

Dowladda Hirshabeelle ee Soomaaliya



Hirshabelle State of Somalia

Warqadda Qaabka Guud ee Miisaaniyadda

Sanad-Maaliyadeedka 2025-ka

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EREYO LA SOO GAABIYEEY

AMISOM	African Union Mission in Somalia / Hawlgalka Midowga Afrika ee Soomaaliya
BFP	Budget Framework Paper / Warqadda Qaabka Guud ee Miisaaniyadda
EPHS	Essential Package of Health Services / Xirmada Aasaasiga ah ee Adeegyada Caafimaadka
FGS	Federal Government of Somalia / Dowladda Federaalka Soomaaliya (DFS)
FMIS	Financial Management Information System / Hannaanka Maareynta Macluumaadka Maaliyadda
GDP	Gross Domestic Product / Wax-soo-saarka Guud ee Gudaha
ICT	Information, Communication and Technology / Warfaafinta, Isgaarsiinta iyo Tiknoolajiyadda
IMF	International Monetary Fund / Sanduuqa Caalamiga ah ee Lacagta
HSS	Hirshabelle State of Somalia / Dowlad-Goboleedka Hirshabeelle ee Soomaaliya
MDA	Ministries, Departments and Agencies / Wasaaradaha, Waaxaha & Wakaaladaha
MoF	Ministry of Finance / Wasaaradda Maaliyadda
MoPIC	Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation/Wasaaradda Qorsheynta iyo Iskaashiga Caalamiga
NDP	National Development Plan/Qorshaha Horumarinta Qaranka
PFM	Public Financial Management/Maareynta Maaliyadda Maamulka/Dowladda
RHMT	Regional Health Management Teams/Kooxaha Maareynta Caafimaadka Gobolka
RMS	Revenue Management System/Hannaanka Maareynta Dakhliga

HORDHAC

Miisaaniyad Sanadeeda Dowlad-Goboleedka Hirshabeelle ee Soomaaliya (HSS) waa habka ugu muhiimsan oo ay Dowladdu ku hirgeliso siyaasadaheeda. Warqadda Qaabka Guud ee Miisaaniyadda (BFP) waxay bixisaa xiriirka u dhaxeeya siyaasadaha guud ee Dowladda iyo Miisaaniyad Sannadeeda. Waxay dhigeysaa qaababka guud ee maaliyadda iyo istiraatiijiyadda loogu talagalay miisaaniyadda, waxayna sidoo kale bixinaysaa saadaasha muujinaysa dakhliga iyo kharashaadka muddada-dhexe oo ku saleysan falanqeynta xaddiga miisaaniyaddii hore ee la xaqiijiyay. Qaabka dhaqaalaha guud ee BFP ayaa ka dib bixinaya qoondemaha muujinaya kharashaadka ee hagaya Wasaaradda Maaliyadda (MoF) iyo Wasaaradaha, Waaxdaha iyo Hay'adaha (MDAs) kale marka la diyaarinayo miisaaniyadaha kharashaadka ee Baarlamaanka la horgeeyo. Warqadda BFP waxay soo koobaysaa waxqabadyada Dowladda ee Sanad Maaliyadeedka 2025 iyo kuwa muddada-dhexe waxayna la halmaashaa Mudnaanaha Istiraatiijiga ah ee Dowlad-goboleedka, Qorshaha Horumarinta Qaranka (NDP) ee Federaalka ee 2020-2024 iyo Qorshaha Isbeddelka Qaranka.

Warqadda BFP waxay leedahay qaybahan soo socda:

Qaybta 1aad: SAADAASHA DHAQAALAHA GUUD IYO TALLAABOYINKA SIYAASADDA

Qaybtan waxay bixinaysaa guudmarka siyaasadaha dhaqaalaha guud ee dowladda, lafogurista waxqabadka dhaqaalaha guud ee dhowaan, iyo arrimaha muddada-dhexe ee jiritaankooda lagu xisaabtamey ee dhaqaalaha guud. Wuxuu dhigayaa mudnaanaha lagu qoray Qorsheyaasha Horumarinta Qaranka (NDP) ee la qorsheeyay in uu dhammaado 2024, iyo Qorshaha Isbeddelka Qaranka ee cusub.

Qaybta 2aad: QAABKA GUUD EE MAALIYADDA

Qaybtan waxaa ka mid ah qorshayaasha siyaasadda isha dakhliga gaarka ah iyo dakhliga aan canshuurta ahayn iyo ilaha dibadda ee laga helayo Dowladda Federaalka iyo Bahwadaagta horumarinta caalamiga ah ee Dowlad-goboleedka ee waafaqsan saadaasha dhaqaalaha guud. Waxay ku soo gebogabeynaysaa iyadoo tusmaynaysa kheyraadyada ay Dowladdu heli karto si ay u hirgeliso ujeedooyinkeeda istiraatiijiga ah iyo mudnaanaha siyaasadda.

Qaybta 3aad: QOONDEYMAHA KHARASHAADKA IYO ARRIMAHA JIRITAANKOODA LAGU XISAABTAMEY EE BFP

Qaybtan waxay bixinaysaa qoondemaha muujinaya kharashaadka oo hawl ahaan iyo MDA-yada Dowladda ahaan ah oo ku saleysan mudnaanaha istiraatiijiga ah ee Dowladda kuwaas oo ay ka mid yihiin amniga iyo horumarinta hufnaanta bixinta adeegga dowladda. Qaybtan waxaa ay si gaar ah xoog u saareysaa tallaabooyinka lagama maarmaanka u ah in la sii wado kharash-gareynta hufan ee dowladda. Warqadda BFP ka mid ma ahan faahfaahinta gaarka ah ee kharashaadka iyo qorshayaasha siyaasadda Wasaaradda/Waaxda/Hay'adda ee la soo-jeediyay. Si kastaba ha ahaatee, marka Dowladdu bislaato, waxaa si gaar ah xoog loo saarayaa diyaarinta qorshayaasha iyo kharashaadka waaxda/qaybta oo faahfaahisan ee loogu talagalay MDA kasta.

Qaybta 4aad: HALISAHA KU SOO WAJAHAN MIISAANIYADDA

Halisahan ayaa gaar ku ah Hirshabeelle waxayna go'aaminayaan arrimaha saameyn ku yeelan kara dhaqaalaha guud iyo xaaladaha maaliyadeedba. Arrimaha ugu muhiimsan waxaa ugu mudan xaddidnaanta xogta xaaladaha maaliyadda guud (macro-fiscal conditions) ee hadda jira.

1 RAADRAACA SIYAASADDA IYO DHAQAALAHA GUUD

1.1 QAABKA GUUD EE SIYAASADDA DHAQAALAHA GUUD

Yoolka dhaqaalaha guud ee Dowlad-goboleedka waa abuurista xaaladda dhaqaalaha guud oo xasillan si loo taageero koboc loo dhaqan yahay oo waara iyo horumarinta bulsho-dhaqaale. Ujeedooyinka gaarka ah ee dhaqaalaha guud ee muddada-dhexe ee Dowlad-goboleedka waa in la gaaro oo la joogteyo saamiga koboca dhaqaalaha dhabta ah oo u dhaxeeya 3 – 5% sannadkii. Qorshaha horumarinta qaranka ee 9^{aad} ayaa loo diyaariyay in uu u hoggaansamo shuruudaha Warqadda Istiraatiijiyadda Yareynta Saboolnimada ee ku-meelgaarka ah taas oo Soomaaliya u saamaxdey, sida ka-qaybgalaha Hindisaha Dalalka Saboolka ah ee Aadka u Qaameysan /Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative (HIPC) ahaan, in ay codsato deyn cafin. Heerkan ayaa la dhammeystirey bishii Disembar 2023. Dowladdu waxay hiigsaneysaa in ay adeegyo lagama maarmaanka u ah horumarka ay muwaadiniinteeda u fidiso. Sidaa daraaddeed qorshahan wuxuu diiradda sarayaa kordhinta dakhliga, sii wanaajinta koboca dhaqaale, iyo sameynta nidaamyo dakhli-wadaag si siman loo qaybsado. Yareynta saboolnimada iyo sii wanaajinta adkeysiga qaranka ee taageeraya ajandaheeda guud.

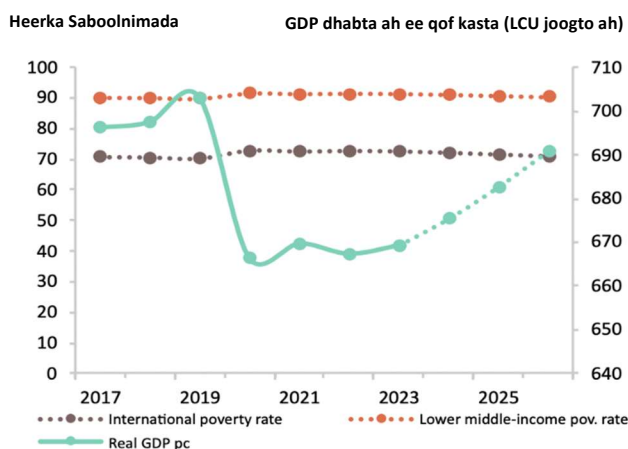
1.2 DHAQAALAHA GUUD EE DALKA

Tusaha 1aad wuxuu faahfaahinayaa arrimaha jiritaankooda lagu xisaabtamey ee muhiimka ah ee ku hoosjira qaabka guud ee dhaqaalaha guud ee Sanad Maaliyadeedka 2025, oo ka hadlaya Wax-soosaarka Guud ee Gudaha (GDP) iyo sicirrada macaamiisha.

Tusaha 1 – Arrimaha Jiritaankooda Lagu Xisaabtamey ee la xiriira Dhaqaalaha Guud ee Dalka

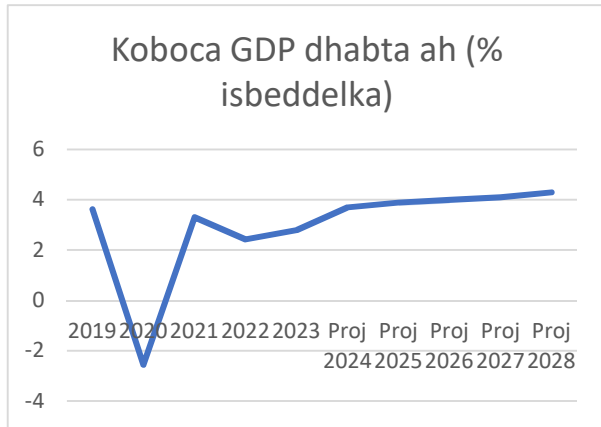
	2021	2022	2023	Saadaasha 2024	Saadaasha 2025	Saadaasha 2026	Saadaasha 2027	Saadaasha 2028
GDP-ga Magaca ah (USD, Bilyan)	9.839	10.42	11.68	12.804	13.891	15.059	16.31	17.638
Koboca GDP-ga dhabta ah (% is-beddelka)	3.308	2.433	2.8	3.7	3.9	4	4.1	4.3
Sicir-bararka, sicirrada macaamiisha ee dhammaadka muddada (% is-beddelka)	5.667	6.056	6.601	4.3	3.7	3.5	3.3	3.1
Farqiqa waxa ka baxa iyo waxa soo gala (% GDP-ga)	-6.816	-8.043	-9.577	-8.657	-8.84	-10.505	-10.773	-10.366

Isha laga soo dheegtey: WEO Data, IMF, April 2024



Soomaaliya waxay gaartey xaqijinta Dhammeystirka HIPC bishii Disembar 2023, taas oo lagaga cafiyey deyn dhan USD 4.5 bilyan. Tani ayaa hoos u dhigtay deynta dibadda ah min 65% ee GDP (2018) ilaa 6% sannadkii 2023. Waxaa la qiyaasayaa in taageerada bah-wadaagta horumarinta ay yaraan doonto ka-dib dhammeystirka HIPC, sidaa daraaddeed Soomaaliya waxaa u dheer caqabadda maalgelinta raasumaalkeeda iyo miisaaniyadda soo noqnoqota iyadoo adeegsaneysa isha dakhligooda. Celceliska koboca GDP ee dhabta ah ayaa ka hooseeyay 3% intii u dhaxeysay 2021-2023 waxaanna la saadaaliyay in uu si aad u xaddidan kor ugu kici doonno sannadaha soo socda. Koboca dhaqaale ee Soomaaliya wuxuu badanaa ku tiirsan yahay dhinacyada beeraha iyo

adeegyada. Beeraha ayaa u dhigma boqolkiiba 60 ee GDP-ga tobankii sano ee la soo dhaafey (2011 – 2022), taas oo ka dhigeysa qaybta ugu badan ee wax ku biirrisa koboca dalka. Xoolaha waa qayb-hoosaad ka tirsan dhinaca beeraha, waxayna ka yihiin ku dhowaad 40% ee GDP-ga. Badeecooyinka ugu muhiimsan ee ay Soomaaliya dibadda u dhoofiso waxaa ka mid ah xoolaha noolnool oo u dhigma qiyaas ahaan 80% ee guud ahaan dhaqaalaha laga helo wax



Heerka Saboolnimada

dhoofinta (NEC Somalia, 2023). Iyadoo heerarka saboolnimada ay sii socdaan – heerka saboolnimada caalamiga ah (\$2.15 sanadkii 2017 PPP) iyadoo boqolleyda GDP-ga la saadaaliyay in ay noqonayso 72.1% sanadka 2024. Heerka shaqo la'aanta ayaa waxaa lagu qiimeeyay in ay ahayd 20% sanadkii 2022. Tani waxay la macno tahay in dowladdu ay mas'uuliyad weyn ka saaran tahay in ay shaqo u hesho dad badan oo shaqeynaya. Sicir-bararka waxaa la saadaalinayaa in uu hoos-u-dhaco marka loo eego heerarka sare ee 2021-2023 (muddo ay saameeyeen cudurka COVID-19 iyo sare u kaca sicirrada caalamiga ah oo sabab u ah dagaalka Ruushka-Ukraine). Xawilaadaha gaarka ah ayaa door muhiim ah ka qaata, waxaa la saadaaliyay in ay noqonayaan 20.4% ee GDP-ga sannadka 2024.

Abaabulka dakhliga gudaha ee dowladda federaalka Soomaaliya ayaa sii hagaagay halka dowlad-goboleedyada ay aad ugu adag tahay in ay kharashaadka ay u baahan yihiin ka helaan ilo dakhliga gudaha ah maadaama deeqaha caalamiga ah laga yaabo in ay sii yaraadaan sannadaha soo socda. Bankiga Adduunka (World Bank) wuxuu saadaalinayaa in dib-u-habeynta lagu sameeyay dhaqaalaha iyo kororka maalgelinta dadweynaha ka-dib markii la dhammeystiray HIPC in ay soojiidan doonto maalgashiga tooska ah ee shisheeyaha (FDI) oo dhiirrigelinaysa qaybta gaarka loo leeyahay. Soomaaliya waxay sii wajaheysaa nugeyl, colaad, iyo gilgilaadaha cimilada, iyadoo arrimahan oo dhan ay sii wadi doonaan saameynta koboca wixii hadda ka dambeeya. Farqiqa waxa ka baxa iyo waxa soo gala waxaa kaaba xawilaadaha gaarka ah iyo deeqaha rasamiga ah. In kastoo ganacsiga dhoofinta uu si dhaqso ah u soo kabsatay marka loo eego ganacsiga keenista, gaar ahaan dhoofinta xoolaha, haddana miisaaniyadda ganacsiga waxaa lagu saadaaliyay -58.5 sanadka 2024, iyadoo uu hoos u dhigay ganacsiga keenista oo sarreeya maadaama dalku uu si aad ah ugu sii tiirsan yahay. (World Bank MPO, 2024).

Sicir-bararka sababta u ah dagaalka Ruushka-Ukraine, colaada gudaha ah, iyo abaarta 2020-2023 waxay horseedeen dhibaato xagga qiimaha cuntada ah. Roobabkii roonaa ee 2023 waxay hoos u dhigeen qiimaha cuntada. Warbixinta FEWSNET ee bishii Maajo waxay saadaalisay in helitaanka cuntada qutul daruuriga ah ay caadi ka tahay guud ahaan Soomaaliya iyadoo tafaariiqda cuntada dibadda laga keenay ay sidoo kale tahay mid xasillan. Si kastaba ha ahaatee, degaamada ay ku nool yihiin dadka gudaha ku barakacay (IDPs) waxaa weli ka jira awood iibsasho oo liidata si loo helo cunto iyo agabka aan cuntada ahayn ee aasaasiga ah.

1.3 DHAQAALAHA GUUD EE DEGAANKA

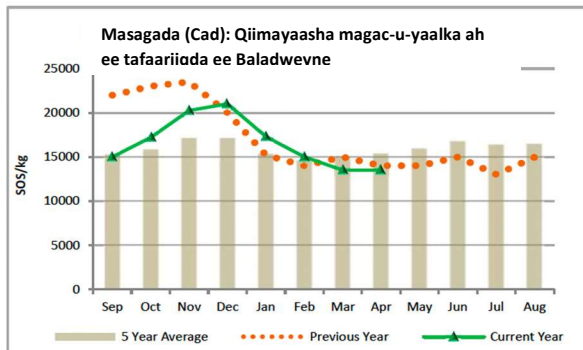
Hirshabeelle waxa ay ka kooban tahay meelo ay ka baxaan khudaar, dalagga saliidda laga sameeyo, badar, iyo sisin; iyo sidoo kale dhul xeebeedka kalluumaysiga iyo wax-soosaarka xaddidan ee xoogaa ido iyo xoolo kale (sida, geela).

Dowlad-goboleed waa kan ugu badan ee soosaara sisinta dalka iyadoo soosaarka lagu qiyaasayo 150,000 hektar. Marka laga soo tago sisinta qiime-u-kordhinta ugu waaweyn waxaa ka mid ah galleyda, digirta, bariiska, iyo khudaarta.

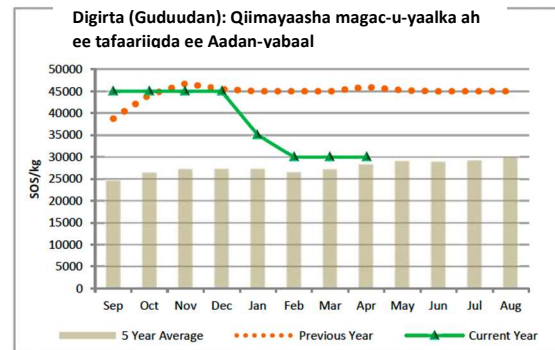
Dowlad-goboleedka waxaa mara ilaa 600 km oo webiga Shabeelle ah. Waxaa suuragal ah in looga faa'iideysto soosaarka miraha suufka oo ganacsi mug leh laga sameyn karo. Gabbal-daye iyo digirta sooya ayaa sidoo kale laga beeri karaa. Dhul-beereed aad u baaxad weyn oo ku yaalla gobolka Shabeellaha dhexe ayaa diyaar ah lana awoodi karaa. Dowlad-goboleedka waxaa uu leeyahay hal dekad oo lagu magacaabo Ceel-macaan.

1.4 QIIMAHA BADEECOYINKA DEGAANKA

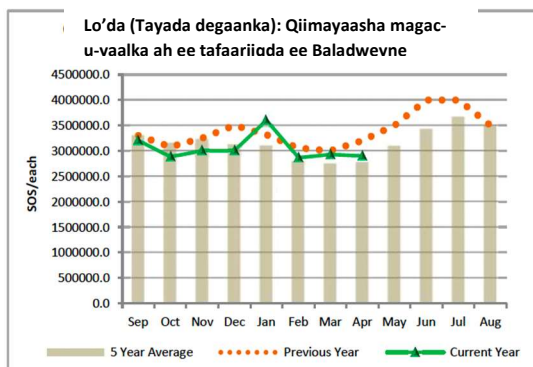
Garaafka hoose wuxuu muujinayaa isbeddellada ku yimid qiimayaasha xoolaha iyo dallaga muhiimka ah ee dowlad-goboleedka Hirshabeelle.



Qiimayaasha sanadka hadda waxay muujinayaan kor u kac mug leh bishii Disembar 2023 iyo bishii Jannaayo 2024, waxaanna ku xigay hoos-u-dhac degdeg ah oo ku yimid laga bilaabo bishii Febraayo iyo wixii ka dambeeyay, waxay ka sii hooseeyeen qiimayaasha sanadkii hore min Maarso ilaa Abriil.



Sanadka hadda wuxuu muujinayaa isbeddel hoos-u-dhac ah oo ku yimid qiimayaasha laga bilaabo bishii Jannaayo, kaas oo aad uga duwan qiimayaashii xasilnaa ee sanadkii la soo dhaafey oo qiyaastii ahaa 45,000 SOS/kg intii lagu guda jiray muddadii la odorosey.



Qiimayaasha lo'da tayada degaanka ah ee sanadkan waxay muujinayaan in ay heerkii ugu sarreeyay gaareen bishii Disembar 2023, waxaanna xigay hoos-u-dhac aad u hooseeya min Febraayo 2024 iyo wixii ka dambeeyay. Qiimayaasha sanadka hadda waxay si joogto ah ugu hooseeyaan qiimayaasha sannadkii hore laga bilaabo Febraayo ilaa Agoosto, in kastoo uu isku soo dhowaansho kooban uu jiray bishii Nofembar wuxuunna heerkii ugu sarreysay gaarey bishii Disembar.

1.5 RAADRAACA SIYAASADDA

Qaybtan waxaa ay soo bandhigeysaa siyaasadaha muhiimka ah ee mudnaanta la siiyey ee Wasaaradaha iyo Hay'aduhu ay ku talo jiraan in ay xaqiijiyaan sanad-maaliyadeedka cusub gudihiisa. Mudnaanaha siyaasadda waxaa hoosta ka xariiqay Qorsheyaasha Horumarinta Qaranka. Heerka Dowlad-goboleedka, Wasaaradda Qorsheynta iyo Iskaashiga Caalamiga ((MoPIC) waxay, iyadoo kaashaneysa Wasaaradaha kale ee Hirshabeelle, diyaarin doontaa qorshe mudnaan leh oo la jaanqaadaya mudnaanaha qaranka laakiinse tixgelinaya maalgelinnada dowladda loo baahan yahay, gaarka ah ee lagama maarmaanka u ah gaarista koboca dhaqaalaha guud ee muddada-dheer iyo xasillooni ballaaran. Maadaama Hirshabeelle aaney lahayn qorshaha horumarinta dowlad-goboleedka, waxay isticmaalaysaa qorshaha horumarinta qaranka si ay u qeexo mudnaanaha siyaasadeed ee sanad-maaliyadeedka.

1.5.1 Qorshaha Horumarinta Dowlad-goboleedka iyo Kan Qaranka

Qorshaha NDP waa qaabka guud ee siyaasadda ugu muhiimsan ee taageeraya ujeeddooyinka siyaasadda horumarinta bulsho-dhaqaale e Dowladda Federaalka ee sanad-maaliyadeedyada 2020 ilaa 2024. Istiraatiijiyadda saboolnimada ee qorshaha horumarinta qaranka (NDP) ee 9aad waxay ka kooban tahay afar tiir: 1) Siyaasado Loo Dhan Yahay oo La Fahmi Karo, 2) Amniga iyo Talinta Sharciga oo Wanaagsan, 3) Koboc Dhaqaale oo Loo Dhan Yahay (oo uu ku jiro shaqo kororka) iyo, 4) Horumarinta Bulshada oo Wanaagsan.

Marka diiradda la saaro waxqabadyada afartan tiir, Soomaaliya waxay wax ka qaban doontaa waxyaabaha aasaasiga ah ee saboolnimada keena. Tiirarkan habeynta waxay la jaanqaadaan saddexda mudnaan ee horumarinta qaranka ee la tilmaamay. Siyaasado dhinac kasta taabanaya (aasaasi ah) ayaa la dhexgaliyaa tiir kasta, oo ka dhigan istiraatiijiyad muhiim ah oo ah mid lagu beegsanayo oo mudnaan lagu siinayo waxqabadyada:

- Xoojinta arrimaha jinsiga, xuquuqul insaanka iyo noocyada kale ee sinnaanta bulshada
- Dhisidda adkeysiga qoysaska, bulshooyinka iyo dowladda
- Si wanaagsan u maareynta deegaanka Soomaaliya iyo kheyraadkeeda dabiiciga ah
- Mudnaansiinta xalalka waara ee barakaca muddada-dheer
- Xoojinta wada-tacaamulka u dhaxeeya qorsheynta bani'aadamnimada iyo horumarinta
- Ka dhigidda horumarka maamulka mudnaanta tiir kasta

1.5.2 Qorshaha Isbeddelka Qaranka

Ujeeddooyinka muhiimka ah ee laga leeyahay NTP:

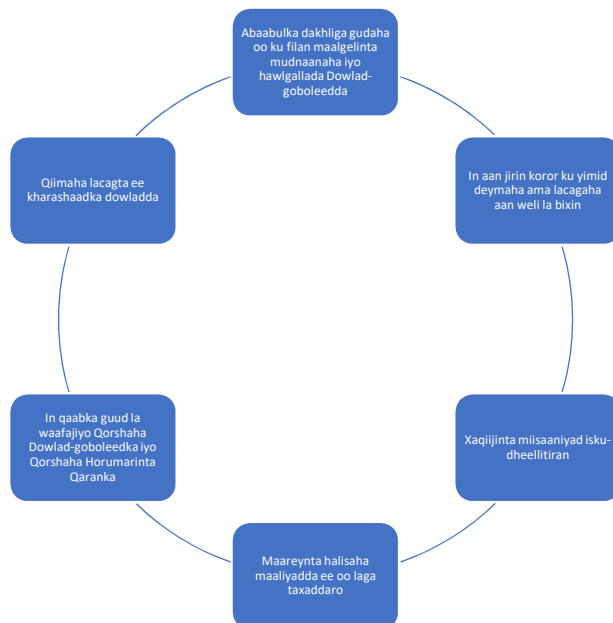
- In uu Dowladda Federaalka ee Soomaaliya (DFS) ku hago waxqabadyada horumarinta iyo maalgashiga shanta sano ee soo socota (2025-2029).
- In uu u shaqeeyo sida qorshaha khariidadda (roadmap) qaabeysan ee loogu talagalay horumarinta bulsho-dhaqaale ee Soomaaliya.
In uu kor-u-qaado isla-jaanqaadidda iyo wada-shaqeynta hindisayaasha horumarinta kala duwan ee ka socda guud ahaan Dowladda Federaalka Soomaaliya.
- In uu dhiirrigeliyo iskaashiga ka dhaxeeya daneeyayaasha kala duwan ee ku lugta leh qorsheynta bani'aadamnimada iyo horumarinta.
- In uu Soomaaliya awood u siiyo wax-ka-qabashada iyo ka gudubka caqabadaha horumarineed.
- In uu bixiyo jihada qoondoynta kheyraadka si loo sii wado horumarinta qaranka iyo barwaaqada. Qorshaha NTP wuxuu ka dhigan yahay in laga guurey qorshaha horumarinta ee soo jireenka ah iyadoo loo guurey istiraatiijiyadda isbeddelka aad diiradda lagu saarayo.

2 QAABKA GUUD EE MAALIYADDA

Qaybtan waxay diiradda saareysaa i) kheyraadyada guud ee miisaaniyad sanadeeda, taas oo loo kala dhigdhigey dakhliga gudaha iyo deeqaha dibadda ka imaanaya iyo deynta, iyo ii) istiraatiijiyadda kor-u-qaadista dakhliga. Soomaaliya, hannaanka miisaaniyadda wuxuu ka bilaabanayaa xisaabinta guud ahaan xaddiyada lacagaha maaliyadda ee dowladda, sida, kheyraadyada loo heli karo Kharashaadka Miisaaniyadda Dowlad-goboleedyada. Kuwani waxaa laga helaa qiyaasaha dakhliga ka soo xarooda isha canshuurta gaarka ah iyo dakhliga aan canshuurta ahayn, iyo deeqaha ka yimaada fedealka iyo caalamka. Dowladda sharci ahaan waxaa uu xeerka PFM uga baahan yahay in ay ku xaddido kharashaadka ilaha la heli karo si loo gaaro ujeeddada laga leeyahay miisaaniyadeeda dheellitiran, oo muhiim u ah joogteynta xasillooni dhaqaale inta uu maamulka ka bislaanayo.

Guud ahaan xaddigan lacagaha aan laga sare marin karin ee dowladda oo dhan ayaa keenaysa habka dejinta xaddiga lacagaha ugu badan ee gaarka ah ee loogu talagalay MDA-yada looga hadley Qaybta 3aad.

Sanad-maaliyadeedlka 2025, qaabka guud ee maaliyadda ayaa waxaa taageera mabaadii'dan maaliyadeed ee soo socda:



2.1.1 Dakhliga Gudaha

Dakhliga gudaha, waxa diiradda la saarayo muddada-dhexe waa xaqiijinta baaxadda la ballaariyey ee nidaamka Maareynta Maaliyadda Maamulka/Dowladda (PFM) iyo sii wanaajinta ururinta loo marayo u hoggaansamidda maamulka canshuurta.

Tusaha soo socota ee hoose wuxuu muujinayaa Hirshabeelle in sida Dowlad-goboleedyada kale ay aad ugu tiirsan tahay deeqo. Wadarta guud ee dakhliga gudaha laga ururiyay ayaa sii kordhayey sanad walba tan iyo 2017, marka laga reebo 2019 (oo hoos-u-dhac ku yimid canshuurta –kastamka- iyo dakhliga aan canshuurta ahayn) iyo 2021 oo jiray hoos-u-dhac ku yimid deeqaha.

Tusaha2 – Waxqabadka dakhliga ee taariikhiga ah

Dakhliga Guud	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Trends over time
Dakhliga Canshuurta	669,061	797,607	-	1,410,981	2,160,268	3,893,782	
Canshuurta Mushaarka - Dowladda	-	-	-	-	68,611	114,596	
Canshuurta Mushaarka - Aan Dowladda Ahayn	-	273	-	18,790	223,396	349,954	
Canshuurta Guryaha	-	-	-	-	24,364	-	
Canshuurta Macaashka	-	-	-	740,205	99,808	952,069	
Ujuurada Rakaabka Maxalliga ah	-	-	-	-	1,260	770	
Canshuurta Isticmaalka Waddada	533,269	797,333	-	651,986	1,459,207	1,753,343	
Canshuurta Kastamka - Jaadka	135,792	-	-	-	190,000	399,175	
Dakhli Ururinta ka timaado Dowladda hoose	-	-	-	-	93,621	323,875	
Canshuurta dakhliga shakhsiyed ee shaqalaaah Dowladda	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Deeqaha	2,615,476	5,183,746	10,074,411	3,392,187	8,842,759	11,349,140	
Deeqaha Hadda Ka Imaada Ururrada Caalamiga ah	258,476	653,946	385,814	203,281	127,636	2,369,831	
Deeqaha ka yimaada Dowladda Federaalka Soomaaliya	2,357,000	4,529,800	9,688,597	3,185,906	8,715,123	8,979,310	
Deeqaha ka yimaada Dowladda Hoose - Hirshabeelle	-	-	-	3,000	-	-	
Isha Kale ee Dakhliga	4,502	3,472	-	370,000	1,129,586	133,264	
Diiwaangelinta NGO Maxalliga ah	-	-	-	-	11,400	12,600	
Ujuurrada adeegyada waxbarashada	-	-	-	-	31,186	47,018	
Shatiyada Ganacsiga iyo Xirfadda	-	400	-	-	120,000	50,000	
Ujuurrada Kalluumeysiga	-	-	-	30,000	27,000	-	
Ujrada Laga Qaado Diyaaradaha Soo Dega	-	-	-	90,000	20,000	-	
Ujrada Xoolaha	4,502	3,072	-	250,000	130,000	-	
Ujurada Beeraha	-	-	-	-	15,000	-	
Ujrada Is-Diiwaangelinta Doorashada	-	-	-	-	775,000	7,000	
Ujurada Dal-kugalka	-	-	-	-	-	1,645	
Canshuuraha Ruqsadda Shaqada	-	-	-	-	-	10,600	
Ujurada xareynta dacwadaha maxkamadda	-	-	-	-	-	4,401	
Wadarta Guud	3,289,040	5,984,825	10,074,411	5,173,168	12,132,613	15,376,186	

Sanadkii 2020 ma jirin wax dakhli canshuur ah oo soo xaroodey iyadoo ay sabab u tahay xasilooni la'aan siyaasadeed laakiinse dakhliga canshuurta ee 2021 iyo 2022 ayaa si joogto ah u kordhey. Isha kale ee dakhliga 2022 ayaa korortey, kororkaasina waxaa keenay lacagaha isdiiwaangelinta ee doorashada, oo aan la qadin sanadkii 2023, taas oo keentay hoos u dhac ku yimid ururinta Isha Kale ee Dakhliga 2023.

Saadaasha deeqda ayaa waxaa ku dhawaaqa dowladda federaalka kaliya saddexda bilood ee saddexaad (Q3). **Qaabka cusub ee dakhliga ee la soo bandhigay sanadkii 2023 ayaa sameeyay** saadaasha dakhliga gudaha ee isha dakhliga gaarka ah (canshuurta iyo kan aan canshuurta ahayn) wuxuunna muujinayaa **hoos-u-dhaca kharashaadka la beegsanayo ee ay tahay in lagu bixiyo ama daboolo deeqaha.**

Saadaasha dakhliga ee kama-dambeysta ah ee 2024 iyo 2025 ayaa la xisaabiyay, iyadoo la adeegsanayo hababka weydaarka iyo dhexeeyaha, iyo celceliska ururinta.

Iyadoo lagu saleynayo dakhli ururinta Jan- Abriil 2024 , ururinta dakhliga isha gaarka ah ee 2024 markii dib loo saxey waxay noqotey USD 6.6 milyan, iyo USD 8.7 milyan ee 2025.

Tusaha3 – Dakhliga La Saadaaliyay iyo Kan Dhabta ah (Hore)

	2023	SAADAASHA KAMA DAMBEYSTA AH	Kororka 2024/23	SAADAASHA KAMA DAMBEYSTA AH	Kororka 2024/25
	Dhabta ah	2024		2025	
Dakhliga canshuurta	3,893,782	6,149,687	58%	8,179,083	33%
Dakhliga Aan Canshuurta Ahayn	133,264	478,974	259%	550,820	15%
Wadarta Guud	4,027,045	4,027,045	65%	8,729,903	32%

Waxaa soo kordhey, in bishii Luulyo 2024 ay dowladda sii kordhisey baqshadda miisaaniyadda 2024 si ay u sii wanaajiyo ku kalsoonaanta miisaaniyadda. Iyadoo ay sabab u tahay macluumaad cusub oo ku saabsan ilaha dakhliga iyo sii wanaajinta xaaladda amniga, dowladda waxay dib u saxdey saadaasha dakhliga 2025 min USD 8,729,903 milyan ilaa USD 9,826,024.12 inta ka dhiman waxay noqon doontaa USD **23,731,806.25** milyan oo lagu maalgelin doono ilo dibadeed – Deeqaha DFS, deeqaha deeq-bixiyayaasha iwm.

Tusaha 4 – Dakhliga La Saadaaliyay iyo Kan Dhabta ah (Dib-loo-saxey)

	2023	SAADAASHA KAMA DAMBEYSTA AH	Kororka 2024/23	SAADAASHA KAMA DAMBEYSTA AH	Kororka 2024/25
	Dhabta ah	2024		2025	
Dakhliga canshuurta	3,893,782	6,149,687	58%	7,473,505	22%
Dakhliga Aan Canshuurta Ahayn	133,264	478,974	259%	552,520	15%
Wadarta Guud	4,027,045	6,628,660	65%	8,026,025	21%

2.1.2 Ballanqaadyada Isha Dibadda

Intii lagu guda jiro 2025 (FY2025), isugeynta gargaar dibadeed oo dhan 23,731,806.25 ayaa la saadaaliyey in lagu taageerayo miisaaniyadda, iyadoo lacag dhan \$1,800,000 laga filayo Dowladda Federaalka halka Dakhliga gudaha laga filayo yahy **8,026,025**.

2.1.3 Halistaha Maaliyadsiiinta Is-beddesha

Ku tiirsanaanta sanadkii hore ee kaalmada dibadeed waxay macnaheedu ahayd in qiyaasaha dakhliga lagu guuldareystay in ay buuxiyaan filashooyinka, oo badanaa sabab u ah arrimo siyaasadeed, maamul, iyo kuwo farsamo iyo in hay'adaheenna gudahoodu ay ka jiraan la'aanta awoodda aqoonsashada iyo adeegsiga. Heerka lacag-bixinta deeq-bixiyayaasha ee hooseeya waxay badanaa jawaab u tahay qaadashada/adeegsiga hooseeya ee Wasaaradaheenna gaar ahaan ay sabab u tahay u hoggaansamid la'aanta shuruudaha deeq-bixiyayaasha. Soomaaliya si ay ugu guuleysato deyn cafinta loo marayo Hindisaha Dalalka Saboolka ah ee Aadka u Qaameysan (HIPC), qaabka maalgelinta bah-wadaagta horumarinta waxay ka beddelmi doontaa deeqo iyadoo noqoneysa deyn, sii wanaajinta DRM ayaa muhiim noqon doonta si loo xaqiijiyo in ay ka soo bixi karto ballanqaadyadeeda deymaha.

2.1.4 Istiraatiijiyadda Sii-Wanaajinta Dakhliga

Ka-dib dhammeystirka hindisaha Dalalka Saboolka ah ee Aadka u Qaameysan /*Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative (HIPC)*, Dowlad-goboleedyada Soomaaliya waxay sii wadi doonaan in ay wax-ka-qabtaan dib-u-habeynta abaabulka dakhliga gudaha. Tani waxaa ka mid ah diyaarinta bayaanka siyaasadda canshuurta iyo wax-ka-beddelka shuruudaha dakhliga ee jira. Waxaa socda dadaallo lagu kordhinaya dakhliga gudaha, kaas oo si weyn gacan uga geysan kara kordhinta kharashaadka horumarinta, iyo muddo kadib in la yareeyo ku tiirsanaanta deeqaha miisaaniyadda dibadda uga imaanaya. Dib-ugu-noqoshada sharciga dakhliga iyo bayaanka siyaasadda canshuurta waxay muhiim u tahay taageeridda dadaalladan dib-u-habeynta.

Tan iyo 2014, dowlad-goboleedka wuxuu qaadayey dakhliga ka soo xaroonaya ilo kala duwan oo waafaqsan shuruudaha iyo xeernidaamyada dowlad-goboleedka u degsan. Dakhliga waxaa ururiya Wasaaradda Maaliyadda iyo wakiillada canshuur ururinta oggolaanshaha u haysta waxaanna lagu xisaabiyaa xisaabaheeda ee sanad walba la baaro.

Dowlad-goboleedka waxay dib diiradda u saareysaa dadaalladeeda ku saabsan dakhli ururinta, ka-dib heshiis qaran oo ku saabsan qoondoynta isha dakhliga, ilaha dakhliga gaarka u ah dowlad-goboleedka (ilaha dakhliga muhiimka ah waa: canshuurta guryaha, canshuurta guri wareejinta, canshuurta isticmaalka waddada dowlad-goboleedka, ujuurooyinka suuqa iyo beeraha, iyo ujuurooyinka diiwaangelinta gaadiidka iyo shatiga). Intaa waxaa dheer, dowlad-goboleedku in ay qaadan doonto dakhli ururin iswaafaqsan oo ka imaanaysa canshuuraha la wadaago, oo ay ku jiraan canshuurta dakhliga shakhsiga, canshuurta dakhliga shirkadaha, canshuurta iibka, iyo canshuurta dakhliga kirada ah.

Dowlad-goboleedka wuxuu eegi doonaa in uu iswaafajiyo waxyaabaha uu canshuuri doono (waxa ama cidda la canshuurayo) iyo qiimaha canshuurtiisa (xaddiga canshuurta la bixinayo), isaga oo la jaanqaadaya dowlad-goboleedyada kale iyo Dowladda Federaalka. Markii hore, waxaa uu qaatay qiimayaasha canshuurta qaranka oo dhan la isku waafaqay ee canshuurta dakhliga shakhsiga wuxuuna sii waafajin doonaa waxyaabaha la canshuuro (loogu talagalay PIT, noocyada shaqaalaha iyo dakhligooda). Iyadoo uu maanka ku hayo ujeeddada iswaafajintan, ayuu dowlad-goboleedka wuxuu sameeyay daraasad lagu oggaanayo dakhliga suuragalka ah si loo aqoonsado dakhliga suuragalka ah ee muddada-dhexe (3 ilaa 6 sano ee soo socda), iyadoo la tixgelinayo duruufaha ka jira dowlad-goboleedka.

Dowlad-goboleedka wuxuu diyaarinayaa sharci cusub oo dhaqangelinaya ilaha dakhliga iswaafaqsan iyo qiimayaasha canshuurta. Sharciga cusub wuxuu ku soo rogi doonaa canshuuro cadaalad ah, fudud oo aad wax-ku-ool u ah ilahan dakhliga, sidaa daraaddeed canshuurta midkoodna ma noqoneysa mid xad-dhaaf ah ama adag in la fahmo iyo in loo hoggaansamo. Muddada-dhexe, dakhli ururinta waxaa diiradda lagu saari doonaa canshuurta dakhliga shakhsiga ee lagu soo rogo shaqaalaha, canshuurta macaashka la qiyaasey ee ganacsiga, canshuurta isticmaalka waddada, ujuurooyinka diiwaangelinta gaadiidka, iyo dhowr khidmadaha iyo ujuurooyinka adeegga ah. Ilaha dakhliga waxaa lagu sameyn doonaa dib-u-eegis joogto ah si loo qiimeeyo waxqabadka iyo si loogu xisaabtamo ballanqaadyo kastoo cusub ee dowladda federaalka iyo iswaafajinta.

Dakhliga kastamka

Isbeddelo mug leh ayaa dhacey tan iyo 2023, oo ay ka mid yihiin in Soomaaliya ay saxiixday laba heshiisyo caalami ah: Heshiiska Ganacsiga Xorta ah ee Dalalka Carabta ah (GAFTA) iyo heshiiska ku biirista Ururka Bulshada Bariga Afrika (EAC). Heshiisyadan waxaa ka mid ah Heshiisyada Ganacsiga Xorta ah (FTAs) ee baabi'iyaa canshuuraha laga qaado alaabooyinka ay isdhaafsadaan/ka ganacsadaan dalalka xubnaha ka ah. **Waraaqda ay ku Shaqeeyaan Golaha Dhaqaalaha Qaranka, Oktoobar 2023: Qiimeynta Suuragalnimada Ku Biirista Soomaaliya Bulshada Bariga Afrika waxay sheegaysaa in:**

- Dakhliga gudaha Soomaaliya uu aasaasi ahaan ka yimaado canshuuraha kastamka.
- Waa muhiim in Soomaaliya ay kala nooc-nooc ka dhigto ilaha dakhligooda iyo in ay yareeyso ku tiirsanaanta ay ku tiirsan tahay canshuuraha kastamka ka soo xaroodo.
- Meelaha la soojeediyay in canshuuraha lagu kordhin karo waxaa ka mid ah alaabooyinka iyo adeegyada (VAT), dakhliga, iyo faa'iidooyinka.

Dakhliyada kastamka ka soo xarooda waxaa la filayaa in uu hoos u dhaco marka la eego boqolleyda wadarta dakhliga dowladaha ku biiraya ururka EAC. Si kastaba ha ahaatee, hoos-u-dhaca ayaa noqon kara mid aad u yar oo sabab u ah kororka ganacsiga u kala goosha dowladaha xubnaha ka ah Ururka Bulshada Bariga Afrika (EAC) iyo u hoggaansamidda qodobbada Borotakoolka Midowga Kastamada Ururka EAC, taas oo suuragal ah in ay kor u qaado dakhliga ururinta laga helo ganacsiga caalamiga ah iyo canshuuraha gudaha.

DFS waxay dhaqangelisay xeernidaamyo sii wanaajin doona u hoggaansamidda, oo keenaya dakhli wanaagsan in uu soo xaroodo; xeernimaadyadan waxaa ka mid ah:

- Xeernidaamyada Dallaalka Kastamka. Xeernidaamyadan waxay sii wanaajin doonaan maamulka Dallaaliinta Kastamka, iyagoo xaqiijinaya in dhammaan Dallaaliinta ay haystaan warqadaha looga baahan yahay si ay Dallaal u noqodaan iyagoo imtixaan ka gudbaya ka hor inta aan shati la siin.
- Xeernidaamyada Fulinta Kastamka. Kuwani waxay dhigayaan awoodaha iyo waajibaadyada muhiimka ah si saraakiisha kastamka ay suuragal ugu noqoto in ay dhaqangeliyaan Sharciga Kastamka. Xeernidaamyada waxay bixinayaan awoodaha lagu qabanayo alaabooyinka laguna dabaqayo ciqaabo marka fal-dambiyeedka Kastamka la geysto.

SOMCAS ayaa ku guda jirta in si buuxda looga hirgeliyo DFS iyo Dowlad-goboleedka Jubaland ee Soomaaliya (JSS), waxaa lagu rajo weyn yahay in lagu guuleysto bisha Luuyo/Agoosto 2024. Hirgelinta tallaabooyinka fududeynta ganacsiga ayaa waxaa ku soo kordhay dhiirrigelin cusub ka-dib markii lagu biiray ururka EAC. Soomaaliya waxaa laga filayaa in ay qaadato oo ay dhaqangeliso Xeerka Suulinta Caqabadaha Aan Canshuurta Ahayn 2027 ee EAC, in ay ku biirto Ururka Ganacsiga Adduunka (WTO) iyo ansaxinta Heshiiska Fududeynta Ganacsiga ee WTO. Tallaabooyinka waxay sii wanaajin doonaan hufnaanta dhaqdhaqaaqa alaabooyinka isaga kala goosha xuddudaha Soomaaliya iyo dhiirrigelinta maalgashiga caalamiga ah. Soomaaliya waxaa sidoo kale laga doonayaa in ay hirgeliyo Heshiiska

Qiimeynta WTO, iyadoo la jaanqaadeysa xeerarka qiimeynta EAC oo xisaabinaya qiimaha Kastamada ee alaabooyinka iyadoo la adeegsanayo qiimaha la bixiyay ama la bixin karo.

Lumin kastoo suuragal ah ee dakhliga kastamka ee lagu lumiyo TFAs waxaa lagu yareyn karaa hirglinta in badan oo ka mid ah tallaabooyinka kor ku xusan.

3 TALLAABOYINKA KHARASHAADKA IYO XADDIYADA LACAGAHA UGU BADAN EE BFP

Qaybtan waxay diiradda saareysaa tallaabooyinka kharashaadka sanad maaliyadeedka 2025 iyo qaabka xaddiga lacagaha ugu badan ee BFP. Arrimaha jiritaankooda lagu xisaabtamey ee qaabka xaddiyada lacagaha ugu badan ee MDA ayaa la sharxey waxaanna la soo bandhigey xaddiyada lacagaha ugu badan ee gaarka ah ee ku-meelgaarka ah.

3.1.1 Kharashaadka

Waraaqda BFP ee hadda qabyada ah waxay bixinaysaa baahida ugu yar ee wasaarad kasta (ballanqaadyada go'an iyo mushaaraadka). Kharashaad dheeraad ah ayaa la siiyaa wasaarad kasta oo ku saleysan xaaladda mudnaanta siyaasadeeda. Wadarta xaddiga kharashaadka aan laga sare mari karin ayaa waxaa lagu dheellitiraa isha gaarka ah ee dakhliga dowlad-goboleed kasta. Deeqaha dheeraadka ah ee laga helo DFS, deeq-bixiyayaasha ee loogu talagalay mashaariicda, iyo mushaaraadka laguma tixgeliyo qiyaastan, maadaama macluumaadka dhammeystiran ee sanad maaliyadeedka 2025 aan weli la heli karin. Waxaa la filayaa in Waaxda Miisaaniyadda ay u qoondayn doonto maaliyadaha 2025 laga filayo DFS iyo deeq-bixiyayaasha si ku saleysan mudnaanaha siyaasadda. Maaliyaddan waxaa lagu dari karaa qoraalka labaad ee waraaqda BFP.

3.2 HINDISAYAASHA MUHIIMKA AH

Miisaaniyadda 2025, qoondaynta caafimaadka iyo waxbarshada ayaa la kordhiyay, iyadoo loo qoondeeyay 15% ee wadarta guud ee miisaaniyadeena caafimaadka iyo 19% waxbarshada. Tani waxay muujinaysaa in maalgelin la taaban karo lagu sameeyay adeegyada muhiimka ah ee sida tooska ah u saameeya wanaagga iyo mustaqbalka muwaadiniinteena. Waxaa jiray koror lagu sameeyay qoondaynta Wasaaradda Arrimaha Haweenka iyo Xuquuqul Insaanka iyo sidoo kale Wasaaradda Gargaarka iyo Maareynta Musiibooyinka oo hoosta ka xariiqeysa sida ay nooga go'an tahay sii hufidda arrimaha jinsiga iyo cimilada.

Waxaan sii wadeynaa in aan u qoondayno in ka badan 50% ee miisaaniyadda dakhliga isha gaarka ah dhanka hawlgallada dowladda, oo ay ku jiraan Maaliyadda, Baarlamaanka, Madaxtooyada, iyo Wasaaradaha gudaha, maadaama ay door muhiim ah ka qaataan shaqeynta habboon ee dowladeena. Qoondayntan waxay xaqiijineysaa xasilloonida iyo sii socoshada shaqooyinka muhiimka ah ee dowladda.

Horumarka dhaqaalaha waa waddo muhiim ah oo lagu gaarayo yoolasheenna. Wasaaradaha miisaaniyadda muhiimka u ah waxaa ka mid ah Wasaaradaha Kalluumeysiga iyo Kheyraadka Badda, Beeraha iyo Waraabka, Ganacsiga & Warshadaha, Shaqada iyo Shaqaalaha, Xannaanada Xoolaha, Dhirta iyo Daaqa, Batroolka iyo Macdanta, Qorsheynta, Maalgashiga iyo Iskaashiga Caalamiga ah, iyo Wasaaradda Tamarta iyo kheyraadka Biyaha.

WARAAQDA BFP

Waraaqdan BFP waxay iskudaydey in ay iswaafajiso Qorshaha Horumarinta Qaranka ee Federaalka, Yoolalka Horumarinta La Joogteyn Karo ee caalamiga ah, iyo qorshayaasha iyo mudnaanaha Dowlad-goboleedka. Sanadaha soo socda, hannaankan wuxuu noqon doontaa dadaal ay dowladda u dhan tahay iyadoo dhammaan Wasaaradaha, Waaxaha iyo Hay'adaha (MDA) Dowlad-goboleedka laga qaybgelinayo hannaanka qorsheynta, mid kastaba waxay soo diyaarineysaa qorshayaasha shaqadeeda faahfaahsan,

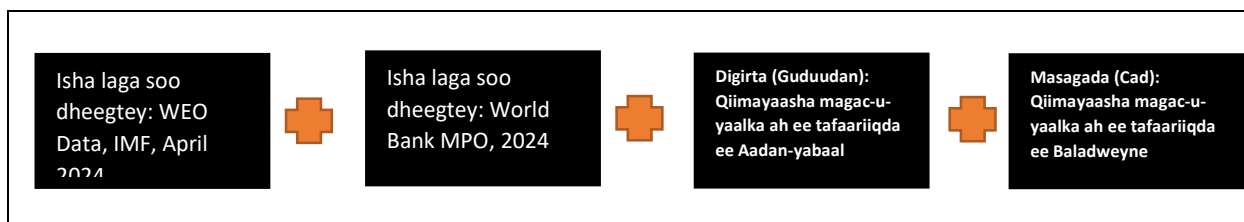
ballaaran oo si cad u qeexaya ujeedooyinka siyaasadda ee gaarka ah, hawlaha, tilmaamayaasha waxqabadka muhiimka ah, iyo soo-jeedimada kharashaadka. Qorshayaashan marka aanu jirin, in la sameeyo qoondeymaha qaybaha iyo xaqiijinta mudnaanaha siyaasadda ka dhex jirta ayaa noqoneysa mid adag iyo hawl heer-sare ah.

3.3 SIDA LOO GO’AAMIYO LACAGAHA UGU BADAN EE AAN LAGA SARE MARI KARIN

Si loo go’aamiyo waxa ay Wasaarad kasta uga baahan tahay miisaaniyadda cusub waa in aan kala saarsaarnaa baahiyaha:

- 1) **Baahida ugu yar:** Waa maxay lacagta ugu yar ee loogu baahan yahay in la sii wado hawlgallada hadd socda iyo siyaasadda hadda jirta, oo loona helo lacagihii loogu baahnaa ballanqaadyadii horey loo sameeyey (t.a. kirada, biyaha iwm)
- 2) **Maaliyado dheeri ah:** Maxay yihiin waxyaabaha Dowladda mudnaanta u leh sanad-miisaaniyadeedka: marba haddii la xaqiijiyo waxa horey loo ballanqaadey

Lacagta ugu badan ee la isticmaali karo waxaa ay ka soo baxdaa:



- **Mushaaraadka & gunnooyinka:** waxaa go’aaminaya heerarka shaqaalihii horey loo qorey, waxaan isku dayeynaa in aan ogaanno waxa uu yahay heerka ugu hooseeya ee mushaaraadka iyo gunnooyinka loo baahan yahay si loo daboolo baahida shaqaale ee jirta, ee ku saleysan kharashaadka 2023ka
- **Taageerada Deeq-bixiyayaasha:** loo qoondeeyay wasaarado gaar ah, waxaanna lagu bixinayaa kharashaadka RCRF iyo kuwo kale.
- **Ballanqaadyada go’an:** xaddiga lacagta loogu baahan yahay kharashka hawlgalka ee aasaasiga ah ee horey loo ballanqaadey (t.a. kirada dhismayaasha aan hadda ku jirno, korontada ay u baahan yihiin dhismayaashaas) oo ku saleysan miisaaniyadda 2024-ka
- **Kuwo kale: xaddiga lacagta ee cusub** wuxuu Wasaaradaha u saamaxayaa in ay kordhiyaan shaqaalahooda iyo ajandeyaasha kale ee muhiimka ah.

Hadafka miisaaniyaddu waa in loo qoondeeyo maaliyadsiinta cusub, si waafaqsan dhabbe-tuseyaal haga.

Dhabbe-tuseyaasha Hagaya Siyaasadda Maaliyadda

- Waa in aan koror xooggan lagu sameyn mushaaraadka ka imaanaya miisaaniyadaha dowladda. Si kastaba ha ahaatee, qayb ka mid ah mushaaraadka ayaa waxaa maalgeliya mashaariicda deeq-bixiyayaasha. Wadarta kharashaadka mushaaraadka iyo gunnooyinka kale ayaa la mid ah sida 2024.
- Miisaaniyad isu-dheellitiran: dakhligu waa in uu la mid ahaadaa wadarta kharashaadka

Tusaha 5 – Waxyaabaha ay ka kooban yihiin Ballanqaadyada Go’an (Wadarta)

Ballanqaadyada Go’an	Miisaaniyadda 2023-ka	Dhabta ah 2023I	<i>Fulinta</i>	Miisaaniyadda 2024-ka
Kharashka bankigu soo dallaco	17,020	71	0%	200
Korontada	87,300	4,355	5%	80,000
Baasiinka				
Lacagaha Internet-ka	68,200		0%	30,000
Kiro Xafiis	93,000		0%	84,000
Biyo	56,000		0%	
Ujuurada barista/hantidhowrka	20,000		0%	
Ujuurada telefishanka	60,000	55,000	92%	60,000
Dayactirka iyo hagaajinta qalbka iyo makiinadaha waaweyn	108,000		0%	
Dayactirka iyo hagaajinta dhismaha	60,000		0%	
Dayactirka alaabooyinka iyo agabka	8,360		0%	400,000
Dayactirka qalabka				
Dayactirka alaabooyinka iyo agabka				
Dayactirka Gawaarida				
Naftada iyo ooliyada	322,000		0%	500,000
Dayactirka gawaarida, doomaha iyo maraakiibta	440,000		0%	
Wadarta Guud	1,339,880	59,425		1,154,200

Tusaha kore waxaa ku dhigan waxyaabaha ay ka kooban yihiin ballanqaadyada go’an ee waqtigan la joogo. Hoos waxaa ka muuqda qaar ka mid ah kuwii dhabta ahaa ee 2023 ee ka horreeyey iyo kan miisaaniyadda 2024.

Tusaha 6 – Waxqabadka FY 2023 marka loo eego Qaybaha

	Dowladda Maalgeliso Mushaaraad	Deeq-bixiye Maalgeliyo	2023 Dhab ah Ballanqaadyada Go'an	Kale	WADARTA
Xafiiska Hantidhowrka Guud	-	59,801	-	-	59,801
Guddiga Shaqaalaha Rayidka ah ee Dowladda	-	78,564	-	-	78,564
Baarlamaanka Hirshabeelle	916,000	516,000	-	-	1,432,000
Wasaaradda Kalluumaysiga & Kheyraadka Badda	-	-	-	-	-
Wasaaradda Dhallinyarada iyo Isboortiga	-	-	-	-	-
Wasaaradda Beeraha iyo Waraabka	-	190,164	-	-	190,164
Wasaaradda Ganacsiga & Warshadaha	-	-	-	-	-
Wasaaradda Dastuurka & Arrimaha Federaalka	-	-	-	-	-
Wasaaradda Waxbarashada iyo Tacliinta Sare	200	1,279,352	-	14,000	1,293,552
Wasaaradda Ilaalinta Bay'ada iyo Badda	-	66,557	-	-	66,557
Wasaaradda Maaliyadda iyo Horumarinta Dhaqaalaha	17,650	676,116	3,425	13,334	710,526
Wasaaradda Caafimaadka iyo Daryeelka Bulshada	-	2,880,330	-	-	2,880,330
Wasaaradda Gargaarka iyo Maareynta Musiibooyinka	-	88,760	-	-	88,760
Wasaaradda Warfaafinta iyo Dhaqanka	48,425	-	55,000	-	103,425
Wasaaradda Amniga Gudaha iyo Dowladaha Hoose	-	464,295	1,000	1,839,099	2,304,394
Wasaaradda Caddaaladda & Arrimaha Garsoorka	-	-	-	-	-
Wasaaradda Shaqada iyo Shaqaalaha	-	-	-	-	-
Wasaaradda Xannaanada Xoolaha, Dhirta iyo Daaqa	-	64,850	-	-	64,850
Wasaaradda Batroolka iyo Macdanta	-	-	-	-	-
Wasaaradda Qorsheynta, Maalgashiga iyo Iskaashiga Caalamiga ah	-	211,335	-	-	211,335
Wasaaradda Dekadaha iyo Gaadiidka Badda	-	-	-	-	-
Wasaaradda Boostada, Isgaarsiinta iyo Tiknolojiyada Casriga ah	-	-	-	-	-
Wasaaradda Hawlaha Guud iyo Dib-u-dhiska	-	51,970	-	-	51,970
Wasaaradda Dib-u-heshiisiinta iyo Dib-u-dejinta	-	584,996	-	-	584,996
Wasaaradda Dhaqancelinta iyo Hub-ka-dhigista	-	-	-	-	-
Wasaaradda Arrimaha Diinta iyo Awqaafta	-	-	-	-	-
Wasaaradda Amniga iyo Dhaqancelinta	1,116,229	1,784,000	-	-	2,900,229
Wasaaradda Madaxtooyada Dowlad-goboleedka	-	1,038,922	-	17,740	1,056,662
Wasaaradda Gaadiidka Cirka iyo Dhulka	-	-	-	-	-
Wasaaradda Biyaha, Tamarta iyo Macdanta	-	452,990	-	-	452,990
Wasaaradda Haweenka iyo Xuquuqul-Insaanka	-	53,104	-	-	53,104
Wasaaradda Horumarinta Miyiga	-	-	-	-	-
WADARTA GUUD	2,098,504	10,542,105	59,425	1,884,173	14,584,208

Tusaha 7 –Miisaaniyadda FY 2024 marka loo eego Qaybaha

	Miisaaniyadda 2024					WADARTA
	Dowladda maalgeliso Mushaarad	Deeq-bixiye Maalgeliya	Ballanqaad Go'an (Dowladda Maalgeliso)	Kale		
Xafiiska Hantidhowrka Guud	18,000	72,420	-	1,500	91,920	
Guddiga Shaqaalaha Rayidka ah ee Dowladda	14,400	78,564	-	1,500	94,464	
Baarlamaanka Hirshabeelle	1,504,000	-	184,000	30,000	1,718,000	
Wasaaradda Kalluumaysiga & Kheyraadka Badda	32,220	25,056	-	2,400	59,676	
Wasaaradda Dhallinyarada iyo Isboortiga	32,220	15,420	-	2,400	50,040	
Wasaaradda Beeraha iyo Waraabka	32,220	976,316	-	2,400	1,010,936	
Wasaaradda Ganacsiga & Warshadaha	32,220	15,420	-	2,400	50,040	
Wasaaradda Dastuurka & Arrimaha Federaalka	32,220	15,420	-	2,400	50,040	
Wasaaradda Waxbarashada iyo Tacliinta Sare	32,220	3,617,516	-	128,600	3,778,336	
Wasaaradda Ilaalinta Bay'ada iyo Badda	32,220	411,241	-	2,400	445,861	
Wasaaradda Maaliyadda iyo Horumarinta Dhaqaalaha	219,840	784,453	80,200	40,000	1,124,493	
Wasaaradda Caafimaadka iyo Daryeelka Bulshada	32,220	2,519,979	-	2,400	2,554,599	
Wasaaradda Gargaarka iyo Maareynta Musiibooyinka	32,220	108,865	-	2,400	143,485	
Wasaaradda Warfaafinta iyo Dhaqanka	94,620	15,420	60,000	2,400	172,440	
Wasaaradda Amniga Gudaha iyo Dowladaha Hoose	32,220	1,214,758	-	2,450,040	3,697,018	
Wasaaradda Caddaaladda & Arrimaha Garsoorka	56,220	15,420	-	2,400	74,040	
Wasaaradda Shaqada iyo Shaqaalaha	32,220	15,420	-	2,400	50,040	
Wasaaradda Xannaanada Xoolaha, Dhirta iyo Daaqa	32,220	313,909	-	2,400	348,529	
Wasaaradda Batroolka iyo Macdanta	32,220	15,420	-	2,400	50,040	
Wasaaradda Qorsheynta, Maalgashiga iyo Iskaashiga Caalamiga ah	32,220	449,880	-	2,400	484,500	
Wasaaradda Dekadaha iyo Gaadiidka Badda	32,220	15,420	-	2,400	50,040	
Wasaaradda Boostada, Isgaarsiinta iyo Tiknolojiyada Casriga ah	32,220	15,420	-	2,400	50,040	
Wasaaradda Hawlaha Guud iyo Dib-u-dhiska	32,220	15,420	-	2,400	50,040	
Wasaaradda Dib-u-heshiisiinta iyo Dib-u-dejinta	32,220	-	-	302,400	334,620	
Wasaaradda Dhaqancelinta iyo Hub-ka-dhigista	32,220	-	-	2,400	34,620	
Wasaaradda Arrimaha Diinta iyo Awqaafta	32,220	15,420	-	2,400	50,040	
Wasaaradda Amniga iyo Dhaqancelinta	1,032,220	15,420	100,000	102,400	1,250,040	
Wasaaradda Madaxtooyada Dowlad-goboleedka	624,000	226,824	730,000	270,000	1,850,824	
Wasaaradda Gaadiidka Cirka iyo Dhulka	32,220	15,420	-	2,400	50,040	
Wasaaradda Biyaha, Tamarta iyo Macdanta	32,220	1,879,456	-	2,400	1,914,076	
Wasaaradda Haweenka iyo Xuquuqul-Insaanka	32,220	92,420	-	2,400	127,040	
Wasaaradda Horumarinta Mijiga	32,220	-	-	2,400	34,620	
WADARTA GUUD	4,336,580	12,972,117	1,154,200	3,381,640	21,844,537	

Arrimaha Saameynaya Xaddiyada Lacagaha Ugu Badan

- 1) **Qorista shaqaale cusub min dhammaadka 2023 ilaa dhammaadka 2024:** kharashaadka dhabta ah ee 2023 wuxuu ka turjumayaa heerka kharash-gareynta oo ku saleysan dhammaan shaqaalaha la shaqaaleeyay sanadka gudahiisa. Miisaaniyadda 2024 waxay ka dhigan tahay shaqo-qoris qorsheysan.
- 2) **Heerka dakhliga suuragalka ah,** heerkan wuxuu go'aaminayaa baqshadda guud iyo inta noo dhiman si aan u qoondeyno ka-dib markaan daboolno baahiyada mushaaradka aasaasiga ah iyo ballanqaadyada go'an.

Si loo dhammeystiro xaddiyada lacagaha ugu badan, waxaan u baahanahay in aan oggaano:

- 1) Waxa uu noqon doono heerka shaqaalaha sanadka 2025, iyo qiyaasta macquulka ah ee baahiyada mushaaraadka ee 2025 (iyadoo aan jirin shaqo-qorid dheeraad ah)
- 2) Waa maxay taageerada Deeq-bixiyayaasha suuragalka ah (oo uu ku jiro RCRF) iyo sidee tani loo qoondeyn doonaa?
- 3) Dakhlige suuragalka ah in la helo 2025
- 4) Arrimaha saameyn kara inta ay le'eg yihiin ballanqaadyada go'an (t.a., sicir-bararka)
- 5) Waa kuwee Wasaaradaha mudnaanta lagu siinayo kharash-gareynta cusub iyo shaqo-qorista cusub.

Tusaha 8 – Saamiyada Xaddiga Lacagaha Ugu Badan iyo Mudnaanaha Siyaasadda

	Saamiga Kale		Saamiga Wadarta		Mudnaanta	2025	
	2023 Dhab ah	2024 Miisaaniyad	2023 Dhab ah	2024 Miisaaniyad		La sojediyay Kale	La sojediyey Wadarta
Xafiska Hantidhowrka Guud	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.4%	low	1.0%	0.6%
Guddiga Shaqaalaha Rayidka ah	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	0.4%	low	1.0%	0.6%
Baarlamaanka Hirshabeelle	0.0%	0.9%	9.8%	7.9%	High	6.4%	6.7%
Wasaaradda Kalluumaysiga & Kheyraadka Badda	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.3%	low	1.0%	0.4%
Wasaaradda Dhallinyarada iyo Isboortiga	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.2%	low	1.0%	0.3%
Wasaaradda Beeraha iyo Waraabka	0.0%	0.1%	1.3%	4.6%	medium	6.4%	6.1%
Wasaaradda Ganacsiga & Warshadaha	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.2%	low	1.0%	0.3%
Wasaaradda Dastuurka & Arrimaha Federaalka	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.2%	low	1.0%	0.3%
Wasaaradda Waxbarashada iyo Tacliinta Sare	0.7%	3.8%	8.9%	17.3%	medium	12.0%	19.4%
Wasaaradda Ilaalinta Bay'ada iyo Badda	0.0%	0.1%	0.5%	2.0%	medium	2.0%	2.4%
Wasaaradda Maaliyadda iyo Horumarinta Dhaqaalaha	0.7%	1.2%	4.9%	5.1%	High	6.4%	5.7%
Wasaaradda Caafimaadka iyo Daryeelka Bulshada	0.0%	0.1%	19.7%	11.7%	High	12.0%	14.5%
Wasaaradda Gargaarka iyo Maareynta Musiibooyinka	0.0%	0.1%	0.6%	0.7%	low	1.0%	0.8%
Wasaaradda Warfaafinta iyo Dhaqanka	0.0%	0.1%	0.7%	0.8%	low	1.0%	0.8%
Wasaaradda Amniga Gudaha iyo Dowladaha Hoose	97.6%	72.5%	15.8%	16.9%	High	12.0%	8.8%
Wasaaradda Caddaaladda & Arrimaha Garsoorka	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.3%	low	1.0%	0.3%
Wasaaradda Shaqada iyo Shaqaalaha	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.2%	low	1.0%	0.3%
Wasaaradda Xannaanada Xoolaha, Dhirta iyo Daaqa	0.0%	0.1%	0.4%	1.6%	low	1.0%	1.7%
Wasaaradda Batroolka iyo Macdanta	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.2%	low	1.0%	0.3%
Wasaaradda Qorsheynta, Maalgashiga iyo Iskaashiga Caalamiga ah	0.0%	0.1%	1.4%	2.2%	medium	2.0%	2.6%
Wasaaradda Dekadaha iyo Gaadiidka Badda	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.2%	low	1.0%	0.3%
Wasaaradda Boostada, Isgaarsiinta iyo Tiknolojiyada Casriga ah	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.2%	low	1.0%	0.3%
Wasaaradda Hawlaha Guud iyo Dib-u-dhiska	0.0%	0.1%	0.4%	0.2%	medium	2.0%	0.7%
Wasaaradda Dib-u-heshiisiinta iyo Dib-u-dejinta	0.0%	8.9%	4.0%	1.5%	low	1.0%	0.3%
Wasaaradda Dhaqancelinta iyo Hub-ka-dhigista	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.2%	low	1.0%	0.3%
Wasaaradda Arrimaha Diinta iyo Awqaafta	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.2%	Low	1.0%	0.3%
Wasaaradda Amniga iyo Dhaqancelinta	0.0%	3.0%	19.9%	5.7%	High	6.4%	7.3%
Wasaaradda Madaxtooyada Dowlad-goboleedka	0.9%	8.0%	7.2%	8.5%	High	6.4%	6.0%
Wasaaradda Gaadiidka Cirka iyo Dhulka	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.2%	Low	1.0%	0.3%
Wasaaradda Biyaha, Tamarta iyo Macdanta	0.0%	0.1%	3.1%	8.8%	Low	6.4%	10.1%
Wasaaradda Haweenka iyo Xuquuqul-Insaanka	0.0%	0.1%	0.4%	0.6%	Low	1.0%	0.7%
Wasaaradda Horumarinta Miyiya	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.2%	Low	1.0%	0.3%

Wasaaradaha ugu muhiimsan waxay la xiriiraan arrimaha gudaha iyo dowladaha hoose, caafimaadka iyo amniga iyo Waxbarashada oo helaya saamiga ugu badan ee miisaaniyadda, waxaanna ku xiga wasaaradaha caafimaadka, waxbarashada, madaxtooyada, biyaha, korontada iyo macdanta, iyo maaliyadda. Ogow, in mudnaanaha siyaasadda ay ka mid yihiin qaddarka loo qoondeeyay wasaaradaha iyadoo loo soo marsiinayo maalgelinta dowlad-goboleedka (FMS) ka-dib xisaabinta baahida ugu yar (mushaaraadka, kharashaadka soo noqnoqda ee aasaasiga ah).

Tusaha 9 – Miisaaniyadda 2025 ee ugu dambeysa

	2025 Est					TOTAL	Minimum need
	Government Funded Salaries - Continuing (2023 actual)	Donor Funded (2025 Actual Estimation)	Fixed Commitment Minimum (2024 budget)	Policy Priorities - Other, inc new govt funded staff (2023 and planned 2024)			
Auditor General's Office	-	67,416	-	63,945	131,361	-	
Civil Service Commission	-	414,164	-	63,945	478,109	-	
Hirshabelle Parliament	916,000	-	184,000	420,692	1,520,692	1,100,000	
Ministry of Fishery & Marine Resources	-	9,636	-	63,945	73,581	-	
Ministry of Youth and Sports	-	-	-	63,945	63,945	-	
Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation	-	3,658,530	-	420,692	4,079,223	-	
Ministry of Commerce & Industry	-	-	-	63,945	63,945	-	
Ministry of Constitution & Federal Affairs	-	-	-	63,945	63,945	-	
Ministry of Education and Tertiary	200	3,625,078	-	788,798	4,414,076	200	
Ministry of Environmental and Sea Protection	-	319,900	-	134,622	454,522	-	
Ministry of Finance and Economic Development	17,650	2,177,924	80,200	420,692	2,696,466	97,850	
Ministry of Health and Social Care	-	1,327,518	-	788,798	2,116,316	-	
Ministry of Humanitarian and Disaster Management	-	-	-	63,945	63,945	-	
Ministry of Information and Culture	48,425	-	60,000	63,945	172,370	108,425	
Ministry of Interior and Local Government	-	6,652,891	-	788,798	7,441,690	-	
Ministry of Justice & Judicial Affairs	-	-	-	63,945	63,945	-	
Ministry of Labor and Employment	-	-	-	63,945	63,945	-	
Ministry of Livestock, Forestry and Vegetation	-	3,439,566	-	63,945	3,503,511	-	
Ministry of Petroleum and mining	-	-	-	63,945	63,945	-	
Ministry of Planning, Investment and International Cooperation	-	364,590	-	134,622	499,212	-	
Ministry of Ports and Maritime Transport	-	-	-	63,945	63,945	-	
Ministry of Postal, Communication and Modern Technology	-	-	-	63,945	63,945	-	
Ministry of Public Works and Reconstruction	-	-	-	134,622	134,622	-	
Ministry of Reconciliation and Resettlement	-	-	-	63,945	63,945	-	
Ministry of Rehabilitation and Disarmament	-	-	-	63,945	63,945	-	
Ministry of Religious and Endowments	-	-	-	63,945	63,945	-	
Ministry of Security and Rehabilitation	1,116,229	-	100,000	420,692	1,636,921	1,216,229	
Ministry of State Presidency	-	-	730,000	420,692	1,150,692	730,000	
Ministry of Transport, Air and Land	-	226,824	-	63,945	290,769	-	
Ministry of Water, Energy and Minerals	-	-	-	420,692	420,692	-	
Ministry of Women & Human Rights	-	1,447,769	-	63,945	1,511,715	-	
Ministry of Rural Development	-	-	-	63,945	63,945	-	
TOTAL	2,098,504	23,731,806	1,154,200	6,573,320	33,557,830	3,252,704	

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

Ogow: Wasaaradda Horumarinta Miyiga waxaa la dhisay 2023.

Maaliyadaha deeq-bixiyayaasha ayaa dhammaan loo qoondeeyaa Wasaaradaha iyadoo lagu saleynayo barnaamijyada deeq-bixiyayaasha. Ballanqaadyada go'an waxay ka dhigan yihiin baahida la qiyaasay ee kharashaadka muhiimka ah sida kirooyinka. Joog-u-taxa kale waxaa loo adeegsan karaa qiyaasta mudnaanaha siyaasadda, tusaale ahaan wuxuu muujinayaa qaddarka loo qoondeeyay wasaaradaha Dowlad-goboleedka Hirshabeelle ee Soomaaliya (HSS) ka-dib marka la xisaabiyo kharashaadka caadiga ah. Wadarta joog-u-taxa waxay muujinaysaa xaddiga guud ee lacagaha loo qoondeey Wasaaradaha ay khuseyso oo ay ku jiraan baahida ugu yar iyo mudnaanaha siyaasadda.

Sanadkii 2024, deeq-bixiyayaasha waxay mushaar ahaan u bixiyeen lacag dhan USD 4,464,656 oo la filayo in ay sii socoto sanadka 2025.

Ballanqaadyada go'an oo ahaa USD 1,154,200 waxay u dhigmaan qiyaasta ugu yar ee loogu baahan yahay kharashaadka muhiimka ah ee la xiriira waxyaabaha sida kirooyinka, dayactirka, iwm. Sanadka 2025, miisaaniyadda ballanqaadka go'an ee 2024 ayaa loo adeegsadaa baahiyaha ugu yar ee sii soconaya. Joog-u-taxa Baahiyaha Ugu Yar wuxuu muujinayaa tirada loo baahan yahay ee daboolaysa baahiyahan ugu yar: mushaaraadka dowladda iyo ballanqaadka go'an oo ah 3,252,704. Saadaasha wadarta guud ee dakhliga gaarka ah ee Dowlad-goboleedka Hirshabeelle ee 2025 waa USD 9,826,024.12 . Qaddarada taageerada ka imaanaysa Deeq-bixiyayaasha iyo DFS waa 23,731,806.

Tusaha 10 – Saadaasha Kharashaadka 2025

Wadarta guud ee dakhliga gudaha ee isha gaarka ah	\$9,826,024.12
Wadarta guud ee deeqaha DFS	
Wadarta guud ee maaliyadaha deeq-bixiyayaasha	23,731,806.25
WADARTA GUUD EE DAKHLIGA	33,557,830.37
Kharashaadka La Qoondeeyay	33,557,830.37
Baahiyaha ugu yar	3,252,704
Mudnaanaha siyaasadda	6,573,320
Maaliyadaha deeq-bixiyayaasha	23,731,806
Deeqaha DFS	
Wadarta guud ee miisaaniyadda 2025	33,557,830.37

4 HALISAHA KU SOO WAJAHAN MIISAANIYADDA

4.1 ARRIMAHA AY TAHAY IN LAGA FIIRSADO WIXII HADDA KA DAMBEEYA

4.1.1 Maareynta Maaliyadda Maamulka/Dowladda

Hawlgallada iyo joogteynta maaliyadaha dowladda waxay ku tiirsan yihiin PFM wanaagsan; sidaa daraaddeed, waxaa muhiim noqon doonta in dhammaan hay'adaha Dowladda iyo shaqaalaha ay u hoggaansamaan mabaadii'da iyo habraacyada ku xusan Xeerka PFM. Dhammaan Wasaaradaha, Waaxaha iyo Hay'adaha (MDSs) Dowladda waa in ay:

1. Xaqiijiyaan in dhammaan dakhliga dowladda lagu shubo Xisaabta Mideysan ee Waaxda Khasnadda;
2. Xaqiijiyaan in Wasaaradda Maaliyadda (MoF) si degdeg ah loogu wargeliyo dhammaan ballanqaadyada deeq-bixiyaha cusub; iyo
3. Xaqiijiyaan dhammaan wax-soo-iibsiga (alaabooyinka, adeegyada la-talinta, adeegyada aan la-talinta ahayn iyo shaqooyinka) in loo maro Waaxda Wax-soo-iibsiga Wasaaradda Maaliyadda.

Saddexdan habraac waxay muhiim u yihiin xaqiijinta in maaliyadaha si sax ah loogu xisaabtamo oo loo sheego.

4.1.2 Ka-qaybgalka Bulshada ee Miisaaniyadda

Maamulka gacanta ku haya maaliyadaha dadweynaha ahaan, Dowladda waxaa waajib uu ka saaran yahay in ay muwaadiniinteeda u soo bandhigto in dakhliyada loo qoondeeyay si wax-ku-ool ah loo dhaqangeliyo si loo gaaro ujeedooyinka horumarinta bulsho-dhaqaale ee muwaadinka. Iyadoo ujeeddadan maanka lagu hayo, ayay Wasaaradda Maaliyadda waxay mareegtadeeda ama barteeda internetka ku daabaceysaa Miisaaniyad Sanadeeda iyo warbixinnada maaliyadda ee saddexdii biloodba mar soo baxda si ay macluumaadkan uga dhigto mid ay heli karaan dadweynaha oo ay ka mid yihiin deeq-bixiyayaasha caalamiga ah, muwaadiniinta Soomaaliyeed, iyo bulshada oo dhan.

4.1.3 Halisaha Dhaqaalaha Guud

Ka weecashada arrimaha jiritaankooda lagu xisaabtamey ee la xiriira dhaqaalaha guud ee taageeraya waraaqdan BFP waxay halis weyn u keeni doonaan ujeedooyinka siyaasadda maaliyadda. Guud ahaan, saadaasha koboca muddada-dhexe ee Soomaaliya waxay in badan ku xiran tahay maqnaanshaha abaaro ama daadad, waxqabadka dhaqaale ee dalalka deeq-bixiyayaasheenna, iyo saameynta dhiirrigelineed ee mashaariicda horumarinta cusub ee ay sameysay Dowladda iyo in la sameeyay iyadoo wakiil laga yahay. Sugnaan la'aanta sii socota waxay yareynaysaa awoodda ay Dowladda u leedahay in ay fuliso qorshayaasheeda. Dowladdu waxay dib-u-habeynaysaa PFM, dib-u-habeynta Xeerarka PFM iyo Dakhliga, iyo kastamka ayaa la filayaa in ay gacan ka geystaan xaqiijinta in kheyraadyada la heli karo iyo si wax-ku-ool ah loogu adeegsado ujeedooyin la ballanqaadey. In xoogga la saaro wax-soo-iibsiyada dowladda oo si fiican loo maareeyay waa in ay xaqiijisaa fulinta hufan ee ujeedooyinka siyaasadda.

4.1.4 Halisaha Hay'adeed

Tan iyo markii la aasaasey, waxqabadka dowladda ee khuseeya hirgelinta tallaabooyinka canshuurta ayaa ahaa mid isku-dhaf ah. Gaarista xaddidan ee canshuur-bixiyayaasha, la'aanta macluumaadka canshuur-bixiyaha, baro kantarool oo sharci-darro ah oo meel-walba yaala, fahamka liita ee dhinaca canshuur-bixiyayaasha oo ku saabsan muhiimadda ay leedahay in canshuuraha lagu bixiyo waqtigii loo baahnaa, ka weecinta lacagaha dowladda Xisaabta Mideysan ee Waaxda Khasnadda, iyo wax-soo-iibsiyada oo loo sameeyo si ka baxsan qaabka guud ee sharciga Xeerka PFM ayaa dhamaman halis weyn ku ah joonteynta maaliyadda hay'adaha dowladda. Si halisahan loo maareeyo,

Dowladda waxay aad xoogga u saareysaa xirfadlenimada hawlaheeda dakhli ururinta, oo ay taageerayaan Xeerka Dakhliga iyo xeernidaamyada iyo tilmaamaha hoos yimaada.

4.1.5 Halisaha Shaqaalaha

Marka la eego dhanka caqabadaha kheyraadka ee haysta, Dowladda waxay la dhibtooneysaa soo-jiidashada xirfadlayaal aqoon leh in ay ku soo biiraan shaqaalaha rayidka ah. Marka awoodda Guddiga Shaqaalaha Rayidka ah ay kororto, Wasaaradaha waxay si dhow ugala shaqeyn doonaan Guddiga in uu diyaariyo qorsheyaasha shaqaalaha ee muddada-dhexe, si ay u taageeraan hanaanka miisaaniyad diyaarinta iyadoo bixinaya tilmaan iyo sabab waadax ah oo loogu talagalay heerarka shaqaalaha ee la soo-jeediyay.

Halisahan hoose ayaa gaar ku ah Hirshabeelle waxayna go'aaminayaan arrimaha saameyn ku yeelan kara dhaqaalaha guud iyo xaaladaha maaliyadeedba.

Tusaha 11 - Tusaha Halista Maaliyadda Guud (Macro-Fiscal Risk)

Halista	Suuragalnimadeeda	Raadkeeda
Kororka kharashaadka badeecadaha ugu muhiimsan ee qoysasku isticmaalaan oo dhibaato ku noqda wanaagga dadka	Dhexdhexaad - qiimaha badeecadaha ayaa kordhayey tan iyo markii uu bilowdey dagaalka Ruushka-Ukraine, laakiin sicir-bararka ayaa hoos u dhacey waxaana sabab u ah dalagyo wanaagsan oo soo go'ay.	Dhexdhexaad – kororka kharashka ayaa ahaa mid ballaaran laakiin waxaa ay hadda u badan tahay in uu cabbir ahaan xaddidan yahay
Farqiqa ballaaran ee dakhliga deeqaha ah oo adkeeya fulinta miisaaniyadda	Sarreysa – dakhliga deeqaha ah ayaa taariikhiyan ay saadaalintiisu ahayd mid adag	Sarreysa – waxaa uu weli yahay qayb mug leh oo ka mid ah miisaaniyadda
Abaaraha oo sababa hoos-u-dhac dhaqaale	Hooseysa – caddeyn xaddidan ayaa loo hayaa in xaaladuhu ay sii xumaadeen	Sarreysa – dhaqaalaha ayaa aad ugu xiran waaxda beeraha
Fatahaadaha	Sarreysa – Fatahaadaha webiga shabeelle ayaa ah kuwo badan	Dhexdhexaad – waxaa ay raad ku leeyihiin waaxda beeraha
Ka-qaybgalka cuddada shaqaalaha oo hooseysa	Sarreysa - 30% ee cuddada shaqaalaha waa shaqo la'aan	Sarreysa - ma jiraan shaqaale kor-u-qaadaya dhaqaalaha.
Lacagihii xawaaladaha la isugu soo diri jirey oo yar	Dhexdhexaad – lacagaha xawaaladaha la isugu soo diro oo ah isla heerkii sanadkii hore	Dhexdhexaad - lacagaha xawilaadda ah ayaa qayb muhiim ah ka ah dakhliga iyo sarifka lacagaha qalaad
Barakaca gudaha dalka oo kordha	Sarreysa – barakaca ayaa si joogto ah u dhaca	Sarreysa – waxaa uu kordhin karaa kharashaadka waxaana uu sababi karaa khalkhal ku yimaada dhaqaalaha

