

Somalia

This country profile, commissioned by The Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Department of Inclusive Green Growth), gives a snapshot of what is happening in the closely interrelated themes of Food & Nutrition Security, Water and Climate and Renewable Energy in Somalia. It provides basic statistics on Somalia's performance on key indicators and indexes, but also analyses relevant national policies, current donor interventions, and the main trends on the abovementioned themes. Combined with an overview of Dutch support to Somalia, this profile concludes by suggesting potential priority result areas for The Netherlands.

In total, 12 countries profiles have been made, plus one regional profile for the Sahel.

BURKINA FASO

CHAD

EGYPT

IRAQ

JORDAN

LEBANON

NIGER

NIGERIA

SENEGAL

SUDAN

TUNESIA

SAHEL REGION

COUNTRY PROFILE SOMALIA

METRICS

GOVERNMENT POLICIES

INTERVENTIONS & PLANS

WHAT NL ACTORS DO

TRENDS & LIMITATIONS

MAIN RESULT AREAS



SOMALIA, FACTS

Government

- Federal Parliamentary Republic
- President: Mohamed Abdullahi Mohamed

Official language:

Somali Arabic

Religion: Islam

Area: Total 637,657 km² (43rd)

Population

- 2018 estimate 15,181,925
- 2050 Prospect 35,852,000
- Density 19.31/km² (199th)
- GDP (PPP) 2017 estimate
- Total \$ 17.47 billion (147th)
- GDP (nominal) 2014 estimate
- Total \$ 5.8 billion
- Per capita \$ 300 – 600

Metrics

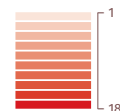
GENERAL INDICATORS

UN Human Development Index

188 countries: 1st = best opportunities for development



N/A

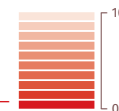


Anti-corruption and Accountability

100 = strongest policies and practices



#17 –

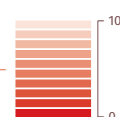


World Bank Doing Business Index

100 = most conducive environment for business



51.6 –

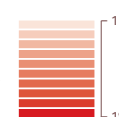


Gender Inequality Index

188 countries: 1st = smallest gender divide



N/A



CLIMATE/RENEWABLE ENERGY INDEXES

World Bank ESMAP Electrification Index

population with access to electricity



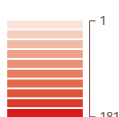
19%

ND GAIN Index

181 countries: 1st = least climate change vulnerable, and best ready to improve resilience



#181 –



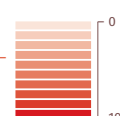
FOOD NUTRITION SECURITY INDEXES

Global Hunger Index (IFPRI)

Range 0 – 100: 0 = no hunger



35.5 –

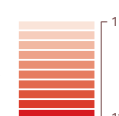


Global Food Security Index (Economist)

113 countries: 1st = best food security



N/A

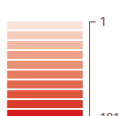


Land Management Index (UNCCD)

180 countries: 1st = most sustainable land governance



N/A



WATER INDEXES

FAO AquaStat

Variation per capita internal renewable water resources



6.2%

World Bank Drinking Water Index

population using at least basic drinking water services



40%

JMP Sanitation Index

population with access to improved sanitation facilities



14%

Government policies

Several policies have been formulated for Somalia.

The weak government, especially at Federal Level and in the several of the states have made the implementation of such policies problematic. The situation is somehow different for Somaliland, where there has been more of functioning government and there is the presence of a large number of donors. Policies in Somaliland have contributed to define the coordinated operations of state government and development agencies active in Somaliland.

Main policies in the field of agriculture, water, environment/ climate and energy are briefly described, respectively for Somalia and Somaliland.

Federal Somalia

Like other countries in the Greater Horn of Africa, the Federal Government ratified the UN Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), the Convention to Combat Desertification (CCD), the Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the Kyoto and Paris Agreement. Following the latter Somalia also submitted its Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) – emphasizing adaptation actions, including agriculture, water and coastal infrastructure. Main priorities are:

- Adoption of sustainable land management to build resilient rural livelihoods and enable national food security;
- Using integrated water resources management to ensure water access and supply to vulnerable populations and sectors;
- Coastal infrastructure development;
- Protection and replanting of coastal mangroves and protection of coral reefs;

More country specific a number of policies have been developed in Somalia over the past two decades. The National Livestock Policy emphasizes improvement of animal health delivery and diagnostic services to protect the national herd in this economically vital sector. It underlines the improvement

and commercialization of animal production to meet income demands of the producers and the national nutritional requirements as well as to foster trade. It promotes research continuous professional development and strengthening of public and private capacity for effective service delivery.

In environment a number of policies in Somali language were formulated, i.e. the National Environment Research and Disaster-preparedness (NERAD) Agency Law (Law No: 35 of 2006); the Law on the Prevention of Deforestation & Desertification (Law N: 04/1998) and the Ministerial Programme on Marine Reserves and Conservation April 2004 (in Somali).

Several Ministries have also issued strategies, that have not always been updated. Such as the Ministry of Pastoral Development and Environment's Strategic Plan and the Fisheries/Marine Policy and Strategy.

In the water sector the Somalia Water and Land Information Management Project¹ has been operated by FAO since 2002. Its raison d'être has been to providing reliable and up-to-date information on water resources for the Somali administrations, UN organizations, development agencies

and NGOs. The aim has been to improve policies and interventions in support of improved rural livelihoods.

Somaliland

Somaliland Vision 2030 and National Development Plan as well as the Somaliland Food and Water Security Strategy. These strategic documents that provide a road map for a more food and water secure environment.

The Somaliland Forestry and Wildlife Conservation Law – No. 69/2015 (As Gazetted 06/02/2016) – described the protection of national land biodiversity and assets.

The Somaliland Energy Policy - officially launched in 2010, with support of EU and the Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA) - emphasizes that Somaliland has ample energy sources – including renewables.

1] www.faosalim.org

Donor interventions and plans

Top 3 donors (based on 2017 IATI data²) 2017

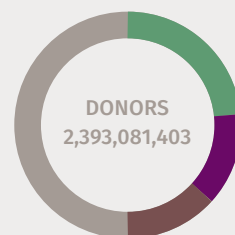
DONOR	AMOUNT (IN \$)
EU Institutions	535,075,000
United Nations World Food Programme (WFP)	333,799,000
United Kingdom	332,309,000

Aid Flows analysis 2016³

Remittances	1.4 billion
Official development assistance (ODA)	1.3 billion
Foreign direct investment (FDI)	756 million
Domestic revenue	113 million

Top 3 Sectors attracting development funding (based on 2017 IATI data) 2017

SECTOR	AMOUNT (IN \$)
Emergency response	812,458,000
Conflict prevention and resolution, peace and security	344,403,000
Reconstruction relief and rehabilitation	221,521,000



Donor support to Somalia comes as humanitarian support and as development aid. The largest development aid donors were the European Commission, Germany, UK and US (in that order). For humanitarian aid the largest donors were US, UK and European Commission. Most aid is spent by NGOs (47%) and UN (30%).

The combined amount for development and humanitarian aid was USD 1.75 Bn in 2017 – equal to 26% of the GDP of Somalia, making the Somalia economy one of the most aid dependent economies globally. The amount increased substantially in 2017. This was largely because a surge (+66%) in humanitarian aid, which was provided in response to the drought. The assessment is that it was instrumental in staving off famine.

Development aid to Somalia in 2017 was USD 742 M. This amount has been steady increasing over the years. An increasing part (USD 100 M or 14%) was given on treasury. This concerned general budget support by Saudi Arabia, sector budget support by Turkey and pooled funding in the World Bank operated Multi Partner Fund. The Somalia Development Reconstruction Facility disbursement was relatively low at 22%.

Development aid is spent largely on Resilience (42%). This category includes much of the drought response. Next come Social and Human Development (19%) and Efficient Institutions (14%). Peace, Inclusive Polices, Security and Rule of Law – the main sector so far of assistance from the Netherlands, comes fourth at 13%. The budget in this category is largely spent by UN. The funding to this sector has fallen from 2016 to 2017. Budget spending on infrastructure has been very modest (4%) compared to all other categories. Of this 12 M USD was spent in 2017 on Water and Sanitation. For an overview of regional and national program related to climate and environment further reference is made to the Climate Change Profile for the Greater Horn of Africa⁴.

Most aid is channeled to the nine states that make up the Federation. The Federal State itself receives only 13% of total aid. The distribution over the nine states is fairly equal – with only Somaliland, where security is well assured compared to other parts of the country - receiving substantially more than average at 15%.

2] This data originates from self-reported data in IATI by major donors. It should be noted that not all aid flows and financial sources are captured. 3] Aid Coordination Unit Office of Prime Minister Federal Republic of Somalia, 2017

4] Ministry of Foreign Affairs (2018, draft). Climate Change Profile: Greater Horn of Africa. The Hague: Ministry of Foreign Affairs/IGG.

COUNTRY PROFILE SOMALIA	METRICS	WHAT NL ACTORS DO
	GOVERNMENT POLICIES	TRENDS & LIMITATIONS
	INTERVENTIONS & PLANS	MAIN RESULT AREAS

What NL actors already do

Major commitments from the Netherlands (based on IATI) in 2017

BUDGET SPENT BY NL MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS	AMOUNT (IN \$)
Emergency response	10,943,500
Government and civil society, general	3,852,450
Conflict prevention and resolution, peace and security	816,539

Top largest programmes supported by the Netherlands (active as of 2017)

THEME	ORGANISATION	PROGRAMME	COMMITTED
Peacebuilding and conflict prevention	Netherlands - Ministry of Foreign Affairs / Saferworld	ARC Somalie Saferworld	1,917,580
Legal and judicial development	Netherlands - Ministry of Foreign Affairs / UNDP	Somalia Joint Rule Of Law Programme UNDP	2,367,380
Basic life skills for youth and adults	Netherlands - Ministry of Foreign Affairs / SOS Kinderdorpen	The Next Economy (also in 3 other countries)	3,548,547
SME development	SPARK	Local Employment in Africa for Development (LEAD) – also in Tunisia and Somalia	7,497,775

Somalia has been a priority country within the policy field of Peace and Rule of Law and Governance Agenda. In the past years a relatively substantial program developed. Main components are support to the judiciary system, support to decentralization, financial contribution to demining campaigns and the secondment of staff (on federalisation and capacity building). At present a further intensification of these activities is considered. There have been several other activities in the field of lobby and advocacy, in building up civil society, support to the parliamentary system, giving space to gender and training of journalists. There have also been a number of programs on building stable communities and local reconciliation. The VNG cooperates with the Association of Municipalities in Somaliland on strengthening local government organizations.

In addition, the Netherlands has contributed to humanitarian assistance. It has co-funded Drought Response programs of different organizations, amounting to 9.2 M in 2017 and 3.45 M in 2016.

The activities at present are relatively scattered. Most of them have budgets below Euro 1.5 M. Some concern activities under multi-country programs. A pragmatic approach has been followed with support given to different activities that are relevant, emerging from different initiatives.

Programs are funded directly from the Somali Unit at the EKN Nairobi (5.2 M) or centrally funded (12 M, especially by DSH). In addition there is participation in the review and supervision of EU programs by the Somali Unit. The Netherlands is also contributing to two important pooled funds – with the Federal Government and the Somaliland Development Fund.

The intention is for future activities under Inclusive Green Growth to be strongly connected to the Peace and Rule of Law and Governance programs.

One important constraint is the staffing of the program. At present a two-person Somalia Unit is housed in the Embassy of The Netherlands in Nairobi. The workload under the present portfolio – including the EU component – is judged too big to handle, in particular given the logistical and security challenges in Somalia. These limitations prevent the intense monitoring of activities or the application of leverage.

There is a risk of selective funding without the development of critical mass.

There has been hardly any activity on the IGG themes of water, food and nutrition security and climate/ renewable energy. Under the Horn of Africa Regional Environmental Centre preparation was done to formulate a Climate Change Program for a sample area (Maroodi Jeex catchment, upstream of Hargeisa) in Somaliland combining innovative landscape restoration, improved housing, waste management and renewable energy. This program was one of five such programs developed for the Horn of Africa but its implementation was not funded. Support was also given to two pooled funds, i.e. under these arrangement investments in water and agriculture infrastructure has been funded.

Trends and limitations

Security remains a main theme in Somalia – both as a development issue and as the context in which humanitarian and development activities are implemented. The security situation differs per region, with operations in Somaliland for instance being relatively safe, but work in South Somalia more difficult.

The security challenge has several implications for what is possible to do. Monitoring of programs is difficult and often has to rely on reporting. The choice for implementing partners is influenced by it – requiring those with field presence and track record of integrity. Insufficient research has been carried out on potential implementation partners in Inclusive Green Growth: this is considered an important constraint. Also, there is a limit on what can be done: not for every sub theme there may be a reliable implementing partner. Second is also that the costs of program implementation are relatively high and often with changing currency rates relatively volatile.

Related to this the vulnerability: Somalia has been on the brink of famine three times in the last decade. It has no internal rivers or shallow aquifer systems. It is the country second most vulnerable to climate change and the one least prepared. A rise in temperature is on the cards. The rainfall pattern is changing as well: shorter spring rains and increases in extreme events, droughts in particular. In Southern Somalia however an increase in rain is expected of up to 10%⁵.

The prevailing pastoralist economy – although also a source of wealth for many – is particularly vulnerable. A common pattern is that during times of

stress pastoralist groups move to the areas with the last remaining grazing ground and available water resources. However, whilst going there they find themselves trapped, surrounded by land without palatable resources. Due to massive humanitarian interventions the worst of disaster has been prevented, but there is a strong argument to invest more in building permanent resilience – more dependable land and water resources (a grid of boreholes and storage reservoirs), better rangeland management, broader employment opportunities and better transport and information systems. There are a large number of innovations in landscape management that are as yet not implemented in Somalia. In general, related to the pastoralist land use and prevailing conflicts, there has been little local investment in land and water resources. Added to this is the steady emergence of the invasive *prosopis juliflora* (mesquite).

In some coastal parts of Somaliland, a transition however has happened at scale with farmers using occasional short terms flows from ephemeral rivers to grow fodder. This fodder is exported to the Middle East for attractive prices⁶.

Another sector with promise is coastal fishery. This is hardly developed in Somalia, as local fish consumption is minimal.

Somalia is also the place of intense geo-political competition between Arab power blocks, in particular Turkey, Saudi Arabia and UAE. Each of these powers is engaged in contracts to operate and develop parts under contract with the different regional states, by-passing the central federal government. The same powers also provide budget support and military aid.

At the same time there is no reason to be pessimistic, as there are signs of modest progress – such as the willingness of the federal government to initiate development, increased donor commitments and the increasing amounts of on budget support. There is also a tradition of private sector providing services in the last three decades in the absence of a state doing so. Somalia remains highly vulnerable, as the threats of famine in the last decade have been very real. The rivalry and power games between the clans in the country make it a difficult country to govern. There is also a considerable infrastructure gap – Somalia is, as the different indicators showed, one of the least connected and serviced countries in the world.

5] Ministry of Foreign Affairs (2018, draft). Climate Change Profile: Greater Horn of Africa. The Hague: Ministry of Foreign Affairs/IGG.

6] Misumba, Nason, Karim Nawaz and Daniel Wiegant (2016), Fodder production with spate irrigation and road run-off. Practical Note 28. www.spate-irrigation.org

COUNTRY PROFILE SOMALIA	METRICS	WHAT NL ACTORS DO
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	INTERVENTIONS & PLANS	MAIN RESULT AREAS

Ranking of main result areas

On almost every development indicator Somalia scores the world's lowest, both on indicators that measure poverty, resilience or inclusiveness of development, and indicators that reflect on the ability to implement programs (such as corruption or doing business). Somalia is one of the most food insecure countries. An important starting point would be to connect humanitarian assistance to development cooperation and to connect the Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) and the Recovery and Resilience Framework (RRF). The aim would be to move towards resource systems that are more productive and better able to deal with shocks and stresses.

Based on this and the assessment above a number of directions emerged. These six directions are described below in short taglines. Lack of security and the high vulnerability of resource-based livelihoods to even minor climate shocks remain the two main challenges in Somalia⁷. Possible directions in the field of water, food and nutrition security and climate change/ renewable energy should be positioned against these challenges.

1. Entrepreneurship promotion in water services. There is large unemployment in Somalia. This is feeding migration but also criminality. Yet at the same time basic services in water supply are not provided and there is a huge infrastructure. There is considerable scope to create jobs in providing vital

services in well development, drinking water system development, agricultural water management, groundwater recharge, water and temperature smart infrastructure and others. The strength of small private sector initiative has been seen in Somalia in several sectors and can be a source of inspiration for a new level of innovative service provision. Stimulating entrepreneurship is important in almost every sector and a connection should be made between local business development and vocational skills training.

2. Supporting land rights management.

As in other conflict states, land and water rights are a battle ground – fuelling local escalative conflicts. The land rights have become confused over time – in the absence of a recognizable state and the emergence of an interplay of forces whereby land has been encroached by stronger parties. There are a large number of local conflicts, important reason to the continued instability. Against these local conflicts, mechanism are emerging that deal with them – local courts and retribution systems. Building on other work in security and rule of law, support can be given to come to better local land rights management.

3. Transboundary water cooperation.

Almost all streams in Somalia have their origins in neighbouring countries, importantly Ethiopia. At the same water resource development is continuing in Ethiopia, for instance in the Eastern Escarpment. This has considerable impact on the streams in Southern Somalia, such as the Wabi Shebelle, which has been running dry for two out of three years⁸. There is as of yet no regional protocol to deal with such water rights, although the Regional Water Resources Policy of IGAD offer a beginning. It is proposed to start the process of discussing water rights between Ethiopia and Somalia with the engagement of a regional actor.

4. Connecting food support with local farm development.

Somalia is one of the most food insecure countries and as a consequence has been one of the largest recipients of food aid. As a result the food distribution system is the country is relatively well developed, thanks to organizations such as WFP and some NGOs. This may provide the basis for stimulating local agricultural production and setting up value chains and processing units, by stimulating the local agricultural procurement for food security systems.

5. Developing systematic landscape resilience.

There is scope for programs that promote resilience at scale, to address the extreme vulnerability in Somalia. Such programs may also support the gradual transition from a pastoralist to an agro-pastoralist economy. The development of more resilient landscapes can consist of several elements, such as controlled holistic grazing, mesquite eradication in pastoralist areas, charcoal management and intense water harvesting. Roads, for instance, are often flooded in part of the year yet these can be used as road water harvesting devices. There is a need to innovate and carefully plan programs in water harvesting and harnessing of short term floods so as to reach scale, operate at modest costs (looking at light flood water spreading diversions, mechanization and making

use of existing landscape and natural vegetation elements and considering the type of water needs). This should be done by coordinating and learning from on-going projects – turning these from emergency response and employment creation into land and water management projects. There is also potential for more intensive land management, in particular the considerable market for fodder in the Middle East and in parts of Somalia itself – that can be met by fodder grasses grown in such systems. The program develop earlier under CCP may be revisited.

6. Promoting household renewable energy. Access to energy is Somalia is still very low. Given the absence of centralized public infrastructures and the large number of persons not settled in a single location, this comes as no surprise. At the same time there is much scope for small off-grid solutions, in particular household use of renewable energy. There has been good uptake of solar energy programs in Kenya through private sector and local finance. The scope for such in Somalia may even be larger.

7] Petersen, G., and Gadain, H.M., (2012), Climate Change Impacts on Water Resources of Somaliland and Puntland. Technical Report No W-21, FAO-SWALIM, Nairobi, Kenya.

8] Petersen, G., and Gadain, H.M., (2012) Water Demand Assessment for the Juba and Shabelle Rivers. Technical Report No W-22, FAO-SWALIM (GCP/SOM/049/EC) Project, Nairobi, Kenya.

Ranking of main result areas

The six suggested directions are placed against the results areas of IGG

FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY	SUGGESTED DIRECTION	DESCRIPTION
Agricultural growth	Connecting food support with local farm development	Boosting farm productivity and farm income, incentivized by local procurement
Sustainability	Developing systematic landscape resilience	Create more secure land and water systems reducing impact of adverse weather events; Increase land and water buffers to support a fast growing population
Enabling environment	Supporting land rights management	Mitigating conflicts and paving way for more productive and sustainable land use
WATER	SUGGESTED DIRECTION	DESCRIPTION
Water resources management	Entrepreneurship promotion in water services	Improving management of shared river systems
Transboundary river basins management	Transboundary water cooperation	Creating cooperation between Ethiopia and Somalia on shared rivers
Increased water productivity	Connecting food support with local farm development	Introducing appropriate climate smart techniques through the food value chain actors
Access to safe drinking water and sanitation	Entrepreneurship promotion in water services	Stimulating local entrepreneurship to increase coverage of WASH
CLIMATE* / RENEWABLE ENERGY	SUGGESTED DIRECTION	DESCRIPTION
Access to renewable energy	Promoting household renewable energy	Making use of local entrepreneurship to increase coverage of renewable energy services
Sustainable forestry management and related practices	Developing systematic landscape resilience	Including farmer managed regeneration, control of prosopis juliflora and protecting valuable tree stands in landscape programs

* The result areas under climate are partly integrated in the resilience components under the Water and Food and Nutrition Security results areas.

Colofon

Country profile: This country profile is part of a series of 12 countries in the Sahel, Horn of Africa, and MENA regions, covering per country the themes of Food & Nutrition Security, Water, Climate and Renewable Energy. Commissioned by the Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Department of Inclusive Green Growth, IGG), and implemented by Wageningen Centre for Development Innovation (WC DI), as part of the Support Facility of Food & Nutrition Security.

Authors

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Photo: Sergey Mayorov, www.123rf.com

Design: <http://rco.design>

Methodology

These country profiles are considered a first reconnaissance for IGG in countries that currently do not have bilateral programmes on food, water, climate or energy. As a consequence, the design of these profiles is light and pragmatic. The consultants based these country profiles primarily on focus group discussions and interviews with staff of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Agriculture, and RVO.

This data was augmented by interviews with country experts, databases from UN and World Bank Group, and IATI (a voluntary, multi-stakeholder initiative aiming to improve the transparency of aid and development resources. The Netherlands is committed to sharing data on its programmes and target areas in IATI).

Based on this data, the consultants offer for each country several result areas for consideration. These should be seen as general directions towards possible actions which (1) are needed and requested by the country, (2) are complementary to what

others are doing already, and (3) present an opportunity to cooperate on areas of Dutch expertise and interest. These possible result areas are not recommendations for specific programmes to be developed.

Thank you

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Documents consulted

Besides internal Ministry of Foreign Affairs documentation and public documents from other agencies (such as WBG, FAO, WFP, USAID, DFID), specific references are footnoted in the text.

Sources for metrics

General country statistics: sourced from CIA World Factbook, UNFPA, UNDESA, IMF, and Wikipedia.

Human Development: UN Human Development Index (2016) www.hdr.undp.org/en/countries

Anti-corruption and Accountability: Africa Integrity Indicators http://aai.globalintegrity.org/scores-map?stringId=access_information_openness&year=2017

Doing Business: WBG Doing Business Index <http://www.doingbusiness.org/>

Gender Inequality: Gender Inequality Index <http://hdr.undp.org/en/content/gender-inequality-index-gii>

Population 2018 estimate <http://worldpopulationreview.com/countries/>
Population 2050 projection UNDESA 2017 https://esa.un.org/unpd/wpp/Publications/Files/WPP2017_KeyFindings.pdf

Hunger: Global Hunger Index (IFPRI) <https://www.ifpri.org/publication/2017-global-hunger-index-data>

Food security: Global Food Security Index (Economist) <http://foodsecurityindex.eiu.com>

Land management: Land Management Index (UNCCD) https://global-land-outlook.squarespace.com/s/Preliminary-draft-scoping-paper-from-LMI_May-2017.pdf

Renewable water resources: FAO AquaStat <http://www.fao.org/nr/water/aquastat/main/index.stm>. We calculated the Variation in per capita internal renewable water resources, by comparing the total internal renewable water resources per capita in 2014 (m3/inhabitant/year) with same values in 2007.

Drinking water: World Bank Drinking Water Index <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SH.H2O.SMDW.ZS>

Electrification: World Bank ESMAP Electrification Index <http://rise.esmap.org/>

Climate change vulnerability and readiness: ND GAIN Index <https://gain.nd.edu/our-work/country-index/>

IATI: <http://d-porta.org/> and <https://www.iatiregistry.org/>