



Hirshabelle Soomaaliya

Warqada Qaab- Dhismeedka Miisaaniyadda Sanad Maaliyadeedka 2024.



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ORAAH LASOO GAABIYAY

AMISOM	Hawlgalka Midowga Afrika ee Soomaaliya
BFP	Warqada Qaab-dhismeedka Miisaaniyada
EPHS	Xirmada Muhiimka ah ee Adeegyada Caafimaadka
FGS	Dawlada Federaalka ah ee Soomaaliya
FMIS	Nidaamka Xogta Maareynta Maaliyada
GDP	Wax Soo Saarka Guud ee Gudaha (intaan qarashaadka baxaya laga jarin)
ICT	Xogta, Xiriirka iyo Teknoolojiyada
IMF	Hayada Lacagta ee Caalamiga ah
HSS	Maamul Goboleedka Hirshabelle ee Soomaaliya
MDA	Wasaaradaha, Waaxyaha iyo Hayadaha
MoF	Wasaarada Maaliyada
MoPIC	Wasaarada Qorsheynta iyo Iskaashiga Caalamiga ah
NDP	Qorshaha Horumarinta Qaranka
PFM	Maareynta Maaliyada Dawlada
RHMT	Kooxaha Maareynta Caafimaadka ee Heer Gobol
RMS	Nidaamka Maareynta Dakhliga



HORDHAC

Maamul Goboleedka Hirshabeelle ee Soomaaliya (HSS) Miisaaniyadiisa Sannadlaha ah waa aalada ugu muhiimsan ee Dawladu kufuliso siyaasadaheeda. Warqada Qaab-dhismeedka Miisaaniyadu (BFP) waxay samaysaa xiriir kadhaxeeya Dawlada siyaasadaheeda guud iyo Miisaaniyada Sannadlaha ah. Waxay dhigtaa qaab-dhismeedka maaliyada iyo istaraatiijiyada loogu tala galay miisaaniyada, iyo waliba bixinta dakhli wax tilmaama oo mudada heerka dhexe ah iyo saadaalino kusaabsan qarashka baxaya oo kusalaysan falanqeynada hawlo miisaaniyadeed oo horseeday dakhli in la soo uruuriyo. Qaab-dhismeedka dhaqaalaha guud ee BFP wuxuu intaa kadib bixiyaa qarash bixinta wax tilmaami qoyndeenadeeda si loo hago Wasaarada Maaliyada (MoF) iyo Wasaaradaha kale, Waaxyaha iyo Hayadaha (MDA) markii la diyaarinaayo miisaaniyadaha qarashka baxaya sidii la hordhigayba Baarlamaanka. BFP waxay soo koobeysaa waxqabadyada Dawlada ee sanad maaliyadeedka 2024 iyo waqtiga heer dhexe waxayna kujaan go'an tahay Ahmiyadaha Istaraatiijiga ah ee Dawlad Goboleedka iyo Qorshaha Horumarinta Qaranka ee Federaalka (NDP) 2020-2024.

BFP-du waxay leedahay qeybaha soo socda:

Qeybta 1aad: MUUQAALKA DHAQAALAHA GUUD IYO CABBIRRADA SIYAASADAN

Qeybtaan waxay bixinaysaa guudmarka siyaasadaha dhaqaalaha guud ee Dawlada, taasoo ah falanqeyn kusaabsan waxqabadii dhaqaalaha guud ee dhawaan la sameeyay, iyo qiyaasaha dhaqaalaha guud ee waqtiga heerka dhexe. Waxay liis gareyneysaa ahmiyadaha lagu liis gareeyay Qorshaha Horumarinta Qaranka (NDP) kaasi oo loo meel dhigay inuu dhammaado sanadka 2024.

Qeybta 2aad: QAAB DHISMEEDKA MAALIYADA

Qeybtaan waxaa kujira qorsheyaasha siyaasada ee loogu talagalay canshuur isheeda anagu leenahay iyo dakhli aanan canshuur ahayn iyo ilo dakhli oo dibada ah oo ka imaanaya Dawlada Federaalka ah iyo shuraakada horumarinta caalamiga ah ee Dawlad Goboleedka taasoo waafaqsan saadaashii dhaqaalaha guud. Way soo koobeysaa ayadoo tilmaameysa ilaha dakhliga ee Dawladu u heli karto fulinta ujeedooyinkeeda istaraatiijiga ah iyo ahmiyadaha siyaasada.

Qeybta 3aad: QIYAASAHA BFP IYO QOONDOOYINKA QARASHKA BAXAYA

Qeybtaan waxay bixinaysaa qoondooyinka qarashka baxaya ee wax tilmaamaya kashaqo ahaan iyo ayadoo la isticmaalayo MDA-yada Dawlada ee lagu saleeyay ahmiyadaha istaraatiijiga ah ee Dawlada ee leh amniga iyo horumarinta waxtarka adeeg gaarsiinta dawlada. Qeybtaan waxaa ay sigaar ah u takiidisaa tillaabooyinka lagama maarmaanka ah ee lagu meel marinaayo qarash bixinta waxtarka leh ee dawlada. BFP-daan kuma soo dareyso faahfaahino gaar ah oo kusaabsan qorsheyaasha siyaasada Wasaarada/Waaxda/Hayada ee la soo jeediyay iyo qarashka baxaya. Si kastaba ha ahaatee, markii Dawladu gaamurto, waxaa si gaar ah loo takiidin doonaa horumarinta qorsheyaal waaxeed faahfaahsan iyo qarash bixinada MDA walba.

Qeybta 4aad: WAXYAABAHA HALISTA AH EE KUWAJAHAN MIISAANIYADA

Waxyaabaha halista ah waxay gaar kuyihiin Hirshabeelle waxayna tilmaamaan asbaab saamayn kuyeelan kara dhaqaalaha guud iyo xaaladaha maaliyadeed intaba. Kuwa arrimaha ugu weyn waa xaddiyada haatan jira ee macluumaadka kusaabsan xaaladaha maaliyada guud.

1 SOOYAALKA DHAQAALAHA GUUD IYO SIYAASADA

1.1 QAABDHISMEEDEKA SIYAASADA DHAQAALAHA GUUD

Yoolka dhaqaalaha guud ee ugu sarreeya ee dawladu waa in la abuuro jawi dhaqaale guud oo xasilloon si loo taageero kobac dhaqaale oo loo dhan yahay oo la sii wadi karo iyo horumarka dhaqan-dhaqaale. Mudada heerka dhexe, ujeedooyinka gaarka ah ee dhaqaalaha guud ee Dawlad Goboleedku waa in lagu guuleysto oo la dhowro heer ah kobac dhaqaale oo dhab ah oo u dhexeeya 3 – 5% sanadkii. Qorshaha qaranka ee 9aad waxaa loo qaabeeyay inuu waafaqo sharuudaha loogu tala galay Warqada Istaraatiijiyada Dhimida Faqriga ee kumeelgaarka ah taasoo u saamixi doonta dalka Soomaaliya ka qeybqaate ahaan Dadaalka Dalalka Saboolka ah ee Deymaha Badan Qaba (HIPC), inuu soo codsado deyn dhimis. Dawladu waxay diirada saareysaa inay adeegyo siiso muwaadiniinteeda adeegyadaasi oo lagama maarmaan u ah horumarka. Marka qorshahaan wuxuu diirada saarayaa kordhinta dakhliga, horumarinta kobaca dhaqaalaha, iyo horumarinta nidaamyada wadaagida dakhli loo siman yahay. Dhimitaanka faqriga iyo horumarinta adkaysiga qaran waxay taageeraan ajandaheeda guud.

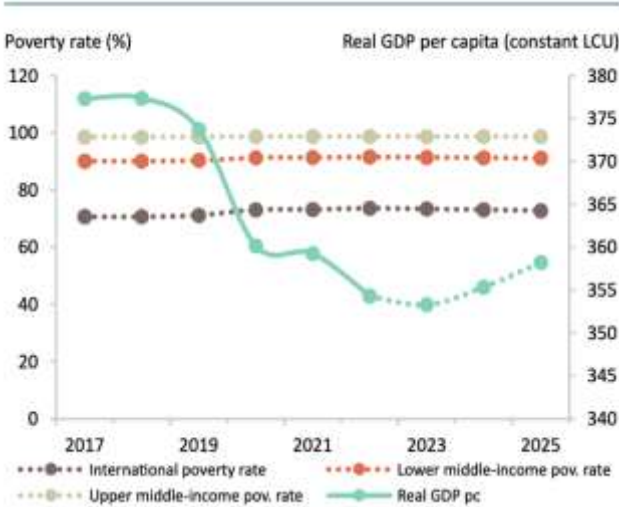
1.2 DHAQAALAHA GUUD EE QARANKA

Miiska ama shaxda xogta ee laad waxay faahfaahinaysaa qiyaasaha muhiimka ah ee dhaqaalaha guud ee ku hoos lammaan qaabdhismeedka dhaqaalaha guud ee sanad maaliyadeedka 2024 - 2025, oo ay kujiraan Wax Soo Saarka Guud ee Gudaha Dalka (GDP) iyo ascaarta macaamiisha ugu dambeeya ee adeegyada iyo badeecooyinka.

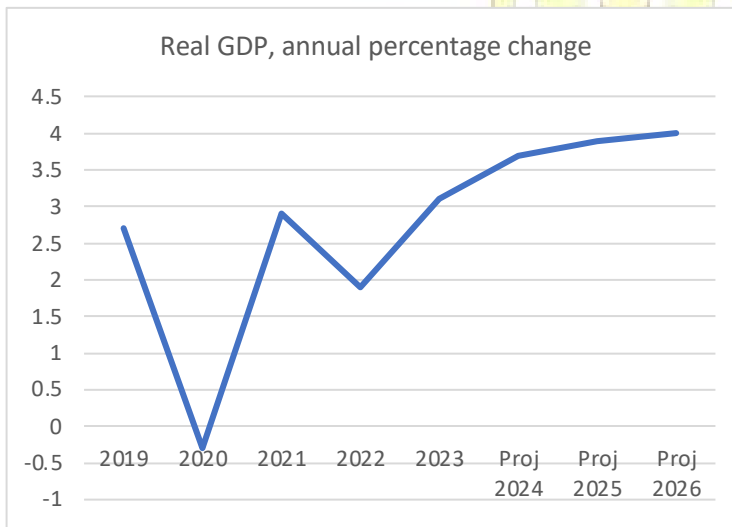
Miiska laad – Qiyaasaha Qaranka ee Dhaqaalaha Guud

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Saadal 2024	Saadal 2025	Saadal 2026
Dakhliga qaranka iyo ascaarta GDP magac ahaan un ujira oo malaayiin doolar ah	6,485	6,883	7,628	8,414	9,009	9,806	10,687	11,633
GDP dhab ah, isbaddalka sanadlaha ah ee boqoleyda	2.7	-0.3	2.9	1.9	3.1	3.7	3.9	4
GDP dhab ah oo kusalaysan dakhli celcelis muwaadin kasta soo gala oo doolarka Mareykanka ah	416	403	404	400	401	405	409	414
CPI (celceliska mudada, isbaddalka boqoleyda)	4.5	4.3	4.6	9	3.9	4	3.6	3.3
Baaqiga akoonka ee hadda	-10.4	-10.8	-17.1	-15.9	-13.6	-14.8	-15.3	-15.1

Ishaxogta: IMF Oktoobar 2022, Warbixinta Maqaalka IV



Isha Xogta: Baanka Aduunka, MPO, 2022



Kudhawaad 74 boqolkiiba dadka Soomaaliya waxay kunoolaayeen wax ka hooseeya khadka faqriga 2022, waxaana la filayaa in xaaladoodu sidaasi sii ahaato sanadka 2024. Fewsnet waxay soo tebisay in qoysaska cunada u keysan ay mid yar sii ahaanayso rubuca kowaad ee 2023, laakiin waxaa laga yaabaa inay soo roonaato rubuca 2aad ayadoo roob la filayo inuu hore kaasi oo horumarinaaya nolol xoolaha nool iyo dalagga soo go'aya. Bulshooyinka barakacayaasha ah iyo kuwa kunool dhulalka qallalan ee Soomaaliya waxaa loo badinaayaa inay dhibtoodaan, waa haddii uu yimaado hoos udhaca la filayo ee cawimaada bani'aadanimada ee shuraakada horumarka qaabilsan rubuca 3aad ee 2023.

GDP-ga dhabta ah waxaa dhaawacday dhaqaale xumidii COVID-19, ayadoo soo kabsasho khafiif ah ay jirtay 2021. Sare ukaca iyo hoos u dhaca sicirka oo ay ugu wacan yihiin dagaalka Russia-Ukraine, colaada gudaha iyo abaarta 2020-2023 waxaa uu horseeday dhibaato dhanka ascaarta cunnada ah wuxuuna arrinkaasi hoos u dhigay kobocii mar kale 2022, ayadoo 1 boqolkiiba (pp) koror ah uu jiray 2023. Ka qeyb qaadashada shaqaalaha oo hooseysa (30% dadka dalka), helitaan la'aanta cunnada, barakac gudaha ah, abaar daba dheeraatay, hoos u dhac kuyimid

badeecooyinka dibada loo dhoofsho waa waxyaabaha halista ah ee haatan jira ee hoos u dhaca sii wada. 2024, koror dhexdhexaad ah oo kusaabsan koboca GDP-ga dhabta ah ayaa la filayaa ayadoo Soomaaliya ay qarka u saaran tahay helitaanka deyn dhimista HIPC. Deymo badan oo dheeraad ah waxay kordhin karaan kalsoonida maalgashadeyaasha. Isla markaana, isbaddalka dhanka maalgalinta ah ee deeqaha lagu baddalayo deymo waxaa uu lagama maarmaan ka dhigayaa qorshaha abaabulka dakhliga gudaha oo xooggan kaasoo loogu tala galay isbarbardhig lasii wadi karo oo ah dhanka deynta iyo GDP. Lacagaha sida gaarka ah loo soo xawilo ee maalgasha wixii ka dhiman ganacsiga waxaa la filayaa inay sii ahaadaan kuwo kusiman heerar la mid ah kuwii sannadihii hore. Baanka Aduunka ayaa filayaa in hawsha isku hobooneysiinta ah ee ka dhexeysa FGS iyo FMSs ay kordhin karto xasilloonida siyaasadeed ayna sare u qaadi karto kalsoonida maalgashadeyaasha (World Bank, MPO, 2022)

1.3 DHAQAALAHU GUUD EE MAXALIGA AH

Hirshabeelle waxay leedahay meelo ay ka baxaan qudaarta noocyadeeda kala duwan, dalagyada saliida laga sameeyo, masago, iyo sisin; iyo waliba dhul xeebeed laga kalluumeysto oo wallow aysan badnayn lagu dhaqdo idaha iyo xoolaha kale ee nool (sida geela).

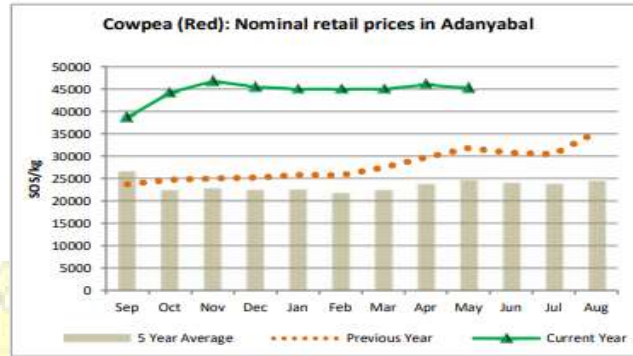
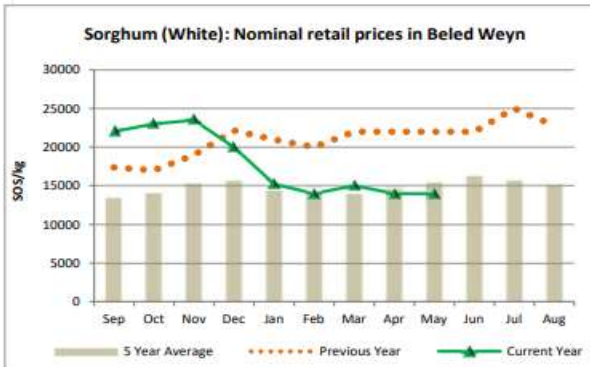
Maamul goboleedkaan ayaa ah soo saaraha ugu weyn ee sisinta dalka ayadoo lagu qiyaasay in 150,000 oo hektar (ha) haatan sisinta laga soo saaro. Qiimaha ugu weyn ee lacageed marka laga reebo sisinta waxaa dhala galley, digir, bariis iyo khudaarta.

Maamul goboleedka ayaa ka kooban qiyaastii 600 km webiga ah ee Shabeelle. Wuxuu awood u leeyahay in laga soo saaro dunta *coarse grain* oo aad looga ganacsan karo. Gabbaldaye iyo digirta loo yaqaano soya ayaa sidoo kale ka baxa. Meelo dhulbeereed ah oo kuyaala gobolka Shabeelleha Dhexe ayaa la heli karaa ayagoo qiime jaban. Waxaa maamulku leeyahay hal deked oo lagu magacaabo Ceel Macaan.



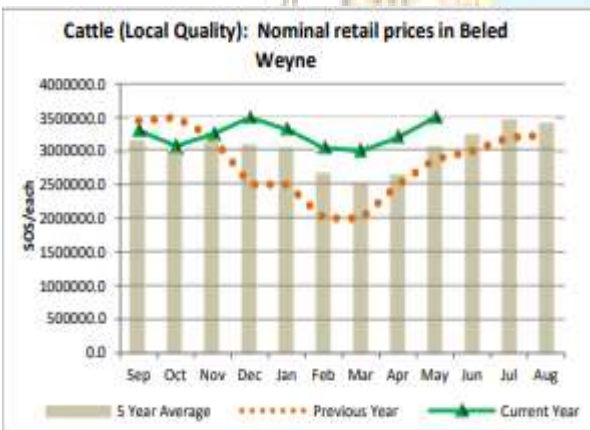
1.4 ASCAARTA MAXALIGA AH

Ascaarta lo'da ayaa kordhay bilba bishii ay ka dambeysay. Kororkaa ayaa waafaqsanaa isbaddallo taariikhi ah. Ascaarta badeecooyinka muhiimka ah ee lasoo gaday sida digirta oo sare u kacay 2022 ayaa wali sii ahaa kuwo sarreeya 2023. Waxaa jira war cusub oo ka yimid ascaarta lo'da oo kordhay maadaama Hirshabelle uu yahay soo saare soo saarista faaiidada ka imaanaysa cid kale aysan la wadaagin, ascaarta caanaha geeluna sidoo kale ay bilaabeen inay kordhaan laga soo bilaabo bilowgii sanadka.



Qiimaha masagada ayaa bilaabay inuu hoos usoo dhaco laga soo bilaabo Nofeembar 2022, markii loo barbar dhigo heerarkii sarreeyay ee 2022.

Qiimaha digirta ayaa gaaray ugu badnaan 45,000 SOS/kiilihii 2023 waxaana dhacay isbaddallo kale oo kuwaas la mid ah. Xaalada maaliyada/cunto yaraanta ayaa laga yaabaa inay sidoo kale arrinkaan ka dambeysay.



Ascaarta lo'da ayaa heer siman soo gaaray laga soo bilaabo Janaayo 2023 waxayna wali yihiin kuwo siman, si kastaba ha ahaatee waa sarreeyaan guud ahaan markii loo eego ascaarta caadiga ah ee ugu badnaa sanadkii hore. Sicirka xoolaha nool waxaa saameeya jiilaalka, ascaarta sarreeyana waxaa laga soo waariday Itoobiya.

Isha xogtaan laga soo xigtay: Jaantusyada waxaa laga soo qaatay FEWSNet Warbixinadii Lasoo Xushay ee Ascaarta Soomaaliya ama
Selected Somalia Price Report

1.5 SOOYAALKA SIYAASADA

Qeybtaan waxay dejinaysaa ahmiyadaha siyaasada ee muhiimka ah ee Wasaaradaha iyo Hayadaha ay doonayaan inay kuguuleystaan sanad maaliyadeedka cusub. Ahmiyadaha siyaasada waxaa hoosta ka xarriiqa Qorshaha Horumarinta Qaranka. Heerka Dawlad Goboleed Katirsan Xubnaha Federaalka, Wasaarada Qorsheynta iyo Iskaashiga Caalamiga ah (MoPIC) ayadoo kaashanaysa Wasaaradaha Dawlad Goboleedka Hirshabeelle ee Soomaaliya waxay dejin doontaa qorshe mudnaan la siiyay oo la jaan qaadaya ahmiyadaha qaranka laakiin tixgaliya maalgalinada dawlada ee gaarkooda ah ee loo baahan yahay ee lagama maarmaanka u ah kuguuleysiga mudada dheer ee kobaca dhaqalaha guud iyo xasilloonida intaa kasii ballaaran. Markii uusan jirin qorshe dawlad-goboleedka u degsan oo horumarineed, dawlad-goboleedka Hirshabeelle waxay isticmaashaa NDP si ay ugu kala saarto ahmiyadaheeda siyaasada ee loogu tala galay sanad maaliyadeedka.

1.5.1 Qorshaha Horumarinta Qaranka iyo Dawladgoboleedka

Qorshaha Horumarinta Qaranka ama NDP waa qaab siyaasadeedka ugu weyn ee taageeraya ujeedooyinka siyaasada horumarinta dhaqan dhaqaale ee Dawlada Federaalka ah ee sanado maaliyadeedka 2020 ilaa 2024. Istaraatiijiyada la dagaallanka faqriga ee loogu tala galay NDP-9 waxaa lagu soo koobay afar rukni oo kala ah:

- Siyaasado loo Dhan yahay oo Isla Xisaabtan leh.
- Amni Horumarsan iyo Xukunka Sharciga;
- Kobac Dhaqaale oo loo Dhan yahay (oo ay kujirto shaqo abuurid intii hore ka badan) iyo
- Horumarinta Bulshada oo Intii Hore Kasii Horumarsan.

Ayadoo diirada saareysa afartaan rukni wax ka qabashadooda, Soomaaliya waxay wax ka qaban doontaa asbaabaha keena saboolnimada. Rukniyaashaan wax ku kooban yihiin waxay la jaan qaadayaan ahmiyadaha horumarinta qaranka ee saddexda ah ee lasoo tilmaamay.

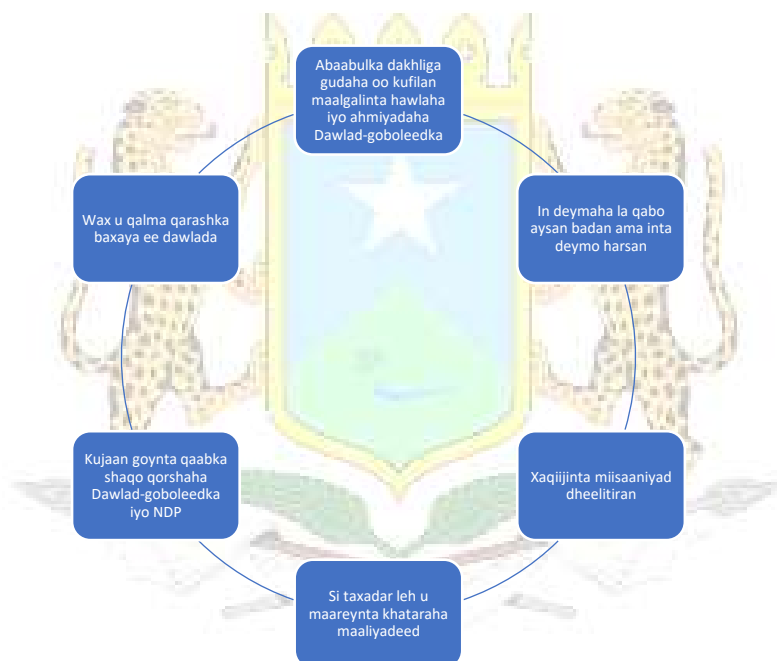
Siyaasado arrimo badan wax ka qabanaya (ahmiyado) waxaa lagu dhafaa rukni kasta, kaasoo matalaaya istaraatiijiyad muhiim u ah waxqabadka iyo mudnaan siinta waxqabadka:

- Xoojinta jinsiga, xaquuqul insaanka iyo noocyada kale ee sinnaanta bulshada.
- Dhisida adkaysiga dhaqaale ee qoysaska, bulshooyinka iyo dawlada.
- Si sidii hore ka wacan u maareynta deegaanka Soomaaliya iyo kheyraadkeeda dabiiciga ah
- Mudnaan siinta xalalka waara ee loo doonayo barakaca mudada dheer qaata.
- Xoojinta isdhexgalka ka dhexeeya qorsheynta gargaarka baniaadminimada iyo qorsheynta horumarinta.
- Ka dhigitaanka xukunka dawlada horumarinta lagu samaynaayo mudnaan kujirta rukni kasta.

2 QAABDHISMEEDKA MAALIYADA

Qeybtaan waxay diirada saareysaa i) ilaha dakhliga ee guud ee loogu tala galay miisaaniyad sanadeedka taasoo loo kala qaado dakhliga gudaha iyo deeqo dibada kayimaada iyo wax soo deynsasho iyo ii) istaraatiijiyada sare u qaadida dakhliga. Soomaaliya gudaheeda hannaanka miisaaniyada ayaa kubilowda xisaabinta inta guud ee ugu sarreysa maaliyada ama saqafka maaliyada dawlada, taasoo ah dhaqaalaha loo heli karo Qarashka Baxaya ee Miisaaniyada Dawlad Goboleedka. Waxaa kuwaa lagu heli karaa qiimeynta dakhliga ee canshuurta ilaha ay ka timaado dawlad goboleedku leedahay iyo dakhliga aan canshuurta ahayn, iyo deeqda federaalka iyo deeqaha caalamiga ah. Dawlada waxaa uu ka doonayaa sharci kujira Xeerka PFM inay ku koobto kharashka baxaya dhaqaalaha la heli karo si loo gaaro ujeedadeeda miisaaniyada dheelitiran oo muhiim u ah sii wadida xasilloonida dhaqaalaha ayadoo haatan maamulku korayo.

Saqafkaan maaliyada guud ee dawlada oo dhan loogu tala galay waxaa uu wadada kuhoggaaminayaa dejinta inta ugu sarreysa ee gaarka ah MDAs ee looga hadlay Qeybta 3aad. Sanad maaliyadeedka 2024, qaab dhismeedka maaliyada iyo saadaalinta waxaa taageera mabaadiida maaliyada ee soo socda:

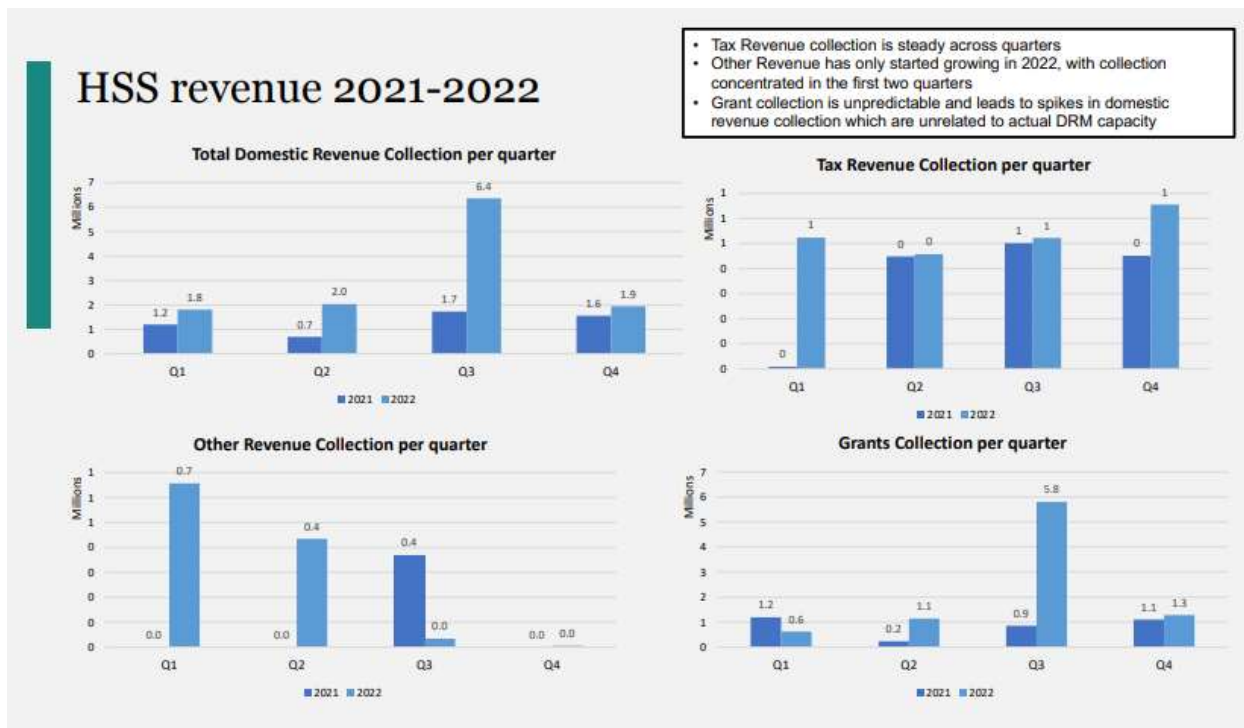


2.1.1 Dakhliga Gudaha

Dakhliga gudaha diirada waqtiga heerka dhexe waa in la xaqiijiyo inta ay gaarsiisan tahay Maareynta Maaliyada Dawlada oo la ballaariyay iyo horumarinta soo uruurinta dakhliga ayadoo loo marayo uhoggaansamida maamulka canshuurta. **Miiskaan ama shaxda soo socota ee xogta** ee hoose wuxuu tilmaamayaa in dawlad goboleedka Hirshabelle sida FMSs-ka kale ay aad ugu tiirsan tahay deeqo. Soo uruurinta guud ee dakhliga gudaha ayaa kobcday sanad walba laga soo bilaabo 2017, waxaan ka ahayn 2019 (hoos u dhac dhanka canshuuraha –kastamada ah- iyo dakhliga aan canshuurta ahayn) iyo 2011 oo hoos u dhac dhanka deeqaha ah uu yimid.

Aggregate Revenue	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	trends over time
Tax Revenue	669,061	797,607	-	1,410,981	2,160,268	
Payroll Tax - Government	-	-	-	-	68,611	
Payroll Tax - Non-Government	-	273	-	18,790	223,396	
Property Tax	-	-	-	-	24,364	
Turnover Tax	-	-	-	740,205	99,808	
Local Passenger Fees	-	-	-	-	1,260	
Road User Tax	533,269	797,333	-	651,986	1,459,207	
Customs duties - KHAT	135,792	-	-	-	190,000	
Revenue Collections from local Governr	-	-	-	-	93,621	
Grants	2,615,476	5,183,746	10,074,411	3,392,187	8,842,759	
Current Grants From International Orga	258,476	653,946	385,814	203,281	127,636	
Grants from Federal Government of So	2,357,000	4,529,800	9,688,597	3,185,906	8,715,123	
Grants from Local Government - Hirsha	-	-	-	3,000	-	
Other Sources of Revenue	4,502	3,472	-	370,000	1,129,586	
Local NGO's Registraton	-	-	-	-	11,400	
Education services fees	-	-	-	-	31,186	
Business and Profession Licenses	-	400	-	-	120,000	
Fishing Fees	-	-	-	30,000	27,000	
Landing Fees	-	-	-	90,000	20,000	
Livestock Fees	4,502	3,072	-	250,000	130,000	
Agricultural Fees	-	-	-	-	15,000	
Election Registration Fee	-	-	-	-	775,000	
Total	3,289,040	5,984,825	10,074,411	5,173,168	12,132,613	

Maysan jirin wax dakhli cansuur ah 2020 sababtoo ah xasillooni darro siyaasadeed ayaa jirtay laakiin 2021 iyo 2022 dakhliga canshuurta ah ayaa aad u kobcay. Dakhli kale oo la helayay 2022 ayaa kordhay oo kororkaas waxaa keenay khidmadaha diiwaangalinta oo aanan la uruurin doonin 2023 taasoo ka dhignaan doonta hoos u dhac inuu ku dhacayo 2023 ilaha kale ee dakhli soo uruurinta.



Saadaalinada deeqda ayaa waxaa shaacisa dawlada federaalka ah rubuca 3aad oo qura. **Moodal cusub oo dakhli oo la bilaabay 2023 ayaa horumariyay** saadaalinada dakhliga gudaha ee ilaha dakhliga ee aan anagu leenahay (canshuur iyo dakhli aan canshuur ahayn) wuxuuna muujinayaa hoos **u dhaca qarashkii bixi lahaa kaasoo ay ahayd in lagu helo deeqo**. Saadaalinada dakhliga ee 2023 iyo 2024 waa la xisaabiyay ayadoo la isticmaalayo xisaabinta baddalka iyo xisaabta dhexdhexaadka ah, iyo dakhli soo uruurin celcelis ah.

Dakhliga anagu ishuu ka imaanayo aanu leenahay (canshuur iyo dakhli aan canshuur ahayn) ayaa la filayay inuu kordho 5 boqolkiiba sanad maaliyadeedka 2023 marka loo barbar dhigo sanad maaliyadeedkii 2022. HSS ma lahan dhaqaale dakhli gudaha ah ilo kufilan oo uu ka soo galo oo lagu heli karo miisaaniyadeeda dhan 25.4 milyanka doolar sanad maaliyadeedka 2023. 2023, waxay u baahan tahay 22.3 milyan inay uga yimaadaan FGS iyo deeqbixiyeyaasha si loo gaaro yoolkeeda qarashka baxaya.

Markii lagu saleeyo Janaayo ilaa Luuliyo 2023, qarashkii ishiisu Hirshabeel ay lahayd ee loo soo uruuriyay 2024 wuxuu ahaa 5.5 milyan oo doolar. Haddii isla miisaaniyad la mid ah tan 2023 loo qiyaaso sanad maaliyadeedka 2024, dawlada ayaa qarashkeedu hoos u dhacayaa 20.2 milyan oo doolar taasoo ay tahay in laga helo deeqo iyo fan gareynta shuraakada horumarinta.

Miiska 2aad – Dakhliga Dhabta ah iyo Saadaalinada (Intii Hore)

	Actuals	2023		2024
Tax reveue	2,160,268	2,575,315	19%	5,182,296
Non Tax Revenue	1,484,171	742,086	-50%	268,246
Total	3,644,439	3,317,401	-9%	5,450,542
Budget 2023		25,643,219		25,643,219
Deficit		22,325,818		20,192,677

Dawlada ayaa wax ka dhintay miisaaniyadeeda boqshada 2023 si loo horumariyo aaminaada lagu qabo miisaaniyada. Xog cusub oo ku saabsan ilaha dakhliga darteed iyo xaalada amni oo soo roonaanaysa dartood, dawlada ayaa wax ka baddashay saadaalinada dakhligooda kana dhigtay 7,072,420 milyan oo doolar waxayna ku dheeliri doontaa qarashka baxaya intaa. Markii la hayo miisaaniyada dhan USD 20,013,663, qarashka dhiman ayaa ah USD 12,941,243 taasi oo ay tahay in laga helo ilo ka baxsan dawlad goboleedkaan.

Miiska 3aad – Dakhliga Dhabta ah iyo Saadaalinada (Wax laga Baddalay)

	2022 FINAL PROJECTIONS		Increase 2023/22	FINAL PROJECTIONS	
	Actuals	2023		2023	2024
Tax reveue	2,160,268	2,575,315	19%	6,751,220	
Non Tax Revenue	1,484,171	742,086	-50%	321,200	
Total	3,644,439	3,317,401	-9%	7,072,420	
Budget		25,643,219		20,013,663	
Deficit		22,325,818		12,941,243	

2.1 Ballanqaadyada Ilaha Dakhliga ee Dibada

Sanad maaliyadeedka 2024, wadar guud oo dhan \$12,941,243 oo ah caawimaad dibada ah ayaa la saadaaliyay si loogu taageero miisaaniyada oo \$11,141,243 laga filayo ururrada caalamiga ah halka \$1,800,000 laga filayo FGS. Sidaan ayaa lagu buuxinayaa miisaaniyada sanad maaliyadeedka 2024 oo ah \$20,013,663.

2.1.1 Khatarta Kaimaanaysa Maalgalin Aan La Saadaalin Karin

Adkeysigii sanad ka hor ee kaalmada dibada waxaa uu la macno ahaa qiyaasaha dakhliga ayaa ka baaqsaday inay waafaqaan waxyaabihii la filayay, waxaana badanaa ugu wacnaa siyaasad, maareyn iyo dhanka farsamada dhibaatooyin la xiriira iyo la'aanta awooda dhibaato qarsashada oo ah gudaha hayadaha. Heerarka hooseeya ee wax bixinta deeqbixiyeyaasha waxay aad jawaab ugu yihiin wax dhuuxid la'aanta ah dhanka Wasaaradaha gaar ahaana sababtu waa waafaqid la'aanta sharuudaha deeqbixiyeyaasha. Soomaaliya in ay ku guuleysato deyn dhimis ayadoo la maraayo dadaalka HIPC, qaabka qarashka shuraakada horumarinta ayaa iska baddali doona deeqo oo noqonaya deymo, oo horumarinta DRM waxay noqon doontaa wax aad muhiim u ah si loo xaqiijiyo in ay awoodo oofinta ballan qaadyadeeda deynta.

2.1.2 Istaraatiijiyada Sare Uqaadida Dakhliga

Dawlad goboleedka ayaa wali ay ka go'an tahay inay si aad ah u kordhiso dakhliga marka loo eego xisaabta isbarbardhigga ah ee GDP-ga marka laga yimaado 0.1-ka boqolkiiba hadda ah loona eego xisaabaha caalamiga ah ee lagu dayan karo ama wax loo barbardhigi karo oo ah inta u dhexeysa 10 – 15%. Si kastaba ha ahaatee, mudada heerka dhexe yoolka ayaanan loo badinayn in la bixiyo iyo isbarbardhigeena canshuurta/GDP inuu sii ahaado mid daggan una dhexeeya 0.1-0.2 boqolkiiba. Horay waxay Soomaaliya u kordhisay dakhliga ayadoo bilowday canshuuro cusub, oo horraantii loo maray Wareegtada Dakhliga Maamul Goboleedka intaasi kabacdina loo adeegsaday Xeerka Dakhliga. Marka loo eego ansixintii dhawaan lasameeyay, wixii cadaadisyo ah oo lagu doonayo in aad wax looga baddalo nidaamka canshuurta ayadoo la adeegsanayo wax ka baddalka heerka canshuurta ama bilaabida ilo canshuur oo cusub waa laga hor imaan doonaa mudada gaaban iyo tan heerka dhexe. Marka loo eego caqabadaha wajahaya heerarka cansuurta ee kordhaya, DRM waxay ku xirnaan doontaa sare u qaadida tillaabooyinka waxtarka leh.

Isbaddalo xoogaa ah oo soo socda oo laga yaabo inay saamayn ku yeeshaan abaabulka dakhliga gudaha ayaa waxaa kujira:

- FGS MoF ayaa soo saartay xeer bishii Maayo ee 2023 kaasoo lagu kordhinaayo qiimeyaasha tixraaca ah ee dulsaaran badeecooyinka loo soo dhoofsho Muqdisho. 50% sare u qaadid ah ayaa lagu dabaqay badeecooyinka badankood, waxaan ka ahayn cuntada, dawada, iyo shidaalka.
- Maamulka dekada ayaa kordhiyay khidmada dejinta ama raridda badeecada/keydinta badeecada ee Dekeda Muqdisho taasoo sare u qaadeysa dakhliyada.
- Ootamaatik ka dhigida oo la horumariyay Boosaaso iyo Kismaayo ayadoo la adeegsanaayo nidaamyo wax soo ururineed oo dhanka kastamka ah oo cusub (SOMCAS), waa inay gacan ka geysato kordhinta dakhliga maadaama ay horseedi doonto koontaroolid intii hore ka adag in lagu hayo badeecooyinka.
- Waxaa jira wax tilmaamaya tillaabooyinka fududeynta ganacsiga oo intii hore ka badan sida shaacino ka horreeya imaanshaha iyo hawlwadeenada dhaqaalaha ee ogolaanshaha haysta, laakiin arrinkaan ayaa laga yaabaa inuu waqti qaato. Cilmibaaris ayaa muujisay in tani horseedi karto koror ah dhanka dakhliga kastamka ayadoo dhiirgalinaysa maalgashi caalami ah.
- In la waafaqo qodobka kicinta HIPC, oo ah jadwalka tariifada wax soo dhoofinta oo hal ah waa in lagu dabaqo dekedaha dhammaantood wixii loo gaaro Nofeembar 2023, ayadoo loo diyaar garoobayo in loo dhaqaaqo dhanka qiimeynta kastamada ee canshuuraha in lagu jaan gooyo qiimaha badeecooyinka, ayadoo la adeegsanayo 'qiimeyaasha qaansheegadyada. Taariifada halka ah waa in lagu soo daro miiska ama shaxda xogta ee qiimeynta guud ayadoo la tixraacayo isla qiimeyaal isku mid ah oo ay tahay in laga dabaqo Muqdisho, Boosaaso iyo Kismaayo dekedahooda. Markii heshiis laga gaaro qiimeyaasha tixraaca ee guud, waxaa loo badinayaa in qiimeyaashu kordhi doonaan gudaha Boosaaso iyo Kismaayo.
- Haddii Soomaaliya ku guuleysato inay u dhaqaaqdo dhanka nidaamka canshuuraha lagu jaan gooyo qiimaha badeecooyinka oo buuxa oo ah xisaabinta qiimaha badeecooyinka ee Kastamada ayadoo la isticmaalayo qiimaha la bixiyay ama la bixin karo, tani waxay sidoo kale kordhin doontaa dakhliga maadaama qiimeyaasha qaansheegadku ay yihiin inay ka badtaan qiimeyaasha tixraaca ee haatan la isticmaalo. Qiimeyaasha tixraaca ayaa intaa kadib la adeegsan doonaa markii qiimeyaasha qaansheegadka ee la shaaciyay aysan aqbalin Kastamadu.

3 TILLAABOYINKA QARASHKA BAXAYA IYO INTA UGU BADAN BFP

Qeybtaan waxay diirada saareysaa tillaabooyinka qarashka baxaya ee loogu tala galay sanad maaliyadeedka 2024 iyo moodalka saqafka ama inta ugu sarreysa (*BFP ceiling model*). Qiyaasaha moodalka inta ugu sarreysa MDA waa la sharraxay oo saqafka shakhsiyeed ee gaarka ah ee kumeel gaarka ah ayaa lasoo jeediyay.

3.1.1 Kharashka Baxaya

Qabyo-qoraalka haatan jira ee BFP wuxuu bixiyaa baahida ugu yar ee wasaarad walba (ballan qaadyo go'an iyo mushaaraad). Buuxin dheeraad ah ayaa la siiyay wasaarad walba taasoo ku salaysan xaaladeeda mudnaanta siyaasada. Wadarta saqafka qarashka baxaya waxaa lagu dheelitiraa dakhli ishiisa anagu leenahay oo dawlad goboleed kasta loogu tala galay sida deeqo dheeraad ah oo kasocda Dawlada Federaalka ah ee Soomaaliya iyo deeqaaha deeq bixiyeyaasha ee loogu tala galay mashaariicda iyo mushaaraadka.

3.2 DADAALADA MUHIIMKA AH

Miisaaniyada 2024, qoondaynta caafimaadka iyo wax barashada ayaa la dhimay ayadoo 8% miisaaniyadeena guud loo meel dhigay caafimaadka halka 18% loogu tala galay waxbarashada. Hadaba maalgalin wayn oo ah dhanka adeegyada ayay tani ka dhigan tahay oo si toos ah u saamaysa wanaagga mustaqbalka muwaadiniinteena.

Waxaanu sii wadnaa inaanu u qoondeyno in ka badan 50% miisaaniyada hawlaha dawlada ayadoo ay kujiraan Maaliyada, Baarlamaanka, Madaxweyneynimada, iyo Wasaaradaha Arrimaha Gudaha, maadaama ay dawr muhiim ah ka qaataan habsami u shaqeynta dawladeena. Qoondayntaan waxay xaqiijisaa xasilloonida iyo sii socoshada hawlaha muhiimka ah ee dawlada.

Horumarka dhaqaalaha ayaa ah wade muhiim ah oo loogu tala galay ku guuleysiga yoolasheena. Wasaaradaha muhiimka ah ee miisaaniyadaan kujira waa Wasaarada Kalluumeysiga & Kheyraatka Badda, Beeraha iyo Waraabka, Ganacsiga & Warshadaha, Shaqada iyo Shaqaalaha, Waxbarashada, Keymaha iyo Geedaha, Batroolka iyo macdan qodoshada, Qorsheynta, Maalgashiga iyo Arrimaha Caalamiga ah, iyo Biyaha, Tamarta iyo Macdanta.

Warqada Qaab-dhismeedka Miisaaniyada (BFP)

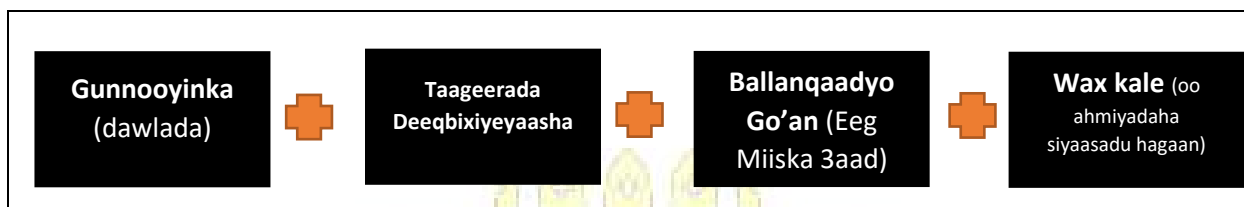
Warqada Qaab-dhismeedka Miisaaniyada (BFP) waxay isku dayday inay isku barbardhigto isku saxdo qorshaha horumarinta qaranka ee federaalka, Yoolasha Horumarinta Caalamiga ah ee Lasii Wadi Karo, iyo ahmiyadaha iyo qorsheyaasha Dawlad Goboleedka. Sanadaha xiga, hannaankaan wuxuu ahaan doonaa gebi ahaanba dadaalka dawlada ayadoo dhammaan MDAs-ka Dawlad Goboleedka ee kulug yeeshay hannaanka qorsheynta, uu mid waliba samayn doono qorsheyaal ganacsi oo guud oo faahfaahsan oo qodobeeya ujeedooyin siyaasadeed oo gaar ah, hawlo, tilmaameyaal waxqabad oo muhiim ah, iyo qorsheyaasha ascaarta. Markii aan laheyn qorsheyaashaa, in wax loo qoondeeyo waaxyaha oo la hubiyo waxyaabaha ka dhexeeya ahmiyadaha siyaasada ayaa ahaan doonta xujo miiran iyo hawl culus oo heerkeedu sarreeyo.

3.3 SIDEE LOO SAMEEYAA SAQAFYADA (INAHU UGU SARREEYA QARASHKA)

Si looga fakaro sharuudaha Wasaarad walba ee loogu tala galay miisaaniyada cusub waxaan u baahan nahay inaanu kala jajabino:

- 1) **Shardiga ugu hooseeya:** Waa maxay shardiga si loo sii wado hawlaha haatan socda iyo siyaasadan, loona waafaqo sharuudaha ballanqaadyadii hore (sida kiro, biyo, iwm)
- 2) **Dhaqaale dheeraad ah:** Waa maxay ahmiyadaha cusub ee miisaaniyada sanadkaan ee Dawlada: markii la xaqiijiyo wixii markii horeba la ballan qaaday.

Saqafyada waxaa laga soo dhisaa dhanka:



- **Gunnooyinka:** waxaa go'aamiya heerarka shaqaaleysiinta ee soo jireenka ahaa, waxaana isku dayaynaa inaanu go'aamino waxa uu yahay heerka ugu yar ee gunnooyinka ee loo baahan yahay in lagu daboolo baahiyaha shaqaaleysiinta dadka ee haatan jira, ayadoo lagu salaynaayo qarashkii baxay 2022.
- **Taageerada Deeq Bixiyeyaasha:** ee loo qoondeeyay wasaarado gaar ah, oo gaarsiisan ilaa RCRF iyo kuwo kale.
- **Ballanqaadyo Go'an:** inta qarash loo baahan yahay si loo daboolo baahiyaha qarashaadka la doonayo in lagu shaqeeyo ee ugu yar ayna ugu wacan yihiin ballan qaadyo hore (sida kireynta dhismeyaasha, korontada lagu ifinaayo dhismeyaashaa) oo ku salaysan miisaaniyada 2023.
- **Wax kale:** waa inta qarashka ah ee cusub ee loogu tala galay 2024 ee u saamaxi doonta Wasaaradaha inay ballaarshaan shaqaaleysiinta, iyo ajendeyaasha kale ee muhiimka ah.

Ujeedada miisaaniyada ayaa ah in lagu qoondeeyo qarashka fanka ah ee cusub si waafaqsan tilmaameyaasha.

Tilmaameyaasha Siyaasada Maaliyada

- Ma jiro koror badan oo ku yimid mushaaraadka laga bixiyo miisaaniyada dawlada. Si kastaba ha ahaatee, in cayiman oo ka mid ah mushaaraadka waxaa laga bixiyaa mashaariic deeqbixiyeyaal fan gareeyeen. Qarashka gunnooyinka kubaxaya wadartiisa guud ayaa wali ah isku mid 2023.
- Miisaaniyad dheelitiran: dakhliga ayay tahay inuu u dhigmo qarashka baxaya wadartiisa guud

Miiska 4aad – Qeybaha Ballanqaadyo Go'an (Wadarta Guud oo ay kujirto Inta Deeqbixiyeyaasha)

Ballanqaadyo Go'an	Miisaaniyad ii 2022	Miisaaniyad ii Dhabta Ahayd ee 2022	Fulinta	Miisaaniyada 2023
Qarashaadka bangigu goosto	17,034	49	0%	17,020
Korontada	79,100	4,593	6%	87,300
Gasoline shidaalka loo yaqaano	331,400	39,996	12%	

Qarashka internetka	48,400	288	1%	68,200
Qarashka Mobaylka Kubaxaya	12,600	-	0%	
Kirada xafiiska	107,400	4,900	5%	93,000
Qarashka talcefanka	5,550	-	0%	11,450
Biyaha	47,220	23	0%	56,000
Khidmada xisaab xirka	20,000	-	0%	20,000
Dayactirka qalabka culus iyo matooro weyn	107,500	-	0%	108,000
Dayactirka dhismeyaasha		-		60,000
Dayactirka alaabada xafiiska iyo wixii ku dhagan gidaarrada	2,200	-	0%	8,360
Dayactirka qalabka		-		
Dayactirka alaabada xafiiska iyo wixii ku dhagan gidaarrada		-		
Dayactirka gaadiidka		-		
Nafto iyo shidaal		-		322,200
Dayactirka gaadiidka, doomaha iyo maraakiibta	440,000	-	0%	440,000
Qalabka xogta, kombuyuutarka, iyo isgaarsiin (CIT)	38,700	-	0%	39,000
	1,257,104	49,849		1,330,530

Miiska sare wuxuu muujinayaa qeybaha ballanqaadyada go'an ee jira haatan. Hoos waxaa ah kala jjabinta qeybihii sanadkii 2022 dakhligii dhabta ahaa iyo miisaaniyada 2023.



Miiska 5aad – Sanad Maaliyadeedka 2022 Waxqabadka marka loo eego Qeybaha

	2022 Actual				TOTAL
	Government Funded Salaries	Donor Funded	Fixed Commitments (Government Funded)	Other	
Auditor General's Office	-	70,028	-	-	70,028
Civil Service Commission	-	83,214	-	-	83,214
Hirshabelle Parliament	813,000	468,000	-	-	1,281,000
Ministry of Fishery & Marine Resources	-	-	-	-	-
Ministry of Youth and Sports	-	-	-	-	-
Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation	-	-	-	-	-
Ministry of Commerce & Industry	-	-	-	-	-
Ministry of Constitution & Federal Affairs	-	-	-	-	-
Ministry of Education and Tertiary	1,410	935,731	5,287	3,760	946,188
Ministry of Environmental and Sea Protection	-	-	-	-	-
Ministry of Finance and Economic Development	16,200	399,533	4,566	1,500	421,799
Ministry of Health and Social Care	-	1,441,023	-	-	1,441,023
Ministry of Humanitarian and Disaster Management	-	400,000	-	-	400,000
Ministry of Information and Culture	-	-	-	-	-
Ministry of Interior and Local Government	-	422,731	-	1,198,451	1,621,182
Ministry of Justice & Judicial Affairs	-	-	-	-	-
Ministry of Labor and Employment	-	-	-	-	-
Ministry of Livestock, Forestry and Vegetation	-	-	-	-	-
Ministry of Petroleum and mining	-	-	-	-	-
Ministry of Planning, Investment and International Cooperation	-	-	-	-	-
Ministry of Ports and Maritime Transport	-	-	-	-	-
Ministry of Postal, Communication and Modern Technology	-	-	-	-	-
Ministry of Public Works and Reconstruction	-	76,066	-	-	76,066
Ministry of Reconciliation and Resettlement	-	150,000	-	200,000	350,000
Ministry of Rehabilitation and Disarmament	-	-	-	-	-
Ministry of Religious and Endowments	-	-	-	-	-
Ministry of Security and Rehabilitation	1,152,132	3,579,000	-	0	4,731,132
Ministry of State Presidency	232,965	318,844	39,996	70,000	661,805
Ministry of Transport, Air and Land	-	-	-	-	-
Ministry of Water, Energy and Minerals	-	-	-	-	-
Ministry of Women & Human Rights	-	-	-	-	-
Ministry of Rural Development	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	2,215,707	8,344,169	49,849	1,473,711	12,083,436

N.B. All government funded salaries are from Fund code 11, the donor funded spending largely represent RCRF funds

Miiska 6aad – Sanad Maaliyadeedka 2023 Miisaaniyada marka loo eego Qeybaha

Miisaaniyada 2023

	Mushaaraad Dawlada Bixiso	Mushaaraad Deeqbixiye	Ballanqaad Go'an	Wax kale	WADARTA
Auditor General's Office	14,400	67,416	25,400	2,800	110,016
Civil Service Commission	51,900	78,564	2,200	7,300	139,964
Hirshabelle Parliament	2,632,340	-	199,450	378,000	3,209,790
Ministry of Fishery & Marine Resources	64,580	15,420	8,700	21,300	110,000
Ministry of Youth and Sports	64,580	15,420	8,700	21,300	110,000
Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation	64,580	290,420	8,700	21,300	385,000
Ministry of Commerce & Industry	64,580	15,420	8,700	21,300	110,000
Ministry of Constitution & Federal Affairs	64,580	15,420	8,700	21,300	110,000
Ministry of Education and Tertiary	64,580	1,290,654	8,700	21,300	1,385,234
Ministry of Environmental and Sea Protection	64,580	315,420	8,700	21,300	410,000
Ministry of Finance and Economic Development	587,112	895,109	80,080	572,065	2,134,365
Ministry of Health and Social Care	64,580	1,502,898	8,700	21,300	1,597,478
Ministry of Humanitarian and Disaster Management	64,580	15,420	8,700	21,300	110,000
Ministry of Information and Culture	126,980	15,420	8,700	81,300	232,400
Ministry of Interior and Local Government	64,580	1,055,812	15,400	4,030,420	5,166,212
Ministry of Justice & Judicial Affairs	64,580	15,420	8,700	21,300	110,000
Ministry of Labor and Employment	64,580	15,420	8,700	21,300	110,000
Ministry of Livestock, Forestry and Vegetation	64,580	240,420	8,700	21,300	335,000
Ministry of Petroleum and mining	64,580	15,420	8,700	21,300	110,000
Ministry of Planning, Investment and International Cooperation	64,580	565,420	8,700	21,300	660,000
Ministry of Ports and Maritime Transport	64,580	15,420	8,700	21,300	110,000
Ministry of Postal, Communication and Modern Technology	64,580	15,420	8,700	21,300	110,000
Ministry of Public Works and Reconstruction	64,580	67,410	68,700	21,300	221,990
Ministry of Reconciliation and Resettlement	64,580	15,420	8,700	426,720	515,420
Ministry of Rehabilitation and Disarmament	80,000	-	8,700	21,300	110,000
Ministry of Religious and Endowments	64,580	15,420	8,700	21,300	110,000
Ministry of Security and Rehabilitation	4,304,581	15,420	557,100	23,800	4,900,901
Ministry of State Presidency	768,424	257,904	173,400	599,821	1,799,549
Ministry of Transport, Air and Land	64,580	15,420	8,700	21,300	110,000
Ministry of Water, Energy and Minerals	64,580	515,420	8,700	21,300	610,000
Ministry of Women & Human Rights	64,580	15,420	8,700	21,300	110,000
Ministry of Rural Development	80,000	-	8,700	21,300	110,000
TOTAL	10,131,077	7,389,586	1,330,530	6,612,126	25,463,319

N.B. All government funded salaries are from Fund code 11, the donor funded spending largely represent RCRF funds

Sababaynta Saamaynta Saqafiyada

- 1) **Shaqaaleysiinta shaqaale cusub laga bilaabo dhammaadka 2022 ilaa dhammaadka 2023:** dakhliga dhabta ah ee 2022 oo muujinaya heerka qarash gareynta ee kusalaysan dhammaan shaqaalaha la shaqaaleysiiyay intii lagu jiray sannadka. Miisaaniyada 2023 ayaa muujinaysa shaqaaleysiinta shaqaale cusub ayadoo la adeegsanayo shaqaale qorid la qorsheeyay.
- 2) **Heerka dakhliga loo badinaayo in la helo,** tani waxay go'aamisaa boshqada guud iyo inta aanu ka tagnay si aanu wax u qoondayno kadib markii aan daboolno baahiyaha asaaska mushaaraadka iyo ballanqaadyada go'an.

Si aanu u gabagabayno saqafiyada, waxaanu u baahan nahay inaan ogaano:

- 1) Waxa heerka shaqaaleysiinta uu noqon doono ee loo badinaayo 2024, iyo marka qiimeyn macquul ah loogu tala galay baahiyaha 2024 (ayadoon la samayn shaqaaleysiin dheeraad ah)
- 2) Waa maxay taageerada deeqbixiyaha ee loo badinaayo (ee ay kujirto RCRF) oo sidee tan loo qoondayn doonaa?
- 3) Dakhli loo badinaayo in la heli karo oo loogu tala galay 2024
- 4) Waa maxay sababaha saameeya inta ay dhan yihiin ballanqaadyada go'an (sida sicir bararka)
- 5) Waa kuwee Wasaaradaha mudnaanta leh ee loogu tala galay qarash bixinta cusub iyo shaqaaleysiinta shaqaale cusub.

Miiska 7aad – Saamiyada Saqafiyada (inaha ugu sarreeya qarashka) iyo Ahmiyadaha Siyaasada

	Share of Other		Share of Total		Priority	2024	
	2022 Actual	2023 Budget	2022 Actual	2023 Budget		Proposed Other	Proposed Total
Auditor General's Office	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%	0.4%	Low	-0.1%	0.5%
Civil Service Commission	0.0%	0.1%	0.7%	0.5%	Low	0.3%	0.5%
Hirshabelle Parliament	0.0%	5.7%	10.6%	12.6%	High	13.4%	8.6%
Ministry of Fishery & Marine Resources	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.4%	Low	0.5%	0.3%
Ministry of Youth and Sports	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.4%	Low	0.5%	0.3%
Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	1.5%	Medium	0.5%	1.7%
Ministry of Commerce & Industry	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.4%	Low	0.5%	0.3%
Ministry of Constitution & Federal Affairs	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.4%	Low	0.5%	0.3%
Ministry of Education and Tertiary	0.3%	0.3%	7.8%	5.4%	Critical	1.3%	18.0%
Ministry of Environmental and Sea Protection	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	1.6%	Low	0.5%	2.2%
Ministry of Finance and Economic Development	0.1%	8.7%	3.5%	8.4%	High	4.6%	5.6%
Ministry of Health and Social Care	0.0%	0.3%	11.9%	6.3%	High	0.5%	8.3%
Ministry of Humanitarian and Disaster Management	0.0%	0.3%	3.3%	0.4%	Low	0.5%	0.3%
Ministry of Information and Culture	0.0%	1.2%	0.0%	0.9%	Low	2.8%	0.9%
Ministry of Interior and Local Government	81.3%	61.0%	13.4%	20.3%	Critical	52.4%	19.9%
Ministry of Justice & Judicial Affairs	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.4%	Low	1.0%	0.4%
Ministry of Labor and Employment	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.4%	Low	0.5%	0.3%
Ministry of Livestock, Forestry and Vegetation	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	1.3%	Medium	0.5%	1.7%
Ministry of Petroleum and mining	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.4%	Low	0.5%	0.3%
Ministry of Planning, Investment and International Cooperation	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	2.6%	Medium	0.5%	2.4%
Ministry of Ports and Maritime Transport	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.4%	Low	0.5%	0.3%
Ministry of Postal, Communication and Modern Technology	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.4%	Low	0.5%	0.3%
Ministry of Public Works and Reconstruction	0.0%	0.3%	0.6%	0.9%	Medium	-0.6%	0.3%
Ministry of Reconciliation and Resettlement	13.6%	6.5%	2.9%	2.0%	Medium	6.2%	1.7%
Ministry of Rehabilitation and Disarmament	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.4%	Low	0.5%	0.2%
Ministry of Religious and Endowments	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.4%	Low	0.5%	0.3%
Ministry of Security and Rehabilitation	0.0%	0.4%	39.2%	19.2%	High	-9.0%	6.2%
Ministry of State Presidency	4.7%	9.1%	5.5%	7.1%	High	19.4%	8.2%
Ministry of Transport, Air and Land	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.4%	Low	0.5%	0.3%
Ministry of Water, Energy and Minerals	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	2.4%	Low	0.5%	9.6%
Ministry of Women & Human Rights	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.4%	Low	0.5%	0.3%
Ministry of Rural Development	2023 ministry	0.3%	2023 ministry	0.4%	Low	-1.0%	0.2%

Wasaaradaha ugu muhiimsan ee la xiriira arrimaha gudaha iyo dawladaha hoose, madaxweyneynimada dawlad goboleedka iyo ammaanka iyo adeegyada dib u habaynta ayaa hela saamiyada ugu badan ee miisaaniyada, waxaana soo raaca wasaaradaha caafimaadka, waxbarashada iyo maaliyada. Xasuuusnoow, ahmiydaha siyaasada waxaa kujira inta wasaaradaha ay u qoondeysay FGS iyo qarashka fanka ah ee FMS kadib markii meel lagu sheego baahida ugu hooseysa wixii lagu dabooli lahaa (mushaaraadka, qarashka baxaya ee soo noqnoqda ee aasaasiga ah).

Miiska 6aad – Miisaaniyada Kama Dambeysta ah ee 2024

	Donor Funded	Fixed Commitment Minimum (2023 budget)	Other, inc new govt funded staff (2023 and planned 2024)	TOTAL	Minimum need
Auditor General's Office	72,420	25,400	(5,900)	91,920	25,400
Civil Service Commission	78,564	2,200	13,700	94,464	2,200
Hirshabelle Parliament	-	199,450	705,550	1,718,000	1,012,450
Ministry of Fishery & Marine Resources	25,056	8,700	25,920	59,676	8,700
Ministry of Youth and Sports	15,420	8,700	25,920	50,040	8,700
Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation	299,566	8,700	25,920	334,186	8,700
Ministry of Commerce & Industry	15,420	8,700	25,920	50,040	8,700
Ministry of Constitution & Federal Affairs	15,420	8,700	25,920	50,040	8,700
Ministry of Education and Tertiary	3,518,008	8,700	70,710	3,598,828	10,110
Ministry of Environmental and Sea Protection	411,241	8,700	25,920	445,861	8,700
Ministry of Finance and Economic Development	784,453	80,080	243,760	1,124,493	96,280
Ministry of Health and Social Care	1,635,808	8,700	25,920	1,670,428	8,700
Ministry of Humanitarian and Disaster Management	15,420	8,700	25,920	50,040	8,700
Ministry of Information and Culture	15,420	8,700	148,320	172,440	8,700
Ministry of Interior and Local Government	1,214,758	15,400	2,746,860	3,977,018	15,400
Ministry of Justice & Judicial Affairs	15,420	8,700	49,920	74,040	8,700
Ministry of Labor and Employment	15,420	8,700	25,920	50,040	8,700
Ministry of Livestock, Forestry and Vegetation	313,909	8,700	25,920	348,529	8,700
Ministry of Petroleum and mining	15,420	8,700	25,920	50,040	8,700
Ministry of Planning, Investment and International Cooperation	449,880	8,700	25,920	484,500	8,700
Ministry of Ports and Maritime Transport	15,420	8,700	25,920	50,040	8,700
Ministry of Postal, Communication and Modern Technology	15,420	8,700	25,920	50,040	8,700
Ministry of Public Works and Reconstruction	15,420	68,700	(34,080)	50,040	68,700
Ministry of Reconciliation and Resettlement	-	8,700	325,920	334,620	8,700
Ministry of Rehabilitation and Disarmament	-	8,700	25,920	34,620	8,700
Ministry of Religious and Endowments	15,420	8,700	25,920	50,040	8,700
Ministry of Security and Rehabilitation	15,420	557,100	(474,612)	1,250,040	1,709,232
Ministry of State Presidency	226,824	173,400	1,017,635	1,650,824	406,365
Ministry of Transport, Air and Land	15,420	8,700	25,920	50,040	8,700
Ministry of Water, Energy and Minerals	1,879,456	8,700	25,920	1,914,076	8,700
Ministry of Women & Human Rights	15,420	8,700	25,920	50,040	8,700
Ministry of Rural Development	-	8,700	(54,080)	34,620	88,700
TOTAL	11,141,243	1,330,530	5,246,183	20,013,663	3,626,237

Xasuusnoow: Wasaarada horumarinta miyiga waxaa la sameeyay 2023.

Qarashka ka imaanaya deeqbixiyeyaasha waxaa loogu qoondeeyaa Wasaaradaha si ku salaysan barnaamijyada deeqbixiyeyaasha. Ballanqaadyada go'an waxay ka dhigan yihiin baahi la qiyaasay oo loogu tala galay qarash bixin muhiim ah sida qarash ku bixinta kirada. Kolamka waxyaabaha kale waxaa loo isticmaali karaa sidii mid ka dhigan ahmiyadaha siyaasada macnaha waxaa uu muujinayaa inta qarash ay u qoondeeyeen FGS iyo HSS kadib markii wax loo qoondeeyo baahida ugu yar oo ah hawsha oo ah qarash bixintii caadiga ahayd. Kolomka wadartu wuxuu muujinayaa xisaabta saqafka ee loogu tala galay Wasaaradaha isla shaqeyya oo ay kujiraan baahida ugu yar iyo ahmiyadaha siyaasada.

Qarashka deeqbixiyeyaashu ku bixiyeen 2024 wuxuu dhan yahay USD 11,141,243 (waxaana kujira qarashka had iyo jeer soo noqnoqda ee in la bixiyo u baahan iyo qarash ku bixinta raasulmaalka). 2024 mushaaraadka waxaa loo qoondeeyay USD 6,849,829 taasoo ay kujiraan mushaaraadka qarash loogu tala galay oo deeqbixiyeyaashu bixinayaan.

Ballanqaadyada go'an oo ah USD 1,330,530 waxay ka dhigan yihiin baahida ugu yar ee la qiimeeyay ee loogu tala galay qarash ku bixinta waxyaabaha muhiimka ah sida kirada, dayactirka iwm. 2024, miisaaniyada 2023 waxaa loo isticmaalayaa sidii **shardi ugu yar oo jira**. Kolomka Baahida Ugu Yar wuxuu muujinayaa tirada ugu yar ee dabooleysa baahiyahan ugu yar: mushaaraadka dawlada iyo

ballanqaadka go'an oo dhan 3,626,237. Xasusnoow, mushaaraadka 2023 waxaa loo isticmaalayaa sidii aasaaska xisaabinta baahida ugu yar.

Dawladda Goboleedka Hirshabelle dakhliga ay ayadu leedahay ilaha uu ka yimaado saadaashiisa loogu tala galay 2024 waa **USD 7,072,419**. Deeqbixiyeyaasha iyo FGS taageerada ka imaanaysa ayaa dhan **USD 11,141,243** iyo **USD 1,800,000** sidaas ay isugu xigaan.

Miiska 7aad – Qarashka Baxaya 2024 ee la Saadaaliyay

Wadarta dakhliga gudaha ee ishiisa dawlad goboleedkaani leedahay	7,072,420
Wadarta deeqaha FGS	1,800,000
Wadarta qarashka fanka ah ee ka imaanaya deeqbixiyeyaasha	11,141,243
WADARTA DAKHLIGA	20,013,663
Qarashka Baxaya ee la Qoondeeyay	
Baahida ugu yar	3,626,237
Amiyadaha siyaasan + qarashka ka imaanaya deeqbixiyeyaasha	16,387,426
Wadarta miisaaniyada 2024	20,013,663



4 WAXYAABAHHA HALISTA AH EE KUWAJAHAN MIISAANIYADA

4.1 ARRIMO LA XIRIIRA DHUG U YEELASHADA HORAY U SOCOSHADA

4.1.1 Maareynta Maaliyada Dawlada

Hawlaha dawlad goboleedka iyo joogteynta maaliyadu waxay kuxiran yihiin PFM wacan (Maareynta Maaliyada Dawlada); hadaba, waxaa aad muhiim u ahaan doona in dhammaan hayadaha Dawlad Goboleedka iyo shaqaaluhu u hoggaansamaan mabaadiida iyo habraacyada kuqoran Xeerka PFM. Dhammaan MDAs-ka dawlad goboleedku waa in:

1. Ay xaqiijiyaan in dhammaan dhakhliyada dawlada lagu shubo Koonto Hal ah oo Maaliyadeed;
2. Ay xaqiijiyaan in Wasaarada Maaliyada la ogeysiyo dhammaan ballan qaadyada deeqbixiyeyaasha ee cusub durba; iyo in
3. Ay xaqiijiyaan in dhammaan iibka (lasoo iibinaayo badeecooyinka, adeegyada latalinta, iyo shaqaalaha) loo maro Waaxda Iibka ee Wasaarada Maaliyada.

Habraacyadaan saddexda ahi waxay aad muhiim ugu yihiin xaqiijinta in qarashka si sax ah meel loogu sheegi karo lana soo tebiyo.

4.1.2 Kuhawlinta Dadweynaha Miisaaniyada

Maadaama ay ilaaliye ka tahay lacagaha dadweynaha, waxaa waajib ku ah Dowlad Goboleedka inay umuujiso muwaadiniinteeda in dakhliga la qoondeeyay si wax kuool ah loogu adeegsanayo si loo gaaro ujeedooyinka horumarinta dhaqan dhaqaale ee muwaadiniinta. Sidaa daraadeed, Wasaarada Maaliyadu waxay kudaabacdaa Miisaaniyad Sanadeedka iyo warbixinada maaliyada qarashka lasoo xareeyay ee rubuc sanadlaha ah barteeda internetka si xogtaa ay u helaan dadweynuhu oo ka kooban deeqbixiyeyaasha caalamiga ah, muwaadiniinta Soomaaliya iyo dadka oo dhan gebi ahaanba.

4.1.3 Waxyaabaha Halista ah ee Dhaqaalaha Guud Wajahaya

Weecashooyinka laga weecdo qiyaasaha dhaqaalaha guud ee taageeraya BFP-daan waxay u keeni karaan mustaqbalka halis weyn ujeedooyinka siyaasada maaliyada. Guud ahaan, saadaasha koboca Soomaaliya ee mudada heerka dhexe waxay aad ugu tiirsan tahay maqnaanshaha abaaraha ama daadadka, sida uu u shaqeeyo dhaqaalaha dalalka deeqaha nasiiya, iyo saamaynta kicinta mashaariicda horumarineed ee cusub ee ay samaysay Dowlad Goboleedku iyo kuwa la sameeyay ayadoo magaceeda lagu hadlaayo. Amni darrada sii socota ayaa horjoogsata awoodii Dawlad Goboleedku kumeel marin lahayd qorsheyaasheeda. Isbaddalada Dawlad Goboleedka ee ah dhanka PFM, Xeerarka PFM iyo Dakhliga, isbaddalada kastanka ayaa la filayaa inay gacan ka geystaan xaqiijinta in dhaqaalaha la heli karo si wax kuool ah loogu isticmaalo qorsheyaashii loogu tala galay. Xoog saarida iibka xooggan ee dawlada ee sida wacan loo maareeyo waa inay xaqiijiso fulin wax kuool ah oo ku aaddan ujeedooyinka siyaasadan.

4.1.4 Halis Hayadeed

Laga soo bilaabo bilowgiiba, wax qabadka Dawlad Goboleedka marka laga hadlayo qaaditaanka tillaabooyinka canshuurtu waxay ahayd mid isku qasan. Helitaanka xadidan ee canshuur bixiyeyaasha, la'aanta xog canshuur bixiyeyaal, tira badnida jidgooyooyin sharci darro ah, faham darro ka dhex jirta canshuur bixiyeyaasha markii laga hadlaayo kubixinta canshuuraha waqtigii la rabay, ka weecinta

qarashka dawlada Hal Akoon oo Maaliyadeed, iyo iibka loo sameeyo si ka baxsan qaabdhismeedka sharciga ah ee Xeerka PFM waxyaabahaas oo idil waxay halis weyn u keenayaan joogteynta maaliyada hayadaha Dawlad Goboleedka. Si loo maareeyo halistaa, Dawlad Goboleedku waxay sii wadaa inay aad u takiidiso xirfadlenimada hawlahaada soo uruurinta dakhliga ee ay taageeraan Xeerka Dakhliga iyo xeerar hoosaadka iyo tilmaamuhu.

4.1.5 Halista Shaqaalaha

Marka loo eego caqabadaha dhaqaalaha ee jira, Dawladu waxay la harjadeysaa sidii ay usoo jiidan lahayd xirfadleyaal aqoon leh si ay ugu soo biiraan shaqaalaha dawlada. Markii awooda ah gudaha Guddiga Shaqaalaha Dawlada ee Rayidka ah ay kororto, Wasaaraduhu waxay aad ula shaqeyn doonaan Guddiga si loo dejiyo qorsheyaal shaqaaleysiineed mudada heerka dhexe si loo taageero hannaanka diyaarinta miisaaniyada ayadoo la bixinaayo tilmaan iyo sabab cad oo loogu tala galay heerarka shaqaaleysiinta.

Waxyaabo halis ah oo hoos kuxusan ayaa ugaar ah Hirshabeelle waxayna tilmaamaan sababo saamayn kari lahaa dhaqaalaha guud iyo xaaladaha maaliyadeed intaba:

Miiska 10aad - Miiska Halista Maaliyada Guud

Halista	Suurtagalnimada	Saamaynta
Ascaarta sii kordheysa ee badeecooyinka qoyska ee muhiimka ah waxay dhaawacaan daryeelka	Dhexe - ascaarta badeecada ayaa sare u kacayay laga soo bilaabo bilowgii dagaalka Russia-Ukraine.	Dhexe – kororka ascaarta ayaa ballaarnaa laakiin waxaa loo badinaa inay cabbir ahaan haatan kooban yihiin
Kala duwanaanshiyaha ballaaran ee dakhliga deeqaha ayaa ka dhiga fulinta wax adag	Sare – deeqaha dakhliyada ka yimaada ayaa taarikhiiyan ay adkeyd in la saadaaliyo	Sare – waxayna wali yihiin qeyb muhiim ah oo ka tirsan miisaaniyada
Abaaraha ayaa keena hoos u dhac dhaqaale	Hoose –caddeyn kooban oo ku saabsan in xaaladuhu kasii dareen	Sare – dhaqaalaha ayaa aad ugu tiirsan waaxda beeraha
Daadad	Sare – Webi Shabeelle ayaa soo fataha daadad in badan	Dhexe – wuxuu daadku saameeyaa waaxda beeraha
Ka qeyb qaadashada shaqaalaha oo hooseysa	Sare - 30% dadku ma shaqeyaan	Sare - ma jiro shaqaale kufilan horay u waditaanka dhaqaalaha
Lacagaha lasoo xawilo oo yar	Dhexe – Lacagaha lasoo xawilo ayaa ah isla intii ay ahaayeen sanadkii hore	Dhexe - lacagaha lasoo xawilo ayaa qeyb muhiim ah ka noqda dakhliyada iyo lacagaha qalaad

Barakacayaasha oo kordhay	Sare – barakac joogto ah ayaa dhaca	Sare – wuxuu barakacu kordhin karaa qiimeyaasha wuxuuna carqaladayn karaa dhaqaalaha
Lacagahii lasoo xawili jiray oo aanan lasoo xawilin intii uu socday COVID-19	Sare – qulqulka lacagaha laga soo xawilo Mareykanka iyo dalal kale ayaa loo badinaa inuu yaraado marka loo eego xaaladaha dhaqaale ee jira	Dhexe– lacagaha lasoo xawilo ayaa qeyb muhiim ah ka noqda dakhliyada iyo lacagaha qalaad
Liidashada ganacsiyada yaryar intii uu socday COVID oo saamaysay soo xareynta canshuuraha	Dhexe– ganacsiyada yaryar ayaa waxaa dhaawac u geystay hoos u dhicii ganacsiga ee jiray intii uu socday COVID	Dhexe– dakhliga dawlada ayaa qeyb ahaan ku tiirsan ganacsiyada yaryar , sida dakhliyada qoysasku ugu tiirsan yihiinba



