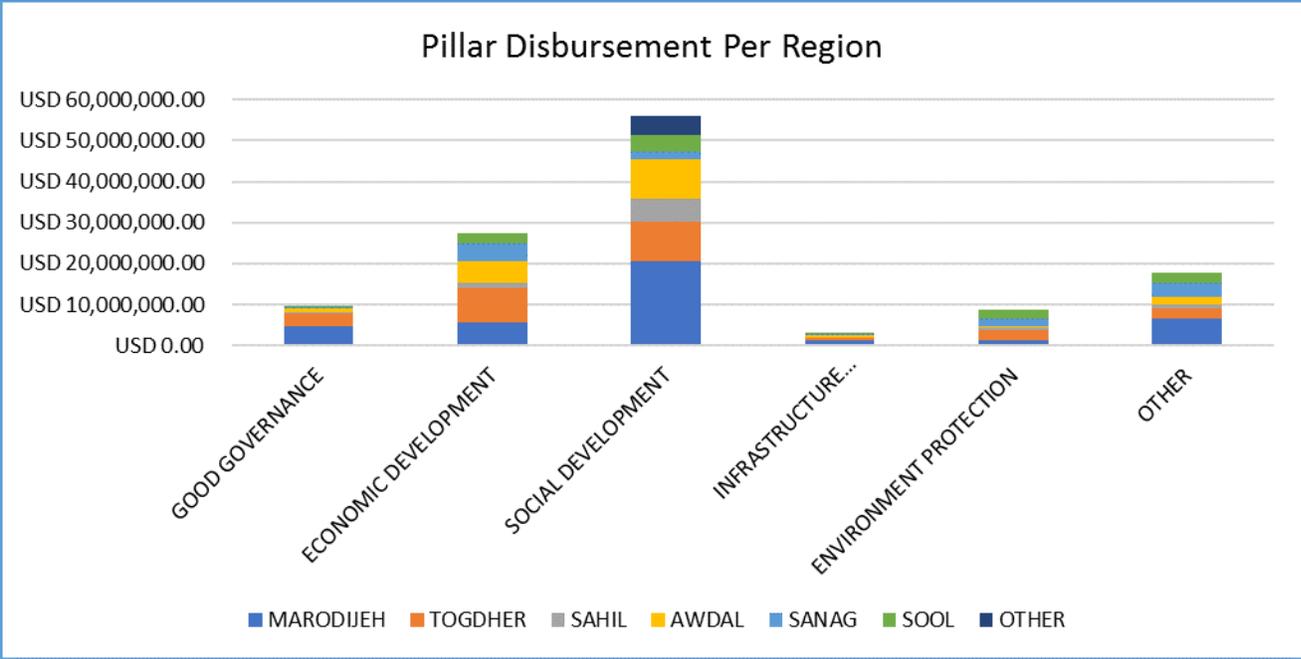


Figure 4: INGOs Pillar Disbursement Per Region



2.3 INGOs Disbursement Per Sector

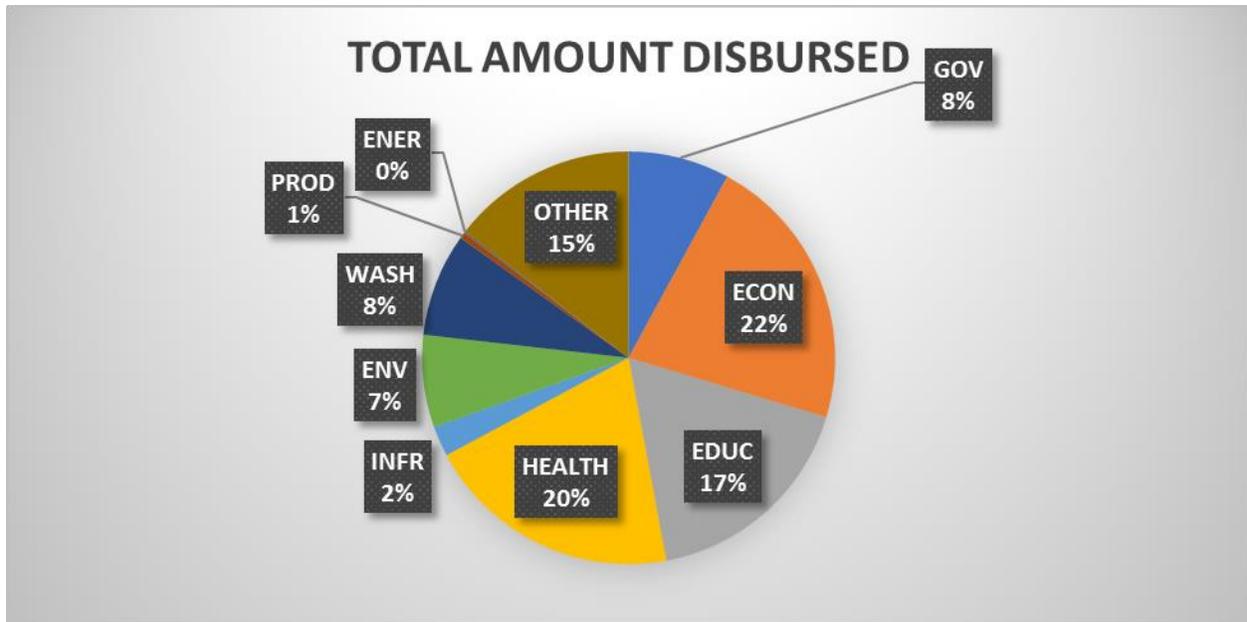
As can be shown from the below table, the total amount spent in Economic Sector constitutes the largest portion of the total amount disbursed by the INGOs. The result shows different figures from that of the previous year. In 2018 Aid flow report – Health sector was the sector in which INGOs disbursed 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 4: INGOs Disbursement Per Sector

SECTOR	TOTAL AMOUNT DISBURSED
GOV	USD 9,742,579.60
ECON	USD 26,654,210.02
EDUC	USD 21,379,757.20
HEALTH	USD 24,777,280.90
INFR	USD 2,921,416.33
ENV	USD 8,868,133.07

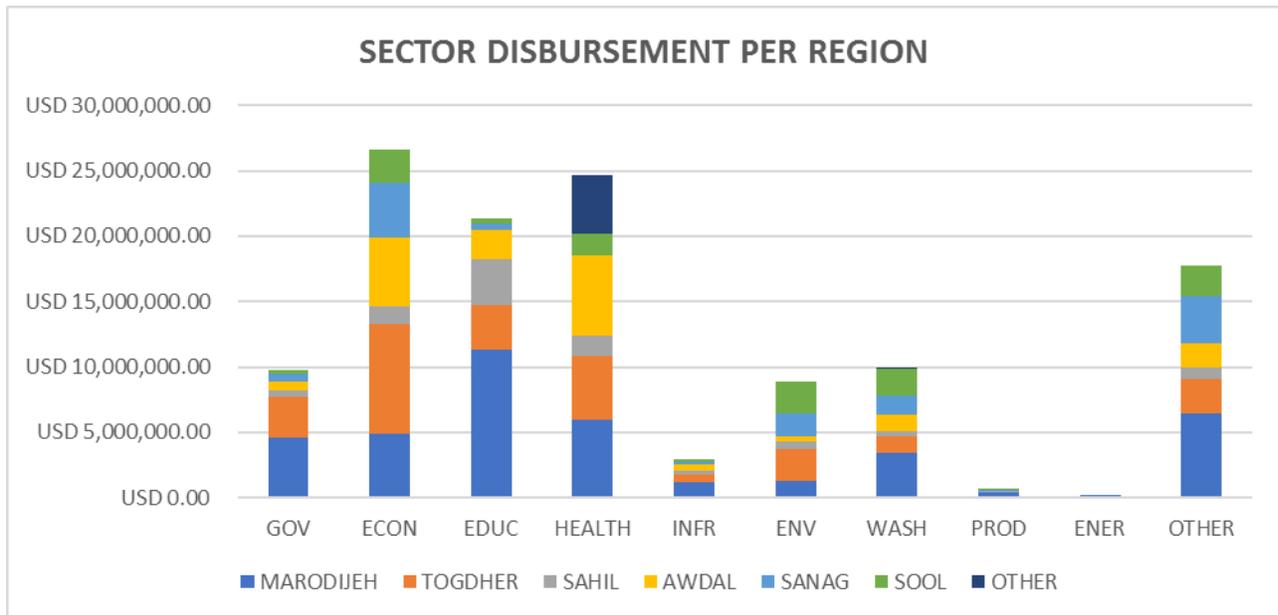
WASH	USD 9,934,120.69
PROD	USD 569,715.35
ENER	USD 195,638.00
OTHER	USD 17,770,892.49
TOTAL	USD 122,813,743.65

Figure 5: INGOs Disbursement Proportion per Sector



As can be shown from the above chart the social pillar (Health, Education and WASH) is above 45%.

Figure 6: INGOs Sector Disbursement Per Region



Governance Sector

The governance sector (GOV) is a large sector and it includes, security, justice, media, elections, e.t.c. The total reported amount reported that INGOs disbursed in this sector is \$9,742,579.60 (8%). The chart below shows the regional allocation of the reported disbursed amount in the governance sector, Marodijeh is always top of the list and this is because Hargeisa which is the main Head Quarters (HQs) of INGOs is where most of the operations are going on. Apart from that, HQs of the government institutions are located in Hargeisa, Marodijeh, this will give a high proportion to Marodijeh region.

Table 5: INGOs Governance Sector Disbursement Per Region

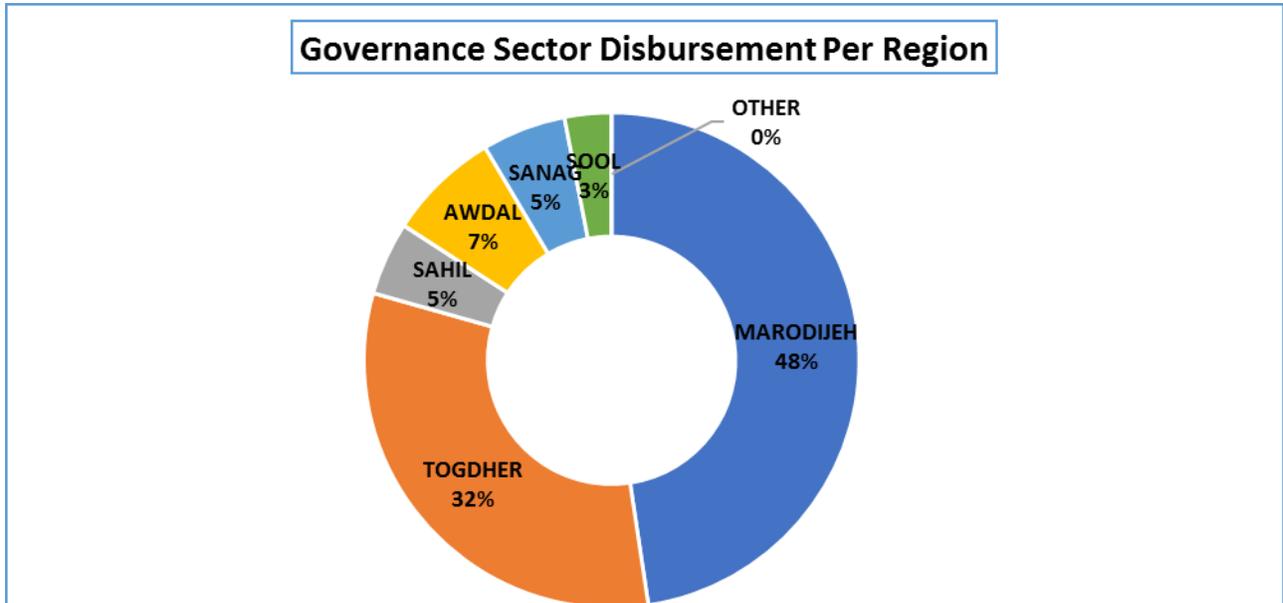
REGIONS	AMOUNT DISBURSED
MARODIJEH	USD 4,639,618.84
TOGDHER	USD 3,093,644.06
SAHIL	USD 466,240.89
AWDAL	USD 711,971.92
SANAG	USD 533,498.57
SOOL	USD 297,605.32
OTHER	USD 0.00

TOTAL

USD 9,742,579.60

These disbursed amount has been used for the programs including the mines, safety and democratization programs. The key actors that disbursed this amount include but not limited to Halo Trust, Mines Advisory Group, Interpeace and International NGO Safety organization.

Figure 7: INGOs Governor Sector Disbursement Regional Proportion



Economic Sector

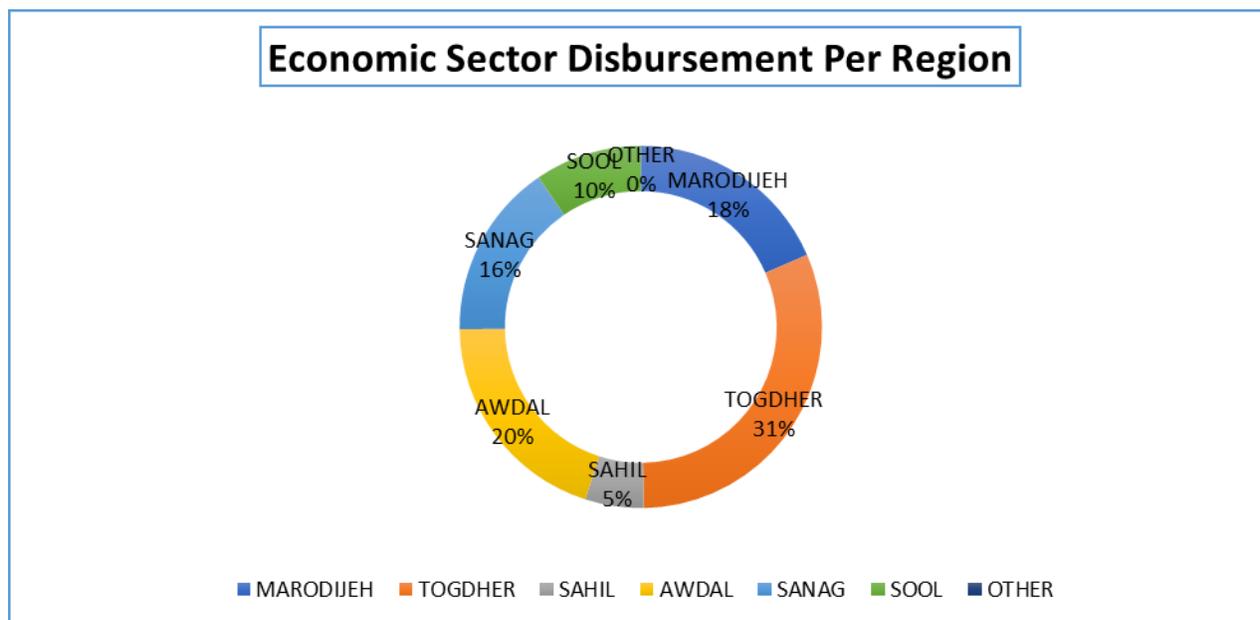
The economic sector is largest sector INGOs disbursed money on it. A total of \$26,654,212 dollars is disbursed across the regions. This does not mean that the sector hosts the highest number of organizations operating within this region, but the amount of money that is disbursed by the organizations is higher than that has been disbursed by other sectors. Among the key programs under this sector that has been used the disbursed amount are programs aimed to strength the economic and livelihood of the poor people, poverty eradication programs, employment and other key programs. INGOs involved in this sector include but of limited to Geel program (RTI), Shuraako Program (OEF), WVI, ARC, ADRA, WVI, DRC and other key players.

Table 6: INGOs Economic Sector Disbursement Per Region

REGIONS	AMOUNT DISBURSED
MARODIJEH	USD 4,928,138.50

TOGDHER	USD 8,330,642.42
SAHIL	USD 1,390,420.31
AWDAL	USD 5,285,344.77
SANAG	USD 4,177,734.13
SOOL	USD 2,541,929.89
OTHER	USD 0.00
TOTAL	USD 26,654,210.02

Figure 8: INGOs Economic Sector Disbursement Regional Proportion



As can be seen from the above chart, Togdheer region gets the highest proportion of the amount disbursed in this sector, Awdal second region, Marodijeh and Sanag are third and fourth respectively.

Education Sector

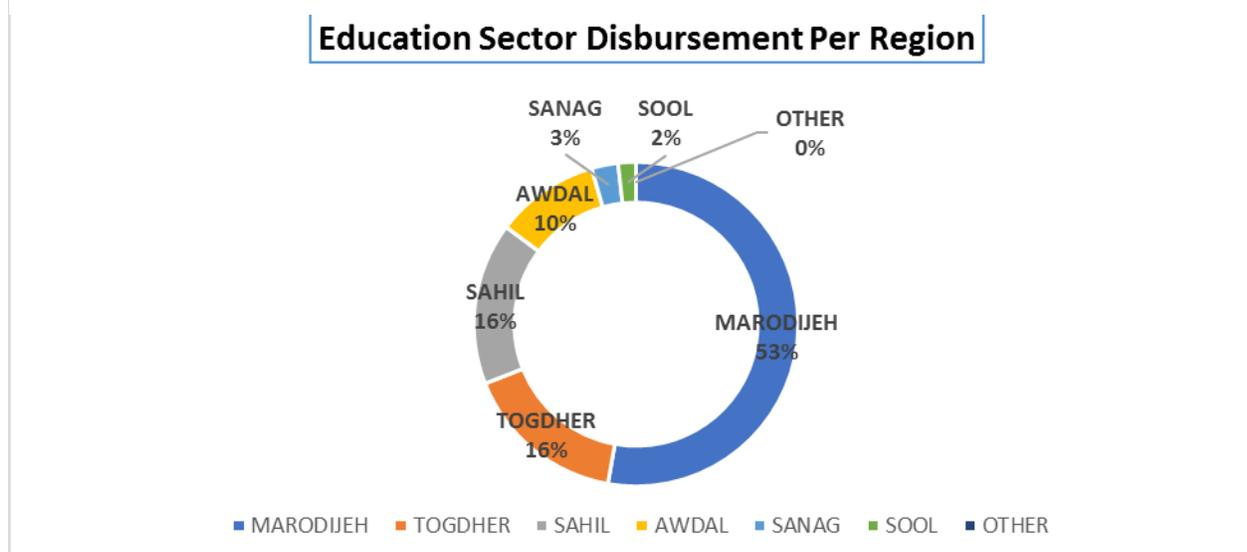
Education sector is one of the main sectors targeted by INGOs. The key organizations that operate within this sector include but not limited to, Care International, Save the Children International, Relief International, ADRA, PYM, The Pharo Foundation and Mercy Corps. Currently, there are a number of ongoing projects in this sector. In 2018, most NGO projects/programs focused on

expanding access to quality education, increasing education opportunities for disadvantaged children and operationalization of new and existing schools.

Table 7: INGOs Education Sector Disbursement per Region

REGIONS	AMOUNT DISBURSED
MARODIJEH	USD 11,286,135.38
TOGDHER	USD 3,473,315.09
SAHIL	USD 3,462,885.18
AWDAL	USD 2,213,106.77
SANAG	USD 563,832.64
SOOL	USD 380,482.14
OTHER	USD 0.00
TOTAL	USD 21,379,757.20

Figure 9: INGOs Education Sector Disbursement Regional Proportion



As in chart above, Marodijeh is the largest recipient of education funds implemented by INGOs. While there can be various known and unaccounted for reasons as to why over half of all education funds went to Marodijeh region, some of the causations can be anticipated. The fact that Marodijeh is the most populous region in Somaliland, hosting the highest number of school-going age population, means that the region is an easy fit with most NGO program goals and strategies. Secondly, and similar to what can be observed in other sectors, most NGOs

headquarters are in Hargeisa and that too increases the budgetary allocation in Maroodijeeh, including operating costs. Togdheer and Sahil come next, at 16% each, followed by Awdal at 10%. Sool and Sanaag regions received a combined sum of 5% of the education spending in 2018.

Health and Nutrition

Health sector is the second largest sector in terms of the disbursed amount reported by organizations. In 2018 report, Health sector was the sector reported organizations mainly disbursed on their 2017 annual expenditure. Similar to the previous year's report, the aforementioned pillar disbursement shows that the social development pillar is the largest in terms of disbursements and Health is the sector that constitutes the largest portion, though the margin between the education and health sector is only 3%.

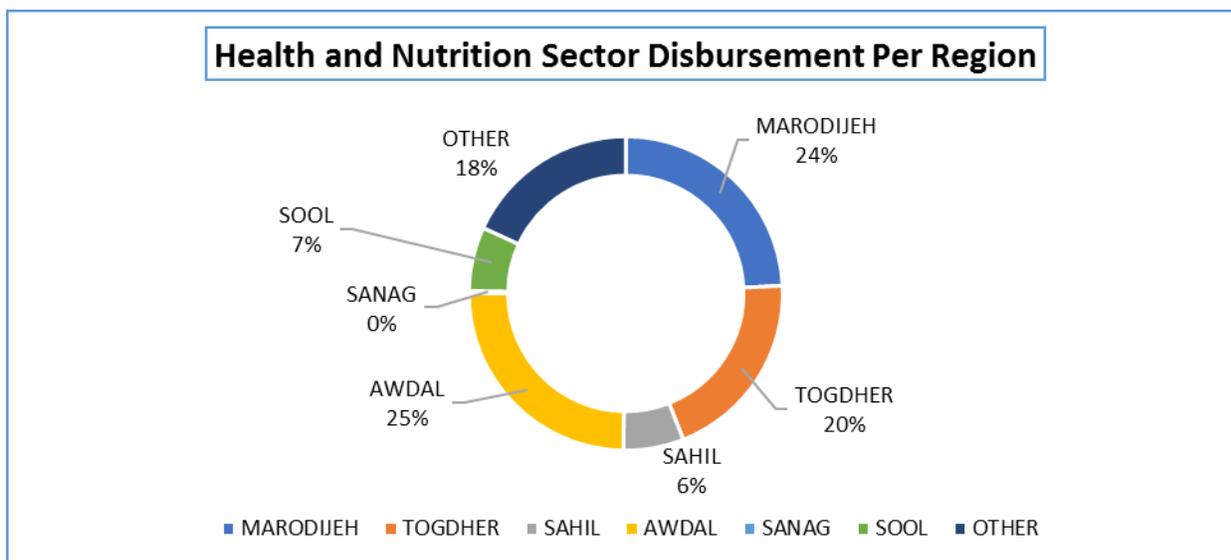
The key programs that organizations involved in this sector implement include emergency programs that mainly focuses on nutrition; mother and child programs; community health program and few programs that support the higher education on health issues.

Table 8: INGOs Health Sector Disbursement per Region

REGIONS	AMOUNT DISBURSED
MARODIJEH	USD 5,974,166.82
TOGDHER	USD 4,887,851.50
SAHIL	USD 1,534,183.05
AWDAL	USD 6,114,526.33
SANAG	USD 53,704.00
SOOL	USD 1,628,406.20
OTHER	USD 4,474,443.00
TOTAL	USD 24,667,280.90

The disbursed amount presented in the above table is from different programs implementing by different organizations including but not limited to: Save the Children International, Health Poverty Action, World Vision International, American Refugee Committee, THET and others.

Figure 10: INGOs Health Sector Disbursement per Regional Proportion



As shown from the above chart reported organizations mainly disbursed on their health related disbursement to Awdal region with 25% out of the total disbursed amount on health sector. The second and third regions are Marodijeh and Togdher 24% and 20% respectively. And Sool the fourth with a 7% disbursement. As can be seen from the above table that shows the sector disbursement per region, Sanag gets only an amount that is less than 0.5%. It is good to mention, that a number of organizations did not reported their disbursement per region. This means, specific amount under the “other” part that is 18% of the total amount disbursed in regions can be allocated to Sanag and other regions as well, which does not give us a conclusion that Sanag can be the lowest region.

Infrastructure Sector

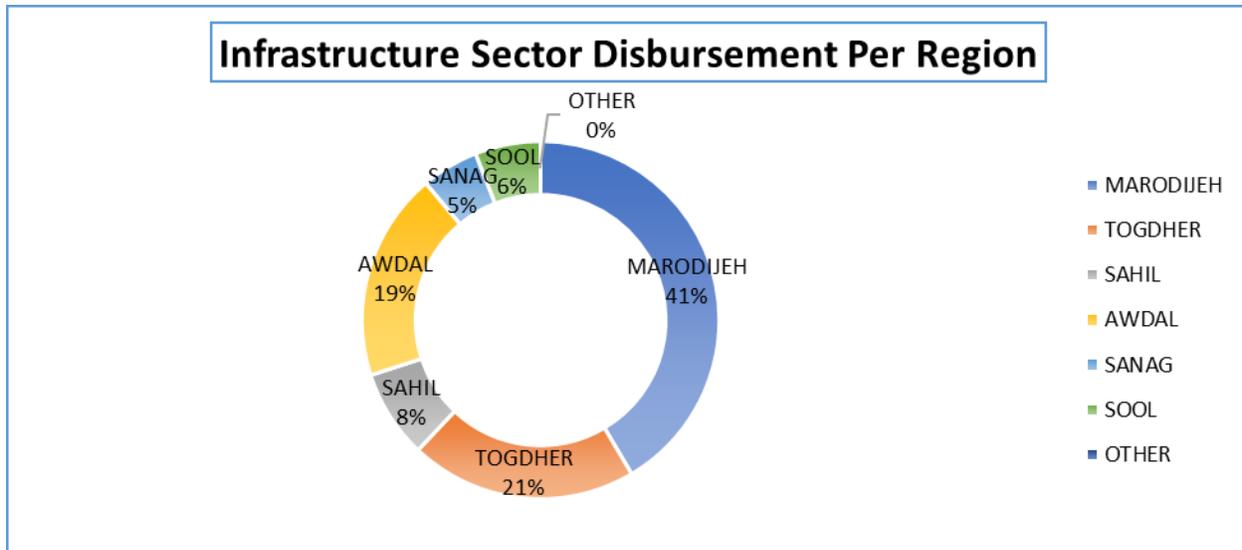
Infrastructure sector is the least sector contributed by the INGOs. This sector includes, the ICT, aviation, ports, roads and others. The table summarizes the regional distribution of the infrastructure sector disbursed amount of reported INGOs.

Table 9: INGOs Infrastructure Sector Disbursement per Region

REGIONS	AMOUNT DISBURSED
MARODIJEH	USD 1,211,953.32
TOGDHER	USD 600,844.18
SAHIL	USD 232,686.50
AWDAL	USD 551,263.63
SANAG	USD 151,450.49

SOOL	USD 173,218.21
OTHER	USD 0.00
TOTAL	USD 2,921,416.33

Figure 11: INGOs Infrastructure Sector Disbursement per Regional Proportion



Environment Sector

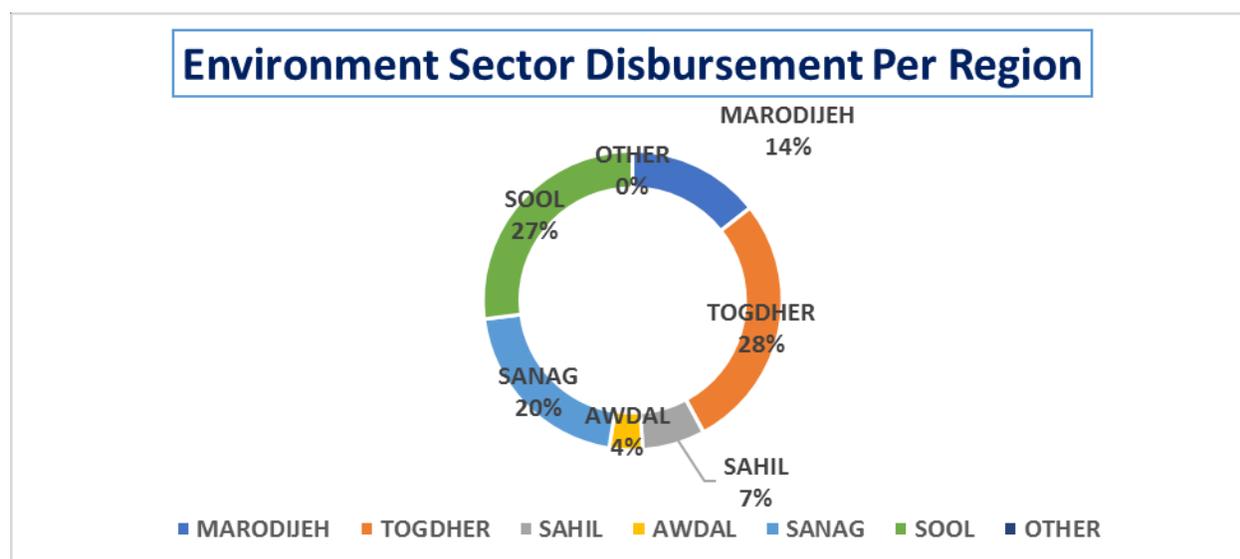
Compared to the 2018 report the environment sector replaced the production sector and pushed into the third lowest sector in terms of the amount disbursed by the reported INGOs. The total amount reported INGOs disbursed on this sector is USD 8,868,133. The different programs that is ongoing within this sector include programs that target to increase the resilience of rural communities, biodiversity programs and programs that focus on preserving the environment. There few INGOs that operate within this. The key actors include International Solidarity Foundation, the Development Fund of Norway, Norwegian Refugee Council, World Relief Deutschland, Somaliland Biodiversity Foundation, Welthungerhilfe and other actors. There are also local NGOs who are present in this sector including Candlelight for Environment Education and Health Organization.

Table 10: INGOs Environment Sector Disbursement per Region

REGIONS	AMOUNT DISBURSED
MARODIJEH	USD 1,273,175.01
TOGDHER	USD 2,465,295.10

SAHIL	USD 600,446.65
AWDAL	USD 318,594.97
SANAG	USD 1,817,733.71
SOOL	USD 2,392,887.63
OTHER	USD 0.00
TOTAL	USD 8,868,133.07

Figure 12: INGOs Environment Sector Disbursement per Regional Proportion



As shown from the above chart, the regional distribution of the disbursed amount in this sector shows that Togdher is the highest with a percentage of 28%, Sool second with a percentage of 27%, Sanag third with a percentage of 20%. Marodijeh, Sahil and Awdal are in the fourth, fifth and sixth position in terms of the percentage share of the total disbursed amount in this sector reported by the INGOs.

WASH Sector

An investment worth nearly ten million dollars went in to the WASH sector in 2018. This places the WASH sector as the fourth largest sector in terms of spending. Expanding water supply systems, developing and strengthening water infrastructure, enhancing resilience of communities to water-related disasters,

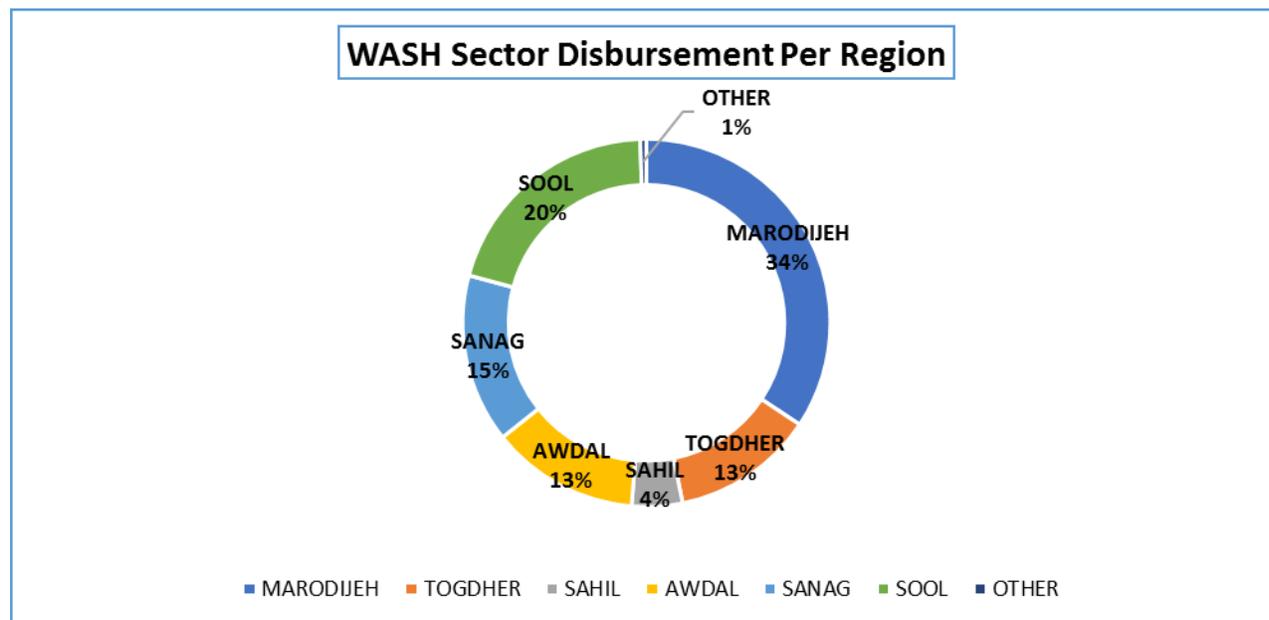
promoting behavioral change and instilling best practices in regards to hygiene and sanitation and emergency water and sanitation programming were some of the interventions made in the reported period. Compared to the preceding year, the disbursements into the WASH sector fell by about 5 million dollars.

Table 11: INGOs WASH Sector Disbursement per Region

REGIONS	AMOUNT DISBURSED
MARODIJEH	USD 3,410,553.88
TOGDHER	USD 1,243,305.66
SAHIL	USD 442,528.90
AWDAL	USD 1,292,955.53
SANAG	USD 1,474,282.00
SOOL	USD 2,016,494.71
OTHER	USD 54,000.00
TOTAL	USD 9,934,120.69

The key INGOs that operate within this sector include but not limited to: Care International, Terre Solidali, Norwegian Refugee Council and the Pharo foundation.

Figure 13: INGOs WASH Sector Disbursement per Regional Proportion



A glimpse into the regional distribution of WASH interventions made in 2018 reveal that there is a major variation between highest-receiving Maroodijeeh region (34%) and the least-invested Sahil region (4%). With the exception of these two regions, the remaining regions receive roughly about the same shares.

Production Sector

The production sector, encompassing interventions in agriculture, livestock, fisheries and other key productive sectors, received significantly much lower spending in 2018 compared to the preceding year. While 2017 saw a spending of over 6 million dollars, that amount dropped to just over half a million dollars in 2018. This represents a significant reduction in a key sector. Regarding regional distribution of investment in the production, Marodijeh region received about 78% of the total spending in 2018, followed by Sahil at 18%, leaving the remaining 4 region with less than 5% of the total spending in production. Norwegian Refugee Council and VSF Germany are among the organizations involved in this sector.

Table 12: INGOs Production Sector Disbursement per Region

REGIONS	AMOUNT DISBURSED
MARODIJEH	USD 442,634.35
TOGDHER	USD 11,000.00
SAHIL	USD 102,847.00
AWDAL	USD 0.00
SANAG	USD 6,617.00
SOOL	USD 6,617.00
OTHER	USD 0.00
TOTAL	USD 569,715.35

Energy and Extractives Sector

Similar to the production sector, this sector also experiences with little INGO involvement. Only one organization reported that they have interventions regarding energy and extractives. The below table shows the data reported by this organizations.

Table 13: INGOs Energy and Extractives Sector Disbursement Per Region

REGIONS	AMOUNT DISBURSED
MARODIJEH	USD 195,638.00
TOGDHER	USD 0.00
SAHIL	USD 0.00
AWDAL	USD 0.00
SANAG	USD 0.00
SOOL	USD 0.00
OTHER	USD 0.00
TOTAL	USD 195,638.00

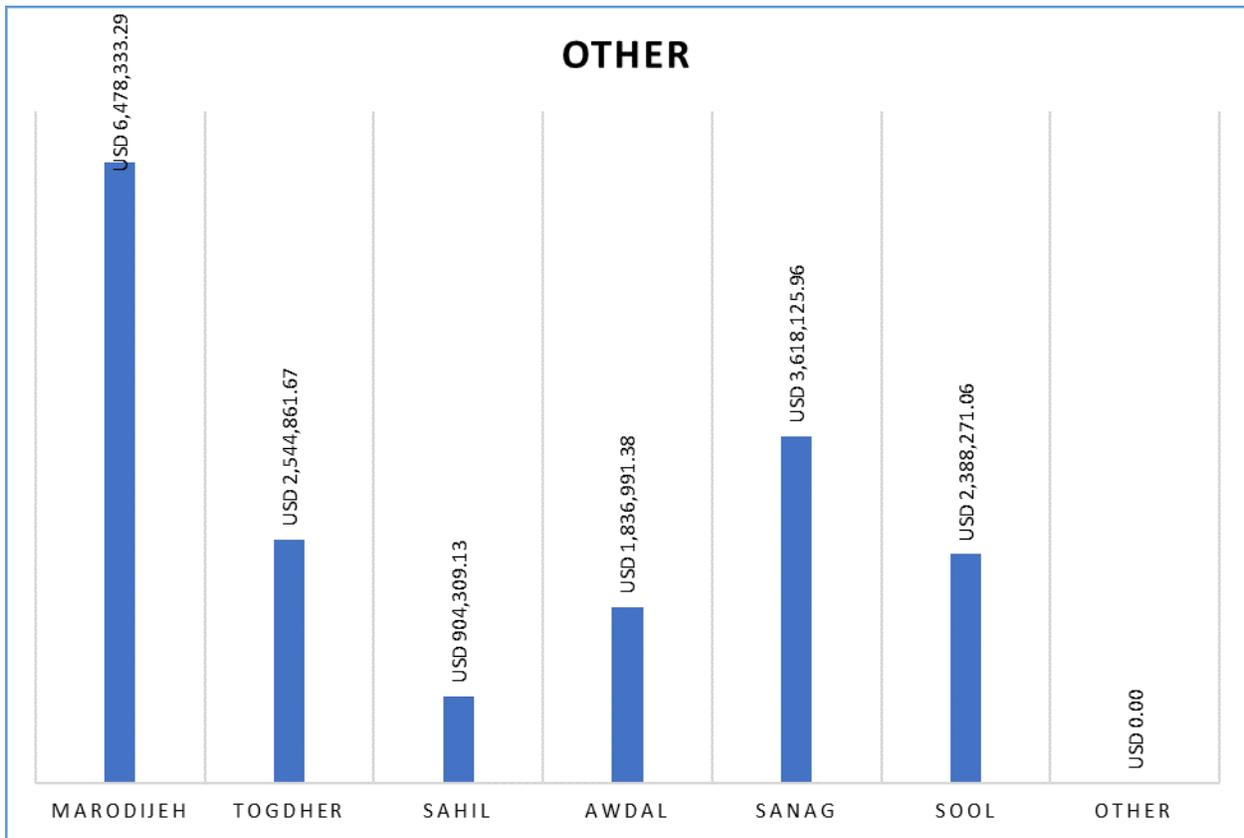
Other

Other denotes any spending that cannot be categorically recognized as one of the nine sectors listed, including disbursement that are difficult to allocate for specific sectors or regions. Some of the organizations that used this option clearly allocated between regions but not sectors, while others, were unable to allocate between both sectors and regions.

Table 14: INGOs Disbursement of Non-sector Related per Region

REGIONS	AMOUNT DISBURSED
MARODIJEH	USD 6,478,333.29
TOGDHER	USD 2,544,861.67
SAHIL	USD 904,309.13
AWDAL	USD 1,836,991.38
SANAG	USD 3,618,125.96
SOOL	USD 2,388,271.06
OTHER	USD 0.00
TOTAL	USD 17,770,892.49

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 will present the disbursement report of the UN agencies and other key development partners including World Bank and GIZ- a German Development Agency in Somaliland. These development partner’s report is presented below.

UNITED NATION AGENCIES

UN agencies disbursed over 140 million dollars. Most of these reported amount goes to the Health Sector as can be seen from the below tables.

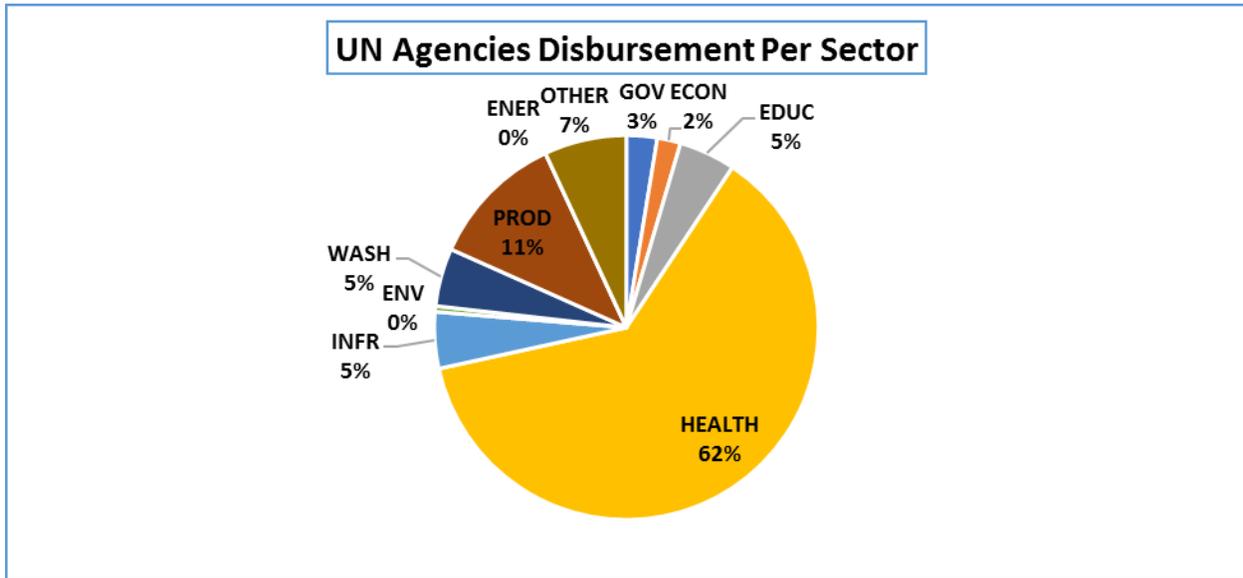
Table 15: UN Agencies Disbursement Across Sectors and Regions

	MARODIJEH	TOGDHER	SAHIL	AWDAL	SANAG	SOOL	OTHER	TOTAL
GOV	\$ 1,991,104.26	\$ 653,909.66	\$ 444,826.80	\$ 469,451.05	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 55,424.29	\$ 3,614,716.06

ECON	\$ 2,052,227.21	\$ 0.00	\$ 164,098.58	\$ 555,340.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 2,771,665.79
EDUC	\$ 1,907,602.56	\$ 1,448,951.00	\$ 617,110.84	\$ 1,251,639.54	\$ 831,800.80	\$ 307,302.20	\$ 306,050.66	\$ 6,670,457.60
HEALTH	\$ 13,328,029.70	\$ 14,842,258.69	\$ 3,950,138.12	\$ 14,173,257.50	\$ 16,982,164.22	\$ 13,021,364.65	\$ 10,876,399.83	\$ 87,173,612.71
INFR	\$ 581,718.00	\$ 1,174,589.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 2,666,980.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 571,521.00	\$ 1,650,236.00	\$ 6,645,044.00
ENV	\$ 164,825.41	\$ 123,619.06	\$ 145,675.81	\$ 247,656.60	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 681,776.88
WASH	\$ 2,524,736.77	\$ 586,054.67	\$ 307,043.80	\$ 955,537.83	\$ 824,193.20	\$ 1,323,656.06	\$ 308,416.91	\$ 6,829,639.24
PROD	\$ 3,732,798.63	\$ 4,407,941.50	\$ 1,996,034.38	\$ 1,946,674.08	\$ 1,949,646.31	\$ 1,924,789.23	\$ 0.00	\$ 15,957,884.13
ENER	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00
OTHER	\$ 4,017,341.29	\$ 478,104.04	\$ 523,870.22	\$ 632,967.11	\$ 364,636.44	\$ 539,637.57	\$ 3,151,143.82	\$ 9,707,700.49
TOTAL	\$ 30,300,383.82	\$ 23,715,427.62	\$ 8,148,798.56	\$ 22,899,503.71	\$ 20,952,440.98	\$ 17,688,270.70	\$ 16,347,671.51	\$ 140,052,496.90

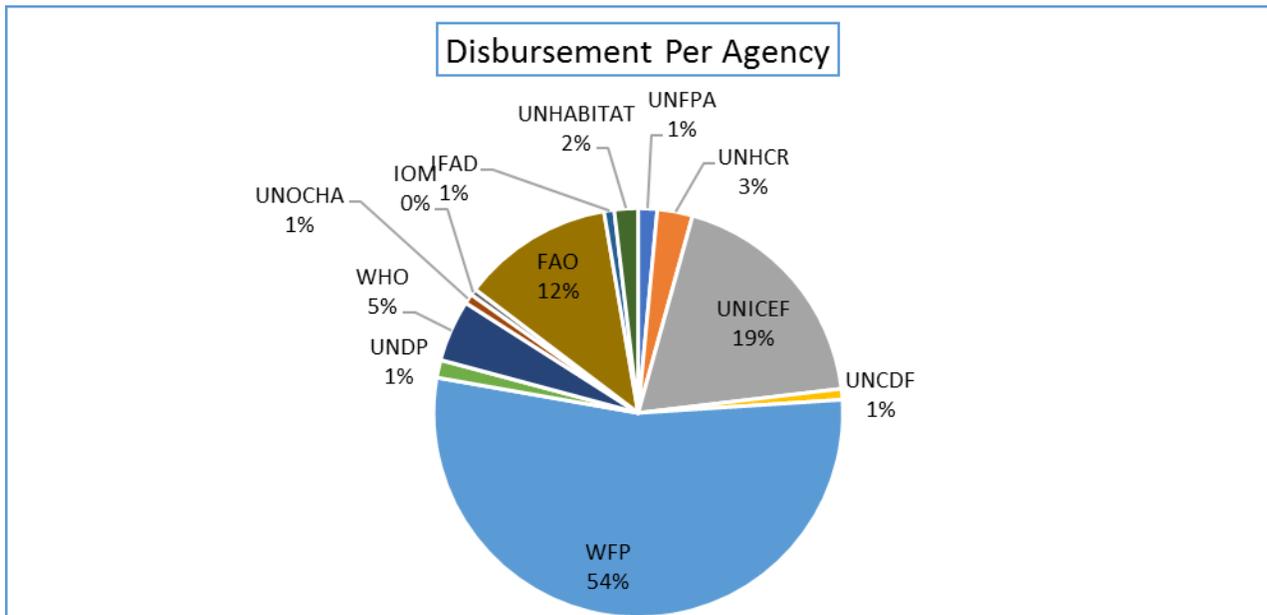
As shown from the below chart, above 60% of the total amount disbursed by UN Agencies goes to the health sector. About 60% of the total amount UN Agencies disbursed to the health sector; is directly disbursed by WFP. Most of the programs that UN Agencies used for this amount is medical drugs. The second highest sector in terms of the amount that UN Agencies disbursed is the production sector. The total amount that has been disbursed in this sector by the UN Agencies is 15 million which is 11% out of the total amount disbursed by the UN Agencies. Most of these amount is disbursed by FAO and WFP. The third and fourth sectors are WASH and education. For the WASH sector, the key UN Agencies that disbursed most of the amount reported are UNICEF and UN-HABITAT. For the education sector, WFP disbursed the highest amount compared to other agencies, UNICEF is also among the top agencies involved in this sector.

Figure 15: UN Agencies Disbursement Per Sector Proportion



As shown from the below chart, WFP disbursed 54% of the total amount UN Agencies disbursed. UNICEF and FAO are the second and third agencies disbursed out of the total amount.

Figure 16: UN Agencies Disbursement per Agency



GIZ – GERMAN DEVELOPMENT AGENCY

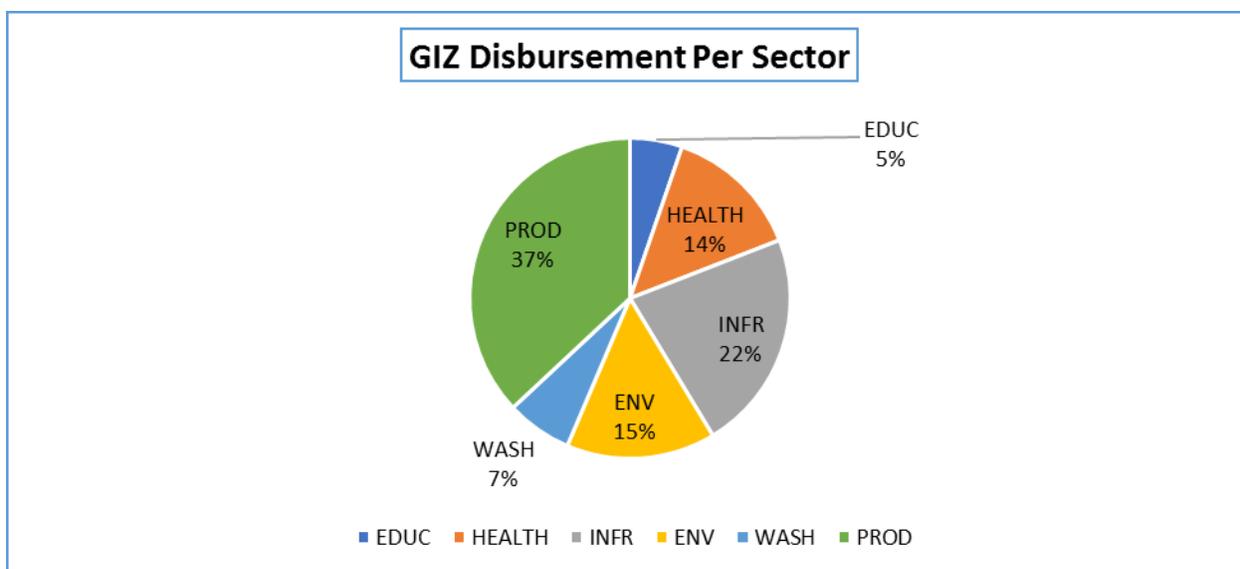
GIZ is a German Development Agency that supports Somaliland in different sectors, mainly in production, education, health, environment, infrastructure and WASH sector. GIZ projects are currently operating in three regions – Marodijeh,

Togdher and Sahil. The below table summarizes the disbursement report of GIZ for the year of 2018.

Table 16: GIZ Disbursement Across Sectors and Regions

	MARODIJEH	SAHIL	TOTAL
EDUC	USD 301,447.00	USD 0.00	USD 301,447.00
HEALTH	USD 790,044.75	USD 0.00	USD 790,044.75
INFR	USD 1,273,105.91	USD 0.00	USD 1,273,105.91
ENV	USD 789,830.00	USD 70,000.00	USD 859,830.00
WASH	USD 0.00	USD 380,000.00	USD 380,000.00
PROD	USD 872,790.00	USD 1,240,000.00	USD 2,112,790.00
TOTAL	USD 4,027,217.66	USD 1,690,000.00	USD 5,717,217.66

Figure 17: GIZ Disbursement per Sector Proportion



As shown from the above chart, production sector constitutes the highest portion, infrastructure the second highest of the total amount disbursed by GIZ by the year of 2018. Environment and Health sector are third and fourth.

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

Figure 18: GIZ Key Programs

Sustainable Road Maintenance Project

**Rehabilitation of Technical Vocational Education and Training
Promotion of Maternal And Child Health and Improved Nutrition
Livelihood Improvement Project
Sustainable Land Management Programme**

WORLD BANK

The World Bank projects are categorized into two different components, i.e. (i) Bank-Executed and (ii) Recipient (government) Executed. There was programs that the bank was implementing and that were channelling through the country system. On top of that, there was programs that the bank implemented in collaboration with the government of Somaliland.

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

Table 17: World Bank Executed: Disbursement per Sector

Sector	Amount Disbursed
GOV	USD 252,209.00
EDUC	USD 68,304.00
INFR	USD 173,828.00
ENER	USD 85,704.00
TOTAL	USD 580,045.00

The major bank executed programs were:

Figure 19: World Bank Executed Programs

MPF Knowledge Fund
ICT Sector Support - Phase II
Power Sector Development Master Plan
Analytical and Technical Assistance on Education

Reciepent executed: The data presented below, is the World Bank Recipient executed that was disbursed during the year of 2018.

Table 18: WB Recipient Executed: Disbursement per Pillar

Sector	Amount Disbursed
GOV	\$ 3,518,337.00

ECON	\$ 871,209.00
INFR	\$ 162,558.54
WASH	\$ 445,544.00
TOTAL	\$ 4,997,648.54

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

- PFM Capacity Strengthening Project
- Somali Core Economic Institutions and Opportunities Program (SCORE)
- Somaliland Civil Service Reform Project
- Somali Urban Investment Planning
- Water for Agropastoral Livelihoods Pilot Project

2.5 Pooled funds and Funds Channelled through the Country System

In Somaliland, there is no pooled funds other than SDF. The World Bank Multi Partner Fund, UN Multi Partner Trust Fund, SHF and others are the pooled funds that can be considered one of the funds that Somaliland benefited from, unfortunately, there is no a proper reporting mechanism between the Government of Somaliland and these funds. The GoSL will revisit the ways these funds are used in Somaliland and will ensure a proper coordination and harmonization through a dialogue between the donors of these funds and the GoSL. Somaliland government is ensuring that that aid funding designed to address Somaliland’s needs must be based on and align with the Somaliland National Development Plan.

Somaliland Development Fund (SDF) is government’s preferred funding window.

Box 1

SOMALILAND DEVELOPMENT FUND (SDF)

The Somaliland Development Fund (SDF) provides a single vehicle through which donors can support Somaliland’s development goals.

The Somaliland Development Fund (SDF) supports the Government of Somaliland (GoSL) to fill a critical gap through funding projects that are fully aligned to the National Development Plan (NDP).

The Somaliland Development Fund (SDF) recognizes the role of GoSL in the delivery of basic services.

The Somaliland Development Fund – Phase 1 (SDF1) was implemented in the period 2013-2018.

The Somaliland Development Fund – Phase 2 (SDF2) covers the period 2018 – 2022.

The Somaliland Development Fund – Phase 2 (SDF2) is fully aligned with the NDP II and Somaliland Vision 2030.

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 2018 is USD 10,432,655.73 as shown from the below table.

Table 19: SDF Disbursement per Project

Name	Disbursement
JSC Management	USD 378,906.28
Marodijeh Upper Catchment SWC	USD 517,074.00
Livestock Holding Ground	USD 324,709.55
Enhanced Capacity Development	USD 15,295.59
Construction of HHW and A1&2	USD 1,529,738.86
Water Resource Development	USD 2,323,690.44
Lafaruk-Berbera-Sheikh Road	USD 744,095.76
Communication Hub	USD 61,501.62
Education in Sool & Sanaag	USD 2,252,880.80
Health in Sool & Sanaag	USD 1,893,724.31
Strengthening Fisheries	USD 391,038.52
Total	USD10,432,655.73

ANNEX 1: REPORTED ORGANIZATIONS (INGOs)

No	Name	Total Amount Disbursed
1.	Action Aid Somaliland	\$ 1,068,227.00
2.	Africa Educational Trust (AET)	\$ 94,000.00
3.	Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA)	\$ 3,530,237.00
4.	Al-Maktoum Foundation	\$ 1,960,000.00
5.	Al-khair Foundation	\$ 191,000.00
6.	American Refugee Committee	\$ 2,463,048.40
7.	American Relief Agency for the horn of Africa	\$ 272,743.00
8.	African Relief Committee	\$ 2,926,000.00
9.	ACTED	\$ 102,600.00
10.	BBC Media Action	\$ 295,984.80
11.	Capanamur Germany Emergency Doctors	\$ 464,000.00
12.	Care International	\$ 4,091,706.98
13.	Concern Worldwide Somaliland	\$ 2,048,291.00
14.	World Concern Development Organization	\$ 1,199,522.00
15.	Cooperazione Internazionale	\$ 1,367,052.73
16.	DRC/DDG	\$ 1,649,192.00
17.	Development Fund Norway	\$ 1,562,135.00
18.	Direct Aid Society	\$ 349,190.00
19.	Finn Church Aid	\$ 235,099.00
20.	Forum syd	\$ 95,780.50
21.	Germany Agro Action (Welt Hunger Hilfe)	\$ 539,920.99
22.	Gruppo Per Le Relazioni Transculturali	\$ 289,589.73
23.	Hadia Medial Swiss	\$ 110,000.00

24.	Handicap International-Humanity & Inclusion	\$ 350,000.00
25.	Health Poverty Action	\$ 2,833,247.19
26.	International Aid Service	\$ 9,578,686.56
27.	International NGO Safety Organization	\$ 674,014.93
28.	International Solidarity Foundation	\$ 1,285,915.00
29.	Inter peace	\$ 650,000.00
30.	Islamic Relief World Wide	\$ 645,053.50
31.	International Organization for Relief, Welfare & Development	\$ 359,827.00
32.	Life International	\$ 250,000.00
33.	LINKING IN AID TRUST INTERNATIONAL	\$ 252,200.00
34.	Medecins Sans Frontieres	\$ 258,475.00
35.	Mercy Corps	\$ 487,885.92
36.	Mines Advisory Group	\$ 720,797.65
37.	Mercy USA for AID & Development	\$ 279,275.00
38.	Munazzamat Aldawa Alislamiyya	\$ 389,218.00
39.	Muslim Aid Uk	\$ 304,696.50
40.	Nordic International Support Foundation	\$ 83,145.72
41.	Norwegian Refugee Council	\$ 18,902,739.71
42.	Oxfam Novib	\$ 7,626,846.00
43.	Physicians for social responsibility	\$ 260,751.00
44.	PACT	\$ 190,000.00
45.	Population Service International(PSI)	\$ 4,064,443.00
46.	Pastoral And Environment Network in The Horn Of Africa	\$844,635.00
47.	Relief International	\$ 1,113,583.00

48.	Research Triangle Institute	\$ 2,005,832.00
49.	Rift Valley Institute	\$ 42,510.00
50.	Safer world	\$ 772,000.00
51.	Save The children	\$ 16,816,401.93
52.	Small And Medium Enterprice Facility (SMEF)	\$ 451,500.00
53.	Somaliland Biodiversity Foundation	\$ 17,047.00
54.	SOS Children's Villages Somaliland	\$ 2,635,214.24
55.	SPARK	\$ 202,182.57
56.	TROPICAL HEALTH AND EDUCATION TRUST	\$ 377,025.09
57.	Terre Solidali	\$ 2,165,849.63
58.	THE HALO TRUST	\$ 4,510,897.38
59.	The Pharo foundation	\$ 816,170.66
60.	Veterinaires sans Frontieres Germany	\$ 575,000.00
61.	World Relief Germany	\$ 213,776.00
62.	World Vision International	\$ 9,368,131.54
63.	Qatar Charity	\$ 2,533,000.00
Total		\$ 122,813,293.85

ANNEX 2: REPORTED ORGANIZATIONS (INGOs) WITH ERROR

1	One Earth Future Foundation In Somaliland	\$ 2,388,428.69
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ANNEX 3: NON-REPORTED ORGANIZATIONS (INGOs)

1	Norwegian people's Aid	
2	Zamzam Foundation	
3	Somaliland Red Crescent Society	
4	Action Against Hunger	
5	Give To Learn To Grow Foundation	
6	Physicians Across Continents(PAC)	
7	Action African Help International	
8	Amoud Foundation	
9	Global Peace and Prosperity Initiative	

ANNEX 4: REPORTED UN AGENCIES

NO	AGENCY NAME	Disbursed Amount
1	UNFPA	\$ 2,093,696.61
2	UNHCR	\$ 3,903,316.95
3	UNICEF	\$ 26,375,041.24
4	UNCDF	\$ 1,200,000.00
5	WFP	\$ 75,344,958.00
6	UNDP	\$ 1,960,636.86
7	WHO	\$ 6,817,271.00
8	UNOCHA	\$ 1,092,294.12
9	IOM	\$ 711,520.00
10	FAO	\$ 16,792,345.13
11	IFAD	\$ 1,130,680.00
12	UNHABITAT	\$ 2,630,737.00
Total Amount		\$ 140,052,496.90

