



Somaliland Aid Flow Report

December 2018

Ministry of Planning and National Development (MoPND)

Department of Coordination (DoC)

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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 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 useful data on the volume of aid and its distribution by sector and across regions. It covers the amount disbursed by different humanitarian and development actors including the International Non-Governmental Organizations (INGOs), United Nation Agencies, World Bank and other Donors. In addition to that, the report highlights some key issues of Official Development Assistance (ODA) and global efforts to strength the aid transparency and effectiveness.

The absence of comprehensive Aid Management Platform has put the Ministry of Planning and National Development into difficult position to monitor and report the aid flow level. Without a system, it is very hard to collect, clean, analyse and monitor the aid flow data. However, our technical team has put a lot of efforts to collect the available data into short period of time to enable presenting country's aid flow using the submitted disbursement reports from the reported partners.

This report will become a base for our upcoming 2018 aid flow report which will present further and better than this 2017 aid flow report. Within 2019 we will employ a system that enables our partners to easily report and the ministry and the public in general can easily access. This in turn will contribute the accountability and transparency and will create an environment were all humanitarian/development stakeholders are accountable. Despite to produce such report after six years, however, there are a number of limitations that did not enable this report to cover some areas, including the implementation levels, comparison of previous years and distinguishing between the UN implementation level to that of INGOs.

In the light of the above, MoPND is committed to improve the capturing of aid flow data further and we are highly welcoming any support from all our development partners in this context. My ministry wishes to thank the development partners that provided their 2017 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, consisting of a stylized 'A' followed by a long horizontal line and a small flourish at the end.

Hon. Awale Ibrahim Shirwa
Minister of Planning and National Development



ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The preparation of the Somaliland's Aid Flow Report has been challenging but enriching experience. We would like to express our most profound appreciation to our Minister H.E Awale Ibrahim Shirwa and Vice Minister H.E Eng. Hussein Ibrahim Buni for their leadership that allow us to produce this report.

Furthermore, We would like to express our special gratitude to the Director of Coordination, Mr. Abdifatah Sultan Adem who we give the permission to use all the available resources to prepare this report. His technicality and leadership to endure that this report is produced were magnificent. We will like to thank the coordination team for their efforts and contribution to produce this report, mentioning in particular Mr. Mubarik Abdirahman Yusuf and Mr. Gadiid Nuur Mooge. I would like also to thank all those staff at MoPND who by any means supported the preparation of this report.

We would also like to thank all our partners who responded to our ministerial circular to provide their disbursement report, using our guidelines, and providing us timely with accurate and complete disbursement data.

We furthermore would like to thank all government institutions who provided a data relevant to this report.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Abdirashid".

Abdirashid Ibrahim Abdirahman
Director General, MoPND

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The aid flow report presented in this report is the first of its kind after more than seven years. It is aimed to provide useful data about the aid volume and its distribution in sectors and regions. The report provided a brief about the ODA trends globally and in Somaliland.

The report captures the background of Somaliland's Aid Architecture. In addition to that, the report summarizes the global efforts on aid effectiveness, including the High-Level Aid Coordination Forums (HLACFs) that happened in different cities around the world. In addition to that, the report gives a brief about the history of the Somaliland High-Level Aid Coordination Forum and the key issues that have been discussed during its meetings. Not only that, but also, the report also presents that Somaliland has other sources of financing apart from the aid industry.

The Somaliland aid flow report shows that most of the disbursed aid from the reported organizations goes to the social development pillar. Health and Nutrition is the largest sector in terms of the reported disbursement per sector. The report shows that the amount of aid channelled through the country system is 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.

It has been mentioned in the report that Somaliland's government was advocating to have a mechanism that enables Somaliland to have a greater ownership in aid delivery. The report shows that the Somaliland Development Fund is a good example of an effective mechanism to channel the support from the international community based on the government 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.

Somaliland’s High-Level Coordination Forums

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.

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, LINGOs 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.
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- ✚ NGO Law: INGOs and NGOs requested to complete the translation of the NGO Act which was 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
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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.
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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:

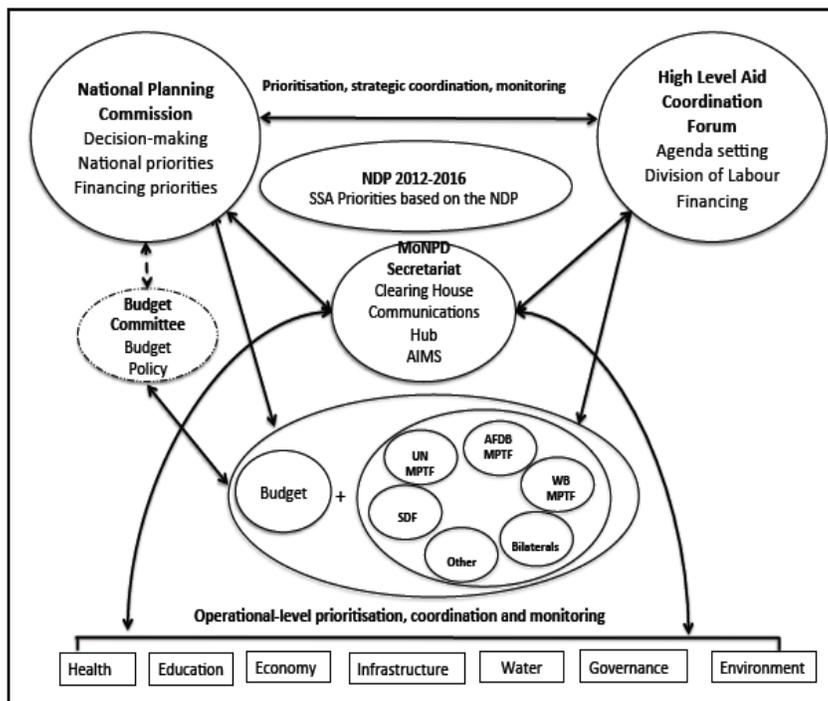
- ✚ Government Budget Allocation: The Ministry of Finance presented the government's budget allocations for 2014 and progress on the implementation of NDP. The budget for 2014 had increased 23.6% as compared to the 2013 budget. They outlined that the majority of the budget still goes to security. The 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
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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.
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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.
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- ✚ 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.



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 2017.

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.

Most of the datasets submitted by partners during the first round were incomplete or incorrect. The MoPND has produced a circular letter to all organizations requesting them to resubmit their data, using a protected excel sheet provided by the ministry, or to communicate with the coordination team of the MoPND to check what is wrong with the data they have submitted earlier. Most organizations responded and resubmitted their reports, others communicated with the coordination team and verified that their data are correct and complete, while others did not respond at all.

The ministry used a programmed excel master sheet to capture all the submitted data and analyse 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 large number of partners demonstrated a low response level and it took a long time for the ministry to get the needed report from them.
- Getting information from previous years was very difficult.
- 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 creation of an aid management platform that facilitates timely reporting. Data compilation for this

WHAT IS ODA?

report has been a challenge, but the ministry uses it as an opportunity to learn what is hard and what is not, what is missing and what is available, and to identify which partner's financial reporting systems are better than others.

AID FLOW ANALYSIS

2.1 Overview of ODA

ODA to Africa

Continental Africa as a region is the largest recipient of aggregated global ODA. ODA to Africa has been steadily growing since the 1990s, reaching an all-time high in 2013. The World Bank reported a total of \$ 47.7 billion ODA inflow to Sub-Saharan Africa, the highest the region has ever recorded. Net ODA inflow to Africa has been slightly decreasing in the years 2014, 2015 and 2016.

ODA to Africa trends: last 5 years

Year	ODA	Increase/Decrease from preceding year
2011	47.332	↑
2012	46.764	↓
2013	47.703	↑
2014	46.460	↓
2015	45.787	↓
2016	44.294	↓

(source: World Bank Group, Net ODA database)

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)

Top 10 ODA donors to Africa, 2016
 (\$ million, net disbursements in 2016)

No	Donor	Net ODA	%
1	United States	9861	20%
2	EU Institutions	6328	13%
3	International Development Association (World Bank)	5844	12%
4	United Kingdom	3857	8%
5	Germany	3499	7%
6	Global Fund	2622	5%
7	United Arab Emirates	2453	5%
8	France	2217	4%
9	African Development Bank	2190	4%
10	Japan	1495	3%
	Other donors	9589	19%

(OECD, 2018)

ODA by Sectors, Africa

Segregating ODA spending on the different development sectors show huge 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.

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

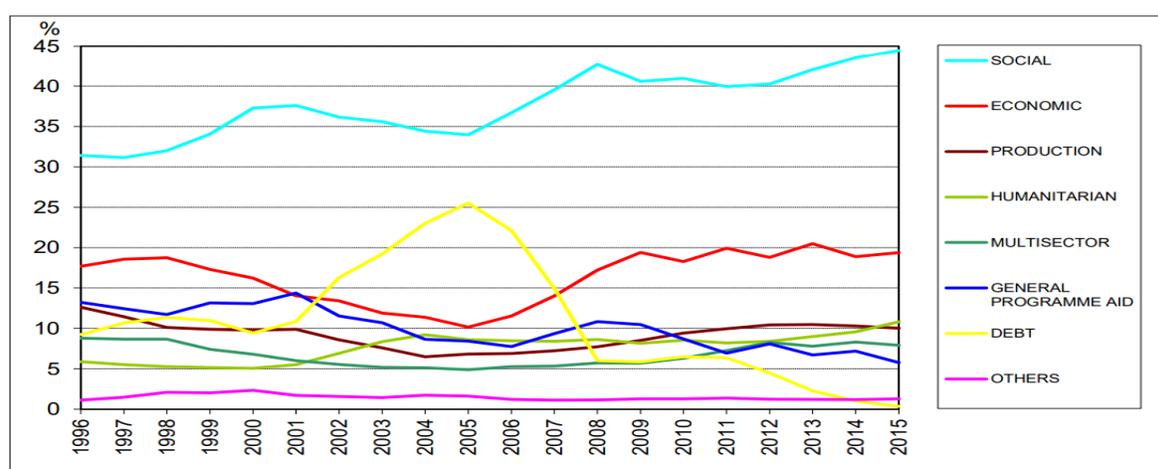


Figure 1: ODA to Africa by Sector since 1996

(Source: OECD, 2018)

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.

2.2 Somaliland's Other Sources of Financing

The National Development Plan 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.

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' 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

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

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.

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. Much of the government share goes toward ensuring the security, and law and order prevail throughout the territory of Somaliland. Of recent, government's spending on development projects is also increasing, allocating a 30% total government budget to developmental ends in 2018. It is worth mentioning that the government is already providing key social services throughout the country. The Free Primary Education Policy adopted by Somaliland in 2010 stands out in this regard, mandating the government to cover all expenses on primary education.

2.3 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.

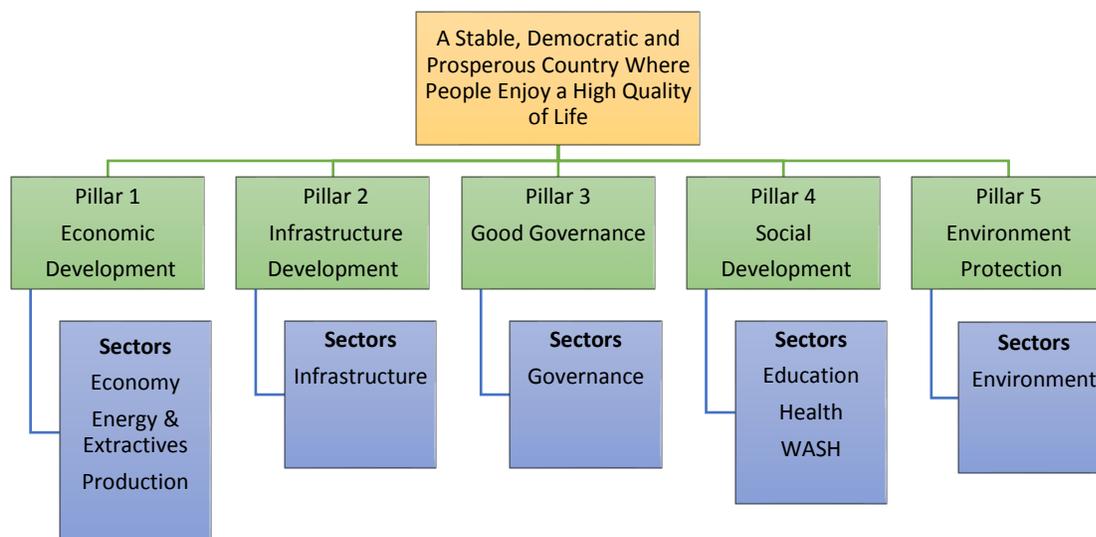


Figure 2: NDP II Pillars

Based on the Pillars of the NDP II the 2017 INGOs Disbursement Per Pillar was as shown in the below table:

Table 1: INGOs Disbursement Per Pillar

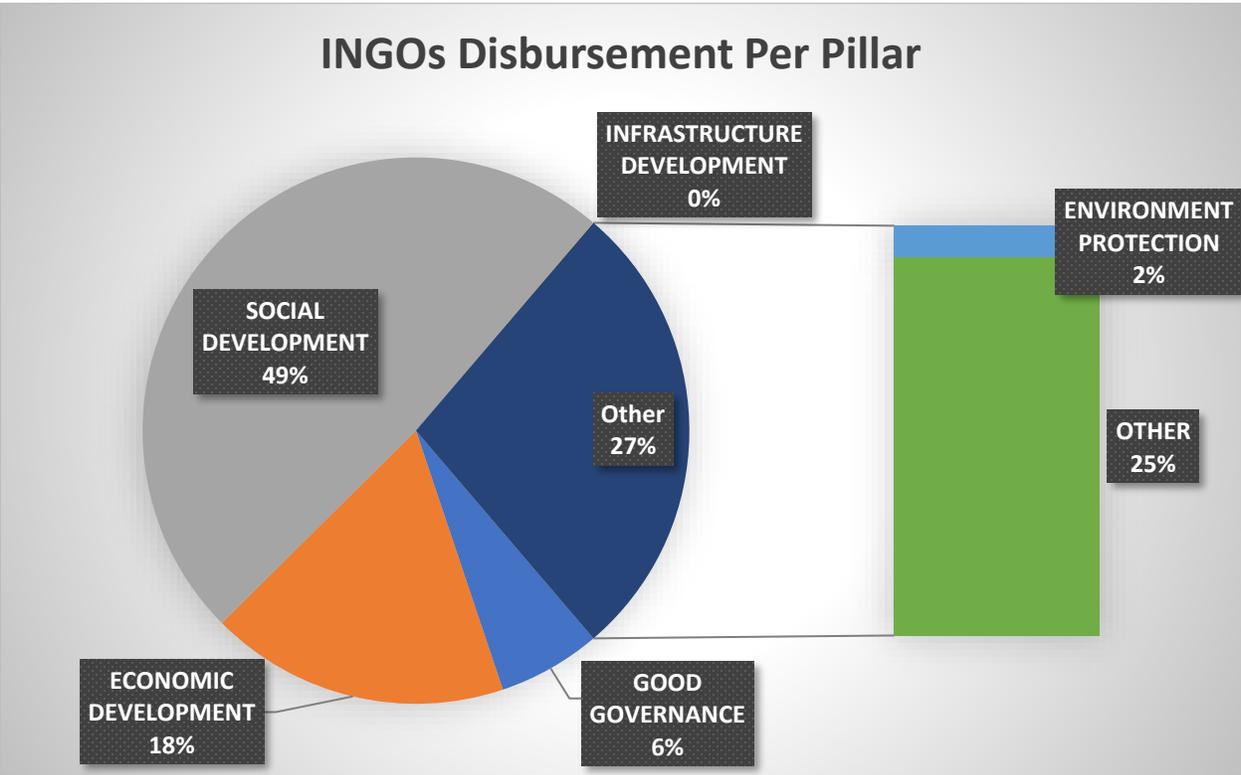
PILLARS	TOTAL
GOOD GOVERNANCE	\$4,966,306.94
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	\$14,426,487.51
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	\$39,636,205.27
INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT	\$17,000.00

² NDP II

ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION	\$1,739,916.66
OTHER	\$20,666,776.22
TOTAL	\$81,452,692.60

The aforementioned ODI reports to Africa show that the social sector was the primary focus of ODA during the last two decades. In Somaliland, the same applies when it comes to the ODA flow to the social development pillar as shown from the below chart. The percentage of aid that goes to the social pillar is the largest compared to the other pillars – a 49% share of the total aid disbursement per pillar.

Figure 3: INGOs Disbursement Per Pillar in terms of Percentage



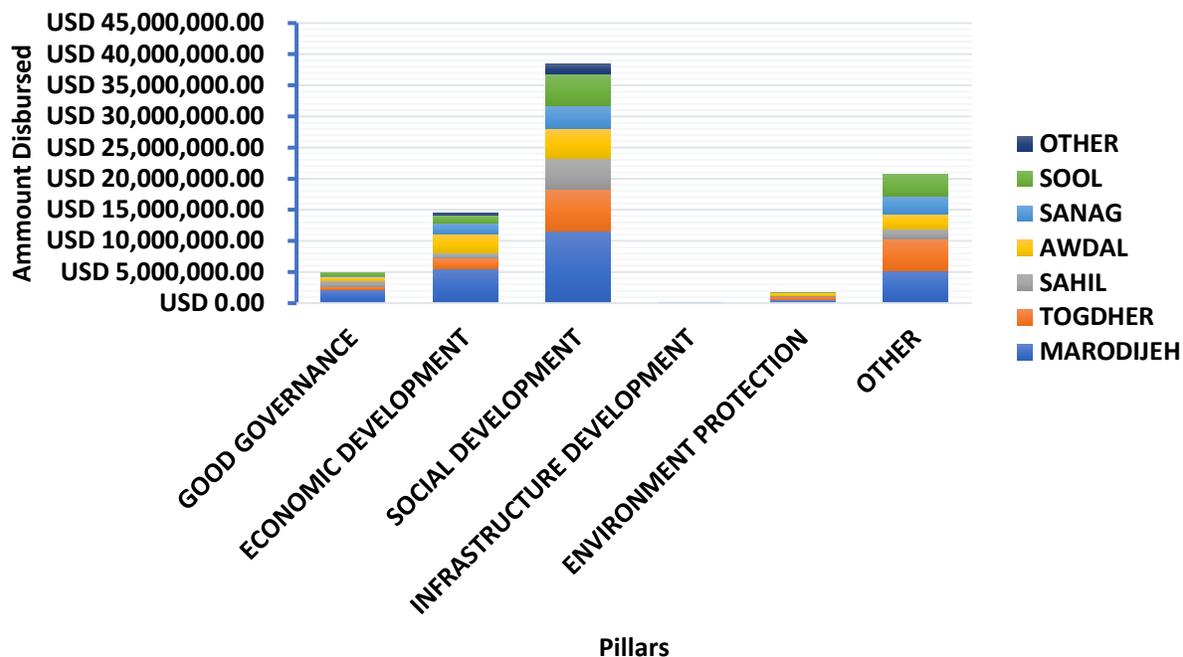


Figure 4: INGOs disbursement: Regions against Pillars

2.4 INGOs Disbursement Per Sector

As can be concluded from the below table, the aid disbursement of INGOs per sector shows that Health and Nutrition is the largest sector with a total of \$15.9 million.

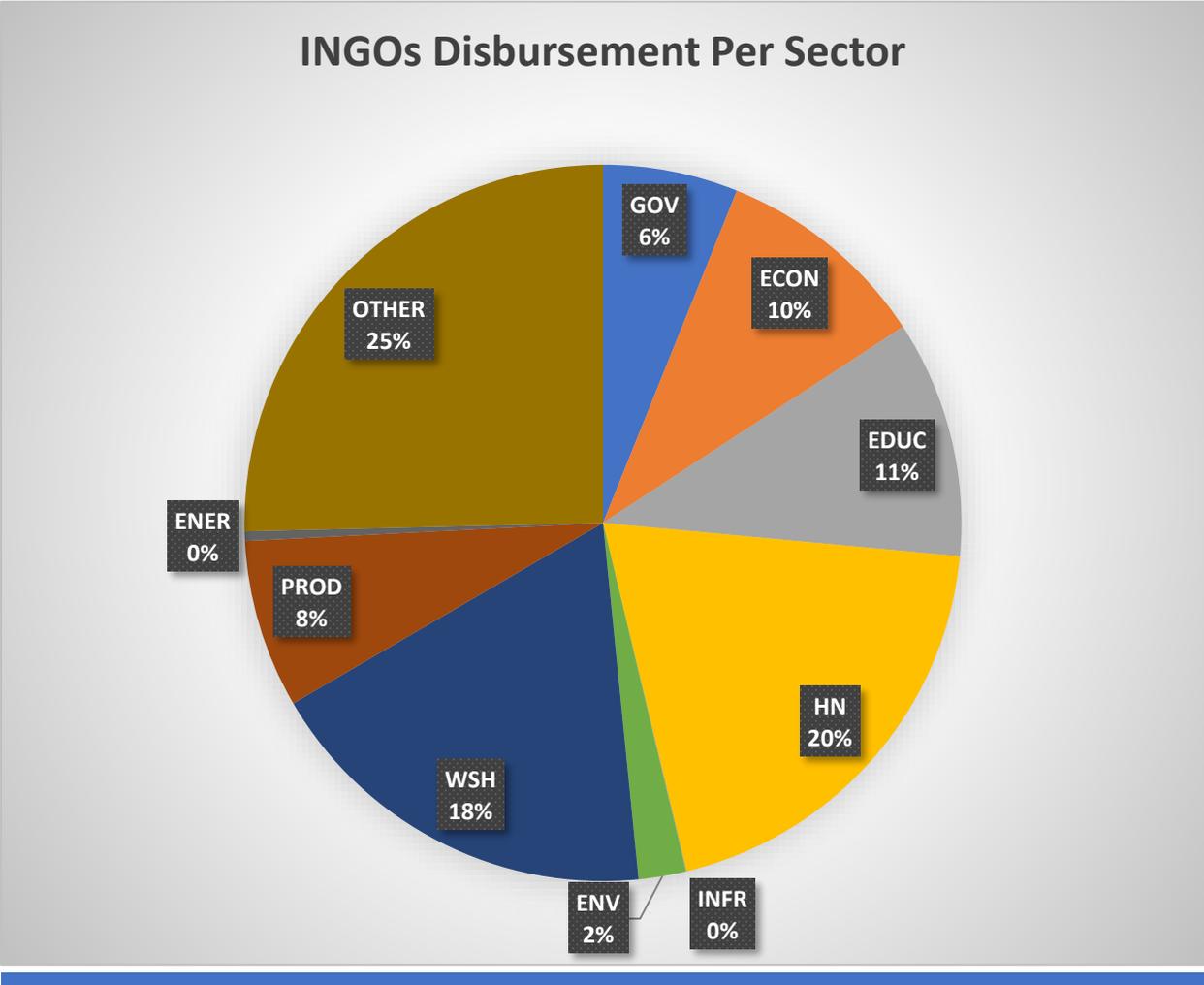
Table 2: INGOs Disbursement Per Sector

SECTORS	TOTAL
GOV	\$4,966,306.94
ECON	\$7,886,811.35
EDUC	\$8,716,472.08
HN	\$16,109,144.98
INFR	\$17,000.00
ENV	\$1,739,916.66
WSH	\$14,810,588.22
PROD	\$6,189,553.16
ENER	\$350,123.00
OTHER	\$20,666,776.22
TOTAL	\$81,452,692.60

As can be concluded from the chart below, we can see that the Health and Nutrition Sector constitutes 20% of the total amount disbursed in all sectors by INGOs. The social pillar that contains Health and Nutrition (HN), Education (EDUC) and Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WSH) received 49% of the total amount disbursed. This means that more than 50% of aid is disbursed to social development pillar, because, the OTHER part represents the amount disbursed that cannot be divided into sectors (mainly integrated programs) and includes expenditure for social development as well.

The chart also shows that INGOs are not much involved in the Infrastructure and Energy and Extractives sectors. Less than one percent is allocated for these sectors. The other sector that most INGOs are not involved in is the Environment Sector, with only 2% allocated to this sector.

Figure 5: INGOs Disbursement Per Sector in terms of Percentage



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 \$4,966,306.94 (6%). The chart below shows the regional allocation of the reported disbursed amount in the governance sector, with Marodijeex (including Hargeisa) receiving the most (44%) and Sanag receiving the least (4%).

Table 3: INGOs Disbursement on Governance Sector

REGIONS	AMOUNT DISBURSED
MARODIJEH	\$2,202,625.16
TOGDHER	\$484,009.47
SAHIL	\$915,368.88
AWDAL	\$572,252.00
SANAG	\$206,461.03
SOOL	\$585,590.40
OTHER	\$0.00
TOTAL	\$4,966,306.94

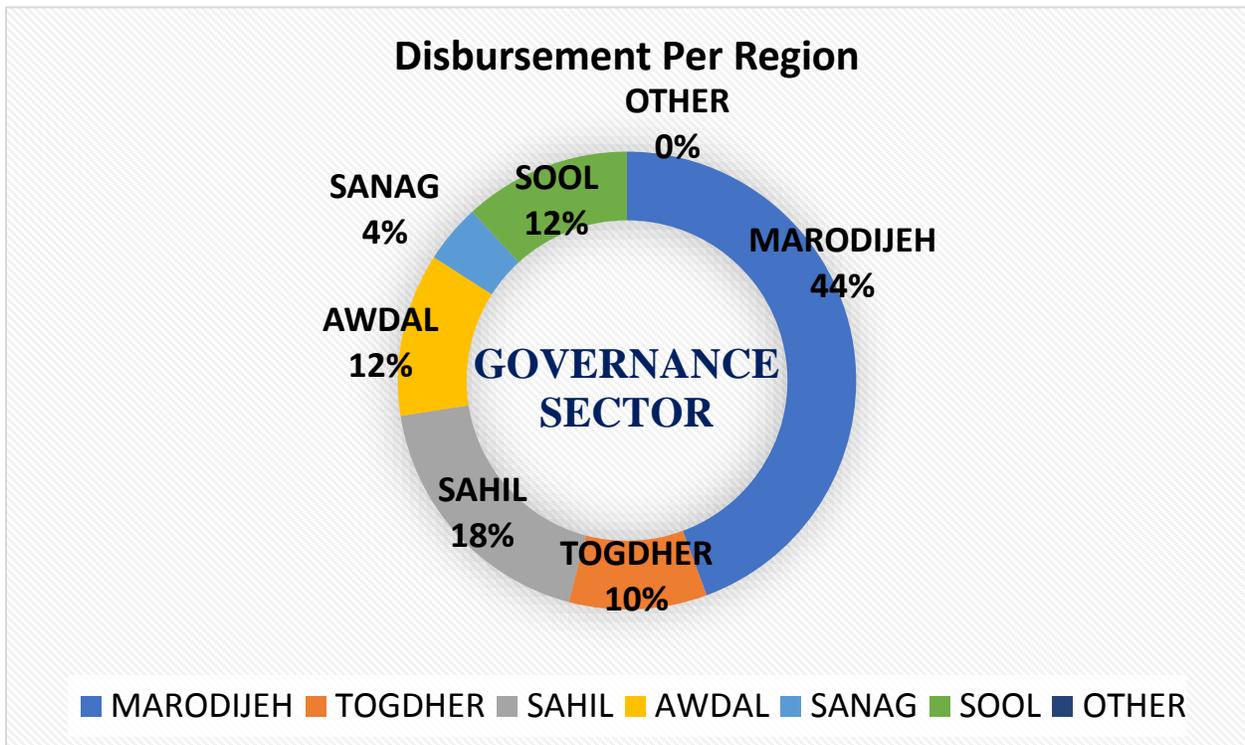


Figure 6: INGOs Governance Sector Disbursement in Terms of Regional Allocation

Economic Sector

The reported amount INGOs disbursed in the economic sector is \$7,886,811. Mostly small programs targeting private sector development are included in this sector. Livelihood programs are also reported under this sector. From the below table you can see the regional allocation of the disbursed amount reported by INGOs.

Table 4: INGOs Disbursement on Economic Sector per Region

MARODIJEH	\$3,013,783.60
TOGDHER	\$1,412,893.53
SAHIL	\$489,209.00
AWDAL	\$2,578,475.22
SANAG	\$0.00
SOOL	\$100,000.00
OTHER	\$292,450.00
TOTAL	\$7,886,811.35

The chart below shows the percentage distribution per region of disbursed amounts in the economic sector as reported by INGOs.

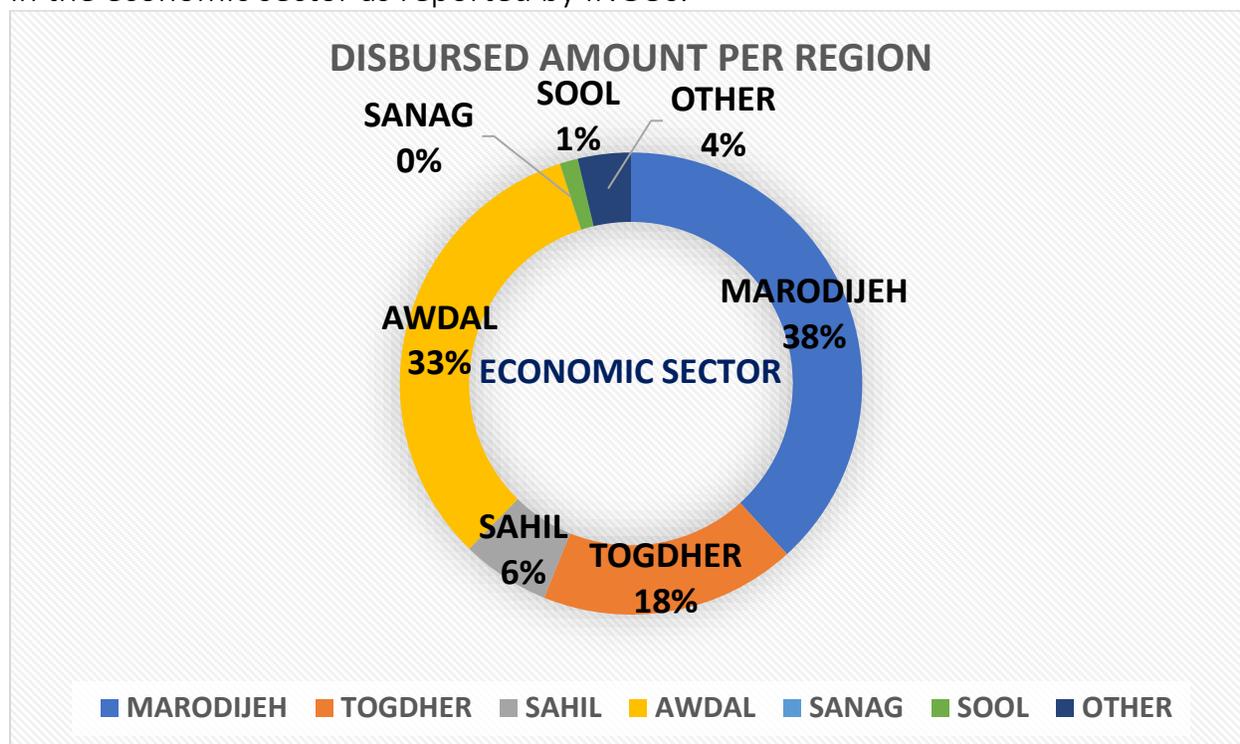


Figure 7: INGOs Economic Sector Disbursement per Region

Education Sector

The education sector is one of the main targeted by big organizations. But not all organizations are involved in this sector. Organizations involved in this sector primarily focus on issues like training, providing school equipment and to some extent school rehabilitation. The disbursed amount from the reported organizations across the regions are:

Table 5: INGOs Disbursement in Education Sector per Region

MARODIJEH	\$4,822,203.89
TOGDHER	\$595,166.30
SAHIL	\$1,723,084.53
AWDAL	\$649,890.71
SANAG	\$158,727.86
SOOL	\$767,398.79
OTHER	\$0.00
TOTAL	\$8,716,472.08

The percentage of disbursed amounts per region is shown in the chart below:

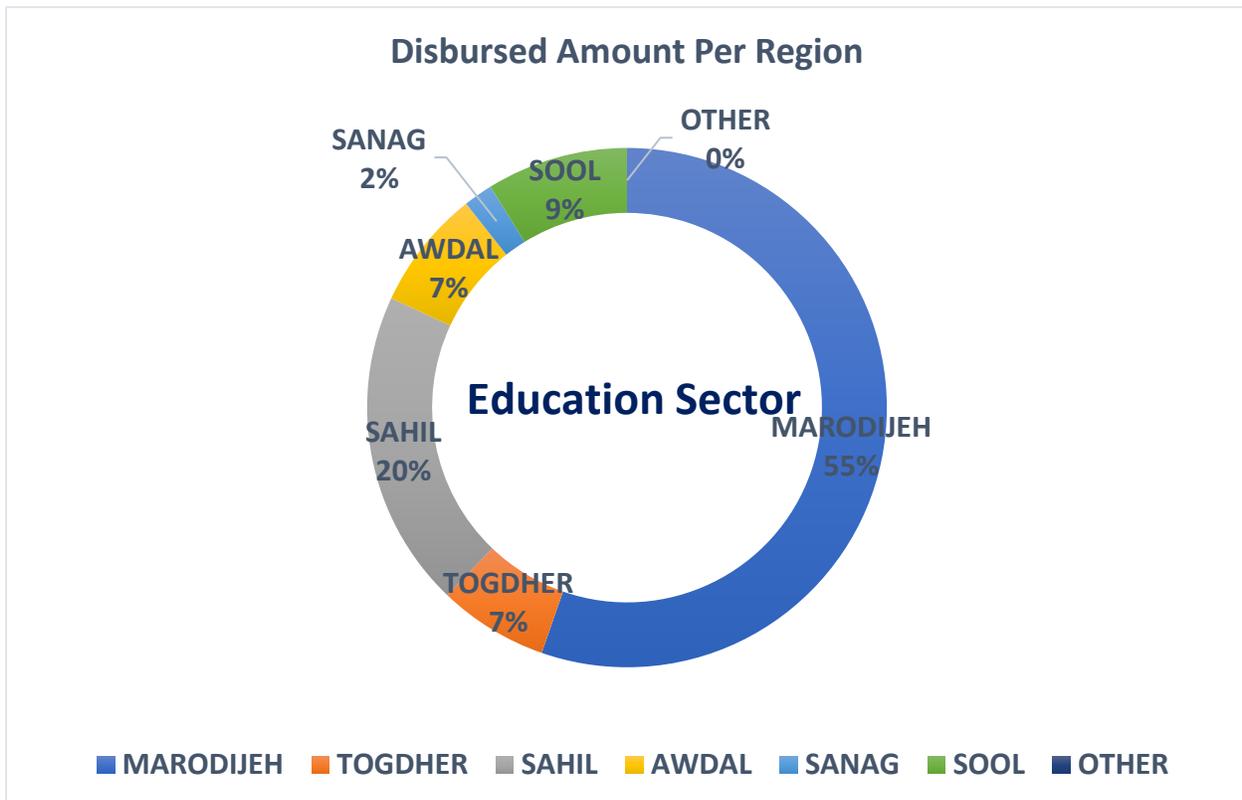


Figure 8: INGOs Education Sector Disbursement Per Region

Health and Nutrition

Health and Nutrition is the largest sector in terms of the disbursed amount reported by organizations. The aforementioned pillar disbursement shows that the social development pillar is the largest in terms of disbursements and Health and Nutrition is the sector that constitutes the largest portion. At the time of droughts nutrition activities and interventions were high compared to the normal seasons. The below table shows the disbursed amount in each region reported by organizations.

Table 6: INGOs Disbursement on Health and Nutrition per Region

MARODIJEH	\$1,658,923.83
TOGDHER	\$4,381,667.42
SAHIL	\$3,256,440.72
AWDAL	\$2,389,671.65
SANAG	\$1,016,060.53
SOOL	\$1,895,166.05
OTHER	\$1,511,214.78
TOTAL	\$16,109,144.98

The chart below shows the proportional distribution per region.

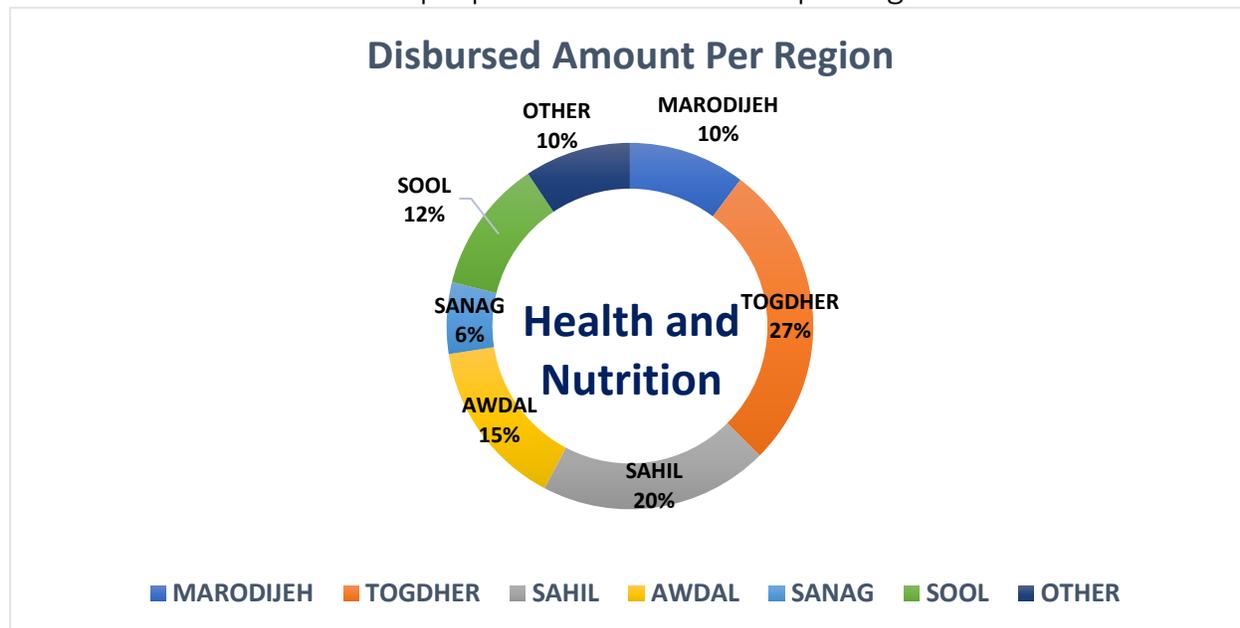


Figure 9: INGOs Health and Nutrition Disbursement per Region

Infrastructure Sector

As observed earlier, the environment sector also shows low levels of disbursement from INGOs. The tables below show how the total amount of \$1,739,916.66 is distributed per region, in terms of amounts disbursed and proportionally.

Table 7: INGOs Disbursement on Infrastructure Sector

MARODIJEH	\$17,000.00
TOGDHER	\$0.00
SAHIL	\$0.00
AWDAL	\$0.00
SANAG	\$0.00
SOOL	\$0.00
OTHER	\$0.00
TOTAL	\$17,000.00

Environment Sector

The environment sector is also one of the least sectors that INGOs contribute and the reported organizations data also shows that, from the below table you can see that the total amount goes in to the environment sector is \$1,739,916.66.

Table 8: INGOs Disbursement on Environment Sector

MARODIJEH	\$510,631.14
TOGDHER	\$619,077.45
SAHIL	\$86,847.00
AWDAL	\$448,140.07
SANAG	\$41,543.00
SOOL	\$33,678.00
OTHER	\$0.00
TOTAL	\$1,739,916.66

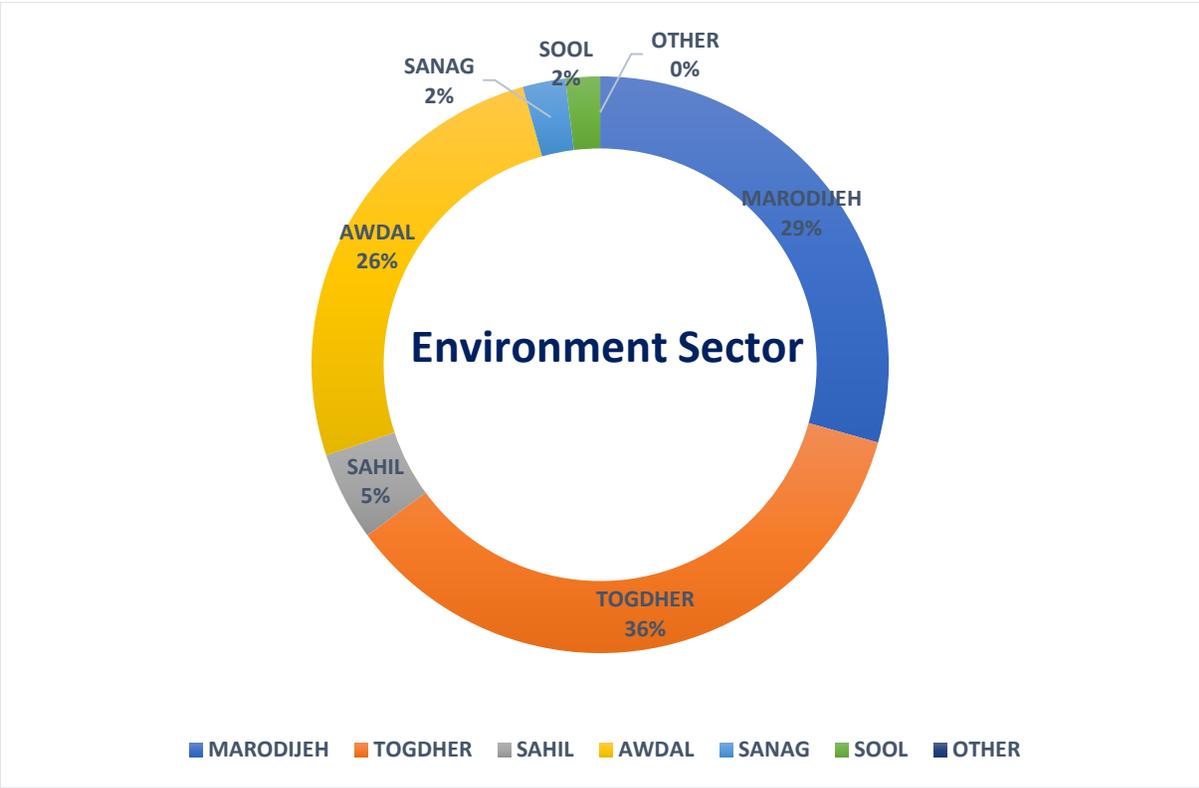


Figure 10: INGOs Environment Sector Disbursement Per Region

WASH Sector

The WASH sector is the second largest sector in terms of the amount disbursed from the reported INGOs. The table below summarizes the disbursement per region.

Table 9: INGOs Disbursement on WASH Sector

MARODIJEH	\$5,193,429.16
TOGDHER	\$1,595,537.00
SAHIL	\$108,600.32
AWDAL	\$2,421,229.02
SANAG	\$3,106,324.57
SOOL	\$2,385,468.15
OTHER	\$0.00
TOTAL	\$14,810,588.22

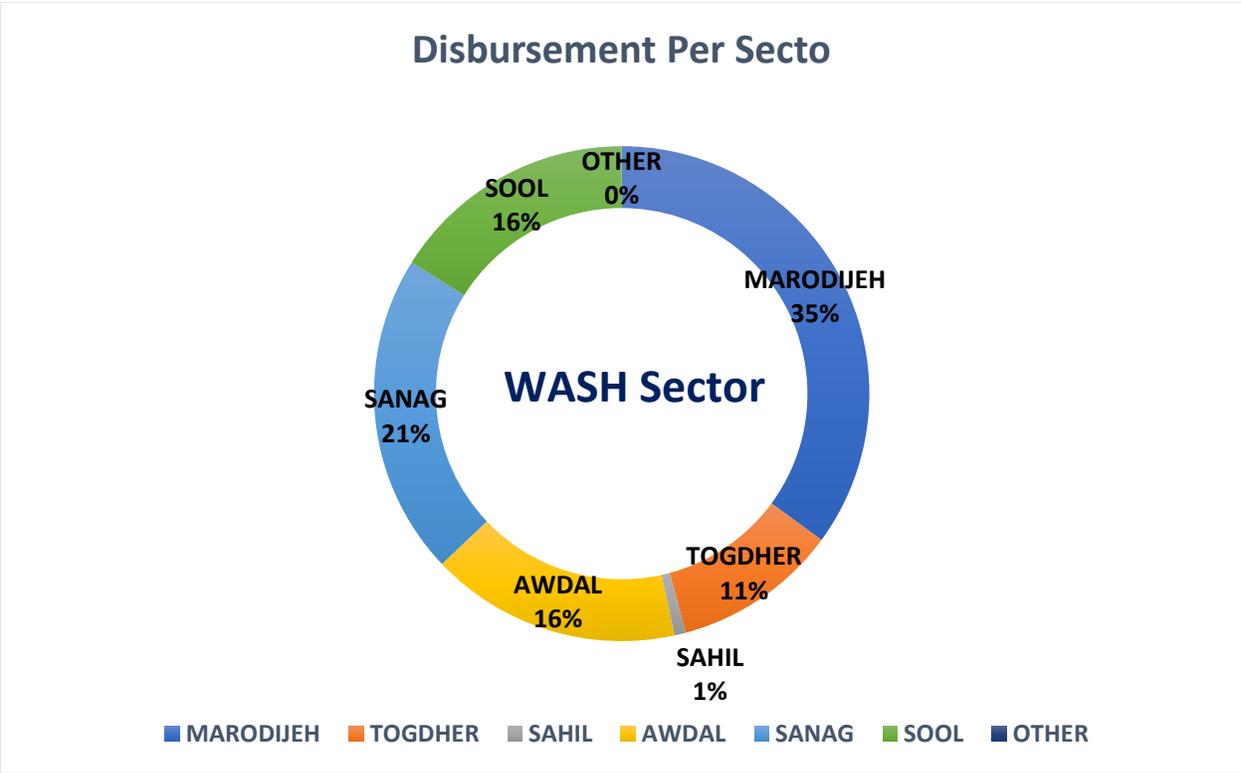


Figure 11: INGOs WASH Sector Disbursement per Region

Production Sector

The production sector, consisting of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries, is one of the major sectors organizations are involved in. The below table shows the amount disbursed by INGOs per Region.

Table 10: INGOs Disbursement on Production Sector

MARODIJEH	\$2,472,250.63
TOGDHER	\$243,521.98
SAHIL	\$346,055.18
AWDAL	\$363,584.90
SANAG	\$1,693,038.43
SOOL	\$1,071,102.05
OTHER	\$0.00
TOTAL	\$6,189,553.16

The chart below shows the proportional distribution between regions in terms of the amount disbursed by the reported INGOs

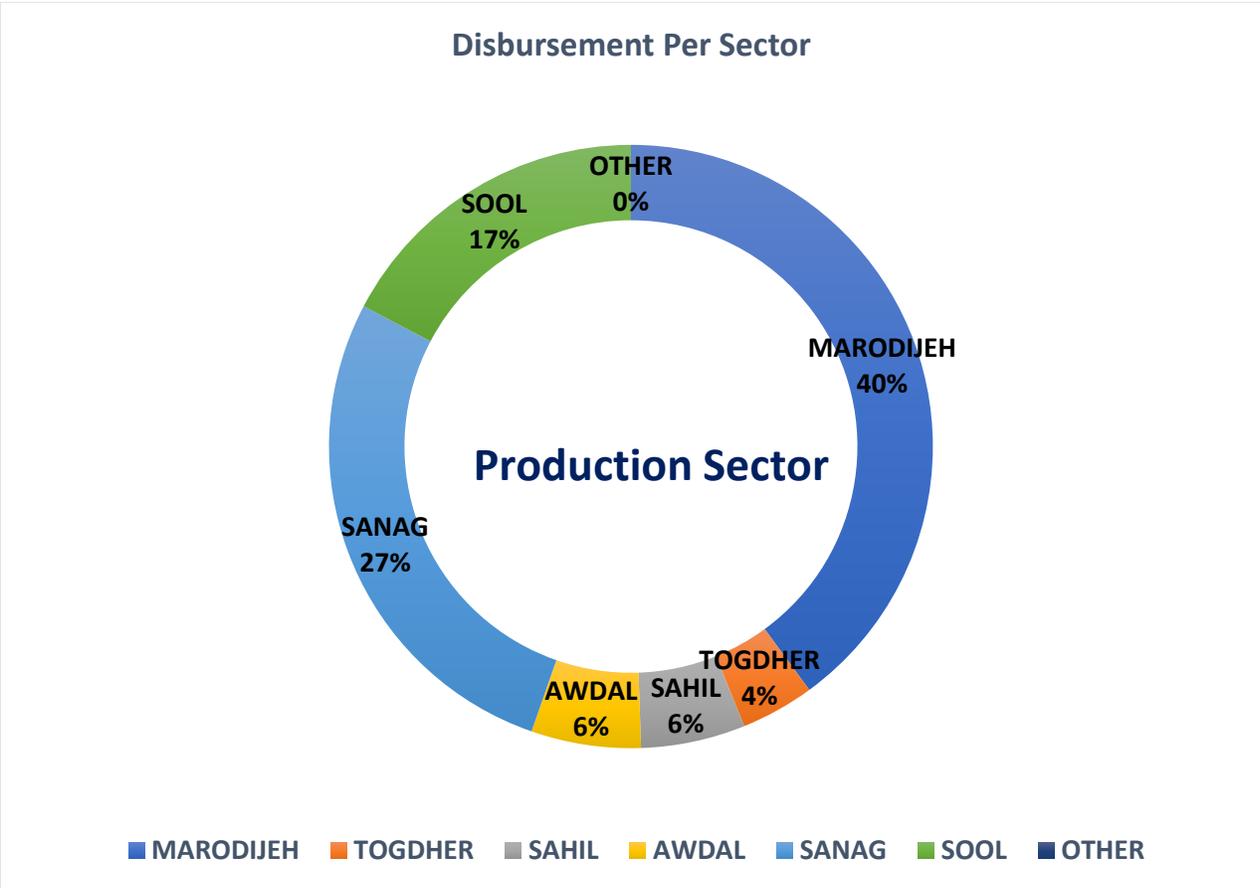


Figure 12: INGOs Production Sector Disbursement Per Region

Energy and Extractives Sector

This is also a sector 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 organization.

Table 11: INGOs Disbursement on Energy and Extractives Sector

MARODIJEH	\$50,000.00
TOGDHER	\$50,000.00
SAHIL	\$50,000.00
AWDAL	\$50,000.00
SANAG	\$50,100.00
SOOL	\$49,900.00
OTHER	\$50,123.00
TOTAL	\$350,123.00

Other

Organizations are used to report under “Other” the amounts that they cannot allocate between 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 12: INGOs Disbursement on Other

MARODIJEH	\$5,286,298.52
TOGDHER	\$5,109,118.19
SAHIL	\$1,576,870.45
AWDAL	\$2,302,145.15
SANAG	\$2,964,140.73
SOOL	\$3,428,203.17
OTHER	\$0.00
TOTAL	\$20,666,776.22

The amounts presented in the above table are the amounts disbursed per region that could not be allocated to a specific sector.

2.5 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 United Nation Agencies (UN) in Somaliland reported their 2017 disbursement report to the MoPND. These development partner’s report is presented below.

UNITED NATION AGENCIES

UN agencies disbursed over 138 million \$. Most of these reported amount goes to the Health and Nutrition Sector as can be seen from the below tables.

Table 13: UN Disbursement per Sectors and Regions

	REGIONS							TOTAL
	MARODIJEH	TOGDHER	SAHIL	AWDAL	SANAG	SOOL	OTHER	
GOV	\$5,406,469.18	\$409,800.00	\$424,500.00	\$398,114.00	\$110,400.00	\$108,000.00	\$89,745.00	\$6,947,028.18
ECON	\$1,159,530.94	\$443,593.13	\$1,073,313.52	\$446,859.61	\$455,110.09	\$166,347.42	\$30,000.00	\$3,774,754.72
EDUC	\$1,500,194.33	\$1,216,126.10	\$935,640.48	\$1,158,488.63	\$1,389,890.99	\$546,372.36	\$913,563.88	\$7,660,276.78
HN	\$17,362,797.64	\$19,650,997.83	\$8,736,089.46	\$11,395,971.37	\$17,786,940.87	\$7,534,414.67	\$9,855,444.99	\$92,322,656.83
INFR	\$698,050.19	\$1,970,060.79	\$561,423.11	\$896,409.08	\$410,064.00	\$1,456,834.00	\$693,580.00	\$6,686,421.17
ENV	\$1,092,567.14	\$321,037.05	\$0.00	\$121,574.12	\$0.00	\$112,547.97	\$0.00	\$1,647,726.28
WSH	\$359,836.24	\$2,159,500.47	\$238,680.15	\$327,194.14	\$1,432,523.96	\$1,388,289.94	\$1,247,398.72	\$7,153,423.62
PROD	\$1,228,120.00	\$1,596,749.00	\$433,767.00	\$946,548.00	\$433,767.00	\$433,767.00	\$0.00	\$5,072,718.00
ENER	\$0.00	\$59,150.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$59,150.00
OTHER	\$1,766,700.50	\$423,136.28	\$236,203.72	\$1,120,992.50	\$995,811.25	\$790,735.51	\$1,870,860.75	\$7,204,440.51
TOTAL	\$30,574,266.16	\$28,250,150.66	\$12,639,617.44	\$16,812,151.45	\$23,014,508.15	\$12,537,308.88	\$14,700,593.34	\$138,528,596.09

The below chart shows the percentage that each of the reported UN Agencies disbursed.

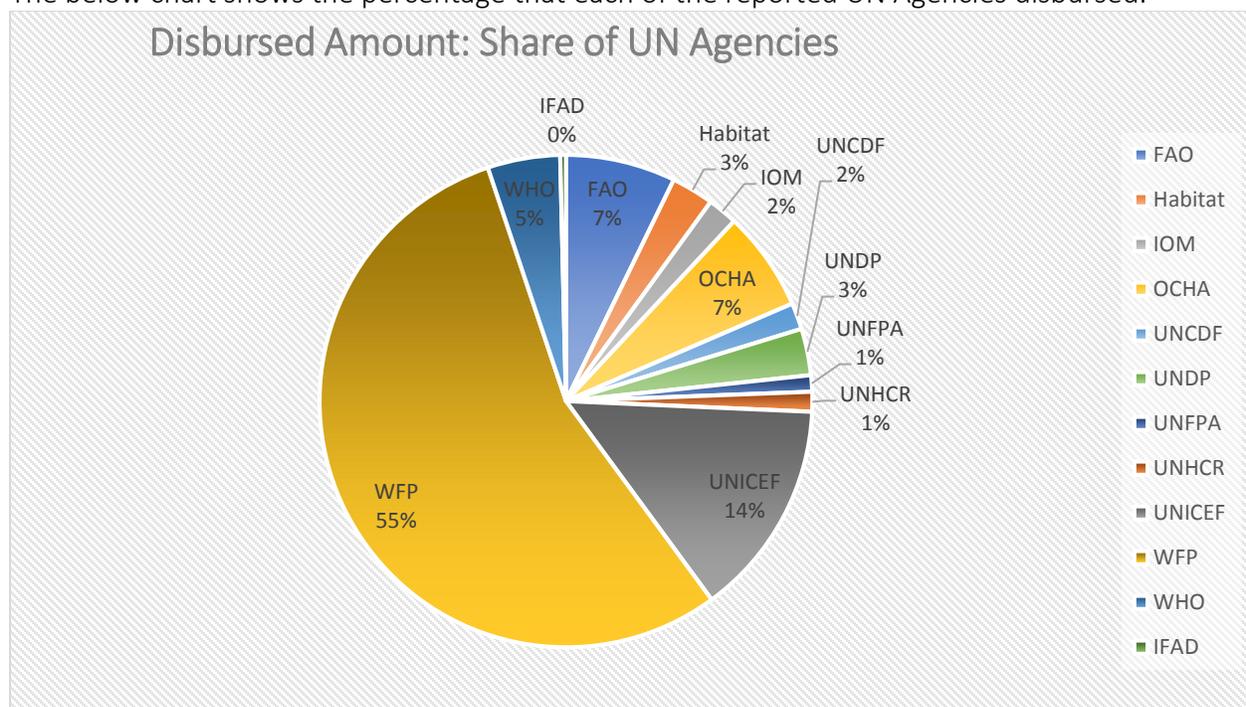


Figure 13: UN Disbursement Per Agency

GIZ – GERMAN DEVELOPMENT AGENCY

GIZ is a German Development Agency that supports Somaliland in different sectors, mainly in production, health and nutrition, environment, infrastructure and WASH sector. GIZ projects are currently operating in three regions – Marodijeh, Togdher and Sahil. One of the hard infrastructure subsectors GIZ is involved in is the development of the national roads network. GIZ works with the Somaliland Road Development Authority to build the road networks.

Additional new projects have been launched for the year of 2018 and the role of Germany in Somaliland’s development is increasing year after year. Apart from GIZ there are some other INGOs funded by Germany. A TVET program is among the newly signed projects.

Table 14: GIZ Disbursement per Sector and Region

	MARODIJEH	TOGDHER	SAHIL	TOTAL
HN	\$ 2,300,000.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 2,300,000.00
INFR	\$ 1,022,112.53	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 1,022,112.53

ENV	\$ 1,380,000.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 1,380,000.00
WSH	\$ 0.00	\$ 530,000.00	\$ 70,000.00	\$ 600,000.00
PROD	\$ 1,400,000.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 1,400,000.00	\$ 2,800,000.00
OTHER	\$ 11,896.47	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 11,896.47
TOTAL	\$ 6,114,009.00	\$ 530,000.00	\$ 1,470,000.00	\$ 8,114,009.00

As shown from the below chart, the highest percentage of disbursed amount reported by GIZ goes to the production sector.

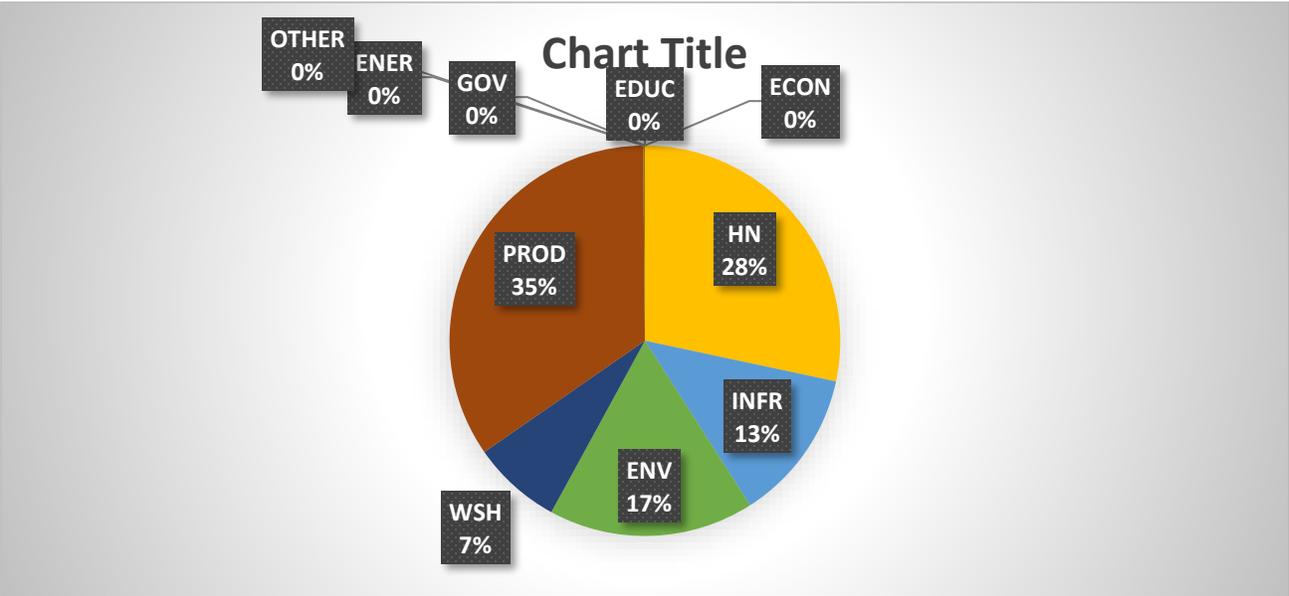


Figure 14: Percentage of GIZ Disbursement per Sectors

WORLD BANK

The World Bank projects are categorized into two different components, i.e. (i) Bank-Executed and (ii) Recipient (government) Executed.

Bank executed projects were mainly focusing on the economic sector as reported by the World Bank. The other two sectors the Bank-Executed projects contributed to are Education and Energy and Extractives. The chart below shares that 97% of the Bank executed projects were the economic sector.

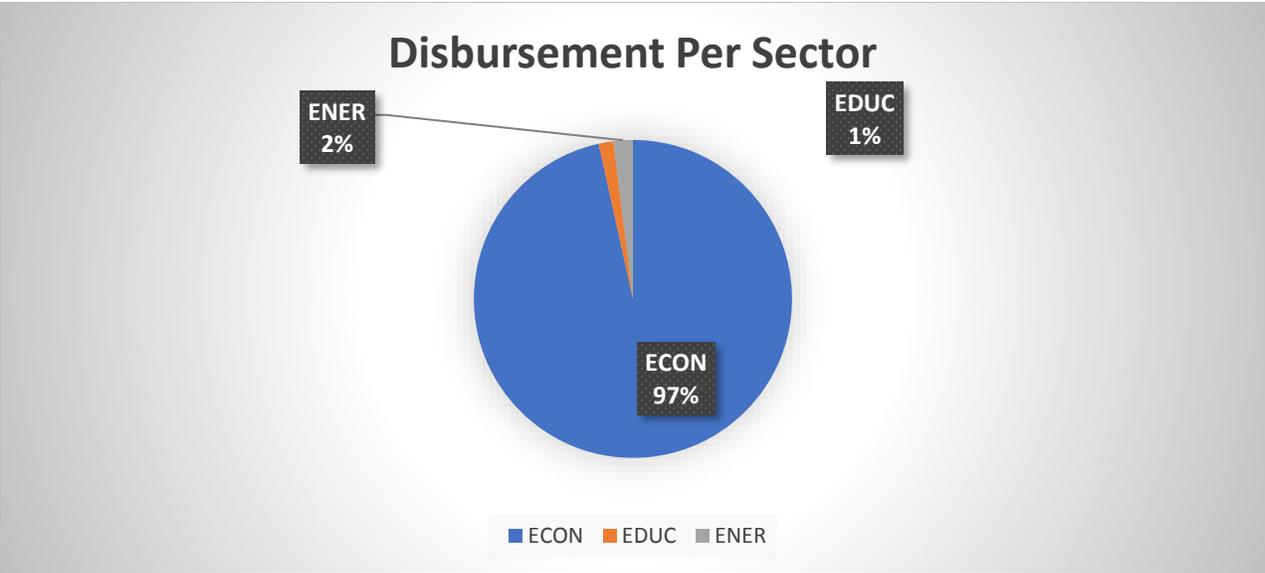


Figure 15: Percentage of World Bank Disbursement per Sector

Table 15: World Bank Disbursement per Sector

ECON	EDUC	ENER	TOTAL
\$ 2,042,982.00	\$ 31,624.00	\$ 41,572.00	\$ 2,116,178.00

The data presented below, is the World Bank Recipient executed budget that was disbursed during the year of 2017.

Table 16: World Bank Recipient Executed Disbursement Per Sector

GOV	INFR	ENV	WSH	TOTAL
\$ 2,459,569.00	\$ 62,942.00	\$ 523,033.00	\$ 369,492.00	\$ 3,415,036.00

As shown from the above data, the World Bank government executed projects disbursement amount covers four sectors including governance, infrastructure, environment and WASH. The total amount that was disbursed through the government systems was \$3,415,036 as reported by the Somaliland’s Accountant General Office. The below chart shows that the largest portion goes to governance sector.

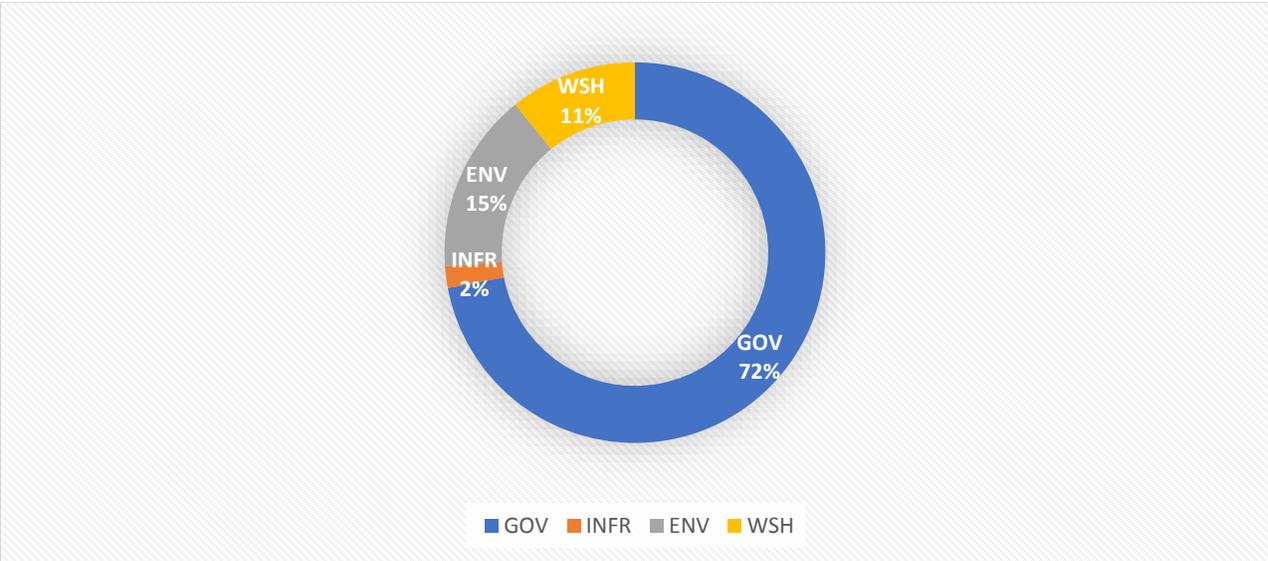


Figure 16: Percentage of World Bank- Recipient Executed Disbursement per Sector

2.6 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.
- Supports the Government of Somaliland (GoSL) to fill a critical gap through funding projects that are fully aligned to the National Development Plan (NDP) 2012-2016.
- Recognises role of GoSL in the delivery of basic services.
- The Fund supports both capital and recurrent costs.
- Strengthen the state-citizenship relationship and enhance accountability and domestic revenue generation.

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 during SDF I is \$ 58,700,602. The Below table shows the twelve projects that are funded from SDF.

Table 17: SDF Funded Projects

Project title	Agency
Maroodijeh Upper Catchment SWC	Ministry of Agriculture
Livestock Holding Ground	Ministry of Livestock
Enhanced Capacity Development	Ministry of Environment and Rural Development
Construction of HHW and A1&2	Hargeisa Water Agency
Water Resources Development	Ministry of Water Development
Lafaruk-Berbera-Sheikh Road	Roads Development Agency
Communication Hub	Ministry of Planning and National Development
National Land Policy	Ministry of Planning and National Development
Road rehab Kalabaydh – Dila	Roads Development Agency
Education in Sool & Sanaag	Ministry of Education and Higher Studies
Health in Sool & Sanaag	Ministry of Health
Strengthening Fisheries	Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources

For the year of 2017 the SDF expenditure for all the projects was \$12,070,160

Funds Channelled through the Country System

Somaliland initiated a PFM reform years ago to strength the government’s financial management systems. The PFM reform is currently making steady progress as compared to previous years. Only very little international financial aid is currently going through the country system. The reform is expected to lead to more robust mechanisms that justify an increase in the use of country systems by international partners.

The amount of aid that goes through the country system is very limited. The only reported data is the aforementioned World Bank recipient executed disbursement report.

ANNEX 1: REPORTED ORGANIZATIONS (INGOs)

NO	ORGANIZATION	Disbursed Amount (\$)
1.	Action Aid Somaliland	\$4,046,427.54
2.	African Development Solution (ADESO)	\$501,500.00
3.	Adventist Development and Relief Agency(ADRA)	\$795,144.00
4.	Al-Maktoum Foundation	\$1,986,420.00
5.	American Refugee Committee	\$ 1,272,986.00
6.	American Relief Agency for the horn of Africa	\$50,720.00
7.	BBC Media Action	\$490,680.00
8.	Capanamur Germany Emergency Doctors	\$532,939.00
9.	Concern worldwide Somaliland	\$1,397,512.91
10.	Development Fund Norway	\$686,888.00
11.	Direct Aid Society	\$1,319,700.00
12.	Finn church Aid	\$690,898.60
13.	Germany Agro Action (Welt Hunger Hilfe)	\$1,194,470.14
14.	Hadia Medial Swiss	\$145,400.00
15.	Handicap International-Humanity & Inclusion	\$925,189.00
16.	Health Poverty Action	\$3,218,968.14
17.	International Aid Service	\$93,983.00
18.	International Islamic Relief Organization	\$718,850.00
19.	International NGO Safety Organization	\$674,014.93
20.	Islamic Relief Somaliland	\$1,064,977.20
21.	Life International	\$150,020.00
22.	Mercy CORPS	\$454,419.73
23.	Muslim Aid Uk	\$176,797.35

NO	ORGANIZATION	Disbursed Amount (\$)
24.	Norwegian people's Aid	\$359,839.00
25.	Norwegian Refugee Council	\$6,099,284.00
26.	One Earth Future Foundation In Somaliland	\$1,267,267.00
27.	Oxfam Novib	\$5,357,271.26
28.	Physicians for social responsibility	\$274,357.19
29.	Population Service International(PSI)	\$1,245,211.78
30.	Pastoral And Environment Network in The Horn Of Africa	\$552,635.00
31.	Relief International	\$39,770.00
32.	Research Triangle Institute	\$901,912.00
33.	Saferworld	\$974,886.00
34.	Save The children	\$23,777,900.38
35.	Somali Fair Fishing	\$384,756.00
36.	Somaliland Biodiversity Foundation	\$31,551.00
37.	Somaliland Red Crescent Society	\$3,003,460.35
38.	Terra Nuova	\$520,124.00
39.	Terre Solidali	\$1,881,140.00
40.	The Free Pentecostal Foreign Mission Norway Aid(PYM AID)	\$394,575.00
41.	The Pharo foundation	\$594,468.00
42.	World Concern development organization	\$2,891,997.39
43.	World Relief Germany	\$664,094.14
44.	World Vision International	\$7,367,287.57
45.	Zamzam Foundation	\$280,000.00
TOTAL		\$ 81,452,692.60

ANNEX 2: NON REPORTED ORGANIZATIONS (INGOs)

No	Organization Name
1.	Action African Help International
2.	African relief committee
3.	Amount Foundation
4.	Care International Somaliland
5.	Danish Refugee Council
6.	Development Alternative INC
7.	Form SYD
8.	Global Peace and Prosperity Initiative
9.	International Solidarity Foundation
10.	Linking In Aid Somaliland
11.	Munazzamat Adawa Alislamiya
12.	Nordic International Support Foundation
13.	Small and Medium Enterprise Facility
14.	SOS the Children's Village
15.	Spark
16.	Veterinaries Sans Frontiers(VSF-G)
17.	Mines Advisory Group (MAG)

ANNEX 3: REPORTED UN AGENCIES

NO	ORGANIZATION NAME	DISBURSED AMOUNT (\$)
1	FAO	\$ 9,989,108.00
2	Habitat	\$ 3,850,000.00
3	IOM	\$ 2,720,826.00
4	OCHA	\$ 9,100,276.81
5	UNCDF	\$ 2,407,468.17
6	UNDP	\$ 4,234,488.04
7	UNFPA	\$ 1,489,971.84
8	UNHCR	\$ 1,802,469.77
9	UNICEF	\$ 19,720,946.63
10	WFP	\$ 76,098,419.83
11	WHO	\$ 6,598,171.00
12	IFAD	\$ 516,450.00
TOTAL		\$ 138,528,596.09





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